

VOLUME I

WAI O KE OLA:

HE WAHI MO'OLELO NO MAUI HIKINA

***A Collection of Native Traditions and
Historical Accounts of the Lands of
Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko'olau,
Maui Hikina (East Maui), Island of Maui***

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We say — *Mahalo nui nō, a ke aloha o ke Akua pū me ‘oukou a pau!*

We also wish to note here, that while a sincere effort was made, it was impossible to record everything that could be said about the land and traditions of the lands and families of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko‘olau. We have made every effort to present readers with a detailed overview of the rich and varied history of the region, and to accurately relay the recollections, thoughts, and recommendations of the people who contributed to this study.

māua nō me ke aloha kau palena ‘ole — Kepā a me Onaona Maly

*O ka mea maika‘i mālama, o ka mea maika‘i ‘ole, kāpae ‘ia
(Keep the good, set the bad aside)*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of Garret Hew, Manager of East Maui Irrigation Company, Ltd. (EMI), *Kumu Pono Associates* conducted a two-phased study of cultural-historical resources in the lands of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa, and Ko‘olau, in the region of *Maui Hikina* (East Maui), Island of Maui (an area that includes some 73 individual *ahupua‘a* or native land divisions). The study included—conducting detailed research of historical records in public and private collections (*Volume I*); and conducting oral history interviews with individuals known to be familiar with the cultural and natural landscape, and history of land use in the *Maui Hikina* study area (*Volume II*). This study was conducted in conjunction with the Water License Application of the East Maui Irrigation Company, Ltd., and land use planning processes of the Board of Land and Natural Resources of the State of Hawai‘i.

The specific scope of the study sought to investigate and describe the wide range of issues related to Native Hawaiian and historic practices associated with *nā mea wai* (water and its usage). In order to understand the cultural-historical context of water resources including — those uses which have been handed down from antiquity, and those which were both protected and permitted in 1876 by King David Kalākaua, and subsequently licensed by the Republic, Territory and State of Hawai‘i — this study also looks at the larger cultural-historical landscape of *Maui Hikina*. The historical accounts and oral history interviews cited in the following volumes provide interested readers with foundational information for addressing cultural-historical values attributed to the land, water, sustainable resources, and traditional and customary practices. This information is in turn integral to the process of planning further actions in regards to water use and development.

The study draws on many primary (first hand) literature sources written by — native Hawaiian writers (some not previously available in English); foreign visitors and residents; and quotes lengthy narratives in order to bring a wide range of important documentation into one collection. Also, in the process of conducting the oral history interviews, elder *kama‘āina* residents of the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region (with generations of residency upon ancestral lands of the study area), were sought out. The *kama‘āina* interviewees shared a wide range of information pertaining to traditional and customary practices, as handed down from their elders; traditions of *wahi pana* (storied landscapes); practices associated with land and water use, and fisheries (including collection practices); historical descriptions of development and management of the East Maui Irrigation System, and water flow; past on on-going resource stewardship practices; and the relationship between regional communities and the East Maui Irrigation Company, Ltd.

The interview records demonstrate remarkable continuity between descriptions of landscape, practices, sites and features, and those recorded in historical literature. Nearly all of the interviewees expressed the belief that in a traditional context, Hawaiian traditions, practices and beliefs, are directly tied to the health and well-being of the land or *‘āina*, and that *wai* (water) is that which sustains life upon the land. In regards to the specific issues of water rights and stream flow, the primary discussions and sentiments shared by all of the interview participants (on some level) was the thought that *wai* (water) is integral to all aspects of Hawaiian culture and life. A balance needs to be reached by which — the health of the streams can be improved; the water needs of the *kama‘āina* (native) families for cultivation of *kalo* (taro) and other crops, and water for domestic purposes can be sustained; and other reasonable uses can be met. It was also the observation of the interviewees, that in their life time, the landscape—noticeably the watershed forests, and thus the volume of water flow from mountain to sea—has undergone drastic changes. The forests have receded, the make up of the forest plant community has changed, and the waters no longer flow from mountain to sea in the streams, as they did when the elder interviewees were young.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

At the request of Garret Hew, Manager of East Maui Irrigation Company, Ltd. (EMI), *Kumu Pono Associates* conducted a two-phased study of cultural-historical resources in the lands of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa, and Ko‘olau, in the region of *Maui Hikina* (East Maui), Island of Maui. The study included—conducting detailed research of historical records in public and private collections (*Volume I*); and conducting oral history interviews with individuals known to be familiar with the cultural and natural landscape, and history of land use in the *Maui Hikina* study area (*Volume II*). This study was conducted in conjunction with the Water License Application of the East Maui Irrigation Company, Ltd., and land use planning processes of the Board of Land and Natural Resources of the State of Hawai‘i.

The study area includes some 73 *ahupua‘a* (native land divisions, generally extending from fisheries to the mountain region) which make up the *moku o loko* (districts) of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa, and Ko‘olau, Maui (*Figure 1*). Situated on the eastern slopes of Haleakalā, the lands are a part of the region generally known as *Maui Hikina* (East Maui). These lands comprise a large portion of the rich water producing forest of the East Maui Watershed, which collects rains from the *ko‘olau* or windward weather systems that prevail upon the Hawaiian Islands.

From ancient times, the abundant rains, supported the development of rich forests which are now threatened by invasive species (including both plants and animals), and have receded over the last 150 years. The rains and forests have in turn led to the formation of hundreds of streams (*kahawai*) and thousands of small feeder tributaries (e.g., *waikahe* and *kahawai li‘ili‘i*), that have molded the landscape of *Maui Hikina* into one with many large valleys (*awāwa*) and smaller gulches (*kahawai*). These watered valleys and gulches, and their associated flat lands (*kula*), have been home to and have sustained Native Hawaiian families for centuries.

The specific scope of this study sought to investigate and describe the wide range of issues related to Native Hawaiian and historic practices associated with *nā mea wai* (water and its usage). In order to understand the cultural-historical context of water resources — including uses which have been handed down from antiquity, and those which were both protected and permitted in 1876 by King David Kalākaua, and subsequently licensed by the Republic, Territory and State of Hawai‘i — this study also looks at the larger cultural-historical landscape of *Maui Hikina*.

The above said, the authors point out that this study does not repeat all that has been previously written about the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau Region. The study does draw on many primary (first hand) accounts from — native Hawaiian writers (some not previously available in English); foreign visitors and residents; and quotes detailed accounts in order to bring a wide range of important narratives into one collection. Thereby interested parties gain access to information that is at times difficult to locate. We note, that rather than “rewriting” accounts of substance which have been authoritatively written, we have chosen to include pertinent quotes (some lengthy), and in short introductions, identify selected topics of interest which will be found within the selected quotations. In this way, readers here, receive the information as the original authors or translators intended it to be.

It is the goal of this study to provide East Maui Irrigation Company, Ltd., land and resource management agencies, residents and interested parties with a wide range of important historical documentation pertaining to some of the significant traditions, and cultural and natural features (e.g. residency, land use, storied places, access and water flow) of the landscape in the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region of *Maui Hikina*.

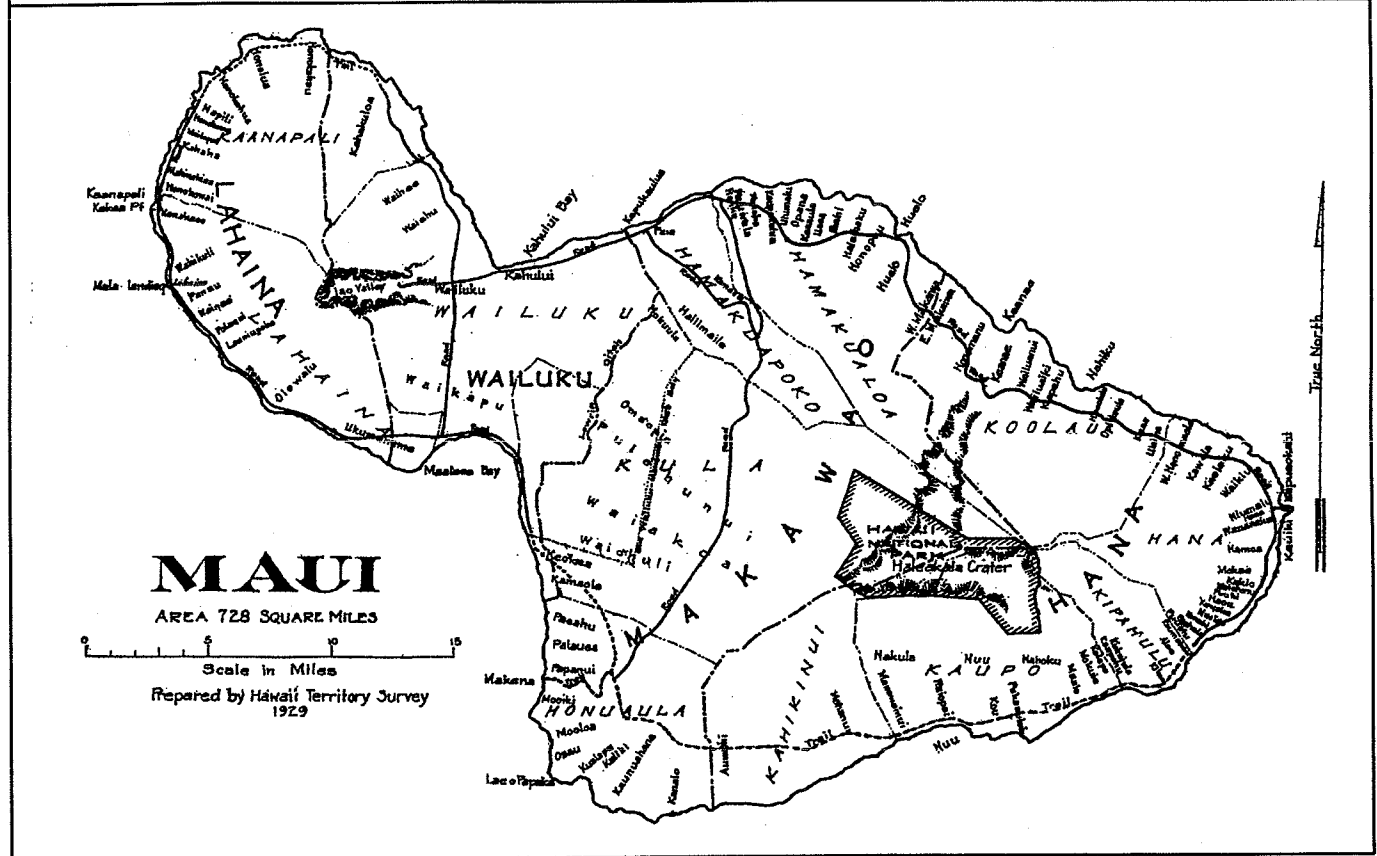
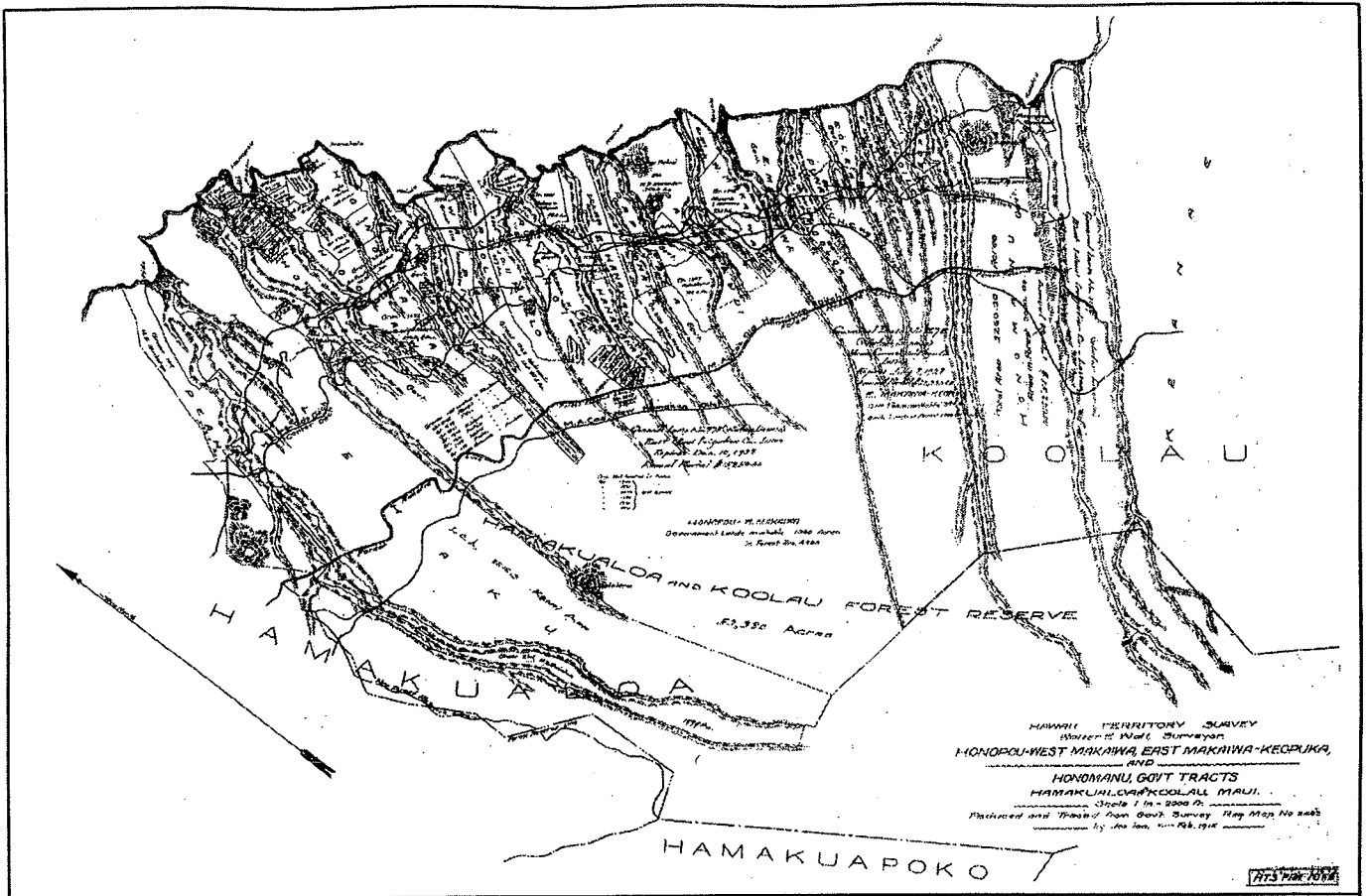


Figure 1. Study Area- Island of Maui (1929)
 Hāmākua Loa-Ko‘olau Ditch System (HTS Plat 1011, 1915)

Study Guidelines

The research and interviews conducted for this study were performed in a manner consistent with Federal and State laws and guidelines for such studies. Among the referenced laws and guidelines were the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended in 1992 (36 CFR Part 800); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "*Guidelines for Consideration of Traditional Cultural Values in Historic Preservation Review*" (ACHP 1985); National Register Bulletin 38, "*Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*" (Parker and King 1990); the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Statute (Chapter 6E), which affords protection to historic sites, including traditional cultural properties of ongoing cultural significance; the criteria, standards, and guidelines currently utilized by the Department of Land and Natural Resources-State Historic Preservation Division (DLNR-SHPD) for the evaluation and documentation of cultural sites (cf. Title 13, Sub-Title 13:274-4,5,6; 275:6 – Draft of December 1996); and guidelines for cultural impact assessment studies, adopted by the Office of Environmental Quality Control (November 1997).

A primary objective of the present study was to research and report on documentation that would help readers better understand native Hawaiian customs and practices associated with *'āina* (land) and *wai* (water) resources, and to provide readers with access to a collection of historical records documenting residency, land and water use, and events in the history of lands in the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region of Maui. In preparing the archival-historical documentary report for this study, the author reviewed both published and manuscript references in English and Hawaiian—referencing documentation for lands of the immediate study area as well as those for neighboring lands. In an effort to further our understanding of the cultural-historic resources, the author conducted research in several areas which have not received much exposure in past studies. Thus, this study along with other previously conducted studies, provides readers with a well-rounded picture of residency, land and water use, and events in the history of the *Maui Hikina* study area.

Archival and Historical Research

In the period between April 9th to November 5th, 2001, the authors conducted an extensive review of archival-historical literature in Hawaiian and English texts. The references that were reviewed included, but were not limited to — land use records, including an extensive review of Hawaiian Land Commission Award (LCA) records from the *Māhele 'Āina* (Land Division) of 1848; Boundary Commission Testimonies and Survey records of the Kingdom and Territory of Hawai'i; and historical texts authored or compiled by—D. Malo (1951); J.P. I'i (1959); S. M. Kamakau (1961, 1964, 1976, and 1991); the 1779 Journals of Captain James Cook (Beaglehole 1967); J.S. Green (letters of 1840s); C. Wilkes (1845, reprinted 1970); F. L. Clarke (1878); A. Fornander (1916-1919 and 1996); G. Bowser (1880); T. Thrum (1909 & 1938); W.F. Martin and C.H. Pierce (1913); Beckwith (1970); Handy and Handy with Pukui (1972); Sterling (1998) and W. M. Walker (ms. 1931); E. Sterling (1998); McGreggor et al. (1995); and numerous other authors (cited in text). Importantly, this study also includes several native accounts from Hawaiian language newspapers (compiled and translated from Hawaiian to English, by the author), which have not been previously available in English. This information is generally cited within categories by chronological order of the date of publication.

The archival-historical resources were located in the collections of the Hawai'i State Archives, Land Management Division, Survey Division, and Bureau of Conveyances; Hawaiian Mission Children's Society; University of Hawai'i-Hilo Mo'okini Library; private family collections; and in the collection of *Kumu Pono Associates*. Additionally, a week was spent reviewing historical land records in the collections of East Maui Irrigation Company and Alexander & Baldwin. The collections include important records pertaining to land tenure and development of the East Maui Ditch

System. Because the material is housed in private collections, with limited access, the records were primarily used as reference points and guides to documentation that could be found in public collections. Thus, only limited private collection documentation (only that for which permission for use was granted) is cited in this study.

In addition to the historical literature, a detailed review of historical maps and field survey books was conducted. Historical maps copied; and maps referenced during interviews (map packets were also provided to interviewees), that help identify sites mentioned in historical narratives include—

- Portion of Makawao (Hamakuapoko), Maui; Register Map No. 186 (Metcalf, 1848);
- Makawao (Hamakuapoko), Maui; Register Map No. 603 (Alexander, Lydgate, Lyons & Brown, 1872);
- Koolau (District Sheet—Keaa to Makaiwa), Maui; Register Map No. 2052 (Alexander, 1877)
- Plan of the Huelo Sugar Plantation (Honopou to Huelo), Hamakualoa Maui; Register Map No. 862 (J. Gay, 1881);
- The Paia Plantation, Hamakuapoko Maui; Register Map No. 1187 (J.M. Alexander, ca. 1885);
- Map of Spreckles Plantation, Wailuku & Waikapu, Maui; Register Map No. 1786 (tracing by C.J. Lyons, 1893);
- Plan Showing Ili of Kupau and the Makai Portion of Wailuanui, Rice and Kula Lands (Pahoa to Wailua Nui), Koolau Maui; Register Map No. 1760 (Kanakanui, 1896);
- Map of the Nahiku Coffee Lands (Pa'akea to West Honmā'ele), Koolau, Maui; Register Map No. 2649 (H. Howell, 1897);
- Map of Homesteads at Nahiku, Maui; Register Map No. 2429 (Public Lands Map No. 20-a) (Howell 1899);
- Ke'anae, Koolau Maui; Register Map No. 2238 (Howell and Kananui, 1903);
- Wailuanui, Koolau Maui; Register Map No. 2234 (Howell and Kananui, 1903);
- Waiānu Valley, Koolau Maui; Register Map No. 2433 (S.M. Kananui, 1908);
- Honomanu Homesteads, Koolau Maui; Register Map No. 2467 (Heilbron, 1909);
- Portion of Hamakualoa and Koolau Districts (Peahi to Honomanu), Maui; Register Map No. 2482 (compiled from Reg. Maps 956 & 578; J. Iao, 1915);
- Honopou-West Makaiwa, East Makaiwa-Keopuka, and Honomanu Govt Tracts; Hamakualoa and Koolau, Maui; HTS Plat 1011 (tracing by J. Iao, 1915);
- Koolau Forest Reserve – Honomaele to Makawao, Maui; Register Map 2891 (R. Lane, 1932 & 1934).
- Koolau Forest Reserve, Hana and Makawao (County) Districts, Maui. HTS Plat 1067-A (R. Lane, 1932 & 1934);
- State of Hawaii...Water License, Makawao and Hana District, Maui. HTS Plat 1067-B (S. Hasegawa, January 20, 1987);
- State of Hawaii...Nahiku, Keanae, Honomanu, and Huelo Water Leases, Makawao and Hana District, Maui. HTS Plat 1067-C (tracing by W. Aona, 1988).

Oral History Interviews: Approach to Conducting the Study

The oral history interviews conducted as a part of this study were performed in a manner consistent with Federal and State laws and guidelines for such research. While preparing to initiate the oral history interview program, Maly developed a general questionnaire outline to help give direction to the process of conducting the oral history interviews. Prospective interviewees were identified through three primary sources, those known to Maly (through family and previous work); individuals suggested by Garret Hew and Jackie Honoka'upu of East Maui Irrigation Company; and in consultation with Moses Haia and Alan Murakami, legal counsel of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation (representing several Native Hawaiian families of *Maui Hikina* and the Native Hawaiian organization, *Nā Moku Aupuni o Ko'olau Hui*).

In between April 11th to November 8th 2001, Maly conducted twelve (12) oral history interviews, including site visits and follow up discussions with seventeen (17) participants. The interviews were recorded with a Sony-Mini Disc (digital recorder, MZ-R70). The interviewees range in age from 90 years old to their late 30s. Additionally, a Board of Land and Natural Resources Hearing, held on May 25, 2001, was attended and portions of the hearing, recorded. A verbatim transcript of statements and testimonies from selected participants in the hearing was prepared by *Kumu Pono Associates*. The transcript, cited in this study, focuses on: (1) Statements by members and representatives of the Board of Land and Natural Resources, and Alexander & Baldwin/East Maui Irrigation Company, regarding ditch history, the Water License Application, and the review agency process; and (2) testimonies from the public—with particular emphasis on Native Hawaiian tenants of the affected lands—and others who did not support the application, or who raised questions and concerns regarding the nature and extent of the Water License. A number of issues pertaining to cultural-historical resources, raised during the hearing, were also covered during the formal oral history program, a number of which are elaborated upon in the present Volume.

Perhaps foremost of the discussions and sentiments shared (on some level) by all of the interview participants was the thought that *wai* (water) is integral to all aspects of Hawaiian culture and life. *Kupuna* Joe Rosa of Honopou expressed it in this way, "*Wai o ke ola! Wai, waiwai nui! Wai, nā mea a pau, ka wai, waiwai no kēlā!*" (Water is life! Water is of great value! Water, the water is that which is of value for all things!) (oral history interview of November 8, 2001). Thus, in discussing water and life upon the land, one will naturally find that like water which flows from the mountains to the sea, so run the beliefs, traditions, customs and practices of the Hawaiian people upon the land. It will be seen that the historical records and oral history interviews cited in this study, connect the life and well being of the people (individuals and corporate), and the land to the flow of water.

KO KA 'ĀINA, KA WAI, KE KAI, ME KA LEWA (THE ISLAND LANDSCAPE—A CULTURAL CONTEXT)

This section of the study provides readers with a general overview of the Hawaiian landscape—including origin of the islands, settlement and population expansion—and Hawaiian traditions, customs and practices of resource management that are the basis of the sustainable relationship shared between the native Hawaiians, the *'āina* (land), *wai* (water), *kai* (ocean), their *'ohana* (family), and *akua* (gods). As noted in the preceding introduction, water matters (*nā mea wai*) and the related customs and practices of land use are the primary focus of this study. Thus, several important historical narratives which describe those resources in a cultural–spiritual context are cited in this section of the study, and set a foundation for narratives cited in subsequent sections.

Natural and Cultural Resources in Hawaiian Culture

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

An Overview of Hawaiian Settlement

Archaeologists and historians describe the inhabiting of these islands in the context of settlement which resulted from voyages taken in canoes, across the open ocean. Archaeologists have proposed that early Polynesian settlement voyages between Kahiki (the ancestral homelands of the Hawaiian gods and people) and Hawai'i were underway by ca. 400 A.D., with long distance voyages occurring fairly regularly through at least the thirteenth century (cf. Cordy 2000). It has been generally reported that the sources of the early Hawaiian population—the Hawaiian “Kahiki”—were the Marquesas and Society Islands (Emory in Tatar 1982:16-18).

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

Handy, Handy & Pukui (1972) report that there were five major population centers on the Island of Maui, noting the importance of the Ko'olau region in this discussion. These centers, while not exclusive, were—the Kahakuloa region; the deep watered valleys of *Nā Wai 'Ehā* (Waihe'e, Wai'ehu, Wailuku and Waikapū); the 'Olowalu to Honokōhau region of Lāhainā; The Kula-'Ulupalakua region; and:

On the northeast flank of the great volcanic dome of Haleakala...the two adjacent areas of Ke'anae and Wailua-nui comprise the fourth of the main Maui centers and the chief center on this rugged eastern coast. It supported intensive and extensive wet-taro cultivation. Further eastward and southward along this windward coast line is the district of Hana, the fifth great center... [Handy, Handy and Pukui 1972:272].

Based upon early historical observations (ca. A.D. 1778-1850), settlement in the watered valley environments of Hāmākua-Ko'olau, consisted of permanent residences which centered near the shore and spread along the valley floors. Residences also extended inland along near-shore *kula* (flat lands or plateaus), and in fewer instances into the upper valleys. Temporary houses from which mountain resources (such as *olonā*, *koa*, and birds) were collected, extended into the upper valley areas, among fields on stream flats and on adjacent slopes. Two primary forms of agricultural sites occur in these watered valley contexts, they are the *lo'i kalo* (irrigated and drainage taro farming field systems) on the valley floors and slopes; and the *kula* and *kīhāpai* dry land farming plots where crops such as *'uala* (sweet potatoes), *kō* (sugar canes), *kalo* (taro), *mai'a* (bananas and plantains), and *wauke* (paper mulberry) were cultivated (see *Māhele* records in this study; and Cordy 1978).

Hawaiian Land Use and Resource Management Practices

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

The large districts (*moku-o-loko*) and sub-regions (*'okana* and *kālana*) were further divided into manageable units of land, and were tended to by the *maka'āinana* (people of the land). Of all the land divisions, perhaps the most significant management unit was the *ahupua'a*. *Ahupua'a* are subdivisions of land that were usually marked by an altar with an image or representation of a pig placed upon it (thus the name *ahu-pua'a* or pig altar). In their configuration, the *ahupua'a* may generally be compared to wedge-shaped pieces of land that radiate out from the center of the island, extending to the ocean fisheries fronting the land unit. Their boundaries are defined by topographic or geological features such as *pu'u* (hills), ridges, gullies, valleys, craters, or areas of a particular vegetation growth (cf. Malo 1951:16-18; Lyons, 1875; and Boundary Commission testimonies in this study).

The *ahupua'a* were also divided into smaller manageable parcels of land (such as the *'ili*, *kō'ele*, *māla*, *kīhāpai*, *mo'o* and *paukū* etc.), generally running in a *mauka-makai* orientation, and often marked by stone wall alignments. In these smaller land parcels, the native tenants tended fields and cultivated crops necessary to sustain their families, and the chiefly communities they were associated

with. As long as sufficient tribute was offered and *kapu* (restrictions) were observed, the common people, who lived in a given *ahupua'a* had access to most of the resources from mountain slopes to the ocean. These access rights were almost uniformly tied to residency on a particular land, and earned as a result of taking responsibility for stewardship of the natural environment, and supplying the needs of ones' *ali'i* (see Malo 1951:63-67 and Kamakau 1961:372-377).

Entire *ahupua'a*, or portions of the land were generally under the jurisdiction of appointed *konohiki* or lesser chief-landlords, who answered to an *ali'i-'ai-ahupua'a* (chief who controlled the *ahupua'a* resources). The *ali'i-'ai-ahupua'a* in turn answered to an *ali'i 'ai moku* (chief who claimed the abundance of the entire district). Thus, *ahupua'a* resources supported not only the *maka'ainana* and *'ohana* who lived on the land, but also contributed to the support of the royal community of regional and/or island kingdoms. This form of district subdividing was integral to Hawaiian life and was the product of strictly adhered to resources management planning. In this system, the land provided fruits and vegetables, and some meat in the diet, and the ocean provided a wealth of protein resources. Also, in communities with long-term royal residents, divisions of labor (with specialists in various occupations on land and in procurement of marine resources) came to be strictly adhered to (Malo 1951:63-67). It is in the cultural setting described above, that we find some seventy-two (72) *ahupua'a* that make up the three *moku* of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa, and Ko'olau.

Overview of Agriculture and Water Use in Hāmākua-Ko'olau (ca. 1930s-1950s)

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

HAMAKUA

Hamakua Poko (Short Hamakua) and Hamakua Loa (Long Hamakua) are two coastal regions where gently sloping *kula* lands intersected by small gulches come down to the sea along the northern coast line of East Maui. *Maliko Stream, flowing in a gulch that widens and has a flat bottom to seaward, in pre-sugar-plantation days had a considerable number of *lo'i*. East of Maliko the number of named *ahupua'a* is evidence of habitation along this coast. Kuiuaha Gulch, beyond Maliko, has a good stream and there were probably a few *lo'i*. Two *kama'aina* at Ke'anae said that there were small *lo'i* developments watered by Ho'olawa, Waipi'o, Hanehoi, Hoalua, Kailua, and Na'ili'ilihale Streams, all of which flow in deep gulches. Stream taro was probably planted along the watercourses well up into the higher *kula* land and forest taro throughout the lower forest zone. The number of very narrow *ahupua'a* thus utilized along the whole of the Hamakua coast indicates that there must have been a very considerable population. This would be despite the fact that it is an area of only moderate precipitation because of being too low to draw rain out of trade winds flowing down the coast from the rugged and wet northeast Ko'olau area that lies beyond. It was probably a favorable region for breadfruit, banana, sugar cane, arrowroot, and for yams and *'awa* in the interior. The slopes between gulches were covered with good soil, excellent for sweet-potato planting. The low coast is indented by a number of small bays offering good opportunity for fishing. The *Alaloa*, or "Long-road," that went around Maui passed through Hamakua close to the shore, crossing streams where the gulches opened to the sea.*

THE KO'OLAU

The northeast coast of East Maui has precipitous shores eroded by the waves which the tradewinds sweep against its cliffs, islets, and inlets. Here the flank of Haleakala is steep, and as the trade winds blow up across their forested slopes they are cooled and release their moisture, making this the wettest coastal region in all the islands.

O'opuola Gulch marked the boundary between Hamakua and Ko'olau. Its stream watered small lo'i areas, as did likewise Waikamoi, Puohokamoa, and Haipuena Streams.

Then, southeastward along the coast comes Honomanu, a large stream with a broad deep valley at its seaward end and a good beach for fishing canoes and gear, facing its broad bay. Anciently Honomanu supported a large population. Old terraces run back into the valley as far as the level land goes, [page 498] a little less than a mile. Above the valley, on elevated flatlands, there used to be some terraces and houses. These upland slopes were doubtless planted with all the plants that flourish where there is much rain, but they were too wet for sweet potatoes.

Just beyond Honomanu is Nu'uailua [Nu'a'ailua], flat bottomed like Honomanu but smaller. Terraces cover the flatlands and much taro was formerly raised, watered by an ample stream; but the valley has long been uninhabited. There are broad slopes above this valley which were presumably inhabited and cultivated. Upland taro should have flourished there.

Because of the unique character, topographical and demographic, of Ke'anae and Wailuanui, the two communities next to be described, they have been designated as our Type Area for windward East Maui... [page 499]

...Ke'anae lies just beyond Honomanu Valley. This is a unique wet-taro growing ahupua'a... It was here that the early inhabitants settled, planting upland rain-watered taro far up into the forested area. In the lower part of the valley, which is covered mostly by grass now, an area of irrigated taro was developed on the east side. A much larger area in the remainder of the valley could have been so developed. However, we could find no evidence of terracing there. This probably was due to the fact that the energies of the people were diverted to create the lo'i complex which now covers the peninsula.

It is on the broad flat peninsula of lava extending for about half a mile into the sea from the western line of the valley that Ke'anae's famed taro patches are spread out-striking evidence of old Hawaii's ingenuity. Polaukulu [Palauhulu] Stream, which breaks through the gap at the northwestern corner of the valley, gives an abundant supply of water to the many wet patches (about half those once cultivated) which are still used for raising wet taro. A flume (ha wai) carried the water across the narrow channel below the pali. When well tended, the taro growing there was as healthy as any we have seen, indicating that there is ample water. But we are told that there has been taro disease in some of the patches and that some of the lower terraces were abandoned because the earth bottoms, which rest on rough lava, break through in spots and allow the water to drain out. Above the peninsula, but below the highway, there are a few cultivated patches watered by the small stream midway between Ke'anae and Wailua.

The story of the founding of the Ke'anae lo'i area is highly interesting. Anciently, according to Henry Ikoa, the peninsula was barren lava. But a chief, whose name is not remembered, was constantly at war with the people of neighboring Wailua and was determined that he must have more good land under cultivation, more food, and more people. So he set all his people to work (they were then living within the valley and going down to the peninsula only for fishing) , carrying soil in baskets from the valley down to the lava point. The soil and the banks enclosing the patches

were thus, in the course of many years, all transported and packed into place. Thus did the watered flats of Ke'anae originate. A small lo'i near the western side of the land formerly belonged to the chief of Ke'anae and has the name Ke-'anae [page 500] (the Big Mullet); it is said that the entire locality took its name from this small sacred lo'i. Here, as at Kahakuloa, the taro that grew in the sacred patch of the ali'i was reputed to be of great size.

Beyond Ke'anae is a sizable bay formed by erosion where three streams flow into the ocean. Facing the bay on its west side is a pocket of land which slopes gently seaward from the base of a cliff which corresponds to that separating Ke'anae Valley from the peninsula... About half the gently sloping land seaward of the cliff was terraced with lo'i which were watered by Wailuanui (Big Wailua) Stream, the larger of the three that flow into the bay. The land beyond the terraced area, on the Ke'anae side toward the sea, is too high for irrigation; here sweet potatoes were planted. And on high ground there was a war temple. A road runs down to the bay between the terraced area and the higher ground, and along this road are the houses of the people, and the Roman Catholic church.

Wailua has been notable for its continued occupancy and cultivation by Hawaiian families. This has been due, we were told, to the influence of the Catholic mission. Land titles here are very complicated, too much so to be defined correctly by an outsider .

There are several small streams between Ke'anae and Wailuanui. They flow in deep small gorges, and the terrain is very rough, but there were a few small lo'i developments. There are said to have been two springs of fresh water, which were opened by Kane and Kanaloa in their travels on Maui. From these springs, in a valley named 'Ohi'a, comes the water that irrigates the lo'i in Wailua, so says the legend (Ka Nupepa Ku'oko'a, October 4, 1923). The Wailuanui Stream gushes down in a beautiful cascade in its gorge just before flowing into the lo'i area. This cascade is called Wai-o-Kane (Water of Kane).

Beyond Wailuanui there are a succession of small deep gulches, each one having a few lo'i: East Wailuaiki and West Wailuaiki (Little Wailua) , Kapili'ula [Kopili'ula], Waiohue, Pa'akea, Kapa'ula, Hanawi. Then comes Nahiku, a settlement spread over gently rising ground above the shore, with a number of groups of lo'i watered from Makapiipi Stream. Some wet taro was still grown there when we visited it in 1934.

Throughout wet Ko'olau, the wild taro growing along the streams and in the pockets high on the canyon like walls of the gulches bespeaks former planting of stream taro along the watercourses, on the side of the gulches, and in the forest above. The same is true of the wild taros seen here and there in the present forest above the road and in protected spots on what was formerly low forest land, now used as pasture.

Eastward from Nahiku there are no large streams or gulches in Ko'olau. The shore is low and the terrain gently sloping and jungle like. From Ulaino to Hana extends a hala forest growing upon recent lava flows which cover [page 501] the coast from Ulaino to Hana Bay. At Ulaino and Honoma'ele there are a number of places where dry taro was still planted by Hawaiians in 1934 together with other small subsistence plantings. Formerly there was scattered planting all along the coast and forest plantations inland, between Ulaino and Nahiku, which are connected by the old Alaloe trail crossing the low- lands near the coast line.

In 1954 there were about ten houses still occupied in lower Nahiku, and a small school in use. There were some Hawaiians and some Japanese. Apparently ranching was the only activity; we saw no taro or sweet-potato patches, but there were some bananas. A number of houses had been abandoned and were falling into decay; others had more recently been vacated. [Handy et al. 1972:502]

Oral history interviews with *kūpuna* Helen Nākānelua, James K. Hū‘eu, Mina Atai, Joe Rosa, Stephen Cabral, Beatrice Kekahuna, and Marjorie Walleth demonstrate continuity in practice, customs and traditions as described by Handy et al., above (see *Volume II*).

Kekāhi Mau Mea Mēheuheu Mai nā Mākua Mai

In the nineteenth century several native and foreign writers recorded first-hand accounts of various aspects of Hawaiian life and their relationship with the *‘āina* (land), *wai* (water), *kai* (ocean), and *‘ohana* (family). There are many *mēheuheu* (customs and practices) handed down from elders of preceding generations (*mēheuheu mai nā mākua mai o nā hānauna mua*), that are shared similarly on all islands, and which demonstrate a deep “cultural attachment”^ψ to the Hawaiian landscape. Native Hawaiian historian, Samuel M. Kamakau (also a member of the Land Commission and District Judge on Maui), penned several important narratives which share with readers glimpses into the significance of, and attitudes towards *‘āina*, *wai*, *kai*, and *‘ohana*, in the Hawaiian mind and *mēheuheu*.

In his “*Mo‘olelo o na Kamehamehas*” (History of the Kamehamehas), Kamakau (1867; Ruling Chiefs, 1961) titled one section of his account “*O na Hana ike a me ke Akamai mamua o ka Hiki ana mai o na Misionari*” (The Skilled Works and Wisdom—of the Hawaiians—prior to the arrival of the Missionaries). In those narratives Kamakau observed that the Hawaiians were adept at many crafts, they were industrious, skilled agriculturalists, and fishermen. He also noted that on Maui, the men and women both worked the land (unlike divisions of labor that were established on some of the other islands in the group). The narratives also describe some of the hardships forced upon the people under the old system, but he notes that his people are worse off today (ca. 1867-1869), under the foreign innovations than they were in earlier times :

The Hawaiians were in old days a strong and hard-working people skilled in crafts and possessed of much learning. In hospitality and kindness they excelled other peoples of the Pacific. Cultivation of the land was their main industry. With their hands alone, assisted by tools made of hard wood from the mountains and by stone adzes, they tilled large fields and raised taro, sweet potatoes, yams, bananas, sugar cane, and ‘awa; and bartered (*ku‘ai ‘ia*) their product or used it at home. Always the first food of the harvest was offered to the gods. Parents before they died instructed their children, the sons to plant and fish, the daughters to make and dye *tapa* and weave mats. The land was fertile, and the principal crop on Kauai, Oahu, and Molokai was wet-land taro cultivated in ponds, artificially constructed patches, along the banks of water courses, or anywhere where the ground was soft and moist.

^ψ “Cultural Attachment” embodies the tangible and intangible values of a culture—how a people identify with, and personify the environment around them. It is the intimate relationship (developed over generations of experiences) that people of a particular culture feel for the sites, features, phenomena, and natural resources that surround them—their sense of place. This attachment is deeply rooted in the beliefs, practices, cultural evolution, and identity of a people.

The significance of cultural attachment in a given culture is often overlooked by others whose beliefs and values evolved under a different set of circumstances (cf. James Kent, “Cultural Attachment: Assessment of Impacts to Living Culture.” September 1995).

On Maui and Hawaii where there was less wet land, dry-land taro was cultivated. On Lanai and Niihau sweet potatoes were the principal crop. On Kauai, Oahu, and Molokai also are to be seen most of the fishponds built to preserve the fish supply; very few occur on the other islands.

The Hawaiians built houses of various kinds... [page 237] ...The house of a chief was made lofty with a high-peaked roof, and carefully thatched, first with some coarse material laid flat underneath and then with a covering of fine *pili* grass neatly tied and fastened to give a smooth appearance inside the house. Houses thatched with pandanus, *ti*, or banana leaves were finished with equal care. Heaps of mats completed the furnishing within. The houses of the commoners were of *pili* thatch, sometimes with cane leaves or '*uki* grass underneath, or of pandanus or cane leaves folded over, and were often built only just a little higher than the head. Many varieties of grasses were used to put a handsome finish to the house...

All the work outside the house was performed by the men, such as [page 238] tilling the ground, fishing, cooking in the *imu*, and furnishing whatever the women needed in the house. This was the common rule on Kauai, Oahu, and Molokai, but on Maui and Hawaii the women worked outside as hard as the men, often cooking, tilling the ground, and performing the duties in the house as well. At the time when Kamehameha took over the rule from Hawaii to Oahu it was not uncommon to see the women of Hawaii packing food on their backs, cooking it in the *imu*, and cultivating the land or even going fishing with the men. On Maui the men showed their wives where their patches were and while they went to do other work the women brought the food and firewood from the uplands and cared for the *imu*. This was why the chiefs of Hawaii imposed taxes on men and women alike and got the name of being oppressive to the people, while the chiefs of Oahu and Kauai demanded taxes of the men alone.

Fishing was one of the chief occupations in old days. The fishhooks were made of turtle shell, dog, fish or human bones, prongs of hard wood, and other materials... The Hawaiians, both men and women, were expert in the art of preparing *olona* fiber from the bark of *maoli*, *ma'alua*, *hopue*, *mamaki*, and *papakukui*. It required intelligence to do this work properly... [page 239]

...[I]n old days people who lived in out-of-the-way places were heavily burdened by labor performed for chiefs, landlords, and land agents. But although the work was hard, that today is even more so when families are broken up and one must even leave his bones among strangers. In the old days, the people did not work steadily at hard labor but at several years' interval, because it was easier then to get food from the fishponds, coconut groves, and taro patches. Hogs grew so fat that the eyelids drooped, bananas dropped off at a touch, sugarcane grew so tall that it leaned over, sweet potatoes crowded each hill, dogs fattened, fish cooked with hot stones in the early morning filled the food gourd, and a man could eat until he set the dish aside. This was the generous way of living under a chief who made a good lord; the people were fed and every wish of the chief was gratified. Labor done in the patch of the chief was a rental paid for the use of the land and everyone was benefited thereby. Today the working man labors like a cart-hauling ox that gets a kick in the buttocks. He shivers in the cold and the dew-laden wind, or broils in the sun with no rest from his toil. Whether he lives or dies it is all alike. He gets a bit of money for his toil; in the house where he labors there are no blood kin, no parents, no relatives-in-law, just a little corner for himself. In these days of education and Christianity there is no

regard for the old teaching of the ancestors. In those days the boys were taught to cultivate the ground and fish for a living, the girls to beat out tapa and print patterns upon it, and to work well and pray to the god, and they were taught that it was wrong to be indolent and take to robbing others. These teachings were held in esteem in old Hawaii, and the land was rich and its products varied... [Kamakau 1961:372]

In another section of his history, Kamakau revisits the attachment-connection shared by the people for the land of their ancestors. He describes this in the context of the land as the burial place of one's family, and the sanctity of such a relationship:

...In the old days the inheritance of the family burial place, the caves and secret burial places of our ancestors was handed down from these to their descendants without the intrusion of a single stranger unless by consent of the descendant, so that wherever a death occurred the body was conveyed to its inheritance. These immovable barriers belonged to burial rights for all time. The rule of kings and chiefs and their land agents might change, but the burial rights of families survived on their lands. Here is one proof of the people's right to the land.

With this right of the common people to the land is connected an inherent love of the land of one's birth inherited from one's ancestors, so that men do not wander from place to place but remain on the land of their ancestors. The Kona man does not wander to 'Ewa or Ko'olau, nor does the 'Ewa man change to Waialua. Whether rich or impoverished and barren, his love is unchanged; he cannot treat the land with contempt. However good the land on which he later lives he will wish to return to the land of his birth. The land so worthless in the eyes of a stranger is good to him. But today the habit of going away for an education or sailing abroad has undermined this old feeling for the land... (Kamakau 1961:376)

An Overview of Native Traditions and Customs of Water Management and Cultivation of the Land

The significance of water in all aspects of Hawaiian life is a consistent theme in native traditions, practices, land use, and historical accounts. The continuation of the significance and value of water in the lives of native Hawaiians today, is eloquently expressed in the oral history interviews conducted as a part of this study. In the 1970s, the author (Kepā Maly), regularly visited the *kupuna* (grand-aunt) of co-author, Onaona Pomroy-Maly. This *kupuna*, Mary Kawena Puku'i, dedicated her life to the collection and recordation of native Hawaiian lore and practices. During the visits, *tūtū* Kawena shared recollections and explanations of various aspects of Hawaiian lore with Maly. And among the traditions shared by *tūtū* Kawena was a discussion about the intimate relationship of Hawaiians with the environment around them—specifically the relationship between *wai*, *kalo*, and *'ohana*. The following notes (a paraphrased summary of what she shared) were recorded on April 11, 1975, at *tūtū* Kawena's home in Mānoa, O'ahu—

'*Ohana* is family, relative, kin; this word comes from the Hawaiian word '*ohā*, which describes the offspring of the *kalo*. The '*ohā* grow and are nurtured by the *makua*. The *makua* is the head of the stalk (*kalo*). The *kupuna*, the grandparents and ancestors, are those who stand at the spring, literally the source of water, and are above. The *keiki* (offspring), and the *mo'opuna* (grandchildren) are connected back to the spring or source of the family...

The Hawaiian word for water is *wai*. The Hawaiian word for wealth is *waiwai*; *wai* doubled, or said twice. When you have *wai* you have life, the ability to sustain

yourself upon the land. And the water was believed to be from *Kāne i ka wai ola*, Kāne the giver of the water of life.

The Hawaiian word for a spring of water is *puna-wai*. *Punawai* or *pu'una-wai* describes a place where water bubbles up from the ground (rising like a hill or a mound), it is the source of water. The Hawaiian word *kupuna*, may be translated as — *ku* (standing at) *puna* (the source of water); *ku-puna* are those who stand at the source of water. Now this has deeper meaning than standing at the water source. When duplicated, the Hawaiian word *wai*, is *waiwai*, and it means wealth. Thus the one who stands at the *puna*, stands at the source of wealth. In this case, the wealth isn't in material things, it is that our elders are those who stand at the source of knowledge. They stand at the well-spring gained by the years of their life, and from that which has been handed down to them from their own *kupuna*, and they in turn, pass their *waiwai* on to their *'ohā, keiki, mo'opuna, mo'opuna kuakāhi, kualua*, and on down the generations, from *piko* (umbilical cord) to *piko...* (pers. comm. M.K. Pukui).

As recorded in the oral history interviews, and expressed by many people who have spoken about the waters of *Maui Hikina*, we see that the relationship between water, land, and people remains integral to the well-being of the Hawaiian families of the land, and indeed, is important to all the people of Hawai'i.

The following narratives, penned between the 1860s to 1930s provide readers with detailed descriptions of: (1) Hawaiian customs and practices associated with water and land use; and (2) matters pertaining to *pono wai* (water rights). These accounts were collected and penned by historians and legal experts (Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian alike). While there is little specific reference made to lands of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region, the descriptions are consistent with the nature of subsistence agriculture documented in the historical land records for the immediate study area, and importantly, demonstrate time-depth in the recollections shares by many of the participants in the oral history interviews conducted as a part of the present study. Underling of selected texts is used here to draw reader's attention to various passages.

In writing about "*mahi'ai 'ana*" (cultivation of the land) in Hawai'i, both dry land and wet land systems, S.M. Kamakau (1976) described various methods of cultivation, environmental (or elevational) zones. He also observed that ceremony was a part of the field preparation, planting, and harvesting process. The following narratives are excerpted from Kamakau's writings in the late 1860s and early 1870s:

MY PEOPLE HAVE BEEN cultivators from very ancient times; it was by agriculture that they made a living for themselves, for their families, and for those dependent on them. For some it was a favorite occupation.

Ka po'e kahiko were not well supplied with proper tools; they had no iron digging implements, no cattle, no horses. Their tools were their hands and their backs—these were their cattle, horses, and carts. Their hands were their lifting implements and their shoulders their carts for hauling rocks, great logs, and all heavy things. If they wanted canoes, or posts for their houses or fences, thatching sticks, or any other kind of wood they might want for themselves or for others, their hands had to serve as axes, *ko'i lipi*, adzes, *ko'i holu*, *koi kahela*, *ko'i ho'oma*, *ko'i wili*, and planes, *ko'i pahi*; their hands had to break the wood and carry it to the lowlands. Because of this lack of proper tools, they used adzes of stone, shell (*pupu mahaloa*) and *walahe'e* wood—and also their teeth. Fire was a man's plow and his clearing implement. With

his hands he softened the earth, weeded, raked, and spaded, with only the help of a wooden digging stick.

The Cultivation of Sweet Potatoes

The methods of planting sweet potatoes were not the same in all places, because the places were different. The place might be on the lower mountain slope, 'apa'a; in open country, kula; in the forest, kuahiwi; or on bottom lands, palawai; it might be pitted, or stony, or uneven.

There were two main kinds of sweet potato cultivation in ancient times, one called the *malo 'eka* ("dirty *malo*"), and the other, *ha'aheo* ("aristocratic"). The *ha'aheo* method was used on the bottom lands. These [1976:23] *palawai* lands were not planted during the wet weather, but in dry weather during the season of *Kau* [the dry season], when leaves were turning yellow.

This is the way the planting was done on *palawai* lands. About a hundred or more acres intended for planting were set on fire, and after a week had gone by, the land was softened by digging, and all stubbles of grass and brush were removed. Thus it lay for a month, until the moisture in the ground rose to about half an inch from the surface. Then sweet potato slips, *lau*, were gathered. If they were gotten from a distance, the slips were broken off and allowed to wilt in the sun. Then the leaves were plucked off, leaving about four with the leaf bud. The slips were made up into bundles, from about eighty to a hundred in a bundle, and bound with cords. These were wrapped in ti or other leaves to keep them moist, and left for a week or two before planting... The planting of the slips began with the first row, which was laid out very straight with fish line or rope. The mounds for the potatoes were to be spaced three or four meters apart. It was not well to have them too close together, lest the growing vines become entangled with each other... The men stood along the width of the field with their backs to it and began digging... Women followed with the slips, dropping two into each planting hole and other women placed them side by side and packed the earth down around them with their feet... The sweet potato slips were then left alone until they had sprouted rootlets, then they were cultivated. After that, the vines were allowed to [page 1976:24] grow and spread out from the planting holes, and the mounds were kept softened until the vines had lengthened out to about three or four meters and were becoming entangled. The runners were wound up high on the mounds to prevent them from becoming entangled with each other and to check excessive growth. Then tubers appeared; huge ones that filled each mound, and so big that in order to cook them thoroughly they had to be cut in pieces.

There was one great fault with such lands [and that was flooding]. In a sunny winter season (*ho'oilo lola*) without heavy rains, the plants flourished and all was well. But when dark rain clouds lowered and the wind blew hard enough to lay the sugar cane prostrate, then racks, *haka*, were made ready to save the potatoes, ten or more racks for each man's crop. Plenty of wood was required for the rack frames and rails. The land was so flooded that a canoe could sail on it. The sweet potatoes were trampled out with the feet and lifted up onto the racks. Everybody helped himself to them without being rebuked; this was "lost" food anyway (*he 'ai poho 'ia*). The people who planted on the hillsides (*'apa'a*) escaped loss, for the water did not reach there. *Wauke* was also destroyed by the water, but the sugar cane and bananas were unharmed, except when uprooted and carried away by the flood... [1976:25]

The Cultivation of Taro

Taro is a plant food that was raised on "wet" or "dry" lands—'aina wai or 'aina malo'o. On lands where rain fell abundantly, dry taro, *kalo malo'o*, was planted from before the door of the house to where the *kukaepua'a* grass and the 'ama'u ferns grew, clear to the edges of the forest and right up to the *kuahiwi*. Where rain fell less abundantly, dry taro was found under ti [1976:31] plants, 'ama'u ferns, and in wooded places. There were two ways of dry plantings, one on fields, *mala*, and patches, *kihapai*, that had been burned over, or cleared of 'ama'u ferns... The *huli* were just dropped into the planting holes and when the *kihapai* was all planted, the cuttings were left until rootlets spread and the plants began to grow. Then the planting holes were pressed closed and mulched with grass. When the planter saw a fine growth of taro from one end of the field to the other, with four or five leaves to a plant, he set the whole field on fire, regardless of the green taro leaves. When all was burned over, the taro grew up again out of the soil so luxuriantly that a man could be hidden among the leaves—providing the soil were mulched again... [1976:32]

There were many kinds of wet taro plantings, two important ones being planting on mountain slopes, 'apa'a, and planting in marshlands, *poho*... Cultivation of wet taro in boggy places was marshland cultivating, *mahi'ai kalo poho*, it was miry work. A man sank into mud up to the thighs, the loins, the chest, while the water rose as high as the chin. This was called *kuawehi*, "black back," planting because the back of the planter was burned black by the sun... The *kama'aina*, however, built up his mound neatly and trimly, whether he shaped it round or square or in whatever shape he chose.

The making of a lo'i [irrigated terrace or pond field] required much work. If the planter were a chief, the work was easy, for he had from a hundred to a thousand workers to do his work for him. The chiefs' lo'i were therefore large. This was also true of a prominent person or one with a large family ('ohana) and many kinfolk (*makamaka*); he too had a large lo'i. Those who had no help had a small lo'i, although an industrious man who worked day and night might have a large one.

This is how such a new taro patch, a hakupa'a, was made. For a few days water was flowed over the land selected for the lo'i, perhaps a *kula* land, or [1976:33] some other place suitable for such a purpose. A few days later, when the soil was thoroughly soaked, "food" and "fish" were brought to the scene of labor; if pigs were brought they were baked there. When the men had gathered—perhaps to the number of several hundred—most of them were lined up at the lower bank of the patch. If the bank were forty *anana* [fathoms] in length, they were perhaps in two or three rows. Along the two shorter sides there might also be two or three rows.

Then the embankments, the *kuauna*, were raised by heaping up dirt from below. Two or three meters away from each bank they dug down for three or four feet and, leaving the dirt of the bank to make a solid foundation, they heaped up the dirt to raise the embankment, and leveled the dirt on the bank. They stamped the sides facing the lo'i with their feet to straighten them, then beat in sugar cane tops until they disappeared, then beat in coconut stems, *ha niu*. To make firm the foundation underneath, they pounded in large flat rocks, covering them with damp soil and pounding that in. When the sides of the three *kuauna* were even and the foundation smooth, they covered them with fine soil, trash, and grass to prevent them from cracking in the sun.

After that the *lo'i* itself was dug out. This digging took from a month to some years to complete. Then it was treading. On the day of treading the *lo'i* was filled with water, and the owner of the patch made ready plenty of "food" (*poi*), pork, and "fish." It was a great day for the men, women, and children, and no chief or chiefess held himself too *tabu* to tread in the patch. Every man, woman, and child bedecked himself with greenery, and worked with all his might-trampling here and there, stirring the mud with his feet, dancing, rejoicing, shouting, panting, and making sport. This treading was done so that the water would not sink into the soil, and to allow the taro to grow. The taro was not planted until the next day, when the mud had settled to the bottom.

Select taro cuttings (*huli wae*) were planted. Among the varieties preferred by *ka po'e kahiko* were, the *haokea*, because it produced many suckers; the *ipuolono*, the *ipulonokea*, also called *piko*; the *pi'iali'i*, also called *makohi*, the *nohu*; the *'ili'a*, the *lehuakuikawao*, the *ka-i*; the *'elepaio*; and many others. *Ka po'e kahiko* were familiar with the nature of their *huli*, and in cutting them, noted those that were weakening in vigor, and marked their bases with a cross, leaving the select tops unmarked. The planters knew that the marked *huli* were not to be planted in the row lest the taro decay; their strength was spent and they were worn out. But the select tops were strong, and the plants would last a long time.

After the *lo'i* had been planted with taro, the embankments were planted with bananas, sugar cane, and ti. Fishes such as *awa*, *pua 'ama'ama*, *'o'opu*, and *aholehole* were liberated in the reddish-brown water of the *lo'i*. When the *huli* had grown three or four leaves—the *lau'awa* leaves—the planter of the new patch gave thanks to the god. He plucked a number of these *lau'awa* leaves, made two or more bundles of them, went back home, lighted a fire, cooked them until they were well done, prepared [1976:34] his "food" (*poi*), and gave thanks to the god, addressing him thus:

*E kulia e ikumaumaua e ke akua,
E Kane, e Kaneikawaiola;
Eia ka lu'au, ka lau'awa mua o ka
'ai a kakou;
E ho'i e 'ai ke akua;
E 'ai ho'i ko'u 'ohana,
E 'ai ka pua'a,
E 'ai ka 'ilio.
E ola ho'i a'u i ko pulapula,
I mahi'ai, i lawai'a, i kukulu hale,
A kaniko'o, haumaka'iole, a palalauhala,

A kau i ka puaaneane;
O kau ola ka ho'i ia.
'Amama, ua noa; lele wale aku
la ho'i.*

Pause and receive thanks, O god,
O Kane, O Kane-of-life-giving-water:
Here is *lu'au*, the first leaves
of our taro;
Turn back, and eat, O god;
May my family also eat,
The pigs eat,
The dogs eat.
Grant success to me, your offspring,
In farming, in fishing, in house building,
Until I am bent with age, bleary eyed as
a rat, dried as a *hala* leaf,
And reach advanced old age;
This is the life that is yours to grant.
'Amama, the *kapu* is freed; the
prayer has gone on its way.

After his praying and appealing to the god, the planter ate the *lau'awa* with his *poi* until satisfied, and gave some to the pigs. This was to signify that he had plenty of "food" (taro); there was enough for the mighty planter and for his pigs too.

When the taro was growing vigorously the weeds were pulled out and the *huli* pressed firmly into the earth from one side of the patch to the other. In the morning after this was done the planter went to the first bank of the new patch and uttered this prayer and appeal to the god:

E ke akua, E Kukulia, E Kukeolowalu,

*He olowalu ka ulu o kaula kalo, e
Kukeolowalu;*

He mai'a ka ha o ka kaula kalo e Ku,

He 'ape ka ha o ka kaula kalo e Ku,

Lau mai'a ka lau o ka kaula kalo e

*Nalowale kanaka ilalo o ka kaula kalo
la e Ku*

*E Kukeolowalu, ku'u akua a hiki
i ke o'o ana o kalo la, e Ku;*

Amama ua noa lele wale ho'i.

O god, O Ku-[of]-the-striver,

O Ku-of-joint-effort,

Make our taro grow prolifically,

O Ku-of-joint-effort;

Make our taro have stalks like banana,

O Ku,

Make our taro have stems like the 'ape,

O Ku,

Make our taro have leaves like Ku,

the banana, O Ku,

That a man may be hidden; amongst

our taro, O Ku;

O Ku-of-joint-effort, my god

until the taro reaches maturity, O Ku;

'Amama, the *kapu* is over; the prayer
has gone on its way.

After that it was tabu for anyone to go into the *lo'i* or to cultivate it until the taro matured. The plants on the banks were, however, constantly cared for. It was a matter of pride to the planter to have flourishing plants on the *kuauna*, and a man skillful in this work was a "chief" (*he ali'i he kanaka mai'au* [1976:35] *ma keia hana*); [he had an abundance of food, and was therefore as independent as a chief]... [1976:36]

Kamakau's general descriptions of the planting process, the mannerisms, and pride in doing the work are today, still expressed by the Hawaiian practitioners interviewed as a part of this study.

Knowledge of one's landscape, when you depend on all aspects of it, is integral to life. In his writings, Kamakau also provided readers with a discussion of the environmental regions of the *kahawai* water systems —

The Waters

Water flowing from the mountainside is called a *kahena wai* or a *kahawai*, a watercourse or stream. The spot from which water begins to flow is the *po'owai*, it is the source of the water. The bank on either side is called *kapana wai* or *ka'e no ka wai* or *ikana wai*, and the water amid-stream is called the *holomoku* or *ihiakala*. Water that rushes along is called a *kololio* or *kahawai*, where it flows in a slow deep current it is a *muliwai*. A section of rushing water is also called a *kololio* as well as *ko'ie'ie*. Where the water is turbulent it is called *pu'ewai*, and where it eddies, it is called *wiliwai*. Where the water of a slow moving stream, a *muliwai*, meets the sea is called a *nuku muliwai*, and [1976:10] the mouth of a shallow rushing stream, a *kahawai*, is called a *nuku kahawai*. Water flowing over a cliff is called a *waillele*, waterfall. If the water divides in falling (*kahe makawalu*), it is called a *waihi*, cascade; if the water sprays (*kulu makali'i*) in falling over a cliff it is called *huna waillele* or *wai puhia* or *wai ehu*.

The area near the sea, *makai* of a village or a group of houses, is called *kalawa kahaone*, curve of beach, or *kahaone manawanawa*, beach with *manawanawa* plants, or *kahaone pohuehue*, beach with *pohuehue* plants, or *kahaone mahikihiki*, beach with *mahikihiki* grass. The part of the beach where *'ohiki* crabs live is the *one wai*, wet sand. These terms apply only to low stretches of sandy beaches; the terms for rocky shorelines are different... [1976:11]

Wai o ke Ola (Waters of Life)

In addition to the narratives by S.M. Kamakau, above, we find further discussions on the sacred nature and importance of water in the Hawaiian belief system. Nathaniel Emerson, son of a missionary stationed at Waialua (Water-of-Lua), O'ahu, took a great interest in the traditions, practices (including *mele* and *hula*), and beliefs of the Hawaiian people. He spent much of his life collecting, translating, and writing on Hawaiian lore. Among his accounts is a discussion of water, which was also known as "*Wai o Kāne*" (Waters of Kāne). In the following *mele* (chant) collected by Emerson on Kaua'i (prior to 1906), is an expression of the great love and esteem of the Hawaiian people for *wai* (water). Importantly, the *mele* also includes a reference to a spring of water made by Kāne and Kanaloa at Ke'anae¹.

XLI.—THE WATER OF KANE

If one were asked what, to the English-speaking mind, constitutes the most representative romantico-mystical aspiration that has been embodied in song and story, doubtless he would be compelled to answer the legend and myth of the Holy Grail. To the Hawaiian mind the aspiration and conception that most nearly approximates to this is that embodied in the words placed at the head of this chapter, The Water of Kane...

This *mele* comes from Kauai, the island which more than any other of the Hawaiian group retains a tight hold on the mystical and imaginative features that mark the mythology of Polynesia; the island also which less than any other of the group was dazzled by the glamour of royalty and enslaved by the theory of the divine birth of kings.

He Mele no Kane

He ù-i, he ninau:
E ù-i aku ana au ia oe,
Aia ihea ka wai a Kane?
Aia i ka hikina a ka La
Puka i Hae-hae;^{a-1}
Aia i-laila ka Wai a Kane.

E ù-i aku ana au ia oe,
Aia i-hea ka Wai a Kane?
Aia i Kau-lana-ka-la,^{b-1}
I ka pae opua i ke kai,^{c-1}

Ea mai ana ma Nihoa,^{d-1}
Ma ka mole mal o Lehua;
Aia i-laila ka Wai a Kane.

The Water of Kane

A query, a question,
 I put to you:
 Where is the water of Kane?
 At the Eastern Gate
 Where the Sun comes in at Haehae;
 There is the water of Kane.

A question I ask of you:
 Where is the water of Kane?
 Out there with the floating Sun,
 Where cloud-forms rest on
 Ocean's breast,
 Uplifting their forms at Nihoa,
 This side the base of Lehua;
 There is the water of Kane.

¹ In an oral history interview with *kupuna* James Keolaokalani Hū'eu (November 6, 2001), we learn the name of this spring, and details of how the spring of 'Ōhi'a, at Waianu, Ke'anae, was made.

*E ù-i aku ana au ia oe,
Aia i-hea ka Wai a Kane?
Aia i ke kua-hiwi, i ke kua-lono,*

I ke awàwa, i ke kaha-wai;

*Aia i-laila ka Wai a Kane.
E ù-i aku ana au ia oe,
Aia i-hea ka Wai a Kane?
Aia i-kai, i ka moana,
I ke Kua-lau, i ke anuenue,
I ka punohu,^{a-2} i ka ua-koko,^{b-2}*

*I ka alewa-lewa;
Aia i-laila ka Wai a Kane.*

*E ù-i aku ana au ia oe,
Aia i-hea ka Wai a Kane?
Aia i-luna ka Wai a Kane,
I ke ouli, i ke ao eleele,*

*I ke ao pano-pano,
I ke ao popolo-hua mea a Kane la, e!*

Aia i-laila ka Wai a Kane.

*E ù-i aku ana au ia oe,
Aia i-hea ka Wai a Kane?
Aia i-lalo, i ka honua, I ka Wai hu,
I ka wai kau a Kane me Kanaloa—^{c-2}
He wai-puna, he wai e inu,
He wai e mana, he wai e ola.
E ola no, e-a!
[Emerson, 1965:257-259]*

One question I put to you:
Where is the water of Kane?
Yonder on mountain peak, on the
ridges steep,
In the valleys deep, where the rivers
sweep;
There is the water of Kane.
This question I ask of you:
Where, pray, is the water of Kane?
Yonder, at sea, on the ocean,
In the driving rain, in the heavenly bow,
In the piled-up mist-wraith, In the blood-red
rainfall,
In the ghost-pale cloud-form;
There is the water of Kane.

One question I put to you:
Where, where is the water of Kane?
Up on high is the water of Kane,
In the heavenly blue, in the black
piled cloud,
In the black-black cloud,
In the black-mottled sacred cloud of
the gods;
There is the water of Kane.

One question I ask of you:
Where flows the water of Kane?
Deep in the ground, in the gushing spring,
In the ducts of Kane and [Kana] Loa,
A well-spring of water, to quaff,
A water of magic power—The water of life!
Life! O give us this life!

Footnotes

^{a-1} *Hae-hae.* Heaven's eastern gate; the portal in the solid walls that supported the heavenly dome, through which the sun entered in the morning.

^{b-1} *Kau-lana-ka-la.* When the setting sun, perhaps by an optical illusion drawn out into a boat-like form, appeared to be floating on the surface of the ocean, the Hawaiians named the phenomenon *Kau-lana-ka-la*—the floating of the sun. Their fondness for personification showed itself in the final conversion of this phrase into something like a proper name, which they applied to the locality of the phenomenon.

^{c-1} *Pae opua i ke kai.* Another instance of name-giving, applied to the bright clouds that seem to rest on the horizon, especially to the west.

^{d-1} *Nihoā* (Bird Island). This small rock to the northwest of Kauai, though far below the horizon, is here spoken of as if it were in sight.

^{a-2} *Punohu.* A red luminous cloud, or a halo, regarded as an omen portending some sacred and important event.

- ^{b-2} *Ua-koko*. Literally bloody rain, a term applied to a rainbow when lying near the ground, or to a freshet-stream swollen with the red muddy water from the wash of the hillsides. These were important omens, claimed as marking the birth of *tabu* chiefs.
- ^{c-2} *Wai kau a Kane me Kanaloa*. Once when Kane and Kanaloa were journeying together Kanaloa complained of thirst. Kane thrust his staff into the *pali* near at hand, and out flowed a stream of pure water that has continued to the present day. The place is at Keanae, Maui

In a series of articles published in 1865 in the native language newspaper, *Ku Okoa*, J. Waiamau, penned an account about the gods Kāne and Kāneloa, and their association with springs that were formed around the islands. The third article in the series was titled “*Ka Hoomana Kahiko, Ka Moololo no Kaneloa, kona mana a me kana mau hana.*” (Ancient Religion. The Traditions of Kaneloa, his power, and the things done by him.), and in it, is mentioned a spring in the Hāmākua region of Maui, that was made by, and which bears the name of Kāneloa (unfortunately, the specific location is not given). Summarized, Waiamau wrote:

Kane and Kaneloa had come from Kahiki, and traveled around the island of Hawaii. At various locations they desired to drink *awa*, and when no fresh water was available, Kaneloa struck his spear into the ground and fresh water poured out. At each of the places where this occurred, there is a spring that bears the name Kaneloa. Once they had completed their circuit around the island of Hawaii, Kane and Kaneloa then traveled to Maui. On their journey around Maui, they arrived at Hamakua, and desired to drink *awa*, but there was no fresh water. They caused the water to flow, and they then were able to drink the *awa*. Because they came, and needed water, the water flows, and the spring is called Kaneloa to this day... [J. Waiamau in *Nupepa Ku Okoa* – January 19, 1865:2; Maly translator]

Handy, Handy and Pukui (1972), also write extensively on the correlation between water (*wai*), life (*ola*), land (*‘āina*), and wealth (*waiwai*). In summarizing their research in paper collections and through field interviews in the 1920s-1930s, Handy, Handy and Pukui (1972) observed that:

...The life of taro was dependent upon water. In his role as life-giver, Kane the procreator was addressed as Kane-of-the-water-of-life (Kane-ka-wai-ola). Water (*wai*) was so associated with the idea of bounty that the word for wealth was *waiwai*. And water rights were the basic form of law, the Hawaiian word for which was *ka-na-wai*, meaning “relative to water...” [1972:19]

...Fresh water as a life-giver was not to the Hawaiians merely a physical element; it had a spiritual connotation. In prayers of thanks and invocations used in offering fruits of the land, and in prayers chanted when planting, and in prayers for rain, the “Water of Life of Kane” is referred to over and over again... [1972:64]

Handy et al., also observed that Kāne-i-ka-wai-ola —

“Kane-of-the-living-waters,” with whom taro, sugar cane, and bamboo were identified, and Lono the rain god who took the form of sweet potato, gourds, and swine, were invoked together in most prayers for abundance, sometimes with Ku in his role as forest god, and Kanaloa, one of whose forms was the banana tree. [1972:311]

NATIVE TRADITIONS AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE HĀMĀKUA-KO'OLAU REGION OF MAUI HIKINA

Overview

This part of the study presents readers with a collection of *mo'olelo* — native traditions and historical accounts — (some translated from the original Hawaiian text for the first time, by the author) which span many centuries. Many of the *mo'olelo* which reference the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region, also describe the neighboring lands of Maui which share some of the traditions in common. Some of the narratives make specific references to cultural sites (such as villages, *heiau*, family sites, trails, and other features) and events spanning several centuries (into the historic period) of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region; while other accounts are part of larger traditions which are associated with regional localities and events of “national” significance.

The native traditions cited in this section of the study describe some of the customs and practices of the native people who resided on these lands. Through the narratives, readers will learn of those who worked the land, water, and marine resources; those people who walked the trails, and who were sustained by the wealth—and who lived within the limitations—of the natural landscape. Most of the cited traditions are presented in association with place names, cultural sites, features of the landscape, and events in the history of these lands. Such traditions are an expression of the cultural-historical importance of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region to its native families.

The authors of the narratives cited herein, include native Hawaiian residents and visitors to the region, and foreign visitors—explorers, missionaries, and travelers—who recorded their observations and often included important descriptions of features that make up the cultural landscape. The narratives below are presented in several categories, generally chronological in sequence, by date of the period being described by the historians and authors.

Nā Mo'olelo Hawai'i (Native Traditions and Historical Accounts)

Several prominent native historians have been widely published, and provide readers with important details of history on Maui and in the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region. Among the Hawaiian authors are David Malo (born at Keauhou, Kona in ca. 1793), who was associated with chiefs of the Kamehameha household, and a resident land owner on Maui; John Papa I'i (born in 1800 at Waipi'o, O'ahu), descended from families of Kona, and raised as a member of the Kamehameha household; and Samuel Mānaiakalani Kamakau (born in 1815 at Waialua, O'ahu), who was educated at Lahainaluna (and a Maui resident), and who rose to prominence as an educator; politician; and most importantly, a chronicler of Hawaiian history. Selected traditions and historical accounts recorded by Malo (1951), I'i (1959), and Kamakau (1961), as well as the writings of lesser known native historians, are cited below. Underlining is used in the quoted material to draw the reader's attention to specific place names, site references, and individuals mentioned.

He Mo'olelo no Kamapua'a

“*He Moolelo no Kamapuaa*” (A tradition of Kamapua'a), predates the twelfth century, and was submitted to the native language newspaper, *Ka Hae Hawaii*, in 1861 by G.W. Kahiolo (who wrote from Kalihi, O'ahu). Kamapua'a is a Hawaiian demigod, who could assume a wide range of nature body-forms as well as a human form. Kamapua'a is associated with agriculture, rain, and ceremonies of the god Lono. The issue published on August 7, 1861 (*Helu 7*), includes the first written account of Kamapua'a's visit to Wailua-iki, Maui, and his relationship with the goddess-in human form, Kapo-ma'ilele (a sister of the goddess Pele). Localized variations of this account were repeated, and embellished in the writings of native story tellers in the late 1800s and early 1900s, and are still told

by elders of the Ko‘olau region today (see narratives below by Moses Manu; and oral history interviews with *kupuna* James K. Hū‘eu in *Volume II*).

The following narratives (translated by Maly) are excerpted from Kahiolo’s original Hawaiian texts published in “*Ka Hae Hawaii*”:

...Kamapua‘a’s advances towards Pele, having been thwarted, he departed from Kilauea, following Kapo-ma‘ilele (Pele’s sister who had taken her genitals off and thrown them across the land to distract Kamapua‘a — thus the name, Kapo-of-the-flying-genitals). It was in this way that Kapo-ma‘ilele saved Pele from Kamapua‘a’s advances.

Traveling across the island of Hawai‘i, and eating *mai‘a* (bananas), Kamapua‘a met with Kapo-ma‘ilele at Kahuā in Kohala. Kapo-ma‘ilele then flew across the sea, and returned to her home on Maui, at Wailua-iki. From the heights of Kapaliuuka, Kamapua‘a looked across the ocean, and decided to follow her. He crossed the channel and landed at Hāmoa, Hāna... He then traveled to Kawaikau which is near the boundary between Ko‘olau and Hāna. From there, he traveled to Kaliae, and then arrived at Wailua-iki, where he found the house of Kapo-ma‘ilele. Looking shoreward, he saw Puenui, the husband of Kapo, fishing. He then chanted:

*Kanikani hia Hikapoloa—e,
Ka la o Wailua-iki.
Ka lai malino a Kapo i noho ai,
A ka wahine a Puenui,
I noho nanea i ka lai a ke Koolau, aloha.*

Hikapōloa cries out loudly.
The day is at Wailua-iki.
Kapo dwells in the calm,
The woman of Puenui,
Dwelling with pleasure, in the peace
of Ko‘olau—*aloha*.

Kamapua‘a then went to the *kapa* making house (*hale akuku*), and asked Kapo-ma‘ilele if they too might sleep together. She agreed, and they did. Now a man saw this and went to tell Puenui that his wife was sleeping with another man. Puenui returned to the house in anger, and he struck Kamapua‘a on the back with a paddle. Kapo got angry, and he struck Kamapua‘a again. Kapo told him “stop, don’t do that, for he is not a man, but is Kamapua‘a.” Hearing this, he was afraid, for he had heard the he was a god and man of power.

Kamapua‘a then went to Hāmākua-loa, Hāmākua-poko, and on to Wailuku...

Kānehekili – A Tradition of the Pāpa‘a‘ea-Ke‘anae Region

Samuel Kamakau also recorded early god-associated accounts that mention lands of the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region, specifically naming Pāpa‘a‘ea, ‘O‘opuola, and Ke‘anae. While discussing the thunder and lightning manifestation of the god Kāne (whose attributes also include *ka wai ola*—the waters of life—*kalo*, and sunlight), Kamakau (1968) made reference to an ancient defied, resident-priest of Pāpa‘a‘ea, who also made a *heiau*, that “stood above Ke‘anae.” By association with chiefly genealogies, the time period described, predates the 1500s. Kamakau also reports that throughout history chiefs of the Hekili line were dedicated at Pāpa‘a‘ea:

Kānehekili, Kanewawahilani, Kaho‘ali‘i, Kauilanuimakehaikalani, and the many other gods who belong to the upper and lower strata of the firmament (*ka lewalani, ka lewanuru*), are called “gods of the heavens,” *na akua o ka lani*. Kanenuiakea’s place was elsewhere. The first *kahu* who observed the kapus of these gods was

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

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

People feared Hekili as a man of great *mana*, and they all called him Kanehekili. They believed him to be a man with the *mana* of a god, and they relied on him as a man of *mana* and as a *kahu* for the "gods of the heavens." His *heiau* for the gods of the heavens stood above Ke'anae in the Ko'olau district. There Hekili died, beneath the *kuapala* offering stand. When the brother-in-law of this man of the thunder spirit (*kanaka akua hekili*) entered the *heiau* and found him dead, he cut off his head and took it to Lanai, and thus it came into the possession of Lanai. The men of Hamakualoa missed him, and searched, and found his body in the *heiau* [Pakanaloa²] above Ke'anae. When they found that this *kahu* of great *mana* was dead, they took the body and divided it into small pieces and distributed the pieces to various places around Maui. These became their *kuleana* to worship thunder. Those persons who had the head worshiped through the head and eyes of Kanehekili. They were called "the eyeball of the god" (*ka 'onohi o ke akua*), and "the mouth of the god" (*ka waha o ke akua*). [They were the seers and prophets of the god in thunder.]... [1968:69]

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

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

² Beckwith (1970:48), cites an account naming the *heiau* "Pakana-loa." Which was "erected back of Keanae on Maui at a place where violent thunderstorms occur..."

No nā Wahi Ilina

Another one of the significant observations shared by Kamakau (1968), is one that discusses the mountain lands above the Ke'anae – Ko'olau region. In this account, he describes burial places, and observes that such places are important to the Hawaiians from Hawai'i to Kaua'i:

The disposal pit of Ka'a'awa is a deep disposal pit inside the crater of Haleakala. It is on top of a lava mound in a pit (*lua*) on the north side, close to Wai'ale'ale [a swamp just outside the crater wall] and the rock that divides the lands [Pohaku Palaha, or Pohaku'oki'aina] on the eastern edge of the Ke'anae gap that opens at Ko'olau. It is a chasm, a *nupa*, or perhaps a deep pit, a *lua meki*, opened up from the foundations of the island by the forces of heaping lava, and may be several miles deep, with fresh or sea water at the bottom. Because of the insipid taste ('*ono 'ole*) of the waters, some people have supposed that the waters of Waiu and Waipu at Kaupo have their source at this pit of Ka'a'awa, or from some [page 39] disposal pits *mauka* of Pu'umane'one'o. This pit of Ka'a'awa was like Waiuli; it was the disposal pit for the people of Makawao, Kula, and Kaupo. These pits could be visited in broad daylight because no evilly disposed people could get at the bones and take them away to work mischief. This is the character of *nupa* and *lua meki*—they are pits that mischievous people cannot get at.

Burial caves, disposal pits, and caverns (*ana huna, lua huna, nupa*) were important from Hawaii to Kauai... [1968:40]

Maui Hikina—Traditions of the Pi'ilani Line

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

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

Kiha-a-Pi'i-lani was befriended by a woman of the place, named La'ie, and they were made welcome by her. There they lived. Many people came there to play games and to go swimming in a pool, Waimalino. Kula and a part of Makawao were waterless lands, and so this pool became a place where all enjoyed themselves and

danced hulas. Although La'ie extended her hospitality to Kiha-a-Pi'i-lani, he kept his identity a secret, lest he be killed. Kiha-a-Pi'ilani slept so much in the house that his hosts began to complain, and his wife told him about it.

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

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

His effort was vain when he was refused help by 'A-puni. 'A-puni directed him to Kukui-ho'oleilei in Papa'a'ea who in turn directed him to Ka-luko in the upland of Ke'anae. He was again directed to Lanahu in Wakiu, and he was directed by Weua-Lanahu to go down to Kawaiipapa [page 24] to consult Ka-hu'akole at Waipuna'ala. Kiha-a-Pi'i-lani became a ward of Ka-hu'akole, a person of prominence. It was said that he was an able person in directing the affairs of the land, and [it was] believed that Kiha-a-Pi'i-lani would be avenged on his brother, Lono-a-Pi'i-lani... [Kamakau 1961:25]

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

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

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

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

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

Now when the King (Kihapi'ilani) completed his work in this area, he moved and lived at Kahului, where he began the collection of stones for the *kuapā* (fishpond walls) of Manoni and Kanahā. He is the one who caused the water in those two ponds to be separated, and given two names. The *kuapā* is still there to this day, but a large portion of it has been lost, covered under the sands flying in the winds. When this work was completed, Kihapi'ilani then departed for Waiehu and 'Ā'āpueo... [Manu in *Nupepa Ku Okoa*, August 23, 1884:4]

Fornander (1996) also reported that Kihapi'ilani:

...kept peace and order in the country, encouraged agriculture, and improved and caused to be paved the difficult and often dangerous roads over the Palis of Kaupo, Hana, and Koolau—a stupendous work for those times, the remains of which may still be seen in many places, and are pointed out as the “Kipapa of Kihapiilani.” His reign was eminently peaceful and prosperous, and his name has been reverently and affectionately handed down to posterity... [Fornander 1996:206] .

Kahekili³ and Kalani'ōpu'u—Shaping Island Kingdoms

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

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

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

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

³ In 1863, native author, J.W. Kaiole, wrote “The last King of Maui was Kahekili. It is said that he was born at Hāli'imaile, Makawao. His father was Kalaniku'ihonoikamoku, and his mother was Keku'iapoiwa (the first)” (Kaiole in *Nupepa Ku Okoa*, June 20, 1863:4; Maly, translator).

on for half a year, from 1778 to 1779, with fighting at Kaupo, Lahaina, Lanai, Hamakualoa, and Ko'olau, Kamehameha, as well as his master in warfare, Ke-ku-hau-pi'o, distinguished himself for skill and bravery in war... [Kamakau 1961:91]

Kamakau also recorded that it was while the battles were occurring on Maui, and Kalani'ōpu'u was at Wailua, Ko'olau, that Captain James Cook and his ships sailed along the coast of Maui Hikina. In Kamakau's version of the arrival, readers learn that Cook anchored near Ha'alua Rock (pointed out in oral history interviews conducted as a part of the present study as an area fronting the canoe landing of Wailuanui):

While Ka-lani-'opu'u was in Wailua in Ko'olau, Maui, on the evening of November 19, 1778, Captain Cook's ship was sighted northeast of Mokuho'oniki with the prow turned a little to the southeast. It was seen at Kahakuloa, and the news spread over the island, then at Hamakua, and at evening it was seen in Ko'olau. The night passed, and the next day the ship was anchored at Ha'alua just below Wailua. When they saw that its appearance exactly fitted the description given by Moho, there was no end of excitement among the people over the strange object. "The tower of Lono! Lono the god of our fathers!" they exclaimed, redoubling their cries at the thought that this was their god Lono who had gone to Kahiki. The men went out in such numbers to visit the ship that it was impossible for all to get on board.

When the canoes returned to shore, Kala'i-mamahu' persuaded Kamehameha and one other to remain on board, and that night the ship sailed away taking Kamehameha and his companions and by morning it had disappeared. Ka-lani-'opu'u thought that Kamehameha must have gone away to Kahiki. He was displeased and ordered Ke-pa'a-lani to bring them all back. Ke-pa'a-lani took six paddlers and a large single canoe supplied with food and water. Puhie declared that within two days and two nights they would sight the ship. Maui disappeared, and Mauna Kea rose before them out of the waves. Kamehameha, looking out, saw a white object on the wave and said to Kala'i-mamahu', "Is that a canoe or only a wave?" "Where?" "Yonder." As they watched it became clearly a canoe, and Kamehameha guessed that it was Ke-pa'a-lani come to seek them. But Captain Cook had no intention of carrying them away; he only wanted them to guide him to a good harbor on Hawaii. Captain Cook may have sailed by a map made by the Spaniards, for how else could he have found the proper harbors at Waimea, Mahukona, and Kealakekua? As for Ke-pa'a-lani he was relieved, for he had already sailed two [page 97] days and nights without sighting the ship. Kamehameha pointed out the canoe to Captain Cook and then pointed toward Maui. Cook would not consent; he pointed to the ship and then to Hawaii. Again Kamehameha pointed to Maui, and the ship turned about and reached Wailua in a single night... [Kamakau 1961:98]

Mele (Chant) of Keaulumoku

One of the most significant texts penned by Kamakau, in which lands and resources of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region of Maui are described, dates from ca. 1780. It is in the form of a *mele* (chant) composed by the seer, Ke-a-ulu-moku. The *mele* includes a number of place names, descriptions of rains, winds, sites and resources of note at various localities:

...Ke-a-ulu-moku was another celebrated man of Ka-lani-'opu'u's day. His father was the great chief Ka-ua-kahi-akua-nui, son of Lono-maka'i-honua and Kahapo'ohiwi, but his mother belonged to Naohaku in Kohala. He was celebrated as a composer of war chants, chants of praise, love chants, prophetic chants, and genealogical chants. When he went back to Hawaii with Ka-lani-'opu'u he was

homesick for the two Hamakua districts of Maui where he had lived with Kamehameha-nui and Ka-hekili. His love for the place found expression in the following lines :

*Alo—ha, alo—ha—
Aloha wale o‘u maku—a Ia—e o‘u*

*Aloha wale o‘u makua
Mai na ‘aina Hamakua,
He mau ‘aina Hamakua elua,
No‘u mua kaikua‘ana i noho ai.
H e ala pali na‘u he mau ali‘i ia,
O ka hanai ana komo ke aloha,
Lele hewa au i he mau kaikua‘ana—e
‘A‘ole—he mau mea ‘e wale no o laua.
H e ua i pono—e—pono ia ua.
A he ua i halaka‘, he mahala,
Pehi hewa i ka nahele
Kua‘oa kanikani i ka pua lehua.
Ua ua lehua, he lehua hala,*

*Ua i ka lehua o Kailua.
Lehua maka konunu i ka wai,
Konunu konunu oha‘ha‘.
Halana makapehu wale no kie ia,
Pehu, ua mae ka maka mua o ka
hinalo ho‘i.
Ho‘i ka ua ma Haneho‘i,
Ma ka lae o Pu‘umaile i Hoalua,
Ma kahakua o Pu‘ukoa‘e,
Ma ke alo pali o Huelo.
Ua poha‘ Kaumealani,
U a ko ia e ka pua nui*

*Hukia aku la lilo i kai
Lilo aku la ua i ka moana,
He maka o Hawini ia ua,
He ua ‘alo ma ka lae,
Nihi pali nihi lae,
Nihi i ka lae o Mokupapa.
Hele wale ka ua a kipa wale,
Ka ua pe‘e hala huna kai o—
O—huna huna lauki.
Huna ke kupa i ka hala mua a kau.*

*U-u-e ua wahia e ka ua o ka ho‘oilo.
E ke kuawa kahi o ke kau
Nana i ho‘oko‘o nei ka pua!
Aui ka pua noho laolao i ke ka,*

Affectionate longing, affectionate longing,
Affection for my (foster) parents, *makua*,
my parents,

Affection for my parents [page 112]
Who belong to Hamakua,
The two districts of Hamakua,
Where my elder brothers live.
My hillside trails are theirs to rule,
They nurtured me until I loved them;
I find myself with other elder brothers
Who are not the same to me.
Let the rain fall, for rain is good.

It patters down, it pelts down,
It crushes the forest growth,
It sprinkles musically on the *lehua*.
The lehua trees blossom, the
yellow lehua.

When the rain comes to the lehua of Kailua.
The *lehua* petals are heavy with raindrops,
Heavy, heavy and full-blown.
They know not the pangs of thirst
That wilt the first-blown pandanus
bloom.

The rain returns by way of Haneho‘i,
Along the brow of Pu‘umaile to Hoalua,
Over the ridge of Pu‘ukoa‘e,
Before the face of the cliff of Huelo.
There it pours down on Kaumealani,
The rain that brings out the full-blown
flowers

And draws them close down to the shore.
The rain goes out to sea,
It falls on Hawini like teardrops,
It passes along over the capes,
It creeps by the cliffs and capes, [page 113]
Creeps by the cape of Mokupapa.
The rain comes uninvited,
The rain that hides in the *hala* groves below,
Whose fine drops water the ti plants.
The native-born hides away the first hala
fruit of summer.*

And weeps over the stormy rains of winter.
Oh! for the light summer showers
That brought forth the blossoms!
The blossoms droop with stem half-broken,

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

Aui e noho e na pua polo pe'a;
Pala ka'ao, ka'ao ka pola,
Loli helele'i ahu ilalo;
Loli ka'ao ka hala me ka hinalo.
O ka hala o ka 'ohi'a lana i ka wai

I ka'i ke kahawai o Kakipi,

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

Malamalama ke one kea ke hele ia,

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

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

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

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

The blossoms hang wilted and uncared-for;
The fruit clusters, ripened above,
Mildew and fall in heaps to the ground;
Both fruit and flower's are mildewed.

The hala fruit and the mountain apples drop
into the stream

And are washed down in the stream
of Kakipi,

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

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

The white sands are plainly to be seen if
we wish to go there,
Over the upland trail of Waiakuna
Winding like the fresh-water eel.
The kukui leaves look dark like the kukui,
gobey [kuna the eel] fish,
When overshadowed by the twining hau
trees

Deep in the dusky koa forest.
Dark are the leaves of the kukui in
the shade,
The leaves are pale yellowish green
In the full light of the sun,
Watered by the rainbow-tinted rain...
[Kamakau 1961:page 115]

Kamehameha I on Maui (ca. 1790)

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

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

At the ascent of 'Opaepilau, Kapa-kahili was exhausted and was overtaken. "Slain by Pipili," Kamehameha boasted over him... (Kamakau 1961:148)

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

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

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

This may be literally translated as:

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

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

"Na Hunahuna no ka Moolelo Hawaii"

Native historian and steward to the descendants of the Kamehameha line, John Papa I'i, penned important accounts of Hawaiian history in a series of articles published between 1868 to 1870. His work, titled "*Na Hunahuna no ka Moolelo Hawaii*" (Fragments of Hawaiian History; Ii 1959), includes one reference to lands of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region of Maui. In 1853, I'i and his ward, Chiefess Victoria Kamāmalu⁴ sailed to Hawai'i from O'ahu, and returned via Maui. I'i described the beauty of the Hāna-Ko'olau-Hāmākua region, but also reported that by that time, the smallpox epidemic had reached the island. Among the important references made by I'i to places, is that there was at Makapu'u (Ko'olau), a swimming pool famous in legend. While at the location, the party also made *lei* (garlands) of *palapalai* and ginger with which to adorn themselves:

They left the *Kalaikini* behind, and reached the port of Kapueokahi, Maui, near noon. They looked up at the stronghold of Kauiki, where Kaahumanu was born. It was evening when the smaller ship arrived. As soon as it reached port some of the passengers made haste to go ashore, but their rowboats had not reached the shore when orders came to stay aboard because smallpox had been brought there. As the *Kalaikini* lacked water and food, five bundles of hard poi, ten dried *awa* fish, and one barrel of water were sent out to the ship.

⁴ Chiefess Kamāmalu, a granddaughter of Kamehameha I and Kaheihimālie, held many lands on Maui as a birthright inheritance. Among these lands was Ha'ikū, which her father (and trustee), Mathew Kekūanā'oa sold to Richard Armstrong in 1849 (see Deed Book 1; Bureau of Conveyances). Kamāmalu died in 1866.

Ii's ship remained at Kapueokahi until after Sunday, and the passengers associated with the people there. On Monday they left and paused at Ulaino, belonging to John Young II, to bathe in the water at Makapuu, a pool famous in legend. Then they returned with head leis of palapalai fern and ginger. In the house where they were received their emptiness became well filled. Then they bade their friends farewell and boarded a boat to return to the ship.

The sails of the lovely one turned hither. Those aboard glanced at the cliffs of Koolau and Hamakua, reaching Halehaku at night, where they paused until day break. Then they moved along, looking at Halehaku and Haiku, seeing the growing koa and kukui trees of Lilikoi and other sights until they reached Kahului. They went ashore there and went to Kaoo's houses at Wailuku and spent two nights there. When they left for Kahului on ox carts, Kamamalu and the others sang. Children, men and women accompanied them until they boarded the boats... [Ii, 1959:172]

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

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

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

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

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

Moloka‘i, O‘ahu, Kaua‘i, Ni‘ihau, Ka‘ula, and on to Lehua⁵, where she saw a handsome young chief, named Kawelonaakalāilehua. It was this chief that was destined to become her husband... [January 5-19, 1894]

[February 23, 1894]

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

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

[March 2, 1894]

...Puakawiliwili is of Maui. He gathered two fish each of the *awa* and ‘*anae* from Wailuaiki, Ko‘olau, Maui. These fish were gotten from atop a flat area on the *pali* in a fish pond that was made by Kāne. The pond was reached by dropping a rope along the *pali*, and is situated at the land where Kapo dwelled. The path is a difficult one, there on the cliff, and it is one of the places that visitors travel to see to this day.

Puakawiliwili also gathered some of the *lū‘au* of the god at Nāhiku-a-ke-akua which is the long name of the land of Nāhiku at Ko‘olau, Maui. He then continued his journey quickly, going to Māliko, at Hāmākua where are found the famous *kukui* groves of Liliko‘i...

Later in the account, Makanikeoe returned to Maui, and traveled round the island. On his journey, he visited various places at Kahikinui, Kaupō, Kīpahulu, Hāna, Ko‘olau and Hāmākua. Having traveled through Hāna, Makanikeoe:

[November 16, 1894]

...looked to the uplands he saw many places where *kalo* was growing. The interesting thing about the *kalo* at this place was that it appeared to be flying along the edges of the cliffs at Hanawī. Desiring to understand how the *kalo* could grow along the cliffs in this manner, Makanikeoe climbed up to one of the places where these *kalo* ‘*e‘epa* (mysterious formed taro) was growing. It was a large place where the water flowed, and in the distance, he saw a man carrying a single large *kalo*.

Makanikeoe then heard a voice calling out, and saw one of the small *kalo* plants growing along the side of the cliff talking, just as if it were a man. It called out to the large *kalo*:

Make no ‘oe e kalo nui – Ola no au o kalo iki.” (Say there large taro, you are to die –and I, the little taro, will live.)

⁵ The lengthy narratives include site descriptions and traditional accounts for various locations on each of the named islands.

Makanikeoe chuckled to himself, hearing the words of the little *kalo*, and he understood the surprising nature of the *kalo* at this place. These places where the *kalo* grows on the cliffs may still be seen to this day.

After seeing this *kalo* that speaks like a man, Makanikeoe then went to the top of the mountain ridge, where he could see the cliff of Lelekea (Kīpahulu) below. He then went down to Kahaleikalalea, where he turned his gaze to the calm sea, and the pond of Waihi, Kīpahulu...

Having visited Kīpahulu, Makanikeoe returned to the uplands, and:

[November 23, 1894] ...From the mountain heights he looked to Ko'olau and saw the famous pond of Wai'ale. This is a place which many visitors travel to see to this day... [December 21, 1894] ...On his journey, Makanikeoe passed through the forest of Ahikala [Ahiakala is identified as an 'ili at Kea'ā in Māhele records]: In the olden days this was a place of trouble for travelers who were often attacked by robbers (*pōwā*). There is a large red stone here, that stands on the *mauka* side of the path, it's name is Ahikala pōhaku. In olden days the people greatly feared passing by this place, but it was nothing for our fierce warrior of Waipi'o (Makanikeoe).

Now, while traveling through the forest of this region, Makanikeoe arrived at Makapu'u, where he saw a boy and a girl bathing in a pond with other youth of the area. Now perhaps my readers, you may be wondering about the names of these two children, well, I will tell you. They were Mokulehua and his sister, Wai'aka [Wai'a'aka]. These two children were cherished by their parents and family, and were compared to the crimson *lehua* blossoms of the forest (the places which bear their names were named for them). Makanikeoe continued walking towards the youths, passing through a grove of *hala* trees, and he came to an 'ōhi'a 'ai tree where he met Mokulehua and Wai'aka. Turning to him, the two youth greeted Makanikeoe... Makanikeoe then continued along the path and arrived at the top of the pali at 'Ula'ino. From there, he continued along the *pali* to the stream of Lele'ikeoho (Helele'ikeoho) which in olden days, was the boundary between the districts of Hāna and Ko'olau. He then passed by Waione and the two Kea'ā. He then arrived at the wondrous stream of 'Ōpiko'ula. It was at this stream in olden days, that two ignorant men were killed (because they did not take heed when crossing the stream).

Makanikeoe then continued on to Nāhiku, stopping a place where he could look to the uplands and out to the sea. The path then took him along the *pali* of Ko'olau to Waiohue, the place for which the *haku mele* (song writers) have said, "*The brow of Waiohue faces the storm.*" He then passed the point of Kamokupeu which is a hula'ana [a trail that crosses the water between to points of land — *ala hula'ana*].

Makanikeoe then reached the heights overlooking Kekuapa'awela and went on to the pali of 'Ohea where he turned to look upon the hula'ana of Ka'ilipālala. There, he saw the *noio* birds circling above the cliff. Going to look more closely he saw that there was a cavern in the cliff where the birds landed. He also saw a long round stone which was wrapped in white kapa, a pā'ū Puakai, thus he understood that this stone was a kū'ula i'a (fisherman's deity or shrine).

Makanikeoe then turned and looked to sea and saw a large red colored form moving just below the surface of the water, outside of the point of Mokumana at Pauwalu.

There were many birds flying above the ocean surface, and when he looked more closely he saw that the large red form was a large *kala* fish. He then understood that the stone that was set there at the point [of Ohea] on the cliff was for this famous fish of the Ko'olau *pali*. Today, there are no people left who go out to surround the *kama'āina* fish of that land.

Makanikeoe then turned and followed the path along the famous cliffs of Ko'olau and arrived at Kaliae, renowned for the winds that rise up on the Ko'olau cliffs. He then traveled to the valley of Wailuaiki, where Kapo lived, and for whom the lines of the *mele* were composed...:

[December 28, 1894]:

*O 'oe ia e Wailuaiki
E ka lau'i pali a Uli*

*Ua hele 'ia e Li'awahine
E ka wahine kuhea pali
Kui pua lei o Ho'akalei e
E lei – ho'i au a.*

It is you, Wailuaiki
The ti plants which grow upon
the cliff of Uli
Li'awahine has departed
O woman who calls from the high cliffs
Stringing the garland of Ho'akalei
Might I too be adorned with a garland.

This is the place where Kamapua'a committed his transgression upon Kapo and left a scar atop the *pali* of Puhiai. Also, from this *pali* the traveler can see the women going to the shore below Kapilikaunoa [?]. From there, Makanikeoe went down to the shore and saw the great *he'e* (octopus), of which there was no equal. This *he'e kūpua* (supernatural octopus) is the one that was in a great battle with other *kūpua* (supernatural beings). The name of this *he'e* was Hā'aluea, and his stone body may be seen in the ocean, off the landing of Wailuanui. His stone body has eight branches or divisions that look like the tentacles of a *he'e*.

After seeing this *he'e kūpua*, Makanikeoe passed along the shore to the point fronting Mokumana. He then arrived at the *muliwai* (estuary) of Wai'ōlohe at Ke'anae. It is at this place that the *wai kau o Kauwahikaua* (the flume of *Kauwahikaua*) was made, thus turning Ke'anae into a land of *lo'i* to this day.

Makanikeoe then found a large cave on the side of the cliff by the *muliwai*, that opened in the water. It was not a deep cave, but it came out in the *muliwai* at Wai'ōlohe and in the channel of Kukuipuka, from where Makanikeoe found a cave (tunnel) that ran to the uplands of Kūō. It was at this place that Puanui was thrown by Kamapua'a from Wailuaiki, with the thrust of his snout. It is almost eight miles in distance. And this place in the uplands of Ke'anae is called Kūō (to cry out) because of the wailing of Puanui.

From this place, Makanikeoe turned and went to a pond *mauka* of Puhipinao where Hi'u, the profit shark (*manō kāula*) of Ko'olau was born. From the cave that Makanikeoe first saw at Wai'ōlohe, there is a *pali* that rises above the *muliwai*, that is Pu'ukanohua the place where Kahekili and his steward would leap. This place was made famous in the lines of this *mele* — “*I mahu'i aku au e 'ike lihi. I ka wai kau mai o Ke'anae.*” (I have caught a glimpse of the water perched above Ke'anae.)

Passing this land Makanikeoe then went to the front of the cliffs of Nu'a'ailua and Honomanu. These are the youthful cliffs (*pali keikikāne*) of Ko'olau. He then went on to Kalua [in vicinity of Pu'ukālai'ipu], where the *alanui aupuni* passes the place

called Kawahinepe'e. There, he saw a small dark hole, covered by forest growth. Makanikeoe wanted to enter into, and travel through this cave, so he took a body form as small as the *māhiki* (crab) or the *'ōpae* (shrimp), and he entered the cave, and found the water that flows to the stream named Waikamō'i. The water also flows to the stream of 'O'opuola, which is the boundary between Ko'olau and Hāmākualoa.

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

*'Akāhi au a ike i ka nani o Ko'olau
Ke loku maila kaua ia o 'O'opuola
Ola no Maka'iwa i ke 'ehu a ke kai.*

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

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

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

*Ua pau ka heluna no Hāwini
Helu 'ekāhi o ka pukauwahi...*

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

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

*Aia ka palena a i Halehaku
Ilaila ku nei o Mākālei
Lā'au kaulana a Makenikeoe.*

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

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

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

*Ka helena a wahine i ka pali
I ka luna o Pi'iholo i 'Alelele
O Lauhuki ma lāua o Kilioe.*

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

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

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

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

[November 8-December 6, 1895]

It is perhaps not unusual for the Hawaiian people to see this type of long fish, an eel, about all the shores and points, and in the rough seas, and shallow reefs and coral beds of the sea. There is not only one type of eel that is written about, but numerous ones that were named, describing their character and the type of skin which they had. In the ancient times of our ancestors, some of the people of old, worshipped eels as Gods, and restrictions were placed upon certain types of eels. There are many traditions pertaining to eels. It is for this fish that the famous saying "An eel of the sea caverns, whose chin sags." [Describing one who is prosperous; see Pukui 1983, No. 1545.]

...Kaihuku'una and Ka'ōhai were the parents of Laumeki. It is said in this account of Laumeki, that his true form was that of an eel. A while after the birth of Laumeki,

another child was born to Ka'ōhai, a son. He was named Mokumeha...and there at Honouliuli, 'Ewa, places are named for all of these people. The natives of that land are familiar with these places...

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

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

[January 24, 1896]

Mokumeha and his companions departed from Honouliuli and traveled to Moloka'i where they stayed for a while. They then departed in their canoes, and passed through the channel of Mokuho'oniki. They sailed beyond Maui, to where they could see Kahakuloa and as far as Pu'ukoa'e which seemed to flutter upon the winds... They then turned around and landed at Honolua, and as is the custom of the Hawaiian people, they were greeted by the voices of the natives, calling them to rest and enjoy some food...

Departing from Honolua they then traveled around Maui, passing Kahului, and arrived at Keon'ele'ele and Kapukaulua where they were greeted by the youth, Kaihuwa'a, his sister, and elders. They were natives of the place, residing in the district of Hāmākuapoko. After spending a few nights there Mokumeha and his companions departed from Hāmākuapoko and traveled along the trail through Hāmākualoa to Pāpa'a'ea where they rested for the night. At daylight, they traveled through the forest of 'O'opuola and arrived at Kaloa. From there they went to the *pali* of Honomanu—Honomanu, ka pali keiki kāne—at Ko'olau, Maui. The cliffs are described in the song:

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

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

They then descended the *pali* to the place where the people lived and found the young woman Kahāli'i famed for surfing the waves of Pinana'i [roaring surf]. This was a *hula'ana*, the swimming trail of that time. Mokumeha and companions relaxed and were entertained by the natives of that place. They then departed and climbed up the cliffs and arrived at Nu'a'ailua. This is the place where 'Umiāmaka filled the shell of a lobster with sand and then went to meet with a woman and her daughter who were gathering lauhala on the upland side of the trail. When the woman saw 'Umiāmaka holding the lobster in his hands, she asked him to give her the lobster. She offered her daughter in return, and 'Umiāmaka agreed. The exchange was made and 'Umiāmaka and the young woman departed. Shortly thereafter, they heard the voice of the woman calling out, "Where are you? This is a mistake, for the fish (lobster) of 'Umiāmaka is filled with white sand. (*Ua hewa ka i'a a 'Umiāmaka he 'ō kea o loko.*)" 'Umiāmaka replied, "You are the one who is mistaken, we two are justified. (*Hewa no 'oe, pono no māua.*)"

Now 'Umiāmaka was a real man of Ke'anae, not a *kūpua*, and there are still some of his descendants living to this day. He was a crafty man skilled in deceit, as told in

this story. But now, forgive me my readers, but these are some of the tales that have been handed down from old.

Passing the cliffs of Nu'a'ailua, Mokumeha and his companions arrived at Ke'anae, where is the water channel of Kauwahikaua (*Ke'anae i Kawaikau a Kauwahikaua*). Kauwahikaua is the one who made the famous 'auwai along the *pali* of Ko'olau. Mokumeha and companions were welcomed by the natives of that land, and they stayed there for two days. On the third day they departed for Wailuanui and Wailuaiki, where Kapo dwelled at Ka'ea'ea. She is the one who tricked the pig grandson (*mo'opuna Pua'a*) of Kamaunuaniho of Oahu.

Passing this place along the famous cliffs of Ko'olau, they came to Kaliae and ascended to Kopili'ula and arrived above Kapehu. They then went down to Waiohue, traveling along the trail that runs along the ocean's edge. Thus, they arrived at Ka hula'ana o Kamokupeu (The swimming path of Kamokupeu). At this place a traveler must cling like a lizard to the *pali*, but that is the trail that must be taken to travel through this land. One must grasp at the aerial roots of the *hala* trees to pass this way, and it is done with great fear. This is also the boundary between the cliffs of Ko'olau and the land of the *hula'ana* trails. They then arrived at Nāhiku-a-ke-akua and stopped at a place where they saw several large men who were prepared to play in the sport of diving at the leaping place of Kapalalau (*kawa o Kapalalau*).

The first two men leapt without looking, and were killed. The last man observed this and called out "why didn't you see that there was no water?" They had fallen onto the stones below, and were broken into pieces and died. This place is there along the trail that passes on to Ōpiko'ula.

Passing this place, Mokumeha and companions went to Kauluena and the two Kea'ā, and they then arrived at Lele'ikeoho, the boundary between Ko'olau and Hāna. They then passed into 'Ula'ino where they were greeted by the natives of that place... A disagreement arose between the people of Ko'olau and Hāna, and the boundary between the districts was relocated...

Traditions of Fisheries and Sharks of Ko'olau

In between ca. 1900 to 1935, several traditions regarding fisheries, sharks, and the occurrence of place names were recorded. The writers included Moke Manu, whose family had resided at 'Ōhi'a, Ko'olau (a property now held by the family of James K. Hū'eu), and ethnographers, Mary Kawena Puku'i and Martha Beckwith (who was raised in the Hāmākua Poko District). The latter two writers recorded traditions from native residents, at various localities around the islands.

Writing about native fishing customs, Moke Manu (Manu in Kawaharada 1992), recounted a tradition of Kū'ula (a fisherman's deity), his wife Hina (also a goddess of fishermen and agriculturalists), and their son 'Ai'ai. As a result of the powers and knowledge of the ocean and fisheries possessed by Kū'ula and his family, people learned many techniques of fishing. Among the narratives recorded by Moke Manu, are descriptions of fisheries in the Ko'olau region which 'Ai'ai established for the benefit of the people, and a tale of a supernatural *he'e* (octopus) that lived in the sea fronting Wailuanui (see also accounts cited above), which was turned into a stone islet. Manu wrote:

'Ai'ai...went over to Waiohue (a bay west of Honomā'ele), Ko'olau, where he placed a stone on a sharp rocky island called Paka, on which a few *pū hala* (pandanus trees) grow. At a certain time of the year, the *kala* come in from the

ocean, attracted to this place by the power of this stone. They continue on westward to Mokumana, a cape between Ke'anae and Wailua-nui. They come in gradually for two days, and on the third day, at the *pali* of Ohea, they are taken with nets.

In olden times while the fishermen were hauling in their nets full of *kala* into the canoes, the *akule* and *'ō'io* also came in great numbers, making it impossible to catch all the fish in one day; and so many fish were gathered in the nets, it took the fishermen a day and a night before they could care for their catch, which was more than they could use, so the leftovers were fed to the pigs and dogs. The *kala* of Ohea is noted for its fatness and fine flavor. Few people are living there now, and the people who knew about this fishing are dead; but the stone 'Ai'ai placed on that little island at Waiohue is still there.

'Ai'ai stayed there a few days and then returned to Hāna and lived at his birthplace quite a long time...he taught his art of fishing in all its forms; and when he was satisfied the people were proficient, he prepared to visit other places to teach his art. But before leaving Hāna, 'Ai'ai told the friend he had appointed as head fisherman of Hāna to go and kill the big *he'e kupua* (supernatural octopus) in the deep sea right off of Wailuanui, Ko'olau (west of Waiohue); and his friend consented.

When the canoes were prepared and drawn to the beach and the people were ready to go, 'Ai'ai gave his friend the *hōkeo* (gourd for fishing gear) in which the *leho* (cowry shell lure for catching octopus) his father had given him was kept. This shell is called *Leho'ula* ("Red cowry"), and *Leho'ula* in Hāna was named after it. The people went in the canoes till they reached the *pali* near Kopiliula, where they rested. 'Ai'ai was not with them, but supervised their work from the *pali* of Puhiai. While resting, they prepared the *leho* for lowering, and when it was ready, 'Ai'ai's friend called on Kū'ula and Hina for the assistance of their *mana kupua*. Then he removed the covering of the gourd and took out the *leho*, which had rich beautiful colors like the rainbow; he attached it to a line and lowered it into the sea, where it sent out rays of fiery light.

The *he'e* was so attracted by the radiance that it came out of its hole and with its great arms, which were as long and thick as full grown coconut trees, pushed up to the surface of the water and stood there like a coconut grove. The men were frightened, for the *he'e* entered among the canoes, intending to destroy the canoes and the men and capture the *leho*; but it failed because 'Ai'ai's friend, at the proper moment, shoved a stone he had brought into the head of the *he'e*; and the weight of the stone drew the *he'e* down to the bottom of the sea and kept it there; being powerless to remove the stone, the *he'e* died.

The men seized and cut off one of the arms; it was so big it loaded down all the canoes and they returned to Hana with just that one arm. The rest of the *he'e* turned to stone and is pointed out today, just outside of Wailuanui, where a stone formation resembles the body of a *he'e* with one arm missing. When 'Ai'ai saw from the *pali*, that his friend had succeeded in killing the *he'e*, he returned to Hana; the canoes arrived shortly after him and the arm of the *he'e* was divided among the people according to his directions... [Manu in Kawaharada 1992:18-20]

Puku'i and Beckwith (Beckwith 1970) recorded traditions of two sharks—one good, the other not—that lived at Ke'anae and Pauwalu. In their narratives, we also learn how the places Luahi'u (Ke'anae) and Pauwalu came to be named. Pukui wrote:

Pau-walu (Eight dead) lives at Wailua, Maui. He warns men as they go to the sea that eight will be dead before they return and a shark always kills eight of them as predicted. He is therefore suspected as a shark-man. Akeake the strong is born beside the stream Hau-ola and while yet a little boy starts about Maui fighting champions. After overcoming Lohelohe, he, with his companion Pakolea, spends the night at a friend's house named Ohia and learns about Pauwalu. The shark-man scoffs at so little an antagonist, but Akeake easily binds him, exposes the shark's mouth on his back, and casts him into the fire. [Beckwith 1970:141]

And Beckwith wrote that Mrs. Hardy of Ke'anae told her:

A man and his wife live near the sea at Keanae; his sister and her husband live in the woodland at Kau-palahalaha. Every day the man goes out fishing, bidding his wife give fish to his sister when she comes from her upland garden with vegetable food for the family. The man's wife is stingy and gives her sister-in-law only the tail end of a fish. This the woman in disgust drops into a calabash. One night both husband and wife have a dream and, rising, they find a live shark in the calabash. For many years they keep it in a pool [which may be seen today at this place] and make food offerings to it. Once, during high water, it is washed down to the sea. It now lives in the hole called Lua-hi'u (Hole of the tail) which may be seen near Mrs. Hardy's house and which extends underground half a mile and comes out near the Keanae wharf. [Beckwith 1970:134]

Both of these traditions are still told in various forms by *kupuna* James K. Hū'eu, and were recorded in oral history interviews conducted as a part of the present study. Notably, the account of Luahi'u, is described in some detail, with specific descriptions of the relationship between residents of the uplands near Kaho'okuli, and the near shore, at Ke'anae Peninsula (see *Volume II*).

Maui Hikina—Described by Visitors of the Historical Period (ca. 1779-1929)

In addition to the traditional accounts and historical observations penned by native Hawaiians and others interested in Hawaiian lore, visitors to the islands, also recorded their observations of *Maui Hikina*—the first written account, being penned in 1779. The following accounts cover the period from 1779 to 1929. The writers describe various aspects of the the land, sites, industry, and communities, and also describe the transitions in residency, land use, and the regional communities of the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region⁶.

The Journals of Captain James Cook (1779)

The journals of Captain James Cook and crew (Beaglehole 1967) include further documentation regarding this period of history. Cook and crew first saw the Hawaiian Islands of O‘ahu and Kaua‘i on January 18, 1778. Cook then reports that on November 26th, 1778, he and his crew saw the island of Maui (Mowee) for the first time. While sailing on the eastern side of Maui, they were visited by residents of the Wailuku-Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region, prior to their sailing to the island of Hawai‘i. Though only a limited time was spent at Maui, Cook penned a few observations of the region. In parts, Kamakau’s narratives (cited earlier) coincide with those of Cook:

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

Monday 30th. In the afternoon of the 30th being off the NE end of the island, several canoes came off to the Ships, most of them belonged to a Chief named Terryaboo [Kalaniopuu] who came in one; he made me a present of two or three small pigs and we got by barter from the other people a little fruit. After a stay of about two hours they all left us except six or eight who chused to remain, a double sailing canoe came soon after to attend upon them which we towed astern all night. In the evening we discovered another island to the windward [Hawaii] ...our Indian friends not chusing to accompany us, embarked in their canoe and left us [page 476].

MOWEE... A low Istmus separated it into two circular high peninsulas, the Easternmost being as large again as the Westernmost one. Its figure is not much unlike Otaheite, nor do they differ greatly in size. The length of Mowee (being East & West) is 15 leagues, the greatest breadth of the East Peninsula (NE & SW) 8 ½ leagues, & which is calld Wha‘madoo [Hamakua or Hamakualoa]. Its NE side being the first land we saw on coming down to these Islands... [Beaglehole 1967:609]

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

⁶ In addition to the selected citations in this section of the study, interested readers will also find a rich collection of historical narratives in missionary journals and communications. Selections from field station reports may be found in “The Friend,” a newspaper published between 1843 to 1954; and detailed letters, reports, and journals pertaining to mission station activities and parishioners, are found in the collection of the Hawaiian Mission Children’s Society Library. At the time of this writing, Ms. Laurel Murphy is conducting research, and preparing for publication, a book on the Baldwin family (and missionary history) on Maui.

Commander Charles Wilkes:

The United States Exploring Expedition of 1840-1841

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

The district of Wailuku is composed of valley and upland. The soil in the former is extremely rich and well watered; the upland, also, produces good crops when sufficient moisture can be had. Potatoes, corn, sugar-cane, and sweet potatoes, are the chief products of the windward side of the island.

In some places there are extensive woods, the trees in which are of [page 250] large size; but the timber is of little value, being either soft and spongy, or hard and difficult to work. Of the former kinds the natives make their canoes. The District of Kula, on east Maui, although extremely rough and rocky, has a loamy, rich, and productive soil: it produces the finest Irish potatoes, turnips, corn, melons, and wheat. The latter, of an excellent quality, is found growing wild. It was introduced about twenty years before our visit, planted, and not the least attention paid to it; instead, however, of "running out," it has increased...

The isthmus is too dry to be fit for cultivation; it is in extent about twenty by fifteen miles. During nine months of the year it is a fine grazing country, and feeds large herd of cattle, that are mostly owned by foreigners... Both at Wailuku and at Hamakualoa, the natives have shown much perseverance and enterprise in erecting stone churches. These are built by native workmen, and their dimensions are one hundred feet in length, by fifty feet in width. For construction of that at Hamakualoa, they were obliged to bring stones, lime, and sand, on their backs, to the place of building. The lime and sand were brought from a distance of two or three miles, and the timber was dragged from four to six miles. In putting on the roof, it fell in twice, after nearly all the timbers were up, and broke them to pieces; but they persevered until they had completed the edifice, which will contain [page 251] about one thousand people. The whole amount of money laid out was sixteen dollars!...

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

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

a day, and twenty-five cents more was allowed for their food. The party first passed to Wailuku, where it was further increased by the accession of Mr. Baily.

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

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

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

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

Makawao and Hāmākua Poko Described in 1846

The Polynesian, a newspaper publication of the Hawaiian Government, regularly ran articles contributed by both residents and visitors, that offered readers glimpses into the activities and developments in island communities, and sites to be seen when visiting various localities. J. Jarves, the paper’s editor was also a prolific writer and contributed many descriptive articles to the paper. Among the writings was a series of articles describing a trip from Lāhainā to Haleakalā via the *kula* lands of Kahului and Hāmākua Poko, and on up the slopes through Hāli‘imaile and Makawao. Jarves reported on industry and sites of the region through which he traveled. Also among his observations were the significant changes on the Wailuku (Kama‘oma‘o) Plains, and in the uplands of the Makawao region as a result of wild cattle, and the difficulty in getting water on the Hāli‘imaile-Makawao lands:

The Polynesian

Saturday, July 25, 1846

Editorial Correspondence, Mauna Haleakala, East Maui.

[Having landed at Kahului, the party then traveled to Hāmākua Poko] ...The bay here is subject to violent gusts of wind, which make it dangerous boating. On reaching shore we found a very good house, built by the missionaries for a night’s accommodation when travelling to Lahaina, and awaiting here a calm opportunity to canoe it round the mountain. We dined here, rested two hours, and started on a very good carriage road, which follows the margin of the bay for some distance. On reaching the eastern bend, the dust, wind and heat were each intense. The first,

composed of the light sand of the seashore, which is here invading the country to the very foot of the mountain, destroying in its course every green thing, rose in clouds to darken the sun. Our road lay for many weary miles through it. The country about the bay is barren enough to starve grasshoppers, and if it is a specimen of the "unclaimed and unoccupied" lands of the kingdom, I should say, thanks to the Company that would take it off or pay for it as it is. We passed a number of hamlets, and noticed plenty of healthful and well clad children. Indeed, the whole population of Maui so far as I have thus seen, appear well off as regard's clothing and if the children to be seen on this route are a fair criterion for the island generally, population is far from running out. On some of the sand hills we noticed human skulls, which had bleached there for centuries, for aught we could tell. At 8 o'clock P.M., we arrived at the landing place of our boat [in the area below Pā'ia], which had crossed the bay in advance with the luggage. I would give the name but do not know it, and can only describe it as the terminus of the road leading from Mr. Torbert's plantation [the Brewer Plantation at Kawa'apae – Hāli'imaile], and the grand potato embarking place for the fertile region above...

...In the morning, Mr. Torbert, the enterprising proprietor of the sugar plantation above and owner of the ship-yard where we were encamped, rode down from his place to assist us in moving up... The plantation is about three miles from the shore and 2000 feet up. It has a commanding view of the ocean and neighbouring islands. Sugar is at present the chief product, and that which we saw was of exceeding good quality and selling readily at 8 cents per lb... The buildings here are all of thatch and on a cheap scale. Mr. Torbert is turning his attention to the cultivation of both temperate and tropical fruits and vegetables, for both of which his land is suited. If successful, he will make a valuable estate. The soil is a rich loam on a bed of cinders. —The greatest drawback is the want of water for domestic purposes. It brought from a distance of several miles up the mountain, from pools which are little better than collections of stagnant rain, covered with slime and impregnated with decayed vegetable matter. Those that I saw, though exceedingly valued by the inhabitants as being their only fountains, were quite disgusting in their appearance. The water however, was cold and tolerably sweet, and quite like nectar compared with the brackish puddles on the sea-side.

...The population of this land is now only 80. Mr. White, who has lived on Maui 46 years, says he recollects when it numbered 2000 laboring men.

...I had here the first glimpse at the extensive Irish potatoe region. It ranges along the mountain between 2000 and 5000 feet elevation, for the distance of 12 miles. The forest is but partially cleared, and the seed put into the rich virgin soil. The crop now in the ground is immense. The fields being all in blossom have a fine appearance, spreading as they do, over the broad surface of the mountain.—

THE POLYNESIAN

Editorial Correspondence.

August 1, 1846 [continued from July 25, 1846]

...Makawao is more than sufficiently watered by rain, but the soil is too porous to allow of streams. Bathing spots, such as they are as to extent, are to be found among the rocky beds of some of the ravines. The drinking water is most lusciously cool and limpid.... The roads are excellent in several directions both for carriages and horses for many miles. There may be good fishing at the beach and gunning among the hills for aught I know... At present, beside the patches of the natives who

cultivate this region tolerably extensively, Mr. McLane's is the only plantation. It occupies a most delightful situation. His house – and a real Yankeeified look it has, with its red sides and porticoed front, stands in the midst of a koa grove [makai and west of Pi'iholo]... well kept fields of cane extend in front of the house over 100 acres; fences enclose it in part and separate it from verdant pasture ground; corn and pumpkins have their allotted space; clumps of trees here and there resemble orchards...

...McLane's sugar mill is about a half-mile below his house. The sugar of this region ripens the same as at Mr. Torbert's place and is of excellent quality. The produce to the acre is about one ton. At present the mill is worked by animal power, but Mr. McLane proposes erecting a wind-mill as more economical...

THE POLYNESIAN

Editorial Correspondence

August 15, 1846 [continued from August 1, 1846]

...Makawao is as yet the only district that rejoices in an Hawaiian pastor. The Rev. J.S. Green, whose hospitality I cannot say too much, has become naturalized and now derives his support from the people of his parish. This is very extensive and numbers several thousand inhabitants. He has already given an account of his ways, means and success, in a previous Polynesian...

...On the 14th I rode to Wailuku. The road for the first six or seven miles passes gently down to the beach through a pleasant and fertile country. The remainder of the way is not particularly agreeable, particularly if the sun is disposed to make reflections upon one in the passage over the sand hills which skirt the plain. The Wailuku plain which is some six or seven miles across by rather more in width, was once waving with tall grass, and when Mr. White first came to the island, trees six inches in diameter grew in it. Not a bush is now to be seen. The goats and cattle have exterminated the grass and dug up the soil of the plain, which dried by the sun, is now moving in drifts to the leeward into the ocean, leaving a bare and sun-parched surface. The windward beach which was once covered with a profuse vine that kept the sand in its place, is now travelling in huge wave-like heaps to the other side. The sand may be said to make a beach clear across the isthmus...

Hāmākua Poko-Hāmākua Loa: Plantations and Ranching Interests (1880)

George Bowser, editor of "*The Hawaiian Kingdom Statistical and Commercial Directory and Tourists Guide*" (1880) wrote about various statistics and places of interest around the Hawaiian Islands. In the following excerpts from "*An Account of the Sugar Plantations and the Principal Stock Ranches on the Hawaiian Islands*," Bowser (1880) provided readers with an overview of the major plantations of the Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa region; as well as descriptions of the Spreckel's Plantation on the Wailuku-Waikapū lands, as they connected in area and by water to operations of the aforementioned lands. In the approximately 35 years since Jarves' descriptions of the land (cited above), readers find that the plantation and ranching interests have matured, and the ditch systems from the Ko'olau-Hāmākua watershed has been tapped to draw water to the more arid lands.

The Huelo Sugar Mill And Plantation, Huelo, 25 miles from Wailuku; post office address, Haiku, Makawao Road. T Akanaliili, Proprietor and Manager; Agents, C. Brewer & Co., Honolulu. Owns 1,500 acres. Under cultivation, 500; available for sugar planting, 1,200. Estimated yield for season of 1880, 900 tons. Men employed, 120; oxen, 200 yoke. Capacity of mill, 10 tons. This plantation is comparatively in its infancy, having only been in operation somewhere about 15 to 18 months, and in

that time Mr. Akanaliilii has effected a most wonderful change in the appearance of the land. Where it was formerly overgrown with scrub and native trees it is now blossoming; not with the rose, but with the most magnificent fields of sugar-cane, which on some parts of the estate are actually growing on the verge of high, precipitous rocks, overhanging the sea, in some places, perpendicularly, at a height from the sea of – I am safe to say – 1,200 to 1,500 feet. The plantation is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the Island of Maui, and the scenery is magnificent and grand in the extreme... [page 428]

I have measured cane on this estate (and it is not an isolated case,) which measured 10 inches in girth or circumference, and from 8 to 10 feet long, which is estimated to return 5 tons of sugar to the acre. Mr. Akanaliilii has erected a flume, which runs through a considerable portion of his plantation, to carry the cane to the mill, and which works admirably. The mill in connection with the plantation has only recently been erected, and its capacity is 10 tons per day; it has all the modern improvements. The landing and anchorage attached to this plantation is all that can be wished for. The steamer *Mokolii* calls here once a week on her up and down trip from Honolulu, via the Island of Molokai. Fare, cabin, \$6; deck \$2. There is a splendid opening for an enterprising man to open a hotel for the use of tourists. Mr. Akanaliilii, I am very sure, would render any assistance to the right man.

The Piholo [Pi'iholo] Sugar Plantation, Makawao, East Maui, 16 miles from Wailuku; post office address, Makawao, Makawao Road. Akanaliilii & Co. Proprietors (T. Akanaliilii & W.P.A. Brewer). Own 1,250 acres and rent 10,500. Under cultivation, 500. Estimated yield for 1880, 500 tons. Employ 60 men, 220 yoke oxen, 20 horses, 15 mules. Managers, Akanaliilii & Brewer. Agents in Honolulu, C. Brewer & Co. The district of Makawao is well adapted to the culture of the sugar-cane, as it is favored by a most beautiful and magnificent soil. The scenery around this district is grand in the extreme, and the roads, for the most part, as far as Huelo, are in good order and makes riding very enjoyable. The various trees pertaining to the Islands grow here in great luxuriance.

The Haiku Sugar Mill and Plantation Haiku, No. 1 [Incorporated], Haiku, 15 miles from Wailuku; post office address, Haiku, Kahului Road; manager, S.T. Alexander; agents in Honolulu, Castle & Cooke. Own 4,000 acres; 500 acres under cultivation; 2,000 acres available for sugar, and 2,000 pasture and wood-lands. Estimated yield for season of 1880, 1,100 tons. Men employed, 175; oxen, 125 yoke. Capacity of mill... This plantation is situated in a beautiful part of the Island, and furnishes large returns to the properties, which must yearly increase to a large extent under the skillful management of the manager... [page 429] The manager's house and grounds are an object worthy of a visit from anyone who delights in horticultural and landscape gardening, and which goes to prove an undoubted fact, that the Islands are capable of growing to perfection a large variety of fruits, flowers, etc., in their greatest profusion.

East Maui Sugar Plantation Company, Makawao, 13 miles from Wailuku; post office address, Makawao, Main Road. W.F. Allen, T. Akanaliilii and Edward Hoffman, proprietors. Own 2,000 acres; 350 under cultivation. Estimated yield for 1880, 500 tons. Capacity of mill, about 8 tons. Employ 80 men and 120 yoke oxen. This is another valuable piece of property, and the author has no hesitation in saying here, and this will apply to all the Islands, that in five years from now there will be ten times the amount of land under cultivation in sugar cane; that will bring to the owners very large returns by careful and systematic management.

The Haiku Sugar Mill and Plantation, Haiku, No. 2, [Incorporated], Makawao, twelve miles from Wailuku; post office address, Haiku, Kahului Road. Manager, C.H. Alexander; Agents in Honolulu, Castle & Cooke. Own 3,200 acres; 700 acres under cultivation; available for sugar planting, 3,000 acres; estimated yield for season of 1880, 1,500 tons of sugar. Men employed, 190; oxen, 125 yoke; capacity of mill... At this plantation there is every facility for the successful cultivation of a large area of land, and there is a splendid harbor and landing at no great distance from the mill, where vessels of the tonnage of 150 tons can lay at anchor with perfect safety.

The Grove Ranch Plantation, Makawao, eleven miles from Wailuku; post office address, Makawao, Kahului Road. W.F. Sharratt, S.B. Dole, A.S. Hartwell, J.K. Smith, and A.H. Smith, Proprietors; Manager, W.O. Smith; Agents in Honolulu, H. Hackfeld & Co. Owns 3,870 acres; 350 acres under cultivation; available for sugar planting, 3,870 acres; estimated yield for season of 1880, 800 tons sugar. Men employed, 110; oxen 110 [page 430] yoke. This is a very valuable plantation, and, as will be observed above, is all capable of being cultivated in sugar, and the able manager, W.O. Smith, Esq., will furnish large returns to the proprietors by his skillful and assiduous labors in the furtherance of that object...

The Lilikoe [Liliko'i] Sugar Plantation, Haiku Maui. Mr. Bowser, the publisher of this work, waited upon Mr. Bailey at the above plantation, who excused himself, stating that he had company at the house, and could not possibly furnish the particulars asked for, viz: the particulars as appended to all the other plantations. Mr. Bailey desired Mr. Bowser to write down the questions to be answered, which was done. Mr. Bailey faithfully promised to forward the same in a post or two, which has never come to hand. This was in February. Since then Mr. Bowser has forwarded to Mr. Bailey a most respectful requisition to the above effect, but no reply has come to hand. Consequently the names of all the employees of the Lilikoe Plantation will not appear in the Directory. Messrs. Hackfeld & Co., of Honolulu, are the agents, who will, I have no doubt, furnish any particulars about the above plantation. In the next issue full particulars will appear.

Claus Spreckels & Co.'s Sugar Mill and Plantation, Wailuku and Waikapu Common, seven miles from Wailuku; Kahului Road; post office address, Kahului. Owns 30,000 acres; 3,000 acres under cultivation; 25,000 acres available for sugar planting; the balance is pasture, etc. sole right of 32 streams for irrigating purposes; said right obtained direct from the Crown; estimated yield for season of 1880, 3,000 tons of sugar. The cane will average six tons to the acre. Number of men employed, 350; horses and mules employed, 70 head. [page 431]

The ploughing on the whole is done by steam ploughs, and the cane is transported by the aid of portable railways to the mill. The capacity of the mill will be about twenty tons per diem; the mill will have five crushers in two sets, one of three, and one of two. The mill buildings are now in course of construction, and it is expected that grinding may be commenced about November next. Mr. Spreckels has his own landing and storehouse at Kahului, and the sugar is brought down to the landing by Captain Hobron's Wailuku and Hamakua Railway. Messrs. J. Horner & Co. plant 600 acres, all under cultivation, on shares with this company. Mr. Spreckels calculates to import, inside of four years, 40,000 tons of sugar per annum from his Hawaiian estates. [page 432]

Maui—Communities and Scenery (Wailuku to Ko‘olau ca. 1880)

Under the heading, “*An Itinerary of the Hawaiian Islands...*” (Chapter III Maui), Bowser (1880) described the native- and plantation-communities, and various attractions to be seen while traveling from Wailuku to the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region; and he provided readers with a detailed overview of the development of the East Maui Irrigation System. Bowser’s description of the ditch and land development is highly accurate (being based on discussions with the builders); communications between applicants, developers, and Kingdom officials, cited later in this study, fill out the historical record:

...From Wailuku to Kahului I found the already familiar road in first rate order, either for horses or wheeled vehicles. The trade-wind, however, although it be the perennial benefactor of the island, is not at times a good traveling companion. This morning I found it in boisterous spirits. For the first seven miles of my journey my road was over a perfectly level country, on which there was not a tree to be seen. It is not for lack of good soil, I am sure, that neither trees nor cultivation are to be found over a great portion of the level land around Wailuku. Attempts will no doubt in time be made to irrigate this fine tract, either by extending the system of water-races, which have lately been constructed by the enterprising owners of sugar plantations, or by the and [sic] of artesian wells, and then thousands of acres here will be available for sugar planting and other agriculture.

I had not proceeded far on my way before I found myself in the neighborhood of the sugar plantation of Mr. Claus Spreckels, to whose enterprise and example this part of Maui owes no little of its wealth. His enterprise, by demonstrating the feasibility, and above all, the profitable character of works by which the superfluous waters [page 505] of one district are made to fertilize districts otherwise unproductive because less bountifully supplied with water by Nature, has been one of the most important which the chronicler of the industrial development of the Islands has to record.

[Development of Spreckel’s Ditch and Plantation]

Mr. Spreckels, who is a well-known San Francisco merchant, having on a previous visit examined the undeveloped land and water resources of Maui, engaged Mr. H. Schussler in the Spring of 1878, Chief Engineer of the Spring Valley Water Works of San Francisco, to accompany him, and thoroughly survey the land and investigate the scheme he had in contemplation for bringing water from the streams on the northerly coast of East Maui to the large fertile tract of bottom land known as the Wailuku and Waikapu Commons, and located on the neck of land connecting East and West Maui. Mr. Schussler finished the survey of a water race and pipe line, and made a general topographical survey of the land to be brought under cultivation. The work occupied him ten days, and upon his reporting the results to Mr. Spreckels, an application was made to the Government for a franchise for the proposed irrigation scheme. This was granted for the term of thirty years, with the privilege of thirty years extension. These preliminaries being arranged, Mr. Spreckels acquired, by a long lease, a tract of 15,000 acres of Crown lands, and, by purchase, an interest in a large adjoining tract, both areas being part of the bottom lands already spoken of. Returning to San Francisco, Mr. Spreckels contracted for a large amount of the best American plate iron with the house of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Mr. Schussler’s survey of the line of the race having shown that no less than thirty gulches required to be crossed by piping – gulches which varied in width from 150 to 2,000 feet, some of them having a depth of from 300 to 400 feet. Mr. Spreckels also contracted with the Risdon Iron Works in San Francisco for the manufacture of the iron he had

ordered in to 21,000 feet of piping of 35, 37, 39 and 41 inches diameter, with the necessary mouth-pieces, blow-offs, elbows, air valves and manholes, in accordance with the specifications prepared by Mr. Schussler. For economy in shipment, these pipes were telescoped into one another – one of each diameter in a lot – and wedged solid with wooden dunnage, and were then shipped direct to Kahului. From Kahului they were reshipped by small coasting schooners to Maliko Landing, near the line of the contemplated water race. Meanwhile Mr. Schussler proceeded to Maui with a large force of mechanics – white and Chinese laborers – numbering, at first, 250, and subsequently increased to 350. He also took with him sixty mules. The construction of the ditch was commenced [page 506] in October, 1878; camps were located in suitable places, and a depot established, at which the pipes were boiled in an asphaltum bath. The pipes were distributed as required to the different gulches they were to span by a force of about 120 bullocks driven by natives. Where these pipes cross the gulches substantial bridges to carry them have been constructed, and where the water has to be carried down to the level of these bridges, pipes sunk in ditches five feet deep and five feet wide make the necessary connections with the race at either end. The pipes are in sixteen-foot lengths, and are connected with each other by heavy iron bands and lead joints, a system which had already proved so successful on the former pipe lines constructed under Mr. Schussler's direction in California and Nevada.

According to the lay of the ground, the ditch was cut of varying dimensions, so as to keep the carrying capacity about equal, as the grade varied. Where the fall is four feet in the mile the ditch is thirteen feet wide at the top and nine feet at the bottom, with a depth of three feet and four inches. The run is all cut in the solid ground from gulch to gulch. The various streams being thus crossed at right angles, are connected with the main fall by side ditches. To give an idea of the great additional labor and expense involved in thus securing the inflow of the various streams crossed, I may mention that one of them necessitated the construction of four miles of difficult ditching, with three tunnels and 950 feet of heavy piping, involving an outlay for this side work alone of \$25,000. As the work was being completed, working in an easterly direction, the force employed upon it was gradually diminished, until now it is reduced to about eighty men, who are expected to complete the work and bring in all the streams included in the franchise granted to Mr. Spreckels before the end of the current year, 1880. The length of the race, as constructed up to the present time, is forty miles, including the side ditches, and its delivering capacity is about 60,000,000 of gallons daily.

The main work was so far advanced within ten months after the first stroke of the pick upon it, say, by August, 1879, that water was then let into the commons, and ploughing commenced. In order to gain an accurate knowledge of the lay of the land to be irrigated, Mr. Spreckels had a thorough topographical survey made of it, with the aid of which, he has been able to devise a complete system of irrigation. He has also commenced the construction of a large distributing reservoir at the lower end of the race, which will, when complete, contain about 40,000,000 cubic feet of water. In the plan of irrigation adopted, each acre has a separate number, and is surrounded [page 507] by a path ten feet wide. Every twenty-five to thirty acres are again surrounded by roads forty to fifty feet wide. By this method, the furrows in each acre can be filled with water in about twenty minutes, so that in ten hours work one man can irrigate from twenty-five to thirty acres per day, whilst under the systems hitherto in vogue, one or two acres were considered a day's work. The furrows in which the cane is planted are two feet wide at the bottom by a foot at the top, about

eight inches high, and six to seven feet apart from centre to centre. Planting was commenced about the middle of December, 1879, and discontinued in January following, by which time a little over 500 acres had been planted. At this time (July, 1880), the cane is growing finely, promising an enormous crop, which will be ready for the mill at the beginning of 1881. The mill is situated in a central part of the estate, and in a position which will allow the greater part of the cane to be brought to it on a downward grade, over portable and stationary railroad tracks. The mill, which is to be one of the most complete ever imported into the islands, is in course of construction at the Risdon Iron Works, San Francisco.

Mr. Spreckels is now engaged in planting another cane-field of 1,600 acres, which work will be finished by the end of this year. This cane will come in for the season of 1882. He has also contracted with several parties from California to raise cane on shares with him on portions of the property. One of these is to work 500 acres and the other 600. By these arrangements, he will, when the season of 1882 comes round, have between ten and twelve thousand tons of sugar coming forward. Mr. Spreckels has the intention of planting from 1,500 to 2,000 acres of new land each year, ratooning or volunteering the older crops for several years, until they require replanting. He also contemplates erecting additional mills in the near future, as the necessities of the plantation demand. The whole work undertaken by Mr. Spreckels is one of the most gigantic enterprises of its kind, and reflects great credit on the master mind that conceived it, and on the engineering skill with which it has been conducted. May it have that complete and lucrative success which it deserves!

At nine miles from Wailuku I came to the dairy ranch of Mr. W.H. Rogers. The country here is rich pasture, and, at the same time, suitable for agriculture. The numerous hedge rows, formed of a species of cactus, which was growing from five to nine or ten feet high, had a curious appearance. These cacti serve the cattle in dry weather as a substitute both for their ordinary fodder and for water. Both horses and cattle thrive upon them, and so do the pigs, for whom the lobes or leaves are boiled, along with skim-milk and the usual pigwash. [page 508]

[Makawao Described]

Twelve miles from Wailuku, the road enters on the district of Makawao, which is rather an extensive one. The country all around is beautiful – the sea on the left, about nine miles off the great mass of Haleakala. Looking round, there are to be seen within a radius of ten miles some of the most beautiful homesteads that it has been my lot to meet with anywhere. At nearly all the homesteads on these slopes you will see groves of the eucalyptus, the gum tree of Australia. These have been planted to shelter the houses and gardens and home paddocks from the trade winds, which, as I experienced that morning, occasionally blow here too strongly to be pleasant. The eucalyptus has been introduced here, as into so many other countries, partly for its own sake, but chiefly on account of its rapid growth, which, where shelter has to be provided, renders it one of the most desirable of trees. Everywhere in this district the pasture seemed to me to be the very rich; horses and cattle were in excellent condition, and everything betokened the capacity of the country to carry a considerable population. Settlers with a little capital and with thrift and industry would make this “wilderness blossom like the rose.” The climate is good – not too hot, but yet always genial. Those plagues of hot countries, mosquitoes, are not found in the district, and no more tempting place could be found for the Englishman or the American to settle in.

[Makawao Village Described]

At Makawao Mr. Miller has a very fine place, and the finest piece of pasture I have seen in the Islands is just at the back of his house. The house is surrounded by eucalyptus trees, and commands a splendid view of the sea, which is about nine miles away to the north. A ladies' boarding-school has been established in the district. It is called the East Maui Female Boarding Seminary, and is conducted by Miss. H.E. Carpenter. The establishment is capable of accommodating fifty boarders. There is no day school in connection with it. There are also two Government schools for the natives and two churches. The township is a more considerable one than I had expected to find here. Several stores, some kept by Chinese as butcher-shops, and a couple of coffee-saloons and the post office make up a tidy little township. There is a junction of roads here; one way leads to Huelo and Haiku, and the other kept on more directly to the eastern plantations. This, no doubt, is partly the cause of the size of the place and the business done in it. Travelers can obtain fair accommodation in the township, either at Mr. Miller's, where I stayed, and which is a capital house, and kept by a first-rate host, or at several other places. [page 509]

[Haleakalā and Environs Described]

The crater of Haleakala has not the cup-like shape proper to a volcano, and on account of which the name crater has been adopted. It is very irregular in outline, and at two places there are gaps, as if the crater rim had yielded to pressure, or been disrupted by an earthquake... There is a great rift on the northern side, which shows no sign of any eruption of lava having accompanied the breach of the crater wall, and which ends in a deep ravine cut into the mountain side. A similar breach appears at the southeastern side...

[Road from Makawao to Ha'ikū]

Leaving Makawao I took the more northerly road, and a pleasant ride, between six and seven miles, brought me to Haiku. The roads, ever since I started from Wailuku, I found good and easy travel- [page 510] ing for anyone, whether he drives, rides or goes on foot. Of course the road to the top of Haleakala is an exception; but throughout the cultivated country and on beyond Haiku as far as Huelo, the roads are first-class. The ride to Haiku was a pleasant one, the day being fine and the scenery still more so. When you get to Haiku Plantation No. 1 there is a most magnificent view of the mountains and of the sea. Fields of sugar cane and beautiful pastures greet the eye on every side. From this plantation to the Haiku Plantation No. 2 the road is in some places very precipitous, the traveler having to pass through a steep defile. At Haiku there are various stores, three of which are kept by Chinese. There is also here a telegraph office in connection with the line I have already spoken of. The residence on Plantation No. 1 is a capital house, with beautiful grounds, well made out. The main carriage entrance to the house is through an avenue of guava trees. Here Mr. Alexander, the manager of the plantation, lives...

[Road from Ha'ikū to Huelo]

From Haiku to Huelo the distance is about three and a half miles. The road continues good, but there are five or six deep gulches to cross on the way, involving the exercise of patience. The land along the route is owned by the Crown or by members of the Royal Family, and is of various qualities, suitable for growing almost anything. In some parts it is heavily timbered with ohia, koa, kukui, puhala and other native woods. These woods are all useful for various purposes. There are two kinds

of *ohia*. One of them bears a fruit known here as the mountain apple; the wood of the other is much in request for wheelwrights' purposes. In such spots as this, which are so often to be met with on the Hawaiian Islands, the tourist will always find plenty to amuse and interest him. The gulches are full of ferns and other interesting vegetation. Along the road the native houses are scattered, but they are not so numerous as they formerly were, and are continually growing fewer. I ought not to omit to mention that it is from this neighborhood that the water for Mr. Spreckels' plantation is procured by means of the water race already spoken of.

[Huelo Plantation]

At Huelo is the plantation and residence of Mr. T. G. Akanaliilii. This gentleman and his wife gave me a most hospitable reception. This plantation is situated in a fine part of the country; the land is all virgin soil, and, when I was there, there were some 500 acres already planted with sugar cane, which struck me as being the finest sample I had yet seen, and I measured some of it, which has ten inches in girth and [page 511] from eight to ten feet long, a style of cane which will, I feel sure, turn out five tons to the acre. Mr. Akanaliilii has erected a flume which is nearly two miles long, the purpose of which, besides the conveyance of water to points where it may be needed, is to float the sugar cane down, from the fields in which it is grown, to the mill, an arrangement which will save a great deal of money in the matter of carriage, besides being more expeditious. Another advantage this plantation has is derived from nature and not from the skill and ingenuity of man. There is no irregular ground upon it, so that it can be worked at a much less expense than those of many of his neighbors. Mr. Akanaliilii has erected a very fine sugar mill on the premises which is capable of turning out ten tons per day...

There is a first-rate landing at Huelo, with eight fathoms of water at the landing, and a small steamer from Honolulu called the "*Mokolii*" calls here every week. The fare is only six dollars (two on the deck), and visitors, besides enjoying the natural beauties of the place, would have no lack of amusement, there being plenty of shooting in the mountains for gentlemen, ferns in the gulches for ladies, and fishing in the sea for both.

Mr. Akanaliilii is not, as his name might lead my readers to suppose, a native of the Hawaiian Islands. He is a Chinaman. Akanaliilii simply means, Little Akana, the latter being his name, and the adjunct an addition by the natives, which he has adopted. He was a mere boy when he came to these islands, twenty-seven years ago. A self-made man, he is now the proprietor of the plantation on which he resides, which is 1,500 acres in extent, of half the Piiholo plantation, nearer Makawao, and of one-third the East Maui plantation. He also owns a large ranch on the other side of the Island, where he has, at the present time, 1,500 Angora goats. Here is an example of what may be done by industry and pluck and thrift. Here, too, is a contrast to the ways of that native race, whose decline everyone bewails and no one seems to know how to prevent, and which, to my mind, would be quickly checked by good, honest work, instead of the lazy lives they mostly live.

Before parting from the description of this part of the country, I ought to mention that some of the sugar cane on the Huelo plantation is grown within a few yards of the edge of the ocean cliffs, which are [page 512] here very precipitous, in some places almost perpendicular for ten or twelve hundred feet, right down to the sea. This shows that even in the most unpromising places every inch of land in this part

of Maui is capable of cultivation, and only requires the capital and the will to make productive.

[Roads of the Huelo-Ko'olau Region]

After leaving Mr. Akanaliilii's plantation, the road for the first mile and a half is through a woodland country, all virgin soil. The tourist from this point will have a bad and precipitous road to travel, which can only be safely got over by the help of mules. Horses are scarcely of any use, for the way is all down one steep face of a gulch and up another, and when you are crossing the intervening country, from one gulch to another, it is worse than going either up or down. The road is nothing but deep ruts, worn by constant travel on the same track and full of mud and water, so that you never know the moment when the animal you ride, be he horse or mule, will stumble into some hole, and fall and break his leg. To make up for all this, however, you have some of the most magnificent scenery that it has been my lot to travel through anywhere... All manner of evergreen trees indigenous to the Islands, contrasts of a delightful kind between the foliage of one tree and another, especially between the *Kukui*, or candlenut tree, and that which bears the mountain apple, cascades in the far distance, and ever and anon a sudden vision of the beautiful blue sea, with its great waves dashing against the steep cliffs...

There is, for the most part, a lack of song-birds in the Hawaiian forest or open country; but whilst traveling this wild but charming region, I have listened to the song of a bird which resembles in its note the European lark.

[Honomanu and Ko'olau]

At a place called Honomanu, I stopped the night at the house of a Hawaiian native. Here we were served for supper some *poi*, baked fish and baked taro, with some of the clearest and nicest water I ever [page 513] tasted. The beach is within a stone's throw of where we slept, and we were lulled to sleep by the surge upon the shore. The valley where this is, is only about a furlong wide and four or five miles long. In it a few native cultivate small patches of taro. It is distant about twenty miles from Hana, the easternmost part of the Island. The mountains each side of this place are very high, 800 feet or more, and on either side the bridle path winds very considerably. It took us just twenty minutes to go down one side and about half an hour to ascend the other. In each of the gulches in this country you have a good-sized torrent to cross. Tourists, at any rate, at this time of the year, should not attempt the journey without a good guide and an equipment of light rubber clothing. As far as I can learn, May, June and July are the best months in which to make the tour of the Islands.

[Ke'anae Village & Garrett's Sugar Plantation]

My next halting place was the little hamlet of Keanae. There are here only a few Kanaka huts and some patches of taro cultivation, but it is just the spot for the growth of sugar cane, and has the benefit of a very good landing, at which the steamer "*Mokolii*" calls about once a month. Mr. J.C. Garrett has a sugar plantation here, which was a delight to the eyes as a contrast to the forest scenery I had been passing through. There are something like 2,000 acres here, all virgin land, capable of being turned to account for the cultivation of the sugar cane... Wailua is the name of the next place I arrived at, about two miles further on. Near the road from Keanae to here there are several beautiful waterfalls. These, in the summer time, are beautified by perpetual rainbows...

[Wailua and Nāhiku Described]

The Wailua valley is about two miles square. There are here a church and a school house and a number of native houses, some which are built of wood. Some of these natives, are, I heard, well to do in the world. Certainly they live in a delightful spot. There in the valley two very romantic waterfalls, each with a fall of about 500 feet. Some of those already spoken of in this neighborhood have [page 514] a clear fall of seven hundred feet... My next halting place was Nahiku, about half-way between Honomanu and Hana. This place is in a very delightful little valley surrounded on every side by precipitous mountains, and rejoicing in the richest possible soil. It only wants thirty or forty industrious families settled in each of these lovely valleys to make things wear a very different aspect... There are here several varieties of shell-fish that are eatable, and in the mountain streams there is a kind of shrimp which is very plentiful. These turn red like the lobster when cooked, and are very fair eating... [page 515]

The native huts are generally constructed of a framework of bamboo, with something more substantial for uprights with rafters of bamboo for the roof. Over these a covering is laid of the native grass called *pili*, which will last for twenty years, and will withstand the heaviest rains. Some huts, however are covered with *lauhala*, which is the leaf of the *puhala* tree. The natives sometimes cook inside their huts. The sleeping place is on a raised platform about a foot and a half from the floor, and is covered with two or three layers of matting, also made of *lauhala*... [page 516]

...Leaving Nahiku, I found the rest of the road to Hana good for the most part, even at this time of the year. The scenery continued to be enchanting, the route passing through dense masses of tropical trees, ferns, etc. The guava trees, breadfruit, bananas and mountain apples are very plentiful, and can be had for the picking. It is ten miles from Nahiku to Hana, and all the way there is a breadth of about eight miles between the sea and the mountains, which is capable of growing *awa*, taro, potatoes, sugar cane, etc., the whole being up to the present time, virgin soil... There is an excellent landing at Nahiku, with every facility for shipping away the products of industry when industry shall appear upon the scene... [page 518]

[Gulches and Streams from Ha'ikū to Nāhiku named]

...[B]efore I close my account of the eastern trip, it may be of interest to the future tourist who may be induced to follow on my track, to enumerate in their order the many gulches into which the road plunges between the Makawao district and Hana. The following list, in which the names of these ravines are given in strict order, will enable the traveler to ascertain the locality at which he may at any time have arrived, merely by keeping count of his frequent descents. Starting, then, from Haiku, the order is as follows: 1, Kakipi; 2, Honopou; 3, Holawa; 4, Waipio; 5, Huelo (village here); 6, Hoalua; 7, Kailua; 8, Nailiilihæle; 9, Kahauola; 10, Oopuola; 11, Makanale; 12, Kaaiea; 13, Kalaaouokiopihi; 14, Pohakuhonu; 15, Kolia [Kolea] (village here); 16, Waikamoi (Large village here); 17, Wahinepee (large village here); 18, Puohokamoa (large village here); 19, Haipuaena; 20, Honomanu (village here); 21, Nuaailua; 22, Keanae (small village here); 23, Ohia; 24, Kaamilo; 25, Wailuanui; 26, Wailuaiki; 27, Kopiliula; 28, Waiohue; 29, Kapaula; 30, Hanawi; 31, Nahiku (village here); 32, Palipilo (river here); 33, Hana... [page 522]

Ranching Interests Developed on the Hāmākua Lands (ca. 1830-1930)

One of the most significant impacts on land use and land tenure in the nineteenth century, was the emergence and formalization of ranching operations. The Hawaiian ecosystem evolved without large hoofed animals—indeed, prior to Polynesian contact, only two mammals recorded as having been on land in the islands, the *‘ōpe‘ape‘a* and the *‘ilio holo i ka uaua* (the Hawaiian bat and monk seal) (Carlquist 1980). In the period that the Hawaiian ancestors were colonizing these islands, they brought with them things which were of value to them, among which was the Polynesian pig (*pua‘a*) and dog (*‘ilio*), both of which were important as food items and in ceremonial practices. These *holoholona* (animals) were generally smaller than their European or continental counterparts, and were kept near places of residence. To facilitate their management in populated areas, the Hawaiians developed *pā* (walled enclosures) of varying forms that were at times, connected to the *pā hale* (house lots) of the Hawaiian *kauhale* (homesteads). Ethnographers Handy, Handy and Pukui (1972) wrote about the care of pigs:

Generally they were allowed to run about the *kauhale* (homestead) and gardens while they were young pigs, but when they were sizable and ready for fattening they were penned inside enclosures of heaped-up stones. [Handy, Handy and Pukui 1972:253]

In 1778, European boars, goats, rams, and ewes were introduced by Captain Cook (Beaglehole 1967:276, 578-579). Later, in 1793, cattle were brought to Hawai‘i by Captain Vancouver. Given as gifts to the king, a ten-year *kapu* was placed upon the cattle to protect them and allow them to reproduce (Kamakau 1961:164). Between 1793 and c. 1811, new stock was added, and the numbers of cattle had increased dramatically. The cattle and other introduced stock rapidly became a problem to the native population and forests, and by the 1840s, had intruded upon the lands of the Hāmākua-Makawao-Honua‘ula region, causing the abandonment of some districts (cf. Kamehameha III, February 14, 1846; and J.S. Green, October 3, 1846 in this study). The sizable populations of cattle, led the King, *Konohiki*, and foreign residents to develop business interests focused on ranching operations.

Ranching interests were developed in the Huelo-Ha‘ikū vicinity of Hāmākua Loa and across the district of Hāmākua Poko, extending up the mountain slopes and out into the Kula and Wailuku Districts (cf. Wilkes 1970 in this study). One of the earliest communications regarding formalized ranching activities on lands in the Makawao-Hāmākua Poko vicinity, is dated September 10, 1838, and is in the form of a lease from Governor Hoapilikāne to Wm. McLane and Edwin Miner. The lease (cited in this study – section titled “*Moku o Makawao (District or Section of Makawao)*”) granted them a 50 year lease of the land, with the right to water, and trail access to the shore, in order for them to export their cattle.

Kingdom laws and large business interests brought the population of cattle under some control, and from ca. 1875, large independent ranches were able to supply more than an adequate amount of beef for the island market (Maxwell 1900). During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as plantation interests on Maui expanded, primarily a result of the development of reliable water sources for irrigation, the grazing range in the Hāmākua region *kula* lands decreased and the cattle were forced into the higher elevations. Maxwell (1900) observed:

...the meat-eating population has increased, while the areas devoted to grazing and the numbers of cattle have gradually diminished... Formerly [cattle]... had wider ranges to rove over and feed upon; they were possessors of the land, and their value consisted chiefly in the labor and hides that they yielded. At that time the plantations, which were of smaller areas than now, were almost wholly worked by bullock labor... In the course of time, and that very recent, the sugar industry has

undergone great expansion. The lands, some of which formerly were among the best for meat-making uses, have been absorbed by the plantations, and the cattle have been gradually forced within narrower limits at higher altitudes [Maxwell in Thrum 1900:75-76].

While some native tenants kept livestock (primarily for subsistence purposes), *ali'i* and non-Hawaiian awardees and grantees of large tracts of land developed the formal ranching interests in the Hāmākua lands (cf. Wilkes 1970 in this study). Among the early ranch developers in the area were members of the Alexander, Baldwin, Andrews, Green, Wood, and Hobron families; who also generally represented the plantation interests who had need of livestock for plantation work.

In 1903, Thrum wrote about the "Development of Hawaii" (Thrum 1903). In his discussion on ranching, he observed that "cattle raising is confined chiefly to the mountainous districts, where natural pasturage is abundant" (Thrum 1903:52). Of interest, he also reported that the "horn fly" had become such a pest to the cattle, that "the keeping of herds" on the lowlands, was "considered practically impossible" (Thrum 1903:52).

In 1929, the University of Hawaii published a "Survey of Livestock in Hawaii" by L.A. Henke. Henke provided readers with background information pertaining to the history of livestock and the operation of ranches in the islands. The excerpts below, come from Henke's 1929 research publication, reporting on the "leading beef ranches of the Territory." Among these ranches were Grove Ranch and the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company Ranch and Dairy:

Maui Agricultural Company's Grove Ranch

Grove Ranch, the livestock division of Maui Agricultural Company, is located at Makawao, Maui, and comprises a total of about 12,000 acres of grazing lands ranging from sea level to about 2,500 feet elevation. The ranch acreage has been decreasing year after year as more and more of the lands are being utilized for pineapple growing for the joint account of the Maui Agricultural Company and the California Packing Corporation.

Grove Ranch at present has 1,676 grade polled Angus cattle, 72 Holstein cows, 80 light horses, eight Percherons, 189 hogs and five sheep. This has not always been a polled Angus ranch. Shorthorn bulls were introduced by Lorrin Andrews in the nineties and crossed with native cattle and later Hereford bulls were introduced and crossed with the Shorthorn grades. When D. T. Fleming became manager of the ranch early in 1900 all Hereford cattle were disposed of and the beef herd today consists essentially of polled Angus cattle.

Cattle are marketed when 2 ½ to 4 years of age and average 475 to 525 pounds dressed weight. About 600 are marketed annually, all slaughtered locally on Maui.

Lorrin Andrews, while manager, introduced *Pilipiliula* (*Chrysopogon aciculatus*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Hilo grass (*Paspalum conjugatum*), *Kukaipuaa* (*Syntherisma sanguinalis*), and a blueweed called *Oi-pua-plu* by the Hawaiians.

Mr. Fleming early in 1900 introduced several more of the Paspalums and Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*).

In recent years during the managership of W. A. Clark, pigeon peas were planted in the Haiku section, of which there now are 300 acres. The area has been decreased because each year more land is given over to the planting of pineapples.

Haiku Ranch was consolidated with Grove Ranch in 1904. Various men have been identified with the ranch in the past thirty years. Among the men who have served as managers are Lorrin Andrews, Frank Tilton, H. A. Baldwin, Will E. Beckwith, John Ritchie, Fred Baldwin, D. T. Fleming and George Steele. Others who conducted the affairs of the ranch for a time are Messrs. Kaumoana, Luna and Kalaina.

At present H. A. Baldwin is manager of Maui Agricultural Company, Ltd., and W. A. Clark has been manager of Grove Ranch since 1912.

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company Ranch and Dairy

The ranch lands of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company consist of about 6,000 acres of fee simple lands running from the sea to an elevation of about 250 feet. The rainfall in this section is light,—24 inches and less per year,—and the area is largely covered with algaroba trees (*Prosopis juliflora*) which, while they largely prevent grasses from getting started, provide an excellent feed in themselves. The bean season lasts from the middle of June to the middle of December and cattle make good growth during this time but often little more than maintain themselves during the season when the beans are not maturing.

This plantation has long carried cattle but only as a minor division of the major enterprise, which is the production of sugar. In 1907 about 1,200 head of cattle of mixed breeding, with Holstein blood predominating, were found, sixty of these being used as dairy animals, the balance being in the beef herd, but as production of any cows in the dairy dropped to a low level they were sent out to the general ranch and other more promising milkers were brought in. In this way some 300 different cows might pass through the dairy in one year, only about sixty of them being there at any one time, a plan still in vogue to a lesser degree in some places.

Twenty grade Shorthorn cows were introduced in 1912.

The first purebred Holstein cows, five head, were purchased from Puuwaawaa Ranch in 1916, and eight Holstein bulls were imported from the States in the same year. Six additional purebred cows were purchased in Vancouver in 1919 and fifteen more through Giltner Bros. of Kentucky in 1922, the above animals being the foundation cows of the present dairy herd. An excellent bull, "Excelsior Job," was purchased in New York State in 1923. Some fifty of a total of 130 milking cows are purebred at the present time. Practically all of the milk is consumed by the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company employees.

Since 1920 the dairy has been kept distinct from the ranch, the total cattle in both divisions numbering about 900 head. The beef herd consists essentially of Holstein cattle and Holstein sires are used. According to Ben Williams, who has been manager of the ranch department since 1907, they experienced trouble from sore eyes with both Herefords and Shorthorns.

Cattle are slaughtered at 2 ¼ to 3 ½ years of age, when they dress out at 275-525 pounds. About 150 are slaughtered annually, all being consumed locally, and besides about 200 head are purchased to supply the needs of this community.

Cattle are bred so that most of the calves will be dropped from May to August. Bulls are left on the range only sixty days, when new bulls are substituted, for they find that their stall-fed bulls from the dairy are pretty thin after two months on the range.

Inferior milk cows from the dairy are added to the beef herd from time to time, but none of the range animals are brought in the dairy now as was formerly done.

Pasture lands are added to the cane fields from time to time and as a result the number of cattle in the ranch department is decreasing.

The dairy animals are fed in the barns and paddocks and alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), elephant (*Pennisetum purpureum*) and merker grass (*Pennisetum merkeri*) and cane tops (*Saccharum officinarum*) are largely relied on for roughage.

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company has a large number of work animals, including about 600 draft and light breeding mares, 100 progeny of these, 140 draft horses, 225 saddle animals, 200 mules and 60 pack animals.

They also have about 60 Duroc-Jersey hogs, eighteen of which are breeding animals. [Henke 1929:54-56]

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE LAND AND PEOPLE IN THE HĀMĀKUA-KO‘OLAU REGION

There are several important primary (first-hand account) sources of historical documents that provide readers with detailed descriptions of residency, land and water use, travel, business, and transitions in land tenure in the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region. These historical resources include—communications between residents and government officials, and inter-agency communications; the papers and maps of Alexander and Baldwin, and East Maui Irrigation Company; articles and letters published in newspapers of the Hawaiian Islands (both Hawaiian and English language papers); and journals and letters of foreign residents and visitors. The two most significant collections, reviewed as a part of the present study were records from government collections, and those of the private collections of Alexander and Baldwin-East Maui Irrigation Company. These two collections may be briefly summarized as:

- (1) The government collections—portions of which are found at the Hawai‘i State Archives, Survey and Land Division, and Bureau of Conveyances. Though spread between several repositories, records spanning from ca. 1840 to the present-day were found which describe various facets of the history of the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region. By the middle 1840s several divisions of government in the Hawaiian Kingdom had been established, and charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the people could contribute to, and benefit from public resources and programs. The programs included (but were not limited to) the land and resource branches of the Interior Department (which bore responsibility for such functions as the Land Commission and *Māhele ‘Āina*; land grant, survey, and homestead programs; road improvements; and public works), the Bureau of Conveyances; and the Department of Public Instruction.
- (2) The private collection of Alexander and Baldwin-East Maui Irrigation Company, which includes field survey notes and maps; records on development of the East Maui Ditch System and plantation lands; a significant collection of land title records and genealogies (tracking disposition of land); crop and flow volume records; and photographs. Access to the collection was granted *Kumu Pono Associates* during the course of preparing the present study, but because access is limited, Maly reviewed documents, took notes, and used reference dates and names to identify information that could be found in public collections.

This section of the study is separated into several sub-sections, which direct readers attention to particular aspects of the history of lands, families, and resources of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa, and Ko‘olau. The records (by category) are generally presented in chronological order, spanning the period ca. 1840 to 1950⁷. The sub-sections include:

⁷ The part of this study which chronicles development of the East Maui Ditch System, under authority and license of King David Kalākaua, in 1876—and subsequently licensed by the Republic, Territory and State of Hawai‘i—is presented under a separate heading. “*E ‘Olā‘olā ‘Ana ka Wai i nā ‘Auwai—Development and Operation of the East Maui Ditch System.*” While the primary records pertaining to ditch development and water licenses are located in government collections, they are treated here as a separate section of the study, in order to provide readers with easier access to the primary records pertaining to the history water use and ditch development. It should be noted that the historical narratives and government records which precede the section on ditch history—as well as the oral history interviews which follow in *Volume II*—all have direct bearing on the discussions of traditional and customary practices and water rights, and ditch history.

- A. *Kānāwai (Pertaining to Water and Water Laws)* (pages 62-79)
- B. *Kuleana 'Āina (Land Tenure)* (pages 80-304)
- C. *Historical Communications Documenting Land Use, Applications for Land and Residency (ca. 1847-1920)* (pages 305-398)
- D. *Nā Alahahele me nā Alanui Aupuni (Routes of Access—Trails and Government Roads)—ca. 1847-1925* (pages 399-422)
- E. *Forests and Watershed Conservation (ca. 1840-1924)* (pages 423-443)

Many of the communications cited in the following section, were originally recorded in the Hawaiian language. Some records were previously translated, others were not—the latter were translated by Maly. In some cases it was found that significant discrepancies between the original Hawaiian texts and existing English translations exist, and Maly revised existing translations based on the original Hawaiian text. Such communications are so noted⁸.

A. Kānāwai (Pertaining to Water and Water Laws)

Of direct interest to the discussion of water, are several laws (*kānāwai*) and descriptions of *nā pono wai* (water rights) which were handed down from antiquity, and as they came to be interpreted through the period of development of the historic Hawaiian economy. In addition to the discussions cited earlier in this study, pertaining to traditional customs and practices associated with water use, we find a number of important papers which address water. Among the laws, articles, and reports cited herein is — the Law of 1840, pertaining to the “division of Water for irrigation;” a detailed article written by Water Commissioner Emma Nakuina, in 1894; a “Brief History of Hawaiian Water Rights” written by Judge Antonio Perry in 1912; and a paper titled “The Hawaiian System of Water Rights” prepared by Wells Hutchins (1946) of the Division of Irrigation Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The papers are cited here, as they provide readers with an important understanding of *nā mea wai* (water matters). Oral history interviews conducted as a part of the present study demonstrate that the basic knowledge of water rights and responsibilities (as those described in the following papers) are still practiced by some native residents of lands in the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region, as well.

The Polynesian (October 2, 1841)

Laws of the Hawaiian Islands - November 2, 1840.

15. Of the division of Water for irrigation.

...In all places which are watered by irrigation, those farms which have not formerly received a division of water, shall when this new regulation respecting lands is circulated, be supplied in accordance with this law, the design of which is to correct in full all those abuses which men have introduced. All those farms which were formerly denied a division of the water, shall receive their equal proportion. Those bounties which God has provided for the several places should be equally distributed, in order that there may be an equal distribution of happiness among all those who labor in those places. The allowance of water shall be in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by the several lands. For it is not the design of this law to withhold unjustly from one, in order to unjustly enrich another according to the old system which has been in vogue down to the present time. That the land agents and that lazy class of persons who live about us should be enriched to the impoverishment of the lower classes who with patience toil under their burdens and

⁸ Italics and underlining emphasis, and the use of square brackets to enclose text are used below by the authors of this study. (Also Note: the abbreviation HSA = Hawaii State Archives.)

in the heat of the sun is not in accordance with the designs of this laws. This law condemns the old system of the king, chiefs, land agents and tax officers. That merciless treatment of the common people must end. If the Governor thinks it proper to adopt a protective policy, let him protect all alike, and there shall be an equal division of protected articles, in order that every man may obtain the object of his desire according to the amount of his labor. Such is considered to be the proper course by this law, regulating the property of the kingdom; not in accordance with the former customs of the country which was for the chiefs and land agents to monopolize to themselves every source of profit. Not so with this law... [Government Newspaper, The Polynesia; October 2, 1841:66]

In the matter of water, the *Kuleana Act* (August 6, 1850) which remains the foundation of law pertaining to native tenant rights, reads:

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

...Section 7. When the Landlords have taken allodial titles to their lands the people on each of their lands shall not be deprived of the right to take firewood, aho cord, thatch, or ti leaf from the land on which they live, for their own private use, should they need them, but they shall not have a right to take such articles to sell for profit. They shall also inform the Landlord or his agent, and proceed with his consent. The people shall also have a right to drinking water, and running water, and the right of way. The springs of water, and running water, and roads shall be free to all should they need them, on all lands granted in fee simple. Provided, that this shall not be applicable to wells and water courses which individuals have made for their own use... [copied from original hand written "Enabling Act"⁹ – HSA, DLNR 2-4]

1894

Ancient Hawaiian Water Rights

And Some Of The Customs Pertaining To Them

(Written for the Hawaiian Annual by Mrs. Emma Metcalf Nakuina,

Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights, District of Kona, Oahu)

All *auwais* (water courses), had a proper name, and was generally called after either the land, or the chief of the land that had furnished the most men, or had mainly been instrumental in the inception, planning and carrying out of the required work. All *auwais* tapping the main stream were done under the authority of a *Konohiki*¹ of an *Ahupuaa*, *Ili* or *Ku*.² In some instances the *konohikis* of two or three independent lands—i.e. lands not paying tribute to each other—united in the work of *auwai* making, in which case the *konohiki* controlling the most men was always the recognized head of the work.

Auwais, were generally dug from *makai*—seaward or below—upwards. The *konohiki* who had the supervision of the work having previously marked out where it would probably enter the stream, the diggers worked up to that point. The different *ahupuaa*'s, *ili*'s or *ku*'s taking part in the work, furnished men according to the

⁹ See also *Kanawai Hoopai Karaima no ko Hawaii Pae Aina* (Penal Code) 1850.

¹ Landlord or sometimes a steward representing him; term also applied to the duties that would be required of the landlord by the King.

² Terms generally used for land divisions according to size or area, although not invariably so.

number of cultivators on each land. There was no limit though to the number of laborers any land might furnish, and it often happened that a small *ku* or *ili* was sometimes represented in the *auwai* making by more men than a much larger land or *ahupuaa*, and would thus become entitled to as much or more water, at the distribution of the water privileges, than were assigned larger tracts.

The dams were always a low loose wall of stones with a few clods here and there, high enough only to raise water sufficiently to flow into the *auwai*, which should enter it at almost a level. No *auwai* was permitted to take more water than continued to flow in the stream below the dam. It was generally less, for there were those living *makai* or below the same stream, and drawing water from it, whose rights had to be regarded.

Any dam made regardless of this well recognized rule, were levelled to the bed-rock by the water right holders below, and at any rebuilding, delegates from each dam below were required to be present to see that a due proportion of water was left in the stream.

The general distribution of the quantity of water each independent land was entitled to was in proportion to the quota of hands furnished by each land, but subject to regulations as to distance from source of supply. This quantity was regulated by the time each had in the water rotation or division, when such land would take all or almost all the water of the *auwai* for the period of time allotted to it. This time varied in the cases of *mooaina*, *ku*, *ili* or *ahupuaa* from a few hours, half a day, a day, night, or both, to two or three days. The divisions of the day were regulated by the sun, the night by the stars.

The *konohiki* of each independent land subdivided his water time among the holders of *mooainas* (now *kuleanas*) on his *ahupuaa*, *ili* or *ku*.

The *konohiki* of the land controlling the most water rights in a given *auwai* was invariably its *luna*. He controlled and gave the proportion of water to each *mooaina* or single holding of the common people cultivating on that land.

The quantity of water awarded to each *mooaina* was according to the amount of work expended on the *auwai* and *mano* (dam) by the occupant of that *mooaina*, or by his family, as has been already stated.

Thus, a strong middle-aged man having three or four grown up sons living on the land, and sharing in whatever *konohiki* work was undertaken, would naturally be entitled to more water than the one who had only his own personal labor to depend on in any work which was for the common good. The enterprise and industry of an individual holder, while having an effect on the quantity of water he was entitled to, was subject to certain rights to be claimed. For instance, a strong able-bodied man who had not only worked himself at the opening of the *auwai* but had also induced others to help as his quota to the *konohiki* work, but had neglected to claim or utilize the amount of water he was entitled to, using only enough to irrigate the *koele*³, or *konohiki* patch in his holding and one or [t]wo others for his own use, would, after a while be restricted to the right... [page 80] ...only of such quantity of water as would irrigate those *lois* which it had become customary for him to cultivate.

³ The landlord's share, or patch cultivated for his share.

In ancient times the holders of a water right were required whenever it became their turn in the water rotation or division to go up with the *luna wai* (superintendent) to the waterhead or dam to see that it was in proper condition; follow down the *auwai* from there, removing all obstructions which may have fallen in or had been carried down by the water during the night from the *kahawai* or mountain stream; shut off all branch *auwais* or runlets from the main *auwai*, except those conducting water to *lois* entitled to water at the same time, the *luna wai*—who should be with him during all this time—making the necessary division by means of a clod, stone or both; the water holder continuing to follow the water until it entered his *lois* and the *koele* in his charge.

An *ili* or *ku* may have one or two days and nights to itself, which time is subdivided among it's own *mooainas*, and is the time, or portion, in the water rotation that was held by the different *kuleanas* at the time of the Land Commission. Instances occurred where *kuleana* owners, by some means, obtained more water than was their due under the *konohiki*, but to hold good, it must have been for some service or recognized benefit to all the shareholders.

The *konohiki* rights in the division of water pertaining respectively to *ahupuaa*, *ili* or *ku* remain the same, whether the land was obtained directly from the chiefs, or from the Government as Grants. The old *konohiki* water right went with the land unless the owner had previously formally relinquished, transferred, divided, or neglected it for a period of over twenty years.

Bordering on the upper portions of most *auwais* are small *lois* limited in size and number, generally on a hillside, or on the borders of a gulch. These *lois* are generally awarded *kulu* or drops; that is, they are entitled to continual dribbles of water, and no one having a water share may turn the water entirely away from them unless, in times of scarcity, it should be seen that these *lois* or *loi* were full to overflowing.

Lois entitled to *kulu* water have no time set apart in the regular rotation. Holders of *kulu lois* were subject to all the *auwai* duties. It was a strictly enforced custom, that should any water right holder neglect to go, or furnish a substitute at the periodical *auwai* cleanings, repairs of dam, etc., water would be withheld from the land of the absentee until such time as he should see fit to resume work for the benefit of what might be termed the shareholders of that *auwai*. Independence in the matter of performing, or neglecting the water duties was very rarely indulged in by the ancient Hawaiians, as the consequences were apt to be disagreeable, for, by the time he was ready to resume them, it would perhaps happen that the landlord's attention had been directed to the neglected condition of his *mooaina*, or the *Koele* under his charge, and some fine morning he might receive a peremptory order to vacate the holding and thus be deprived of both land and home, and become a *kuewa*, (an outcast) a condition very much dreaded by the Hawaiian agriculturist, who generally inherited his holding from ancestors who had lived on the land in successive generations, paying tribute of service and produce to successive *konohikis*.

It sometimes occurred that a land originally entitled only to a small portion of water, but afterwards held or presided over by an industrious, energetic man, whose popularity attracted many to live under him, would be accorded an increased supply in consequence of his promptly furnishing as many or more hands than some land entitled to more water than his. After this had continued some time, the water-*luna* would recognize the justice of an increased supply for his land, and would either

take a portion of water from any land failing in its due quota of hands, or as was more frequently done, simply adding a day, night, or both to the rotation; letting his land have the added time.

Any one in the olden times caught breaking a dam built in accordance with the Hawaiian's idea of justice and equity, would be slain by the share holders of that dam, and his body put in the breach he had made, as a temporary stopgap, thus serving as a warning to others who might be inclined to act similarly. Such a deed with this provocation was never openly resented, unless the one killed was a person of considerable consequence, in which case his death might precipitate a small local war.

Tradition has it though, that, in the days of the Great Kamehameha, if any chief of any district during times of peace presumed to trample on the customs honored by usage pertaining to agriculture, fishing, or any form of labor conducing to the benefit of the people, the great chief or *makua*, as he was fond of being styled, would promptly order the enforcement of the customary penalty, even on one of his immediate retainers.

Another custom well recognized and universally acquiesced in was, during the scarcity of water in dry seasons, the right of the *luna wai* to take water from parties having an absolute right on a given day, after their patches or *lois* were full but before their time had expired; and turn it on to any *loi* that was suffering whose turn in the rotation had not arrived. This right of the water-*luna* was being insisted on and exercised in some districts as late as ten years ago, and may be yet in some of the outer districts.

Water rights were primarily for *lois*, that is, for *kalo* culture. [P]otato patches, bananas or sugar cane had no recognized claim on a water right in the rotation. The cultivation of these, regarded as dry land crops, were invariably during the rainy season except in the *Koolau* or wet districts. Sugar cane and bananas were almost always planted on *loi* banks (*kuauna's*) so as to ensure a sufficiency of moisture from the seepage or ooze between them.

In good seasons when there was plenty of water in summer, surplus water was sometimes led on to *kula* land and a second crop of potatoes planted, but this was never done if any *loi* or *lois* should be needing the water.

There were some curious beliefs, superstitions and rites, connected with *mano* making and water supply. When the digging of an *auwai* was completed to the satisfaction of the *luna* in charge of the work, a day would be set for the building of the dam. This was an occasion for rejoicing and feasting, and was never hurriedly done. The water *kahuna* or priest had to be first consulted in regard to a favorable day, which being settled, the *konohiki* was required to furnish a hog large enough to supply a good meal to all the workers of the *auwai*, red fish (*ahuluhulu*), *amaama* and *aholehole*, as well as *awa* root for the use of the priest at the opening ceremonies, (corresponding to the box containing papers, pictures and relics in the modern laying of a corner stone, or the bottle of champagne in the christening of a vessel); *kukui*-nut and *poi* galore. On the appointed day all the workers decked with *leis* (wreaths) of swamp fern, *kowali* (*convolvulus*), or yellow and green banana leaves split through the midrib, proceeded to the end of the *auwai* nearest the spot chosen for the dam, each one bearing a stick of firewood for the *imu* or oven in

which the hog and other articles of food was to be baked. The *imu* was made in the *auwai* near the point where the water was to enter it; the hog, *luau*, potatoes and *kalo*, or taro were placed in it, and while these were cooking, the *awa* root was chewed or pounded and strained, and the fish *lawalued* (Wrapped in ti leaves and roasted over coals.)

When everything was cooked and in readiness, the water *kahuna* took the head of the hog, the fishes, and the bowl of *awa* juice, and going to the place where the dam was to be built made an offering of these to the water *Akua* or God. An invocation would be made and a petition that the local water god or goddess would take the dam and *auwai* under his or her special protection, not only sending or causing a good supply of water to fill the stream at all times, so that her votaries might be blessed with good and abundant crops, but also to guard against both drought and floods as being disastrous to the planting interests. At the conclusion of his invocations he would sprinkle a few drops of *awa* juice in the stream; eat the eyes, ears and snout of the hog, the eyes and gills of the fishes in the name of the local deity, and return to the feast which had been spread on the bank of the new-made *auwai*, when every one was free to partake. Everything edible at this feast of consecration had to be consumed either by the people or by their dogs. All the refuse was buried in the *imu*; the dam built in a few minutes, and the water turned in to the new *auwai*; flowing directly over the now submerged *imu*. The younger folks would likely indulge in bathing in the pool formed by the dam, while the older ones with the *konohikis* and invited guests would follow the water through the new-made *auwai*, and singers of both sexes would chant songs composed in honor of him who had planned and carried out the beneficent undertaking that would be the means of a supply of food for many. [E.M. Nakuina, In Hawaiian Annual, 1894:79-84]

June 15, 1912

A Brief History of Hawaiian Water Rights

By Antonio Perry - Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii

Read at the Annual Dinner of the Hawaiian Bar Association

A history, however brief, of the water rights of Hawaii is a forcible reminder of the material progress of these Islands. The causes and the results of the development of those rights on the one hand and the growth of agricultural production and the increase of prosperity on the other, bear a close relation to each other. Water like land is one of the elements contributing prominently to the wealth of a country and certainty and security of the titles to each are always sought but not always obtained without a struggle. Due very largely to the generosity and the wisdom of a King, Hawaii has been fortunate in having had individual titles to its land developed, defined and rendered secure at an early day, the transition from the ancient state of affairs when the King was the owner of all of the land in the Kingdom, through a period when titles in individuals were in embryo, undefined and almost indefinable, to the present condition of clear definition and absolute certainty, occupying in the aggregate scarcely more than a decade. So, too, the titles to the water were rendered secure by the same act of King Kamehameha III but the process of ascertaining and defining the precise extent and limits of those rights has not been as brief and decisive as was that relating to the land. In furtherance of the relinquishment by the King of the great bulk of the lands in his Kingdom to his chiefs and to the common people the Land Commission [p.1] was by Act of April 27, 1846, created to receive, hear and pass upon the claims of all those who, under the terms of the royal gift, deemed themselves entitled to portions of the land[.] The commission held its sessions during a comparatively short period of years, while the best evidence on the

subject was abundant and easily available and made its awards of separate parcels, some large and others smaller, to named individuals, the parcels being described either by metes and bounds or by names well known to those who lived in that day and upon whose testimony definite boundaries were subsequently ascertained, whether with or without the aid of judicial tribunals. The act creating the land commission contained a provision that the decision of the board should be "in accordance with the principles established by the Civil Code of this Kingdom in regard to prescription, occupancy, fixtures, native usages in regard to landed tenures, water privileges and rights of "piscary" and certain other specified rights, but the commission did not deem it to be a part of its duty to hear claims to water or to determine or define the rights of persons or lands to water; and no adjudications were made by it on the subject. As far as that body and that period were concerned, the whole matter was left open for future investigation and determination,—with this qualification only, that as is apparent from a long line of subsequent judicial decisions, the water rights, whatever they were, in existence at the time of the awards of the land commission passed to the awardees as appurtenant to the land.

Knowledge of the causes leading up to and of the circumstances surrounding the great *Mahele* and of the principles upon which the Land Commission acted in the pursuit of its investigations and in the making of its awards is essential to a correct understanding of the origin and development of early Hawaiian water rights, but the limits of this paper do not permit of a review of those causes and principles. Its reading is addressed to those who are familiar with them and only the briefest possible reference will be made to them [p.2].

From very early days, long prior to the *Mahele*, the distribution of water for the purposes of irrigation was the subject of unwritten regulation. The familiar word "*Kanawai*," used for so long a time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary to denote a law or laws, upon whatever subject [sic], in its origin signified regulations concerning water. The very first laws or rules of any consequence that the ancient Hawaiians ever had are said to have been those relating to water. The water, it is true, like the land was all, originally, the property of the King, to be disposed of as he saw fit, but the ordinary disposition of it was, again as in the case of the land, to permit its use to the chiefs and through them to the common people, the actual occupants and cultivators. The rules were undoubtedly simple at first. The supply of water was usually ample to satisfy the requirements of the land. Cultivation on a large scale for purposes of export was unknown and the needs of the people were few and simple. Taro, of course, was the main vegetable food and with a little sugar-cane, bananas, sweet potatoes and perhaps one or two other articles, composed the list of products for which irrigation was required.

Most important in the system of distribution of water for application to the soil were the main ditches diverting the water from natural streams. Each of these large *auwais* was authorized and planned by the King or by one or more chiefs or *konohikis* whose lands were to be watered thereby, the work of excavation being under the direction of the chief providing the largest number of men. The water diverted was subsequently divided among the chiefs in the proportions in which each had contributed men for the accomplishment of the undertaking. The same rule was followed with reference to the parceling out of the water to which each chief was thus entitled among the common people on his lands. To each *hoaina* a share was allotted in accordance with the labor furnished by the recipient. Some *hoainas* contributed merely the labor of their own hands, others that also of their sons or

other relatives. It sometimes [p. 3] happened that a small *ili* was represented in the work of construction by a larger number of laborers than a large *ahupuaa* and was in consequence assigned a larger share of the water than was awarded to the larger tract. It is easily apparent, however, that this system of assignment in accordance with the labor provided in digging the *auwais* was in its results the equivalent of a system of distribution in accordance with the acreage planted, for each *konohiki* and *hoaina* would doubtless bestir himself to contribute towards the completion of the enterprise sufficiently to meet the requirements of the land which he desired to till. The old system, particularly in view of the conditions then existing concerning the possession of land, possessed the merit of encouraging industry. One of the causes for dispossession by the King was the failure of the *hoaina* to render his plot productive. On the other hand if one in the enjoyment of a water right increased his accustomed contribution of labor to the maintenance of the *auwai* his energy was rewarded by the allotment to him of additional water. By way of illustrating the beneficial operation of the system of distribution just described, it may be noted that in some instances chiefs or those under them contributed labor with reference to the needs not only of the lands then held by them but also of lands which they hoped to obtain in the neear [sic] future. Such was the case with the high chief in planning the *Paki auwai* about to be referred to. And so also these rights or privileges were subject to loss through non-user. A tenant who by his exertions in the digging of the *auwai* had obtained the right to water sufficient to irrigate all of his land and who subsequently, for an undue period of time, allowed a large part of his land to remain uncultivated was deprived of all water save that necessary for the cultivated portion.

It may be added at this point that in some ditches not all of the water was used but after irrigating a few patches the ditch returned the remainder of the water to the stream.

Each large *auwai* was given the name of the chief or of the [p.4] land most prominently connected with the undertaking. In the digging of one of the more recent ditches, the *Paki auwai*, extending from a point above Luakaha to the vicinity of the present cemetery in Nuuanu Valley and so named because the chief Paki planned it and directed its construction, 700 men were employed, 300 being furnished by Paki, 300 by chief Kehikili [sic] and 150 each by Huakini and Dr. Rooke. The work was completed in three days. It is interesting to note that the old *kamaaina* who in 1886 gave the very clear testimony upon which this statement concerning this particular *auwai* is based, was very modest with reference to his mental attainments. Shortly after taking the stand he explained that in the old days he was pipe-lighter to the high chief Kehikili [sic] and that, quoting his own words, "my profession employed all my time which kept me from mental cultivation."

The construction of a dam and the actual, original diversion of the water were attended with much rejoicing, song and feasting and with solemn religious ceremonies. The day was named with the water kahuna's assistance and the *konohikis* furnished *awa* root for the priest and other edibles in abundance for the workers. Prayers were addressed to the local water god, invoking his assistance and protection. After the feast all refuse was buried in the *imu* which had been dug in the bed of the *auwai*, the dam was built in a very short space of time and the water turned into the new *auwai*, passing over the *imu*. The dams were always composed of loose stones and clods of earth and grass and were not made tight but so as to permit of some of the water percolating. No dam was permitted to divert more than one half of the water flowing in the stream at the point of diversion and the quantity

taken was generally less. Lower holders were likewise entitled to water and their rights were respected.

The burden of maintaining the ditches fell upon those whose lands were watered, failure to contribute their due share of service rendering the delinquent hoainas subject to temporary [p. 5] suspension or to entire deprivation of their water rights or even to total dispossession of their lands.

By the aid of smaller branch ditches each land received its share of water. The methods of distribution differed at different times and in different places. One method, perhaps the one best known in later years, was that by time only, the watercourse being allotted to certain tracts or lots on certain days of each week or of alternate weeks or at certain hours of the day or night, as the case might be. The Hawaiians' ideas of the time of day and of the duration of time were not exact and under this system the time for each land was regulated in accordance with the position of the sun and that of the stars. In some instances of large, neighboring lands the allotment was of all night to one and of all day to the other for the period of days necessary to water all of the subdivisions of each tract, followed by an exchange of night and day use between the tracts then an exchange again at the end of the period and so on endlessly. Another was for each land beginning with the highest to take, irrespective of time, all the water it needed, and then to permit it to flow on to the next to satisfy its requirements and so on in order until the lowest had received its share and then to repeat the process. It is not entirely clear whether the last method wholly preceded the other, but the probability would seem to be that it did, at least in all cases where the supply was abundant, and that it was gradually supplanted by the more precise distribution by time as a decreasing supply or an increasing demand rendered it necessary or advisable. In still other instances, comparatively rare, however, the patches were given water merely by overflow or percolation from adjoining patches and not directly from any watercourse.

Each chief or *konohiki* or some one designated by him became the superintendent (*luna wai*) of the ditch and its maintenance and of the distribution of its waters and such disputes as arose were ordinarily referred to him for settlement. In dry seasons the right was recognized in the *luna wai* to transfer [p. 6] water from the lands having more than strictly necessary to those in need. This right is said to have been claimed and exercised in some instances as late as the eighties. For unjustifiable interference with a dam it was permissible for any one to kill the offender and to place the body in the breach made by him in the dam, this as a warning to others. If the offender, however, was a man of great prominence in the community, his death might not be permitted to pass unnoticed but might cause considerable local disturbance,—in which latter respect some analogies may be found in more modern history.

A fact made clear by the testimony of many kamaainas in later water controversies is that prior to the *Mahele*, under the ancient Hawaiian systems, more elaborate in some ahupuaas than in others, disputes concerning water were extremely rare. The aim of the *konohikis* and of all others in authority was to secure equal rights to all and to avoid quarrels. A spirit of mutual dependence and helpfulness prevailed, alike among the high and the low, with respect to the use of the water. This laudable condition was doubtless due to several causes. The rainfall was in many localities more abundant, the supply of water larger and the area under cultivation less extensive than at the present time. The desire for wealth, as the term is used today,

did not exist. If each had a sufficiency for his simple needs, he was content. The land tenures were so precarious as to be conducive to abstention from unjustifiable or otherwise irritating claims by the tillers of the soil. And yet it must be said on this last point that even during the period shortly preceding the *Mahele*, when the landlords were directed by statute not to dispossess the occupants except for just cause, the same friendly relations, free from all contention, usually characterized the exercise of the rights under consideration.

With assured ownership of distinct pieces of land in individuals and particularly with the advent of foreigners accustomed to more definite delimitation of rights of property, possessed of more advanced knowledge in the art of cultivation and imbued [p. 7] with a keener desire for material prosperity, and, as to some localities, with a decreased rainfall, came more frequent and more intense misunderstandings and differences concerning the ownership of water. In 1860, only fourteen years after the creation of the Land Commission, an act was passed (by way of amendment to an act of 1856 relating to commissioners of private ways) providing for the appointment in each election district throughout the Kingdom of three suitable persons to act as commissioners whose duty it was to determine all controversies respecting rights of way and rights of water between private individuals or between private individuals and the government and upon whom it was enjoined to render such decision as might "in each particular case appear" to be "just and equitable between the parties interested," with right of appeal to the circuit and the supreme courts. By subsequent amendments a single commissioner was substituted for each board of three (1888), an appeal was allowed to the supreme court only (1907), and the decision was required to be such as might "in each particular case appear to be in conformity with vested rights and *** just and equitable between the parties." (1886). *It was intended by the legislature that the proceedings before these commissioners should be simple, expeditious and inexpensive and with a very few exceptions they were in fact quite informal. The petitions for adjudication would seem in some instances to have been oral only. As late as 1884 the "law's delays" were evidently unknown in those courts. On June 7 of that year the commissioners in deciding a controversy ordered that the defendant "remove the obstructions in the *auwai* and open a free pass- [p. 8] age for the water to plaintiff's land and that he gave him water tomorrow morning;" and the order was apparently complied with. The powers and duties of the commissioners were finally, by act of 1907, transferred to the circuit judges. Our courts of equity have been held to have had during the period under discussion concurrent jurisdiction with the commissioners of controversies respecting water and in a few instances the aid of equity was invoked. In the great majority of cases, however, the hearings were before the commissioners.

It was the aim of the commissioners and of the courts to declare and to protect these rights as they existed, under the ancient Hawaiian customs and regulations, at the

* At least since 1886 the law has required that all of the testimony adduced in water controversies, as well as all decisions, "shall be recorded in books of record to be kept and preserved" by the commissioners or circuit judges, as the case may be, and has provided that "the said books when filled shall be deposited with the clerks of the respective courts" (meaning the circuit courts and the supreme court). Even prior to 1886 some of the commissioners and probably all of them, recorded the testimony in bound volumes. Inquiry of the clerks of the circuit courts and of the supreme court has, however, disclosed the fact that no such records are on file with any of the courts named, save two volumes, now in the Archives Building in Honolulu, in the custody of the clerk of the supreme court, relating to hearings before the commissioners for the District of Honolulu during the period from 1860 to 1887 inclusive. The writer has been unable, after some further search, to find any of the missing records [footnote to page 8].

date of the awards of the Land Commission. The work has not always been free from difficulty. In a decision rendered in 1862 it was declared: "The commissioners feel the difficulty of fixing with rigid precision any exact time for the beginning or continuing the water right of any particular party—as to natives, whose notions of time are so loose and vague it would seem almost impracticable and all that we can do where serious disputes have arisen is to indicate about the time" and the allotment to one of the pieces was adjudged to be "from early dawn" of the water day for that land "say commence at about 4:30 or 5 a.m. until 8 o'clock a.m." The earlier adjudications by the commissioners were characterized, perhaps, by somewhat greater freedom in the readjustment of the methods of distribution of water to the new conditions, as from inexact methods to those which are more clearly defined and more certain. In the case just referred to the commissioners said: "It has always been our desire in making our decisions to place the foreigners' time for water as much within the time of daylight as possible for obvious reasons." but whether that course was followed in that particular instance by reason of consent of all the parties concerned or in recognition of a change of rights secured by adverse user does not appear. Let it be added that the commission referred to was composed of one foreigner and two Hawaiians. [p.9] However that may be, this greater latitude, in so far as there was any, is not apparent in the later decisions. In 1870 the supreme court declared that "the right to use water is an easement in land, to be gained only by grant or prescription" (favours from the *konohiki* or the King could no longer be relied upon) and in 1884 that the commissioners "cannot, of course, create new privileges nor apportion and distribute water arbitrarily without reference [sic] to its title."

Rights of water, rightful in their inception under ancient Hawaiian customs and regulations and lawfully passing to their present holders by grant, devise or descent, have in recent years been often referred to with inexactness as prescriptive rights. Prescription has, however, played an important part in the history of some of the rights and the ordinary principles of adverse user have been judicially applied, not only to the acquisition of a larger quantity of water than a given land was originally entitled to or in favor of *kula* land which in olden days had no water right whatever, but also so as to effect a change from a night use to a day use or vice versa and other changes as to the time and method of distribution.

While it has been repeatedly held that purely moot questions concerning the existence or extent of these rights would not be considered by commissioners or courts, much progress has been made in the settlement of real controversies and important principles of wide application have been decided. In addition to the principles of adverse user already mentioned and the determination of the precise rights, with reference to time and to quantity and otherwise, of many *kuleanas*, *ahupuaas* and other divisions of land, it has been held, *inter alia*, that mere non-user does not operate as a forfeiture; that water to which a land is entitled may be diverted by the owner of the land to other land, whether from one *kuleana* to another or from one *ahupuaa* to another and irrespective of whether the land to which the water is transferred was originally entitled to water, provided that the diversion can be accomplished without injuring the rights of others; [p. 10] that an ancient right of lower taro patches to the overflow and seepage from neighboring patches is to be respected and that such right of seepage and overflow may under certain circumstances be acquired by prescription; that under certain other circumstances no prescriptive right can be acquired to the seepage from a stream; that subterranean waters to be the subject of rights must like surface waters in general flow in known and well defined channels; and that the surplus water of an *ahupuaa*, using the term

as including water, whether storm water or not. that [sic] is not covered by prescriptive or riparian rights, is the property of the *konohiki*, to do with as he pleases, and is not appurtenant to any particular portion of the *ahupuaa*.

But the work of authoritative definition is not yet complete. For example, in a pending case the Territory presented the contention, for the first time in the history of local water litigation, that by virtue of the provision of a statute passed in 1850 that "the springs of water, running water, and roads shall be free to all, on all lands granted in fee simple," the Territory is now the owner of all of the surplus water of the *ahupuaa* of Kaneohe on this Island and presumably of all other *ahupuaas*. A circuit judge of the first circuit, sitting as commissioner, a few days ago filed an opinion overruling the contention and an appeal has not been perfected by the Territory; but the point may be presented under the appeal of one of the other parties to the cause. The subject of riparian rights has been touched upon in former decisions of commissioners and of the supreme court but the law on the subject as on that of subterranean waters is, perhaps, capable of further development.

Water rights are destined to play an important part in the future of Hawaii as they have in its past. The growth of urban communities and the agricultural development of the territory render inevitable the conservation and use in an increasing degree of the available waters, with probable consolidation of some rights and new distributions of others. The subject will lose none of its interest with the passage of time [p.11]. [Perry in Thrum's Hawaiian Annual, 1913]

The Hawaiian System of Water Rights (Hutchins, 1946)

Excess Waters from Irrigation of Upper Lands

Only a portion of the water that is applied in the irrigation of land is "consumed" in transpiration through the plants and evaporation from the soil surface. Some of the water diverted for irrigation is a necessary vehicle for conveying to the place of use the portion to be consumed there. Part of this excess water drains from the irrigated land over the surface, in channels or in diffused flows, and part of it sinks into the ground. The portion that disappears from the surface becomes part of the local ground-water supply and takes on the characteristics of such ground water; and depending upon the local physical situation, some of this water unless removed by artificial drainage may reappear in the form of seepage springs, and a substantial portion may augment the flow of a surface stream.

The excess water from irrigation diversions on the mainland is often referred to as "waste." This term is not always the most appropriate, even on the mainland. Still less is this so if applied to the ancient Hawaiian methods of irrigating *kalo* or *taro*, where the excess water was immediately used upon lower lands to which it flowed directly from the upper patches, or was promptly drained into a lower *auwai* or back into the stream from which diverted, in any case being made available to the next lower users under an orderly system of diversions and uses. However, recognizing the fact that even under the best methods of irrigation some so-called "waste" is inevitable, for the purpose of considering rights of use "waste water" may be taken to be principally water that has escaped from conduits or structures in course of distribution or from irrigated lands after application to the soil, and "return flow from irrigation" as that portion of water diverted for purposes of irrigation which eventually finds its way back to the stream from which diverted, or to some other stream, or which would do so if not intercepted by some natural or physical obstacle. The water that is used in Hawaii in irrigating successive terraces of land is therefore

excluded from the definitions of waste water and return flow, so long as it remains on the group of patches of land which the combined flow is intended to irrigate.

Excess from Irrigation of Upper Terraces

In tracing the development of irrigation in Hawaii, Wadsworth [1933] states that flat culture of taro (*kalo*) was common, and that:

When this method was used low levees were thrown around conveniently shaped areas of land and water admitted from the neighboring *auwai*. Apparently water was admitted to each basin from the one above it, if not from the *auwai* itself, drainage from the last patch finding its way into the original stream or another ditch. [page 78]

Apparently in some cases the *kalo* patches of different tenants were supplied successively and directly from a single *auwai*; while in other cases water was diverted in the first instance into one high-lying basin, from which the overflow passed to the adjoining lower basin or terrace through openings or low places in the levee, as well as by seepage, and so on down to the terrace at the lowest level, from which the excess water drained back into the natural stream from which the water was originally diverted or into a lower *auwai*. Whether this latter method was common or rare, it seems to be agreed that it existed...

The fact that this was not only [an] ancient but extant practice has been noted in several cases in the Supreme Court of Hawaii. In the earliest reported decision on water rights, Chief Justice Allen, in distinguishing the facts before him, referred to "the case of adjacent proprietors of *kalo* lands, when water is supplied from one *kalo* patch to another." A case decided in 1892 involved a controversy over the interception of water that the holder of lower land had been accustomed to receive "for an indefinite time" from adjoining *kalo* land. The head note [*Ing Choi v. Ung Sing & Co.*, Haw, 498 (1892)] states :

Evidence of an ancient flow of water from *kalo* land to lower land, and use of the same for cultivating the lower land, tends to prove an easement of the lower land in such flow.

And in the opinion of the court it is stated:

The evidence is convincing that this acquisition and use of the water from the patches of the land above is an ancient right. This conclusion is supported by the position of the premises, which is such that they naturally must receive the waste water from the adjoining wet lands above, which circumstance alone is often sufficient to account for the growth of a water right under the ancient Hawaiian system of irrigation.

Again in 1898 [*Wailuku Sugar Co. v. Hale*, 11 Haw. 475, 476 (1898)], an opinion written by a different justice states:

The land of plaintiff adjoins the land of defendant and is at a lower level, and the water was accustomed to flow through defendant's *kalo* patch to the *kalo* land now held by plaintiff. That plaintiff's land was so watered when cultivated in *kalo* by its former owner is testified to and is also evidenced by the fact that if a ditch should be made leading around defendant's land it would deliver the water

at too low a level to flow on the plaintiff's land. Kalo patches watered from the same source are generally constructed in terraces one below the other, so that the water after filling the upper patches can supply those lower. ***

Where the right of a kuleana holder to receive the excess water from irrigation of adjacent higher lands has been established as an ancient right, then, the upper owner will be enjoined from diverting the excess water elsewhere so as to prevent it from reaching the lower land in the accustomed manner. [Ing Choi v. Ung Sing & Co., Haw, 498 (1892); Wailuku Sugar Co. v. Hale, 11 Haw. 475, 476 (1898)]

However, the burden is upon the lower landowner to establish by a preponderance of the evidence the right that he claims. Where the evidence [p. 79] that the ancient right or a prescriptive right to receive water from a specific source, across certain lands, is conflicting and uncertain, injunction will not issue... [p. 80]

Ancient Appurtenant Rights

Prior to the Mahele, the konohiki of an ahupuaa or ili kupo controlled all water privileges as well as land privileges during his tenure and made allotments thereof to his sub-chiefs, and they in turn made allotments to those inferior in rank and so on down to the hoainas (native tenants) lowest in degree. Any tenant could be dispossessed at the pleasure of his landlord, for he was simply a tenant at will, and necessarily could be deprived of the use of water as well as of other privileges. However, the rule apparently came to be for the king to dispossess tenants of their lands only for cause, or of the use of water which the lands had customarily received, and this rule eventually applied to the inferior landlords as well. In any event, regardless of the personnel of the cultivators or of the petty landlords, the general custom was to authorize the continued delivery of water to wet kalo (taro) lands for the service of which distribution systems had been built, for the continued cultivation of lands having irrigation facilities was in the interest of the immediate landlord and his superiors as well as that of the tenant. Hence, so long as the water supply continued dependable, the lands productive, and tenants available, the continued service of water to the general area and thence to the sub-units of kalo patches would be in the ordinary case the natural custom to follow.

It was the practice in some cases to layout the kalo patches in terraces, into the highest of which the water was turned from the auwai (ditch), the overflow from each terrace flooding the adjoining patch below and so on down successively to those lying at the lowest levels. Hence, under such system of distribution, the tracts of several hoainas were largely interdependent in their use of the water. In other cases the several patches were supplied directly out of the auwais. In either case, the method of distribution of water was such as to perpetuate the use of water on a given tract.

The use of water as a practical matter, therefore, was originally attached by custom to the tract of land irrigated, although it might be severed from the land by the konohiki. That attachment which originated in custom eventually ripened into a legal appurtenance, or easement, or incident to the land. That is to say, the ancient use of water, where continued down to the period of land reform and existing at the time of the confirmation [p. 102] of land titles in tenants, became the basis of a valid water right. Likewise the use of water on a tract at the time title was acquired, even though

not literally an ancient use, became the basis of an equally valid right. These are all included in the term "ancient appurtenant rights."

Lands Having Ancient Rights

The supreme court has held consistently that lands which from time immemorial have enjoyed the use of water are entitled to that use as a matter of right. Apparently this has never been a moot question. On the contrary, it is a fundamental principle of Hawaiian water law.

These ancient rights apply in many cases to "kuleanas" — or homesteads of the common people—a term that now is used to designate the small tracts of cultivated lands awarded to native tenants¹⁷. However, the right of any portion of an *ahupuaa* that, by ancient use, was irrigated land, would be on an equality with that of irrigated *kuleana* land. Furthermore...the ancient rights of *kuleanas* in government *ahupuaas* are similar to those in privately-owned *ahupuaas*. Although in the case of a privately-owned *ahupuaa* the water right of the *kuleana* holder might be subsequently enlarged by adverse use, the ancient right itself would be of the same character as that in a government *ahupuaa*, the enlargement being the subject of a prescriptive right against the owner of the *ahupuaa*.

The rights of *kuleana* holders to the use of water are paramount to the right of the *konohiki* to make further disposal of water privileges. He can dispose of surplus waters only. A subsequent lease is necessarily subject to the requirements of the *kuleanas*, and tenants at sufferance under the *konohiki* have no separate rights as against the *kuleana* holders but must look to the *konohiki* for their supply of water out of whatever surplus may exist.

Kula Land

Ancient *kula* or dry land had no water right; hence water cannot be claimed for present rice irrigation on ancient *kula* land, solely by reason of extending the irrigated area to include ancient *kula* land as well as ancient [page 103] taro land²⁰. But, in the case just cited, ancient taro land that had been left dry as the result of the diminution in population of the Islands which once subsisted on taro, and which land thereafter had been used as pasture and to a great extent had lost its characteristics as taro land, was not classed with ancient *kula* land. Such land, now cultivated in rice, had claimed all the water to which it was once entitled for the irrigation of taro; and where the evidence as to whether the irrigated land had been extended to include ancient *kula* land was conflicting and uncertain, the court refused to modify or set

¹⁷ The use of the term in a customary reservation in conveyances of land in Hawaii was involved in *Territory of Hawaii v. Liliuokalani*, 14 Haw. 88, 95 (1902). The court stated that the words "*koe nae ke kuleana o na kanaka*," as so used in conveyances, as well as the English equivalent "reserving however the people's *kuleana* therein," have a well understood meaning; that they "mean the reservations of the house lots and taro patches or gardens of natives lying within the boundaries of the tract granted." In this case, the term had been used in a royal patent and award. The specific holding of the court was that the term did not apply to public rights in land below high and low-water marks, where used in a royal patent issued in 1866 to land on the seashore, the boundary of which in the patent ran to the sea and thence along the sea at low-water mark...

It would appear, then, that the reservation of the people's *kuleana* within the boundaries of a conveyed tract meant a reservation of their rights as against the owner of the tract so conveyed, and that it included the rights in gross accorded by the statute of 1850 (Laws Haw. 1850, pp. 202, 203, s. 7 (Rev. Laws Haw. 1925, Vol. II, pp. 2141, 2142); Rev. Laws Haw. 1945, sec. 12901).

²⁰ See *Loo Chit Sam v. Wong Kim*, 5 Haw. 200, 201 (1884).

aside the decision of the commissioners adjudicating the water rights of the ancient taro land.

Water to the use of which one is entitled in connection with certain land cannot be transferred to *kula* land if others having water rights in the same source of supply are manifestly injured by the change. But if no injury is done to others, one may transfer to *kula* land the same quantity of water to which he is entitled by reason of immemorial usage on *kalo* land.

Water Titles

That titles to these ancient water rights, like titles to the lands themselves, belonged equitably to the occupants of the irrigated lands appears to have been a matter of tacit recognition prior to and during the period of land reform. Procedure was established, as a result of that reform, for the vesting in private individuals of legal titles to the lands; but no separate procedure was set up for the perfecting of water titles until the legislature in 1860 provided for the hearing and determination, by commissioners, of controversies respecting rights in water. The land commission determined the claimant's title to land, but in few if any cases does it appear that the commission specifically determined water rights. Water privileges were apparently assumed by the commission and by all interested parties to be appurtenances; and the supreme court decisions have treated these water rights as easements appurtenant which passed without express mention upon the acquisition of legal titles to the lands, as they were undoubtedly intended to pass. Such rights passed by implication in public grants as well as in awards of the land commission.

Water titles have been adjudicated to individuals as the result of determinations by the commissioners of water rights (or circuit judges sitting as commissioners) and by the courts. Titles to the use of water appurtenant by ancient custom were adjudicated to the owners of the land, unless of course the rights had been divested by grant or conveyed by lease or lost by adverse use. In any event, the awards and [p. 105] records of the land commission in connection with claims of title to tracts of land have been important in determining the question of water titles incident to those tracts. As stated in a decision of the supreme court:²⁶

Whenever it has appeared that a *kuleana* or perhaps other piece of land was, immediately prior to the grant of an award by the land commission, enjoying the use of water for the cultivation of taro or for garden purposes or for domestic purposes, that land has been held to have had appurtenant to it the right to use the quantity of water which it had been customarily using at the time named. In some instances a mere reference to the land in the award or in the records of the land commission as "taro land" ("*aina kalo*" or "*loi kalo*") or as "cultivated land" ("*aina mahi*") has sufficed to lead to and to support an adjudication that that land was entitled to use water for agricultural purposes. Sometimes the testimony of witnesses who appeared before the land commission in the hearings leading up to the award, that the land was taro land or cultivated land, or other statements substantially to that effect, have sufficed to support a similar adjudication. * * *

²⁶ *Territory of Hawaii v. Gay*, 31 Haw. 376, 383 (1930).

The description of a *kuleana* in an award as *kalo* or *loi* land, then, would be evidence that the land was entitled by ancient custom to water for irrigation, “and the lack of such description would probably be evidence to the contrary, though not conclusive.”²⁷

The land commission’s awards and records, while important in the cases in which they have been introduced in evidence, have not been by any means the sole basis of determination. In the first place, they were not always introduced in evidence.²⁸ Again, as stated, the land commission was concerned only incidentally with water privileges, and direct grants as well as awards carried appurtenances. Conveyances of crown land by warranty deed have been held to pass the ancient rights shown to be appurtenant to the land. *Kamaaina* or “old-timer” testimony has usually been accorded great weight in the adjudications; but important as this testimony is in determining questions of this character, it has necessarily been conflicting and uncertain in some cases, as, for example, where changes in the use of land made the identification of the boundaries of ancient taro land most difficult. The position of the premises, where lower land must naturally receive the overflow from irrigation of adjoining higher land and where it is shown that the occupants of the lower land have actually been making use of the overflow in the cultivation of taro, has supported adjudications of ancient rights in such lower tracts. [p. 105]

Quantity of Water

The quantity of water to which the ancient right attaches is that quantity that was customarily used, and necessary for the use that was being enjoyed, at and immediately prior to the time the legal right accrued—that is, the time when the land in connection with which the use was being made first became the subject of private ownership. Predicating the right upon the quantity used at the time of the awards or grants is more clearly emphasized in the recent supreme court decisions than in the earlier ones. The reported decisions in early cases seem to have been based more generally upon long-continued use, or use from time immemorial—uses that necessarily antedated the land commission awards. It was necessary in the Carter case to be more specific than this, inasmuch as the quantity of water claimed because of use on a sugar plantation, which had ceased to exist a few years before the date of the grant, was greater than the court believed was being used for irrigation purposes at the time of the grant. The right to the use of this larger quantity, “which was at one time used in what seems to have been no more than an experiment in the attempt to grow cane on a commercial scale”, did not pass with the grant; all that passed was the right of use “of such quantity as was being used at and immediately before the date of the grant.”

Although the general principle as to quantity of water has been long established, and has been made to relate more specifically to the time of the award or grant, comparatively few cases in the supreme court have involved adjudications of water in terms of measured units of flow or quantity of water. Precise methods of measurement were not available in the early days. Adjudications, therefore,

²⁷ *Carter v. Territory of Hawaii*, 24 Haw. 47, 58-59 (1917)

²⁸ In *Wailuku Sugar Co. v. Widemann*, 6 Haw. 185, 186 (1876), it was contended that the land commission award had described the land in controversy as *kula* land, but the award was not in evidence; and the testimony showed that the land had been anciently watered but not during a period of more than 20 years prior to its purchase by plaintiff. Other questions were involved, and on the whole it was held that sufficient testimony was not available to determine the rights of either party.

generally were based upon divisions of the entire flow of the stream into stated fractions, such as one-half or one-third to each contestant; or upon the entire flow of the stream at the customary point of diversion and with the customary means of diversion; or upon the usual overflow from a certain structure or from certain lands; or upon rotation of the entire flow or of a stated fraction of the flow among various lands for a given number of days or hours of the day at a time. Established rotation systems may not be altered to the injury of the holders of rights based upon them, nor may methods of diversion be altered if the effect of the alteration is to deprive others of their customary use of water. Increased demands upon available water supplies, and claims of rights by adverse use, have made the need for precise determinations more imperative. A quantitative determination may be made where there is a reasonably definite basis for an adjudication, even though the evidence is not wholly satisfactory, but not where it is impossible for the claimant to make a showing with any reasonable degree of certainty. However, if the fact of customary use is shown by satisfactory evidence, the right is not denied merely because the quantity was not measured and [p. 107] cannot be proven...

Kalo or taro culture was common at the time of the land reform; apparently the principal use of water for agriculture at that time was on kalo lands. Hence the quantity of water required for kalo has been the basis of probably most of the ancient rights for agricultural purposes. This runs throughout the decisions. The quantity of water used on land on which *kalo* was being cultivated at the time of the inception of the right, whatever that quantity was in a given case, is the current measure of the ancient appurtenant right of that land, regardless of the present use of the water for other crops, such as rice or sugar cane, and regardless of whether this ancient right is being exercised in the cultivation of the land in connection with which it was originally acquired or has been transferred to new land.³⁵ The ancient right of taro lands to the use of storm or freshet waters for the purpose of flushing out the patches was recognized in one of the decisions.³⁶ (Hutchins, 1946:107)

Hutchins (1946) also observed that while the primary discussions address “ancient appurtenant rights...adjudicated...for irrigation purposes,” domestic usages are also granted:

...The ancient appurtenant right includes also the right to water for household and other domestic purpose. This was probably implicit in the early cases, and has been recognized explicitly in several decisions...³⁸ (Hutchins, 1946:107)

In the course of collecting the oral history interviews or “*kama‘āina* testimony” for the present study, the issues of water flow, and continued rights to water for agricultural and domestic use on *Kuleana* and Grant lands (as raised by Hutchins’ paper above), were raised. The waters and lands are important to the well-being of families in the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region (see *Volume II*).

³⁵ See *Davis v. Afong*, 5 Haw. 216, 224 (1884); *Lonoaea v. Wailuku Sugar Co.*, 9 Haw. 651, 665 (1895); *Wong Leong v. Irwin*, 10 Haw. 265, 267-269 (1896); *Palolo Land & Improvement Co. v. Wong Quai*, 15 Haw. 554, 560-563 (1904).

³⁶ *Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. v. Wailuku Sugar Co.*, 15 Haw. 675, 690-691 (1904).

³⁸ *Kaalaea Mill Co. v. Steward*, 4 Haw. 415 (1881); *Lonoaea v. Wailuku Sugar Co.*, 9 Haw. 651, 664 (1895)

B. Kuleana 'Āina (Land Tenure)

In pre-western contact Hawai'i, all land and natural resources were held in trust by the high chiefs (*ali'i 'ai ahupua'a* or *ali'i 'ai moku*). The use of lands and resources were given to the *hoa'āina* at the prerogative of the *ali'i* and their representatives or land agents (*konohiki*), who were generally lesser chiefs as well. By 1845, the Hawaiian system of land tenure was being radically altered, and the foundation for implementing the *Māhele 'Āina* of 1848, was set in place. This change in land tenure was promoted by the missionaries and the growing Western population and business interests in the island kingdom. Generally these individuals were hesitant to enter into business deals on leasehold land.

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

ARTICLE IV. —OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS TO QUIET LAND TITLES.

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

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

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

Subscribed and sworn to, this — day of —, 18—.

Before me, —

Minister of the Interior.

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

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

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

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

TO ALL CLAIMANTS OF LAND IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—The undersigned have been appointed by His Majesty the king, a board of commissioners to investigate and confirm or reject all claims to land arising previously to the — day of —, 18— [Dec. 10, 1845]. Patents in fee simple, or leases for terms of years, will be issued to those entitled to the same, upon the report of which we are authorized make, by testimony to be presented to us.

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

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

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

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

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

Section IX. The minister of the interior shall issue patents or leases to the claimants of lands pursuant to the terms in which the said board shall have confirmed their respective claims, upon being paid the fees of patenting or of leasing (as the case may be) prescribed in the third part of this act, unless the party entitled to a lease shall prefer to compound with the said minister in the succeeding section allowed.

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

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

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

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

As the *Māhele* evolved, it defined the land interests of Kauikeaouli (King Kamehameha III), some 252 high-ranking *Ali'i* and *Konohiki*, and the Government. As a result of the *Māhele*, all land in the Kingdom of Hawai'i came to be placed in one of three categories: (1) Crown Lands (for the occupant of the throne); (2) Government Lands; and (3) *Konohiki* Lands (cf. Indices of Awards 1929). The "Enabling" or "*Kuleana Act*" of the *Māhele* (December 21, 1849) further defined the frame work by which *hoa'āina* (native tenants) could apply for, and be granted fee-simple interest in "*Kuleana*" lands (cf. Kamakau in *Ke Au Okoa* July 8 & 15, 1869; 1961:403-403). The *Kuleana Act* also reconfirmed the rights of *hoa'āina* to access, subsistence and collection of resources necessary to their life upon the land in their given *ahupua'a*. The *Kuleana Act*, which remains the foundation of law pertaining to native tenant rights, sets forth the following:

August 6, 1850

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done and passed at the Council House, Honolulu this 6th day of August 1850.
[copied from original hand written "Enabling Act"¹⁰ – HSA, DLNR 2-4]

The most important source of documentation that describes native Hawaiian residency and land use practices — identifying specific residents, types of land use, crops cultivated, and features on the landscape — is found in the records of the *Māhele 'Āina* (Land Division). The "Land Division" gave the *hoa'āina* an opportunity to acquire fee-simple property interest (*kuleana*) on land which they lived and actively cultivated, but the process required them to provide personal testimonies regarding their residency and land use practices. As a result, records of the *Māhele 'Āina* present readers with first-hand accounts from native tenants generally spanning the period from ca. 1819 to 1855.

The lands awarded to the *hoa'āina* became known as "*Kuleana* Lands." All of the claims and awards (the Land Commission Awards or LCA) were numbered, and the LCA numbers remain in use today to identify the original owners of lands in Hawai'i.

¹⁰ See also *Kanawai Hoopai Karaima no ko Hawaii Pae Aina* (Penal Code) 1850.

The work of the Land Commission was brought to a close on March 31, 1855. The program, directed by principles adopted on August 20, 1846, met with mixed results. In its' statement to the King, the Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles (George M. Robertson, March 31, 1855) summarized events that had transpired during the life of the Commission:

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

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

Before the expiration of that term it became evident that a longer time would be required to perform a work... Accordingly, the Legislature on the 26th day of August 1847, passed an Act to extend the duration of the Board to the 14th of February, 1849, adding one year to the term first prescribed, not however, for the purpose of admitting fresh claims, but for the purposes of hearing, adjudicating and surveying those claims that should be presented by the 14th February, 1848. It became apparent to the Legislature of 1848 that the labors of the Land Commission had never been fully understood, nor the magnitude of the work assigned to them properly appreciated, and that it was necessary again to extend the duration of the Board. An act was accordingly passed, wisely extending the powers of the Commissioners "for such a period of time from the 14th day of February 1849, as shall be necessary for the full and faithful examination, settlement and award upon all such claims as may have been presented to said Board." ...[T]he Board appointed a number of Sub-Commissioners in various parts of the kingdom, chiefly gentlemen connected with the American Mission, who from their intelligence, knowledge of the Hawaiian language, and well-known desire to forward any work which they believed to be for the good of the people, were better calculated than any other class of men on the islands to be useful auxiliaries to the Board at Honolulu...

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

...The whole number of Awards perfected by the Board up to its dissolution is 9,337, leaving an apparent balance of claims not awarded of say 4,200. Of these, at least 1,500 may be ranked as duplicates, and of the remaining 2,700 perhaps 1,500 have been rejected as bad, while of the balance some have not been prosecuted by the parties interested; many have been relinquished and given up to the Konohikis, even after surveys were procured by the Board, and hundreds of claimants have died, leaving no legal representatives. It is probable also that on account of the dilatoriness of some claimants in prosecuting their rights before the Commission, there are even now, after the great length of time which has been afforded, some perfectly good

claims on the Registers of the Board, the owners of which have never taken the trouble to prove them. If there are any such, they deserve no commiseration, for every pains has been taken by the Commissioners and their agents, by means of oft repeated public notices and renewed visits to the different districts of the Islands, to afford all and every of the claimants an opportunity of securing their rights... [Minister of Interior Report, 1856:10-17]

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

Claims and Awards of the Māhele 'Āina (1848-1855)

For Lands of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko'olau

As a result of a detailed review of the Hawaiian language records of the *Māhele*, important documentation regarding residency and land use practices in the lands extending from the Wailuku-Hāmākua Poko District Boundary to the Ko'olau-Hāna District Boundary—including seven (7) *ahupua'a* and various 'ili in Hāmākua Poko; twenty-eight (28) *ahupua'a* and numerous 'ili in Hāmākua Loa; and thirty-nine (39) *ahupua'a* and many 'ili in Ko'olau—was located. The Indices of Awards (1929), which is the standard reference used to identify *Ali'i-Konohiki* and *hoa'āina* (native tenant) awardees of *kuleana* (private property rights) in the *Māhele*, reports that 276 claims were awarded in the lands of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region.

A detailed review of the original Hawaiian claims recorded in the Register and Testimony Books of the Land Commission, provided documentation that at least 453 claims—representing at least 470 individuals—were recorded for the lands from Hāmākua Poko to Ko'olau. Of this total, 51 applications were made for land in Hāmākua Poko; 255 applications were made for land in Hāmākua Loa; and 147 applications were made for land in Ko'olau. Thus, at least 180 more claims were registered than were awarded. The author notes here, that while a detailed review of the *Māhele* records was conducted as a part of the present study, it is possible that additional records of claims may be located in future searches of the *Māhele* – Land Commission records¹¹.

Like the records of the *kuleana* that were awarded, the additional claims, provide important documentation pertaining to a wide range of land use activities, spanning elevational zones extending from the near-shore fisheries to the forest lands. The records tie specific families to *ahupua'a* and sites (i.e. features of the cultural-historical landscape and the nature of land use), and provide us with background information on how the claimants came to be in possession of the properties. Many of the claimants reported that their property rights of residency and land use dated back to 1819 and earlier (handed down from their parents and grandparents). Other claimants also stated that their rights were granted by pre-*Māhele* *Konohiki*, generally dating from the 1830s to the 1840s.

Upon realizing that many more claims for *kuleana* were made than were awarded, one naturally might wonder “why?” Aside from the fact that the concept of private land ownership was completely foreign to the native Hawaiian mind, other factors also contributed to the short-comings of the *Māhele*. Regardless, the records show that many native tenants did step forward in the process of application for private land rights. Several problems in perfecting claims stand out in the record. Among these problems was the occurrence of — (1) epidemics; (2) fear; (3) loss of applications; and (4) rejection of claims:

¹¹ Have have listed only those claims for which a land area was specifically identified. It has been found that a number of claims (as transcribed into the Register and Testimony Volumes), were separated from their original transmittal packets (during the proceedings of the Land Commission), without recording who the transmitting sub-agent was, and the lands he was responsible for.

- (1) Historical documentation from all of the Hawaiian Islands reports that many native residents (including applicants) died in between the time they registered their claims, and were to have provided testimony verifying the claims.
- (2) Some of the *Ali'i-Konohiki* awardees also made it a practice of instructing *hoa'āina* not to present testimony for *kuleana* (cf. Kamakau 1961:403; and J.S. Green, October 3, 1846 in this study).
- (3) In the Hāmākua Poko-Ko'olau study area many applicants provided testimony that their registration of claims were written out and submitted via authorized agents. The records apparently did not arrive at the office of the Land Commission (see testimonies in this study).
- (4) As described above in G.M. Robertson's report to the King (March 31, 1855), the Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles rejected many claims for various reasons. As described in the records for the Hāmākua Poko-Ko'olau region, at least 180 applications were rejected. Interestingly, it will be seen in the records of the Royal Patent Grants, that some *hoa'āina* did acquire fee-simple interest in land (likely some of the land they had originally claimed), as a part of the Grant program.

Tables 1-a and 1-b (pages 92-292 in this study) provide readers with the primary documentation cited in each individual application for land found in records of the *Māhele*¹². Documenting the *Māhele* in 1848-1855 was a monumental task for the Land Commission and its agents. While the generations that follow the years of the *Māhele* are fortunate to have the records, it will be seen that there were many problems in recordation. These problems present us with some questions that will never be answered, and require us to make educated assumptions (based on standard practices of residency and land use, and requirements of the *Māhele* application process at the time), to better understand what the records tell us.

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

(1) *Transcription Errors:*

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

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

¹² In October 2000, *Kumu Pono Associates* made arrangements with the Hawaii State Archives, and contracted with Advanced Micro-Image, to digitize the entire collection of original records of the Register, Testimony, *Mahele* Award Books, and Royal Patents (work being done in development of the KPA collection). All of the documentation cited herein for the Hāmākua Poko-Ko'olau study area was viewed (and in most cases translated by Maly) from the digitized collection. A paper copy of the records is cited as *Appendix A*, and accompanies selected copies of the study. All original source documentation is cited with each record, thus providing parties the information necessary to locate records of interest.

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

(2) *Documentation is Vague or not Given*

(discussion on selected terms used in narratives):

- (a) There are many claims in the Register and Testimony that provide no verbal description of cultivation or residence. Based on the requirement of the Law (the *Kuleana Act*; Dec. 21, 1849), this should not be interpreted as the absence of such features or land use, but instead, a weakness in the original process of recordation. The *Kuleana Act* (cited above) specifically limited native tenant claims to *‘āpana* (parcels or lots) of land which they actively cultivated, and on which they resided.
- (b) Of particular interest to the study of land use and water flow, are descriptions of *kahawai* (streams), *‘auwai* (irrigation channels) and *lo‘i kalo* (irrigated taro pond fields). In a number of claims a specific number of *lo‘i kalo* and *‘auwai* is given. In other claims, the Hawaiian word “*mau*” (many or some) is used to describe more than one *lo‘i* or *kula* (planting field). In some narratives, *mau* is qualified by also giving the exact number of features being described, but not always. Where *mau* is used in text without a qualifying number, we have indicated “2 +” for the number of features listed. Thus, the total number of *lo‘i* and dry land planting features used at that time of the *Māhele* was likely much greater than the numbers reported herein, indicate.

Lo‘i, Kula, and Pō‘alima

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

Also, in some cases, where Hawaiian and English texts for a claim were recorded (usually because the original claim was thought to have been, or was misplaced), the descriptions for the same *Helu* differed. One narrative will give “*Aina Loi*” (pond field land), and the corresponding narrative might state “*kalo land*” (with no indication of wet or dry-land use)¹³. (For example, see *Helu* 5514 of Anakalea – Native Testimony 5:460, and Native/Foreign Testimony 8:83.)

Another important term in Hawaiian land use is *pō'alima* (literally: fifth night, historically, Friday). In ancient Hawai'i, certain parcels of land were worked solely for the *ali'i*; such parcels are also known as "*kō'ele*." By the time of the *Māhele*, changes in land tenure and taxation laws, led to the establishment of the *pō'alima* parcel of land — literally called Friday Parcel because the pieces of land so designated, were worked by the commoners on Fridays to supply food resources to their *ali'i* (no one else was allowed to take the crops cultivated on the *pō'alima* for their personal use). In the districts of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko'olau, a total of 129 *pō'alima* were discussed by the native tenants. Thus, the total number of cultivated lots (both wet land and dry land) is greater than the total given in the claims for *kuleana*.

(3) *Access:*

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

***Summary of Land Use Described by Applicants
for Kuleana in Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko'olau***

As a result of the above observations, while conducting the present study, all of the original Hawaiian language claims submitted to the Land Commission, were reviewed. *Tables 1-a and 1-b* (pages 92-292) are a compilation of all the *Māhele* claims that have been located for lands of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko'olau¹⁴. The author prepared the translations herein, and focused on several classes of documentation cited in the claims, including —

- (1) The locations of the parcels;
- (2) Types of usage, such as crops cultivated (wet land and dry land) and areas of residency;
- (3) Occurrence of *lo'i*, *'auwai*, *kahawai*, and *kula* lands;
- (4) How the land was obtained, and length of residency;
- (5) Place names of the *'ili* and other small land division units within the larger *ahupua'a*; and
- (6) References to additional sites or features within or adjoining the *kuleana* (for example — trails, walls, and platforms etc.).

¹³ Citing legal renderings, W.A. Hutchins (1946; in this study) discusses irrigated and dry land fields, and provides readers with a historical overview of the water rights (*pono wai*), and their disposition in *Māhele* and Grant lands.

¹⁴ All primary Hawaiian documentation in Native Register and Native Testimony for lands of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko'olau is shown in *Tables 1-a & 1-b*.

In *Tables 1-a and 1-b*, a long dash (—) indicates that no specific reference to cultivation, a residence or some other feature was made in the original written description. Where no description of cultivation is given in the records, at least one (1) cultivated field and one (1) house for each for the *kuleana* can be reasonably assumed. For example, only 53 of 453 claims provided specific reference to a house being a part of a *kuleana* claim. It is reasonable to assume that as many as 400 additional houses—likely more, based on the traditional practice of families having separate residences at various elevational zones in some of the *kuleana*—would have occurred at the time of the *Māhele*. Also, 34 of the claims cited in the Testimony volumes, provided no specific documentation describing the nature and extent of crop cultivation. Many other claimants reported that some sort of cultivation was occurring, but gave no specific description of the type (e.g., wet land, dry land, or types of crops). Thus, in addition to the more than 1,032 cultivated fields (both wet- and dry-land) for which specific documentation was given, there are, at a minimum, another 133 *pō'alima* parcels, and 34 individual gardens of varying sizes that could be safely added to the total number of cultivated fields in the three districts of the study area.

While much information appears to be missing from the historic record, a variety of subsistence and residency land use practices were described in the claims by *hoa'āina* of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko'olau, spanning the period from ca. 1819 to 1855. *Table 2* provides readers with a summary of selected activities and features described in the Register and Testimony volumes for each district (inconsistencies in recordation, as described above will be observed).

Table 2. Summary of Selected Land Use Activities Described in Māhele Records

Register		Testimony	
Hāmākua Poko		Hāmākua Poko	
Hale	1	Hale	1
Lo'i	3	Lo'i	0
'Auwai	0	'Auwai	0
Kihāpai etc. (Dry Land Gardens)	96	Kihāpai etc. (Dry Land Gardens)	78
'Uala	9	'Uala	0
Olonā	0	Olonā	0
Pō'alima	1	Pō'alima	2
'Ōpae	0	'Ōpae	0
'O'opu	0	'O'opu	0
Kai & Loko (Fisheries)	0	Kai & Loko (Fisheries)	0
Hāmākua Loa		Hāmākua Loa	
Hale	32	Hale	5
Lo'i	919	Lo'i	21
'Auwai	1	'Auwai	3
Kihāpai etc. (Dry Land Gardens)	415	Kihāpai etc. (Dry Land Gardens)	534
'Uala	214	'Uala	12
Olonā	12	Olonā	5
Pō'alima	0	Pō'alima	124
'Ōpae	5	'Ōpae	0
'O'opu	4	'O'opu	0
Kai & Loko (Fisheries)	6	Kai & Loko (Fisheries)	0

Table 2. Summary of Selected Land Use Activities Described in Māhele Records

Register		Testimony	
<i>Ko'olau</i>		<i>Ko'olau</i>	
<i>Hale</i>	20	<i>Hale</i>	33
<i>Lo'i</i>	625	<i>Lo'i</i>	232
<i>'Auwai</i>	1	<i>'Auwai</i>	48
<i>Kihāpai</i> etc. (Dry Land Gardens)	94	<i>Kihāpai</i> etc. (Dry Land Gardens)	145
<i>'Uala</i>	7	<i>'Uala</i>	0
<i>Olonā</i>	9	<i>Olonā</i>	27
<i>Pō'alima</i>	0	<i>Pō'alima</i>	3
<i>'Ōpae</i>	1	<i>'Ōpae</i>	0
<i>'O'opu</i>	0	<i>'O'opu</i>	0
<i>Kai & Loko</i> (Fisheries)	3	<i>Kai & Loko</i> (Fisheries)	3

Glossary of Hawaiian Words and Abbreviation Terms Cited in Māhele Claims:

In the translated texts that follow, the original Hawaiian is maintained when referencing land terms, directional coordinates, sites, features, and plants. The glossary below, provides readers with translations of various words and terms used in the *Māhele* claims:

Ahupuaa – an important sub-division of land (extending from fishery to an area on the mountains), generally containing varied environmental zones and resources necessary to sustain a community. Such zones and resources were managed in smaller land parcels which were delineated within given *ahupuaa*.

Ala Aupuni — Government Road.

Alanui – trail or thoroughfare.

Apana – parcels or lots within given *kuleana* (i.e. *Apana 1, Apana 2...*).

Auwai – an irrigation channel; ditch system.

FR – Foreign Register

Hale – house.

Hau – a native woody hibiscus; used for outriggers, floaters, and cordage etc.

Ie & ieie – the endemic climbing screwpine of the forest lands, used to make baskets and traps.

Ili – land sections of varying sizes and configurations, part of the land management system within the larger *ahupua'a*.

Kahawai – a stream, creek or gulch (wet or dry).

Kalawa – scattered planting areas.

Kalo or *ai* – the taro.

Kihapai – a small land parcel, usually a dry land garden; though sometimes seen in association with *loi*, indicating a pond-field garden (e.g., *kihapai kalo* and *kihapai uala* — dry land taro and sweet potato fields). In the larger regional field system, the planting areas are often marked by walls, clearings, stone mounds, and planting pits etc.)

Ko – sugar cane.

Koa (Kaa) – the native *acacia* of the forest; used for canoe making.

Koele – a land division worked for the chief (called *poalima* in historic times).

Konohiki – land overseer, chief or owner of the larger land division.

Kukui – candlenut trees.

Kula – generally an open dry land cultivating field; also describes a plain land region (in the later 1800s, also used to describe pasture land).

Glossary (continued)

- Lai* – the ti plant; used for a wide range of purposes.
Loi Kalo — taro pond fields.
Loko – a pond (fish pond).
Loko ia – a fish pond.
MA – Mahele Award Book.
Mahi – to cultivate or cultivated.
Mahiai, Mala and *Mahina* – cultivated fields and gardens in the dry land area.
Maia – bananas.
Makai – to the shore; shoreward.
Mala – a dry land cultivating field (e.g., *mala kalo* - taro field).
Mauka – to the uplands; inland.
Moo aina – a cultivated strip of land, often marked with stone alignments, running *mauka-makai*.
Muliwai – an estuarine pond system; generally where fish are cultivated.
N/A – Claim Not Awarded.
Niu – coconut trees.
NR – Native Register.
NT – Native Testimony.
Ohia – generally describing the mountain apple tree.
Olona – an endemic forest plant; used to make cordage.
Oopu – native stream fish (gobidae); eaten.
Opae – native stream shrimp; eaten.
Opu – a planting clump or patch (e.g., *opu olona*, a clump of *olona*).
Pa – a lot or enclosed parcel; for example “*pa hale*” (a house lot); “*pa puua*” (a pig pen); and “*pa holoholona*” (a corral) etc.
Paahao Loi – a taro pond field worked by prisoners.
Pahale – a house lot (also *hale*, *kahuahale*, *kauhale*, and *kulana kauhale*).
Pa kanu – cultivated lots.
Pa Mahiai – cultivated lot.
Pa pipi – cattle pasture.
Pauku – a segment of land; a dry land cultivating parcel.
Pue – mound plantings.
Punawai – a freshwater spring or pond.
RP – Royal Patent.
Uala – sweet potatoes.
Ulu – breadfruit trees.
Wai Opae – a pond or stream area where *opae* are gathered.
Wauke – the paper mulberry; used to make *kapa*.
Wiliwili – the *Erythrina* tree; used for canoe and net floaters.

Readers should also note that in the Testimony for claims (*Table 1-b*), directional references (e.g. *Mauka*, *Hana*, *Makai*, *Hamakua*...) indicate the boundary reference, qualified by what lies on the boundary of a given parcel. Also, every reference — to a *kahawai* (stream or creek, sometimes a watered gulch), *auwai* (irrigation channel), and *lo'i* (irrigated pond field); as well as references to types of crops cultivated and resources collected — found in the testimonies is cited. Other reference points (such as lands and individuals bounding the parcels) are sometimes cited as well.

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
M. Kekauonohi Helu 11216	Haliimaile	4:360-363	<i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haliimaile, Hamakuapoko, Maui. (<i>Alii Awardee</i>). (page 361)	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
W. P. Leleiohoku Helu 9971	Hamakuapoko	4:503-505	Western 1/2, <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Hamakuapoko, Maui... (<i>Alii Awardee</i>) (page 503)	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kekapa Wili & Naai Helu 5443 (see also Helu 5443 B)	Hamakuapoko	5:59 & 60	Wili – I have claims at Ohia, Kuapaia, and Ekahanui. They are an old right from my parents. Naai – My claim is at Poala, gotten from my parents. Kekapa – My claims are at Onehai and Kui o Pai. Gotten from my parents. January 26, 1848	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
I. Nalajpuleho Helu 3331	Paniau	6:60	My property right was gotten from Kekauluohi, and when she died, from Kanaina, it extends from the mountain to the sea. It is at Paniau, Hamakuapoko. January 8, 1848	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kekahuna Kamahine Kuana Nawai Paelua & Kanakanui Helu 4142	Haliimaile, Paniau	6:151-152	Kekahuna folks have a claim for land at Haliimaile and Hamakuapoko. The <i>Ahupuaa</i> is Paniau, the <i>ili</i> are: Kahakahu, which belongs to Kamahine. Also, at Pana, Kuana has a <i>kuleana</i> . At Pana 2 nd , Nawai has a <i>kuleana</i> . At Kahanui, Paelua has a <i>kuleana</i> . At Kuapaia, Kanakanui has a <i>kuleana</i> . The right of residency is from our <i>kupuna</i> , in the time of Kahakili, and it has come to us, the descendants.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

Table 1-a – Claims Registered for Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko‘olau Claims Registered for Hāmākua Poko

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kiha Helu 5325	Paia, Hamakuapoko & Haiku, Hamakualoa	6:268- 269	<p>My land claim at Hamakuapoko is a parcel on the <i>kula</i>. The name of the <i>kula</i> is Mokuoi. It is an open place where people do not live. There are two men who cultivate it.</p> <p>I also have some lots at Paia that I cultivate (<i>pa mahiai</i>), there are ten and forty cultivated lots, and one <i>pa pipi</i> (cow pasture). Also three <i>punawai nui</i> (large ponds or springs), and two lands that I inherited from my father-in-law.</p> <p>Here also is a claim that I have for three <i>loi kalo</i> at Haiku, Hamakualoa, gotten from Kahaleohu. It was I who made the walls of the <i>loi</i>.</p> <p>I would also like to perhaps have a another land at Hamakuapoko. The reason for this is that in 1841, Feb. 7, Kekauluohi instructed me to care for the land of Hamakuapoko, Kuakini also instructed me to care for Hamakuapoko.</p> <p>My claim is for property which my <i>kupuna</i> had, then my father, and which I now have. I also have twelve <i>pu hala</i> (pandanus trees), four <i>ohia</i> (mountain apple trees), and also several <i>wiliwili</i> trees. January 25, 1848</p>	—	3	—	51	<i>Kula</i> <i>Pa mahiai</i> Pasture <i>Punawai</i> <i>Loi Kalo</i>	See Testimony
Kalaeloa Helu 5326	Paia	6:269	<p>My claim is for property which my <i>kupuna</i> had, then my father, and which I now have. I also have twelve <i>pu hala</i> (pandanus trees), four <i>ohia</i> (mountain apple trees), and also several <i>wiliwili</i> trees. January 25, 1848</p>	—	—	—	—	<i>Hala</i> <i>Ohia</i> <i>Wiliwili</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kekahuna <i>Helu 5421</i>	Haliimaile, Paia & Hamakuapoko (& Haiku)	6:288-289	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Haliimaile and Hamakuapoko. At Haliimaile it is in Mahana, Kawaapae, and Kukuiohana. The <i>kuleana</i> at Hamakuapoko are Kamole, Kauhikoa, Apee, Kaluanui, Puuiki, these are for the school house, how about Kekahuna, does he not have any rights? Here is what Kekahuna has cultivated, an <i>uala</i> field (<i>mahina</i>) at Kahalamanu, and another garden at Kuapaia, a mound (of <i>uala</i>). At Ekahanui is a garden, with a <i>poalima</i> in it, and at Kahakahee there is a garden. At Haiku, Kekahuna also has a garden, and at the <i>Pali</i> of Kapuna... (also cites a <i>kuleana</i> in Wailuku).	---	---	---	6	School House Lot <i>Uala</i> <i>Poalima</i> (1)	See Testimony
Wahai <i>Helu 5484</i>	Haliimaile	6:303	23, January 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is a <i>Kihapai</i> (garden) at Kaeke in Haliimaile <i>Ahupuaa</i> . In the garden is a planted area and a <i>wiliwili</i> tree. I have had it for nine years. Gotten from Kalua, the <i>Konohiki</i> .	---	---	---	1	<i>Wiliwili</i> trees	N/A
Kulahola <i>Helu 5492</i>	Kaopa & Haiku (Hamakualoa)	6:303-304	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Opelepele in Kaopa, the <i>Ahupuaa</i> . I have two <i>Kihapai</i> (dry land gardens) there. There is also one <i>Kihapai</i> at Haiku. Kamakini is the <i>Konohiki</i> at Kaopa and Kopa is the <i>Konohiki</i> at Haiku. I have had the <i>Kihapai</i> at Kaopa for 30 years, and had the <i>Kihapai</i> at Haiku for 3 years.	---	---	---	3	<i>Kihapai</i>	See Testimony
Palalu <i>Helu 5500 B</i>	Haliimaile	6:307	My <i>kuleana</i> area at Kakaiawao, Kukuiohookiiki, Paneaneonea, and Kaliukea.	---	---	---	---	---	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kanakanui Helu 5500 (see also 4142)	Paniau	6:308	My claim is two parcels, one at Kuapaia and the other at Makaleha.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Naluhi Helu 5501 B	Kaliukea (Kaopa)	6:308	My claim is at Kaliukea second. It is an old place, gotten from Kapeke of Kaliukea.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kaumana Helu 5501	Paniau	6:308	My land claims are at Aula, in the Ahupuaa of Paniau; I have three kihapai (cultivated gardens) there, one of uala, one of wauke, and one with ulu trees and ko. Halepuleo is the Konohiki, I have had it for one year. January 23, 1848	—	—	—	3	Uala Wauke Ulu Ko	See Testimony
Kaina Helu 5502	Haliimaile	6:308	I have a kihapai at Pualaea, in Haliimaile, it only has wauke growing in it. I have had it for nine years, and Kalua is the konohiki. January 23, 1848	—	—	—	1	Wauke	See Testimony
Kiha Helu 5503	Honohina	6:309	My kihapai is at Moomuku in Honohina. My one kihapai is planted with uala, maia, ulu, and some ko. Kekipi is the Konohiki. It was gotten by me five years ago.	—	—	—	1	Uala Maia Ulu Ko	See Testimony
Kahalela Helu 5504 (see also Helu 3504 & 3304 E)	Haliimaile & Haiku	6:309	I have a kihapai at Kukuioleu, Haliimaile. My kihapai has uala, maia, wauke, and ohia. I've held it for nine years, Kalua is the Konohiki.	—	—	—	5	Uala Maia Wauke Ohia Kalo	See Testimony
Kaiwiheleole Helu 6387	Kamole (Paia)	6:361	My property is at Kamole. It is an inheritance from my parents.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Apiki Helu 6510	Hamakuapoko	6:397	I have a claim at Kikalapuakea. It was gotten by me long before the work on the Fort at Lahaina.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Huna Helu 6536	Paia	6:398	My property claim is at Waioku, it is a small <i>kihapai</i> , and an open field (<i>kula</i>). I have a <i>kula hanai holoholona</i> (pasture on which livestock is tended), it is a place where no one lives. On the field, I have two stone walled paddocks, the name of these places are Wilikilau, and Puuhinale is the second.	—	—	—	2	—	See Testimony
Palalu Helu 6603	Haliimaile & Paniau	6:404	I herein describe my claims at Hamakua poko to you. I have six <i>pa mahiai</i> (cultivated lots), some behind and some in front of the Fort. These cultivated parcels are at Paia. There is also a valley where <i>kukui</i> trees were planted by the grandfather of my wife. There are four <i>kukui</i> trees, five rows of <i>hala</i> trees, and six rows of <i>wiliwili</i> trees. All of these things which I have told you, were done by our grandparents, and by our parents.	—	—	—	2	Pastures	See Testimony
Kanehailua Helu 7970	Paia	6:448	My claim is for two native <i>uala</i> patches (<i>moo uala maoli</i>) at Hamakualoa. At Kahulu, there are two foreign potato patches.	—	—	—	6	<i>Pa Mahiai</i> <i>Kukui Hala Wiliwili</i>	See Testimony
Haulepu Helu 8055	(Hamakualoa, Kahulu) & Kaopa	6:453	At Kaopa, there is one foreign potato patch. At Mokulaau there is an <i>uala</i> patch. At Kualapa, there is a <i>kalo</i> patch. At Kaopa, there is one <i>uala</i> patch for the winter time.	—	—	—	6	<i>Uala Uala Haole Kalo</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kekipi Helu 8314	Waiaka at Wailuku Honohina & Hulaia, Hamakua-poko)	NR 6:460	February 10, 1849 My claim is for land and <i>loi</i> . It is an <i>ili</i> in Wailuku, Waiaka is its name. My right came from Kailihiwa. I have 50 <i>loi</i> , and have had them since Feb. 23, 1840. (Note: NR Vol. 5 contains portion of NT Vol. 9:582-697. NT 9:597 - <i>Helu</i> 8314 contains description of 5 parcels in Hamakuapoko.)	—	—	—	—	(see Native Testimony)	See Testimony
Kamakaala Helu 8468	Paia & Paniau	6:466	My claim is at Hamakuapoko, two <i>Ahupuaa</i> , Paia kohola is one, the other is Paia kupono. There are six <i>pa kanu</i> (cultivated lots) and one <i>pahale</i> . I have lived at Paia since before the death of Kamehameha I. I also have a <i>pa mahiai</i> (cultivated lot) at Paniau. Feb. 5, 1848	1	—	—	7	<i>Pahale</i> <i>Pa kanu</i> <i>Pa mahiai</i>	See Testimony
Paele Helu 10783	Haliimaile	6:534	My property is at Kukuohana. The <i>Konohiki</i> and tenants have all departed, I am the only one who remains on the land. There are four <i>ohia</i> trees, many <i>hala</i> trees and many <i>kukui</i> trees. At Kōheheleia there are two <i>moo aina uala</i> (dry land fields of sweet potatoes), that I have there, and three <i>wiliwili</i> trees.	—	—	—	2	<i>Moo aina</i> <i>Ohia</i> <i>Hala</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Kukui</i> <i>Wiliwili</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Claims Registered for Hāmākua Loa

E. Miner (Mahina) <i>Helu 202</i>	Haiku	FR 1:135	The undersigned doth hereby lay his claims before you for a land, a <i>iti</i> in Haiku state of Hamakualoa, by the name of Kapalalea (Kapalalea), given to me by the <i>Konohiki</i> of the said land Haiku, Dec. 5, 1825. Secured to me by Hoapiliwahine in 1832. Of the said land I still hold possession.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Caswell, J. F. <i>Helu 311</i>	Ulumalu	2:76 FR 1:181-182	"Look in the Foreign Book." In pursuance of an order issued in the Polynesian to all claimants of land to present their Claims for investigation, I beg leave to lay before you my claim to a Land situate in Hamakua, East Maui, known by the name of Ulumalo (Ulumalu), given me by H. Majesty Kamehameha III in December 1837 and I have held uninterrupted possession of it up to this date...	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Nahinu <i>Helu 791 & 3905</i> (see also <i>Helu 6510 VV</i>)	Pauwela & Haiku	2:433-434	My property is at Pauwela, the name of the <i>iti</i> is Waikina. I have held it from the times of Aiawale, Lalahili, David Malo, and now Daniel Ii. I also have a claim at Haiku, in the <i>iti</i> named Nukupano, to it, also belongs the sea. It is an old holding, from the time of my grandparents, and then my father, and now me.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pu	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Nakaleo (Kaleo) Helu 792	Pauela (Pauwela)	2:434	My claim is in Pauela, Paukee is the name of my <i>ili</i> . There is also an <i>ili</i> called Laie, it is where I live. These are my claims. The <i>Konohiki</i> has taken Paukee from me, and I made a complaint to Kamakau, but he has done nothing. I got this property right from David Malo, and held it through Daniel Ii.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Kahue Helu 1402 (see also Helu 6510 00)	Peahi	3:99	My claim is for two <i>ili aina</i> , one is named Poponi, and the other named Pohakuhaku. One parcel is a <i>kula</i> (land), the other is an upland <i>olona</i> patch. They are at Peahi, Hamakualoa, above Halauololo, adjoining Halehaku...	—	—	—	2	<i>Olona</i>	See Testimony (6510 00)
Wm. Harbottle Helu 2937	Opana & Waipio	3:701	...Here are the lands taken by the King, Opana, Waipio and Kumuniu, on Maui. These lands were given to John Harbottle (father of William Harbottle) by Kamehameha I...	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Keoni Ana Helu 8515	Halehaku	3:708	<i>Ahupuaa</i> of Halehaku, Hamakua, Maui. (<i>Alii</i> Awardee)	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Ouli Helu 4697	Hanawana & Puumaile	4:322-323	I tell you of my claim, it is in the <i>ili</i> of Kaluaopii, in Hanawana first. I got it in the year 1841 from Umiumi, the <i>kahuna</i> of A. Paki, from his land there. Here also is a parcel in Kahauiki, an <i>ili</i> in Hanawa[na]; there are several <i>loi</i> and a dry land field. Here is another claim of mine, two <i>loi</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Keaouhou, Hanawana 2.	—	5 +	—	6 +	<i>Loi</i> <i>Kalo</i> <i>Wauke</i> <i>Opae</i> <i>Olona</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pu	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Ouli Helu 4697 (cont'd.)	Hanawana & Puumaile	4:322-323	In this claim of mine, there are also places where dry land <i>kalo</i> and <i>wauke</i> are planted; a <i>wai opae</i> (shrimp pond), and several <i>mala olona</i> . These are all my claims in Puumaile; gotten in the time of Haaheo, wife of Kaiko. given to me by Puu, from the time when Kaiko was living there, to the present.						
Nawaiki Helu 4794 (see <i>Helu 5361</i>)	Makaiwa, Papaaea, Hanawana & Haiku (Waiakoa)	4:327	My claim is in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Makaiwa, gotten from Kaiko in the Year [18] 20; held to this time, and now under Kekaunohi. Here is a claim of mine, an <i>ili</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Papaaea, gotten from Kapaleaumoku in 1836. My right in this land is to this time, under Kekaunohi. I have a claim for a <i>kihapai</i> at Hanawana. There is also a claim for a <i>kihapai wauke</i> at Haiku. Kaonohimaka gave this to me in 1844, and to this time. There is also a field of <i>uala kahiki</i> at Kula, Waiakoa...				2	<i>Wauke</i>	See Testimony
Kealoha Helu 4796	Waipio, Honopou, Honokala & Holawa	4:328	I have claim for property which I got from my parents, it was theirs from the time of Kamehameha I. I have a <i>kihapai</i> at Waipio, and a place at Ukake in Honopou. I also have some <i>kihapai</i> at Honokala. There are also <i>kihapai</i> at Holawa. Jan. 17, 1848				4+		See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Halau <i>Helu 4806</i>	Papaaea	4:329	My land is in the <i>ili</i> of Kualele at Papaaea nui. I got it in 1835 from Iwa.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Kahaule <i>Helu 4919</i>	Kapaaea (Papaaea)	4:335	My claim is at Kapaaea, in the <i>ili</i> named Kanalimahoaa. I got it from my <i>kupuna</i> , who got it at the time of the Peleleu [ca. 1795]. This is where I live to this time. There is another <i>kuleana</i> , with much water and 15 <i>loi</i> . It is at Kualele, in Kapaaea. Gotten from Kekaualeleiki in 1846.	(1)	15	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kekahuna <i>Helu 4965</i>	Papaaea	4:338	Aweuweu is the name of my property, it is an <i>ili</i> in Papaaea. I got it from my father in 1835. I also have a <i>kuleana</i> in Puua, an <i>ili</i> in Papaaea, gotten from my mother in 1835. Another <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>ili</i> of Pahala, in Papaaea, it is my own, gotten from Iwa in 1835. January 14, 1848	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
W.P. Leleiohoku <i>Helu 9971</i>	Napuumaile Hanawana Kuiaha	4:502-506	...Napuumaile, District of Hamakualoa: Hanawana; Kuiaha; (page 503)... (<i>Alii</i> Awardee)	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Namauu <i>Helu 10474</i>	Ulumalu	4:558-559	<i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kaipakuhua and Ulumalu, Hamakualoa, Maui. (page 559) (<i>Alii</i> Awardee)	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kahanauwaha <i>Helu 5130</i> (see also <i>Helu 6510 F</i>)	Honokala Waipio	5:9	My claim is for three <i>ili aina</i> , their names are Maui, Kauihula, and Puu o Kaupu. There are places here and there, that are cultivated, one with 4 <i>loi</i> , another with 10 <i>loi</i> , at Waipio. There is also a <i>mala ie</i> . This is my right from the year 1841....	—	14	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Ie</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaauwai Helu 5160	Honopou	5:12	At Honopou, Lanikahuli, the <i>ili aina</i> of Kuuwewa. It is the claim of Kuuwewa and her husband Hai. His wife is a relative, they are both blind. Kawai will see to it.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Kaumi Helu 5161	Hanawana	5:12-13	My claim is for the <i>ili</i> of Kukule, gotten from my parents in the time of the <i>ai kapu</i> ...It is at Hanawana. There is also a claim at the shore, it is an <i>ili</i> of Hanawana, gotten in the time of Kamakini... There is also a claim for the <i>ili</i> of Kawaihae at Hanawana Second. There are 9 <i>loi</i> in Hanawana first. There are three <i>loi</i> at Alae. There are also several <i>loi</i> at Kauila.	—	15 +	—	—	Loi (Kalo)	N/A
Naone Helu 5208	Waipio, Puolua, Honokala	5:18	(At) Waiohiwi, two <i>loi</i> . (At) Lanikahuli, two <i>loi</i> ; 4 all together. At Waipio we purchased Kamoanalahulu a <i>hau</i> patch at Kaluaalea. For ten [dollars ?] 12 cents. (At) Puolua there are five <i>loi</i> , so all together there are 9 <i>loi</i> claims of mine. At Hamakua. In Honokala lalo, there is an <i>ili</i> claim for Naone. Securing several <i>loi</i> at Keawaula, and <i>moo uala</i> , as a property for Naone, a relative.	—	12 +	—	1	Loi (Kalo) Hau Uala	N/A
Holoka Helu 5379	Pauwela	5:49	My <i>kuleana</i> are at Waiokana and Uluokoa, in Pauwela.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

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Hoomaikai, Halelo & Kealawela (Kealawaia) Helu 5393 (see also Helu 5393 B)	Halehaku & Kuiaha	5:50-51	1. At Halehaku, I have several claims for <i>kuleana</i> land. An <i>ili</i> of <i>loi</i> at Pohakoele; an <i>iti</i> on the <i>kula</i> of Pulaea; a <i>kahawai Opae</i> (stream with shrimp); and 2 <i>wai Olona</i> (watered <i>Olona</i> patches) at Keahoiki, Wailua. By Hoomaikai, Halehaku. 2. My claim is in the <i>ili</i> of Kupouamoa (Kuiaha). (by) Halelo at Kuiaha. 3. Kuiaha. My <i>kuleana</i> claim is in the <i>ili</i> of Opihi, there is 1 <i>loi</i> at Poelele, and one <i>moo uala</i> at Okanalua. By Kealawela at Kuiaha.	—	1	—	3 +	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Opae</i> <i>Olona</i> <i>Uala</i>	See Testimony
Kapaa Helu 5419	Haiku	5:55	My claim is 12 <i>uala</i> patches, 7 <i>loi kalo</i> , and 1 <i>wauke</i> patch. My claim is at Maliko, my residence is there also.	1	7	—	13	<i>Uala</i> <i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Wauke</i>	N/A
Kaauai (Kauahi) Helu 5423	Halehaku	5:55	Kauahi has a <i>kuleana</i> at Halehaku. There are three <i>Olona</i> patches; there is also a section at Peahi; and a <i>pa hale</i> set aside for Kauahi.	1	—	—	3	<i>Olona</i> <i>Pa hale</i>	See Testimony
Kauaililea Helu 5426	Pauwela	5:55	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Papaholahola, Pauwela. There are several <i>loi</i> and trees also.	—	3 +	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> & various trees	See Testimony
Manoa Helu 5464 (see also Helu 6510 D)	Holawa	5:62-63	My <i>kuleana</i> is in Kauhamao, an <i>ili</i> in Holawa, gotten from my parents in the time of Kamehameha first. I also have another claim, one <i>loi</i> , in the <i>ili</i> of Opae, at Holawa. I also have an <i>ie</i> patch in Kahikiloa.	—	1	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Ie</i>	See Testimony
Hiiawe Helu 5516	Holawa	5:63	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Puukaaha, an <i>ili</i> in Holawa. I have cultivated it at various locations.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mahi</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pu	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Moua (Mua) <i>Helu 5516 B</i>	Holawa	5:63	My <i>kuleana</i> is in Kuahanahana at Holawa. I have cultivated it at various locations.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mahi</i>	See Testimony
Kaio <i>Helu 5516 C</i>	Holawa	5:63	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Halenoni, an <i>ili</i> in Holawa, Hamakua. I have cultivated it at various locations.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mahi</i>	See Testimony
Oopu <i>Helu 5516 D</i>	Holawa	5:63-64	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kauhamao, an <i>ili</i> in Holawa. I have cultivated it at various locations.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mahi</i>	See Testimony
Poohina <i>Helu 5516 E</i>	Holawa	5:64	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kawaipapa, an <i>ili</i> in Holawa. I have cultivated it at various locations.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mahi</i>	See Testimony
Kaliki <i>Helu 5516 F</i>	Honopou	5:64	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kuamoohua, an <i>ili</i> in Honopou. I have cultivated it at various locations.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mahi</i>	N/A
Koleamoku Kaili Kanihoo Kaihe Kauhi <i>Helu 6234</i>	Opapa & Haiku	5:262-263	January 26, 1848 1. My <i>kuleana</i> land consists of 2 <i>loi kalo</i> , 2 cultivated <i>uala</i> fields. They are at Haiku, of Kaonohimaka, by Kaili. (see <i>Helu</i> 3905 B & 6510 K) 2. My <i>kuleana</i> is 9 <i>loi kalo</i> , and a separate <i>ili</i> , by the name of Puaihao, by Kanihoo. (see <i>Helu</i> 3304 D) 3. My <i>kuleana</i> is 18 <i>loi kalo</i> , 1 <i>mala kalo</i> , 1 <i>mala wauke</i> , and 1 <i>kulana hale</i> (house), the name (of the place) is Wailea, by Kaihe. (see <i>Helu</i> 6510 M) 4. My claim is a different <i>ili</i> , and another <i>ili</i> with 32 <i>loi kalo</i> , at various locations, by Kauhi. (see <i>Helu</i> 6510 XX)	1	68	—	11	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Kulana hale</i> <i>Wauke</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Koleamoku Kaili Kanihōe Kaihe Kauhi (cont'd.) Helu 6234	Opana & Haiku	5:262-263	5. My claim is also 2 <i>uala</i> gardens and 1 <i>wauke</i> garden. by Kaili (1). (see <i>Helu</i> 3905 B & 6510 K). Here is my <i>kuleana</i> claim. There are different <i>ili</i> , 1 <i>ili</i> with <i>uala</i> at Luahinepii, 1 <i>mala kalo</i> at Maloa. 2 gardens, 7 <i>loi kalo</i> . My <i>kuleana</i> are in Opana. By Koleamoku.						
Kanui Helu 6249	Hanawana	5:271	Hanawana <i>Ahupuaa</i> , Hamakua, Maui is for Kanui.						See Testimony
Esera Kawahai (plus 6 others) Helu 7140	Uaoa	5:286	My land claim is at Hamakualoa, Maui, Uaoa is the name of the <i>Ahupuaa</i> ; it was gotten from the King in 1831. There are six people below me in this <i>Ahupuaa</i> .						(see <i>Helu</i> 8624)
Kawaha Helu 6454 (see also <i>Helu</i> 6510 I)	Halehaku	5:373	This is a claim for my cultivated lands and place of residence. Puukii is a dry land parcel. Kalaimahina is where my <i>loi</i> are. At Waiki there are also two <i>loi</i> , and at Kahakiki, I have four <i>loi</i> ; and a dry land piece. Kulihai is a dry land parcel, and it is covered with woods.	1	6 +		3	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kipu Ku Kamakaeu Helu 7768	Haiku	5:454	I have 7 <i>loi kalo</i> at Haiku, also a <i>hale</i> (house), and 3 <i>uala</i> patches at Haiku of Kaonohimaka... By Kipu. My claim is for 2 <i>loi kalo</i> at Haiku of Kahaleohu. I also have an <i>ili</i> in which <i>uala</i> are cultivated, 9 patches at one place, 2 patches at another, and 9 patches at another place. It is here in Haiku of Kaonohimaka... By Ku. (see <i>Helu</i> 6510 L) We tell you our claim. I have six <i>loi kalo</i> in Haiku of Kahaleohu; there are also six <i>uala</i> patches in Haiku of Kiliono Kaonohimaka... By Kamakaeu. (see <i>Helu</i> 6510 O)	1	15	—	29	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i>	See Testimony
Kalua Helu 6487 (see also <i>Helu</i> 3542)	Honopou	5:437	[Claims <i>aina</i> on Oahu, Hawaii, and Maui.] ... I cultivated <i>kula</i> at Hamakualoa, Maui.... January 30, 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is at Hamakua, Kuiaha, the section of land is Kupouamoa. <i>Kula</i> lands at Ulupepe, Poholauhala, Kunapopo. The <i>kulana hale</i> (house) claim is at Haiku. At Pauwela there is an <i>uala</i> patch. These are my <i>kuleana</i> lands, <i>loi</i> , <i>kula</i> , two <i>hala</i> trees, and two houses. 1 at Pauwela and 1 at Kuiaha.	—	—	—	1	—	See Testimony
Nalopi Helu 3336	Kuiaha, Pauwela & Haiku	6:62		2	1	—	2+	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kulana hale</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Hala</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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N. Paele Helu 3829	Pauwela & Kuiuaha	6:125	January 12, 1848 I have a claim at Pauwela, three ili, gotten from Kalola and Kamehameha I, and through Kamehameha II and Kamehameha III. From my <i>kupuna</i> , parents, and to me. Daniel Ii is the overseer of the <i>poalima</i> (lot). There is also a <i>kuleana</i> at Kuiuaha, seven <i>loi</i> .	—	7	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo) Poalima</i> (1)	See Testimony
Nalopi Helu 3904	Kuiuaha & Haiku	6:134	My <i>kuleana</i> is in the ili of Kupauamanoa (Kupouamoa), and the ili of Kalamipali. Gotten from Keaka, to Naliiili, to my parents, and to me. I have a <i>kuleana</i> in the ili of Akuahewa, gotten from Kaonohimaka. At Haiku, Hamakualoa.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Lai kona Helu 3904 B	Haiku	6:134	I have a <i>kuleana</i> in the ili of Kahaleula, gotten from Keaka, then Naliiili, and to me. At Haiku, Hamakua, Maui.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Nahinu Helu 3905 (see also Helu 6510 VV)	Haiku, Pauwela & Kaupakulua	6:134	I hereby tell you of my land claims. Nukupono is a <i>kuleana</i> (right), one section is a <i>kai</i> (fishery), gotten from my parents in 1832, upon the passing of Kaatumanu. At Haiku. My claim is also at Waikina. Pauwela is the <i>Ahupuaa</i> , held for 17 years. Sections of the land are in <i>kalo</i> , and others are open <i>kula</i> . Also, the claim is for Haliipali, at Pauwela, where we reside. Held since Armstrong has been at Hamakua. Here also is my claim at Puuolono, in Kaupakulua, held since 1847. Also at Kaupakulua <i>Ahupuaa</i> , is a <i>kuleana</i> gotten from Kekio. I've been there two years..	1	—	—	1 +	<i>Kula</i> Fishing Rights <i>Kalo</i>	See Testimony
Kaili Helu 3905 B	Pauwela	6:135	The claim is at Haliipali. A section is <i>kula</i> , and another section is a <i>loko</i> (pond).	—	—	—	1	<i>Loko</i>	See Testimony
Kolia Helu 3905 C	Kuiaha	6:135	Olowau is a <i>kula</i> parcel for <i>kalo</i> . Here are the claims of Keliiaa, Noni a <i>kai</i> (fishery), a <i>kula</i> land and a <i>kalo</i> land. The right was given by Aiawale, and held to the present. At Pauwela.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo</i>	See Testimony
Kaliiaa Helu 3905 D	Pauwela	6:135	The claim is named Hookano, at Haiku the name is Pohakuloo. It is <i>kula</i> land and <i>kalo</i> land, gotten from his parents.	—	—	—	1	Fishery <i>Kalo</i>	See Testimony
Koki Helu 3905 E	Haiku	6:136		—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Konohia Helu 3905 F	Kaupakulua	6:136	The claim at Paehala is a <i>kai</i> (fishery). Another claim is for <i>kalo</i> land. It is an old right, from the time of Kawaleleiki. It is at Kaupakulua.	—	—	—	—	Fishery Kalo	See Testimony
Keonekapu (Keonepahu) Helu 3905 G	Peahi (Paeaki)	6:136	Peahi is the <i>Ahupuaa</i> , Waiau is the <i>kuleana</i> land. There is land of <i>kalo</i> , <i>kula</i> , <i>Olonā</i> , and <i>Ei [ie]</i> , and a <i>Kahawai</i> (stream).	—	—	—	4 +	Kalo Olona (Ie) Kahawai	See Testimony
Kuewa Helu 3905 H (see also Helu 6510 T)	Peahi (Paeaki)	6:136	The <i>kuleana</i> is in Hukioho. There is a <i>kai</i> (fishery), also sections of <i>kula</i> and <i>kalo</i> land. It is at Paeaki (Peahi).	—	—	—	3 +	Fishery Kalo	See Testimony
Kuhaohao Helu 3905 I	Halehaku	6:136	The <i>kuleana</i> is in Halehaku, the name is Kahapapa. There is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> (land), some <i>Olonā</i> and <i>ie</i> , and a <i>Kahawai</i> (stream valley).	—	—	—	4	Kalo Olona Ie Kahawai	See Testimony
Piopia Helu 3905 K	Halehaku	6:137	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Halehaku, it's name is Keamahole. There is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> (land), also an area of <i>Olonā</i> and <i>ie</i> , and a <i>Kahawai</i> .	—	—	—	4	Kalo Olona Ie Kahawai	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Maa Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Haleole Helu 3969	Haiku & Kuiaha	6:140-141	<p>January 11, 1848 My claim at Haiku is for five <i>kihapai uala</i>, gotten from Kaonohimaka.</p> <p>Also at Haiku, of Kahaleohu, there are <i>kihapai uala</i>, and <i>loi kalo</i>. 2 <i>kihapai uala</i> are before Kalanikahua. At Kaluakini there are 20 <i>loi kalo</i>. There is also another <i>ili</i> named Pulehu.</p> <p>There are also <i>kihapai uala</i> gardens and 2 <i>loi kalo</i> at Kuiaha. I also have a <i>pa puua</i> (pig enclosure), and a <i>kulana hale</i> (house). Kalanikahua is it's name. The <i>pa puua</i> is within the lot. There is a <i>punawai</i> (spring) within the enclosure, and my horse is kept there.</p>	1	22	—	8	<p><i>Uala</i> <i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Pa puua</i> <i>Punawai</i> <i>Kulana hale</i></p>	See Testimony
Hao Helu 3970 (see also Helu 5490)	Kuiaha	6:141	<p>My property claim is at Kuiaha, named Kaluakaholua. It was from my grandparents, and parents to me. I also have 4 <i>loi kalo</i> at Waiokana, and a place on the stream where <i>kalo</i> is planted in mounds (<i>kipi Kahawai</i>), 5 <i>ohia</i>, and 6 cultivated <i>loi</i> below there.</p> <p>There are also 14 pieces planted in <i>uala</i>.</p>	—	10	—	14 +	<p><i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Kipi Kahawai</i> <i>Kahawai</i></p>	See Testimony
Kapohaku Helu 4120	Maliko, Haiku	6:146	<p>January 12, 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is at Haiku, gotten from Kaonohimaka. There are 8 <i>kihapai uala</i>, 2 <i>kihapai wauke</i>, and 6 <i>loi kalo</i> at Haiku of Kahaleohu.</p>	—	6	—	10	<p><i>Uala</i> <i>Wauke</i> <i>Loi Kalo</i></p>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaai & Kealoha Helu 4121 (see also Helu 4121 B)	Haiku	6:146	...Our <i>kuleana</i> is in Pahala 2, and Waiki. Gotten from our <i>kupuna</i> , and parents who are now dead. (Kaai and Kealoha - siblings) January 11, 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is a <i>kalo</i> land, an <i>ili</i> in Haiku. Its' name is Maunaouii. There is also a <i>kihapai uala</i> . Jan. 11, 1848	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kaianui Helu 4128	Haiku	6:147	Keonekapu is the <i>Konohiki</i> , <i>Kuiaha</i> is the <i>Ahupuaa</i> , <i>Kanoiloo</i> is the name of the <i>ili</i> , my <i>kuleana</i> is there. There is also a <i>kuleana</i> , which I have cultivated under <i>Kahaleula</i> , there are several <i>loi kalo</i> . January 11, 1848	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Uala</i>	See Testimony
Kahoohanohano Helu 4131	Kuiaha	6:147	There is also a <i>kuleana</i> , which I have cultivated under <i>Kahaleula</i> , there are several <i>loi kalo</i> . January 11, 1848	—	3 +	—	—	<i>Loi Kalo</i>	See Testimony
Kaai Helu 4133	Kuiaha	6:148	My <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>ili</i> of <i>Kahelu</i> , in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of <i>Kuiaha</i> . There are also some properties that I have at other locations. At <i>Poeleele</i> , there are 15 <i>loi</i> , at <i>Kahalooa</i> there is 1 <i>loi</i> . There are several <i>puu uala</i> (sweet potato mounds) at <i>Ano</i> . At <i>Kikoiakua</i> there are 4 <i>moo uala</i> , and 1 cliff side patch at <i>Pohakaiole</i> . January 11, 1848	—	16	—	7 +	<i>Loi Kalo Uala</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Hanaupuaa Helu 4134	Kuiaha	6:149	<p>My <i>kuleana</i> lands are under the property of Kapihe, three parcels at Ululoloa, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kuiaha. At Nukuwai First, I have 29 <i>loi</i>. At Nukuwai second, I have 7 <i>loi</i>, and at Nukuwai Third I have 11 <i>loi</i>. At Ohia, there are 11 <i>loi</i>. At Kulanapoi there are 14 <i>loi</i>. At Poeleele there are 18 <i>loi</i>.</p> <p>I also have <i>uala</i> growing on the slope (<i>he wahi pali uala</i>), and a <i>awawa</i> (gulch) with <i>wauke</i>, and the <i>ala</i> (trail) to there.</p> <p>At Kaheho there are 4 <i>loi</i>, and <i>wauke</i> on the slope, and <i>niu</i> (coconut trees). These are my <i>kuleana</i>, held from Kamehameha I to Kamehameha III, where my <i>kupuna</i> and parents, and I have lived.</p>	—	94	—	—	<p><i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Wauke</i> <i>Niu</i> <i>Ala</i> (trail)</p>	See Testimony
Kahale Helu 4136	Kuiaha	6:149	<p>January 11, 1848 Kuiaha is the <i>Ahupuaa</i>, Keonekapu is the <i>Konohiki</i>. At Kaheho there are 5 <i>loi kalo</i>. At Poeleele there are 5 <i>loi kalo</i>.</p> <p>At Ululoa there are 7 <i>loi</i>. There is also a <i>kula uala</i> field with 8 gardens.</p> <p>I also have a <i>kauhale</i> (house) claim.</p>	1	17	—	8	<p><i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Kauhale</i></p>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Anwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pu	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kapela Helu 4137	Kaupakulua	6:150	January 11, 1848 The <i>Ahupuaa</i> is Kaupakulua, Kanehoalani is the <i>Konohiki</i> . My <i>kuleana</i> is named Kaluaalaea. There are also several cultivated <i>loi</i> below Wailapa, 5 <i>loi</i> and 5 <i>uala</i> gardens.	—	5	—	5	<i>Loi Kalo Uala</i>	See Testimony
Kekahuna Helu 4138	Kuiaha	6:150-151	The <i>Ahupuaa</i> is Kuiaha, the <i>ili</i> is Kapili, that is my claim. My land extends to the forest. I also have a <i>kuleana</i> at Poeelele, 8 <i>loi</i> , 5 <i>loi</i> at Pohakaiole, and 2 <i>loi</i> . I also have some <i>kula</i> planted with <i>uala</i> , at Kikoiakua are 2 <i>uala</i> patches, at Pohakaiole is 1 <i>uala</i> patch.	—	13	—	3 +	<i>Loi Kalo Uala</i>	See Testimony
Mahiai Helu 4516	Kuiaha	6:176	I have several claims for <i>loi</i> . In the <i>ili</i> of Kaohe, there are 23 <i>loi</i> , gotten from Kupa and Aimoo, at Kuiaha second. There are also claims of mine in Kawailoa and Kalapaula, in Kuiaha II.	—	23 +	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kapihe Helu 4517	Kuiaha	6:177	My claim is in the <i>ili</i> of Ululoloa, gotten from Keaka, Moe, Kahi, and Hapai.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kekanaka Helu 4518	Kuiaha	6:177	My claim is in the <i>ili</i> of Kahaleula, gotten from Keaka, to Nailiili, to Laikona, and to me, Kekanaka. At Kuiaha.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kaiewe & Kamakau II Helu 4964 B	Hanehoi	6:182	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Wailaaha in Hanehoi, gotten from Keaweamahi, the <i>Konohiki</i> . January 13, 1848	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Keonea Helu 4964	Puolua	6:182	My <i>kuleana</i> is in Kaulu at Puolua, Hamakualoa.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Namokuelua Helu 4564	Haiku	6:183	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Haiku, in Pahaa 1. Gotten from Kabaleohu, to his grandson Nahaolelua, and from my father.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kealoha Helu 4564 B	Haiku	6:183	My <i>kuleana</i> is a <i>kulanahale</i> (house) at Haiku, Nuomalena is the <i>kula</i> . My right is from 1842. (see also L.C.A. 4121)	1	—	—	1	<i>Kulanahale</i>	N/A
Waiomao Helu not given	Haiku	6:184	My <i>kuleana</i> is in Haiku, at Maialoa, that is the <i>ili</i> . Gotten from Kaaimalani to Hoaai, and then Kaonohimaka.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Daniela Ii Helu 4579 (see also Helu 520)	Huelo Pauwela & Haiku (Kalanikahua)	6:185	January 18, 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> are at Hamakua, their names are Huelo and Pauwela. Haloa and Kalalii are the <i>kuleana</i> at Huelo. The <i>ili</i> at Pauwela are Kapuna, Hoopauwahie, and Waikina. I also have a <i>kulanakauhale</i> (house) at Kalanikahua.	1	—	—	—	<i>Kulanakauhale</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kapahu <i>Helu 4960</i>	Holawa	6:189-190	My <i>kuleana</i> came to me from my parents. They had it in the time of Kamehameha I, Mahiahume was the overseer. Kamehameha I died, then Mahiahume died, and Lohelohe was the overseer under Kamehameha II. Then Kahui was the overseer, and Kamehameha III was the King. Kamokuiki was the overseer, when she died, Kapaakea became the overseer. I reside in the <i>hale</i> at this time....	1	—	—	—	Hale	See Testimony
Kalulo <i>Helu 4673 B</i>	Uaoa	6:192	My claim is the <i>ili</i> of Akahoopua, in Uaoa, Hamakualoa.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Poohina <i>Helu 4673</i> (see also <i>Helu 6510 WW</i>)	Halehaku & Peahi	6:192	My claim is for 2 <i>kihapai le</i> at Peahi, and at Halehaku, a patch of <i>Opu olona</i> , and a <i>Kahawai</i> (stream). At Peahi, there is some <i>Olona</i> . January 14, 1848	—	—	—	3+	<i>le Olona Kahawai</i>	N/A
Kuha <i>Helu 4753 B</i>	Opana Halehaku	6:197	My claim is for 2 <i>Opu olona</i> , a <i>kihapai</i> (dry land garden), three <i>le kalo</i> (dry land taro fields), and a separate <i>ili</i> . These <i>kuleana</i> extend from Opana to Halehaku.	—	—	—	5	<i>Olona Kalo</i>	See Testimony
Maiola <i>Helu 4753</i>	Halehaku	6:197	My <i>kuleana</i> has 3 <i>Opu olona</i> , 4 <i>kihapai le</i> , 1 <i>pahale</i> (house), and 3 <i>loi kalo</i> .	1	3	—	7	<i>Olona, le Pahale Loi Kalo</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kaonohimaka Helu 4921	Haiku	6:219-220	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Haiku, and there are several <i>ili</i> within it. Here are their names, Puhikoko, Mailehahei, and Kailiili. These are <i>kula</i> lands with <i>uala</i> planted down to the shore. There are two <i>ili</i> for <i>kalo</i> , Kekekuikui and Kiilau. These are my claims at Haiku. I also have a <i>kulanakauhale</i> (house) at Maiko, and an <i>ili</i> of <i>kalo</i> at Pauwela, Nomi is it's name. 18, January 1848	1	—	—	5 +	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Kulanakauhale</i>	See Testimony
Kukiiahu Helu 4959	Haiku	6:225	Palau is the name of my <i>kuleana</i> , it is in the land section of Paha, an <i>ili</i> of Haiku. It is a dry land <i>kula</i> , in the distant uplands, given to my parents by Kupihea. I also have a <i>kuleana</i> with two sections of <i>wauke</i> , along the stream of Nao. I inherited it from my parents.	—	—	—	3	<i>Wauke</i>	See Testimony
Kuapuu Helu 5016	Kuiaba	6:227-228	14, Jan. 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is in Kuiaba, at Pohakaiole. Hoikapaa is above, Malauea is below, and my right came from them. There are several <i>loi kalo</i> , and dry land fields of <i>uala</i> in my <i>kuleana</i> . There are also 9 <i>loi kalo</i> below there, from Kekoa, and a slope with <i>wauke</i> ; and a dry land <i>uala</i> field as well, gotten from Kekoa.	—	12 +	—	5 +	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Wauke</i>	See Testimony

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Kaniau Helu 5086 (see also Helu 5555)	Haiku & Pauwela	6:236-237	[A claim for various lands on Maui and Molokai] ...At Hamakualoa, Haiku, at Ipuwaihaha, there are 4 lo'i; and at Pauwela, there is one section of land...	—	4	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kaualeleiki Helu 5118	Papaaea Haiku Hanawana	6:239	17, January 1848 My claim is in Papaaea three, gotten from Kaiko in 1820. I also have a <i>Kahawai wauke</i> (stream valley with <i>wauke</i> planted) at Haiku of Kaonohimaka, given me by Pahua in 1845. I have 5 <i>loi kalo</i> at Hanawana, given by Inoino. I also have a <i>mala ie (ieie patch)</i> and a <i>kulanakauhale</i> (house) at Hanawana.	1	5	—	2	<i>Loi Kalo Wauke ie Kulanakauhale</i>	See Testimony
Kauhihoewaa Helu 5119 (see also Helu 5392 D)	Pauwela, Hanawana	6:240	My claim is for 9 <i>loi kalo</i> , in Pauwela. I also have a <i>kuleana</i> at Kanemoeala, and <i>iti</i> in Pauwela. Daniela is the witness.	—	9	—	—	<i>Loi Kalo</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Maa Maa Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kanehoalani Helu 5123	Kaupakulua Kuiaha	6:240	<p>January 18, 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> are in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kaupakulua, Maunau is my <i>kuleana</i>, gotten from Kamehameha I, when my <i>kupuna</i> lived on it. There are <i>kuleana</i> at Ulukaa and Pohakii and in the forest at Kapuku, Kauoha and Poiwi. These are my own <i>kuleana</i>. There are also some below, that I cultivate from Makale, there is one <i>loi</i>, and at Kuiaha, there are 10 <i>loi kalo</i>. At Kaupakulua first, Pohoiki is the name of my <i>kuleana</i>. There is a dry land <i>uala</i> patch, a <i>Pali</i> with <i>wauke</i>, <i>maia</i> are also planted, and all the things needed for my living and for my wife, children, and loved ones. Here also is something that I forgot, an <i>uala</i> field at Kapahu, gotten from Kamealoha.</p>	—	11	—	3 +	Loi Kalo Uala Wauke Maia	See Testimony
Kamohai Helu 5162	Hoolawa	6:243-244	<p>Komoiki sold Honokala to Hoapili, and Hoolawa went to Kamokuiki. Kamokuiki told me to return to and live at Hoolawa, she gave me an <i>ili</i> at Hoolawa. There are many <i>loi</i>, a large area of <i>kula</i>, and a <i>Kahawai</i> (stream). The witnesses are Kapahu, Aukui and Kealoha. [Also describes old <i>kuleana</i> rights at Hana...]</p>	—	4 +	—	1	Loi (Kalo) Kahawai	See Testimony

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Kanui Helu 5250	Hanawana 2	6:252	My <i>kuleana</i> is the <i>ili</i> of Kawaihae at Hanawana second, Hamakua. Also at Keaouhou second, I have <i>Olona</i> patches and many things that I care for.	—	—	—	2 +	<i>Olona</i>	See Testimony
Uheke Helu 5250 B	Honokala	6:252	Paamau in Honokala, that is my land of Keawaula.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Pihao Helu 5250 F	Honokala	6:252	My land is Malena at Honokala.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Israela Helu 5250 C	Honokala	6:253	It is Kahei at Honokala, there are six <i>loi</i> , it is an <i>ili</i> .	—	6	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Pilipili Helu 5344	Pauwela	6:274	My <i>kuleana</i> , gotten in 1841, is at Waikina, Pauwela, Hamakualoa. Here is another claim, at Puukoa in Pauwela. 23, Jan. 1848	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Nawaiki Helu 5361 (see also Helu 4794)	Makaiwa & Papaaea	6:276	My <i>kuleana</i> are two <i>Ahupuaa</i> , Makaiwa is one, and Papaaea iki is the other. My right is from Kalko, and when he died, it went to Kalko, and when he died, it went to Kekaunohi, and I am below her. I also have a <i>pahale</i> (house) lot at Hanawana. There are also several dry land gardens at Hanawana, one <i>loi</i> , one dry gulch and dry land <i>kalo</i> , in it. There is also a dry land section with <i>hala</i> trees. At Hanawana second, there is one <i>loi kalo</i> , and one <i>uala</i> patch. There is also several wet areas with <i>Olona</i> growing at Papaaea.	1	2	—	7 +	<i>Pahale</i> <i>Loi</i> <i>Kalo</i> <i>Hala</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Olona</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Huluhulu <i>Helu 5392</i>	Waipio	6:281	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kapalaoa second, Waipio.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kawahine <i>Helu 5392 B</i>	Hanehoi	6:281	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kaiwa, Hanehoi.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Makapowahine <i>Helu 5392 C</i>	Puolua	6:281	My land is at Popolonui, at Puolua.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Kauihoewaa <i>Helu 5392 D</i> (see also <i>Helu 5119</i>)	Hanawana	6:281	My <i>kuleana</i> is several <i>loi kalo</i> , an <i>uala</i> field, and a <i>pa</i> (house lot) at Hanawana.	1	3 +	—	1	<i>Loi Kalo Uala Pa</i>	See Testimony
Moenalauhulu <i>Helu 5392 E</i>	Waipio	6:282	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Alele, in Waipio.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Unu <i>Helu 5392 F</i>	Huelo	6:282	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kahuku, in Huelo.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Kanakaokai <i>Helu 5392 G</i>	Huelo & Puolua	6:282	My <i>kuleana</i> is for the things which I have done with my hands, many <i>loi</i> at Huelo and Puolua.	—	3 +	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Nika <i>Helu 5392 H</i>	Waipionui	6:282	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Pahoa, in Waipionui.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kauhi <i>Helu 5392 I</i>	Honokala	6:282	My land is at Kaluanui in Honokala, Hamakualoa. There are several places cultivated.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mau wahi mahi ai</i>	See Testimony
Makahikipuni <i>Helu 5392 K</i>	Honopou	6:282	My land is at Kapapaanae in Honopou. It is my own <i>ili</i> , given by the <i>Konohiki</i> , there are many <i>loi</i> there.	—	3 +	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kanoa <i>Helu 5420 B</i> (see also <i>Helu 3304 C</i>)	Haiku	6:288	Haiku. 24, Jan. 1848 My <i>ili</i> is Auwaiokane, gotten from my parents who had it from Kalohi. It is our claim, for myself and my older brother.	—	—	—	—	<i>Auwaiokane</i>	See Testimony
Kulaamea <i>Helu 5420</i>	Haiku	6:288	I have a <i>kuleana</i> at Haiku first, Kahalaupuiiki is my <i>ili</i> , gotten from Kaonohimaka.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

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Kekahuna Helu 5421	Haiku with Haliimaile & Hamakuapoko	6:288-289	[see also entry for Hamakuapoko] ...At Haiku, Kekahuna also has a mahina [uala garden], at the Pali of Kapuna, a place that he has walled in with his own hands.	—	—	—	1	Uala	See Testimony
Naeole Helu 5439	Haiku	6:293	My kuleana is for 5 uala patches and 6 kalo patches. My hale (house) claim is in Maliko.	1	—	—	11	Kalo Uala Hale	See Testimony
Palea Helu 5451	Honopou	6:294	At Honopou, the land of Kealiihonui, I have two claims at Lukue and Kahauiki. At Lukue there are 25 lo'i kalo and 4 slopes with uala plantings, up to my hale. At Kahauiki there are five lo'i kalo, 3 mounds (kalawa), and 4 uala patches. It is in the woods and ie. (MA 7:453)	1	30	—	12	Hale Lo'i Kalo Uala Ie	See Testimony
Pia Helu 5452 (see also Helu 10650)	Honopou	6:294	My kuleana is at Honopou, the land of Kealiihonui. At Mauluku there are six lo'i, one kalawa, and one cliff with wauke. At Manohale there are 13 lo'i kalo, five uala fields, three kalo mounds (kalawa), and a kulanahale (house).	1	19	—	10	Loi Kalo Wauke Uala Kulanahale	See Testimony
Paele Helu 5453 (see also Helu 5453 D)	Haiku	6:295	January 20, 1848 My kuleana is 12 kuleana mahi uala (sweet potato gardens), 6 kalo gardens, and 1 wauke field. My kauhale (house) is at Kahei, in Haiku.	1	—	—	19	Uala Kalo Wauke Kauhale	See Testimony
Auaea Helu 5453 B	Haiku	6:295	January 20, 1848 My kuleana is two kihapai uala, 12 kihapai kalo, 2 kihapai wauke, and my kulanakahale (house).	1	—	—	16	Uala Kalo Wauke Kulanakahale	N/A

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Kalino Helu 5453 C	Haiku	6:295	January 20, 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is 15 <i>kihapai uala</i> , a <i>kihapai mahi wauke</i> , and my <i>kauhale</i> (house) at Maliko, in Haiku.	1	—	—	16	<i>Uala Wauke Kauhale</i>	See Testimony
Moi Helu 5459	Hanehoi & Waipio	6:297	My <i>kuleana</i> is the <i>iii</i> of <i>Ohia</i> at Hanehoi, Hamakualoa, and also many places with <i>loi</i> at Waipio.	—	3+	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kaleo Helu 792	Hanehoi	6:297	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Mohala, in Hanehoi, Hamakualoa. Gotten from the <i>konohiki</i> .	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Papaiakea Helu 5459 B	Puolua	6:298	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kuaikawakawa in Puolua. There are many <i>loi</i> at various locations.	—	3+	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Paukei Helu 5459 C	Huelo	6:298	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Pohakoale in Huelo. There are many <i>loi</i> at various places which are mine.	—	3+	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kaalaie Helu 5459 D	Papaaea	6:298	My <i>kuleana</i> is the <i>iii</i> of Waikawiwi, in Papaaea. I have cultivated various locations.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mahi ma kahi e</i>	See Testimony
Kuluwaimakalani Helu 5459 E	Huelo	6:298	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kamakaue in Huelo. There are many <i>loi</i> at various locations.	—	3+	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kaahaiea Helu 5459 F	Huelo	6:298	My claim is at Palau in Huelo. There are many <i>loi</i> in various places.	—	3+	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Mahoe Helu 5459 G	Huelo	6:298	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kahaloa in Huelo.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kaaceae Helu 5459 H	Hanehoi	6:298	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Opuooloo in Hanehoi.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Poohina Helu 5459 I	Honokala	6:298	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Ha in Honokala.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kamanu Helu 5459 K	Waipio	6:299	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Pohakuloo in Waipio.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Register Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition</i> N/A=Not Awarded <i>Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
<i>Kahi Helu 5459 L</i>	Puolua	6:299	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Puulahokole in Puolua.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
<i>Paleku Helu 5459 M</i>	Hanehoi	6:299	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kaiwa in Hanehoi.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
<i>Olomele Helu 5459 N</i>	Hanehoi	6:299	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Pohakoele in Hanehoi.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
<i>Hewahewa Helu 5459 O</i>	Honopou	6:299	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Papuaa in Honopou.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
<i>Puuheana Helu 5459 P</i>	Honopou	6:299	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Pohaku in Honopou.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
<i>Kaluhiauhee Helu 5459 Q</i>	Huelo	6:299	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kawahaokapuaa in Huelo.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
<i>Pahia Helu 5459 R</i>	Huelo	6:299	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Pulehu in Hamakualoa.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
<i>Nao Helu 5459 S</i>	Huelo	6:299	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kalalii in Huelo.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
<i>Lalahili Helu 5459 T</i>	Puolua	6:299	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kawapapuaa in Hamakualoa.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
<i>Kepio Helu 5459 U</i>	Waipio	6:300	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Makaku in Waipio.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
<i>Kaliki Helu 5459 (V) (& 5516 F)</i>	Honopou	6:300	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kumoohua in Honopou.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
<i>Paaluhi Helu 5459 W</i>	Halehaku	6:300	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Pohakulooa in Halehaku.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
<i>Imihia Helu 5459 X</i>	Honopou	6:300	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Puniawa, Kaulukanu in Honopou.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
<i>Keahi Helu 5459 Y</i>	Puolua	6:300	My <i>kuleana</i> is a <i>wai Olona</i> (a wet area of <i>Olona</i> growth) in Holawa.	—	—	—	1	<i>Olona</i>	See Testimony

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Hao Helu 5490	Kuiaha & Pauwela	6:303	My <i>kuleana</i> is an <i>iti</i> at Kuiaha. Kahuakoholua is its name. There are many <i>loi</i> at Kuiaha second, eight at Kuiaha, and a place with <i>uala</i> mounds. At Pauwela there are several <i>loi</i> , and at Kuiaha, several <i>uala</i> mounds, gotten from my parents.	—	12 +	—	4 +	<i>Loi (Kalo) Uala</i>	See Testimony
Hookaea Helu 5491	Kuiaha	6:303	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kuiaha, it is an <i>iti</i> in Kuiaha, named Kapili. At Kaheho I have four <i>loi</i> , I also have several places along the cliff for potatoes, and potato mounds. At Kaopili, Kapuuaa, Papalo, and Kuiaha, there are <i>uala</i> mounds, gotten from my parents.	—	4	—	6 +	<i>Loi (Kalo) Uala</i>	See Testimony
Kulahola Helu 5492	Kaopa & Haiku	6:303-304	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Opelepele in Kaopa, the <i>Ahupuaa</i> . I have two <i>Kihapai</i> there. There is also one <i>Kihapai</i> at Haiku... Kopa is the <i>Konohiki</i> at Haiku... I have had the <i>Kihapai</i> at Haiku for 3 years.	—	—	—	1	—	See Testimony
Kekaa (Kekoa) Helu 5493	Halehaku	6:304	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Halehaku, from Nahaolelua. There is also an <i>iti</i> gotten from Kapoe, in this claim. There are also five <i>loi</i> gotten from Kulani. Also, above this <i>iti</i> claim, there are many trees, <i>kukui</i> , <i>ohia</i> , <i>Kaa</i> , and <i>Puhala</i> . There is also my <i>kauhale</i> (house), and some <i>kula</i> lands, and 3 <i>pauku kahawai</i> (stream side parcels).	1	5	—	3 +	<i>Loi (Kalo) Kukui Ohia Kaa (Koa) Hale Kahawai Kauhale</i>	See Testimony

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Kuahuikala Helu 5494 (see also <i>Helu 4594 B</i>)	Uaoa	6:305	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Uaoa, land of Kauhahi. There are two <i>wauke</i> patches, and three <i>ulu</i> trees there.	—	—	—	2	<i>Wauke Ulu</i>	See Testimony
Naala Helu 5494 B (see also <i>Helu 6510 YY</i>)	Keaaula	6:305	My <i>kuleana</i> is Keaaula, Maliko is the name of the <i>ili</i> . There are 15 <i>loi kalo</i> , several <i>ulu</i> trees, and one <i>niu</i> (coconut tree).	—	15	—	—	<i>Loi Kalo Ulu Niu</i>	See Testimony
Momona Helu 5494 C	Keaaula	6:305	At Keaaula I, the <i>ili</i> is named Kipapa. There are 5 <i>loi</i> , and a section of <i>kula</i> . That is my claim.	—	5	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Napoka Helu 5494 D	Keaaula	6:305	At Keaaula I in the <i>ili</i> of Kapu, there are 10 <i>loi</i> , several <i>ulu</i> trees, several slopes planted with <i>uala</i> , also a <i>kula</i> . That is my claim at Keaaula.	—	10	—	4 +	<i>Loi (Kalo) Ulu Uala</i>	See Testimony
Kepaa Helu 5495	Honopou Holawa Honokala	6:305-306	25, January 1848 My place is in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Honopou, at Kunananiho. There are 14 <i>loi</i> , two dry land planting areas and a cliff-side, <i>uala</i> patch. I have 13 more <i>loi</i> fallow, and 1 <i>kalawa</i> . Above the <i>ili</i> of Kunananiho, from Keauhau to Waihiloa, there are six <i>koa</i> trees. At Holawa there are 4 <i>Wai Opae</i> (shrimp ponds), and at Halehaku, is a seventh <i>koa</i> tree. (MA 8:320)	—	27	—	4	<i>Loi (Kalo) Uala Koa Wai Opae</i>	See Testimony

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Register Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
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Kauhilahele <i>Helu 5497</i>	Peahi & Keaalii	6:306	20, Jan. 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> lands are at Peahi, land of Kinimaka, 1 <i>ili</i> . My <i>kupuna</i> and parents have died, and I am the one who remains. On this <i>ili</i> there are many trees, <i>kukui</i> , <i>kaa</i> , <i>ohia</i> , <i>puhala</i> , and also a section of <i>kula</i> with <i>wauke</i> , <i>maia</i> , <i>lai</i> . There is also an area with <i>Oopu</i> and <i>Opae</i> . At Kealii, in the <i>ili</i> of Pianaia, there are three <i>loi</i> .	—	3	—	1	<i>Kukui</i> <i>Kaa (Koa)</i> <i>Ohia</i> <i>Hala</i> <i>Wauke</i> <i>Maia</i> <i>Lai</i> <i>Oopu & Opae</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kaumakaowakea <i>Helu 5498</i>	Uaoa	6:306	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Uaoa, land of Kapu, there are three <i>ili</i> , <i>Maialoa</i> and <i>Makeia</i> . There are 20 <i>loi kalo</i> . Also the <i>ili</i> of Ohialoa second, in this <i>ili</i> there are 8 <i>loi kalo</i> . And in the <i>ili</i> Auliiiii there are 38 <i>loi kalo</i> . Also in this <i>ili</i> there are many slopes near the <i>Pait</i> which have <i>uala</i> , and some <i>ulu</i> trees.	—	66	—	4 +	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Ulu</i>	See Testimony
Kahuhu <i>Helu 5498 B</i>	Uaoa	6:307	At Uaoa, the land of Kapu, is where my <i>ili</i> of Kahauiki is. There are 7 <i>loi</i> , several <i>ulu</i> trees, and some dry land <i>uala</i> patches.	—	7	—	3 +	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Ulu</i> <i>Uala</i>	See Testimony
I. Kauhii <i>Helu 5499</i>	Halehaku	6:307	21, Jan. 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is at Halehaku, in the <i>ili</i> named Kahai. In this <i>ili</i> there are 3 sections (<i>moo aina</i>), one with 20 <i>loi</i> , one with 8, and another with eight <i>wauke</i> patches. There are also two dry land garden, and 5 <i>loi kalo</i> in my claim at Halehaku, land of Nahaolelua.	—	31	—	10	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Wauke</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kahalela Helu 5504 (see also Helu 3504 & 3304 E)	Haliimaile & Haiku	6:309	...At Haiku, I have a dry land garden with three <i>kalo</i> patches. I've had it for 2 years. Kopa is the <i>Konohiki</i> .	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo</i>	See Testimony
Kaaukai Helu 5506	Halehaku	6:310	My <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>ili</i> of Ululoloa, and I have cultivated it at various locations. I also have an upland section above there.	—	—	—	3 +	—	See Testimony
Kawaahulihiia Helu 5507 B (see also Helu 6510 Y)	Uaoa	6:310	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Uaoa in the land of Kapu, within it are 30 <i>loi kalo</i> , 4 <i>ulu</i> trees, and also some <i>kukui</i> and <i>ohia</i> trees.	—	30	—	—	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Ulu</i> <i>Kukui</i> <i>Ohia</i>	See Testimony
Kanui Helu 5507	Uaoa	6:310	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Uaoa second, it is mostly open lands, with only a small area suitable for cultivation. I have three <i>pauku malo</i> (dry land parcels). That is my claim at Uaoa of Kaunani.	—	—	—	3	—	See Testimony
Kapaahili Helu 5508	Halehaku	6:310-311	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Halehaku. I have cultivated it at various locations.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mahi</i>	See Testimony
Kekahuna Helu 5510	Honpou & Halehaku	6:311	24, January 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is a place where I have cultivated here and there. I also have several <i>koa</i> trees at Halehaku and some at Honopou.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mahi</i> <i>Koa</i>	N/A
Kamaka I Helu 5511	Kealii	6:311-312	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kealii II, land of Piianaia, at Kaluaaoa. There are 8 dry <i>loi</i> , three <i>uala</i> patches on the slopes, a <i>kula</i> parcel, and one <i>kauhale</i> (house).	1	8	—	4	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Kauhale</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Hehu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Anwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kamaka II <i>Hehu 5511 B</i>	Kealii	6:312	Kamaka's second claim is below Paimahinahina, at Kakamako second. I do not know the value of that claim, there is a cliff section where <i>wauke</i> grows, and two hollows for <i>uala</i> . That is all that is good in that place.	—	—	—	3	<i>Wauke Uala</i>	N/A
Kulani <i>Hehu 5512</i>	Halehaku	6:312	My <i>kuleana</i> is from the old people and now to me. In the <i>ili</i> of Papanee, I have several land sections, one with five <i>loi</i> , others with four, four, five, three, and three <i>loi</i> , (24) all together. There are also many <i>kukui</i> , <i>koa</i> , and <i>ohia</i> trees. Also a stream with <i>Oopu</i> and <i>Opae</i> at Kawailoa. There is a <i>wauke</i> patch, and place where I cultivate <i>uala</i> at Kawailoa.	—	24	—	2	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kukui</i> <i>Koa</i> <i>Ohia</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Oopu & Opae</i> <i>Wauke</i> <i>Uala</i>	See Testimony
Pohailele <i>Hehu 5514</i>	Peahi Halehaku & Opana	6:313	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Peahi, land of Kinimaka. There are two <i>ili</i> . My <i>kupuna</i> and parents are dead, and it is I who am here. Within these <i>ili</i> are many <i>kukui</i> , <i>koa</i> , <i>ohia</i> , and <i>puhala</i> trees, and a dry land field (<i>kula</i>). At Halehaku, there is a <i>moku ie</i> (section of <i>ieie</i>), and below, there is <i>kalo</i> , gotten from Keawe. At Opana there are two <i>moku ie</i> , and a <i>kalo</i> patch below there. It is Opana, the land of Aikake.	—	—	—	4+	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kukui</i> <i>Koa</i> <i>Ohia</i> <i>Hala</i> <i>Ie</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Pekupeku Helu 5515	Peahi & Halehaku	6:314	My <i>kuleana</i> is not an <i>ili</i> , just some cultivated parcels. There are three <i>loi</i> gotten from Nika, also a house from Kekahuna. There are some <i>koa</i> , <i>kukui</i> , and <i>puhala</i> trees, and a <i>kula</i> section, with the <i>kulanakauhale</i> (house). My <i>kuleana</i> is in Peahi, land of Kimimaka. At Halehaku there is a section of land, and a section with <i>ie</i> growing in the forest. At this <i>ie</i> place, there are two <i>koa</i> for canoes (<i>waa</i>). These are my <i>kuleana</i> from Nahaolelua.	1	3	—	2+	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Koa</i> <i>Kukui</i> <i>Hala</i> <i>Ie</i> <i>Kulanakauhale</i> <i>Koa Waa</i>	See Testimony
Haolelua Helu 5517	Honopou & Halehaku	6:314-315	Within my <i>kuleana</i> are 10 <i>loi kalo</i> , 4 <i>uala</i> patches, and a stream with <i>Oopu</i> and <i>Opae</i> . That is my claim at Honpou, the land of Kalua. At Halehaku, my <i>ili</i> is Papalua, there are 30 <i>loi kalo</i> , and an <i>uala</i> field.	—	40	—	5	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Oopu & Opae</i>	N/A
Mahu Helu 5518	Keaalii & Peahi	6:315	My <i>kuleana</i> was given to me by Kamaka. There is one <i>ili</i> at Keaalii, the land of Pianaia, the name of the <i>ili</i> is Kihapuna. There are 3 <i>uala</i> patches near the <i>Pali</i> , 15 dry <i>loi</i> , and a dry land field. At Peahi, there is an <i>ili</i> with 9 <i>loi</i> , 1 dry land garden with <i>wauke</i> , 1 <i>uala</i> patch near the cliff, and several <i>koa</i> , and <i>kukui</i> trees.	—	24	—	6	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Wauke</i> <i>Koa</i> <i>Kukui</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Arwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Napohaku Helu 5519 B	Halehaku	6:315-316	My <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>ili</i> of Kapalaalaea, and there are three sections of land. One with 6 <i>loi kalo</i> , another with 8 <i>loi</i> , and two <i>uala</i> plantings near the cliff. At Kaholo, there are two <i>uala</i> plantings at the <i>Pali</i> , and six <i>loi kalo</i> . At Kahai, there is one section of <i>wauke</i> , and one section of <i>ie</i> . The woods are above, and the <i>kalo</i> is below. That is my claim at Halehaku, land of Nahaolelua.	—	20	—	6	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Wauke</i> <i>Ie</i>	See Testimony
Mana Helu 5519 (see also Helu 5519 C)	Halehaku	6:316	One of my <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>ili</i> of Papalua, and there are five sections. There are 20 <i>loi kalo</i> , and many <i>ulu</i> trees, and <i>uala</i> patches. At Puniawa, there are two patches of <i>kalo</i> . At Pilali, there are 3 <i>uala</i> patches. At Kawailoa, there is a <i>wauke</i> patch. It is at Halehaku, land of Nahaolelua.	—	20	—	6 +	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Wauke</i>	See Testimony
Kalawaia Helu 5520 B	Kaupakulua	6:316	My <i>kuleana</i> is an <i>ili</i> at Kaupakulua. My <i>ili</i> is Paakiki, gotten from Kauleleiki.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Nakaikuaana Helu 5521	Honopou	6:317	My <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>ili</i> of Kapahi. I have cultivated it at various locations. I also have some <i>koa paki</i> (fallen <i>koa</i> trees) at Holawa, and in Honopou nui, some land.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mahi</i> <i>Koa</i>	See Testimony
Kanewaa Helu 5521 B	Honopou	6:317	My <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>ili</i> of Halaula. I have cultivated that land at various locations.	—	—	—	—	<i>Mahi</i>	See Testimony
Kaopu Helu 5522 B	Honopou	6:317	My <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>ili</i> of Kapapamuku.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Owili Helu 5522	Hoalua	6:317	My <i>kuleana</i> is in Hoalua and at Kummalle in Hamakualoa. Given to me by Kealiahonui in 1845.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kokoki Helu 5525	Uaoa	6:318	My <i>kuleana</i> is in Uaoa, at Ohulehailua. There are 8 <i>loi kalo</i> , 6 patches of <i>uala</i> on the cliff, and one patch of <i>wauke</i> . that is my claim at Uaoa, land of Kapu.	—	8	—	7	<i>Loi Kalo Uala Wauke</i>	See Testimony
M. Kaniiau Helu 5555 (see also Helu 5086)	Haiku	6:318-319	Here is this claim of mine, at these places. I have four <i>loi</i> at Opuaihaa, at Haiku...	—	4	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kapahau Helu 6405	Kuiaha	6:366	February 2, 1848 Poeele is my <i>kuleana</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Honokowai, and at Kuiaha. Keonepahu is the <i>Konohiki</i> . It is from my <i>kupuna</i> and parents, to me. [See also, FT 15:91 in regards to reference of Honokowai.]	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kilauea Helu 6411	Keaaula	6:369	My <i>kuleana</i> is a <i>Kihapai</i> in Kipapa, at Keaaula. Within it are some <i>loi</i> and <i>uala</i> patches. Keonepahu is the <i>Konohiki</i> . At Hamakualoa.	—	3+	—	2+	<i>Loi Kalo Uala</i>	See Testimony
Kaha Helu 6455	Pauwela	6:383	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Pauwela, there are two <i>ili</i> , Kaohē is one, the other is Wailana. These are my <i>ili</i> from Kalola, at the time that Kamehameha I dwelt here. It is from my <i>kupuna</i> . There are <i>pali paoo</i> (cliff side sweet potato planting areas) at Laie, and at Lile there are some mound planting areas (<i>puepue</i>).	—	—	—	4+	<i>Uala</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kapua Helu 6466	Haiku	6:386	My <i>kuleana</i> is below Wainae. My <i>kuleana</i> is a garden at Kahaloa in Kuiaha. There are many <i>loi</i> , and <i>uala</i> , <i>maia</i> , and <i>wauke</i> planted. Keonepahu is the <i>Konohiki</i> , but the right is from when my <i>kupuna</i> lived there.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kuana Helu 6482	Kuiaha	6:390-391	There is a garden at Kaohe in Kuiaha, there is a <i>loko</i> (pond) and <i>uala</i> patches there. At Opihi, in Kuiaha there are <i>uala</i> patches. At Hauola in Kuia there are <i>kalo</i> patches. There is one <i>pahale</i> (house) at Pamoia (from the time of the <i>kupuna</i>).	1	6+	—	7+	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Wauke</i> <i>Maia</i> <i>Loko</i> <i>Pahale</i>	See Testimony
N. Paele Helu 6613 (see also Helu 5453 D & 3829)	Haiku	6:406	I have additional <i>kuleana</i> , not recorded in the earlier document. There are some <i>akakai</i> patches, and our <i>kahuahale</i> (houses) as well. On the east is Kalanikahua; on the south are Nahini's houses; and a <i>poalima</i> parcel.	2	—	—	3	<i>Akaakai</i> (bulrushes) <i>Kahuahale</i>	See Testimony
Hoikapaa Helu 6713	Kuiaha	6:411	My <i>kuleana</i> , received from the King, is 1/2 of Kuiaha at Hamakualoa. (Alii Awardee)	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Buke Mahele</i> 1848:71-72

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kaluahinenui Helu 7972	Keaalii iki & Uaoa	6:449	My <i>kuleana</i> is in Kealii iki, the <i>ili</i> called Maialoa. At Uaoa, there is the <i>ili</i> called Maialoa, with four <i>loi</i> . And in the <i>ili</i> called Kahaone, there is one <i>loi</i> . Also an <i>ili</i> called Pakapaka in Kealii iki. There is a gulch with <i>ulu</i> trees in the <i>ili</i> called Auliiiii, and one <i>uala</i> patch... (also claims an Irish potato patch at Honuaula).	—	5	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Ulu</i>	See Testimony
Haulepu Helu 8055	Hamakualoa, Kahulu & (Kaopa)	6:453	My claim is for two native <i>uala</i> patches (<i>moo uala maoli</i>) at Hamakualoa. At Kahulu, there are two <i>uala haole</i> (foreign potato) patches. At Kaopa, there is one foreign potato patch. At Mokulaa there is an <i>uala</i> patch. At Kualapa, there is a <i>kalo</i> patch. At Kaopa, there is one <i>uala</i> patch for the winter time.	—	—	—	6	<i>Uala</i> <i>Uala Haole</i> <i>Kalo</i>	N/A
I. Haupu Helu 8070	Haiku	6:454	Jan. 24, 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is at Haiku, the <i>ili</i> is Pueloa. I have a total of 11 <i>loi</i> ; 3 large <i>loi</i> , and 8 small <i>loi</i> . I got my land from Ese Opunui in 1845. Also, the <i>loi</i> are not all together in one place, there is <i>kula</i> land between them in areas. There is also a <i>pa holoholona</i> (animal paddock), extending from one gulch to another gulch. I also have a <i>kulanakauhale</i> (house) outside of the <i>pa holoholona</i> . The land is not flat.	1	11	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Pa Holoholona</i> <i>Kulanakauhale</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Keoho Helu 8584 (see also Helu 6510 B)	Honopou Holawa & Waipio	6:469- 470	12, Feb. 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is for two <i>kula</i> parcels where <i>uala</i> are planted, one is in the <i>ulu</i> trees, and the other is in the <i>ohia</i> trees. There is also a stream branch (<i>mana Kahawai</i>), land for my brother, with four <i>loi</i> for me. There are two springs (<i>mapuna</i>) on the land of my in-laws, and five <i>loi</i> for me. In another land, there is one <i>loi</i> . There are two <i>koa</i> trees, at Honopou and Holawa. Also a grass land (<i>moku mauu</i>) at Waipio.	—	10	—	3	<i>Uala</i> <i>Ulu</i> <i>Ohia</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Mapuna</i> <i>Koa</i> <i>Moku Mauu</i>	See Testimony
Kauwahi Helu 8624	Uaoa	6:472	½ Uaoa <i>Ahupuaa</i> , Hamakualoa. One half of Uaoa <i>Ahupuaa</i> , Hamakualoa, Maui to be quit claimed.	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Buke Mahele</i> 1848:142-143
Kopa Helu 8889	Haiku	6:492	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Papahawahawaha, on the East of Palahapohaku of Makawao. Kalialianui is on the West. Kalialianui is also to the uplands, and Haiku is <i>makai</i> . That is my claim. This one is a <i>Konohiki</i> , and to my thinking, a hard worker. Where are you Kaauwai, think of his claim. By Gelina (Green).	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahtai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Pia Helu 10650 (see also Helu 5452)	Honopou	6:529	<p>My <i>kuleana</i> is an entire <i>ili</i>. On the north is a <i>Pali</i>, on the east is the <i>ili</i> of Kahauiki, on the south is <i>ili</i> land of Lani Kahuli, and on the west is the <i>ili</i> of Ulukee. It was gotten from our parents, who have passed away, gotten in the time of Kamehameha I. In 1832, we inherited the land. I also have some <i>loi</i> in another place, in the <i>ili</i> of Ulukee. There are 10 <i>loi</i>, and <i>uala</i> growing near the <i>Pali</i>. Near the stream there are places where I have planted <i>kalo</i> and <i>wauke</i>. These <i>loi</i> were gotten from Hewahewa.</p> <p>I have a stream with <i>Oopu</i>. My section of the stream with <i>Oopu</i> (<i>Kahawai Oopu</i>) is named Makaku. Gotten from Nohoua in 1822. Also some <i>loi</i> at various locations.</p> <p>In 1831, Nohoua also gave me another <i>Kahawai Oopu</i>, Pohaku is the upper boundary, and Pao is the lower boundary of my <i>Kahawai Oopu</i>.</p> <p>Also above these areas is a claim in the forest of Papakeaa and Kikalakoele and Paki. Kikalakoele and Paki were gotten from Kikau. Papakeaa was gotten from Kalikolani in 1839.</p> <p>The <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kealii, Hamakualoa, Maui is for me. (A <i>Konohiki</i> claimant)</p>	—	10 +	—	2 +	<p><i>Loi</i> <i>Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Wauke</i></p> <p><i>Kahawai Oopu</i></p> <p>Forest plantings (<i>Kuleana ma ka nahelehele</i>)</p>	See Testimony
Piianaia Helu 10789	Kealii	6:550	<p>The <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kealii, Hamakualoa, Maui is for me. (A <i>Konohiki</i> claimant)</p>	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Claims Registered for Ko'olau District

Tito Kealina Helu 2441	Keanae	3:501	I have a <i>kuleana</i> in the <i>ili</i> called Lalaola, gotten from Kauloku. It is 19 <i>loi</i> , a dry land <i>kula</i> , and upland woods and <i>Olonā</i> . Sept. 4, 1847	—	19	—	2	<i>Loi (Kalo) Olona</i>	See Testimony
Kaea Helu 2442	Keanae	3:501	My <i>kuleana</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Analoa is 6 <i>loi</i> , there is also a claim for a wooded <i>kula</i> , gotten from Kanehaku II. I have a <i>kuleana</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Kiapu, a <i>kula</i> with <i>hala</i> growing on it, at a place near the shore. Gotten from Hoaai.	—	6	—	2	<i>Loi (Kalo) Hala</i>	See Testimony
Kanehaku Helu 2443	Keanae	3:501	My <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>ili</i> of Pololua, there are 2 <i>loi</i> , 1 <i>loko</i> (pond), a <i>kula</i> parcel, and wooded section in the uplands. Gotten from Hoaai. Kamakau Kanehaku. I have a <i>kuleana</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Kanemakue, it is <i>Olonā</i> in the uplands and a wooded area. Kanehaku. Dec. 30, 1847.	—	2	—	3	<i>Loi (Kalo) Olona Loko</i>	See Testimony
Kanehoa, J.Y. Helu 8518 B	Ulaino	3:708	<i>Ahupuaa</i> of Ulaino, Koolau, Maui. (Alii Awardee)	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Bokii Helu 4639	Wailua	4:318	My land is at Wailua. Keahi gave me this section of land in the <i>ili</i> Paakamaka. There are 17 <i>loi</i> there and a section of <i>kula</i> (land) that I think should be for me. In the <i>ili</i> of Paulae, there are also some <i>loi</i> , one <i>loi</i> was given to me by Pao; there in the <i>ili</i> of Waieli, there are also two <i>loi</i> which are mine, given to me by Pao. There in the <i>ili</i> of Mauu, I also have a claim, it is the place where my house stands. My <i>hale</i> (house) was given to me by Kaniho.	1	20 +	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo) Hale</i>	N/A
Pahukaa Helu 4642	Wailua	4:319	My section of land is at Wailua, in the <i>ili</i> of Waikani. Kaniho gave me this section of land. There are eleven <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> within it, that I think should be for me. In the <i>ili</i> of Waieli, there are also ten <i>loi</i> which are mine. Kiowai gave them to me.	—	21	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Puuhonua Helu 4647	Wailua	4:319	My land is at Wailua. Manu, the first <i>Konohiki</i> of this land gave me this section of land in the <i>ili</i> of Waikani. In the <i>ili</i> of Paulae, there are 3 <i>loi</i> . I want to secure this land for myself.	—	3	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	N/A
Maewaewa (I) Helu 4706 (see also Helu 4848 F)	Keanae	4:324	I received the <i>ili aina</i> of Kukuolono from my <i>kupuna</i> . Kauhikaua was their landlord. They are all dead, and I have received it. There are 12 <i>loi</i> , and a <i>kula</i> , where <i>uala</i> are planted; also an upland place. That is it. I am Maewaewa, the <i>konohiki</i> .	—	12	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo) Uala</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
D. Malaihi <i>Helu 4752</i> (see also <i>Helu 4925 F</i>)	Kapehu	4:326	My claims for cultivated land are at Kapehu. Kapehu is an <i>Ahupuaa</i> , there are no <i>ili</i> within it. My two cultivated parcels are named Kanukuaii. Cultivated field 1 is <i>mauka</i> , it is 40 long by 30 wide; cultivated field 2 is <i>makai</i> , it is 30 long by 18 wide. I have resided there for a long time...	—	—	—	2	<i>Mahi</i>	See Testimony
Naka <i>Helu 4778</i>	Wailua	4:327	My land is at Wailua. Kaniho gave me this land, it is Palofena, an <i>ili</i> , not an <i>Ahupuaa</i> .	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Naholo <i>Helu 4788</i> (see also <i>Helu 6768 C</i>)	Honolulu	4:327	My land claim is in the <i>ili</i> of Ohihuhui. It is an old <i>ili</i> (held) from Kamehameha I. Dec. 30 1847.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Nalau <i>Helu 4797</i> (see also <i>Helu 4832 & 4925 C</i>)	Kapaula & Kapaakea	4:328-329	My <i>kuleana</i> is for cultivated land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kapaula, gotten from Kaakai and Kalaluhi folks. I also have cultivated land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kapaakea. There is also a place with one <i>loi</i> , gotten from Kalimo.	—	1	—	2	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kalawaia <i>Helu 4830</i> (See also <i>Helu 4832 & 4925 D</i>)	Waiohue & Kapaakea	4:330	My <i>kuleana</i> is a cultivated area at Waiohue and Kapaakea. At Waiohue there are four cultivated places, and a fifth place that was taken from me, a <i>loi ia</i> (taro pond-fish pond) that I dug. At Kapaakea there are 2 <i>loi</i> , gotten from Malaea and Wahahua.	—	3	—	4	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Loi ia</i> (pond in which taro and fish are grown)	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Wahahua Helu 4831 (see also Helu 4925 E)	Kapaakea, Puakea & Kapehu	4:330	I have a cultivated <i>kuleana</i> at Kapaakea, land of Kalani [S. Grant], and at Puakea, and at Kapehu of Haua. At Kapaakea there are 4 small <i>loi</i> , and some larger ones at other places. They were given to me by Malaea. At Puakea is where my <i>hale</i> (house) is, the land was given to me by Kalawaia. At Kapehu is a place that I cultivate, given to me by Haua.	1	4 +	—	3 +	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Hale</i>	See Testimony
Kamahine Kaahiki Kaumaka Kalawaia Makuakane & Nalau Helu 4832	Waiohue, Kapaakea	4:330- 331	We have submitted our claim for the <i>kuleana</i> that we cultivate. We also wish to make a claim for the <i>opu Olona</i> that we cultivate in the distant uplands. There are several of us who make this request, our names are Kamahine, Kaahiki, Kaumaka, Kalawaia, Makuakane and Nalau (Note: Kamahine, see <i>Helu 4925 H</i> ; Kaahiki, see <i>Helu 4925</i> ; Kaumaka, see <i>Helu 4925 K & 5155</i> ; Kalawaia, see <i>Helu 4925 D</i> ; Makuakane, see <i>Helu 4754</i> ; Nalau, see <i>Helu 4797 & 4925 C.</i>)	—	—	—	—	<i>Opu Olona</i>	See Testimony (various <i>Helu</i>)
Naohiki Helu 4857 (see also Helu 4665 H)	Keanae	4:331	My <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>ili</i> of Waiatolohē, it was given to me by Kapoe. There are 10 <i>loi</i> , a <i>mutiwai</i> (estuarine - fishery), dry land <i>uala</i> fields, an upland <i>kalo</i> field, a <i>kula</i> , and two <i>Opu Olona</i> .	—	10	—	5 +	<i>Loi Kalo</i> <i>Mutiwai</i> (estuarine fishpond) <i>Uala</i> <i>Olona</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahitai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kaunui Helu 4858	Keanae	4:331	I have a claim for 3 <i>loi</i> ; in the land of Kaeae, there are 2 <i>loi</i> ; in the land of Kawaopea there is 1 <i>loi</i> . Kaumiuni gave me one <i>loi</i> and Kaeae gave me 2 <i>loi</i> . Here I am, the one who has these <i>loi</i> . Kealina supports me in this claim.	—	3	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	N/A
Kiko (wahine) Helu 4859	Keanae	4:332	My <i>kuleana</i> is several <i>opu Olona</i> (<i>Olona</i> patches). Some <i>opu Olona</i> are at Pahoa, gotten from Punahuu. Popoki also gave some <i>opu Olona</i> at Keanae.	—	—	—	4 +	<i>Olona</i>	N/A
Kaopa Helu 4860 (see also Helu 4853 L)	Keanae	4:332	My <i>ili</i> is named Koleamoku, there are 11 <i>loi</i> . There is also a dry land <i>kalo</i> patches in the uplands, and two <i>loi</i> in Kanes' (<i>kuleana</i>). Hoaai gave it to me.	—	13	—	2 +	<i>Loi Kalo</i>	See Testimony
Kane Helu 4861 (see also Helu 4848 B)	Keanae	4:332	I have an <i>ili</i> , it's name is Waioea, and there are 11 <i>loi</i> . There is also an upland parcel above here. Kekapoi gave them to me. There is also land below, Kuhelemanu, in the land of Mamamikawaha, I have three <i>loi</i> there. I also have a <i>kulanakauhale</i> (house) that is in my claim.	1	14	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kulanakauhale</i>	See Testimony
Nuole Helu 4863	Keanae	4:332	I have an <i>ili</i> , Kapae is it's name. There are 16 <i>loi</i> , and an <i>Olona</i> patch in the uplands. Kekapoi gave it to me. Kamakahiki adjoins this <i>kuleana</i> .	—	16	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Olona</i>	N/A
Paele Helu 4862	Keanae	4:332	I have 3 <i>loi</i> . Kanaloa gave them to me. There is also a section that is now fallow, that is a part of my claim.	—	3	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kueau Helu 4864 B	Keanae	4:333	I have a claim. There are two <i>loi</i> in the land of Mahoe, at Kealakekua, there is 1 <i>loi</i> ; at Kaumaikanaha there are two <i>loi</i> . Kaiio gave me my right, and Kiko. These are the people who speak for me.	—	5	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	N/A
Kaumaka Helu 5155 (see also <i>Helu</i> 4832 & 4925 K)	Kapaula Kapaakea	5:11	I have cultivated fields at Kapaula. Kapaula is an <i>Ahupuaa</i> and there are no <i>iti</i> within it. I have a thought to claim 6 parcels; these cultivated fields were gotten from Kauhī. There are 5 cultivated fields at Kapaula, and 1 field is at Kapaakea, in the land of Kalani. These 6 fields described above, were once untended and overgrown... I have tended these 6 fields for almost 6 years...	—	—	—	6	<i>Mahi</i>	See Testimony
Nahuina Helu 7262 (see also <i>Helu</i> 10512)	Keaa	5:311	I hereby explain to you about my lands which remain to me from the King. Kauaka, an <i>iti</i> at Waipio, Ewa Oahu. 1 <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Keaa, Koolau Maui.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kauanoa Helu 3041	Honolulu & Makapipi	6:32	I have 7 <i>loi</i> at Honolulu, Koolau. Nailima is the one who gave them to me. Kane, the <i>Konohiki</i> gave it to him. My place where I live is at Makapipi, it is enclosed with a rock wall, I got it from Kuna. Dec. 29, 1847	1	7	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Zakalia Kekio <i>Helu 3187</i>	Honomanu	6:40	My claim is for an overgrown land at Honomanu, it was leased to the school teacher for 25 <i>pahao</i> (labor days); .62 ½ \$ for the labor. This is a new land, only recently worked. The water now flows and the <i>ai</i> (<i>taro</i>) is mature.	—	—	(1)	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> (<i>Auwai</i>)	See Testimony
Kaihaa <i>Helu 3472</i>	Pauwalu & Wailua	6:88	Kaihaa is at Pauwalu and Wailua. At Pauwalu, there are 16 <i>loi</i> , at Wailua, there are 5 <i>loi</i> . At Pauwalu second, there are 20 <i>loi</i> . Also some <i>kula</i> land.	—	41	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kiowai <i>Helu 3499</i>	Wailua	6:94-95	Dec. 27, 1847 I am a man of Koolau, at Wailua, my <i>kuleana</i> are <i>loi</i> and <i>kula</i> . At Wailua there is 1 <i>loi</i> ; at Keononalu there is 1 <i>loi</i> ; at Paehala there is a <i>kula</i> parcel; the <i>hale</i> (house) stands at Paehala; there is also a <i>hala</i> grove at Paehala. At Waieli in Wailua, there are 7 <i>loi</i> , and at Paakamaka, Wailua, there are 5 <i>loi</i> . At Palolena there are 27 <i>loi</i> . At Kealaalaea there is a <i>kula</i> parcel. 27, Dec. 1847	1	41	—	2	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Hale</i> <i>Hala</i>	See Testimony
Davida Malo <i>Helu 3702</i> (see also <i>Helu 5410</i>)	Makapipi 1 & 2 & Honolulu iki	6:116-117	These are my lands from the <i>Alii</i> There are three <i>Ahupuaa</i> at Koolau Maui, gotten in 1843, from Kekauluohi.... 2 Makapipi and Honolululiki at Koolau....	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Wahinemaikai <i>Helu 4561</i> (see also <i>Helu 6049</i>)	Wailua	6:181	My land is at Wailua. Kaniho, the <i>Konohiki</i> gave it to me, it is the <i>iti</i> of Waieli. I got it before the Church (<i>Kahuakini</i>) was made. January 11, 1848	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Wailaahia Helu 4562	Wailua	6:182-183	Jan. 8, 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is at Wailua. Kaniho and Wahinemaikai gave me four <i>loi</i> , in the <i>ili</i> of Kaaku. Here in the <i>ili</i> of Maulu, I also have property on the land above the <i>Pali</i> . It lies from the <i>honua</i> (flat land) to the distant upland forest. From Kaumiumi to the cliff. At this place, is where my <i>hale</i> stands and where I plant some things. Kapoko, the <i>Konohiki</i> , gave it to me before the Ainoa [ca. 1819]. In the <i>ili</i> of Palolena, I have five <i>loi</i> . In the <i>ili</i> of Panua there are also <i>loi</i> . My <i>kuleana</i> is at Wailua, gotten from Kaniho, the <i>Konohiki</i> , a section of land in the <i>ili</i> of Keononalu. There are 12 <i>loi</i> in this <i>ili</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel. The <i>makai</i> side is bounded by Waiapea, and <i>mauka</i> , by the land of Moo. I have been on this land for 10 years.	1	9+	—	2	<i>Hale Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Hoonoho Helu 4587	Wailua	6:186	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Wailua, in the <i>ili</i> of Paakamaka. It was given to me by Kaniho. There are 9 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel.	—	12	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Moo Helu 4725	Wailua	6:193	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Wailua, there are two (parcels) in this <i>ili</i> of Paulae. Given to me by Mokuliae, the <i>Konohiki</i> . There are 9 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel. And the other one is 14 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel.	—	9	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Makaole Helu 4726	Wailua	6:193	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Wailua, there are two (parcels) in this <i>ili</i> of Paulae. Given to me by Mokuliae, the <i>Konohiki</i> . There are 9 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel. And the other one is 14 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel.	—	23	—	2	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pu	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Moo II Helu 4729	Wailua	6:194	My land is at Wailua, gotten from Nāiwi. There are 3 <i>loi</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Makaku. In the <i>ili</i> of Paulae there are 2 <i>loi</i> that are mine, gotten from Kaniho. In the <i>ili</i> of Palolena there are 2 <i>loi</i> , gotten from Kamai. In the <i>ili</i> of Maulu, is where my <i>hale</i> stands, and one <i>loi</i> a little distance from there. Jan. 13, 1848	1	8	—	—	<i>Hale Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
I. Makuakane Helu 4754 (see also Helu 4832)	Kapaula & Kapaakea	6:198	My <i>kuleana</i> are in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kapaula and elsewhere. There are 6 places that I have cultivated. I have had them since before the Ainoa [prior to 1819]. At Kapaakea, is the sixth place that I cultivated. Kalani took it, and I wish it returned. There are 3 small <i>loi</i> there.	—	3	—	6	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Naiwi Helu 4772	Wailua	6:198-199	My land, given to me by Kaniho, the <i>Konohiki</i> , is in the <i>ili</i> of Makaku. I have lived there for many years, I also have five <i>loi</i> at Waieli, gotten from Kiowai. At Keononalu, there is one <i>loi</i> , gotten from Wahapu. In the <i>ili</i> of Kalimapuhi, I have one <i>loi</i> . In the <i>ili</i> of Waikani, I have one <i>loi</i> , gotten from Kaniho. In the <i>ili</i> of Maulu, I have three <i>loi</i> , also from Kaniho. In the <i>ili</i> of Kaahu, there is one <i>loi</i> , from Kalano.	1	12	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Nakihei Helu 4773 (see also Helu 4773 B)	Wailua	6:199	Kaumauna, the <i>Konohiki</i> gave me 9 <i>loi</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Kalimapuhi. One <i>loi</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Paakamaka was from Wahine. I have resided upon these places for many years.	1	10	—	—	Loi (Kalo)	See Testimony
Nalimanui Helu 4774	Wailua	6:199	My land is at Wailua, gotten from Kaniho, in the <i>ili</i> of Kealia.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Namakaimau Helu 4787	Wailua	6:199-200	I have a <i>pahale</i> lot at Wailua, gotten from my parents.	1	—	—	—	<i>Pahale</i>	N/A
Malailua Helu 4847 (see also Helu 6723)	Keanae	6:207-208	My land is at Keanae, Koolau. Kuo is the name of my land, there are 8 <i>loi</i> there. It is next to Kamamaimoku on one side, and Kaumikanaha on the other side. Kalimanui gave it to me. In the <i>ili</i> of Kalihii, there are two <i>loi</i> ; and in Ololokeahi, there is 1 <i>loi</i> .	—	11	—	—	Loi (Kalo)	See Testimony
Kuluhiwa Helu 4848	Keanae	6:208	My land is at Keanae, the <i>ili</i> is named Ololokeahi. I have 9 <i>loi</i> there, given to me by my parents. I also have an upland <i>kula</i> parcel in this <i>ili</i> .	—	9	—	1	Loi (Kalo)	See Testimony
Lahilau (Kalohelau) Helu 4849 (see also Helu 4849 B)	Nahiku (Makapipi)	6:208	My land is in Nahiku, the name of the <i>ili</i> is Kahoomanamana. This land is from my parents. There are two small <i>loi</i> there, and it is near the land of Kaumoki. My parents made them, and I got them.	—	2	—	—	Loi (Kalo)	See Testimony
Kaai Helu 4850	Honoluluiki	6:208-209	My land is in Honoluluiki, there are 8 <i>loi</i> , Kalei gave it to me. Hiiki is the name of the <i>ili</i> .	—	8	—	—	Loi (Kalo)	See Testimony

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Aoao Helu 4851	Honoluluunui	6:209	At Honoluluunui, the <i>ili</i> is named Kahooana, it adjoins Honoluluiki, there is a <i>kahawai</i> (stream) between the two. I wish to secure this land for myself and my heirs.	—	—	—	—	Kahawai	See Testimony
Uwaua Helu 4852	Honolulu	6:209	My land is at Honoluluunui, it is named Kawiwi, it extends from the shore to the mountain, and it adjoins the land of Olopana. It was given to me by Kaheana wahine in the time of Kahekili.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kawaloa Helu 4853	Waiahole	6:209	My land is at Kaululua, Koolau, Waiahole is the name of my land. It is next to the land of Kaululena on one side. Kahakawai gave it to me.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Mamaikawaha Helu 4854	Keanae	6:210	My land is at Keanae, it is a <i>kihapai</i> and 4 <i>loi</i> , the land adjoins Malailua's place on one side, and the land of Kealina and Kiko on the other side. It was given to me by Kaiawalu. At another place, there are two <i>loi</i> , near the <i>Luakini</i> (Church). Kaneheloha gave it to me.	—	6	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kaihu Helu 4856	Keanae & Waianu	6:210-211	My <i>kuleana</i> was given to me by Kekapoi, and under Nakaiewalu and Hooai it was not contested. Haleakea is the name of my <i>ili</i> , there are 4 <i>loi</i> and an open field, also a piece of land in the uplands. I have two <i>loi</i> elsewhere and an <i>Olonā</i> patch at Waianu, that was given to me by Kawahine.	—	6	—	2	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Olonā</i>	See Testimony

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Kapali Helu 4865	Wailua	6:211	My place is at Wailua, it is one-third of the <i>ili</i> named Kealia. It begins a little above the <i>alanui</i> (trail) that crosses the uplands, adjoining the land of Kaholowaa. It was given to me by Kaniho. Dec. 31, 1847	—	—	—	—	Alanui	See Testimony
Kaholowaa Helu 4866	Wailua	6:211	My land is at Wailua, adjoining the land of Kai. It was given to me by Kaniho, the <i>Konohiki</i> .	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Wahapuu Helu 4867	Wailua	6:211-212	My land is the <i>ili</i> named Keononalu, at Wailua. It is on the <i>mauka</i> side of the near-shore <i>alanui</i> . It extends from there to the uplands at a dry land parcel. Kaniho gave it to me, and I have had it for many years.	—	—	—	1	Alanui	See Testimony
Kahaku Helu 4867 B (see also Helu 4853 B)	Keaa	6:212	My land is at Keaa, Koolau. Ahikala is the name of the <i>ili</i> , and my land is in there. It is along the <i>alanui</i> that goes to the uplands, up to the <i>anaumau</i> . Naeku gave it to me.	—	—	—	—	Alanui	See Testimony
Makua Helu 4868	Makapipi	6:212	My land is at Makapipi, Koolau. Kailoi is the name of the <i>ili</i> , and I have a section there. Gotten by my parents in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kaumoki Helu 4869	Makapipi	6:212	My land is at Makapipi, Koolau. My land is the <i>ili</i> named Kaohi, I am the only one on this land. Kaeha, the <i>Konohiki</i> gave it to me.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

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Keliiokekanaka Helu 4870	Makapipi	6:213	My land is at Makapipi, Koolau, in the <i>ili</i> named Waawaa. Kaeha gave it to me. 2. Waikupo is the name of another <i>ili</i> which I received from my parents. These lands are in Makapipi.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kalohie Helu 4871	Honolulu	6:213	My land is at Honolulu, Koolau. Olopana is the name of the <i>ili</i> . It adjoins the land of Uwaua, and extends from the shore to the mountain. Gotten by my <i>kupuna</i> in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kukalau (Kukalau) Helu 4872	Honolulu Nui	6:213	My land is at Honolulu Nui, Koolau. Kauhupoko is the name of my <i>ili</i> , from near the shore to the <i>amaunau</i> . I adjoins the land of the name, Alapana. Hilihewa gave it to me.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kalei Helu 4873	Makapipi	6:213-214	My land is at Makapipi, Kuemanu is the name of the <i>ili</i> . I am the only one on this <i>ili</i> . It extends from the <i>alanui</i> to the mountain. Kaeha gave it to me.	—	—	—	—	Alanui	See Testimony
Kealiiholiai Helu 4873 B	Kukui	6:214	My land is at Kukui, Koolau. Kamakehau is the <i>ili</i> . I and Kaumoki are the only two here. Holoua gave it to me.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Makea Helu 4874 (see also Helu 4853 H)	Keanae	6:214	My land is at Keanae, Koolau. It is an entire <i>ili</i> , named Paehala, and adjoins the land of Ehu. Kapoi gave me this land.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

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Kaahiki Helu 4925 (see also Helu 4832)	Kapaula	6:220-221	Dec. 29, 1847. My cultivated lands are at Kapaula. Mokuhalii gave me the first cultivated parcel. Held since the death of Keopuolani [1823]. The second cultivated parcel was given to me by Makaikilani. I've planted it for 5 years. The 4 th cultivated parcel, I got from Haaheo, more than 10 years ago. The 5 th cultivated parcel, gotten from the same person, I've planted for 10 years. The sixth cultivated parcel, gotten from the same person. It is also where my hale stands. I've lived there for 15 years. The seventh cultivated parcel, was gotten from Kalaluhi, I've planted for 12 years.	1	—	—	7	Wahi mahi Hale	See Testimony
Kekahuna Helu 5030	Wailua	6:229	My section of land is at Wailua, gotten 10 years ago from Kaniho, the <i>konohiki</i> . There are 10 <i>loi</i> and a parcel of <i>kula</i> . Below it is the land of Kaohilae, and <i>mauka</i> is the land of another.	—	10	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kanukualii Helu 5039 B (see also Helu 4925 B)	Waiohue	6:232	12, Jan. 1848 My <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Waiohue. Kole gave it to me, then he was removed, and Mahuka gave it to me. I have resided here for many years.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Register Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
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P. Kaaukai <i>Helu 5039</i>	Kapaula	6:232	My <i>kuleana</i> is in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kapaula. Pahu gave it to me, and when he was removed, Kamakini gave it to me. I have resided on it for many years.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Kaiwa <i>Helu 5049</i>	Wailua	6:232	My <i>kuleana</i> is in Paakamaka, at Wailua, Koolau. Given to me by the <i>konohiki</i> .	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kamanu <i>Helu 5051</i>	Wailua & Pauwahu	6:233	My land is at Wailua. Wahapuu gave it to me, a parcel in the <i>ili</i> of Keononalu. There are 26 <i>loi</i> and a section of <i>kula</i> in this parcel. There are also three <i>loi</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Waieli, gotten from Wahinemaikai. Also in Waieli are three other <i>loi</i> , gotten from Kahahei. In the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Pauwahu, there is one <i>loi</i> , gotten from Kauaikalihi. At Paakamaka, there is one <i>loi</i> , gotten from Kaiwa. The place where my <i>hale</i> is situated is another claim, and the things which I inherited.	1	34	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo) Hale</i>	See Testimony
Kuiki <i>Helu 5052</i>	Wailua	6:233	My land is at Wailua, gotten from Keahi, the <i>konohiki</i> . There are two parcels of land in the <i>ili</i> of Palolena. In one there are 14 <i>loi</i> , in the other, there are 15 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel. In these parcels, is also my <i>hale</i> claim, along with those things which are mine.	1	29	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo) Hale</i>	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Register Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kaiwikaola Helu 5054	Wailua	6:234	My land is at Wailua, given by Hapapako to my parents, the <i>ili</i> of Waielei. They have died and I am their heir.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kamai Helu 5055	Wailua	6:234	My land is at Wailua, gotten from Kaniho, the <i>konohiki</i> . In the <i>ili</i> , there is a parcel of land, it is in the <i>ili</i> of Palolena. There are 11 <i>loi</i> . In the <i>ili</i> of Waikani there is another parcel of land with 11 <i>loi</i> . In the <i>ili</i> of Paakamaka, there are two <i>loi</i> , gotten from Wakini. In Kalimapuhi, there are 4 <i>loi</i> , and in Palolena 2, there are two more <i>loi</i> , and a <i>kula</i> parcel. I have resided on these lands for many years. There is also my <i>hale</i> claim, in the <i>ili</i> of Kaahu.	1	30	—	2	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Hale</i>	See Testimony
Kumulani Helu 5056	Wailua	6:234-235	My land is at Wailua, in the <i>ili</i> of Keononalu. There are 21 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel... I got it from Wahapu, the <i>konohiki</i> , and have resided there for many years.	1	21	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kaulia Helu 5058	Wailua	6:235	I have 22 <i>loi</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Waielei, at Wailua. I got it from Wahinemaikai. There is also a <i>kula</i> parcel.	—	22	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kuikui Helu 5059	Wailua	6:235	My land is at Wailua, gotten from Kaniho, the <i>konohiki</i> . The <i>ili</i> is Pulawa, and I have lived upon it for many years.	1	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

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Kewe Helu 5061	Puakea & Paakea	6:235-236	My land is in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kekuapaakea, given to me by Ko. I have resided here for many years. Here is another <i>kuleana</i> for me and my wife, it is at Puakea, land of Kalani [S. Grant]. Kaumukala gave us a <i>Kihapai</i> . <i>Makai</i> there is a <i>hale</i> , given by the same person. It extends from the <i>makai</i> wall of the <i>Pali</i> to one stream and to the other stream. It is a small place. We have had it for many years.	2	—	—	2	<i>Hale</i>	See Testimony
Davida Malo Helu 5410 (see also Helu 3702)	Honolulu iki & Makapipi	6:287-288	...There are three <i>Ahupuaa</i> , the (two) Makapipi and Honoluluki at Koolau, Maui. Gotten from Kekauonohi...	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Daniela Helu 6185	Wailua	6:350	My <i>loi</i> are in the <i>iti</i> of Kaakee, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Wailua, Koolau. I got this at the time that Manu was the <i>konohiki</i> of Wailua. The boundaries are - North by Maulu; East by the shore; South by Wailuaiki; and a <i>Pali</i> on the upland side.	—	3 +	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	N/A
Kaaimakahiki Helu 6438	Honomanu	6:377	My <i>iti</i> is Punalau, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Honomanu. There is a <i>loi</i> there. Kekio is the <i>konohiki</i> . I have had the land for seven years.	—	1	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony

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Malailua Helu 6723 (see also Helu 4847)	Honomanu	6:412	My <i>kuleana</i> is a <i>Kihapai</i> at Palawai, Honomanu <i>Ahupuaa</i> . There are several <i>loi</i> there. Kekio is the <i>konohiki</i> , and I've held it for 20 years. Also at Honomanu, there is one <i>loi</i> , gotten from Kekio six years ago. My <i>kulanakauhale</i> (house) is in Niulii (Honomanu), there is also one <i>loi</i> . Kekio is the <i>Konohiki</i> . I've held it for 16 years.	1	5 +	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kulanakauhale</i>	See Testimony
Holoua (Kaholoua) Helu 6768	Kukui (Nahiku)	6:420	My land is an entire <i>Ahupuaa</i> , it is named Kukui, at Nahiku. Gotten from Hune.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kapahukoa (Kapahukaa) Helu 6778 (see also Helu 4642 & 4587 B)	Wailua	6:423	(Note: Kapahukoa's Register and Testimony narratives under this <i>Helu</i> describe parcels in Kipahulu. <i>Mahele</i> Award Book Notes of Survey identify Wailua at Koolau, Maui.)	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kahaukomo Helu 7784	Keanae	6:444	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Nuaailua, Keanae.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kinolau Helu 7785	Honomanu	6:444	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Halelau, in Honomanu.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Makaula Helu 7786	Honomanu	6:445	My <i>kuleana</i> is in Pohakuhaele at Honomanu, and my land of Kaluanui.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Wahine Helu 7787	Honomanu	6:445	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Kanaha in Honomanu.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Hunapala Helu 7790	Honomanu	6:445	Pulola is my <i>kuleana</i> at Honomanu.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A

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Nawele Helu 7791	Honomanu	6:445	Punau is my <i>kuleana</i> at Honomanu	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Halala Helu 7792	Honomanu	6:445	My land is at Punalau, Honomanu.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Kamakahiki Helu 7793	Honomanu	6:446	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Punalau, Honomanu.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Kuekaa Helu 7793 B	Honomanu	6:446	My <i>kuleana</i> has several <i>loi</i> at Niulii, Honomanu.	—	3+	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	N/A
Palaile Helu 10828	Honomanu	6:536	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Niulii, an <i>iti</i> in Honomanu. I also have five <i>loi</i> in the land of Kahaula, and four <i>loi</i> in the land of Kekio.	—	9	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kaumauna Helu 11043 B	Wailua	6:541	My land is at Wailua, gotten from Kaniho, the <i>konohiki</i> . It is the <i>iti</i> of Kalimapuhi.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Naiapea Helu 4779	Wailua	6:542	My land is at Wailua, gotten from Kaniho, the <i>konohiki</i> . I got this land the 28 th day of Dec. (1837), and have begun to work on 8 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel. The name of this place is Kaewai, it is not an <i>iti</i> , it is a parcel within Keononalu. <i>Makai</i> is the land of Kaholowaa, <i>mauka</i> is the land of Hoonoho. In the <i>iti</i> of Paakamaka, there are 10 <i>loi</i> . I got from Nawahine.	—	18	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony
Kalawaia Helu 5060	Wailua	6:542	My parcel of land is in Wailua, in the <i>iti</i> of Waieli. There are 10 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel.	—	10	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	See Testimony

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Keahi Helu 5064	Wailua & Kali	6:543	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Wailua, gotten from Kaniho, the <i>konoiki</i> . It is the <i>ili</i> of Waikani, and I have lived there a long time. Also at Wailua, Kanaina, the overseer, gave me the <i>ili</i> of Palolena. I had this land for six years. Also, I have an <i>Ahupuaa</i> named Kalia (Kali). The same overseer gave it to me.	1	—	—	—	—	See Testimony
Kauiki Helu 5068	Wailua	6:543	My land is at Wailua, in the <i>ili</i> of Waieli. There are 24 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel.	—	24	—	1	Loi (Kalo)	See Testimony
Kalama Helu 5067	Wailua	6:543	My places are in the <i>ili</i> of Kaakee. There are 10 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel.	—	10	—	1	Loi (Kalo)	See Testimony
Kahakauila Helu 5062	Wailua	6:544	My parcel of land is at Wailua, in the <i>ili</i> of Keononalu. There are 20 <i>loi</i> and a <i>kula</i> parcel behind, that I desire to work. Gotten from Kaniho. I also have a claim for an <i>Olonā</i> patch in the uplands.	—	20	—	2	Loi (Kalo) Olonā	See Testimony
Kiaha Helu 5065	Wailua	6:544	My land is in Wailua, gotten from Kaniho, the <i>konoiki</i> . It is at Maulu, and I've dwelt upon it for many years.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Kaohi'iaie Helu 5066 B (see also Helu 5065)	Wailua	6:545	My <i>kuleana</i> is in Wailua, gotten from Kaniho. The name of the <i>ili</i> is Keononalu.	—	—	—	—	—	See Testimony

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Kaumiumi Helu 5066	Wailua	6:545	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Wailua, gotten from Kaniho. The <i>ili</i> is Kaakee. I got the land earlier, before the death of Kamehameha I. Also, in the <i>ili</i> of Palolena, there are two <i>loi</i> , and in the <i>ili</i> of Kaononalu, there are two <i>loi</i> .	—	4	—	—	Loi (Kalo)	See Testimony
Keakuahani Helu 6401 (see also Helu 3715 B)	Keopuka	6:546	My <i>kuleana</i> is at Keopuka, it is an <i>ili</i> . I have cultivated it at various locations. There are several parcels of <i>uala</i> , and several <i>wai Opae</i> (shrimp ponds); also several <i>koa</i> trees and several <i>wai Olona</i> (watered <i>Olona</i> patches). There are also <i>kalawa kalo</i> (scattered taro planting areas) and some <i>kula</i> parcels.	—	—	—	10 +	Kalo Uala Koa Olona Wai Opae	See Testimony
Stephen Grant Helu 209	Paakea & Puakea	FR 1:139-140	In pursuance of your notification in the Polynesian, I beg leave to tender my claim for two lands situated in Koolau, east Maui, named as follows, No. 1 Kepaakea, No. 2 Kepuakea. Said lands were granted to me by Hikiiau in the year 1839, and regranted to me by Kekauhoi the late Premier in 1840 and I have built and improved on said lands and held them in undisturbed possession ever since. Sept. 7, 1846	—	—	—	—	Land built upon and improved	See Testimony

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Table 1-b. Testimony for Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko'olau Testimony for Hāmākua Poko

Kahalelaau Helu 3304 E (see also Helu 5504 & 3504)	Haliimaile (& Haiku)	5:456- 457	Kaina sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. 1 parcel is in Kukuioleu, an <i>ili</i> at Haliimaile; 1 parcel is in the <i>ili</i> of Hano, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haiku. Kamakahai gave them to him in 1832. He has been opposed by the foreign sugar growers. [Note: Entries for <i>Helu</i> 3304 E, 3504, & 5504, under two names, Kahalelaau and Kahalela; both refer to the same lands - history, witnesses, and dates are the same. The duplication of claims is probably an agent's error.]	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Naai Helu 5443	Haliimaile	5:458 & FT 8:81	Kaelemakule sworn: I have seen his land, it is in the <i>ili</i> of Kaeke, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haliimaile. It is an inheritance from his parents, in the time of Kamehameha I. It is a <i>kula</i> land. (Original claim in <i>Helu</i> 5443)	—	—	—	1	—	N/A
Wili Helu 5443 (& 5443 B)	Paia & Paniau	5:459 & FT 8:82	Kiha sworn: I have seen his land, 6 parcels. Three parcels are at Paia, and three parcels are at Paniau, Hamakua Poko. These 6 parcels are all <i>kula</i> lands. The lands at Paniau are from the time of Kamehameha I. The lands at Paia, I gave to him in 1843.	—	—	—	6	<i>Kula</i>	MA 3:465 RP 2352 Book 10:389

Claimant & Hehu	Ahupua'a	Testi- mony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Makele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kalaeloa Hehu 5326	Paia	5:459 & FT 8:82	Kiha sworn: I have seen his land, 1 parcel at Paia, Hamakuapoko, a <i>kula</i> land. It is a right from the time of Kamehameha I. <i>Mauka</i> , the <i>ili</i> of Niniwai; Koolau, a <i>Pali. Makai</i> , the <i>ili</i> of Puelelu; Wailuku, Kukuiohana.	—	—	—	1	—	MA 8:407 RP 2438 Book 11:43
Palalu Hehu 5500 B & 6603	Paniau & Haliimaile	5:468 & FT 8:91- 92	Kiha sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Kakahu; Parcel 2 is at Kahalamanu; Parcel 3 is at Apuu in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Paniau; Parcel 4 is at Haliimaile. The lands at Paniau are old holdings from the time of Kamehameha I; Parcel 4 was gotten in 1842 from Holokukini. Parcels 1 to 3 are <i>kula</i> lands; Parcel 4 is a <i>Pakao</i> (goat enclosure).	—	—	—	3	<i>Pa kao</i>	MA 3:721 RP 2213 Book 9:513

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Naluahi Helu 5501 B	Kaopa (& Haiku)	5:468-469 & FT 8:92	<p>Huna sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Kaliuakea; Parcel 2 is at Puulau, these are <i>ili</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kaopa, they are <i>kula</i> lands. The lands are a right from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I.</p> <p>Kopa sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land; Parcel 1 is in the <i>ili</i> of Kakaikiha, in Haiku 2; Parcel 2 is in Kikekukui at Haiku 1. Kaulu gave him Parcel 1 in 1842.</p> <p>Kupalaha gave him Parcel 2 in 1843. These 2 parcels are <i>kalo</i> land.</p> <p>Huna sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Kaliuakea; Parcel 2 is at Puulau, these are <i>ili</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kaopa, they are <i>kula</i> lands. The lands are a right from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I.</p> <p>Kopa sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land; Parcel 1 is in the <i>ili</i> of Kakaikiha, in Haiku 2; Parcel 2 is in Kikekukui at Haiku 1. Kaulu gave him Parcel 1 in 1842.</p> <p>Kupalaha gave him Parcel 2 in 1843. These 2 parcels are <i>kalo</i> land.</p>	—	—	—	2	Kalo	MA 8:417
				—	—	—	2	Kalo	

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kanakanui Helu 5500 (& 5501 C)	Paniau	5:469 & FT 8:93	Kekahuna sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. The first parcel is at Kuapaa; parcel 2 is at Makaleha. These are <i>ili</i> of Paniau, <i>kula</i> lands gotten in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	2	—	N/A
Kekahuna Helu 5421, (4942) 4142 & 4945	Paia & Haiku	5:470 & FT 8:93-94	Kiha sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. The first parcel is in the <i>ili</i> of Kamole, at Paia; parcel 2 is in the <i>ili</i> of Kapuna at Haiku. I gave him the first parcel in 1842; Kaonohimaka gave him parcel 2 in 1846. Parcel 1 is <i>kula</i> land; Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> land.	—	—	—	1	Kula	MA 8:733 & 7:174 MA 7:52 RP 2342 Book 10:349
Kiha Helu 5325	Paia & Halimaile	5:470-471 & FT 8:94	Kamakaala sworn: I have seen his 5 parcels of land. The first parcel is at Kahinahua; Parcel 2 is at Kakalaioa; Parcel 3 is a <i>Pa Aina</i> (enclosed lot - corral) in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Paia; Parcel 4 is at Mokuoi at Paia; Parcel 5 is a <i>Pa Holoholona</i> (corral), at Halimaile. I gave him parcels 1, 2, and 3 in 1841. The other 2 parcels were given to him in 1838 and 1843. They are all <i>kula</i> lands.	—	—	—	5	Pa Aina Pa Holoholona	MA 5:449 RP 2341 Book 10:345
Kamakaala Helu 8468	Paia	5:471 & FT 8: 94-95	Kiha sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Paiku; 2 is at Kaheka; 3 is at Piiiani and Waipapa, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Paia; Parcel 2 is in Paia 1; and Parcel 3 is also in Paia. These are all <i>kula</i> lands. Apahu gave them to him in the time of Kamehameha II...	—	—	—	3	Kula	MA 3:468 RP 2349 Book 10:377

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Huna Helu 6536	Paia	5:472-473 & FT 8:96	Kiha sworn: I have seen his 1 parcel of <i>kula</i> land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Paia, in the <i>ili</i> of Waiouku. Gotten from his parents in the time of Kamehameha.	—	—	—	1	Kula	MA 8:392 RP 2212 Book 9:509
Kanehailua Helu 7970	Paia	5:474 & FT 8:97-98	Kamakaala sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is in the <i>ili</i> of Makahuna, at Paia (bounded <i>makai</i> by the <i>Ala Aupuni</i>); Parcel 2 is a <i>kula</i> land at Pahihihi (bounded <i>makai</i> by the <i>Ala Aupuni</i>). I gave the first parcel to him in the time of Kamehameha II; Parcel 2 was from his grandparents in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	2	<i>Ala Aupuni</i> Kula	MA 3:470 RP 5026 Book 20:277
Kulahola Helu 5492	Kaopa (& Haiku)	5:474-475 & FT 8:98	Napua sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Opelepeleha, Kamana, Haula, Kaapakuole, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kaopa... The first parcel was from his grandparents in the time of Kamehameha I (bounded <i>makai</i> by the <i>Ala Aupuni</i>)... Parcel 1 is <i>kula</i> land...	—	—	—	1	Kula <i>Ala Aupuni</i>	MA 5:449 RP 2211 ½ Book 9:505

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Arwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kawaa Helu 5438	Kaopa & Paniau	5:475 & FT 8: 99	Napua sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Kapoawa, Kaulu & Kaluanui, <i>ili</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kaopa; Parcel 2 is at Ekahanui in Paniau. These are all <i>kula</i> parcels, which I gave to him in 1843. Kaopa gave him Parcel 2 in 1832.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula</i>	N/A
Kiha Helu 5503	Honohina	5:475 & FT 8:99	Kulahola sworn: I have seen his 1 parcel of land at Moomuku and Lonoa in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Honohina. Kekipi gave it to him in 1832.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Kaumana Helu 5501	Paniau	7:9 & FT 8:128	Pookeku sworn: I have seen his land. Parcel 1, is a <i>kula</i> land at Pueokaili; Parcel 2, is a <i>kula</i> land at Hauula; Parcel 3 is at Halekii; these are <i>ili</i> of Paniau <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kekahuna gave them to him in 1846. There are <i>Poalima</i> lots within the parcels...	—	—	—	3	<i>Kula Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:409 RP 5393 21:441
Apiki Helu 6510	Paia	7:9-10 & FT 8:128-129	Paka sworn: I have seen his land, three parcels. Par. 1. <i>Kula</i> land at Kahao in Paia <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 2. <i>Kula</i> land at Kikalapaakea in Paia <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 3. <i>Kula</i> land at Poala in Paia <i>Ahupuaa</i> . It is a right from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kula</i>	N/A

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition</i> N/A=Not Awarded <i>Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
Kaohimaunu <i>Helu 3837 B</i> (<i>& 6510 X</i>)	Waiopua	7:20 & FT 8:138- 139	Makapo sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. <i>Kula</i> parcels at Hualau and Ohia, in Waiopua <i>Ahupuaa</i> . They are a right from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I. Kaohimaunu sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim and I have seen his land. Parcel 1, is <i>kula</i> land at Ahupau (bounded <i>makai</i> by the <i>Ala Aupuni</i>); Parcel 2, is <i>kula</i> land at Hualau; these are <i>ili</i> of Waiopua <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kuhaulua gave these claims to him in 1819.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kula</i>	MA 7:196 RP 5173 Book 21:1
Huewai <i>Helu 4789 B</i>	Waiopua	7:20-21 & FT 8:139	Kaohimaunu sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim and I have seen his land. Parcel 1, is <i>kula</i> land at Ahupau (bounded <i>makai</i> by the <i>Ala Aupuni</i>); Parcel 2, is <i>kula</i> land at Hualau; these are <i>ili</i> of Waiopua <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kuhaulua gave these claims to him in 1819.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula</i> <i>Ala Aupuni</i>	N/A
Kao <i>Helu 6510 BB</i>	Honohina	7:21 & FT 8:140	Kuewa sworn: I saw him write his claim and I have seen his land. It is <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Haleolono, Kapaaki, Kapaanui, and Kamaihipali; these are <i>ili</i> of Honohina <i>Ahupuaa</i> . This land came from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I... (bounded <i>makai</i> by the <i>Ala Aupuni</i>).	—	—	—	3	<i>Kula</i> <i>Ala Aupuni</i>	MA 7:197 RP 4307 Book 17:611
Poupou <i>Helu 6510 CC</i>	Paia & Paniau	7:21 & FT 8:140	Kaunauma sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. Parcel 1, is a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Ohia at Paia <i>Ahupuaa</i> ; Parcel 2, is a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Koaie at Paniau <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Gotten from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaumauna Helu 6510 DD	Paniau & Paia	7:22 & FT 8:140-141	Poupou sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. Parcel 1, is a <i>kula</i> land at Kahalamanuiki, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Paniau; Parcel 2 is a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kahaupali, at Paia <i>Ahupuaa</i> . His land came from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I, in 1819.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula</i>	MA 7:198 RP 2344 MA 10:357
Paahana Helu 6510 FF	Waiopua	7:23 & FT 8:141-142	Kaohimaunu sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land, 2 parcels. <i>Kula</i> land at Pohaiole, an <i>ili</i> of Waioopua <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kekuhailua gave it to him in the time of Kamehameha II, in 1823.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula</i>	N/A
Kaaikaula Helu 6510 GG	Waiawa	7:23 & FT 8:142	Kao sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. A <i>kula</i> parcel in the <i>ili</i> of Kaluaoli, Puokaaha, and Kaluanui in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Waiawa. His land is from his grandparents in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula</i>	MA 7:197 RP 3661 Book 16:81
Poka Helu 6510 HH	Paniau, Paia & Haliimaile	7:23-24 & FT 8:142-143	Poupou sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. Parcel 1, is a <i>kula</i> land at Halamanuui; Parcel 2, is a <i>kula</i> land at Puhiote (Paia); Parcel 3, is a <i>kula</i> land at Poala; these are all <i>ili</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Paniau. Parcel 4, is a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kauhiana, Haliimaile <i>Ahupuaa</i> . His land is from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I, in 1819.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kula</i>	MA 7:199 RP 2214 Book 9:517

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Pau Helu 6510 II	Waioopua	7:24 & FT 8:143	Kaikaula sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. There are 2 <i>kula</i> parcels in the <i>iii</i> of Kapalaalaea, Waioopua <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Gotten from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I, in 1819.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula</i>	MA 7:200 RP 4306 Book 17:609
Makapo Helu 6510 KK	Waioopua	7:24 & FT 8:143	Kaohimaunu sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. A <i>kula</i> parcel in the <i>iii</i> of Piliamoo, <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Waioopua. Kekuhaulua gave it to him in the time of Kamehameha I, in 1819.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula</i>	MA 7:200 RP 4305 Book 17:607
Kaikauna Helu 6510 LL	Waioopua	7:24-25 & FT 8:143-144	Kaohimaunu sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. 2 <i>kula</i> parcels at Kuahee and Pohaiole, <i>iii</i> of Waioopua <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kekuhaulua gave it to him in the time of Kamehameha I, in 1819.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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I Helu 6510 MM	Waiopua	7:25 & FT 8:144	Kaohimaunu sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. Parcel 1 is a <i>kula</i> land at Kapalaalaea. Parcel 2 is a <i>kula</i> land at Aiku; these are <i>iti</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Waiopua. Kekuhaulua gave them to him in 1819.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula</i>	MA 7:201 RP 3358 Book 14:509
Kuke Helu 6510 NN	Waiopua	7:25 & FT 8:144	Kaohimaunu sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. A <i>kula</i> parcel in the <i>iti</i> of Kuaihee, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Waiopua. Kekuhaulua gave it to him in the time of Kamehameha I, in 1819.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula</i>	MA 7:201 RP 7462 Book 27:719
Nika Helu 6510 TT	Waiopua (& Haiku)	7:29 & FT 8:148	I sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land... Parcel 2 is in the <i>iti</i> of Piliamoo at Waiopua... I gave parcel 2 to him in 1836.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula</i>	MA 7:202 RP 4879 Book 19:633
Kawaha Helu 3906 C	Waiawa	7:34	Kekahuna sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land, a <i>kula</i> parcel at Moomuku, Kawailpolepo, Kahuala, Waiawa <i>Ahupuaa</i> (the <i>makai</i> boundary is the sea). Land inherited from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I, and he has resided there peacefully.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Arwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaina Helu 5502	Haliimaile	7:36	<p>Paele sworn: I have seen his land. Parcel 1. <i>kula</i> land at Laakeha and Puaalea; Parcel 2. <i>kula</i> land at Kaulemahana, these are <i>ili</i> lands in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haliimaile.</p> <p>1. <i>Mauka</i>, Makawao; Koolau, Kahuli; <i>Makai</i>, Wiliama; Wailuku, Kaloalele.</p> <p>2. <i>Mauka</i>, Mr. Gerina [Green]; Koolau, <i>Kahawai</i> of Haiku; <i>Makai</i>, <i>Alanui hele loa</i>; Wailuku, <i>Pali</i> of Haliimaile.</p>	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula</i> <i>Alanui hele loa</i>	N/A
Paele Helu 10783	Haliimaile	7:36	<p>Kaina sworn: I have seen his land, a <i>kula</i> parcel in the <i>ili</i> of Kukuiohana, Haliimaile <i>Ahupuaa</i>. Wm. Wahinepio gave it to him in 1829.</p>	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula</i>	N/A
Kaili Helu 3905 B	Hamakua-poko (& Haiku)	8:77-78	<p>Paele sworn: The Clt's lands are of 3 pieces. The first piece in the <i>ili</i> of Papaha, Hamakua-poko. The second piece in the <i>ili</i> of Aiawakea, the third piece in the <i>ili</i> of Kuliu, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haiku. All the pieces are <i>kula</i> land. He got them from Kaonohimaka in 1836.</p>	—	—	—	3	<i>Kula</i>	MA 3:474 RP 2211 Book 9:501
Kawalea Helu 5494 F	Waiawa	8:152	<p>Kekahuna Sw. I know the land of the Clt. It is one piece of <i>kula</i> land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Waiawa. The Claimant received it from his parents in the days of Kamehameha I... It is bounded <i>Mauka</i> by Kaikauala's land; Koolau by Kaio's land; <i>Makai</i> by sea shore; Wailuku by Kuahiwa's land.</p>	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kekipi Helu 8314 Kekipi & Keala Helu 8315	Hulaia Honohina Hamakua-poko & Wailuku	9:597 & FT 7:401-402	<p>[Note: The original claim was situated in Waiaka at Wailuku. NR Vol. 5 contains portion of NT Vol. 9 (pp. 582-697. NT 9:597 - Helu 8314 describes 5 parcels in Hamakuapoko).]</p> <p>Keahi Sw.: The Cit's lands are as follows: No.'s 1 & 2... Pauniu & Waiaka, Wailuku. No. 3. is a <i>Pahale</i> (house lot) in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Hulaia, Hamakuapoko. No. 4. is a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Hulaia... No. 5. is a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Hulaia... No. 6. is a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Honohina, Hamakuapoko. No. 7. is a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Honohina... Lot 1 was from Kailihiwa in 1835; and No. 2 was from his wife in 1830; all the other pieces were from his father in 1829. [See also MA 3:463] This Claim was heard July 5th under No. 8314. Kekipi.</p>	1	—	—	4	<i>Pahale Kula</i>	MA 7:466 RP 6269 Book 23:705

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Nalaipuleho Helu 3331	Paniau	FT 7:431	L. Kaauwai Sw. The Clt's land are two Ahupuaas. First the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of "Kou" in Waiehu; secondly, the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Paniau in Hamakuapoko. The Clt. is <i>Konohiki</i> of the first, under Lunailo, the son of Kanaina; and of the second, under Government. He has no rights in these lands if Wm. Lunailo or the Govt. take away his <i>Konohikiship</i> .	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Wm. P. Leleiohoku Helu 9971	Hamakua-poko	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Komohana o ka Moku o Hamakua Poko</i> . (Western $\frac{1}{2}$ of the district of Hamakua Poko.) (<i>Alii Awardee</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Buke Mahele</i> 1848:23-26 MA 10:614
M. Kekauonohi Helu 11216	Haliimaile	—	(<i>Alii Awardee</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Buke Mahele</i> 1848:26-28 MA 9:660 RP 7512 (27) Book 25:235

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pu	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Testimony for Claims in Hāmākua Loa

Wm. P. Leleiohoku Helu 9971	Napuunaille Papaaea Hanawana Kuiaha	—	(Alii Awardee)	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Buke Mahele</i> 1848:23-26 MA 10:612, 614
Keoni Ana Helu 8515	Halehaku	—	(Alii Awardee)	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Buke Mahele</i> 1848:160-161-26 MA 10:336 RP 1666 (3) Book 6:271
Mahina (Edwin Miner) Helu 202	Haiku	2:82	L. Kaauwai sworn: ...Kahaleohu told Wahie that it was for Edwin Miner. I did not hear the conversation with Wahie; but at the time when I was collecting lumber for the Church at Wailuku, I did hear Kahaleohu, and I saw the land filled by Mahina with his crops of sugar; afterwards I heard Hoapili wahine state that the land was for him. From that time till now, I have heard of no challenges.	—	—	—	—	Sugar cultivated	MA 1:255 RP 78 Book 1:303
Kanui Helu 6249	Hanawana	3:575 & FT 3:239	This is the property... Hanawana at Hamakualoa, Maui...lands for Kanui, the <i>Konohiki</i> . His land from the division with the King... This is a claim for an <i>iti</i> of land called Makalii (at Kailua, Oahu), and an <i>Ahupuaa</i> of land in Hamakualoa, Maui, called Hanawana.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kanui (cont'd.) Helu 6249	Hanawana	FT 3:239	The Clt. appeared, and substantiated his claim, by showing a certificate by J.P. Judd that these lands had been set apart to him at the division of lands with the King, as will more fully appear by reference to the register in the office of the Minister of the Interior.	—	—	—	—	—	
Hikiau Helu 4592	Kaupakulua	5:16	(not recorded in Native Register) This was done in the time of Wm. Richards. The <i>Ahupuaa</i> is Kaupakulua, Hamakualoa. Keoni Ana review the <i>Kuleana</i> Book in your office. (<i>Alii Awardee</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Buke Mahele</i> 1848:101-102
Kalua Helu 3542 (see <i>Helu 6487</i> in NR)	Honopou	5:19-20 & FT 7: 134-135	...3. Kauhapa Sworn. I have seen his <i>kula</i> claim in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Honopou at Hamakualoa. Here are the boundaries. <i>Mauka, Konohiki</i> ; 3 sides Government land, Holawa on the Honomanu side. Kauhapa Sw. I know the land of the Clt. Has a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of "Honopou" Hamakualoa, Maui. It is one piece. The Clt. Rc'd. this land from Kekauonohi in 1846, and he has held the same with out dispute up to the present day. It is bounded. <i>Mauka</i> and <i>Makai</i> , and Haiku sides by the land of the Government. On the other side, by the Creek of "Hoolawa..."	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula</i> Hoolawa Creek	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kauwe Kamakau Helu 4964 & 4964 B	Hanehoi, Puolua & Waipio	5:439- 440	<p>His land is in the <i>ili</i> of Wailaahili, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Hanehoi. It is an old land gotten before 1819.</p> <p>1. <i>Mauka</i>, forest; Hana, the land of Owili; <i>Makai</i>, the sea; Wailuku, the land of Mahoe.</p> <p>2. A <i>Kihapai</i> at Puolua. <i>Mauka</i>, the land of Kekauaolohia; Hana, a <i>Pali</i>; <i>Makai</i>, the land of Kaahaiea; Wailuku, a <i>Pali</i>.</p> <p>4. [sic] A <i>Kihapai</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Kaulu at Puolua. <i>Mauka</i>, forest; Hana, the land of Kuluwaimakalani; <i>Makai</i>, the land of Kamahine; Wailuku, the land of Lalahili.</p> <p>5. A <i>kahuahale</i>. <i>Mauka</i>, an <i>Alanui Aupuni</i>; Hana, Kaluhiauee; <i>Makai</i>, Haluhalu [?]; Wailuku, the land of Kapilipolani.</p> <p>6. A <i>Kihapai</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Kapalaoa at Waipio 3. <i>Mauka</i>, an <i>Alanui</i>; Hana, the land of Puolua; <i>Makai</i>, the sea; Wailuku, a <i>Pali</i> and Waipio of Mahina.</p>	1	—	—	4	Parcels extending from shore to forest <i>Kahuahale</i>	MA 5:601 RP 2783 Book 13:25
Paele (heir of Laikona) Helu 3829 & 6613 and Helu 3453 & 3904	Pauwela & Kuiaha	5:440- 441 & FT 8:62-63	<p>Kaloma sworn: I have seen his lands, several <i>ili</i> at Pauwela. There are four parcels. Parcel 1. <i>Kalo kula</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Puukoa. Parcel 2. <i>Kalo kula</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Kanaele. Gotten before 1819 in the time of Kamehameha I.</p>						(cont'd.)

Claimant & Hei	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pu	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Paele (heir of Laikona)			1. <i>Mauka</i> , mine and Kauhii's land; Koolau, the <i>Pali</i> of Pauwela; <i>Makai</i> , Piliipili; Wailuku, the <i>Pali</i> of Pauwela. 2. <i>Mauka</i> , Piliipili; Koolau, Aupuni (Government land); <i>Makai</i> , my land; Wailuku, Lii's <i>Poalima</i> . 3. <i>Mauka</i> , Naeole; Koolau, an <i>Alanui pii a iho</i> (a <i>mauka-makai</i> trail); <i>Makai</i> , Opunui; Wailuku, <i>Alanui o Kalo</i> [? - perhaps a horse trail]. 4. <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Alanui Aupuni</i> ; Koolau and <i>Makai</i> , Aupuni; Wailuku, Kaniau. Haleole sworn: I have seen his <i>kalo</i> land, it is in the <i>ili</i> of Kuemakaanu, gotten from Hoapiliwahine in 1841. It is parcel 5. 5. <i>Mauka</i> , D. Ii; Koolau, the <i>Kahawai</i> of Pauwela; <i>Makai</i> , the <i>Poalima</i> of Nalima; Wailuku, D. Ii. Piliipili sworn: I have seen his <i>kula</i> land at Mooiki, Pauwela. It is his sixth parcel. 6. <i>Mauka</i> , the <i>Papuaa</i> of Daniela Ii; Koolau, the <i>Kahawai</i> of Pauwela; <i>Makai</i> , an <i>Alanui Aupuni</i> ; Wailuku, Mahina. Gotten from Hoapiliwahine in 1841.						
(cont'd)									
Hei 3829 & 6613		5:440-441 & FT 8:62-63					9	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Alanui pii a iho</i> <i>Alanui</i> <i>Pa puua</i> (pig enclosure) <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 5:453 RP 2168 Book 9:333
and Hei 3453 & 3904	Pauwela & Kuiaha								

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Paele (heir of Laikona) (cont'd.) Helu 3829 & 6613 and Helu 3453 & 3904	Pauwela & Kuiaha	5:440-441 & FT 8:62-63	Naeole sworn: I have seen his land at Halaula and Ululoloa in the Ahupuaa of Kuiaha. Parcel 7. Kalo and kula land at Halaula. Parcel 8. Kalo and kula land at Ululoloa. Parcel 9. Kalo and kula land at Holoka. There are 5 parcels which he received in 1841. Par. 1. Kalo kula at Waikina, Pauwela. Par. 2. Kalo kula at Waikina, Pauwela. Par. 3. Kalo kula at Waikina, Pauwela. Par. 4. A kula parcel at Puukoa, Pauwela. Par. 5. Kalo kula at Puukoa, Pauwela.	—	—	—			
Pilipili Helu 5344	Pauwela	5:441-442 & FT 8:63-64	His land is 5 parcels, these <i>ili</i> are in the Ahupuaa of Haiku. He got them from Kahaleohu and Waimaka in 1839. Par. 1. Kalo kula at Opuwainaha (the Makai boundary is an Auwai). Par. 2. Kalo kula at Punaléhu. Par. 3. Kalo kula at Maunaoui. Par. 4. Kalo kula at Maunaoui. Par. 5. Kalo kula at Maunaoui (the Wailuku side boundary is a Kahawai).	—	—	—	5	Kula Kalo	MA 7:60
Haleole Helu 3969	Haiku Pauwela & Kuiaha	5:442-443 & FT 8:64-65		—	—	1	11	Kalo Uala Auwai Kahawai	MA 7:55 RP 3240 Book 14:273

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Haleole (cont'd.) Helu 3969	Haiku Pauwela & Kuiaha	5:442-443 & FT 8:64-65	Paele sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels at Pauwela, and there are 4 <i>Apana uala</i> (sweet potato parcels) at Kuiaha, and a <i>kalo</i> parcel (the Wailuku side is bounded by the <i>Kahawai</i> of <i>Kuiaha</i>). Paele sworn: His land is 3 cultivated <i>ili</i> parcels at Pauwela; 1 parcel in Waikina, 1 parcel in Haliipali, and 1 parcel in Kawailepolepo... (1. <i>Makai</i> boundary is <i>Alanui</i> and Piliipili; ...3. <i>Makai</i> boundary is <i>Alanui</i> Aupuni. It was a waste land before he worked there...) Kuhaulua sworn: His 2 parcels are at Nukupono an <i>ili</i> of Haiku 2. It is an old land from his parents. Parcel 1 is a <i>kalo</i> land; Parcel 2 is a <i>kula</i> land...	—	—	—	5	<i>Mahi ia Kalo Alanui Alanui Aupuni</i>	MA 7:45 RP 2171 Book 9:345
Nalopi Helu 3336	Kuiaha & Pauwela	5:444 & FT 8:65-66	Kapihe sworn: His land is 6 parcels; 2 parcels at Kapouamao and 3 parcels at Ululoloa in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of <i>Kuiaha</i> . His wife gave it to him in 1819, during the time of Kamehameha I. There is also 1 parcel with 2 <i>loi</i> at Pauwela. Parcel 2 is bounded by the <i>Kahawai</i> of <i>Kuiaha</i> on the Wailuku side. Parcel 3 is bounded by a <i>Kahawai</i> on the Wailuku side. Parcel 4 is bounded by the <i>Kahawai</i> on the Koolau side. Parcel 5 is in the <i>ili</i> of Luaoopu. Parcel 6 is bounded by the <i>Kahawai</i> on the Koolau side.	—	2	—	5	<i>Kula Loi (Kalo) Kahawai</i>	MA 8:418 RP 2194 Book 9:433

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Holoka Helu 5379	Pauwela	5:444-445 & FT 8:66-67	Paele sworn: His land is 4 parcels in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Pauwela. 1 parcel is at Waiokana; 1 parcel is at Papaholahola; 1 parcel is at Ulukaa; and 1 parcel is at Elialii. He got this from David Malo in 1833. 1. <i>Kalo</i> land. 2. <i>Kalo</i> land. 3. <i>Kalo</i> land. 4. <i>Kalo</i> land. 5. A <i>kula</i> Parcel.	—	—	—	5	<i>Kula Kalo</i>	MA 7:50 RP 2180 Book 9:377
Keliiaa Helu 3905 D	Pauwela	5:445 & FT 8:67	Paele sworn: His first parcel is <i>kalo</i> at Waiokana. Aiawale gave it to him in 1830. The second parcel is <i>kalo</i> , gotten from David Malo in 1833. The third parcel is a <i>kula</i> parcel at Elialii, gotten from Mamukani in 1842.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo</i>	MA 7:59 RP 2628 Book 12:109
Kolia Helu 3905 C	Pauwela & Kuiaha	5:445-446 & FT 8:67-68	Paele sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land, they are <i>iii</i> in Pauwela. 2 parcels are in the <i>iii</i> of Laie; 1 parcel is in the <i>iii</i> of Paukua, given to him by David Malo in 1833. 1. A <i>loi kalo</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , D. Ii; Koolau, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kaonohimaka; Wailuku, a <i>Pali</i> ... Hookaea sworn: I have seen his fourth parcel, it is at Waikina at Kuiaha. Kupa gave it to him in 1819.	—	1	—	3	<i>Loi Kalo</i>	MA 8:316 RP 2175 Book 9:361 & MA5:525 RP 2771 Book 13:1

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaili Helu 3905 B	Pauwela, Haiku (Hamakua-poko)	5:446, 455 & FT 8:68 FT 8:77-78	Paele sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels in the <i>ili</i> of Haliipali at Pauwela. The first parcel is a <i>kalo</i> land, the second parcel is a <i>kula</i> land. Aiawale gave it to his father in the time of Kamehameha I. (see page 77) Paele sworn: The Clt's lands are of 3 pieces. The first piece in the <i>ili</i> of Papiha, Hamakuapoko. The second piece in the <i>ili</i> of Aiawakea, the third piece in the <i>ili</i> of Kuliu, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haiku. All the pieces are <i>kula</i> land. He got them from Kaonohimaka in 1836.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 3:474 RP 2211 Book 9:501
Hookaea Helu 5491	Kuiaha	5:446 & FT 8:68	Kapau sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels in the <i>ili</i> of Kaohe at Kuiaha. The first parcel is a <i>kalo</i> land, the second parcel is a <i>kula</i> land. It is an inheritance from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 8:333 RP 2195 Book 9:437
Hao Helu 3970, 5489 & 5490	Kuiaha & Pauwela	5:447 & FT 8:68-69	Hookaea sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels at Kaluakoholua, an <i>ili</i> in Kuiaha; 1 <i>kalo</i> land, and 1 <i>kula</i> land. This is an inheritance from the time of Kamehameha I. There are 3 <i>Poalima</i> in his land. Paele sworn: I have seen his 5 parcels, 4 in the <i>ili</i> of Kahakula and 1 in the <i>ili</i> of Ohia at Kuiaha 2.	—	—	—	7	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Poalima</i> (3) Creek	MA 8:353 RP 2167 Book 9:329

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Hao (cont'd) Helu 3970, 5489 & 5490	Kuiaha & Pauwela	5:447 & FT 8:68-69	...No. 6 is bounded by the Creek of Kuiaha on the Wailuku side.... Parcel 7 is <i>kalo</i> land at Waiokana in Pauwela. (Note: 5489 also includes a <i>kula</i> parcel in Kanahena, Honuaula;. NT Vol. 7:153.)	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:403 RP 4733 Book 19:343
Kapua Helu 6466	Haiku	5:447 & FT 8:69-70	Kaiwa sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels at Pahoa, an <i>ili</i> in Haiku. Kahaleohu gave it to him in 1831. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land. Parcel 2 is <i>kula</i> land.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kapohaku Helu 4120	Haiku	5:448 & FT 8:70	Kaonohimaka sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land at Kuliu, an <i>ili</i> of Haiku. I gave them to him in 1844. Parcel 1. <i>Kula</i> land...A <i>Kahawai</i> is the boundary on the Koolau side. Parcel 2. <i>Kalo</i> land. Parcel 3. <i>Kula</i> land.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:432 RP 6625 Book 24:623
Kaniau Helu 5555 (and Helu 5086)	Haiku	5:448 & FT 8:70	Kopa sworn: He does not have a right to this land, there are several <i>Poalima</i> for the <i>Konohiki</i> here.	—	—	—	—	<i>Poalima</i> (3)	N/A
Kaonohimaka, G. Helu 4921 & 4991	Pauwela & Haiku	5:448 & FT 8:70-71	Paele sworn: I have seen his land, a <i>kalo</i> parcel in the <i>ili</i> of Noni at Pauwela. Kekumoku gave it to him in 1842. Pahua sworn: I have seen his 2 <i>kalo</i> parcels at Liiikoi, an <i>ili</i> in Haiku. Hoapilikane gave it to him in 1830.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kauaiiilea Helu 5426	Haiku	5:448-449 & FT 8:71	<p>Holoka sworn: I have seen his land, it is 4 parcels.</p> <p>Par. 1. <i>Kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Papaholahola.</p> <p>Par. 2. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Ulukaa.</p> <p>Par. 3. <i>Kalo</i> land at Mooiki.</p> <p>Par. 4. <i>Kula</i> land at Puukoa.</p> <p>The first and second parcels, I gave him. Parcel 3 was from Naone, and Parcel 4 was from Paele.</p>	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo</i>	N/A
Naeole Helu 5439	Haiku & Kuiaha	5:449 & FT 8:71-72	<p>Kaonohimaka sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels in the <i>ili</i> of Kuliu, (<i>kula</i> land) at Haiku. I gave them to him in 1836.</p> <p>1. <i>Mauka</i>, Lonomakaihonua; Koolau, a <i>Kahawai</i>; <i>Makai</i>, my land; Wailuku, Paele.</p> <p>2. <i>Mauka</i>, Kapaa; Koolau, Limaikaika (Armstrong); <i>Makai</i>, Haleole; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Maliko.</p> <p>Keonepahu sworn: I have seen 1 parcel (with 4 <i>loi</i>) in the <i>ili</i> of Opihi at Kuiaha. Kuaila gave it to him in 1830.</p> <p>3. <i>Mauka</i>, Kekua; Koolau, a <i>Pali</i>; <i>Makai</i>, a <i>Kahawai</i>; Wailuku, Kekua.</p>	—	4	—	2	<i>Kula Kahawai Loi (Kalo)</i>	MA 8:405 RP 2187 Book 9:405

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kealoha Helu 4121 B	Haiku	5:450 & FT 8:72	Puniloa sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land at Waialala (1 <i>kalo</i> land and 1 <i>kula</i> land); and 1 <i>kula</i> parcel Kapalaoa, gotten from Kaonohimaka in 1842. ... No. 3 is bounded <i>Mauka</i> by Pauwela; Koolau by Forest; <i>Makai</i> by Mahina; Wailuku by the <i>Kahawai</i> of Waialala. Kapua sworn: I have seen 1 parcel of land in the <i>ili</i> of Pahoa, Haiku 2. Kapua sworn: I have seen his land. The first parcel is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Waiki. The second parcel is <i>kalo</i> at Pahoa. I gave it to him in 1831. Paele sworn: I have seen his 7 parcels of land. These <i>ili</i> are in the District of Hamakua.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	N/A
Kaai Helu 4121	Haiku	5:450 & FT 8:72-73		—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo</i>	MA 8:406 RP 4802 Book 19:477
D. Ii Helu 4579	Pauwela & Huelo	5:450-451 & FT 8:73-74	Paele sworn: I have seen his 7 parcels of land. These <i>ili</i> are in the District of Hamakua. Par. 1 is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Eleile (<i>Makai</i> boundary is the <i>Kai</i>). Par. 2 is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Eleile. Par. 3 is a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Puukoa. Par. 4 is <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Puohala. Par. 5 is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Hoopauwahie.	—	—	—	9	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Alanui pii</i> (Road leading to the mountain)	MA 8:511 RP 4995 Book 20:213

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testi- mony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
D. Ii Helu 4579 (cont'd.)	Pauwela & Huelo	5:450- 451 & FT 8:73-74	Par. 6 is kalo land at Kanemoeala at Puukoa (Mauka boundary is the Alanui pui). Par. 7 is kalo land at Paukii. Auhea gave these to him in 1842. Mahoe sworn: I have seen two parcels that are his (as well). One parcel is kalo land in the ili of Kahaloa. Another parcel is kalo land at Kalalii, an ili in Huelo. These parcels were given to him by Kamehameha II in 1820. Kaiwa sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. The first parcel is in the ili of Papahawahawa; parcel 2 is a loi at Kakaikiha; parcel 3 is a loi in the ili of Auhuhu. Gotten from Kaeo in 1844. Nahinu sworn: I have seen his land, it is 4 kula parcels in the ili of Kapela, Haiku Ahupuaa. The lands are a right from his grandparents and parents in the time of Kamehameha I. There is one Poalima in it. Mauka, Piiholo; Koolau, Kawaha; Makai, Poalima of Kopa; Wailuku, Kahawai of Waiaakaalae..	—	—	—	9	Kalo Kula Alanui pui (Road leading to the mountain)	MA 8:511 RP 4995 Book 20:213
Kopa Helu 8889	Haiku	5:452 & FT 8: 74 & 7:32-33		—	2	—	1	Loi (Kalo) Poalima (1)	MA 8:404 RP 2186 Book 9:401

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Namokuelua Helu 4564	Haiku	5:452 & FT 8:74-75	Kaiwa sworn: I have seen his 1 parcel at Pahaa, an <i>ii</i> at Haiku. It is an inheritance land from the time of Kamehameha I. Haleole sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ii</i> of Maunaou. Kahaleohu gave them to him in 1834. there is 1 <i>Poalima</i> in the first piece.	—	—	—	—	—	MA 8:350 RP 3660 Book 16:79 & RP 2185 Book 9:397
Kaianui Helu 4128	Haiku	5:452 & FT 8:75	Kealoha sworn: I have seen his 7 parcels in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kuiaha 2. 4 parcels are in the <i>ii</i> of Ululoloa; 1 parcel is in the <i>ii</i> of Kupouamoa. In the <i>ii</i> of Aulihii, there is 1 parcel, and in the <i>ii</i> of Halaula, there is 1 parcel. All of these parcels are <i>kalo</i> land. These lands are an inheritance from the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Poalima</i> (1)	MA 7:53 RP 2183 Book 9:389
Kapihe Helu 4517	Kuiaha	5:453 & FT 8:75-76	...No. 6 is bounded <i>Makai</i> by the <i>Ala Aupuni</i> ... No. 7 is bounded Koolau by the Kahawai Kuiaha...	—	—	—	7	<i>Kalo Ala Aupuni Kahawai</i>	MA 5:451 RP 2197 Book 9:445

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
Kekanaka <i>Helu 4518</i>	Kuiaha	5:453-454 & FT 8:76	Kapihe sworn: I have seen his 6 parcels. There are 2 parcels in the <i>ili</i> of Kahaloa; in the <i>ili</i> of Maialoa, there are 2 parcels; at Auliili, there is 1 parcel; and in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kuiaha, there is 1 parcel in the <i>ili</i> of Kanaloa. These are lands inherited, from the time of Kamehameha I. There are 3 <i>kalo</i> lands and 3 <i>kula</i> lands. ...No.2 is bounded <i>makai</i> by <i>Ala Aupuni</i> ... No. 3 is bounded on Koolau by Creek of Kaipakulua... No. 4 is bounded on Wailuku by Creek of Kuiaha... No. 6 is bounded <i>makai</i> by Creek of Kuiaha...	—	—	—	6	<i>Kalo Kula</i> Creek	MA 8:433 RP 2173 Book 9:353
Konohia <i>Helu 3905 F</i>	Kaupakulua	5:454 & FT 8:76-77	Kapihe sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels, <i>ili</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kaipakulua. 1 parcel is in the <i>ili</i> of Wailapa; 1 parcel is in the <i>ili</i> of Pohoiki; and 1 parcel is in the <i>ili</i> of Paehala. These are old lands held, from the time of Kamehameha I. 1. <i>Kalo</i> land... bounded Koolau by the Kahawai Kaipakulua]; 2. <i>Kalo</i> land; 3. <i>Kula</i> land... bounded <i>Makai</i> by the shore... D. Ii sworn: I saw Haleole write out the claim.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula Kahawai</i>	MA 8:327 RP 2174 Book 9:355
Wahahee <i>Helu 3905 B (C)</i>	Pauwela	5:454 & FT 8:77	Paele sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. 1 parcel is at Waikina, and 1 parcel is at Mooiki. They are <i>kalo</i> lands. D. Ii gave them to him in 1842.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo</i>	MA 5:530 RP 2772 Book 13:3

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kipu Helu 7768	Haiku	5:455 & FT 8:78	Paele sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kuiu, Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kaaimalani gave them to him in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo</i>	N/A
Mahiai Helu 4516	Kuiaha	5:455-456 & FT 8:78	Paele sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. 1 parcel is in the <i>ili</i> of Kalapauia; 1 parcel in the <i>ili</i> of Kaeo, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kuiaha 2 (<i>Alanui</i> is <i>makai</i> boundary); and 1 parcel is in the <i>ili</i> of Kaohe, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kuiaha 1. These are all <i>kalo</i> lands. They were inherited from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Alanui</i>	MA 8:409 RP 5454 Book 21:563
Kulaamea Helu 5420	Haiku	5:456 & FT 8:79	Kealoha sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. 2 parcels are at Waialala, and 1 parcel is at Kiilau, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haiku 1. Kaonohimaka gave them to him in 1842. Parcels 1 & 2 are <i>kula</i> land; Parcel 3 is <i>kalo</i> land.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:413 RP 3941 Book 16:641

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
Kahalelaau <i>Helu 3304 E</i>	(Haliimaile) & Haiku	5:456-457	Kaina sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. 1 parcel is in Kukuioleu, an <i>ili</i> at Haliimaile; 1 parcel is in the <i>ili</i> of Hano, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haiku. Kamakahai gave them to him in 1832. He has been opposed by the foreign sugar growers. [Note: Entries for <i>Helu 3304 E</i> , 3504, & 5504, under two names, Kahalelaau and Kahalela, claim the same lands – history, witnesses, and dates are the same. The duplication of claims may have been an agent's error.] Ua sworn: Pilipili wrote out his claim.	—	—	—	—	Land claimed by sugar growers	N/A
Onaha <i>Helu 3304 B</i>	Pauwela & Haiku	5:457 & FT 8:79-80	Paele sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1 (a <i>kalo</i> land) is at Paukii, an <i>ili</i> of Pauwela; Parcel 2 (a <i>kula</i> land) is in the <i>ili</i> of Waakaama, at Haiku; Parcel 3 (a <i>kula</i> land) is at Kuliu in Apopo; Parcel 4 (a <i>kula</i> land) is in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haiku.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 5:507

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Onaha (cont'd.) Helu 3304 B	Pauwela & Haiku	5:457 & FT 8:79-80	Daniela li gave the first parcel to him. Parcels 2 and 3 were given to him by Ku. Parcel 4 was given to him by Moanopu in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	2		
Kanoa Helu 3304 C (5420 B)	Haiku	5:457-458 & FT 8:80	Kealoha sworn: It is true, his claim was written out. Kapua sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Auwaiakane; Parcel 2 is at Auhuhu. These are <i>ili</i> of Haiku. They are land inherited from his parents, in the time of Kamehameha I. Parcel 1 is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land. Parcel 2 is a <i>kula</i> land.	—	—	—		<i>Kalo Kula (Auwaiakane)</i>	MA 5:523 RP 3940 Book 16:639
Kanihoo (Kanihae) Helu 3304 D	Pauwela	5:458 & FT 8:80-81	Haleole sworn: It is true, I wrote out his claim, and I know his five parcels of land. There are 3 parcels at Puwaihoo. At Kaluanui, there is 1 parcel; and at Kaluahine, there is 1 parcel. Kahaleohu gave them to him in 1830. Parcels 1, 2, 4, and 5 are <i>kalo</i> lands. Parcel 3 is a <i>Wauke</i> patch.	—	—	—	5	<i>Kalo Kula Wauke</i>	MA 5:529 RP 3329 Book 14:451
Kauahilahaole Helu 5497	Peahi	5:460 & FT 8:82-83	Anakalea sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels in the <i>ili</i> of Koholoumukea, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Peahi. The lands are from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land; Parcel 2 is a <i>kula</i> land.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:350 RP 2627 Book 12:105

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Hookano Helu 3905 BB	Haiku	5:460 & FT 8:83	Nahinu sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land in the <i>ili</i> of Pohakuloa, at Haiku. These are a right from the time of Kamehameha I. Parcel 1 is a <i>kalo</i> land; Parcel 2 is a <i>kula</i> land.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 5:451 RP 2955 Book 13:393
Pohailele Helu 5514	Peahi	5:460 & FT 8:83	Anakalea sworn: I have seen his parcel of land, in the <i>ili</i> of Kauhikukuakua at Peahi. It is an <i>Aina Loi</i> (taro pond field land), a right from the time of Kamehameha I.	—	1	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	MA 8:344 RP 7310 Book 27:199
Nanukuwaiki (Nanukuwaiki) Helu 5520	Kaupakulua	5:461 & FT 8:83-84	Kamaka sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Paaiiki; Parcel 2 is at Wailapa; Parcel 3 is at Kalualaea; Parcel 4 is at Kahuku (bounded by Creek of Kaupakulua on Koolau side). These lands are a right from the time of Kamehameha I. The first 3 parcels are <i>kalo</i> lands; the fourth parcel is a <i>kula</i> land.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Kula Creek</i>	N/A
Hoomaikai Helu 5393	Halehaku	5:461 & FT 8:84	Niho sworn: I have seen her parcel of land in the <i>ili</i> of Pohakoole, <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Halehaku. It is an old land; he got it from his wife, who got it from her first husband, in the time of Kamehameha II.	—	—	—	—	—	MA 8:318 RP 3158 Book 14:109
Keonepahu (Keonekapu) Helu 3905 G	Peahi	5:461 & FT 8:84	Niho sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land in the <i>ili</i> of Waiau (Puolokapu), at Peahi. Kekahuna gave them to him in 1846. Parcels 1 and 2 are both <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> lands.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Opiopio (Piopio) Helu 3905 K	Halehaku	5:462 & FT 8:85	Keonepahu sworn: I have seen his parcel of land in the <i>ili</i> of Keomohale, at Halehaku. It is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land. It is a right from the time of Kamehameha I. There are also 2 <i>Poalima</i> parcels within it.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:326 RP 6230 Book 23:627
Kuhaohao Helu 3905 I	Halehaku	5:462 & FT 8:85	Keonepahu sworn: I have seen his land in the <i>ili</i> of Kahoi, at Halehaku. It is an old land, from the time of Kamehameha I. It is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	N/A
Hanaupuaa Helu 4134	Kuiaha	5:462-463 & FT 8:85-86	Kapihe sworn: I have seen his 7 parcels of land. There are 3 parcels in the <i>ili</i> of Ululoloa; 1 parcel is in the <i>ili</i> of Ohia at Kuiaha 2; 2 parcels in the <i>ili</i> of Poelele; 1 parcel at Pohakaiole and Kaheho, in Kuiaha 1. These lands are an inheritance from his parents in the time of Kamehameha. Parcels 1 to 6 are <i>kalo</i> land; parcel 7 is a <i>kula</i> land... No. 1 is bounded by Creek of Kuiaha on Koolau...	—	—	—	7	<i>Kalo Kula</i> Creek	MA 4:244 RP 6077 Book 23:319
Kapahau Helu 6405	Kuiaha	5:463 & FT 8:86	Kapihe sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. 1 parcel is in the <i>ili</i> of Poelele, the other parcel is in the <i>ili</i> of Kahaloa, at Kuiaha. Puhiale gave these lands to him in the time of Kamehameha I. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land; Parcel 2 is <i>kula</i> land.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:344 RP 2192 Book 9:425

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kekahuna Helu 4138	Kuiaha	5:463 & FT 8:86-87	Keonepahu sworn: I have seen his 5 parcels of land. There are parcels at Kapili, Poeelele, Kikoiakea, and Kuikuiaa, in Kuiaha. It is old land from his grandparents, in the time of Kamehameha I. Parcels 1, 2, 3, and 5 are <i>kalo</i> land; Parcel 4 is a <i>kula</i> land.	—	—	—	5	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:385 RP 2170 Book 9:341
Kaai (w) Helu 4133	Kuiaha	5:464 & FT 8: 87	Keaka sworn: I have seen her 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Kaheho; 2 is at Poeelele; 3 is at Kapili; and 4 is at Aao; they are in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kuiaha. She got them from Puhiale in the time of Kamehameha I. Parcels 1, 2 & 3 are <i>kalo</i> land; Parcel 4 is a <i>kula</i> land.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:412 RP 2200 Book 9:457
Kahale (w) Helu 4136	Kuiaha	5:464-465 & FT 8:87-88	Kapihe sworn: I have seen her 7 parcels of land. Parcels 1 and 2 are at Ululoloa; Parcel 3 is at Kapili; Parcel 4 is at Poeelele; Parcel 5 is at Kawela; Parcel 6 is at Pohakaiole; and Parcel 7 is at Kaheho. These are an inheritance from her grandparents, in the time of Kamehameha I. Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are <i>kalo</i> lands; parcels 6 & 7 are <i>kula</i> lands.	—	—	—	7	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:419 RP 2198 Book 9:449

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kealawaia (Kealawela) Helu 5393 B (see also Helu 5393)	Kuiaha	5:465 & FT 8:88	Kapihe sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. 2 parcels are at Opihi; 1 parcel is at Kanaloa; they are in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kuiaha. He got the lands from Kuaaila in 1845, but they are old lands from the time of Kamehameha I. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land; parcels 2 & 3 are <i>kula</i> lands.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 8:336 RP 2191 Book 9:421
Kuaana Helu 6482	Kuiaha	5:465 & FT 8:88-89	Kamaka sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Kaihe; 2 parcels are at Kahaloa; and 1 parcel is at Opihi, in Kuiaha I; Hoikalau gave these lands to him in 1828. Parcels 1 & 2 are <i>kalo</i> lands; Parcels 3 & 4 are <i>kula</i> lands.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 8:340 RP 2189 Book 9:413
Kukiiahu Helu 4959	Haiku	5:465-466 & FT 8:89	Nahinu sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. 1 parcel is at Palau; 1 parcel is at Akuahehewa; and 1 parcel is at Maunaouli, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haiku. It is an old land from the time of Kamehameha I, and given to him by Kaianui in 1848. Parcels 1 and 2 are <i>kula</i> lands; Parcel 3 is 4 <i>loi</i>No. 2 is bounded: <i>Mauka, Pali</i> of Haiku; Koolau, <i>Pali</i> of Haiku; <i>Makai</i> , by the same; Wailuku, by the Creek of Maliko... (Vol. 8:89)	—	4	—	4	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kula</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Ua Helu 9795 G (& 4959 B)	Kuiaha	5:466 & FT 8:89-90	Kapihe sworn: I know, and it is true that the claim was written out. I have seen 3 parcels of land which belong to him. 1 parcel is at Kahaleula; 1 parcel is at Kupoamoia and Manakahi; and 1 parcel is at Ohia, in the Ahupuaa of Kuiaha. It is an old land from his grandparents, in the time of Kamehameha I. The 3 parcels are <i>kalo</i> land.	—	—	—	3	Kalo	MA 5:509 RP 2169 Book 9:337
Nawaiki Helu 5361 (see also Helu 4794)	Papaaea	5:466 & FT 8:90	Kahaule sworn: I have seen his <i>kalo</i> land at Papaaea Ahupuaa. Kapeleaumoku gave it to him in 1825. Mauka, Government Land; Koolau, the Pali of Makaiwa; Makai, the Pali of Papaaea; Wailuku, the Kahawai of Puehu.	—	—	—	1	Kalo Kahawai	MA 3:611
Kahaule Helu 5361 B & 4919	Papaaea (& Pulehu, Kula)	5:467 & FT 8:90-91	It was sworn and stated that the claim was written out by Kekahuna. Kekahuna sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. 1 parcel is at Papalinahoa, Makaiwa, Hualele, in Papaaea (bounded makai by the shore); Parcel 2 is a <i>kula</i> land at Kalanui (bounded makai by the shore); Parcel 3 is at Paki, a <i>kula</i> (bounded makai and Wailuku by the Kahawai o Keawakomo). These 3 parcels are at Papaaea. This is an old land right from his parents, in the time of Kamehameha I. Parcel 4 is a Kihapai Uala Kahiki in the Ahupuaa of Pulehu, at Kula.	—	—	—	4	Kalo Kula Kahawai (Uala kahiki)	MA 5:489 RP 8336 Book 36:45

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition</i> <i>N/A=Not Awarded</i> <i>Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
<i>Kekahuna Helu 4965</i>	<i>Papaaea</i>	<i>5:467 & FT 8:91</i>	<i>Kahaule sworn: It is true that it was written out and I know he is telling the truth. 1 parcel at Aweuweu, Puua and Paehala, several ili in the Ahupuaa of Papaaea. It is the land right from his grandparents in the time of Kamehameha I. Aweuweu was from Kamehameha I; Puua is from 1832; and Paehala was gotten in 1829.</i> <i>Above is Puu o Kalainapaepae; Koolau is my land; Makai is my land and the seashore; Waituku is Kaalae and my land.</i>	—	—	—	<i>1</i>	—	<i>MA 7:112 RP 7231 Book 26:785</i>

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Hilea Helu 5215	Kuiaha, Kaupakulua & Haiku	5:469-470 & FT 8:93	Paele sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Namanu, an <i>ili</i> at Kuiaha; Parcel 2 is in the <i>ili</i> of Kalapaula; Parcel 3 is at Kaiwaa, an <i>ili</i> at Kaupakulua; Parcel 4 is in the <i>ili</i> of Auhuhu at Haiku. Parcels 1, 2, and 3 were gotten from his parents in the time of Kanehameha I. Parcel 4 was gotten from Kaulanaula in 1837. The 4 parcels are <i>kalo</i> lands. There are two <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:429 RP 2172 Book 9:349
Kekahuna Helu 5421, (4942) 4142 & 4945	(Paia &) Haiku	5:470 & FT 8:93-94	Kiha sworn: ...Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kapuna at Haiku...Kaonohimaka gave him parcel 2 in 1846... parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> land.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo</i>	MA 8:733 & 7:174 MA 7:52 RP 2342 Book 10:349
Pia Helu 10650 (see also Helu 5452)	Honopou	5:471-472 & FT 8: 94	Kaleo sworn: I have seen his 5 parcels of land. 2 parcels are at Uohale; Parcel 3 is at Ulukaa; Parcel 4 is at Puniawa; Parcel 5 is at Kawaiapapa, in Honopou. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land; parcels 2 to 5 are <i>kalo</i> and <i>wala</i> lands. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 2. ...No. 3. <i>Kalo Uala</i> . Bounded: <i>Mauka</i> , my land; Koolau, <i>Alanui pii</i> (road leading to the mountains); <i>Makai, Pali</i> of Honopou; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Honopou... No. 5. is bounded: <i>Mauka</i> , Lupe's land; Koolau, Government Land; <i>Makai</i> , by the same; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Honopou.	—	—	—	5	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Uala</i> <i>Poalima</i> (1) <i>Alanui pii</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 8:303 RP 3236 Book 14:265

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kuapuu Helu 5016	Kuiaha	5:472 & FT 8:96	Kapihe sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Pohakaiole; Parcel 2 is at Kaheho (the Wailuku boundary is <i>Kahawai o Kuiaha</i>); Parcel 3 is at Aao, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kuiaha I. These parcels are <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> lands. Puhiale gave these to him in the time of Kamehameha II.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula Kahawai</i>	MA 8:319 RP 2193 Book 9:429
Kahoohanohano Helu 4131	Kuiaha	5:473 & FT 8:96	Kukao sworn: I have seen his parcel of land, there is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula uala</i> , in the <i>iti</i> of Kawailoa, at Kuiaha I. Hoikapaa gave it to him in 1836.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Uala</i>	MA 8:301 RP 2190 Book 9:417
Kanehoalani Helu 5193 & 5123	Kaupakulua	5:473 & FT 8:97	Kiikii sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Maumau; Parcel 2 is at Ulukaa; Parcel 3 is at Poaiwa, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kaupakulua. It is a land right from his grandparents in the time of Kamehameha I. Parcels 1 and 2 are <i>kalo</i> and <i>uala</i> lands; Parcel 3 is a <i>kula</i> land.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula Uala</i>	MA 8:384 RP 2188 Book 9:409
Piko Helu 5123 B	Kaupakulua	5:473-474 & FT 8:97	Nahinu sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land in the <i>iti</i> of Wailapa, at Kaupakulua. It is a land right from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I. Parcels 1 and 2 are <i>kalo</i> land; Parcel 3 is <i>kula</i> land.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 5:512 RP 4066 Book 17:129

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kulahola Helu 5492	(Kaopa &) Haiku	5:474-475 & FT 8:98	Napua sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Opelepeleha, Kamana, Haula, Kaupakuole, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kaopa; Parcel 2 is at Kaluanui in Hauku 2. The first parcel was from his grandparents in the time of Kamehameha I; Parcel 2 was given by Waimaka in 1842. Parcel 1 is <i>kula</i> land. Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> land, there are six <i>loi</i> .	—	6	—	2	<i>Loi Kalo</i>	MA 5:449 RP 2211 ½ Book 9:505
Kuha Helu 4753 (& 4753 B)	Opana	5:475 & FT 8:98	Hoomaikai sworn: I have seen his parcel of land. It is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kumukukui, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Opana. Ehu gave it to him in 1840. <i>Mauka</i> , Mahoe; Koolau, the <i>Kahawai</i> of Opana; <i>Makai</i> , the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Peahi; Wailuku, Ulumalu <i>Ahupuaa</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 5:442
Kamaka Helu 5511	Keaalii	5:476 & FT 8:98	Kaumakaawakea sworn: I have seen his land in the <i>ili</i> of Kaluaooa, in Keaalii <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Mamala gave it to him in 1834.	—	—	—	1	—	MA 8:300 RP 2912 Book 13:287
Kaumakaawakea Helu 5498	Uaoa	5:476 & 8:100	Kawaahulia sworn: I have seen his parcel of land at Maialoa, Kaha'oi, Kaha'uiki, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Uaoa. Auwae gave it to him in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	1	—	MA 8:319 RP 5963 Book 23:91

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kanui Helu 5507	Uaoa & Pauwela	5:476 & FT 8:100	Kuahuikala sworn: I have seen his parcel of land in the <i>ili</i> of Kahope, at Uaoa <i>Ahupuaa</i> . It is a <i>kula</i> land. Nahuaiohu gave it to him in the time of Kamehameha. Paele sworn: I have seen his 1 parcel of land in the <i>ili</i> of Kanaele, Pauwela <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Daniela Ii gave it to him in 1847; there is 1 <i>Poalima</i> in it. It is a <i>kalo</i> land.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (1)	MA 8:302 RP 3343 Book 14:479
Kalulo Helu 4673 B	Uaoa	5:476-477 & FT 8:100	Nohunohu sworn: I have seen his parcel of land at Kakoopua in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Uaoa. It is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land, which I gave to him in the time of Kamehameha I. There are also 2 <i>Poalima</i> within it.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:420 RP 4058 Book 17:113
Kuahuikala Helu 4594 B (see also Helu 5494)	Uaoa	5:477 & FT 8:101	Kanui sworn: I have seen his land at Nonoia in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Uaoa, it is a <i>kula</i> land. Nohunohu gave it to him during the time of Kamehameha II. There is one <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula Poalima</i> (1)	MA 8:403 RP 8500 Book 37:no # (issued in 1951)

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kalino Helu 5453 C	Haiku	5:477 & FT 8:101	Kane sworn: I have seen his parcel of land in the <i>ili</i> of Kaluapuaa at Haiku 1. Kaonohimaka gave it to him in 1836, it is a <i>kula</i> land. There is one <i>Poalima</i> in it. Kaili sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Kuliu; Parcel 2 is at Kuliu; Parcel 3 is at Kuliu; Parcel 4 is at Kulu, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haiku. These are all <i>kula</i> lands given to him by my parents in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula Poalima</i> (1)	N/A
Paele Helu 5453 D	Haiku	5:477-478 & FT 8:101	Kane sworn: I have seen his parcel of land. Parcel 1 is at Kuliu; Parcel 2 is at Kuliu; Parcel 3 is at Kuliu; Parcel 4 is at Kulu, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haiku. These are all <i>kula</i> lands given to him by my parents in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kula</i>	MA 3:445 RP 7205 Book 26:759
Kalawaia Helu 5520 B	Kuiaha & Kaupakulua	5:478 & FT 8:102	Kealoha sworn: I have seen his 5 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Kalanipali; Parcel 2 is at Kahaleula, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kuiaha; Parcel 3 is at Kapaaki; Parcel 4 is at Pohoiki; Parcel 5 is at Waikalua, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kaupakulua. It is a land inherited from his parents in the time of Kamehameha. Parcels 1 to 4 are <i>kalo</i> lands (Parcel 2 is bounded by the <i>Kahawai</i> of Kuiaha on the Koolau side); there is a <i>Poalima</i> in Lot 4. Parcel 5 is a <i>kula</i> land, the <i>Kahawai</i> of Kaupakulua bounds it on the Koolau side.	—	—	—	5	<i>Kalo Kula Kahawai Poalima</i> (1)	MA 8:339 RP 2199 Book 9:453

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pu	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaualeleiki Helu 5118	Papaaea Hanawana Haiku	5:478-479 & FT 8:102-103	Kauiki sworn: I have seen his 6 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Papaaea; Parcels 2 and 3 are at Hanawana; Parcel 4 is at Kaluaopii in Hanawana; Parcel 5 is at Auwaio Kane in Haiku 2; Parcel 6 is at Kiilau in Haiku. Parcels 1 and 2 were given to him by Kekauonohi in the time of Kamehameha II, in 1823. Parcels 3 and 4 were given to him by Ino in 1844; Parcel 5 was given by Kanoa in 1846; and Parcel 6 was given by Pahua in 1845. Parcels 1, 2, 3 & 5 are <i>kalo</i> lands; and parcels 4 & 6 are <i>kula</i> lands. Parcel 1. Wailuku boundary is <i>Kahawai</i> of Puuomaile. Parcel 2. Koolau boundary is <i>Kahawai</i> of Niihiihaele. Parcel 4. Wailuku boundary is <i>Kahawai</i> of Hanawana.	—	—	—	6	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 8:383 RP 6650 Book 24:673
Kauhihoewaa Helu 5119 (see also Helu 5392 D)	Hanawana	5:479-480 & FT 8:103	Kauiki sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is in the <i>ili</i> of Alae at Hanawana 1. Parcel 2 is at Kapahi, in Hanawana 2. Parcel 1 and 2 are <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> lands. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Kauhaa</i> ; <i>Koolau</i> & <i>Makai</i> , <i>Pali</i> of Alae; <i>Wailuku</i> , <i>Kahawai</i> of Hanawana. 2. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Pali</i> of Hanawana; <i>Koolau</i> , <i>Kahawai</i> of Hanawana; <i>Makai</i> & <i>Wailuku</i> , <i>Pali</i> of Hanawana.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:451 RP 2166 Book 9:325

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kawaa Helu 3714 B (& 5119 B)	Haiku & Kaupakulua	5:480 & FT 8:103- 104	Kauiki and Kopa sworn: We have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Paukii; Parcel 2 is at Kalaimahina; Parcel 3 is at Waiki, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Haiku; Parcel 4 is at Kalaekini, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kaupakulua 1. There are 2 <i>Poatima</i> . Parcel 1. <i>Kula</i> land; <i>Kahawai</i> of Haiku is the Koolau boundary. Parcel 2. <i>Kalo</i> land. Parcel 3. <i>Kalo</i> land. Parcel 4. <i>Kalo</i> land.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kula</i> <i>Kalo</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Poatima</i> (2)	MA 3:472 RP 2437 Book 11:39
Kaalaea Helu 5459 D <i>or</i> Kaalae Helu 5459 D	Papaaea Hanehoi	7:7 & FT 8:126 or 5:481	Kalama sworn: I have seen his land, a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> parcel at Waikawiwi, in Papaaea <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Ioane Ii gave it to him in 1841. Kanaakaokai sworn: I have seen his parcel of <i>kalo kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Opuololo, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Hanehoi. Kaiewe gave it to him in 1844... The <i>Kahawai</i> of Huelo is on the Wailuku boundary. [Note: Kaalae(a)'s original NR claim (5459 D) was for Papaaea. The above Testimony (5:481) is exactly the same as that made for Kaalae (also written Naalae) in <i>Helu</i> 5459H/5459 (see NT 8:104). The error in recordation began during the Commission's proceedings.]	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 3:445 RP 7205 Book 26:759 See also 5459 (H); page 236

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Keahi Helu 5459 Y	Puolua	5:481 & FT 8:104	Kaliwale sworn: I have seen his parcel of land at Puulahakole, in the Ahupuua of Puolua. It is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land, gotten from Kaiewe in 1844... The boundary on the Wailuku side is the <i>Kahawai</i> of Puolua.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Kahawai</i>	MA 3:449 RP 7054 Book 26:523
Kauahi Helu 5423	Peahi	5:481 & FT 8:104 -105	Poohina sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Hakioho; Parcel 2, a <i>kahuahale</i> (house) in the <i>ili</i> of Pohakuhaku, <i>Ahupuua</i> of Peahi. There is 1 <i>Poalima</i> in his land.	1	—	—	2	<i>Kahuahale Poalima</i> (1)	MA 8:323 RP 4067 Book 17:131
Palea Helu 5451	Honopou	5:481-482 & FT 8:105	Kaawa sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Uluku; Parcel 2 is at Kahauiki; Parcel 3 is at Kaluakanaka; Parcel 4 is at Oaku, all of these parcels are in the <i>Ahupuua</i> of Honopou. They are old lands, from the time of Kamehameha I. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 2. Parcel 1. <i>Kalo</i> land; <i>Kahawai</i> of Honopou bounds it on the Wailuku side. Parcel 2. <i>Kalo</i> land. Parcel 3. <i>Kalo</i> land; an <i>Alanui pii a iho</i> (<i>mauka-makai</i> trail) bounds it on the Koolau side. Parcel 4. <i>Kula</i> land; <i>Kahawai</i> of Honopou bounds it on the Koolau side.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (1) <i>Kahawai Ala pii a iho</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kauhi Helu 5392 I	Honokala & Holawa	5:482 & FT 8:105 -106	Kahanaua sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 (a <i>kalo</i> land) is in the <i>ili</i> of Kaluanui, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Honokala (inherited from his parents). Parcel 2 is a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Holawa... There is a <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1...	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (1)	MA 8:329
Moi Helu 5459	Hanehoi, Huelo & Waipio	5:482-483 & FT 8:106 -107	Paukei sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is at Kaluaohia in Hanehoi; Parcel 2 is at Kahuku in Huelo; Parcel 3 is at Makaku in Waipio. They are 3 <i>kalo</i> lands.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo</i>	MA 3:451 RP 6894 Book 26:241
Paukei Helu 5459 C	Huelo & Hanehoi	5:483 & FT 8:107	Moi sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. Parcel 1, <i>kalo</i> land at Pohakoele, in Huelo; Parcel 2, <i>kalo</i> land at Opuoolo, in Hanehoi; Parcel 3, <i>kalo</i> land at Punawai, in Huelo... Parcel 1. A <i>Kahawai</i> bounds it on the Koolau side... Parcel 2. <i>Kahawai</i> of Huelo bounds it on the Wailuku side...	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula Kahawai</i>	N/A
Papaiakea Helu 5459 B	Puolua, Huelo & Waipio	5:483-484 & FT 8:107	Lalahili sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land at Kuaikawakawa, in Puolua; Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> land at Kahaloa, in Huelo; Parcel 3 is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Waipio (bounded by <i>Kahawai</i> of Puolua on the Koolau side).	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula Kahawai</i>	MA 3:445 RP 7214 Book 26:773

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Olomele Helu 5459 N	Hanehoi	5:484 & FT 8:109	Kuluwaimakalani sworn: I have seen his parcel of land, it is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Pohakaiole, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Hanehoi. Laikini gave it to him in 1830. There is a <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (1)	MA 3:447 RP 8113 Book 35:77
Hewahewa Helu 5459 O	Honopou	5:484 & FT 8:110	Puuheana sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is a <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Papuaa, at Honopou. There are 2 people with <i>Kuleana</i> in these parcels, Hewahewa and Puuheana. Also in the <i>ili</i> of Papohaku at Honopou... Parcel 1 and 2 are bounded by <i>Kahawai</i> of Honopou on the <i>Waihuku</i> side...	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kahawai</i>	MA 8:617 RP 3333 Book 14:459
Kaahaiea Helu 5459 F	Puolua, Huelo, Holawa & Waipio	5:485 & FT 8:108	Papaiakea sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Palau, at Huelo; Parcel 2, a <i>kalo</i> land is in the <i>ili</i> of Ohia at Puolua; Parcel 3, is an <i>Opu Olona</i> at Holawa; Parcel 4, is an <i>Opu Olona</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Waipio. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in No. 1... Parcel 1 was given to him by Mahoe in 1819...	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Olona Poalima</i> (1)	MA 8:317 RP 5934 Book 23:33
Kuluwaimakalani Helu 5459 E	Huelo & Hanehoi	5:485 & FT 8:108	Papaiakea sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1, is <i>kalo</i> land at Kaanakauke, in Huelo; Parcel 2, is a <i>kula</i> land at Hanehoi. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in No. 1.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (1)	MA 7:52 RP 5162 20:551

Claimant & Helu	Akupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Poohina Helu 5459 I	Honokala & Holawa	5:486 & FT 8:108 - 109	Kolea sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1, is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Ohia, at Honokala; Parcel 2, is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Opa'e at Holawa. There are 2 <i>Poalima</i> in No. 1.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:330 RP 6576 Book 24:252
Kamanu Helu 5459 K	Waipio, Holawa & Mokupapa	5:486 & FT 8:109	Papaiakea sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1, is a <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Pohakuloa, <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Waipio; Parcel 2, is a <i>kalo</i> land at Waipio (bounded <i>Makai</i> by <i>Ala Aupuni</i>); Parcel 3, is a <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kahikiloa, at Holawa; Parcel 4, is a <i>kula</i> land at Mokupapa. Parcel 1 was given by Kaulupa in 1830; Parcel 2 was gotten in 1847; Kealoha gave him Parcel 3 in 1819; Holokaiwa gave him Parcel 4 in 1819.... There is a <i>Poalima</i> in No. 1. No. 2. is bounded <i>Mauka</i> , Kawaha's land; Koolau, seashore; <i>Makai</i> , by the same; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Mokupapa.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (1) <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 8:359 RP 3355 Book 14:503 & MA 8:359 RP 5425 Book 21:505
Pahia Helu 5459 R	Huelo	5:487 & FT 8:110	Kuluwaimakalani sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1. <i>Kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Pulehu, at Huelo. Parcel 2. <i>Kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kahuku, at Huelo. Mahoe gave these lands in 1823... There is a <i>Poalima</i> in No. 1.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Poalima</i> (1)	MA 7:46 RP 4071 Book 17:139

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Naoo Helu 5459 S	Huelo & Honokala	5:487 & FT 8:110	Kuluwaimakalani sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in No. 1. Parcel 1. <i>Kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Halalii, at Huelo <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Parcel 2. An <i>Opu Olona</i> at Honokala <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Mahoe gave him parcel 1 in 1823; Kawaha gave parcel 2 in the year 1847.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Olona Poalima</i> (1)	MA 7:48 RP 2799 Book 13:59
Lalahili Helu 5459 T	Puolua, Holawa & Waipio	5:487-488 & FT 8:110 -111	Papaiakea sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. Parcel 1. <i>Kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kawahapulua, at Puolua. Parcel 2. <i>Kula</i> land at Holawa. Parcel 3. A <i>Pahale</i> (house) at Waipio. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in No. 1.	1	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Pahale Poalima</i> (1)	MA 7:48 RP 6937 Book 26:321
Kepio Helu 5459 U	Waipio	5:488 & FT 8:111	Papaiakea sworn: I have seen his parcel of land, it is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> parcel in the <i>ili</i> of Makaku, Waipio. Kaulupa gave it to him in 1819. There are 3 <i>Poalima</i> within it.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (3)	MA 3:448 RP 6262 Book 23:691
Kaliki Helu 5459 V	Honopou	5:488 & FT 8:111	Kolea sworn: I have seen his parcel of land, it is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kuamoohua, Honopou. It is an old land given to him by Ku in the time of Kamehameha I. There are 2 <i>Poalima</i> within it.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:356 RP 7056 Book 26:525

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Paaluhi Helu 5459 W	Halehaku	5:488-489 & FT 8:111-112	Kahoakaku sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is a <i>kalo</i> land at Pohakuloa; Parcel 2 is a <i>kalo</i> land at Papalua. These are <i>iti</i> of Halehaku, gotten in the time of Kamehameha I. There is one <i>Poalima</i> each, in Parcels 1 and 2.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:402 RP 7068 Book 26:547
Imihia Helu 5459 X	Honopou	5:489 & FT 8:104	Nakaikuana sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1, a <i>kalo</i> and <i>uala</i> land at Puniawa; Parcel 2, a <i>kalo</i> and <i>uala</i> land at Kaulukanu; Parcel 3, a <i>kalo</i> and <i>uala</i> land at Papamuku; Parcel 4, a <i>kalo</i> and <i>uala</i> land at Halaula (bounded on the <i>Makai</i> side by the <i>Kahawai</i> of Honopou). These are all <i>iti</i> of Honopou... Parcels 3 & 4 were from the time of Kamehameha I in 1819... There are 2 <i>Poalima</i> in No. 1; one <i>Poalima</i> each in No. 1 and 2... ...No. 4. is bounded: <i>Mauka</i> , my land; <i>Koolau</i> , <i>Pali</i> of Honopou; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Kahawai</i> of Honopou; <i>Wailuku</i> , <i>Pali</i> of Honopou.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Uala Poalima</i> (4) <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 8:299 RP 3241 Book 14:275
Kawahine (Makapowahine) Helu 5392 B	Puolua & Waipio	5:489-490 & FT 8:112-113	Kolea sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is a <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>iti</i> of Popolonui, at Puolua; Parcel 2 is a <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>iti</i> of Kaiwi, on the <i>kula</i> at Waipio.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 7:51 & MA 8:309 RP 2782 Book 13:23
Kamoenalauhulu Helu 5392 (E)	Waipio	5:490 & FT 8:113	Nika sworn: I have seen his parcel of <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>iti</i> of Alele, at Waipio. There is one <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Poalima</i> (1)	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kawahine Helu 5392 B	Hanehoi	5:490 & 8:113	Kolea sworn: I have seen his 3 parcels of land. Parcel 1, <i>kalo</i> land at Kaiwa; Parcel 2, <i>kalo</i> land at Naukele; Parcel 3, <i>kalo</i> land at Olona. These are all <i>iti</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Hanehoi. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1, and two <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 2.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Poalima</i> (3)	MA 7:51 & MA 8:309 RP 2782 Book 13:23
Kanakaokai Helu 5392 G	Huelo Puolua Hanehoi & Honokala	5:490-491 & 8:113-114	Moi sworn: I have seen his 5 parcels of land. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>iti</i> of Pulehu, at Huelo; Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>iti</i> of Keopi, at Puolua; Parcel 3 is <i>kula</i> land at Luaohia; Parcel 4 is <i>Olona</i> at Hanehoi; Parcel 5 is <i>Olona</i> at Honokala... No. 3. is bounded: <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Mua</i> 's land; <i>Koolau</i> , <i>Pali</i> of Hanehoi; on the other two sides, the <i>Kahawai</i> of Huelo...	—	—	—	5	<i>Kalo Olona Kahawai</i>	MA 8:308 RP6969 Book 26:379
Nika Helu 5392 H	Waipio	5:491 & FT 8:114	Kawaha sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1, <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>iti</i> of Pahoa; Parcel 2, <i>kalo</i> land at Kaluaalaea; Parcel 3, <i>kalo</i> land at Pohoiki; Parcel 4, <i>kalo</i> land at Wailoa. These are all <i>iti</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Waipio. Kaulupa gave all of these parcels to him in 1828. There is one <i>Poalima</i> in each parcel.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Poalima</i> (4)	MA 7:47 RP 3328 Book 14:449

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Makahikipuni Helu 5392 K	Honopou	5:492 & FT 8:115	Kaumakahano sworn: I have seen his <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kapapaanae, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Honopou. Kapeleaumoku gave it to him in 1832. <i>Mauka</i> , the <i>Pali</i> of Honopou; Koolau, the <i>Kahawai</i> of Honopou; <i>Makai</i> , Imihia; Wailuku, <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Halehaku.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kahawai</i>	MA 8:323 RP 5421 Book 21:497
Kamohai Helu 5162	Holawa	5:492 & FT 8:115	Kapahu sworn: I have seen his 6 parcels of land. Parcel 1. <i>Kalo</i> land at Hanaipuaa, in Holawa. Parcel 2. <i>Kalo</i> land at Kahauiki, in Holawa (<i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa bounds the Wailuku side). Parcel 3. <i>Kalo</i> land at Halelua, in Holawa. Parcel 4. <i>Kula</i> land at Kahakona, in Holawa. Parcel 5. <i>Kalo</i> land at Waikakulu, in Holawa. Parcel 6. <i>Kalo</i> land at Kahikiloa, in Holawa. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1; 2 <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 2; and 2 <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 3... ...No. 2. is bounded: <i>Mauka</i> , Keoho's land; Koolau, Kaio's land; <i>Makai</i> , Naoopu's land; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa.	—	—	—	6	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima (5) Kahawai</i>	MA 8:307 RP 2779 Book 13:17

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kealoha Helu 4796	Holawa, Honopou, Waipio & Honokala	5:493 & FT 8:116	Keoho sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Waikakulu, in Holawa. Parcel 2. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Puniawa, in Honopou. Parcel 3. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Iwi, in Waipio. Parcel 4. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Punahehi, in Honokala.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 8:298 RP 3245 Book 14:283
Kapahu Helu 4960	Holawa, Honokala & Honopou	5:493-494 & FT 8:116-117	Kamohai sworn: I have seen his 5 parcels. Parcel 1. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kahikiloa, in Holawa. Parcel 2. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Halepohaku, in Holawa (<i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa is the <i>Wailuku</i> boundary). Parcel 3. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kahaui, in Holawa (<i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa is the <i>Wailuku</i> boundary). Parcel 4. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kaohiulu, in Honokala. Parcel 5. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kawaipapa, in Honopou. There are 2 <i>Poalima</i> in parcel 1...	—	—	—	5	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:306 RP 2777 Book 13:13

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Hiilawe Helu 5516	Holawa & Honopou	5:494 & FT 8:117	Kamohai sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. Parcel 1, is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kalokoiki, in Holawa. I gave it to him in 1840. Parcel 2, is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kamania, at Honopou. Uhu gave it to him in 1841. There are 2 <i>Poalima</i> in parcel 1. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Government Land; Koolau, Kaio; <i>Makai</i> , Kekuamana; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa. 2. <i>Mauka</i> , Kanewaa; Koolau, <i>Pali</i> of Honopou; <i>Makai</i> , Kipawale; Wailuku, <i>Pali</i> of Honopou.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:332 RP 3237 Book 14:267
Mua Helu 5516 B	Holawa	5:494 & FT 8:117	Kealoha sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. They are <i>kalo</i> parcels in the <i>ili</i> of Kuahanahana, at Holawa. Mahiahune gave it to him in 1819.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo</i>	MA 8:333 RP 2815 Book 13:91
Kaio Helu 5516 C	Holawa	5:495 & FT 8:117 -118	Kamohai sworn: I have seen his parcel of land, it is a <i>kalo</i> land at Halenoni, in Holawa. Kipia gave it to him in 1830. <i>Mauka</i> , Poochina; Koolau, <i>Pali</i> of Holawa; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa; Wailuku, Hiilawe.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 8:334 RP 7566 Book 28:229

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Naoopu (Oopu) Helu 5516 D	Holawa	5:495 & FT 8:118	Kamohai sworn: I have seen his 4 parcels of land. Parcel 1, <i>kalo</i> land at Kauhamao; Parcel 2, <i>kalo</i> land, also there; Parcel 3 and Parcel 4, <i>kula</i> land at Kawaipapa. These are <i>ili</i> of Holawa, gotten in the time of Kamehameha I. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Kipawale; Koolau, myself; <i>Makai</i> , Poohina; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa. 2. <i>Mauka</i> , Kipawale; Koolau, <i>Pali</i> of Holawa; <i>Makai</i> , Keaho; Wailuku, <i>Pali</i> of Holawa. 3. <i>Mauka</i> , Poohina; Koolau, <i>Pali</i> of Holawa; <i>Makai</i> , myself. Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa. 4. <i>Mauka</i> , Mua; Koolau, <i>Pali</i> of Holawa; <i>Makai</i> , myself; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Kula Kahawai</i>	MA 8:335 RP 2780 Book 13:19
Poohina Helu 5516 E	Holawa	5:495-496 & FT 8:118 -119	Kamohai sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels. They are <i>kula</i> lands in the <i>ili</i> of Kawaipapa, at Holawa. Mahihina gave it to him in 1819. There are two <i>Poalima</i> . 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Naoopu; Koolau, <i>Pali</i> of Holawa; <i>Makai</i> , Hiiilawe; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa. 2. <i>Mauka</i> , Poohina; Koolau, <i>Pali</i> of Holawa; <i>Makai</i> , Naoopu; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula Kahawai Poalima (2)</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Anwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kepaa Helu 5495 (also recorded as Helu 5595 E)	Honopou	5:496 & FT 8:119	Kaumakahano sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land. They are <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> lands at Humananiho, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Honopou. Gotten in the time of Kamehameha II. There are 2 <i>Poalima</i> . 1. <i>Mauka, Kaina, Koolau</i> and <i>Makai, Pali</i> of Honopou; <i>Wailuku, a Kahawai</i> . 2. <i>Mauka, Government Land, Koolau, Kahawai</i> of Honopou; <i>Makai</i> and <i>Wailuku, Government Land</i> .	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula Kalo Poalima (2) Kahawai</i>	MA 8:320 RP 3242 Book 14:277
Kulani Helu 5512	Halehaku	5:496 & FT 8:119	Wiwi sworn: I have seen his 2 parcels of land; gotten in 1819. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1. Par. 1. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Papane, in Halehaku. Par. 2. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kawaihoa, in Halehaku.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima (1)</i>	MA 8:332 RP 5072 Book 20:371
Kanewaa Helu 5521 B	Honopou	5:496 & FT 8:122	Nakaikuaana sworn: I have seen his parcel of <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Halaula, Honopou. Ku gave it to him in the time of Kamehameha II.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:328
Kaaukai Helu 5506	Halehaku	7:1 & FT 8:119 -120	Kauhi sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land at Ululoloa; Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Puniawa; these are <i>iti</i> of Halehaku. Kuuaamoa gave them to him in the time of Kamehameha I. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in the first parcel.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima (1)</i>	MA 8:325 RP 3239 Book 14:271

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Koleamoku Helu 6234	Opana	7:1 & FT 8:120	Kamoana sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1 is a <i>kula</i> land at Kaluainopi; Parcel 2 is a <i>kula</i> land at Kapuna; these are <i>ili</i> of Opana Ahupuaa. Keaka Habatala (Jack Harbottle) gave them to him in the time of Kamehameha I. There is one <i>Poalima</i> in each of these parcels.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:327
Napohaku Helu 5519 B	Halehaku	7:1-2 & 8:120	Kaaukai sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land at Kaholo; Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> land at Kapalaalea; these are <i>ili</i> of Halehaku Ahupuaa. Kuauamoa gave them to him in the time of Kamehameha I. There is one <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 2.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Poalima</i> (1)	MA 8:322 RP 7085 Book 26:581
Mana Helu 5519 C	Halehaku	7:2 & FT 8:120 -121	Wiwi sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land at Papalua; Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> land at Punawa; these are <i>ili</i> of Halehaku Ahupuaa. Kuauamoa gave them to him in the time of Kamehameha I. There are three <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Poalima</i> (3)	MA 8:331
Maiola Helu 4753	Halehaku	7:2 & FT 8:121	Nahinu sworn: I have seen his land, 3 parcels. Parcel 1 is a <i>Pahale</i> at Halaulolo; Parcel 2 is <i>kula</i> land also there; Parcel 3 is an <i>Opu Olona</i> at Keohoiki; these are <i>ili</i> of Halehaku. Kuauamoa gave them to him in 1819.	1	—	—	2	<i>Pahale Kula Olona</i>	MA 8:330

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiāi Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Owili Helu 5522	Hoalua & Puumaile	7:3 & FT 8:121	Kamaka sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1 is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kihapai</i> in Hoalua <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Parcel 2 is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kihapai</i> in Puumaile <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kealiiahonui gave them to him in 1843. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Government land; Koolau, the <i>Pali</i> of Hanawana; <i>Makai</i> , the sea cliff; Waituku, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. <i>Mauka</i> , Government land; Koolau, <i>Kahawai</i> of Puumaile; <i>Makai</i> and Waituku, the <i>Pali</i> of Puumaile.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kihapai Kahawai</i>	MA 3:438 RP 6659 Book 24:691
Nakaikuaana Helu 5521	Honopou	7:3 & FT 8:122	Imihia sworn: I have seen his land, 4 parcels. Parcel 1, <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Papamuku; Parcel 2, <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kapahi; Parcel 3, <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kamanu; Parcel 4, <i>kalo</i> land at Kawaiapapa. These are all <i>ili</i> of Honopou <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Ku gave them to him in 1823. <i>Kahawai</i> of Holiawa, bounds parcel 4 on the Koolau side.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Kula Kahawai</i>	MA 8:375 RP 3233 Book 14:258
Kaopu Helu 5522 B	Honopou	7:3-4 & FT 8:122-123	Nakaikuaana sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Papamuku; Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Halaula; these are <i>ili</i> of Honopou <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Ku gave them to him in 1823. There is one <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima (1) Kahawai</i>	MA 8:377 RP 3234 Book 14:261

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kaopu (cont'd.) Helu 5522 B	Honopou	7:3-4 & FT 8:122-123	1. <i>Mauka</i> , Uhu; Koolau, Government land; <i>Makai</i> , myself; Wailuku, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. <i>Mauka</i> , Uhu; Koolau, Government land; <i>Makai</i> , myself; Wailuku, Government land.						
Kaluhiauhee Helu 5459 Q	Huelo	7:4 & FT 8:123	Papaiakea sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1 is a <i>kalo</i> land at Kawahaokapuaa, in Huelo; Parcel 2 is a <i>kula kihapai</i> at Hanehoi. They are an inheritance from his parents, in the time of Kamehameha I. There is one <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1.				2	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula kihapai</i> <i>Poalima</i> (1)	MA 7:51 RP 5946 Book 23:57

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testi- mony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Keoho Helu 8584	Holawa & Waipio	7:4-5 & FT 8:123 -124	<p>Kealoha sworn: I have seen his land, 6 parcels.</p> <p>Par. 1. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kahauiki, Holawa.</p> <p>Par. 2. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kahakona, Holawa.</p> <p>Par. 3. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Waikakulu, Holawa.</p> <p>Par. 4. <i>Kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Iwi, Waipio.</p> <p>Par. 5. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kaluaalaea, Waipio.</p> <p>Par. 6. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Pukuhale, Waipio.</p> <p>Kealoha sworn: I have seen his Parcels 1 and 2 were from his parents, gotten in the time of Kamehameha I; I gave him parcel 3 in 1834; Makue gave him parcel 4 in 1841; Auwae gave him parcels 5 and 6 in 1841.</p>	---	---	---	6	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 8:305 RP 5534 Book 21:723

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kanui Helu 5250	Hanawana & Puumaile	7:5 & FT 8:124	<p>Kamaka sworn: I have seen his land, 3 parcels. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land at Kawaihae; Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Keauhau; these are <i>ili</i> of Hanawana. Parcel 3 is a <i>kalo</i> field at Puumaile.</p> <p>Parcel 1 was received from Niawaloa in the time of Kamehameha II; Parcel 2 was from Kaniho in 1847; Parcel 3 was gotten in the time of Kamehameha I, 1819. There are two <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1 and one <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Mauka</i>, Kalama; Koolau, Kauhau; <i>Makai</i>, Kauhiohewaa; Wailuku, a <i>Kahawai</i>. <i>Mauka</i>, Kauhiohewaa; Koolau, <i>Kahawai</i> of Hanawana; <i>Makai</i>, Pauhili; Wailuku, <i>Pali</i> of Hanawana. Surrounded on all sides by Government land. 	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (3) <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:442 RP 3408 Book 14:609 MA 10:523 RP 6968 B Book 22:427
Uheke Helu 5250 (B)	Honokala	7:5-6 & FT 8:124	<p>Kahanuwaha sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land at Paomai; Parcel 2 is <i>kula</i> land at Keawaula. These are <i>ili</i> of Honokala. I gave them to him in 1839. There is one <i>Poalima</i> each in Parcels 1 and 2.</p>	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:304 RP 6866 Book 26:207
K. Israela Helu 5250 C	Honokala	7:6 & FT 8:125	<p>Kahanuwaha sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land at Kahahei; Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Keawaula. These are <i>ili</i> of Honokala <i>Ahupuaa</i>. He got his land from his parents in 1819.</p>	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kilauea Helu 6411	Keaaula	7:6 & FT 8:125	Kawaahuliha sworn: I have seen his land, it is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> parcel at Kipapa, of Keaaula <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kapu gave it to him in 1837.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:326 RP 8502 Book 37: no # (issued in 1951)
Kahuku Helu 5498 B	Uaoa	7:7 & FT 8:125 -126	Kawaahuliha sworn: I have seen his land, a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> parcel at Kahauiki, in Uaoa. Auwae gave it to him in 1834. There is one <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima (1)</i>	MA 8:297
Koki Helu 5525	Uaoa	7:7 & FT 8:126	Kawaahuliha sworn: I have seen his land, <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> parcel in the <i>ili</i> of Ohulekailua, at Uaoa. Auwae gave it to him in 1834. <i>Mauka, Alanui Aupuni; Koolau, Pali</i> of Uaoa; <i>Makai</i> and Wailuku, <i>Pali Kahakai</i> (sea cliff).	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Alanui Aupuni</i>	MA 8:309
Kaluahinemui Helu 7972	Keaalii iki	7:7 & FT 8:126	Kawaahuliha sworn: I have seen his land, a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> parcel at Keaalii iki <i>Ahupuaa</i> , in the <i>ili</i> of Apua. Auwae gave it to him in 1834.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:327

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaapaahili Helu 5508	Halehaku	7:8 & FT 8:127	Kauhi sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1 is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Puniawa; Parcel 2 is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kawaiiki. These are <i>ili</i> at Halehaku. Kuauamoa gave it to him in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:331 RP 3977 Book 16:713
Kaleo Helu 5517 B & 5459 Z	Hanehoi	7:8 & FT 8:127	Kamaka sworn: I have seen his land, a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> parcel at Mohala, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Hanehoi. Kaiewe gave it to him in 1844. There is one <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima (1)</i>	MA 3:446
I. Kauli Helu 5499	Halehaku	7:8 & FT 8:127	Keoho sworn: I have seen his land, it is 2 parcels. Parcel 1, is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kahoi; Parcel 2, is a <i>kalo</i> land at Puniawa; these are <i>ili</i> of Halehaku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kuauamoa gave it to him in the time of Kamehameha I. There are 4 <i>Poalima</i> at Kahoi.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima (4)</i>	MA 8:328 RP 6719 Book 24:799
Kekoa Helu 5493	Halehaku	7:9 & FT 8:128	Keoho sworn: I have seen his land, it is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> parcel at Kahoi, an <i>ili</i> of Halehaku. Kuauamoa gave it to him in the time of Kamehameha I. There is one <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima (1)</i>	N/A
Kaha Helu 6455	Pauwela	7:9 & FT 8:128	Kalii sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1, <i>kalo</i> land; Parcel 2, <i>kula</i> land, at Kaohi an <i>ili</i> of Pauwela. It is old land given by Kalola in the time of Kamehameha I. There is one <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima (1)</i>	MA 8:324 RP 2179 Book 9:373

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
Keoho Helu 6510 B	Halehaku	7:10 & FT 8:129	Wiwi sworn: I know, and it is true that Ioane Maria [the Catholic Priest] wrote his claim. I have also seen his land. A <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> parcel at Awiki; Parcel 2, a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kahoi; these are <i>iti</i> of Halehaku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kuaumoa gave them to him. There are 2 <i>Poalima</i> within it.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (2)	MA 5:511 RP 3235 Book 14:263
Kalama Helu 6510 C	Hanawana	7:10-11 & FT 8:129 -130	Kamaka sworn: I have seen his land, and it is also true that Kahaula wrote his claim. Parcel 1, is a <i>kalo</i> land at Kahauiki; Parcel 2, is a <i>kalo</i> land at Kaluaoopi; Parcel 3, is a <i>kula</i> land at Kawaihae. These are all <i>iti</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Hanawana. There are two <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (2)	MA 7:114 RP 4111 Book 17:219
Manoa Helu 6510 D (see also <i>Helu</i> 5464)	Holawa & Honopou	7:11-12 & FT 8:130	Kamohai sworn: It is true that Kahaula wrote his claim, and I have seen his land, 5 parcels. Par. 1. <i>Kalo kula</i> land at Kauhamao. Par. 2. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Halimaumau. Par. 3. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Kahikiloa. Par. 4. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Waikakulu. These are all <i>iti</i> lands of Holawa <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 5. <i>Kalo</i> land in the <i>iti</i> of Kamania at Honopou... The Koolau boundary is the <i>Kahawai</i> of Honopou... There are 3 <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1.	—	—	—	5	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (3) <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 5:527 RP 2781 Book 13:21

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Pupu Helu 6510 E	Halehaku	7:12 & FT 8:130-131	<p>Kamaikaaloo sworn: I saw Ioane Maria write his claim. I have also seen his land, 5 parcels.</p> <p>Par. 1. <i>Kalo kula</i> land at Ululoloa, an <i>ili</i> of Halehaku.</p> <p>Par. 2. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Papalua, an <i>ili</i> of Halehaku (the Koolau boundary is the <i>Kahawai</i> of Halehaku).</p> <p>Par. 3. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Kaeke, an <i>ili</i> of Halehaku (the Koolau boundary is a <i>Kahawai</i>).</p> <p>Par. 4. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Kaholo, an <i>ili</i> of Halehaku (the Wailuku boundary is a <i>Kahawai</i>).</p> <p>Par. 5. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Puniawa, an <i>ili</i> of Halehaku.</p> <p>Kuauamoa gave him these lands in the time of Kamehameha I. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel I.</p>	—	—	—	5	<p><i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (1) <i>Kahawai</i></p>	N/A
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Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Hanauwaha Helu 6510 F	Honokala, Waipio & Holawa	7:12 & FT 8:131-132	Hanauwaha. It was I who wrote the claim. Iseraela sworn: I know his land, 5 parcels. Par. 1. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Puuokaupu in Honokala. Par. 2. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Maoli in Honokala. Par. 3. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Kauhulu in Honokala. Par. 4. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Pukuhale in Waipio. Par. 5. <i>Kalo kula</i> in Waikakulu in Holawa. The first 4 parcels were given by Kekauwai in 1835. Parcel 5 was from Auwae in 1831. There is one <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1.	—	—	—	5	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (1)	MA 5:522 RP 6939 Book 26:325
Olopana (w.) Helu 6510 G	Honokala & Waipio	7:13 & FT 8:132	Hanauwaha sworn: It is true that I wrote her claim, and I know her land, 2 parcels. Parcel 1, is <i>kalo kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Manena of Honokala; Parcel 2, is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Alele at Waipio.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Māhiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Wiwī Helu 6510 H	Halehaku	7:13-14 & FT 8:132 -133	Keoho sworn: It is true that Ioane Maria wrote his claim, and I have seen his lands. There is one <i>Poalima</i> in parcel 1. Par. 1. <i>Kalo kula</i> land at Awiki, an <i>ili</i> of Halehaku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 2. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Papatua, an <i>ili</i> of Halehaku. Par. 3. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Kaluakapaoo, an <i>ili</i> of Halehaku. Par. 4. A <i>Pahale</i> at Kaapopo an <i>ili</i> of Halehaku. Kuauamoa gave it to his parents in the time of Kamehameha I. Kouiki sworn: It is true that Kauhioewaa wrote his claim. Kopa sworn: I have seen his land, a <i>kula</i> parcel at Kulihai in Halehaku. It is a right from his parents in the time of Kamehameha. <i>Mauka</i> , my land; Koolau, Kaihe; <i>Makai</i> , Kawa; Wailuku, the <i>Kahawai</i> of Haiku. [Note: English text (Vol. 8:133) places Kulihai in Haiku, rather than Halehaku, as described in the Hawaiian text.]	1	—	—	4	<i>Pahale</i> <i>Kalo</i> <i>Poalima</i> (1) <i>Kula</i>	MA 5:511
Kawaha Helu 6510 I (see also Helu 6454)	Halehaku (Haiku)	7:14 & FT 8:133	Haleole sworn: It is true that I wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. It is a <i>kula</i> parcel at Popoohanalua in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Paihihi. Kaailuwale gave it to him in 1819.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	N/A
Kaili Helu 6510 K (see also Helu 3905 B)	Haiku	7:14 & FT 8:133		—	—	—	1	<i>Kula</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Mook Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Ku Helu 6510 L (see also Helu 7768)	Haiku	7:14-15 & FT 8:133 -134	Haleole sworn: It is true I have seen his land. Parcel 1. <i>Kula</i> land at Aiawakea and Waiaama, Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Parcel 2. <i>Kula</i> land at Aiawakea and Waiaama, Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Parcel 3. <i>Kula</i> land at Aiawakea and Waiaama, Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Parcel 4. <i>Kalo</i> land at Aiawakea and Kakaikiha, Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Parcel 5. <i>Kalo</i> land at Pue, Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Gotten from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	5	<i>Kula</i> <i>Kalo</i>	MA 5:504 RP 2181 Book 9:381
Kaihe Helu 6510 M (see also Helu 6234)	Haiku	7:15 & FT 8:134	Haleole sworn: It is true I wrote his claim. Kawai sworn: I have seen his land. Parcel 1. <i>Kalo</i> land at Hano; Parcel 2, is <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Puehuehu, these are <i>iti</i> of Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . These 2 parcels were gotten from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I. There is one <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 2.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Poalima</i> (1)	MA 5:525 RP 2184 Book 9:393
Kawai Helu 6510 N	Haiku	7:15-16 & FT 8:134 -135	Haleole sworn: I wrote his claim. Kaihe sworn: I have seen his land. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land at Hano; Parcel 2, is <i>kalo</i> land at Puehuehu. These are <i>iti</i> of Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . He got it from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo</i>	MA 5:526 RP 4967 Book 20:157

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Anwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kamakaeu Helu 6510 O (see also Helu 7768)	Haiku & Pauwela	7:16 & FT 8:135	Haleole sworn: I have seen his land. It was I who wrote out his claim. Par. 1. <i>Kalo</i> land at Maunaouli in Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 2. <i>Kula</i> land at Waiaama in Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 3. <i>Kula</i> land at Hoopauwahie in Pauwela <i>Ahupuaa</i> .	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 5:521 RP 5259 Book 21:173
Kanui Helu 6510 P (& 3717 B)	Puolua & Hanehoi	7:16-17 & FT 8:135	It is true that Kaiewe wrote his claim. Kamakaeu sworn: I have seen his land, 2 parcels. Par. 1. A <i>kalo kula</i> at Keopi in Puolua <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 2. A <i>kalo kula</i> at Opuololo in Hanehoi <i>Ahupuaa</i> (the Wailuku boundary is the <i>Kahawai</i> of Huelo). Kaiewe gave these parcels to him in 1844. There are 2 <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Poalima</i> (2) <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:450 RP 4951 Book 20:125
Kawaha Helu 6510 Q	Honopou & Waipio	7:17 & FT 8:136	It was I who wrote the claim. Iseraeta sworn: I have seen his land, 3 parcels. Par. 1. A <i>kalo kula</i> at Lanikahuli, Honopou <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 2. A <i>kalo kula</i> at Waiohiwi, Honopou <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 3. A <i>kalo kula</i> at Kalualaea, Waipio <i>Ahupuaa</i> .	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 5:502 RP 3774 Book 16:307

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Naone Helu 6510 R	Honokala	7:17-18 & FT 8:136	Naone sworn: It is true that I wrote this claim. Kawaha sworn: I have seen his land. Parcel 1, is a <i>kalo kula</i> at Lapo (the Wailuku boundary is the <i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa); Parcel 2, is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kauhiulu; these are <i>ili</i> of Honokala <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kamokuiki gave them to him in the time of Kamehameha, in 1823.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Kahawai</i>	MA 5:503 RP 2778 Book 13:15
Kuewa Helu 6510 T	Honopou	7:18 & FT 8:137	Kawaha sworn: It is true that I wrote his claim (it was forwarded to Mr. Green to send to Honolulu); and I have seen his land. It is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> parcel at Lanikahuli in Honopou <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kapeleaumoku gave it to him in 1831. <i>Mauka, Pali</i> of Honopou; Koolau, <i>Kahawai</i> of Holawa; <i>Makai</i> , Government Land; Wailuku, <i>Pali</i> of Honopou.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Kahawai</i>	MA 5:510 RP 3775 Book 16:309
Makue Helu 6510 S	Waipio & Holawa	7:18 & FT 8:136 -137	Keoho sworn: I saw L. Kaauwai write his claim, and I have seen his land, 4 parcels. Par. 1. <i>Kalo</i> land at Iwi, an <i>ili</i> of Waipio. Par. 2. <i>Kalo</i> land at Paauau, an <i>ili</i> of Holawa. Par. 3. <i>Kalo</i> land at Haliimaunau, an <i>ili</i> of Holawa. Par. 4. A <i>kula kalo</i> at Waikakulu, an <i>ili</i> of Holawa. There is one <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima (1)</i>	MA 5:506 RP 3238 Book 14:269

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Wahieloa Helu 6510 U	Hanawana	7:19 & FT 8:137-138	<p>Kauhaa sworn: I saw Kahaule write his claim, and I have seen his land. Parcel 1, is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land at Kapua, Waiahole, Kukule, several <i>ili</i> of Hanawana 1 <i>Ahupuaa</i>. Parcel 2, is a <i>kalo kula</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Kauila, of Hanawana 2. Parcel 1, was given to him by Niauhoa in 1823. Parcel 2, was given to him by Wili in 1823. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 2.</p> <p>1. <i>Mauka, Alanui Aupuni</i>; Koolau, Owili; <i>Makai</i>; the sea cliff; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Hanawana.</p> <p>2. <i>Mauka</i>, Kanui; Koolau, <i>Kahawai</i> of Hanawana; <i>Makai</i> and Wailuku, <i>Pali</i> of Hanawana.</p>	—	—	—	2	<p><i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Poalima</i> (1) <i>Alanui Aupuni</i> <i>Kahawai</i></p>	<p>MA 5:550 RP 6140 Book 23:447</p>
Kuaiwa Helu 6510 V	Haiku & Honopou	7:19 & FT 8:138	<p>Kao sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his document and I have seen his land. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kapili, Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i>; Parcel 2 is <i>kula</i> land at Kukuihalo, Kuamoohawe, Haleokane, several <i>ili</i> of Honopou <i>Ahupuaa</i>. Parcel 1 was from Kaianui in 1842. Parcel 2 was from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I, 1819. There is a <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 2.</p>	—	—	—	2	<p><i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Poalima</i> (1)</p>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kawaahulihiia Helu 6510 Y (see also Helu 5507 B)	Uaoa	7:20 & FT 8:139	Kawaahulihiia sworn: Mahu wrote my claim. Naala sworn: I have seen his land. Parcel 1, is a <i>kalo kula</i> at Kahauone; Parcel 2, is a <i>kula</i> land at Pohakuloa (the Wailuku side boundary is the <i>Kahawai</i> of Uaoa); these are <i>ili</i> of Uaoa <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Auwae gave them to him in 1834. There are 2 <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima (2) Kahawai</i>	MA 5:510 RP 6849 Book 26:193
Opunui Helu 6510 EE	Pauwela	7:22 & FT 8:141	Niu sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. Parcel 1, is a <i>kalo</i> land at Noni; Parcel 2, is a <i>kalo</i> land at Waikina; Parcel 3, is a <i>kalo</i> land at Lewaie; Parcel 4, is a <i>kula</i> land at Elialii; these are all <i>ili</i> of Pauwela <i>Ahupuaa</i> .	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 5:517
Kahue Helu 6510 OO (see also Helu 1402)	Peahi & Kaupakulua	7:25-26 & FT 8:144 -145	Kahue sworn: I saw Kanaina write out my claim at Kapalama. Kupa sworn: I have seen his land, 4 parcels. There are 2 <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1. Parcel 1. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Pohakuhaku, Popoki, Peahi; Parcel 2, <i>Olonā</i> ; Parcel 3, at Pohakuhaku; these are all <i>ili</i> of Peahi. Parcel 4, <i>Olonā</i> at Kaaihoi, in Kaupakulua. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Kauohi; Koolau, <i>Pali</i> of Halehaku; <i>Makai</i> , Kaholowale; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Opana. 2. On all sides surrounded by Government land.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Kula Olona Poalima (2) Kahawai</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kahue (cont'd.) Helu 6510 OO (see also Helu 1402)	Peahi & Kaupakulua	7:25-26 & FT 8:144-145	3. <i>Mauka</i> and Koolau, Government land; <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Opana. 4. <i>Mauka</i> , Upai; Koolau, <i>Pali</i> of Kaupakulua; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Kahuakohe</i> ; Wailuku, <i>Kahawai</i> of Kaupakulua. Kaupakua sworn: I know that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land; Parcel 2 is <i>kula</i> land; in the <i>ili</i> of Kaluanui, at Pauwela. Parcel 3 is a <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Palau, at Haiku. Parcels 1 and 2 were given to him by Davida Malo in 1831. Parcel 3 was given to him by Kukiiahu in 1819. There is one <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Poalima</i> (1)	MA 5:514 RP 2178 Book 9:369
Niu Helu 6510 PP	Pauwela & Haiku	7:26 & FT 8:145-146	Kahue sworn: It is true that Ioane Maria wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. Parcel 1. <i>Kalo</i> land at Haunakepa, Halehaku. Parcel 2. <i>Kula</i> land at Pohakoole, Halehaku. Parcel 3. <i>Kula</i> land, an <i>Opu Olona</i> , at Halehaku. The lands are from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I. There are two <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Olona</i> <i>Poalima</i> (2)	MA 5:518 RP 3157 Book 14:107

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
Kamaikaaloa Helu 6510 RR	Halehaku & Peahi	7:27-28 & FT 8:146 -147	Kamoku sworn: It is true that Ioane Maria wrote his claim, and I have seen his lands. Par. 1. <i>Kalo</i> land at Kapalaalaea and Ululoloa, Halehaku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . (There is one <i>Poalima loi</i> in Parcel 1.) Par. 2. <i>Kalo</i> land at Kaeke, Halehaku. Par. 3. <i>Kula</i> land at Kaholo, Halehaku. Par. 4. <i>Kula</i> land at Puniawa, Halehaku. Par. 5. <i>Kula</i> land at Kalena, Peahi <i>Ahupuaa</i>2. <i>Mauka</i> , Nahalelaau; Koolau, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kahoaku; Wailuku, a <i>Kahawai</i> ... 5. <i>Mauka</i> , Napohaku; Koolau, Government land; <i>Makai</i> , Pupu; Wailuku, the <i>Kahawai</i> of Peahi.	—	1+	1	4	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Loi</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Poalima</i> (1)	MA 5:501 RP 3334 Book 14:461
Hanakahi Helu 6510 SS	Opana & Ulumalu	7:28-29 & FT 8:147 -148	Puahiki sworn: I saw Ioane Maria write his claim, and I have seen his 6 parcels of land. Par. 1. <i>Kula</i> land at Manokohola, Opana <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 2. <i>Kula</i> land at Hualihili, Opana. Par. 3. <i>Kula</i> land at Kiumukukui, Opana. Par. 4. <i>Kula</i> land at Laulauhala, Ulumalu <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 5. <i>Kalo</i> land at Kuawale, Ulumalu.	—	—	—	6	<i>Kula</i> <i>Kalo</i> <i>Poalima</i> (5)	MA 5:516 RP 7331 Book 27:283

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Hanakahi (cont'd.) Helu 6510 SS	Opana & Ulumalu	7:28-29 & FT 8:147-148	Par. 6. <i>Kula</i> land at Konawaa, Ulumalu... There is one <i>Poalima</i> each in the first five parcels.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo</i>	MA 7:202 RP 4879 Book 19:633
Nika Helu 6510 TT	Haiku (& Waiohua)	7:29 & FT 8:148	I sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. Parcel 1 is a <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>iti</i> of Kakaiaikiha, Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Parcel 2 is in the <i>iti</i> of Piliamoo at Waiohua. Parcel 1 was given to him in 1847 by Kaulua. I gave parcel 2 to him in 1836.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pahua Helu 6510 UU	Pauwela	7:29 & FT 8:148-149	Niu sworn: It is true that Kiha wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land at Kapuna. Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> land at Mooiki. Parcel 3 is <i>kula</i> land at Kailianu. These are <i>iti</i> of Pauwela <i>Ahupuaa</i> , gotten by his parents from Kanaina in 1819.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 5:514 RP 5502 Book 21:659
Nahinu Helu 6510 VV	Pauwela (& Kula)	7:29-30 & FT 8:149	Kopa sworn: I have seen his land. Parcel 1 is <i>kula</i> land in the <i>iti</i> of Waikina, at Pauwela. Kalaiopuu gave it to him in 1819. Parcel 2 is <i>kula</i> land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kula. Kaili gave it to him in 1840.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula</i>	N/A
Poohina Helu 6510 WW (see also Helu 4673)	Halehaku & Peahi	7:30 & FT 8:149-150	Kauahi sworn: Truly, I have seen his land, 5 parcels. Parcel 1 is a <i>kalo kula</i> land at Pohakoele. Parcel 2 is <i>kalo kula</i> land at Pohakuhaku. Parcels 3, 4, 5, and 5 are <i>kula</i> lands at Pohakoele. These are <i>iti</i> of Halehaku and Peahi, two <i>Ahupuaa</i> .	—	—	—	5	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kauhi Helu 6510 XX (see also Helu 6234)	Pauwela & Haiku	7:31 & FT 8:150 -151	Kanihae sworn: It is true, Haleole wrote his claim, and I have seen his 7 parcels of land. Par. 1. <i>Kalo</i> land at Puukoa, Pauwela <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 2. <i>Kula</i> land at Puukoa, Pauwela. Par. 3. <i>Kalo</i> land at Puaihaa, Haiku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 4. <i>Kalo</i> land at Kakaiakiha, Haiku. Par. 5. <i>Kalo</i> land at Kaluanui, Haiku. Par. 7. <i>Kalo</i> land at Kaluanui, Haiku. Parcel 1 was from his parents in 1819. Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, I gave to him in 1833.	—	—	—	7	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 5:519 RP 3416 Book 14:625
Naala Helu 6510 YY (see also Helu 5494 B)	Keaaula	7:31-32 & FT 8:151	Kawaahiihia sworn: I have seen his land. It is a <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land in the <i>iii</i> of Makila, Keaaula <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Auwae gave it to him in 1834. There are three <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Poalima</i> (3)	MA 5:521 RP 8503 Book 37: no # (issued in 1951)

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Akupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
Momona <i>Helu 5494 C</i>	Keaaula	7:32 & FT 8:151	Kawaahuliinia sworn: I have seen his land. It is a <i>kalo</i> land in the <i>iti</i> of Kipapa at Keaaula. Auwae gave it to him in 1834. There is one <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Poalima</i> (1)	N/A
Napoka <i>Helu 5494 D</i>	Keaaula	7:32 & FT 8:151 -152	Kawaahuliinia sworn: I have seen his land. It is a <i>kalo kula</i> in the <i>iti</i> of Kapuna at Keaaula. Auwae gave it to him in 1834. There is one <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (1)	MA 5:512 RP 8501 Book 37:no # (issued in 1951)
Kilua <i>Helu 5494 E</i>	Halehaku	7:32 & FT 8:152	Maiikaaloo sworn: I have seen his land. It is a <i>kalo kula</i> parcel in the <i>iti</i> of Kaeke at Halehaku. Kahoaku gave it to him in 1847. <i>Mauka, Pali</i> of Halehaku; Koolau, Kahoakahu; <i>Makai, Nahalelaau; Wailuku, Kahawai</i> of Halehaku.	—	—	—	1	<i>Kalo Kula Kahawai</i>	MA 5:513 RP 5533 Book 21:721
Kukona <i>Helu 5494 G</i>	Haiku	7:33	Nahinu sworn: It is true that his claim was written, and I have seen his land, in 3 parcels. Parcel 1, <i>kula</i> land at Kamoeloa and Pahinahina. These are <i>iti</i> of Haiku <i>Ahupuuaa</i> . Parcels 2 and 3 are at Maunaoui in Haiku. Parcel 1 is from his parents in the time of Kamehameha I. Parcels 2 and 3 are from Kahaleoahu in 1830 and 1839.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kula</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaui <i>Helu 5494 H</i>	Halehaku	7:33-34	Mahoe sworn: It is true that Ioane Maria wrote his claim and I have seen his land, in 3 parcels. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land at Kanewai. Parcels 2 and 3 are <i>kula</i> land at Pohakoole. These are <i>iti</i> of Halehaku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kahoaku gave him parcel 1 in 1840. Hoomaikai gave him parcels 2 and 3 in 1839.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	N/A
Pekupeku <i>Helu 5515</i>	Peahi, Halehaku & Opana	7:34 & FT 8:152-153	Kawaapolaole sworn: I have seen his land, 4 parcels. Par. 1. <i>Kalo</i> land at Kaholo, Peahi <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 2. <i>Kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> at Kaloko, Peahi. Par. 3. <i>Kalo</i> land at Kaukini, Halehaku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 4. <i>Kalo kula</i> at Kumukukui, Opana <i>Ahupuaa</i> .	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo Kula</i>	MA 8:359 RP 2774 Book 13:7
Kuewa <i>Helu 3905 H</i>	Peahi	7:35 & FT 8:153	Keonepahu sworn: I have seen his land, it is 2 parcels. Parcel 1, <i>kalo</i> land; Parcel 2, <i>kula</i> land; these 2 parcels are in an <i>iti</i> (Hukioho) in Peahi <i>Ahupuaa</i> . He got them from his parents in 1819. There are 2 <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (2)	MA 8:326 RP 6230 Book 23:627
Kawaapolaole <i>Helu 3906 B</i>	Halehaku	7:35 & FT 8:153	Keonepahu sworn: It is true that Mahu wrote his claim, and I have seen his land. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land; Parcel 2 is <i>kula</i> land at Kaukini. These 2 parcels are <i>iti</i> of Halehaku <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Kuauamoia gave them to him in 1830. There is one <i>Poalima</i> .	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Kula Poalima</i> (1)	MA 5:515 RP 3100 Book 13:683

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Mahoe Helu 5459 G	Huelo	7:35-36 & FT 8:154	Kamaka sworn: I have seen his land, 4 parcels. Par. 1. <i>Kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kahaloa, Huelo <i>Ahupuaa</i> . Par. 2. <i>Kalo</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Ohia, Huelo. Par. 3. <i>Kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Kapeku, Huelo. Par. 4. A <i>kula Opu Olona</i> at Hanehoi. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Papaiakea</i> ; <i>Koolau</i> , <i>Kahawai</i> of Huelo; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Kanakaokai</i> ; <i>Wailuku</i> , <i>Mahoe</i> . 2. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Pahia</i> ; <i>Koolau</i> , <i>Paukei</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Kaahaiea</i> ; <i>Wailuku</i> ; <i>Kuluwaimakalani</i> . 3. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Government Land</i> ; <i>Koolau</i> , <i>Kahawai</i> of Huelo; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Government Land</i> ; <i>Wailuku</i> , <i>Kaiewe</i> . 4. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Koolau</i> and <i>Makai</i> , <i>Government Land</i> ; <i>Wailuku</i> , <i>Kaiewe</i> . There are 4 <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 1, and 1 <i>Poalima</i> in Parcel 2.	—	—	—	4	<i>Kalo</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Olona</i> <i>Poalima</i> (5)	MA 7:49 RP 4063 Book 17:123
Kapela Helu 4137	Kaupakulua	7:36-37	Kiekie sworn: I have seen his land. Parcel 1 is <i>kula</i> land at <i>Kaluaalaea</i> ; Parcel 2 is <i>kula</i> land at <i>Kauoha</i> . These are <i>ili</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of <i>Kaupakulua</i> . It is old land, gotten prior to 1819. There is one <i>Poalima</i> 2. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Alanui Aupuni</i> ; <i>Koolau</i> , <i>Ulumalu Ahupuaa</i> ; <i>Wailuku Pali</i> of <i>Kaupakulua</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Alanui Aupuni</i> .	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula</i> <i>Poalima</i> (1) <i>Alanui Aupuni</i>	MA 9:450 RP 3659 Book 16:77

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Naone Helu 4284 D	Pauwela	7:37	Pilipili sworn: It is true that his claim was written. Paele sworn: I have seen his land. Parcel 1 is <i>kalo</i> land at Mookiki; Parcel 2 is <i>kalo</i> land at Waokana. These are <i>ili</i> of Pauwela <i>Ahupuaa</i> . There are 3 <i>Poalima</i> . Parcel 1 was given to him by Kekumoku in 1841. Parcel 2 was given to him by Kila in 1830.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kalo Poalima</i> (3)	MA 9:466 RP 2776 Book 13:11
Kahalela (Kahalelaau) Helu 3504 (see also <i>Helu</i> 5504 & 3304 E)	Haiku & Haliimaile	FT 8:79	The Clt's lands are of two pieces in Haiku [& Haliimaile]. No. 1. is a <i>kula</i> land in Kukuioleu [Haliimaile]. No. 2. is a <i>kula</i> land in Hano. The Claimant rec'd. it from Kamakakai in 1831. His title been disputed by Kekauonohi. She has sold this place to Judge Parson's.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula</i> (Disputed)	N/A
Naaeae (Kaeeae) Helu 5459 (<i>Helu</i> 5459 H)	Hanehoi	FT 8:104	Kanakaokai Sw.: The Clt's lands are four pieces of <i>kalo</i> and <i>kula</i> land in the <i>ili</i> of Opuololo, Hanehoi <i>Ahupuaa</i> . The Clt. rec'd. this land from Kaiawe in the year 1844. His title has never been disputed. It is bounded: <i>Mauka</i> , Kaiewe's land; Koolau, my land; <i>Makai</i> , Kanui's land; Wailuku, Creek of Huele. (As translated in Native Testimony.)	—	—	—	4	<i>Kula Kalo Kahawai</i>	MA 3:446 RP 2218 Book 9:533

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Huluhulu Helu 5392	Waipio & Hueolo	FT 8:106	Moi Sw.: The Clit's lands consist of three pieces. No. 1. is the <i>ili</i> of Kapalaoa, Waipio <i>Ahupuaa</i> (gotten in 1842). No. 2. is the <i>ili</i> of Pukuhale, Waipio <i>Ahupuaa</i> (gotten in the days of Kamehameha I). No. 3. is the <i>ili</i> of Kahalao, Hueolo <i>Ahupuaa</i> (gotten in the days of Kamehameha II)... ...No. 3 is bounded: <i>Mauka</i> , Papeaieka's land; Koolau, Creek of Hueolo; <i>Makai</i> , Alakukui's land; Wailuku, <i>Pali</i> of Hueolo.	—	—	—	3	Creek	MA 7:58 RP 5535 Book 21:725
Wm. Harbottle Helu 2937:7	Opana	10:2-3	Kanamui sworn: I have seen his land at Hamakualoa, Maui, it is the <i>Ahupuaa</i> named "Opana." The boundaries are: <i>Mauka</i> - land of Lot Kamehameha; Wailuku - Kaalaea, Ulumalu, Kaipakulua, & Haiku; <i>Makai</i> - the sea; Hana - Keaaula, Uaoa, and Peahi, several <i>Ahupuaa</i> . This land was given to his father, John Harbottle, by Kamehameha I, and he resided peacefully there until his death. The land was inherited by his children, and they are here at this time. (See MA 10:312)	—	—	—	—	—	MA 10:312 RP 7031 (8433) Book 25:117

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
Wm. Harbottle <i>Helu 2937:8</i>	Waipio	10:3	Kanamu sworn: I have seen his land at Hamakualoa, Maui, it is the <i>Ahupuaa</i> named "Waipio." The boundaries are: <i>Mauka</i> - land of Lot Kamehameha; Wailuku - Mokuapapakua, Mokuapapakanaka, and Holawa, several <i>Ahupuaa</i> ; <i>Makai</i> - the sea; Hana - Waipio 2, Puolua, and Huelo. This land was given to his father, John Harbottle, by Kamehameha I, and he resided peacefully there until his death. The land was inherited by his children, and they are here at this time.	—	—	—	—	—	MA 10:143 RP 7761 Book29:121
John Caswell <i>Helu 311</i>	Ulumalu	FT 3:1, 35-36, & 231	This is a claim to land in Hamakua loa east Maui, called Ulumalu. Charles Cockett sworn: I know Mr. Caswells land on Maui in the district of Hamakua, called Ulumalu. I do not know the bounds of it. When Caswell received this land I was working for Gov'r. Hoapili. I did a great deal of work for the King at that time... The land referred to by the King as having been given to Freeman Caswell, was Ulumalu; the land now claimed. This was in 1838. Caswell has ever since lived upon it in peace, cultivating it and sawing lumber etc... (p. 1)	—	—	—	—	—	MA 3:177

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition</i> N/A=Not Awarded <i>Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
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John Caswell (cont'd.) Helu 311	Ulumalu	FT 3:1, 35-36, & 231	George Lawrence sworn for Clt.: I know the land of Caswell in Hamakua, on Maui. It is called Kulumalo [Ulumalu]. I heard he had this land from Namaau. He took possession of it, to the best of my recollection 8 or 9 years ago; and has lived there ever since. I cannot give the boundaries of this land; it is in part occupied by Natives, but I cannot say how many... (p. 36) Stephen Grant sworn: ...The land was always spoken of as Caswell's... He planted sugar cane on the land, and took timber from it... Caswell held this land at the same time as I held mine... Namaau was the Lord of the land, and Caswell did his <i>poalima</i> work. We held our lands at the sufferance of the chiefs and when they saw fit to turn us off, they might with impunity... (p. 231)						
N. Namaau Helu 10474	Kaupakulua & Ulumalu	FT 3:408-411	These belong to N. Namaau: ...Kaupakulua and Ulumalu <i>Ahupuaa</i> , Hamakualoa, Maui. (<i>Alii Awardee</i>) (pages 410-411)						<i>Buke Mahele</i> 1848:174-175 MA 9:256 RP 4490 Book 18:469 & MA 3:239 RP 4471 Book 18:393

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Maa Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
<p>Ii, Daniel <i>Helu 520</i></p>	<p>Huelo (& Lahaina)</p>	<p>FT 15:74</p>	<p>Ua sworn, and being shown the survey made by Mr. Alexander, says he knows the piece of land represented and that it belongs to claimant. It was given to Ii by Hoapili Kane in the year 1835 as an absolute gift. Claimant has held uninterrupted possession of the place up to this time; has a house on it and always cultivated it. (Copy) Resolved, that in view of the statement of His Majesty, that it was his intention originally to have the Division of lands made to secure to Daniela Ii of Maui, "Huelo" in Hamakualoa, and "Nakalepo" in Lahaina, and to the Government, "Kalulu" on Lanai, but that the matter was forgotten at the time, the Minister of the Interior is authorized to correct the decision on record accordingly. By order of Privy Council. January 31st 1853... Kaumauma Sworn: Knows the place claimed by Daniela Ii. It was given him by Hoapili Kane in the year 1835. He has cultivated and held uninterrupted possession of the place up to this time...</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>Land cultivated since 1835</p>	<p>MA 9:319 RP 6847 Book 22:423</p>

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Testimony for Claims in Ko'olau

Wahinemaikai Helu 4561 & 6049	Wailua	5:361 & FT 8: 227-228	In the ili of Waieli iki, Ahupuaa of Wailua, gotten from Kaniho in 1828. 1. A Moo. <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Auwai</i> ; Hana, land of Kaulia; <i>Makai</i> , land of Limanui; Hamakua, land of Kaiwikaola. 2. One <i>loi. Mauka</i> , Hana, and <i>Makai</i> , Kaulia; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . 3. A <i>loi. Mauka</i> and Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai, poalua</i> ; Hamakua, Kahakauiia. There is a new claim at Kahahakee in Wailua. 4. A <i>Moo. Mauka, Pali</i> ; Hana, <i>Konohiki; Makai</i> , Kaholoaa; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 5. <i>Kahua hale</i> (a house) in the ili of Paulae. <i>Mauka</i> , the <i>Alanui Aupuni</i> ; Hana, a <i>Kahawai; Makai</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hamakua, the house lot of Kapali. At Paakamaka, a <i>Moo</i> in Wailua. 1. <i>Mauka, Pale</i> ; Hana, an <i>Auwai; Makai, Mahiai</i> ; Hamakua, Kekahuna. 2. <i>Kahua hale</i> (house) in the ili of Kaakee. <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> and Umaikealani; Hana, <i>Konohiki; Makai</i> , the <i>Alanui Aupuni</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	1	2	1	2	<i>Moo</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Poalua</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Kahuahale</i> <i>Alanui Aupuni</i>	MA 7:441 RP 3281 Book 14:355
Kaiwa Helu 5049	Wailua	5:362 & FT 8: 228-229	At Paakamaka, a <i>Moo</i> in Wailua. 1. <i>Mauka, Pale</i> ; Hana, an <i>Auwai; Makai, Mahiai</i> ; Hamakua, Kekahuna. 2. <i>Kahua hale</i> (house) in the ili of Kaakee. <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> and Umaikealani; Hana, <i>Konohiki; Makai</i> , the <i>Alanui Aupuni</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	1	—	1	1	<i>Moo</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Kahuahale</i> <i>Alanui Aupuni</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:495 RP 3257 Book 14:307

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
Kuikui Helu 5059	Wailua	5:362 & FT 8: 229	In the ili of Piikalawa at Wailua. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hana, land of <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the shore; Hamakua, <i>Wahinemaikai</i> .	—	—	—	—	—	MA 3:834 RP 3258 Book 14:309
Kapali Helu 4865	Wailua	5:362-363 & FT 8: 228	In the ili of Kealia, <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Wailua. 1. A <i>Moo Mauka</i> , Kaniho; Hana, Kuikui; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Paahao Loi</i> ; Hamakua, Church. 2. <i>Kahuahale</i> at Paulae. <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hana, <i>Wahinemaikai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hamakua, Kaoo.	1	1	—	2	<i>Moo Paahao Loi (Kalo) Kahuahale Alanui</i>	MA 3:494 RP 6144 Book 23:455
Kaholowaa Helu 4866	Wailua	5:363 & FT 8: 228-229	In the ili of Keononalu, at Wailua. 1. A <i>Moo Mauka</i> , Kuheleaumoku; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, Kaniho. 2. <i>Loi</i> at Waieli. <i>Mauka</i> , Kahakauiia; Hana, Kaulia; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . 3. A <i>loi Mauka</i> , Kaulia; Hana, <i>Makai</i> , and Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . 4. 4 <i>loi</i> at Paulae. <i>Mauka</i> , Piilhonua; Hana, Kaio; <i>Makai</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> and <i>kula</i> ; Hamakua, Nairwi. 5. <i>Pa Hale</i> (house) at Paakamaka. <i>Mauka</i> , Kalia; Hana, Kuikui; <i>Makai</i> , Kaniho; Hamakua, Kapali.	1	6	—	1	<i>Moo Loi (Kalo) Pa Hale Alanui</i>	MA 3:494
Wahapuu Helu 4867	Wailua	5:363-364 & FT 8: 229	In the ili of Keononalu, at Wailua. <i>Moo Kalo (taro land)</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , Pauwaly; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> – Kaniho; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, Kumulani.	—	—	—	1	<i>Moo Kalo</i>	MA 3:493 RP 2787 Book 13:35

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahitai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent	
Moo I Helu 4725	Wailua	5:364 & FT 8: 230	At Paakamaka. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Wahine</i> ; <i>Hana</i> , <i>Kaiwa</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> . <i>Wahine's loi</i> and <i>Konohiki</i> . In the <i>ili</i> of <i>Makaku</i> , <i>Wailua</i> . 1. 3 <i>loi</i> at <i>Makaku</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Hana</i> , and <i>Makai</i> , <i>Naiwi</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> . 2. 2 <i>loi</i> at <i>Paulae</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Loi</i> of <i>Keptio</i> ; <i>Hana</i> a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Hoa</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , <i>Keahi</i> . 3. 3 <i>loi</i> at <i>Palolena</i> . <i>Mauka</i> and <i>Hana</i> , <i>Keahi</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Wailaahia</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> . 4. <i>Kahuahale</i> in the <i>ili</i> of <i>Maulu</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Pokii</i> ; <i>Hana</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Kaniho</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , <i>Keahi</i> .	—	—	—	1	—	—	MA 3:493 RP 2800 Book 13:61
Moo II Helu 4729	Wailua	5:364 & FT 8: 230	At <i>Kalimapuhi</i> , <i>Ahupuua</i> of <i>Wailua</i> . 1. 9 <i>loi</i> in <i>Kalimapuhi</i> : <i>Mauka</i> by a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Hana</i> , <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Kaumauma's loi</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , by a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. 1 <i>loi</i> in <i>Paakamaka</i> ...	—	8	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kahuahale</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:492 RP 2801 Book 13:63	
Nakihei Helu 4773 B	Wailua	5:364-365 & FT 8: 231	At <i>Palolena</i> , a <i>moo</i> in <i>Wailua</i> <i>Ahupuua</i> , gotten in the time of <i>Kamehameha I</i> . 1. A <i>Moo</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Kahili</i> ; <i>Hana</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Keahi</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. <i>Moo</i> in the <i>ili</i> of <i>Waikani</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Hana</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and <i>Hamakua</i> , <i>Kaniho</i> .	—	10	1	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:491 RP 3261 Book 14:315	
Kamai Helu 5055	Wailua	5:365 & FT 8: 231	At <i>Palolena</i> , a <i>moo</i> in <i>Wailua</i> <i>Ahupuua</i> , gotten in the time of <i>Kamehameha I</i> . 1. A <i>Moo</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Kahili</i> ; <i>Hana</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Keahi</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. <i>Moo</i> in the <i>ili</i> of <i>Waikani</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Hana</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and <i>Hamakua</i> , <i>Kaniho</i> .	—	4	1	2	<i>Moo</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 3:490 RP 2943 Book 13:369	

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
<i>Kamai (cont'd.) Helu 5055</i>	<i>Wailua</i>	<i>5:365 & FT 8: 231</i>	<i>3. 2 loi at Paakamaka. Mauka, Kauaawa; Hana and Makai, Wahine; Hamakua, Nalimanui. 4. 2 loi at Palolena. Mauka, Konohiki; Hana, a Pali; Makai, kula land; Hamakua, Konohiki.</i>	—	—	—	1		<i>MA 3:490 RP 2805 Book 13:71</i>
<i>Nalimanui Helu 4774</i>	<i>Wailua</i>	<i>5:365 & FT 8: 231</i>	<i>His land, held since 1847, is a Moo in the ili of Kealia at Wailua. Mauka, the land of Kaiwikaola; Hana, the land of Wahinemaikai; Makai, a Pali; Hamakua, the land of Wahapuu.</i>	—	—	—			
<i>Wailaahia Helu 4562</i>	<i>Wailua</i>	<i>5:366 & FT 8: 232</i>	<i>Some of the land of Wailaahia is from olden times, and from the new times, in the ili of Kaakee. 1. 4 loi. Mauka, Kaholoaa; Hana, kula land and Pali; Makai, loi of Daniela; Hamakua, a Kahawai. 2. 2 loi in the ili of Maulu. Mauka, a Pali; Hana, a Kahawai; Makai, Naiwi; Hamakua, a Pali. 3. 5 loi in the ili of Palolena. Mauka, the land of Milikaa; Hana, Kaniho; Makai, Kaiwikuamoo; Hamakua, a Kahawai. 4. 2 loi at Paulae. Mauka, Konohiki; Hana, Moo; Makai, Keahi; Hamakua, Keahi.</i>	—	13	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo) Kahawai Moo</i>	<i>MA 7:437 RP 2215 Book 9:521</i>

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kaiwikaola Helu 5054	Wailua	5:366 & FT 8: 232	In the ili of Waielinui, gotten in the time of Kamehameha I, at Wailua. 1. A moo. On 3 sides, <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, an <i>Alanui</i> . 2. A moo. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hana, <i>Wahinemaikai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, Pahukaa. 3. <i>Pa Hale. Mauka</i> , Kaniho; Hana, Kahakaui; <i>Makai</i> , Nalimanui; Hamakua, Kahahei.	1	—	—	2	<i>Moo Pahale Alanui</i>	MA 7:440 RP 3278 Book 14:349
Kuiki Helu 5052	Wailua	5:366-567 & FT 8: 233	In the ili of Palolena, gotten in 1842, where he resides and cultivates. 1. 2 moo. <i>Mauka</i> Kaniho; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kahili; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. <i>Kahuahale</i> . Surrounded on all sides by the <i>Konohiki</i> .	1	—	—	2	<i>Moo Kahuahale Kahawai</i>	MA 3:489 RP 3275 Book 14:343
Kekahuna Helu 5030	Wailua	5:367 & FT 8: 233	In the ili of Keononalu, Wailua, gotten in 1839. 1. A moo. <i>Mauka</i> , Kukae; Hana, an <i>Alanui</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kaohilae, Hamakua, Wahapuu. 2. <i>Kahuahale</i> at Paehala. <i>Mauka</i> , Kiowai; Hana, Papuaa; <i>Makai</i> , Milikaa; Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i> .	1	—	—	1	<i>Moo Kahuahale Auwai Alanui</i>	MA 3:488 RP 2811 Book 13:83
Naiapea Helu 4779	Wailua	5:367 & FT 8: 233	In the ili of Keononalu, given to him in 1848. <i>Mauka</i> , Kaniho; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Nalimanui; Hamakua, an <i>Alanui</i> .	—	1	—	—	<i>Auwai Alanui</i>	MA 3:488 RP 3279 Book 14:351

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaohilae Helu 5065 (see Helu 5066 B)	Wailua	5:367 & FT 8: 233-234	In the <i>ili</i> of Keononahu, gotten by him in 1839. 1. A <i>moo</i> . <i>Mauka</i> Kekahuna; Hana, Kahakauiia; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> and Hoonoho; Hamakua, Kaniho. 2. <i>Kahuahale</i> at Pikalawa. <i>Mauka</i> , Kaumauna; Hana and <i>Makai</i> , Hao; Hamakua, Papuaa.	1	—	—	1	<i>Moo Kahuahale</i>	MA 3:487 RP 3254 Book 14:301 (<i>Helu 5066 B</i>)
Naiwi Helu 4772	Wailua	5:368 & FT 8: 234	In the <i>ili</i> of Makaku, gotten in the time of Kamehameha I. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hana, Kuahine; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Moo</i> . 2. 5 <i>loi</i> . In the <i>ili</i> of Waieli, resided on since 1842. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hana, Kaiwikaola; <i>Makai</i> , Pahukaa; Hamakua, Kiowai. 3. A <i>loi</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Waikani, gotten from Kaniho in 1819. <i>Mauka</i> , Kepio, Hana, an <i>Alanui</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kaniho; Hamakua, Kuahine. 4. 3 <i>loi</i> . In the <i>ili</i> of Maulu, gotten from Kaniho in 1842. <i>Mauka</i> , Wailaahia; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Pokii; Hamakua, Uma.	—	9	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo) Moo Kahawai Alanui</i>	MA 3:485

<i>Claimant & Helu</i>	<i>Ahupua'a</i>	<i>Testimony Book & Page</i>	<i>Summary of Claim Documentation</i>	<i>Hale</i>	<i>Lo'i Kalo</i>	<i>Auwai</i>	<i>Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pu</i>	<i>Crops, Activities and Resources Identified</i>	<i>Disposition N/A=Not Awarded</i> <i>Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent</i>
<i>Kaumiumi Helu 5066</i>	Wailua	5:368 & FT 8: 234-235	In the land of Kaakee, gotten in the time of Kamehameha I. 1. A <i>moo</i> at Kaakee. <i>Mauka</i> , Kalana; Hana and <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. A <i>loi</i> at Palolena. <i>Mauka</i> , Keawe; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kamai; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 3. 1 <i>loi</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , Hana, and <i>Makai</i> , Ku; Hamakua, Kanoho. 4. 2 <i>loi</i> at Keononalu. <i>Mauka</i> , Wahapuu; Hana, Kaniho; <i>Makai</i> , Kaohila; Hamakua, Wahapuu.	—	4	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo) Moo Kahawai</i>	MA 3:841 RP 2942 Book 13:367
<i>Kumalani Helu 5056</i>	Wailua	5:368-369 & FT 8: 235	In the <i>iti</i> of Keononalu, a <i>moo</i> gotten from Wahapuu in 1819. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hana, Kahakauiia; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, Kuheleaumoku.	—	—	—	1	<i>Moo</i>	MA 3:486 RP 2804 Book 13:69
<i>Kalawaia Helu 5060</i>	Wailua	5:369 & FT 8: 235	In the <i>iti</i> of Waieli, gotten in 1832. 1. A <i>moo</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , Kaulia (and a water course); Hana, an <i>Alanui</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, Wahinemaikai. 2. <i>Kahuahale</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , Kaiwikaola; Hana, Kahakauiia; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, Nalimanui.	1	—	1	1	<i>Moo Auwai Kahuahale Alanui</i>	MA 3:485 RP 3259 Book 14:311
<i>Kaulia Helu 5058</i>	Wailua	5:369 & FT 8: 235-236	In the <i>iti</i> of Waieli, gotten in 1819. 1. A <i>moo</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , Kukai; Hana and <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, an <i>Alanui</i> . 2. A <i>moo</i> . Also in this <i>iti</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Auwai</i> ; Hana, Kalawaia; <i>Makai</i> , Kukai; Hamakua, Wahinemaikai.	—	—	1	2	<i>Moo Auwai Alanui</i>	MA 3:842 RP 3256 Book 14:305

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Makaole Helu 4726	Wailua Kaeleku (Hana)	5:369 & 411 & FT 8: 236 & 274	In the ili of Paulae, gotten in 1819. 1. 2 moo. <i>Mauka</i> , Kahuena; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hamakua, Kaholoaa. 2. 2 <i>loi</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kahuena; Hamakua, Hoa. In the lands of Kaeleku, Kaonohikaa, Pohonui and Pohoiki, gotten prior to 1819. <i>Mauka</i> , the mountain; Kipahulu, Honokalani; <i>Makai</i> , Kaio; Hamakua, land of the <i>Konohiki</i> . There are two <i>Olonā</i> patches.	—	2	—	2	<i>Moo</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Alanui</i> <i>Olonā</i>	MA 7:442 RP 3265 Book 14:323
Kamanu Helu 5051	Wailua	5:370 & FT 8: 236	A <i>moo</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Keononalu, since 1823. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Kaniho; Hana, Keahi; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, Wahapuu. 2. <i>Loi</i> at Pauwalu, from Kauaikalaiki in 1839. <i>Mauka</i> , Kauaikalaiki; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kauaikalaiki; Hamakua, Kauaikalaiki. 3. 1 <i>loi</i> at Paakamaka. <i>Mauka</i> , Kanehoa; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kaiwa; Hamakua, Wahine. 4. <i>Kahuahale</i> at Waieli. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , an <i>Auwai</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> .	1	2	1	1	<i>Moo</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Kahuahale</i>	MA 3:613 RP 2788 Book 13:37

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kahakauila Helu 5062	Wailua	5:370 & FT 8: 236-237	In the ili of Keononalu, gotten in 1823. 1. A moo. <i>Mauka</i> , Kaniho; Hana, Kaiwikaola; <i>Makai</i> , the shore; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . 2. A <i>Kihapai olona</i> , gotten from Kaniho, in the ili of Waikani. 3. <i>Loi. Mauka, Konohiki</i> ; Hana, a <i>Pali; Makai, Nalimanui</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Kaiwikaola</i> .	—	1	—	3	<i>Loi (Kalo) Olona Moo</i>	MA 3:843 RP 3263 Book 14:319
Kaluahinenui Helu 5064 B	Wailua	5:370-371 & FT 8: 237	Two <i>Moo aina</i> in the ili of Waikani, given to him in 1819. 1. An ili. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hana, a <i>Kahawai; Makai, Kamai</i> ; Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i> . 2. 2 <i>loi</i> at Palolena. <i>Mauka</i> , Hana, and <i>Makai</i> , the <i>Konohiki</i> . Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i> . 3. 1 <i>loi. Mauka</i> , Kaniho; Hana, an <i>Alanui; Makai</i> and Hamakua, <i>Milikaa</i> .	—	3	2	—	<i>Loi (Kalo) Kahawai Auwai Moo Alanui</i>	MA 7:436 RP 3252 Book 14:297

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Keahi Helu 5064	Wailua & Kali	5:371 & FT 8: 237	Land at Palolena, Wailua, gotten in 1842. 1. <i>Mauka, Kekanaka; Hana, an Auwai; Makai, Moo; Hamakua, a Kahawai.</i> 2. <i>Ahupuaa of Kali, gotten from Kanaina. Mauka and Hana, Pauwalu; Makai, the sea; Hamakua, Waianu.</i> 3. 1 <i>loi</i> at Keononalu. <i>Mauka</i> Puula; Hana, Kaniho; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, Kukai. 4. 4 <i>loi</i> at Waielei. <i>Mauka, Pao's loi; Hana, an Alanui; Makai, Ohule; Hamakua, Umaikealani.</i>	—	5	1	—	<i>Auwai Loi (Kalo) Kahawai Alanui Moo</i>	MA 3:843 RP 3280 Book 14:353

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kalana (w.) Helu 5067	Wailua	5:571 & FT 8: 237-238	In the <i>ili</i> of Kaakee, two <i>moo</i> on which she has resided continuously since 1819. 1. <i>Moo, Mauka, Wahinemaikai, Hana, Konohiki; Makai, Kaumiumi; Hamakua, a Kahawai.</i> 2. <i>Kahuhale</i> at Kaakee. <i>Mauka, an Auwai; Hana, Pohaku; Makai, Wahinemaikai; Hamakua, an Auwai.</i>	1	—	1	2	<i>Moo Kahuhale Auwai Kahawai</i>	MA 7:443 RP 3273 Book 14:339
Kauiki Helu 5068	Wailua	5:371-372 & FT 8: 238	At Waieli nui, gotten from Ku in 1819. 1. A <i>moo, Mauka, Ohule; Hana, an Alanui; Makai, Kaniho; (and) Hamakua.</i> 2. 2 <i>loi</i> at Keononalu. <i>Mauka, a Pali; Hana, Kaleooioi's loi; Makai, Kahakuila's loi; Hamakua, Kumulani's loi.</i>	—	2	—	1	<i>Moo Loi (Kalo) Alanui</i>	MA 3:832 RP 7025 Book 26:469
Kealina Helu 2441	Keanae	5:373-574 & FT 8: 240	At Lalaola, Keanae, resided on since 1819, gotten from Kaualoku. 1. <i>Mauka, Konohiki's loi; Hana, Ehu; Makai, Kaluhiwa; Hamakua, Maewaewa and Mamaikawaha.</i> 2. <i>Kula</i> parcel. <i>Mauka, mountain; Hana, Polalua; Makai, Nuaailua; Hamakua, Nuaailua.</i> 3. 1 <i>loi</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Kuo. <i>Mauka, Malailua's loi; Hana, Mamaikawaha; Makai, Piwai's loi; Hamakua, an Auwai.</i>	2	1	2	4	<i>Kula Loi (Kalo) Olona Pahale Auwai Kahawai</i>	MA 7:444 RP 2946 Book 13:375

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahtai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kealina (cont'd.) Helu 2441	Keanae	5:373-574 & FT 8:240	4. <i>Olona</i> garden. <i>Mauka</i> , Pahuu and Kauakahi; Hana, Uluhani, <i>Makai</i> , Forest; Hamakua, Keaka. 5. <i>Olona</i> at Kuaimoa. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, Kauakahi; <i>Makai</i> , Kaiwilele; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 6. <i>Pa Hale. Mauka</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , an <i>Auwai</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 7. <i>Pa Hale</i> at Lalaola. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hana, Ehu; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Kaea</i> ; Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i> .						
Kaea Helu 2442	Keanae	5:374 & FT 8:240-241	Land given to him by Kanehaku in 1844, in the <i>ili</i> of Analoa. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Kealina; Hana, Ehu; <i>Makai</i> , Kaihu; Hamakua, Kuluhiwa. 2. <i>Ili</i> of Kiapu. <i>Mauka</i> , Kakea; Hana and <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, Kuluhiwa. 3. <i>Kula</i> at Analoa. <i>Mauka</i> , Umikanaha; Hana, Keohohina's land; <i>Makai</i> , Mahoe; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .				1	<i>Kula Kahawai</i>	MA 7:443 RP 2017 Book 8:353
Kamakau Helu 2443 B	Keanae	5:374-375 & FT 8:241	An <i>ili</i> of Pololua at Keanae, gotten in 1847. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hana, Umikanaha; <i>Makai</i> , Kalawaia; Hamakua, shore. 2. A land <i>mauka</i> in Pololua. <i>Mauka</i> , mountain; Hana, an <i>Alanui pii</i> (trail to uplands); <i>Makai</i> , Laihoka; Hamakua, Nalima.					<i>Alanui pii</i>	MA 7:445 RP 3380 Book 14:553

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kanehaku Helu 2443	Keanae	5:375 & FT 8: 241	Land at Kanemakue, Keanae, gotten from Hoaa'i in 1844. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Naliima; Hana, Kahuena; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, shore. 2. Pinaau (<i>Olonā</i> land). <i>Mauka</i> , Waiapuka and Opunui; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Mamaikawaha; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Olonā Kahawai</i>	N/A
Kaihu Helu 4856	Keanae	5:375 & FT 8: 241	His land is in the <i>iti</i> of Haleakea at Keanae, gotten in 1829. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Kuluhiwa & Kaea; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Poolai; Hamakua, Maewaewa. 2. 2 lot at Waiolea, the boundaries are not known; gotten from Kaope in 1819. Also an <i>Opu Olona</i> at Waianu, I do not know the boundaries.	—	2	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo) Olona</i>	MA 7:444 RP 3357 Book 14:507

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Malailua Helu 4847	Keanae	5:375 & FT 8: 242	In the <i>ili</i> of Kuo, at Keanae, held since 1819. It is an inheritance, gotten from Kauahikaua. 1. Kuo - <i>Mauka, Konohiki</i> ; Hana, Mamaikawaha; <i>Makai, Maewaewa</i> ; Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i> . 2. Kuo - <i>Mauka, Keliiea</i> ; Hana, a <i>Pali, Makai, Mu</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 3. (A house lot in) The <i>ili</i> of Paehala and Kalihii with 1 <i>loi, Mauka, Naohiki</i> and Makea; Hana, the shore; <i>Makai, Kaea</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . 4. At Kalihii. <i>Mauka, Konohiki</i> ; Hana and <i>Makai, Paele</i> ; Hamakua, Kealina. 5. 1 <i>loi</i> at Pohakuakane. <i>Mauka</i> Kuluhiwa; Hana, Kaiwilele; <i>Makai, Mu</i> ; Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i> . 6. 1 <i>loi</i> at Olookeahi. <i>Mauka, Kuluhiwa</i> ; Hana, Kaea; Hamakua, <i>Maewaewa</i> . In the <i>ili</i> of Nuaailua at Keanae, gotten in the old days, before Kamehameha I. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, a <i>Pali, Makai</i> , the sea; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	1	3	2	—	House <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Auwai</i>	MA 7:445 RP 3266 Book 14:325
Kahaukomo Helu 7784	Keanae	5:376 & FT 8: 242	In the <i>ili</i> of Nuaailua at Keanae, gotten in the old days, before Kamehameha I. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, a <i>Pali, Makai</i> , the sea; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	—	—	—	—	<i>Kahawai Kai</i>	MA 7:442 RP 2908 Book 13:279

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kinolau Helu 7785	Honomanu	5:376 & FT 8: 242-243	In the ili of Halelaau, at Honomanu, gotten from C. Kanaina in 1847. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Kuhio; Hana, a <i>Muliwai</i> (estuary - dune banked pond); <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. A coconut grove in the ili of Kalalooa. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hana, <i>Kapali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kahawai</i> Coconut grove	MA 7:448 RP 2945 Book 13:373
Wahine Helu 7787	Honomanu	5:376-377 & FT 8: 243	Kuhio sworn: the land of Wahine is in Kanaha, it is an ili, gotten from my father in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Kahaule; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. 11 <i>loi</i> at Punalau, gotten in the year 1829. <i>Mauka</i> , Mahoe and Kanahua; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kupihe; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 3. 5 <i>loi</i> at Halelaau, gotten from Kekio in 1839. <i>Mauka</i> , Kinolau; Hana, Kukoa; <i>Makai</i> , <i>loi</i> of Nalau; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 4. 6 <i>loi</i> , gotten from Niulii in 1833. <i>Mauka</i> Kekahunaiole; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Aea; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> .	—	22	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 7:449 RP 7392 Book 27:487

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Malaiula (Malailua) Helu 6723	Honomanu	5:377 & FT 8: 243	Lands at Palawai, an ili in Honomanu, gotten in 1833, during the time of Hoapili. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Makaula</i> ; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . 2. 1 <i>loi</i> at Niuli. <i>Mauka</i> , Aea; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, Aea. [March 28, 1853, Malaiula gave up his claim, returning the <i>aina</i> to D. Ii, <i>Konohiki</i> (see DLNR 2-1).]	—	1	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo) Kahawai</i>	MA 7:449 RP 5438 Book 21:531
Kekio Helu 3187	Honomanu	5:377 & FT 8: 243-244	At Kahina in Honomanu, gotten from C. Kanaina in 1839. <i>Mauka</i> , Hana, and <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> . Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . Land at Niuli in Honomanu, gotten from Maui in 1832. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Kaaimakahiki; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Keaweakanalu; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 2. 5 <i>loi</i> at Okuhekuhe. <i>Mauka</i> , Kanaloa; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua <i>Konohiki</i> . 3. 2 <i>loi</i> at Halelaau. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Loko</i> (fishpond); Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kuokoa; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . 4. 2 <i>loi</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , Kiihoa; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kaahanui; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . 5. 1 <i>loi</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , Kinolau; Hana, Wahine; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> .	—	—	—	—	<i>Kahawai</i>	MA3:836 RP 7612 Book 28:381
Palaile Helu 10828	Honomanu	5:377-378 & FT 8: 244		—	10	2	—	<i>Loi (Kalo) Auwai Loko</i>	MA 3:834 RP 2944 Book 13:371

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaniho Helu 10828 B	Wailua	5:378 & FT 8: 244-245	<p>The <i>Moo aina</i> of Kaniho is in the <i>ili</i> of Palolena, at Wailua, Koolau. It was gotten from Keahi in 1842.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A <i>moo</i> of <i>kalo</i>. <i>Mauka</i>, a <i>Kahawai</i>; Hana, a <i>Pali</i>; Hana, Luiki; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. 2. 1 <i>moo</i> at Kalimapuhi, it is an old land. <i>Mauka</i>, Nakihei; Hana, an <i>Alanui</i>; <i>Makai</i>, <i>Konohiki</i>; Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i>. 3. 1 <i>moo</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Kealaalea at Wailua. <i>Mauka</i>, an <i>Alanui</i>; Hana, the house lot of Kaiwikuamoo; <i>Makai</i>, the shore; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. 4. <i>Ili aina</i> of Wailuaiki. <i>Mauka</i>, <i>Kuahiwi</i> (the mountain); Hana, a <i>Pali</i>; <i>Makai</i>, the shore; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i>. 5. A <i>Loko ia</i> (Fishpond) at Piikalawa. <i>Mauka</i>, the house lot of Kaholoaa; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i>; <i>Makai</i>, the <i>Alanui Aupuni</i>; Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i>. 6. 3 <i>loi</i> at Palolena. <i>Mauka</i>, Wailaahia; Hana, a <i>Pali</i>; <i>Makai</i>, Naha; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. 	—	3	2	2	<i>Moo</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Loko ia</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Alanui</i>	MA 9:377 RP 2802 Book 13:65

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Mamaikawaha Helu 4854	Keanae	5:378-379 & FT 8: 245	The land is at Kipapa, Keanae. Gotten from Nakahieawalu in 1836. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; Hana, Kealina; <i>Makai</i> , Naaina; Hamakua, Malailua. 2. <i>Ili</i> of Waieoea at Keanae. <i>Mauka</i> , Keakaimalu; Hana, Namakaiona; <i>Makai</i> , Macwaewa; Hamakua, Kealiiea.	—	—	—	—	<i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:477 RP 3270 Book 14:333
Kewe Helu 5061	Kekuapaa-wela & Puakea	5:379-380	His (<i>aina mahi ia</i>) cultivated lands are at Napali, in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kekuapaa-wela, at Koolau. 1. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. <i>Mauka</i> , Makalae; Hana, Waiohuae; <i>Makai</i> , the shore; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 3. <i>Olona</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , Makahie; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Makahie; Hamakua, Kawa. 4. <i>Olona</i> . <i>Mauka</i> <i>Kuahivi</i> ; Hana, (land of) Alalo; <i>Makai</i> , Koki; Hamakua, forest. 5. A new claim at Puakea, in the land of Palani. <i>Mauka</i> , Kaumakala; Hana, the <i>Alanui</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 6. A <i>kahuahale</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hana, <i>Makai</i> , and Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	1	—	—	5	<i>Kahawai</i> <i>Olona</i> <i>Alanui</i> <i>Kahuahale</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Makuakane <i>Helu 4754</i> (see <i>Helu 4832</i>)	Kapaula & Wailaulau	5:381 & FT 8: 246	<p>Land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Kapaula. There are five <i>wahi mahi</i> (cultivated parcels), which he has worked from the old time, held since 1819.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Mauka</i>, a <i>Pali</i> & <i>Kahawai</i>; Hana, Nalau; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i>. 2. <i>Mauka</i>, the <i>Alanui</i>; Hana, A <i>Kahawai</i>; <i>Makai</i>, a <i>Pali</i> <i>Kahawai</i>; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i>. 3. <i>Mauka</i>, an <i>Alanui</i>; Hana, Kaahiki; <i>Makai</i>, <i>Konohiki</i>; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. 4. <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Wailaulau. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, a <i>Pali</i>; <i>Makai</i>, a <i>hau</i> (clump); Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. 5. <i>Olonā</i> land at Wailaulau. <i>Mauka</i>, Hana, <i>Makai</i>, and Hamakua, there are no people around. 	—	—	—	5	<i>Olonā</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Alanui</i> <i>Opu hau</i>	MA 3:850 RP 2790 Book 13:41
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Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaahiki Helu 4925 (see <i>Helu</i> 4832)	Kapaula	5:381 & FT 8: 246	Kaahiki's land at Kapaula was gotten in 1820. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Nalau; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kaaukai; Hamakua, Nalau. 2. <i>Mauka</i> , Kaumaka; Hana, the <i>Alanui</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kanakaole; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 3. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Kau; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 4. <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Auwai</i> ; Hana, and <i>Auwai</i> and the <i>Alanui</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 5. 4 <i>Kihapai Olona. Mauka</i> , the <i>Kuahiwi</i> (no one around).	—	—	1	8	<i>Kihapai Olona Kahawai Alanui Auwai</i>	MA 3:846 RP 2789 Book 13:39
Kaumaka Helu 4925 K (see <i>Helu</i> 4832 & 5155)	Kapaula	5:381-382	Land at Kapaula. It is an old possession, held prior to 1819. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , the <i>Alanui</i> and land of Kau; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kaahiki; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. <i>Mauka, Konohiki</i> ; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the <i>Alanui</i> ; Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i> ; Hana, an <i>Alanui pii</i> (trail to uplands); <i>Makai</i> , Kaahiki; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 4. <i>Olona</i> , in the distant uplands. Three parcels, the boundaries are not known.	—	—	1	3	<i>Alanui Kahawai Auwai Alanui pii Olona</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kanukualii Helu 4925 B (see <i>Helu</i> 5039 B)	Waiohue	5:382 & FT 8: 247	Land in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Waiohue, gotten in 1819, and one, earlier than that. 1. <i>Mauka, Konohiki, Hana, a Kahawai, Makai, the sea, Hamakua, an Alanui.</i> 2. <i>Mauka, the forest; Hana, a Kahawai; Makai, Konohiki; Hamakua, a Kahawai.</i> 3. 15 parcels of <i>Olona</i> , in the mountain.	—	—	—	15	<i>Kahawai Olona Alanui</i>	N/A
Nalau Helu 4925 C (& 4797) (see also <i>Helu</i> 4832)	Kapaala Kapehu & Kapaakea	5:382-383 & FT 8: 247	Land at Kapaala, several <i>Kihapai</i> gotten in 1832, from Kaupena. 1. <i>Mauka, Makuakane; Hana, a Pali; Makai, the seas; Hamakua, a Pali.</i> 2. <i>Mauka, an Auwai; Hana, Kaumaka; Makai, and Auwai; Hamakua, the Kahawai.</i> 3. At Kapaakea <i>Ahupuaa. Mauka, an Auwai; Hana, the land of Pumaia; Makai and Hamakua, the Konohiki.</i> 4. 7 <i>Opu Olona</i> at Kapaala and Kapehu <i>Ahupuaa.</i>	—	—	2	10	<i>Auwai Kahawai Opu Olona</i>	MA 3:845 RP 3269 Book 14:331
Kalawaia Helu 4925 D (see <i>Helu</i> 4832 & 4830)	Kapaakea & Waiohue	5:383 & FT 8: 247	His land is at Kapaakea and Waiohue. One is an old holding, and the other, Paakea, was gotten from Kalani (S. Grant) in 1840. 1. <i>Mauka, Pumaia; Hana, Kaliae; Makai, Pumaia; Hamakua, Makapowale.</i> 2. 12 <i>Opu Olona</i> at Waiohue.	—	—	—	12	<i>Opu Olona</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Wahahua <i>Helu 4925 E</i> (see <i>Helu 4831</i>)	Kapaakea & Waiohue	5:383 & FT 8: 247-248	His lands are at Kapaakea and Waiohue, gotten from Kalani (S. Grant) in 1840. Kaukualii gave him the <i>Kihapai</i> at Waiohue; and in 1832, he got Paakea. <i>Mauka, Konohiki</i> ; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai, Kaia</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . At Waiohue, there are 2 <i>Opu Olona</i> .	—	—	1	3	<i>Kihapai Auwai Opu Olona</i>	N/A
Mala'ihī <i>Helu 4925 F</i> (see <i>Helu 4752</i>)	Kapehu	5:383 & FT 8: 248	His land is at Kapehu, gotten from Kanuku'ali in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka, Konohiki</i> ; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai, a Pali</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. <i>Mauka, Konohiki</i> ; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai, a Pali</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . There is 1 <i>Opu Olona</i> , in the distant uplands.	—	—	1	1	<i>Kahawai Auwai Opu Olona</i>	N/A
Kaaukai <i>Helu 4925 G</i>	Kapaula & Kapaakea	5:383-384 & FT 8: 248	His land was gotten from Kanuku'ali in 1819 in 1840. 1. At Kapaula. <i>Mauka, a Pali</i> ; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Nalau; Hamakua, Makuakane, Nalau and Kaahiki. 2. 1 <i>loi</i> at Kapaakea. <i>Mauka, Konohiki</i> ; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i> .	—	1	2	—	<i>Kahawai Auwai Loi (Kalo)</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kamahine Helu 4925 H (see <i>Helu</i> 4832)	Wailaulau	5:384 & FT 8: 248-249	<p>His land is in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Wailaulau, it was gotten from Kanui in 1832, but was taken away and given to another in 1848, by Kapiko, the <i>Konohiki</i>. The land was restored to him until the <i>Luna Auhaau</i> (Tax Assessor), Kahale, collected taxes. The tax on this <i>Ahupuaa</i> was \$3.00, and the <i>Konohiki</i> said the land should be given to the person who would pay the tax. Mr. Grant paid the tax, and took possession.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Mauka, Konohiki; Hana, a Pali; Makai, Konohiki; Hamakua, a Kahawai.</i> 2. <i>Mauka, Konohiki; Hana, a Pali; Makai and Hamakua, a Kahawai.</i> 3. <i>Mauka, a Kahawai; Hana, Konohiki; Makai and Hamakua, a Kahawai.</i> 4. <i>Mauka, an Alanui; Hana, Konohiki; Makai, Konohiki; Hamakua, an Alanui.</i> <p>It is contested at this time. I (Makuakane) confirm that these things are all his old <i>kuleana</i>.</p>	—	—	—	—	Kahawai Alanui (Disputed)	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Makua Helu 4868	Makapipi	5:388 & FT 8: 253	His land is the <i>iti</i> of Kahi at Makapipi, I gave it to him in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Pahia</i> ; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Keomowai; Hamakua, Liuliu. 2. <i>Olonā</i> . <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Puupuu; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	—	—	1	1	<i>Olonā Auwai Kahawai</i>	N/A
Keomowai (Kaumoki) Helu 4869	Makapipi & Honolulu	5:388-384 & FT 8: 253	<i>Kaohe</i> is the name of his land, <i>Kaeha</i> gave it to him in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Keomowai; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hamakua, Liuliu. 2. 2 <i>loi</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Honolulu. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , house lot of Hilihewa; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 3. <i>Ili</i> of Kaakaawai at Makapipi. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Piapia</i> ; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Kalohelau</i> .	—	2	1	—	<i>Auwai Loi (Kalo) Alanui</i>	MA 3:847 RP 2626 Book 12:101

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Keliiokekanaka Helu 4869 & 4870	Makapipi & Honoluluni	5:389 & FT 8: 253-254	In the ili of Waawaa at Makapipi 1. Gotten in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Puupu; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kalohelau; Hamakua, Liulu's land. 2. <i>Ili</i> of Waikupo at Makapipi 2. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; Hana, an <i>Auwai Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Makamakaole; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 3. <i>Ili</i> of Makiloia at Makapipi. <i>Mauka</i> , Makamakaole; Hana, an <i>Auwai Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 4. <i>Opu Olona</i> , all in the <i>wao</i> (wilderness) surrounded by the forest growth on the mountain. 5. 4 <i>loi</i> at Honoluluni. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hana, Papua; <i>Makai</i> , Kahua; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	—	4	2	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Opu Olona</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:848 RP 2625 Book 12:97
Kalohie Helu 4871	Honoluluni	5:389 & FT 8: 254	His land is in the <i>ili</i> of Olopana at Honoluluni, gotten long before the year 1819. <i>Mauka</i> , the forest; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> and Uaua's land; <i>Makai</i> , the sea.	—	—	—	—	<i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:849 RP 2620 Book 12:77
Kukalau Helu 4872	Honolulu	5:389 & FT 8: 254	His land is in the <i>ili</i> of Kauhupoko at Honolulu, gotten in 1839. <i>Mauka</i> , Kalohie; Hana, the land of Uaua; <i>Makai</i> , the sea; Hamakua, Kalohie.	—	—	—	—	—	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kalei Helu 4873	Makapipi & Honolulu	5:390 & FT 8: 254-255	In the ili of Kuemanu at Makapipi, gotten in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Liuliu; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Keliiokekanaka; Hamakua, Makua. 2. 5 <i>loi</i> at Honolulu iki. <i>Mauka</i> , Naholo; Hana, Kaai; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> .	—	5	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	N/A
Aoao (Deceased) Helu 4851	Honolulu	5:390 & FT 8: 254	His land is in Kahoana at Honolulu, gotten before the year of 1819. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kukalaau; Hamakua, Kalohie.	—	—	—	—	<i>Kahawai</i>	MA 7:186 RP 2807 Book 13:75
Uaua Helu 4852	Honolulu	5:390	Kawiji is his land at Honolulu, held since 1840. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; Hana, Honoluluiki; <i>Makai</i> , Kukalaau; Hamakua, Kalohie.	—	—	—	—	<i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:849 RP 7918 Book 30:609
Kaai Helu 4850	Honolulu iki & Kukui	5:390 & FT 8: 255	He has 5 <i>loi</i> , gotten in 1839 from Kaeha. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Naholo; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Naholo; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 2. A <i>kalo</i> land at Kukui. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kalohelau; Hamakua, a ridge.	—	5	1	—	<i>Loi Kalo Auwai</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kauanoa Helu 3041	Honoluluui & Makapipi	5:391 & FT 8: 255	His land is 7 lo'i at Honoluluui, gotten from Nailima in 1819. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Hilihewa; Hana, Paakuku; <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hamakua, my land. 2. A <i>kahuahale</i> at Makapipi. <i>Mauka</i> , Kaeha; Hana, Papuaa; <i>Makai</i> , the sea; Hamakua, an <i>Alanui</i> .	1	7	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo) Kahuahale</i>	N/A
Kalohelau (Lahilau) Helu 4849 B (see <i>Helu</i> 4849)	Makapipi & Kukui	5:391 & FT 8: 255 & FT 16:101-102	His land is in the <i>ili</i> of Kaahumanamana, at Makapipi. He got it in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Kalei; Hana, Keliiokekanaka; <i>Makai</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hamakua, Keomowaiki. 2. A <i>kahuahale</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hana, a Gulch; <i>Makai</i> , Papuaa; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 3. <i>Kalo</i> land at Kukui <i>Ahupuaa</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hana, Kapuaa; <i>Makai</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 4. 3 <i>loi</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , Naholo; Hana, Puakea; <i>Makai</i> , Kauanoa; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	1	3	—	—	<i>Loi Kalo Kahuahale Alanui Kahawai Pootlima (2)</i>	MA 8:143 RP 1347 Book 5:269

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kalohelau (Lahilau) (cont'd.) Helu 4849 B (see Helu 4849)	Makapipi & Kukui	5:391 & FT 8: 255 & FT 16:101-102	<p>Two <i>loi</i> in Honolulu awarded to Clt. Are said by all the people to be <i>poalimas</i>, while Clt. Was Konohiki's <i>luna</i> in Honolulu Koolau he had the use of these <i>loi</i> as <i>Konohiki</i>, in the same manner as his predecessor had done, and also as his successor had them since, but in my opinion he entered a claim wrongfully for the <i>loi</i> and they should be stricken from his award unless the time is past for correcting it.</p> <p>They probably occupy an entire lot in the award of Clt. Running thus,; Beg. At S.W. corner & run S. 86 3/4° E. 1.32 Ch. N. 9° E. 2.42 Ch. N. 79 1/2° W. 1.09 Ch &c, and make about 3/10 of an acre.</p> <p>Clt. Says his award is in the Land office waiting a Royal Patent, and he will soon go for it.</p>						
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Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Holoua (Kaholoua) Helu 6768	Kukui, Honolulu & Makapipi	5:391 & FT 8: 256	His land is the <i>ili</i> of Hakirole at Kukui, gotten in 1840. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , the Mountain; Hana, land of the <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the Sea; Hamakua, Makapipi. 2. 8 <i>loi</i> at Honolulu. <i>Mauka</i> , Kukalaau; Hana, a Ridge; <i>Makai</i> , Keliiokekanaka; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 3. A <i>kahuahale</i> at Makapipi. <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hana, Kukui; <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> .	1	8	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kahuahale</i> <i>Alanui</i>	N/A
Naholo Helu 6768 C (see also Helu 4788)	Honoluluiki	5:392 & FT 8: 256	His land is at Ihihinui in Honoluluiki, it is an old land, and given to him by Kaeha in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Mu; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. A <i>kahuahale</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Mu; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the Shore; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> and Honoluluiki. 3. <i>Mauka</i> , Mu; Hana, an <i>Alanui</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; Hamakua, Honoluluiki.	1	—	—	—	<i>Kahuahale</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Alanui</i>	MA 7:195 RP 2809 Book 13:79

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Naeole Helu 4665 F	Keanae	5:401 & FT 8: 265	His land is in the <i>ili</i> of Kapae at Keanae, gotten from Kauloku in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; Hana, Mahoe; <i>Makai</i> , Nailima; Hamakua, the Sea. 2. A <i>kula</i> (dry land planting area). <i>Mauka</i> , Opunui; Hana, Poolai; <i>Makai</i> , Kanehaku; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 3. A <i>Pahale</i> at Kanemakue. <i>Mauka</i> , Nailima; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the Sea; Hamakua, the Sea.	1	—	—	1	<i>Kahawai Kula Pahale</i>	MA 3:831 RP 3274 Book 14:341
Ehu Helu 4665 G	Keanae & Pahoa	5:402 & FT 8: 265-266 (& FT 16:114)	His land is at Kalihī in Keanae, gotten from Kanehaku in 1843. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Naohiki; Hana, Makea; <i>Makai</i> , Kaea; Hamakua, Kealina. 2. <i>Kula Mauka</i> , Kanehaku; Hana and <i>Makai</i> , Makea; Hamakua, Kanehaku. 3. 2 <i>loi</i> in the <i>aina</i> of Kealina. <i>Mauka</i> , Kealina; Hana, Kalihī; <i>Makai</i> , Kealina; Hamakua, Mamaikawaha. 4. <i>Pahale</i> at Kukuiohoku. <i>Mauka</i> , Kailui; Hana, the Sea; Hamakua, Kukuiohono; <i>Makai</i> , Maewaewa.	1	17	—	2	<i>Kula Loi (Kalo) Pahale Opu Olona Kahawai</i>	MA 9:361 RP 3341 Book 14:475 & MA 3:830 RP 4062 Book 17:121

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Ehu (cont'd.) Helu 4665 G	Keanae & Pahoa	5:402 & FT 8: 265-266 (& FT 16:114)	<p>5. 9 <i>loi</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Pahoa 1. <i>Mauka</i>, Mahoe; on the three remaining sides, surrounded by a <i>Pali</i>.</p> <p>6. <i>Opu Olona. Mauka</i>, Kimana's land; Hana, Lukua's land; <i>Makai</i>, Kealina's land; Hamakua, Naohiki's land.</p> <p>7. 6 <i>loi</i> in the <i>Ahupuaa</i> of Pahoa 2. <i>Mauka, Konohiki</i>; Hana, Kaleo; <i>Makai, a Pali</i>; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>.</p>						
Naohiki Helu 4665 H (& 4857)	Keanae	5:402 & FT 8:266	<p>His land is in the <i>ili</i> of Waiaoiohe at Keanae, he has resided there since 1834.</p> <p>1. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, a <i>Pali</i>; <i>Makai</i>, Makea; Hamakua, Kealina.</p> <p>2. <i>Aina Olona</i> at Kuainoa in Keanae. <i>Mauka</i>, Punalau; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i>; <i>Makai</i>, Kuainoa; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i>.</p> <p>3. <i>Opu Olona</i> at Kawaauone. <i>Mauka</i>, Poolai; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i>; <i>Makai</i>, Opunui; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i>.</p>				2	<i>Opu Olona Kahawai</i>	MA 9:362 RP 3267 Book 14:327

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testi- mony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kalawaia and Kauakahi Helu 4665 I	Keanae	5:402- 403 & FT 8:266- 267 (& FT 16:101)	In the land of Kipapa gotten in 1836. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Kanehaku; Hana, Kamoku's land; <i>Makai</i> , my land (Nuole); Hamakua, the Sea. 2. A <i>kahuahale</i> at Kapae. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana my land; <i>Makai</i> , Nailima; Hamakua, the Sea. 3. <i>Opu Olona</i> at Waianu. <i>Mauka</i> , Keaupuni; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . 4. <i>Opu Olona</i> 2. <i>Mauka</i> , Piwai; Hana, Kainoa; <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; Hamakua, Umikanaha. 5. <i>Opu Olona</i> 3 at Keana. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Naehu; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> .	1	—	—	3	<i>Kahuahale</i> <i>Opu Olona</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:825 RP 3106 Book 14:3

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kanuku Helu 4665 K	Keanae	5:403 & FT 8:267	<p>His land is at Panaewa in Keanae, gotten in 1834.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Mauka</i>, Umikanaha; Hana, Mu; <i>Makai</i>, Keliiaea; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. 2. 3 <i>loi</i> at Makaiwa. <i>Mauka</i>, Umikanaha; Hana, Kanehaku; <i>Makai</i>, Kailio; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i>. 3. 1 <i>loi</i> at Kuo. <i>Mauka</i>, <i>Poalima</i>; Hana, Mamaikawaha; <i>Makai</i>, Kaukalai; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i>. 4. <i>Kula</i> at Panaewa. <i>Mauka</i>, Kamakau; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i>; <i>Makai</i>, Kalimaea; Hamakua, Nailima. 5. <i>Opu Olona</i> at Kapai. <i>Mauka</i>, <i>Konohiki</i>; Hana, Kalawaia; <i>Makai</i>, Kaiwilele; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. 	—	4		2	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Poalima</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Opu Olona</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 3:840 RP 3352 Book 14:497
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Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Hoonoho Helu 4587	Wailua	5:411, 430 & FT 8:274, 288	His land is a <i>Moo aina</i> at Keononalu <i>ili</i> , at Wailua, Koolau. He has resided there since 1819. <i>Mauka</i> , Moo; Hana, <i>kula</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Naaiapa; Hamakua, Wahapuu. His land is a <i>Moo</i> at Keononalu, I (Kaniho) gave it to him in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Moo; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, Kaohilae. 2. 1 <i>loi</i> at Paakamaka. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kiowai; Hamakua, the land of Kaiwa. 3. A <i>kahuahale</i> at Paehala. <i>Mauka</i> , Kiowai; Hana, Papuaa; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Kekahuna</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , an <i>Auwai</i> .	1	1	2	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Moo</i> <i>Kahuahale</i> <i>Kula</i>	MA 3:845 RP 2806 Book 13:73
Kawaloa (Kaawaloa) Helu 4853	Waiahole	5:428 & FT 8:290	His land is at Waiahole in Koolau. It is a small <i>Ahupuaa</i> , gotten from Kahakuwai prior to 1839. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Amaumau</i> (growth of fern); Hana, the land of Kekua; <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . <i>Kihapai Olona</i> , at Kapia, surrounded by the <i>Konohiki</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kahawai</i> <i>Kihapai Olona</i>	MA 8:142 RP 2308 Book 13:77
Kahaku Helu 4853 B (see also Helu 4867 B)	Keaa	5:428- 429 & FT 8:290- 291	His land is at Ahiakala, an <i>ili</i> in Keaa, at Koolau. It is an old land gotten from Ku, before 1829. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Amaumau</i> ; Hana, a Ridge; <i>Makai</i> , the <i>Alanui Aupuni</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	—	—	—	—	<i>Alanui Aupuni</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 8:136

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kiowai Helu 3499	Wailua & Pauwalu	5:429 & FT 8: 288-289	<p>His land is a <i>Kihapai</i> at Waieli, an <i>ili</i> at Wailua. Ku gave it to him in 1843.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Mauka</i>, the land of Kaiwi; Hana, the land of Pahukaa; <i>Makai</i>, <i>Konohiki</i>; Hamakua, land of Kahahai. 2. A <i>Kihapai</i> at Palolena. <i>Mauka</i>, the land of Kaniho; Hana, the <i>Auwai</i>; <i>Makai</i>, the land of Wailaahia; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. 3. A <i>Kihapai</i> at Paakamaka. <i>Mauka</i>, the land of the <i>Konohiki</i>; Hana, the <i>Auwai</i>; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, the land of Kaiwa. 4. A <i>Kihapai</i>. <i>Mauka</i>, <i>Konohiki</i>; Hana, the land of Kaiwa; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, the land of Kuikui. 5. A <i>kihapai</i> (2 <i>loi</i>) at Keononalu. <i>Mauka</i>, Kaohilae; Hana, land of Hoonoho; <i>Makai</i>, Hoonoho; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i>. 6. <i>Moo</i> of Paepaemoana, at Pauwalu. Surrounded on all sides by the <i>Konohiki</i>. 	—	2	2	4	<i>Kihapai</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Moo</i>	MA 3:844 RP 3264 Book 14:321

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaumauma Helu 11043 B	Wailua	5:429- 430 & FT 8: 289	His land is at Waielei in Wailua, I (Kaniho) gave it to him in 1819. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Hana</i> , the land of <i>Kahahe</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the land of <i>Kaiwikaola</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , my land. 2. A <i>kihapai</i> (2 <i>loi</i>) at <i>Keononalu</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , land of <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Hana</i> , an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the land of <i>Waiapea</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , the <i>Alanui</i> . 3. <i>Mauka</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> 's land; <i>Hana</i> , <i>Kaohilae</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , land of <i>Wahapuu</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , land of <i>Kaumiumi</i> . 4. A <i>kahuahale</i> in the <i>ili</i> of <i>Piikalawa</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; <i>Hana</i> , the land of <i>Kapali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the lot of <i>Kaohilae</i> ; <i>Hamakua</i> , <i>Papuaa</i> .	1	2	2	—	<i>Auwai</i> <i>Kihapai Loi</i> (<i>Kalo</i>) <i>Kahuahale</i> <i>Alanui</i>	MA 3:614 RP 2786 Book 13:33

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahtai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kapahukaa Helu 4587 B (& 6778)	Wailua	5:430-531 & FT 8: 289-290	<p>His land is a <i>Moo</i> at Waikani, gotten before 1839.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Mauka</i>, an <i>Auwai</i>; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i>; <i>Makai</i>, <i>Konohiki</i>; Hamakua, Kaluahinenui. 2. A <i>Kihapai</i> at Waiehi. <i>Mauka</i>, the land of Kaholoaa; Hana <i>Makai</i>, and Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i>. 3. A <i>Kihapai. Mauka</i>, the land of Kaulia; Hana, the land of Kalawaia; <i>Makai</i>, <i>Konohiki</i>; Hamakua, Wahinemaikai. 4. 3 <i>loi</i> at Waiehi. <i>Mauka</i>, the land of Naiwi; Hana, the land of Kaiwikaola; <i>Makai</i>, a <i>kula</i>; Hamakua, the land of Kiowai. 5. A <i>Kihapai loi. Mauka</i>, and <i>Auwai</i>; Hana, the land of Kaiwikaola; <i>Makai</i>, land of Naiwi; Hamakua, the land of Kahahei. 6. A <i>kahuahale</i> at Piikalawa. <i>Mauka</i>, Kaohilae; Hana, the lot of Kapali; <i>Makai</i>, the sea; Hamakua, Papuaa. 	1	4	2	2	<i>Moo</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kihapai</i> <i>Kahuahale</i> <i>Kula</i> <i>Auwai</i>	MA 3:615 RP 3262 Book 14:317

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Umaikealani Helu 4853 C	Kaliae, Wailuaiki & Wailua	5:431 & FT 8: 291	<p>A moo of land is in the Ahupuaa of Kaliae. I (Kaniho) gave it to him in 1839.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, a <i>Pali</i>; <i>Makai</i>, Ohule; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. 2. A <i>pa hale</i> at Wailuaiki. <i>Mauka</i>, a <i>Pali</i>; Hana, the lot of Ohule; <i>Makai</i>, an <i>Alanui</i>; Hamakua, Kekua. 3. 2 <i>loi</i> at Kaahu, an <i>ili</i> in Wailua. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, Kaumiumi; <i>Makai</i>, Kaiwa; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. 4. 1 <i>loi</i>. <i>Mauka</i>, Wahinemaikai; Hana, <i>Makai</i>, and Hamakua, Kaholoaa. 5. 2 <i>loi</i> at Waelinui. Surrounded on all sides by Kahahei. 6. 4 <i>loi</i>. <i>Mauka</i>, my land; Hana, an <i>Alanui</i>; <i>Makai</i>, the land of the <i>Konohiki</i>; Hamakua, my land. 7. 1 <i>loi</i> at Palolena. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, the land of Ku; <i>Makai</i>, the land of Kekanaka; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. 	1	10	—	—	<i>Pa hale</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Alanui</i>	MA 3:840 RP 3253 Book 14:299

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Naha Helu 4853 D	Wailua	5:431-432 & FT 8: 291	His land is in the <i>iti</i> of Palolena, at Wailua. I (Kaniho) gave it to him in 1846. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , my land; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. A <i>Kihapai Olona. Mauka</i> , Keahi; Hana, <i>Wahinemaikai; Makai</i> and Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 3. 2 <i>loi</i> at Paulae. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, <i>Makaole; Makai</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Kaholoaa</i> .	—	2	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kihapai Olona</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Alanui</i>	MA 3:832 RP3276 Book 14:345
Kahahei Helu 4853 E	Wailua	5:432 & FT 8: 292	His land is at <i>Waieli</i> , gotten from <i>Ku</i> in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , and <i>Auwai</i> ; Hana, <i>Kiowai; Makai</i> and Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . 2. A <i>pa hale. Mauka, Konohiki</i> ; Hana, <i>Kaiwikaola; Makai</i> , and <i>Auwai</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . (1/4 Acre) 3. A <i>Kihapai Olona</i> at Paakamaka. <i>Mauka, Kaahaiea</i> ; Hana, <i>Konohiki; Makai</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> .	1	—	2	1	<i>Kihapai Olona</i> <i>Pa hale</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:844 RP 3277 Book 14:347

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kaahaiea Helu 4853 F	Wailua	5:432 & FT 8: 292	His land is a <i>Moo</i> at Palolena, gotten from Keahi in 1840. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Ku; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Kekanaka; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 2. A <i>Kihapai Olona</i> at Paakamaka, <i>Mauka</i> , Kiowai; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> . 3. A <i>Kihapai Olona</i> at Paehala. <i>Mauka</i> , Hana, and <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, Puula.	—	—	—	2	<i>Moo</i> <i>Kihapai Olona</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	N/A
Kuheleaumoku Helu 4853 G	Wailua & Keanae	5:432-433 & FT 8: 292	His land is at Keononalu, gotten from Wahapiuu in 1819. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hana, <i>Kaholowaa</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Kekahuna</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Kaanaana</i> . 2. A <i>Kihapai Olona</i> at Kaakee. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Kahawai</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 3. A <i>Kihapai Olona</i> at Kapae in Keanae. <i>Mauka</i> , Naehu; Hana, an <i>Alanui</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Paikaka</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 4. A <i>kahua hale</i> at Wailua. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, an <i>Alanui</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Papuaa</i> ; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> .	1	—	—	2	<i>Kihapai Olona</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Kahua hale</i> <i>Alanui</i>	MA 3:612 RP 3255 Book 14:303

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pu	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Makea Helu 4853 H (see also Helu 4874)	Keanae	5:433 & FT 8: 294	His land is at Paehala, an <i>ili</i> of Keanae. Gotten from Kekapoi in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Naohiki; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Kaea; Hamakua, the land of Ehu. 2. 2 <i>loi</i> at Kipapa. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Keakaimalu; Hana, the land of Kanuku; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Kalawaia; Hamakua, a <i>Papuaa</i> (pig enclosure).	—	2	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo) Papuaa</i>	MA 7:506 RP 3656 Book 16:71
Kalawaia Helu 4853 I (see also Helu 4665 I)	Keanae	5:433-434 & FT 8: 293	His land is Kamakaihe, an <i>ili</i> at Keanae. Gotten from Kekapoi in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Naeole; Hana, Mahoe; <i>Makai</i> , Kanehaku; Hamakua, the shore. 2. A parcel of land (<i>pauku aina</i>). <i>Mauka</i> , my (Kealina) land; Hana, the land of Kanuku; <i>Makai</i> , the sea; Hamakua, Kahaukomo. 3. 1 <i>loi</i> in the <i>ili</i> of Panaewa. <i>Mauka</i> , Niau; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, Kalawaia. 4. 1 <i>loi</i> . <i>Mauka</i> , Kaea; Hana, the <i>loi</i> of Kamaliikapu; <i>Makai</i> , Keakaimalu; Hamakua, the land of Kanuku.	1	5	3	—	<i>Loi (Kalo) Auwai Kahawai Kahua hale</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent	
Kalawaia (cont'd.) Helu 4853 I (see also Helu 4665 I)	Keanae	5:433-434 & FT 8: 293	<p>5. 1 <i>loi</i> at Makaiwa. <i>Mauka</i>, Ihunui; Hana, an <i>Auwai</i>; <i>Makai</i>, Kalimaeu's land; Hamakua, Kaula's land.</p> <p>6. 1 <i>loi</i> at Pohakuokane. <i>Mauka</i>, Pooila's land; Hana, Naaina's land; <i>Makai</i>, the land of Mu's land; Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i>.</p> <p>7. 1 <i>loi</i> at Kipapa. <i>Mauka</i>, Mamaikawaha; Hana, my land; <i>Makai</i>, my land; Hamakua, the land of Kaope.</p> <p>8. A <i>kahua hale</i> at Kealakekua. <i>Mauka</i>, Mahoe; Hana, a <i>Pali</i>; <i>Makai</i>, Kauinui's land; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>. (1/4 Acre)</p>							
Poolai Helu 4853 K	Keanae & Wailua	5:434 & FT 8: 293-294	<p>His land is in Paunoni, an <i>ili</i> of Keanae. The <i>Kihapai</i> were given prior to 1839.</p> <p>1. <i>Mauka</i>, the land of Kaihu; Hana, the shore; <i>Makai</i>, the sea; Hamakua, Maewaewa.</p> <p>2. A <i>pauku aina</i> at Kukuiohoku. <i>Mauka</i>, Kealina; Hana, land of Kaleo; <i>Makai</i>, land of Makea; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i>.</p>	—	2	—	—	<i>Kihapai</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Moo</i>	N/A	

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Poolai (cont'd.) Helu 4853 K	Keanae & Wailua	:434 & FT 8: 293-294	3. 2 lo'i at Waiapuka. All sides surrounded by the land of the <i>Konohiki</i> . 4. A <i>moo aina</i> at Waieli in Wailua. <i>Mauka</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Kaiwikaola; Hamakua, the land of Kahakauiia.						
Kaopa Helu 4853 L (see also Helu 4860)	Keanae	5:434 & FT 8: 294 (& FT 16:101)	His land is in the <i>ili</i> of Koleamoku, at Keanae. Gotten from Kahiewalu in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Maewaewa; Hana, Kuluhiwa; <i>Makai</i> , Maewaewa 1; Hamakua, Maewaewa 2. 2. 2 lo'i at Waiola. <i>Mauka</i> , Mamaikawaha; Hana, Maewaewa; <i>Makai</i> , Kaihu; Hamakua, Keliiaea. 3. <i>Pahale</i> at Makaiwa. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, an <i>Auwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , <i>Konohiki</i> ; Hamakua, Umikanaha. (1/4 Acre)	1	2	1	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Pa hale</i>	MA 3:827 RP 3268 Book 14:329

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahtai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kululhiwa Helu 4848	Keanae & Waianu	5:434-435 & FT 8: 294	His land is in the <i>ili</i> of Ololokeahi at Keanae. He got it from Kekapoi in 1824. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , my (Kealina) land; Hana, Kaea; <i>Makai</i> , Kaihu; Hamakua, the land of Kaopa. 2. A <i>kula</i> parcel. <i>Mauka</i> of Pilaulipi, the boundaries of this <i>kula</i> land are not known; 3. The <i>ili</i> of Ohia at Waianu. <i>Mauka</i> , Kamakaipooa's land; Hana, a <i>Pali</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kamakaipooa; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	—	—	—	1	<i>Kula Kahawai</i>	MA 7:447 RP 3655 Book 16:69
Kane Helu 4848 B (see also Helu 4861)	Keanae	5:435 & FT 8: 294-295	His land is at Waiola, an <i>ili</i> in Keanae. Gotten from Kekapoi in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Kanuku; Hana and <i>Makai</i> , the land of Maewaewa; Hamakua, Keliiaea. 2. 2 <i>loi</i> at Kipapa. <i>Mauka</i> , Mamaikawaha; Hana, Kalawaea; <i>Makai</i> , Maewaewa; Hamakua, Poola's land. 3. A <i>kahua hale</i> at Kanemakue. <i>Mauka</i> , Kanehaku; Hana, Poolai; <i>Makai</i> and Hamakua, the shore. (1/4 Acre) 4. A <i>pauku</i> (parcel) at Waiola. <i>Mauka</i> , Kalulo; Hana, Kuo; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Mu; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	1	2	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo) Kahua hale Kahawai</i>	N/A

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Anwai	Kihapai Kula Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Keliiaea Helu 4848 C	Keanae & Waianu	5:435 & FT 8: 295	His land is in the <i>ili</i> of Kuo at Keanae. Gotten from Kekapoi in 1829. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Kanuku; Hana, Kane; <i>Makai</i> , Kahuena; Hamakua, Mahoe. 2. A <i>pauku kula</i> (dry land parcel). <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Kalawaia; Hana, the land of Maewaewa; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Pooila; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 3. A <i>Kihapai Olona</i> at Waianu. <i>Mauka</i> , Piwai; Hana, Kainoalehulehu's land; <i>Makai</i> , Kaula's land; Hamakua, Umikanaha's land.	—	—	—	2	<i>Kula Kihapai Olona</i>	MA 3:827 RP 3812 Book 16:383
Umikanaha Helu 4848 D	Keanae	5:436 & FT 8: 295	His land is in the <i>ili</i> of Makaiwa, gotten from Kekapoi in 1829. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Kanehaku; Hana, an <i>Anwai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kanuku; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 2. <i>Kula</i> at Manonui. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Naeole; Hana, the land of Keohina's land; <i>Makai</i> , Kaea; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> .	—	—	1	1	<i>Anwai Kula Kahawai</i>	N/A
Maewaewa 2 (II) Helu 4848 E	Keanae	5:436 & FT 8: 295-296 (& FT 16:107)	His land is in Lalaola 2, an <i>ili</i> in Keanae. It is an old land gotten in 1819. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Pooila's land; Hana, my (Kealina's) land; <i>Makai</i> , Kaopa; Hamakua, Mu's land. 2. 1 <i>loi</i> at Ololokeahi. <i>Mauka</i> , Kuluhiwa; Hana, Kaea; <i>Makai</i> , Kaihu; Hamakua, the land of Kaopa.	—	1	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i>	MA3:824 RP 3272 Book 14:337

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Maewaewa 1 (I) Helu 4848 F (see also Helu 4706)	Keanae	5:436 & FT 8: 296	His lands are at Kekaale and Kukuioiono, <i>ili</i> in Keanae. Gotten from Kauahikaua in 1819. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Mu and Kaopa; Hana, the land of Kaihu; <i>Makai</i> , the sea; Hamakua, the land of Kane and Kahuena.	—	—	—	—	—	MA 9:362 RP 3332 Book 14:457
Mu			His land is at Pohakuokane, an <i>ili</i> of Keanae. Gotten from Kaualoku in 1819. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Poola; Hana, Maewaewa; <i>Makai</i> , Maewaewa; Hamakua, Kanuku. 2. A <i>kula</i> parcel. <i>Mauka</i> , Kamakau; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Niau; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 3. 2 <i>loi</i> at Lalaola. <i>Mauka</i> , Ehu; Hana, Kuluhiwa; <i>Makai</i> , Naaina; Hamakua, Ihu. 4. 1 <i>loi</i> at Haleakua. On three sides surrounded by Kaihu; Hamakua, Kaopa.	—	3	—	5	<i>Kula</i> <i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kihapai Olona</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:826 RP 3346 Book 14:485
Helu 4848 G	Keanae	5:436- 437 & FT 8: 296		—	—	—	—	—	

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Mu (cont'd.) Helu 4848 G	Keanae	5:436-437 & FT 8:296	5. 4 kihapai Olona at Waiapuka. Olona 1. <i>Mauka</i> , Opunui; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Opunui; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 6. <i>Olona 2. Mauka</i> , Kanekoa; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Naohiki; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 7. <i>Olona 3. Mauka</i> , Ihunui; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Kuaaina; Hamakua, Kauakahi. 8. <i>Olona 4, Lonowai. Mauka</i> , Kaaukai; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , Nahale; Hamakua, Kaaukai.	—	3	—	5	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kihapai Olona Kahawai</i>	MA 3:826 RP 3346 Book 14:485
Kaihaa Helu 3472	Pauwahu	5:437 & FT 8:297	His land is at Lakini, a <i>Moo</i> parcel at Pauwahu. Gotten from Kaaua in 1839. 1. This land is surrounded on all sides by the land of the <i>Konohiki</i> . 2. A <i>kula</i> land in Pauwahu. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, Wailua; <i>Makai</i> , the sea; Hamakua, Puula's land.	—	—	—	1	<i>Moo ma Lakini Kula</i>	MA 3:846 RP 2803 Book 13:67

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Barenaba Helu 3472 B	Keanae	5:437-438 & FT 8:297	<p>His land is at Kalalo, an <i>ili</i> in Waianu. Gotten from Lukua in 1839.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Mauka, Konohiki</i>; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i>; <i>Makai, Konohiki</i>; Hamakua, the land of Ehu. 2. <i>Ili</i> of Pahoa at Keanae, gotten in 1829. <i>Mauka, Naole</i>; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i>; <i>Makai, a Kahawai</i>; Hamakua, the land of Mahoe. 3. 2 <i>loi</i> at Koleamoku. <i>Mauka, Keaka</i>; Hana, <i>Naaina</i>; <i>Makai</i>, the land of Punohu; Hamakua, <i>Maewaewa</i> 1. 4. 1 <i>loi</i> at Kaapohaku. <i>Mauka, Piiwai</i>; Hana, <i>Kaopa</i>; <i>Makai, Poola</i>; Hamakua, an <i>Auwai</i>. 5. 1 <i>loi</i> at Kalihi. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, <i>Malailua</i>; <i>Makai, Paupau</i>; Hamakua, <i>Ehu</i>. 6. 1 <i>loi</i> at Waialohe. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, <i>Naohiki</i>; <i>Makai, Makea</i>; Hamakua, <i>Naohiki</i>. 7. A <i>Kihapai Olona</i> at Kukuiohaku. <i>Mauka</i>, and all sides, the <i>Konohiki</i>. 	—	5	—	1	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kihapai Olona</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 9:360 RP 2810 Book 13:81

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Kailio Helu 4848 H	Keanae	5:438 & FT 8: 294-295 (& FT 16:101)	His land is in Kealakekua at Kaluawaa. Gotten in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Mahoe; Hana, the land of Keliiaea; <i>Makai</i> , Mahoe; Hamakua, Kalawaia. 2. 5 <i>loi</i> at Makaiwa. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Umikanaha; Hana, <i>Konohiki</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Kaopa; Hamakua, a <i>Pali</i> . 3. A <i>pa hale</i> at Kanemakue. <i>Mauka</i> and Hana, Naeole; <i>Makai</i> , Kanemakue; Hamakua, the shore.	1	5	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Pa hale</i>	MA 3:829 RP 3271 Book 14:335
Kaaimakahiki Helu 6438	Honomanu	5:438	<i>Mahauala Hooihikiia: Ua ike au. Ua pau kona kuleana i ka wai, ua poino a piliikia maoli, ua haalele i kona kuleana.</i> Mahauala sworn: I know that his entire <i>kuleana</i> was destroyed by the water and there was great trouble. He has abandoned his <i>kuleana</i> .	—	—	—	—	<i>Kuleana</i> destroyed by water	N/A
Makaula Helu 7786	Honomanu	5:438-439	His land is the <i>Moo</i> of Koaie in Kaluanui, at Honomanu. It is an old place gotten from his father and he has had it since 1819. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , the mountain; on the three remaining sides is the <i>Pali</i> . 2. 2 <i>loi</i> at Kaluanui. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Makuaole; Hana, an <i>Alanui</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , the land of Kamapii; Hamakua, <i>Konohiki</i> .	—	5	—	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Alanui</i> <i>Moo</i>	N/A

Claimant & Hetu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
Makaula (cont'd.) Hetu 7786	Honomanu	5:438-439	3. 2 <i>loi Mauka</i> , Kamapii; Hana and <i>Makai</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hamakua, the land of Palaille. 4. 1 <i>loi Mauka</i> , Pupuka; Hana and <i>Makai</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hamakua, the land of Nawale.						
Nawele Hetu 7791	Honomanu	5:439	His land is at Punalau, an <i>ili</i> in Honomanu, gotten from Kinolau in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , an <i>Alanui</i> ; Hana, a <i>Kahawai</i> ; <i>Makai</i> , and Hamakua, an <i>Alanui</i> . 2. 1 <i>loi</i> at Kaluanui. <i>Mauka</i> , Kekahuna; Hana, my (Makaula) land; <i>Makai</i> , an <i>Auwai</i> ; Hamakua, Kanewelawala.	—	1	1	—	<i>Loi (Kalo)</i> <i>Kahawai</i> <i>Auwai</i> <i>Alanui</i>	N/A
Luka Keuoho Hetu 3957 B	Makaiwa Punaluu Kolea	5:439	His land is at Makaiwa, at Kaloa, Koolau. It is an old land gotten from Kauheha long before 1819. 1. <i>Mauka</i> , forest; Hana, the land of Kekua; <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hamakua, the land of Nawaiki. 2. A <i>Kihapai</i> at Punaluu. <i>Mauka</i> , Ku; Hana and <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hamakua, a <i>Kahawai</i> . 3. <i>Kihapai</i> at Kolea. <i>Mauka</i> , the land of Pahupu; Hana and <i>Makai</i> , a <i>Pali</i> ; Hamakua, Pahupu's land.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kihapai</i> <i>Kahawai</i>	MA 3:809 RP 4109 Book 17:215

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahiai Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
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Kekuahani Helu 3715 B & 5250 D (see also Helu 6401)	Keopuka, Loiloa	7:6 & FT 8: 125	Imihia sworn: I have seen his land, 3 parcels. Parcel 1, a <i>kalo kula</i> at Keopuka; Parcel 2, a <i>kalo kula</i> at Loiloa; Parcel 3 an <i>Olona</i> patch at Loiloa. Ikoa gave it to him in 1839. 1. <i>Mauka, Alanui Aupuni</i> ; Hana, <i>Pali</i> of Keopuka; <i>Makai Pali</i> of Keopuka; Wailuku, Makaila. The other 2 parcels are surrounded by Government land.	—	—	—	3	<i>Kalo Olona Alanui Aupuni</i>	MA 5:601 RP 7518 Book 28:93
Ohule Helu 6769 B	Kaliae & Wailua	FT 8:273	Kaio Sw. Kaliae, an <i>Ahupuaa</i> , in Koolau, has been a possession of Clt. since 1819. <i>Mauka</i> , by the Mountain; Hana, by Kanehailus' land; <i>Makai</i> , by the sea; Hamakua, by a stream. Six <i>loi</i> in Waieli, Wailua. <i>Mauka</i> , by Kaiwikaaola's land; Hana, by Kauiki's land; <i>Makai</i> , by Kaolulo's land; Hamakua, by <i>Konohiki</i> .	—	6	—	—	<i>Ahupuaa Loi (Kalo) Stream</i>	MA 3:615 RP 3260 Book 14:313

Claimant & Helu	Ahupua'a	Testimony Book & Page	Summary of Claim Documentation	Hale	Lo'i Kalo	Auwai	Kihapai Kula Mahina Mala Moo Opu Pa	Crops, Activities and Resources Identified	Disposition N/A=Not Awarded Mahele Award Book & Royal Patent
S. Grant Helu 209	Paakea Puakea	FT 3:37	Alalio sworn for Clt.: I know the lands of Mr. Grant, they are called Paakea [Paakea] and Puakea; they are situated in Koolau on the Island of Maui. I cannot give their exact bounds; but I could point them out in part. I know Claimant got these lands of Hikiau, a petty chief, when Hoapili Kane was Governor of this Island; and when Kaaukai was Lunauhau of that district about 1839. They were a mere gift to Mr. Grant according to the custom of the country, and there was nothing paid for the lands...	—	—	—	—	—	MA 1:594 RP 1117 Book 3:471
Nahuina Helu 7262 (& 10512)	Keaa 2	—	Ahupuaa of Keaa 2, Hamakualoa. (Alii Awardee)	—	—	—	—	—	Buke Mahele 1848:142-143 MA 10:263 RP 4488 Book 18:461
Kanehoa, J.Y. Helu 8518 B	Ulaino	—	Ahupuaa of Ulaino, Koolau, Maui. (Alii Awardee)	—	—	—	—	—	Buke Mahele 1848:160-161 MA 10:532 RP 2237 (2) Book 9:609

Māhele 'Āina—Miscellaneous Communications

As discussed in earlier sections of this study, in addition to the Register and Testimony Volumes of the *Māhele*, there are a number of letters and communications between the King and native tenants; native tenants and land agents; and government officials that were transmitted as a part of the *Māhele*. The communications cited below, describe some of the difficulties that surrounded the *Māhele 'Āina* (and the concepts of fee-simple title to land, and granting foreigners the right to purchase land); and the—disposition of land, industry of the native tenants, and the nature of land use.

Of particular interest to the disposition of land are a series of articles and letters published in *The Polynesian* that described the events leading up to, and following the “experiment” in granting fee-simple interest in land, first to native tenants and then to foreign residents. In December 1845 and January 1846, King Kamehameha III, Cabinet Members and Ministers, visited Maui, traveling to various districts of the island, among which was Makawao. The visit was in part a response to petitions received from hundreds of native Hawaiian residents on various islands (including Maui), who had expressed opposition to the policies that were evolving in the Kingdom—specifically, those which allowed foreigners to be appointed to important positions in the government and further set up the mechanism by which foreigners could gain fee-simple title to land (cf. *The Friend*; August 1845:118-119).

Kamehameha III; J.Y. Kānehōa, Governor of Maui; A. Pākī; and appointed Ministers met with Hawaiians in large gatherings at various locations. The following excerpts from *The Polynesian*, summarize the thoughts of the King and others in his government on these matters, and make specific reference to the “experiment” of dividing and granting fee-simple interest in property at Makawao. It will be noted in the comments made below, that wild cattle were credited with the abandonment of two districts on the island; though good work in agriculture had been done in other regions of Maui:

The Polynesian

Honolulu, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1846

His Majesty's Late visit to Maui.

...The royal party left this place on the 18th of December and arrived at Lahaina on the 20th...

...On the 12th January, His Majesty addressed several thousand of his subjects, at Wailuku, to the following effect:

“I have addressed you before with my KUHINA, who is gone. I alone am left. I now repeat the same, and urge you to support schools and cultivate the land.”

We are seeking the good of the country but the works is not done. We are making laws, but they are not *pohihihi* [bewildering]. If they are so to us they will be so to you. Your hereditary chiefs have been in trouble, and therefore have chosen some to aid them. They are the ministers of white skin, whom you see. This is according to the old system. They know more than we, and I have chosen them for the sake of their knowledge. You have heard of our trouble. I have seen it. Therefore we have chosen these helpers to help you. We have heard of your petitions. Should we consent to them, trouble would immediately follow—instantly—before night. I ask you therefore to put an end to your wish to promote that petition...

...On the 14th, His Majesty addressed a large concourse of people at Makawao with great effect. A large proportion of the assembly were melted into tears. The Premier

followed, urging the people to attend to useful knowledge, agriculture and religion, as the king provided for his own children he provided for theirs. Mr. Judd then spoke of the new arrangement of selling lands in fee simple to the natives in that district, with which they were much gratified. After crossing Mauna Haleakala, sleeping on its summit, and examining the crater, the royal party stopped on the 16th at a romantic place called Mokulau...

...Agriculture on Maui is in a forward state, compared with Oahu. At Honuauia there are 178 acres under cultivation of sugar cane with a good sugar mill managed chiefly by natives. One farm, besides sugar, raises \$5000 worth of Irish potatoes annually. There are 12 foreigners here, one of whom John White, arrived in 1799. On some parts of Maui the cattle have done much mischief by trespassing on the plantations, and driving the owners from their little farms. Two districts have in consequence been deserted...

In the *Buke Mahele* (1848), we learn that Kamehameha III relinquished the land of Makawao, placing it in the Government (*Aupuni*) inventory. The *Buke Mahele* also identified Makawao as a separate district (*moku*), apparently not a part of the Hāmākua Poko District. This is recorded in the following entry of the *Buke Mahele* (1848):

	<i>Ko Ke Aupuni</i>			
	<i>Inoa o na Aina</i>	<i>Ahupuaa</i>	<i>Kalana</i>	<i>Mokupuni</i>
...99	<i>Makawao</i>	<i>ka Moku</i>	<i>Makawao</i>	<i>Maui...</i>

[*Buke Mahele* 1848:205]

(Literally: For The Government—Makawao the District—Division of Makawao—Island of Maui.)

The review of the volumes of the Register and Testimony of the Land Commission, conducted as a part of the present study, revealed no claims registered by native Hawaiian applicants. Only one specific reference to a land right for a parcel in Makawao was recorded under *Helu* 426, to foreign residents, Wm. A. McLane and Edwin Miner. The actual record (in Native Register Volume 2) was a copy of a deed of lease, granted to McLane and Miner by Maui Governor, Hoapilikāne, in 1838. Unfortunately, the land description made no reference to district affiliation (e.g., District of Hāmākua Poko), though it provides us with important information pertaining to land use and resources in the 1830s-1840s.

September 10, 1838

Hoapilikane, Governor of Maui; to Wm. A. McLane and Edwin Miner

Land Assignment – Portion of Makawao (Helu 426):

Here is this document, reporting on the full understanding of Hoapilikane, the Governor of Maui and William A. McLane and Edwin Miner for a land at Makawao, Maui; Hoapilikane gave a land at Makawao to William A. McLane and Edwin Miner for the term of fifty years from that day forward. It was for them and their own heirs. Here is the fee for the land from year to year, one hundred dollars.

The land is thus described. On the west of the gulch called Punaokeawe, the cultivated field there, begins the boundary, and runs to the east to a gulch called Alelele, there is a marked corner of the land there. From this corner, run to the uplands along the channel at Manaia. There is a corner. Then from this corner, run to

the gulch on the west of Manawainui. From that corner run to the boundary first mentioned at Punaokeawe.

This land is only for William A. McLane and Edwin Miner, from the water (pond) of Alelele to the place where the stones roll into the gulch of Punaokeawe. The boundaries above and below are marked by stones. These boundaries were marked by William A. McLane, Edwin Miner, and some men with Hoapilikane.

Here also is this. The road for transporting their cattle is set aside, from said land to the landing at shore.

Here also is this. Hoapilikane has restricted (*hookapu*) said land for the term of fifty years, and no man may go to live on said land without the authorization of William A. McLane and Edwin Miner.

Here also is this, about the water. William A. McLane and Edwin Miner may take water for their livestock, and no one can block them from the said water.

Here also is this. When the fifty years are ended and the land is returned to Hoapilikane or his heirs, the houses, walls, everything growing, and all other things can not be taken.

Here also is this. William A. McLane and Edwin Miner swear that they will build schools for all of the people who they employ.

Here also is this. William A. McLane and Edwin Miner agree that the men they hire shall dwell with them. They shall not refuse the working men, the land. They shall pay each year, three dollars for each men, hired. They two agree to fulfill all the words written in this document.

Executed at Wailuku, on this tenth day of September, in the year of the Lord, one-thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

By Hoapilikane, Governor of Maui.

I confirm the words above spoke. Kamehameha III

Witnesses

William Richards

Kanakaole

[Copy in Native Register Volume 2:153-155; 1848; Maly, translator. See Register Map No. 603 for reference points.]

(signed)

Wm. A McLane

Edwin Miner

The traditional designation of Makawao (as an independent land divisions or a part of Hāmākua Poko), is a complex one, and is further discussed at the end of this section, under a separate heading, "*Moku o Makawao (District or Section of Makawao).*"

Other communications from the later period of the *Māhele* (ca. 1853-1855), pertaining to lands and residents of the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region include, but are not limited to the following:

March 26, 1853

Honomanu

I, Mahoe, return my *kuleana* (property rights) [¹⁵] to the *konohiki*, Daniel Ii. Let my *noho kuleana* (right) of residency end. I will live under the *konohiki*, and I will do all of the work on the *poaha* and *poalima* (Konohiki and King’s work days), as was the old way of living. In truth that it is returned, I set my name at the bottom of this document.

I am Mahoe.
Witness, Maleiula.

26, Mar. ‘53.

I, Malaiūla, return my *kuleana* (property right) [*Helu* 6723] to the *konohiki*, Daniel Ii. Let my *noho kuleana* (right) of residency end. I will live under the *konohiki*, and I will do all of the work on the *poaha* and *poalima* (Konohiki and King’s work days), as was the old way of living. In truth that it is returned, I set my name at the bottom of this document.

I am Malaiula.
Witness, Mahoe.
26, March 1853.
[HSA, DLNR 2-1; fldr. N.d.; Maly, translator]

Puumalei [Pu‘uomaile, Haiku]

August 9, 1853

John T. Gower; to R. Armstrong, Minister Public Instruction:

...In passing around through Hamakua and Koolau I find that many natives who have bought land and others who wish to buy, who have fish nets and *olona*, but cannot in these *pilikia* times get away to dispose of their manufactures in order to raise the cash. Now I would take their nets and *olona* if I knew there was a sale for such things at Honolulu. Could you ascertain through any parties who would be likely to know, whether nets are in demand? And what price a net that contains 2 *lau*, and is 2 fathoms deep, would bring? The usual price I hear for such nets is \$20 – Would they bring more or less than that at the present time? I suppose there are some coming into market now, and perhaps there are none wanted on Oahu, there is so much sickness.

If it would not be too much trouble to make these inquiries you would confer a favor by so doing, both upon many of the people, as well as myself, which I shall be happy to reciprocate. I expect to go through Hamakua & Koolau again next month and if I should learn that it would be safe to do so, I shall be glad to take nets and *olona* in payment for land.

¹⁵ During the review of all Register and Testimony Volumes of the Land Commission, no application for a *kuleana* by Mahoe at Honomanu, was located. The Testimony for Wahine – *Helu* 7787, *Apana* 2 – consisting of 11 *lo‘i* in the *ili* of Punalau at Honomanu, identifies a parcel belonging to Mahoe as being on the *mauka* boundary of the *lo‘i* parcel (7787, Ap. 2). Mahoe’s parcel coincides with the *lo‘i* land described in the oral history interview of Mrs. Mina Atai (in this study) daughter-in-law Ben Atai (Akoi), former owner of the parcel, and taro farmer (see Register Map No. 2467).

I do not learn that any of the upland is wanted in Kuiaha, for cattle. Kapihe said he wanted some in the ravine and offered \$20 per acre, very likely would pay more for it. If you wish to sell the valley I would dispose of it to the best advantage possible, without charge.

We are all well in this region. We have taken "Torberts" girl for a year. Mr. Crosswell has just got about through with cutting his wheat. Has done it nearly all with syckles, by native labor. The crop is good this year – well filled... [HSA, Series 261 – Box 14]

1854

E. Bailey, Land Agent; to J.H. Smith, Land Commission:

List of Awards – costs of which were paid to E. Bailey from Dec. 26, 1853 to Mar. 29, 1854 inclusive...

(Helu	Applicant	\$	Land	District)
5421 & 4142	Kekahuna	8	—	Hamakuapoko
6536	Huna	5	—	Hamakuapoko
5492	Kulahola	8	—	Hamakuapoko
6510 UU	Pahua	6	—	Hamakualoa
6510 PP	Niu	5	—	Hamakualoa
6510 E	Kilua	4	—	Hamakualoa
6510 R	Naone	6	—	Hamakualoa
6510 O	Kamakaueu	5	—	Hamakualoa
6510 L	Ku	6	—	Hamakualoa
5520 B	Kalawaia	7	—	Hamakualoa
5119	Kauhihoewaa	6	—	Hamakualoa
5250	Kanui	8	—	Hamakualoa
6510 C	Kalama	9	—	Hamakualoa
6510 UU	Pahua	6	—	Hamakualoa
4579	Ii	10	—	Hamakualoa
3905 B	Hookano	6	—	Hamakualoa
3905 C	Kolia	8	—	Hamakualoa
5490 & 3970	Hao	5	—	Hamakualoa
5016	Kuapuaa	5	—	Hamakualoa
5497	Kawaahilahaole	6	—	Hamakualoa
5515	Pekupeku	6	—	Hamakualoa
6455	Kaha	4	Pauwela	Hamakualoa
4121	Kaai	5	Haiku	Hamakualoa
6405	Kapahau	4	Kuiaha	Hamakualoa
4134	Hanauapuaa	4	Kuiaha	Hamakualoa
6482	Kuana	8	Kuiaha	Hamakualoa
4136	Kahale	6	Kuiaha	Hamakualoa
5491	Hookaea	4	Kuiaha	Hamakualoa
3336	Nalopi	7	Kuiaha	Hamakualoa
5516	Naoopu	8	Holawa	Hamakualoa
4517	Kapihe	7	Kuiaha	Hamakualoa
8468	Kamakaala	10	—	Hamakuapoko...
3715 B	Kekuahani	3	Loiloa	Koolau...
4866	Kaholowaa	5	Wailua	Koolau
5052	Kuiki	4	Wailua	Koolau

(Helu)	Applicant	\$	Land	District)
4865	Kapali	5	Wailua	Koolau
4772	Naiwi	4	Wailua	Koolau
5049	Kaiwa	4	Wailua	Koolau
4773	Nakihei	4	Wailua	Koolau...
7784	Kahaukoko	6	Keanae	Koolau
4561	Wahinemaikai	6	Wailua	Koolau...

[HSA, DLNR 2-1, Maui, fldr. 2]

September 16, 1854

E. Bailey, Land Agent; to G.M. Robertson, Land Commission:

...Herewith I send you the following surveys, which about finish up the work — viz...

(Helu)	Applicant	Land	District)
4665 K	Kanuku	Keanae	Koolau
4848 F	Maewaewa I	Keanae	Koolau
	Kaniho	Wailua	Koolau [Helu 10828 B]
4853 C	Umaikealani	Wailua	Koolau
5066	Kaumiumi	Wailua	Koolau
5058	Kaulia	Wailua	Koolau
5064	Keahi	Wailua	Koolau
5062	Kahakauila	Wailua	Koolau
4853 E	Kahahei	Wailua	Koolau
3499	Kiowai	Wailua	Koolau
5487	Hoonoho	Wailua	Koolau
4925 C	Nalau	Kapaula	Koolau
4754	Makuakane	Kapaula	Koolau
4925	Kaahiki	Kapaula	Koolau
3472	Kaihaa	Pauwalu	Koolau
4869	Kaomoaiki	Honolulu &c	Koolau
4852	Uua	Honolulu	Koolau
4872	Kalohie	Honolulu	Koolau
4869 & 4870	Keliiokekanaka	Makapipi	Koolau...
2 poalima	Kuikui	Wailua	Koolau [Helu 5059]

[HSA, DLNR 2-1, Maui, fldr. 2]

1855

E. Bailey, Land Agent; to J.H. Smith, Land Commission:

Costs rec'd from Mar. 22 to Mar 31, 1855...

(Helu)	Applicant	District	\$)
7787	Wahine	Koolau	\$6.00...
6510 S	Makue	Hamakualoa	\$6.00...
6510 B	Keoho	Hamakualoa	\$4.00
5459 F	Kaahaiea	Hamakualoa	\$6.00...
4137	Kapela	Hamakualoa	\$5.00...

...I should sooner have forwarded this list but I have waited for an answer to a letter before I sent it, that I might know whether it was the winding up financially of my account with the Land Commission. But as no letter comes I conclude to send the list as you may want it. I have delivered no awards since the 31st ult. as I knew not whose name to deliver them... [HSA, DLNR 2-1, Maui, Fldr. 2]

Moku o Makawao (District or Section of Makawao)

Disposition and status of the land area (*moku*) of Makawao, is one that provides us with important documentation pertaining to changing practices associated with land tenure in Hawai'i. The land-base status of Makawao also presents us with a number of questions that have been answered in various manners since the 1850s (cf. Coulter, 1935 and King 1942).

While at Makawao, on January 13, 1846, Minister of the Interior, G.P. Judd, in witness of the King, Kamehameha III, and Keoni Ana (John Young), Premier, described the experimental program in land tenure, that the King had agreed to. The program would provide fee-simple interest in land to native tenants, and two lands, Makawao (Maui), and Mānoa (O'ahu), had been selected as those which would be sold in fee-simple to applicants. This program was the forerunner of the *Māhele 'Āina* described above, and Reverend J.S. Green was appointed the land agent to take applications on behalf of the King. The January 13th communication described the program and land of Makawao as:

Whereas, Makawao has now been acquired by the Government, excepting the previous lease to William McLane—payment for said place is with Kalaipaihala [Keoni Ana]—but the remainder of the land has been granted to me for the Kingdom;

Therefore, I, the one who was appointed to attend to the duties as the Minister, called the Minister of the Interior, I set apart Makawao for a new program, which it is believed will benefit the people. That the land be sold to anyone who may want it, and to grant a document of ownership (*palapala kuleana*) to such as may purchase the land, to him forever, and to his heirs and representatives to the end of time, with similar protection as that of the foreigners.

And I appoint my fellow servant (*hoakauwa*) of the King, Rev. J.S. Green as agent to superintend this work for the Kingdom, he will be the one to assign Land Deeds to the natives (*kanaka maoli*), setting forth of the boundaries, and shall collect the purchase price of the land for the Kingdom.

Here is this, the agent will also set apart a place for the natives to cultivate for him, because he is their teacher. And should said agent think it proper to set apart a place for the natives to cultivate for themselves without their having to pay anything to the Kingdom, it will be alright, so long as there are many people gathered together for the cultivation^[16].

Here is this, the natives should help their teacher in all the work on their place, so that at the time the King comes, he will see that all things are in proper order, and if they do, they will not be burdened to go work for the Tax Assessor (*Lunaauhau*) and the Friday tax work (*poalima*). They will only pay the personal tax (*auhau kino*), as required by Law.

But future Laws may pertain to them, as with all the people.

In truth of these words, I sign my name and my seal on this 13th day of January 1846, at Makawao Maui, Hawaiian Islands.

G.P. Judd

¹⁶ A parcel of land was set aside, and is referred to as "The Model Farm" (see Register Map No. 186, Makawao – T. Metcalf, 1848; and Royal Patent Grants issued to grantees as a part of the Makawao Land Program.

We agree to, and approve to these words.

Kamehameha

Keoni Ana

[HSA Interior Department – Land File, January 1846 (translation of Hawaiian revised by Maly)]

Regarding disposition of Makawao as a land division (either an independent land, or a part of the larger Hāmākua Poko District), in 1846, both King Kamehameha III and resident missionary, J.S. Green described Makawao as a “small district” (Kamehameha III, January 3, 1846 (above); and J.S. Green, September 26, 1846 (below). On September 26th and October 3rd, 1846, letters written by J.S. Green (resident missionary and land agent, Hāmākua Poko) were published in the government newspaper, *The Polynesian*. Green provided readers with particulars regarding the “district” and boundaries of Makawao (it will be noted that the land had no ocean frontage) —

Makawao is a high land district, lying at the base of...[Haleakalā]...the highest mountain on Maui. The district lies between some 1900 and 4000 feet above the level of the sea. It has Kula to the south, Hamakua on the north, and Haliimaile on the west.

The district is a small one... [Green September 26, 1846].

Green also described disposition of the land under the land program, and observed that cattle were having a significant impact on the lands and industry of both native and foreign residents (Green October 3, 1846). Green wrote:

THE POLYNESIAN

September 26, 1846

Editor Polynesian:

... It is generally known at the Islands I believe, that the district of Makawao, on East Maui, is for sale. When the King and Chiefs were here in January last, the Minister of the Interior who accompanied them sought and obtained the lands, with the exception of Mr. McLane's plantation, for the use of the Government. The King and Premier gave a written sanction to the selling of the lands. With the hope of introducing a better state of things among the people. I consented to act as agent for the Government. Having had applications for lands from foreigners residing at Lahaina and other places, I beg leave to say through the columns of your paper, that it is the desire of Government, as I understand it, to sell exclusively to natives of the Islands, till such times, at least, as it shall appear that they are neither able nor willing to purchase. The district is offered for sale as an experiment on the people – as an incitement to awaken industry and thrift – as a test to the question – “Can the common people of Hawaii be induced to abandon their listless, improvident habits, and acquire and maintain habits of enterprise and frugality...

Makawao is a high land district, lying at the base of Haleaalealai [typeset error – i.e., Haleakalā] the highest mountain on Maui. The district lies between some 1900 and 4000 feet above the level of the sea. It has Kula to the south, Hamakua on the north, and Haliimaile on the west.

The district is a small one. Including the plantation of Mr. McLane, who has between three and four hundred acres of saleable land, though were there a crowded population, another thousand might probably be cultivated. Perhaps about one-half

of the lands are arable. Much of the remainder will furnish pasturage for cattle. considerable timber land we have also, some of which is *thickly* timbered. The timbered lands are much broken, so that a small part only of the timber can be easily obtained... Of the productions of this district, it is well known that sugar cane has been hitherto the chief. Of the plantation of Mr. McLane I may hereafter speak more fully. I find that wheat grows well, though the present season has been unfavorable for harvesting on account of frequent rains. Indian corn does well, and most of the vegetable productions of the Islands. Were it not for the plexus worm which is occasionally very destructive, it would be exceedingly easy to obtain the necessaries of life...

Yours, J.S. Green. Makawao, August 31, 1846.

THE POLYNESIAN

October 3, 1846

Editor Polynesian

...During his sojourn among us the last few weeks. Mr. Armstrong, assisted by a graduate from the Seminary, Lahainaluna, has measured most of the arable land in Makawao. He first surveyed the entire portion which we supposed saleable at the present time, and found some 1700 acres, exclusive of Mr. McLane's plantation. He then measured the land which each man had selected for himself. Some 33 farms have thus been surveyed, consisting of from 45 acres to 10 or 12. Nearly every man in the upper part of Makawao has obtained a small piece of land, and as soon as possible I hope to give each a deed of his little homestead. Homestead! What associations cluster around that word; and yet how strangely it reads in reference to Hawaiians! I pray that it may not long seem thus. But more of this anon.

More land I should have sold but for the ravages of the cattle from the plain below. It's now a long time, say two years, since the cattle, chiefly from Wailuhee [typeset error – i.e., Wailuku] and Waikepu [typeset error – i.e., Waikapu], began their depredations. Last autumn and winter they destroyed a considerable quantity of sugar cane for Mr. McLane. The damages he estimated at \$1,000 at the lowest calculation, and he would have lost a much larger quantity had he not, for a long time, employed men by day and by night to watch and guard his fields. Since, an arrangement has been made with the owners of the cattle by Dr. Judd. Some change for good has been effected. Still our fears are only partially quelled. Several acres of promising young cane have been destroyed, and some of the natives have lost nearly all they had planted. Some twenty acres of cane, which I aided our people to plant, and which we have devoted to purposes of benevolence, lie exposed. It is easy to see that we all feel an interest in the question, "Will our neighbors of Wailuhee and Waikepu take care of their cattle?" If so, there is much ground to hope that the experiment we are here making will succeed. If the cattle are permitted to run as they now do, I have little hope of success. Is it right that we should thus suffer from the depredations of cattle? Already Hamakuapoko and Halimaile [Hāli'imaile], two excellent districts of dry land, are nearly destroyed, and the cattle are crossing over into Hamakualoa. Will not all owners of cattle set in accordance with the law of love, and without delay save us from the vexation and loss of their intrusion into our plantations?

A single other impediment to the sale of lands I will mention. An old *konohiki* by the name of Nawaa has taken it into his head that the King will be a loser by the sale of the lands. He, therefore, refuses himself to purchase, and dog-in-the-manger-like,

he is doing what he can to prevent others from buying. He has been down to Honolulu twice, and on his return has told the people that the King has granted him the land, though he can show no writing. Since I have sold lands to his neighbors he is greatly enraged, calls them thieves, molests them all in his power, and breaks their containers when they go for water to a spring which he claims as being on his lands, though he has refused to purchase.

Some of the reasons why, in my opinion, lands should be sold without delay to the people, I design to give you in good time... J.S. Green. Makawao, Sept. 3, 1846. [See Register Map No. 186 (Metcalf, 1848), which lays out the lots mentioned herein.]

As a part of the Makawao Land Program, J.S. Green was granted an 87.7 acre parcel at Makawao, Royal Patent No. 68, in 1847 (Privy Council Volume 6A:290-291). The land was sold to Green at approximately \$1.00 per acre, and described as:

Commencing at stake at s.w. angle of this land, joining lands owned by Keawe and Kaimu [Grants 321 & 57] and running S. 61° East 16 chains along Kaimu's and Model Farm to stake by road at south corner of this land; thence N. 57° 15' E. 17 ½ chains along Model Farm to stake and stones at slight angle on right side and near Gulch. Thence N. 47° 17 chains 6 7/12 feet across Gulch and along Model Farm to stake at *mauka* East corner of this & south corner of Kaleihopu's land [Grant 65] on right *huai-pali* of Huluhululii Gulch. Then following along Kaleihopu's land to *Kukui* tree at his West corner near intersection of gulches; thence N. 19° E 5 Chains 19 10/12 feet along up *pali* to stake on left upper edge at South corner of McLane's Plantation; thence N. 65° 30' W. 9 chains 19 10/12 feet along *huai-pali* to stake at North corner of this land and East corner of Kalawe's [Grant 323]; thence S. 52° W. 14 chains 26 4/12 feet across Manawainui Gulch and along Kalawe's to stake, slight angle; thence S. 51° W. 18 ½ chains along Kalawe's and Church land [Grant 67] to stake at Keawe's East boundary. Thence S. 6° E. 10 Chains 4 feet along Keawe's to place of commencement... The above land settled for by Mr. Green's Bill for Surveying Lands... [December 22, 1847; Royal Patent Grant Book 1:138]

On February 28, 1848, Green wrote to G.M. Robertson of the Land Commission, regarding sales of land at Makawao. Green compares the value of land at Makawao to the land of Hāmākua (specifically referencing Grant 59, purchased by Edwin Miner at Ha'ikū), and the difficulties encountered in sustaining one's self on the land at Makawao—the lands was of inferior quality and *pe'elua*, or army worms had infested crops:

...Yours of the 10th inst. came to hand last week with the Patent for John Smith. This, I take the liberty to return immediately; and I request you to fill *Helu* 75 for Kekahuna, the man to whom I sold the land and for which I have received the pay.

You may recollect that I conversed with you requesting this piece of land in the presence of Mr. McLane and my son. You remarked that it might be made out in Smith's name. I therefore sent his name down, which I now regret having done, as [Ke]Kahuna purchased the land and I regarded him alone responsible for the pay. I now wish to give him a deed as he has complied fully with the terms of sale.

I have sold lands to two foreigners, both colored men, but foreigners. One I think will not hold onto his purchase, I presume, nor will the other at \$2 per acre. I shall never ask him such a price as the land is by no means worth it. Mr. Metcalf who

surveyed the land will tell you, I presume, that the land in Makawao is much less valuable than in Hamakua where Mr. Miner purchased. Why foreigners at Makawao should pay \$2 per acre, while Mr. Miner paid \$700 for 675 acres I do not comprehend. I have no hesitation in saying that one acre of land in Hamakua is worth two in Makawao. I could never persuade but one man in Hamakua to purchase an acre here. The fact is the worm destroys so much that is planted here that scarcely a man in the place can raise the money to pay for his land from the products of the soil. If they succeed in paying, it will be by raising potatoes in Kula and hiring out their services...

...Please recollect that I do not say that the land in Hamakua is worth more than \$1. per acre. I only say that it is more, much more valuable than Makawao land. The simple fact that they have no *pelua* [*pe'elua*] there is enough for my purpose...
[HSA Interior Department - Land Files, February 1848]

William McLane (his wife, Maile Makalena), and Edwin Miner retained their leasehold interest in land at Makawao for a few years, and then gave it up. McLane acquired fee-simple interest in parcels he acquired directly from the Government, or from natives who had been granted Royal Patents (see Mortgage Book 1:386-387 and Liber 4:61). In 1847 and 1849, William McLane acquired two parcels of land (totaling 688.94 acres) at Makawao (Grants 64 and 157). In addition to the ranching interests, McLane developed a sugar plantation (McLane's Plantation) on a portion of his Makawao holdings, parcels of which were later sold to various individuals, and for a while were operated as the Dow and Parks' Plantation (see Register Map No.'s 186 and 603 for locations described in boundary references of Makawao, as well as those which were a part of the McLane holdings).

The land of Makawao as an independent "*moku*," or as an *ahupua'a* of Hāmākua Poko, has a complicated and unclear history. The earliest references as those cited above, seem to tell us that Makawao was independent of Hāmākua Poko. When the *Māhele* was being developed, the Kingdom was also setting into place the first Laws which established uniform direction defining boundaries of districts for taxation, and schools (1846 and 1847). In 1859, the Civil Code modified districts, and it is at this point that we see confusion arise regarding the district-status of Makawao, as the new district boundaries on Maui did not necessarily conform with those of tradition or the *Māhele 'Āina*. The district boundaries for the Island of Maui were defined as:

1. From Kahakuloa to Ukumehame, including Kahoolawe, to be called the Lahaina district;
2. From Waihee to Honuaula inclusive, to be called the Wailuku district;
3. Kahikinui, Kaupo, Kipahulu, Hana and Koolau to be called the Hana district;
[and]
4. Hamakualoa, Hamakuapoko, Haliimaile, Makawao and Kula, to be called the Makawao district... [Civil Code of 1859, Section 498]

Writers such as Coulter (1935) and King (1942), included footnotes in No. 4 – Makawao District, observing that "Haliimaile and Makawao are ahupuaas of Hamakuapoko district" without citing a source of information. Why these two *ahupua'a* were singled out, and all other *ahupua'a* on Maui were not, is unclear. Coulter (1935) notes that this division remained generally in tact until 1909, when Act 84 of the Session Laws of 1909 made significant changes to the boundaries. At that time, the districts were reorganized to:

The island of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe and counties of Maui and Kalawao shall be divided into six districts as follows:

1. Kahikinui, Kaupo, Kipahulu, Hana and Koolau to be styled the Hana district;
2. Hamakualoa, Hamakuapoko, Kula, and Honuaula, the western boundary being a line starting from the sea at Kapukaulua and running along the bottom of the gulch to the peak of “Puu o Kaia”; thence to the peak of Kailua Hill; thence to “Puu o Koha” triangulation station; thence to “Puu o Kali” triangulation station; thence down along the boundary of Waiohuli and Keokea to the sea, and the island of Kahoolawe to be styled the Makawao District;
3. All that portion of central Maui lying east of a line along the boundary of Honokohau and Kahakuloa to the peak of Eke Hill; thence along the ridge of the mountains and down the bottom of Manawainui gulch to the sea; and west of the boundary of Makawao district, to be styled the Wailuku district;
4. All that portion of Maui west of Wailuku district and including the island of Lanai, to be styled the Lahaina district... [in Coulter, 1935:219]

Subsequent changes in 1915, further complicated the district divisions (in relation to their traditional designations), and the Makawao District was described as:

- ...2. Hamakualoa, Hamakuapoko, Kula and Honuaula, the western boundary being a line starting from the sea at Kapukaulua and running along the bottom of the gulch to the peak of “Puu o Kaia”; thence in a straight line to the peak of “Puu Koae”; thence in a straight line to “Puu o Koha” triangulation station; thence in a straight line to “Puu o Kali” triangulation station; thence down along the boundary of Waiohuli and Keokea to the sea, and the island of Kahoolawe to be styled the Makawao District. [in Coulter, 1935:221]

Changes again in 1932, further modified the districts (Coulter 1935:222-223), and brought about the basic configuration of district boundaries which we are familiar with in the present-day. None of which appear to reflect the ancient land division (*moku*) of Makawao.

Historic surveys—see Reg. Map. No. 186, Metcalf (1848); Reg. Map No. 182, Makalena (1850); and Reg. Map No. 603, Alexander and Lyons et al., (1872)—place Makawao on the upper slopes of Haleakalā. It cuts off Hāli’imaile on the *makai* side (Makawao has no ocean frontage); and extends *mauka* to the vicinity of Pu’u o Kāka’e. On the Ha’ikū side, Makawao is bounded by Māliko Gulch (Hāmākua Loa), and on the Kula side, it is bounded by Laniwai or Kailua Gulch, and in the *mauka* zone, by the *ahupua’a* of Kalialinui (see Reg. Map No. 603).

For reasons that were not described in the narratives viewed by the authors, there were apparently no native tenant claims for *kuleana* in Makawao recorded¹⁷. The “*Index of all Grants Issued by the Hawaiian Government Previous to March 31, 1886*” (1887) places all of the grants for land at Makawao, in the District of Hāmākua Poko (1887:47-48; see next section). Whether this is solely a reflection of the redistricting that occurred after the *Māhele*, or a traditional designation is unclear.

¹⁷ It has been noted that at least two claims (*Helu* 322 – Kaleipaihala; and *Helu* 2537 to Kaneaukauakahi) belonged in Makawao, but our review of the original Hawaiian narratives, found no reference to Makawao in the claims. The claims under those *Helu* and applicants were not awarded, and no further documentation was located.

C. Historical Communications Documenting

Land Use, Residency, and Applications for Land (ca. 1840-1920)

In addition to the records associated with the *Māhele 'Āina*, there are a wide range of letters, documents, and transmittals pertaining to residency and land use in the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region. This section of the study includes excerpts from government records and public communications found in agency (department) collections and the microfilm copies of historical newspapers (published between ca. 1845 to 1900). The records are associated with the functions of several branches of government including Interior Department and Public Lands (which managed the land grant, leasehold, and homesteading programs); Public Instruction; and Conveyances. They pertain to communications between government divisions and applicants for land (both native tenants and foreign residents); and government land agents. The communications from the newspaper collections were primarily in the form of letters in which the authors informed readers of current events and circumstances in the region—sometimes referencing traditional accounts or cultural sites. Combined, the records include important information pertaining to the identity of residents (some of whom were making requests for assistance in addressing land matters and difficulties encountered by the native tenants in matters of land tenure and water rights); descriptions of lands and resources; and the evolving practices of disposition of “Public” lands in the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region.

The records that follow, are present in several sub-categories, and the following Register Maps (viewed in the collection of the State Survey Division), identify many of the areas (including selected *kuleana*, grant and homestead parcels), and other features, described in the communications—

- Portion of Makawao, Maui; Register Map No. 186 (Metcalf, 1848);
- Makawao (Hamakuapoko), Maui; Register Map No. 603 (Alexander, Lydgate, Lyons & Brown, 1872);
- Koolau (District Sheet—Keaa to Makaiwa), Maui; Register Map No. 2052 (Alexander, 1877)
- Plan of the Huelo Sugar Plantation (Honopou to Huelo), Hamakualoa Maui; Register Map No. 862 (J. Gay, 1881);
- Plan Showing Ili of Kupau and the Makai Portion of Wailuanui, Rice and Kula Lands (Pahoa to Wailua Nui), Koolau Maui; Register Map No. 1760 (Kanakanui, 1896);
- Map of the Nahiku Coffee Lands (Pa'akea to West Honmā'ele), Koolau, Maui; Register Map No. 2649 (H. Howell, 1897);
- Map of Homesteads at Nahiku, Maui; Register Map No. 2429 (Public Lands Map No. 20-a) (Howell 1899);
- Ke'anae, Koolau Maui; Register Map No. 2238 (Howell and Kanakanui, 1903);
- Wailuanui, Koolau Maui; Register Map No. 2234 (Howell and Kanakanui, 1903);
- Waianu Valley, Koolau Maui; Register Map No. 2433 (S.M. Kanakanui, 1908);
- Honomanu Homesteads, Koolau Maui; Register Map No. 2467 (Heilbron, 1909);
- Portion of Hamakualoa and Koolau Districts (Peahi to Honomanu), Maui; Register Map No. 2482 (compiled from Reg. Maps 956 & 578; J. Iao, 1915);
- Koolau Forest Reserve – Honomaele to Makawao, Maui; Register Map 2891 (R. Lane, 1932 & 1934).

Underlining which appears in some texts has been used by the present authors to draw reader's attention to selected points of interest.

Nā 'Āina o Hāmākua me Ko'olau:
Miscellaneous Records Pertaining to the Hāmākua-Ko'olau Region

October 22, 1847

H.L. Brooks; to Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior

[applies for lease of 500 acres in Wailua Nui, Pauwalu, and Waianu] :

I desire to lease from the Kingdom a parcel of land at Wailua, Island of Maui, there are, within the parcel three lands, Wailua Nui, Pauwela [sic – Pauwalu] and Waianu, perhaps 500 acres all together, therein. There is a diagram of the land with this document [not located in file], though it is not completely accurate, as it has not been surveyed.

I desire to lease said land for the period of thirty years, and will pay 50 cents an acre, from year to year.

I desire to make a Sugar Mill there, if I get the land.

There are no houses lived in or cultivation on that land... [HSA, DLNR 2-4; Maly, translator]

Kalanikahua (Haiku), East Maui

May 16, 1848 (unsigned letter); to Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior:

[regarding problems in Government and Konohiki work days—pō'ahā & pō'alima etc.—and access to resources]

...We, your people living in Alaea here, make known to you the difficulties here in Hamakualoa. Our troubles are these, which have come upon us, that the days set apart for ourselves are turned into working days of the Government only. For the year 47 up to 48 inst., it is only on our days that the Government work is being performed, and not on the King's or Konohiki days.

The nature of the work is this: Posts for houses, and rafters for houses, making pens for stray animals, and such. Here is another trouble to us, parents who have several children, they have all gone back to work, also the old men who are weak, and such. Here is another trouble to us, the taking away of our fish, the aweoweo which we, the people went to fish for in the night, we did our fishing at various places of the sea, four and eight have been collected, some for the government, some for us. We said, is it not the fish which go in the shoals in the day time, and which are seen by everyone, and we go and fish, then, that is to be divided... [HSA, Interior Department – Misc. Box 143; Archivist translation]

September 14 to November 6, 1848

Journal of a tour around the windward islands, Hawaii, Maui, & Molokai

in the months of September, October & November 1848:

Object of tour, to inspect the government schools, & in every way in my power promote their prosperity...

Oct. 22. [departing from Lahaina] I set out for the tour of E. Maui on a mule, in the morning early in a hard rain. Reached Honuaula about noon...

Oct. 26. [Departing from Copp's sugar plantation in Hana] I rode to Wailua, walked from there to Keanae; there took a canoe, although the sea was rough, I reached Makaiwa about 3 o' clock.

Oct. 27. Spent the night with Kahaula [Māhele Helu 4919 & 5361 B], a fine man & a nice family, & this morning by the dawn of day we set out for Mr. Green's at Makawao. A more splendid country I never saw than that we passed through on our way, & reached Makawao by 9 o' clock A.M... [HSA, Series 261 – Public Instruction, Box 1 (24 page)]

December 30, 1848

J.Y. Kanehoa, Governor of Maui; to Keoni Ana, Minister of Interior:

[regarding impacts of the epidemic on the population and the recent occurrence of heavy rains—taro lands and roadways destroyed]

I wish to let you know that I only just now received your letter of the 29th day of Nov., informing me about your day for fasting being the 6th day of December, and directing me to set a day for fasting here on Maui and the adjoining Islands, as a day of worship to God about this new epidemic... I selected the 14th day of Dec., as Maui's day of fasting, and the adjoining Islands, for a day of worship to God.

There was a very strong winds here on Maui, and freshets the last few days... At Hamakualoa on East Maui, were very heavy freshets, and washed away the taro and bridges. According to the old residents, there has been no freshet as great and bad as this one... [HSA, Interior Department – Misc. Box 143; Archivist translation]

April 8, 1850

D. Baldwin; to Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior:

[applies to purchase Ahupuaa of Honopou]

...Because it is my intention to dwell a long time in this land, and I want my children to dwell in this land of our King as well, therefore I have looked and thought about purchasing a place at which to live, and perhaps cultivate; and I ask you and the Privy Council if I may purchase from the Kingdom, an *ahupuaa* in Hamakua loa, Maui; Honopou is the name of the *ahupuaa*.

I will give, like those who have given for other lands, fifty cents an acre. I do not know the land, but my children do, and it is they who have told me there are perhaps six hundred or eight hundred acres within the *ahupuaa* — it is not exactly known. If the sale to me is agreed upon, I will go and look and perhaps survey it... [HSA, DLNR 2-4; Maly, translator]

November 13, 1850

W.P. Alexander; to W.L. Lee (Attorney General and Privy Council Member):

[regarding surveys of lands for Grant applications in Makawao, Hāmākua Poko and Hāmākua Loa]

...I shall report what I have done for the Land Commission before I leave Lahaina. I hope to leave next Monday, & first go & do a little job at Makawao running & making a line between Dr. Wood & Mr. Armstrong, & defining 30 acres of Kaupakulua Hikina for Judge Lee, & 20 acres of said land for myself. I have got a survey made out for Hikiau. He has a noble land, 2226 acres that is measured & how much more that is far inland I cannot tell... [HSA, DLNR 2-1; fldr. 3]

August 20 (ca. 1854)

Kiha; to Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior;

[Kiha applies to purchase Government land at Hanehoi]

...I desire to purchase in fee simple from the Government some of its lands at Hamakualoa joining Huelo, named Hanehoi. I want the Government's interest in said land and other appurtenances belonging to said land. I do not wish to purchase the rights of the natives, only what belongs to the Government, that is what I want to buy. This is my offer, Five dollars per acre for *kalo* land and one dollar for *kula* land, that is my price for said acres... Because of my great desire to get land for cultivation for me, therefore, I humbly beseech you, with the hope that I may be able to get some place in fee simple so that I and my household can properly live... [HSA, Interior Department – Land Matters; Document No. 142; Archivist translator]

[Note: in the *Mahele*, an applicant by the name of Kiha (Helu 5325), applied for *Kuleana* land at Haiku; the land was not awarded. Kiha was also identified as the individual who had written out a number of the claims for other native tenants (see records in this study).]

March 5, 1855

J.T. Gower, East Maui Land Agent;

to John Young (Keoni Ana), Minister of the Interior:

...I propose to sell to James Reed and Giles B. Norton One Hundred and Fifty Eight acres of land in Holawa & Honokala. Hamakualoa, at \$1.25 per acre... [HSA, DLNR 2-4]

September 23, 1856

P. Nahaolelua, Office of the Governor; to His Highness, L. Kamehameha:

[regarding difficulties with cattle and other animals – impacts on cultivated crops – and proposed alignments of fences]

...I have your letter regarding the cattle. Yes, it will be tried so that the mistake will be corrected. Great is the suffering of the animals living at this time. The horses and the cattle are dying. Here is what I desire to inform you, some of the foreigners (*haole*) of Haliimaile and Makawao have requested permission to build a pound for stray animals. These foreigners, the wheat (Ko-Palao) farmers, are desirous of protecting their plants.

In my own thought I would consent, but I have not the right to permit them or to appoint one of them as Fence Overseer. Therefore, until you direct me, then I will appoint one.

Another thought they have is the fence which they have built, but because it is far sea-ward to Kuiaha, they said that it would be better to build the fence at the boundary of Hamakuapoko and Haliimaile.

It would be well for us to consent to this request to protect the wheat (*Balaoa*)... [HSA, Series 71 Gov. Maui; Translation - Letter Book 1]

September 30, 1856

*P. Nahaolelua, Office of the Governor; to His Highness, L. Kamehameha:
[regarding stray animals and fencing]*

...I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th and the 27th, and have seen all that has been written therein.

Regarding the request of the foreigners (*haole*) for an Overseer to construct a pound for stray animals for them; they have already constructed a pound, but it is at Pauwela and stands at Hamakualoa. Their great desire is to build at the boundary of Hamakuapoko and Haliimaile, so that it may be close to their gardens (plantation). I have told them that there is no appropriation for such a position from the Government, but that it would be well if they constructed the pound and then turn it over for stray animals. They have consented, they will do the work.

However, Hamakuapoko is Government land, and there may or may not be a place for the pound to stand. When I receive your letter I shall be able to appoint an Overseer for said pound which has been constructed at Pauwela; but, after that then construct, as mentioned, at the boundary of Hamakuapoko and Haliimaile... [HSA, Series 71 Gov. Maui; Translation - Letter Book 1]

INDENTURE [Hamakuapoko]

July 1, 1857

R. Armstrong, Board of Education; to Prince Lot Kamehameha:

***[leasing land of Hāmākua Poko to Lot Kamehameha; boundaries of land described;
see Register Map No. 603]***

...This indenture of lease between Richard Armstrong of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, President of the Board of Education on the one part and Prince Lot Kamehameha of Honolulu island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Richard Armstrong has leased and does hereby lease unto the said L. Kamehameha, his executors, administrators and assigns upon the conditions hereinafter expressed that tract of land containing (5628) five thousand six hundred and twenty eight acres situated at Hamakuapoko, Island of Maui known by the following boundaries.

“Beginning at stake near two grass houses on the sea shore at the North West corner of this district adjoining Wailuku [near Kapukaulua] and running south 59°30’ east 302 66/100 chains along the district of Kula to stone corner of the North side of Haliimaile; thence N. 43° 25’ E. 34 29/100 chains along the boundary of Haliimaile to stone and wiliwili tree; thence N. 51° 21’ E. 40° 23’ chs. to stone; thence N. 58° 30’ E. 15 18/100 chs. always along the boundary of Haliimaile to the bottom of Maliko Gulch; thence along the bottom of said gulch which is the boundary between Hamakualoa and this district N. 26° 13’ E. 97 chs.; thence N. 2° W. 27 55/100 chs.; thence N. 36° 45’ W. 23 chs.; thence N. 14° E. 98 chs.; thence N. 1° W. 9 47/100 chs. to the N.W. corner of Boundaries, land where the boundary of Hamakualoa and of Hamakuapoko leaves the Gulch; thence N. 66° 30’ W. 37 55/100 chs. along the boundary of Hamakualoa; thence N. 40° W. 112 43/100 chs. along the same; thence N. 57° 30’ W. 49 16/100 chs. along the same to bottom of a small gulch at seashore; thence along the seashore to point of beginning.”

Excepting and reserving that lot on the mauka side of this district containing (150) one hundred and fifty acres more or less, sold to R.W. Wood [Grant No. 764] and also excepting and reserving the rights of the native tenants, which tract and all its

present improvements and advantages, the said L. Kamehameha, his executors, administrators and assignees is to possess and enjoy without unlawful molestation for the term of five years from this date, provided he or his said representatives shall, during that period, comply with the following engagements on his part. viz.

The said L. Kamehameha or his said representatives is yearly to pay during the said term to the said Richard Armstrong or to his successors in office at the reserved rents of the said land the sum of (500) five hundred dollars and in addition thereto to pay any taxes now, or to be hereafter imposed by law upon landed property which are applicable to lease estates, and by no means to manufacture or sell any ardent spirits upon said land and at the full expiration of the said term of five years to restore the said land to Richard Armstrong or to his successors in office together with all the buildings enclosures and improvement thereon in which shall be hereafter erected thereon.

And it is thereby covenanted by the said L. Kamehameha that in case default shall be made in the payment of the rent as above reserved, then it shall be lawful for the said Richard Armstrong or his successors in office in present or by attorney, to sue for and levy the same on execution upon any property of said L. Kamehameha or of his representatives, and also that in case of non-payment of rent, whether the same shall have been lines on executions as above mentioned or in case either of the other conditions above set forth shall be violated, then it shall be lawful for the said Richard Armstrong or his successors in office to cause this lease to be annulled and the said Richard Armstrong or his successors in office be reinstated in the previous hereby dismissed.

Provided always that the President of the Board of Education shall have the power and right at any time during the term of this lease to sell and convey the above described premises to any person having first made his best offer to said L. Kamehameha and said offer being rejected and provided further that if the said land is not sold within five years and said Lot Kamehameha continues to occupy it to the termination of this lease, then he shall have the first offer of terms & time for the renewal of his lease.

In witness whereof the respective parties have hereto at this hand and seal this first day of July A. D. 1857...

L. Kamehameha and R. Armstrong
[HSA Series 261, Box 81; Pub. Inst. Land Fldr., 1857]

October 1, 1862

George Wentzel; to L.L. Torbert:

[leasing of portion of Puumalei, East Maui; see Register Map No. 603]

Indenture, Made the first day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two between G. Wentzel of Puumalei East Maui, S.I. of the first part and L.L. Torbert of Brewer Plantations Haliimaile of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part hath letten and by these presents doth grant, demise and let unto the said party of the second part all of the lot of land and water contained within the following bounds. Viz. commencing at the line between said Wentzel and the E. M. Plantations in the valley, via the cart road mauka of the wind mill and following said road easterly up the hill and over to the first small

valley. Thence following down said valley to the foot of the bank thence running in straight line to the *makai* side of the last water hole within said Wentzel's line. Then as following the line up the bottom of the valley to place of commencement, for the term of fifty years from the date of this instrument for the sum of forty dollars the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged. It being understood and agreed that said Wentzel shall have access at all times to the water on said lot.

In witness whereof I have here hereinto set my hand and seal, this day and date above written... [HSA, Dole – M-43, Folder 2]

March 30, 1867

Mea Hou o Hamakuapoko, Maui

(News of Hamakuapoko, Maui)

- ...2. The spring water that the people drink at Waiopua, Hamakuapoko, has been mixed with the water that the animals drink because there has been so much rain. The old people tell us that before, the water of the people and water of the animals was not mixed together, and now, in the year 1867, this is the first time that this has been seen. The people and the animals drank from the same water source for one month, and it has now receded so that the two springs can be seen, one for the people and one for the animals... The people are now considering hosting a feast for the sweetening of their water, from the time when they had to drink water with the animals.
3. The sugarcane leaves are green and fine at Hamakuapoko at this time, before it was short and appeared to grow in mounds.
 4. The cattle ranchers have told many stories about their problems with the indigo, but now it is growing, and is good.
 5. The foreign sugar growers are fast and diligent, the stripping, cutting and replanting of the cane is done.
 6. I admire the adeptness of the Chinese planting sugarcane.
 7. The Hawaiians of this place are strong in their planting of their gardens, planting large fields of *uala* (sweet potatoes) and various crops. The people join together (*huliamahi*) and cultivate the land... There is also a man, S. Kaohimaunu is his name, there are ten people in his family. He is a man skilled in fishing, and through his work, he tends to the well-being of his family from season to season with no trouble. And the price of fish is rising here...

F. Iliwai. Hamakuapoko. [*Nupepa Ku Okoa*, March 30, 1867:3; Maly, translator]

August 14, 1867

Jacob Wentzel (by Aug. Schaefer, his Attorney in fact)

Deed (Copy) – Sale of Puumalei

Know all men by these presents, that Jacob Wentzel of Gross Umstadf, Hesse, Germany in consideration of the sum of One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars to me paid by Christopher Farden of Makawao, Island of Maui, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged. I being the brother, and sole heir of George Wentzel, late of Makawao, Island of Maui, deceased, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey, unto the said Christopher Farden, his heirs and assigns forever; all that piece and parcel of land, situated in Puumalei or Puuomaile, Haiku, East Maui, consisting of Three Hundred and Thirty Four Acres more or less and being the same as conveyed to George Wentzel on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1858, by R. C. Wyllie, by deed duly recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu in Liber 10 on pages 443, 444, 445. [sketch map attached – *Figure 2*]

To have and to hold the same with all the rights, privileges, appurtenances and improvements to the same belonging unto the said Christopher Farden, his heirs and assigns forever.

And I, the said Jacob Wentzel, for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant with the said Christopher Farden, his heirs and assigns, that I have good right to sell and convey the premises aforesaid; that the same are free from all incumbrances and that I will, and my heirs, executors and administrators, shall warrant and defend the same unto the said Christopher Farden, his heirs and assigns against the lawful claims and demand of all persons.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fourteenth day of August, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Sixty Seven... [HSA – S.B. Dole Collection, M-43 Folder 4]

November 14, 1868

“Ka naue ana i Wailuku, a Haiku, a Makawao, a Ulupalakua, i kai o Makena, huli hoi i Lahaina.” (A journey to Wailuku, Haiku, Makawao, Ulupalakua, and to the shore of Makena, and then returning to Lahaina.):

[Describes sites seen and residents of various locations visited]

On Thursday afternoon, 15 Oct, we left Lahaina and went to Wailuku for the meeting of the Elders on Maui. Upon completion of the meeting, we then went to visit various places... We began our journey across the kula to Haiku. We traveled across the *kula*, on the inland side of the murmuring sands of Kahului (*ke one hone o Kahului*). We saw before us the darkening skies, and soon the rains fell on us. Gathering together, we put on rain jackets and continued our journey. Mr. Kaawa called out. “Fall upon o rains, the rain is needful for our growth.” We went on until we reached—

Maliko.

Maliko is a place with a good stream, it is also an anchorage for seafaring boats, and there is a wharf on one side. The cliff is quite steep, but the flat lands below, are beautifully adorned with groves of *kukui*. On one side, there is the ramp on which sugar is taken down from the sugar mill. It is a task of which there is no equal, that which has been done by the boys here. It is described as:

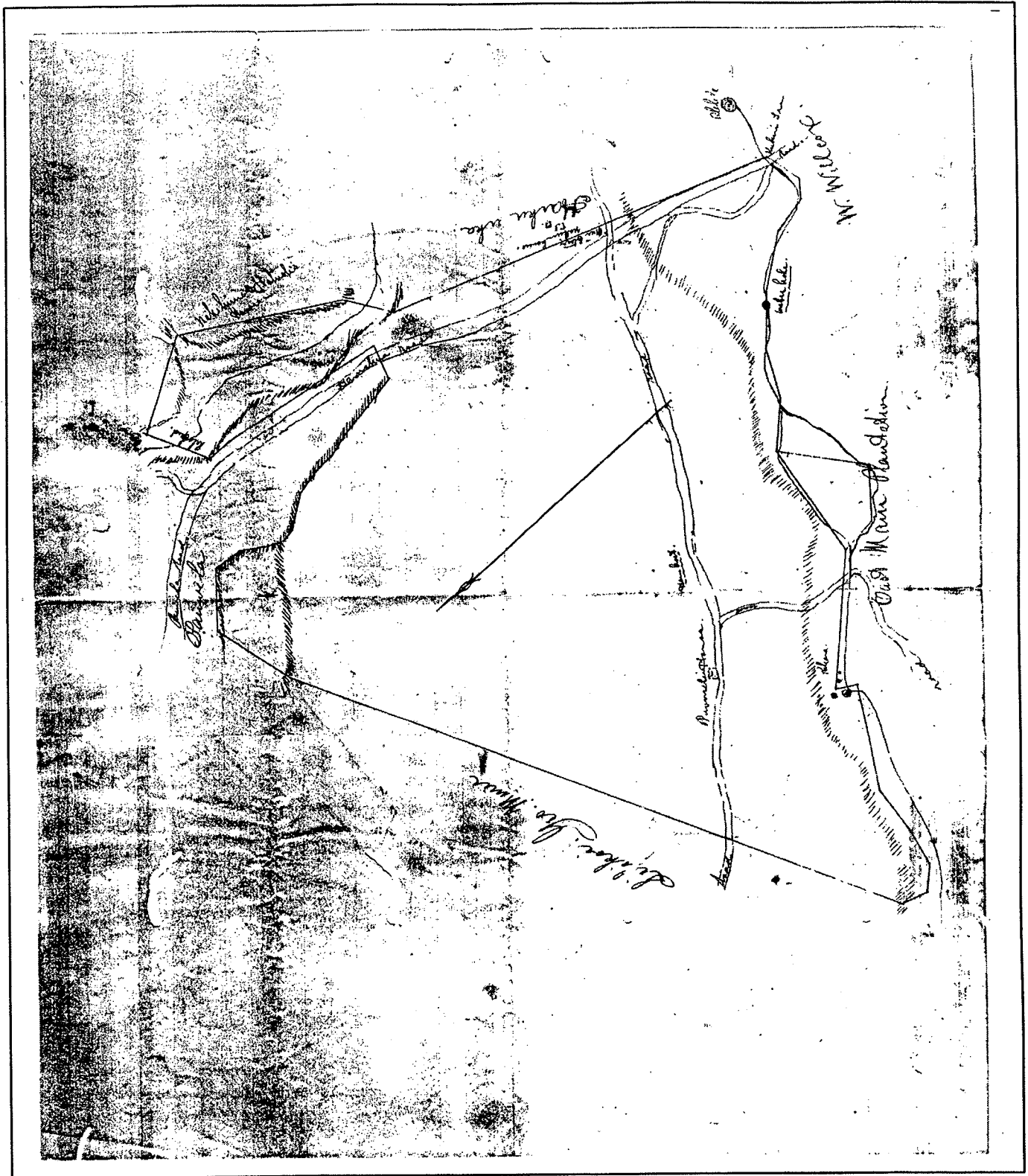


Figure 2. Puuomalei Sketch Map (1867)

*"Nome ka la i ka pohu o Maliko.
Nome na bipi ai weuweu o Kalanikahua.*

He kahua holo nome na ke lio o Kaupakulua.

Lua ole ka ua noho nome iluna o ka laau.

*Hoolaau ka manu noho nome
i ke kula o Haili.*

Ili iho la ke ao noho nome i ke kuahiwi."

The sun nibbles away at the calm of Maliko.
The cattle munch on the grasses
of Kalanikahua.

Kaupakulua is the plain upon which
the horses nibble.

There is nothing like the rains which seem
to sit upon and nibble on the forest.

The birds continuously sit and nibble on
the plain of Haili.

The clouds nudge up against, and settle as
if nibbling away at the mountain."

We departed from Maliko, and ascended in the falling rains, and were met by Mr. Castle, the chief mill supervisor at Haiku...and then reached—

Haiku.

We saw the mill, and the people were there beckoning us to come and visit... We toured the mill and when done, we departed. Looking about, we saw the *Ukiukiu* rains proudly moving across the top of Piiholo. We continued up, and it was like the lines of that ancient *mele* (chant) spoken for there—

*"Hele i ke alo o Haiku,
Eia la—e—
Aniani mai o Awilipu,
Me na malihini e hele nei."*

Travel in the presence of Haiku,
Here it is—
Awilipu glistens forth,
And the visitors approach.

We continued our ascent in the rains, feeling the goose bumps rise, and in the dark of the rain, we reached *kukui* grove of Lilikoi. We then crossed the stream of Waialala, and we arrived at—

Makawao.

We were welcomed at the home of David Crowningburg, Esq...where we were warmed and spent the night... The next morning, we departed, attended by the familiar (native) rain, *Ukiukiu*, and we arrived at—

Maunaolu Home.

That is the girls school, where they ascend the hill of knowledge. We visited with Rev. J.P. Green...and while there we met with Rev. W.B. Paris [of the Kealakekua, Kona Station] and his family who were visiting for a short while. We then departed and went to—

Pulehu.

At the house of Kalama, the sheriff of Makawao. He was on Oahu at the time, but we were greeted by J.W. Kaukana... [M., Lahaina, Maui – in *Nupepa Ku Okoa*, November 14, 1868:4; Maly, translator]

July 7, 1870

Eugene Bal; to F.W. Hutchinson:

[regarding danger of wild cattle along roadways]

As there are a lot of wild cattle running on my land at Hamakuapoko and have done considerable damage and are dangerous to the public as they attacked me in my

wagon and upset it and killed my dog and chased a great many of the natives and even chased me yesterday. Therefore I wish you or the Government would give me the privilege of catching those cattle which are not branded and they are all over two years old or to shoot them and I will allow you the value of the hides... [HSA, Interior Department – Land Files]

[E. Bal's house was situated *makai* of the *Alanui Aupuni*, near the Hamakuapoko-Haliimaile boundary; see Register Map No. 603, 1872].

April 5, 1876

Elia et al.; to Jacob Markle

Lease of Land at Waianu and Pahoa, Keanae:

This lease agreement was executed on this fifth day of April, A.D. 1876, between Elia (k) Heir of Malailua; and Kekalohe (w), Heir of Kaleo; Nahalea (k) & Lani (w), Heirs of Keohohuna; Ioane (k), Heir of Waiwaiole; Wahine (k), the husband of Kaia (w), Heir of Maewaewa; and Kimokeo (k), Heir of Kiko; and Hakau (k) and Naihe (k), and Hina, Heirs of Kahaukomo; and Kini (k), Heir of Kalino; and Kaakuamoku, Heir of Puula; Uluhani (k), Kailimoku, and Napali (w), Heirs of Paiki; and Nailima, all of Keanae, Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, being of the first part; and Jacob Markle of Lahaina, Maui, aforesaid, of the second part.

The people of the first part bear witness by this document, that they lease to Jacob Markle, aforesaid, his heirs and executors, all of that parcel of Land situated at Waianu and Pahoa, Keanae, Maui, aforesaid, (Excepting Two Acres at a place where there are mango growing, and a house stand, on the eastern side of said land, for the people of the first part). The boundaries are thus described:

Begin at the Southern Corner of this, at the corner of the land of Kanihu *ma*, and run: North 32 ¾ ° East 11.35 Chains along the property of Kanihu *ma*... [see Royal Patent Grant No. 1911] ...An area of 107 Acres.

To have and to hold this land, along with its benefits, rights and water rights, and other rights by Law, by Jacob Markle, aforementioned, his heirs and executors for the term of Twenty Years, beginning on the day this document is executed to the fulfilling of the time herein described... [HSA – S.B. Dole Collection, M-43 Folder 7 (see also Liber 45:481-482); Maly, translator]

May 23, 1876

C.T. Gulick, Interior Department Clerk; to H. Nalimanui, Agent of Government Lands; from Heleleikeoho to Oopuola, Koolau, Maui:

...I am directed by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior to request that you immediately send a statement of all Government Lands lying within the places mentioned above, with their names. Send your statement as soon as you can to the Interior Department... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 13:377]

July 31, 1876

C.T. Gulick, Interior Department;

to C.H. Dickey Esqr., Atty. For Hanaloa, Haiku, Maui:

[regarding application of Hanaloa for land at Hāmākua Loa]

...I am directed by His Excellency the Minister of the Interior to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 24th inst. Together with a receipt for \$53.50 given by Gov.

Kapena to Hanaloa a/c of purchase of a piece of Govt. Land in Hamakualoa, Maui. And to say in reply to your request for a Royal Patent that, so far as is known at this office, no proper survey has ever been made of the land in question, the first thing required is a survey, approved by Governor Kapena, and compared with the surveys in this office of adjoining lands, to see that it does not interfere with the rights of others. This being done a Patent will issue... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 13:377]

November 20, 1876

James Makee; to His Excellency W.L. Moehonua, Minister of the Interior:

[applies for right to draw water from Hāmākua Loa to lands of the Makawao-Waikapū Region (see reply dated May 31, 1877)]

...The undersigned in his own behalf as well as for others with whom he may hereafter associate with, apply to your Excellency for a grant in right to take, draw off, and use water from the streams and sources of water situated in the District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui and the right to convey said water over the Government Lands for the purpose of irrigation or otherwise, the said lands to be irrigated, and situated in Makawao and Waikapu.

The undersigned also begs to say to your Excellency that he is aware that a grant has already been given to the Haiku Sugar Company and others to take and draw the water from the streams in the said District of Hamakualoa and known as Nailiinaele [Nailiilihaele], Kailua, Hoalua, Huelo, Holawa and Honopou, but the undersigned believes there are other streams in the said District of Hamakualoa that can be utilized although at great expense.

I would therefore ask that your Excellency will be pleased to give this matter your earliest consideration and to place it before the Commission under the Act, "To Develop the Resources of the Kingdom."

I have the honor to be your Excellency's Obt. Servant... [HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – 1866-1887; Water: Maui & Molokai]

February 12, 1877

J. Mott Smith, Minister of Interior;

to W. D. Alexander, Esq. Surveyor General – Maui:

[regarding applications for land in the Hāmākua-Ko'olau Region]

...There are on file in this Dept. several applications for Govt Lands on Maui, concerning which I would like any information which you can gather, in order to determine whether or not, the applications may be granted.

J. Markle applies for a lease of Waianu - Koolau Maui containing some 200 acres of cane land - the tract runs up in the bush – He offers \$100 pr year rental.

Dr. F. H. Enders applies to purchase or lease the lands of Puolua No. 1 & 2 in Hamakualoa - Maui offers 50 cents per acre to buy – wants to plant cane.

B. B. Kalilimoku applies to buy land in Keanae Koolau Maui, 3 acres, offers \$3 per acre.

Give me some idea of the area of these lands and their nature, and if it is desirable to dispose of them. The 3 acre application you need not trouble yourself very much

about - An early answer will be acceptable... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 14:127]

March 18, 1877

J. Mott Smith, Minister of Interior; to F. H. Enders. M. D., Wailuku, Maui:

[Pū'olua already sold to native tenants]

...With reference to your application of Jan 19th for the lands of Puolua 1st & 2nd in Hamakualoa Maui - I have to reply that Surveyor General Alexander, went and examined the said lands, and by his report dated 24th inst. I am informed, that the Government, has no further title there. There are Seven Grants, by Royal Patent, to as many natives and Mr. Alexander thinks these grants cover the whole of Puolua — Without an actual survey, I am not able to say that Mr. Alexander's opinion, is incorrect - at all events, the chances, that any of the land remains in the Govt — is too small — that I cannot without a survey undertake to lease or convey, any rights which may remain to the Government... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 14:168]

May 22, 1877

Chas. T. Gulick, Interior Department Clerk; to B. B. Kalilimoku Esqre.:

[regarding Kalilimoku's application for land at Ke'anae]

...I am directed by His Excellency the Minister of the Interior, to acknowledge the receipt of your application of the 8th of February of this year, for a certain tract of land in Keanae, Koolau, Maui.

These lands have not been surveyed, and the Government therefore cannot give prompt approval to your application, until after the survey of the same have been completed. If you wish to have this matter promptly attended to, you had better have said land surveyed at your own expense, and forward the same to this office, so that the notice of sale could be published... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 14:232]

May 31, 1877

J. Mott Smith, Minister of Interior; to Capt. Jas. Makee:

[application to draw water from Hāmākua Loa]

...In reference to your application, "for a grant or right, to take, draw off, and use water from the streams, and sources of water, situated in the District of Hamakualoa island of Maui" for the irrigation of lands in Makawao and Waikapu. I have to say that the Govt are ready to convey to you, for the purpose aforesaid — whatever waters in that District may be at its disposal. You are aware, that a Lease to the Haiku Sugar Co and others, of certain of the waters of the District, is in force — the conditions of which, must be observed by the Government — in any negotiation with you — about the water and water-rights in that neighborhood... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 14:247]

July 5, 1877

P. Jones, Interior Department Clerk; to Kalilimoku Esqre., Keanae, Koolau, Maui.

...I am directed by His Excellency the Minister of the Interior, to inform you that your land application has been accepted; you must therefore send the purchase price of the land, as stated in your application, the sum of \$9.--. Do not forget to send five dollars for the Royal Patent and One Dollar for the stamp; amounting in all to Fifteen Dollars (15.--).

Upon receipt of the money at this office, the Patent will be issued [see Royal Patent Grant No. 3215]... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 14:299]

August 7, 1877

*P. Jones, Interior Department Clerk;
to W. D. Alexander Esqre., Surveyor General Makawao Maui:
[regarding survey of Kalilimoku's land at Pāhoa, Ke'anae]*

...I am directed by His Excy: the Minister of the Interior to request you to be kind enough to give us some information respecting the 3 acres in "Pahoa" Koolau Maui — Kalilimoku has deposited the money for purchase of this lot, but in order to make out a Patent it is necessary that the tract of land should be more or less defined, although in a case like this a survey is not needful. His Excy: would feel obliged to you if you would send this information at your earliest convenience... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 14]

August 21, 1877

*P. Jones, Interior Department Clerk; to Thos W. Everett Esq., Lahaina, Maui:
[regarding appraisal of Opana]*

...I am directed by His Excy: the Minister of the Interior to communicate with you concerning the appraisalment of the land of "Opana" Hamakualoa Maui. The Board of Appraisers for the Island of Maui assessed the unimproved value of said land at \$1468 — & the party owning the land has appealed to His Excy. against this assessment.

Will you please send any information to this Office, which may tend to show why said land was valued at the above figure which appears rather high... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 14]

October 30, 1877

*P. Jones, Interior Department Clerk; to S. B. Dole, Esqr.:
[regarding appraisal of Opana]*

...I am directed by His Excy the Minister of the Interior to inform you that your appeal from the decision of the Board of Appraisers for the Island of Maui, in the matter of the land "Opana" in Hamakualoa on said Island of Maui, cannot be entertained... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 14]

November 29, 1877

*Order of Court and Award of Commissioners of the Hui of Hamakuapoko;
to J.M. Alexander*

Know all men by these presents that we John D. Havekost, M. Kapihe and S. Kamakahiki each of Makawao Island of Maui, Commissioners appointed by the Honorable A. Fornander, Circuit Judge of said Island of Maui to partition off in severalty to James M. Alexander of Haiku in said Island of Maui, his share in the lands tenements, and [illegible] conveyed by the Haiku Sugar Company of deed of Conveyance dated the fifth day of July AD 1866 and recorded in the register of Deed in Honolulu in book 23 on pages 442 and 443, to Kahalelaau and certain others. Grantees named in said deed, he the said James M. Alexander having succeeded by purchase and sundry deeds of conveyance and assignments to the ownership in fee of certain shares or titles of the said grantees, their heirs or assigns in and to the said granted premises to wit to shares or title amounted in all to Fifteen undivided Twenty Eight parts of the whole of said granted premises — we the said

commissioners did cause such portion to wit Fifteen Twenty Eight parts of the whole of said land to be partitioned off and set apart by metes and bounds to the said James M. Alexander in severalty and further the said Court Justice on our report of such partition being made to him did cause such proceedings to be had before him as were by law required... .In witness where of we the said John D. Havekost, M. Kapihe and S. Kamakahiki have hereto set our hands on this 29th day of November AD 1877... .[T]hey further report that they have accordingly set off in severalty to the said James M. Alexander all those certain pieces or parcels of said premises designated on said Map of Survey by the letter "A" and in the notes attached to said survey fully bounded and described and be set apart to the other co-owners of said premises in severalty to them all those certain pieces or parcels of land designated on said Map of Survey by the letter "B" and in the notes of survey thereto attached fully bounded and described. [See *Figure 3*; Survey Map, Liber 56:107; Register Map No. 176. J.F. Brown, Surveyor; 1877.]

The following are the notes of survey of the whole premises and of the several pieces or parcels of the Partition.

Notes of Survey of the whole premises. Beginning at a concrete pillar near the shore at "Kapukaulua" from which point the signal of the Hawaiian Government Survey on Puu Nene bears S 8° 15' W true bearing distant 6037.7 feet the boundary runs S 9° 30' E true 1062 feet to concrete pillar at "Keonekapu." S 40° 7 ½' E true 3013 feet to concrete pillar at "Nukukahawai." S 22° 3' 40" E true 934 feet to a rock called "Olopuu." S 89° 45' E true 300 feet along Grove Ranch to Iron Pin N 51° 58' E true 4445 feet along Grove Ranch and land belonging to Alexander and Baldwin and Haiku sugar Co. Land to junction of wire fences. N38° 58" W true along wire fence. N 75° 30' W true 150 feet along wire fences. N 85° 25 W true 158 feet to shore. S 60°59' W true 565 feet along shore. S 4° 19' W true 532 feet along shore. S 32° 4' E True 421 feet along shore. S 35° 5' W true 1200 feet along shore. S 57° 21' W true 518 ½ feet along shore. S 70° 00' W true 1510 feet along shore. S 54° 36' W true 1543 feet along shore. S 20° 22' W true 488 feet along shore. S 48° 12' W 824 feet along shore. S 68° 19' W true 405 ½ feet along shore. N 86° 1' W true 928 feet. S 84° 12' W true 2275 feet along shore to point of beginning. Whole Area 872 4/10 acres. Area exclusive of native rights 842 4/10 Acres... [Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 56:103-109; see also Register Map No. 603]

January 22, 1878

P. Jones, Interior Department Clerk;

to W. L. Moehonua, Governor of Maui &c, &c, Lahaina::

[regarding application for purchase of land at Honolulu Nui, Nāhiku]

...I am directed by His Excellency the Minister of the Interior to inform you, that Ioane, a Hawaiian, called at this office with a receipt for the sum of Thirty One 43/100 (\$31.43) Dollars, given by L. Aholo, Clerk Governor of Maui pr. D. Mamaki, on the 11th day of Dec. 1877 to Kamili and Twelve others with him.

This being the balance of the purchase price for 36.68 acres of land, at Honolulu Nui, Nāhiku, Koolau, Maui. He also brought a survey of said land, as surveyed by Prof. Alexander.

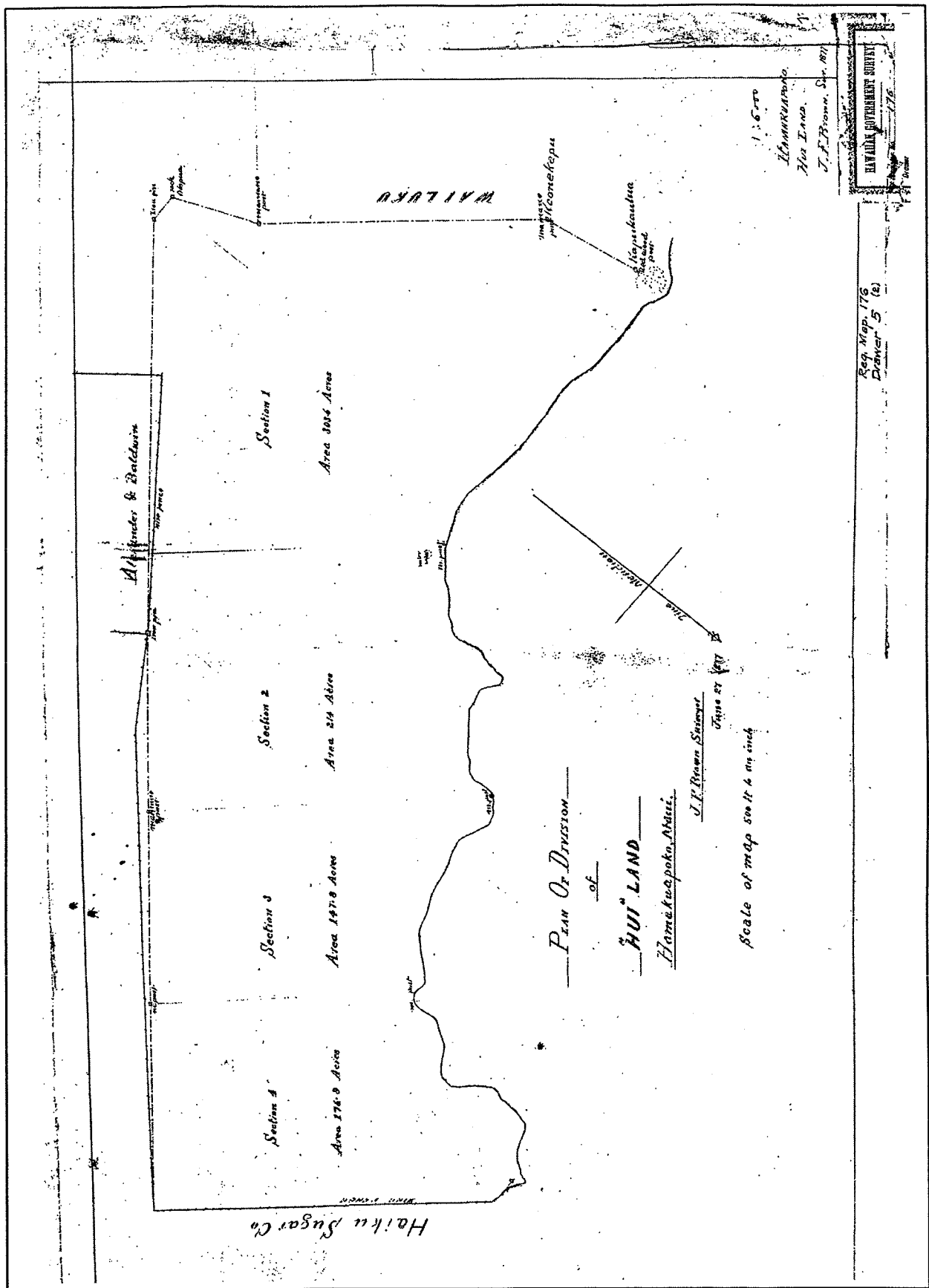


Figure 3. "Hui Land" Hamakuapoko (Register Map No. 176. J.F. Brown, Surveyor; 1877)

I am directed by His Excellency to ask you to be good enough to report to this office all particulars pertaining to this land, and to also report with whom the purchase price of this land was agreed upon with these people, together with all other information which in your judgment, would enlighten all and every subject pertaining to this land... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 14]

April 11, 1878

Deed of S. W. Andrews & others; to Akanaliilii:

[regarding sale of parcel – Royal Patent No. 84, Makawao; a parcel from the 1846 land experiment at Makawao]

Know all men by these presents that S. Samantha W. Andrews for myself and acting under Power of Attorney in fact for Samuel C. Andrews, Lucy C. Andrews, Tammy Andrews and Luella L. Andrews: and Lorren A. Andrews and Florence N. Andrews now and recently of Makawao, Maui Hawaiian Islands for and in consideration of the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$450) to us in hand paid by Akanaliilii of Makawao Maui, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged do hereby give grant bargain till and by these convey unto the said Akanaliilii his heirs and assigns for each all that certain piece of land situated in Makawao aforesaid (description of parcel of 18 22/100 acres)... The above lot of land is the same granted to Kekoa in Royal Patent No. 84 and dated the 15th of May 1848 and by Kekoa deeded in fee simple to Melville M. Gower on the 24 of February 1855 and by M. M. Gower deeded to John T. Gower on the 13th of November 1857 and by J.T. Gower deeded to J.P. Green on the 1st of April 1868 and by J. P. Green deeded to Saml. Alexander on the 1st of June 1870 and by Saml. Alexander deeded to C.B. Andrews on the 12th day of March 1872. To have and to hold the above conveyed promises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging with this our covenant of warranty and lawful... [illegible] ...into the said Akanaliilii his heirs, executors, administrators and adjoins in fee simple for ever.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 11th day of April A. D., 1878.

Samantha W. Andrews

and acting under Power of Attorney in fact for Samuel C., Lucy C., Fanny P. and Luella L. Andrews, Lorrin A. Andrews, Florence N. Andrews... [Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 56;122-123; see Register Map No.'s 186 & 603]

April 23, 1878

C.T. Gulick, Interior Department; to T. Akanaliilii, Makawao, Maui:

[regarding application to purchase land at Pū'olua]

...I am directed by the Minister of the Interior, to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 5th and 18th of this month; requesting that the Government sell to you a certain piece of land, called Puolua, in Hamakualoa Maui; in reply would say, that when the Minister gets an opportunity, then careful consideration will be given your application, and whatever is decided upon, you will be duly notified of the same... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 15:89]

April 23, 1878

C.T. Gulick, Interior Department; to W.L. Moehonua, Governor of Maui....:

[regarding sale of land in Honolulu Nui to Kamili et al.]

I am directed by His Excellency the Minister of the Interior to say, that your letter by D. Mamaki, dated the 20th of this month, has been received. The notices have this day been sent to the Printing Office... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 15:89]

May 6-21, 1878

Interior Department Letter Book – Volume 15

List of Konohiki and Crown Lands on the Island of Maui, bordering on the sea, with the extent of sea-coast belonging to each, as far as known at present.

HAMAKUALOA

Kaupakulua 1	Award # 10474	Namauu	1620 ft. Sea Coast
Ulumalu	Award # 10474	Namauu	2100 ft. Sea Coast
Opana	Award # 2937	W. Harbottle	2700 ft. Sea Coast
Halehaku	Award # 8515	Keoni Ana	4170 ft. Sea Coast
Huelo	Award # 520	John D. Ii	790 ft. Sea Coast
Hanawana	Award # 5250	Kanui	1300 ft. Sea Coast
Papaaea	Award # 9971	W.P. Leleiohoku	not surveyed

KOOLAU

Honomanu	Crown		8100 ft. Sea Coast
Keanae	Crown		4900 ft. Sea Coast
Wailua (1 & 2)	Crown		4850 ft. Sea Coast
Paakea & Puakea	Award # 209	S. Grant	900 ft. Sea Coast
Keaa 2	Award # 10512	Nahuina	1200 ft. Sea Coast
Ulaino	Award # 8518B	J.Y. Kanehoa	2000 ft. Sea Coast

[HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 15:123]

August 16, 1878

Jno. S. Smithies, Interior Department; to Mr. Nahiku:

[regarding sale of land in Honolulu Nui to Kamili et al.]

I have found those papers of your land at Honolulu Nui, Koolau, Maui; that is the 36 68/100 acre piece [Royal Patent Grant No. 3190]. Do not therefore search for the copy of the survey of said land; because the plan, receipt and all other papers pertaining to said land are at this Office.

Upon the return of the King from Kauai, the Royal Patent for said land will be issued. Be good enough to state, where to send to... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 15:233]

January 11, 1879

“He Ino e ulu mai ana.” (A Storm is Growing.):

[Regarding growing plantation interests in the islands—citing development of the Haiku Ditch—and the plans to import laborers. Editor, Jos. Kawainui, describes the problems which he and others have heard regarding the importation of foreign labor, and likens it to a storm brewing on the horizon.]

At this time when new work is developing, and the face of the land is taking on the new appearance of sugar plantations and other undertakings, thus enriching the land and advancing our nation, there is growing need for laborers. The sugar plantations are concerned that they will not have enough labor. There is the new auwai (ditch) at Haiku, being dug at this time, but there are not enough workers. Our nation is sending out to the islands of the sea to secure laborers. Even to China... *I manao ai makou, he ino e ulu mai ana.* [J. Kawainui in *Ko Hawaii Pae Aina*; Maly, translator]

February 22, 1879

William Fargo; to William Armitage:

[conveys one-fourth interest in lease of land at Waianu & Pahoa, Keanae]

Know all men by these presents that I William Fargo of Makawao Island of Maui, for and in consideration of the sum Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to me paid by William H. Armitage of Keanae, Island aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby sell assign and set over unto the said William H. Armitage his heirs executors administrators and assigns one undivided fourth part share or interest of and in all that certain tract of land situated in Keanae Maui and fully described in a certain deed of lease dated the fifth day of April A.D. 1876 recorded in Lib. 45 pages 481, 428 and 483 from Elia and others to J. Markle together with all and singular the improvements and growing crops on the said premises.

To have and to hold the said fourth interest in said premises and improvements until the said William H. Armitage his heirs executors administrators and assigns for all the residue and remainder yet unexpired of the term of twenty years fronted by the aforesaid deed of lease... [HSA – S.B. Dole Collection, M-43 Folder 7]

May 6, 1879

C.T. Gulick, Interior Department Clerk; to [H. Nalimanui]:

[regarding his appointment as land agent of Ko‘olau, and instructions for leasing Government lands]

...By direction of His Excellency I beg to inform you that you have been appointed Sub-Agent of Government Lands for the District of Koolau, Maui, lying between Heleleikeoho and Opuola. Full authority is given you to lease the small tracts of land, and all rights the Government may have in the lands, but your leases shall not exceed one year. In all of your transactions report promptly to the Minister of the Interior, and you are under no circumstances to execute a lease with others, as the issuance and execution of leases are done in this office... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 13:356]

September 19, 1881

E.W. Kahoopii, H. Kapali and all [native] residents of Wailuanui;

to Princess Kamakaeha Liliuokalani, His Majesty's Regent:

[regarding Crown Lands in Wailuanui-Ke'anae vicinity, and of discrepancies in land dealings between agent and Chinese rice farmers]

...The thought has come to me so as to reply to you, Princess, about what we talked about in the night at Keanae, because of crooked doings of the agents who falsely told you, Princess. Kaakuamoku saying to you that it was his own land which he leased to the Chinaman, and not the Crown Land. We, the old residents of Wailuanui stand up and affirm to you, and inform you, oh Princess, that this land of Kalaihakea, by name, does not belong to this great crook Kaakuamoku. No, not at all, that is Crown Land from ancient time to the time of your ruling the Kingdom. The above described land has an area of two or three acres, with two other large patches of Kaipalaoa, and it was this agent also who disposed of it to the Chinamen, and by none other. Hookano was another agent here for Wailua, but, he gave absolutely a large patch named Pualele to the Chinamen to plant rice for themselves. It was these agents who had power which was more than the power of the King and the Commissioners of Crown Lands, and they have repeatedly said haughtily and boasted that the places where the natives were to live was the branches of the trees. And because of this, we, the old residents of the land have combined together and are putting money aside and will come before the Commissioner, Kale Kauka, and His Majesty, when we hear that they have returned from the tour of His Majesty... [HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – Water Maui & Molokai, 1866 – 1887]

June 26, 1893

D.W. Napihaa; to J.A. King, Minister of the Interior:

...I, D.W. Napihaa, of Keanae, Koolau, Island of Maui, make application before your Excellency for the positions below set forth:

1. That it is proper that the Pound mastership of the Government be given to me.
2. That all of the Government lands in the District of Koolau be given to me.

Upon the following grounds: That B.B. Kalilimoku has been appointed Pound Master, and has also been appointed agent of Government lands. And yet, he is completely opposed to this Provisional Government and he is doing his best for the *Aloha Aina*, and is taking petitions of the natives.

And I have taken the oath under this new Government, and am doing all I can for annexation...

I, J.K. Iosepa, certify to everything shown above. [HSA Interior Department – Land Files]

June 21, 1894

D.W. Napihaa; to J.A. King, Minister of the Interior:

[regarding Government lands of Ko'olau and practice of taking logs for canoes]

...You replied to me before that you were considering the matters pertaining to the Government lands here in Koolau, of which I made application to you for two times before, and because I have noticed that the natives are going in great numbers up in the mountains to cut canoes and sell same for their own profit without paying any attention to the rights of the land.

Therefore, I again ask you to please appoint me, the one whose name is below, as agent for Government lands of Koolau, Island of Maui.

Hon. J.K. Iosepa is in Honolulu, and you ask him about this mater... [HSA Interior Department – Land Files]

Palapala Sila Nui (Royal Patent Grants)

Lands of Hāmākuapoko, Hāmākuāloa and Ko‘olau (1847-1879)

The *Māhele* of 1848 was met with mixed results. Throughout the islands, many of the applications made by native tenants for *kuleana*, had been rejected (see preceding section) by the Land Commission. This problem was recognized while the *Māhele* was being undertaken, and Kamehameha III initiated a program that allowed native and foreign residents to apply for grants of land—in fee-simple interest—which belonged to the Government inventory.

The process of applying for “Grant Lands” was set forth by the “Enabling Act” of August 6, 1850, which set aside portions of government lands for grants—

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

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

February 23, 1852

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

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

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

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

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

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

In between 1847 and 1886 a total of 210 applications for 20,449.49 acres, were patented as grants on land that was a part of the Government inventory of lands of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region. Many of the native grantees had also claimed, and in some cases been awarded *kuleana* in the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region during the *Māhele*. *Table 3* is a list of all grantees (including the Royal Patent Number, location of land and number of acres) for lands granted in the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region up to 1886. The number of Hawaiian and foreign grantees and acres of land granted totals —

Hāmākua Poko – 53 Hawaiians received 1,317.9 acres; and 12 foreign residents received 2,167.19 acres.

Hāmākua Loa – 68 Hawaiians received 1,983.12 acres, and two Hawaiian *Ali'i-Konohiki* grantees received 5,629 acres; and 24 foreign residents received 7,436.54 acres.

Ko'olau – 60+ (in 49 Grants) Hawaiians received 1,852 acres; and one (in 2 Grants) foreign resident received 63.74 acres.

Table 3. Palapala Sila Nui (1847-1886); Hāmākua-Ko'olau Region, East Maui District of Hāmākua Poko, Maui

Grant No.	Grantee	Location	Acreage	Book	Year
360	Kekahuna	Hamakuapoko	47.5 A	2	1850
187	Richardson, J.	Hamakuapoko	150.3 A	1	1849
764	Wood, R. W.	Hamakuapoko	150 A	5	1852
327	Aneru	Makawao	24.61 A	2	1850
2639	Conde, D. T.	Makawao	16.77 A	13	1859
68	Green, J. S.	Makawao	87.07 A	1	1847
66				1	1847
& 833	Green J. S.	Makawao	98.93 A	4	1852
2009	Green, Mary	Makawao	24.97 A	11	1856
216	Gower, J. T.	Makawao	404.00 A	3	1850
767	Holliday, R.	Makawao	18.34 A	3	1852
325	Honolulu	Makawao	11.19 A	2	1850
320	Honuaakaha	Makawao	19.22 A	2	1850
87				1	1848
& 2008	Ii, Daniel	Makawao	39.78 A	11	1856
	Ii, Daniel	Makawao	39.78 A	1	1848
598	Ieremia	Makawao	14.77 A	2	1851
2472	Ihu	Makawao	38.60 A	13	1858
499	Kaaea	Makawao	8 A	2	1851
57	Kaimu	Makawao	6.48 A	1	1847
86	Kahainapule	Makawao	35.06 A	1	1848
317	Kahainapule	Makawao	21.5	2	1850
315	Kalaau	Makawao	21 A	2	1850
602	Kalawaiahou	Makawao	21.18 A	2	1851
79	Kalawe	Makawao	11.1 A	1	1848
323	Kalawe	Makawao	11.83 A	2	1850

Table 3. (continued)

Grant No.	Grantee	Location	Acreage	Book	Year
65	Kaleihopu	Makawao	8.62 A	1	1847
90	Kalia	Makawao	13.11 A	1	1848
498	Kalimaimoku	Makawao	23.35 A	2	1851
313	Kalopa	Makawao	10 A	2	1850
249	Kamanaulu	Makawao	50 A	1	1850
314	Kamanohili	Makawao	10.75 A	2	1850
770	Kapai	Makawao	151 A	3	1852
107	Kaukauohi	Makawao	12.9 A	1	1848
2885	Kauwe	Makawao	33 A	14	1862
332	Kauwila	Makawao	16.39 A	2	1850
322	Keakaikawai	Makawao	43.56 A	2	1850
319	Kealoha	Makawao	12.69 A	2	1850
321	Keawe	Makawao	35.56 A	2	1850
768	Kekahuna	Makawao	56.75 A	3	1852
75	Kekahuna	Makawao	26.14 A	1	1848
318	Kekalo	Makawao	18 A	2	1850
504	Kekino	Makawao	24 A	2	1851
84	Kekoa	Makawao	18.22 A	1	1848
2840	Kekua	Makawao	110.54 A	14	1862
599	Kiaipu	Makawao	11.62 A	2	1851
85	Kilaweau	Makawao	19.79 A	1	1848
316	Kimo	Makawao	20.8 A	2	1850
326	Kuli	Makawao	13 A	2	1850
1817	Kupaiuli	Makawao	10.66	10	1855
597	Lono	Makawao	22.74 A	2	1851
330	Makua	Makawao	19.26 A	2	1850
64	McLane, W.	Makawao	318.94 A	1	1847
157	McLane, W.	Makawao	370 A	1	1849
67	Makawao Prot. Ch.	Makawao	22.17 A	1	1847
3084	Makee, James	Makawao	506 A	14	1871
329	Moonionio	Makawao	13.4 A	2	1850
324	Naheana	Makawao	12.35 A	2	1850
769	Naheana	Makawao	15.75 A	3	1852
328	Nuole	Makawao	8.90 A	2	1850
600	Nunu	Makawao	24.49 A	2	1854
58	Omaile	Makawao	9.73	1	1847
331	Opu	Makawao	14 A	2	1850
603	Opunui	Makawao	35.59 A	2	1851
56	Paele	Makawao	6 A	1	1847
82	Pololu	Makawao	19.52 A	1	1848
102	Uwe	Makawao	17.74 A	1	1848
601	Uekalohe	Makawao	16.60 A	2	1851

Table 3. (continued) District Hamākua Loa, Maui

Grant No.	Grantee	Location	Acreage	Book	Year
183	Alexander, W. P.	Haiku	180 A	3	1849
121	Armstrong, R.	Haiku	530 A	1	1849
166	Armstrong, R.	Haiku	558 A	1	1849
176	Armstrong, R.	Haiku	852 A	3	1849
2887	Gower, M. M.	Haiku	2.79 A	14	1862
182	Kekuanaoa for Kamamalu	Haiku	3226 A	3	1849
165	Kekuanaoa for Kamamalu	Haiku	567 A	1	1849
59	Miner, E.	Haiku	674.2 A	1	1847
2701 & 1442	Copp, H. & Crowningburg; Hardy, B. F.	Pauwela	272 A	13 5	1860 1854
3080	Haiku Sugar Co.	Pauwela	62 A	14	1871
184	Hough, James (Cancelled)	Pauwela	272 A	3	1849
594	Ii, Daniel	Pauwela	24.6 A	2	1851
141	Kaniau, M.	Pauwela	70 A	1	1849
140	Kuhio	Pauwela	14.23 A	1	1849
220	Lee, W. L.	Pauwela	612 A	3	1850
226	Lee, W. L.	Pauwela	210 A	1	1850
137	Nahinu	Pauwela	62.8 A	1	1849
144	Paele	Pauwela	46.25 A	1	1849
383	Armstrong, R.	Kuiaha, E	360 A	3	1850
139	Kaea	Kuiaha, E	16.65 A	1	1849
138	Kapihe	Kuiaha, E	39.08 A	1	1849
217	Lee, W. L.	Kuiaha, E	612 A	3	1850
771	Hikiau	Kaupakulua, E	1836 A	3	1852
2974	Allen, E. H.	Kaalaea	78 A	14	1864
3221	Naala (w)	Keaaula	119.5 A	15	1879
160	Bishop, C. R.	Uaoa, 1 & 2	598.3 A	3	1849
2182	Anthon, L. H.	Kealiinui	229 A	12	1856
149	Swinton, H. S.	Peahi	522 A	3	1849
221	Swinton, H. S.	Peahi	Ahupuaa	1	1850
3087	Kamoku	Halehaku	15.84 A	14	1871
972	Fern, James	Honopou	109.25 A	5	1852
1903	Hiilawe	Honopou	1 Loi	10	1855
1916	Imihio	Honopou	5 A	10	1855
2471	Keohokano	Honopou	33.62 A	13	1858
1169	Kaaiwa	Honopou	11.29 A	6	1853
1082	Kaimi	Honopou	8 A	6	1853
1918	Kaimi	Honopou	2 Loi	10	1855
1264	Kahalelaau	Honopou	10.77 A	6	1853
1266	Kaoo	Honopou	8 A	6	1853
3101	Kepani	Honopou	15.82 A	14	1872
538	Koahou	Honopou	117.25 A	3	1851
1267	Nakaikuaana	Honopou	11.75 A	6	1853

Table 3. (continued) District of Hāmākua Loa, Maui

Grant No.	Grantee	Location	Acreage	Book	Year
1077	Nui	Honopou	9.37 A	6	1852
1265	Paaluhi	Honopou	10.80 A	6	1853
1081	Piohia	Honopou	9.62 A	6	1852
1263	Puukoa	Honopou	8.70 A	6	1853
3110	Poiuhane	Honopou	3.37 A	14	1873
1075	Wills, T. A. S.	Honopou	89 A	6	1852
3202	Haleole	Hoolawa	114.8 A	15	1879
1260	Kapahu	Hoolawa	13.22 A	6	1853
1084	Kaupena	Hoolawa	15.12 A	6	1852
1255	Kipawale	Hoolawa	9.40 A	6	1853
1259	Kolea	Hoolawa	4 A	6	1853
2131	Kolea	Hoolawa	29 A	11	1856
1254	Mehe	Hoolawa	6.33 A	6	1853
2125	Naoopu	Hoolawa	13.86 A	12	1856
1083	Nawelu	Hoolawa	14.87 A	6	1852
2041	Reed, J. & Norton, G. B.	Hoolawa	138 A	11	1856
3263	Namale	Hoolawa	48.9 A	16	1880
1076	Wahahee	Hoolawa	13.37 A	6	1852
1143	Kauwaha	Honokala	5 A	6	1853
1142	Keoho & Makue	Honokala	126 A	6	1853
1152	Norton, G. B. & Reed, J.	Honokala & Hoolawa	290 A	6	1853
1262	Kahiwalu	Puolua	86.20 A	6	1853
1900 or 1921	Kawaha	Puolua	2.78 A	10	1855
2630	Keahi	Puolua	2 Loi	13	1859
1686	Okuu	Puolua	1 A	9	1855
1261	Papaiakea	Puolua	0.14 A	6	1853
3214	Papaiakea	Puolua	170 A	15	1879
1901	Paukei	Puolua	0.67 A	10	1855
1087	Hanakahi	Hanehoi	13.37 A	6	1852
1086	Kaekaeka	Hanehoi	9.62 A	6	1852
1256	Kaiewe	Hanehoi	0.39 A	6	1853
2784	Kaiewe	Hanehoi	11.9 A	14	1861
2079	Kaiewe	Hanehoi	94.89 A	11	1856
1085	Kamoekolohe	Hanehoi	6.12 A	6	1852
2854	Kanakaokai	Hanehoi	21.3 A	14	1862
2479	Olomele	Hanehoi	0.75 A	13	1858
1080	Puha	Hanehoi	15.12 A	6	1852
1079	Puowaina	Hanehoi	15.25 A	6	1852
1078	Wanaoa	Hanehoi	2.87 A	6	1852
2081	Nakoa & Uilama	Hoalua & Hanawana	48 A	11	1856
1457	Hanauwaha	Hanawana	36.5 A	8	1854
1257	Kekahuna	Hanawana	100.45 A	6	1853

Table 3. (continued) Districts of Hāmākua Loa and Ko‘olau, Maui

Grant No.	Grantee	Location	Acreage	Book	Year
2080	Kauhaa	Puuomaile	17.12 A	11	1856
2137	Nahinu	Puuomaile	52 A	11	1856
2136	Needham, W. G.	Puuomaile	98 A	11	1856
384	Alexander, W. P.	Papaaea	360 A	3	1850
1258	Piho	Papaaea, W	15 A	6	1853
1913	Piho	Papaaea, W	10.5 A	10	1855
1677	Kahaule	Makaiwa 2	32 A	9	1855
2561	Kahaule	Makaiwa 2	12 A	13	1859
1915	Mauna	Makaiwa 2	83 A	10	1855

Ko‘olau

Grant No.	Grantee	Location	Acreage	Book	Year
2140	Hikiau	Makaiwa	144.5 A	11	1856
1396	Luka & 10 others	Makaiwa	391.63 A	7	Not issued
1395	Luka & 10 others	Mooloa & Punaluu	8.24 A	7	1854
2916	Kekuahane, et al	Loiloa & Keopuka	79.07 A	14	Not issued
3060	Mahoe & 4 others	Keopuka	28.75 A	14	1868
1911	Malailua & 18 others	Pahoa & Waianu	107 A	10	1855
3215	Kalilimoku, B.	Pahoa	13.7 A	15	1879
3375	Uluhane	Pahoa	31 A	16	1884
1524	Barenaba	Waianu	0.166 A	8	1855
3055	Iokua	Waianu	2.22 A	14	1867
1526	Kaleo	Waianu	0.80 A	8	1855
2665	Kaulahea	Waianu	0.82 A	13	1859
1525	Paiki	Waianu	0.97 A	8	1855
2091	Piwai, Ioane	Waianu & Kalii	58.5 A	11	1856
2092	Puula	Waianu & Kalii	0.8 A	11	1856
2098	Manu, Iokua	Waianu & Kalii	5.7 A	11	1856
1899	Kapali & 10 others	Kalii & Pauwalu	115 A	10	1855
3223	Kaakuamoku, et al	Pauwalu	120 A	15	1879
2549	Puula Kaaihaa et al	Pauwalu	151.65 A	13	1859
3177	Kaaihaa	Wailua-nui	9.2 A	15	1877
1164	Grant, Stephen	Kaliae	63 A	5	1853
2484	Kamaka	Waiohua	1.87 A	13	1858
2797	Kewe	Waiohua	5.63 A	14	1861
2213	Nahula	Waiohua	9.4 A	12	1857
2618	Paele	Waiohua	2.6 A	13	1859
2793	Kukui	Kapehu	9.4 A	14	1861
1300	Grant, Stephen	Kapaula	0.74 A	5	1854
3066	Manu	Kapaula	107 A	14	1867
2654	Hinau	Honolulu-iki	0.84 A	13	1859
1682	Kaahiki, et al	Honolulu-nui	0.50 A	9	1855
1688	Kalama	Honolulu-nui	0.27 A	9	1855
2040	Kalama & Kau	Honolulu-iki	23 A	11	1856

Table 3. (continued) District of Ko'olau, Maui

Grant No.	Grantee	Location	Acreage	Book	Year
2090	Kolohi, Mahiai et al	Honolulu-iki	35.5 A	11	1856
1914	Kalohilau	Honolulu-iki	4.12 A	10	1855
3258	Kamara (w)	Honolulu-iki	1.12 A	16	1880
3181	Kanawe (w)	Honolulu-iki	0.57 A	15	1877
3190 3257	Nahiku	Honolulu-nui	36.68	15	1878
3180	Naholo (w)	Honolulu-iki	0.57 A	15	1877
1658	Wiliama	Honolulu-iki	22 A	9	1855
2857	Holoua	Makapipi	6.64 A	14	1862
1983	Makua & Kaeka	Makapipi	6.10 A	11	1856
2097	Kaakuamoku, et al	Makapipi	0.99 A	11	1856
3178	Kaakuamoku, et al	Makapipi	4.17 A	15	1877
2406	Kaimi, Luisa	Makapipi	0.82 A	12	1857
3176	Paakuku, et al	Makapipi & Opikaula	56.64 A	15	1877
1818	Kalawaia	Makapipi & Opikaula	27 A	10	1855
2629	Kapuu & 4 others	Kuhiwa	57 A	13	1859
3179	Kahalekai (w)	Kauluena	18.8 A	15	1877
1529	Makaliku & Ihu	Waiahole	100 A	8	1854
2627	Kalua	Puupaipaia	15.54 A	13	1859
2474	Kawahineai	Puumaile	30.5 A	13	1858

Grant Lands – Notes of Survey

While conducting this study, the authors reviewed selected notes of survey for grants—covering various elevational zones, and including both wet land and *kula* land parcels—issued in the districts of Hāmākua Poko, Hāmākua Loa and Ko'olau. Among the notes of survey are found descriptions of land, streams, routes of access, and various natural and manmade features of the landscape. The notes and maps were viewed in the collection of the State Land Division. Thirty grant surveys are cited below (in numerical order). Of that total, 22 include specific references to stream resources (they are bounded by, or have streams running through them); three are *kula* lands (two in Hāmākua Poko and one in Kaliae); and five provide no specific documentation regarding water or *kula* resources.

No. 187 [Figure 4]

John Richardson

Hamakuaboko (Hamakuapoko)

August 18th, 1849

Wm. Lee; to Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior:

Sir, I beg to make application on behalf of Mr. John Richardson, to the King and Government of the Hawaiian Islands, for the purchase of one hundred and fifty and 3/10 acres of upland, in Hamakua Poko on the Island of Maui, more fully described in the enclosed survey made by L. L. Torbert on the 15th May 1849. I am authorized on behalf of Mr. Richardson to offer fifty cents per acre for this land and trusting that his application may be granted...

Survey for John Richardson; Hamakuaboko East Maui

Commencing at stone on at N. E. Corner of Mr. Crowningburg's land at top of the west bank of big gulch and running South 58° 30' West...; S...W... to stone;

S...W... to large *kukui* tree; N...E... to stone on top edge of big gulch afore said.
 Thence following along edge of the bank of said gulch. S... E...; S... W...; S...
 W...; S... E...; S31° 10' west 675 links to first mentioned point. Including an area of
 150 ³/₁₀ acres.

L.L. Torbert, Sur.

May 15th, 1849

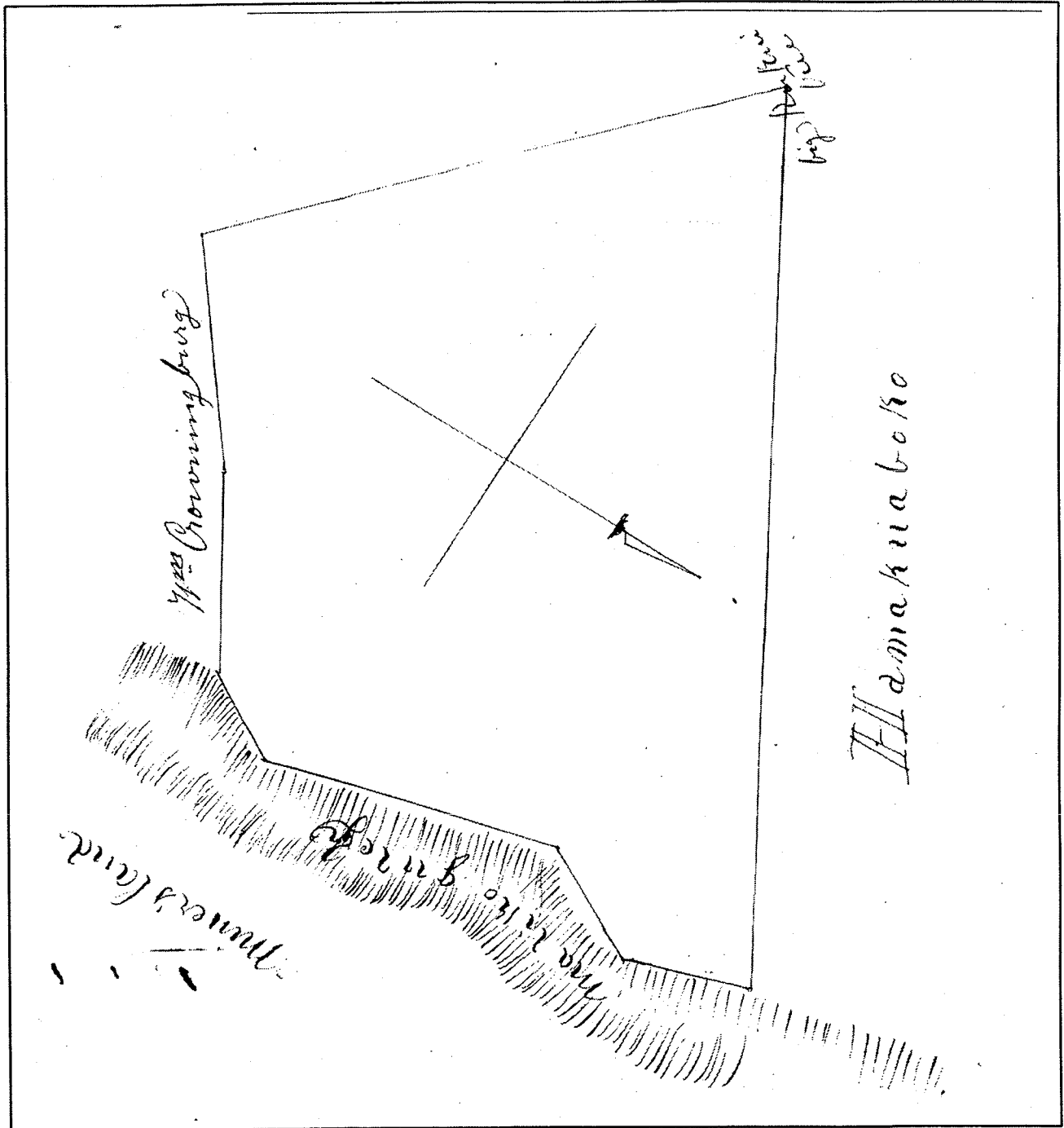
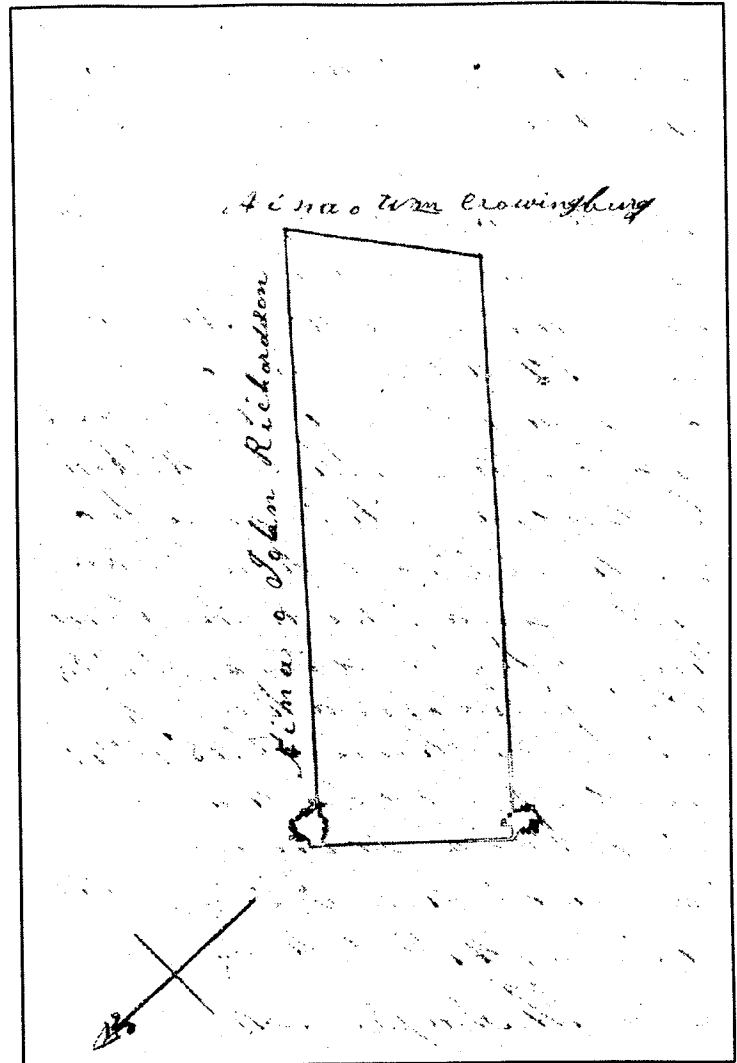


Figure 4. Royal Patent Grant No. 187; John Richardson at Hamakuapoko

**Royal Patent Grant 360 [Figure 5]
Kekahuna at Haliimaile, Hamakuapoko
Warranty Deed.**

Kekauonohi to Kekahuna.
Situate in Haliimaile:
Beginning at a *Kukui* tree at
the N.W. corner of John
Richardson's land & running
along his line S. 48°...to the
seaward side of Wm.
Crowningburgs land; thence
along Crowningburgs line
S...West... 12 chains; thence
North... West 38 chains to the
Kukui tree on the N.W. Corner
of this lands; then N... East.,
12 chains, along the seaward
side to place of beginning.
Containing 47 ½ Acres.
(Surveyed August 14th, 1849).

**Figure 5. Royal Patent Grant No. 360
Kekahuna at Hamakuapoko**



**Royal Patent Grant 384
W. P. Alexander,
Application for Papaea**

Honolulu
November 19, 1849
W.P. Alexander;

to John Young, Minister of the Interior:

...I desire to purchase the Government Land called Papaea, situated in Hamakualoa, on the Island of Maui, for which I am willing to pay the sum of twenty five cents per acre.

This land has not been surveyed as yet, but I should think contains from five to six hundred acres. This land is very wild and covered with large ferns, and very hard of cultivation.

There are a few natives on the land whom I do not wish to disturb, but on the contrary desire that this land may be reserved to them in Fee Simple. I desire to hold the land in Fee simple to me and any Hawaiian heirs; and trusting my application will be granted by the King in Council...

(April 15, 1850)

Notes of a survey of Papaea Waena situated in Hamakualoa on the Island of Maui.

Beginning at a post on a high bluff called Hualele, on the west bank of the brook Puehu, where it empties into a canoe harbor called Mohowelu, whence a remarkable hole called Kapukaamaui, in the ridge that runs down to the sea, bears N 84° ¾ E & running:

N. 84 ¾° W 2.00 chains. Back sight S 80° E. Along sea side... [run 7 courses] ...S. 33 W. 2.00 chains. Back sight N 34 ¼ E to Puuiki above brook Hakahi on west bank... Along Naililihaele whose stream is the boundary on west side... to a fence made of ferns... ..amid *Ohia* forest...to post near cascade Kaimukakanaka... to a post where the underbrush forbids further progress. The stream Naililihaele constitutes the western boundary of this survey all the way up to its extreme south.

Beginning again at the post noted on Hualele, at the mouth of the brook Puehu, and running:

S... W... along west bank of Brook Puehu. S... W...; S... W...; S... W... to Hill Loiki; S... W... Along west bank of brook Pa to hill called Waiopili hence the brook Pa is the eastern boundary; S... W...; S... E...; S... E...; S... E... to a post in the road to Koolau. Here the underbrush is too dense to progress further south. The bearings of this eastern boundary onwards into the forest is a little East of South.

The area of the above survey is three hundred and sixty acres.

W. P. Alexander, Surveyor
Honolulu
April 15, 1850

(Translation) No. 384

W. P. Alexander Papaaea Waena, Hamakua, Maui

Beginning at a stake at Hualele being the North East corner of this land, and run. West along sea shore to the mouth of Hakahi stream.

Thence running up along the Naililihaele stream to the waterfall called Kaimukakanaka. Thence running up along said stream to a suitable place for a stake at the South East of this: on the west edge of *pali* of the gulch, where it is impossible to measure with a chain, thence due East, 25 chains along forest to the South East *Mauka* corner of this land.

Thence leaving, and return to place of commencement at Hualele, and running up along West bank of the stream between this and East Papaaea, to where the road going to Koolau cuts the stream, from there running straight up to the end of the first survey, surrounding this land.

Rights of native tenants reserved.

The survey made by W. P. Alexander not being clear as to some of the boundaries of the land of Papaaea, therefore, it is corrected by S. P. Kalama according to the explanation and plan of the land made by W. P. Alexander, the errors are thus: +++

And it has been so inserted in his Patent in order to straighten it. It being the belief of the person who made the correction, it is better and for the best, so that no difficulties may arise in the future. Let this correction be for W. P. Alexander.

S.P. Kalama
Secretary and Surveyor.

Resolved, that the application for Papaaea made by Wm. P. Alexander on the 19th November 1849. for the purchase of the same in Fee simple, be and is hereby granted upon his paying therefore the sum of 25 cents per acre.

A true copy of a resolution past this 23rd day of November 1849 by His Majesty's Privy Council... Charles F. Hopkins, Secretary. [No survey Map with file; see Register Map No. 2482].

Royal Patent No. 764 [Figure 6]

R. W. Wood

Hamakuapoko, Maui

Notes of a survey of a lot of land in Hamakuapoko, island of Maui. Beginning at the bottom of Maliko gulch at the South East corner of this lot and running South 49° West 43.50 Chains along North or Makai boundary of lot formerly owned by J. Richardson to head of Ekahanui Gulch; thence seaward along brink of Sd. gulch N... W... to West Corner of this lot and makai boundary; thence N... E... to bottom of Maliko gulch forming the makai boundary of this lot; thence mauka along bottom of Maliko gulch S... E...; and S... W...; and S... E... chains to point of Commencement, and containing an Area of One hundred and fifty Acres.

E. Bailey, Surv.

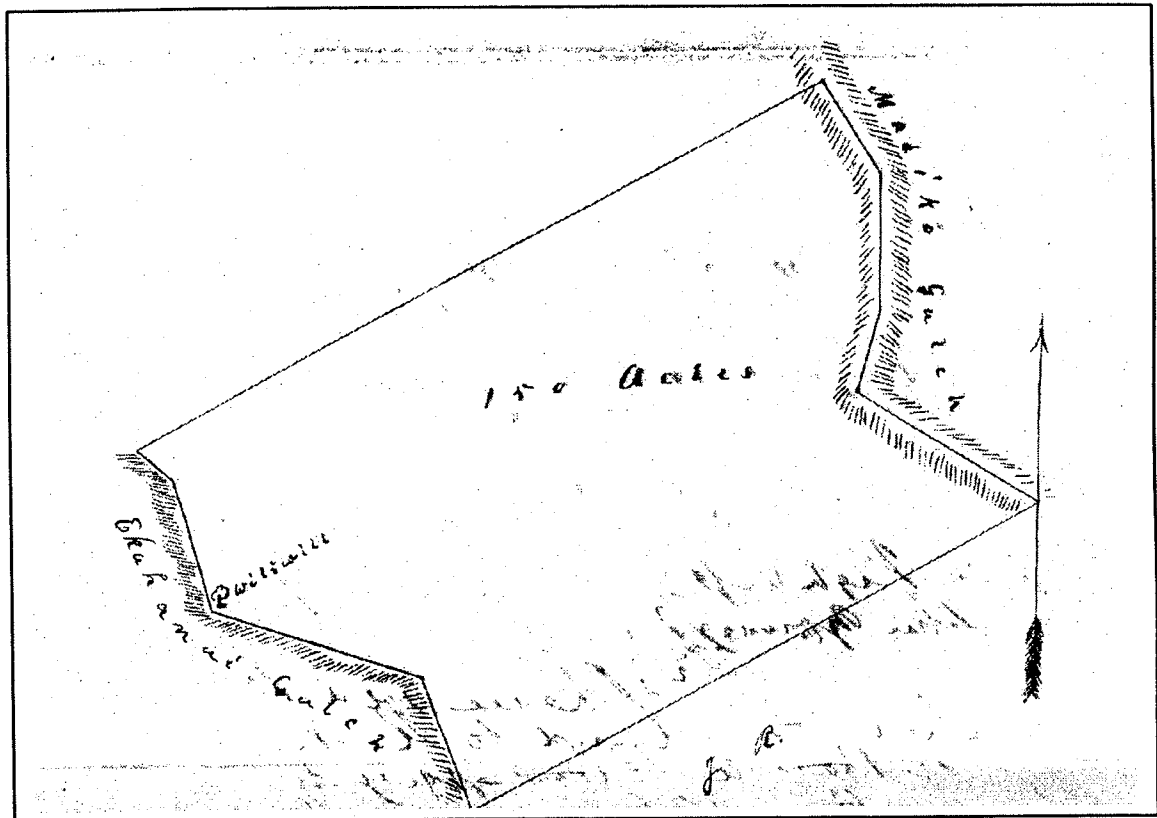


Figure 6. Royal Patent Grant No. 764 – R.W. Wood at Hamakuapoko, Maui

**Royal Patent Grant 1081 [Figure 7]
Piohia at Honopou, Hamakualoa, Maui**

*Apana Aina o Piohia ma Honopou Ahupuaa Hamakualoa, Maui.
E hoomaka ma ke kihi Komohana Akau, Makai o keia ma kahakai a holo aku i ka
Hema 6 Kaul. Hema 30° hik. 17 kaul. ma ke Kaepali alaila huli a holo Ak. 5° Kom.
18 80/100 Kaul. hiki i kahakai. Malaila aku ka holo ana a hiki i kahi i hoomakai. Ma
ia Apana aina 9 5/8 Eka.*

J.W. Makalena
Anaia 15, Novemaba 1851.

[Translation]

Parcel of land of Piohia at Honopou Ahupuaa, Hamakualoa, Maui.
Begin at the West North corner, below this at the shore and run to the South 6
chains, South 30° East 17 chains along the edge of the cliff, thence turn and run
North 5° West 18 80/100 chains, to the shore. Then run to the place of
commencement.

9 5/8 acres
within this parcel.
Surveyed by
J.W. Makalena
15, November 1851.
[Maly, translator]

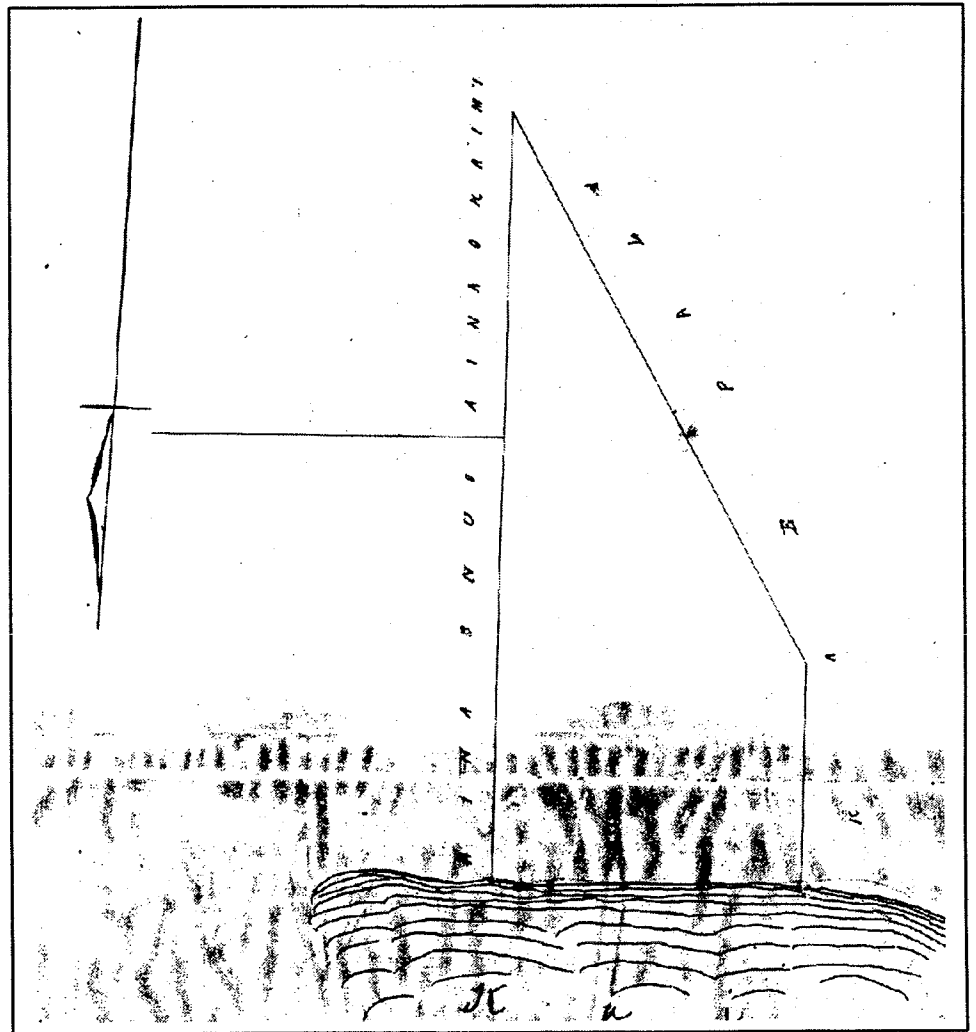


Figure 7. Royal Patent Grant 1081; Piohia at Honopou

Royal Patent Grant No. 1143 [Figure 8]

Kauwaha

Survey of Honokala

Notes of Survey of a lot of land surveyed for Kauwaha, situated in Honokala Hamakualoa, Maui: Beginning at the South East cor. this and running as follows.

Due West 5 chains to *Pali*

Due North 10 chains along side of *Pali*

Due East 5 chains along *Kula*

Due South 10 chains along *Kula* near part running to the seashore, to place of commencement; containing an area of Five Acres —

John T. Gower Surveyor
Wailuku January 17 1853.

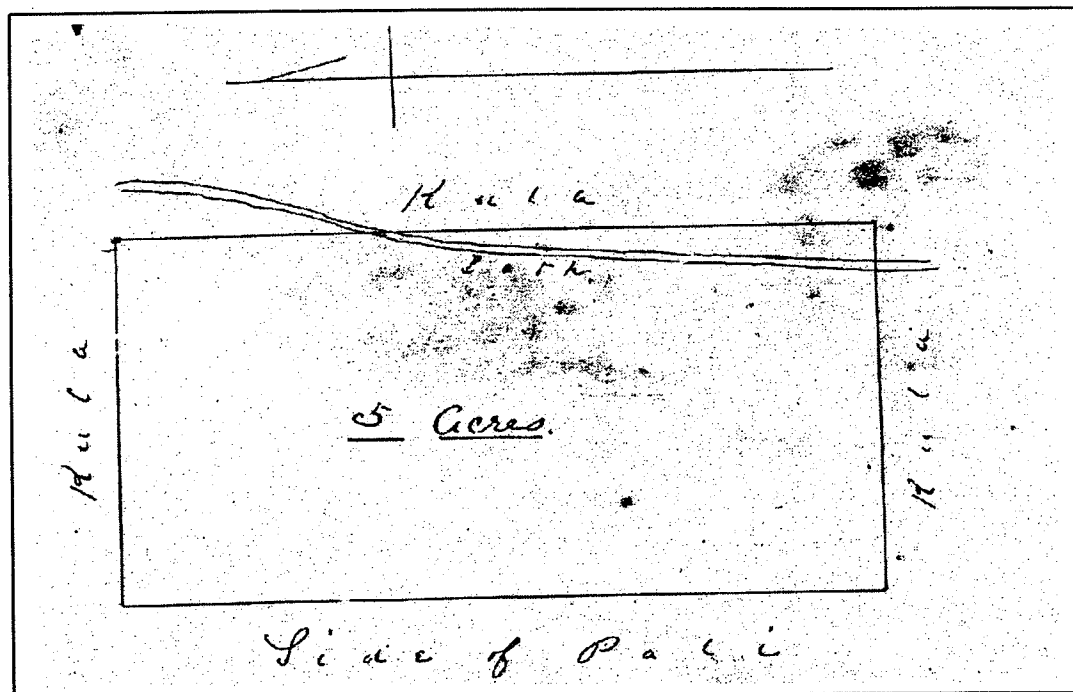


Figure 8. Royal Patent Grant 1143; Kauwaha at Honokala

Royal Patent Grant 1164 [Figure 9]

Stephen Grant at Kaliae, Koolau

Commencing at Makai North East angle and run:

1. S. 18 W. 17.00 links along the Pali Kekuapaawela... [8 courses along *pali* of Kekuapa'awela]; 10. N. 5 E. 500 links along the Pali Wailua... [8 courses along *pali* of Wailua]; 19. to the *Pali* thence along the Sea Coast to the point of commencement.

Area 63 Acres

A.F. Turner
25 May 1852

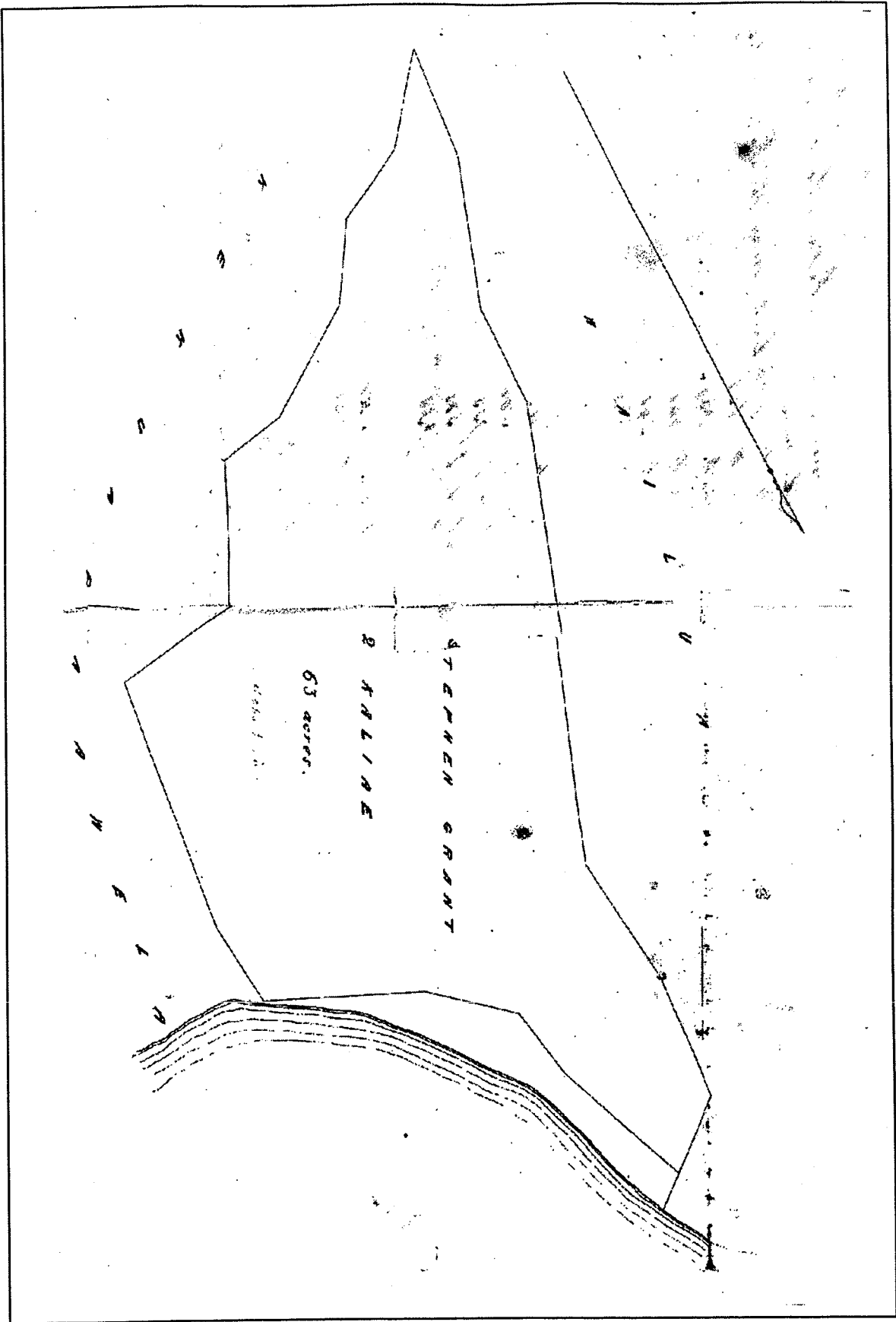


Figure 9. Royal Patent Grant 1164; Stephen Grant at Kaliae

*Royal Patent Grant 1257 [Figure 10-a & 10-b]
Kekahuna at Papaaea Komohana, Hamakualoa, Maui.*

Notes of Survey of a lot of land Surveyed for Kekahuna, in Papaaea Komohana, Hamakualoa, Maui, Begin at large *Kukui*, bottom of Ravine, near Stream, N. East corner of this, next to Papaaea waena and run:

1. N. 78 W. 4.60 ch. along *Kula*... [run 5 courses] 7. N...W... Down Ravine; N...W... *Kuleana* Kaualeleiki; N...W... *Kuleana* Kaualeleiki; N...W... *Aupuni* land; S...W... Piho's land; 12. S... W... [illegible]; [15 courses along forest] 29. S...E... across Ravine; 30. S...E... Forest; 31. S... E... Forest; S 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ E. 1.47 ch. Forest to Ravine.

The boundary between Papaaea waena and Papaaea Komohana, thence along bottom of this Ravine to place of beginning containing an area of One Hundred Acres.

John L. Gower
Puuomalei

Surveyor
January 25 1853

Notes of Survey of Six Poalima lois surveyed for Kekahuna in Hanauwana [Hanawana] Hamakualoa, Maui. No. 1 consisting of two lois in the Ili of Kahauiki. Beginning at South East corner of the South *Poalima* 35 links from the East line of Kalama's *Kuleana*, in which these lois are situated and running;

N 5 W. 3.09 chains
S 85 W. 1.00 chains
S 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ E. 1.84 chains
S. 15 E. 1.25 chains
S 86 E .70 chains to beginning containing an area of 26/100 of an acre.

No. 2. One loi in the Ili of Kauwela. Beginning at West corner of this from the last station in the survey of the *kuleana* in which this is situated:

S 74 W .10 chains thence
N 82 E .70 chains
S 23 E .29 chains
S 70 W 54 chains
N 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ W .46 chains to Beginning containing an area 2/100 of an Acre.

No. 3. One loi in the Ili of Keauhou. Beginning at South cor. of this from the 2nd Station of the *Kuleana* of Kanui in which this is situated:

S 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ W. 1.79 chains
S 43 E. .74 chains
S 39 W. .36 chains
N 47 W. .84 chains
N 55 E. .41 chains to Beginning containing an area of 3/100 of an Acre.

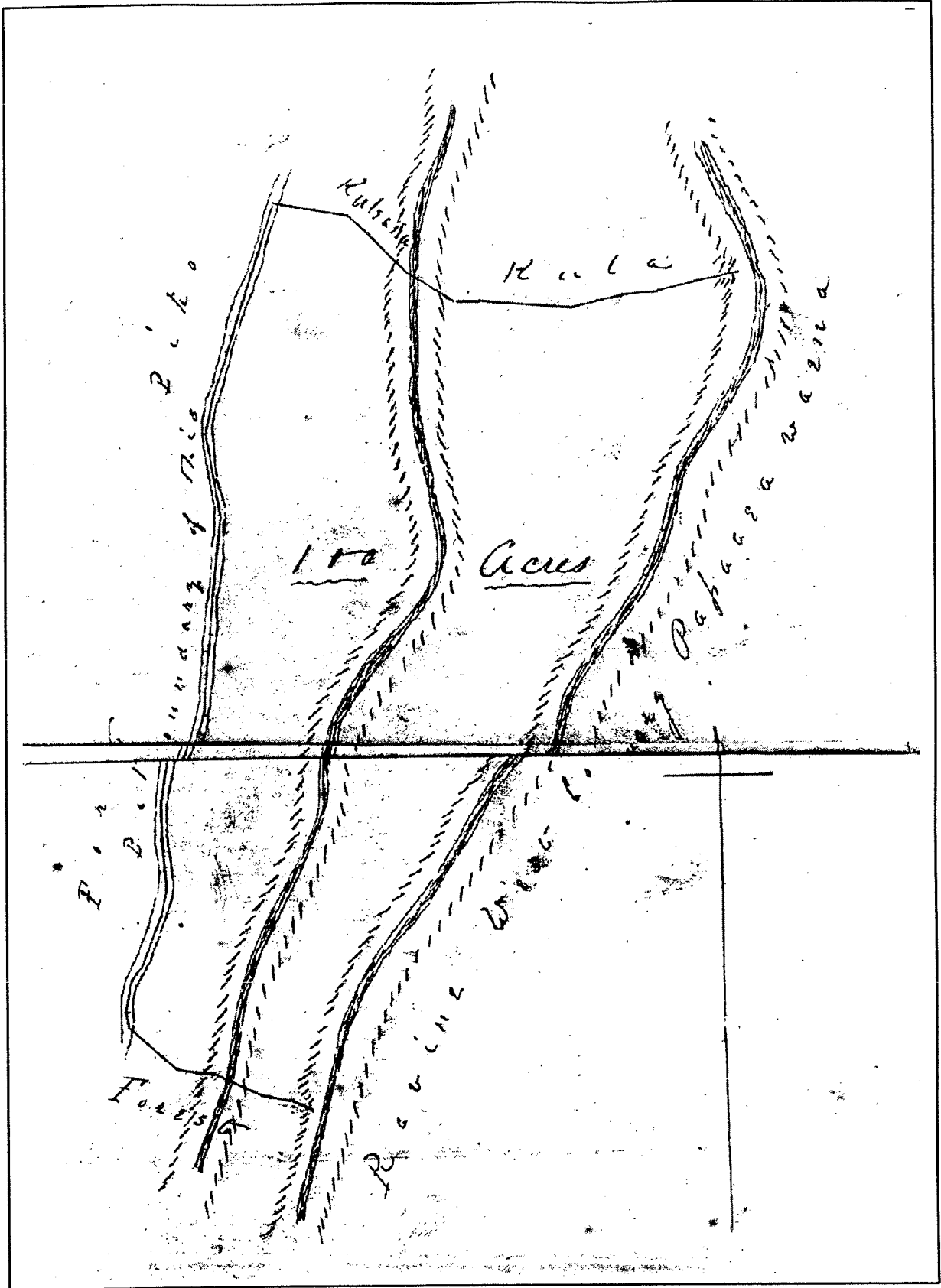


Figure 10-a. Royal Patent Grant 1257; Kekahuna at Papaea Komohana

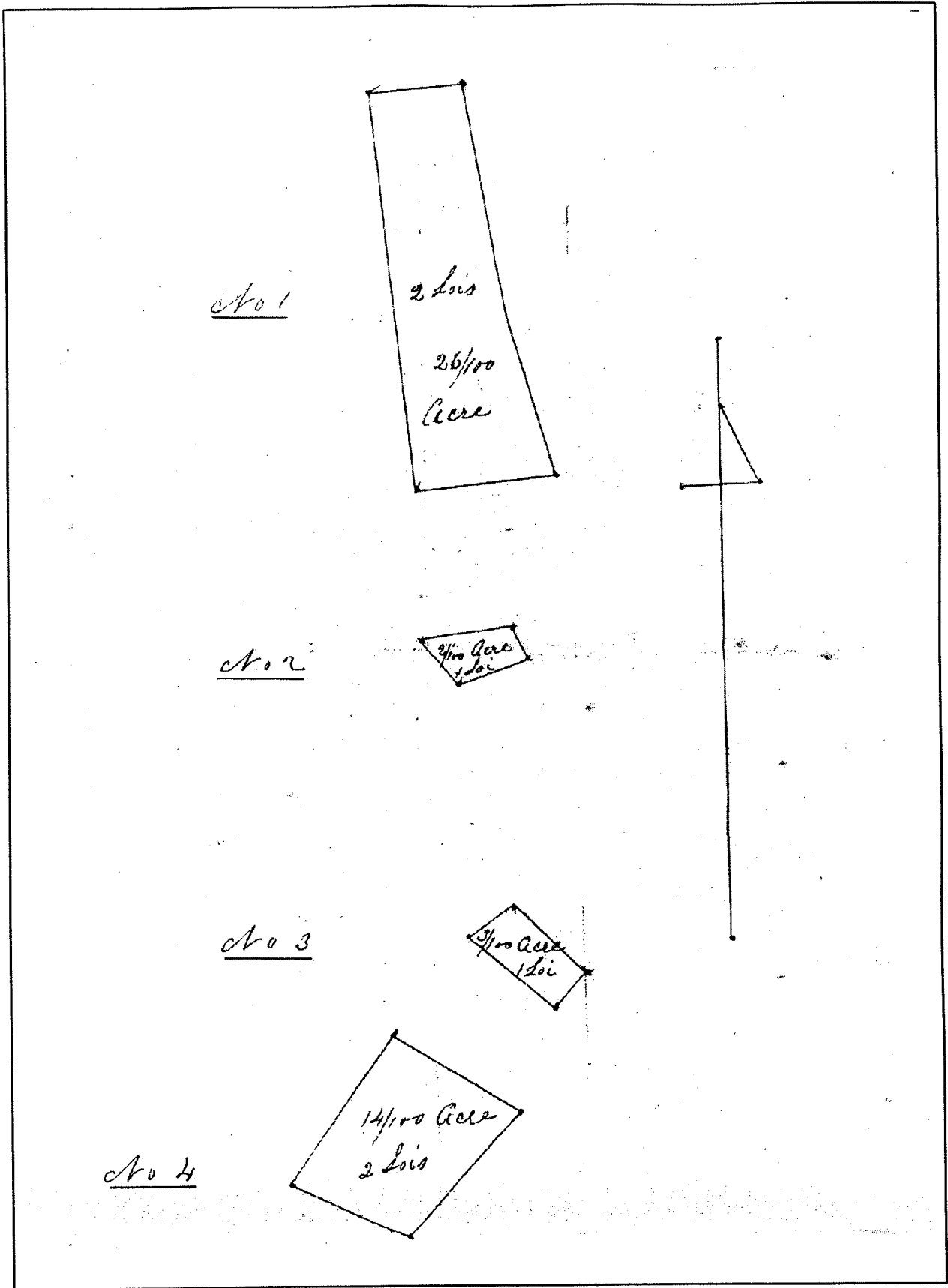


Figure 10-b. Royal Patent Grant 1257; Kekahuna (Six Poalima Lois) at Hanawana

No. 4. Two lois in the Ili of Kapahi. Beginning at East corner of this from East corn of the *Kuleana* of Kauhihoewaa in which this is situated:

S 80 W 1.20 chains
S 41 ¼ W 1.29 chains
N 64 W .99 chains
N 35 ½ E 1.41 chains
S 57 E 1.07 chains to Beginning containing an area of 14/100 of an acre

John L. Gower
Surveyor

Royal Patent Grant 1259 [Figure 11]

Kolea at Holawa, Hamakualoa

Notes of survey of a lot surveyed for Kolea in Holawa, Hamakualoa, Maui. Begin at S. E. Corner of this corner of Keoho and Kolea's former purchase, and run:

N. 77 ½ W. 4.09 ch. along Keoho & Makue; Due North... along Kamohai; N...E... along Kamohai; N... E... along Manoa; S... E... along Komohai; S...E... along Kamohai & Makue; S...W... along Koleas former purchase to Beginning; containing an area of Four Acres.

Puumalei Feb. 11, 1853
John T. Gower

Royal Patent Grant 1263 [Figure 12]

Puukoa

Honopou, Hamakualoa

Notes of Survey of a lot of land in Honopou Hamakualoa Maui Surveyed for Puukoa. Begin at S.W. bon. of this corner of Fern & Mills purchase.:

N. 11 ½ W. 14.91 ch. along top of ridge; S...E... *Kula* down *Pali*; S...E... Through *Hala* Thicket; N...W... Along road to place of beginning, containing an area of Eight and 7/10 Acres.

Puumalei Feb. 11, 1853
John T. Gower.

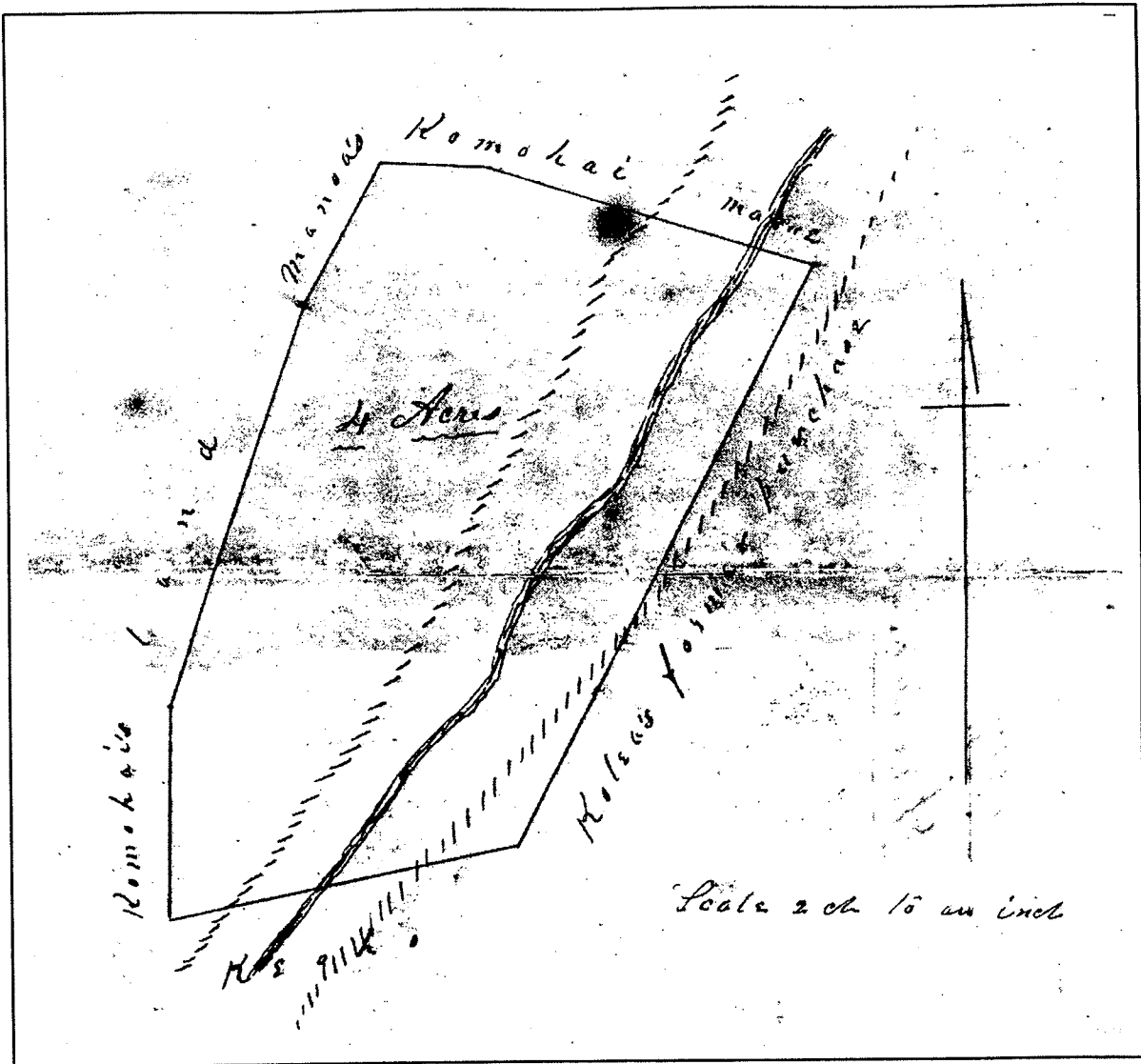


Figure 11. Royal Patent Grant 1259; Kolea at Holawa

Royal Patent Grant 1396 [Figures 13-a & 13-b]

Luka, Makalena, Palena, Ikoa, Makanahalehele, Kaiuli, Kekua, Kaahaaina, Kuonea, Opii & Kalama

Land in Makaiwa, Mooloa & Punaluu, Koolau Maui

Notes of survey of a lot of land in Makaiwa, Mooloa & Punaluu – Koolau – Maui. Surveyed for Luka, Makalena, Palena, Makanahalehele, Kaiuli, Ikoa, Kaahaaina, Kuonea, Kekua, Opii, & Kalama. Beginning at S.W. corner of the bottom of this Ravine between this and Hamakua:

N. 75 E. 3.52 ch. Up to top of *pali* East side; N...E... along Road – Hikiau; S...E... (same); S...E... across to top of *pali* Mooloa; N...E... along *Aupuni*; N...E... along *Aupuni* through woods; S...E... along *Aupuni* through woods; S...E... along *Aupuni* through woods to road; S...E... along Road to Ohia; S...E... along Road to ravine of Punaluu; N...E... along Road across ravine; S...E... along road to edge of *pali*;

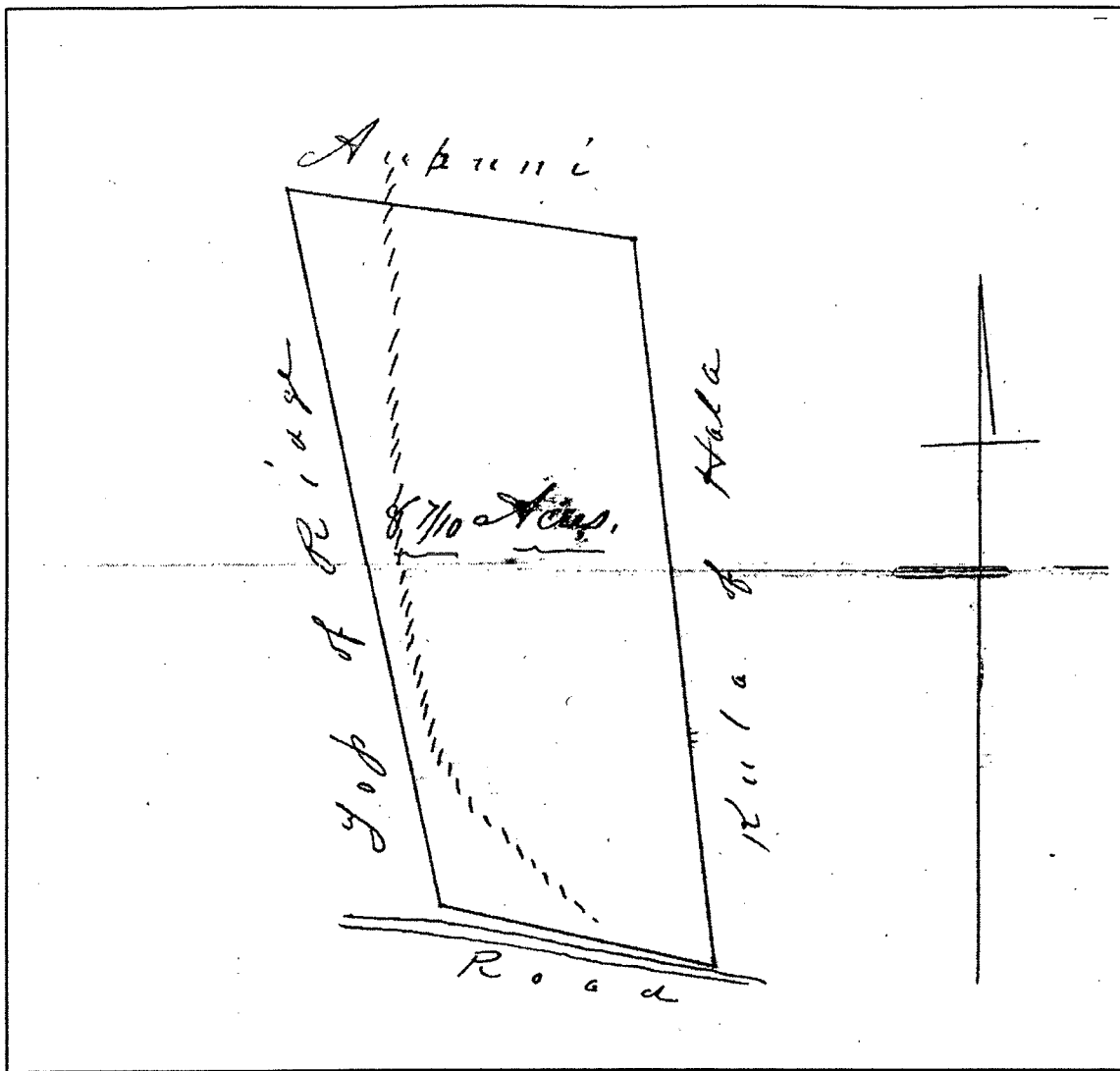


Figure 12. Royal Patent Grant 1263; Puukoa at Honopou

S...E... along Road to stream - Kolea; N...E... along said stream of Kolea; N...E... along *pali* on West side; N...E... down *pali* to Ohia, *makai* point of *kuleana* of Luka; N...E... along west side stream; N...E... (same); N...W... (same); N...E... along West side stream to *Hala* by sea; N...W... up to top *pali* along sea; N...W... along *pali* by sea shore; N...W... along *pali* by sea shore; N...W... along *pali* by sea shore to corner of former Survey; S...W... along their former survey; S...W... along their former survey; S...W... along former purchase... [run 15 courses]; S...W... along Ravine of Makaiwa in Hamakualoa, to place of beginning, containing an area of 277 Acres.

Less the pieces purchased by Luka in the Ahupuaas of Mooloa & Punaluu amounting to 7.63 acres, and his Kuleana in said Ahupuaas including an area of 2.24 Acres. leaving an area 267 13\100 acres.

Puumalei Sept. 1st 1853
John S. Gower

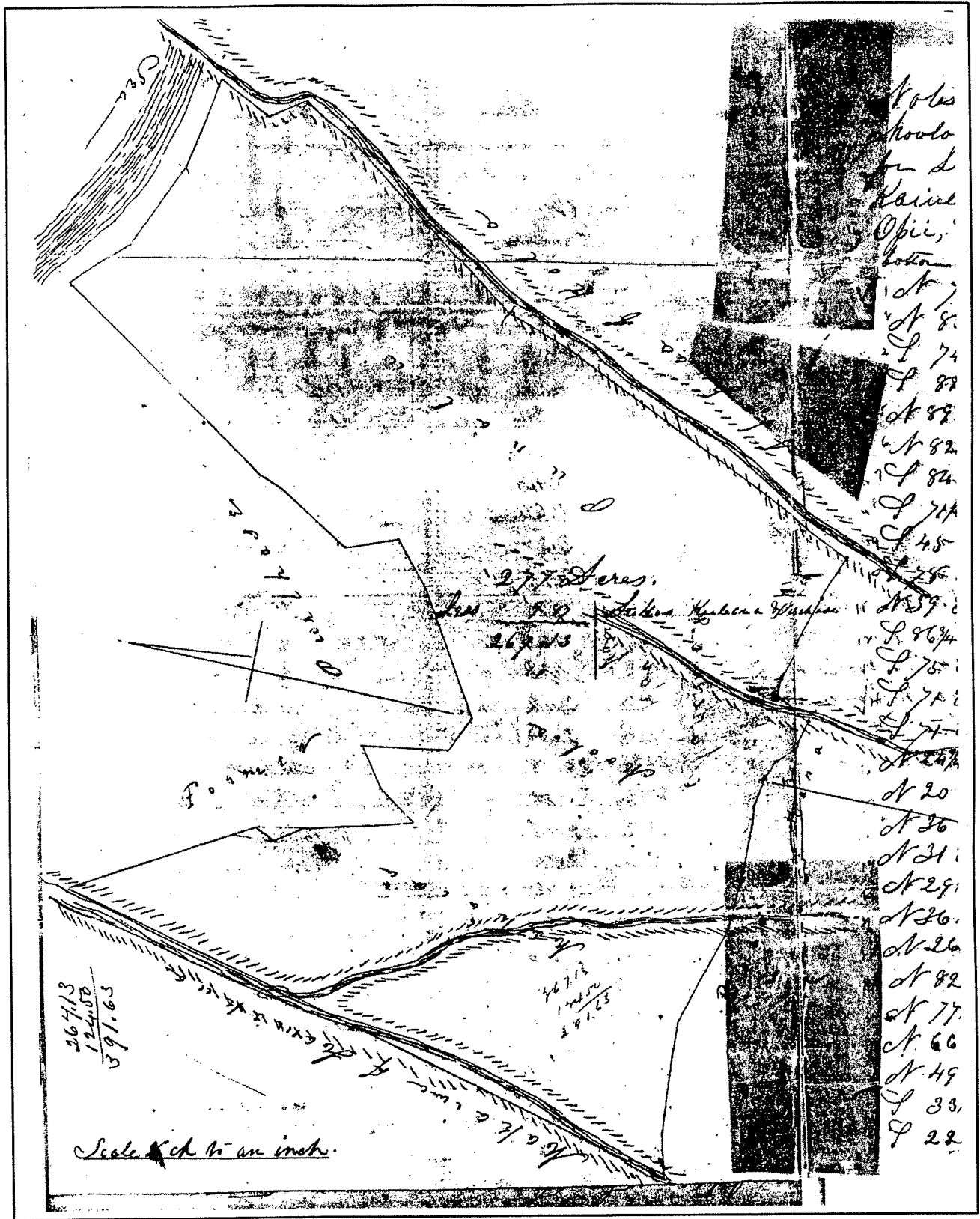


Figure 13-a. Royal Patent Grant 1396; Luka et al, at Makaiwa, Mooloa & Punaluu (267.13 acres)

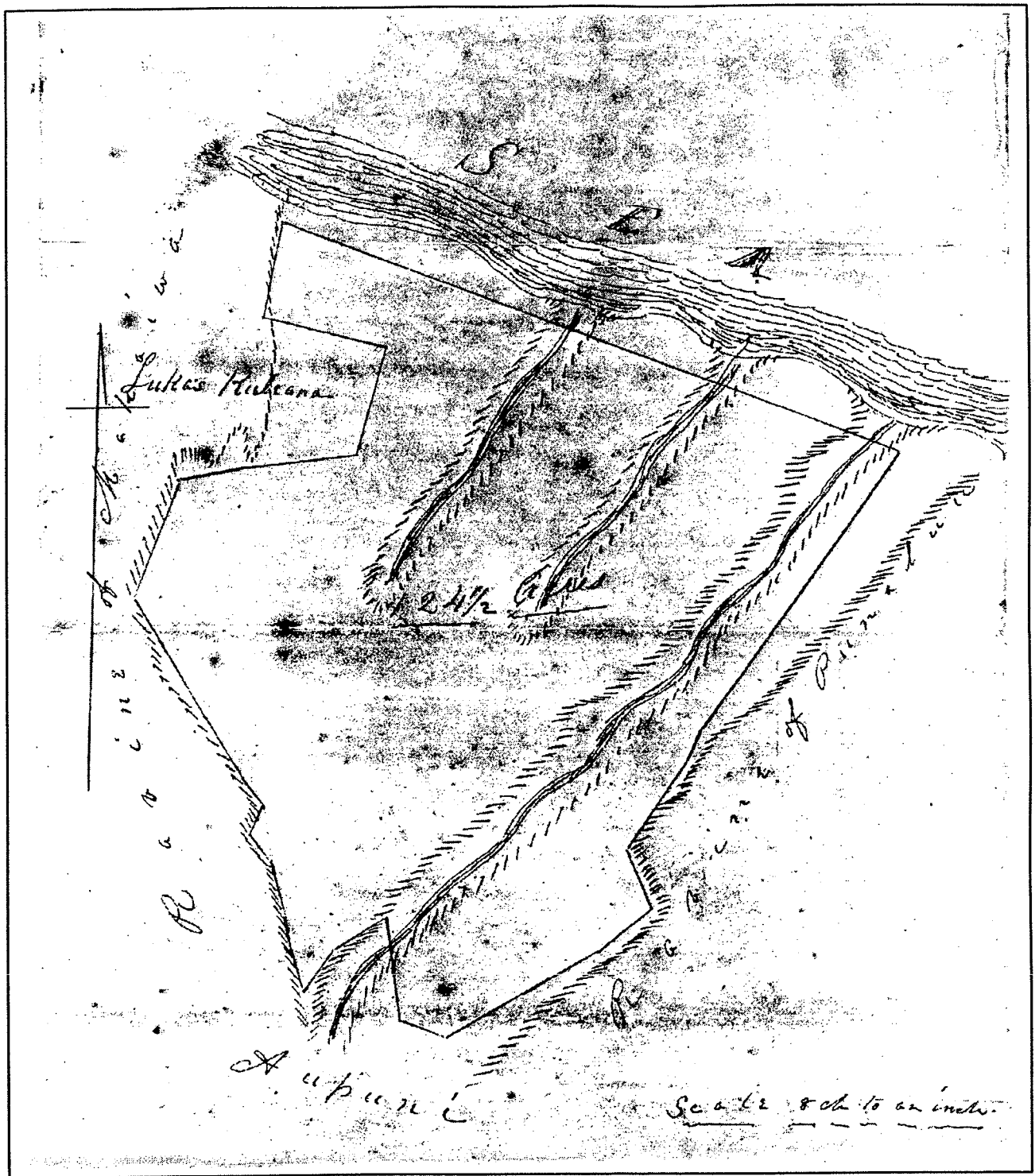


Figure 13-b. Royal Patent Grant 1396; Former Purchases Luka et al, at Makaiwa, Mooloa & Punaluu (124 1/2 acres)

Royal Patent Grant 1457 [Figure 14]

Hanauwaha at Hanawana, Hamakualoa, Maui.

Notes of Survey of a lot of land in Hanauana [Hanawana], Hamakualoa, Maui. Surveyed for Hanauwaha, beginning at N.E. corner of this by edge of *Pali* which separates this from Hanauana East:

S. 80 ¼ W. 3.02 ch. along *Aupuni*; N...W... along *Aupuni*; N...W... along *Aupuni* to *pali*; S...W... along *Pali* of Hoalua; S...W... along *Pali* of Hoalua; S...W... along *Pali* of Hoalua to tall straight *Hala*; S...W... along up bottom of valley; S...E... along up small valley to *Koa*; S...E... along up *pali* to top; S...E... along *Aupuni*; S...E... along *Aupuni*; S...E... along *Aupuni*; S...E... along *Aupuni*; S...E... along *Aupuni* to a place a little *mauka* and beyond *Kukui*; N...E... along the woods; N...E... along the woods; N...E... along the woods; N...E... along in line of Hanauana...; [run 6 courses] ...to place of beginning, containing an area of 36 ½ Acres \$56.00.

John T. Gower, Surveyor
Puumalei
August 22, 1853.

Royal Patent Grant 1677 [Figure 15]

Kahaule at Makaiwa, Hamakualoa, Maui.

Apana Aina o ke Aupuni ma Makaiwa Hamakualoa Maui, i Kuaiia ia Kahaule. E hoomaka ana i ke awa, ma ke kahi Komohana Mauka o keia kokoke i kahi Hale, i ka pau ana o ka Moku Hau ma ka honua Pohaku Hoailonaia A; A holo ka aoao mua Akau... Hikina... 14 Kaulahao, ma ka hau a i ke kahawai a mawaena o ka Moku Hau ma ka Lapa, a hiki i ke Kahawai e Kaawale ai o Makaiwa me Koolau i ka laau kuikui, Hoailonaia X (oia ka aoao ma uka). Alaila, hoi hou a ma kahi i hoomaka ai, a holo Akau. . . Hik. . . 21 Kaulahao hiki i ke Alanui e iho ai ilalo ma Kahi Lapa, Akau. . . Hikina. . . 20 Kaulahau; alaila, hiki i Kahakai; a holo ma kahakai a hiki i ka nuku o kahi Muliwai (Kahawai) a holo ma ke Kahawai, a hiki i kahi i pau ai ka aoao mua ma laau kuikui Hoailona ia X.

Malaila 32 Eka.

*J.W. Makalena, Ana Aina
14 Novemaba 1851.*

Parcel of Government Land at Makaiwa, Hamakualoa, Maui, purchased by Kahaule.

Beginning at the [canoe] landing, on the Western corner, above this, near a house, at the end of the Hau forest on a stone marked A; and running the first side, North 80° 30' East 14 chains to the hau on the stream to the middle of the Hau forest on the Ridge, to the stream that separates Makaiwa from Koolau at a Kuikui tree marked X (it is on the upland side). Then again, going to the place of commencement and run North 18° 30' East 21 chains to the Alanui (Trail) that descends the ridge; North 24° East 20 chains, then to the shore. Run along the shore to the opening of a Muliwai (Kahawai) (stream estuary), and run along the stream, to the place where the first side ends at the kuikui tree marked X. 32 Acres therein.

J.W. Makalena, Surveyor
14 November 1851. [Maly, translator]

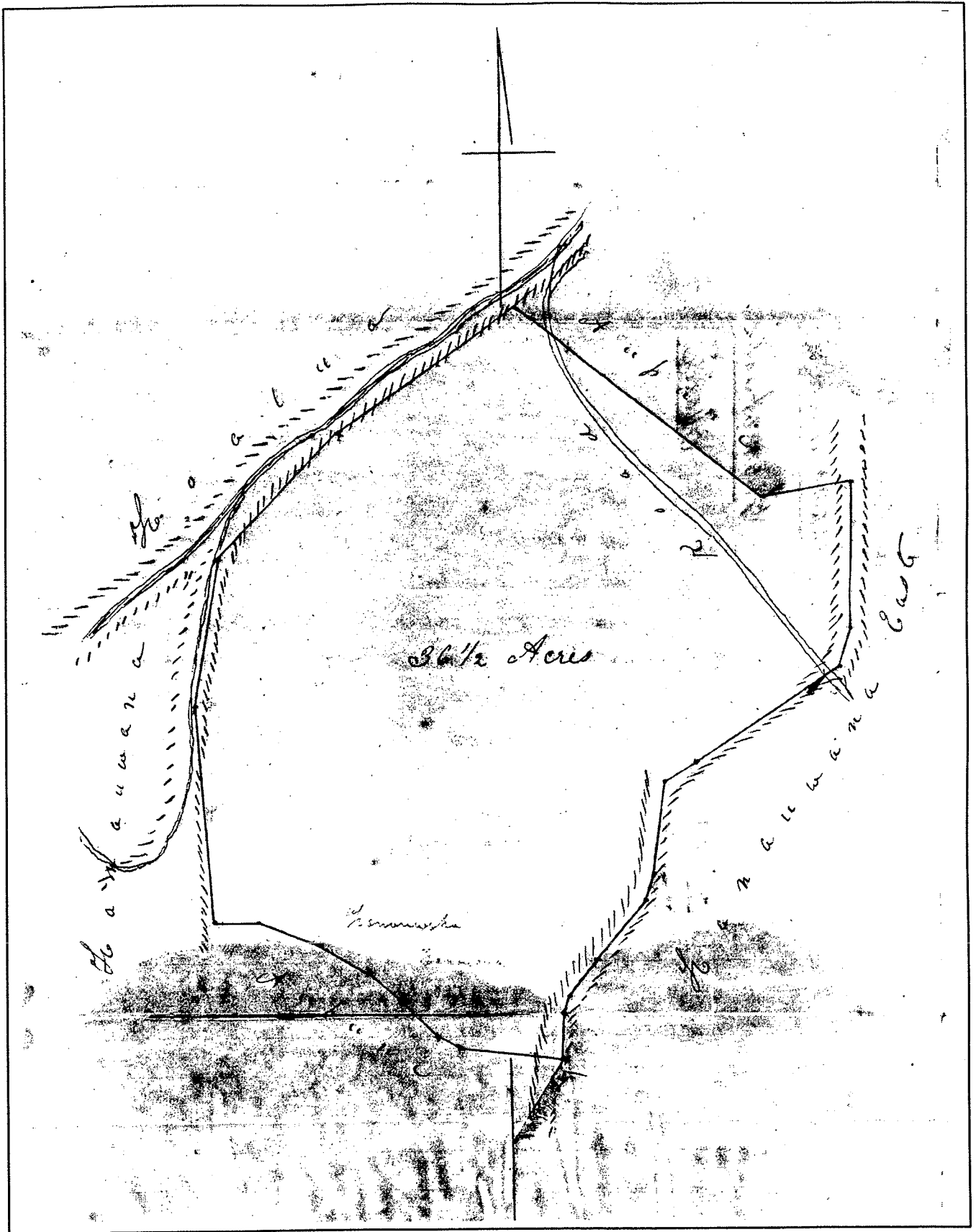


Figure 14. Royal Patent Grant 1457; Hanauwaha at Hanawana

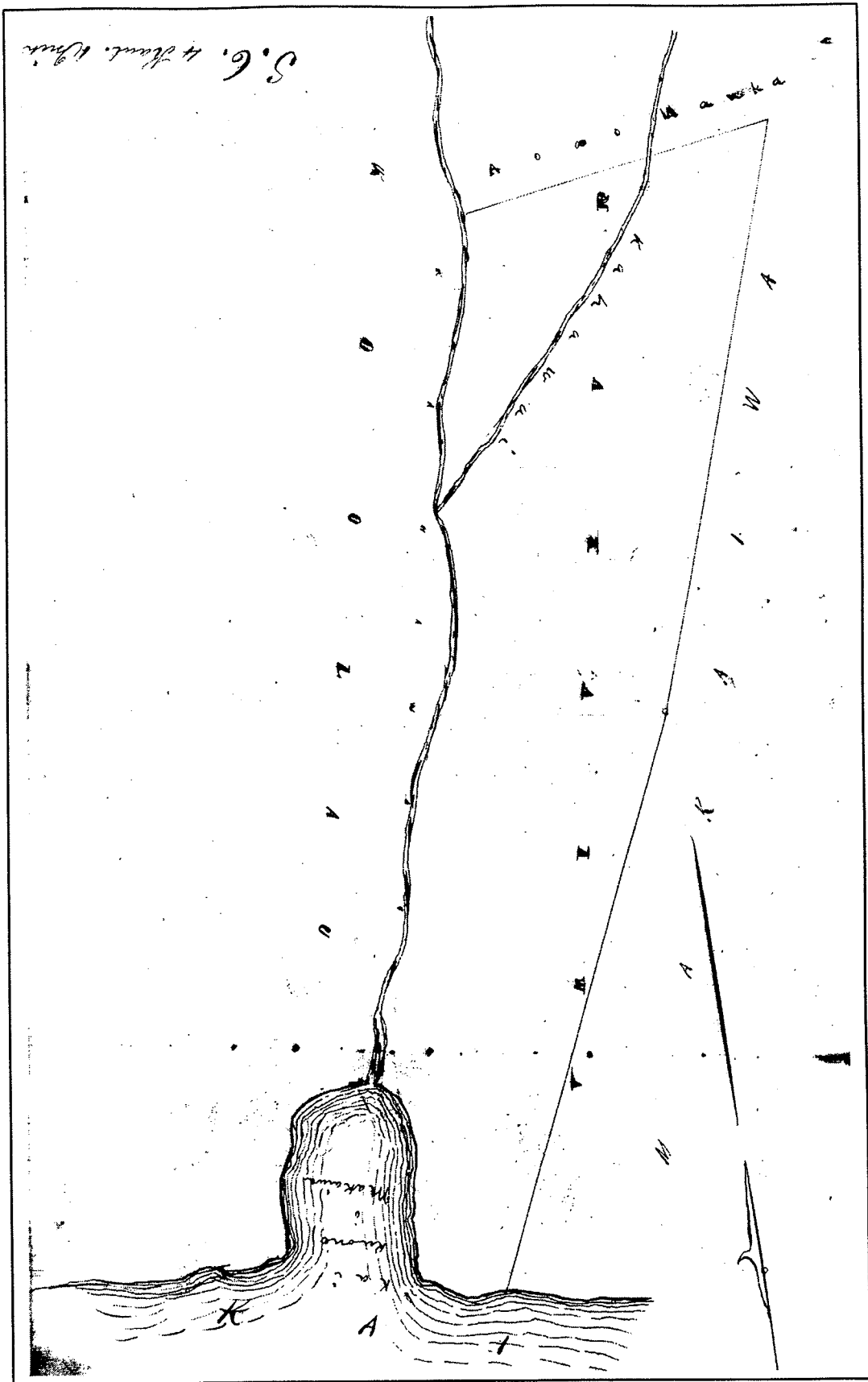


Figure 15. Royal Patent Grant 1677; Kahaule at Makaiwa

**Royal Patent Grant
No. 1911 [Figure 16]
Malailua & others
Waianu and Pahoā,
Koolau, Maui.**

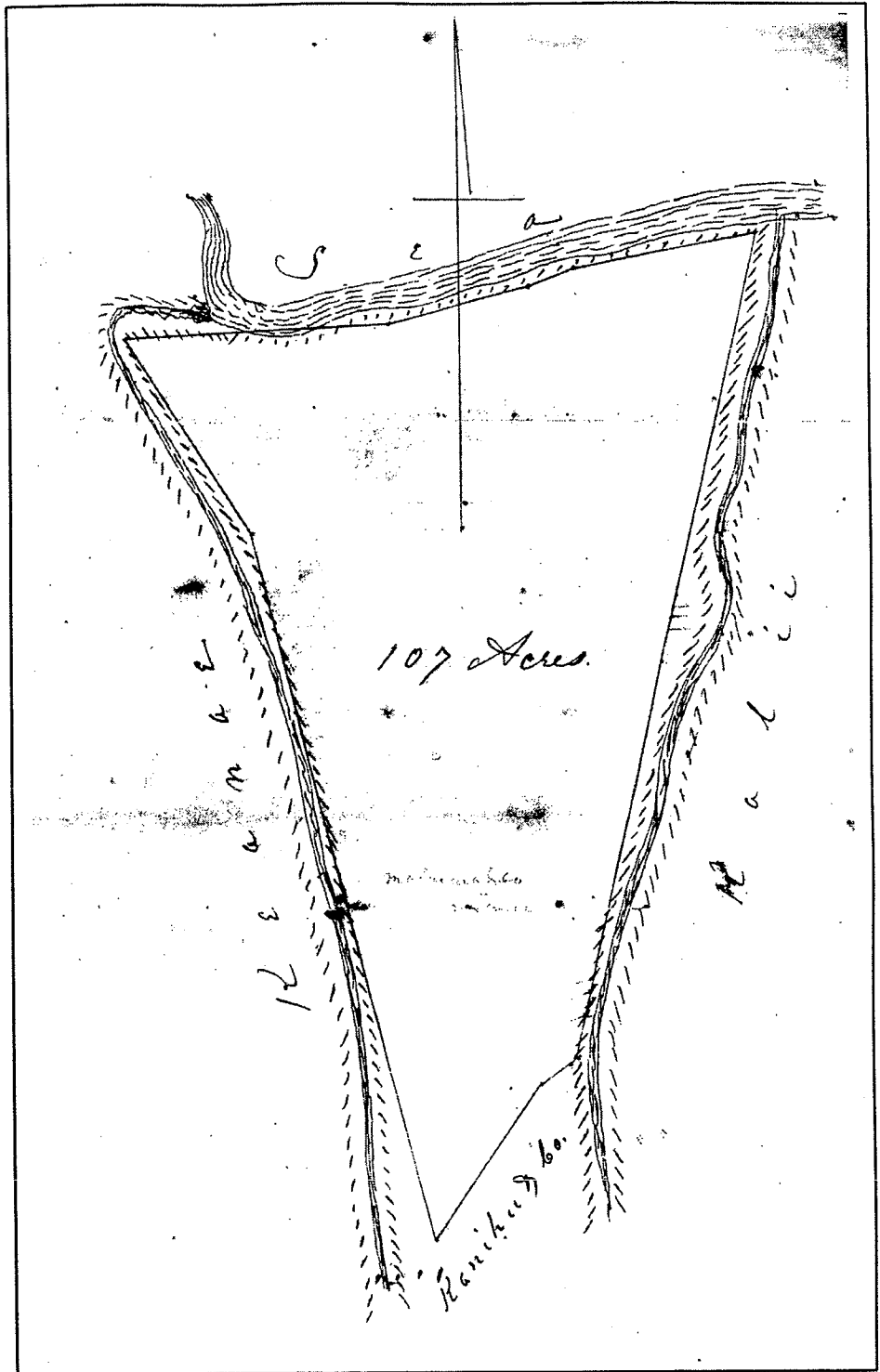
Notes of Survey of a lot of land in Waianu & Pahoā — Koolau - Maui, surveyed for Malailua & others — beginning at South point of this corner of Kanihu & Co. in Kalii.

- N 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ E 11.35 ch. along Kanihu & Co.
- N 51 E. 264 ch. along Kanihu & Co.
- N 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ E. 50.80 ch. along top of Pali Waianu.
- S 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ W 10.94 ch. along seashore.
- S 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 2.73 ch. along seashore.
- S 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ W. 8.33 ch. along seashore.
- S 87 W. 15.35 ch. along seashore to N. W. Cor.
- S 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 13.81 ch. along Keanae Pali
- S 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44 — along Keanae Pali to place of beginning containing an area of 107 Acres.

John T. Gower Surveyor

Names of those for whom this survey was made:

- Malailua, Kaleo, Kekaina, Puula, Kekua, Waiwaiolē, Maewaewa, Kiko, Kaai, Hakau, Naihe, Kahaukomo, Kalino, Kaula, Uluhani, Kalilimoku, Keakaimalo, Paiki, Keaka, Naelima.



**Figure 16. Royal Patent Grant 1911; Malailua et al.
Puumalei, Aug 22, 1833 at Waianu & Pahoā**

Royal Patent Grant No. 1915 [Figure 17]

Mauna

Makaiwa, Hamakualoa, Maui.

Notes of Survey of a lot of land in Makaiwa, Hamakualoa, Maui — Surveyed for Mauna. — Beginning at N. E. corner of this just below and *makai* of a patch of *Hau* trees in line of Kahaule.

S 54 ½ W 1.54 ch. Along through *Hau* trees; S...W... along through *Hau* trees — *pali* [run 2 courses]; S...W... along between *Hau* bush & *Pali*; S...W... along line of *Papaaea*; S...W... along line of *Papaaea*; S... E... along line of *Papaaea* & Path...; [run 9 courses] S...E... along Main Road... [run 2 courses] S...E... along Main Road to valley; N...E... along Ravine between this and *Makaiwa* in *Koolau* to the corner of *Kahaule*'s purchase — thence along the *Mauka* side of his to South West corner his lot — thence along his West side through *Hau* bush along top of *Pali* to place of beginning containing an area of 83 Acres.

John L. Gower Surveyor
Puumalei, Aug 27 1883

Royal Patent Gr. No. 2079 [Figure 18-a & 18-b]

Kaiewe

Puolua and Waipio, Hamakualoa, Maui.

Notes of Survey of a lot of land in Puolua & Waipio Hamakualoa Maui Surveyed for "Kaiewe." Beginning at N.W. corner of the *Ahupuaa* of *Huelo* by the sea... [run 19 courses] ...to place of beginning; containing an area of 64 7/10 acres.

J.T. Gower Surveyor

Notes of Survey of Two lots of land in Hanehoi, Hamakualoa, Maui, Surveyor for Kaiewe

No. 1. Beginning at West corner of this by brink of *pali* between this and *Huelo*. N. 75 E. 3.47 ch. To edge of *Hoalua pali*; N...E... along path through woods... [run 7 courses] ... across bend in *pali* to place of beginning containing an area of Twelve and 31/100 Acres.

No. 2. Beginning at South point of this, edge of *pali* between this and *Huelo*. N 50 W. 4.24 ch. Along top of *pali* of *Huelo*...; [run 13 courses] along path & former purchase to place of beginning containing an area of seventeen and 88/100 Acres.

John L. Gower, Surveyor
July 6, 1853

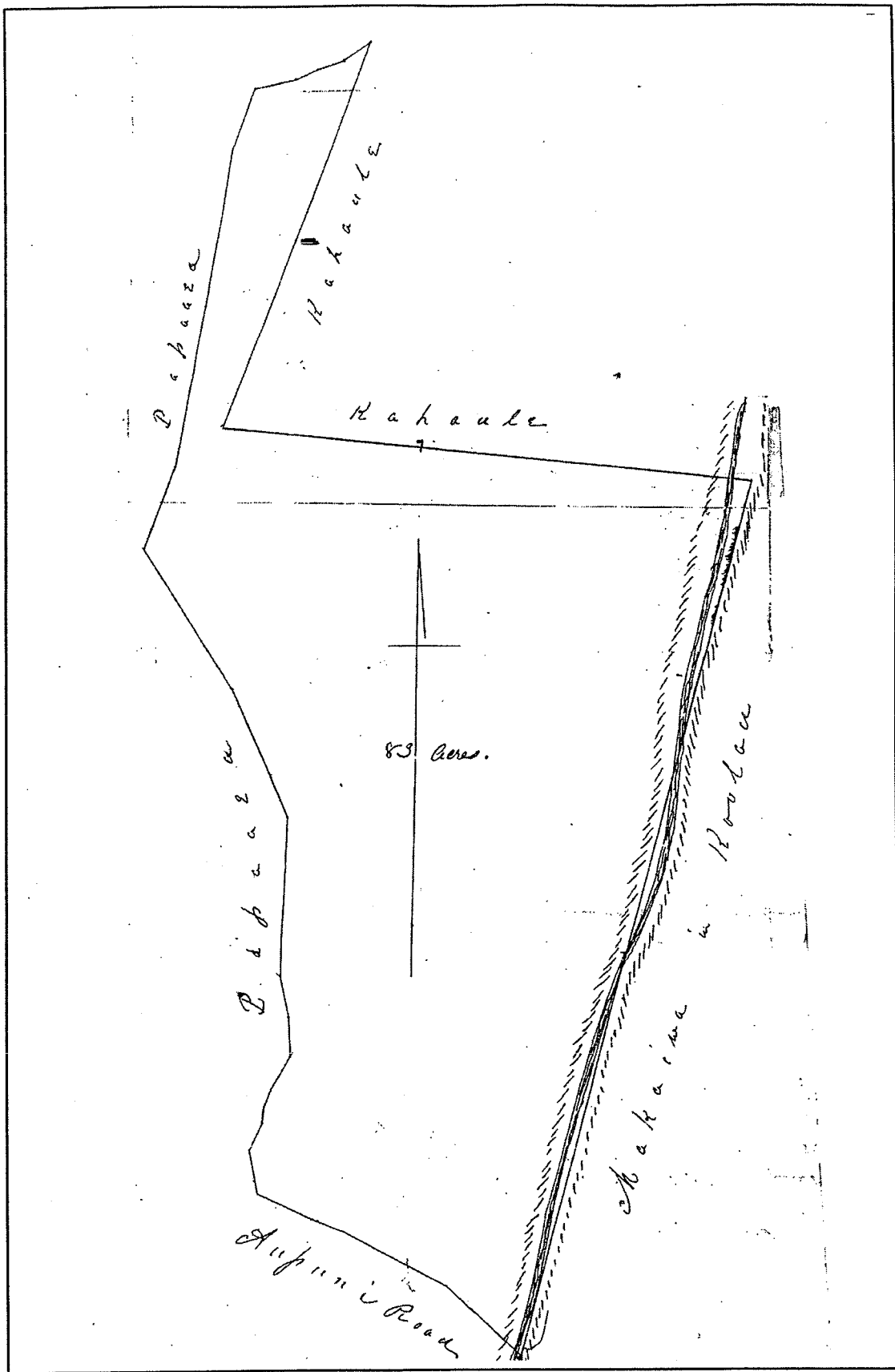


Figure 17. Royal Patent Grant 1915; Mauna at Makaiwa

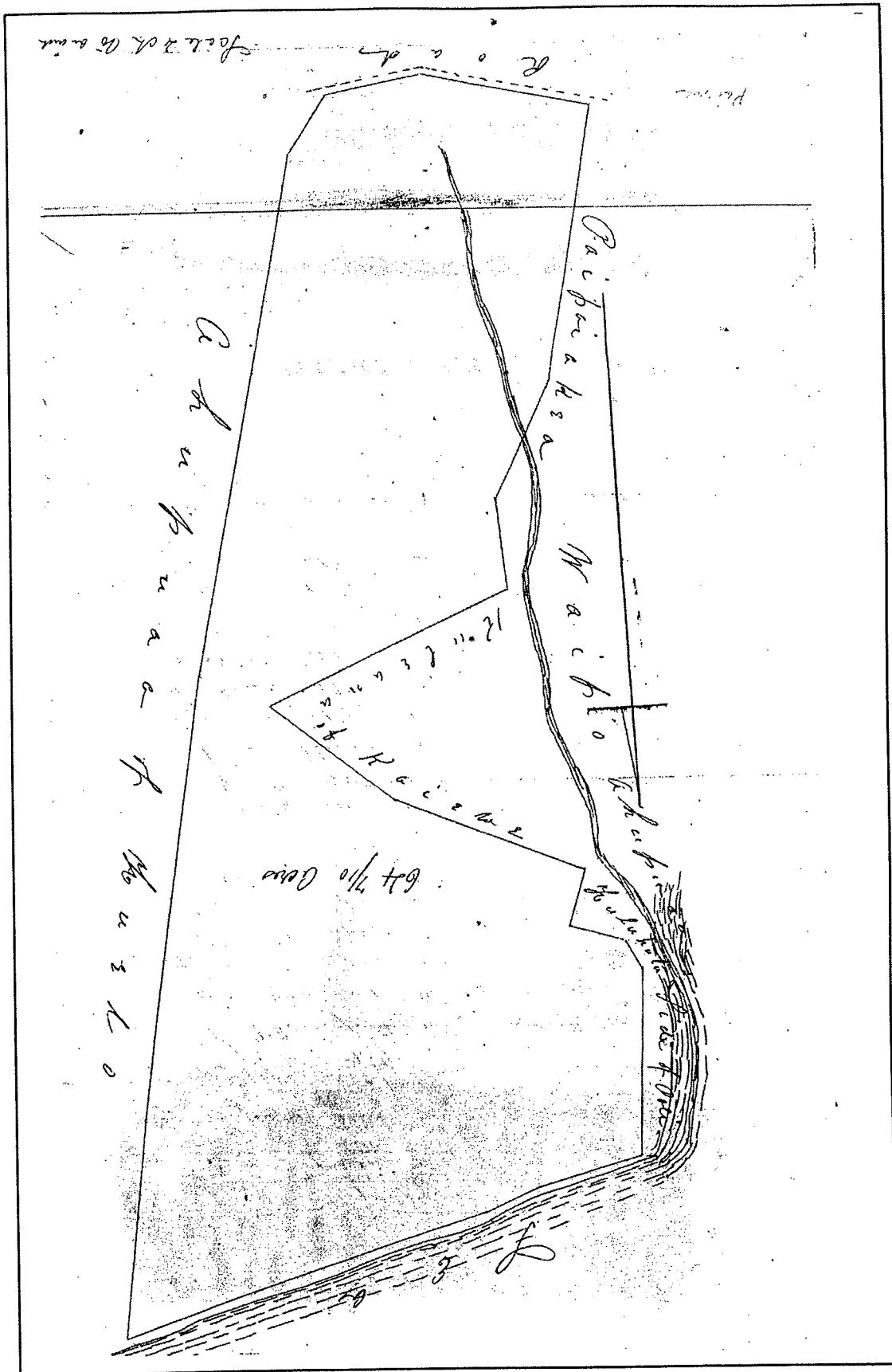


Figure 18-a. Royal Patent Grant 2079; Kaiwe at Puolua & Waipio

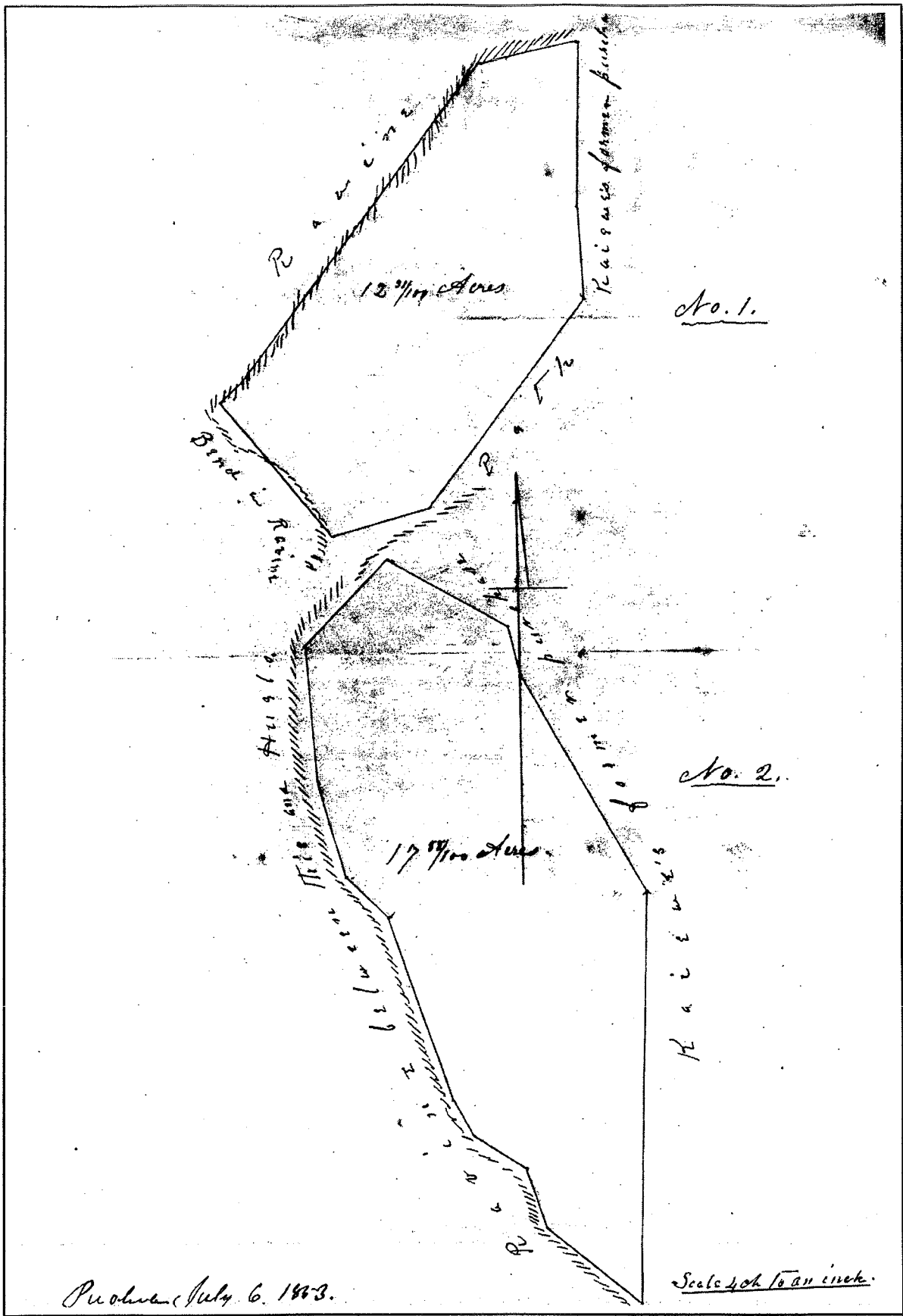


Figure 18-b. Royal Patent Grant 2079; Kaiwe at Hanehoi

Royal Patent Grant No. 2080

[Figure 19]

Kauhaa

Puumaile, Hamakualoa,

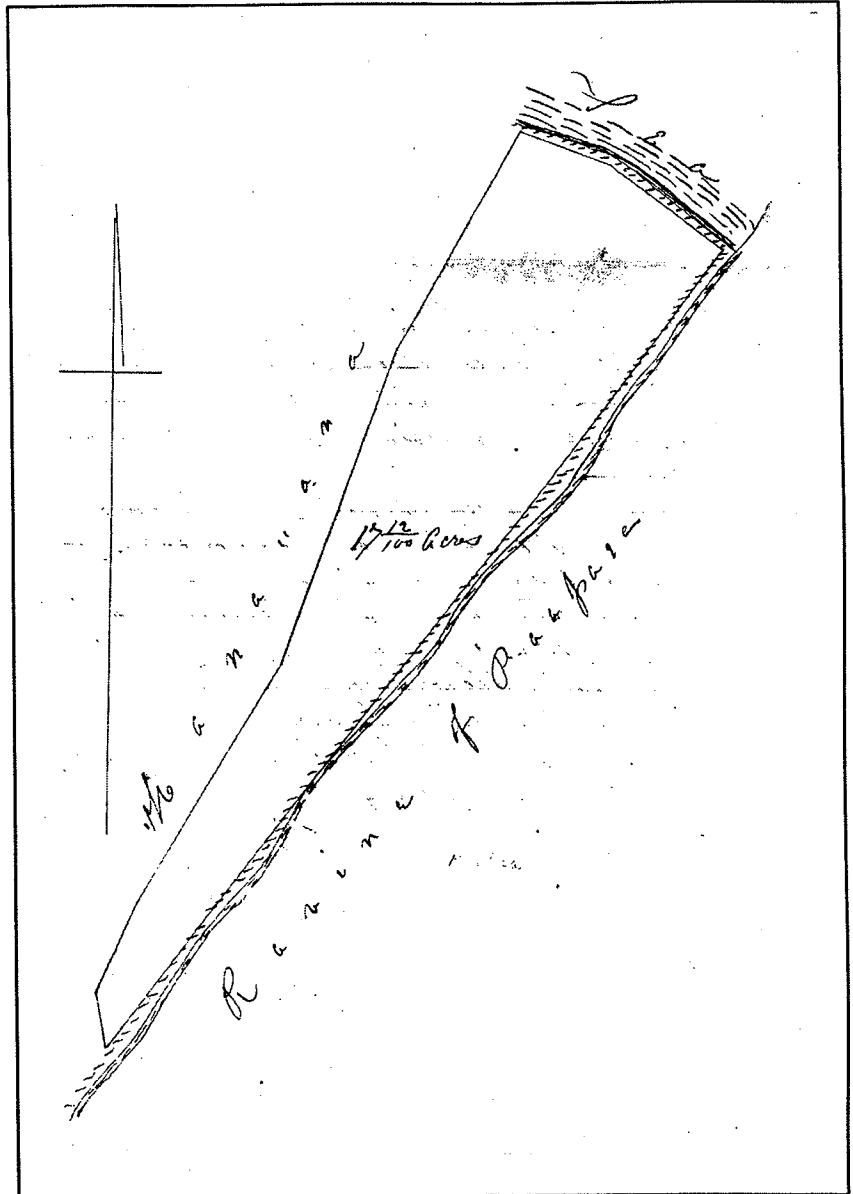
Maui

Notes of Survey of a lot of land in Puumaile, Hamakualoa Maui, Surveyed for "Kauhaa": Beginning at South point of this by *pali* of Ravine separating this from Papaea.

N 8 ¾ ... W 2.01 ch along Needhams; N...E... along Hanauana East; N...E... along Hanauna East; N...E... along *Kuleana* Wahieloa; N...E... along *Kuleana* Wahieloa to the Sea *pali*, thence along Sea *pali* to Ravine of Papaea, thence along to top of *pali* to place of beginning containing an area of 17 12/100 Acres.

J. T. Gower, Surveyor

Figure 19. Royal Patent Grant 2080; Kauhaa at Puumaile



Royal Patent Grant No. 2081 [Figure 20]

Nakoa and Uilama

Hanauana and Hoalua Hamakualoa - Maui

Notes of Survey of a lot of land in Hanauana [Hanawana] & Hoalua, Hamakualoa, Maui, Surveyed for Nakoa & Uilama: Beginning at West corner of this, at *kukui* tree between two halas in the Hoalua Valley.

S 67 ½ E 8.48 ch. to top of hill; S...E... *Kuleana* of Kalama; N...E... along top of *pali*; N...E... along side of *pali*; N...E... along *Aupuni*; N...W... along sea shore; N...W... along sea shore; N...W... along sea shore to bottom Ravine, thence up the Hoalua Ravine to place of beginning containing an Area of 48 Acres.

J. T. Gower, Surveyor

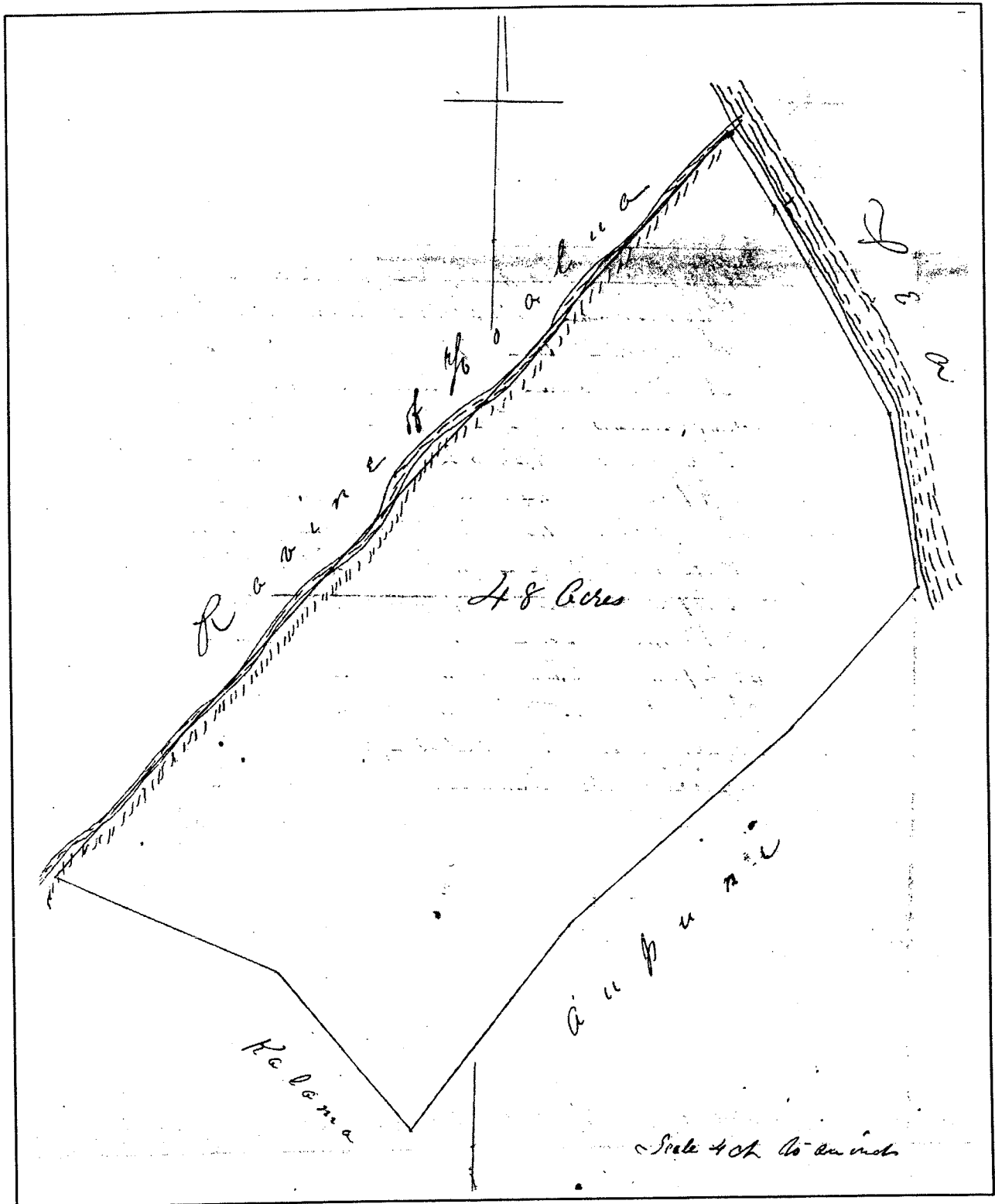


Figure 20. Royal Patent Grant 2081; Nakoa and Uilama at Hanawana & Hoalua

**Royal Patent Grant
No. 2137 [Figure 21]
Nahinu**

**Puumaile, Hamakualoa,
Maui**

Notes of Survey of a lot of land in Puumaile, Hamakualoa, Maui surveyed for "Nahinu" Beginning at brow of *pali* of ravine that separates this land from Papaea near North corner this, and at South point of Kauhaa.

N. $8\frac{3}{4}$ W 2.04 ch. to N point of this; S...W... along Hanauana; S...W... along Hanauana to Koa; S...W... along Hanauana to S.W. Corner this; S...E... along Needhams to Papaea Ravine, thence down the center of said ravine to place of beginning containing an area of 52 acres.

J. T. Gower, Surveyor

Figure 21. Royal Patent Grant 2137; Nahinu at Puumaile

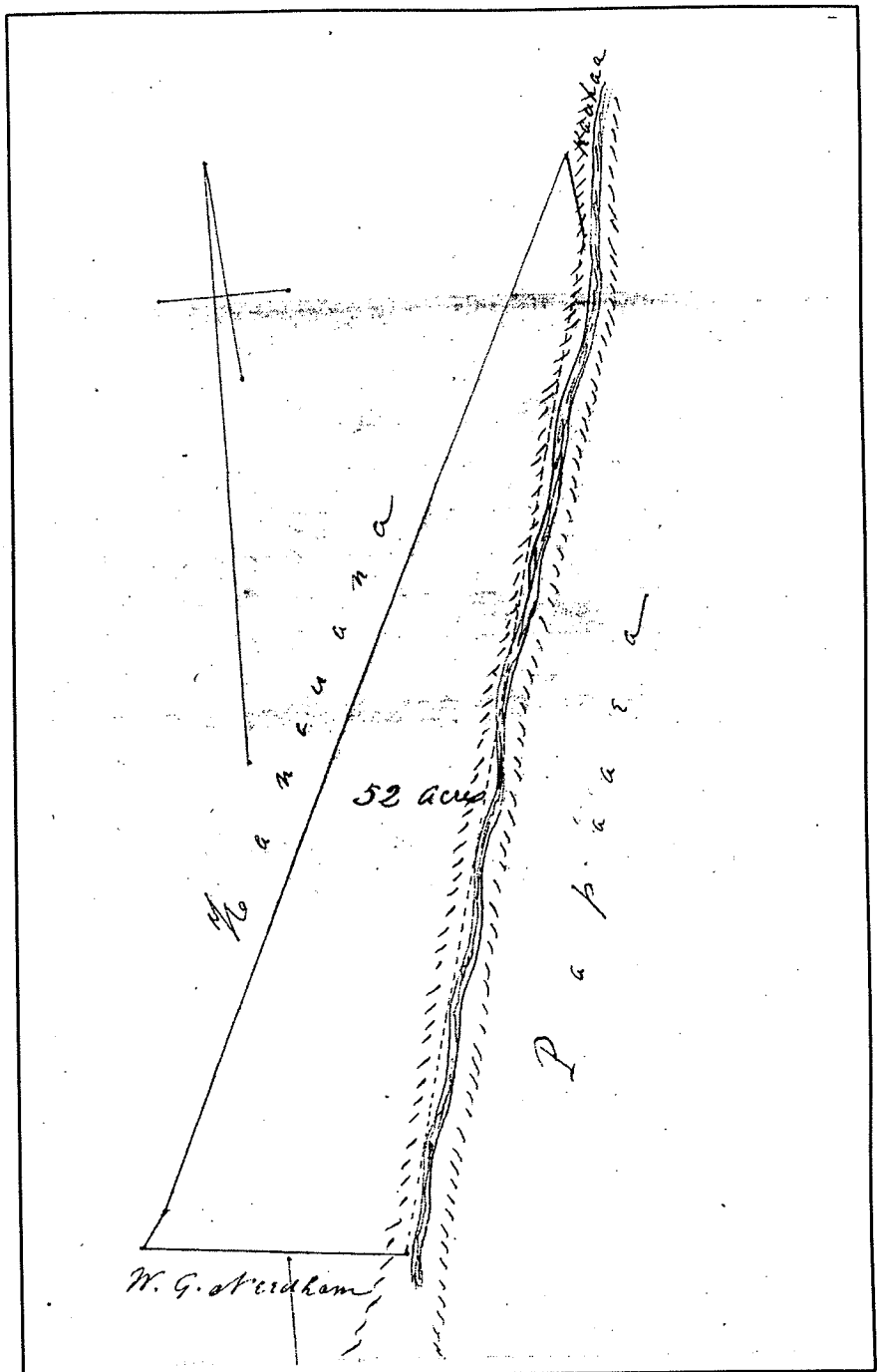
**Royal Patent Grant No. 2140
[Figure 22]**

**Hikiau
Makaiwa, Hamakua &
Makaiwa, Koolau - Maui**

Notes of Survey of a lot of land in Makaiwa, Hamakua & Makaiwa, Koolau, Maui, Surveyed for Hikiau — Beginning at N.W. corner of this, by road, where the path which leads mauka enters it:

S. $40\frac{3}{4}$ E. .50 ch. along road; S...E... along Road [run 4 courses]; S...E... along Road to Mooloa; S...W... along ravine of Mooloa; N...W... *mauka* and through forest; thence along path down to beginning: containing an area of 144 $\frac{34}{100}$ acres.

J. T. Gower, Surveyor
Puumalei, Aug. 22, 1853



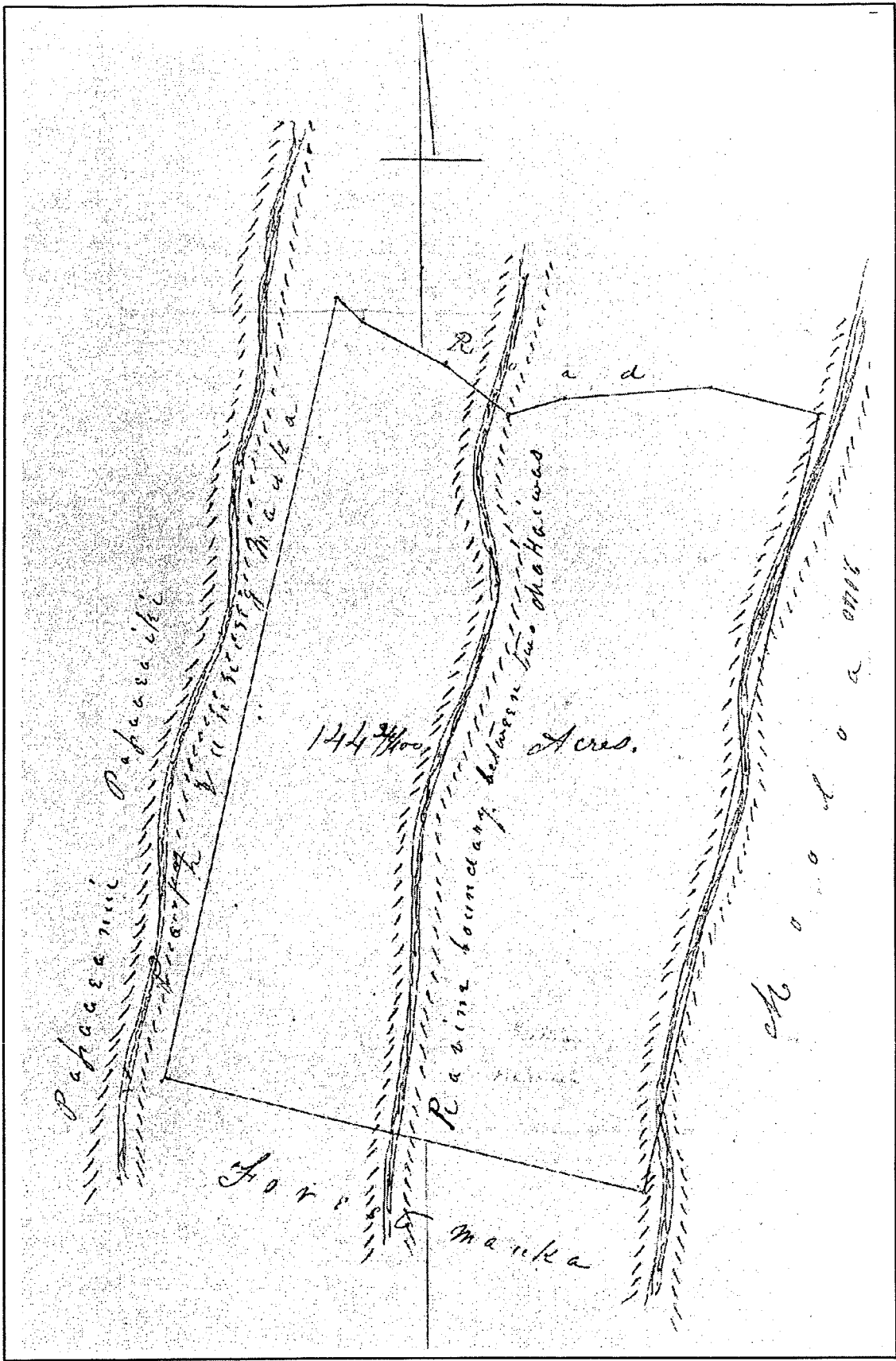


Figure 22. Royal Patent Grant 2140; Hikiau at Makaiwa, Hamakua & Makaiwa, Koolau

Royal Patent Grant No. 2793 [Figure 23]

Kuikui

Kapehu, Koolau, Maui.

Kuikui at Kapehu, in Koolau, Island of Maui.

Parcel 1. Beginning at the South corner of this parcel and running to the North 50.° West 200 links adjoining the Government land... [run 3 courses] to point of commencement. It being 0.1/2 Acre.

Parcel 2. Beginning at the Eastern corner of this parcel, next to the *Kukui* Tree at the edge of the *Pali*, and running:

South 30.° West 162 links, adjoining Kewe... [run 3 courses]; North...West... adjoining the Government land... [run 5 courses]; to the point of commencement. It being 8 ½ Acres.

Parcel 3. A House lot. Beginning at the Southern Corner and running:
North 68.° East 166 links, adjoining the Government land... [run 5 courses]; to point of commencement. It being 0. 4/10 Acre.

Waikapu (Ioane Richardson)
Sept. 1855.

Royal Patent Grant No. 2797 [Figure 24]

Kewe

Waiohue & Kapehu, Koolau, Maui

Parcel 1. Beginning at the Eastern corner, adjoining Puakea, land of the *Konohiki*, and running thus:

North 43° ½ W 184 links, adjoining the Government Land; South... West... adjoining Kuikui; ...[run 2 courses]; South...East... adjoining Government land; North... East... adjoining Puakea... [run two courses]. It being 5 2/10 Acres.

Parcel 2. House lot at Kapehu. Beginning at the Western corner, at a stone in the middle of the stream, and running along the Stream:

North 30° ½ East 290 links, along the Stream; South...East... Along the Shore; South...West... Along the Stream; North...West... Along the Cliff, to the places of commencement. It being 0.43/100 acres.

Waikapu (Ioane Richardson)
Sept. 1855.

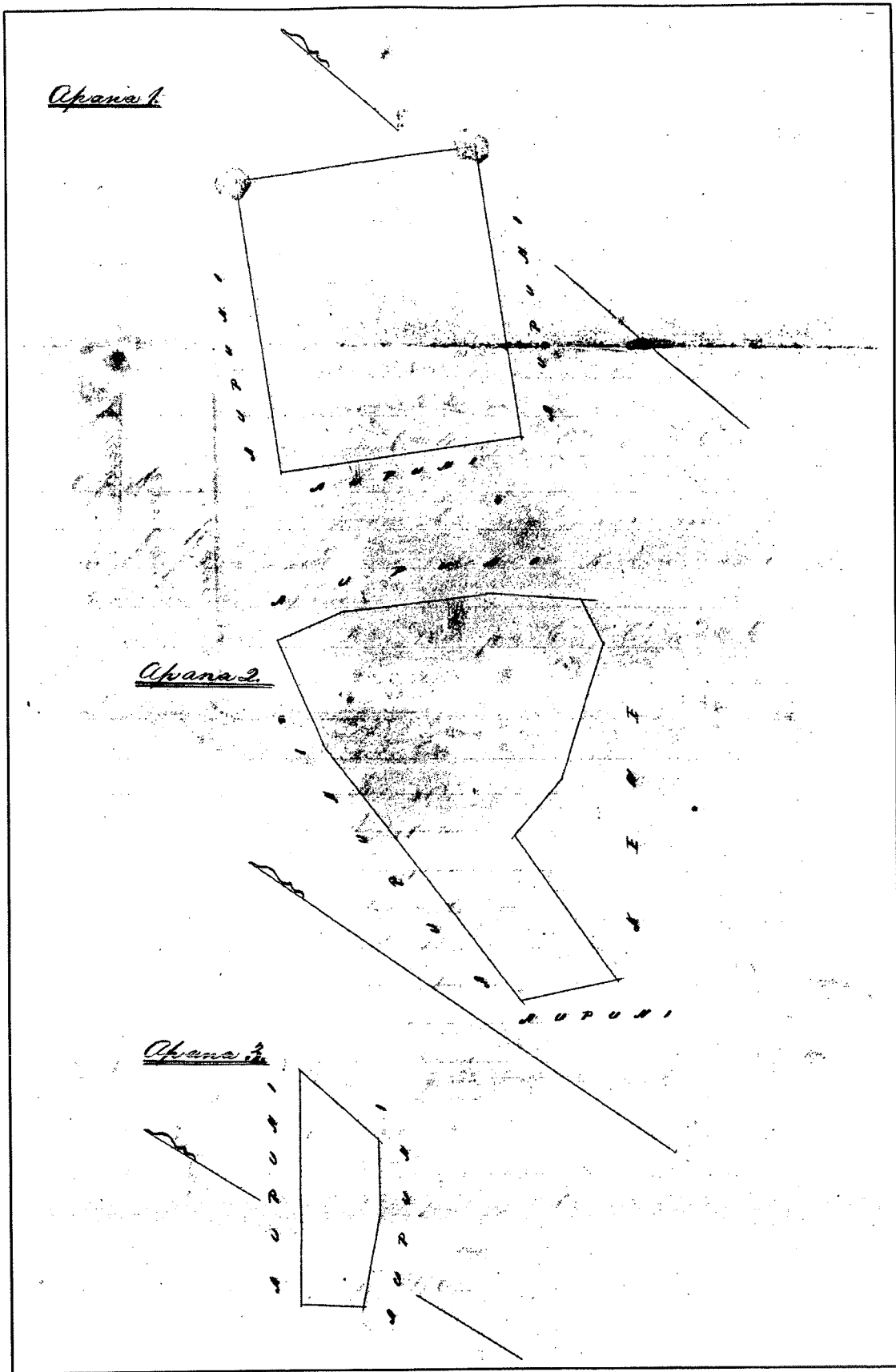


Figure 23. Royal Patent Grant 2793; Kuikui at Kapahu

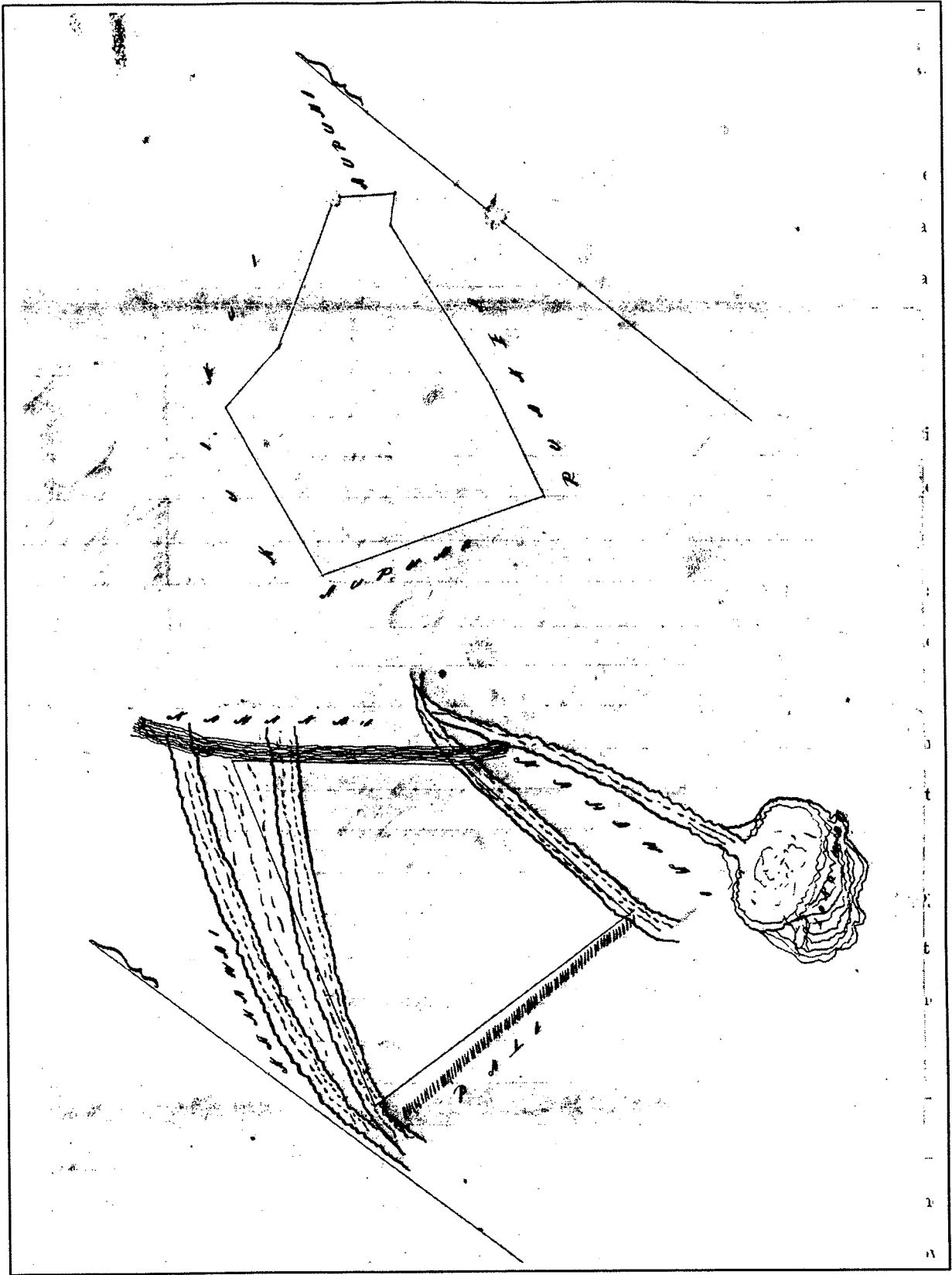


Figure 24. Royal Patent Grant 2797; Kewe at Waiohue and Kapehu

Royal Patent Grant No. 2916 [Figure 25]
Kekuahani, Kekoa, Kauileolani, and Kaulunahale
Loiloa & Keopuka, Koolau, Maui

Notes of Survey of a lot of land in Loiloa & Keopuka, East Koolau — Surveyed for Kekuahani, Kekoa and Kauileolani and Kaulunahale beginning at S. W. corner of this N. E. corner of Mahoe & Co:

N 36 E 7.96 ch along Mahoe & co.
N 10 ½ E 1611 ch along Mahoe & co.
N 22 E 21.72 ch along Mahoe & co.
S 76 ¾ E 13.10 ch along Sea shore to Ravine of Honomanu
Begin again at same place as above
S 77 E. 1.71 ch along *Aupuni*
S 56 E. 17.10 ch along *Aupuni* to Ravine of Honomanu
thence along said ravine to station above near sea shore containing an area of 79 and 07/100 Acres

John L. Gower, Surveyor
Puumalei, Aug. 22, 1813

Royal Patent Grant 3101 [Figure 26-a & 26-b]
Kepani at Honopou, Hamakualoa, Maui
No ke Aupuni ia Kepani

Apana 1. Honopou Hamakualoa Maui.
Ma ke aoao Komohana o ke kahawai.
E Hoomaka ana ma ke kihi Hema Hikina pili me ko Keohokaua a me Makahikipuni,
a e holo ana:
A. 84 ¾° Ko. 6.93 Kh. ma ko Keohokaua.
A 2 ½° Ko. 3.40 Kh. ma Halehaku.
A 20° Ko. 7.37 Kh. ma Halehaku.
A. 5° Hi. 3.60 Kh. ma Halehaku.
He. 41° Hi. 7.65 Kh. ma ko Imihia Kuleana.
He. 51 ¾° Hi. 8.85 Kh. ma ko Imihia Kuleana.
He. 12° Hi. 6.40 Kh. ma ko Imihia Kuleana.
He. 37 ¾° Hi. 2.64 Kh. ma ko Makahikipuni a hiki i kahi i hoomaka'i.

Ka ili 6 Eka.

Apana 2. Honopou — (He koena mawaena o na wahi i kuai mua ia, kahi i kuai Kahalelaau o Kepani.)

E hoomaka ana ma ke kihi Hema Komohana o keia e pili ana me ko Kaoo aina kuai;
a e holo ana ma ko Kaoo: Akau 83 Hi. 4.36 Kl; Ak 86 ½° Hi 6.76 Kh.; He 85° Hi.
1.40 Kh.; alaila, huli Ak. 71 ½° Hi 71.00 Kh. ma ka pali Kahawai a hiki i ka laepahu
i Kahawai; alaila, huli Ak. 73 ½° Ko. 12.00 Kh. ma ka pali Kahawai a me Kahakai;
alaila, ma ko Kaimi aina Hema 10° Ko. 3.60 Kh. A 64° Ko. 14. 00 Kh.; alaila, He 19
½° Ko. 3/56 Kh. ma Kahawai a hiki i ke kihi o Kepaa. alaila ma ko Kepaa He 23 ¾°
Hi 3.13 Kh.; He 16° Hi 3.86 Kh. a hiki i kahi i hoomaka'i.

Ka ili 9 82/100 Eka
6/15

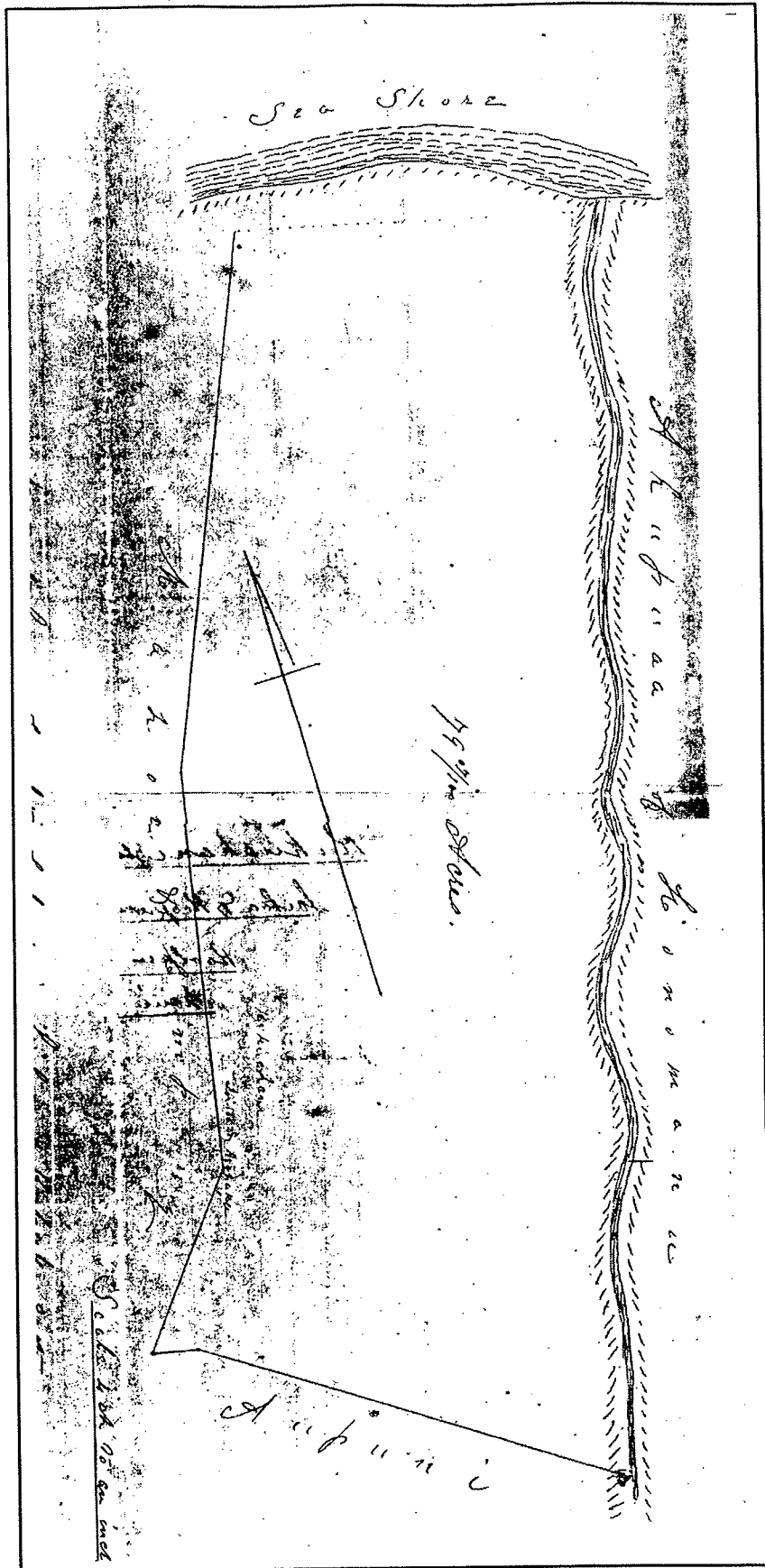


Figure 25. Royal Patent Grant 2916; Kekuahani et al. at Loiloa & Keopuka

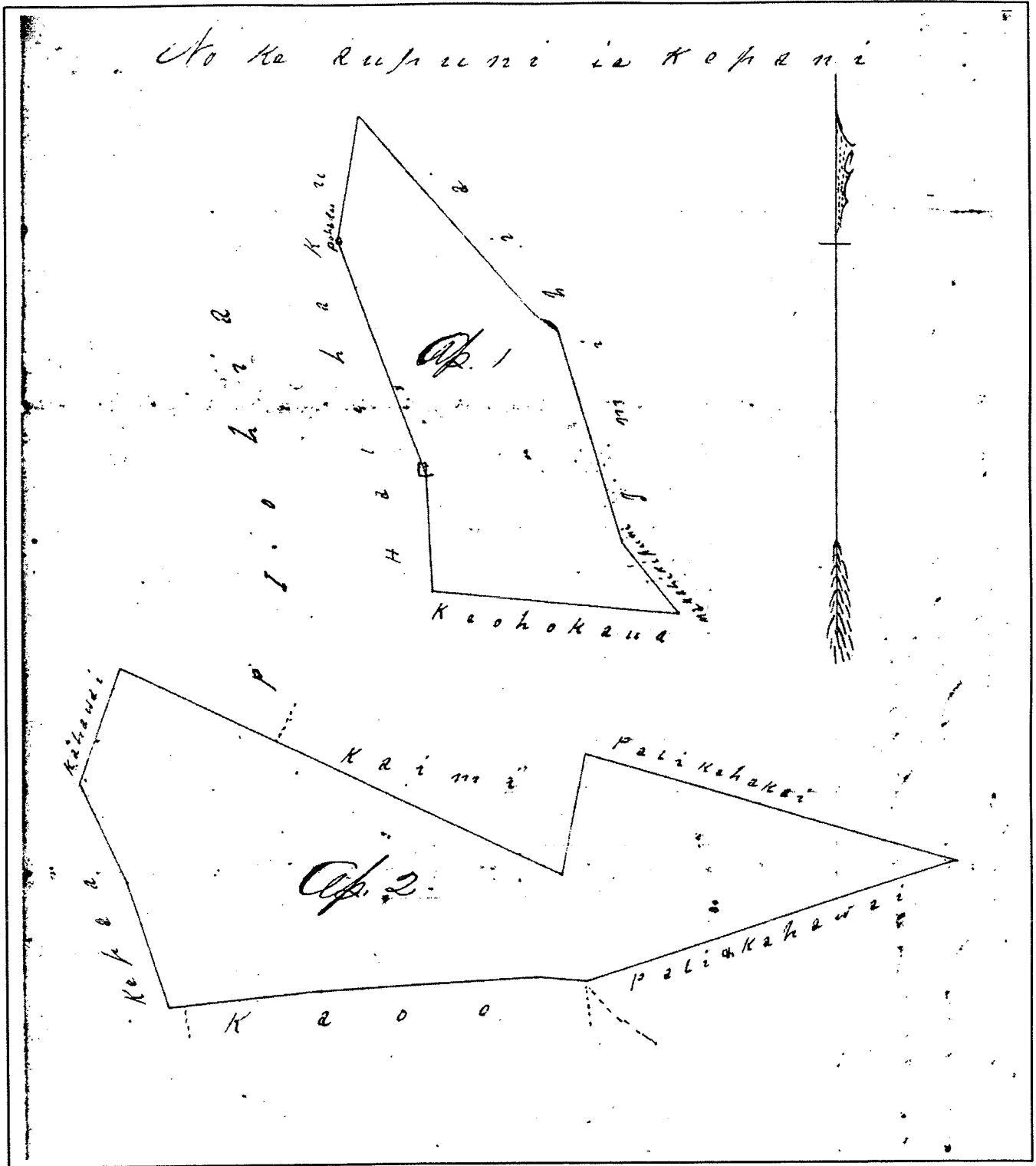


Figure 26-a. Royal Patent Grant 3101; Kepani at Honopou

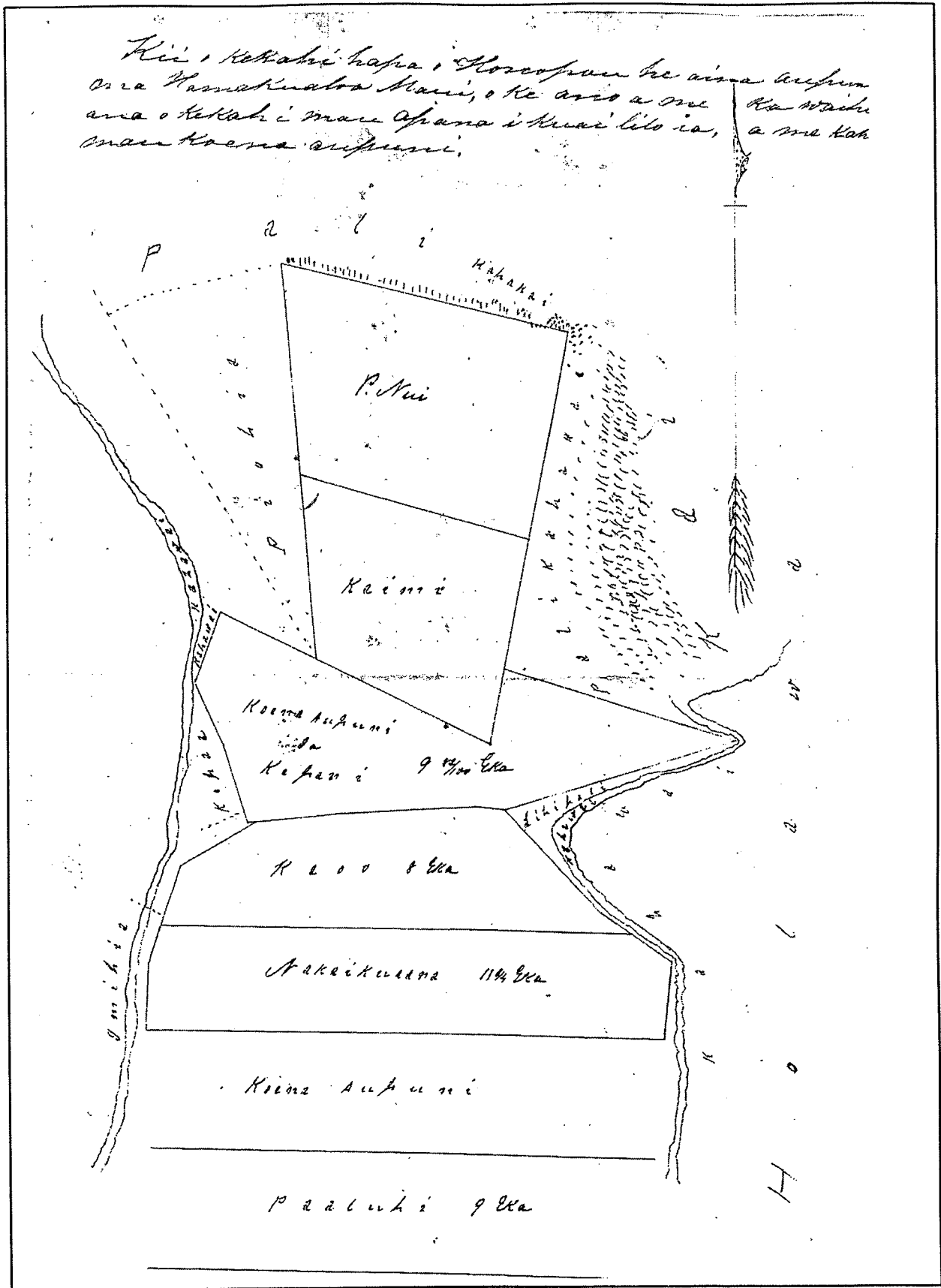


Figure 26-b. Royal Patent Grant 3101; Kepani (and remnant Government Lands) at Honopou

A. Keohokalole
Mea Ana Aina
August 8, 1871.

(Olelo hoakaka)

O na apana elua maluna ae, oia no na wahi o ke ana mua ia ana o Asa Hopu a me J. Richardson; ua koe iki no nae kekahi mau lihi mawaho i ka wa oia ana mua ana, a ma keia ua pau pono loa.

Ua ana ia ka Apana 2 me ka makaala ma ka nana nui ana i na palapala mua i ole ae e huikau a komohewa ia mau wahi o na aina kuai a me ke kuleana a i poho wale no ma keia koena.

A ka Apana 1 hoi, ua pili kekahi aoao o kona mau palena i ko Keohokaua i oleloia ma kona Palapala Sila nui e like me ka moolelo maluna ae nei oia apana.

A. Keohokalole.

[Translation]

From the Government to Kepani...

Parcel 1. Honopou Hamakualoa Maui.

On the West side of the stream.

Beginning at the South Eastern corner, adjoining the land of Keohokaua and Makahikipuni, and running:

N. $84\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 6.93 Ch. along Keohokaua's.

N $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 3.40 Ch. along Halehaku.

N 20° W. 7.37 Ch. along Halehaku.

N. 5° E. 3.60 Ch. along Halehaku.

S. 41° E. 7.65 Ch. along Imihia's *Kuleana*.

S. $51\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 8.85 Ch. along Imihia's *Kuleana*.

S. 12° E. 6.40 Ch. along Imihia's *Kuleana*.

S. $37\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 2.64 Ch. along Makahikipuni's to the place of commencement.

Parcel 2. Honopou — (It is a remnant between the first place purchased and the place purchased by Kahalelaau and Kepani.)

Beginning at the South Western corner of this, adjoining the land purchased by Kao; and running along Kao's: North 83° E. 4.36 Ch.; N. $86\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 6.76 Ch.; S. 85° E. 1.40 Ch.; then turn N. $71\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. 71.00 Ch. Along the stream cliff to the point where the stream exits; then turn N. $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 12.00 Ch. Along the stream cliff and the Shore; then along Kaimi's land, South 10° W. 3.60 Ch. N 64° W. 14. 00 Ch.; then, S. $19\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. $\frac{3}{56}$ Ch. Along the stream to the corner of Kepaa's; then along Kepaa's S. $23\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. 3.13 Ch.; S. 16° E. 3.86 Ch. To the point of commencement.

A. Keohokalole
Surveyor
August 8, 1871.

(Explanation)

The two parcels above, are those which were first surveyed by Asa Hopu and J. Richardson; and there was a little place left out at the time it was first surveyed, and by this it is accurately completed.

Parcel 2 was carefully surveyed, taking note of the first document, so that there would be no confusion between the (boundaries of the) land purchased and the *kuleana*, and that this remnant would only be wasted.

And Parcel 1, one side of its boundaries are along Keohokaua's as described in his Royal Patent, and is like the description above given.

A. Keohokalole. [Maly, translator]

Kii o Kekahi hapa o Honopou he aina aupuni ma Hamakualoa Maui, o ke ano a me ka waiho ana o kekahi mau apana i kuai lilo ia; a me kahi mau koena aupuni.

(Map of one part of Honopou, a government land at Hamakualoa Maui, the character and extent of certain parcels sold, and those which remain to the government.) [Figure 26-b]

Royal Patent Grant No. 3177¹ [Figure 27; from Reg. Map No. 1760]

Kaihaa

Wailuanui (Lakini), Koolau, Maui

Beginning at a marked rock 50 feet south of the Hamau stream and 42 feet *mauka* of the Government road from which the true bearing of the rock off Honokalani pt. is S. 66° 58 E. The boundary:

1. S. 84° 38 W. 371 ft. to *hala* tree on south bank run S. of stream – Beginning again at the first mentioned point the boundary runs:
2. S. 37.50 W true mag. S. 31 ¼ W. 332 feet up Puu Ililua
3. S. 29 4. true mag. 81 feet up the ridge &c.
4. S. 88.24 W. true mag. 96 feet along ridge to trig. Station Govt. survey.
5. S. 49.40 W. true mag. 325 feet along ridge thence.
6. S. 33.53 W true mag. 1029 feet across a valley to top of hill.
7. S. 23.35 W. true mag. 619 feet along the ridge.
8. S. 12.18 W. true mag. 48 feet up Puu Maikoikoi.
N. 76 W. true 180 feet to the Hamau stream; thence down the S bank of the stream to the *hala* tree first measured to commencement.

Area 11.27 acres.
Deduct 2.7 acres for L.C. Award 3472 inclusive.
 9 20/100.

¹ Note: Unlike the other grants cited in this study, the original notes of survey and map for Grant No. 3177 could not be located in the State Land Division Collection (it apparently having been misplaced). The notes of survey (no map attached) were located in the Bureau of Conveyances microfilm collection. Maly discussed this with *Kupuna* Nākānelua (Kaiha'a's great great granddaughter), and her *mo'opuna*, Kyle Nākānelua – who hold family papers pertaining to land and genealogy; Maly provided *kupuna* Nākānelua with copies of selected Bur. of Conveyances. (see interview transcripts from Helen Nākānelua in *Volume II*)

Royal Patent Grant No. 3202 [Figure 28; note also, Heiau of Halape in survey]

Haleole

Mokupapaakua, Hamakualoa, Maui.

Survey of land bought by Haleole from the Government;
Mokupapaakua Hamakua loa Maui.

Commencing at a stone marked thus → on the North West edge of the gulch between Mokupapaakua and Honokola [Honokala] and near a branch gulch coming in from the South West. From which stone the Government Survey Station of Honokola bears N 88° 1' W true 620 feet and Huelo Station S 65° 37' E true and run:

1. N. 32° 54' E. true 532 feet along edge of gulch along Government Land;
2. N...E... true 2099 feet along Keoho & Makue Grant 1142;
3. N...E... true 340.6 feet along Grant 1142;
4. N...W... 194.7 feet along Grant 1142;
5. N...W... 134 feet along Grant 1142;
6. N...E... 236 feet down a red ridge;
7. N...E... 430 feet down ridge to a rock marked thus → on the cliff at the seashore. Thence
8. S...E... 495 feet across gulch along Sea;
9. S...W... 305 feet along sea;
10. S...W... 1182 feet along sea;
11. S...W... 600 feet along sea;
12. S...E... 192 feet along sea;
13. S...E... 1020 feet along sea across of gulch to corner of Waipio (Award 2937 to W. Harbottle);
14. S...W... 686.4 feet along Waipio crossing gulch to a ridge;
15. S...W... 750.4 feet along Waipio up edge of gulch to a point in the center of the Government Road;
16. S...W... 313.5 feet along Waipio;
17. S...W... 694.3 feet along Waipio to a point near a *hala* tree marked thus W. Thence
18. N...W... 1790 feet acr. of head of this piece along Mokupapa Government to the South corner of Reed & Norton (Grant 2041) on the West side of the gulch and near the Government Road. Thence
19. N...E... 248.8 feet along edge of gulch along Grant 2041.
20. N...E... 360.4 feet along edge of gulch along Grant 2041;
21. N...E... 16.83 feet along Grant 2041;
22. N...E... 124.1 feet along Grant 2041 down gulch;
23. N...E... 1492 feet along Grant 2041 down gulch;
24. N...W... 297 feet along Grant 2041 down gulch;
25. N...E... 335.9 feet along Grant 2041 down gulch;
26. N...E... 268.6 feet along Grant 2041 down gulch to a point on the end of a long ridge;
27. N...E... 103 feet Grant 2041 to *Hala* tree marked thus X;
28. N...E... 372.9 feet along Grant 2041;
29. N...W... 152 feet along Grant 2041 up side of the gulch to point on edge of same. Thence—
30. N32° 7' E. 950 feet along Government land across of a branch gulch (coming into the main gulch from the South West) to point of commencement. Area 114 8/10 Acres

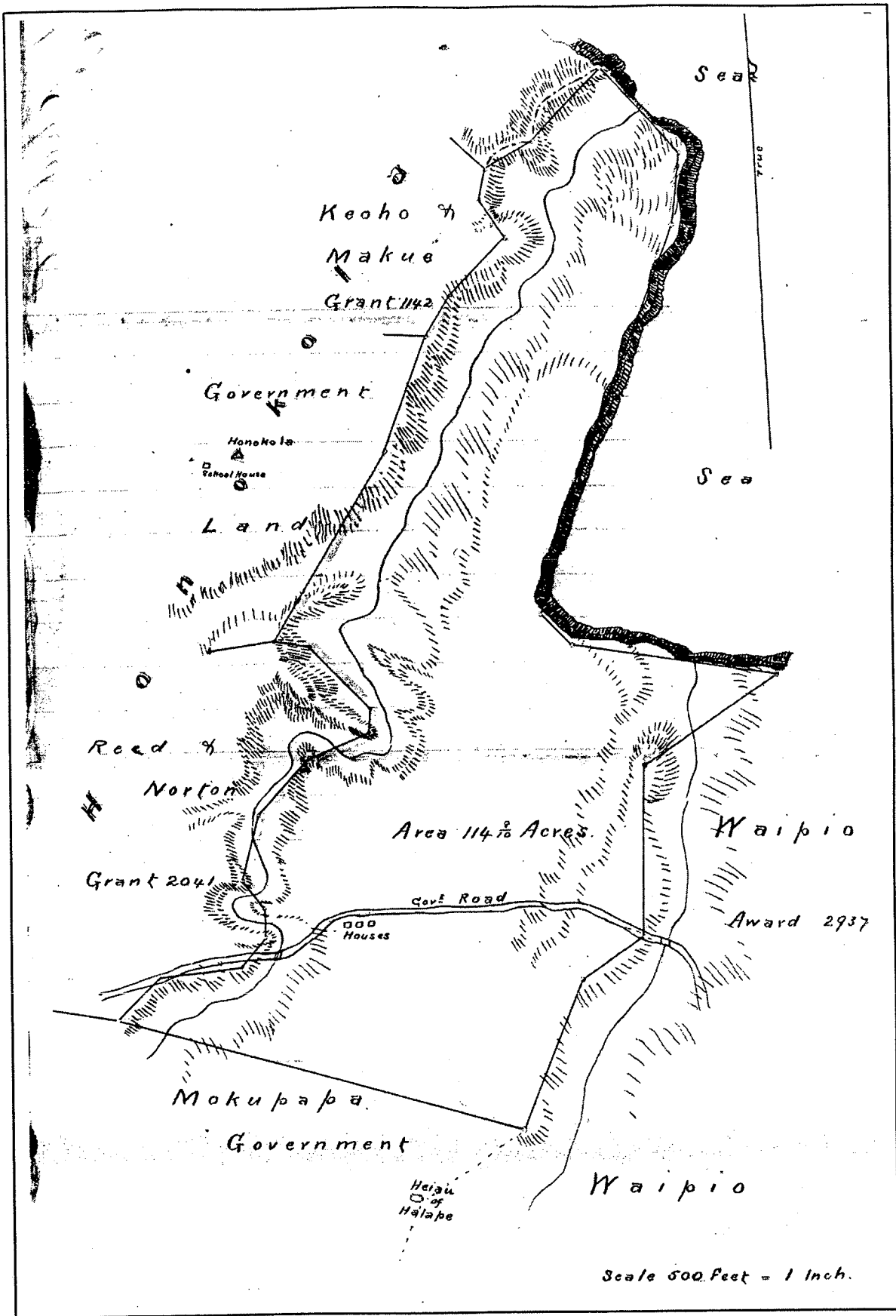


Figure 28. Royal Patent Grant No. 3202; Haleole at Mokupapaakua

M. D. Monsarrat Surveyor
Mokupapa Dec 20th 1878

So far as the survey goes this can be accepted. The Land Mokupapaakua is not in the *Mahele Book* at all - but such lands have usually been treated as Government Lands. Mr. Monsarrat conferred with Mr. Dodge the Govt. Surveyor before making this survey.
C.D. Lyons – In Charge of Gov Survey.

Royal Patent No. 3214 [Figure 29]

Papaiakea

Waipio Hikina, Hamakualoa - Maui

Notes of Survey of a lot of land in Waipio East surveyed for Papaiakea: Beginning at a stone in valley near sea shore at N. E. corner of Waipio adjoining Puolua and running:

S. 65 ¼ W. 2.44 ch. along sea *pali*; S...W... along sea *pali*; N...W... along sea *pali* to N.W. corner this; S...W... along Waipio nui of Harbottle... [run 7 courses] S...W... along Waipio nui of Harbottle to edge of *pali*. S...W... along Waipio nui of Harbottle across Ravine; S...W... along Waipio nui of Harbottle... [run 5 courses] S...E... along to Road boundary of Puolua; N...E... Kahiawalu's... [run 3 courses] N...E... Ahupuaa of Puolua; N... E... Lalahili's; N... E... Lalahili's; N... E... Aupuni-Puolua; N... E... Kaiewe's; N... W... Kaiewe's; N... E... to *Hala, makai* corner Kawahines *kuleana* thence along Kaiewe's and Huluhulu's Kuleanas to place of beginning containing an area 170 Acres.

J. L. Gower Surveyor
Makawao Feb 8, 1855

Royal Patent Grant No. 3223 [Figure 30]

Kaakuamoku & Kailiau

Pauwalu (Pahoa) Koolau - Maui

Notes of Survey of part of Pauwalu in the district of Koolau, Maui, applied for by Kaakuamoku & Kailiau. Beginning at the S. E. corner of Grant 1899, (from which the Govt Survey trig. station on the ridge back of Keanae bears N 30° 27' W, true) at the top of a rocky knoll on the west bank of the Kamilo stream, which separates this land from Wailua, the boundary runs,

1. N. 67° 57' W. true 750 ft along Grant 1899, to the top of another rocky knoll;
2. N...W... 597 ft along Gr. 1899, &;
3. N...W... 139 ft along the same to & across of Palauhulu stream; Thence
4. S...W... 360 ft along do;
5. S...E... 249 ft along Palauhulu stream... [run 7 courses along Palauhulu Stream];
13. S...W... 640 ft along Palauhulu stream past waterfall at Kaoiki;
14. S...W... 370 ft along Palauhulu stream to marked rock;
15. S...E... 1005 ft across this land to Kamilo stream;
16. N...E... 1393 ft along Kamilo stream to marked tree;
17. N...E... 325 ft along Kamilo stream... [run 3 courses along Kamilo Stream];
21. N...E... 615 ft along Kamilo stream... [run 4 courses along Kamilo Stream];
26. N. 27° 57' E. 1158 ft along Kamilo stream to place of beginning, Area 120 Acres.

W. D. Alexander Surveyor

Nov. 3, 1877.

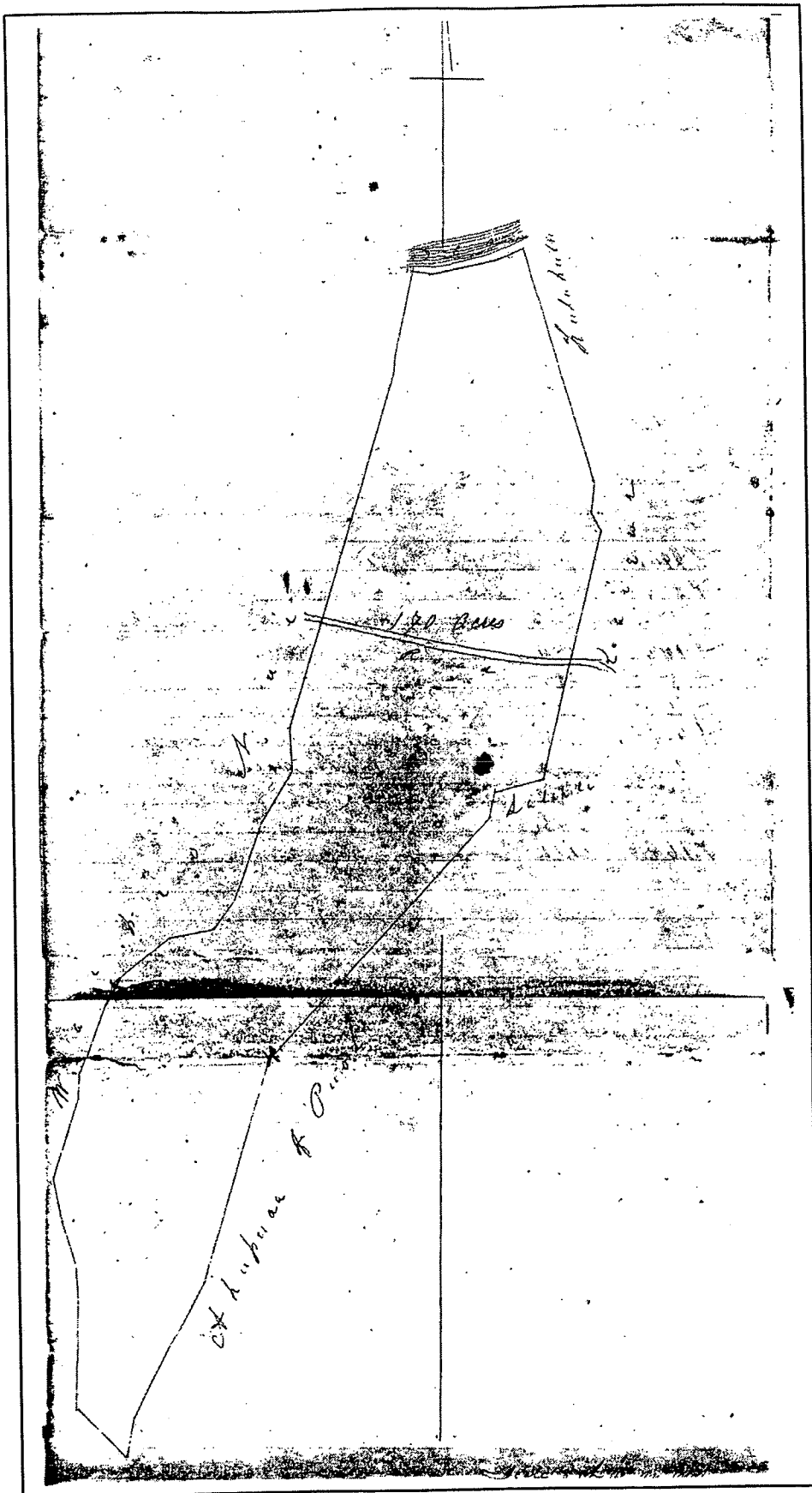


Figure 29. Royal Patent Grant 3214; Papaiakea at Waipio

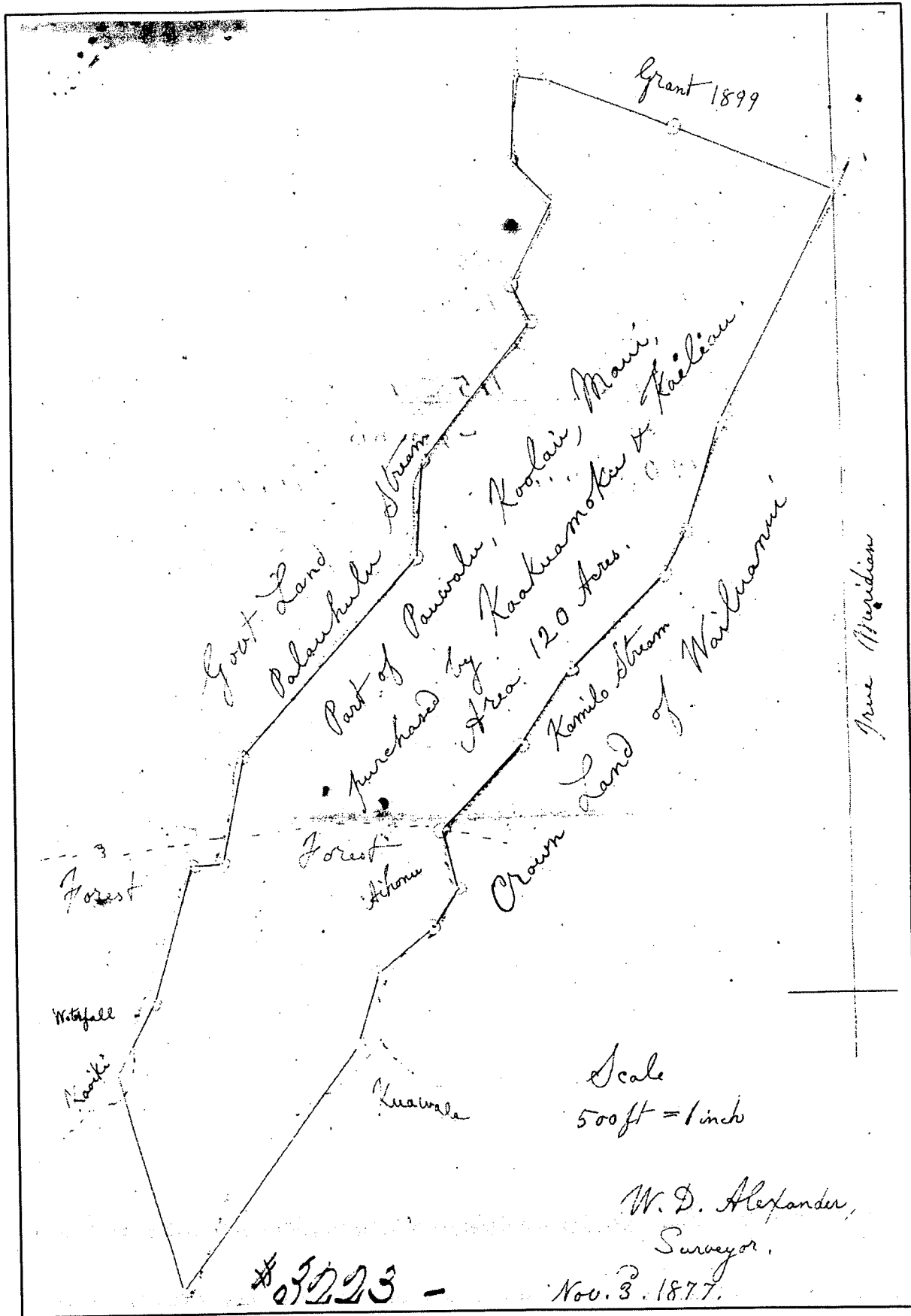


Figure 30. Royal Patent Grant 3223; Kaakuumoku and Kailiau at Pahoa-Pauwahu

Royal Patent Grant No. 3375 [Figure 31]

Uluhani

Hookuli, Keanae, Maui

Notes of Survey of Hookuli, applied for by Uluhani. Beginning at a marked *ohia* tree on the boundary between the Govt land and Keanae, by a path, at the top of a small *pali*, at a place called Kaulanamoo;

1. S. 68° W. true 2199 ft along Keanae to a large marked *ohia* tree on the ridge Aina Kiki;
2. S...E... 769 ft to a tree by a watercourse at foot of the ridge;
3. S...E... 747 ft along watercourse;
4. N... E... 1645 ft to place of beginning. Area 31 Acres.

W. D. Alexander Surveyor
Oct. 1877

This is located in the general map. C.J. L. The above receipt was deposited here in 1878.

What title the Maui Book can be examined if correct R. P. to issue - Dec. 24. Malailua of Keanae called on behalf of Uluhani who lives at Koloa, Koolau Maui —

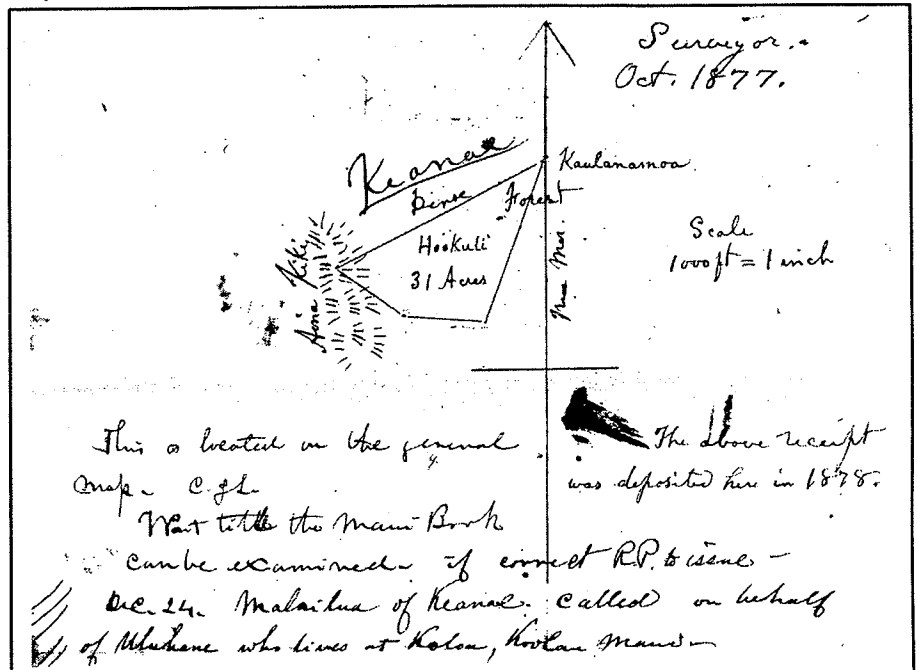


Figure 31. Royal Patent Grant 3375; Uluhani at Hookuli, Keanae

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1883

W.D. Alexander, Surveyor General; to C. T. Gulick, Minister of the Interior:
...The enclosed survey of the land applied for by Uluhani, & the receipt by Gov. Nahaolelua, were mislaid, & lay in this office for several years. The receipt was deposited here in 1878. There is no reason that I know of why a Royal Patent should not issue to the applicant. Mr. Lyons' memoranda state that it was deposited Nov. 19, 1878, & is among "Applications." I found in 1877 that it had been occupied for many years & planted with fruit trees by Uluhane. It is located on my general map of the district [see Register Map No. 2052]...

Patent Grant No. 4866 [Figure 32]

Hannah Awana

Wailua nui Koolau, Maui

January 18th, 1905

(R.P. Lease #52 - 4th Land District)

Description of the Ili of Kupau, Keanae, Koolau, Maui.

Beginning at a point on the West bank of Kamilo Stream, at the North corner of this land, adjoining Grant 1899 to Kaniho, et al., the coordinates from the Government Survey Trig. Station "Puu Ililua" being North 370.2 feet and West 81.8 feet, as shown on Government Survey Registered Map No. 1760, and running by true azimuths:-

1. 93° 35' 636 feet along Pauwalu, Grant 1899 to Kaniho, et al., the middle of Kamilo Stream being the boundary;
2. 49 ° 45' 904 feet along Pauwalu, Grant 1899 to Kaniho, et al., the middle of Kamilo Stream being the boundary;
3. 359° 50' 443 feet along Pauwalu, Grant 1899 to Kaniho, et al., the middle of Kamilo Stream being the boundary;
4. 62 ° 42' 287 feet along Pauwalu, Grant 1899 to Kaniho, et al., the middle of Kamilo Stream being the boundary;
5. 6° 00' 813 feet along Pauwalu, Grant 1899 to Kaniho, et al., the middle of Kamilo Stream being the boundary to rocky knoll at Northeast corner Grant 3223 to Kaakumoku, et al.;
6. 27° 57' 1158 feet along Pauwalu, Grant 3223, the middle of Kamilo Stream being the boundary;
7. 18° 00' 522 feet along Pauwalu, Grant 3223, the middle of Kamilo Stream being the boundary;
8. 27° 18' 250 feet along Pauwalu, Grant 3223, the middle of Kamilo Stream being the boundary;
9. 45° 40' 590 feet along Pauwalu, Grant 3223, the middle of Kamilo Stream being the boundary;
10. 33° 30' 405 feet along Pauwalu, Grant 3223, the middle of Kamilo Stream being the boundary;
11. 301° 35' 1030 feet along foot of pali to East bank of Hamau Stream;
12. 206° 55' 911 foot along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
13. 257° 40' 40 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
14. 215° 40' 609 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
15. 153° 00' 146 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
16. 182° 57' 159 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;

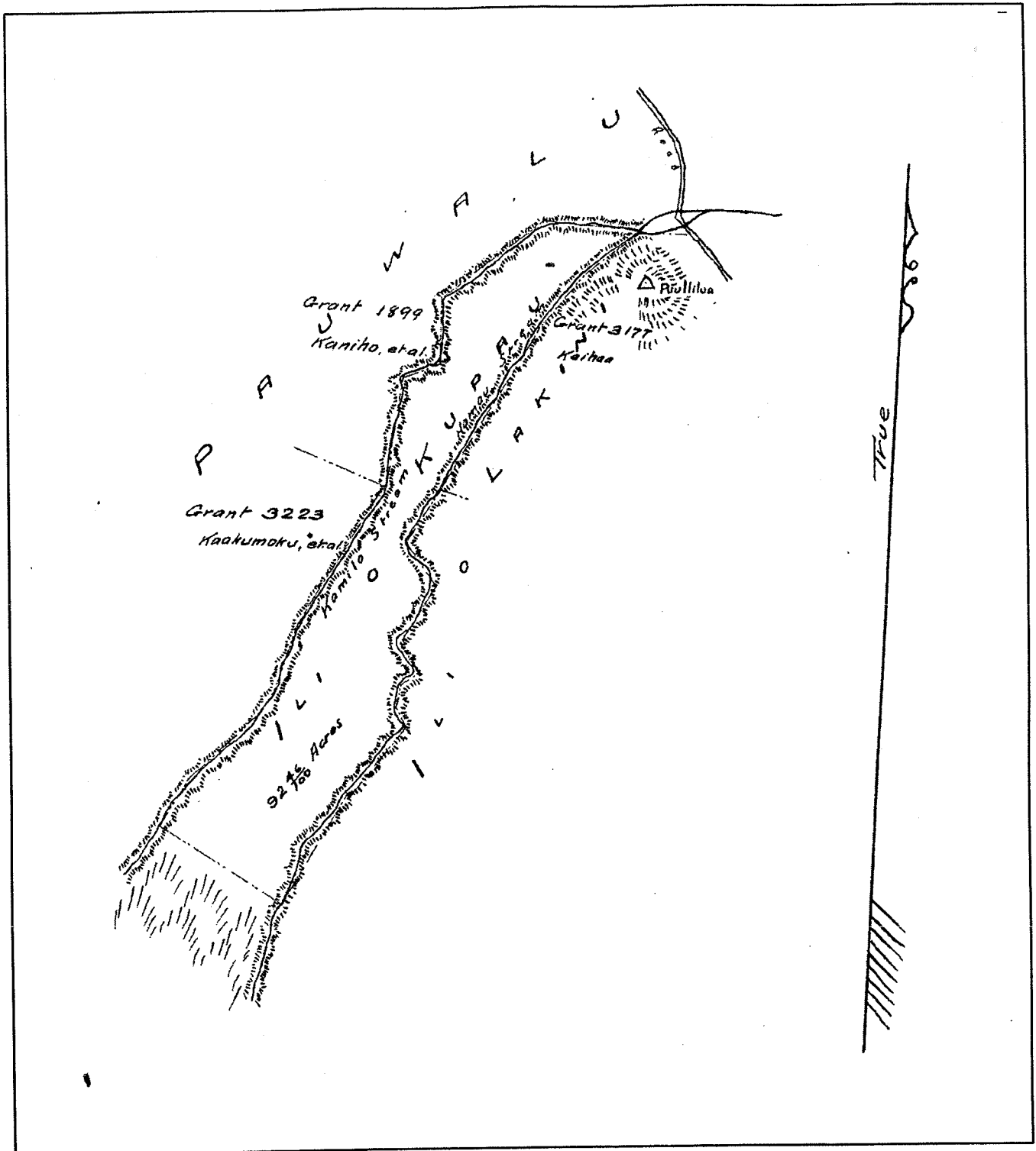


Figure 32. Royal Patent Grant 4866; Hannah Awana, at Kupau - Wailuanui

17. 221° 42' 157 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
18. 152° 10' 253 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
19. 214° 30' 208 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
20. 202° 48' 166 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
21. 198° 30' 98 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
22. 145° 23' 362 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
23. 209° 20' 320 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
24. 211° 37' 137 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary, to Grant 3177 to Kaihaa;
25. 206° 30' 695 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
26. 207° 25' 667 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
27. 216° 20' 420 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
28. 227° 57' 546 feet along Ili o Lakini, the middle of Hamau Stream being the boundary;
29. 155° 55' 20 feet along top of small waterfall to initial point. Area 92.46 Acres.

S. M. Kananui
Assistant Government Surveyor.

Sub-Agent's Report as to Fulfillment of Conditions.

Lot Kupau

P. L. Map Koolau, Maui

To the Commissioner of Public Lands:

I hereby certify that I have inspected lot No. — Known as the “Ili of Kupau” at Wailua, Koolau, Maui; occupied by Mrs. Hannah Awana; under Right of Purchase Lease No. 52.; and certify as follows: Class of Land - First Class Agricultural.

Improvements – One large framed house, practically two stories, with several rooms.
— Two small framed houses, and fence of wire and ferns, enclosing the entire land.

Maintenance of a Home – Occupant has as far as I can learn, maintained her home continuously upon the land, and is living there now.

Cultivation – About 25 acres under high cultivation all of the same being rice.

Number of Timber, Fruit or Shade Trees per acre. — There are easily more trees on the land than called for.

W. O. Aiken

Sub-Agent Fourth Land District

November 1904

Makawao, Maui
June 1st, 1929.

T.F. Tom; to Chas. T. Bailey, Commissioner of Public Lands:

...Mr. T. Apo, of Makawao, owner of Land Patent 4866 to Kupau, situated at Keanae desire to go into farming in said Land Patent. During the opening of the homesteads in that section at that time the road was laid out in such a way that it is practically impassible with modern transportation. Since the opening up of the Hana road there also has been a gap dug so as very easily to get into this property, but between this gap and said land there is a piece or property which belongs to the Territory of Hawaii. Mr. Apo requested me to write you whether or not he can secure some sort of an agreement with you as Commissioner of Public Lands for a roadway entering into his property. If this could be obtained, farm produces could be easily handled. Thanking you in advance for considering a right of way as stated above ...

[Figure 33]

June 10, 1929

C.T. Bailey, Commissioner of Public Lands; to Mr. T. Apo:

...In accordance with your request of June 1st, you are hereby authorized to cross the Government Land at Keanae, lying between the area covered by Land Patent 4866 to Kupau and the main Government Road...

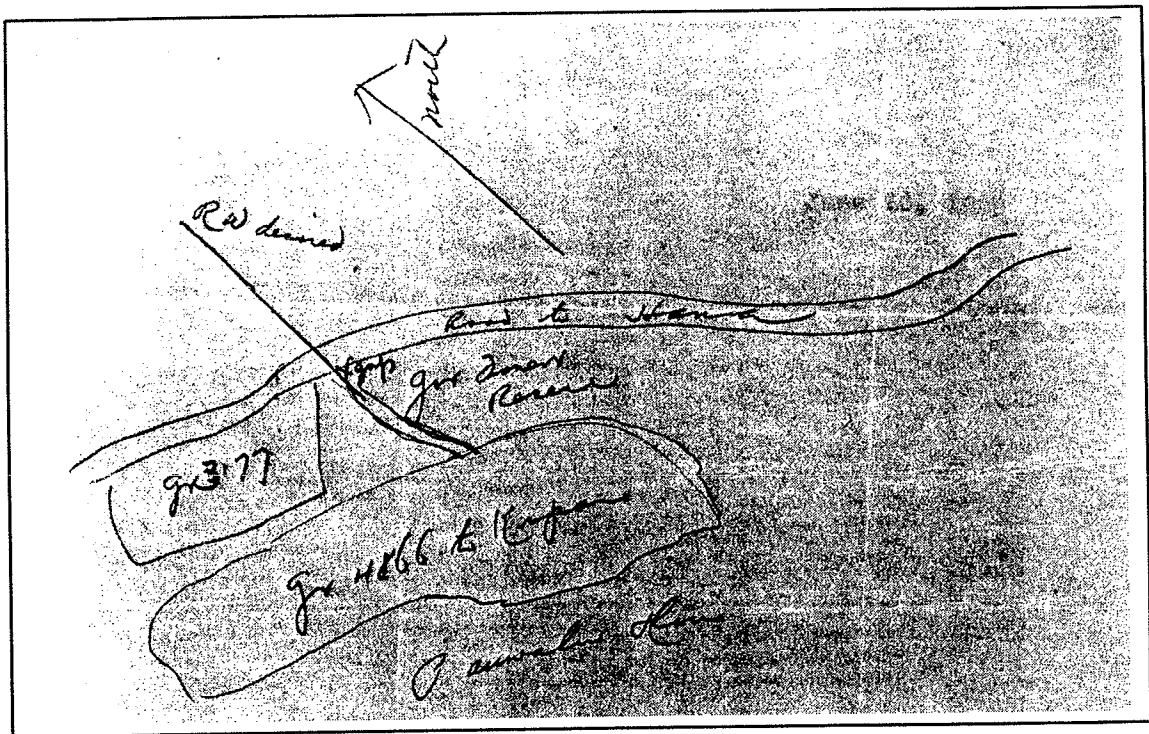


Figure 33. Sketch Map of Authorized Access between New Hana Road and Kupau (through Lakini) (T.F. Tom 1929).

Public Lands and Homesteading (ca. 1884 to 1920)

Among the important records are those associated with the Public Lands-Homesteading programs of the Hawaiian Kingdom, which was established in 1884, when the Government undertook a program to form Homestead Lots on Government Lands—a primary goal being to get more Hawaiian tenants in possession of fee-simple property (see The Homestead Act of 1884). Generally, the people who applied for homestead lots in a given land were long-time residents of the *ahupua'a*—or of neighboring lands—they applied for. The Homestead Act allowed for lots of up to 20 acres to be surveyed and granted to applicants.

In 1895, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Hawaii, passed the Land Act. In this act, three types of homestead agreements were defined: (1) the Homestead lease; (2) the Right of Purchase Lease; and (3) the Cash Freehold Agreement. The Homestead Lease was for a term of 999 years, and was issued after the applicants complied with terms and conditions of a Certificate of Occupation. The Right of Purchase Lease was a lease for 21 years with the right of purchase at anytime after the end of the third year of full compliance with the stipulated conditions of residence, cultivation, fencing, payment of taxes, and payment of the purchase price. The Cash Freehold Agreement was an agreement of sale in which the purchaser paid 25% of the purchase price in down payments, and 25% on the remainder for the next three years. (cf. George Luter 1961)

The Land Act of 1895 specifically noted that “The lessee shall from the end of the first year of said term to the end of the fifth year thereof continuously maintain his home on such premises.” (Land Act of 1895, Section 61, Subsection 2). In a decision rendered in 1904, on conditions of the Homestead Act, Attorney General, Lorrin Andrews observed:

The subdivision of Section 61 before quoted, that “the lessee shall from the end of the first year” is mandatory. If he does not do so he forfeits his lease, and there is not provision of the law that I have been able to find that allows a public officer to take upon himself the burden of changing the conditions of a lease...

The idea of the legislature in creating these leases was clearly to encourage settlement and residence upon lands of the government. It was not for the purpose of allowing persons to obtain farming lands at easy rates, but for the purpose of creating small farm homesteads where the parties would engage in farming and agricultural pursuits and increase in number the thrifty citizens of the Territory... (L. Andrews, November 25, 1904 – Hawaii State Archives; Series GOV2-8)

As will be noted in the communications cited below, the Homestead Program was one of significance in the history of lands in the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region. Several interviewees in the oral history interview program conducted as a part of this study (see *Volume II*), are beneficiaries of the nineteenth century homestead program.

Hana, Maui

November 13, 1896

Hugh Howell; to J. F. Brown, Esq., Agt. Public Lands:

[regarding revised survey of Opana; Kuloli, and graveyards pointed out]

...Enclosed please find map showing the state of things at Opana [map attached – see *Figure 34*]. The location of stone marked “H” was incorrect on Mr. Dodge’s map, which shows the whole line between Opana and Keaaula too far south and west. I located “H” independently in three different ways: (1) by a short base measured with steel tape on the flat just south of Kuloli; by an auxiliary point making a triangle with Kuloli and Kapuai; & (3) by calculation of the two courses

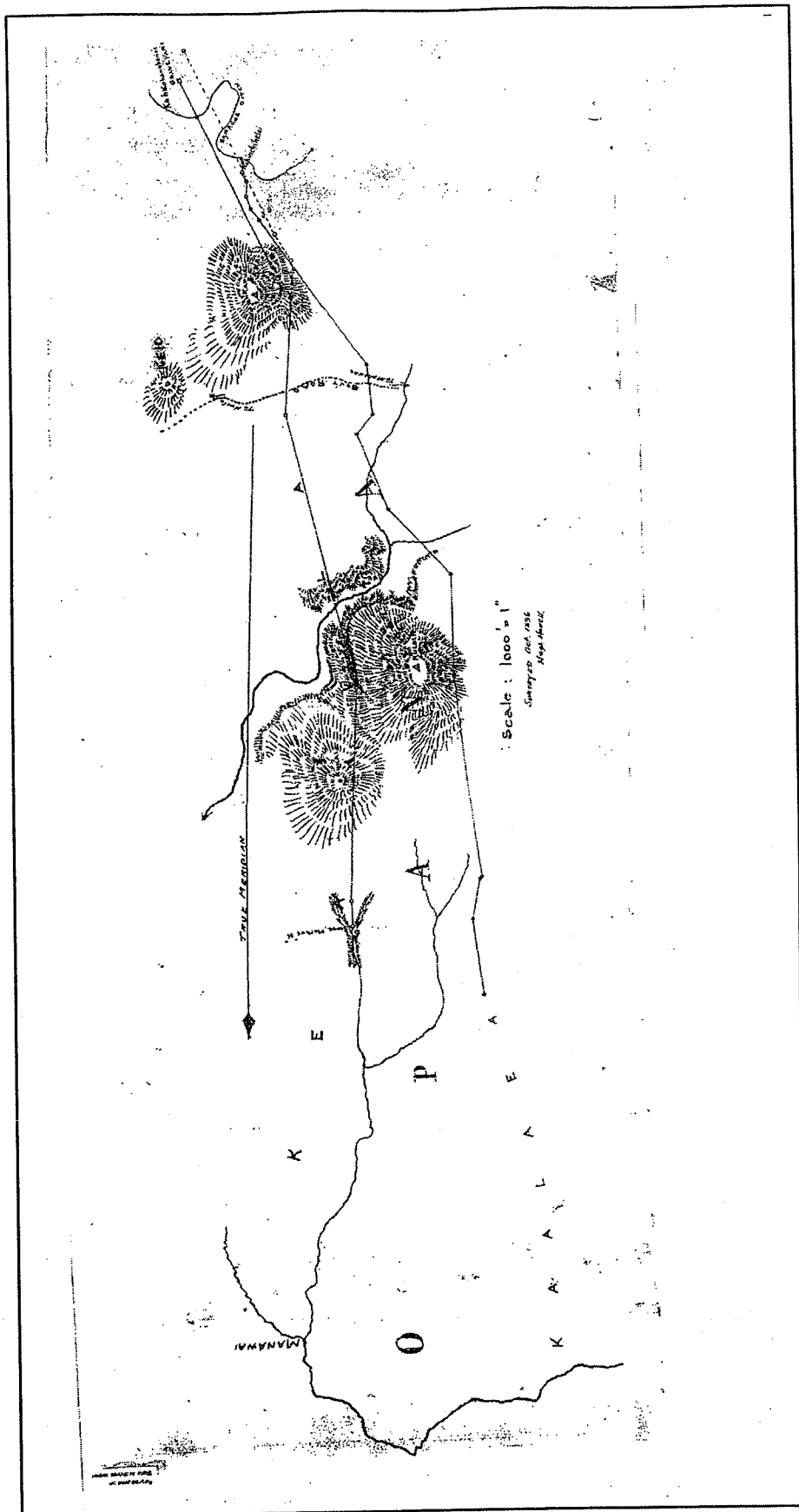


Figure 34. Survey of Opana (H. Howell, 1896)

from "the small ravine just east of Kuloli Hill which point was located by triangulation from Kuio and Kapuai. The greatest discrepancy was about two feet. My location of H and the line from "H" *mauka* is therefore correct. The government road was probably sketched on your map, as it is too far *mauka*. I located it by half a dozen stadia shots. The Hamakua Ditch was probably also only sketched, as the map does not show the bends as they now exist. I believe that the ditch was not completed at the time of your survey.

I have shown your location of Kahoohanohano's graveyard in dotted black lines. There is something wrong about that. I spent some time looking for graves near where your map shows this point, (without success) although Kahoohanohano himself—an old rascal, by the way—told me that the spot shown at end of my red line was the same you used in your survey. This point I located in three different ways, all checking closely. The triangular pits mentioned in the description can not be found—not surprising after so long a time. To adjust this survey I ran the course N27 30W 26598 from the above mentioned grave, and found the declination of the needle at the end of this course the 11°34', which, allowing for annual increase since 1876, agrees with your declination within 0° 04'. By actual trial, this point agrees better in this respect than any other in the vicinity. I make a practice of observing the declination at each Δ . From this point I ran the next course at 32° 52' W 3942 and simply prolonged it to meet the long course from the flat by gov't road, as it is all on the steep side of Kapuai.

It is evident that the description given of Opana will not fit without radical change at the points mentioned.

This portion of the Opana survey was done for Mr. Geo. E. Beckwith and I have taken out my time for this as well as other private work in the vicinity in my October vouchers.

The concrete post on Kuloli I found at the bottom of the hill. Some vandal had probably played football with it. With some difficulty I relocated the Δ by bearings from Kapuai and found pieces of concrete, by digging, that fitted the broken post. I reset the post firmly.

The azimuth from Kuloli to your post at the N.W. cor. of Opana is incorrect in Mr. Dodge's notes. It should be 172° 36' instead of 172° 26'. Opana Δ is a large stone that shows such a wide discrepancy in azimuth from every other point that it has evidently been moved, although it must have been years ago. There are several graves on Puu Kukai.

No one seems to know which is taken as the corner of Keaaula, so I took the most prominent, about the summit of the hill—the same one that Boyd used, by the way.

Boyd's error was probably due to using the magnetic bearing instead of the true bearing, without making allowance for declination. Assuming 10° as the average declination, a rough calculation makes this evident.

If your survey in 1876 was for the Gov't, it might be just that the Gov't bear part of the expense of survey to correct the error in location of Kahoohanohano's—graves as a point on the boundary of Opana.

I have most of the Koolau kuleanas and grants plotted and am fairly started on this work now. If you wish I will keep you informed from week to week of progress in the survey, or perhaps you would prefer not to be bothered until I can send you the map showing the whole proposition in compact form [see Register Map No. 2649]... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Public Lands Commission]

June 26, 1897

*W. D. Aiken, Sub-Agent, Public Lands; to J. F. Brown, Agent, Public Lands:
[Reports on forest conditions; efforts of keeping wild cattle out; and protecting watershed from animals and fires. Asks about proposed ranger program.]*

...Your favor of the 12th inst. to hand, and contents noted. As regards the appointment of a Ranger, I have as yet been unable to find a suitable person for the place. As to taking up cattle on the government lands above Huelo, I have broached the subject to a few of the residents over there, and they object strongly. They say a great part of the year, and especially now, the stock have to go up there for water, and it would be impossible to keep them away. If impounded, they would immediately go back upon being released. The old Huelo Plantation lands are now being purchased by a Hui of natives there, and as they are having a hard time to raise money to pay for the land, they could not afford to fence. They further say that by impounding their stock, a great hardship would be worked them, as most of them live by raising a few head of cattle, and if this was done they would have to sell their stock, and have no means of livelihood. Yet I see when this *Hui* is completed, that the number of stock there will be greatly augmented, by those of non-resident share holders, and the forest will be further endangered. So you see I have rather a delicate question to deal with, and more so as most of the parties concerned are Hawaiians. I do not care to see them entertain such hard feelings against the Government as they will in case my proposed plan is carried out, so will not do anything until I have investigated the matter fully. Reports have come to me that fires have been set in the woods up there, doing much damage to them. I am going to put up notices there warning all parties against building fires on Government land, and offering a reward of say \$10.00 or \$20.00 for information that will convict anyone for so doing, which I trust will have your approval. For many reasons I would prefer to have this appropriation for a Ranger at my disposal to use as I saw fit. It will be very difficult for me to find a suitable person to permanently fill the position of Ranger for the money. What I need most at times is a man here in the office, so that I could attend to matters better out of doors. Why couldn't I be appointed Ranger also, then I could afford to have a man to help me in my other work when necessary, and, give my time also to the work I would want a Ranger to do. For I must say I can think of no one that I could trust to do what I want done outside. I don't see why this could not be done... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Commission of Public Lands]

November 2, 1897

D.W. Napihaa; to J.A. King, Minister of the Interior:

...I, D.W. Napihaa, of Keanae, Koolau, Maui, have taken the oath to the government of the Republic of the Hawaiian Islands; ask your kindness to permit me to act as Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Keanae, Koolau, Maui, since there is a dispute between the Natives and the Chinamen; if it pleases you... [HSA, Interior Department – Box 35, Private ways and Water Rights]

January 7, 1898

W. D. Aiken, Sub-Agent Fourth Land District;

to J. F. Brown, Agent, Public Lands:

[Reports on disposition of Public Lands at Nāhiku and Kupa'u; and protection of Hāmākua Loa Forests]

...I beg to present the following report pertaining to Public Land matters in the Fourth Land District for the year 1897.

The chief occurrences of the year were the opening of public lands at Kahakuloa and at Nahiku, of which the latter was the most important. Small tracts have been taken up also in other localities, but, I will mention them each in their turn...

...Nahiku — The survey of the Government land at Nahiku, Hana, was completed about the 1st of Sept., the appraisement made by Sept. 11th, and the lots opened for settlement, comprised 47 lots altogether of about 100 acres each, with the exception of the Homestead lots, and was appraised at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per acre. Great interest was taken in these lands, and the rush for them on Nov. 8th is well-known, the demand by far exceeding the supply. That there were so few lots taken under the Homestead Lease system, was owing to the fact that the natives did not speak for lots until too late, though I think it was a mistake not laying out more lots than was asked for, as others wanted lots later.

As will be seen from the table offered below, 12 lots went under the Special Agreement systems. These were sold at public auction at Paia, on Dec. 6th and went a little above the upset price. The following table gives in detail, the results of the opening of these lands.

The main reason for withholding the four lots mentioned, was that owing to circumstances they could not have been disposed of in full justice to the Government, and later can be done so with profit. For revenues sake, I would suggest that Lot 29, containing 261 acres be cut up into several smaller lots, and offered for sale. Lot 40, used as a shipping point by a Chinaman carrying on the wood business, should be sold to him, if to anyone as it is good for little else, and is the key to his business. — What Nahiku needs first, and needs badly, is roads, as without them it will be difficult work doing anything. — As an item of interest I would say that the 43 Nahiku settlers are composed as follows: — Americans and Europeans 13, Hawaiians 11, Portuguese 18, and Japanese 1. All Right of Purchase Leases were made out as of Dec. 1st and Special Agreements Dec. 6th, from which dates interest is due the Government... [See Register Map No. 2649; H. Howell Surveyor, 1897]

[For additional records pertaining to the disposition of Nāhiku vicinity lands and water, see letter dated July 25, 1898, below; and the section of this study titled "E 'Olā'olā 'Ana ka Wai i nā 'Auwai—Development and Operation of the East Maui Ditch System".]

Kupau — In Wailuanui, Koolau, the ili of Kupau comprising 92.46 acres, and appraised at \$416.07, was taken up by H. W. Chamberlain under Rights of Purchase Lease system. Annual rent due from same is \$33.30...

...Several months ago I brought up the question of protecting the forests of Hamakualoa, from the stock that roamed through them. As yet I have been unable to fully go over the ground, but it looks to me as though the only feasible way it can be done, will be to fence. But I would rather the matter would be held in abeyance, until such time, as I may be able to thoroughly cover the ground, which will be in a short time now.

There are many people looking toward the Government land at, and near Keanae, and should it be thrown open, would be quietly and eagerly taken up... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Commission of Public Lands]

July 8, 1898

W. D. Aiken, Sub-Agent Fourth Land District;

to J. F. Brown, Agent, Public Lands:

[regarding Chinese rice planters at Ke'anae]

Napihaa, of Keanae, telephoned me yesterday that he had received instructions from you, to notify some Chinese who are using Government rice lands at Keanae, to vacate the same. Some of them he said refused, and he wanted instructions from me. I told him, in the absence of any word from you, that I could do nothing in the matter. What is the question in hand?

I intend soon to make the trip to Nahiku and could look into any such matters on the way, with definite instructions from you.

I would like to leave for Nahiku on July 25th and will plan to do so, unless you plan your trip up here about that time, or a little later. If you intend going over there, I should prefer to wait for you, to look into affairs there with you. Would like very much to know what your plans are in the matter, before I, decide upon going. Trust that I may hear from you in regard to same next week, and that you are coming up... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Commission of Public Lands]

Honolulu, July 25, 1898.

Senator Hocking; to J. F. Brown Esq., Agent of Public Lands:

[regarding development of Nahiku Sugar Plantation and License to take water]

...Mr. H. P. Baldwin, Mr. W. F. Pogue and myself have entered into a preliminary agreement to erect a sugar mill at Nahiku Island of Maui, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from cane grown and furnished by parties who have taken up government lands at Nahiku, Island of Maui, and also to pipe and ditch water along the heads of said lands, providing we can acquire the right from the Government to do so. Therefore providing the Company be incorporated under the law of Hawaii, will you grant it a license to use the water on said lands for the above named purpose, providing it be used for the benefit of all parties owning land in said tract, and depriving no person of their rights to water, we would necessarily like the privilege for a long term of years if you should decide to grant this license will you please state the terms... [HSA, F.O. & Ex, Public Lands Commission – 1898]

October 7, 1898

W. D. Aiken, Sub-Agent Fourth Land District;

to J. F. Brown, Agent, Public Lands:

[Describes – use of taro and rice lands at Ke‘anae and Wailuanui (disagreements between Hawaiian tenants and Chinese); Chamberlain, applicant for land at Kupa‘u; and Nāhiku Homestead lots.]

...I beg to report as follows upon my Hana trip, made last month through the Government lands therein, and as to how I found same.

I spent one day going over the taro and rice lands at Keanae and Wailuanui. As but little had been done towards the survey of the Keanae flat, I could determine but little therefrom.

The rice lois wanted by the Chinese I inspected, but can make no recommendations, until I see the map, as to whether the Chinese should have them or not. One old Chinaman, whose wife is a Hawaiian, but a leper on Molokai, should be granted a lot, as he has resided there for a long term of years, and has several children to support.

D. W. Napihaa asks to be given his house lot, and enough additional land *mauka* of the road to make up a Homestead Lease, which request I would recommend be granted and ask that Mr. Howell be notified to that effect. Many others want Homesteads there, but Mr. Howell tells me he has been authorized to lay off same.

Matters at Wailuanui appear to me to be rather mixed. Some rice planters claim that they are paying for more land than they have, while from my observations there, others have more than they are paying for. There is nothing very definite known in the matter. There is no reason why the Government should not derive twice the income from these lands, that they are now receiving. Much land that is now merely pasture land, could easily be made good wet lands, and rented out. I beg to recommend that the whole flat at Wailuanui be surveyed and laid off into lots, and a map furnished of the same. It would pay for itself in a very short time. Ah Kuna has promised to pay the \$137.50 due from him, as soon as he takes off his crop. I will follow him up.

Mr. Chamberlain has done but little with “Kupau” as yet, but enough to fulfill the conditions.

At Nāhiku I spent four days, and inspected the lots there, and the work being done pretty thoroughly. In spite of the great difficulty of lack of roads, and other adverse circumstances, a large amount of work has been done, and matters look very promising. Out of twenty-three Rights of Purchase Lease holders, eighteen, are already residing there, and doing hard work, while eight of the twelve holders of Special Agreements are improving. The balance will be at it very soon. Of the forty odd lots taken up, but one has been forfeited so far, though it looks as though another one will be. As to dividing Lot #9 in two parts, and selling them separate, it can be done of course, though I doubt if it would pay. I lean towards selling it as it is, but make no recommendation on the subject, leaving it entirely to you. When Lot 9 is sold, Lots 38 and 39, reserved before, should also be put up, and I suggest that all three be sold under the Special Agreement system. I trust that the sale may be arranged for as soon as possible, as there is considerable demand for these lots just at

present. — In laying out small lots for Homestead Leases, it seems to me that a few more than is actually asked for at the moment should be provided, so that at any time thereafter, they could be applied for without the delay of another advertisement. I have suggested this to Mr. Howell, and he may perhaps do so, provided there is land available. — Provision has already been made, I believe, with Mr. Howell, for the natives wanting Homesteads at Nahiku, so I need say nothing about it.

I beg to take this opportunity to urge upon the Land Commission the great advantage to be derived from completing a good road through Koolau, from Nahiku to Kailua, before that country is put upon the market for settlement. The value of the lands would be so largely enhanced by the same, that it would be more than paid for. The experiences gained from Nahiku has proven this...

I obtained a great deal of useful information, and a considerable knowledge of the Government lands in this section, and will find the source of advantage hereafter. The Hamakualoa and Koolau districts, I consider have great prospects in view, but Kaupo, I hardly think will ever amount to much. The soil and land is good, but it is so difficult of access, a good road up through the same, being almost out of the question... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Commission of Public Lands]

July 15, 1899

Enos Vincent; to J.A. King Esq., Minister of the Interior:

...Please let me know when the Keanae Homesteads will be thrown open. There is a large number of people here in the district who are very anxious to know. Let me know as soon as possible... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Commission of Public Lands]

September 5, 1900

W. D. Aiken, Sub-Agent Fourth Land District;

to J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands:

[Describes activities on Homestead-Grant lots of Nāhiku, Wailuanui, Ke'anae; and notes numbers of applicants for lots.]

...Having just returned from an inspection of Government lands throughout a part of Hana district, I beg to submit the following report ...

...From Kaupo, I next visited Nahiku, where I found matters to be in very good condition. With one or two exceptions all of the settlers who acquired lots under the Right of Purchases Lease and Special Agreement systems, are amply fulfilling the conditions required of them. And these one or two exceptions are going right to work now, so that there will be no failure at all to report. The new road from Hana out as far as Makapipi Gulch, just above Nahiku landing, and the branch road down to the landing, have proved a great boom to settlers, and has done much to encourage them. It is regrettable that the road on towards Keanae could not have been built as well, as there was apparently sufficient money to have done it. As it is, it is nothing more than a horse trail and an exceedingly serpentine one at that. Of the Hawaiian homesteaders at Nahiku, I cannot say very much. There are two or three of them who have done nothing. Several are just commencing to clear a little, so with a little more time granted, a better showing may be made.

Wailuanui and Keanae was the next place visited, and here there were but two holdings to inspect. On the ili of Kupau held by H. W. Chamberlain under Right of Purchase Lease, about 10 acres is cleared and planted to rice, the work having been

done by a Chinaman under some sort of a contract or agreement. Mr. Chamberlain is at present there on the premises. At Keanae, D. W. Napihaa has his one acre of wet land planted to taro, but has as yet done nothing with his seven acres of Kula lands, which he holds under Homestead Lease. However, living on the premises he has done sufficient to fulfill all conditions. At Keanae and Wailuanui, some fifty-four Hawaiians applied to me for Homesteads there. But very few of them had any land at all, and all wanted a proportion of the wet land. This would practically take all the land at Wailuanui, both Kula and wet, and a large proportion of the Kula land, and all of the wet land at Keanae.

I will send you later, a list of all these applicants, stating their condition as near as I could gather.

It is to be regretted that the eight foot road from Nahiku to Keanae could not have been completed, for with the money spent there, \$27000.00, it surely could have been put through, instead of only two ends, as is at present the case... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Commission of Public Lands]

September 6, 1900

W. D. Aiken, Sub-Agent Fourth Land District;

to J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands:

[Describes activities on Homestead-Grant lots of Nāhiku, Wailuanui, Ke'anae; road in region needs improvements.]

...I regret very much that you were not able to get up to Hana, and go out to Nahiku and Keanae with me. There were many things there that I should liked to have talked over with you. The new road to Nahiku built by W. A. McKay is very good, and a great convenience to the settlers there. From Nahiku on towards Keanae the road built is a good horse trail, with the most astonishing number of curves and turns in it, most of which were unnecessary with a little more work. Had about half as much money been spent for it as was, it could be called a fair job. When it comes to widening it out into a wagon road later, a good deal of the work now done will have to be abandoned, to straighten out the curves, and consequently much money thrown away. I believe that for the amount spent there, the road or trail as it is built, could have been finished through to Keanae. As it is now over half of it is useless, until the middle section is built. However, I suppose that is out of our Department, but I think that someone should look into it.

You will remember a change in the road survey made by Howell last year through Lot 9, held by McKay, which cut off about 13 acres there, and for which he was to be given 14 acres from Lot 7, which 14 acres was duly deducted from Lot 7. You wrote me about this on July 3rd of last year, saying that Howell was to have the matter settled before the sale of Lot 7 came off. Just before you left for the coast last year, you wrote me again on the subject, and sent me a map according to the new survey. You said then that Howell had written that the two Portuguese were agreeable to the change, and that they were willing that the two small lots created, Numbered 54 and 55 on the map or sketch, should be put up at public auction, and that they did not expect to get them cheap. Now as a matter of fact Howell never saw these Portuguese upon the subject at all, and Mr. McKay denies that any arrangement was ever made with him. He says Howell spoke to him upon the subject, but that nothing definite was ever done, and that he did not agree to accept the 14 acres of Lot 7 in lieu of the 13 acres taken from the top of his lot.

Consequently McKay is today in possession of Lots 54 and 55, the holders of Lots 11 and 12 have lost about half of their road frontage, and the Government still owns 14 acres between Lots 7 and 9...

In the matter of the natives at Wailuanui and Keanae who want land. About 54 of them came to me, and I believe all of them would be qualified. What they asked, is to take up the land there under the Homestead Lease system, each one getting 8 acres upland and 1 acre taro land. The land they want is that at and in the vicinity of Keanae and Wailuanui. Every eligible Hawaiian there seems to be struck with the land fever. I will get off a list of them to you as soon as possible, though I am so rushed that I cannot do it this week. Should you have such a thing as an extra type-writer down there, I wouldn't object to taking it here in the office, if you find it in your way... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Commission of Public Lands]

May 31, 1901

**W. D. Aiken, Sub-Agent Fourth Land District;
to E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands:**

[Describes circumstances around Chamberlain's application for the 'ili of Kupa'u (now deceased); and Awana's stake in the land.]

...You are fully informed upon the Chamberlain incidents of the past three years in connection with "Kupau" at Wailua, Koolau. The old fraud is now dead, and never made even a pretense of fulfilling the conditions of his R. P. Lease as far as residence went. He however got Awana, a very progressive Chinaman, who bears this letter, to go in with him to fulfill the cultivation part of the agreement. Awana went in with him in all good faith and has spent a large amount of money there putting a part of the land in rice. Chamberlain has forfeited all right to the land and is now dead, so it leaves Awana in rather a peculiar position. He wants to talk over the matter with you. My plan, in which Mr. Brown agreed with me, was to cancel the Chamberlain R. P. Lease, and put it up again, and let Mrs. Awana, who is a Hawaiian take it. Should any one else get it they would have to pay for the improvements which Awana has made. I feel that Awana should be protected somehow. Now the people of Wailua are making Awana all the trouble that they can by shutting off his water. Not having any legal standing on the land he can hardly go into Court against them or do anything else legally. We might let Awana have the land as a tenant-at-will for a time or until something else can be done. This would be feasible as soon as we gave formal notice that the Chamberlain crowd were pau. If you approve of this you might arrange with him as to the yearly rental, or if you prefer that I attend to it here I will do so upon his return. Something should be done about the water question over there as the rival interests there are trying to gouge Awana, I am sure... [see also communication dated January 9, 1902, below]

However Awana will talk to you himself about the matter... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Commission of Public Lands – see Grant No. 4866 in preceding section]

August 17, 1901

**W. D. Aiken, Sub-Agent Fourth Land District;
to Edward S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands:**

[Regarding the 'ili of Kupa'u; and matters pertaining to preservation of forest lands; noting that cattle have done great damage to resources.]

...Two favors from your office of the 15th and 16th inst., have just come to hand. I note that you ask me to send by the return mail a new appraisalment of the Ili of

Kupau so that you can advertise it for settlers. I can send an appraisement signed by myself alone, if this will be adequate. The law I believe requires appraisements to be made and signed by the Sub-Agent and an Appraiser together, but an Appraiser we have not here. No regular one has ever been appointed, as it is or has been more convenient to have special ones for each occasion. However I will forward herewith an appraisement of the tract as you may perhaps want it more for form.

I note further what you have to say in the matter of the forest preservation, and will see Hon. H. P. Baldwin as soon as possible as to the best method to pursue [sic]. I heartily agree with the idea and in fact spoke to the Governor about the same matter some years ago when he was President of the Republic. I will have notices printed in different languages and widely posted. It occurs to me that perhaps you had better get the printing done down there, as you could get the same done in English, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese all together. Most of the above I can not get done here. I will await to hear from you on the subject.

In the matter of these forests I would also like to see something done towards keeping the cattle out of them, as there is no doubt that a great amount of damage is done by these cattle. The only way of course would be to fence, and this would require the cooperation of parties owning lands adjoining the Government lands in a large measure. However I hope that the matter of the Gov't forests will be taken up seriously before long. Yours respectfully... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Commission of Public Lands]

January 9th, 1902

W. D. Aiken, Sub-Agent;

to Edward S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands:

[Describes disposition of Government Lands in the Ko'olau and Hāmākua Loa Districts; and importance of water producing forests to the well-being of all Maui.]

...I beg to present to you the following, as my annual report on Public Land matters in the Fourth Land District for the year just passed that is 1901...

The...lot at Wailua, Koolau, Maui, known as the "Ili of Kupau", containing an area of 92.46 acres, and was awarded to Mrs. Hannah Awana [Patent Grant No. 4866], under the Right of Purchase Lease system, under date of October 1st, the purchase price of same being \$924.60, and the annual rental \$73.96.

During the year Seventeen lots in the Nahiku tract, in the Koolau District, have been "proved up" on, and for Thirteen of them Patents have been issued and delivered. Of these Seventeen lots, Fifteen of them were held under the Right of Purchase Lease system, and two of them under Special Agreements. The conditions on all of these were substantially fulfilled, and it can be said that these settlers were a "success"...

...I beg to include here in this report my recommendations and suggestions in regard to a majority of the Public Land tracts here on Maui, consideration of many of which will doubtless come up during the ensuing year. Beginning at Makawao, I will take them up in about the same order as we passed through them on our trip around the Island in December last.

HAIKU-UKA. – "Board of Education Land". — This land running from Piihola hill up beyond Olinda to near the top of the mountain, and under lease to the Haleakala Ranch Co., is purely forest land, and should be kept as a forest reserve. Settlers have

already spoken for it, but upon the expiration of the lease, in Sept. 1905, I would earnestly recommend that it be made into a forest reserve...

...Nahiku. - Above the homestead lots of Nahiku is a magnificent Government forest, that should be kept as such without the least encroachment. I would recommend that it be strictly preserved.

KOOLAU, from Nahiku to Honomanu. - This tract of land, comprising thousands of acres, is practically the life of Maui. It is one vast impenetrable forest, that conserves sufficient water to supply the needs of the Island. This entire tract is so cut up with deep, rugged gulches, that with one exception, it would be impossible to find sufficient agricultural land within it's borders to hang on to. This one exception is in what is known as the Keanae valley. Here there are several hundred acres of what is the best agricultural land on the Island, but it is only several hundred out of thousands and thousands. It needs no argument to show the importance of preserving this tract for strictly forest purposes, as the welfare of the Island depends entirely upon it, for here is almost the only water supply for the main part of the Island. So this forest tract should be thoroughly fenced up, so that no stock could get a foothold therein. The question arises as to the most available means of doing this. There would be miles and miles of fence to build, and after being built to maintain. Were this tract made a National Forest Reserve all the expense of this would be on the Government, which would be considerable. The plan that I would recommend in regard to this tract, is along the lines as proposed by Hon. H. P. Baldwin in his application to you for a lease of this tract. I would recommend that the lease of this land be sold at auction to the highest bidder. That the lease contain strict provisions for the preservation of the forest; that no stock whatever would be permitted to run therein; that the lessee fence up the same in a thorough manner, and maintain such fence in an efficient state; that no trees be cut except just what might be needed for fence posts; and that the Government could at any time take possession of any agricultural land that might be found therein. Any failure to maintain and keep these conditions to work a forfeiture of the lease. The lessee would then see that the conditions were strictly kept, and the Government would secure a most efficient forest reserve, and derive a revenue therefrom. The annual rental for this privilege would have to be nominal, in view of the enormous expense that the lessee would be at in carrying out the conditions of the lease, and in developing the water supply wanted. Then too the Government would benefit again in the increase of the taxable property, brought about by the application of this large amount of water on the arid lands of the Island, of which there is now a large amount lying idle.

As to what agricultural land there is in this district, that is the Keanae valley, my recommendation in regard to the same would be that a road first be built through the same, and then the lands thrown open to settlers. By building the road first, the Government would realize sufficient to pay for the cost of the road, and also to give them a fair return for the land. Otherwise the road will cost more than the land would bring, as was the case in the Nahiku tract.

Having been through this country yourself, you will readily agree with me in my estimate of the amount of land available for settlers, and in the extreme ruggedness of the same.

KOOLAU, Honomanu to Kailua. - This district now under lease to the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., presents the same conditions as the one that I have referred to just preceding this. The lease will expire in about six years, and as there is no agricultural land whatever within the tract. I would suggest that it be again leased under the same provisions as I mentioned for the other part of Koolau. I think that I can very safely say that there is not a piece of land within the whole tract that would be large enough to grow anything on with profit. A level piece of land of more than one acre would be almost impossible to find.

Hamakualoa. - Kailua to Halehaku. - This land is in the same class exactly as the two former, but it differs in that it is higher up. The two former run to the sea, while below this tract is private lands. Being so high up there is no land that would be termed agricultural land, it all having been taken up below. All of this tract that lies below the Hamakua Ditch has been effectively cleared of forests by the stock of the people below running through it, and shows what the effects of stock are. The Plantations interested in the lease of this land have offered to fence up all the Government land to keep out all stock, and should be encouraged to do so. This tract of land should also be kept for all time as a forest reserve, giving one continuous forest reserve from Hana, to Makawao. With Kula also included the mountain of Haleakala would almost be completely encircled by a forest reserve, which is an end that one should feel proud to work for, and which would be the grandest thing that could happen for the Island of Maui... [HSA, DLNR 2-16; Commission of Public Lands]

February 21, 1902

W.L. Hardy; to S.B. Dole, Governor:

[Regarding anticipated impacts on Homesteaders, as a result of proposed sale of leases on remaining Government land and Nāhiku vicinity water rights to H.P. Baldwin et al.]

...Enclosed herewith is a petition addressed to yourself, and signed by a majority of the "homesteaders" now residing at Nahiku, Maui, praying that you use your authority to stop the proposed sale at public auction of the lease of certain pieces of Government in the district of Koolau, Island of Maui, to the highest bidder.

Your petitioners are in a position to know that the enlightened Homestead policy inaugurated by you in the days of the "Republic of Hawaii," and faithfully encouraged and adhered to ever since, will receive a serious set-back in its aspirations in this district, as will plantations and many small holdings if the lease is sold as applied for.

The party making the application for the lease has property holdings, or at least controls holdings at Nahiku which make it impracticable for others to compete in the bidding and so the apparently fair application will virtually be a walkover as far as beneficial results to the Government is concerned and are impoverishing of the district in many respects and in no long time forcing it under monopolistic control.

We thank you heartily for withdrawing lot # 3 from sale but unless lot # 2 is also withdrawn the cinch will also remain and our hands remain tied and we will be forced to struggle at great disadvantage.

Plantation and Homestead interests should be mutual and the former forced when seeking privileges to consider the latter...

(Attachment — received Feb. 24, 1902)

Petition W.L. Hardy et al.; to S.B. Dole, Governor, Territory of Hawaii:

...WHEREAS, we, the undersigned owners and occupiers of the "Nahiku Lots", have at great expense and much hard-ship undertaken to develop this previously uncultivated tract and to make homes for ourselves; and

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the Commissioner of Public Lands, as advertised in the newspapers, to sell at public auction the lease of all the government lands adjoining these lots, from seashore to the top of the mountain, thereby giving to the highest bidder the control of all the water which should belong to this district; and

WHEREAS, we, the undersigned not being financially able to compete with corporations which can bid large amounts for this land, are in great fear that the water flowing thereon and through the "Nahiku Lots" will be diverted and taken to some other district; now

THEREFORE, we, the undersigned, hereby petition The Honorable, The Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, to take such steps as are necessary to prevent this sale and to preserve for us water which is so vital to the development of our property... [HSA, Gov-1; Dole, Public Lands; see also General Lease No.'s 538 and 539, in section of study titled "E 'Olā'olā 'Ana ka Wai i nā 'Auwai—Development and Operation of the East Maui Ditch System".]

October 31, 1904

H.P. Baldwin; to Geo. R. Carter, Esq., Governor, The Territory of Hawaii:

[Regarding application of native residents from Ke'anae for 999 Year Homestead lands in Ke'anae]

...I sent you a Wireless this morning as follows, although I may not have the wording exactly correct.

"A Native from Keanae goes to see you about Government land. I advise assisting them. "Mauna Loa" letter explains".

The Rev. Kaailua of Keanae is appointed as a Committee to take the Petition to you from the Keanae Natives, that they be allowed to lease the Government land at a small rental, or that it be divided up, so that they can own the house lots and taro land, where they are now living, under the Homestead Act.

The Natives have lived on the Government land at Keanae for a great many years, during the Monarchy, during the Republic of Hawaii, and since annexation went into effect; they, as I understand it, paying a small rental. There are a good many Natives there, and it has been here-to-fore a sort of recognized fact that the Government should assist them in the way of furnishing them homes, for I believe that there are practically very few Kuleanas in that Valley.

It would be a most wise thing, in my opinion, for the Government to make it easy for the Hawaiians there to obtain their homes on reasonable terms. As I understand it, most of them have houses on Government Land.

Mr. Kaailua can state the situation to you and explain the matters fully...

P.S. I have not got the Land Law before me, but according to my recollection there is a Provision in the Law; under which Hawaiians can obtain 99 [999] year leases of Homesteads, without paying for the same; they, however, being obliged to live on same. This, I think, is what they want, but Mr. Kaailua will of course explain to you their wishes. [HSA, GOV 2-8, Lands Maui]

November 2, 1904

Geo. R. Carter, Governor;

to J.W. Pratt, Esq., Commissioner of Public Lands, Territory of Hawaii:

...We have already gone over with Mr. S.K. Kaoilua the enclosed petition in reference to the sale of Keanae lands, and I send the same to you so you may have it in your files... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Lands Maui]

November 3, 1904

Jas W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands;

to Geo. R. Carter, Governor of Hawaii:

...Receipt is hereby acknowledged of petition of Kaoilua et als., in re sale of Keanae and Wailua lands, Maui. Same is placed on our files pending receipt of further information promised by Rev. Kaoilua... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Lands Maui]

November 28, 1904

H.P. Baldwin; to Governor G.R. Carter:

...Two natives, P.N. Kahokualuna and Rev. Kaailua, are here from Keanae to see about the Government land that the natives there wish to take under the Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine Year Lease clause in the Homestead Act.

You may remember that the Rev. Kaailua interviewed you in regard to this matter, with a petition from those natives, something like a month ago, and that you replied to him (so I understand from their statements and from your letter to me) that you were favorable to their proposition.

As I understand it, the natives wish about thirty (30) acres of taro land, to be divided among them under the Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine year Lease in the Homestead Act. These native have, as I understand it, all been living on this land for a great many years; some for two and some for three generations, and it seems to me but right that they should have the land on as easy terms as possible... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands, Maui]

December 16, 1904

Extracts of Letters from Chinese Rice Planters at Keanae and Wailuanui of Maui; to Chinese Consul Chang:

[regarding disagreements between Native Hawaiian and Chinese residents of the Ke'anae and Wailuanui vicinity]

...Cheong Chong aged 54 years has been upwards of 30 years in the Territory of Hawaii and married to a native woman for 20 years. He has 8 children and a resident

of Maui for about 14 years. Bought the interest of Chow Lee Wai Rice Plantation at Waialua [Wailua nui] in 1896 for \$2300. It was claimed that one half of the plantation land i.e. 30 acres of land belongs to the Government at a yearly rental of \$315. He the said Cheong Chong, afterwards having possession of the said plantation, employed a surveyor to survey the plantation land again and the surveyor reported to him that the Government owns only 15 acres of land instead of 30 acres. He therefore petitioned to the Government to reduce the rent, but the matter was postponed till Mr. Aiken of Paia went there and collected rent only for 21 acres of land, i.e. 20 acres of rice land and one acre of *Kula* land. He claims that his children are Hawaiians and they are entitled to the same rights as the Hawaiians do...

He owns the Plantation Rice Mill worth	\$1000.
8 plowing bullocks	320.
14 Mules	600.
1 Bullock Cart	20.
Dwelling house	300.
Implements, tools &c	500.

Another letter has been duly received by Consul Chang on Dec. 26, 1904, from Cheong Chong & four others. They stated briefly as follows.

The native lawyer Peter Noah and a native preacher Kaailua came to our place on last Thursday and held a meeting. They said that Governor Carter has given them full authority to divide the cultivation lands of the Chinese to the natives. They further stated the Mr. Commissioner Aiken was removed from office for some reasons and he had no more authority to attend to the business. They had put stakes on the cultivated lands of the Chinese and divided them into homestead lots for natives. It is reported to us that those natives of this place who had paid \$15.00 to Peter Noah would be entitled to 2 or 3 homestead lots and those who paid him nothing, would be entitled to one lot only. Prior to the division of these homestead lots, they have never taken the trouble of putting surveyor's stakes on them. It is our opinion that fraud must have deliberately been practiced by them with a view to obtaining money from these ignorant natives... We beg you to be good enough to communicate with Governor Carter in this matter requesting him not to partition our lands as homestead lots to natives.

We have already plowed some of the lands for planting rice and in case the Government should allot our lands to the native we would suffer a great deal of loss.

Lew Tuck (Kauapua) aged 57 years has been living in this Territory for 23 years... In 1903 he has rented about one acre of land at Wailuanui...

Che Pun (Apuna) aged 62 years. Formerly a resident of Hanalei of Kauai. He has been in Keanae of Maui for about 2 years...about three ½ acres of land...

Wong Kam Fook (Ah Fook) aged 45 years has been in the Territory of Hawaii for 25 years. In 1898 he has rented little more than one acre of Government land at Keanae from a native Napihaa, an officer of the Government...

Tam Tuck Sui (Ah Tuck) aged 40 years has been in the territory of Hawaii for 21 years, and is now cultivating about ¾ acres land by an assignment of a native named Pihau...

Lew Cho (Lee Sau) has been living in Wailuanui for 22 years. Married to a native woman for a number of years... In 1898 he has rented about one acre of Government land at Wailuanui...

Cheong Lock (Ah Sion Lo) has been three years in this place and rented about 2 acres of Kula land at Keanae from Napihaa...

Wong Chan Him and Wong Him have been in this place for 2 ½ years. In 1900 they bought interest from Ako...about 1 acre of cultivated land at Wailuanui...

Yip Koon Wa (Ah Wa) has been a resident of this place for 20 years. Married a native woman... In 1898 he has rented about 2 acres of Kula land at Wailuanui...
[HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands, Maui]

December 17, 1904

***Petition from 41 residents; to Governor George R. Carter:
[regarding applications for land in Wailua]***

...We, the citizens of Wailua, Koolau, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, who respectfully requested you to open the Government taro and grazing lands in Wailua, and in accordance with your instructions to our Committees who appeared before your Honor, Messrs P.N. Kahokuoluna and S.K. Kaailua, hereby show that on the 14th day of the current month a meeting was duly held and the following unanimously passed:

1st. That the following gentlemen be appointed on Committee to apportion the taro and grazing lands:

Peter N. Kahokuoluna,
S.K. Kaailua,
S. Hookano,
J.P. Kahahei,
Kamaka Maukoli.

2nd. We approve the work of the Committees in apportioning the taro lands among the homestead petitioners, because the work was done honestly, equally and fairly.

3rd. In regard to the grazing lands we thought it best to lease same as a place where we can place our horses and cattle, and also to get our firewood.

4th. In witness for our approval of the work of the Committee in apportioning the taro and grazing lands, we hereby subscribe our names this 17th day of December, A.D. 1904... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands, Maui]

December 19, 1904

***Peter N. Kahokuoluna, Attorney-At-Law;
to George R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii:***

...Enclosed please find Reports of the Committees duly chosen by the applicants for Homestead of Keanae and Wailua for dividing taro lands among themselves as what you advised us and also their approval to the same.

There are 41 applicants for Wailua and 31, for Keanae. The committees as far as we could, examined each one as according to our Homestead Acts and found them alright.

The applications are all in my charges of which I can easily hand to Mr. Aiken as soon as I received an order from you.

We earnestly wish to receive good news from you when will you be ready to send the surveyor to survey each piece... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands, Maui]

December 21, 1904

Governor G.R. Carter; to D.W. Napihaa, Esq.; Keanae, Maui:

[regarding leases to Chinese rice farmers at Ke'anae-Wailua]

...Replying to yours of Dec. 16th, I was not aware that the Chinese living in Keanae have acquired any vested rights in the land for which they have paid rent, through you and W.O. Aiken, to the Government. You must remember these lands were not leased according to law at public auction, but that the occupants have been for a number of years tenants at will.

The question as to whether or not there is anymore land that these Chinamen can have can only be answered after the land Department has sent an Agent on the ground and examined whether the plan proposed by the Committee for homesteads is satisfactory, and whether there is any more land left... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands, Maui]

December 31, 1904

Peter N. Kahokuoluna, Attorney-At-Law; to George R. Carter, Governor of Hawaii:

...Please accept our many thanks for the kind reply to our petition and others in re Keanae and Wailua homestead matter. Our earnest prayers "E ola mau ke Kiaaina Carter o Hawaii i ke Akua..." [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands, Maui]

Keanae, Maui

January 6, 1905

D.W. Napihaa; to G.R. Carter, Governor; Territory of Hawaii:

[regarding disposition of land at Ke'anae and Wailua]

...Your letter of Dec. 21st came duly to hand, and I delayed replying thereto as I did not understand the contents of the same. After perusing the same for a time I understood a part of the letter, and in reply thereto will say, that the rents of all government lands in the hands of the Chinese are already collected and are now in the hands of W. O. Aiken. I wish only to ask these few questions: 1. Are the government lands to be given only to citizens of Keanae and the people of Waialua [Wailua]? If there are any government lands left after dividing the same between the people, will they be given to the Chinese?

If these questions are too much, will you please excuse me? [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands, Maui]

January 11, 1905

G.R. Carter, Governor; to D.W. Napihaa; Keanae, Maui:

[regarding disposition of land at Ke'anae and Wailua]

...Replying to yours of January 6th, will say that it is impossible to allow any but American citizens homestead lands in this territory. After the demand of local citizens at Keanae and Wailua has been satisfied, then should be considered the demand, if any, from those outside of that District who are Americans. After this is

completed, if there remains lands which can be leased to non-residents or Chinese, I see no reason why it should not be done.

This whole question is in the hands of the Commissioner of Public lands, who I hope will give it his earliest attention... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands, Maui]

August 9, 1905.

*Agent of Public Lands; to George Groves, Keanae, Maui:
[regarding disposition of land at Ke'anae and Wailua]*

...Referring to your letter to the Commissioner of Public Lands concerning the Keanae Lands I wish to say further that the Government owns three tracts of land in Keanae, some of which will be cut up as soon as the surveyors can get around to it.

It is the policy of this government to cut up as much land as is wanted for settlement as soon as possible, but we have been tremendously handicapped by the legislature not appropriating enough money to have the surveys done at once. We are so limited with the funds for surveys that we have to nurse every dollar, and the more important pieces to be cut up are taken up first.

I am glad that you contemplate settling on some land and if I can assist you in any way I trust that you will command me. The Surveyor's Department reported to me today that the approximate available area of government land in Keanae, Koolau, Maui, is as Follows:

Keanae Flat (<i>mauka</i>)	672.0 acres
Keanae Flat (<i>makai</i>)	
Rice and Taro	12.5
<i>Kula</i>	25.0
Keanae Remainder	
Below the forest line and not included in above	2000.00... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands, Maui]

Further descriptions of residency, traditional and customary practices, access and collection practices; and land and water use activities from ca. 1905 to the present day, are found in the oral history interviews that were conducted as a part of the present study (*Volume II*). Through the interviews (selected topics are indexed), readers are provided with detailed first-hand accounts of events subsequent to the ca. 1905.

D. Nā Alahele me nā Alanui Aupuni (ca. 1847-1925):

Routes of Access – Trails and Government Roads

Alahele (trails) and *alaloa* (regional thoroughfares) are an integral part of the cultural landscape of Hawai‘i. As noted earlier in this study, as early as ca. 1600, a circle island system “*Kīpapa o Kīha-a-Pi‘ilani*,” the *alaloa*, had been established, with significant construction undertaken in the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region. The *alahele* provided access for local and regional travel, subsistence activities, cultural and religious purposes, and for communication between extended families and communities. Trails were, and still remain important features of the cultural landscape.

In addition to the *alahele* and *alaloa*, running laterally with the shore, there are other trails that run from the shore to the uplands. By nature of traditional land use and residency practices, every *ahupua‘a* also included one or more *mauka-makai* trail. In native terminology, these trails were generally known as — *ala pi‘i uka* or *ala pi‘i mauna* (trails which ascend to the uplands or mountain). Some of these trails are described in historical communications cited in this study, and almost every interviewee speaks of them as a feature known to exist within every traditional land unit.

In his writings of Hawaiian Traditions, customs, and practices, native historian S.M. Kamakau (1976), penned the following description of *alahele* (trails and roadways) in the islands:

Roadways

Narrow bare places that stretch the length and the breadth of the land are called *alanui* or *Kuamo‘o*, roads. One that extends all around the land, or island, is called an *alaloa*, highway, or [poetically] *he ala o Puna*, “a road to Puna.” An *alanui* that cuts across country is an *ala ‘oki*, shortcut; one that ascends a *pali* ladder wise (*kana kaha*) is an *ala ‘ulili*; one along the side of a *pali* is an *ala pili pali*; one along the very top of a *pali* is an *alanui kaka‘i pali*. A “thread of a trail” (*wahi alanui maholi ihi*) that clings to a *pali* is called *he alanui iki a he kahuna*, “the narrow [precarious] path of the *kahuna*,” or *he ala a ka manu*, “the trail of the birds.” An *alanui* that goes through a stream is an *ala ‘au*.

In going along a road, where it rises is a *pi‘ina*, an ascent; where it goes downward is an *ihona*, a descent, a dip in the roadway is called an *‘alu* and a bend is called an *uake‘e*; the top of a steep ascent is a *ho‘oku*, and the bottom of a steep decline is a *kuhoho* or *kumomole*. A trail with a cliff on each side is a *kunihinihi*; one that goes up and down across valleys is called a *lehulehu* or *kawahawaha* or *‘alualua*; a stony roadway is an *alanui ‘a‘a*. A clear place like the road itself is an *alanui pu‘uhonua*; a resting place along a long road is a *pu‘u ho‘omaha* or an *‘o‘i‘o‘ina*. Short pathways in gullies are called *ka‘ele wa‘a* (“canoe hulls”). Short stretches descending steep hills or the sides of hills were *holua* or sledding sites, *kahua holua*.

Sites on level open ground were *kahua pu‘uhonua*. The short clear ones (*alanui po‘omuku e waiho papu*), were for sports—*maika*, *pahe‘e*, *koi*, *‘ahamoa*, *mohomoho*, or *ku‘i*. The compact or rounded sites along the highway were burial sites, *pu‘uhonua ho‘oilina kupapa‘u*.

Indeed, along the trails of the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region are found a wide variety of cultural resources, including, but not limited to residences (both permanent and temporary), enclosures and exclosures, wall alignments, agricultural complexes, resting places, resource collection sites, *heiau* and other ceremonial features, *ilina* (burial sites), subsidiary trails, and other sites of significance to the families who once lived in the vicinity of the trails. The trails themselves also exhibit a variety of

construction methods, generally determined by the environmental zone and natural topography of the land. "Ancient" trail construction methods included the making of worn paths on exposed *pāhoehoe* lava surfaces, curbstone and coral-cobble lined trails, *kīpapa* or cobble stepping stone pavements, and trails across cobble or sandy shores.

Following the early nineteenth century, western contact brought about changes in the methods of travel (horses and other hooped animals were introduced). By the mid nineteenth century, wheeled carts were also being used on some of the trails. Portions of the ancient *ala hele-ala loa* were realigned (straightened out), widened, and smoothed over, while other sections were simply abandoned for newer more direct routes. In establishing modified trail- and early road-systems, portions of the routes were moved far enough inland so as to make a straight route, thus, taking travel away from the shoreline.

It was not until 1847, that detailed communications regarding road construction in the islands began to be preserved. It was during that time that the modified trail and road alignments became a part of a system of "roads" called the "*Alanui Aupuni*" or Government Roads. Work on the roads was funded in part by government appropriations, and through the labor or financial contributions of area residents and prisoners working off penalties (see communications below). In the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region, portions of the *Alanui Aupuni* are lined with curbstones; elevated; and/or made with stone filled "bridges" in areas that level out the contour of the roadway; and in many locations, wooden bridges were required for crossing *kahawai* (stream gulches).

On January 23, 1856, R.W. Wyllie (Minister of Foreign Relations, Minister at War) wrote to engineer, William Webster, asking him to prepare guidelines for construction of roads, that could be adopted by the Kingdom (in HSA collection). On February 22, 1856, Webster submitted the following letter, which became the basis for road making at the time:

...In reply to your letter of the 23rd, January I would state that I consider it scarcely possible to draw up any rules for road making that could be applied generally.

I may say shortly that a road, to be a good road should be laid off as direct as possible between the points desired to be connected, that it should avoid hills where they can be avoided, also the bottom of hollows, – where it is liable to become a mere water course – that it should have at least a foot deep of gravel on the top, laid on a curve to throw off water, and last that it should be thoroughly drained by means of side ditches to be kept always clean and in good order, care being taken to give vent to the water from the ditches as often as practicable.

The surface of the road when once formed ought to receive constant attention, and if from subsidence the water is found to lodge on any part, it should immediately be let off & fresh gravel applied to fill the hollow.

Regarding the latter part of your letter, I believe that each district does make its own roads, if roads they can be called, & applications is only made to government when a heavy piece of work is to be done.

I do not think that our roads will ever give much satisfaction under the present law for various reasons, among others, the road supervisors are elected, not on account of their skill, but rather on account of their electioneering influence which is maintained in many cases at the expense of the roads. The tax also is not sufficient to

make the roads even it were religiously applied to that purpose, although at the same time it is abundantly heavy on the poorer people.

I think that a land tax for the purpose of making the roads would be for the benefit of the country, the present tax being about sufficient to keep them in repair when once properly made.

Of course before levying any additional tax on account of the roads, the present law concerning the election of the Road supervisors should be repealed & the power to appoint those officers given to the Government... [Misc. Public Works – DAGS 7 Box 35; Folder 4]

In September 1856, the Pacific Commercial Advertiser offered readers the following overview of road development in the Hawaiian Islands, and noted that new guidelines and laws were being enacted that would hopefully improve conditions:

...The history of road making in this kingdom does not date far back. The first law that we find recorded was enacted in 1840, which as well as the laws of 1846 and 1850 gave to the Governors a general control of the roads, with power to make new roads and employ prisoners in their construction. But no system of road making has ever been introduced, and the whole subject has been left to be executed as chance dictated. In 1852 road supervisors were made elective by the people, at the annual election in January. This change worked no improvement in the roads, as the road supervisors, in order to remain popular, required the least possible amount of labor, and in many districts an hour or two of work in the morning was considered as a compliance with the road law. Under this law the road supervisors were pretty much to themselves, and though accountable to the Minister of the Interior, they considered favor of their constituents of more importance. This law was found productive of more evil than good, and during the last session of the legislature a new road law was passed, which goes in to force on the 1st of January 1857. This new law gives to the Minister of the Interior the appointment of road supervisors throughout the Kingdom, who are subject to such general instructions (we suppose in regard to the construction of roads) as he may issue... (The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, September 25, 1856)

Trails and Roads of Hāmākua-Ko‘olau, in Government Communications

September 28, 1849

Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior; to J.Y. Kanehoa, Governor of Maui:

A certain foreigner at Haiku has made petition to me, asking that an officer be appointed for the purpose of attending to the laying out of roads in that section and adjoining districts... In my opinion, his suggestions are good; now is the proper time to have these roads laid out in Haiku, Pauwela, Makawao, Haliimaile and Hamakuapoko. Appoint therefore an officer to direct and attend to the laying out of these roads, if you wish, appoint two officers. Harry has bought the land of Peahi, and in case he goes over to inspect his land, have him look into these road matters... Instruct your officer to enter into and make equitable settlements with land holders in those districts, so that no loss will be suffered by either party... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 2, Part 2:429-429-a; Archivist translation]

April 1850

Report of the Minister of the Interior, read before His Majesty to the Legislature:

...The following are the Improvements which have been carried on during the two past years:

...On account of the rapid progress of agriculture on Eastern Maui and the increased amount of produce to be transported to the different harbors an improvement of the roads in that region has become very important. An agent has therefore been appointed to lay out and survey Public roads in Hamakua loa and poko and adjoining Districts, and report to this Department. Something has been done upon the Roads in various parts of the Islands, but no reports there of have been received... [HSA, Interior Department; Misc. Box 144, 1850:6-7]

December 31, 1854

**Z. Manu, Road Supervisor; to Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior
(& duplicate, Z. Manu, Road Supervisor; to P. Nahaolelua, Governor):**

ROAD REPORT FOR DISTRICT 4, OF HANA, ISLAND OF MAUI.

...I wish to report to you the number of persons subject to Road Tax labor:

Here are those who are subject, 1012 persons. The number of days worked in this district, at Koolau, 250 men, the number of days worked by each person, 6.

At Hana, 292 men; at Kipahulu, 199 men; at Kaupo, 288 men; at Kahikinui, 83 men.

The old road has been made new, and it is in good order this year, the men have done all by working , and none have paid in cash... [HSA, Interior Department Misc. Box 146]

December 31, 1854

**S. Kapihe, Road Supervisor of the District of Makawao, Maui;
to Keoni Ana, Minister of the Interior:**

...Here is my report on Government Roads for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1854.

Money received in cash, five, for office supplies, paper, ink, brush.
Here is the number of persons who came to work, 787 men.

1. Repairing the old Government Road from Koolau to Paeahu, at Honuaula;
2. Repairing the old Government Road from Keawakapu to Kamaole, in Kula, Maui;
3. Repairing the old Government Road from Kalepolepo to Keokea, in Kula, Maui;
4. Repairing the old Government Road from Kalepolepo to Waiohuli, at Kula, Maui;
5. Repairing the old Government Road from Kaheka to Makawao, Maui;
6. Repairing the Kuaihelumoa pali, at Hamakualoa.
7. Repairing the two palis at Maliko, in Hamakualoa, Maui;
8. Repairing the two palis at Pauwela, in Hamakualoa, Maui.
9. Repairing the two Government Roads and the two palis at Opuaihaa [Haiku], in Hamakualoa, Maui.

This is the amount of time taken for the above roads, 42 days work... [HSA, Interior Department Misc. Box 146]

July 16, 1866

*T. H. McDaniels, Road Supervisor of Maui; to H. A. Widemann:
[describes roads of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region]*

...Since my last letter respecting the Bridges at "Kipahula" [Kipahulu] I beg to inform you for His Excellency's information that I have been to look after the work on the roads between Waihee and Lahaina and find no work was done for the year 1865 and that the Pali's are in a very bad state which I am now repairing and in some places blasting the rocks, all the natives in that part who did not work or pay their tax for 1865 I am making work 12 days this year thinking I am justified in so doing and labour being very hard to get.

On Monday last 9th Inst. I started for Hana by way of Kolau [Koolau] and would say I have worked the roads to within one mile of the woods so that carts can now go along well and shall continue direct to the woods by which time all my labour for this year will be expended in that part and then I come to 8 miles of road from the commencement of the woods to "Honomanu" in which distance I have only 13 natives to work in fact the worst road by far on the island, and it cannot be worse, as I find by the natives no work has been done in that distance for 5 years. I find it is necessary to build over two of the streams by name "Kailua", and "Nanailihale" bridges as the water rises so that they are impassable for days together they will want to be about 8 ft wide and about 25 ft across and I shall have to build one solid stone abutment to each so one side is solid rock. I would say there is an abundance of good timber within a mile. *Ohia* that will answer well and as soon as Mr. Lewers sends his vessel for firewood I could have plank and spike & tar landed close by. It is almost unnecessary for me to give particulars as His Exlly knows the part well. I think I can get these two bridges done well for \$80 dollars each. I have made inquiries respecting native labour to do the work on the roads and I can hire labour at \$12 dollars for the month.

I have made as near an estimate as I can and I think two months labour is with 12 men will do the work. In some parts new road must be made and I propose to cut the roads down the gulches 3 ft wider and clear all the small timbers and fern on either side so that the sun and wind can dry the roads after rain. Two other bridges will also be necessary between Honomanu and Hana at the gulches named "Hanawai" [Hanawi] and "Ulaino", these two last I did not see as the rain came on so hard I had to return and with some difficulty got back out of the woods before the streams rose and returned to Waikapu on Friday night; if his Exclly should wish me to commence this work please let me know as I find after the July rains it will be good weather to perform the work – as also the bridges at "Kipahula". I beg further to say I have made a contract with four native masons to finish the mason work on the road leading up to the French Church for the sum of \$150 dollars and have given them \$30 advance. This work would have been completed now, but Mr. Treadway required their labour on the Lahainaluna buildings which has caused the delay. I have also to build a small bridge by the Bethel on account of the trials about to take place in Wailuku.

I have to remain in this district as I am a witness but am now working on the first bridge as His Exlly ordered me by building new stone work under the old bridge and

also the roads in Wailuku. On the 1st August. I have to be in Lahaina as a journeyman I intend in a few days to give an account of money's expended in each district up to 30th June last, as I find almost all the funds for taxes are expended that I had in the Governor's Office – but I shall still continue to carry on the necessary improvements. I find the bridge by Mr. Peck's Mill must shortly be replanked and other work done to it... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 43]

March 30, 1867

Ino ke Alanui o Oopuola.

(The Road of Oopuola is Bad):

...There is no comparison to the disrepair of the road (*alanui*) that extends from the stream of Oopuola out to Keeakai [perhaps Ke'anae]. There many potholes, and foul boggy areas this is great trouble for the visitors and for the people who travel there. Not only for them is this disrepair a great problem, but also for us, those who regularly travel it from week to week, transporting (our goods).

The reason that this place is in such disrepair is because the Government Road has not been worked on in this place for ten years. That is the reason this place is in such disrepair. This year we got a foreigner, Daniel, as the supervisor, and he has not worked here, though at Kailua, a bridge (*uwapo*) has been made. I heard from Keohokaua that it cost two hundred dollars for this bridge; the money of the kingdom has been wasted on that bridge, because we do not have serious problems with the stream of Kailua; not like the trouble mentioned above. Therefore, you who are our lord (above us), please respond soon to our trouble, that of the commoners who dwell in the back country. I.B. Kaakuamoku. Wailuanui, Koolau... [*Nupepa Ku Okoa*, March 30, 1867:3; Maly, translator]

December 18, 1868

Holawa, Hamakuala [Hamakualoa], East Maui

C.F. Merrill; to H. W. Hutchison, Minister of Interior:

...As you are at the head of this Department, which contracts the internal affairs of this Kingdom, and thus accepting said office, for the purpose of executing & contracting affairs aforesaid, and as Executive of said Department, it is your wish & pleasure, and those who are appointed by yourself to execute the official work of this appointment, should fully attend to and personally superintend the work committed to their hands, and as laws are enacted, and thus property taxed for the execution of said laws and for the advancement of all the interests physical, intellectual and... [illegible] ...of this kingdom, and as they who are taxed, are thus obliged by law to pay their taxes. It is but right, and just that they should receive an equivalent for their taxation if they are taxed for roads it is the duty of Government to see that they have roads passable for the conveyance of the produce to market and ports of shipment, and for the purposes of travel.

The road, in this vicinity is miserably poor – it has been neglected for years, by the road Supervisors, who are paid by the Government annually for their services, but as they have so long neglected the repairing of this road, it is in a sad, sad, – yes, miserably sad condition. Impassable for a loaded cart – had they attended to their duties as road Supervisors, this road would have been in good condition.

As we have to pay our road taxes, we demand of Government its equivalent, a road passable in the Conveyance of our produce to market, and thus we appeal to you, as

Minister of Interior for a road passable as aforesaid, and we hope that you will give immediate instruction to the road Supervisor for its immediate repairs because we are thus prevented from the impassable state of this road, from the accomplishing of purposes which will ultimately open this vicinity for settlement, wide improvement.

The great interests of our natives are its agricultural, manufacturing & commercial, and as these increase & expand in greatness, so does the native become great. When these interests annul, you annul the existence of our nation; but encourage these, give to them life & power, & thus the engines inherent, vital, muscular, will be brought out into vigorous manhood, and before the expanding bridge of prosperity, the nation will become great. And the multiplicity of its greatness, in consummating the ultimate design of Duty until you behold her ships innumerable, her ocean boundless, land with the products of the world. Ocean great is the highway of the world. But roads good, are the highway of the natives' greatness... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44]

Hana January 31st, 1870

A. Unna, Hana Road Supervisor; to F.W. Hutchison, Minister of Interior:

[Describes road and bridge work; and produce exports in the Ula'ino-Ke'anae region.]

Sir: In submitting the Road supervisors Report for the year 1869, I would make the following remarks concerning road matters... It being my desire to apply the road labor where it was most needed, no work has been performed in my neighborhood. The plantation laborers & others I put to work at Ulaino, about 6 miles from Hana proper, to make a new road over the Ulaino *pali*. Some # blasting (not much) is needed before this job can be finished. I propose to shorten the road & to get an easier road at the same time between Ulaino and Keaa in Koolau.

By crossing the Ulaino stream close by its mouth at the sea, ascending the Ulaino pali we find ourselves close to a narrow stream, called Heleleikeoho, passing which we come into the old road; we gain by this road in time about three quarters of an hour, we avoid mountain travel thus favoring our animals & the principal benefit I consider it that we avoid crossing two bad streams called Haumea and Kakamalaole; these empty themselves into the Ulaino stream, which at its mouth where we cross it after entering the new road, is wide & shallow, and therefore affords us an easy passage.

(# 1 days work)

At Heleleikeoho I propose to put a bridge; there are two abutments ready to receive the bridge. Heleleikeoho is narrow & often dry; but when water comes down here, it is an ugly place to cross; the bottom of the stream is slippery, the rock being smooth & hallowing, & if an animal stumbles there, it is impossible for it to recover its footing; the force of the current will send rider and animal to sure destruction as a precipice is near by and nothing intervening that can afford salvation. The bridge should be 28 feet long so as to rest solid on each abutment and 6 feet wide. If pack animals can pass it single file, there is no necessity for its being over 6 feet wide or 5 ½ feet clear width between the two side rails. The lumber for this bridge should be landed at Ulaino; a vessel can discharge lumber there between 1st April and 1st July, when there is no Kaikoo^s [high seas]. Another place at Koolau where I have commenced shortening the road is between Nahiku and Waiohue. The road on the Nahiku side of Hanawi gulch has been cut out in the *pali*. It wants paving & a few blasts are to be made to make the road serviceable.

The other side of Hanawi gulch, a gentle decline, has not been commenced on, as I am awaiting an answer from the owners of the land "Hopenui", approving an exchange of the land, where the old road runs for the prospective new road. Should this new road be laid out, then the Hanawi gulch which was the worst of access of any in Koolau will be quite easy to pass & there will also here be a considerable gain of time, as the new road runs direct, whereas the old road makes a long curve up in the mountain previous to crossing Hanawi.

The road between Hanawi & the next bad stream, Kapaula, runs over a soft & moist ground & to prevent its becoming boggy should be paved. Having made various unsuccessful attempts to get lumber on the spot for as bridge at Kapaula I am satisfied, that durable natives lumber of proper dimensions cannot be got on either side of Kapaula. A bridge of 42 feet length by 6 feet wide will answer the purpose, & the lumber for it may be landed at Kapaula in the months of April, May, June & July, which is the most favorable time.

Should my projects meet your Excellency's approval & the owners of Hopenui consent to the exchange of road alluded to, then the two bridges mentioned may be ordered, & the \$53= (old appropriation) will be promptly remitted. There are more steep palis & natural obstacles to a good road in this district than in any other, that I have visited on the Islands, & the whole appropriation of \$1000= may be of permanent value if judiciously expended. The annual export of taro alone from Wailua, Keanae & Honomanu amounts according to my estimate to something like \$4000 – besides that the county produces tobacco, awa & olona the value of which I have no means of determining.

I send today to Mssr. Castle & Cooke for 25\$ Giant powder to make a commencement in blasting & I shall report further as matters progress... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44]

Hana March 9, 1871

A. Unna, Hana Road Supervisor; to F.W. Hutchison, Minister of Interior:

The undersigned hereby presents to your Excellency his report of road work performed in 1870 by his direction....

In the next part of Kipahulu & Hana the road labor has been applied where it was thought necessary; the spare labor has been used on the Koolau roads. At Kipahulu in December last the bridge near Harbottle's came near being lost in a freshet from the mountain. The abutment was laid up with small stone, that were washed away. Had the water risen 1 foot more, the bridge would have gone to sea. 48 hours after the damage had been done I had meant to work hauling large stone to build up a new abutment; the corner towards the mountain I have poured with cement mortar.

The unusually heavy rains have done a great deal of damage to the Koolau roads. The bridge at Kapaula is put up. Until the *pali* at Ulaino is finished, the bridge at Heleleikeoho can not be put up. I propose to take men from Kipahulu to Koolau by April 1st & finish the Ulaino *pali* as the Koolau people are not willing to work at 50 cents per day. The man that put up bridge & abutments at Kapaula was asked \$1 - per day by the natives at Waiohue & Nahiku; he told them, that if they were not satisfied with 50 cents per day, he would get men from the plantation to do the work; so they consented to work, provided he would furnish them with food. Not being

able to procure any man to blast, I have made myself acquainted with the use of Giant powder; I have blasted a part of the Ulaino *pali*. I propose to show my Kipahulu *luna* how to work with Giant powder. He is willing to go to Ulaino & get some Kipahulu people with him. This appears to me the most feasible & least expensive way of getting the Ulaino *pali* road done. The spare road labor in 1870 I have applied in Hanawi gulch, part of which is paved. The road here runs in zigzag 18 - $\frac{3}{4}$ chains from top to bottom, 4 chains of which have been paved. The Koolau palis offer a vast field for improvement; but the people there are an independent set. They raise a large quantity of food, which they sell on the spot to good advantage; therefore why should they care about the roads? The export by sea & by land of *paiai* from Wailua & Keanae annually I estimate at about \$4000=. During the rainy season the gulches at Koolau are often impassable for 3 or 4 days in succession. This cannot be helped, but the roads may be vastly improved. If roadwork could be done by the job, it would be preferable, but I cannot think of one active & energetic person in this district, that could or would undertake any such work.

I take the liberty herewith to enclose an account of receipts and disbursements up to date... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44]

Hana

June 30, 1871

A. Unna, Hana Road Supervisor; to F.W. Hutchison, Minister of Interior:

...The Ulaino *pali* road is now dug out & blasted out; it affords an easy access with animals. The paving I will let the people do, that are working out their tax. I owe for this & other work about \$200, which Your Excellency will please to have forwarded to me. I wish also to receive 20# Giant powder; the former lot has been used up, & our bad roads require much blasting.

The Koolau people are at present working out their road tax on the palis between Wailua & Nahiku. The overseer that worked at Ulaino goes to Kahikinui & works the people through Kaupo & Kipahulu. Another overseer is engaging men to finish the Honuaula road. I would like to have Mr. Copp take say 10 men & work on Hanawi gulch. I think he would make a better overseer, than any native, that can be got. If Your Excellency approve thereof, I would request $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. more picks & $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. shovels.

When the Koolau overseer reaches Ulaino, he will let the men carry up the Heleleikeoho bridge to its place; I will have a native carpenter to put it up. 4 planks tarred each 27 ft long, 3 in x 8 in, are required for this bridge; we had to take them away to finish the Kapaula bridge. One of Dowsett's vessels can without trouble land the 4 planks mentioned at Ulaino... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44]

September 18, 1871

Ferd. W. Hutchison, Minister of the Interior; to S.B. Dole, Esq.:

...I wish you to proceed to Hana, East Maui, on the part of the Government, and investigate some complaints made against Mr. A. Unna, Road Supervisor of the Districts of Kaupo, Hana & Koolau, or perhaps I should more properly say, against his deputies. The papers, petitions, certificates, &c, are in your hands, and I have explained somewhat fully to you in person the manner in which I wish you to proceed – You will be good enough to assure Mr. Unna, (if necessary), that no disrespect is intended to him by this course, and that the Govmt. have no doubt that

the complaints made are founded on a misunderstanding; but that in view of the contradictions and asseverations that reach me, I am satisfied that an investigation on the spot would be advantageous and agreeable to all parties interested in the matter... [Interior Department Letter Book Vol. 10:541]

Haiku

January 23, 1873

Sam Alexander; to E.O. Hall, Minister of the Interior:

...The Road Supervisor of this district will take to you a petition in behalf of opening a road here in Haiku [see communications of Feb. 7 & 27, 1873], which I trust you will not pass unnoticed. The road in question has been open to the public for the past ten or fifteen years & to close it up would be a great misfortune to us all... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44]

Lahaina

February 7, 1873

A. Fornander; to E.O. Hall, Minister of the Interior:

...Your Excellency's letters of the 29th ult. enclosing a petition from fifty tax-payers in the district of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui, to open a road in that district, was received per "Kilauea" on the 5th inst. and all Your Excellency's request that, in accordance with the Act of July 29th 1872, Sect. 1., I would select a list of Twenty-four names from among the legal voters of the district, and otherwise proceed as specified in the law, and certify to the Department of Interior the decision as soon as arrived at.

In conformity with Your Excellency's request I have selected a list of twenty-four names among the legal voters residing within a radius of, say, five miles or less of the locality where the new road is desired to be opened, and passed the said list to Mr. W. O. Smith, Sheriff of Maui, with instructions to draw a jury of six persons to decide on the proposed measure, and forward their certified decision to the Department of Interior as soon as he receives it... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44]

Hana

February 24, 1873

A. Unna, Hana Road Supervisor; to E.O. Hall, Minister of Interior:

...I enclose herewith my account of receipts and disbursements for roads and bridges in the district of Hana and also for Kanaio in the Wailuku district, showing a balance on February 1st 1873 of \$67.60. The district of Koolau being composed of a number of large pali with streams of water passing down the intervening valleys roads get considerable improvement to become passable. In the years past with the approval of your Excellency's predecessor I have commenced making improvements on the roads of Koolau, having in view in so doing first that the improvements made should be permanent & next a proper economy in convening on the work. The first pali road completed was at Ulaino where a new road was partly blasted partly dug out of the almost perpendicular side of the mountain; the next pali is Hanawi where one side of the pali is completed, the other side of the road is dug out & the outer side is stoned up; but the road itself should be paved to preserve it from being washed away & from being made impassable by people traveling over it in rainy weather.

By going through Koolau in September I found the road between Keanae & Hamakua almost impassable; I had therefore in December made arrangements to fix up the worst places, & a native, Kaleba Makaena, whom I have found reliable I have put to work with 12 good natives to repair that piece of road.

Should your Excellency wish me to keep the supervision of the roads in this district I shall be happy to do the best I can for the benefit of the public... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44]

Lahaina

February 27, 1873

A. Fornander; to E.O. Hall, Minister of the Interior:

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the decision of the Jury drawn by the Sheriff of Maui, in conformity with an “Act to mend Sections 184,5, 6 of the Civil Code, approved July 29, 1872” — relative to a petition from Hamakualoa, Maui; for the opening of a new road in that District — and certified to by the District Judge of Makawao, P. Nui Esqu. I also enclose the original petition, the list of legal voters selected by me, and the six Jurors drawn there from by the Sheriff of Maui...

[Attachment]

Mea Hanohano

E.O. Hall, Kuhina Kalaiaina:

...O makou i ka poe nona na inoa malalo nei. Ke nonoi aku nei makou ia oe e wehe ia i Alanui hou ma Pauwela, Hamakualoa, Maui...

His Excellency, E.O. Hall, Minister of the Interior:

...We are the people whose names are below. We ask you to open an *Alanui hou* (new Road) at Pauwela, Hamakualoa, Maui; the road would begin at the house of William Dividi, and run on the shoreward side of the *Alanui Aupuni kahiko* (Old Government road); said road being a very old road. And at this time, it has been closed by J. Pilipili. The length of the road would be approximately 3/8 of a mile, more or less.

(Signed)

Kiko opio, Saml. T. Alexander, T. Wilkin, P.I. Puowaina, M. Punohu, Kualii, Holo, Makahiki, Mainele, Kaumiumi, Pila, Kamaka, Piimauna, Nahakina, Kauhaneliilii, Kuna, Manea, Kailihune, Koloko, Kamaka, Keani, E. Kaohu, Makaala, Papaiakea, Kewiki, Kihana, F. Warren, John Wagner, C. Farden, Puu, Kalawalea, Kaholokahiki, Kiki, Waiuaia, Waiwaiole, Paia, Ioane, P. Nui, J. Lima, M. Kapihe, J.H. Niu, Ululani, S.W. Naopuu, H.K. Kalia, J. Kealakai, Nawai, W. Paka, Pooiki, Puu 2, K. Kapunohu, Beni Taua, Daniel R. Davis
[HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44; Maly, translator]

Hana

May 30, 1873

A. Unna, Hana Road Supervisor; to E.O. Hall, Minister of Interior:

...The road from Keanae at Koolau to Oopuola Gulch, the boundary between Koolau and Hamakua has been repaired & the expense thereof has been \$150= which amount I would ask to have remitted in order that I can pay the laborers, that have done the work. Should Your Excellency now think proper to allow one to pave the

new *pali* road of Hanawi gulch on the one side, that is as not finished in order to make it permanently good; I will apply the annual Road labor on other places where it is needed. The road labor alone is insufficient to do all that is required... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44]

Haiku

April 17 1874

S.T. Alexander, A.H. Spencer & J.D. Havekost; to H.A. Widemann, Minister of Interior:

...We the undersigned having been appointed by your Excellency to decide upon the merits of the petition against K. Puowaina, Road Supervisor for the district of Makawao, submit the following report.

The complaint made by the petitioners, namely that Puowaina has misapplied the funds and services at his disposal as Road Supervisor of this District, in improving roads remote from the seat of travel, & neglecting those in that part of the district which are much more traveled, we find substantiated in the main by the facts of the case.

The road from Papaea [Papaea] in Hamakualoa to Kokomo a road but little traveled, has been well worked. From Huelo to Haiku & from Lilikoi, a road a good deal fragmented, has been pretty well worked. From Lilikoi on to the East Maui Plantation, the road is good, until the exception of the *pali* of Kuaihelumoa, which is almost impassable for carts & wagons, & which would necessitate a large outlay of funds to place in first class order.

The road from East Maui Plantation to Grey's store and other Roads in Makawao proper, Though not in bad condition, still have not had a fair share of the Road supervisors attention bestowed on them. From Makawao proper to Kamaole in Kula, the road is almost impassible for carts. The two main roads from Makawao to Kahului, both of which are much travelled, have been sadly neglected for the past few years.

To what extent the road supervisor is responsible for this neglect in is not working government roads we are unable to determine. It is evident however, that he has failed to satisfy the public by not making a judicious application of the means at his disposal.

Whether this constitutes a sufficient reason for his removal from office, according to the petition under consideration, we leave for your Excellency to decide... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44; see Register Map No. 603 for selected locations, described.]

Hana

August 14, 1874

A. Unna, Road Supervisor; to W. L. Green, Minister of the Interior:

...Having been informed, that His Majesty will arrive here in about 3 weeks, & that it is His intention to go overland from Hana through Koolau to Makawao, over a road that even in the driest times is difficult of access on account of steep palis & deep streams, I take the liberty to state in relation to the road, that the people of Koolau have about 3 weeks ago finished their work for road tax for the present year. This work barely suffices to keep the palis passable.

On the intervening spaces between the palis, there are many places, where the animals of travelers sink down into the mud up to the belly. The Koolau country is very much cut up, the soil is composed of a soft vegetable deposit, the vegetation is luxuriant. Alternating with the rich black mould is the solid basaltic rock.

It rains in Koolau, when west Maui is all dried up. I dare say without exaggeration, that nine months of the year it rains in Koolau. In Hana proper which is comparatively dry we have thus far this year not had one single week without rain. The only way of making roads in Koolau, that will last is to pave them. Pieces of new road were made here under the reign of Kamehameha V; but since then no money has been allowed for road making & the labor from the road tax is utterly inadequate. I am now taking people 8 to 10 miles from their homes at Hana over into Koolau to work; as here we can get along with the roads as they are. It is very fortunate that the people consent to travel so far from their homes to work. I thought it proper to mend temporarily as many bad places as I possibly could on a/c of His Majesty's expected arrival; & as many people as I can get to go from Hana to Koolau I will send there to work. I do not believe in doing work temporarily, I would like to do it so that it would last for years to come; but paving a road, even though the pavement may be made narrow, is expensive. By putting a piece of the Koolau road in good order every year, eventually the road would be as good as the nature of the country would admit of, but in order to do that a primary allowance should be made annually; & I beg, that Your Excellency will take this matter into consideration.

I would also call Your Excellency's attention to the fact, that there is more bad road through the district of Hana than there is within a similar space on any of the Islands... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44]

May 6, 1876

C.T. Gulick, Interior Department Clerk; to A. Unna, Road Supervisor, Hana:

...I am directed by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior to say that Nalimanui, the old man who desired to act as your deputy in Koolau, has just called at this office and says that there are a number of people in his section who have neither paid nor worked out their road taxes, and he desires written authority to do the work required.

He was directed to you as the one to give the orders required, but a “*palapala*” was the most important thing in his estimation, hence this letter.

You will undoubtedly be able to satisfy the old man, and of course use your own judgment in the matter as it is not intended to interfere with your arrangements... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 13:357]

Hana, Maui

August 7, 1877

Helekunihi, Road Supervisor, Hana; to J. Mott Smith, Minister of Interior:

...I have finished the sections of Kahikinui, Kaupo, Kipahulu and Hana, there only remains the section given to A. Unna, and Koolau.

Koolau is the worst section of Roads, and there are but few people to work, thus, the work is done by contract and payment. The Governor came and pointed out the worst areas which he believed should be worked quickly; but there is not enough

money from the tax, but perhaps you may provide some funds.. Here also is this, I have applied to Hon. S.G. Wilder for wood for the bridges... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44; Maly, translator]

Honopou

January 1, 1878

C. Merrill; to Mr. Smith, Minister of the Interior:

...The road in this District Hamkala [Hamakualoa], particularly in the Ahupaa [Ahupuaa] of Hoalua and Kailua Kahawai ma Napuumaili is exceedingly bad, as the Rocks are removed by the continual exposure to the rain and pressure of heavy mules, and horses, and as consequence removal, there are deep holes in the Road, such as the French call Cow Holes. So that it is very bad traveling there not only on horseback, but more particularly when the horses and mules are loaded with Paiai and other productions, or ukana kaumahaloa. Now Copper is the Road Supervisor of Kula, Makawao, Hamakualoa, Hamakuapoko, but he is now engaged in planting, ploughing & cultivating cane; and this perchance is the cause of those Cow Holes, above alluded too. It is your wish, and also your pleasure and intention and determination, that those whom you appoint as Supervisors, of any Department under our control or supervision, that they shall attend to the Duties and Functions of their official Appointment, but if they Neglect their duties, others should be appointed, who well attend to said Duties & Functions as aforesaid. They receive their pay, or at least many of them do, without rendering to the Public, an Equivalent for the amount they received from the Government. Let justice be done...

PS. In returning from Holawa this PM, I noticed on the Eastern side of the deep gully between Peahi and Halehaku, (said gully of name Kakipi.), that there was a land slide of many cart loads of land & rocks &c, into the Road, which slide nearly filled the road, [nearly to the railing]; which unless soon removed, may be Detrimental to the Government a thousand dollars, more or less.

During the last week, more rain fell, than has fallen in one rain storm for 23 years. The above fact, I am conversant with for I have been upon these Islands since Nov. 11, 1854, and have never been away from them since. And I also notice, on my way home, several places, where the Rain had worn the Road away, thus making those places very Bad... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 44]

December 23, 1878

H. Schussler (for Claus Spreckels); to S.G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior:

...As I shall be compelled to take the water out of several creeks right at the Government road crossing, you would very highly oblige me in a letter of official authorization to do so. That is, to use the government road where, ever it crosses one of the streams granted to Spreckels last July, for the purpose of taking the water out of any one of those streams, where such may be required in the judgment of Spreckels or his agent. Spreckels to repair the road on as good a condition as it was heretofore.

The fact of it is that all those road crossings will be vastly improved. As I intend in several places to build bridges across the streams and take the water out underneath the bridge, also we'll be compelled to raise some of the approaches to these bridges, which will make the crossings much easier than they are now. For such improvements we will claim no offset against road tax. I have done a good deal of

work on the roads between Maliko and Halehaku and you will be pleased to see what improvements I was compelled to make as they were formerly almost impossible for heavy hauling, while now the grades are very much easier... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 44]

December 23, 1878

*Sam'l. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior;
to H. Schussler, Esq. (Agt. & Atty. For C. Spreckels):*

...Your letter has been duly received and in answer I beg to say – You are hereby authorized to use the Government Roads in any way that will facilitate your interests – always bearing in mind the rights of the Public and leaving the Roads as accessible and in as good order as you find them.

I hear many reports of your improvement and thank you for the same... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 15:444-1/2]

Makawao

February 28, 1879

Petition of 58 Native and Foreign Residents; to F.W. Hutchinson, Minister of Interior:

We, the people whose names are below, humbly ask you to secure the Alanui (Road) that runs from Pauwela and enters the forest of Puuomalei, the land of C. Farden, and comes out at Kokomo, at the Halehui (Meeting House) and continues to Alelele.

Agree to this becoming an *Alanui Aupuni* (Government Road), that it be the new Road coming from Pauwela, to the upland forest at Puuomalei, continuing straight to the Halehui at Kokomo and joins with the *Alanui Kahiko* (Old Road), and continues to Alelele. Here is the reason that we ask this. We have seen that the new road is good, and better than the *Alanui Kahiko*.

It is because C. Farden has made that Road straight and wide; the forest has been cut back and wide, the sun and wind can come in and there are no hollows during the times of rain. The new Road is much better than the old Road, with no potholes.

We know that the *Alanui Kahiko* is not good in many places. Therefore we ask your Excellency to select a jury of 12 who will determine the need or not of this, as set forth in the Law.

We are your obedient servants. (signed)

W.T. Cooper, David Gandall, W.D. Kaupena, E. Kaihe, Ioane, Puu, Kalaaupa, Papaiakea, Nahakina, John Wagner, Wm. Doodney, J.B. Hirst, Kanuku, Kalakaua, Waikoloa, Kahope, Aa, Pila, Kanui, Lono, M. Kapunohu, D. Kahipa, K.M. Mia, Kekua, J.B. Hobletz, S.W.P. Kama, Wahaahee, M. Kapihe, Mahoe, S.K. Stone, Kaii, George Brooks, S.W. Kanehoalani, W.P. Kawaa, M. Palea, John Tallett, Wm. Crowningburg, P. Naone, George Miller, S. Cleveland, G.K. Kaauwai, D. Cornwell, Wm. Wilber, W. Batamia, John Boardman, K. Hayne, R. Wilber, D. Haake, J.D. Haverkost, Kaaihue, Wm. Graham, A.H. Spencer, John Miller, T.H. Hobron, Wm. Wilcox, C. Kale, F. Shultz, Sml. T. Alexander. [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 44; Maly, translator; see Register Map No. 603 for locations described above.]

*David Taylor, Road Supervisor; to S.G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior
Report on the condition of Roads and Bridges on East Maui March 24th, A.D. 1880:*

...Lower road that runs past Kalepolepo from Waikapu is in very bad order and is full of loose stones and holes. I do not think it has been worked for about five years. Nine miles of it is in bad condition.

From Ulupalakua to Kaupo the road is very good except one gulch which is washed out a little. I saw Mr. Paiko and got a list of tools that he has on hand which is as follows, 15 pickaxes, 19 shovels, 3 covers and 3 hammers.

From Kaupo to Kipahulu the road is passable except loose stones and some holes, it wants working but there is nothing very bad about it. One gulch called Kalepa is washed out so that you cannot cross it, but have to go down to the sea to get over.

In Kipahulu two Bridges are not safe, the abutments are bad and the Bridges are rotten.

From Kipahulu to Hana the road is passable but not in good order, it wants clearing out and working most of the way.

After leaving Hana plantation the road is good for the first two miles then it is almost closed up with grass, guava and under brush, leaving only a narrow path full of deep mud holes in places for about seven miles.

Lelekea Puupueo gulch, the bridge over this gulch is rotten and the lumber for a new one is laying there but has not been put up.

Nahiku gulch wants a new bridge, there was a bridge here but was washed away some time ago. The natives say that they will carry the lumber up and do all the work if they can have the lumber and a carpenter.

Hanawi gulch is washed out so that you connect cross it, but have to go up about two miles on to an old native road and cross it there.

Paula [Kapaula] Gulch. The material is laying here for a new bridge. The old one is now standing at Heleleikeoho Gulch. The Bridge is rotten.

The road all the way through Koolau is very bad and in many places you cannot ride but have to get off and walk, for miles the mud is up to the mules knees, some parts have been paved but the stones have turned edges up, it took me two days to get through there a distance of about Forty miles. I do not think this road has been worked since it was made. The trouble with the road is it has worn down so that it makes a regular ditch for the water to drain into. Twenty men working it for about six months I think would make it passable but I do not know if they would make a good road of it.

I saw the Road supervisor of Makawao, he has on hand 12 shovels, 12 pickaxes, 3 wheelbarrows and 4 crowbars. I asked him why he did not go on working the roads and he said that he was going to and that he wanted some more tools hammers and giant powder, I told him if he sent to you he would get them, he seems to mean well enough but is too old and easy going I think. He has worked the roads some, he is at

work now putting up a new bridge at Waikina. The roads through here are in bad order and want working all the way through these districts. Maliko gulch in the lower part is in bad order and there are some rocks that want blasting out. Through Makawao some parts of the road are very bad.

The upper road from Makawao through Kula to Ulupalakua has been worked a little way but not all through. Through Kula and towards Ulupalakua it is full of loose stones and holes and wants working very bad, and wants a new bridge at Keahuaiwi.

This is the best that I could do and get back in time to send in my report by the steamer this week... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 44]

September 29, 1880

C.H. Dickey – Haiku, Maui; to H.A.P. Carter Minister of Interior:

Now that we have a new Minister satisfactory to us all I feel more hopeful of getting improvements carried out which are greatly needed in our District. I therefore desire to call your attention to Maliko Gulch. The road across this Gulch (which perhaps you personally remember) has been in a shameful condition for years and during the late legislative session a petition signed by all the leading people of this district was laid before that body asking for a special appropriation of Eight Hundred Dollars for the purpose of making a good road across the Gulch near the sea on a proper grade. The petition was laid on the table to be considered with the Appropriation Bill.

The legislature appropriated \$35,000 for roads and bridges on the Island of Maui without specifying any particular works.

Since the petition went in and before the appropriation bill was passed Capt. Taylor under Mr. Wilders instructions has done some work on the Makawao Roads and has fixed up the old road at Maliko on its present grade, but it is much too steep on the Western side and to be safe ought to have an iron rail on the outer edge of it. John Lewis of Makawao, a practical road builder offers to contract the making of the road on a new grade, using the present road part way for five hundred dollars and an iron rail with strong posts could be added in the dangerous places at a slight additional cost.

I hope that you will consider the matter worthy of attention.

This road is one of the most important in the district being the approach to Maliko harbor and the connection link between Haiku, Huelo, and the outside world.

A suspension bridge is needed really, but it is too large an undertaking to be thought of... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 44]

October 17, 1880

Geo. Jackson, Agent for Roads & Bridges; to J.A. Hassinger, Interior Department:

...In compliance with the written instructions dated Sept. 13th which I received from the Minister of the Interior, I beg most respectfully to report my return to Honolulu and to submit, for the information of His Excellency, my report upon the Roads and Bridges on the Island of Maui.

Accompanying my report, you will find a daily journal of work performed and mileage of roads ridden over from time to time.

In preparing my report I have endeavored to make it as concise as possible.

It is my intention, as soon I can do so, to prepare an illustrated road map of Maui which I shall send into office when completed...

... 14 Makawao District

1st The manner in which the road repairs have been conducted with a view to durability during the present year!

The whole of the roads along the northern portion of this district, appear to be in very good order, and much seems to have been done during the last year or so, towards putting them in good repair but a sum, say \$500 will be required to keep them up to their present condition, on account of so much rain falling in this district. It rained very hard at times, during my visit to this locality & consequently there was a deal of mud, but I found the roads nevertheless in very good order. After you pass Huelo however, the roads for about 3 or 4 miles are not quite so good, when you come to swampy country in which it would almost be impossible to make a good road unless at very great expense, and which is really not needed, so few people ever passing that way. After passing through this swampy country for about a mile, nothing but deep and dangerous mountain passes and gulches are encountered, thoroughly impracticable for traffic and possessing only a horse trail, in the shape of a road, for the mail carrier and the few others who are compelled to go that way. To a stranger not knowing the road, it is highly dangerous and should never be attempted without an experienced guide, and on mules only. At the time of my visit, I was strongly advised by old settlers not on any account to attempt to force my way round to Hana by that road, on account of the heavy torrents which were coming down from the mountains at the time, so I turned my horse's heads (having seen sufficient to convince me of the truth of what I had heard), and returned to Makawao by the upper road through Haiku, a very excellent wide road and in thoroughly good order, in fact about the best road on Maui.

2nd The same with regard to Bridges!

The bridges of this district are, like most of the roads, in very good order and they will last many years to come being of recent construction & substantially built. There is one bridge being now built across the Kakipi gulch which will probably be finished this month. It will be substantial and will last many years. The stone work was completed when I visited the place and the contractors were about to erect the bridge...

...Two wooden bridges in Pauwela gulch with stone buttments in very good condition.

One wooden bridge in Kulanahoe Valley nearly new, in very good condition.

One wooden bridge in Waipio nearly new, in very good condition.

One wooden bridge building in Kakipi gulch and will cost when completed \$300.

One stone bridge in Mokupapa gulch built this year, in very good order... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 44:1, 14-17]

Hana

October 26, 1881

A. Unna; to H.A.P. Carter, Minister of Interior:

The public road through the district of Hana, a distance of about 70 miles from the hill of "Lualeilua" [sic] in Kahikini [sic] to "Oopuola" gulch in Koalau [sic] is principally a bridle path; in some places two persons may ride along side of each other; 12 feet is the extreme width of the road. Around our plantation where we have got control of the land we have set the fence back and made the road 30 ft wide and we have also induced natives to do likewise. No remuneration for the land thus given up has either been asked or expected –; & the road thus made has been kept in order by the plantation. In order to expedite matters we propose to lay down a portable narrow gauge steel tramway on one side of the public road; but before doing so, we think proper to bring the matter before Your Excellency. The 16 or 18 ft surrendered to the public road was principally for our own benefit; still others are benefited thereby; and if we now could wish to use only a very small part of whatever has been given for a narrow gauge road, would Your Excellency object, or could the public justly do so? We have here several native lawyers, that professedly from zeal for the public welfare, but in reality in consequence of the prevailing "dog in the manger policy" might wish to indict us for maintaining a nuisance in the public road.

One word from Your Excellency might stop all proceedings in that direction. To make for all times a gift to the public and then in consequence thereof to be punished for using a part of what was given, would be somewhat hard on the donor; whereas a spirit of liberalist on the part of the Government, in matters where no ones rights are violated not only would encourage industry, but would make industrious people come forward to meet Government halfway in all measures of progress... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 44]

Grove Ranch

February 1st, 1889

J.W. Lowrie, Chairman; Makawao road Board;

To L. A. Thurston, Minister of the Interior:

...I am told by Hon. H. P. Baldwin that he is ready to convey to the Government for the Consideration of One Dollar. The roads leading from the Makawao road near Sunny side to Hamakuapoko, thence to main road leading to Huelo & Wailuku also the road leading from junction of Sunny side and Hamakuapoko roads to Paia with branch leading from said Paia road to Kaheke all the above roads are now used by the Public to great Convenience if they will be accepted by the Government please let us know – and we will have deeds made out... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 45]

Paia, Maui

May 10, 1889

J.W. Colville, Chairman Makawao Road Board;

to L. A. Thurston, Minister of Interior:

[New road from Makawao to Summit of Haleakalā authorized]

...At a meeting of the Makawao Road Board on Saturday last, Mr. H. P. Baldwin called the attention of the Board to the appropriation of \$2500 made in the last Legislature, for the road to the summit of Haleakala, and recommended the use of the money at the present time from Olinda to the top if this money is at the disposal

of the Board; he further stated that if this was done he would put at the summit a stone house for the use of visitors and tourists.

It is the desire of the Board to learn from you whether the Makawao Board will have the Supervision of this work, and whether, if this is the case, the amount above named is now at the disposal of the Board for that purpose... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 45]

Paia

Oct. 22nd, 1889

J.W. Colville, Chairman Makawao Road Board;

to L. A. Thurston, Minister of Interior:

[regarding Makawao road work; road to summit of Haleakalā completed]

...Enclosed I hand you Quarterly report in duplicate of expenditures of Makawao Road Board for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1889. As to the work done, would beg to report Kula Blasting and widening & leveling of roads in Naalae as far as Palakukui gulch, and work commenced at Koanaoulu.

Makawao Grading leveling & widening continued on road to Paia makai from Paliuli as far as was desirable; some bad holes in the sandy road at Paia filled, and some few repairs effected at Makawao. The single laborer reported last quarter at work in the neighborhood of Maliko gulch, has been continued and kept profitably employed.

At the close of the month both gangs discontinued work, on account of lack of funds at the disposal of the Board for its continuance.

The road to summit of Haleakala, the direction of which was given to this Board, has been completed in accordance with the contract on file in your office, and payments made as per vouchers sent at the time drafts were made on your department.

Expenditures have been as follows

District	Labor	Material	Tools	Total
Kula	\$ 1343.25	56.40	–	1399.65
Makawao	748.12	188.43	42.45	979.00...

[HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 45]

Paia Plantation

December 14 1889

J.W. Colville, Chairman, Makawao Road Board; to L.A. Thurston, Minister of Interior:

...A number of requests have come to me as chairman of the Road Board in this district, that a bridge be built over Maliko gulch at the wagon road crossing between Puuomalei and Kaluanui; you are personally acquainted with the location and a description of the place is unnecessary; the fact that there has been loss of life there by reason of heavy floods across the road after heavy rains, and that there is liability that the same may occur again, make the request a reasonable one to say the least; during the present week I am informed there has been 10 feet of water in the road at the crossing. Please state if you deem it advisable to build a suitable bridge, and if the amount can be appropriated out of the contingent fund for such purposes...
[HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 45]

Paia

July 15, 1890

*C.H. Dickey, Chairman, Makawao Road Board;
to S. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior:*

...On Mch. 15th last a petition from his district for a fence along the road down Maliko gulch, was forwarded to your department with a request from this board that funds be granted from the Contingent fund for the construction of such a fence, and in the reply of your department Mch 20th we were authorized to draw on the continued fund as above indicated. We wish now to inquire whether the funds then promised are still at our disposal, or whether the closing of the fiscal period in the mean time necessitates our waiting for new appropriation?

We intend forwarding vouchers and draft on your department much for special appropriation from Contingent fund of \$400.00 for construction of bridge over Kailua stream authorized June 20 1889, just as soon as bridge (which has only lately been completed) is inspected and the report is made to the Board... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 45]

Hamakuapoko

August 2, 1891

*C.H. Dickey, Chairman, Makawao Road Board;
to S. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior:*

I am instructed by the Road Board of Makawao District to ask you for a portion of the Appropriation for Roads & Bridges Makawao Section 3, \$10,000.

The immediate necessity is a crossing on the Government Road at Halehaku Gulch. This crossing is at present in such a state as to be dangerous to life when the stream rises as it constantly does in the rainy season.

A bridge was proposed but could not be built for the sum you allowed \$600.00. It is now proposed to put in a broad ford with rock on the spot thus spreading the stream out to four times its present channel and rendering passage safe.

It can be done for \$600.00 or less. I would therefore ask for that amount from above appropriation or from Roads and Bridges, Maui in Section 1 — 19,000 to be expended in improving Halehaku Gulch. All that is not expended on the ford can be used in improving the road on both sides between the ford and the top. The Board is of the unanimous opinion that a ford is better than a bridge unless a large one is built at a cost of \$2000.- to \$3000.-

The travel over the gulch is liable to decrease on account of the probable abandonment of Huelo for cane raising and such a large expenditure would not be warranted. It is important however that the crossing be made safe which we proposed to do by the ford... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 45]

Haiku, Maui

March 27th, 1895

*C.H. Dickey, Chairman, Road Board, Makawao District;
to J. A. King, Minister of Interior:*

...The Haiku Sugar Company through its Manager Mr. J.W. Colville and its Advisory Manager Hon. H.P. Baldwin has signified its willingness to make the

Government a gift of the private road belonging to the Plantation connecting Hamakuapoko with Paia Road.

This road has been used by the general public for some twelve years but has never been turned over to the Government. It should by all means belong to the Makawao Road System and I would recommend that the transfer be made to the Government thus saving all expense of opening same by means of petition, jury and appraisalment.

Below I give a small drawing showing the importance of the road. It is the main road from Hamakuapoko to Paia. [Figure 35]

If this road were closed the travel of Hamakuapoko would have to go around by Maliko or else up the Makawao Road to the junction in either case with an additional distance of 1 ½ to 2 miles.

If you will have the deed made and sent to me I can have it executed by the President and returned to you to be executed by the Treasurer who lives in Honolulu. Or if you wish I can have the deed made here and executed by the President (H. P. Baldwin) and then sent to you. In that case if there is any particular form you prefer, let me know... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads, Box 46]

Haiku, Maui

September 11, 1897

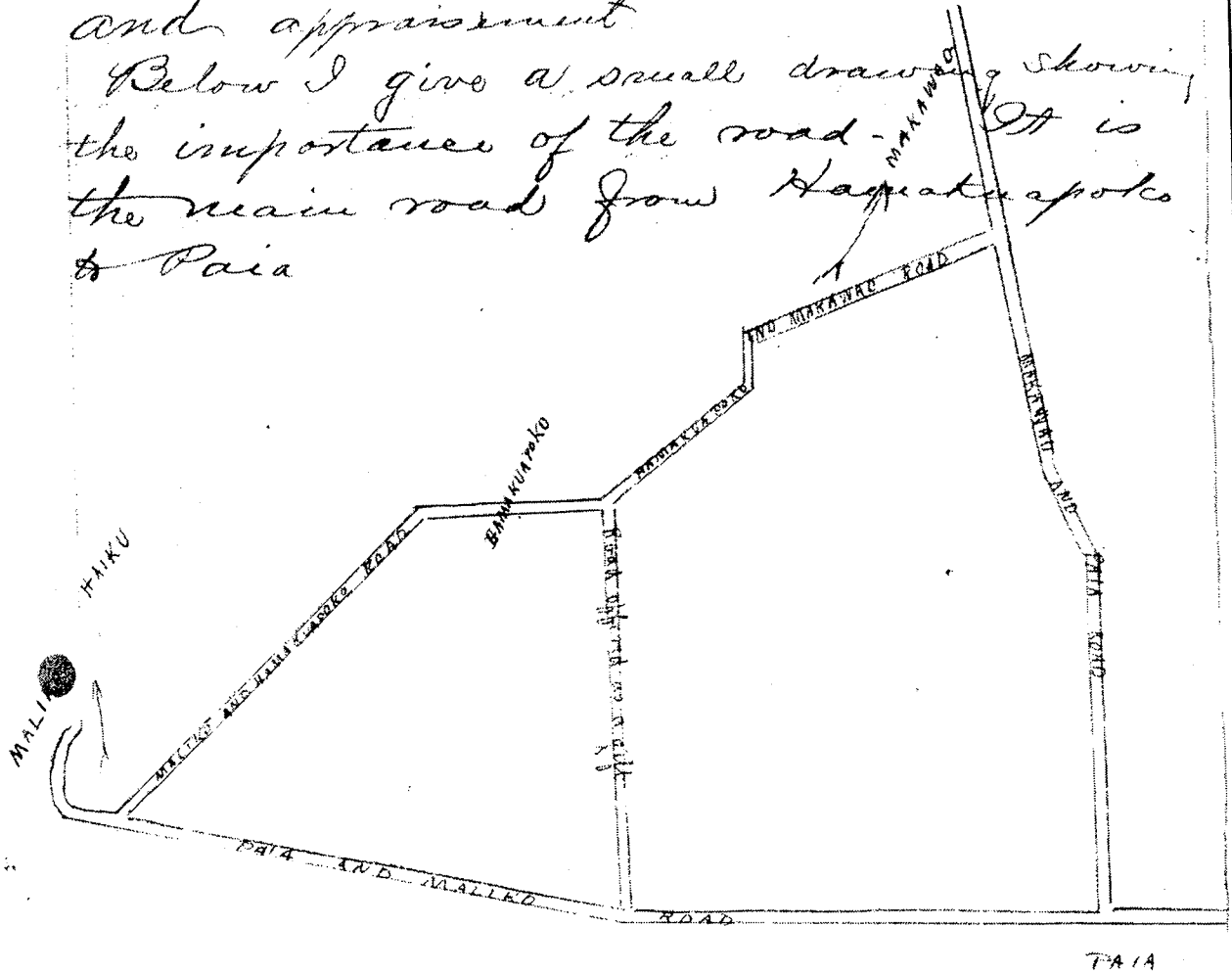
C.H. Dickey; to Minister of Interior:

...I wish to call your attention again to the expenditure of appropriations of \$500.00 for survey of a road connecting Makawao and Hana, for fear that, being a small matter, it may be forgotten.

The opening of lands at Nahiku makes a good road to Makawao more important and much good land will be made available between Makawao and Nahiku by a road connecting the northerly end of Nahiku Homestead Road with the Government road at Kailua. This is the line that I would suggest for the survey. Starting from end of Nahiku Road and running approximately on a level to the edge of Keanae Valley at a point where a good grade can be made into the bottom of Keanae valley above the rise in the bottom of same. Thence running across valley on an approximate level and out of same toward sea on a good grade. There on (I think) an approximate level across the top of Nuaailua Gulch to the edge of Honomanu at a point from which a good grade can be you to the bottom of Honomanu above the High Fall. Thence out of Honomanu Seaward and on an easy downward grade some Wahinepee, Makanale and Nailiilihaele & Kailua Gulches to the grade of the present Makawao Road at Kailua. I think that the \$500.- will be extended by a mere preliminary survey fixing the main critical points and that it will cost much some to stake out the road for work... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 46]

and appraisement.

Below I give a small drawing showing the importance of the road. It is the main road from Haquatuapoko to Paia.



If this road were closed the travel of Haquatuapoko would have to go around by Malilo or else up the Makahou Road to the junction in either case with an additional distance of 1/2 to 2 miles.

If you will have the deed made

Figure 35. Alignment of Plantation "Road offered as a gift" between upper Hamakuapoko and Paia - Maliko Road (1895)

Paia, Maui
April 9, 1904

H.A. Baldwin; to G.R. Carter, Governor:

...I take the liberty of writing briefly of the conditions of our Maui roads.

The recent storms here have washed out all of our roads through the Makawao District and the Road Board, which I am a member, has practically no funds with which to make repairs. The last Legislature provided for certain amounts to be expended for new roads, to Kula and Huelo among others. These amounts to come out of the loan fund. Now these two roads have probably suffered more from the storms than any others here. It seems to me too bad that we have to spend a portion of the small amount available on these roads which will shortly be abandoned. However it is necessary for us to do so in order to keep these roads open. The new Huelo road, which is to connect Kailua with Peahi, has not even been located yet. If this location could be decided upon it is possible that in a number of cases we might instead of repairing the old road, made use of parts of the proposed new road.

In the Hana District the new road from Keanae to Kailua has been surveyed and located, as you probably know. The old road between these points is positively dangerous to travel over in places, especially at night (the mail carriers are obliged to travel over them at night continually). Unless work is begun soon on this road it will be absolutely necessary to make some repairs on the old one. And further more, unless this work is commenced soon it will hardly be possible to complete it in the time allowed by the appropriation. Much of the work in locating this road will have to be done over if it is left too long as the rains out there cause rapid growth of vegetation and frequent landslides. If the loan money is available I think it very important to get to work soon on the above roads, and I sincerely hope you can see your way to start the ball rolling.

There are many of the natives who complain a great deal and who seem to think the Republican Party is responsible.

We were much disappointed that the special session of the Legislature obliged you to put off your trip to Maui. A trip over some of our roads would convince you more than any number of letters... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Maui Roads]

It was not until 1925 that the *makai* road (the Hāna Highway) between Kailua (at Pu'uomaile) and Kopili'ula (at Kekuapa'awela) was completed. *Kūpuna* Helen Nākānelua, James Hū'eu, and Mr. Stephen Cabral provide readers with detailed descriptions of travel via the *mauka* East Maui Irrigation Company road in this region, and also describe the construction and opening of the present roadway.

E. Forests and Watershed Conservation (ca. 1840-1924)

As noted in several historical narratives cited earlier in this study, for centuries, Native Hawaiians shared a close—familial and spiritual—relationship with the natural environment around them. In the pre-western contact period of Hawaiian history, all land and natural resources were held in trust by the high chiefs (*ali'i 'ai ahupua'a* or *ali'i 'ai moku*). The rights of use of the lands and resources were given to the *hoa'āina* (native tenants) at the prerogative of the *ali'i* and their representatives. Boundaries of lands were defined, and individuals living within given *ahupua'a* (native land divisions, usually extending from the sea to the mountains) were responsible for the wise use of the resources within their home land. A thought shared among many *kūpuna* (elders) and Hawaiian people today has been expressed as — *E mālama i ka 'āina, a e mālama ho'i ka 'āina iā 'oe* (care for the land, and the land, in turn, will care for you). This basic concept is centuries old, and is rooted in the spirituality of the Hawaiian people.

The forests were the abode of the gods. Indeed, every elevational zone from sea to mountain peak was named by the ancient Hawaiians, and in the forest zone where clouds regularly rested upon the mountain slopes was called *wao akua* (literally, the region of the gods). The *wao akua* is so named because of the pattern of cloud cover and precipitation which settles upon the mountain slope—this covering was interpreted as concealing from view the activities of the deity (cf. David Malo 1959:16-18; and M.K. Pukui, pers. comm. 1975). Failure to use care when visiting the forest and mountain zones, and in collecting resources, ensured failure in one's endeavors. Lack of care and respect often led one to becoming lost, or even dying in the forest region.

One aspect of historic land use and forestry in the Hawaiian Islands that becomes clear upon review of archival literature, is that after western contact, the forests were primarily evaluated in the terms of the western economic system. While in the centuries prior to the arrival of westerners in 1778, and subsequently into the reign of Kamehameha I, the system of land tenure and management tended to mirror the natural landscape of the islands, later management systems focused on what, and how much could be gotten from the land.

Immediately, upon western contact, foreigners looked at the land—first as a source of provisions for ships; and second as a means for earning money, through the trade of natural resources such as *'iliahi* (sandalwood). In 1778, European boars, goats, rams, and ewes were introduced by Captain Cook. While offered as a “gift,” one of the motivating factors was that leaving the animals would produce a breeding stock to supply other foreign ships (Beaglehole 1967:276, 578-579). Later, in 1793, cattle were brought to Hawai'i by Captain Vancouver. Given as gifts to the king, a ten-year *kapu* was placed upon the cattle to protect them and allow them to reproduce (Kamakau 1961:164). Between 1793 and c. 1811, new stock was added, and the numbers of cattle had increased dramatically. The cattle and other introduced stock were rapidly becoming a problem to the native population and forests.

While the introduced animals were making their way into the higher elevations, other economic pursuits also led to the clearing of large tracts of land. In the early 1800s (c. 1810-1829), thousands of tons of *'iliahi* (sandalwood) were cut from the forests around the islands for export to foreign ports. (cf. Kamakau 1961). By the 1830s, the forests had nearly been stripped of sandalwood and many other plants of the forest were impacted by the clearings made for collection and transportation of the *'iliahi*. Another reason that large sections of forest were cleared, was to develop lands on which western-introduced food crops (such as *'uala Kahiki* or Irish potatoes) could be cultivated and harvested for sale to visiting ships.

It is also important to note that the introduced European boar was significantly larger, and thus stronger, than the Polynesian introduced *pua'a*, or pig (Beaglehole 1967:579). Native writers have

recorded that prior to ca. 1815, when the native Hawaiians went hunting in the uplands, rather than hunting pigs or other large grazers, they hunted birds (for food, or for collection of feathers; the latter practice also entailed releasing the live birds once the choice feathers had been collected). They also collected woods, plants, and stone resources, all of which were integral to either subsistence or traditional practices. Detailed native accounts describe the sophisticated system of protocols and *kānāwai* (laws) by which these practices were undertaken. Failure to adhere to the system, often resulted in severe punishment of the offending party, and at times, even led to one's being killed (cf. Malo, 1951; I'i 1959; and Kamakau, 1961).

By the 1840s, free roaming cattle, sheep, and goats were having such a severe impact on the native dwellings (eating thatched houses) and consuming the produce of the agricultural fields, that most of the families who remained upon the land built stone walls around their residence and gardens. There are a number of historical accounts of the nineteenth century written by native Hawaiian authors, that document early efforts of protection homesteads (*kuleana*), agricultural fields, and forests from introduced animals such as cattle, goats, sheep, and the European boar. The immediate response of the *hoa'āina* (native tenants of the land) was fencing, and "*Pā hale*" (house lots enclosed with walls or fences) are recorded in several Land Commission Awards cited in this study.

In 1857, the Hawaiian language newspaper, *Ka Hae Hawaii*, published a series of articles to encourage farmers (*po'e mahi'ai*) in their practices. On April 22, 1857, the series discussed different types, and the values of fencing. The author, E. Bailey observed:

One cannot really protect the land from animals which are not held in a pen. Nor can one prohibit the roaming of animals. Therefore, one cannot relax when crops are not in an enclosure... The stone enclosure (*pa pohaku*). It is a good enclosure in an 'a'a place. A wall that will not rot, will not burn, will not be stolen. It is a wall that fends off (*pale*) animals well when it is built well. Goats are the only animals that it will not hold fast. Therefore, it is best to prohibit goats from farming lands... (BPBM HEN I:3242-3245)

Other types of *pā 'āina* (enclosures) discussed in the article included — *pā lepo* (dirt walls), *pā lā'au* (wooden fences), *pā uea* (wire fences), and *pā ulu* (growing fences). The latter "growing fence" was made by planting the introduced *pā nini* or prickly pear cactus in alignments. Indeed, it is from Maui, that we find one of the earliest references to the *pā pipi* or *pā nini* (prickly pear cactus) being used on Maui. In a communication dated September 29, 1852, W.P. Alexander of Maui, wrote to Reverend Armstrong, noting that cattle regularly crossed boundaries and trespassed into cultivated fields. He proposed that fences of cactus ("*pa pipi*") be planted to prohibit their trespass (HSA Public Instruction Series 261 - Box 81; Relating to Land; June-Dec. 1852)

So significant was the threat of wild animals to the Hawaiian landscape, and the important watershed lands, that on September 19th 1876, King David Kalākaua signed into law, an "Act for the Protection and Preservation of Woods and Forests." By that Act, the Minister of the Interior was authorized to set apart and protect from "damage by trespass of animals or otherwise, such woods and forest lands, the property of government...best suited for the protection of water resources..." (Hawaii Laws Chapter XXX:39). The Law reads:

Hawaii Laws 1876

Chapter XXX.

An Act – For the Protection and Preservation of Woods and Forests.

WHEREAS, It is an established fact that the destruction of forests in any country tends to diminish the supply of water, therefore,

Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

SECTION 1. That the Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized to set apart and cause to be protected from damage by trespass of animals or otherwise, such woods and forest lands, the property of government, as may in his opinion be best suited for the protection of water sources, and the supply of timber and fruit trees, cabinet woods and valuable shrubbery.

SECTION 2. For the purposes contemplated in this Act, the Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized to appoint some competent person as superintendent of woods and forests, who shall, under the direction of the said Minister, enforce such rules and regulations as may be established to protect and preserve such reserved woods and forest lands from trespass. Said superintendent shall have charge of the construction of all fences and barriers required to protect the said woods and forest lands, and shall be responsible for their being kept in good condition. He shall, under the direction of the said Minister, be empowered to cause the arrest of any trespassers on such lands, and all constabulary or police of the districts in which such woods and lands may be situated, are hereby required to assist the said superintendent in carrying out the directions of the said Minister in the premises.

And it is hereby made an offence punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisonment at hard labor not to exceed one year, upon conviction before any police or district justice, of any person who shall violate any of the rules or regulations established as aforesaid tabuing such woods and forest lands.

SECTION 3. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized to secure from the Commissioners of Crown Lands by lease or otherwise, such woods and lands being the property of the Crown, as may be suitable for carrying out the purposes set forth in this Act.

SECTION 4. Whenever it shall be necessary to extinguish any private right or title in any woods or lands required to fully carry out the intention of this Act, the fair valuation of the same shall be determined by referees agreed upon by and between the parties interested therein and the Minister of the Interior, and the valuation so adjudged and determined shall be the extreme limit of the price to be paid by the government for such woods or lands, and upon making tender of such price so determined by the referees, it shall be lawful for the said Minister to take possession of such woods and lands for the purposes aforesaid.

SECTION 5. The superintendent of woods and forests shall receive for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, such sum as the Minister of the Interior shall direct.

SECTION 6. The sum of — dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved this 19th day of September, A. D. 1876.

KALAKAUA R.

[HSA – Reading Room]

Among the early beneficiaries of this Act were the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region rain forests, portions of which in 1876, under authority of King Kalākaua, were leased for the development of the Hāmākua Ditch, and subsequently in 1878, another water lease authorized development of the Spreckels Ditch. Clauses in the original, and all subsequent leases and water licenses included requirements for protection and restoration of the forest eco-system (see documents cited in the section of this study titled “‘Olā‘olā ‘Ana ka Wai i nā ‘Auwai—Development and Operation of the East Maui Ditch System...”).

The 1876 Act was further defined by an Act of the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom, approved by Queen Lili‘uokalani on January 4, 1893, which established the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry. Among the Bureau’s goals was the “preservation of forests.” On June 14, 1900, the members and functions of the Bureau were absorbed by the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry (Hawaii State Archives – Com 2, Box 11).

A Historical Overview of Forestry in the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau Region

The following narratives, provide readers with a history of forestry development and conservation programs in the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region. It will be observed that great effort and partnership between Government Agencies, private entities such as Alexander and Bladwin/East Maui Irrigation Company, and members of the public were made during the time of forest reserve development (Figure 36). But, observations shared in the oral history interviews conducted as a part of the present study, record that the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region forests have continued to decline in spite of the efforts. The decline impacts all residents living below the forests, and those who rely on the water transported from the region to outlying lands of Maui.

July 28, 1905

Committee on Forestry,

Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, T. H.:

...I have the honor to submit herewith a report with recommendations on the Proposed Forest Reserve in the Districts of Koolau and Hamakualoa, island of Maui.

The area with which this report deals may be roughly described as extending from the Hana-Koolau District boundary line, at the East end, to the land of Opana in Hamakualoa, at the West, and from the line of the Koolau and Upper Hamakua Ditch to the crest of the ridge on the North side of the crater of Mount Haleakala.

The report is based upon a personal examination of the area made by me during visits to Maui in September and November, 1904, and upon additional information obtained during and since these visits from Government officials and other persons familiar with the locality.

I would here note my special obligation to Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, W.F. Pogue, Hugh Howell and L. Von Tempsky for information, assistance and various courtesies extended to me.

The object of the Proposed Koolau Forest Reserve is to protect the native forest now covering the watersheds of the streams on the windward side of Maui which supply the water for irrigating the great Wailuku Plain lying between Mount Haleakala and the West Maui Mountain. This area when irrigated is among the most productive land in the Territory. Without water it is of only inferior value for grazing.

Under existing conditions sugar-cane is the most profitable crop that can be grown on this land; a statement which will doubtless remain true for a long time to come. But even if with altered economic conditions it were some time found advisable to substitute other crops for sugar-cane, irrigation would be none the less necessary if the most satisfactory results were to be obtained.

Because of its situation, climate and soil the central Maui Plain must forever remain one of the most highly productive areas in the Territory, provided always that it continues to receive an adequate supply of water for irrigation. Nowhere in the Territory are the benefits of irrigation more marked, while from its location in regard to transportation facilities this section possesses advantages unusual in Hawaii.

For these reasons the protection of the forest upon which depends the regularity of flow in the streams that supply its irrigation ditches, is a matter of prime importance. And it is of importance not only to the interests immediately concerned but also to the community as a whole, because through the increased production made possible by the application of water to land otherwise of little value, the Government profits both through an increase in direct taxation and also through the indirect benefits which accrue to the Territory by reason of the many and diverse interests which the main industry gives rise to and supports. It has been stated by Mr. M. M. O'Shaughnessy [1905] that for each additional 1,000,000 gallons of water per day, 100 acres of cane land can be brought under cultivation. The average number of tons of sugar per acre from the 1904 crop of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company was 7.23. These figures do not require further comment.

The Baldwin Interests which control the greater part of the Central Maui Plain, are keenly alive to the value of forest protection, and with commendable foresight have done much to protect the existing forest in the Koolau District, as well as, by extensive planting of forest trees, to extend the forest cover over other lands. Furthermore their representatives have expressed their desire and intention to cooperate with the Government in the creation and maintenance of the Koolau Reserve.

The Koolau District on Maui has many features in common with the District of Hilo on Hawaii. Each lies on the windward slope of a high mountain and so receives the benefit of the heavy rainfall that comes from the clouds brought in by the trade winds. The belt of heavy precipitation on Maui apparently extends lower down the mountain side than it does in Hilo and the maximum recorded rainfall is greater in this district than anywhere else in the Territory. Records kept during the construction of the Koolau Ditch show as is to be expected, that the rainfall is much greater in the forest belt than that recorded at the regular stations below. The rainfall gradually deminishes [sic] toward the west but throughout the Koolau District it is heavy and during a good part of the year almost continuous.

The native forest in the Koolau and Hamakualoa Districts is made up of the trees commonly found on the windward side of the Hawaiian Islands and forms where protected from injury by cattle or fire, as almost all of the Koolau Forest is, a dense, almost impenetrable jungle. At the higher elevations there are heavy stands of *Koa* (*acacia koa*) which perhaps some day may be turned to economic use. Lower down the predominant tree is the *Ohia Lehua* (*Metrosideros polymorpha*). In mixture with the *Ohia* are found a variety of the other and less important trees of the Hawaiian

forest. The undergrowth throughout Koolau is dense and luxuriant, tree and other ferns, shrubs and climbing vines covering the forest floor in great variety and profusion. On the sides and in the bottom of the numerous gulches native bananas of many kinds grow to good size, an indication that these lands may ultimately be turned to account in fruit production or perhaps in growing plants of the allied genus yielding *Manila Hemp*.

The Districts of Koolau and Hamakualoa are characterized by a succession of deeply cut gulches, an interesting example of erosion resulting from heavy rainfall. Outside of the trails following the irrigation ditches and the main Government trail near the Coast, the county is without roads of any kind. Combined with the character of the forest this fact explains why the main body of the north slope of Haleakala remains practically unexplored.

Considerable interest is just now being manifested in the Koolau District in the cultivation of rubber. A plantation has been started at Nahiku in a sheltered situation and at a low elevation, which if successful will lead to the establishment of a new industry in the islands. The plantation is still in the experimental stage but if it develops as satisfactorily as the present indications promise, there is good reason to believe that many of the gulches and some of the other protected lands along the Koolau Coast may also be used for rubber. The Nahiku Company is depending mainly on the Ceara Rubber (*Manihot glaziovii*) but is also experimenting with other rubber producing trees, notably Central American Rubber (*Castilloa elastica*) and Para Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*).

There is at present little attempt at the systematic cultivation of any other crops in the Koolau District, except in a small way near the sea. A little grazing is carried on by individuals but this also is confined to the lower lands.

After careful consideration the trail bordering the Koolau Ditch, with its Eastern and Western additions-respectively- "The Nahiku Extension" and the "New" or "Upper Hamakua Ditch" – has been taken as the lower boundary of the Koolau Reserve. The trail is taken rather than the ditch itself because it is a boundary always in evidence, whereas the ditch not infrequently becomes a tunnel and is lost to sight. When the tunnel runs through a ridge the trail follows around the hill, usually on a nearly even grade, elsewhere the trail borders the ditch itself. The trail is a well made and permanent improvement and being constantly in use by the ditch tenders forms a definite and easily maintained boundary. The ditch itself where uncovered prevents cattle from entering the forest above, while short stretches of fence across the ridges above the tunnels or along the trail will usually serve to keep them out at these points. Frequently also the topography makes fencing unnecessary.

At present the native forest comes in many places much below the lower line of the Proposed Reserve. The part of the watershed lying between the Koolau Ditch and the ditches nearer the sea is accordingly protected; an important matter as not a little water is developed from springs below the line of the Upper Ditch. Under the existing leases this forest is in a large measure protected from cattle by clauses requiring fencing; especially by a forest fence built along the Government Road under a provision of the Koolau Forest Lands lease.

On the private land which they lease or own in fee the Baldwin Interests keep the cattle out and jealously maintain the forest cover, while at the west end of the Reserve on the land of Opana, and extending there from into the District of Hamakuapoko, extensive artificial plantations of forest trees, have, as stated above, been started by the Baldwins to replace the natural forest cover of former years.

Until there is a very decided demand for the Government land between the ditches for some form of agriculture which gives more than ordinary promise of success it is believed that the best interests of the Territory will be served by maintaining the forest cover down to the lines of the lower ditches.

From the Hana-Koolau District line to the Halehaku Gulch and between the lower line of the Proposed Forest Reserve and the ocean the gross area is approximately 22,500 acres. Of this a good portion is Government land so that even with this forest area excluded there is ample room for all the development likely to occur for a considerable time to come, particularly as rubber does best only at the lower elevations.

But in settling on Forest Reserve boundaries it is desirable to draw lines which shall be as definitely fixed as reasonably may be. For a permanent lower boundary the line of the Koolau Ditch seems to come nearer to meeting the requirements than any other which could be chosen. It is permanent, definite and in itself much of the way a barrier against cattle. It has accordingly been adopted. The elevation of the Koolau Ditch at the Eastern end of the Reserve is about 1300 feet, at the West end about 1200 feet.

On the upper side of the Reserve between the top of the woods and the crest of the crater there is a belt of open land. This is an area of light precipitation compared with the section below but as a number of streams head therein, and as the area while suitable for grazing is inaccessible, it is believed that it is the wisest policy to include it in the Reserve. A good share of this area, especially the western half is on the privately owned land of Haiku uka belonging to the Haiku Sugar Company and Paia Plantation. The elevation of the line of the top of the woods is between 6000 and 7000 feet. The crest of the crater, where the reserve line follows it on Government land is from 7500 to 8000 feet. It is confidently believed that at this elevation coniferous trees from the temperate zone could be grown to advantage. Such a plantation would be of great interest and in time of economic value.

A band of wild cattle at present wanders at large in the Koolau forest. It is thought that these animals work for the most part near the upper edge of the woods. No estimate of the number can be given but the band is not supposed to be a very large one. Systematic hunting should be undertaken to drive out or exterminate these cattle.

The lands within the Koolau Forest Reserve may for the present purposes be considered as divided into seven tracts, which beginning at the East may be described as follows:

- (1) Hana Forest Tract: the portion of the Government land known as the Hana Forest Tract extending into the Koolau District; under lease to Hana Plantation Co. (Lease No. 492).

- (2) Nahiku Forest Tract: Government land; Water rights leased to Hana Plantation Co. "Koolau Water Rights". (Lease 520B).
- (3) Koolau Forest Lands, Tract No.2. Government land leased to H.P. Baldwin. "Koolau Forest Lands". (Lease No. 538).
- (4) Koolau Forest Lands, Tract No. 1. Government land leased to H.P. Baldwin. "Keanae-Wailua 1 and 2". (Lease No. 5339).
- (5) Honomanu: Government land, leased to Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. (Lease No. 52).
- (6) West Koolau Forest Tract: Government land; Water rights leased to Haiku Sugar Co. & Paia Plantation Co. "Hamakua & Hamakualoa Water Rights. (Leases Nos. 267 B and 475).
- (7) Halehaku, Peahi, Opana & Haiku uka: Fee simple lands owned or controlled by the Baldwin Interests; lying to the south and west of the Koolau Forest Tracts.

Of the above it is proposed that the Government set apart the lands covered by water leases, namely, the Nahiku Forest Tract and the West Koolau Forest Tract, these being the only Government lands within the reserve not now under lease or on which the leases are within two years of expiration.

For the reason outlined above, which may be summarized in the statement that the protection of the forest covering the Koolau watershed is essential to the best interests of the Territory, I recommend that the Board approves the creation of a Forest Reserve within the boundaries described below, and that it requests the Governor to set apart in accordance with Law, the unleased Government lands lying therein; and further, that steps be taken to secure the cooperation of the private interests holding land within the Koolau Reserve boundaries, that the objects for which the reserve is made may be fully realized.

Following is a copy of the description of the boundaries of the Koolau Forest Reserve compiled by Mr. S.M. Kakanui of the Government Survey Office. The original description with a map of the Koolau Reserve is on file in the Office of the Board.

DESCRIPION

PROPOSED KOOLAU FOREST RESERVE

HAMAKUALOA AND KOOLAU DISTRICTS, ISLAND OF MAUI.

It is proposed that the Koolau Forest Reserve consist of the Government lands and other tracts belonging to private individuals or corporations lying within the following boundaries;

Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the District of Hana and Koolau, where the *mauka* boundary of the Nahiku homesteads if projected easterly would intersect the said District line, the boundary runs:

- (1) In a general north-westerly direction to and along the *mauka* boundary of the Nahiku Government homesteads to the gulch between the lands of Kapaula and Puakea, or Paakea, said gulch being also named Waiaka gulch on Public Lands Map No. 20 [Register Map No. 2429] of Nahiku about 22,000 feet in a direct line;

- (2) Thence, *makai* down said Waiaaka gulch to the Koolau Ditch, about 2800 feet in a direct line;
- (3) Thence in a general westerly direction along the Koolau and upper Hamakua Ditch trail to the western boundary of the land of Opana in the district of Hamakualoa, about 61,000 feet in a direct line;
- (4) Thence *mauka* along the westerly boundary of said Opana to the *makai* boundary of the land of Haiku uka, belonging to the Haiku Sugar Co. and Paia Plantation, about 20,000 feet in a direct line;
- (5) Thence, in a general westerly direction, along the *makai* boundary of the said Haiku uka land of the Haiku Sugar Co. and Paia Plantation, to the Maliko Gulch, near Pali o Ka Moa, about 2000 feet in a direct line;
- (6) Thence south 34° East, true, 17,800 feet, along the land of Makawao to the summit of the hill called Puu o Kakae;
- (7) Thence south 53° 21' East, true, 42,980 feet, along the land of Kalialinui, crossing the Koolau Gap, to Pohaku Oki Aina;
- (8) Thence, in a general easterly direction, along the northern crest of the Kipahulu valley to a point where the boundary line between the Districts of Koolau and Hana intersect the Kipahulu valley, about 10,000 feet in a direct line;
- (9) Thence, in a general north-easterly direction, along the said boundary line between the said Districts of Koolau and Hana to the point or beginning, about 21,500 feet in a direct line;

The various distances in the above descriptions are approximate only being scaled from the map showing the Reserve boundary.

Area 42,969 acres, more or less.

Superintendent of Forestry... [HSA, GOV 2-1, Forest Reserves]

August 3, 1905

Resolution

In regard to the Proposed Forest Reserve

In the Districts of Koolau and Hamakualoa, Island of Maui

Resolved that the forest reserve on the windward side of Maui extending from the Hana-Koolau district boundary line, at the east, to the land of Opana in Hamakualoa, at the west, and from the line of Koolau and upper Hamakua ditch to the crest of the ridge on the north side of the crater of Mount Haleakala, in the districts of Koolau and Hamakualoa, island of Maui, as recommended by the committee on forestry, based upon the report of the superintendent of forestry, dated July 28, 1905, and on a map and description prepared by the survey office, now on file in the office of this board, be approved.

Resolved that the board recommends to the governor that the government lands within the boundaries of the proposed Koolau forest reserve be set apart by him, after the hearing required by law, as compartments of the Reserve.

Resolved further that the Board recommends to the Governor that all the land within the said described boundaries be approved by him to be set apart as a Forest Reserve, subject to all private rights and titles, and that all owners of private lands lying within said boundary be requested to cooperate with the Board of Agriculture and

Forestry in reserving all of said lands for forestry purposes, in accordance with the terms of Chapter 28 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii.

Passed and approved this 3rd
Day of August, 1905.

(signed) L.A. Thurston. C.S. Holloway. J.F. Brown. Alfred W. Carter. [HSA, GOV 2-1, Forest Reserves]

June 4, 1906

G.R. Carter, Governor; to R.S. Hosmer, Bureau of Agriculture:

In discussion with Secretary Atkinson, he informs me that during my absence, while he was Acting governor, the proposition was submitted by those representing Baldwin's interest in forestry lands in Koolau, Maui, which did not conform to the understanding which he supposed we had with them, particularly as the arrangement was only for ten years. He, therefore, declined to execute the document.

I had supposed that when the Government had declared its forest reservation in that region Mr. Baldwin was to do the same with his, under an agreement that if the Government ever opened up any of its land for any purpose whatsoever, then Baldwin would be free to take his lands out of the reservation. In this way a compact would be entered into which would morally obligate the Government and cause any administration in the future to hesitate before withdrawing any Government land in that district.

I approve of Secretary Atkinson's course in declining to accept their agreement, and we will let the matter stand as it is, for I consider we are now relieved from any obligation to maintain that forest reserve intact, and the Government will be free in the future to withdraw from the reservation any portion which might become more valuable for industrial purposes... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands - Maui]

July 20, 1906

G.R. Carter, Governor; to H.P. Baldwin:

Enclosed, find copy of letter written by me on June 4th to the Superintendent of Forestry, in re the forest reserves on Maui, which brought about a meeting yesterday morning between myself, Thurston, Hosmer, Smith and Olson, the sum and substance of which was that Thurston, speaking for the Forestry interests, claimed to be in that position where they were ready to accept anything. W.O. told me that during my absence, Atkinson intimated bad faith or something of that sort; but that his main contention was that the Government could not bind itself and, therefore, the plan which I had supposed was going through had not been consummated. This leaves the situation exactly where I tried to put it of records in my official letter to the Superintendent of Forestry. Govt. forest land has been put in the reservation but it is free from any moral obligation to maintain the reservation...

Now, while lawyers may stumble over the technicalities and are afraid to do anything, yet I believe it is to your interest and to the interests of the Government for us to go as far as we can in tying that land up; and I still hold to the original plan—that you turn your lands over to the Forestry Board on the sole condition that we maintain our reserve intact. It seems to me an agreement can be drawn which will release either party should the other withdraw their land... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands - Maui]

July 25th, 1906

H. P. Baldwin; to G.R. Carter, Governor, The Territory of Hawaii:

...Your favor of the 20th. inst., to hand relative to "Forest Reserves on Maui."
I have also received a letter from W. O. Smith on the same subject.

So far as I am concerned, and I am sure J. P. Cooke agrees with me, I am perfectly willing to have the Forestry Agreement with the Government perpetual, providing that the Government could make an Agreement that would stand for all time. The Legislature, however, can at any time up-set the Agreement by passing a law to open up the land, so that the Government Agreement to make it perpetual, is not good.

I propose that as some of the parties connected with our Plantations, and our Lawyers, are inclined to limit the period, xxxxx we make a trial period of say 18 years, which would be about the term of our Land & Water Agreement with the Government. We have the proposed Forest Reserve now enclosed with a fence, and in addition a portion of the Government Forest on the Haiku side of Honomanu, which is not in the Agreement, but the fence can be removed "*mauka*" at any time. It is wise, however, to have it under fence now, as there are stray animals all through that country that should be kept out of the Forests.

I was very sorry that Secretary Atkinson saw fit to turn down the Agreement that was made, on account of its being reduced to 10 years; for as a matter of fact, we are ready to continue it, even if the first Agreement should be only for 10 years, for an unlimited time.

Now that the Forest Reserves have been fenced off, I understand that the young trees are starting to grow finely.

Hoping that the above will meet with your approval... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands - Maui]

July 26, 1906

G.R. Carter, Governor; to H. P. Baldwin:

...From yours of July 25th, I understand that you propose a trial period of 18 years, during which, for and in consideration of a transfer by you to the Board of Forestry of your lands for their use and control, the Territory of Hawaii shall agree to maintain its forest reserve, as heretofore set aside.

Before finally accepting your proposition, I think it would be well to have Thurston and W. O. Smith get together and draft just what is proposed.

The other day I looked over a draft of the agreement proposed for ten years and it was so long and complicated that I admit my inability in the time at my disposal to grasp it all. One thing I noted, that you reserved a right of way from any point outside of the forest reserve to any point within, covering ingress and egress. While such a condition might do no harm in the hands of such men as you, yet don't you think that if such a provision is inserted in your favor the same thing ought to be allowed the Government on its reservation. What I am perfectly willing to do is to bind the Government land in exactly the same way you bind yours. If you want the right to develop, without denuding the forests, give us the same; if you want the right to secure water in your area, let the Territory have the same right; if you want a right

of way from any point without to any point within (which, of course, could be made to cover the whole area), then let us have the same. If you wish to make it for eighteen years, then we will tie the Government land up for eighteen years—that is, of course, as far as we are able to.

Now, if the attorneys you employ want to use up page after page describing the conditions under which you turn your forest lands over to the Department I can have no objections, provided your instrument contains one clause which leaves the Territory of Hawaii as free to act in relation to its forest reservations heretofore set aside as you will be under the agreement in relation to yours... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands - Maui]

August 1, 1906

H. P. Baldwin; to Geo. R. Carter, Governor, The Territory of Hawaii:

...In connection with the Forestry question - I would say that Land Commissioner Pratt has a Surveyor by the name of Wright out near the Kailua land where Mr. Pogue lives, surveying the Hanehoi and other Government lands, with a view I understand, of cutting them up for Homesteads. The proposed Forestry line is I believe in that region along the new Hamakua Ditch, but there is also Forest land below the new Hamakua Ditch in that region. I fully expect now that the Forestry Agreement will be carried out, and if it meets with your approval, the Surveyor should be instructed not to go above the proposed Forest line, and it would be well even for him not to touch Forest land below said proposed Forest line, if it can be helped. We have gone on the principal, in that whole region, of protecting all the Forest land we can, even though it be below the line of the proposed Reservation.

I understand fully that the Government has a perfect right to dispose for Homestead purposes, or otherwise, Forest land in that region, but so long as they have other lands that are just as good and perhaps better for agricultural or pasturage purposes, I see no reason why Forest land should be put out for Homesteads, and I think that the Government has ample land for all Homesteads that will be called for. The rainfall in that region has diminished on account of the Forests being denuded, and it is in the interests of the general public, and also the Government, who get a good annual rental from water sold, to preserve Forests as far as possible. I am sure you will agree with me fully in this matter... [HSA, GOV 2-8, Public Lands - Maui]

April 23, 1907

*Committee on Forestry,
Board of Commissioners of
Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.:*

...Act No. 4 of the Session Laws of 1907 amends Chapter 28 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, by empowering the Governor to set apart as forest reserves government land whether it is under lease or not, provided that if the land is under lease, the reservation shall not affect the vested rights thereby acquired. Under the terms of this act I hereby recommend the reservation as "lands actually set apart" of the tracts of government land now under lease, within the boundaries of the Koolau and the Hana Forest Reserves on Maui.

The reasons for the creation of the forest reserves on the windward side of Maui were fully discussed by me in former reports. The arguments there set forth apply

with equal force to the lands now under consideration, which form integral parts of the reserves as established. They need not be repeated here.

For purposes of reference it may be stated that my report upon the Koolau Forest Reserve was made under the date of July 28, 1905, published in the Forester and Agriculturist for August, Vol. II, pp 234-240. Reports on the Hana Reserve were made on March 2 and April 6, 1906, published in the Forester and Agriculturist for November, 1906, Vol. III, pp 353-358. The Koolau Forest Reserve proclamation appeared in the Forester for September 1905, Vol. II pp 272-273; that of the Hana Reserve in the issue for December 1906, Vol. III, pp 418-419.

In connection with the setting apart of the lands in the Koolau Reserve it should be borne in mind that in the agreement entered into last autumn between the Government and the Alexander and Baldwin Plantations, whereby the management of the private land in the Koolau Reserve was turned over to the Board, the Government bound itself:

“That all lands now held and owned by said Territory of Hawaii and that it may hereafter acquire during said period of this surrender, upon such acquisition, within said boundaries herein before specifically set forth, except the lands within said boundaries covered by Government leases Nos. 538 and 539, both dated February 26, 1902, made by the Commissioner of Public Lands for and on behalf of the Territory of Hawaii to H.P. Baldwin, shall likewise be immediately set apart as a forest reserve for said purposes, as far as and as soon as it is able so to do under the laws of said Territory.

That at least immediately upon the relief or release within said period of this surrender of all, or any part, of the lands covered by said Government Leases Nos. 538 and 539, from said leases, or either of them, by expiration or termination or otherwise, the lands within said boundaries so relieved or released shall be set apart as a forest reserve for said purposes; but, if possible under the laws of said Territory at any time within said period of this surrender before such relief, release or releases, then as soon as thus possible, the lands within said boundaries covered by said leases shall be set apart as forest reserve for said purposes.

That all lands set apart as hereinbefore specified as a forest reserve and all lands now held, controlled or owned by said Territory of Hawaii, within said boundaries that have already been set apart as a forest reserve for said purposes, shall be used and maintained during said period of seventeen years covered by this surrender as a forest reserve for forestry purposes according to the general purposes of the present forestry laws of the Territory of Hawaii, except where such use and maintenance will be inconsistent with the rights now existing of third persons in any such right or rights, such use and maintenance shall immediately being in the lands relieved therefrom and shall thereafter continue throughout said period of seventeen years covered by this surrender.”

Under the law as it stood before the amendment enacted last month, only the land of Honomanu, 2,000 acres, in the Koolau Reserve, and the small portions of E. Honomaele and the Kawela-Kaeleku tract, 80 acres, in the Hana Reserve could be set apart. The advantage of the amendment is at once apparent when in these two reserves alone it permits 22,943 acres to be put into the permanently reserved class.

That there may be no misunderstanding of the terms of the present law I may again remark that the reservation goes into full effect only on the expiration of the existing leases, all rights acquired thereunder being guaranteed to the lessee during the term of the lease.

For the reasons above set forth I now recommend that the Board request the Governor, to set apart, after the hearing required by law, the portions of the following named government tracts within the boundaries of the Koolau and Hana Forest Reserves as integral parts of those reserves.

Following is a list of the lands to be so set apart:

RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE
Koolau Maui Forest Reserve

Resolved that those certain lands in the Districts of Koolau, Island of Maui, described in general terms as follows:

Name of Land	Area in Reserve Acres	Lease Number	Lease Expires
KOOLAU FOREST RESERVE			
# Honomanu	2,000	52	July 1, 1908.
# Keanae, Mauka	8,750	539	Feb. 26, 1923
# Wailua, 1 and 2 Mauka	1,280	539	Feb. 26, 1923
Wailua-Ulaino Forest	3,000	538	Feb. 26, 1923
Ditto	900	492	May 1, 1917
	15,930		
HANA FOREST RESERVE			
Hana Forest	6,300	492	May 1, 1917
E. Honomaele	15		
Kawela-Kaeleku	65	474	Aug. 17, 1908
Wakiu	3	518	May 2, 1920
Koali-Puuhaoa	600	479 B	Dec. 5, 1913
	7,013		
	22,943		

#=Crown Land... [HSA, GOV 2-1, Forest Reserves]

April 30, 1907

Resolution Relating to the Koolau (Maui) Forest Reserve

Those portions of the government lands of Honomanu; Keanae, Mauka; Wailua, 1 and 2 Mauka; Wailua- Ulaino Forest, two tracts; Within the boundary or the Koolau Forest Reserve and containing an area of 15,930 acres, more or less, as recommended in a report of the Committee on Forestry, dated April 30, 1907, based on report of the Superintendent of Forestry, dated April 23, 1907, which reports are on file in the office of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry; the boundaries of which proposed reservation more particularly appear by and on a map made in -----, by the Hawaiian Government Survey Department, Marked "Registered Map No. 1268," and "Koolau (Maui) Forest Reserve, Maui;" and a description

accompanying the same, numbered C. S. F. 1630, which said description is now on file in the said Survey Department; Copies of which said map and description are now on file in the office of this board and made a part hereof; be approved as portions of the Koolau (Maui) Forest Reserve.

Resolved that the Board recommends to the Governor that the government lands lying within the boundaries of the said Koolau Maui Forest reserve be set apart by him, subject to vested rights therein, after the hearing required by law, as portions of the Koolau Forest Reserve.

Adopted at a meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry held on April 30 1907.

Ralph S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry. [HSA, GOV 2-1, Forest Reserves]

July 22, 1907

Report by Ralph S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry.

FOREST WORK IN HAWAII.

Forest work as a branch of the Territorial Government has now come to have a recognized place in Hawaii. Appropriations by successive legislatures, the enactment of comprehensive forest laws and the steady growth of public sentiment are self evident proofs of this assertion. The underlying reasons are not far to see. In Hawaii the intimate relations between a protected forest cover and regulated stream flow are apparent and well understood. Hence it is but natural that forestry should play the important part that it does in the internal economy of the Territory.

Carried on by the Division of Forestry under the direction of the Territorial Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, the forest work of Hawaii falls under two main heads, (1) the creation and maintenance of forest reserves – essentially “protection forests” on the important watersheds – and (2) forest extension – the planting of waste and barren areas with useful trees, and the introduction of exotic trees and shrubs of value to the Territory. The creation of forest reserves holds first place in the activities of the Division but the work in forest extension is steadily progressing in interest and importance.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, a number of substantial gains are to be recorded in Hawaii's forest work. Among them are: (1) The creation of five new forest reserves with a total area of 147,715 acres, of which 120,926 acres is government land. This brings the number of established forest reserves up to a total of thirteen and the aggregate total area to 397,187 acres. The new reserves are in the Districts of Kau on Hawaii, Hana on Maui, Waianae on Oahu, and Kona and Na Pali on Kauai... (3) The ratification of an agreement between the Government and the Alexander and Baldwin Plantations on Maui whereby the management of a large area of privately owned land, in one of the Maui forest reserves, is turned over to the Government. This action is an important step and marks the beginning of a closer cooperation between the Government and the large private interests directly benefited by the forest reserves...

...The creation of forest reserves on the important water sheds of the Territory naturally became the foremost duty of the new Division, and this work has steadily held first place in its activities. The first year was largely taken up with preliminary work in the field but since then large areas have been set apart, in fairly close succession, on each of the four main islands of the group, until there are now thirteen forest reserves having an aggregate area of 397,187 acres.

Before the chain of projected forest reserves is complete about half a million acres will have been included within the reserve boundaries. Of this area the most important units have been already set apart...

...The object of the Hawaiian forest reserves is primarily that of forest protection; to secure the permanent maintenance of a forest cover on the water sheds and catchment basins of the streams needed for irrigation and power development. For the purposes of water conservation the Hawaiian forests are admirably adapted. This indeed is their chief use, for in only a few of the reserves does the commercial value of the trees play much part. But where the removal of the merchantable timber does not interfere with stream protection this aspect of the situation is not lost sight of and whenever possible the forest will ultimately be put on a revenue producing basis... [HSA, GOV 2-1, Forest Reserves]

July 30, 1907

*C.S. Holloway, President, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry;
To A.L.C. Atkinson, Acting Governor of Hawaii:*

...The Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry by resolution duly adopted by a majority of said Board, at a meeting held in Honolulu, on Monday July 29, 1907, recommends that that certain piece of government land, now unleased, in the District of Hamakuapoko, Island of Maui, within the limits roughly defined below, be proclaimed by the Governor, in accordance with law, as a forest reserve, to be known as the Makawao Forest Reserve.

The proposed Makawao Forest Reserve may be described as lying on the Northwestern slope of Mt. Haleakala, bounded on the North and East by the Koolau Forest Reserve, on the South by the land of Kalialinui, and on the West and Northwest by the remainder of the land of Makawao and containing an area of 1796 acres.

The location and metes and bounds of this reserve are more particularly shown by and on a map and description now on file in the office of this Board.

The said Board further requests that the Governor give the notice and hold the hearing or hearings required by law, more particularly by sections 397, 381 and 382 of Chapter 28 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, as amended by Act No. 65 of the Session Laws of 1905 and by Act No. 4 of the Session Laws of 1907, and that after such notice and hearing the said described piece of land be proclaimed by him as the Makawao Forest Reserve, and definitely set apart as such under the law.

Enclosed herewith are copies of the reports of the committee on forestry and of the Superintendent of Forestry, and the resolution in regard to the above named section adopted by a majority of the Board.

There is also enclosed a draft of a By Authority Notice of the public hearing. As you know the law provides (Chapter 28, Revised Laws) that "the Governor shall give not less than fourteen (14) day's notice, by advertisement in not less than two newspapers, published in this Territory, of intention to consider the setting apart of government land for forest reservations" etc... [HSA, GOV 2-1, Forest Reserves]

July 27, 1907

Ralph Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry;

To Committee of Forestry, Board of Agriculture and Forestry:

I have the honor to submit a report with recommendations on a proposed extension of the Koolau (Maui) Forest Reserve, by the creation of a small additional reserve to be called the Makawao Forest Reserve.

Location.

The area in question is that portion of the government land of Makawao, sometimes called the Haleakala Tract, in the District of Hamakuapoko, Island of Maui, to the east of the Kahakapao Gulch and between the Falls of Pali o ka Moa and the Hill Known as Pua Kaka. The tract may be roughly described as lying on the Northwestern slope of Mt. Haleakala bounded on the north and east by the Koolau Forest Reserve, on the South by the land of Kalialinui and on the West and Northwest by the remainder of the land of Makawao, and containing 1796 acres.

Makawao is a government land. In December 1874 it was leased to the Board of Education for a nominal sum, and soon after subleased by that Department at a fair rental for the remainder of the term. The lease, which was held of late years by the Haleakala Ranch Company, expired on March 26, 1904.

Since then the land has continued to be used by the Ranch under a tenacity at will. The land is therefore not now under lease.

The control of Makawao by the Board of Education explains the reason for the words "Board of Education" that appear across the land on the government map of Maui.

The Question of the reservation of this part of Makawao has already received favorable consideration from the Board, in connection with a proposal made in November 1904 by the Haleakala Ranch Company to exchange certain adjoining forest lands for the remainder of Makawao, whereby those lands and the portion of Makawao now under consideration were to be made a forest reserve. I submitted a report at the time which is now on file in the office of the Board. The proposed exchange was not approved by the Governor. Consequently the matter was dropped. Later when the question of setting apart the forested portion of Makawao again came up, it was decided to wait until an accurate description of the boundary could be had. Such a description is now in hand and forms a part of this report.

Object.

The objects of the proposed Makawao Forest Reserve are to afford permanent protection to the forest cover on the watersheds of the streams rising within its limits and to extend to its natural western boundary the forest area in part protected by the existing Koolau Forest Reserve. The arguments made for the creation of the Koolau reserve are equally applicable, so far as its area goes, to the tract now proposed to be

set apart. These have already been set forth at length in my report on the Koolau Reserve and need not be repeated here as that report, made under the date of July 28, 1905, was published in the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist for August 1905, Vol. II, pp 234-240.

The Forest.

The forest on the portion of Makawao now proposed to be set apart as a forest reserve, is the western end of the great Koolau forest that covers all the northern side of Mt. Haleakala. It is of the same character as that further to the East, being made up chiefly of *Ohia Lehua* and *Koa*. The area is drained by the gulches that make up the Waihiwi Stream, which is one of the principal tributaries of the Maliko Gulch. These streams, although intermittent, are of value in connection with the other streams on the windward side of Maui.

The Kahakapao Gulch is the natural western boundary of the Koolau forest. Not only has it for many years been the dividing line between forest and grazing land, but it is also practically at the point where the area of heavy precipitation gives place to the drier climate of the Kula District. The reason for this change of meteorological condition is due to topography. Makawao lies on the shoulder of the mountain. That open lands beyond are subject to different wind currents from those under forest to the eastward.

Private Reserve.

For the past ten years the proposed reserve has been treated as a private forest reserve by the Haleakala Ranch Company, which at its own expense has built and maintained fences to keep out the cattle. The gulch itself is a barrier part of the way but at both the upper and lower ends of the reserve fences are necessary. It may be said in passing that within the last two years the Haleakala Ranch Company has also fenced in and now maintains as a private forest reserve portions of its fee simple land of Kalialinui. The official recognition of this private forest reserve will be considered with other forest questions on Maui in a future report.

Recommendation.

For the reasons above set forth I now recommend that the Board request the Governor to set apart and create as the Makawao Forest Reserve the area within the boundary herein after technically described, in accordance with law, after the hearing required by statute.

Following is the official description of the proposed Makawao Forest Reserve, prepared by the Hawaiian Government Survey Department as C. S. F. No. 1792.

Makawao Forest Reserve Portion of Haleakala Tract Makawao, Maui.

Beginning at rock + on "Pali o ka Moa Falls" on the boundary between this tract and the land of Haiku, the coordinates of said rock from the Government Survey Trig. Station "Pihiolo" being 3773.9 feet South and 7410.0 feet East, as shown on Government Survey Registered Map No. 2394, and running by true azimuths:

1. 325° 55' 30" 17866.5 feet along the land of Haiku to top of Puu Kakaie;
2. 97° 37' 6043.0 feet along the land of Kalialinui to *mamane* post;

3. 136° 00' 924.0 feet to *mamane* post;
4. 114° 40' 617.0 feet to *mamane* post;
5. 164° 14' 2038.0 feet to *mamane* post;
6. 97° 43' 2703.0 to *mamane* post at the East edge of the Kahakapao Gulch;
7. 148° 34' 3125.0 feet to post, the East edge of the Kahakapao Gulch being the boundary;
8. 173° 10' 3924.0 Feet to post, the East edge of the Kahakapao Gulch being the boundary;
9. 202° 10' 1997.0 feet to post, the East edge of the Kahakapao Gulch being the boundary;
10. 178° 00' 1301.0 feet to post on edge of gulch above the Puali (neck) the East edge of Kahakapao Gulch being the boundary;
11. 239° 57' 2079.0 feet to the initial point.

Area 1796 acres.

Ralph S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry. [HSA, GOV 2-1, Forest Reserves]

On October 10, 1924, C.S. Judd, Superintendent of Forestry, wrote the following account of forests, watershed protection and forestry in the Hawaiian Islands to Governor Farrington. Seventy-eight years later, his words still present readers with important reminders for the need of on-going efforts in protection of Hawai'i's native forest watersheds:

Forestry is practiced in the Territory of Hawaii primarily, not for timber production, but for the conservation of water. Probably in no other section of the world is the relation between a satisfactory forest cover on the mountains and the supply of water for domestic and agricultural uses better or more ably demonstrated...

The chief product, and, the most valuable, coming from the main forested and mountainous regions of the Territory, comprising about one-fourth of the total land area of the eight islands (4,099,860 acres) is water. Because of the comparatively limited terrain, short and steep watersheds, heavy rainfall in certain regions and the great need for irrigating the dry but fertile, sun-warmed lowlands, the value of this liquid product of the forest, on which domestic needs and prosperity of the community depend, is most highly appreciated and every effort is being made to conserve and maintain its sources in the forests.

Character of the Native Forest.

The forest of comparatively small trees found growing naturally on the mountain slopes is admirably suited to prevent erosion and to convert surface runoff into underground drainage, the desired outcome in water conservation. The happy combination of small trees, brushes, ferns, vines and other forms of ground cover keep the soil porous and allow the water to percolate more easily into the underground channels. The foliage of the trees breaks the force of the rain and prevents the impacting of the soil by rain drops. A considerable portion of the precipitation is let down to the ground slowly by this three-storied cover of trees, bushes, and floor plants and in this manner the rain, falling on a well-forested area, is held back and instead of rushing down to the sea rapidly in the form of destructive floods, is fed gradually to the springs and streams and to the underground artesian basins where it is held for use over a much longer interval.

Protection of the Forest.

Forest practice in the Territory of Hawaii, therefore, resolves itself into what is known as “forest protection” and the main efforts of the foresters are exerted in maintaining and build up of the native forests on the mountains so that they will function to the highest degree in conserving the rainfall.

The native forest, however, is peculiarly constituted in that it is readily susceptible to damage. The shallow-rooted trees depend for proper moisture and soil conditions on the undergrowth of bushes and ferns and when the latter, the first to be attacked by stock, are injured or removed, the tree roots dry out, the trees are weakened and begin to decline, and an opening is made in the forest for the invasion of destructive insects and fungi and of the more vigorously-growing foreign grasses and other plants which choke out native growth and prevent tree reproduction. It is always dangerous for this reason to make any opening in the native forest and the only safe way to preserve it and keep it healthy and vigorous is to maintain it inviolable from all attacks and keep the ground well shaded and dark.

Damage to the Forest.

The chief damage to the native forest is done by cattle and other grazing stock which first attack the toothsome ferns and other plants which give the shallow-rooted trees the protection which is necessary to their existence.

The fencing of exposed forest boundaries to keep out stock and the extermination of wild stock where it exists in the forest constitutes an important item in forest work in the Territory...

Forest Reserves.

Forest lands devoted to the purpose of water conservation have been officially recognized under the law and set apart as forest reserves by proclamation of the Governor. In this manner during the past two decades 50 of such forest reserves have been set aside on the five largest islands of the group. These embrace a total area of 840,984 acres of which 579,905 acres or 68 percent is land belonging to the Territory... (Hawaii State Archives – Com 2, Box 15)

Register Map No. 2891 (1932 & 1934), lays out the basic boundaries of the Ko‘olau-Makawao Forest Reserve, and includes notations regarding lease and licenses in effect at the time (see *Figure 36*; page 426).

***E 'OLĀ'OLĀ 'ANA KA WAI I NĀ 'AUWAI—
DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION
OF THE EAST MAUI DITCH SYSTEM (1876 to Present)***

In a traditional context, Hawaiian traditions, practices and beliefs, are directly tied to the health and well-being of the land or *'āina* — that which sustains. These practices and cultural values are not mutually exclusive from the larger modern community of Maui. Indeed, a healthy land makes for healthy people. One of the traditional Hawaiian proverbs that has been handed down over the generations asks us, and then instructs us — “*He ma'i ka honua, he'aha ka lā'au? (ka pane) He ua! No ka mea, uwē ka lani ho'ōla ka honua!*” (When the earth is ill, what is its medicine? (the response) Rain! Because, when the heavens cry, the earth is healed) (pers comm., Apelahama Kaho'okaumaha Moses; Hōnaunau, 1977). By this saying, it is easy to understand the Hawaiian association of water and health — The tears (rains) that fall from the heavens cause the waters to flow, and they in turn, give life to the earth; the earth in turn, sustains the people. Another old Hawaiian saying expresses the value of doing what is good, and the rewards of such action — “*Maika'i ka hana a ka lima, 'ono nō ka 'ai a ka waha!*” (When the hands do good work, the mouth eats good food!) (pers comm., Daniel Kaopuiki, Sr.; Lāna'i, 1970). The challenge that we face today, when speaking of *wai o ke ola* (the waters of life) which flow from *Maui Hikina*, is putting into action that which is good, and which will sustain our generation and those who follow us.

The historical narratives cited in preceding sections of this study, and the oral history interviews cited in *Volume II*, present readers with important descriptions of traditional and customary practices, customs, and beliefs associated with the *'āina* (land) and *wai* (water) of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region of Maui Hikina. The documentation further provides us with a cultural-historical context for discussing the resources of what has come to be called the “East Maui Ditch Country,” and for planning future water-actions that take into account traditional and customary values of the native Hawaiians. The historical accounts that follow, include key documentation pertaining to development of the East Maui Ditch System, and its licensing through the 1970s.

***E 'Olā'olā 'ana ka Wai i nā 'Auwai
(The Water Murmurs in the Ditches):***

A Chronological History of the East Maui Ditch System

The modern ditch history of East Maui dates back to 1876, though it was part of a plan initiated through the efforts of missionaries and other foreign residents of the Hāmākua-Wailuku region, who planted sugar plantations as early as the 1830s. By the 1870s, growing plantation interests in the region sought out ways to turn what had become a desolate isthmus lands and neighboring *kula* lands of Maui, green with cane. Their economic plan was made viable by the passage of a Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom on January 30, 1875; and subsequent ratification of the treaty by King David Kalākaua on April 17, 1875 (Kuykendall & Day 1970). The treaty went into effect on September 9th, 1876, and on September 13th, 1876, King Kalākaua granted issuance of the first Water License for construction of the “Haiku Ditch,” and drawing water out of streams of the Hāmākua Loa District. The first license was issued to the Haiku Sugar Company, Samuel T. Alexander, Henry P. Baldwin, James M. Alexander, and Thomas H. Hobron (see Water License below). By July 4th, 1877, the ditch had been formally opened, and was supplying water, from as far east as Hoalua Stream, to the Hāmākua Poko plains. Construction was on-going at that time, and progress being made towards the Nā'ili'ilihāe Stream (F.L. Clarke, 1878:39-40; in this study).

While testimonies in some public hearings have expressed the sentiment that 'the waters were taken without permission' (for example see BLNR Hearing Transcript of May 25, 2001, in *Volume II* of this study), the initial development of the ditch system was authorized as a part of the Hawaiian Kingdom's program to promote prosperity for all the people of the Kingdom (cf. Section 42 of the Civil Code of 1859). Of importance to the native Hawaiian families of the land, each of the Water Licenses issued under the Kingdom included clauses which protected the *pono wai* (water rights) of native tenants of the respective lands through which the ditch system was developed. The original license stated:

PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS and the continuance of the right heretofore granted is upon this condition...that existing rights or present tenants of said lands or occupiers along said streams shall in no wise be lessened or affected injuriously by reason of anything hereinbefore granted or covenanted... (September 13, 1876 William L. Moehonua, Minister of the Department of the Interior, Kingdom of Hawaii; to J.M. Smith, President Haiku Sugar Company, et al.)

In 1928, J.H. Foss (Chief Engineer, East Maui Irrigation Company), submitted a paper to the Public Lands Commission as a part of the appraisal process associated with General Lease No.'s 1134 (Honomanu), 974 (Hamakua), and 276-B (Spreckels). In the paper, Foss provided readers with a historical summary of the history of the East Maui Ditch System and Water Licenses:

A brief history of Government Water Licenses on East Maui will give a background for the details to be considered in these three appraisements. There are in all five such licenses, two in addition to the above three. All of them are now somewhat interwoven due to the fact that the transportation of water from each is handled by one and the same general ditch system; accordingly, the two additional ones...are Keanae, No. 1706; and Nahiku, No. 520-B...

...[T]he three licenses which are up for re-appraisal are...Spreckels License, No. 276-B...the oldest original license in force. It commenced July 8, 1878 and provided for a nominal rental of \$500.00 per year for a period of thirty (30) years; furthermore, it stipulated that for the ensuing thirty (30) years (second half of the term of the license) the rental is to be agreed upon by Licensor and Licensee each ten years in advance...

The original Hamakua License, however, was the forerunner of all East Maui water Licenses. It dated from 1876. The present Hamakua License, No. 974 is a new license not a renewal of the original one except as to water shed covered thereby... [T]he Spreckels and Hamakua Licenses overlap one another. They are now operated as one and the rental more or less arbitrarily proportioned off to each...

Honomanu License, No. 1134, is a new license which replaced the original lease on Honomanu lands. At the expiration of said lease all improvements thereon, and in connection therewith, reverted to the Government. The present Honomanu License also provides that improvements thereon and in connection therewith revert to the Government...

The present ownership of the ditches transporting water from the Honomanu and Spreckles-Hamakua Licenses is somewhat involved. The original ditches on the Honomanu lease are the Spreckels and M. Louis, which are to a great extent still in use. They reverted to the Government at the expiration of the Honomanu lease in

1908. The Koolau Ditch which also crosses the Honomanu License, but which was built under the Keanae License in 1903-1904, reverted to the Government at the expiration of that license in 1925. Thus all the aqueducts in the land of Honomanu are now, and have been for several years, the property of the Government.

The Spreckels, Center, Lowrie and New and Old Haiku Ditches are still the property of East Maui Irrigation Co^[1]. Those portions of those ditches located on Government land may automatically become the property of the Government at the expiration of the Spreckels License in 1938, although the Spreckels License does not provide for reversion of improvements.

Those portions of the new and old Hamakua Ditch, located upon Government land, reverted to the Government with the expiration of the Hamakua (1916) and Keanae (1925) Licenses respectively; and accordingly have been the property of the Government for some time.

The Wailoa Ditch, which is located on the Spreckels-Hamakua License, is still the property of East Maui Irrigation Co., but those parts which are on Government land will revert to the Government at the expiration of the Spreckels-Hamakua License in 1938...

As indicated in the foregoing, the water transportation system on east Maui, has undergone vast changes from time to time. The original system was in use without any material changes for about 20 years. It consisted principally of the Hamakua and Haiku Ditches with a combined capacity of about (Haiku 55 plus Hamakua 25) 80 m.g.d. The Lowrie Ditch was then (1900) built this increasing the combined capacity by 60 m.g.d. although one reason for building the Lowrie was to deliver water at a greatly desired higher elevation on the plantation than the Old Haiku, it actually developed that it also served to increase the ditch capacity, as the Old Haiku Ditch was continued in use; especially so when in 1904 one-third of the Koolau Ditch water was added to what these two ditches had been transporting. The Koolau Ditch extends from Nahiku to Alo Gulch; it was completed in 1904 and added the Keanae and Nahiku water sheds to the system. The other two-thirds of the Koolau Ditch water was transported to the plantation by the New Hamakua Ditch, which was built at the same time as the Koolau and which had a capacity of 72 m.g.d. It also supplemented the Old Hamakua Ditch, which was becoming badly worn and leaky, although continued in use for many years thereafter. Thus in 1905 the combined capacity of East Maui Ditches had become (25 plus 55 plus 60 plus 72) 212 m.g.d. an increase over the original capacity of 165%; whereas the availability of gravity water supply on East Maui had been increased by only 40% by the addition of the Keanae and Nahiku water shed.

The capacity of the East Maui Ditch System was still further increased in 1914 by the construction of the 90 m.g.d. New Haiku Ditch and the 90 m.g.d. Kauhikoa Ditch taking the place of the abandoned 55 m.g.d. Old Haiku and the abandoned 25 m.g.d. Old Hamakua, respectively. This additional net increase in capacity of (90 plus 90

¹ East Maui Irrigation Company, Ltd. (EMI) was incorporated through an Agreement between Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation, "Five Corporations" and Maui Agricultural Co. The agreement formed EMI, and leased all ditches, water rights and casements, etc. East of the west boundary of the *Ahupuaa* of Opana, excepting as to Kaluanui Ditch to EMI. The Articles of Association of East Maui Irrigation Co. Ltd., were dated June 23, 1908 (EMI Collection - Packets 2 & 4).

minus 25 minus 25) 100 m.g.d was not accompanied by any increase in the gravity water supply.

Finally the 160 m.g.d Wailoa Ditch was built and put into service in 1923. At this same time the westerly portions of East Maui Irrigation Company's Lowrie and New Hamakua Ditches were abandoned, but the easterly portions of each are still in used — the former as a reservoir feeder, that latter as the actual eastern portion of the Kauhikoa Ditch. The Wailoa Ditch therefore gave a net increase in the capacity of the system at the delivery point of (160 minus 60 minus 72) 28 m.g.d., without any increase in the available water supply. Thus in 1923 the total capacity of the East Maui Ditch System at the delivery point became (90 plus 90 plus 160) 340 m.g.d., or an increase of 325% of its original capacity, with only a 49% increase in its available water supply... [J. Foss, Ms. 1928:1-6]

Leases and Water Licenses for the East Maui watershed lands were renewed by the Territory and State of Hawai'i from the 1930s to 1985 (see records cited below). Since 1985, the Water Licenses have been issued to East Maui Irrigation Company, Ltd., on a month-to-month permit and renewed annually (Dean Uchida – BLNR Hearing Transcript; May 25, 2001—see *Volume II*). Issues regarding the adoption of a Water Code, litigation involving the environmental requirements for the licenses, and contested case hearings have led to delays in disposition of the Water Licenses (*ibid.*). The May 25th hearing transcript (in *Volume II*) contains detailed descriptions of the present conditions of the East Maui Ditch System, and issues raised regarding traditional and customary practices, water rights, and environmental concerns.

Historical Records of the East Maui Water Licenses and Ditch Development (ca. 1876-1988)

The following citations provide readers with first hand accounts of how the East Maui Ditch System came to be developed (*Figure 37*). The records were viewed in the collections of the Hawai'i State—Land Division, Bureau of Conveyances and Archives. Of particular importance to those interested in further study of the licensing history are the General Lease and Water License packets (including the C.S.F. packets) of the State Land Division. The packets, numbered 267-B, 475-B, 520-B, 538, 539, 658, 974, 1134, 1706, 2027, 2656, and 3349; and C.S.F. Numbers 20,682 to 20,685, cover lands of the Nahiku, Keanae, Honomanu, and Huelo Water Licenses. The above packets are among those which were reviewed while conducting the present study, and excerpts of documentation recorded therein are cited below. Register Maps — 2482 (tracing by J. Iao, 1909); 2891 (R. Lane, 1932 & 1934); HTS Plat 1011 (tracing by J. Iao, 1915); HTS Plat 1067-A (R. Lane, 1932 & 1934); HTS Plat 1067-B (S. Hasegawa, 1987); and HTS Plat 1067-C (tracing by W. Aona, 1988) provide locational documentation and reference notes that coincide with the historical narratives that follow.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser ***June 24, 1876*** ***Irrigation.***

It is singular that with the spirit of enterprise evinced in many other directions there should have been so little notice taken of one of the most important subjects that could possibly engage the attentions of those eager not only for their own advancement but for the development of the resources of the country, whereby national as well as individual benefit, would be enhanced. We refer to the subject of irrigation, which, in the hands of an intelligent and active administration, might be made to shower blessings upon the country and its inhabitants before unknown; and in places which are now only noted for their waste and barren condition, fertility of production in many branches of agricultural industry might be created instead...

plain, or a part of it, by water derived from the streams of Waiehu and Waihee, much of whose water now runs to waste. But whether such a scheme would be more feasible, or less expensive than that before mentioned, it would be difficult to say... It has been estimated, by those who are competent to observe, that the cost of such an enterprise would not exceed \$30,000 or \$40,000 at the most... [Editorial, Pacific Commercial Advertiser; June 24, 1876:2]

August 20, 1876

Saml. N. Castle, Castle & Cooke Agents; to W. L. Moehonua, Minister of the Interior:

...The undersigned agents for the following parties engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane and manufacture of sugar to wit. The Haiku Sugar Co. Alexander & Baldwin & James M. Alexander in the districts of Haiku & Hamakuapoko, island of Maui beg most respectfully to apply to His Majesty's Government for permission to take water from the following streams in the district of Hamakualoa, running over lands owned by the government to wit Nailiilipaele [Nailiilihale], Kailua, Hoalua, Huelo, Holawa & Honopou for irrigating two or three thousand acres in the said districts of Haiku and Hamakuapoko and for other purposes the said water to be conducted from the said streams, to the said lands through a canal or ditch to be dug or built at the expense of the said grantees.

And the said applicants beg to represent that the said streams of water now flow through a very broken country mostly incapable of cultivation watered by abundant rains and are lost in the sea. The applicants do not wish to interfere with any water rights, if there be any, located between the points at which they propose to take the water now applied for and the sea but believe the said proposed ditch will be of the public benefit which every prosperous enterprise is in any country and may hereafter be so enlarged as to greatly promote the public prosperity.

For any detailed information we beg to refer you to Saml. T. Alexander Esq. who is at present in town & will be happy to give you any information upon this subject in his power...

P. S.

I beg to add to the above included in those who will assist in the expense of this trial ditch which if a success will be of great value as to the practice ability of such enterprises for the development of the resources of the country. Capt Thomas H. Hobron and Grove Ranch... [HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – Water Maui & Molokai, 1866 – 1887]

September 7, 1876

C.T. Gulick, Interior Department;

to Messrs. Castle and Cooke, Agents Haiku Sugar Co. :

...I am directed by His Excellency the Minister of the Interior to say in reply to your Application of the 21st August last for certain water privileges, - that the Government will grant to the Haiku Sugar Co., Alexander and Baldwin, James M. Alexander, The Grove Ranch Plantation and Thomas Hobron, and their respective and several successors heirs and assigns the license to take water from the streams named in the application and to carry the same over all Govt. lands intervening between the said Streams and the remotest of the lands to which it is now desired to carry said water for the period of twenty (20) years from date of acceptance at the rate of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.-) pr Annum, upon condition:

- 1st That a sufficient ditch, canal or other waterway shall at once be commenced and finished in a reasonable time.
- 2nd That this grant shall in no way interfere with the rights of tenants upon said Government streams or lands.
- 3rd Nor shall it in any way affect the right of the Government to grant to any person or persons the right to take water (not to interfere with the water herein granted) from the same or other streams to be carried over the same land or lands for any purpose whatsoever, and if need be through the ditch or canal to be constructed by these grantees, provided however that during the said twenty years the supply of water, a right to take which is herein granted, shall not be diminished by act of the Government.
- 4th That at any time during the said period the government may purchase the said ditch canal or other water way, * (* upon payment of the actual cost thereof only) and in case of said purchase will continue to furnish water to these grantees and their respective and several successors, heirs and assigns at a just and reasonable rate not to exceed that paid by other parties taking water from such ditch or waterway.

I am directed to say further that as early as possible a proper instrument will be drawn embodying the foregoing conditions and executed by His Excellency in favor of the above mentioned parties... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 13:444-445]

September 7, 1876

Wm. R. Castle, Attorney General; to Wm. L. Moehonua, Minister of the Interior:

...The application of Messrs. Castle and Cooke representing the Haiku Sugar Company, Alexander and Baldwin, James M. Alexander, the Grove Ranch Plantation and Capt. Thos H. Hobron dated August 21, 1876, has been placed before me. This application requests permission to take water from several streams in Koolau, Maui, to be carried to their respective sugar plantations, for purposes of irrigation.

So far as I am informed, this application is new, in its nature. It is not for land, nor, as I understand, for an absolute sale or grant of the waters of the streams mentioned in the application. The application, is for a license; the license to take and use water, conveying the same in part over several government lands.

Several questions are suggested upon the matter of which the more important appear to be.

- 1st Has the Minister of Interior the power and authority to make such a grant?
- 2nd What can be conveyed or granted? &
- 3rd Is the use asked by the application contemplated by our law?

Upon these questions, my opinion is as follows:

The great act of 1848, confirming the gift of lands to the people, as made by Kamehameha III, confers upon the Minister of the Interior, full power to direct, superintend and dispose of said lands; provided however that the terms and

conditions of sale should be approved by the King in Privy Council. No further provision or restriction was made by law till the year 1859 when the Civil Code was published as then revised and became the law of the land. Sections 39, to 48 inclusive refer to government lands and Kingdom property. Section 42 expressly provides that "by and with the authority of the King "in Cabinet Council," he shall have "power to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the public lands and other property in such manner as he may deem best for the promotion of agriculture and the general welfare of the Kingdom subject however to such restrictions as may from time to time be expressly provided by law." By the terms of section 40, "streams, ponds, springs, "watercourses" to constitute part of such property. Section 48 prohibits said Minister from disposing of certain springs and ponds near Honolulu and all other government water ponds, springs and streams "which may be valuable for public use." By the laws of 1874, chapter 24, the Minister is prohibited from selling any land the value of which is over \$5,000 without the consent of the King in Privy Council. No other laws have been passed affecting the question. Subject, therefore to the provisions of these sections read together, the Minister of the Interior has full power to make the grant asked, for it will be seen that the law of 1874 does not apply. For the purposes of the case in hand, it needs only the consent of the King in Cabinet Council. It may be claimed that the provisions of section 48 prohibit the disposal of the water asked for. The answer to this is that as there are no cities, towns or villages, and at best but a very sparse population in that region and the waters from time immemorial run waste into the sea there can be no public use for which they are so valuable as to prevent a disposal. In addition to which, the provisions of Section 48 probably apply only to absolute alienations of title.

The application asks for the right to take water. It asks a grant of a license which may be made by deed of lease.

The answer to the third question seems to me to be very clear. It is asked that water may be taken for the purpose of irrigation, in short for the uses of agriculture, an interest particularly specified as one which the government should foster and encourage and for which a disposal of the public property may be made. The Reciprocity Treaty having passed and a brighter future opening for the country, it becomes the duty of the Government to aid and foster in every possible way, the agricultural interests of the country upon which our prosperity mainly depends. In offering and furnishing such aid anything like a monopoly must be guarded against. The government acts for all parties and should endeavor to distribute equally whatsoever of favor it may have, or, as, in this case when no favor is asked but a license is requested to guard against any injury to private rights by the establishment of any monopoly.

At some future day the government as is the case in some of the European nations may undertake the work of carrying water from place to place as, the country may need, but at present is not prepared to engage in any such development of internal resources, and for such water may demand a reasonable compensation. Its ponds, springs and streams are valuable and should be guarded and protected. Until, the government is ready to undertake such work no obstacle should be thrown in the way of others, who are able and ready, to commence such work. It seems a fit and proper thing to grant the application made by Messrs Castle and Cooke, reserving certain rights to the government as will be hereinafter specifically set further. The applicants propose to begin work immediately, they have already gone to

considerable expense as I am informed in surveys. At present of course the work is largely experimental if successful it will largely increase the value of their lands as well as those adjoining. In this the whole nation will join indirectly, and it is but just that very liberal terms should be made. It is desired to begin at once for the purpose of allowing that, I would suggest that an answer be sent to Castle and Cooke, immediately containing the following conditions and terms.

“The Government will grant to the Haiku Sugar Company, Alexander and Baldwin, James M. Alexander, the Grove Ranch Plantation and Captain Thos H. Hobron and their respective successors, heirs and assigns, the license to take water from the streams named in the application and to carry the same over all government land intervening between the said streams and the remotest land to which it is now desired to carry said water, for the period of twenty years from date of acceptance of these terms, at an annual rent of one hundred dollars, upon condition:

- 1st That a sufficient ditch, canal or other waterway shall be at once commenced and finished in a reasonable time.
- 2nd That this grant shall not interfere with the rights of tenants upon said lands or streams.
- 3rd Nor shall it in any way affect the right of the government to grant to any person or persons the right to take water (not, to interfere with the water hereby granted) from the same or other streams to be carried over the same land or lands for any purpose whatsoever, and if need be, to be carried through the ditch, canal or other waterway to be constructed by these grantees, provided however, that during the said period of twenty years the supply of water, a right to take which is hereby granted, shall not be diminished by act of the government; and
- 4th That at any time during said period the government may purchase the said canal, ditch or other waterway upon payment of the actual cost thoroughly, and in case of such purchase will continue to furnish water to these grantees at a just, and reasonable rate not to exceed that paid by other parties taking water from such ditch or other waterway.

In case such a communication is sent and accepted, all rights of the government will be reserved, the work can begin at once, and the necessary deeds drawn up, in accordance with the above terms at a more convenient day.

I return herewith the application of Messrs Castle & Cooke... [HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – 1866-1887; Water: Maui & Molokai]

September 8, 1876

Castle & Cooke, Agents of the Haiku Sugar Co., Alex & Bald., J. M. Alexander and J.H. Hobron for and in behalf of the Grove Ranch Plantation; to W.L. Moehonua, Minister of the Interior:

...We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of Sept. 7th in reply to our application of Aug 21st and stating the terms and conditions under which you are willing to grant the Haiku Sugar Co. Mess Alexander & Baldwin, James M. Alexander and T. H. Hobron for & in behalf of the Grove Ranch Plantation certain water privileges from the streams of Nailiilihaele, Kailua, Hoalua, Holawa & Honopou.

In reply, we beg to state to your Excellency that we accept the terms offered.

We enclose our check on Bishop & Co. for \$100 being the amount for the first year's rental of said water privileges.

Thanking you for the favourable responses to our application. We remain, Your Excellency's Obedient Servants... [HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – Water Maui & Molokai, 1866 – 1887]

September 12, 1876

Castle & Cooke, Agents; to W. L. Moehonua, Minister of Interior:

...As the Honolulu Agents for the Grove Ranch Plantation are not now ready to assume the responsibility of making the owner of that Plantation a party to the proposed agreement with the Government in regard to a water lead from the streams in Maui, mentioned in our letter of the 21st Aug. current, and as we have no authority otherwise to make him such party, we respectfully request, that the Grove Ranch Plantation, or the owner, be not made a party to the proposed agreement.

We, presume that Mr. T. H. Hobron, being a first Mortgagee on that Plantation, and also a party to the agreement will protect its interests... [HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – Water Maui & Molokai, 1866 – 1887]

September 13, 1876

William L. Moehonua, Minister of the Department of the Interior, Kingdom of Hawaii; to J.M. Smith, President Haiku Sugar Company, et al.:

Agreement Between Hamakua Ditch Company and Hawaiian Government

AN INDENTURE made and concluded this 13th day of September A.D. 1876 by and between William L. Moehonua Minister of the Department of the Interior of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands of the first part and the Haiku Sugar Company a corporation established under the laws of the said Kingdom and Samuel T. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin doing business as co-partners on the Island of Maui in said Kingdom under the firm name of Alexander and Baldwin and James M. Alexander of said Island of Maui and Thomas H. Hobron of the City of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu in aid Kingdom of the second part. Whereas the said parties of the second part being desirous of using for irrigation and otherwise the water of certain streams hereinafter named by conveying the same by means of a ditch canal pipe aqueduct or other watercourse by them to be constructed over certain lands situated on said Island of Maui and amongst them certain lands of the Hawaiian Government have recently applied to the said party of the first part and requested him that they be secured by the authority of the Hawaiian Government on such terms and conditions as it may deem just to grant unto them the right to take, draw off and use the water of said streams for their own use for purposes of irrigation or otherwise and the right to enter into Government Lands and to dig and construct there-in a water-course whereby to conduct over them the water of said streams and to continue, maintain and repair such water course with full right of egress and ingress upon and out of said lands at any and all times while and so long as the right to use said water shall be granted to them.

AND whereas the said Minister of the Department of the Interior by consent of the King in Cabinet Council has power to sell lease or otherwise dispose of the public lands and other property in such manner as he may deem best for the promotion of

agriculture and the general welfare of the Kingdom, provided that no sale of any land or lot exceeding Five Thousand Dollars in value shall be made without the consent of the King in Privy Council.

AND whereas the water of the said streams has from time immemorial flowed off into the sea and thereby become useless for irrigation or other purposes and it would promote the general welfare of the Kingdom and its agriculture if the same were utilized as aforesaid.

AND whereas the Hawaiian Government is not now ready or willing to incur the expense and undertake the labor of constructing such water course.

Now therefore this INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premises and also of the sum of One Hundred Dollars, paid before the signing and ensembling of these presents by the said parties of the second part to the said parties of the first part for the use of the Hawaiian Treasury the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and in further consideration of the promises, covenants and undertakings hereinafter mentioned on the part of the said parties of the second part by them to be kept and performed, He the said William L. Moehonua, Minister of the Department of the Interior of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands by and with the consent of the King in Cabinet Council and by virtue of the authority by law in him vested, doth hereby covenant and grant with and to the Haiku Sugar Company, Alexander and Baldwin, James M. Alexander, and Thomas H. Hobron and their respective successors, representatives and assigns that it shall be lawful for them and their agents and servants and all and every person and persons for the benefit and advantage of them the said parties of the second part and of their respective successors, representatives and assigns from time to time and at all times during the term of twenty years next ensuing after the date of these presents (except as hereinafter provided) to take, draw off, conduct away and use for their own purposes of irrigation or otherwise the water in and from those certain streams and sources of water situate in the District of Hamakualoa in said Island of Maui, known as Nailiilinaile [Nailiilihaele], Kailua, Huelo, Holaua [Holawa], and Honopou and to conduct and cause said water to flow through any watercourse from the said streams or sources of water or any part or portions thereof and over any and all lands of the Hawaiian Government situate in said Island of Maui (except as hereinafter provided) over which it may be for the convenience or interest of the said parties of the second part, their successors, representatives and assigns to conduct or cause said water to flow for their use and purposes as aforesaid and to enter into and upon and pass and repass and dig up said lands and any part thereof in order to construct, maintain, repair, replace and keep in order and use such watercourse and to do all such acts in and upon said streams and sources of water and lands as shall or may be necessary in order to convey and use the water of said streams and sources of water PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS and the continuance of the right herebefore granted is upon this condition the said water course shall be constructed by the said parties of the second part within two years from the date hereof and that existing rights or present tenants of said lands or occupiers along said streams shall in no wise be lessened or affected injuriously by reason of anything hereinbefore granted or covenanted and that the said parties of the second part their successors, representatives and assigns shall pay unto the said party of the first part and his successors the sum of One Hundred Dollars during each and every year in which they shall use the said water as aforesaid by authority of these presents which said sum shall be payable in advance

on the first day of October in each of said years and also reserving and excepting unto the said party of the first part and his successors the right to conduct water or to grant to any other person or persons, corporation or corporations the right to conduct water from said streams and sources of water or from any other streams or sources of water over said lands in such manner and to such extent only as shall not diminish or interfere with the supply or use of the water as hereinbefore granted and secured to the said parties of the second part or impair or render less useful to said parties of the second part their successors, representatives or assigns the use and enjoyment of said watercourse and water. And further provided and it is hereby further agreed that at any time after the King in Privy Council shall have approved of the report of the Commissioners to be appointed under the provisions of an Act "To Develop the Resources of the Kingdom" approved on the 25th day of September A.D. 1876 defining and setting forth a place to develop the resources of the Island of Maui but more particularly in the reference to the Districts of Koolau, Hamakua, Makauao [Makawao] and Kula or any of them the said party of the first part and his successors may purchase of the said parties of the second part their successors, representatives and assigns all the material used in constructing said watercourse and all the right, title and interest, of them, and every of them in and to the same and also may discontinue all the rights of water and way hereinbefore granted upon payment of such sum of money as the construction of such watercourse and material used therein shall have cost to the completion thereof and in addition to such payment agreeing thereafter to furnish said parties of the second part their successors, representatives and assigns with water through such watercourse or otherwise in such quantities as may be required by them to irrigate their respective lands (not exceeding in amount that to which a right is hereinbefore granted) provided such quantity shall flow in such watercourse or otherwise from said streams but not for a longer period than the unexpired term hereof and upon such just and reasonable annual rates as shall in no case exceed the rates paid by any other parties for such water nor in any case during the unexpired term of this grant shall such annual rates exceed five dollars per acre to the grantees or their respective successors, representatives or assigns for land irrigated.

AND it is further agreed that if at the end of said term of twenty years the rights hereinbefore granted shall be granted to any person or persons corporation or corporations by said party of the first part or his successors they shall be offered to be renewed and continued (on like terms and conditions with those herein named) unto the said parties of the second part their successors representatives and assigns for a further term of twenty years. And the said parties of the second part for themselves and their respective successors, representative and assigns, covenant with the said party of the first part and his successors that they will pay said sum of One Hundred Dollars annually as aforesaid and that they will complete said watercourse within two years from date hereof or forfeit and surrender all rights hereinbefore granted unto them, and that in constructing, maintaining or replacing said watercourse that they will do unnecessary damage to said lands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said William L. Moehonua as Minister of the Interior party of the first part and the said Haiku Sugar Company by its President and Secretary and the said Samuel T. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin and the said

James M. Alexander and the said Thomas H. Hobron parties of the second part have herein set their respective hands and seals the year and day first above named.

William L. Moehonua

J. Mott Smith Pres. Haiku Sugar Co.

Jos. P. Cooke Secy “ “ “

Alexander & Baldwin per H.P. Baldwin

James M. Alexander

T.H. Hobron by his atty. in fact E.C. Hobron [Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 49:167]

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

September 16, 1876

Letter of Wm. R. Castle, Attorney General:

...On the 21st of August last, an application in writing was made to the Minister of the Interior by Messrs. Castle & Cooke on behalf of Haiku Sugar Company, Alexander & Baldwin, and James M. Alexander, for permission to take water for the purpose of irrigation, from certain streams in Koolau, Maui. The matter was duly considered in Cabinet Council, the request being considered with favor. The view was taken that while at some time the government might undertake the business of carrying water for public purposes and for the benefit of our agricultural interests, yet at present it is not prepared so to do; and that till such time, a wise and liberal policy ought to be pursued and private enterprise promoted in every manner consistent with the public good. The government looks upon the proposal of the above named persons as experimental. The result of that experiment will benefit the whole country, by showing what can be done in that behalf and what the cost of such a work will be.

While the enterprise is not new, as many plantations are now supplied by ditches, yet none so extensive and comprehensive have been attempted. Upon this view the request was granted, and I as law officer of the government, was directed to attend to the preparation of the deed and to see that the rights of the government were protected. The Minister of the Interior at once sent the application to my office for examination, and for the imposition of terms to be proposed to the applicants. On the 7th of September an opinion was sent to the Minister of the Interior... [see letter dated September 7, 1876 above; and lease executed on September 13, 1876]. [Pacific Commercial Advertiser, September 16, 1876:3]

September 25, '76 (1876)

S.T. Alexander; to G.N. Wilcox:

...I am glad to hear of your return to the Islands, & would give a good deal to see you & have a talk with you. I have no doubt but what you have had a splendid trip, & have got lots of information in regard to Machinery, the Manufacture of sugar &c. Were it possible I would beg of you to come up here to Haiku & help us engineer a new ditch, we are about starting, but I suppose that you have been away so long that you feel that you must now stop at home & attend to business. Perhaps however, you will be able to come up in the course of a few months.

The new water ditch I spoke of is going to be the making of Haiku Plantation & will cost from \$25,000. to \$30,000.- I propose to bring water enough to irrigate from 2000 to 3000 acres of land. There is no question about the water supply from which I

am going to draw being ample. The question is whether the ditch I propose digging is big enough to carry what water I want. The ditch, including all the bends will be about 25 miles long, & we propose giving it a uniform grade of 2 in. to the chain (66 ft.). It is to be 6 ft. broad on top, 3 ½ in the bottom & 3 ½ ft. deep. If this will not carry all the water wanted, we can enlarge it. We have got a great many shallow, & a few deep ravines to cross.

My theory is that where the digging is good (where there is good hard clayey soil without rock requiring blasting), it will be the best plan to follow round these gulches, & only make a short flume over the bottom, so that winter torrents can pass under. The Maliko Gulch however, running through our Plan. is by far the most formidable gulch we will have to contend with. It is 300 ft. deep & 800 feet broad & the sides precipitous & consisting of solid rock. I propose to pipe the water across this gulch. Have a pipe made of boiler iron & riveted, almost 18 in. in diam. which ought to be, I suppose, about 1/10 in. thick at the top of the gulch & increase in thickness up to 3/10 in. at the bottom of the gulch. This pipe, I propose, to dub well with hot tar & pitch. The probability is that we will require two pipes to carry all our water over the gulch.

Now George, I know that you are not much of a letter writer, but I want you to sit down & give me all the information on the subject of ditching you can. The length of the pipe which I propose to put across Maliko Gulch will be just 1100 feet. What will a 24 in. pipe of this length cost me in California? Are the sections of pipe riveted on to another, or have they flanges which are bolted together? Write me soon, as I want to make out my order.

What do you think about "Fryer's Concreter" for making sugar? Is it all that it is cracked up to be?

Is not there some method of clarifying juice better than our use of crude lime?

It seems to me that we darken our sugar very much by evaporating it in an open pan at a high heat to 25° or 30° before finishing off in the Vac. Pan.

Would it not be well now that we have the Treaty & want to make light sugar, to have an extra Vacuum Pan in which simply to evaporate juice before granulating in Vac. pan?

If you can answer these few questions, I will be much obliged... [Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library - Castle & Cooke Papers, 1850-1915]

Oct. 5th, 1876

Saml. Alexander; to S.W. Castle:

...Your favor of the 2nd inst. is just at hand. I gather from it that the Government may take immediate possession of the new water ditch & prosecute the enterprise themselves.

I am well pleased with this at the same time it fills me with some apprehensions.

We have already decided on a route for the ditch which we regard is by far, the most feasible yet proposed & have commenced work on it. By the end of this work, we will have about one mile of the new ditch completed.

Now it is possible that certain parties on this island, who have "axes of their own to grind", will try & secure a different route for this ditch. This, to say the least would occasion a great deal of delay.

Again, there is a great deal of "red tape" about Government & their enterprises are not always pushed with sufficient energy.

Large bodies, I note move slowly.

As soon as it is known that this has ceased to be a private enterprise & has become a Gov. job, then there will be many applicants for the management of the enterprise, as well as subordinate positions as overseers etc. This may occasion unnecessary expense as well as serious delay. I do not wish to see the ditch cost more than is necessary, as its cost will determine to some extent the charge to be made on water in future; nor do I wish to see the enterprise delayed for one moment. Time with us is more than money.

Now if this is to be the Gov. ditch, I ask the Gov. for the general management of the enterprise, & I am satisfied that with the assistance of Baldwin and J.M. Alexander, it will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch, as well as with the utmost economy.

I question whether the Gov. have any better opportunities of securing help than we have. More than this, I should often be able to put on from 50 to 100 plantation hands. I have at present a force of 30 men regularly at work.

Before turning the ditch over to the Gov. it would be wise to consider all the pros & cons, & make the necessary stipulations... [Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library - Castle & Cooke Papers, 1850-1915]

October 31, 1876

Wm. R. Castle, Attorney General; to Wm. L. Moehonua, Minister of the Interior:

...Herewith, I send to you the draft leases prepared for the lease of water &c. on Maui, to the Haiku Sugar Company and others. It will be observed that in some respects it differs very slightly from the agreement in brief originally entered into. The changes have been made. Not by myself, at my own volition but as the result of Cabinet consultation. It is believed that now the rights of both parties are sufficiently protected, while the enterprise of the lessees is sufficiently recognized and rewarded by the Government.

Will you have two copies prepared, from this draft, for execution... [HSA Interior Department Box 55 - 1866-1887; Water: Maui & Molokai]

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

November 8, 1876

East Maui Ditch.

Mr. S.T. Alexander is actively pursuing this great work, which will be the largest undertaking of the kind in the country. He has engaged a number of the shipwrecked sailors of the late Arctic fleet, which will increase his gang now at work on the ditch to about one hundred men, and there is every prospect of its early and successful completion. He expects to avoid a number of miles of ditching by crossing ravines in wrought iron pipes about thirty inches in diameter. The ditch will probably carry water sufficient to irrigate from one to two thousand acres of land, and will transform the cultivation of cane in Haiku and the lower western slopes of Haleakala from a matter of a doubtful two and a half tons per acre, to a uniform and certain five tons per acre, raising the receipts from \$375.00 to 750.00 per acre, as it has done in Lihue, Lahaina and other places. [Pacific Commercial Advertiser, November 8, 1876:3]

April 11th, 1877

Saml. Alexander; to S.W. Castle:

...Your favor of the 6th inst. in relation to the grade of this Hamakua Ditch has been received. Before surveying the route of our present ditch, I took my precaution to obtain the requisite data in regard to the best grade to be adopted. I have read a great deal in books & newspapers on the subject & have got a good deal of valuable information from parties familiar with ditching in California. I have also observed the ditches on Kauai as well as those at Waihee. The result is that I am fully satisfied that 2 inches to 66 ft. is not a too high grade for our Hamakua Ditch. In Cal. many ditches of the same size as ours have a fall of 3 inches to 66 ft. Of course everything depends on the size of the ditch as well as the quality of the soil through which the ditch is dug. In this latter respect, we could not wish anything better. The Hamakua land is composed of rotten stone and a hard clayey soil. Mr. Wilkins, who is familiar with most all the ditches of California, says that our soil for good ditching, beats everything he knows of in Cal. In digging the new Waihee ditch, which has nearly the capacity of the Hamakua Ditch, we are now digging, we gave the first mile & a half a grade of 3 in. to 66 ft.; the next mile & a half 2 in. to 66 ft.; the balance 1 in. to 66 ft. No harm has resulted from the high grade of the first three miles; the ditch is perfectly sound in every respect, while the latter part of the ditch, which has 1 in. fall to the chain, has occasioned a good deal of trouble. The water flows through it so sluggishly that it fails to carry off the mud deposits of the winter season, & has to be cleared out every year.

At Lihue I noticed that the fall of the various ditches was about 1 1/4 in. to 66 ft. This was sufficient though the ditches would have stood a higher grade.

In constructing our Hamakua Ditch, my plan has been to give it as high a grade as the soil would stand without wasting. The advantages are —

- 1st That we secure a large volume of water without the expense of digging a very large ditch.
- 2nd A smaller proportion of water is lost by soakage than would otherwise be the case.

3rd The rapid passage of the water through the ditch, will keep it clear of all deposits, thus saving an immense amt. of labor in not having to clear the ditch out every year.

You can rest assured that we did not decide haphazard on the present grade of the Hamakua Ditch, but only made up our minds after obtaining ample data on the subject... [Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library – Castle & Cooke Papers, 1850-1915]

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

July 14, 1877

The Maui Ditch.

Our Makawao friends are justly proud of their new irrigation works, the completion of which, celebrated quite appropriately on the 4th inst. marks a new era in Island agriculture. For with the secured success of the "big ditch" on Maui, we may confidently expect in the near future the commencement of similar enterprises in various parts of the Island, whereby the wealth of water now running to waste be made to largely contribute to the national prosperity. The writer of this paragraph may perhaps be pardoned for remembering at this time, that in years past and particularly in 1872, he strongly urged in these columns the plan of bringing the waters of East Maui on to the Makawao side, at a time too when high officials of the government estimated the cost at an enormous sum, and people generally looked upon the idea as quite utopian. But we hope and expect to see, within a few years, the completion of irrigation works on a large scale on all the islands of this group. The construction of such works by government aid would be a species of public improvement the wisdom of which would require no defense. A correspondent at Makawao, writing on the 4th inst. says:

"The great display of the day was at Haiku, where several hundred Natives and Foreigners assembled to celebrate the completion of the BIG DITCH, and to see for themselves, the water from the mountain gushing through great iron pipes, emptying itself into the ditch, and rolling on to the valley, and spreading over the cane fields, making the earth glad with its presence. The motto, "THE GRASS GROWS AND WATER RUNS," was pointed on canvas and stretched across the principal avenue; flags were flying apparently from every bush,—the Wailuku brass band was in attendance and discoursed screech music. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon Messers. Alexander and Baldwin for their perseverance and energy in completing so great and valuable an enterprise." [Pacific Commercial Advertiser; July 14, 1877:3]

September 8, 1877

Hamakua Ditch Co.; to J.M. Alexander:

Deed.

Know all men by these present that we The Haiku Sugar Company, Samuel T. Alexander and H.P. Baldwin doing business under the firm name of Alexander and Baldwin and James M. Alexander, all of the District of Makawao, Maui, H.I., and Thomas H. Hobron of Honolulu, Oahu, the aforesaid parties being joined in business and known as the Hamakua Ditch Company, for and in consideration of the sum of Three hundred and seventy five dollars to us in hand paid by James M. Alexander of Haiku, Maui, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said James M. Alexander all of that certain piece or parcel of land, known as Waipio Komohana in Hamakualoa, Maui, and more

particularly described in Land Commission award No. 2937, recorded in Liber 10. S.C.A page 143 &c, being the same premises conveyed by William Harbottle to Charlotte H. Adams, by deed recorded in Liber 7 page 320 &c, in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu.

To have and to hold the said premises unto the said James M. Alexander, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever, saving and reserving to themselves as the Hamakua Ditch Company, the use of all the water on the said tract *mauka* of the line of their present water ditch together with the right of way for said Ditch over the said premises, and the rights to construct other water ducts on the said premises for the purpose of diverting the water hereby reserved as aforesaid into the main ditch, reserving the said water and rights to themselves, their successors and assigns, heirs, executors and administrators...

J. Mott Smith, Pres. Haiku Sugar Co.

Joseph P. Cooke, Sec. Haiku sugar Co.

Alexander & Baldwin

James M. Alexander

W.F. Sharratt for T.H. Hobron... [Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 55:204-203]

The Hamakua-Haiku Irrigation Ditch
(F.L. Clarke, in Hawaiian Annual, 1878)

In the past the want of an abundant supply of water has seriously interfered with the cultivation of sugar-cane in many, otherwise favorable localities on these islands. Now, under the encouragement given to the agricultural industries of the group, attention has been called to the water supply to be obtained for irrigating purposes at various points; and with that energy had far-seeing sagacity which is characteristic of the management of the Haiku Plantation on Maui, the right was secured from the government, to use the water flowing in streams down the broad slopes of Haleakala to the east of the plantation, and work was at once commenced on the ditch.

The line, some seventeen miles in extent, with the exception of a few miles near the plantation, passes through the dense forest that covers the side of the mountain, and in running the levels for the work many large ravines and innumerable small valleys and gulches were encountered. In the smaller of these the ditch winds its way, [page 39] with here and there a flume striding across the hollow, while through nine of the larger the water is carried in pipes twenty-six inches in diameter.

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.

At the head of the work many difficult ledges of rock were encountered, and blasting and tunneling were resorted to,—to reach the coveted water. While work on the ditch was thus progressing, pipe makers from San Francisco were busied riveting together the broad sheets of iron to make the huge lengths of tube fitted to cross the deep ravines. These lengths had each to be immersed in a bath of pitch and tar which coated them inside and out, preserving the iron from rust, and effectually stopping all minute leaks. The lengths thus prepared being placed in position in the bottom of the ravines, the upright lengths were fitted to each other (like lengths of stove-pipe) with the greatest care, and clamped firmly to the rocky sides of the cliffs. Their perpendicular length varies from 90 feet to 450 feet; the greatest being the pipe that carries the water down into, across, and out of Maliko gulch to the Baldwin and Alexander, and Grove Ranch Plantations. At this point everyone engaged on the work toiled at the risk of his life; for the sides of the ravine are almost perpendicular, and a “bed” had to be constructed down these sides.

Then each length of pipe was lowered into the ravine and placed carefully in position; after which the perpendicular lengths were built up to the brink. In such places the pressure of water upon the bottom lengths is very great, and the thickness of the pipe is proportionally increased.

The mouth of each length of pipe, where the water flows in from the ditch, is fitted with a trumpet-shaped box opening out from the diameter of the pipe, to the sides of the “sand-box” placed so as to catch sediment. Heavy gratings cover these boxes in order that no floating material may get into the pipes. In the ditch itself, what- [page 40] ever may be its general grade, the last 500 feet next each inlet end of pipe is reduced in grade to almost a level, and correspondingly widened.

Along the line of the ditch it is interesting to note the nature of the soil through which it is dug. Many miles pass through an underlying strata of red clay which makes a compact, water-tight bed: while in other places the soil was only made to “hold water” by packing it solidly. There is but little waste of water from soakage, far less than was anticipated, and in the pipes none at all from leakage. The grade varies considerably, being as high as twelve feet to the mile in places, and again descending with hardly a perceptible incline.

In going through the forest very many romantic views are obtained, and a rich botanical region traversed by the upper end of the ditch.

The whole work cannot yet be said to be completed, for although the water supply was introduced to Haiku’s fields July 4th, 1877, within a year from its inception, it is the aim of its projectors to continue on the work till it reaches the Nailiilihalee gulch, thus taking in six principal streams for their supply, as per grant from government, viz.: Honapau [Honopou], Holawa, Huelo, Hoalua, Kailua and Nailiilihalee. The ditch is now as far as Hoalua gulch, and will be continued during the winter as the weather will permit.

Already Hamakua has awakened to participate in the benefits of the scheme, for since July there have been over 300 acres of land plowed up and planted with cane.

The cost, including all the finishing work is about \$80,000, for which sum, the Company that owns the work have secured a watery Bonanza. Other works of a like

nature will probably be projected and carried out on the islands in the near future, but the original "big ditch" will always stand as a monument of intelligent enterprise energetically applied and prudently directed. [Clarke, in the Hawaiian Annual, 1878:39-41]

May 27, 1878

Wm. H. Halstead; to Mr. Smith, Minister of the Interior:

...I would like to know what you will lease the streams of:

Papaaea, Hauola, Oopuola, Makanali, Aahuali, Kolea, Wahinepee, Waiakamoi, Kapu, Mahoe all in Hamakua district of Makawao per annum. As parties have written to enquire please make no bargain with anyone else until we meet... [HSA, Interior Department, Land Files]

June 24, 1878

Claus Spreckels, Petitioner; to His Majesty Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands & the Ministry in Cabinet Council assembled:

...The undersigned most respectfully petitions and asks, that, in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.-) to be annually paid in advance by the undersigned to the Hawaiian Government, and in consideration of the great and manifold advantages that will accrue to said government by the construction of a large and extensive system of irrigation works on the island of Maui, whereby a large district, now lying waste, will be brought to a high state of cultivation, and in further consideration of the stipulations and agreement hereinafter contained and set forth, That the Minister of the Interior of the Hawaiian Kingdom be instructed to grant to the undersigned, his successors, administrators & assigns petitioners for the term of thirty (30) years, all the waters not heretofore utilized running from and on the northerly and northwesterly slopes of Mount Haleakala in streams, creeks or other watercourses into the Pacific Ocean in the Hamakua, Koolau and Hana Districts, and more definitely described as being located between the extreme eastern cape of the island of Maui in the Hana District, called Kauiki Head, and a deep gorge known as the Maliko Gulch in the Hamakua District, on the island of Maui, Kingdom of Hawaii, also to grant the right to convey the said waters or such portion or proportion of the same as the petitioner his successors, administrators or assigns may elect, in one or more canals, ditches, flumes, tunnels, pipes or otherwise, over, through or above such lands in the above described districts, in any and all directions that the petitioner, his successors, administrators or assigns may deem proper and desirable. The aforesaid waters to be conducted and conveyed in and through such conduits or aqueducts to the tracts of land commonly known as the Wailuku and Waikapu Commons on the Island of Maui, and to be utilized and applied thereon for irrigation and other purposes, and on such tracts of land as the petitioner may acquire, or to be otherwise disposed of for the above purposes.

If, at the expiration of the thirty (30) years, for which term the above franchise and rights are asked to be granted, the Hawaiian Government should wish to acquire the above conduit or aqueduct, or conduits and aqueducts, they shall then pay to the petitioner, his successors, administrators or assigns the value of the aqueduct property at that time, said value to be determined by a commission of three residents of the Hawaiian Islands, one to be selected by the Hawaiian Government, the second by the petitioner his successors, administrators or assigns, and the third by the two commissioners thus selected and appointed. Upon the payment of the sum of money

so determined, to the petitioner his successors administrators or assigns, he or they shall convey quiet claim and surrender to the Hawaiian Government the aforesaid aqueduct property, provided, that the Hawaiian Government at the same time enters into an agreement with the petitioner his successors, administrators or assigns, that it will furnish and deliver for the term of an additional thirty (30) years, to the petitioner his successors administrators or assigns, at the outlet or westerly terminus of the said aqueduct or aqueducts and through and by means of the same and from the creeks and watercourses heretofore stipulates all the water that the aqueduct or aqueducts are capable of delivering and conveying at the time of the transfer on such portion or proportion of such quantity of water, as the petitioner his administrators or assigns may require.

For the water so required, delivered and measured, the petitioner his successors administrators or assigns agrees to pay to the Hawaiian Government at the rate of one dollar (\$1.) for every one hundred thousand (100,000) cubic feet of water; provided that the Hawaiian Government furthermore agrees to keep in repair during the aforesaid additional term of thirty (30) years at its own expense and without cost or charge to the petitioner his successors, administrators or assigns, all dams, flumes, intakes, tunnel, aqueducts, pipes or conduits, which constitute the aqueduct property conveyed. Also to use all reasonable diligence, proper care, the best of materials and workmanship in repairing and reconstructing the broken or damaged portions of said works. If the Hawaiian Government shall neglect to keep the ditches aqueducts or conduits etc. in repair, then the petitioner his agents successors administrators or assigns shall have the right to enter upon and repair said property, the cost of which repairs to be deducted from the water rents due or coming due to the Government.

If at the end of the first term of thirty (30) years, the Hawaiian Government should not be desirous of purchasing the aforesaid aqueduct property, it shall offer to the petitioner his successors administrators or assigns, an extension of the original franchise, grants and privileges, for an additional term of thirty (30) years, on the same terms as herein stipulated.

The petitioner, his successor administrator or assigns agrees to commence work on the above aqueduct line within one year from the granting of this franchise, and to construct not less than five (5) miles or 26400 linear feet of aqueduct ditch, flume or pipeline per annum thereafter until the Naehilihili [Naiiilihaele] streams has been tapped. The petitioner, his successors administrators or assigns to be at liberty to extend their aqueduct or aqueducts to or towards the streams located beyond or easterly from the Naehilihili stream at any time during the thirty (30) years, whenever in his or their judgment a larger supply of water is wanted to meet their growing requirement.

Claus Spreckels, Petitioner
Honolulu, June 24, 1878
[HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – 1866-1887; Water: Maui & Molokai]

July 1, 1878

*Crown Lands Estate; to C. Spreckels
Lease of Honomanu*

Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 55:230-235

(See Executed Lease Agreement of November 19, 1878.)

Kinau Hale – July 3^d, 1878

Saml. G. Wilder, Minister of Interior; to C. Spreckels:

At a Cabinet Council held this day there were present:

His Majesty Presiding

His Excellency Sam'l. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior

His Excellency J. M. Kapena, Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency S. K. Kaai, Minister of Finance

His Excellency E. Preston, Attorney General

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A petition was received from Claus Spreckels of San Francisco, California, United States of America asking for a franchise and right to build an aquaduct or Watercourse for irrigation and other purposes in the Island of Maui in this Kingdom and his petition having been carefully discussed and considered in all its bearings is hereby granted, accepted and adopted and the Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make out execute, acknowledge and deliver to the said Claus Spreckels the deed asked for in said petition.

I hereby Certify that the above is a true and faithful copy of the minutes of the Cabinet Council in which the petition of Claus Spreckels was received and considered and a franchise was concurred upon with the consent and sanction of His Majesty the King in full Cabinet Council Assembled as entered in the Records of said Council.

Samuel G. Wilder

Minister of the Interior...

[Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 57:201-202]

July 8, 1878

*Samuel G. Wilder, Minister of Interior; to Claus Spreckels
Lease*

This Indenture made and concluded this Eighth day of July A. D. 1878, by and between His Excellency Samuel G. Wilder as Minister of the Department of the Interior of the Hawaiian Islands by and with the authority of the King and his Ministry in Cabinet Council assembled party of the first part, and Claus Spreckels of San Francisco State of California United States of America party of the second parts. Whereas the said party of the second part being desirous of utilizing for irrigation and otherwise the waters not heretofore utilized running in and through certain streams, creeks or watercourses on the Island of Maui and hereinafter named by conducting said waters through and by means of a water course or aqueduct, by him to be constructed has applied to His Majesty the King and his Ministry in Cabinet Council assembled to be secured by authority of law, and of the Hawaiian Government in so doing and whereas such application has been duly considered and

deliberated upon by the King and His Ministry in Cabinet Council assembled and the franchise asked for by the party of the second part on the terms and conditions hereinafter named, is by the King and His Ministry in Cabinet Council assembled deemed and considered to be for the benefit of the agricultural interests, and the general welfare of the Hawaiian Kingdom. And whereas the expenses and labor required for constructing such watercourses and aquaducts and conducting therein the waters of the hereinafter named streams, and utilizing such waters for purposes of irrigation and otherwise are great and the Hawaiian Government is not now ready or willing to undertake such works and incur such expense. Vows therefore this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the promises and of the covenants promises and undertakings of the said party of the second part hereinafter set forth and to be kept and performed by him or his successors administrators executors or assigns/and subject to the several conditions and reservations herein after named, and in consideration of the annual rental of five hundred dollars \$500, to be annually paid in advance by the party of the second part to his Excellency the Minister of the Interior for the rights and franchises hereinafter granted, he the said Samuel G. Wilder as Minister of the Interior Department of the Hawaiian Kingdom by and with the authority of the King and his Ministry in Cabinet Council assembled, and by virtue of the authority by law in him rested, doth hereby for himself and his successors in office covenant and grant with and to the said. Claus Spreckels his heirs executors administrators and assigns. That it shall be lawful for him the said Claus Spreckels and for his successors administrators executors or assigns and for his or their servants and agents, and for all persons or corporations acting by his or their authority from time to times and at all times during the term of thirty, 30, years ensuring after the date of these presents to take draw off conduct away and use the waters not heretofores utilized of the hereinafter named creeks streams water sources and watercourses and flowing in and through the same from and on the northerly and northeasterly slopes of Mount Haleakala on the island of Maui Kingdom of Hawaii into the Pacific Ocean, said streams, creeks, or watercourses being situated and located in the Hamakua and Koolau districts on the said island of Maui, and being described and known by the following names to wit. – Haleaku [Halehaku], Ululole [?], Honopo[u], Hoalava [Holawa] and a creek next to the Hoalava, Waipio, Huelo, and its west branch Alua [Hoalua], Kailua, Nailiilihaele, Papaaea, Hauola, Opoula [Oopoula] and Makaanale, Kaaiea, Laanokiopihi [Laauokiopihi], Puunaluu [Punaluu], Pohakuhono [Pohakuhonu], and Kolea, Waiakamoi and its west branch Wahine Pee, and its West branch sometimes called Nahae, Puu Mahoe nui, so far as respects the Government rights on the last mentioned stream. And for the purposes aforesaid the said Samuel G. Wilder as such Ministers as aforesaid both grant to the said Claus Spreckels, his successors administrators executors or assigns, the full rights and privileges to construct such ditches aquaducts and pipes in such manner and locations and of such sizes and dimensions as in his or their judgment seems proper, and the full rights privileges and authority and power to take draw off and conduct away by means of and in, and through such aquaducts from and out of the above named streams and watercourses, all the waters that are running in and along the same, and that are not utilized on or before the date of these presents with full power and authority for all or any the purposes aforesaid from time to time and at all times during the said term, to enter upon all government lands. Through which it shall or may be necessary for the said, ditches pipes or other aqueducts to pass, for the purpose of constructing repairing or maintaining the same. Provided that the grant hereby made and the carrying out of the enterprise proposed by the party, of the second part shall not interfere with prior or vested rights, of the parties in and to the

waters of the streams herein before mentioned or in or to any of the said Government lands. And it is hereby declared and agreed that the party of the second part his successors administrators executors or assigns shall be allowed the period of three (3) years from the date of these presents to construct the aqueduct with one or more pipes through each one of such gulches where in his or their judgment pipes may be required from the northeasterly boundary of the tract known as the Wailuku common to the Nailiilihaele stream, and that the northeasterly stream of the above granted list of streams from which at the end of the years from the date of these present water is connected into the main aqueduct, (which may consist of one or more pipes wherever it crosses a gulch or gulches) shall constitute the extreme eastern terminus of the aqueduct, after which period of six years, the rights hereby granted to the said party of the second part in and to all the water of such streams located beyond or easterly from the so established eastern terminus of the aqueduct shall revert to the Hawaiian Government provided however that if unforeseen accidents to the work on such aqueducts, or any injunction suits should detain the party of the second part, his successors, administrators, executors or assigns, in the construction of the work within either of the two above limits of three, and six years respectively, the time so lost shall be added to the respective limits of time thereby extending the same. And it is also hereby declared and agreed that the Hawaiian Government shall have the right to purchase the ditch or aqueduct property at any time after its final completion to such a discharging and delivering capacity as will deliver water sufficient to properly irrigate the land owned or leased at the time of transfer by the party of the second part his successors, administrators, executors or assigns during the then remaining term of this grant of thirty years by paying for such aqueduct property to the party of the second part, his successors, administrators, executors or assigns, the cost of the entire work up to the date of such purchase. And that should any disputes arise between the Government and the party of the second part his successors administrators, executors or assigns, during the negotiations for the purchase and sale of the said aqueduct property regarding this correctness of any of the items of such cost as shown in the statement of cost furnished, then such dispute shall be left to the decision of three arbitrators, one to be appointed and elected by the Government, one by the party of the second part his successors, administrators, executors or assigns, and the third one to be chosen by the two arbitrators, so selected. Their decision or the decision of the majority of them to be final. The Hawaiian Government after paying to the party of the second part, his successors, administrators, executors or assigns for the said aqueduct property, the sum of money so determined to be at the cost of the works, to wit; the aqueduct and all its branches, reservoirs, and other appurtenances shall immediately enter into possession of the said aqueduct property; provided that the Government will furnish and deliver from the above creeks to the party of the second part, his successors, administrators, executors or assigns, and at the westerly outlet or terminus of said aqueducts which is located on, and at the north easterly boundary of the Wailuku Common, the water that the aqueduct can furnish convey and deliver, running up to its full capacity which it had on the date of the transfer by the Government with a constant flow for everyday of every year remaining between the date of such transfer or sale to the Government and the end or terminus of the thirty years grant as made by these presents for which quantity so delivered and received the said Claus Spreckels, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall pay to the Government one dollar and a quarter (\$1.25) for every one hundred thousand cubic feet of water so delivered payable semiannually. And that if any accidents breakage or damages, shall occur on or to the said aqueduct, after the Government has

purchased the same the government shall promptly make good such breakage or damage, the party of the second part however his successors administrators, executors or assigns, shall have the right to immediately enter upon said ditch or aqueduct and repair the damage or broken portion thereof, the cost of such repairs to be paid and reserved out of such monies as may be due or fall due to the Government for water rates. If the Government shall come into possession of the aforesaid aqueduct property in the manner heretofore described, and at or before the end of the term of this grant of thirty years after date of these presents the said Samuel G. Wilder as such, Minister as aforesaid for himself and his successors in office agrees to supply by means of such aqueduct to the party of the second part, his successors, administrators, executors or assigns, such quantities of water as the ditch or aqueduct will deliver running full to its maximum capacity for every day during an additional term of thirty years. The water rates to be paid for the water so delivered to be agreed upon for terms of ten years at a time between the Government and the party of the second part his successors, administrators, executors or assigns. Should they not be able to agree upon terms then each party shall appoint an arbitrator, and the two so selected shall appoint a third and the decision of the three arbitrators or majority of them to be final. If during the term of thirty years for which this franchise is granted the Government shall not purchase the property in the manner heretofore stipulated and agreed upon. Then at the expiration of this term of thirty years, the Government shall renew the grant to the party of the second part his successors, administrators, executors or assigns for an additional term of thirty years and the annual rental to be paid by the party of the second part his successors, administrators, executors or assigns, to the Government, for the lands, waters, rights and privileges granted, shall be agreed upon between the Government and the party of the second part, his successors, administrators, executors or assigns, for terms of from ten to ten years at a time. If the two parties cannot agree upon the rent then it shall be left to the decision of three arbitrators, each party to appoint one, and the two so selected to appoint a third and the decision of the three arbitrators or a majority of them to be final. And the said Claus Spreckels for himself, his heirs, successors and administrators, doth hereby covenants promise and agree with and to the said Samuel G. Wilder as such Minister as aforesaid, and his successors in Offices that he the said Claus Spreckels shall and will with all convenient speed, commence and carry out the said works, and will pay the said rent and water rates in manner hereinbefore mentioned. In Witness whereof the said Samuel G. Wilder as such Minister as aforesaid hath hereunto set his name and caused the seal of his Department to be affixed and the said Claus Spreckels hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above mentioned.

Samuel G. Wilder
Claus Spreckels
[Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 56:77-82]

July 8, 1878
Hamakua Ditch Co.; to C. Spreckels
Agreement

This Agreement made this eighth day of July A.D. 1878 between the Haiku Sugar Company a Corporation of the Hawaiian Islands, S.T. Alexander and H.P. Baldwin doing business on the island of Maui, one of the said Hawaiian Islands under the style of Alexander and Baldwin, W.F. Sharratt, S.B. Dole, W.O. Smith, and A.H. Smith doing business on the said Island of Maui under the style of W.F. Sharratt and

Company and J.M. Alexander, the parties of the first part doing business on the said Island of Maui as the Hamakua Ditch Company, and Claus Spreckels of San Francisco, of the State of California, one of the United States of America, of the second part, witnesseth. That whereas, the said Claus Spreckels, intends to construct a water course on the said Island of Maui, *makai* of the present water course of the said, Hamakua Ditch Company, now therefore the said parties of the first part in consideration of the premises, hereby grant to the said Claus Spreckels a free water way across the lands in their possession or which may hereafter come into their possession, for the construction and maintenance of the said proposed water-course, according to the general line of survey lately made by the said party of the second part. And the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the premises, hereby covenant and agree with the said party of the second part, to relinquish to him any and all water rights, which they or any of them may now have or hereafter acquire in any of the streams between the Halehaku and east branch of the Nailiilihaele streams, both inclusive and especially in the Waipio - stream below such points or levels, where the parties of the first part, can take the water out of such streams, and conduct it to their said present water-course, by its own gravitation. That they will take no water from the streams flowing across the line of their water-course except from those mentioned in the Government grant to them to wit. - the Nailiilihaele, Kailua, Hoalua, Huelo, Holawa and Honopou streams and the Halehaku, Opana and Waipio streams. That they relinquish to the party of the second part, all rights they or any of them may now have or hereafter acquire in any streams, east of the east branch of the Nailiilihaele stream, and that they will not use any of the surplus water after filling the pipes of their present water course to irrigate lands on the line of their water-course. And in consideration of the premises, the said party of the second part, hereby covenants and agrees with the parties of the first part that he will not interfere with their acquiring the right to take the water of the Halehaku stream, at such point whence it can flow into their water-course by its own gravitation. That they shall be entitled to fill their present single line of twenty-six inch pipes with their present grade, that is, that the bottom of the inlet and outlet of the pipes shall remain on their present respective levels, that they may remove the upper ten feet of their pipes and replace such parts removed with suitable mouth-piece, it being understood that the maximum amount of water to be delivered by their said ditch as measured near the Halehaku pipe and after having taken in the Halehaku and Opana streams, shall not exceed forty cubic feet a second. That in constructing and maintaining his said proposed water, course, across the lands of the parties of the first part, he will make and keep, in order the necessary fences for the protection of the said water-course, and all necessary bridges, for all existing roads and paths which cut the line of the proposed ditch, and for all future roads which may be established, by the members of the said Hamakua Ditch Company or any of them across the same, and that he will pay for all sugar cane and other property that may be damaged or destroyed by the construction thereof, and for all future damage that may be caused by the said ditch to the property of any of the parties of the first part, and that he will sell and furnish to the parties of the first part, at such points along the said proposed water, course, as they shall decide upon, water for irrigation at the rate of twenty five dollars a year for each acre covered three inches deep each week, in amount as follows, if the water delivered in the proposed water course on the north easterly line of the Wailuku Commons, shall be sufficient to irrigate only or less than five thousand acres of land three inches deep each week, then the parties of the first part shall be entitled to ten percent of the whole amount at the said rates, but if the quantity of water delivered at the Wailuku Commons as aforesaid shall exceed

that amount or be more than sufficient to irrigate five thousand acres three inches deep each week, then in that case, the parties of the first part shall be entitled to sufficient water to irrigate five hundred acres of land three inches deep each week, at the above mentioned rates. It is hereby further mutually understood and agreed, that the party of the second part shall not, be liable in damages in case the water furnished to the parties of the first part, according to the said stipulations should fall below the quantity necessary to irrigate five hundred acres. And it is further agreed that all parties to this indenture shall endeavor to protect the forest growth on the northerly and north easterly slope of Haleakala, which is located on all the water sheds of the streams between Halehaku and Nuailua next east from Honomanu both inclusive, which they may now own or control or which they hereafter own or control. And it is further agreed, that this indenture shall remain in force for thirty years from the day of the date hereof, or until such time less than thirty years as the rights of water of the contracting parties hereto to water privileges in connection with their respective ditches as granted by the Hawaiian Government shall expire. It is understood that all the stipulations aforesaid are to apply to and bind the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of the respective parties hereto. It is further understood that in furnishing water as aforesaid to the parties of the first part, the party of the second part shall not be compelled to cut his ditch for that purpose at more than four points for furnishing the old Haiku Plantation at not more than two points for the Hamakua-poko plantation at not more than two points for Alexander and Baldwin's plantation, at not more than two points for Grove Ranch plantation, and not more than one point for J.M. Alexander's plantation. Witness our hands and seals... [Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 55:208-211]

August 15, 1878

Saml. G. Wilder, Minister of Interior; to Attorneys for the Haiku Ditch Co.:

...I beg to acknowledge your letter of this date, asking a certain amendment to the Contract between the Government and Haiku Ditch Co.

Your letter will receive due consideration, and an early answer... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 15:232]

October 7, 1878

**Sam'l. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior;
to Samuel T. Alexander, et al., Hamakua Ditch Co.:**

Lease

This Indenture made and concluded this 7th day of Oct. A.D. 1878 by and between Samuel G. Wilder, Minister of the Department of the Interior of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, of the first part, and the Haiku Sugar Company a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of said Kingdom, Samuel T. Alexander, and Henry P. Baldwin both of Makawao, Island of Maui, partners in business under the firm name of "Alexander and Baldwin" James M. Alexander of Maui and Thomas H. Hobron of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, all doing business under the firm name and style of the "Hamakua Ditch Company" of the second part.

Whereas the Hawaiian Government through William L. Moehonua then Minister of the Interior by Indenture dated September 30th A.D. 1876 recorded Liber 49 fol. 167 did grant unto the parties of the second part, for the term of twenty years certain franchises and rights to take water from certain streams on said Island of Maui and the rights to conduct said water through a ditch or water course to be by them

constructed and rights of way for the same over Government Lands for the purpose of using said water for irrigation, and otherwise upon certain terms and conditions in said indenture specified and said Minister of the Interior in said Indenture reserved the right to purchase at any time during said term all the property and estate of the parties of the second part in said Ditch and to discontinue and revoke all rights granted by said Indenture. And whereas said parties of the second part have constructed said watercourse at great expense and if the Government should now exercise said right of purchase the parties of the second part would be deprived of the profits of their enterprise and would receive no adequate compensation for the risks, labor, time and expense incurred and expended by them in the construction of said water course. And whereas, the parties of the second part on the 14th day of August last by a communication in writing addressed to his Excellency the Minister of the Interior did petition the Government to make the rights, privileges and franchises granted them by said Indenture absolute for the term thereof and did offer to pay therefore the annual sum or rental of five hundred dollars, and the King and Cabinet Council did on the 7th day of Sept. A.D. 1878 consider said petition and did agree to grant the same. Now therefore this Indenture Witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises and of the increased rental to be paid by the parties of the second part the said Samuel G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior of the Hawaiian Government by and with the consent of the King in Cabinet Council and by virtue of the authority in him by law vested, doth hereby grant, confirm and make absolutely unto said Hamakua Ditch Company its successors and assigns, all the rights, privileges, franchises and easements granted to the parties of the second part hereto by said Indenture dated September 30th A.D. 1876, recorded Lib 49 fol. 167-172 for the full term of Twenty years mentioned in said Indenture and does hereby waive, release, relinquish and surrender any and all rights reserved by said Indenture to the Hawaiian Government to purchase said property of the second parties in said Ditch and franchises during said term of twenty years and covenants and agrees that upon the performance of the conditions on their part to be performed, said parties of the second part may have the full, free and uninterrupted use and enjoyment of all the rights, benefits, privileges and franchises granted them by said Indenture during the full term thereof.

And the parties of the second part in consideration aforesaid, hereby covenant and agree to pay from this date to the party of the first part the sum of Five hundred Dollars (\$500) per annum during said term in lieu of the rent reserved in said Indenture. In witness whereof, said Saml. G. Wilder as Minister of the Interior has hereunto affixed his hand and seal of the Hawaiian Government, and the parties of the second part have hereunto affixed their hands and seals the day and year first above written... [Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 57:343-345]

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser (October 12, 1878)

“Mr. Spreckles’ Projected Enterprise on Maui”

Since the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was ratified, its stimulating and beneficial effects have been felt in every direction of agricultural enterprise, and all kindred interests have shared in the general prosperity. Infant plantations have advanced to unexpected and great values, and the numerous sales of estates at almost fabulous figures are matters with which the public are quite familiar.

Among the newly projected enterprises in the way of establishing sugar estates, that of Mr. C. Spreckles, the well-known capitalist of San Francisco, takes a foremost

place, not only from the magnitude of intended operations, but from the collateral and incidental benefits that will accrue to the community and Kingdom generally. A large and hitherto unproductive region will be brought under cultivation...

Mr. Spreckles having great interest in the sugar production of the Islands... The island of Maui appeared to have the most land, easily accessible, fitted for sugar, if water for irrigation could be obtained. Careful observation for the past year has shown that the clouds passing over the mountains, with the dew, gave an annual amount of moisture equivalent to a rain-fall of 100 inches. This moisture created many small streams, whose waters were wasted by running into the sea, and the point to be gained was to prevent this waste by diverting the water from its natural channels and conveying it to the low lands by ditches or canals, and using it for irrigating purposes...

On his return to San Francisco...he at once consulted Mr. H. Schussler, one of the ablest engineers on the coast, and asked him to take his project into consideration... The complete success of Haiku Sugar Co.'s Ditch showed beyond peradventure what could be done by wise skill and perseverance. This ditch is about 20 miles long, and its water has served to bring the plantations of Makawao to their present prosperous condition...

After receiving the engineer's opinion, Mr. Spreckles at once went to work, and, in company with Mr. Schussler, sailed for this port in May, last. On arrival here they immediately visited the place of operation, viewed the large streams which are intended to be used for the canal or ditch, and promptly determined upon the plan to be followed. A Surveying party was organized, under the direction of Mr. Schussler, consisting of an assistance, eight natives, a Japanese cook and a mule driver. The kanakas carried the chains and stakes used, and the cook and driver had for their duty to look after the tent and camp equipage. After a good breakfast, they started, and going over the mountain trail, they arrived at a little brook flowing through beautiful shrubbery, plants and tropical vegetation. Here the engineer pitched his tent, and established his headquarters.

In less than two weeks Mr. Schussler had an exact survey of the whole canal route... The line of the ditch, which is intended to be about thirty miles, is intersected by some thirty ravines or valleys. The pipes will be so laid as to receive the water of the numerous streams that may be crossed on the route.

After the completion of this survey, Mr. Schussler obtained a topographical outline of the land upon which the ditch will debouch. It has an area of two miles in width and ten miles in length, and is known as the Wailuku and Waikapu Commons [see Register Map No. 1786; Map of Sprecklesville Plantation]. This belt of fine land appears to be especially adapted for the production of sugar. And is bordered on two sides by the ocean, affording facilities for shipping. The ditch will run along the upper side of the land, thus rendering the work of irrigation an easy matter.

At the suggestion of the engineer, Mr. Spreckles has determined to build a narrow-gauge railroad through the middle of his 28,000 acres, with lateral branches to the neighboring plantations, thus reducing the transportation of cane to a minimum cost.

Through this enterprise, this hitherto unproductive territory will be made to yield a revenue to the Hawaiian Government, but San Francisco will also come in for a share of the benefits to be realized...

His Majesty the King and his Ministers, seeing that the advantages of bringing a hitherto unproductive region under cultivation would be very great, gave Mr. Spreckles all the necessary privileges for the carrying out of his enterprise... [see Lease and water License of July 8, 1878 above; and subsequent licenses below]

If no unforeseen obstruction occurs, the works will be so far advanced by next summer that the planting of cane will have been commenced... [Pacific Commercial Advertiser; October 12, 1878:2]

November 19, 1878

Crown Lands Estate; to C. Spreckels:

Lease

This Indenture made this 19th of November A.D. 1878, Between the Commissioners of Crown Lands of the first part and Claus Spreckels of the second part. Witnesseth: That for and in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained, on the part and behalf of the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, to be paid, kept and performed, they, the said parties of the first part, by the virtue of the authority in them vested by the Act entitled "An Act to Relieve the Royal Domain from Encumbrances and to render the same Inalienable" approved January 3rd 1865, have demised and leased, and by these presents do demise and lease unto the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns. All that tract and parcel of land situated in the District of Koolau, E.M. Island of Maui one of the Hawaiian Islands, known and described as follows, to wit: -

Honomanu Ahupuaa.

Beginning at Ocean at East bank of stream in Napuumahoenui Ravine which place is directly opposite Keopuka Island and is also called Keopuka and running by the true meridian:-

1. N. 84° 45' E. (Variations at W. bank of this ravine is 10° 19') 11.06 chains along ocean to top of opposite and easterly ridge of ravine to Moiki;
2. S. 46°40' E. (Var. 10°51' E.) 966 chains along ocean and across Napuumahoelilii ravine to ridge called Puulunui.
3. S. 34° 56' E. 29.00 chains along ocean to Malakahee on the western brink of Honomanu Valley.
4. S. 10° 30' W. 24.00 chains along ocean to Honomanu valley.
5. N. (S.) 17° 12' W. 20.60 chains along ocean to eastern brink of stream in Honomanu Valley to Kalaloa.
6. S. 67° 28' E. (Variation 7°26' E.) 10.30 chains along ocean.
7. N. 66° 8' E. 20.34 chains to summit of Eastern ridge of Honomanu valley.
8. S. 45° 20' E. 26.80 chains along ocean to western brink of stream in Nuaailua Valley.
9. S. 50° 22' W. 41.74 chains along western bank of stream Nuaailua Valley.
10. S. 42° 40' W. 76.80 chains along Nuaailua stream.

11. S. 44° 40' W. 205.20 chains along Nuaailua stream to Kikau.
12. N. 45° 55' W. 106.60 chains across Honomanu Valley and ravine and along Haiku [uka] to eastern bank of stream in Napuumahoenui ravine and opposite Makahikili Hill.
13. N. 43° 22' E. 145.60 chains along Koloa and along east side of stream in Napuumahoenui ravine.
14. N. 48° 17' E. 16.50 chains along Koloa and along east side of Napuumahoenui stream.
15. N. 50° 16' E. 76.30 chains along Koloa and along east side of Napuumahoenui stream.
16. N. 29° 58' E. 36.80 chains along Koloa and along east side of Napuumahoenui stream.
17. N. 47° 45' E. 21.60 chains along Koloa and along east side of Napuumahoenui stream to Public road above Puohomoa waterfall.
18. N. 28° 50' E. 33.70 chains along east bank of stream in Napuumahoenui ravine to the beginning. Area 3260 Acres;

except the timber trees, and all young trees fit and proper to be raised and preserved for timber trees, now growing or being, or which shall thereafter grow, or be in and upon the above demised premises or any part thereof: together with free liberty of ingress, egress and regress, to and for the said parties of the first part and their successors in office. To have and to hold, all and singular the said premises above mentioned and described with the appurtenances (except as before excepted) unto the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, for and during the term of Thirty (30) years, to commence from the first day of July A.D. 1878, the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, yielding and paying therefore, from and immediately after the commencement of the said term and during the continuance thereof, unto the said parties of the first part and their successors in office, the yearly rent of Five hundred (\$500) Dollars over and above all taxes, charges and assessments to be levied or imposed thereon by Legislative Authority, the first payment of the said rent to be made on the First day of July next ensuing the date last aforesaid. And the said party of the second part, for himself and his executors, administrators and assigns does consent, grant, promise and agree to and with the said parties of the first part and their successors in office, by these presents in manner following, that is to say: - that he the said party of the second part his executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the said parties of the first part or their successors in office, the said yearly rent above reserved according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, clear of and over and above all taxes, impositions, charges and assessments whatsoever. And also that he the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will, from time to time during the term of this present demise, bear, pay and discharge all taxes, charges, impositions and assessments, ordinary and extraordinary, which may hereafter at any time during the continuance of the said term, be laid, imposed, assessed or charged on the said demised premises or any part thereof or upon any improvements made or to be made thereon, or which may be imposed or charged on the said parties of the first part or their successors in office, for or in respect of the said premises or any part thereof, and shall and will indemnify the said parties of the first part and their successors in office of, from and against all damages, costs and charges which they may at any time sustain, or be put to by reason of any neglect in the due and punctual discharge

and payment of the said taxes, impositions, charges and assessments. And also that the said party of the second part his executors, administrators and assigns shall and will bear, pay and discharge as his or their own cost and expense all costs and charges for fencing the whole or any part or parcel of the above demised premises, if such fencing should be so required by any law now in force or that may be hereafter enacted by Legislative authority and shall and will indemnify the said parties of the first part, and their successors in office of, from and against all damages, costs, expenses and charges which they may at any time sustain by reason of any neglect or refusal of the party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns in the performance of the premises and agreements last aforesaid. And also that he the said party of the second part his executors, administrators and assigns shall not nor will at any time during the term hereby granted do or commit or permit or suffer to be done any willful or voluntary waste, spoil or destruction in and upon the above demised premises or any part thereof or cut down or permit to be cut down any trees now growing or being or which shall thereafter grow or be in and upon the above demised premises or any part thereof and will at the end or other sooner determination of the said term hereby granted, peaceably and quietly leave and yield up unto the said parties of the first part or their successors in office all and singular the premises hereby demised with all erections, buildings and improvements of whatever name or nature now on or which may be hereafter put, set up, erected and placed upon the same in as good order and condition in all respects (reasonable use, wear and tear excepted) as the same are at present or may hereafter be put by the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators or assigns. And also that he the said party of the second part, his executors or administrators or any of them shall not nor will at any time during the continuance of the said term, demise, let, set or assign over the said premises or any part thereof to any person or persons whomsoever, for any term or time whatsoever without the license and consent of the said parties of the first part or their successors in office in writing under their hands first had and obtained for such purpose. And also that he the said party of the second part his executors, administrators and assigns shall not nor will in any manner interfere with or molest the natives now living upon the said land, but will allow the said natives to live on and occupy such parts of the said land as they do now occupy and cultivate during the whole of the said term of Thirty (30) years. And the said parties of the first part for themselves and their successors in office, do covenant and grant to & with the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, by these presents, that the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns shall or may at all times during the said term hereby granted by and under the yearly rent, covenants, conditions and agreements, herein contained, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said premises hereby demised and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances (except as before excepted) without the least trouble hindrance, molestation, interruption and denial of the said parties of the first part or their successors in office or of any person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part or parcel thereof. Provided always, and these presents are upon this condition nevertheless, and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents, that if it shall happen that the yearly rent hereinbefore reserved shall be behind and unpaid in part or in all by the space of Thirty days after the same ought to be paid according to the reservation aforesaid and no sufficient distress can or may be found in and upon the premises, whereby the same with the arrears thereof (if any shall happen to be) can be made or if the said party of the second part, his executors or administrators shall demise, set, let or assign the said premises or any part thereof

to any person or persons for any term or time whatsoever without the license or consent of the said parties of the first part or their successors in office first had and obtained in writing or if the said party of the second part his executors administrators and assigns shall not well and truly observe, keep and perform all and singular, the covenants and agreements on his or their parts to be observed, kept and performed according to the true intent & meaning of these presents that then and from thenceforth in any of the said cases it shall and may be lawful to and for the said parties of the first part and their successors in office without warrant or other legal process into and upon the said hereby demised premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole to re-enter and the same to have again, repossess and enjoy as in their first and former estate and right this indenture or anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written....

Signed Sealed & Delivered... November 19, 1878... [Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 57:293-299]

December 5, 1878

*Claus Spreckels (by H. Schussler, his Attorney in fact);
to His Majesty, Kalakaua R.:*

Enclosed, your Majesty will find a petition for a supplemental franchise which explains itself. The head waters of some of our streams on Government land and especially those emanating from & near the Koolau gap are subterranean in many places and it is next to impossible to know whether a subterranean water seam (if such is found at the upper levels of our watershed), allows the water to sink down perpendicularly or more or less inclined, and comes out on discharges below the level of the sea, along the coast, or whether it does not travel this course, but rises in the shape of a spring on the lower levels in one or the other of the creeks and streams granted to Claus Spreckels. During last September & October the creeks were all very low, which fact was very much facilitated by a large portion of the water passing off in subterranean channels. The object of the supplement franchise asked for in the enclosed petition is to enter upon the Government land, on the slope of Haleakala, in the Koolau gap and the crater, if necessary, and by a system of subterranean explorations & tunneling try to prevent the water from hopelessly & uselessly sinking beneath the surface, but to try & divert it into such streams as have a watertight bottom, or directly into our canal. As your Majesty can understand, the undertaking is very difficult and costly and may be rewarded by poor success and I have therefore asked your Majesty & Ministry to place the annual rent, if any is required, at a very low figure.

I furthermore take the liberty of respectfully asking your Majesty to cause, if possible such cabinet order to be issued as will protect the forests and timber on the Government and Crown lands from destruction by cattle, sheep, cutting etc., especially on the island of Maui and particularly on the northerly & northeasterly slopes of Mt. Haleakala. I also respectfully suggest to your Majesty to sell no more Government land and lease no more Crown lands neither on Maui nor any of the other Islands of your Kingdom, except with the district reservation on the part of the Government or Crown land Commissioners of all the timber and forests on such lands and with the condition that the purchaser or lessee has to protect the forest districts by fencing if he intends to keep cattle or sheep, and that he has to apply for

special permission from the Government if he intends to cut any timber, & these permits to be granted to a very limited extent, specifying what portion of an acre he is allowed to clear, or the number of cords of wood he is allowed to cut.

As your Majesty knows, from a thorough investigation of the subject of forest culture and its influence upon climatic changes, I lay great stress upon the necessity of preserving your forests, as their destruction or even thinning out will inevitably be followed by a marked decrease of the rainfall and on account of the ground becoming more dried and more apt to absorb the rain that may fall, the yield of the creeks becomes diminished, and as history has fully established, the prosperity of a country will suffer in the same proportion as the rainfall & water resources decrease.

I am satisfied that in addition to this measure, an appeal to the good sense of the people that own and control large tracts of land and especially timber land, especially too on Hawaii will be productive of a great deal of good in this direction.

In order to be able to assist in the protection of forests on the island of Maui and particularly in or on the watersheds of the creeks granted to and leased by me, I should like to have the first privilege of purchase if the Government should conclude to sell any of the forest lands in that region... [HSA, Interior Department – Forestry & Agriculture, Box 1]

December 5, 1878

*Claus Spreckels, Petitioner (by H. Schussler, his Attorney in fact);
to His Majesty, Kalakaua R.:*

The petitioner having had a franchise granted to him by Your Majesty and Ministry, allowing him to appropriate the waters of a number of streams on the northerly slope of Mount Haleakala on the island of Maui, and having also leased the *ahupuaa* of Honomanu for the purpose of utilizing the waters of the streams flowing through the same as well as to thoroughly protect the forest growth on the said *ahupuaa* thereby contributing largely to the constancy of the rainfall; the petitioner, in order to perfect and complete the water privileges now controlled by him, and in order to assist if possible, in neutralizing the effect of a dry spell like the one during last September and October during which the water yield of the above streams decreased very materially and especially of those having their headwaters in or near the Koolau gap, owing to the porous character of the subsoil in that neighborhood whereby the head waters of such streams become subterranean.

Now, in order to properly utilize and if possible increase the surface waters of the streams, especially during such dry spells, the petitioner respectfully asks Your Majesty and Ministry to grant to him the sole privilege to bring to the surface of the ground, by tunneling bulk heading, crosscutting or other means such waters as may be running, flowing or percolating below the surface of the ground in gravel, sand, between boulders through crevices, fissures, porous tufa or lava or through any and all kinds of subterranean channels whatsoever, such waters as he may find below the surface of the ground in the crater of Mt. Haleakala, in the Koolau gap, and its northerly extension and on all such Government land, located in and or on the watersheds of the streams granted to me heretofore. It being preferable to bring such subterranean waters, if any can be found, to the surface; the petitioners intention being (if successful) to conduct them away in properly constructed and watertight ditches, tunnels, flumes or pipes and join them with the surface waters and his

irrigation canal, instead of exposing them in their downward subterranean flow towards the sea, to additional infiltration and absorption in the porous substrata.

The petitioners respectfully asks your Majesty and Ministry to execute the above supplemental franchise for the same term of years as the original franchise granted to me last July.

In view of the great additional expense connected with these explorations, and of the possibility of not being successful in increasing the water supply in the streams by the above mentioned work, and finally in view of the fact that such waters, if any are found, are located in the watershed already tributary to the streams granted to me, and probably join them lower down stream in the form of springs, the exact origin of which it is impossible to trace and establish, I respectfully ask Your Majesty and Your Majesty Ministry to place the annual rental for the rights herein petitioners for, at a nominal figure... [HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – Water Maui & Molokai, 1866 – 1887]

December 17, 1878

Samuel G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior;

to H. Schussler, Esqr. (Attorney for Claus Spreckels):

...In Cabinet Council held this day, your petition asking an additional franchise giving you the right to "Bulkhead" Tunnel, excavate, or by other means enable you to raise and appropriate for use, any water now running underground from the northerly slopes of Haleakala, "was duly considered."

H. H. Majesty's Government are ready to grant you your petition upon a nominal rent with the full understanding and contract, that, if any means you may use in any way lessens the supply of any stream or spring, that now discharges above high water mark on the sea shore- the franchise is void. As you will see we have no right and cannot give any franchise in and water rights, that will in any way injure other parties. – and we can only give this privilege upon Government lands.

Your letter plainly intimates that you see the result may be disastrous to streams and springs below you.

With my best wishes for your success, and my assurance of any and all proper assistances... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 15:444-445]

December 23, 1878

H. Schussler (for Claus Spreckels); to S.G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior:

...As I shall be compelled to take the water out of several creeks right at the Government road crossing, you would very highly oblige me in a letter of official authorization to do so. That is, to use the government road wherever it crosses one of the streams granted to Spreckels last July, for the purpose of taking the water out of any one of those streams, where such may be required in the judgment of Spreckels or his agent. Spreckels to repair the road on as good a condition as it was heretofore.

The fact of it is that all those road crossings will be vastly improved. As I intend in several places to build bridges across the streams and take the water out underneath the bridge, also we'll be compelled to raise some of the approaches to these bridges, which will make the crossings much easier than they are now. For such

improvements we will claim no offset against road tax. I have done a good deal of work on the roads between Maliko and Halehaku and you will be pleased to see what improvements I was compelled to make as they were formerly almost impossible for heavy hauling, while when the grades are very much easier... [HSA, Interior Department – Roads Box 44]

December 23, 1878

*Sam'l. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior;
to H. Schussler, Esq. (Agt. & Atty. For C. Spreckels):*

...Your letter has been duly received and in answer I beg to say – You are hereby authorized to use the Government Roads in any way that will facilitate your interests – always bearing in mind the rights of the Public and leaving the Roads as accessible and in as good order as you find them.

I hear many reports of your improvement and thank you for the same... [HSA, Interior Department Letter Book 15:444-1/2]

January 11, 1879

Claus Spreckels, Haiku Sugar Co. et. al; to James M. Alexander, et al.:

Deed

...KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, CLAUS SPRECKELS, of San Francisco, State of California U.S.A. for and in consideration of one dollar to me paid by James M. Alexander of Haiku, Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, do hereby remise, release and forever quit-claim unto the said James M. Alexander his heirs and assigns, all right, title and interest in and to the Waipio Stream in the district of Hamakualoa in said Island of Maui, which I may have acquired by virtue of a grant of certain water rights made to me by the Minister of the Interior of the Hawaiian Islands dated July 8th, 1878, recorded Lib. 56 fol. 77-82, or by virtue of an Indenture made between me and the Hamakua Ditch Company July 8th, A.D. 1878, recorded Lib. 55, fol. 208-211, or otherwise; and I hereby, for myself, my heirs and assigns covenant and agree not to assert or exercise any claim to said stream during the term of said Indentures. And also, in consideration of one dollar to me paid by the Haiku Sugar Company, a corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, I do hereby remise, release and quit-claim unto said Haiku Sugar Company, its successors and assigns all right, title and interest whatsoever in and to the gulches and streams lying next east of the Maliko Gulch running over land of said company known as Kanemoeala, Waikina, and its branches, and that part of the Kuiaha, sometimes called Kuiana which is situated mauka of the present Hamakua Ditch which I may have acquired by virtue of either of the above named Indentures, or otherwise; and I hereby, for myself my heirs and assigns, covenant and agree not to assert or exercise any claim to said streams and gulches during the term of said Indentures.

AND also, in consideration of one dollar, and other valuable considerations to me paid by the owners of the Hamakua Ditch property, I do hereby remise, release and quit-claim unto the owners of said Ditch, their heirs, successors and assigns, all right, title of interest whatsoever in or to that portion of the western branch of the Halehaku Stream known as Opana, mauka or above the level of said Hamakua Ditch and also in such parts, as lie above the level of the said Ditch, of all streams lying between the Opana stream on the east and inclusive, and the streams above mentioned next east of Maliko Gulch running over land of the Haiku Sugar

Company on the west which I may have acquired by virtue of either of said Indentures or otherwise; and for myself, my heirs and assigns, I hereby covenant and agree not to exercise or assert any claim to said parts of said streams, during the term of said Indentures.

And also in consideration aforesaid I for myself, my heirs and assigns, covenant and agree with the owners of said Hamakua Ditch Property, that the place of measuring the forty cubic feet of Water per second, to which they are entitled by said agreement between us dated July 8, A. D. 1878, (provided the streams granted them by the Hawaiian Government Sept. 30th, A. D. 1876 shall furnish that amount at the level of their ditch) shall be fixed at the inlet end of their present Halehaku pipe and before the waters of the Halehaku and Opana streams have been discharged into said Ditch, and not at the outlet end of the said pipe and inclusive of said two streams as formally agreed upon by said Indenture between us dated July 8 A. D. 1878, and also in case on account of drouth [sic.], the water in said ditch shall not amount to said forty cubic feet per second at said place of measurement, the owners of said ditch may take from said Halehaku stream (provided they have previously obtained the right to do so) sufficient water to complete said amount of forty cubic feet per second.

And also in consideration aforesaid I hereby for myself, my heirs and assigns covenant and agree with the owners of said Hamakua Ditch property, that they shall be entitled to alter their flumes, ditch and pipe lines west of and inclusive of the Halehaku pipes, so as to enable that westerly portion of said Hamakua Ditch to convey in addition to said forty cubic feet per second such other amounts of water as the owners of said Ditch may conduct into the same by gravitation out of the streams west and inclusive of the Halehaku. And we; the Haiku Sugar Company aforesaid, Samuel T. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin copartners under the name of Alexander and Baldwin, Island of Maui; James M. Alexander aforesaid; William F. Sharratt, Sanford B. Dole, Alfred S. Hartwell, Alfred H. Smith and Jared K. Smith owners of the Grove Ranch Plantation on the Island of Maui; the owners of the Hamakua Ditch Property in consideration of the above covenants and of one dollar to us paid by the aforesaid Claus Spreckels, do hereby assign, transfer and set over unto the said property, Claus Spreckels, his heirs and assigns all of the right, title and interest which we may have in and to the land stream and appurtenances of Honopou, Hamakualoa, Maui, as demised and secured by lease of Charles Copp dated March 19, 1877 and recorded in Lib. 50 fol. 57 etc., excepting and reserving however to ourselves our heirs, successors or assigns the right to take water out of the said stream at any point on the level of or above the said Hamakua Ditch subject nevertheless to the performance of the covenants and conditions contained in the said lease.

And also in consideration aforesaid, we the said owners of the Hamakua Ditch Property do hereby covenant and agree that if we or our heirs, successors or assigns should at any time after the expiration of said lease, acquire any title to said land and stream during the continuance or unexpired term of the agreement between the Hamakua Ditch Company and Claus Spreckels of July 8, 1878; that such right title or interest with the above exception and reservation shall be duly transferred to the said Claus Spreckels his heirs and assigns.

And I the said Claus Spreckels, for myself, my heirs, executors administrators and assigns hereby covenant and agree to faithfully do and perform all of the covenants in said lease contain to be done and performed on the part of the said Hamakua Ditch Company and also in consideration aforesaid I hereby for myself, my heirs and assigns covenant and agree that any rights that I may have or may hereafter acquire in or to the water of the said Honopou Gulch shall in no wise be allowed to interfere with the right of the owners of the said Hamakua Ditch to take out the water of said stream at or above the level of said Ditch, subject however to said limitation of forty cubic feet per second.

And we, James M. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin hereby and by our signatures fully endorse the act of Samuel T. Alexander in signing the original agreement between the said Hamakua Ditch Company and Claus Spreckels dated July 8, 1878, and assent to said agreement subject to modifications of this indenture.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we, all the parties to this instrument have caused the same to be duly executed the Haiku Sugar Company by causing its corporate seal to be hereto attached and the signatures of its president and secretary, and the other parties by affixing their seals and signatures hereto this 11th day of January 1879.

(Sgd.) CLAUS SPRECKELS (Seal)

By H. Schussler his Attorney in fact

HAIKU SUGAR CO., BY (Seal)

J. Mott Smith President J.P. Cooke Secretary (Seal) S.T. Alexander (Seal)

Executed on condition that all said parties duly execute and indenture

H.P. Baldwin (Seal) J.M. Alexander (Seal)

Executed as far as the owners of Grove Ranch are concerned on condition that all the said parties duly execute said Indenture.

S. B. Dole (Seal) Alfred S. Hartwell (Seal) Alfred H. Smith (Seal)

J. K. Smith (Seal)

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

ISLAND OF KAUAI

SS.

On this eleventh day of January A. D. 1879, personally appeared before me Alfred H. Smith and J. K. Smith, known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing Instrument, who acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

(Sgd.) Frank Bindt; Agt. to take acknowledgment for Island of Kauai.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

ISLAND OF OAHU

SS.

On this 13th day of January 1879 before me S. B. Dole and J P. Cooke as Secretary of the Haiku Sugar Company incorporated; on the 17th day of said January appeared J.M. Smith as President of said Haiku Sugar Company, all to me severally known and on the 24th day of January, 1879 appeared A.S. Hartwell to me known, and acknowledged that they executed the foregoing instrument freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

(Sgd.) W.R. Castle; Notary Public; Seal.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MAUI: SS.

Personally appeared before me this 14th day of March 1879, S.T. Alexander, J.M. Alexander and H. P. Baldwin all to me well known and acknowledged that they executed the above instrument voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

(Sgd.) C. H. Dickey; Notary Public; Seal.

ISLAND OF MAUI, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: SS.

W. F. Sharratt to me well known, personally appeared before me the 14th day of March 1879 and acknowledged that he executed the above instrument voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

(Sgd.) C.H. Dickey; Notary Public; Seal.

The insertions of the words in folio 4 hereof, numbered 1 "that part of" and 2, "which is situated *mauka* of the present Hamakua "Ditch", before the final execution hereof, relative to rights released to the Haiku Sugar Company, is hereby agreed to by the parties in interest.

In witness whereof said Haiku Sugar Company has caused its corporate seal with the names of its President and Secretary to be hereunto attached and said Claus Spreckels has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of April 1879.

THE HAIKU SUGAR COMPANY

By J. Mott Smith Pres.

By J. P. Cooke, Sec.

[Attachment to above]

Hawaiian Islands,
Island of Oahu. SS.

On this 10th day of April, 1879 personally appeared before me J. Mott Smith, President and J. P. Cooke, Secretary of the Haiku Sugar Company, incorporated and acknowledged that they for the purposes therein set forth, executed the above agreement freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

(Sgd.) W. R. Castle, Notary Public; Seal.

Hawaiian Islands, Maui. S. S.

Personally appeared before me this 11th day of April 1879 H. Schussler to me well known and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing instrument as Attorney in fact for Claus Spreckels voluntarily and for the purposes therein set forth.

(Sgd.) C. H. Dickey, Notary Public; Seal.

Register Office, Honolulu

May the 20th, 1879... [Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 59:200-205]

July 23, 1879

Saml. T. Alexander, Manager; to Claus Spreckels:

...Received from Claus Spreckels the sum of One thousand and eighty five dollars as payment in full for all cane and other property damaged and destroyed by him or his agents while constructing his ditch and pipelines over and across the lands of Haiku

and Hamakuapoko plantations on the island of Maui, both belonging to the Haiku Sugar Company, a Corporation organized under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands... [EMI Collection; Attached to H.C. & S. Co. #6-C]

September 12, 1881

Petition of J.W. Kehuhu and 12 native residents;

to H.A.P. Carter and J.S. Walker, Commissioners of Crown Lands (Aina Lei Alii):

...We, the Committee, whose names are below, we request your kind consideration. Do not dispose any of the water-rights (pono wai) of the Crown Lands (aina lei alii), those being from Honomanu, Keanae, Wailua, to the millionaire (Claus Spreckels) of Kamaomao. Because, if any of the water-rights of the above described Crown Lands are disposed of, then, the King's subjects, living on said lands, will be troubled. That which has been done by the millionaire with the waters of other lands is known, and because of these known troubles, we beg you to put an end to the taking of water from the lands which were described above.

In truth of this, we sign our names.

J.W. Kehuhu	K.E. Malailua	B.B. Kalilimoku	
K. Makaena	J.B Kaakuamoku	Kamanele	
J.K. Hueu	D.W. Napihaa	J. Kuluhiwa	
S. Kamakahiki	M. Kaleba	J.S. Lono	Kelii

[HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – Water Maui & Molokai, 1866 – 1887; Maly, translator]

Filed June 18, 1890

*Submission on case agreed,
Haiku Sug. Co. et al.*

vs.

Minister Interior

*[Settles dispute over Water License Costs and Extends License for Period
of 20 years from September 30, 1896]*

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands; The Haiku Sugar Company et al. Plaintiffs and L.A. Thurston, Minister of the Interior, Defendant; Submission on Case Agreed. To their Honors the Justices of the Supreme Court:

The Hamakua Ditch Company consisting of the Haiku Sugar Company and Paia Plantation and the Grove Ranch Plantation Company, each being a Hawaiian Corporation, hereinafter named the plaintiffs, and Lorrin A. Thurston, Minister of the Interior, hereinafter named the defendant, respectfully submit to your honors that a question in difference exists between them which might be the subject of a civil action in the Supreme Court, and that they have agreed upon the case hereunder stated containing the facts upon which the controversy depends, and do hereby present a submission of the same and request your Honors to hear and determine the said case in writing as if an action between the said parties were depending.

Case Agreed

The plaintiffs are now seized and possessed of or entitled to all the property, rights, privileges and concessions which under and by virtue of that Indenture dated the 30th day of September A. D. 1876 between William L. Moehonua, Minister of the Interior of the first part and the Haiku Sugar Company, Samuel T. Alexander, Henry

P. Baldwin, James M. Alexander and Thomas H. Hobron of the second part And also of that Indenture dated the 7th day of October A. D. 1878 between Samuel G. Wilder Minister of the Interior and the same parties of the second part are granted and assured and agreed to be granted and assured unto the said parties of the second part.

Copies of which said Indentures are hereto appended marked Exhibit A and B respectively and made part hereof.

The defendant has (for good consideration) waived the right to postpone until the end of the first term of twenty years named in said first above named Indenture whatever offer (but for such waiver) would under said Indentures be incumbent upon the Minister of the Interior to make to the said parties of the second part their successors representatives and assigns for a renewal and continuance on like terms and conditions with those named in said Indentures of the rights therein granted.

It is claimed on the part of the defendant that the Minister of the Interior is not under said Indentures precluded from utilizing for purposes of irrigation or revenue the water rights named in said Indentures, but may without offering to renew or grant the same to the plaintiffs, otherwise dispose of the same for the purpose of deriving a public revenue therefrom, by the Government instituting water works of its own and utilizing the water of said streams, or that the Government may at its option refuse to lease said waters to anyone, but may allow them to pursue their natural flow.

It is claimed on the part of the plaintiffs that upon the aforesaid waiver they are now entitled to an offer of the right granted under said Indentures for a further term of twenty years from the 30th day of September A. D. 1896 on like terms and conditions as those named in said first above named Indenture except as modified by said last above named Indenture, and that in conformity with the agreement therein contained and with said waiver as to the time of offering such grant of renewal, the defendant ought now to offer to execute and deliver to the plaintiffs an Indenture substantially in the form hereto appended and marked Exhibit C. upon the plaintiffs executing and acknowledging a counterpart thereof, which the plaintiffs hereby offer and are willing to do.

It is also hereby agreed that the said controversy is real, and that these proceedings are brought in good faith to determine the rights of the parties hereto. (Page 3)

(Attachment)

THIS ENDURTURE made this _____ day of _____ A.D. 1889 Between LORRIN A. THURSTON, Minister of the Department of the Interior of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands of the first part and the HAIKU SUGAR COMPANY and the PAIA PLANTATION and the GROVE RANCH PLANTATION COMPANY Corporations incorporated and existing under the laws of said Kingdom of the second part.

WHEREAS the said Paia Plantation is now the owner of and entitled to all the property and rights granted and assured to Samuel T. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin and James M. Alexander and the said Grove Ranch Plantation Company is now the owner of and entitled to all the property and rights granted and assured to Thomas H. Hobron by and under that certain Indenture dated the thirtieth day of

September A.D. 1876 between William L. Moehonua Minister of the Interior of the first part and the said Haiku Sugar Company Samuel T. Alexander, Henry P. Baldwin, James M. Alexander and Thomas H. Hobron of the second part and that certain Indenture dated the seventh day of October A. D. 1878 between Samuel G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior of the first part and the same Haiku Sugar Company, Samuel T. Alexander, Henry P. Baldwin, James M. Alexander and Thomas H. Hobron of the second part.

AND WHEREAS the parties hereto of the second part desire to replace the water pipe and aqueduct conducting the waters granted under said Indentures and to renew the leases of rights of way now held by them for the purposes of said aqueduct AND ALSO to make large outlays for improving the processes for making sugar from the cane irrigated by such waters but they do not regard such large expenditures as justifiable unless assured of the renewal for a second term of twenty years of the rights granted under said Indentures and they have applied to the party of the first part to be secured in such expenditures and outlay by a grant of such rights for such second term pursuant to the agreement in that behalf contained in said Indenture dated the thirtieth day of September A. D. 1878.

AND WHEREAS such application has been duly considered and deliberated upon by the King and His Ministry in Cabinet Council assembled and the franchise asked to be removed to the said parties of the second part on the terms and conditions hereinafter named is by the King and His Ministry in Cabinet Council assembled deemed and considered to be for the benefit of the agricultural interests and the general welfare of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and to comply with the agreement contained in said Indenture of said thirtieth day of September that if at the end of the terms of twenty years therein granted the rights in said Indenture granted should be granted to any person or persons corporation or corporations they should be offered to be renewed and contained unlike terms and conditions with those therein named unto the said parties of the second part therein named their successors representatives and assigns for a further term of twenty years and that by said agreement the Hawaiian Government would be precluded from otherwise utilizing the waters and rights hereinafter granted for purposes of irrigation or obtaining public revenue therefrom.

NOW THEREFORE THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premise and of the covenants promises and undertakings of the parties of the second part hereinafter contained and to be kept and performed by them or their successors or assigns and in further consideration of the annual rental of five hundred dollars to be annually paid in advance to His Excellency the Minister of the Interior for the rights and franchises hereinafter granted he the said Lorrin A. Thurston as Minister of the Department of the Interior of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands by and with the authority of the King in Cabinet Council assembled and by virtue of the authority by law in him vested doth hereby for himself and his successors in office COVENANT AND GRANT with and to the said Haiku Sugar Company and Paia Plantation and Grove Ranch Plantation Company their successors and assigns that it shall be lawful for them and their agents and servants, and all and every person and persons for the benefit and advantage of them the said parties of the second part and of their respective successors representatives and assigns, from time to time, and at all times, during the term of twenty years, from the thirtieth day of September A. D. 1896 (except as hereinafter provided) to

take draw off conduct away and use for their own purposes of irrigation or otherwise, the water in and from those certain streams, and sources of water situate in the District of Hamakualoa in said Island of Maui known as Nailihaele [Nailiilihaele], Kailua, Hoalua, Huelo, Halawa [Holawa] and Honopou and to conduct and cause said water to flow through any water course from the said streams or sources of water on any part or portion thereof, and over any and all lands of the Hawaiian Government situate in said Island of Maui (except as hereinafter provided) over which it may be for the convenience or interest of the said parties of the second part, their successors representatives and assigns to conduct or cause said water to flow for their uses and purposes as aforesaid, and to enter into and upon and pass and repass, and dig up said lands, and any part thereof, in order to construct, maintain, repair, replace and keep in order, and use such water course, and to do all such acts in and upon said stream and sources of water and lands as shall or may be necessary in order of convey and use, the water of said streams and sources of water.

PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, and the continuance of the rights hereinbefore granted is upon this condition that existing rights of present tenants of said lands, or occupiers along said streams shall in no wise be lessened or affected injuriously by reason of anything hereinbefore granted or covenanted and that the said parties of the second part their successors, representatives and assigns shall pay unto the said party of the first part and his successors the sum of five hundred dollars during each and every year in which they shall use the said water as aforesaid by authority of those presents, which said sum shall be payable in advance on the first day of October in each of said years and also reserving and excepting unto the said party of the first part and his successors, the right to conduct water or to grant to any other person or persons, corporation or corporations, the right to conduct water from said streams and sources of water or from any other streams or sources of water, over said lands, in such manner and to such extent only as shall not diminish or interfere with the supply or use of the water as hereinbefore granted and secured to the said parties of the second part, or impair or render less useful to said parties of the second part their successors representatives or assigns the use and enjoyment of said water course and water.

And the said parties of the second part for themselves and their respective successors representatives and assigns, covenant with the said party of the first part and his successors that they will pay said sum of five hundred dollars annually as aforesaid and that in constructing maintaining or replacing said watercourse they will do no unnecessary damages to said lands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said Lorrin A. Thurston as Minister of the Interior party of the first part and the said Haiku Sugar Company and Paia Plantation and Grove Ranch Plantation Company by their respective Presidents and Secretaries parties of the second part have hereunto set their respective parties of the second part have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above named. [HSA, Interior Department Box 55 – Water Maui & Molokai; Folder June 1888-1900]

August 10, 1893

J.A. King, Minister of the Interior;

to Haiku Sugar Company and Paia Plantation Company:

[Extension of Lease - from the 30th of Sept. 1893, to the 30th of Sept. 1916]

An Indenture made this 10th day of August, A.D. 1893, by and between His Excellency, James A. King, Minister of the Interior of the Hawaiian Islands, acting with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Provisional Government of said Islands, of the first part, and The Haiku Sugar Company and the Paia Plantation Company, Corporations established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the said Islands, of the second part;

Whereas said parties of the second part hold a certain grant of the right to take water for purposes of irrigation from certain streams on the Island of Maui, and the right of way across certain Government Lands for a ditch to convey such water, which said grant is contained in an Indenture made by and between W.L. Moehonua, Minister of the Interior, acting with the consent of the King in Cabinet Council, of the first part, and the Haiku Sugar Company, James M. Alexander, Alexander and Baldwin and T.H. Hobron, of the second part, dated Sept. 30th, 1876, of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in Lib. 49, Fols. 167-172, which said grant is for the term of twenty years;

And Whereas said Indenture was, on the 7th day of Oct. 1878, modified by agreement of the parties, of record in said Registry in Lib. 57, Fols. 343-345, the parties of the second part, then associated under the name of the Hamakua Ditch Company, on consideration of the waiver by the party of the first part of the right reserved to purchase said ditch and appurtenances, agreeing to pay the sum of Five hundred Dollars (\$500.00) per annum rental;

And Whereas the Paia Plantation Co. has acquired all of the rights of said James M. Alexander, Alexander and Baldwin, and T.H. Hobron in said Indenture;

And Whereas said indenture contains a covenant for renewal for a further term of twenty years, provided the rights therein granted should be granted to any person or corporation;

And Whereas the parties of the second part have applied for an extension of said agreement and a renewal and continuance of the privileges therein named for the further period of twenty years as provided by terms thereof;

And Whereas the streams of water therein named are not available for public use, and the government can only render them productive by leasing to others, and the parties have agreed upon the rent below named;

Now Therefore This Indenture Witnesseth:

That the party of the first part, acting on behalf of the Hawaiian Government, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, in consideration of the covenants below contained on the part of the party of the second part, and in pursuance of the authority in him vested by law, and of the obligations imposed upon him by said Indenture, doth extend the term of said Indenture first above named, being the same dated Sept. 30th, 1876 of records in said Registry in Lib. 49

Fols. 167-172 and doth renew and continue all the rights and privileges granted in the same unto the parties of the second part, their successors and assigns, for their use and benefit, for the further period of twenty years, to wit: from Sept. 30th, 1896 to Sept. 30th, 1916, upon same terms and conditions as set forth in said Indenture, except as modified by said agreement of Oct. 7th, 1878, and as below modified.

And the parties of the second part in consideration aforesaid do hereby agree to pay the party of the first part and his successors in office, the sum of Five Thousand dollars (\$5000) per annum, in full compensation for the rights and privileges aforesaid from the 30th of Sept. 1893, to the 30th of Sept. 1916... [Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 144:108-110]

Honolulu, July 25, 1898.

Senator Hocking; to J. F. Brown Esq., Agent of Public Lands:

...Mr. H. P. Baldwin, Mr. W. F. Pogue and myself have entered into a preliminary agreement to erect a sugar mill at Nahiku, Island of Maui, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from cane grown and furnished by parties who have taken up government lands at Nahiku, Island of Maui, and also to pipe and ditch water along the heads of said lands, providing we can acquire the right from the Government to do so. Therefore providing the Company be incorporated under the law of Hawaii, will you grant it a license to use the water on said lands for the above named purpose, providing it be used for the benefit of all parties owning land in said tract, and depriving no person of their rights to water, we would necessarily like the privilege for a long term of years if you should decide to grant this license will you please state the terms... [HSA, F.O. & Ex, Public Lands Commission – 1898]

Haiku Sugar Company, Hamakuapoko

July 25, 1898

H.P. Baldwin; to S. B. Dole, President:

...Senator Hocking writes me that he has made application of the Minister of Interior on behalf of the homestead people of Nahiku, Maui, and a Sugar Mill Co. it is proposed to start there. For certain water streams that run through the homestead lots, said water to be used by the homestead people for irrigation purposes and by the Mill Co. for fluming cane and general mill purposes.

The streams Mr. Hocking refers to run through the Nahiku land and have from time immemorial run to waste into the sea. There is one large stream the (the Hanawi) and several small ones.

It is proposed that the water be ditched out by the homesteads and the proposed Mill Co. jointly. The Homesteads on the lower lands will require water for irrigating cane and the Mill Co. will need it principally for fluming purposes.

The water belongs to the Nahiku land, and it seems to me their leave should be granted for its use on this land... [HSA, F.O. & Ex, Public Lands Commission – 1898]

July 29, 1898.

J.F. Brown, Agent, Public Lands; to S. B. Dole Esq., President:

...I enclose herewith an application of W. Hocking in the matter of a license to take water from a certain tract in Hana and Koolau, Maui.

The tracts from which it is proposed to take such water, is that tract lying on the mountain side above the lots laid out and known as the Nahiku tract. The Commissioners of Public Lands at meeting of July 25th considered this matter and resolved to recommend to the Executive that a License for the purpose of using the water on said tract be granted to the proposed Company to be incorporated, for the rental of \$500 per year and with the proviso that such water shall be used for the benefit of all parties holding land in said Nahiku tract and that no person be deprived of their rights to water which might exist in the absence of such license.

The applicant asks for a license for a "long term of years" but the Commissioners do not understand that they could grant a longer term than the limit of 21 years prescribed in Land Act for general leases.

It is not clear to the Commissioners whether such license may be issued directly or must be made at auction.

They would be glad to have an expression of opinion on this point from the Executive Council... [HSA, F.O. & Ex, Public Lands Commission - 1898]

August 2, 1898

Land License No. 520-B

Public Lands Commission;

to H. P. Baldwin, W. F. Pogue and A. Hocking (Nahiku Sugar Co.):

By this LAND LICENSE issued this 2nd day of August, 1898, H. P. Baldwin, W. F. Pogue and A. Hocking all of the Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, on behalf of the proposed Nahiku Sugar Co. are authorized and empowered to enter upon that tract of Government land in the District of Koolau, Maui, lying above and adjoining the lands comprising the "Nahiku tract" as shown on Public lands Map No. 20, and extending from the line of lease No. 492 to the Hana Plantation Co., to , and including the Puakea stream between the lands of Kapaula and Puakea, and to take and use any water belonging to the Government lands within such tract, and to construct dams, ditches and flumes or other structures necessary for the utilization of such water for the term of thirty years from date on the following terms and conditions:

The rental to be paid under this License shall be the sum of \$500.00 per year, payable semi-annually in advance for the first ten years of the term and \$1000.00 per year payable semiannually in advance for the remaining years of the term.

The water from this tract shall be used for the general benefit of the owners and occupiers of lands within the Nahiku tract of Public Lands Map No. 20, for irrigation and domestic purposes, and for cane fluming and general Mill and Plantation purposes, and no person or persons shall be deprived of the use of any water to which they would have been entitled in the absence of this License.

The right as regards the use of the land to be occupied under this license, is limited to such operations as are required for ditching, building dams, flumes and for the utilization and conveyance of water, no rights of taking timber except for construction of such dams, flumes and c, and no rights of using the said tract for other purposes being granted.

At the expiration of the term of this license all flumes, pipes and improvements for conducting said water shall remain upon said land and shall revert to the Government.

The said H. P. Baldwin, W. F. Pogue and A. Hocking on behalf of the proposed Nahiku Sugar Co. hereby accept and confirm all the stipulations and conditions of this License and further agree that upon a violation of any of such conditions and stipulations, the said License and all rights and privileges thereunder may be terminated at the discretion of the grantors of their successors in Office.

This License shall take effect and be of full force upon the incorporation of the Nahiku Sugar Co. under the laws at such date in force in the Hawaiian Islands.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals as of the year and day first above written.

(signed) J.A. King
Frank S. Dodge
J. F. Brown,
Commissioners of Public Lands
(signed)H. P. Baldwin
W. F. Pogue
A Hocking...

(Attachment)

Public Lands Office,
June 13th, 1902.

Know all men by these presents that permission is hereby granted by the undersigned, Commissioner of Public Lands, of the Territory of Hawaii, to H. P. Baldwin, W. F. Pogue and A. Hocking, on behalf of the Nahiku Sugar Co. Limited, holder of a certain Land License issued to the said H. P. Baldwin, W. F. Pogue and A. Hocking on behalf of the said Company, dated August 2nd, 1898, to assign to the Hana Plantation Company, all their right, title and interest in said Land License, and subject to all stipulations and conditions thereof.

And this permission is further conditioned that the Hana Plantation Co. will use every endeavor to protect and encourage the present forest growth and under-brush that is or may hereafter grow upon the said land as described in said Land License, and will not permit any livestock to run at large on said premises, to build and maintain at their own expense such fences as may be necessary to prevent such livestock from trespassing upon said land, of the necessity of which the Commissioner of Public Lands shall be sole Judge; and also will not suffer to be made any fires on said land which will injure the forest thereon.

This is on the express condition that no other or further transfer of interest under said Land License shall be made without the written consent of the Commissioner of Public Lands being first obtained.

EDWARD S. BOYD, Commissioner of Public Lands...
[HSA, F.O. & Ex, Public Lands Commission]

February 21, 1902

W.L. Hardy; to S.B. Dole, Governor:

...Enclosed herewith is a petition addressed to yourself, and signed by a majority of the "homesteaders" now residing at Nahiku, Maui, praying that you use your authority to stop the proposed sale at public auction of the lease of certain pieces of Government in the district of Koolau, Island of Maui, to the highest bidder.

Your petitioners are in a position to know that the enlightened Homestead policy inaugurated by you in the days of the "Republic of Hawaii," and faithfully encouraged and adhered to ever since, will receive a serious set-back in its aspirations in this district, as will plantations and many small holdings if the lease is sold as applied for.

The party making the application for the lease has property holdings, or at least controls holdings at Nahiku which make it impracticable for others to compete in the bidding and so the apparently fair application will virtually be a walkover as far as beneficial results to the Government is concerned and are impoverishing of the district in many respects and in no long time forcing it under monopolistic control.

We thank you heartily for withdrawing lot # 3 from sale but unless lot # 2 is also withdrawn the cinch will also remain and our hands remain tied and we will be forced to struggle at great disadvantage.

Plantation and Homestead interests should be mutual and the former forced when seeking privileges to consider the latter...

(Attachment — received Feb. 24, 1902)

Petition W.L. Hardy et. al: to S.B. Dole, Governor, Territory of Hawaii:

...WHEREAS, we, the undersigned owners and occupiers of the "Nahiku Lots", have at great expense and much hard-ship undertaken to develop this previously uncultivated tract and to make homes for ourselves; and

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the Commissioner of Public Lands, as advertised in the newspapers, to sell at public auction the lease of all the government lands adjoining these lots, from seashore to the top of the mountain, thereby giving to the highest bidder the control of all the water which should belong to this district; and

WHEREAS, we, the undersigned not being financially able to compete with corporations which can bed large amounts for this land, are in great fear that the water flowing thereon and through the "Nahiku Lots" will be diverted and taken to some other district; now

THEREFORE, we, the undersigned, hereby petition The Honorable, The Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, to take such steps as are necessary to prevent this sale and to preserve for us water which is so vital to the development of our property...
[HSA, Gov-1; Dole, Public Lands]

February 26, 1902

GENERAL LEASE NO. 538

**Commissioner of Public Lands on behalf of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii;
to H.P. Baldwin:**

This Indenture, made this 26th day of February A.D. 1902, between the Commissioner of Public, for and on behalf of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, of the first part, hereinafter called the Lessor, and H.P. Baldwin of Haiku, Island of Maui, said Territory, of the second part, hereinafter called the Lessee.

Witnesseth:- That for and in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained, on the part and on behalf of the said Lessee, his executors, administrators and permitted assigns, to be paid, kept and performed, he, the said Lessor, by virtue of the authority in him vested by law, has demised, and by these presents does hereby demise and lease unto the said Lessee, his executors, administrators and assigns, all that certain tract or parcel of forest land in possession of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, situate in the District of Koolau, on the Island of Maui, Territory aforesaid, extending from the Western brink of gulch of Wailua-iki (said gulch of Wailua-iki being the next gulch westward of the gulch that bounds the Western side of Grant 1164 in Kaliae) to the Western brink of gulch between the lands of Kapaula and Puakea (or Paakea), said gulch being also named "Waiaaka" gulch on Public Lands Map No. 20 of Nahiku, this tract extending from the Ocean to the boundary of Haiku above, and being shown in plan herewith as Tract Number Two. [Figure 38]

Area 6,500 acres, more or less; excepting there from a portion of the land of Keanae, being the "Keanae flat", lying makai of the present public road, bounded on the north and east by the sea, on the west by the sea and the foot of the bluff that forms the natural boundary of this flat.

To have and to hold, all and singular the said premises above mentioned and described, together with all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining (subject, however, to all vested interest in water of land-owners in Keanae and Wailuanui and of all other third parties) unto the said Lessee, his executors, administrators and assigns, for and during the term of twenty-one (21) years form the date hereof...

And said Lessee, does hereby for himself and his executors, administrators and assigns, covenant with said Lessor and his successors in office, that and they will not do or commit or permit or suffer to be done or committed any waste, spoil or destruction in and upon the demised premises. Or any part thereof, or cut down or permit to be cut down any trees, or cut or clear or permit to be cut or cleared any forest or undergrowth, now growing or being, or which shall hereafter grow or be, in and upon the above described premises, except for the purpose of fencing said land, or for domestic purposes of the Lessee, his agents, executors, administrators and assigns, residing on said premises, or for the development, storage, transportation or other utilization of the water which is thereon; and will not make or

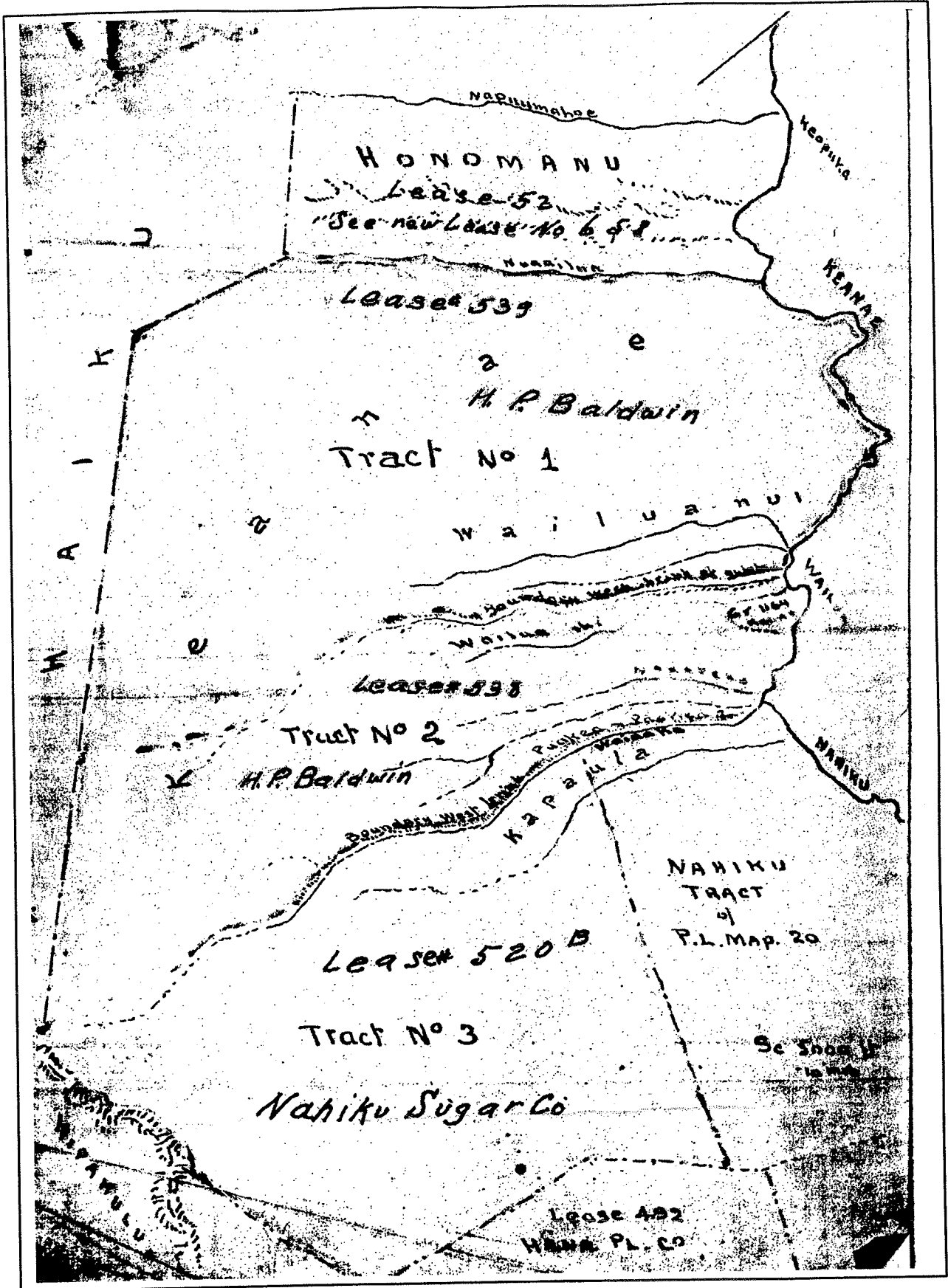


Figure 38. Lands of Kanae-Nahiku Region, Covered in General Leases 520 B, 538 & 539 (1902)

suffer to be made any fires on said land which will injure the forest thereon, and will use every endeavor to protect and encourage the growth of forest and underbrush now upon said land, and renew the same in places where it is absent or shall appear to be in process of dimution; and will not permit any live-stock to run at large on said land, and, at his and their own cost and expense, within a reasonable time after the date hereof, shall build and maintain a fence on the upper side of the old Government road, along its entire length, to prevent stock from trespassing on said land; and will not interfere with the vested interests in water of land-owners in Keanae or Wailuanui or of other third parties, and will, at the end or other sooner determination of this lease, peaceable and quietly yield up unto the Lessor or his successors in office, all and singular the premises hereby demised, with all erections, buildings, flumes and improvements of whatever name or nature, now on or which may hereafter during said term be put, set up, erected, laid or placed upon the same, in as good order and condition in all respect (reasonable use and wear thereof expected) as the same are at present or may hereafter be put by Lessee, his executors, administrators or assigns.

And also, that the Lessee shall furnish from the water obtained from the land hereby demised, at such points of the ditches, flumes and reservoirs used for the conveyance or storage of such water, as shall be reasonably convenient to the applicants, water to Government Homesteader applying therefore for domestic use or irrigation upon their respective homesteads, at such rates as shall be approved by the Commissioner of Public Lands...

The word "Homesteaders" in this instrument shall be construed to mean all persons or their heirs or assigns holding land taken out of existing public lands along the line of such ditches, flumes and reservoirs, under "An Act to Facilitate the Acquiring and Settlement of Homesteaders." Enacted in the year 1884, and its amendments, and homestead leases, rights of purchase leases, freehold agreements, and special agreements of sale under the Land Act of 1895 and its amendments... [in Collection of the State Land Division – Packet, General Lease No. 538]

February 26, 1902

GENERAL LEASE NO. 539

Commissioner of Public Lands on behalf of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii; to H.P. Baldwin:

This Indenture, made this 26th day of February A.D. 1902, between the Commissioner of Publis [sic], for and on behalf of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, of the first part, hereinafter called the Lessor, and H.P. Baldwin of Haiku, Island of Maui, said Territory, of the second part, hereinafter called the Lessee.

Witnesseth:- That for and in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter reserved and contained, on the part and on behalf of the said Lessee, his executors, administrators and permitted assigns, to be paid, kept and performed, he, the said Lessor, by virtue of the authority in him vested by law, has demised, and by these presents does hereby demise and lease unto the said Lessee, his executors, administrators and assigns, all that certain tract or parcel of forest land in possession of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, situate in the District of Koolau, on the Island of Maui, Territory aforesaid, extending from the Eastern boundary of the Ahupuaa of Honomanu to the Western brink of the Gulch of Wailua-iki (said gulch

of Wailua-iki being the next gulch Westward of the gulch that bounds the Western side of Grant #1164 in Kaliae) and from the Ocean to the boundary of Haiku above, as shown in plan hereto attached as Tract Number One. Containing an area of 12,500 acres, more or less; excepting there from a portion of the land of Keanae, being the "Keanae flat" lying makai of the present public road, bounded on the north and east by the sea, on the west by the sea and the foot of the bluff that forms the natural boundary of this flat... [see Figure 38, above]

[Conditions and Requirements of the General Lease as stated in General Lease No. 538 — in Collection of the State Land Division — Packet, General Lease No. 539]

June 19, 1908

East Maui Irrigation Company Agreement:

East Maui Irrigation Company, Ltd. (EMI) was incorporated through an Agreement between Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Haiku Sugar Co., Paia Plantation, "Five Corporations" and Maui Agricultural Co. The agreement formed EMI, and leased all ditches, water rights and casements, etc. East of the west boundary of the *Ahupuaa* of Opana, excepting as to Kaluanui Ditch to EMI. The Articles of Association of East Maui Irrigation Co. Ltd., dated June 23, 1908 [EMI Collection — Packets 2 & 4].

1913

Department of the Interior United States Geological Survey

George Otis Smith, Director

Water-Supply Paper 318 – Water Resources of Hawaii, 1909-1911

Prepared under the Direction of M.O. Leighton; by W.F. Martin and C.H. Pierce²

...Island of Maui

General Features

Maui has an area of 728 square miles and is the second largest island in the group. Its greatest length is about 47 miles from northwest to southeast. The greatest width across East Maui is about 25 miles, and the least width across the isthmus is 6 or 7 miles... [p. 197] ...East Maui is one of the younger mountains of the group. Its crater, Haleakala, at the summit, 10,000 feet above sea level, is the largest extinct crater in the world, and is as well preserved as if its fires were extinguished but yesterday. The crater is 20 miles in circumference and 2,000 feet deep, and contains many cinder cones, some of which rise 700 feet above its floor. There are two great gaps in the rim of the crater, Koolau at the north and Kaupo at the southeast, through which later lava flows poured into the sea at Keanae and Kaupo, respectively. Although there seems to be no record of the date, it is probable that the last flow took place through the Kaupo Gap only a few hundred years ago.

From the rim of the crater the slope is uniform in all directions, being steepest on the south. Erosion has not yet produced any of the knife-edge ridges and deep gorges that are so numerous on West Maui. Keanae Valley, on the northeastern slope, is the most prominent topographic feature, but it probably originated in a faulting rupture. Honomanu Gulch attains the proportions of a canyon for a short distance back from the sea, and next to Keanae is the most prominent of the East Maui gulches.

² Readers please note: the following narratives include verbatim excerpts pertaining to key descriptions of the East Maui Ditch Country" and components of the system. The texts include detailed tables and lengthy narratives, and should be reviewed for additional documentation.

Halehaku and Maliko are also long deep gulches on the northern slope of East Maui. The western and southern slopes are practically devoid of deep gulches. All the permanent streams are on the northeastern and southeastern slopes.

The shore line of Maui is fairly regular, there being no prominent points or capes. Cliffs exist on the northeastern coast, but they are not very high. Maalaea, on the south side of the isthmus, is the largest bay. Hana is a small bay at the east end. The only harbor is Kahului, on the north side of the isthmus. Considerable coral exists along the west coast of West Maui and around Kahului Harbor on the north coast.

The rainfall varies greatly in different parts of Maui. On the west and south coasts it ranges from 20 to 30 inches annually and semiarid conditions prevail. On the northeast coast the rainfall is heavy, ranging from 100 to 300 inches or more on East Maui and from 150 to 200 or 300 inches in the mountains of West Maui.

The forest cover is confined almost entirely to the northeastern slope of East Maui and the higher mountains of West Maui. Very little vegetation exists on the western and southern slopes of West Maui except at the higher elevations.

Streams are numerous on the northeastern and southeastern slopes of East Maui. The largest and most constant streams, however, are on West Maui. Practically all the streams are used to irrigate [p. 198] cane and taro. The cane belt is on the western and eastern sides of West Maui, the northwestern and southeastern sides of East Maui, and on the isthmus. Taro is grown in some of the valleys, and a small quantity of rice is also grown. Both taro and rice require irrigation.

Good roads exist on central Maui, along the western and southern coasts of West Maui, along the northern coast of East Maui as far as Kailua, and along the southeastern coast. Around the other parts of the island there is only a horse trail... [p. 199]

East Maui

The Ditch Country

The northeastern coast of East Maui is known locally as the "ditch country" on account of the large ditches which extend into this region from the west. These ditches have been built at different levels and at various times since 1879, all being extended eastward into the water-bearing regions. They form a regular system which takes water from all the streams west of Nahiku, the total number of streams intercepted being more than 40. West of Halehaku Stream there are six ditches, including the Kula pipe line which has recently been constructed at 4,000 feet elevation for domestic supply. West of Puohakamoa Stream there are four main ditches, one of which starts from the Makapipi Stream near Nahiku.

This region has been opened largely through the construction of these ditch systems. From Kailua near the center of the region to Nahiku at the east it is impossible to travel except on horseback or afoot, and then only along ditch trails for a greater part of the distance. The trip through this region is one of the most interesting in the group, with its numerous gulches and waterfalls and frequent glimpses of the blue sea a mile or two distant and from 1,000 to 1,500 feet below. The rainfall is exceedingly heavy in this region, ranging from 100 to 300 inches.

On account of the complicated system of diversions and impossibility of travel except along the ditches, all water-supply investigations in this region have been made along the ditch levels. It has also been necessary to depend on the ditch tenders for gauge observers, and this limits the range that can be reached, as their other duties will not permit them to depart far from the ditch trail.

All the stations are considered in order along the ditches from east to west.

Although the present system of ditches takes practically the entire water supply of this region at times when the streams are low, yet it is safe to say that but a fractional part of the total run-off is conserved and put to beneficial use owing to the lack of storage capacity. Streams which have a flow of but a few second-feet ordinarily may become raging torrents with a discharge of several thousand second-feet at times of heavy rainfall. The streams subside quickly when the rain ceases, but the periods of heavy rainfall are so frequent that a much greater supply of water than that now utilized might be had if sufficient storage capacity could be provided near the points of diversion. [p. 259]

Koolau Ditch Region

General Features

By the Koolau ditch region is meant that section of the northeast slope of East Maui from Keanae eastward to Nahiku.

Koolau ditch heads in Makapipi Stream above Nahiku and intercepts the water of all streams westward to Keanae inclusive. West of Keanae this ditch runs through an almost continuous tunnel and is not supposed to pick up any water east of Alo division weir. The principal streams contributing water to this ditch are Makapipi, Hanawi, Kapaula, Waiaka, Paakea, Wiaohue [sic], Kopiliula, East and West Wailuaiki, Wailuanui, and the various branches of Keanae Stream. All these streams rise in a region where the rainfall is from 200 to 300 inches. Water in excess of what the ditch can carry passes on down to the sea.

Koolau Ditch Near Keanae, Maui.

A staff gauge was installed in Koolau ditch above Keanae shortly after its completion in 1904. Since that time readings have been made twice daily and the records kept in the office of the Maui Agricultural Co. The gauge is graduated in inches and is placed on the left or *mauka* side of the ditch at an open section which appears to be permanent.

The Geological Survey has made a rating of the section by current meter measurements from which the daily discharge has been computed by means of the gauge-height records furnished by the Maui Agricultural Co. The gauge-height readings for this period were made under the immediate supervision of George Tripp. The discharge at this station shows the amount of water collected by the Koolau ditch from streams east of this point. This water is carried through tunnels to

the Alo division weir several miles farther east without being augmented by inflow from other streams... [p. 260 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Spreckels Ditch Region

General Features

The Spreckels ditch region embraces that section of the ditch country west of Keanae and east of Kailua. Spreckels ditch heads in Nuaailua Stream at an elevation somewhat less than 2,000 feet, and intercepts all streams westward to Nailiilihaele Stream. This ditch is one of the early ditches built in the islands and consists of a series of ditches which take out water from one stream, carry it across the ridge, and drop it into another stream, to be picked up in a similar manner lower down. This ditch is really an extension of the Haiku ditch. It intercepts water from the following streams: Nuaailua, Honomanu, Ulawina [sic], Kolea Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Haipuaena, Puohakamoa, Alo, Waikamoi, Kolea, Punaluu, and Oopuola.

The largest streams contributing water to this ditch are Honomanu, Haipuaena, and Puohakamoa, which rise on the northern slope of Haleakala at a distance of 6 or 8 miles from the sea.

Haipuaena Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Haipuaena is one of the large streams intercepted by the East Maui ditches. It is just east of Puohakamoa Stream and is west of Honomanu. It rises well up on the mountain side and its flow is fairly good at all times... [p. 268 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Puohakamoa Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Puohakamoa Stream is one of the largest streams intercepted by the East Maui ditches. It is east of Waikamoi and west of Haipuaena streams and reaches high up on the slope of Haleakala... [p. 271 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Alo Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Alo Stream is one of the small streams intercepted by the East Maui ditches. It is tributary to Waikamoi Stream from the east a short distance below the Alo Division weir. Spreckels ditch enters this stream a short distance above the weir and about 50 feet below the trail bridge crossing... [p. 274 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Waikamoi Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Waikamoi is one of the fairly large streams intercepted by the East Maui ditches. It is the first large stream west of Puohakamoa... [p. 276 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Oopuola Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Oopuola Stream is a small stream west of Waikamoi and East of Nailiilihaele. Its water is intercepted by Spreckels and Center Ditches... [p. 278 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Spreckels Ditch at Station No. 1, Near Huelo, Maui

Spreckels ditch heads in the Nuaailua Stream east of Honomanu Stream. Eight gauging stations have been placed on this ditch between its source and the reservoir near Kailua.

Station No. 1, which is at the trail crossing of Ulawina [sic] Stream, was established December 18, 1910... [p. 281 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Spreckels Ditch at Station No. 2, Near Huelo, Maui

Station No. 2 on Spreckels ditch is 75 feet east of Kolea Stream No. 2 and about 7 ½ miles by trail southeast of Kailua (Huelo post office). It was established November 6, 1911... [p. 284 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Spreckels Ditch at Station No. 3, Near Huelo, Maui

Station No. 3 on Spreckels ditch, which is about 300 feet east of Haipuaena Stream and about 6 ¾ miles by trail southeast of Kailua (Huelo post office), was established December 18, 1910... [p. 285 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Spreckels Ditch at Station No. 4, Near Huelo, Maui [sic]

Station No. 4 on Spreckels ditch was established December 18, 1910. It is about 300 feet below the trail crossing and ditch intake at Haipuaena Stream, and about 6 ¼ miles southeast of Kailua (Huelo post office). A staff gage, graduated into tenths of feet, is fastened to the right bank. Measurements are made from a log across the ditch about 125 feet above the gage... [p. 287 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Spreckels Ditch at Station No. 5, Near Huelo, Maui

Station No. 5 on Spreckels ditch is about 150 feet above the ditchman's house at Alo division weir and about 5 miles by trail southeast of Kailua (Huelo post office). The station was established November 6, 1911... [p. 290 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Spreckels Ditch at Station No. 6, Near Huelo, Maui

Station No. 6 on Spreckels ditch is about 115 feet below the intake of Kolea Stream west of Waikamoi, and about 4 miles by trail from Kailua (Huelo post office)... Between this station and Station No. 5, Spreckels ditch receives the combined flow of Alo, Waikamoi, and Kolea streams at low and medium stage, and also one-third of the water of Koolau ditch, which enters the Spreckels ditch below the Alo division weir... [p. 291 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Spreckels Ditch at Station No. 7, Near Huelo, Maui

Station No. 7 on Spreckels ditch is located about 40 feet below the lower portal of the first tunnel west of Oopuola Stream and about 1 ¾ miles east of Kailua (Huelo post office). It was established November 6, 1911... Between this station and station No. 6 Spreckels ditch receives the combined flow of Pohakuhome [Pohakuhonu], Punaluu, Kaaiea, Makaanale, and Oopuola streams at low and medium stages. Water may be turned out of the ditch at Oopuola Stream when so desired and picked up again by Center ditch at a lower elevation... [p. 292 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Spreckels Ditch at Station No. 8, Near Huelo, Maui

Station No. 8 on Spreckels ditch was established November 8, 1911, about 275 feet above the weir outlet into the Papaaea reservoir 1 mile east of Kailua (Huelo post office)... [p. 293 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Center Ditch Region

Center Ditch Near Huelo, Maui

Center ditch region includes that part of the ditch country of East Maui below Spreckels ditch east of Nailiilihaele Stream and west of Honomanu.

Center ditch is an extension of Lowrie ditch east of Nailiilihaele Stream. It takes up water from the streams which originate below or pass Spreckels ditch.

A staff gauge, graduated in inches, is used by the Hawaiian Commercials & Sugar Co. to obtain the daily stage of the ditch. This gage is located near the ditchman's house, about 3 miles by trail from Kailua (Huelo Post office). It is between Kolea and Punaluu Streams... [p. 294 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Hamakua Ditch Region

General Features

The Hamakua ditch region includes that part of the ditch country of East Maui west of Nailiilihaele Stream. Five ditches at different levels are used to convey the water from this region to the cane fields on the isthmus of Maui. In order of elevation they are Haiku, Lowrie, Old Hamakua, New Hamakua, and Kaluanui ditches. They cross about 20 gulches east of Maliko, all of which have more or less water at all times and large quantities after storms.

The Hamakua ditch proper begins at Nailiilihaele Stream. From the Alo division weir to the Nailiilihaele two-thirds of the water from the Koolau ditch is carried by the Hamakua ditch extension. No water is taken into this ditch between these two points. The old Hamakua ditch, built by H. P. Baldwin and Sam Alexander in 1876-78, started from the main branch of the Nailiilihaele at a much higher elevation than the present intake of the new Hamakua ditch. It was of irregular grade, dropping into gulches and taking out again farther down, finally delivering the water to the lands of the Haiku Sugar Co. and the Paia Plantation at an elevation of 850 feet. The total length of the ditch was 34 miles and its capacity 40 second-feet.

The new Hamakua ditch, starting at an elevation of 1,190 feet, has a regular grade of 5 feet to the mile and a length of 16 miles. Its maximum capacity is 120 second-feet. The two ditches cross in Hoolawanui Stream, just east of Lupi.

All of the measurements made in this region have been made near the trails which follow these two ditches.

Nailiilihaele Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Nailiilihaele is one of the largest of the streams supplying water to the East Maui ditches. It rises far up on the northern slope of Haleakala, where the rainfall is heavy. The total flow of the stream at low stages is taken by the new Hamakua ditch; at higher stages water passes down the stream to the Lowrie and Haiku ditches below.

The gauging station was established on Nailiilihaele Stream just above the crossing of new Hamakua ditch, about 1 ½ miles south of Kailua (Huelo post office), December 9, 1910. A staff gauge, graduated in tenths of feet and consisting of two parts, is fastened to the right bank about 12 feet above the ditch. Only wading measurements have been made. The discharge at this point gives the total flow of the stream above all diversions.

A large tributary from the west joins the main Nailiilihaele Stream about half a mile above the gauging station... [p. 298 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Kailua Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Kailua Stream, which is just west of Nailiilihaele Stream, is one of the large streams supplying the East Maui ditches. Its principal tributary is Oanui Stream, which enters it from the west just below the new Hamakua ditch. The total flow of Kailua Stream at low stages is taken by the new Hamakua ditch; at higher stages water passes down to the Lowrie and Haiku ditches below... [p. 301 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Oanui [Ohanui] Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Oanui Stream is tributary to Kailua Stream from the west, entering a short distance below the crossing of the new Hamakua ditch... [p. 303 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Hoolawaliilii Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Hoolawa Stream, which drains the area just west of Huelo Stream and east of Honopou, is one of the important streams supplying the East Maui ditches. It has two principal branches, known as Hoolawaliilii and Hoolawanui (small Hoolawa and large Hoolawa)... [p. 306 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Honopou Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Honopou Stream is just west of Holawa Stream in the East Maui ditch country. The water of this stream is intercepted by the old and new Hamakua ditches, which take the entire flow at low and medium stages; at higher stages water passes down to the Lowrie and Haiku ditches below... [p. 310 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Halehaku Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Halehaku is one of the large gulches on the northern slope of Haleakala crossed by the East Maui ditches. As is often the case in Hawaii, this gulch has various names in different places, and at the crossing of the Government road about 2 miles from the sea it is known as Kakipi. The principal tributary of Halehaku Stream is Opana Stream, which joins it from the west below the old and new Hamakua ditches and above the Lowrie ditch... p. 312 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Opana Stream Near Huelo, Maui

Opana Stream is tributary to Halehaku Stream from the west. Its water is intercepted by the Old and New Hamakua ditches.

A gauging station was established on this stream December 13, 1910, at a point about 300 feet below the bridge on the trail crossing, about 150 feet above the ditch siphon, and 7 ½ miles west of Kailua (Huelo post office)... [p. 316 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Opana Ditch Near Huelo, Maui

The Opana ditch is a feeder for the New Hamakua ditch. It diverts water from Opana Stream several hundred feet above the bridge on the trail crossing, and at low and medium stages takes the entire flow of the stream... [p. 317 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

New Hamakua Ditch at Nailiilihaele Weir, Near Huelo, Maui

New Hamakua ditch heads at the Alo division weir and receives two-thirds of the water delivered by the Koolau ditch at that point. It runs through an almost

continuous tunnel from the division weir to Nailiilihaele Stream without intercepting any water on the way... [p. 318 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Kaluanui Ditch at Puuomalei, Near Hamakuapoko, Maui

Kaluanui ditch heads in Opana Stream at an elevation of 2,500 feet. It collects water from several small streams above Puuomalei and finally joins the New Hamakua ditch west of Maliko Gulch... [p. 324 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]

Pumped Water on East Maui

Considerable water is pumped for irrigation on the west end of East Maui and on the isthmus connecting East and West Maui. About 15 pumping stations have been established by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. and the Maui Agricultural Co. These pumping stations are only run during parts of the year when there is a shortage in the gravity supply delivered by the ditches... [p. 331 – Table and Ditch features cited in text]... [Martin and Pierce, 1913]

HAMAKUA LICENSE

General Lease 974 Water License

December 10, 1917

Territory of Hawaii; to East Maui Irrigation Co.:

Term: 21 yrs. from date: Expiring December 10, 1938

Recorded: In Land Office

Rental: \$13,500.00 for the first year, payable semi-annually, thereafter (beginning Dec. 10, 1918) annual rental, payable semi-annually for 10-year periods, to be determined by a Board of Appraisers. (Present Rental: \$22,652.00)

Waters and Lands Affected: All of the waters belonging to the Territory flowing in the streams situate in the District of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui, known as:

Nailiilihaele

Kailua

Hoalua

Huelo (Hanehoi ?)

Halawa (Hoolawa)

Honopou

and all other waters belonging to the Territory arising and flowing upon any of the Govt. lands lying between the land of Papaaeanui on the East and Halehaku on the West, excepting +++++ waters as are held under license issued to Claus Spreckels on July 8, 1878...

Conditions: Right to enter upon Govt. lands (as above) and with the approval of Licensor, develop additional water, with right to construct additional ditches, etc. upon locations as may be approved by the Licensor.

Licensor, may upon two years written notice, withdraw the whole or any part of the water, for reclamation, home-stead, or other public uses and purposes. If portion of the water is withdrawn, the rental shall be reduced proportionately, such reduction to be determined by three arbitrators.

It is expressly agreed that all waters flowing from the land of Haiku-uka or from any other privately owned lands into any of the streams hereinbefore named or upon any of the Government lands involved in, or covered in any respect by this license, shall in no way be considered to be granted or covered by this license but shall be considered as excluded therefrom.

License may be cancelled by violation or failure to observe or perform any of the covenants and on 60 days' notice if not remedied, all improvements shall revert to the Territory, except that Licensee shall have the right to transport its own waters over the necessary ditches included in any license or agreement in force at the time.

Licensee may, within 60 days after cancellation or termination, remove any power plants (but not including - buildings), +++++ together with poles, wires, +++++ and other electrical appliances.

All other improvements revert to the Territory on the expiration of the license. [State Land Division]

***Water Supply and Crop Development Since 1894
on Maui Agricultural Co. Lands, Island of Maui
Showing Detailed Costs of KAUIKOA DITCH
by A.W. Collins
(1918)***

In 1918, A.W. Collins (Engineer, Maui Agricultural Co.), prepared a detailed historical overview of ditch development in East Maui as a part of a report on the construction of the Kauhikoa Ditch. Collins (1918) reported:

On September 30th, 1876, Haiku Sugar Co., Alexander & Baldwin, James Alexander and T.H. Hobron, under the firm name of Hamakua Ditch Co., obtained a lease from the Hawaiian government to take water from the streams Nailiilihale, Kailua, Huelo, Holawa and Honopou, on the Island of Maui, and the right to construct a ditch to convey this water to the various plantations interested, with the provision, however, that the work would be completed in two years or by September 30th, 1878.

This was the start of the first irrigation project in the Hawaiian Islands—a wonderful undertaking at that time, considering the many difficulties encountered and the lack of any previous experience along this line.

Quoting from Mr. Arthur D. Baldwin's book, "Henry Perrine Baldwin," on this work, gives one a good idea of its magnitude:

The project, the pioneer operation of its kind in the Islands, had been for some time in the minds of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Baldwin. The rain in the Islands is carried by the northeast trade winds and falls on the windward slopes of the mountains, which are too rough for cultivation, being cut by large gorges, down which the water runs back to the sea without benefiting man other than by decorating for him one of the loveliest districts in the world. The plantations were situated on the level tracts of land farther to the southwest, upon which very little rain fell and where in consequence vegetation did not thrive. With that constructive imagination fundamental in successful captains of industry, the partners conceived the idea of carrying this water through tunnel and ditch from

the gorges of East Maui to the potentially fertile but dry lands of central Maui. Accordingly, they commenced negotiations with the government and obtained from it a lease dated September 30th, 1876, by which they were authorized to build an aqueduct to carry certain water to the desired territory, but upon condition that the ditch should be completed by September 30th, 1878.

This lease ran in favor of Haiku Sugar Co. (situated to the northeast of Paia and managed by Mr. Alexander), Alexander & Baldwin Co-partners, James Alexander and T. H. Hobron (private sugar planters), all of whom on November 2, 1876, organized the Hamakua Ditch Company.

The old Haiku plantation record contains the following entry for August 24, 1876 [p. 7]:

Mr. A. said that he had had Mr. J. M. Alexander to survey most of the distance, and that according to their views the undertaking was feasible. The estimate for the cost of the ditch was not over \$25,000 according to his own ideas. He hoped to be able to bring the water into their fields as early as May, 1877, if the grant and water privileges could be obtained from the government.

As it turned out, Mr. Alexander was unduly optimistic, both as to the time for finishing the project and in his estimate of the amount of money which would be needed. In fact, the cost of the ditch was about eighty thousand dollars; and to obtain this sum proved very difficult. It was a new kind of enterprise not then proven successful, and business men timidly shook their heads when it was proposed that they should assist with their capital. In the end Castle & Cooke, agents for the plantations concerned, were persuaded to advance the necessary money, and the work was commenced. Mr. Baldwin then threw himself into the task with his accustomed energy, notwithstanding that he was still so little recovered from his almost fatal accident that during those days in the "ditch country" he was often obliged to ride away into the woods by himself, dismount from his horse and, unseen by the laborers, lie down until rested sufficiently to proceed.

When the ditch builders came to the last great obstacle, the deep gorge of Maliko, it became necessary in connection with the laying of the pipe down and up the sides of the precipices there encountered, for the workman to lower themselves over the cliffs by rope, hand over hand. This at first they absolutely refused to do. The crisis was serious. Mr. Baldwin met it by himself sliding down the rope, using his legs and one arm, with which he alternately gripped and released the rope to take a fresh hold lower down. This was done before his injured arm had healed and with a straight fall of two hundred feet to the rocks below! The work men were so shamed by this exhibition of courage on the part of their one-armed manager, that they did not hesitate to follow him down the rope. To keep the heart in them and to watch the progress of the work Mr. Baldwin day after day went through this dangerous performance.

Before the ditch was completed, a new danger appeared. Claus Spreckels, who exerted a great influence over King Kalakaua, obtained on July 8, 1878, a lease of the waters, including those in the section to be traversed by the Hamakua ditch, "That are not utilized on or before the date of these presents—provided that such grant shall not interfere with prior or vested [p. 8] rights of other parties in and to water of said streams or on government lands."

This lease made it absolutely essential that the work be completed—otherwise the water would go to Mr. Spreckels. Unfortunately, on July 9, 1878—within the time limit, namely, September 30, 1878—Samuel Alexander left on a trip to Europe with his brother William, probably not being aware of the lease to Mr. Spreckels, and it was left to Mr. Baldwin, without the help of his partner and without assistance from any trained engineer, to carry the task to completion before his rights be forfeited.

Mr. Langford, who superintended the work, was, in fact, a carpenter by trade and consulted with Mr. Baldwin about all details, while the overseers (selected from a band of shipwrecked sailors) and the laborers were quite inexperienced in the kind of work required... The wonderful results obtained throughout the Islands by means of irrigation stand today as a fitting tribute to the ability and far-sightedness of those men who were willing to stake their all on their new project.

The Hamakua ditch as built had a carrying capacity of 40 cubic feet per second. The grade was naturally very irregular, due to the primitive methods used in establishing levels. The total drop from Nailiilihaele to the western side of Maliko gulch was 790 feet. The pipe lines were of 26-inch diameter and were made of iron.

This was the main source of water supplying Haiku Sugar Co. and Paia Plantation Co. up to the year 1897, when the small pump was installed at Maliko gulch by Haiku Sugar Co. to furnish more water during the dry months. This pump had a rated capacity of 4 ½ million gallons per day, delivered to a height of 250 feet. [p. 14] The next year the large pump was put in at Maliko and the two at Paia. The capacities of these pumps were as follows: [Figure 39]

Maliko (large) 5 million gallons to elevation 433

Paia (large) 5 million gallons to elevation 417

Paia (small) 5 million gallons to elevation 214

As there was still a large tract of land available for cane, it was proposed along about 1901 or 1902 to do further ditch construction—water measurements were started and surveys of different lines begun.

This resulted in the building of the Koolau and the New Hamakua ditches.

The Koolau ditch is eight miles in length and the Nahiku extension taps all water from Keanae to Nahiku. It ends at Waikamoi at an elevation of 1200 feet and delivers 80 million gallons per day, or 124 cubic feet per second. Its total cost was \$477,000.00, and was financed by both Haiku and Paia on one side, and the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. on the other, the latter paying one-third and receiving that much of the water. This ditch was a very good construction, being nearly all tunnels with a grade of from five to seven feet per mile, and partly lined with concrete.

The new Hamakua ditch begins at Waikamoi and delivers 78 million gallons a day to the plantation, at an elevation of 1100 feet. Its total cost was \$366,000.00, and, unlike the Koolau, was of rather poor construction. This was due mainly to the desire to speed up construction, and in many cases where one tunnel of 1500 feet to 2000

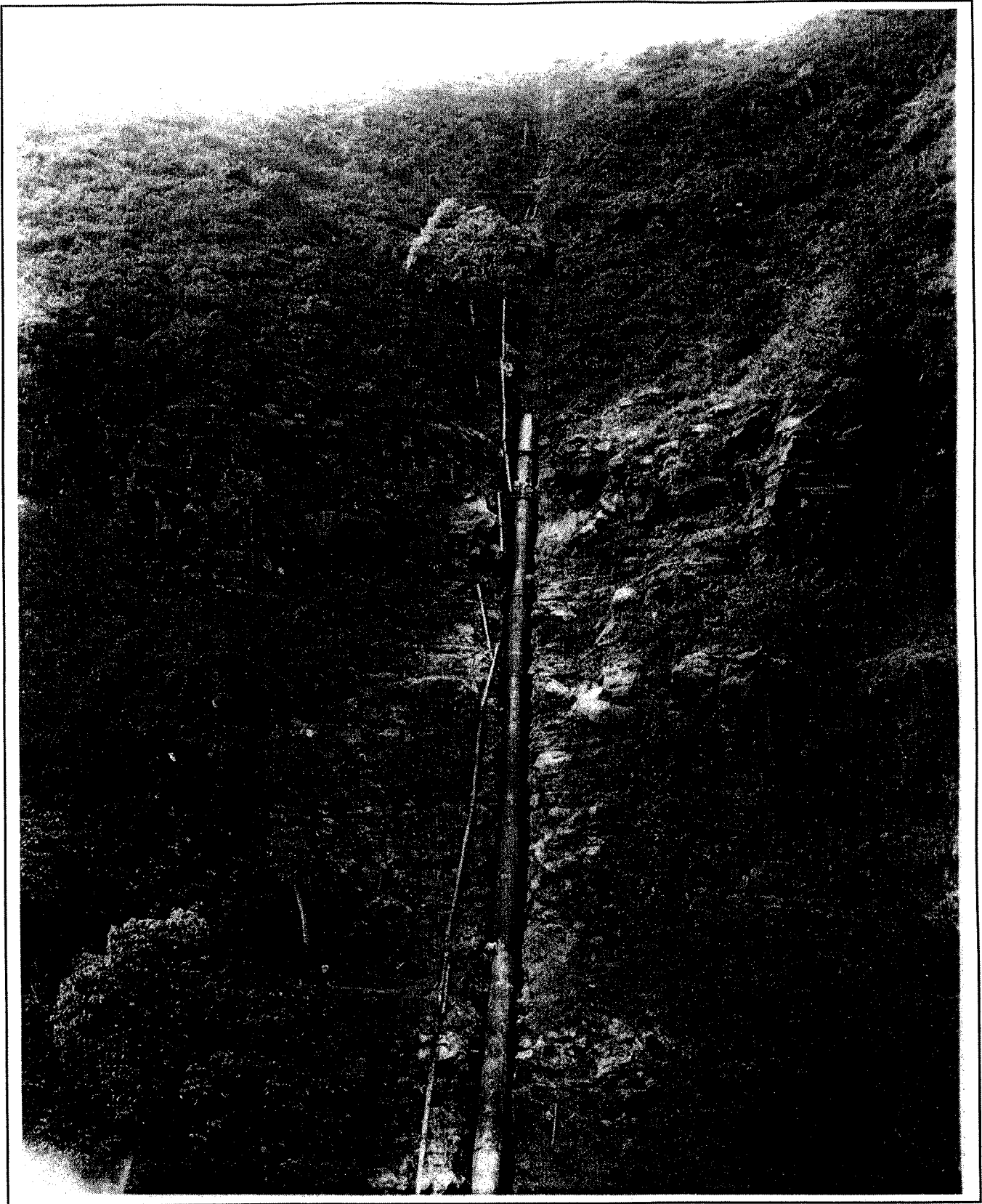


Figure 39. Maliko Pipe Line — Kauhikoa Ditch; 1915 (Courtesy of EMI Co. Ltd.)

feet should have been made, shorter tunnels running down the gulches and through the ridges were put in.

In this way the material encountered was very bad and caused considerable caving; these places were roofed in some instances with green *ohia* from the forest. Naturally, this ditch is giving considerable trouble at the present time.

Along about the time prior to building these two ditches negotiations have been pending for combining Haiku Sugar Co. and Paia Plantation Co. This was accomplished in the fall of 1903—and together with the five companies which represented the purchase of 5000 acres from Kihei Plantation Co., they were incorporated under the name of Maui Agricultural Co., with the mill and office at Paia. As more water became available from time to time, more cane was planted and a steady growth resulted—until in 1915, Maui Agricultural Co. turned out its banner crop of 39,620 tons. [p. 19]

That the water supply has been the main cause of this steady progress is shown by the following table of the sugar output from the year 1894. The years 1894, 1897, 1901 and 1913 were very dry and the direct results of these droughts are clearly shown by the short crops ... [see Table of crop tonnage for years of 1894 to 1917]

At the time of constructing the New Hamakua ditch, it was thought that possibly the Hamakua ditch could be abandoned, but more land had been opened in the dry sections west of Kailua gulch [this being Kailua which is the Wailuku boundary of Hāmākua Poko], and it was found that the old ditch was very valuable to bring along surplus water to that section where the rainfall is very light. However, by this time the ditch was beginning to show signs of its many years of usefulness: the open ditch sections were raveled badly, in some places being fifteen to twenty feet wide where they were originally six to eight; the pipe lines [p. 20] were in very bad shape, requiring constant attention. This became worse, as the ditch, being used for practically only surplus water, was wet one day and dry the next.

With so large an acreage in cane the old ditch was deemed valuable enough to warrant extensive repairs or an entirely new line. An examination of the old ditch, a survey for an entirely new line between Opana and the plantation, and a report recommending the construction of new line was made by the writer during the latter part of 1911.

As proposed and built the line known as the Kauhikoa Ditch starts below the measuring weir in Opana at elevation 1018, practically the same as the old Hamakua ditch, at this point.

It is fed by the old Hamakua ditch, which is still in use from Opana to Waipio, and by surplus water in Halehaku and Opana gulches. It consists chiefly of tunnels, and runs on a grade of 2 feet in a thousand to West Kuiaha, where there is a drop of 80 feet.

It was planned originally to construct a reservoir here, but to date this has not been done, and probably never will be, due to the porous nature of material.

The line starts again at elevation 916 and continues on a grade of 2 feet per thousand, to Maliko gulch; this is crossed in a steel pipe, 52 inches in diameter, 880 feet long, encased in four inches of concrete. The line ends at the hydro-electric station, back of the Maunaolu Seminary, and delivers water to the relocated old Hamakua ditch, at elevation 857.3.

The size of tunnels is 6 feet wide and 6 ½ feet high.

It was planned to make as permanent construction as possible, and to have as few open ditch intakes as possible, so as to have complete control during storm periods.

Excavation was started June, 1912, and was carried on entirely by Japanese tunnel men.

Some very hard rock was encountered, which held up the work considerably. There was 400 feet of very tough rock under the Kauhikoa hill, in a tunnel 2016 feet long. In the longest tunnel (3062 feet), on the west side of Maliko gulch, 800 feet of very hard rock was excavated where the progress was very slow. No power drills were used.

In several tunnels, where water was in evidence, considerable difficulty was experienced from cave-ins. These places were timbered with enough clearance so that concreting, as wanted, could be carried on inside without further trouble.

Excavation was finished September, 1914, and lining started at once. The lining consisted mostly of concrete 4 inches in thickness, with a mix of 1:3:5. The walls were 4 feet 9 inches above the floor grade to allow for a full ditch of 4 ½ feet. [p. 23]

There was, however, hand-plastering placed in the dry tunnels. This was 1 inch thick and was reinforced with No. 19 chicken wire, 1 ½-inch mesh, which was stapled into the earth.

Wherever roofing was necessary, a 6-inch slab was put in, reinforced in some instances with second-hand rails, and in some instances with ¾-inch cup bars spaced 10 inches.

The two flumes in Avalau [Awalau] and Lilikoi gulches were of reinforced concrete, 20-foot spans and an 8-inch wall with 6-inch floor. These were all done in one continuous pour.

The pipe at Maliko was a very difficult piece of work, due to the steep sides of the gulch. The maximum head is 308 feet, the thickness of plate at bottom is 3/8 inch and on the upper half section ¼ inch. This pipe is carried 20 feet above the bed of the stream on a 60-foot concrete bridge. There is a blow-off valve and a manhole at the bottom. The concrete was all mixed at ends of pipe and shot into place through a 6-inch pipe. The forms were semi-circular and were wired around the pipe. This work was done very speedily and looks like a very satisfactory method of protecting the pipe from falling stones and from corrosion.

The capacity of this ditch is 100 million gallons per day. It is now thought that more construction will be done soon to bring Koolau ditch water along to Halehaku in a

lined canal. This would necessitate a new ditch, as the water could not be stopped long enough for work of any magnitude to be completed.

This ditch, if constructed, should be large, say with a capacity of 150 million gallons, so that in dry weather practically all water could come in it as far as Halehaku and be distributed there... [p. 24]. [Collins, 1918]

HONOMANU LICENSE

General Lease 1134 Water License

October 17, 1919

Territory of Hawaii; to East Maui Irrigation Co.:

Term: 21 yrs. from July 26, 1919, expiring July 26, 1940.

Recorded: In Land Office

Rental: \$25,820.00 per annum for the first ten years, paid semi-annually, for the next 11 years (beginning July 26, 1929) annual rental, payable semi-annually, to be determined by a Board of Appraisers. (Present rental, \$10,712.00)

Waters and Land affected: All the natural surface waters, waters developed by tunneling, and all power and energy +++++ upon the *Ahupuaa* of Honomanu, district of Koolau, Island of Maui, with the privilege of developing additional water and power, etc. etc.

Reserving there from water now being used for the wet lands in the *Ahupuaa*, and as may be necessary for domestic purposes of persons now living on said land... [State Land Division]

Brief Outline of the History of The Hui Aina o Huelo (ca. 1924)

1. In 1877, Sir William Renney Watson of the Mirlees-Watson Co. of Glasgow visited Hawaii and during his visit he obtained contracts for the machinery of several new sugar mills.
2. Robert Catton, representing Mirlees-Watson Co. erected several mills in Hawaii before going to Huelo to erect a mill in 1879. He remained in Huelo to run the mill to grind cane for Akanaliilii and the Chinese associated with him.
3. Between 1877 to 1880 (inclusive), Akanaliilii purchased or leased the greater part of what later became the "Huelo Hui Lands."
4. The mill evidently ran till 1883, at which time, Robert Catton returned to Honolulu.
5. Akanaliilii became heavily indebted to W. R. Watson. Consequently, the Superior Court in Equity ordered the sale of Akanaliilii's property at a public auction. A Court order was filed on Nov. 6, 1886 confirming the sale of the property to W. R. Watson.
6. The history of the land from 1886 to 1896 is very vague. However, it appears that between 1885 to 1896, cane was grown by representatives of Mr. Watson. The venture did not seem to be successful and Mr. Watson authorized Robert Catton to dispose of the Huelo lands.

7. Mr. Catton could have easily disposed the lands to some Maui corporations but he felt the land should become the property of Hawaiians in the district so he accordingly made them a very liberal offer in September of 1896. The offer was a total of \$7,000.00. \$4,000.00 was payable at the time of the sale and the remaining \$3,000.00 with 9% interest within three years.
8. Mr. Catton corresponded with Mr. J. K. Smythe on the land matter.
9. On September 12, 1896, the Hawaiian residents of Huelo met and formed a Hui for the purpose of purchasing the land. It was decided that there shall be 100 shares in the organization and the offer to purchase the land would be made only to Hawaiians. All shareholders were required to make their payments within six months from Oct. 1, 1896. The approximate area of land was 1,459 acres.
10. At the Oct. 17, 1896 meeting, it was reported that 88 shares of the Hui were subscribed for by 84 members.
11. Kupihea, who appears to have been acting as the Hui's business agent in Honolulu advised the formation of the "Huelo Land Company".
12. At the February 25, 1897 meeting, "*Hui Aina o Huelo*" was agreed upon as the name of the Hui. It was also agreed that the initial payment per share should be \$10.00.
13. From the letter dated March 29, 1897, it appears that the Hui had been able to raise about \$1,000.00 towards making the initial \$4,000.00 payment which was due on March 31st. Efforts were made by Kupihea to find someone to take a mortgage on the Hui's lands but he was not successful. About this time, Mr. Castle (probably an attorney for HC&S Co.), who had been approached by Kupihea, was investigating the problem of the Hui.
14. The executive committee of the Hui decided at their March 31, 1897 meeting to recommend to the Hui to allow other races to become members of the Hui. They also asked Mr. Catton for an extension of deadline for the initial payment of \$4,000.00.
15. By April 27, 1897, \$2,070.00 of the initial payment of \$4,000.00 was raised. However, in May, Mr. Watson informed Mr. Catton that he wished to sell the land right away. Therefore, Mr. Catton agreed to accept \$3,000.00 as part payment and the balance on mortgage. Kupihea hoped to get a loan of \$6,000.00 from Mr. Castle but he could get only \$3,000.00. Consequently, Kupihea made another proposal of installment payment which was accepted by Mr. Catton. Mr. John Richardson attempted to get Mr. Catton to withdraw his offer to the Huelo Hui but it was futile.
16. At the August 5, 1897 meeting, the Hui decided to make 70 shares available at \$100.00 per share instead of 100 shares at \$70.00. The matter of right-of-way and water rights for Spreckels Ditch was discussed.
17. On September 28, 1897, a mortgage loan of \$4,500.00 with 9% interest was recorded from Mr. J. K. Smythe, Trustee of the Hui to Mr. Watson.
18. At the Nov. 12, 1897 executive committee meeting, the paying of taxes on the Hui's lands was discussed. Kaiapa suggested that HC&S Co. pay the \$60.00 due as an alternative to making payment for its Spreckels Ditch right-of-way and water rights. (There is nothing in the minutes to show that this went through.)
19. At the May 26, 1898 meeting, the proposal by Akanaliilii, a member of the Hui, that water rights be leased from year to year was approved.

20. On October 20, 1898, all of the Huelo Hui lands and water rights and all other rights appurtenant to the land was given to Akanaliilii by J. K. Smythe for a term of twenty years at \$600.00 rental per year with extension privileges.
21. On November 4, 1898, Akanaliilii assigns his lease to T. Kat Poo.
22. At the November 10, 1898 meeting, it was decided that all members be asked to pay their share in full and those who are delinquent be required to pay interest.
23. On or about June 1899, a resolution prepared by Wm. J. Coelho, a member of the Hui, seems to indicate a dissension among the Hui members pertaining to the Akanaliilii lease.
24. On July 28, 1899, L. Papoko and wife sold their Hui share to HC&SCo.
25. On July 29, 1899, T. K. Pa and wife sold their Hui share to HC&SCo.
26. A letter dated Aug. 11, 1899 from Mr. Coelho to Mr. Catton indicates problems with the Hui.
27. By the December 21, 1899 Hui meeting, HC&SCo. held title to 6 shares.
28. During January 1900, a bill for injunction and to cancel the lease held by Akanaliilii was filed by HC&SCo. et al vs. Maui Sugar Co. et al. Maui Sugar Co. was incorporated by the Huelo Sugar Mill Company and Wong Kwai. In the petition, the shareholders who disapproved the lease were listed as Plaintiffs and the remaining shareholders as defendants.
29. By the March 8, 1900 Hui meeting, HC&SCo. held title to 36 shares. A. N. Kepoikai was appointed by HC&SCo. on their behalf. The old officers resigned and the following were elected. A. N. Kepoikai, President; H. P. Baldwin, Vice-President; F. C. Allen, Secretary; W. J. Lowrie, Treasurer; and H. N. Landford, Auditor. It was unanimously approved that the Hui shareholder may sell their shares to whomsoever they wish. The minutes of this meeting were the last written in the Hawaiian language.
30. Between Nov. 16 and Dec. 18, 1900, there were 6 Hui letters pertaining to the original Smythe-Akanaliilii lease and the Smythe-Watson mortgage. The Smythe-Watson mortgage which was held by Yee Chin suddenly became due. Yee Chin refused to offer HC&SCo. an assignment of the mortgage.
31. The Smythe-Watson mortgage was advertised for foreclosure in Dec. 1900. A meeting of the Hui members were held on Dec. 20, 1900. The meeting was represented by all 70 shares of which HC&SCo. held 39 shares. The financial affairs of the Hui came to crisis with the mortgage being advertised for foreclosure.
32. On January 3, 1901, A&B, Ltd. on behalf of HC&SCo. paid the Yee Chin mortgage amounting to \$2,600.00 plus interest. No mortgage was entered between the Hui and HC&SCo. The money matter was handled as an account on the HC&SCo. books. Collections made from time to time were turned over to the company and by June 1901, all shareholders had paid practically all due on their shares. The few remaining outstanding accounts were settled when a \$12.00 per share dividend was declared on Sept. 24, 1903.
33. By the Jan. 11, 1901 meeting, HC&SCo. held title to 39 shares.
34. The controversy regarding the use of water in the streams from Hoolawanui to Huelo was settled by HC&SCo. taking the water from 6 pm to 6 am and Maui Sugar Co. taking it from 6 am to 6 pm. HC&SCo. also agreed to request the

ratification of the Smythe-Akanaliilii lease by the Hui Aina o Huelo. Maui Sugar Company granted HC&SCo. full rights-of-way for the Lowrie and Spreckels ditches across lands which it then held under the Akanaliilii lease.

35. By the July 11, 1902 meeting, HC&SCo. held title to 44 shares.
36. On January 23, 1903, the following were elected. H. P. Baldwin, President; J. K. Smythe, Vice-President; G. L. Keeney, Treasurer; A. N. Kepoikai, Secretary; and H. N. Landford, Auditor. With the Huelo Sugar Company surrendering its lease with the Hui, the matter of obtaining money to meet the taxes due on the land was discussed. Mr. Baldwin stated HC&SCo. might pay the taxes for the current year.
37. On January 21, 1910, the following were elected. F. F. Baldwin, President; J. K. Smythe, Vice-President; William Walsh, Treasurer; A. N. Kepoikai, Secretary; and D. B. Murdock, Auditor.
38. On September 19, 1924, a special Hui meeting was held. All 70 shares were represented either in person or by proxy. The object of the meeting was to discuss the advisability of partitioning off the lands of the Hui. Mr. Pogue stated he was informed that at a meeting of the minority shareholders, it was unanimously understood among them, that it would be agreeable to them, if each of the minority shareholders received the acreage equivalent to their shares, plus five acres additional per share for water rights and also to receive a perpetual supply of water for domestic purposes and for their cattle. Furthermore, each minority shareholder were to select his own area he wants. If more than one party selects an area, a drawing would be held to select the one who will receive the land.

Mr. H. A. Baldwin brought up the point regarding the planting of taro in the gulches by the shareholders, stating that with favorable rain, the shareholders may be inclined to plant taro and that when dry weather would set in, water may be expected to irrigate their crop. This phase of the situation was carefully explained to the shareholders present and it was the consensus of opinion that all understood that water was not to be provided by the plantation for irrigation purposes.

At the time of this special meeting, HC&SCo. had 45 shares, Kahului Railroad Co. had 5 shares, and H. A. Baldwin had 3 shares. [EMI Co., Collection]

KEANAE - WAILUA LICENSE

General Lease 1706 Water License

August 10, 1925

Territory of Hawaii; to East Maui Irrigation Co.:

Term: 21 yrs. from June 22, 1925, expiring June 22, 1946.

Recorded: In Land Office

Rental: \$30,000.00 per annum for first 10 years, payable semi-annually; for the next 11 years (beginning June 23, 1935) annual rental, payable semi-annually to be determined by a Board of Appraisers. (Present Rental, \$26,500.00)

Waters and Lands Affected: Portions of the Govt. lands of Keanae, Wailua 1 & 2, and the Kapehu Tract within the Koolau Forest Reserve, district of Koolau, Island of Maui, containing 15,387 acres. Note: The boundaries of the Koolau Forest Reserve have since been extended so that there are now 16,959 acres of Govt. land in the above three tracts in forest reserve, and 44.40 acres of privately owned land. License

grants the privilege +++++ all of the Govt. owned natural running surface waters within (the lands above described) and such other waters as may be developed, together with all power and energy capable of being developed;

Except: Such waters as are used for domestic purposes and for wet land cultivated by parties living on Govt. land makai, and waters to which kuleanas are entitled...
[State Land Division]

January 15, 1929

Hui Kuai Aina o Ulumalu

Short History of the Sub-Division of Ulumalu Hui

Prepared by E.D. Baldwin, Maui Agricultural Co. Eng. Dept.

& J.H. Foss, Chief Engineer

This Hui, called the *Hui Kuai Aina o Ulumalu*, was similar to many other Huis such as the Peahi Hui, the Huelo Hui, etc., gotten up by natives, wherein by combination they were able to purchase quite a tract of land...

Ulumalu Hui was organized along about the latter part of 1883, and shortly afterwards elected a full set of officers, such as President, Vice President, treasurer, Secretary and Vice Secretary. During the year 1889 they published a full set of the Rules and By-Laws of the Hui.

From a perusal of the Ulumalu Secretary's records, in the possession of Haiku Pineapple Co. Ltd., the Hui does not seem to have been of much success and finally about 1910, or thereabouts, went to pieces. Along about 1912, the then Haiku Fruit & Packing Co. Ltd. began buying up the Ulumalu owners and succeeded up to 1915 in purchasing practically a 2/3 interest in the Hui. The old Hui was defunct and had not functioned for years.

Maui Agricultural Co. Ltd. and Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Co. Ltd. had also acquired considerable interests in the Hui, mainly for the protection of their numerous ditch rights-of-way crossing Ulumalu.

It was the wish of the two above companies to have Ulumalu Hui partitioned, and with the help of the largest owner, the Haiku Pineapple Co., work was commenced on the outside boundaries of the Hui lands.

All of the larger owners felt that they did not wish to take this subdivision to court, but that some other and cheaper method could be found to subdivide same.

With this idea in view, we began this work during November 1926 with the assistance of the Haiku Pineapple Co. Ltd.

They placed their Coelho Abstract at our service. This Abstract was only up to June 21, 1915, but it was of great assistance to us as with a few exceptions of missed deeds, we were able to bring all of the 50 titles up to a complete record of June 21, 1915.

Portions of the 50 original holders in many cases had not been sold, and in many cases both natives and Portuguese had changed their names making it very difficult

to trace them up. Also many had left Maui and gone to the other Islands to live. We chased them all over Maui, Honolulu to Waianae, down to Kauai and up to Hilo, Hawaii, and finally located every present owner in Ulumalu Hui.

We made absolutely certain that we had located every owner. At this point Haiku Pineapple Co. Ltd. bought up some six of the straggling owners, which greatly assisted our final work of partitioning.

In the meantime the Haiku Pineapple Co. and we went right on with our field work in locating and establishing the outside boundaries of the Ulumalu Hui lands.

Mr. J. R. Souza of Haiku Pineapple Co. made the controlling triangulation and topographical work, and also surveyed the Kaupakulua-Ulumalu boundary line from sea to mountain while we with the assistance of S. Okada ran the Opana-Ulumalu boundary line from mountain to sea.

On the completion of our title search, we found many bad deeds and deeds that sold more land than the original holder owned; many of these affected Haiku Pineapple Co. and to satisfy them that we were correct Mr. John Souza and I went over all of the Haiku Pineapple Co. deeds. We finally found that they were at a loss of nearly 60 acres from bad deeds. Maui Agricultural Co. Ltd. also lost 30 acres and Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. Ltd. lost 30 acres from the same source. Also there had to be many more adjustments of the same kind with other owners, all of whom we had to see and satisfy them that we were correct.

Upon the completion of our title work, we made the Report of June 1927 as filed herein.

About the latter part of June 1927 D. C. Lindsay, J. H. Foss, John Souza and myself met at Haiku Pineapple Co. Ltd's. office to go over our report and decide upon the method of partitioning Ulumalu Hui.

In this meeting D. C. Lindsay and J. H. Foss represented over 80 per cent of the ownership Ulumalu Hui.

The method proposed, was to have all of the present owners of Ulumalu Hui land deed over to a "Dummy" and then divide out each ones interest and have the "Dummy" deed same back to them by a tied up description of their lot or lots.

This, it was pointed out, would not be satisfactory to the Portuguese owning interests in Ulumalu Hui as they claimed they did this in the subdivision of Kaupakulua Hui, and that they were done up by the "Dummy".

As to the truth of this matter we did not go into same, but I suggested that we first divide out their interests, get each one satisfied with same, and mark the lots upon the ground and then when we had everyone fixed and satisfied with their subdivision we would have them all deed over to a "Dummy" and the "Dummy" would immediately deed back to them.

This was satisfactory and we decided to adopt this method. Mr. John Souza and I were delegated to carry same out. We found this no easy task. Mr. Souza made the sub-divisions of all the lots, and we, with the assistance of S. Okada, surveyed out all of the ditch trail and road right-of-ways... [page 2]

At times we felt that we would finally have to carry the matter to Court as some of the Portuguese were very hard to satisfy. But finally we got every one satisfied, when it seemed again our plan was all upset by Manuel Burans and Kealo buying a small interest and attempting to jump same where they pleased to locate it. They consulted lawyers at Wailuku and they advised them that they had a right to select their undivided interest wherever they pleased.

I went out and called Mr. Burans and finally convinced him that he was only antagonizing the large interests and he came in and sold his interest to Haiku Pineapple Co.

Along about September 1928, I was asked to act as the "Dummy". I had already drawn up all the deeds and it was only a matter of completing same and having them typewritten.

On completion of the typewriting which was very neatly done by Mrs. Taylor, we started out the latter part of October 1928 to get our main deed signed up. Haiku Pineapple Co. Ltd. immediately signed up and then Mr. John Souza, and Mr. Cooper Notary Public and myself started out making a day of it. We succeeded in getting most of the signatures out in the country. I then took the deed with Moses Kahiapo as Notary Public and got the signatures of those at Paia, Puunene and Wailuku.

The main deed carried 94% of the owners.

All of the complicated deeds and deeds of natives on the other islands we kept on special separate deeds so as not to delay our main deed. These special deeds took considerable time and it was not until _____ that we finally completed the job.

In this work we wish to highly commend the assistance given us by the Haiku Pineapple Co. Ltd. through its manager Mr. D. C. Lindsay and John R. Souza, their surveyor. Mr. John R. Souza did all of the triangulation and lot subdivision surveys, all of which work I carefully checked up and found same of an excellent quality.

We completed a general map, 400 feet to the inch, showing all of the subdivisions, during January 1929. We wish to state that dates of beginning and completion of this job do not represent the time put upon same as J. R. Souza was very busy with other Haiku Pineapple work and we were busy also with many other jobs during the two years from November 1926 to January 1929.

(s) E. D. Baldwin
January 15, 1929
Maui Agricultural Co. Eng. Dept.
J. H. Foss, Chief Engineer
[EMI Collection – A&B Legal Packet]

Nahiku License

General Lease 2027 Water License

February 3, 1930

Territory of Hawaii; to East Maui Irrigation Co.:

Term: 21 years commencing January 17, 1930 Expiring January 17, 1951.

Recorded: In Land Office

Rental: \$9,000.00 per annum, payable semi-annually for the first 10 years; for the next 11 years (beginning Jan. 17, 1940) annual rental payable semi-annually to be determined by a Board of Appraisers (Present Rental: \$9,000.00)

Waters and Lands Affected: Land in the Koolau Forest Reserve, district of Koolau, Island of Maui, bounded in general terms as follows:

1. On the West by watershed of the Waiaka Stream;
2. On the South by the Koolau-Hana district boundary;
3. On the East by the same to Puu Hinai;
4. On the North by the Nahiku Homestead Tract.

NOTE: Water license same as in G.L. 974, 1134 & 1706, except such waters as are used for domestic purposes, and on land cultivated by parties living on Govt. land makai of the area covered by this license, and waters to which Kuleanas are entitled... [State Land Division]

Land License

Bearing

General Lease NO. 2027

February 6, 1930:

(Old Lease #520-B, L.B. #1209, AdBk 9-6)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:-

THAT, THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, hereinafter called the Licensor, by C.T. BAILEY, its Commissioner of Public Lands, acting under the authority in him vested, pursuant to Section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act and the Revised Laws of Hawaii 1925, advertised and offered for sale at public auction, held January 17, 1930, a Land License for the right, privilege and authority to enter and go upon that tract of Government land in the Koolau Forest Reserve on the Koolau-Hana side of Maui, bounded in general terms as follows:

On the West: by the easterly line of the water shed of the stream, which is known at the Koolau ditch as Waiaka, and the continuation of this water shed division to Pohaku Palaha;

On the South: by the boundary between the districts of Koolau and Hana;

On the East: by the boundary between the said districts to Puu Hinai;

On the North: by the southerly boundary of the Nahiku Homestead Tract, and to thereupon take, draw off and conduct away and utilize the Government waters therein, at which sale the EAST MAUI IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, an

Hawaiian corporation, hereinafter called the Licensee, was the highest bidder therefore, and... [page 1] ...THAT, pursuant to said sale and in consideration of the conditions, covenants and agreements hereinafter contained on the part of the Licensee to be observed and performed, the Licensor does hereby grant to the said Licensee a License, right, privilege and authority to enter and go upon the land next above referred to, and to thereupon take, draw off, conduct away and utilize for its own purposes, or for sale to others, all of the Government owned natural running surface waters and such other waters as may be developed through tunneling or other artificial means, together with all power and energy capable of being developed therefrom, except, however, such waters as are used for domestic purposes, and on land cultivated by parties living on Government land makai of the area covered by this License, and waters to which Kuleanas are entitled, together with the further right to construct and maintain such ditches, flumes, aqueducts, tunnels, dams and other structures as may be necessary to enable Licensee to so take and utilize such waters for the purposes for which this License is issued...

(1) The term of this License is for twenty-one (21) years commencing January 17, 1930... [page 2 of 8] [State Land Division – G.L. 2027]

1934

Summary of Rights of Way For

***Wailoa Ditch - New Hamakua Ditch - Kauhikoa Ditch from Opana –
Ulumalu Boundary to the top of the Westerly pali of Maliko Gulch.***

...In Ulumalu these ditches were constructed, with the practical acquiescence of other owners in the Hui Land, under the ownership by the predecessors of Maui Agricultural Co. Ltd. and Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. Ltd. and associated individuals of undivided interests in the Hui Land and/or (in the case of the New Hamakua and Kauhikoa Ditches) the portions of the Hui Land occupied by them... [East Maui Irrigation Co. Packet No. 194(1)]

C.S.F. 7154 & Map

September 6, 1934

***Thomas C. Ryan, Senior Engineering Aide, Territory of Hawaii;
to East Maui Irrigation Co. Ltd:***

Limited Perpetual Easement

PARCEL 3: New Haiku Ditch Right-of Way (30 feet wide) across portion of the Government land of Honopou.

Situate at Honopou, Hamakualoa, Maui.

Being a strip of land 30 feet wide, the center line of which is described as follows:

Beginning on the center line at the West end of this right-of-way, and on the East boundary of the land of Halehaku, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Kapuai" being 5927.22 feet North and 8928.70 feet East, as shown on Government Survey Registered Map 2744, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South... [State Survey Division]

*C.S.F. 7156 & Map
September 6, 1934
Thomas C. Ryan, Senior Engineering Aide, Territory of Hawaii;
to East Maui Irrigation Co. Ltd:*

Limited Perpetual Easement

PARCEL 7: New Haiku Ditch Right-of-Way (30 feet wide) across portion of the Government land of Puolua.

Situate at Hamakualoa, Maui.

Being a strip of land 30 feet wide, the center line of which is described as follows:

Beginning on the center line at the Northwest end of this right-of-way, and on the boundary between the lands of Waipio and Puolua, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Kapuai" being 179.48 feet North and 17235.40 feet East, as shown on Government Survey Registered Map 2745, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South... [State Survey Division]

*C.S.F. 7157 & Map
September 6, 1934
Thomas C. Ryan, Senior Engineering Aide, Territory of Hawaii;
to East Maui Irrigation Co. Ltd:*

Limited Perpetual Easement

PARCEL 10: New Haiku Ditch Right-of-Way (30 feet wide) across portion of the Government land of Hanehoi.

Situate at Hamakualoa, Maui.

Being a strip of land 30 feet wide, the center line of which is described as follows:

Beginning on the center line at the West end of this right-of-way, said point being in the middle of Hanehoi Stream and on the boundary between the lands of Hanehoi and Huelo, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Kapuai" being 602.97 feet South and 17,902.77 feet East, as shown on Government Survey Registered Map 2745, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South... [State Survey Division]

*C.S.F. 7158 & Map
September 6, 1934
Thomas C. Ryan, Senior Engineering Aide, Territory of Hawaii;
to East Maui Irrigation Co. Ltd:*

Limited Perpetual Easement

PARCEL 12: Lowrie Ditch Right-of-Way (30 feet wide) across portion of the Government land of Hanehoi.

Situate at Hamakualoa, Maui. Being a strip of land 30 feet wide, the center line of which is described as follows:

Beginning on the center line at the West end of this right-of-way, said point being in the middle of Hanehoi Stream and on the boundary between the lands of Huelo and Hanehoi, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Kapuai" being 2907.84 feet South and 17,878.15 feet East, as shown on Government Survey Registered Map 2745, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South... [State Survey Division]

C.S.F. 7159 & Map

September 6, 1934

***Thomas C. Ryan, Senior Engineering Aide, Territory of Hawaii;
to East Maui Irrigation Co. Ltd:***

Limited Perpetual Easement

PARCEL 17: Spreckels Ditch Right-of-Way (30 feet wide) across the Government land of Papaaea.

Situate at Hamakualoa, Maui.

Being a strip of land 30 feet wide, the center line of which is described as follows:-

Beginning on the center line at the Northwest end of this right-of-way, said point being in the middle of Kailua Stream and on the boundary between the lands of Puuomaile and Papaaea, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Puu Kukai" being 1606.28 feet South and 2736.20 feet West, as shown on Government Survey Registered Map 2747, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South... [State Survey Division]

General Lease No. 3349

Report on Proposed Keanae License November 15, 1972

Wm. J. Hull, Appraiser;

to Sunao Kido, Chairman Board of Land & Natural Resources, State of Hawaii:

...Attached hereto are four copies of my report on the "Appraisal of the State Water of Keanae, Maui," as requested in your letter of June 29, 1972...

INTRODUCTION

The State of Hawaii is the owner of certain waters in East Maui arising on the contiguous lands of Nahiku, Keanae, Honomanu and Huelo. Collectively they furnish the largest amount of fresh mountain water anywhere in the State.

State water from these lands, together with water from private lands, have been collected and used principally for irrigation for almost one hundred years.

The development and collection system was constructed starting about 1876 in Huelo, the westerly portion of these lands, and gradually extended eastward to Nahiku.

Construction of the major ditches and tunnels was substantially completed by the year 1915. No major additions have been made since. The major aqueduct system which originally cost about \$4,000,000 has long since been written off the books. The cost to replace such a system today would be staggering.

As development proceeded during this period, water licenses were granted to certain individuals and companies with the end result that a very large, flexible integrated collection system of ditches, tunnels and appurtenant structures was consolidated under one operator (East Maui Irrigation Company) as the lands irrigated by the water conveyed through these ditches were brought under the control of one sugar company (Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. – now a division of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.).

It is not believed necessary here to go into the detailed sequence of events giving the order of construction of the many ditches and the details of the many water licenses of the past, although the licenses were for different terms with different covenants. From time to time, they were renewed and changed until presently there are four State water licenses held by the East Maui Irrigation Company with staggered terms as follows:

Huelo (GL 3578) 1960-1981
Honomanu (GL 3695) 1962-1986
Keanae (GL 3349) 1950-1971 (expired -presently covered by revocable permit)
Nahiku (GL 3505) 1955-1976... [General Lease No. L 3349; 1972:1]

...Comparable Values of Waters

Unlike land and leases of lands where there are thousands of transactions per year upon which to base appraisals of other lands and leases, there are very few water licenses and leases throughout the State. Historically, water licenses have been for terms of a minimum of 20 years to a maximum of 50 years.

In the early 1900's, long terms were granted, since it was an era of water development requiring large capital expenditures, and a long term was needed to amortize those expenditures. The cost of the water itself was very small, since the licensee was required in most cases to make large capital expenditures. Practically all the water sources in the State large enough to produce sufficient water to irrigate sugar cane have been developed.

The development costs have been mostly amortized with the result that water licenses now are for shorter terms, generally 20 to 35 years. Most State water licenses are for terms of 21 to 30 years with private licenses going as high as 35 years.

Water licenses negotiated prior to 1960 are now obsolete for comparative purposes due to inflation and changed conditions. For this reason, your appraiser used only licenses negotiated since 1960. The following licenses have been selected as being comparable in some respects to Keanae. They are listed below with comments:

COMPARABLE I. HONOMANU - STATE - E.M.I.. (GL-3695)

Term: 7/1/62 to 6/30/86. Rental: \$2.80 per MG at 6 ct. sugar. Rental: \$3.30 per MG at 8.25ct. sugar or over. The maximum rate of \$3.30 was reached when the sugar price rose to 8.25 ct. by the end of 1970, or only 8 ½ years into the term so that for the last 15 ½ years of the term, the rate is frozen at \$3.30/MG. The 1971 average sugar price was 8.52 ct. and for the period January 1 to October 31, 1972, the average was 9.07ct. Had no ceiling applied, the rate for water now would be about

\$3.46. (Note the Nahiku license (1955-1976) has a 7.5ct. sugar ceiling price which was reached in 1968 or 13 years into the 21-year term. These waters are from lands adjacent to Keanae on the west and are very comparable, except that the quantity is less and it is less reliable than Keanae.

COMPARABLE 2. HUELO- STATE -E.M.I. (GL-3578)

Term: 1960-1981. Rental: \$3.556 per MG at 6t. sugar. Maximum: \$4.006 per MG at 8.25ct. sugar and over. The maximum rate of \$4.006 was reached when the sugar price reached 8.25t. by the end of 1970 or only 11 years into the term. For the remaining 10 years of the term, the rate is frozen at \$4.006. Had no ceiling applied, the rate for water would be \$4.17 (based on the 1972 sugar price average from January 1, 1972 to October 31, 1972).

The quantity of water diverted from Huelo (15,078 MG/Yr.) is more than Keanae (12,864 MG/Yr.); however, it is not as reliable a source as Keanae... [General Lease No. L 3349; 1972:5-6]

C.S.F. 20,505 & Map

January 20, 1987

Melvin M. Masuda, Land Surveyor, State of Hawaii Survey Division

WATER LICENSE

Within portions of Koolau Forest Reserve, Governor's Proclamation dated June 12, 1907, Hanawi Natural Area Reserve, Governor's Executive Order 3351, and portions of the Lands of Halehaku to Papaea Nui below the Koolau Forest Reserve Boundary.

Makawao and Hana Districts, Maui, Hawaii:

Beginning in the middle of Kuhiwa Gulch at the northeast corner of this parcel of land and at the southeast corner of Grant 11379 to Maui Agricultural Company, Limited... [run 30 courses] ...containing a Gross Area of 31,864 Acres, More or Less after excluding therefrom Private Lands (3001 Acres, more or less)... [State Survey Division]

C.S.F. No. 20,682 & HSS Plat Map No. 1067-B

January 21, 1988

Melvin M. Masuda, Land Surveyor, State of Hawaii Survey Division

NAHIKU WATER LEASE

Situated within portions of Koolau Forest Reserve, Governor's Proclamation dated June 12, 1907 as modified by Governor's Proclamation dated May 2, 1938 and Hanawi Natural Area Reserve, Governor's Executive Order 3351.

Hana, Maui, Hawaii

Beginning on the easterly watershed of Kuhiwa Gulch at the northeast corner of this parcel of land and on the south boundary of Grant 4448 to W. Goodness... [run 7 courses] ... containing a Gross Area of 4374 Acres, More or Less after excluding therefrom Private Lands (241 Acres, more or less) (Compiled from H.S.S. Plat Map 1067-B and Govt. Survey Records) [State Survey Division]

C.S.F. No. 20,683 & HSS Plat Map No. 1067-B

January 21, 1988

Melvin M. Masuda, Land Surveyor, State of Hawaii Survey Division

KEANAE WATER LEASE

Situated within portions of Koolau Forest Reserve, Governor's Proclamation dated June 12, 1907 as modified by Governor's Proclamation dated May 2, 1938 and Hanawi Natural Area Reserve, Governor's Executive Order 3351.

Hana, Maui, Hawaii

Beginning on the easterly watershed of Waiohue Stream at the southeast corner of this parcel of land and on the northerly boundary of Haleakala National Park (Grant S-14945 to The United States of America)... [running 9 courses] ...containing a Gross Area of 13,547 Acres, More or Less after excluding therefrom Private Lands (39 Acres, more or less)... (Compiled from H.S.S. Plat Map 1067-B and Govt. Survey Records) [State Survey Division]

C.S.F. No. 20,684 & HSS Plat Map No. 1067-B

January 21, 1988

Melvin M. Masuda, Land Surveyor, State of Hawaii Survey Division

HONOMANU WATER LEASE

Situated within portion of Koolau Forest Reserve, Governor's Proclamation dated June 12, 1907 as modified by Governor's Proclamation dated May 2, 1938.

Hana, Maui, Hawaii

Beginning on the crest of the dividing ridge between Nuaailua Valley and Keanae Valley at the southeast corner of this parcel of land and on the northwesterly boundary of the Land of Haiku Uka (Grant 182 to M. Kekuanaoa for V. Kamamalu)... [running 7 courses];
...8. Thence southwesterly along the dividing ridge between Nuaailua Valley and Keanae Valley along Keanae Water Lease to the point of beginning and containing a Gross Area of 1719 Acres, More or Less... (Compiled from H.S.S. Plat Map 1067-B and Govt. Survey Records) [State Survey Division]

C.S.F. No. 20,685 & Map

January 21, 1988

Melvin M. Masuda, Land Surveyor, State of Hawaii Survey Division

HUELO WATER LEASE

Situated within portion of Koolau Forest Reserve, Governor's Proclamation dated June 12, 1907 as modified by Governor's Proclamation dated May 2, 1938 and portions of the Land of Halehaku to Papaaea Nui *makai* of the Koolau Forest Reserve Boundary.

Makawao and Hana Districts, Maui, Hawaii.

Beginning on the dividing ridge between Haipuena Valley and Puohokamoa Valley at the southeast corner of this parcel of land and on the northwesterly boundary of the Land of Haiku Uka (Grant 182 to M. Kekuanaoa for V. Kamamalu), thence running:-... [14 courses]'

...15. Thence southwesterly along the dividing ridge between Haipuena Valley and Puohokamoa valley along Honomanu Water License to the point of beginning and containing a Gross Area of 12,459 Acres, More or Less and a Net Area of 9176 Acres, more or less after excluding therefrom private lands (3283 Acres, more or less)... (Compiled from H.S.S. Plat Map 1067-B and Govt. Survey Records) [State Survey Division]

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDIES IN THE HĀMĀKUA-KO‘OLAU REGION

Because of the nature of the landscape and land use in the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region, only limited ethnographic and archaeological research has been undertaken to date. This said, there are a few important manuscripts available that provide readers with ethnographic and archaeological data pertaining to the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region. These include, but are not limited to Thos. Thrums’ “*Heiau of Maui*” (Hawaiian Annual 1909 & 1938); Winslow M. Walkers’ “*Archaeology of Maui*” (ms. 1931); Elspeth Sterlings’ “*Sites of Maui*” (1998), both which cover localities around the island of Maui; and “*Kalo Kanu o ka ‘Āina, A Cultural Landscape Study of Ke‘anae and Wailuanui, Ko‘olau District, Island of Maui,*” prepared for the County of Maui Planning Department by Group 70 International, Inc. Davianna McGregor, Ph.D., and Cultural Surveys Hawaii, Inc. (1995). These manuscripts report on significant traditions, sites, customs, and beliefs associated with the people and land, and are widely available in public libraries and collections. The citations below, provide readers here with a general introduction to sites and practices described in the various publications, and identify those features which are described in historical narratives and oral history interviews cited in the larger study herein.

Bold face printing of place and site names is used in the narratives below, to indicate occurrence of accounts from primary literature and interview sources cited in this study.

Heiau of Maui - Recorded by Thrum (1909 & 1938)

One of the earliest papers reporting on traditional sites (specifically *heiau*), was published in the Hawaiian Annual in 1909 (and recompilation and notes of 1938). Thomas G. Thrum conducted a literature study, and often visited *heiau* in the field on all of the main islands. In 1909, he named the following *heiau* in the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region for which he had found information:

- Kailua.....Makawao, one-half mile west of Makawao-Wailuku road; about 80x50 ft. in size; its ruins yet to be seen.
.....Kula, Makawao, on grant 3085, M. Previer. No particulars obtained further than it is still standing.
Leleiwi.....Koolau. A sacred shrine situate near the shore; visited by Kamehameha II, on his first royal progress.
Pakanaloo.....Keanae. A war *heiau* dedicated to Kanehekili.
Paliuli
Kaluanui
Makehau
Kuikuiaupuni No particulars learned of these Keanae temples. [Thrum 1909:39]

In 1938, Thrum republished the list of *heiau* named on Maui, and added other names, based on subsequent findings up to 1938, to the list. In annotating the list, Thrum observed that an asterisk (*) indicated that the temple was a place of human sacrifice, and a question mark (?) indicated that the name of the site was forgotten (Thrum 1938:121). The *heiau* added to the list included:

- ...Haleaha.....Makepipi [Makapipi], Nahiku, no particulars.
Halekini.....Puumaile, Nahiku, no particulars.
Hinalekahi*.....Hanehoi, a high-terraced *heiau*, in ruins.
Huelo?.....Huelo, size and class unknown, now destroyed.
Kahiwamua.....Kukui, Nahiku, no particulars. [probably Kuhiwa-mua]

Kaluakelea.....Nahiku, no particulars.
 Kanekauolono...Keanae, small, all destroyed.
 Kukuiopuni*....Keanae, large, platform type, foundations only remain.
 [Kukuiopuni in 1909 list]
 Kula?.....Kula, Makawao, no particulars further than that it is yet standing.
 Moomuku*.....Makawao, not found.
 Ololokaua.....Puumaile, Nahiku, no particulars.
 Paaokalepa*.....Huelo, of platform type, all gone.
 Poohoolewa*....Honopou, in ruins, no particulars.
 Puuokaupu*.....Honokala, now a house site... [Thrum 1938:128-132]

Archaeology of Maui (ms. 1931) and Sites of Maui (1998)

In 1929-1930, W.M. Walker, conducted a study of archaeological sites on the island of Maui for the Bishop Museum. As a result of his field work, informant interviews, and research, Walker prepared a manuscript titled "Archaeology of Maui," reporting on a wide range of sites and traditions of places around the island (Walker, ms. 1931). Though Walker's work has yet to be formally published as a stand-alone document by the Bishop Museum, it has regularly been referenced from manuscript files in the Museum collection. In 1998, Bishop Museum published "Sites of Maui." In the 1950s-1960s, E. Sterling compiled a collection of historical archival narratives and conducted field work and interviews on Maui, to record a history for the island. Her work continued through 1970, and has been widely referenced since that time. In Sites of Maui, she also included citation from Walker's 1931 manuscript, and the 1998 publication of "Sites of Maui" incorporate those site descriptions.

The following notes are paraphrased from Sterling (1998); the original publication should be referenced for full accounts:

Hamakuapoko

- ...3. Sand Burials – in dunes below Spreckelsville.
- ...5. Kailua Heiau, Walker Site 58. Near Kailua Gulch.
- ...11. Winds and Rain. 'Ukiu – a soft drizzle (the familiar rain of Makawao)...
 (Sterling 1998:96-99).

Hamakualoa

...3. Rain. Rain of Hamakua, *Ka ua pe'e puhala o Hamakua*, "the rain that makes one run to the *hala* tree to hide."

...5. Springs of Kane – Kaneloa said to Kane, "We have circled Hawaii let us go to Maui." They sailed to and landed on Maui. They toured Maui until they reached Hamakua. They drank *awa* but because there was no water they caused the fresh water to flow and drank all of the *awa*. They continued on and the water which they had caused to flow was called the water of Kaneloa. This water flows unto this day.

6. Heiau Sites Destroyed

On the northeast coast of Maui:

- Site 61. Kapuai o Menehune at Kuloli, Ulumalu
- Site 62. Pahoia at Opana; only a remnant of a small platform remains
- Site 63. Puuokaniau at Peahi
- Site 65. Kaapahu at Kakipi
- Site 75. Honomauuloa at Hanawana
- Site 76. Halepaahau at Hanawana

Site 79. Halekanaloa at Papaea
Site 80. Kalaeohia at Papaeaiki
Site 81. Nakeikiikalalaomakaiwa at Makaiwa.

7. Kaohekanu, Place of Robbers – in Hamakualoa along the Kihapiilani Road.

...9. **Kokomo**, Haiku. Koa saw mill at Kailiili above Kokomo (originally Koa-Komo).

...11. Pakialele Heiau, Walker Site 59 – Location: In a field near Pauwela. A small platform said to have been 25 feet square and 4 feet high. Destroyed.

12. *Heiau* At Waikikena, Walker Site 60 – Location: Hanapopolo at Kuiaha. Said to have been a large three terraced platform walled on the sides. Destroyed.

13. Mokahio, Walker Site 64 – Location: On the top of a small knoll in a gulch a quarter of a mile from the sea at Peahi. An irregular structure terraced on several sides. The outline follows the contour of the hill in general. Measurements of walls and terrace facings: 130x 60x 35x 50x 20x 50x 55 feet. Construction of water-worn stones and pebbles, interior disturbed. Greatest distance front to back 85 feet. [page 102]

...15. Walker Site 66 – On the bluff just above Halehaku Bay at edge of pineapple fields. A good sized *heiau* partly destroyed to plant pineapples. The north side measures 128 feet and the east side 120 feet. At a point 68 feet from the northeast corner a wall runs back dividing the *heiau* into two divisions. The back measures 115 feet. The north and west sides have been terraced in two or three steps. The height of the front wall facing is 4 feet. No coral or pebbles seen.

16. Piilani, Walker Site 67 – On shore at Halehaku Bay about 50 yards from the sea. A massive structure of beach rocks terraced on the front to a height of 10 feet. It extends parallel to the shore for 150 feet. The greatest with grass and bushes. A terrace 2 feet high forms the back against the hill; no coral found. Numerous enclosures at the base of the hill indicate a good sized village site, now mostly gone.

17. **Kapuai o Kamehameha** – “...the imprint of Kamehameha’s foot remains on the face of one of the hills to this day.”

18. **Kipapa of Kihapiilani** at Halehaku. Missionaries Richards, Andrews and Green toured Maui, and on August 22, 1828, having descended from the summit of Haleakala, they came down to a small village on the Halehaku seashore. On the next day, proceeding toward Hana, they came upon “a pavement said to have been built by Kihapiilani, a king... It extends more that 30 miles, and is a work of considerable magnitude. This pavement afforded us no inconsiderable assistance in traveling as we ascended and descended a great number of steep and difficult paries (palis).”

...20. Poohoolewa Heiau, Walker Site 68 – at Apiapi on the high bluff beyond Honopou Gulch to the east. A large walled *heiau* probably of sacrificial class. It is 300 feet long, 130 feet wide at the front. A large open court occupies the distance of 200 feet from the front of the *heiau*. The remaining 100 feet is divided into two 50 foot enclosures with walls 5 feet high and 6 thick. The western side has been broken

down to permit planting of pineapples. Beach stones, pebbles, and basalt are used in its construction.

21. Puuokaupu Heiau, Walker Site 69 – at Honokala. Half a mile from the sea on a hill. Destroyed.

22. Mokupapaakua Heiau, Walker Site 70 – Near Gulch of Mokupapa. Destroyed.

23. Oanapele Heiau, Walker Site 71 – Waipio. At Puuoneone 200 feet north of the school and main road. A *heiau* measuring about 60 x 100 feet with a terrace facing 10 feet high. The *heiau* has been demolished to provide stone for the road.

24. Puokalepa Heiau, Walker Site 72 – Huelo. 800 feet east of the Protestant church on top of a small knoll overlooking a steep gulch. Outlines only remain indicating size of 65x 100 feet. Front is faced to height of 20 feet on hillside. Stokes reports it as sacrificial.

25. Kupaikaa Heiau, Walker Site 73 – Hanehoi. At Hinalekahi on the hillside just below the Kailua ditch and west of the Kailua Protestant church.

...28. Kauhiale Heiau, Walker Site 77 – at Moii in Puuomaile on the *mauka* side of the road opposite the store. A big mango tree is growing in the center. A walled enclosure showing two and three terraces on the sides. It is also of the L-shaped type measuring 200 feet long and 137 feet at the widest part. The northeast corner is triple terraced 10 feet high. An enclosure 38x 22 occupies the northwest corner. Construction is of rough basalt. No coral or pebbles.

29. Pohakuokaia Heiau, Walker Site 74 - Kailua Gulch. At Hoalua below the church on a bluff near the end of the pineapple field. Small notched-shaped *heiau* with walls of basalt 3 feet high and 6 feet thick. Measures 60x30x20x12x28x50 feet. Beach stones used but no coral or pebbles seen.

30. Pohakuokane? Walker Site 78 – Kailua Gulch. In a dense thicket of *hau* on the ridge just east of Kailua gulch below the road. Small notched-shaped *heiau* enclosure built of stream worn basaltic rocks. The walls are 4 to 6 feet thick and 5 feet high at the corners. Measures 66 x 36 x 32 x 6 x 32 x 36... [Sterling 1998:100-107]

Koolau

...3. *Heiau* Sites Destroyed Or Not Found

Site 82. Kukuiolono on point of Keanae peninsula

Site 83. Lalaola on point of Keanae peninsula

Site 84. Leleiwi at Koolau

Site 86. Paliuli

Site 87. Kanekauolono

Site 88. Kamokukupeu

Site 89. **Puu o Kohola** at Honomanu

Site 90. Kawalimukala at Pauwalu

Site 91. **Kupau** above the road in Keanae valley toward the ditch trail, 84 feet of terrace wall is all that remains

Site 92. **Kualani** on top of ridge on west side of **Waiokane Falls**.

...8. **Honomanu Valley.** I have heard from various sources that there are a lot of burials in the upper part of this Valley...I am told that quite a number of people do not like to be in the Valley after dark, and that the *Ali'i* are said to walk there at such times... [see also, interview with Kupuna Helen Nākānelua]

...11. Kukuialono Heiau – Keanae. Returned about 2p.m. and after lunch walked over peninsula. Was shown site of a *heiau*, Kukuialono at the point 150 feet from sea on land of same name.

Also by Mrs. Lono Kaholokahiki of another *heiau* Lalaola on E side of peninsula. Site seen. Also that Pa Kanaloa, a *kahua*, was on the upper slopes of Keanae, not far from sea. Not visited as time was too short.

...13. Ka-Imu-Ki – Keanae. In famine times ti roots were gathered from the forest in large quantities and steamed in great ovens, then grated mashed, mixed with water, and drunk...At Keanae, Maui there was...a great *imu ki*, a pit in the lava (now filled) on the west side of the peninsula, near where the road passes on the old boat landing.

14. Fish Pond – Keanae. Bishop Museum Site A4-9. Pu'u Olu Pond appears to be almost an arm of the sea, cut off by a large gravel and sand bar. It lies at the mouth of a small, steep valley south of Pauwalu Point and is about 10 feet in diameter. No flow of water was observed, and the depth does not appear to be great. Most of the surface is covered with pond scum. Some portions of a fairly massive stone wall can still be seen bordering the north side of the pond.

...17. Kamilo Heiau, Walker Site 93 – Wailuanui. At Kawaloa on the north side of the stream in a dense grove of *hau* and *puhala*. A small enclosure 22x25 feet built of rough basalt and some pebbles. Walls 3 feet high and 3 feet thick.

18. *Heiau* of Ohia, Walker Site 94 – Wailuanui. At Ohia in the valley three quarters of a mile from the sea. Stones removed to build pig pen, and outlines thus lost. Probably an agricultural *heiau* built by a chief Kaimuki. (Information obtained by Stokes in 1916.)

19. Kaluanui Heiau, Walker Site 95 – Wailuanui. At Kaluanui on the east side of taro patches a third of a mile from the sea. Combination of enclosure with higher terrace on one side. The enclosure measures 15 x 29 feet and the terrace at the south end is 11 feet wide. The west side is 6 feet wide and 4 feet high. Stokes in 1916 saw an oval pit in the terrace pavement near the southern end, 6.5 feet long, 4 feet wide, and about 2 feet deep. This can not now be seen.

20. Kukuiaupuni Heiau, Walker Site 96 – Wailuanui. At Pauwalu on the top of the slope 300 feet south of the road and 500 feet southwest of the school. A terraced platform facing NW by N and with a height of 12 feet at this point. Length 50 feet, width 42 feet. The other platform is about 200 feet away and measures 47 x 51 x 5 feet.

21. Makehau Heiau, Walker Site 97 – Wailuanui. At Makehau on a level piece of land 1/4 of a mile from the Wailua road and 150 feet in from the Makehau road. Said to have been a *heiau* of two platforms of which only the upper preserves much of its original outline. It measures 72 x 43 feet and is 5 feet high. The eight coconuts growing on it were said to have been planted by Kaniho, the last *kahu* of the *heiau*. Water-worn stones and pebbles on the platform. (Information obtained by Stokes in 1916.)

...29. Kaluakelea Heiau, Walker Site 98 – At Honoluluuni on the ridge just west of Makapipi gulch. A *heiau* partly destroyed by the rubber plantation. It measures about 50x45 feet. At the northwest corner are three low terraces reaching a total height of 6 feet. No coral or pebbles seen.

30. Pohoula Heiau, Walker Site 99 – Makapipi. Near the village of Nahiku on the east side of Makapipi gulch. A *heiau* of the open platform type facing the sea. It measures 72 x 72 x 65 x 64 feet and extends into the hill on the west and south sides. The height at the northeast corner is 8 feet and a wall runs along the east side 3 feet high and 4 feet thick. The platform is built of stream worn stone and pebbles, but no coral. Two terraces form the top, the higher one being 36 x 25 feet and only a foot above the general level.

31. Haleaka Heiau, Walker Site 100 – Makapipi. On the east bank of Makapipi stream about 300 yards from the school. A platform on a high hill, whose irregular outline is shown in the plan. It is built up 4 feet on the front and 6 feet at the back, where it forms a wall. It is of rough construction with stream-worn stones inside, but cattle and pigs have destroyed any interior structures. At the northwest corner the slope is double terraced.

...33. Heiau At Lanikele, Walker Site 101 – Ulaino. On the top of the bluff just west of Lanikele gulch at the shore. A walled structure 116 x 90 feet with a commanding location of a stretch of shore from Huelo [Hianaulua?] Point on the west to Honokalani on the east. The edge of the *pali* is only 30 feet away where it drops sheer 150 feet to the shore. The walls are 6 and 8 feet high and have a thickness of 12 feet on the east and south sides. The east wall is the only one which is double terraced. A well marked gate exists on the south side. It is 8 feet wide, 4 feet high, and 12 feet long. A low 2 foot wall closes it at the end. There are no interior structures of any kind unless the pile of rocks in the northwest corner can be interpreted as a platform. The outer terrace is paved with pebbles but there is nothing but scattered rocks inside.

From the strategic location of this *heiau* and its position commanding the old canoe landing and trail up Lanikele Gulch it looks as though this *heiau* was also intended as a fort. But no corroboration of this could be obtained... [Sterling 1998:108-117]

Kalo Kanu o ka 'Āina (1995)

The most detailed study to date for lands of the Ke'anae-Wailuanui vicinity—including archival historical literature research, oral history interviews and mapping, and archaeological field work—was prepared on behalf of the Maui County Planning Department by Group 70 International, Inc., Davianna McGregor, Ph.D., and Cultural Surveys Hawaii, Inc. (1995)³. The study is an important collection that describes sites of the natural landscape in their cultural context, demonstrating the ongoing attachment of native Hawaiian residents to the lands, customs and practices of their ancestors. The study includes lore and history from the pre- and post-contact period, and tracks changes in the make up and residential settlements of the community from ca. the 1840s to 1995. Native Hawaiian elders and residents of the Ke'anae-Wailuanui vicinity contributed personal knowledge to the 1995 study⁴.

Of particular interest to the present study are discussions of the importance of *'āina* (land), *kalo* (taro) and *wai* (water) in past and continuing practices of the native Hawaiian residents of the Ke'anae-Wailuanui vicinity. The 1995 study also describes the cultural resources in the context of the National Historic Preservation Act, and criteria of National Register Bulletin 38 and State Historic Preservation Division—identifying sites that may qualify as traditional cultural properties.

³ Ms. Vicki Creed of Cultural Surveys Hawaii, and contributor to the 1995 study graciously provided a copy to Maly for review.

⁴ Several of the *kūpuna* interviewed in 1995, were also interviewed as a part of the present study (see *Volume II*).

ASSESSING VALUED CULTURAL RESOURCES

One of the important tasks before the native Hawaiian families (those with generations of residency in given *ahupua'a* and *kālana*), area residents and land owners, and lessees and licensees of State (ceded) lands in the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region; and the task that faces various divisions of government of the State of Hawai'i and Maui County—who have a mandate for the protection, conservation, and on-going use of resources—is the assessment of impacts on the natural and cultural resources as a result of the 126 years of water licenses on the land and people.

The present study, focuses on the relationship and cultural attachment shared between cultural and natural resources, which as described earlier in this study, are seen as one and the same in Hawaiian culture, practice, and beliefs. The historical-archival literature and oral history interviews provide interested parties with a wide range of documentation that will be helpful in the Community, Landowner-Lessee, State processes of assessing cultural impacts and planning for future actions.

In the year 2000, the Hawaii Supreme Court issued a decision (*Ka Pa'akai o ka 'Aina v. Land Use Commission et al.*; Sept. 11, 2000) that addresses obligations of land owners to preserve and protect customary and traditional rights of native Hawaiians. The decision requires an applicant to enter specific findings and conclusions regarding:

- 1) The identity and scope of “valued cultural, historical, or natural resources” in the project area, including the extent to which traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights are exercised in the project area;
- 2) The extent to which those resources — including traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights — will be affected or impaired by the proposed action; and
- 3) The feasible action, if any, to be taken to reasonably protect native Hawaiian rights if they are found to exist.

The OEQC Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts (Nov. 19, 1997) set forth a frame work for undertaking research by which to meet the above requirements (also meant to facilitate a standardized approach to compliance with Act 50 amending HRS Chapter 343; April 26, 2000). These laws and guidelines will be integral to the process of determining future issuance of water licenses and land use activities.

Defining Cultural Resources

The following discussion may provide readers with a base-line for exploring and defining cultural resources (based on law and guidelines for historic preservation):

Cultural resources comprise prehistoric or historic archeological sites, districts, buildings, structures, objects, traditional resources, sacred sites, or other evidence of human activity. These resources can be grouped into three major categories: archeological resources (both prehistoric and historic); architectural resources, and traditional cultural resources (including traditional landscapes). Contemporary cultural practices of particular ethnic or cultural groups are also considered under the category of cultural resources. The three primary categories may be further defined as:

- (1) Archeological resources are locations where human activity has altered the earth or left deposits of physical remains.

- (2) Architectural resources include standing buildings, structures, bridges, and roads that are generally older than 50 years.
- (3) Traditional cultural resources are associated with the practices and beliefs of a living community, are rooted in its history, and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (Parker and King 1998). In the context of the present study, these are resources that are associated with Native Hawaiians of the Hāmākua-Ko‘olau region, and may include archeological sites, locations of significant events, sacred areas, sources of raw materials, or traditional resource areas. A traditional cultural landscape is a geographic area that includes related cultural and natural features and the spatial relationships among those features.

Under federal law, impacts to cultural resources may be considered adverse if the resources are significant. Significant archeological or architectural resources are protected under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Significant tangible traditional cultural resources may also be eligible for the NRHP as traditional cultural properties (TCPs), or they may be identified as significant by Native Hawaiians (and others) as outlined in the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and Executive Order (EO) 13007. Traditional and customary cultural practices relate to the reasonable exercise of ancient Native Hawaiian usage and are addressed under Article XII, Section 7 of the Hawai‘i State Constitution (Traditional and Customary Rights).

To be eligible for the NRHP, cultural resources must possess integrity and meet one or more of the criteria outlined in 36 CFR 60. A cultural resource that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is called a historic property. NRHP-eligible resources are those:

- (A) That are associated with events or have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) That are associated with lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Hawaii State guidelines utilize an additional fifth criteria (E) which defines significant cultural resources as ones that "have an important traditional cultural contribution or value to the native Hawaiian people or to other ethnic groups of the state" (DLNR Draft Rules).

Traditional Cultural Resources

Traditional cultural resources include both tangible and intangible resources that are important to the continuity of a culture (that is the traditional and customary beliefs and practices of a people). Traditional cultural resources may be — archeological sites, spiritual locations, subsistence resources, other resources of traditional value, or cultural practices. Traditional cultural properties (TCPs) are traditional cultural resources that are eligible for the NRHP and fall within the historic preservation review process.

Traditional and customary cultural practices relate to the reasonable exercise of ancient Native Hawaiian usage as addressed under Article XII, Section 7 of the Hawai'i State Constitution (Traditional and Customary Rights).

In the assessment of traditional cultural resources, it is the associated group (in this case Native Hawaiians) that identify and determine the significance of the resource to their culture, although a resource may also be significant as a historic property at the same time.

Cultural resources of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region—that are described in historical literature and by native Hawaiian descendants of traditional residents of the lands areas—and that may be considered traditional resources by Native Hawaiians include natural resources (for example – water, stone, fisheries), individual topographic features and locations, burial locations, trails, and landscapes. Cultural and spiritual significance of land, water, and a wide range of resources (the cultural landscape) of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region are described in detail as a part of the present study. And in this context, the landscape of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region has been, and for many native Hawaiians, continues to be viewed as an integrated unit. All parts of the landscape (topography and land; water; forest and plants; sun and light; rains; mist; winds; clouds; fisheries (freshwater and marine); and traditional sites (both manmade and natural), merge and collectively form a cultural property. Each part of a cultural landscape contributes to the well-being and integrity of the whole.

The preceding discussion does not mean that change in cultural landscapes doesn't or can't occur. Culture, like the natural landscape is dynamic. Each generation adds its signature (or mark), practices and values to the landscape that it inherited. The challenge is to find a way by which significant resources, beliefs, practices and customs, can retain their integrity and contribute to the on-going cultural practices, customs, and beliefs of the people of the land.

It has been the goal of the present study, to provide readers with a detailed collection of citations from historical literature and oral history interviews with Native Hawaiians and other residents of the Hāmākua-Ko'olau region, by which agencies, landowners, residents, and interested parties may work together to plan for the future.

As a saying handed down from the *kūpuna* observes —

I ka lōkāhi ko kākou ola ai! (Our well-being is in unity!)

He wahi 'ōlelo ho'ona'auao mai nā kūpuna
(A few words of edification from the elders):

A'ohē hana nui, ke alu 'ia! (It is no great task when done together by all!)

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