

Water for domestic purposes  
from Kahala ditch. C.A. 2' in A.  
Source of supply: Kahala ditch  
FIRE DEPT. Vehicles and  
organized fire fighters. Main  
streets paved, slight grades.

# HAWAII STATEWIDE RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY PHASE I

*Professional Services Solicitation No. SHPD-FY 16-002: Initial data analysis for future comprehensive statewide survey of historic resources to conform with SHPD requirements for Section 106*



**Mason Architects**



Prepared by Mason Architects, Inc.  
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## ABSTRACT

Mason Architects, Inc. (MAI) was contracted under “Professional Services Solicitation No. SHPD-FY16-002: To develop and produce a written project report and separate summary for the Hawai‘i Statewide Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD).” The field survey itself was undertaken by SHPD employees and its contractors in advance of MAI’s work. Their survey data was provided to MAI in digital (ArcGIS) format, and consisted of descriptive and location information, historic evaluations for each building, and photographs. MAI performed historical research on each of the surveyed areas, wrote historical context for each, and combined this with the synthesized survey data into a full report.

The select areas surveyed and included in this report, represent the first phase of a multi-phase effort to document the state’s historic neighborhoods and towns. Subsequent phases will address additional areas as funds become available. Ultimately this effort will result in a comprehensive statewide survey.



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>A&amp;B</b>	ALEXANDER AND BALDWIN
<b>AMFAC</b>	AMERICAN FACTORS
<b>CA.</b>	CIRCA
<b>CMU</b>	CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS
<b>CPC</b>	CALIFORNIA PACKING CO.
<b>DAGS</b>	DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
<b>DHHL</b>	DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOMELANDS
<b>DOI</b>	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
<b>EC</b>	ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING
<b>ES</b>	ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT
<b>GIS</b>	GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
<b>HCCO</b>	HAWAIIAN CANNERIES CO.
<b>HOLIS</b>	HONOLULU LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM
<b>HIDAGS</b>	HAWAI'I DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
<b>HRHP</b>	HAWAI'I REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
<b>HSPA</b>	HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS ASSOCIATION
<b>HTS</b>	HAWAI'I TERRITORIAL SURVEY
<b>ILS</b>	INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY
<b>ILWU</b>	INTERNATIONAL LONGSHORE AND WAREHOUSE UNION
<b>MPD</b>	MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION
<b>NAS</b>	NAVAL AIR STATION
<b>NC</b>	NOT CONTRIBUTING
<b>NP</b>	OUT OF PERIOD, NO PAGE, NOT PUBLISHED
<b>NPS</b>	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
<b>NRHP</b>	NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
<b>MAI</b>	MASON ARCHITECTS, INC.
<b>RLS</b>	RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
<b>SASH</b>	STATEWIDE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF HAWAI'I
<b>SHPD</b>	HAWAI'I STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
<b>SOI</b>	SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
<b>TMK</b>	TAX MAP KEY
<b>UN</b>	UNEVALUATED
<b>USGS</b>	UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
<b>USO</b>	UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
<b>WWII</b>	WORLD WAR II
<b>XD</b>	DEMOLISHED



## INTRODUCTION

The goal of the SHPD Statewide Survey, as outlined in Act 89, is to identify potential historic districts and single family residences that may be eligible for listing on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places. This will ultimately document the current state of Hawai'i's architectural resources, and set a baseline for future comparison. It will be accomplished by documentation of existing buildings, as well as identification of resources (buildings and structures) that are potentially eligible for individual inclusion on the State or National Register of Historic Places. In this way, SHPD can focus its review attention only on those resources that meet the requirements under Federal Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or State 6E statutes. This 2016 Phase I survey effort concentrates on sixteen select areas on four islands. It represents the first phase in what will be a multi-phase Statewide Survey effort.

Most architecture is constructed with the intention of longevity, given the effort and expense involved in the endeavor. Structures are built to serve a variety of needs, including to provide shelter and project status, and typically are communal in use, whether a family or much larger social group. Occupants' needs and occupants groups are subject to rapid shifts; so, buildings that can be adapted to changing human requirements have higher chances of survival.

In addition to the natural physical factors that make Hawai'i unique, the indigenous and immigrant peoples have woven together a rich tapestry of history and culture, creating a distinctive built environment. The cultural and ethnic diversity of Hawai'i is reflected in its buildings. In Hawai'i, replacement or abandonment of buildings has been relatively commonplace for several reasons.<sup>1</sup>

What remains is precious, and continues to be vulnerable to loss. The distinctive character of older architecture in Hawai'i is rarely matched in newer buildings. Preservation of our architectural heritage protects the valuable and varied history of these Hawaiian Islands that we cherish so highly.

This Phase I survey focuses on selected geographical areas of four islands, and only includes extant buildings, structures and objects -- those that have survived numerous natural and human forces of destruction. The areas surveyed are located on Hawai'i Island, Kaua'i, Maui and Moloka'i, and include:

- Hāwī, Hilo, Kealahou, Laupāhoehoe/Pāpa'aloa, Nā'ālehu, and Waimea on Hawai'i Island;
- Hanalei, Hanapēpē, Kapa'a, and Līhu'e on Kaua'i;
- Hāli'imaile, Kula, Pā'ia and Wailuku on Maui;
- Ho'olehua and Kualapu'u on Moloka'i.

## METHODOLOGY

### SURVEY APPROACH

Boundaries of the areas to be surveyed for the Statewide Architectural Survey of Hawai'i (SASH) were determined by SHPD staff, in consultation with each island's Certified Local Government, and using information gathered during preliminary windshield surveys. Typically, the areas

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<sup>1</sup> Many building materials in tropical climates, except for stone and concrete, deteriorate relatively rapidly from natural forces (rain, wind, fire, corrosion, insects, etc.). Population shifts in Hawai'i, changes both in overall numbers and in locations of settlements, have been dramatic in the centuries since western contact. Population loss or area resettlement leaves abandoned buildings that can become ruins or totally disintegrate. Population gains lead to expanded town or area boundaries, as well as increasing density in town cores. This density increase generally results from subdivision of large lots, and/or in-fill development on vacant land parcels. In the decades since Statehood the increasing value of limited acreage has often resulted in new high-density buildings replacing older single-story or low-rise structures.

chosen for survey were those known to have potentially historic properties. The original intent of the survey was to evaluate residential neighborhoods, however, after consultation with local stakeholders, the survey was expanded to include commercial, public, and recreational properties. In addition, when properties that were constructed later (up to the present) were encountered within the boundaries of the targeted survey areas, those buildings were included in the survey, in order to note any non-contributing resources located in potential historic districts.

At the outset of the survey, it was determined by SHPD that the year 1981 would function as a cut-off date for the 50-year mark. This meant that buildings constructed by 1981 or before would be evaluated under the standard NRHP significance criteria for properties 50 years old and older. This was done to ensure that the report did not become obsolete soon after completion. This cut-off date assumes that only properties built after 1981 would need to reach the “exceptional importance” threshold of Criterion Consideration G to be considered individually eligible. In keeping with this, buildings built between 1982 and the present should have been evaluated by the surveyors during fieldwork and data review using the National Register Bulletin *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years*.

SHPD staff architectural historians Anna Broverman and Lexi Kosik oversaw a group of architectural students to undertake the field surveys and significance evaluations. Together, they comprised the SASH team. The SASH team used a reconnaissance level survey (RLS) approach, which is the basic survey level used to identify, document, and report historic resources. This RLS approach is designed as a “first-glance” at a broad group of historic resources, and is defined by a geographic boundary. The purpose of the RLS is to provide local governments, agencies, SHPD and the public with a baseline of data about historic and non-historic resources within a defined area. Survey data was collected by the SASH team, and stored using ArcGIS Collector, and uploaded and manipulated in ArcGIS Online and Desktop.

For this RLS, significance evaluations were made in the field by the survey team. Historic research was not performed to inform the evaluations, and specific NRHP significance criteria (A-D), were not typically assigned to the resources. Significance evaluations were largely based on architectural appearance, however in a few cases, when a local resident or neighbor provided information about a particular property, it was noted, and Criteria A-D were applied, as appropriate. Significance categories were assigned in the field by each of the surveyors, upon visiting each building. The following categories were used: ES, EC, NC, NP, UN, and XD. The definitions for these in the SASH handbook are as follows:



## ELIGIBILITY

**ES – Eligible/Significant** when a resource appears to be eligible for the State or National Register of Historic Places (individually, not as contributing resource to a district).

**EC – Eligible Contributing** when a resource appears to be eligible as a contributing resource to an actual or potential State or National Historic District.

**NC – Not Eligible/Non-Contributing** when a resource does not possess the integrity to be eligible for the State or National Register of Historic Places. This code is appropriate only for structures that have lost integrity.

**NP – Not Eligible, Out of Period** when a resource is not yet 35 years old or older and when it does not have great significance as described in Criteria Consideration G in Section VII of How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation

**UN – Unknown** only when the resource could not be located, was obscured by vegetation, or was too distant to evaluate from the public right-of-way.














**XD – Demolished** only when a resource that was previously surveyed is no longer present at the site.

*(Source: SASH Handbook)*

## STYLE

Architectural styles were assigned in the field by each of the surveyors, upon visiting each building. The following architectural style categories were used: Art Deco, Beaux Arts, Bungalow/Craftsman, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman Plantation, Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, International Style, Spanish Revival, Midcentury Modern, Modern Plantation, Plantation, Contemporary Plantation, Prairie School, Pueblo Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle Style, and Skyscraper. These are defined in the SASH handbook shown on the following pages:

## SASH HANDBOOK, STYLE DEFINITIONS

<p><b>Gothic Revival (1840-1880)</b> almost always have steeply pitched roofs, often cross gables. Gables will commonly be decorated with vergeboards, finials or crossbracing. Pointed arch or lancet windows and full width porches supported by flattened Gothic arches. Sometimes will see castle-like towers and parapets.</p>	
<p><b>Greek Revival (1825-1860)</b> houses most often have gable roofs or porches – full width or entry – supported by Doric or Ionic columns. The cornice lines are emphasized with wide, divided band of trim. Will also see transom and sidelights in door surrounds and attic/frieze level windows. Temple forms and floorplans.</p>	
<p><b>International Style (1925-1950)</b> is functional architecture devoid of regional characteristics. Will have a flat roof and rectangular forms often with round projections. Glass curtain walls, cantilevered projections, smooth surfaces, and an asymmetrical façade are all characteristics.</p>	
<p><b>Spanish Revival (1890 -1940)</b> structures will have a low pitched roof with little eave overhang, red roof tiling, prominent arches over doors or windows. The wall surface will be a smooth stucco usually white and asymmetrical façade. Balconies/terraces common too.</p>	
<p><b>Midcentury Modern (1940-1979)</b> Encompasses several architectural movements – international, contemporary, and organic. Stripped of ornament, flat or low profile roofs and metal casement or ribbon windows. Clean lines and natural materials (wood, brick, and stone) with the structural system often visible. Recessed entries and asymmetrical. Carports are commonly seen.</p>	
<p><b>Modern Plantation (1940-1970)</b> exhibit slender horizontal girts, hidden rafter tails and broader eaves, asymmetrical fenestration with the placement of windows often near the building corners, and concrete or wooden slat privacy walls that shield views of the carport or main entry.</p>	
<p><b>Plantation (1880-1910)</b> ubiquitous style, characterized by its simple form type, single-wall construction, hipped roof, vertical board cladding, and horizontal girt, influence design features of more modern and contemporary styles.</p>	
<p><b>Art Deco (1925-1940)</b> buildings have sleek, linear appearance with stylized, often geometric ornamentation. Low relief panels around doors, windows and friezes. Have distinctive smooth finish cladding; stucco, glazed brick, concrete, and tile mosaic. Stepped or set back front facade</p>	
<p><b>Beaux Arts (1885-1930)</b> is of an eclectic design with decorative garlands, floral or shield patterns, the symmetrical façade has quoins, pilasters and columns with Ionic or Corinthian capitals. Usually with a flat, very low hip, or mansard roof.</p>	
<p><b>Bungalow/Craftsman (1905-1930)</b> houses have low pitched gabled or hipped roofs with wide, unenclosed eave overhang. Decorative braces/beams often added under gables. Full or partial width porches with roof support from tapered square columns.</p>	
<p><b>Classical Revival (1895-1950)</b> draws on elements of the earlier Greek Revival. A symmetrical façade is dominated by a full height porch with pediment supported by classical columns. Will usually find a dentiled cornice, roof line balustrade and a front facing gable on porch or main roof.</p>	
<p><b>Colonial Revival (1880-1955)</b> usually is a symmetrical façade with a central, accentuated front door with a decorative pediment supported by pilasters or projected forward on slender columns. Side-facing gable, double hung windows with shutters.</p>	
<p><b>Craftsman Plantation (1900-1945)</b> tend to display prominent horizontal girts or exposed diagonal bracing that bind the vertical board cladding, exposed rafter tails, fenestration consisting of openings typically centered on walls, Craftsman-style and Classical style porches, hip roofs and gable-on-hip roofs, as well as stone or lava rock steps.</p>	

(Source: SASH Handbook)

## SASH HANDBOOK, STYLE DEFINITIONS (CONT.)

	<p><b>Contemporary Plantation (1935-1980)</b> holds the same characteristics as plantation or modern plantation but the materials will often be more current products than was available in the past. Vinyl, asphalt, T-111, and concrete will be used where wood, stone, and metals once were.</p>
	<p><b>Prairie School (1900-1920)</b> hipped, low pitch roofs with widely overhanging eaves, two stories with one story wing or porch; eaves cornices and façade emphasizing horizontal lines. Often with massive square porch supports.</p>
	<p><b>Pueblo Revival</b> most often has a flat roof with a parapet above, rounded edges/ corners; projecting wooden roof beams (vigas) through the walls. Clad in stucco or adobe.</p>
	<p><b>Queen Anne (1880-1910)</b> homes have steeply pitched roofs with a primary front facing gable; patterned shingles, bay windows, and an asymmetrical appearance with a partial or full width porch. Polychromatic, towers or turrets, and decorative ornamentation are other possible features.</p>
	<p><b>Shingle Style (1880-1900)</b> is recognized mainly by the wood shingle skin that clads the building. Asymmetry is evident, with cross gables &amp; roof sections of different pitches, wings, turrets, bays, &amp; oriels. Style is seen in summer homes in coastal areas.</p>
	<p>A <b>Skyscraper</b> is a building of over 40 floors which have steel framework that supports curtain walls. Many architectural movements involve skyscrapers; Chicago school, international, art deco, streamline, neo-gothic, postmodernism, etc.</p>

(Source: SASH Handbook)

## RESEARCH, ANALYSIS, HISTORIC CONTEXTS, REPORTING

Mason Architects, Inc. (MAI) undertook the development of this report. MAI team members included architectural historians Lesleigh Jones (who was the lead author and data analysis), Polly Tice (who wrote select sections and provided general oversight and editing), Dee Ruzicka (who undertook historic research and wrote town contexts), Ann Yoklavich (who undertook historic research and wrote state and island contexts), and Trina Evensen (who wrote select sections and developed the graphics).

Upon receiving the ArcGIS survey data from SHPD, the MAI team had several major tasks:

- 1) Synthesize the survey data;
- 2) Provide an analysis of findings (note: MAI assumed the significance evaluations made by the survey team were accurate. MAI did not perform any research or work to modify or supplement the significance evaluations made by the survey team);
- 3) Undertake historical research and write historic contexts for each of the areas surveyed;
- 4) Develop recommendations based on the data provided by SHPD and the historic research performed for historic districts, individual nominations, and future surveys and research.

## DATA LIMITATIONS

Data was developed by the surveyors in the field, and transferred at a later date to MAI for analysis and development of this report. Limitations of the collected data were noted by MAI in several areas, which included data inaccuracies and omissions, as well as some areas where improvements could be made in the data collection process:

- Incomplete or Inaccurate fields. In many cases entries included in the survey data were inaccurate or incomplete. One of the most common fields in which this was a problem was in “Year\_Built,” (year built) where the field was sometimes left blank or filled with too few or too many digits, or included modifiers such as question marks or decades rather than specific years. Many other fields were left blank as well, including the “Elig” (eligibility evaluation) and “Arch\_Style” (architectural style) fields, which are of key importance in this survey work.
- Inconsistencies. Town names in the “Adrs\_City” (city) field were frequently entered incorrectly, with misspellings, inconsistent capitalization, and spaces at the end of names. “Adrs\_St” (street name), though less critical, also had inconsistencies such as missing information, misspellings, and varying letter capitalizations. These inconsistencies and inaccuracies result in a diminished ability to manipulate the data to achieve accurate results about the overall information gathered.

### Recommendations for Future Data Entry:

Inconsistencies noted in the survey data most frequently occurred in fields which required the surveyors to enter data manually, without the assistance of drop-down menus, and also where fields were not required by the data collection program to be filled. Use of required fields and dropdown menus could help alleviate most, if not all, of these occurrences for future surveys. Inclusion of a default “unknown” option for fields is recommended as well. If dropdown menus are not feasible, such as in the “Year\_Built” field, a greater level of post-fieldwork review is recommended.

# HISTORIC CONTEXT AND SURVEY AREA SUMMARIES

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS CONTEXT

Hawai'i's history is shaped by its geography – a chain of volcanic islands, each with rugged topography, separated from each other by rough sea channels and sequestered from other lands by thousands of miles of ocean, one of the most isolated places on earth. Geology, hydrology, and climate (generally benign but with not-infrequent natural disasters such as tidal waves, earthquakes, lava flows, and hurricanes) have also had a role in influencing human lives on these islands.

Several economic and social factors have been enduring influences on the architecture and history of Hawai'i. Sugar cultivation as a cash crop transformed the kingdom and its wide-reaching economic importance continued until recent years. Pineapple was another main export crop of great importance, although with a later appearance in the islands. Other agricultural pursuits have also been part of Hawai'i's strong rural roots, including ranches, orchards, taro *lo'i* (irrigated fields), and additional types of farming. Since the mid-nineteenth century and the transition to western concepts of land ownership in Hawai'i, there had been government efforts to help farmers gain ownership of land they cultivated, and the Hawaiian Kingdom passed the Homestead Law in 1884, promoted by Sanford B. Dole and others. The Republic of Hawaii government, headed by Dole, anticipating future annexation by the United States, passed the Land Act of 1895. This "established a program to encourage homesteading patterned after American family farming.... [I]t was intended to benefit primarily Native Hawaiians and immigrants from the United States and Europe."<sup>2</sup> In the early decades of the Territory of Hawai'i this 1895 homesteading law did not encourage many new settlers and the goal to aid small farmers was ignored by some Territorial governors. The U.S. Congress first passed amendments to address some problems with the original homesteading system in the Territory, and then enacted the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1921, creating a new homestead program for Hawaiians.<sup>3</sup> Many immigrants, especially from Asia, were not eligible for homestead lands under any program, and had few choices beyond working on a sugar or pineapple plantation. When living and working conditions were poor, labor strikes resulted. The history of labor in Hawaii, including the rise of unions, had an influence on the architecture of the islands, especially in setting residential standards. Tourism is another factor that has grown the economy of Hawaii, especially after statehood, and it affects the architecture seen throughout the islands, both what is built and what is preserved for residents and visitors alike.

This section discusses the various influences in five main building periods in Hawai'i: pre-contact/early-contact period (to about 1819), early missionary-and-trade-influence period (1820 to about 1860), early sugar boom period (1860s to annexation), Territorial period (after annexation to 1959), and Statehood period (after 1959).

### Pre-contact/early-contact period

In the pre-western contact era, Hawaiians built in the architectural traditions of the Polynesian islands from which they had emigrated and made ingenious uses of limited local building materials. Generally, the wood-framed and thatched buildings of this period have not survived, although many of the stone platforms they were erected upon do remain. The *heiau* (shrines) are typically more massive constructions of lava rock, but some sacred areas are marked simply by an upright stone. Hawaiians were expert at working with stone tools (no metal ores are available on the islands) and at masonry construction without use of mortar.

Beginning in 1778 with the arrival of Captain James Cook's ships from England, western contact led to wholesale changes in Hawaiian culture, with the subsequent introduction of metals, germs, firearms, cash, and (especially after 1820) Christianity. Among the many effects of the cultural shift were the gradual abandonment of Hawaiian building methods and settlement patterns.

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<sup>2</sup> Jon M. Van Dyke, *Who Owns the Crown Lands of Hawaii?* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press) 2008. p. 192.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 222-223.

Partly this was due to a dramatic decline in native Hawaiian population during the first fifty years after contact. Illnesses and deaths resulted from introduced diseases to which Hawaiians had no immunity; from disruption in food production due to chiefs forcing commoners to harvest sandalwood in damp and cold forests, often affecting overall health; and from changes to other cultural practices - such as war with firearms. Western weapons were the tools that helped Kamehameha I unite the Hawaiian Islands into a single kingdom, instead of areas ruled by separate chiefs. King Kamehameha I moved his court, and, therefore, the kingdom's capital, several times -- between Kailua-Kona, on Hawai'i island, Waikīkī or Honolulu, on O'ahu, and Lahaina, Maui. Under Kings Kamehameha II and III Lahaina was the kingdom's capital from 1820 to 1845, during the height of the whaling period, and in subsequent years it served as an occasional royal retreat. Honolulu, whose harbor was the best for foreign ships, became the permanent capital starting in 1845. Unification of the kingdom did not rapidly change the traditional buildings of Hawaiians, but the ideas and materials brought by foreigners were spread more easily across the island chain. Foreigners who settled in Hawai'i often introduced building styles from their home countries.

In the early-contact period there was no regularly scheduled ship service to the islands; this meant imports of construction materials before the second half of nineteenth century were limited. The method for making adobe was introduced to Hawai'i in the late 1700s and was popular for a few decades, into the early 1800s, as a locally available alternative to less substantial thatch and more expensive stone buildings. Use of adobe as a building material declined, replaced by longer-lasting materials, often imported, such as wood, and sometimes stone. Few examples of adobe construction have survived two centuries of rains and redevelopments in Hawai'i.

#### Early missionary-and-trade-influence period

The Protestant missionaries from New England, first arriving in Hawai'i in 1820, encouraged the construction of houses and other buildings in western modes, as part of their goal of "civilizing" the Hawaiian people. In the cargo hold with the first missionaries was a stock of milled lumber for a house of white pine, but local timber was harvested and hewed for framing. The first Christian churches built in the islands were thatched structures. Starting in 1839, with the laying of the cornerstone of the coral-block Kawaiaha'o Church, dozens of stone churches replaced thatched buildings in the missions. All of the missionary men were builders to some extent, with Hiram Bingham on O'ahu, and John Paris on the Kona side of Hawai'i island being among the most prolific. Their church and house designs were influenced by memories of buildings in New England and Virginia, respectively. The construction styles of houses built by missionaries and other foreigners gradually replaced the traditional thatched dwellings of Hawaiians. Some transitional buildings incorporated western elements, such as windows and roofed lanai, into thatched houses. The introduction of previously unknown pests, including fleas, scorpions and centipedes, which thrived in the mats and thatch of traditional buildings, also led to the abandonment of the original construction style.

Agricultural exports to the Gold Rush miners in California from 1848 through the 1850s and the mid-1800s provisioning for the whaling industry in Hawai'i brought prosperity to several parts of Hawai'i and a greater demand for buildings of milled lumber. The glut in prefabricated buildings shipped from points around the world to California, for sale to the suddenly wealthy there, resulted in bargains for Hawai'i buyers. This period also coincided with changes in land laws in Hawai'i, known as the Great Mahele, which allowed private ownership of land and the right to buy and sell real estate. In addition to milled lumber, other imported building materials, such as brick and granite, also became more common by the 1850s.

#### Early sugar-boom period

Sugar was a major component, but not the only economic driver of the last four decades of the 1800s; and it had several ups and downs during that period. Transportation and other economic developments in the late nineteenth century also affected Hawai'i's buildings and settlements. More and larger ships, increasingly powered by engines rather than sails, connected Hawai'i to the west coast and linked the neighbor islands to the main hub of Honolulu Harbor, bringing

supplies and people and dispersing them throughout Hawai'i. The transition from individual cultivation to large-scale industrial agriculture, with specialization of work, was another great change in this period. Experimentation with many agricultural products had occurred before cane sugar became Hawai'i's most successful export crop in the 1860s. In that decade the Civil War in the United States forced the northern states to find an alternate source while fighting the southern states that formerly supplied them. When the south returned to providing sugar to the U.S. following the end of the war, an economic bust occurred in Hawai'i, with abandonment of some plantation settlements. Sugar from Hawai'i could not compete, since it was subject to import tariffs. In 1876 ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty removed the tariffs for Hawai'i, and a boom in island sugar plantations followed. Sugar plantations proliferated, each with at least one camp for field workers and typically another settlement around a mill. Sugar plantation camps evolved and were consolidated into larger settlements or mill towns in the Territorial period. Sugar remained the dominant crop in Hawai'i for over 100 years, beginning in the Monarchy era and continuing through subsequent governments following its overthrow: the Provisional Government, Republic of Hawai'i, Territory of Hawai'i, and State of Hawai'i.

As a thirsty crop, sugar plantations typically clustered on the wetter, windward side of islands, or on leeward lands where water could be channeled to the fields. The water diversions (ditches, flumes, etc.) for the sugar fields were engineering feats, and rivaled the complex irrigation systems (*'auwai*) developed by the Hawaiians for their taro fields. Greatly spurred by the growth of sugar plantations, which imported labor to work in the cane fields, Hawai'i's population stopped its decline and began a steady increase about 1878, especially near these plantations. The immigrant workers in this period and the very early Territorial years came in waves with larger numbers arriving from China, Japan, South Pacific islands, Portugal and Portuguese territories, Spain, and Korea, plus smaller numbers from Germany, Norway, Italy, Austria, Puerto Rico, Russia, and the United States. Large-scale importation of Filipino workers to Hawai'i started in 1909. Often, these immigrants remained in Hawai'i after their plantation contracts were finished, either farming or going into business for themselves in a nearby town or larger city. In the first decades of the sugar era, immigrant labor built their housing themselves, using thatch materials, such as palm fronds, various leaves, or pili grass, for roof and walls. These were based on the forms of the numerous types of indigenous *hale*, but also utilized traditional building techniques that immigrant workers brought with them. In 1880 the kingdom's legislature passed a housing law requiring a watertight roof and 300 cubic feet (less than 40 s.f. with an eight-foot ceiling) per adult or 900 cubic feet (about 112 s.f. with an eight-foot ceiling) for a couple and two children.<sup>4</sup> The ubiquitous corrugated metal roof perhaps dates to this law, as an economical solution, and certainly a more water-tight one than thatch.

By the 1890s, housing was generally provided by the plantations. Thus, the styles of workers homes did not reflect the diversity of their occupants, but rather the American / European background of the majority of plantation owners. Dwellings built for the plantations' upper management were more elaborate in design and larger in size than worker housing. The first type of wooden houses built for workers used board-and-batten construction with minimal structural framing. Single-wall laborers' homes were designed for economy of materials and cost, as well as speed of construction.

Another construction material was introduced to the islands in this period -- Hawai'i was an early adopter of the new technology in the 1870s of reinforced-concrete blocks for buildings. One of the earliest examples is the Kamehameha V Post Office in downtown Honolulu (extant). The advantage of concrete is that the sand and aggregate could be procured locally, requiring much less volume of imported materials (cement and reinforcing bars) compared to wood or brick buildings. However, concrete construction was not inexpensive, so early use of this material was generally confined to public buildings, or to structures such as wharfs and lighthouses, which were constructed for endurance with minimal maintenance required.

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<sup>4</sup> Edward D. Beechert, *Working in Hawaii: A Labor History* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press) 1985. p. 100–101.

## Territorial period

Hawai'i was officially a Territory from 1900 through 1959 and at least three building booms occurred in those six decades – right at the beginning, during the 1920s and early 1930s, and from the late 1930s through 1945 (the last boom almost exclusively on military installations). Because most current residents and visitors do not go onto military bases, and due to the limited number of early Territorial buildings that have survived more than a century, the best-known individual Territorial-period buildings date from the 1920s-1930s boom (although it should be noted there are military examples from this period as well, on various bases such as Schofield Barracks, Wheeler Field (now Wheeler Army Air Field), and Hickam Field (now part of Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam). Honolulu's Chinatown is perhaps the most well-known intact historic district with early-Territorial-period commercial buildings. The rebuilding after the 1900 fire in Chinatown explains the concentration of buildings from that first building boom of the Territorial period.

Even in the late 1890s, before annexation was official, Hawai'i's economy expanded as ties to the United States strengthened and as it became a new territory of the United States. The promise represented by Territorial status attracted architects (in contrast to earlier master builders) to base their practice in Hawai'i, including Oliver Traphagen, Clinton Briggs Ripley, Arthur Reynolds, and Maui-raised Charles W. Dickey. Several trends influenced the architecture of this period. The desire to be considered modern and American was reflected in commercial and public buildings of this period, as was the desire to design for the climate. These urges often resulted in designs, especially in public buildings, that drew from Spanish Mediterranean styles popular in California.

In residential architecture, especially on the neighbor islands, the design trend during this period was still heavily influenced by plantation housing. More expensive residences emulated the designs of plantation managers' houses, and low-cost housing was modeled on plantation workers' homes. Single-wall construction is common here but not unique to Hawai'i; comparisons have been made between Hawai'i's single-wall housing and analogous structures in other areas, including Japan's rural buildings and plank-framed houses on the United States mainland.<sup>5</sup> Carpenters from Japan introduced refinements to single-wall construction, such as curved roof eaves, which were usually limited to urban versions of these houses. The Craftsman style, influenced by Japanese architecture and popular on the American mainland, contributed to single-wall urban housing in Hawai'i, generally more than to plantation housing design. Another design trend was to express the architectural heritage of the immigrant groups. When ethnic organizations pooled their money to build religious or other community buildings they sometimes wanted to recall the architecture of their native country. As a result, Hawai'i has some buildings that are unique versions of foreign styles incorporating American materials.

With advances in transportation, the numerous scattered camps of early sugar plantations eventually consolidated into fewer plantation towns during the Territorial period. Often the main settlement of a plantation clustered around a mill, which was also the location for a railroad station or ship landing. Many towns built by sugar plantations remain on the four islands surveyed, as well as on O'ahu, but not all sugar-related settlements were included in the Phase I survey. During this period, the major sugar factor corporations (known as the Big Five) grew to control the plantations and the economy. This meant that decisions about land, employees, water, government-funded infrastructure developments (roads, bridges, harbors, etc.), and most aspects of life in the islands were strongly influenced, or entirely controlled, by a small group of mostly Caucasian businessmen.

In the early decades of the twentieth century, prosperity and reform ideas led to development of a distinct Hawai'i regional style of architecture, championed by local and mainland architects and supported by the Big Five clientele. This early regional style, honed in the late 1920s and 1930s, incorporated Asian elements, as well as materials and inside-outside flow of Mediterranean

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<sup>5</sup> Ann Yoklavich, "Historic American Buildings Survey, Dillingham Boulevard Residences, HABS No. HI-558," (Prepared for the Honolulu Rail Transit Project, City and County of Honolulu. Submitted to the National Park Service.) 2012-2014. p. 25.



buildings. It was used in varying degrees in Big Five headquarters buildings, public architecture, and even in plantation towns, although with simplified details and for a small number of buildings. Architects who worked in this style included Charles W. Dickey and his partner Hart Wood. Many mainland architects, including Julia Morgan and Bertram Goodhue, used Mediterranean style for their Hawai'i buildings. In the late 1930s there were a few buildings erected with Art Deco and other simple modern designs, by both local and mainland architects. The enormous military build-up in Hawai'i before and during World War II massively changed the built environment and construction methods in the Territory. The war also brought Hawai'i to the attention of the general U.S. public.

Pineapple had been among the crops sold to the California gold miners in the mid-1800s. It ultimately became Hawai'i's second biggest export crop, gaining prominence after the first cannery was opened about 1895 near Waipahu. In the early twentieth century, the marketing of Hawaiian pineapples and the marketing of Hawai'i merged, with both considered exotic and alluring. Pineapple plantation camps contained housing similar to that at sugar plantations. The sugar and pineapple industrial buildings and the residences of plantation employees, from field workers to managers, evolved over the decades. The styles of plantation housing are simple but familiar to most Hawai'i residents. This is because even urban neighborhoods up through the 1970s still used single-wall construction.

This building method expanded in popularity following the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association's (HSPA) 1920s standardized plans for housing and related domestic buildings, and subsequent improvements to such designs. The HSPA recommended that plantations provide more and better housing to help assure a contented work force that was less likely to strike. As in the monarchy period, government agencies influenced construction decisions. Health issues were a major reason that HSPA promoted use of single-wall construction. Donald Bowman, the first director of the Industrial Services Bureau of HSPA, came to that position after being on the Territorial Board of Health in Hilo. In 1920 he wrote that "buildings should be so constructed as to make the handling of an epidemic of contagious or infectious disease easy. . . . [N]o double walls or other rat harbors should be permitted, thereby preventing to a large extent plague infection."<sup>6</sup> In the 1920s tongue-and-groove (T&G) boards became more available and gained in popularity over board-and-batten siding.

In many non-plantation towns or urban neighborhoods housing budgets were often as tight as on plantations. Construction material companies in Honolulu offered plans for single-wall houses, similar to the earlier HSPA designs, but typically with more features, including bathrooms. Customized plans were free to customers who purchased building supplies from them. To avoid competition with local architects, design services were limited to smaller house projects, "which would not normally utilize an architect."<sup>7</sup> Ray Morris was an architect at the head of the architectural department from 1926-1936 of one such construction material company, Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., who built many of the houses on O'ahu in the late nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century. This company "maintained its own fleet of trans-Pacific lumber carriers from the 1880s through 1935."<sup>8</sup> About 1931 they produced a booklet of design and material options for prospective buyers.<sup>9</sup>

There were several architects of Hawaiian or Asian ancestry in the middle and later decades of the Territorial period, including Hego Fuchino, Yuk Tong Char, John Waiamau, Tai Hing Leong, Afong Heen, Frank Arakawa, and Fred Fukioka. More information is known about Ted Vierra, an architect of Hawaiian and Portuguese ancestry.<sup>10</sup> He worked on the U.S. mainland for about ten years, then at HSPA for fifteen years, and had a private practice for two decades, ending in 1970. Vierra's plans for plantation housing upgraded the 1920s HSPA standard plans. Between 1935

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<sup>6</sup> Barnes Riznik, "From Barracks to Family Homes," *Hawaiian Journal of History* 33:1999. pp. 136–9.

<sup>7</sup> Don J. Hibbard, *Buildings of Hawaii* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press) 2011. p. 147.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 14.

<sup>9</sup> Lewers & Cooke, Ltd. *Homes in Hawaii* (Honolulu: Author) [1931].

<sup>10</sup> Fran Dieudonne, "Always Remember — You Are Hawaiian," *A Biography of Theodore A. Vierra, AIA, His Life and Architectural Career: 1902-1987* (Encinitas, CA: Neptune House Publications) 2011.

and 1950 he also developed many individualized designs for gymnasiums, club houses, offices and other buildings on 32 plantations. Around 1950 Vierra transitioned to private practice while working on the “Dream City” subdivision plans in Kahului, Maui, first for the HSPA, and then as its consulting architect. The Dream City houses were built on concrete slabs, based on ranch style homes in mainland suburbs, and were a departure for plantation-built housing, which more typically used wood posts on “tofu” (concrete) blocks as foundations.

The self-interest of the plantations in retaining labor, in addition to government regulations about health and housing issues, as well as labor strikes all contributed to the HSPA pushing improvements in plantation housing. Conditions of overcrowding in some early Territorial-period plantations had been shocking. One 1916 inspector noted examples of two families or six single men sharing a room.<sup>11</sup>

Tourism started during the nineteenth century in Hawai‘i with small numbers of visitors before the Territorial period and tourist counts remained relatively low after annexation. Much of this was due to the long journey by ship that was required to get to Hawai‘i. The tourist accommodations of the Territorial period were of two basic types: grand hotels and clusters of cottages, typified by the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and the early Halekūlani Hotel, respectively.

Another building type that saw a boom during the mid- to late-Territorial period was theaters.<sup>12</sup> Plantation owners recognized the need to provide amenities, such as theaters, in larger plantation communities. These were simple structures, typically of wood with metal roofing. Since their operation costs were usually entirely supported by box office receipts, the operator (often a second job for a plantation employee) took all the risk of selecting films that would be popular. Designs for theaters in small towns generally had facades more ornamental than, but similar to, plantation theaters. Theaters in urban areas in the Territorial period, especially in the main city of each major island, were elaborate, but not as large or as decorated as continental U.S. movie palaces. Theater and movie attendance spiked in the 1930s (after the introduction of modern sound films in 1928) and during the war years. Large cities in Hawaii, as on the U.S. mainland, had several neighborhood theaters, and many mid-size towns also had one. Urban neighborhood theaters were less elaborate than those downtown, but often more embellished than small-town theaters. A few of the urban and small-town, Territorial-period theaters survive (including a few identified in this survey), but almost no plantation theaters do. After the proliferation of television in U.S. homes in the 1950s, theaters closed all over the country. Unless an alternate use was found, most were demolished.

### Statehood period

Statehood for Hawai‘i and the start of the boom in tourism, spurred by jet travel, coincided in 1959. The economy and culture became less insular, and Hawai‘i accelerated its transformation from a rural to an urban society. Unions were another transformative factor in the history of the islands. Unionization started on sugar plantations in the Territorial period, and started gaining wider acceptance after World War II, especially after Statehood. They drew attention to the plantations’ paternalistic methods (with housing, medical care and other perquisites tied into their workers’ wages). This practice led to stagnant pay rates and employee dependence on the sugar and pineapple companies. Indirectly and directly, labor unions influenced architecture in Hawaii. Because they helped increase workers’ wages, individuals could buy their own houses. In the Statehood period union organizations expanded beyond plantations to incorporate hotel-related workers and employees in other industries, including construction, into their collective bargaining efforts.

Modern architecture had been introduced in Hawai‘i decades earlier, but gained popularity after statehood. Early modernist buildings in Hawai‘i used simple structural grids consisting of reinforced-concrete slabs supported by posts of the same material. Typically concrete masonry

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<sup>11</sup> Barnes Riznik, "From Barracks to Family Homes: A Social History of Labor Housing Reform on Hawaii's Sugar Plantations," *Hawaiian Journal of History* 33:1999. p. 129.

<sup>12</sup> Information in this paragraph based on Lowell Angell, *Theatres of Hawai‘i* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing) 2011.

units (CMU), also called hollow tiles or concrete blocks, infilled between the structural grid and around doors and windows. Many architects and builders experimented with different patterns for CMU walls, especially for the ubiquitous low-rise apartment buildings that sprouted up to accommodate new residents attracted to the new state and its growing economy. CMU were stacked to create indented (or protruding) patterns; split-faced and pierced blocks were also popular ways to give these early modern buildings “a strong sense of ‘newness’ and novelty.”<sup>13</sup> Other modern buildings of the 1960s and 1970s incorporated distinctive Hawai‘i features, which included large irregular polygons of lava rock veneer, decorative tile work, and “murals of local scenes.”<sup>14</sup>

Hawai‘i has examples of most of the “isms” of modernist architecture, including Brutalism (Federal Building by Architects Hawaii), New Formalism (Val Ossipoff’s IBM Building), and Expressionism (Alfred Preis’ Arizona Memorial). There were more examples of “Tiki” architecture in Hawai‘i than elsewhere; although the movement was national (and usually a fantasy of Pacific places), it was used here more genuinely with roots in specific indigenous traditions. Unusual roof shapes, from butterfly to parabolic, typically in concrete, also made their appearance in this period. Some of these roof shapes were inspired by Polynesian precedents. Some other forms of “Pop” architecture, reflecting space age themes or bright colors, was also built in Hawai‘i in the early statehood years.

Starting in the 1960s International-Style high rises became common in Honolulu, and particularly in Waikīkī. Most of these high rises were designed by mainland architects with little understanding of the earlier architecture of Hawai‘i. In contrast, some of the post-statehood resort hotels in the islands, although obviously modern, were designed with a sensibility to the special cultures of Hawai‘i. Hawai‘i architects have designed and have influenced other architects’ resort designs in tropical areas around the world. This led to a revived interest in Hawai‘i regional architecture, especially among a large number of local architects, for all types of buildings, starting in the late 1980s. Even designs for airports and other infrastructure strive to convey how special Hawai‘i is.

Since Statehood, no matter the style of buildings, “the most striking characteristic about Hawai‘i’s own experience ... was the sheer amount of new construction” in places like Waikīkī, Makiki, and other Honolulu neighborhoods.<sup>15</sup> There were several real estate booms with minor busts after 1959, but the run-away speculation of the 1980s, fueled by Japanese investors paying top-dollar, led to the largest bust in the state’s economy that lasted for most of the 1990s.<sup>16</sup> During the boom, government had added many new requirements for builders, including “affordable” units. Honolulu currently has a lot of buildings and infrastructure under construction, perhaps the start of another boom.

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<sup>13</sup> Fung Associates, Inc. *Hawaii Modernism Context Study*. Prepared for Historic Hawaii Foundation. Honolulu. 2011. p. 3-19.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., p. B-2.

<sup>16</sup> Rob Perez, “Real Estate Boom went bust...,” *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, September 29, 2002. On-line article, accessed Oct. 25, 2016 at <http://archives.starbulletin.com/2002/09/29/special/story30.html>.

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## HAWAI'I ISLAND



### HISTORIC CONTEXT

Hawai'i, nicknamed the “Big Island,” is the largest, tallest, and youngest island in the Hawaiian chain, with its irregular shape created by five shield volcanoes. Kīlauea volcano, the home of goddess Pele, is currently erupting and adding to the island's land area, with Mauna Loa and Hualālai also considered active. Located at the southern end of the chain, the 'Alenuihāhā channel separates it from Maui. This island, especially its leeward coast, holds a large number of well-preserved pre-western-contact Hawaiian archaeological sites, such as *heiau* (places of worship) and *pū'uhonua* (places of refuge).

The first westerners known to have landed in the Hawaiian Islands (in January 1778 on Kaua'i) were on two ships commanded by Captain James Cook, and Hawai'i Island's Kealakekua Bay, was the second anchorage for his ships in January 1779. Both landings of Cook's ships occurred during the *Makahiki* season (annual period of peace with sporting and religious festivities)<sup>17</sup> and their sails looked similar to the *kapa* (bark cloth) standards carried in the processions for Lono, the god of agriculture, rain, and peace. During the two weeks that the ships were repaired and provisioned, there were honoring festivities by and lavish gifts from the Hawaiians to the westerners, who did not understand the reciprocal giving of the islands' social system. Cook's ships sailed from Kealakekua Bay on February 4, but had to return a week later since a mast had been damaged in a storm. With food and other resources in the area exhausted, the reception was not as warm and misunderstandings escalated. On February 14, 1779 Captain Cook, four of his sailors, and more than two dozen Hawaiians died in an altercation over a stolen boat.<sup>18</sup>

The young Hawai'i Island chief Kamehameha observed the newly arrived western weapons, and in subsequent years gathered arms and advisors from western ships to help him unite the islands into the kingdom that he ruled as Kamehameha I. One way he maintained control was through a monopoly on trade items such as sandalwood. This fragrant wood, abundant on Hawai'i Island,

<sup>17</sup> Mary Kawena Pukui and Samuel E. Elbert. *Hawaiian Dictionary* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press). 1986. p. 225.

<sup>18</sup> Sophia v. Schweitzer and Bennett Hymer. *Big Island Journey* (Honolulu: Mutual Publishing). 2009

was sold by traders for high prices in China, especially since the supply of sandalwood from other places had not been able to meet the demand there. “In China, the fragrant heartwood of sandalwood trees has long been used to manufacture ornate cabinets and chests, incense, perfumes, and medicines. It was also used as fuel for funeral pyres.”<sup>19</sup> After Kamehameha I’s death in 1819, his son Kamehameha II was not able to stop other chiefs from trading on their own behalf, resulting in overharvesting. The trade created both ecological and social damage, since great suffering, including deaths, resulted from the chiefs forcing commoners to gather the wood. By the time Kamehameha III placed a kapu on the remaining trees in 1839, the sandalwood trade had already slowed; it essentially halted by 1840, due to the low-quality of remaining trees in Hawai’i, other sources providing the product, and low demand, so lower prices, for the wood in China.<sup>20</sup>

The first company of missionaries in Hawai’i arrived in 1820, stopping first at Kawaihae before landing at Kailua-Kona. They viewed the overthrow of the traditional cultural and religious system, in the wake of Kamehameha I’s death, as providential, and established several mission stations on this island, including Kailua-Kona, South Kona, Ka’ū, Hilo, Waimea, and North Kohala. The mission complex that Elias and Ellen Bond created, starting in 1842, in the Kapa’au area of North Kohala remains the most intact mission station in the Pacific. The sugar plantation that Bond started in 1863, the first in the district, grew to encompass all the later-established sugar plantations of North Kohala and survived until 1975. (The Hāwī-Kapa’au area surveyed is near here).

Various agricultural ventures were attempted on Hawai’i Island due to its diversity of micro-climates, including tobacco, cotton, macadamia nuts, sheep for wool, and cattle for dairy products, meat, hides, and tallow. Typical of the other major islands in the chain, sugar was the mainstay of Hawai’i Island’s economy for more than a century. The engineering involved in irrigating, harvesting, transporting, and milling the sugar cane has left many landmarks on Hawai’i, with some of the most elaborate ditch systems, flumes, railroads, and mill complexes in the island chain. Most of the Phase I survey towns on this island (Hāwī-Kapa’au, Hilo, Laupāhoehoe-Pāpa’aloo, and Nā’ālehu)-have some ties to the sugar industry. Coffee, rather than sugar, was better suited to the steep, rocky, and drier lands of Kona. Its cultivation and roasting, by small family enterprises, resulted in a quite different culture and built environment compared to the large sugar plantations. Of the Phase I survey towns, Kealahou is the only one on Hawai’i Island with a long coffee history. Due to the land available for cattle and other animals on this biggest island of the chain, ranching was an important part of the agricultural history and economic base of Hawai’i Island, especially the ranching industry started by John Palmer Parker about the mid-1800s in the area of Waimea. Homesteading on Hawai’i started in the monarchy period, long before the Hawaiian Homesteads Commission Act in 1921; although the history of homesteads, or small independent farms, is intertwined with sugar and ranch lands on the island, it is not as well documented as those agricultural giants.

In the 1960s jobs at tourist resorts began to replace those lost to increased mechanization and closure of sugar plantations. Tourism already had a long history on Hawai’i island, starting in the mid-1800s with visitors traveling via Hilo to view eruptions at Kīlauea crater. The establishment of Hawai’i Volcanoes National Park in 1916, Statehood in 1959, and jet travel spurred a boom in the number of tourists. After statehood, tourists seeking sun and relaxation have outnumbered other visitors. Since 1964 the North Kona and South Kohala coast of Hawai’i Island has been developed into a string of luxury resorts that include golf courses, condominiums, houses, restaurants, shopping centers, and tourist activities, spurring growth in nearby communities.

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<sup>19</sup> Mark Merlin and Dan VanRavenswaay. “The History of Human Impact on the Genus *Santalum* in Hawai’i,” *Proceedings of the Symposium on Sandalwood in the Pacific, April 9-11, 1990, Honolulu*. General Technical Report PSW-122. (Berkeley, CA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station). 1990. p. 50. Accessed Nov. 28, 2016 at [http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/psw\\_gtr122/index.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/psw_gtr122/index.shtml).

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 54.



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT HĀWĪ/KAPA‘AU (NORTH KOHALA)

The area of Hāwī on Hawai‘i Island is located upland, near State Highway 270, between about 1 and 1½ miles from the north coast, at an elevation of between 480’ and 580’. The terrain gently slopes toward the ocean. Hāwī stretches across eleven *ahupua‘a* between Kahei and Kapa‘au. The area name “Hāwī” has no direct English translation. Much of the surrounding area is cleared pasturage, interspersed with dense woodlots and lush vegetation in gulches that are supported by abundant rainfall. The primary forces in Hāwī’s development were the sugar operations of the Hāwī Mill and Plantation Company (1886-1931), Union Mill and Plantation Company (1931-1937), and Kohala Sugar Company (1937-1975).

The area of Hāwī is divided into three segments for this analysis and corresponding architectural field survey. Hāwī, in the west, is the area along State Highway 270 (Akoni Pule Highway) on both sides of its intersection with State Highway 250 (Hāwī Road). Honomakau, in the center, is the area along Kynnersley and Union Mill Roads, on both sides of their intersection with Highway 270. Kapa‘au, in the east, is the area in proximity and along Hospital Road.

An early factor in the history of the Hāwī area of North Kohala was the establishment of the Kohala Sugar Co. by Reverend Elias Bond in 1863. Bond started the plantation to provide a means for the local Hawaiians to make a living that would enable them to remain in the area. As the venture became profitable within roughly a decade, he donated most of his plantation income to the American Board of Foreign Missions in Boston. Native Hawaiians maintained a significant population in the Hāwī area during the 1800s due in part to the efforts of Rev. Bond. Other neighboring plantations obtained laborers from immigration quotas that were typical for the period – Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and in the 1900s, Filipinos.

During the 1930s, Kohala Sugar Co. absorbed all of the other sugar producers in North Kohala and from then (until its closing in 1975), was the major economic force there.



Figure 1: Hawai‘i State Archives aerial photograph, Hāwī 1954

The earliest development probably took place at Kapa‘au, as part of the Kohala Sugar Co. When Robert R. Hind and his son, John arrived in the area to begin the Union Mill and Plantation Co. (ca. 1874) they were housed at Kapa‘au.<sup>21</sup> By 1913 the configuration of Kapa‘au was similar to the layout today, with a cluster of buildings around the intersection of future Highway 270 and a portion of what would become Hospital Road.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup> John Hind, Brief History of Robert R. Hind's Entry into the Sugar Business and its Continuance Under His Son John. (Honolulu: NP, Typescript at Hawaii State Library). 1921. P. 12.

<sup>22</sup> USGS, "Kohala Quadrangle," map 1/62,500 scale. 1913.

The next area developed was Hāwī, which was the center of the Hāwī Mill and Plantation Co., begun in 1886. By 1927, there were a number of commercial buildings along the government road that would become Highway 270. Another cluster of Hāwī Mill worker housing was located a short distance to the south, on the east side of what would become Highway 250, along with a company store, warehouses, and an office.<sup>23</sup> The last area to be developed, after 1957, was Honomakau.

An aerial photo dated 1954 shows the development at Hāwī occupying much of the same area near the intersection of 270 and 250 as it did ca. 1930, with a small amount of expansion, but at a much higher density. The same aerial photo shows Kapa‘au with a smaller footprint than today, and development appearing primarily in the Hospital Road tract, the Courthouse area, and extending to the west.<sup>24</sup>

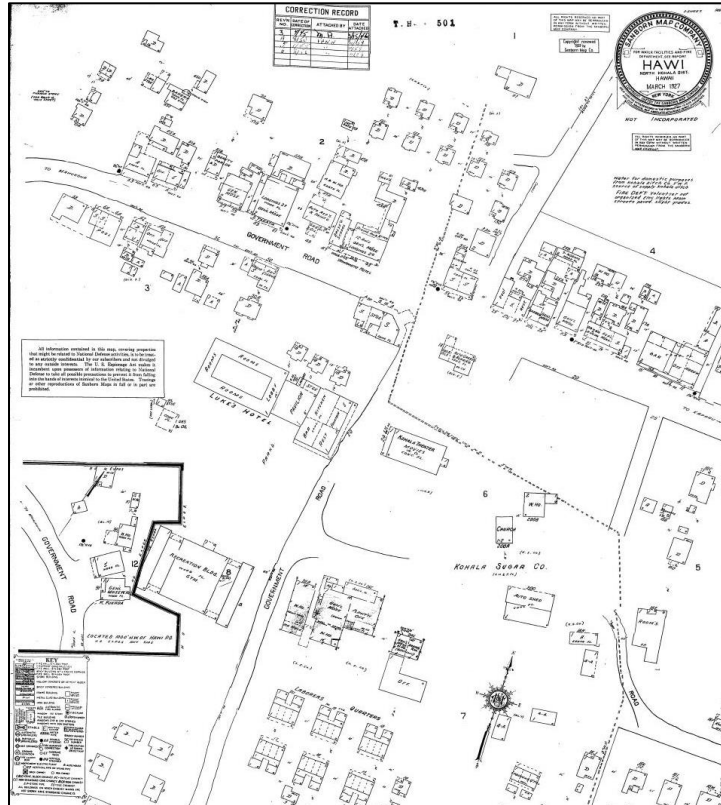


Figure 2: Sanborn Map Company, Hāwī 1956

<sup>23</sup> Jesse C. Conde, and Gerald M. Best. *Sugar Trains, Narrow Gauge Rails of Hawaii*. Felton CA: Glenwood Publishers. 1975. P. 86. Sanborn Map Co. "Hawi, North Kohala Dist. Hawaii, March 1927."

<sup>24</sup> Hawaii State Archives photo collection. Aerial photo in folder PPA-15-2, # S6-22, April 20, 1954.

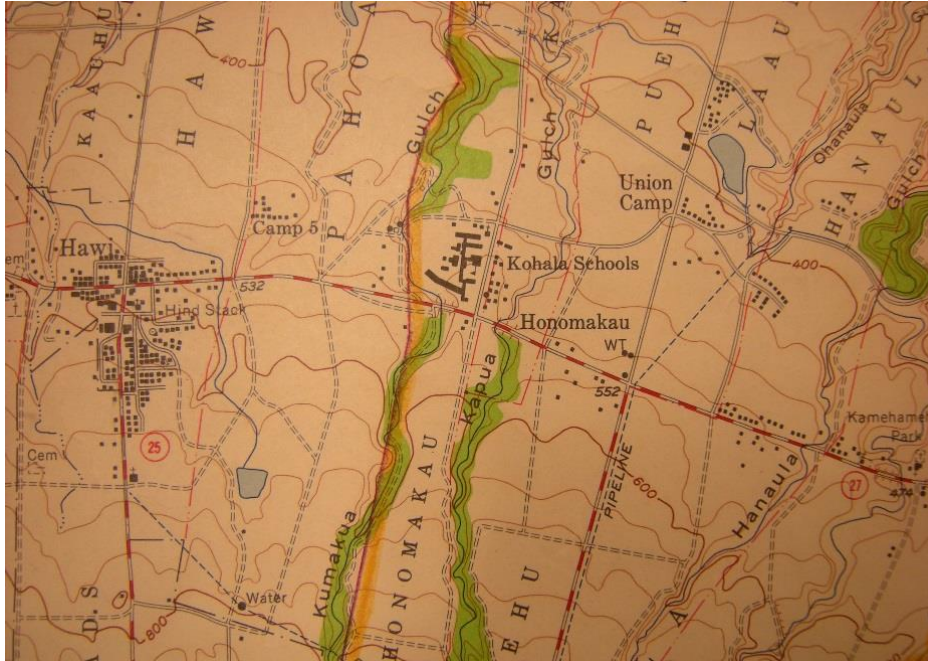


Figure 3: United States Geological Survey Map, Hāwī 1957

The development at Honomakau, with buildings along Kynnersley and Union Mill Roads was completed by December 1964.<sup>25</sup> This construction was likely initiated by Kohala Sugar Co., which had purchased the land from Union Mill in 1937. Union Mill had previously purchased the Hāwī Mill in 1931. The development here consisted of a dense line of worker housing along both sides of Kynnersley and Union Mill Roads as well as some a short distance east along Highway 270. Anecdotal accounts indicate that these buildings were moved onto their sites from the closing of other plantations or the closing of other housing camps of Kohala Sugar Co.<sup>26</sup> However, a comparison of aerial photos from 1954 and 1964-65 shows no corresponding large area of housing at Kohala Sugar Co. was removed.<sup>27</sup> Additionally, no nearby sugar plantation was closed between 1957 and 1964.<sup>28</sup> Today, on the grounds of the North Kohala Civic Center in Kapaʻau, is a basalt lava stone game board for the Hawaiian game konanae. The provenance of this konane stone is unknown.

Most of the eligible houses in the Hāwī survey area are rendered in plantation or modern plantation styles.

There were no resources evaluated individually eligible in the North Kohala areas of Hāwī and Kapaʻau.

On the following pages are single page summary analyses of Hāwī and Kapaʻau. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Hāwī and Kapaʻau's buildings.

<sup>25</sup> Hawaii State Archives photo collection. Aerial photo in folder PPA-17-1, #1CC4, December 18, 1964.

<sup>26</sup> "SASH Survey Notes and Observations," Document received from the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division containing notes from field survey of Hāwī and other areas. Ca. 2016.

<sup>27</sup> Hawaii State Archives photo collection. Aerial photo in folder PPA-15-2, # S6-22, April 20, 1954. Folder PPA-17-1, #1CC4, December 18, 1964. Folder PPA-21-2, #9CC73, January 21, 1965.

<sup>28</sup> William H. Dorrance, and Francis S. Morgan, Sugar Islands, *The 165-year Story of Sugar in Hawaii*. (Honolulu: Mutual Publishing). 2000. P. 82-83.

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# KAPA'AU

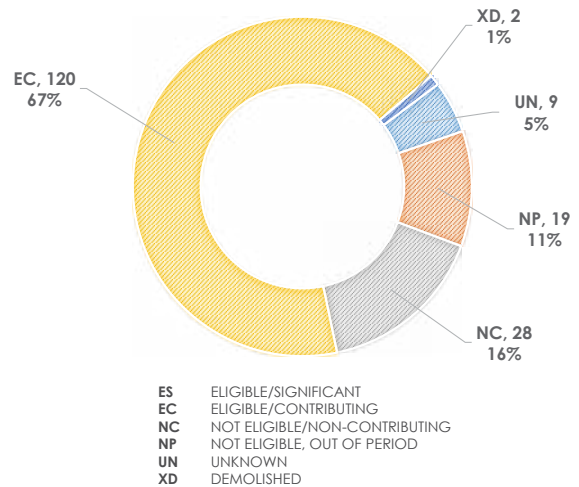
Kapa'au is included in the architectural field survey area for Hāwī, which stretches across eleven *ahupua'a* between Kaheii and Kapa'au. The terrain gently slopes toward the ocean and much of the surrounding area is cleared pasturage, interspersed with dense woodlots and lush vegetation in gulches that are supported by abundant rainfall.

The earliest development in the area probably took place at Kapa'au, as part of the Kohala Sugar Co. When Robert R. Hind and his son, John arrived in the area to begin the Union Mill and Plantation Co. (ca. 1874) they were housed at Kapa'au. By 1913 the configuration of Kapa'au was similar to the layout today, with a cluster of buildings around the intersection of future Highway 270 and a portion of what would become Hospital Road. Today, on the grounds of the North Kohala Civic Center in Kapa'au, is a basalt lava stone game board for the Hawaiian game *konanae*. The provenance of this *konane* stone is unknown.

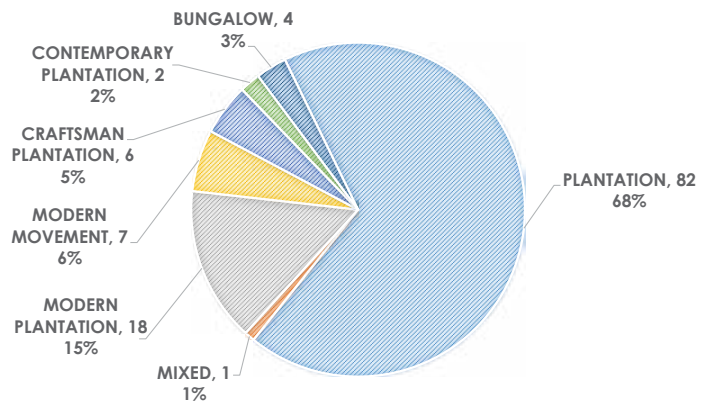
- 178 properties surveyed in Kapa'au;
- 120 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Plantation style.



## KAPA'AU ELIGIBILITY



## KAPA'AU ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT HILO

The town of Hilo on Hawai'i Island is located in proximity to Hilo Bay on the northeast coast, within the *ahupua'a* of Waiākea and Pueo. "Three sections of Hilo town are: Hilo-one (sand Hilo), near the sea; Hilo-Hanaakahi, an inland section toward Keaukaha, named for a chief famous in song; and Hilo-palikū (Hilo of the upright cliff), east of the Wailuku River. Perhaps named for the first night of the new moon or for a Polynesian navigator."<sup>29</sup> The Hilo terrain rises from sea level to several hundred feet elevation at the south edge of the urban grid, about four miles from the shoreline. Outside the urban area, the high rainfall supports dense woodland. Hilo Bay's protected anchorage was the main factor in Hilo Town's development. The safe harbor allowed exportation of the islands resources, such as sandalwood. Later it provided anchorage for provisioning whalers and trans-shipping their oil. And still later an export point for sugar, which was the most important economic factor in the town's history.

The importance of sugar cultivation and processing in the developmental history of Hilo cannot be overstated. Some forty plantations and mills operating throughout Hamakua, the Hilo area, and Puna starting in about 1880 contributed significantly to Hilo's economy, and drove the growth of the town. After 1913, Hilo was the primary shipping point for most sugar produced in these areas, brought to its docks by individual plantation railroads as well as the common carrier, Hawai'i Consolidated Railway (originally Hilo Consolidated Railway). Hilo's expansion was closely linked with the development of harbor and rail facilities; this infrastructure allowed a large percentage of the sugar produced on Hawai'i Island to be shipped from Hilo.<sup>30</sup> Even plantations that lightered or trolleyed their sugar directly out from the mill - without going through Hilo - contributed to its economy by trading with merchants in the town, receiving goods there, and providing wages to workers who often spent money there.



Figure 4: United States Geological Survey Map, Hilo 1917

<sup>29</sup> Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert, and Esther T. Mookini, *Place Names of Hawaii*. (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press), 1974. P. 46.

<sup>30</sup> Marion Kelly, *Hilo Bay, A Chronological History*. (Honolulu: U.S. Army Engineering District). 1981. P. 111, 117.

From 1900 through World War II, most of the coast from Hilo to Kukuihaele to a distance of several miles from the shore, was devoted to sugar production.<sup>31</sup> In Hilo, a railroad wharf was built on Waiākea Peninsula ca. 1903, before the Hilo Consolidated Railway line was complete.

Sanborn Insurance Maps from 1914 show that at that time, just after the opening of the full Hawai'i Consolidated Railway line, the town was centered on a several block area adjacent to the Wailuku River with a street along the bayfront to an area at the Waiākea River and the shoreline that held a wharf. By 1921, the town had expanded in all directions, extending up Waianuenue Avenue, *mauka* of the bayfront, and into the Waiākea Peninsula and beyond Reed's Bay to the new wharf near the base of the breakwater. The breakwater was developed in sections, as funding became available, and was completed in 1930. Kuhio Wharf (Pier 1), built in 1916 near the base of the breakwater included a conveyor for bagged sugar. Two more wharfs and dredging followed, completed shortly before the breakwater. This combination of rail and wharf allowed Hilo Harbor to ship out an average of about 15% of the Territory's production of sugar between 1925 and 1940.<sup>32</sup>

After the April 1, 1946 tsunami crippled the consolidated rail system, trucks were utilized to bring sugar to Hilo.<sup>33</sup> In 1949 bulk shipment of sugar from Hilo was begun, which increased Hilo's territorial percentage of sugar shipped to over 30% during the 1950s.<sup>34</sup>



Figure 5: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Hilo 1954

By 1957, further expansion had occurred at all areas, including the airport. At Laimana Street, Waianuenue Avenue had been straightened and widened by 1954, Alae and Haili Streets were constructed, along with houses on them.<sup>35</sup> After the May 23, 1960 tsunami that inundated Hilo,

<sup>31</sup> Hawaii Territorial Planning Board. *An Historic Inventory of the Physical, Social and Economic and Industrial Resources of the Territory of Hawaii*. (Honolulu: Advertiser Publishing Co.). February 1939. Pp. 66-77.

<sup>32</sup> Kelly, *Hilo Bay*. 118.

<sup>33</sup> John B. Hungerford, *Hawaiian Railroads, A Memoir of the Common Carriers of the Fiftieth State*. (Reseda Ca: Hungerford Press). 1963. P. 65.

<sup>34</sup> Kelly, *Hilo Bay*. 118.

<sup>35</sup> Hawaii State Archives, Aerial photo collection, folder PPA-16-3, photo # 14-04. October 25, 1954.

many buildings near the bay that previously existed were never rebuilt as occupants realized the location's vulnerability. This left an open area that is now Wailoa River State Park and the space between Kamehameha Avenue and Makalaha (Bayfront) Highway. On the Waiakea Peninsula, the Banyan Golf Course was developed on land where buildings had once stood before the tsunami. By 1965, Ala Muku Street at Laimana Street was complete and houses were finished on both sides of it.<sup>36</sup>

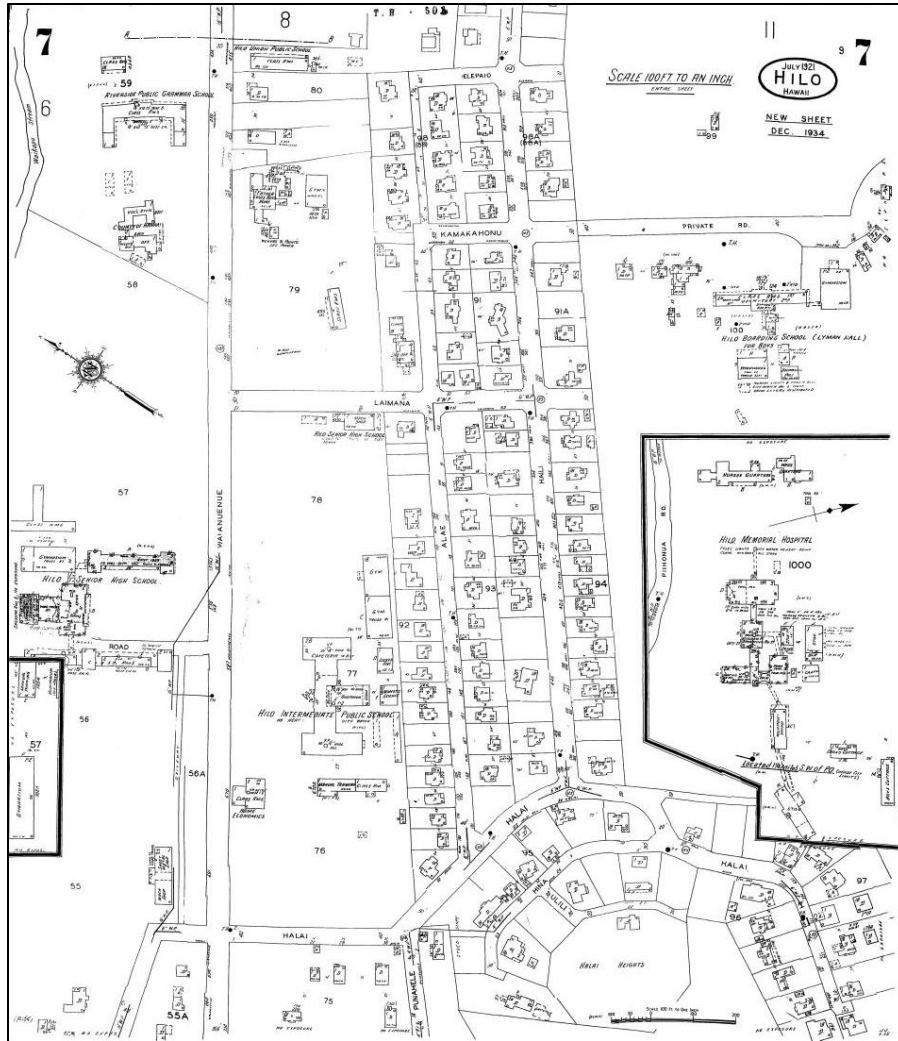


Figure 6: Sanborn Map Company, Hilo 1957

Before the Laimana Street area was developed, buildings were already up along Waiānuenuē Avenue and to the northeast. The Laimana Street area was developed during the time shortly after the Hilo sugar wharf switched to bulk shipment. This allowed the port of Hilo to almost double the percentage of Hawaii's total yearly sugar output that it shipped, from about 17% in 1946 to about 30% in 1955. This percentage remained high through the early 1960s, as Ala Muku Street was developed. While the regular appearance of the house lots in the Laimana Street suggest it was developed as a subdivision, a greater level of investigation would be required to confirm this hypothesis. The ethnic make-up of this area when it was developed was likely similar to the overall ethnicity of Hilo, with percentages of Chinese, Portuguese, and Filipino.

The earliest construction date in the Hilo survey area was 1929, and the latest 2015. The year in which the greatest number of homes was constructed was 1963, followed by 1939 and 1936.

<sup>36</sup> Hawaii State Archives, Aerial photo collection, folder PPA-19-3, photo # 6CC-113. January 16, 1965.

The overall average construction date was 1958. The majority of the eligible houses in the Laimana Street survey area are rendered in the plantation styles, either craftsman plantation or modern plantation. These architectural styles were likely used due to the familiarity that local builders had with them, and the individual preferences of the property owners, as well as the time period in which they were built.

One property was evaluated as individually eligible in the Hilo survey area. The building is a small house constructed in 1930, in a mixture of styles, identified in fieldwork as Bungalow/Craftsman, but showing elements of Tudor/Norman cottages as well.

On the following page is a single page summary analysis of Hilo. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Hilo's buildings.



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT KEALAKEKUA

Kealakekua is a small, linear town located along Māmalahoa Highway (State Route 11), on the Island of Hawaii. This town is situated upland, at about 1,500' elevation, in the ahupua'a of Kaumoo and Kealakekua. The terrain on the sloping flank of Mauna Loa volcano is a combination of wooded and open areas near the highway, with forest at higher elevations, and dry scrubland at the lower elevations. Ranching and coffee farming were the primary factors in the 20<sup>th</sup> century development of this area. The name, Kealakekua, is translated to English as "pathway of the god".

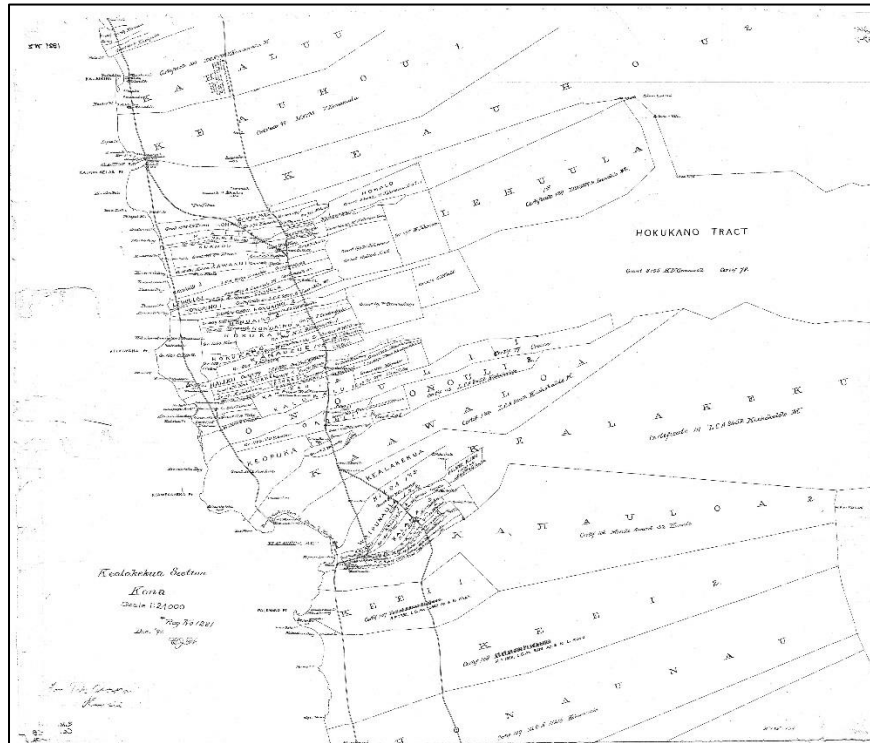


Figure 7: Kealakekua Section Map, December, 1891

Henry Nicholas Greenwell, the Greenwell family patriarch, arrived in Hawai'i in 1850, as an English merchant. During the 1870s, he amassed lands that would become Kealakekua Ranch (including land purchased from the family of important local missionary John David Paris). Henry opened a general store at Kealakekua in 1875 (this remains, as the Kona Historical Society building, within the survey area), and began exporting coffee. In 1879 he purchased extensive land and livestock holdings in Kona from Georges Phillipe Trousseau, including land at Kanahaha, Honalo, Keauhou mauka, and Kainaliu.<sup>37</sup> By his death in 1891, Henry had a reputation for selecting and exporting a consistently good quality of coffee, which established Kona on the world market as high grade coffee.<sup>38</sup>

During the 1890s falling coffee prices and attempts to cultivate sugar in Kona shrunk coffee production. However, the low rainfall, afternoon clouds, and rocky and steep hillsides of the area that defeated sugar were favorable to coffee cultivation. Coffee farms soon returned, with Kealakekua near the center of a belt of cultivation that extended from Honokahau in the north to Kealia in the south, which includes the survey area.

<sup>37</sup> Jean Greenwell, "Doctor Georges Phillipe Trousseau, Royal Physician." *Hawaiian Journal of History*, No. 25. 1991. P. 126-128.

<sup>38</sup> Gerald Y. Kinro, *A Cup of Aloha, The Kona Coffee Epic*. (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press). 2003. P. 14-16.

Captain Cook Coffee Co., formed in the 1880s, became one of the two major coffee processors in the area by 1910. Captain Cook Coffee Co. and American Factors (H. Hackfeld and Co. Ltd.), controlled about 70 percent of the coffee land in the area. This land was typically leased to tenant farmers, who were required to sell the coffee they produced only to the processor they leased from. The coffee processors also controlled most of the distribution of goods in the community, through company stores. A credit system evolved that resulted in lessees becoming more and more indebted to the coffee processors. The backlash from this was the opening of numerous country stores and other businesses by private entrepreneurs all along the survey area corridor.

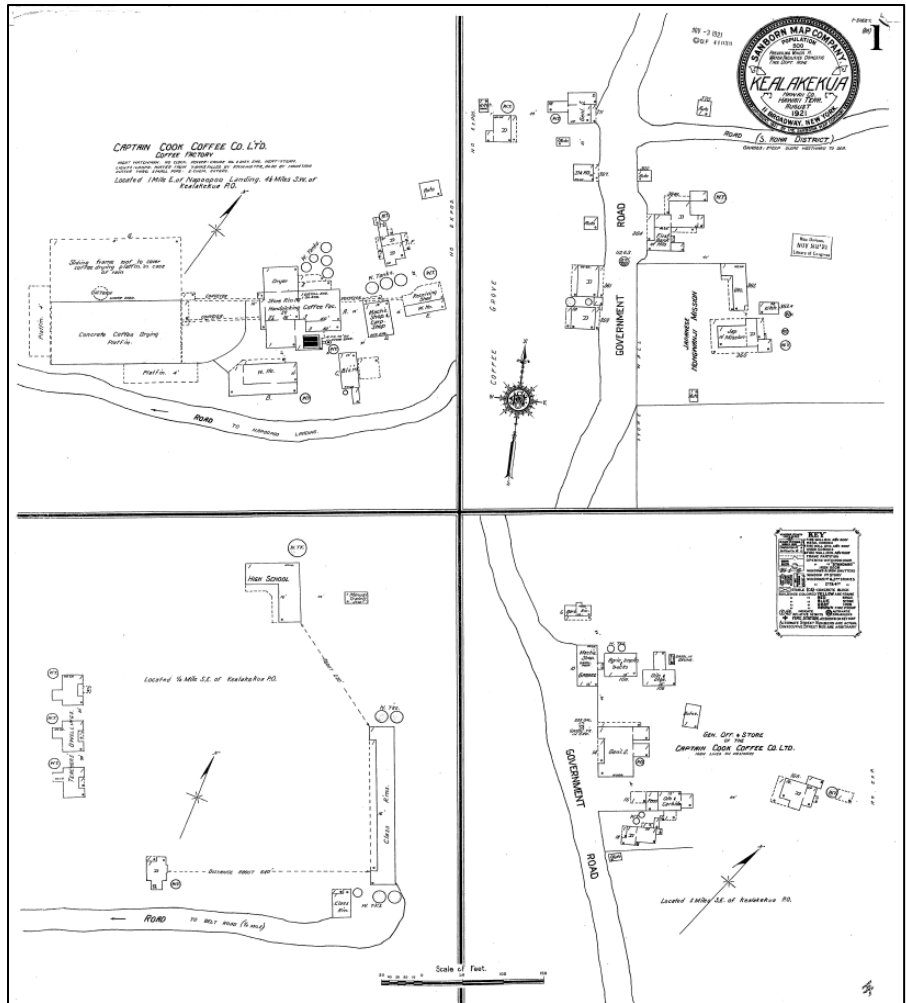


Figure 8 Sanborn Map Company, Kealahou, 1921

By 1927, the area of Mamalahou Highway between Honalo and south of Konawaena School, within the survey area, was populated with buildings and structures along its route. This included dwellings, stores, warehouses, and coffee production facilities (mills, hulling plants, drying platforms). The towns of Kainaliu and Kealahou had a denser concentration of buildings. These areas had also had typical small town businesses such as; banks, theater, drug store, and barber.<sup>39</sup> To the north, outside the survey area between Honalo and Holualoa, were numerous coffee mills along the highway.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>39</sup> USGS, "Kainaliu Quadrangle," map 1/31680 scale. 1924. Sanborn Map Co. "North and South Kona Districts, Island of Hawaii, March 1927."

<sup>40</sup> Sanborn Map Co. "North and South Kona Districts, Island of Hawaii, March 1927."



The Arthur L. Greenwell Ranch (Kealakekua Ranch Ltd.) was formed of 12,000 fee simple-owned acres at Kealakekua that were transferred to Arthur L. Greenwell in 1928 upon the dissolution of a larger family plot. The ranch also included about 9,000 acres leased from Bishop Estate. Arthur managed the ranch until about 1938, when he transferred most duties to his son, Sherwood R. H. Greenwell. Most of the non-forested land was cleared for pasture in the ranch's early years, either by hand cutting or allowing cattle to browse the undergrowth. Kealakekua Ranch raised beef and dairy cattle. Many of the ranch's beef cattle were shipped live from a shoreline loading chute at Kaawaloa to Oahu for slaughter.<sup>41</sup> Under Arthur and Sherwood's management, the ranch had four dairies southeast of the survey area, at Kiahi, Pauwaina, Pauahi, and Papalooa. The ranch was a diversified operation, at various times also producing hides, tallow, wool, mutton, coffee, and macadamia nuts. Some ranch land was leased to farmers, including Captain Cook Coffee Co., which sub-leased to various coffee growers.

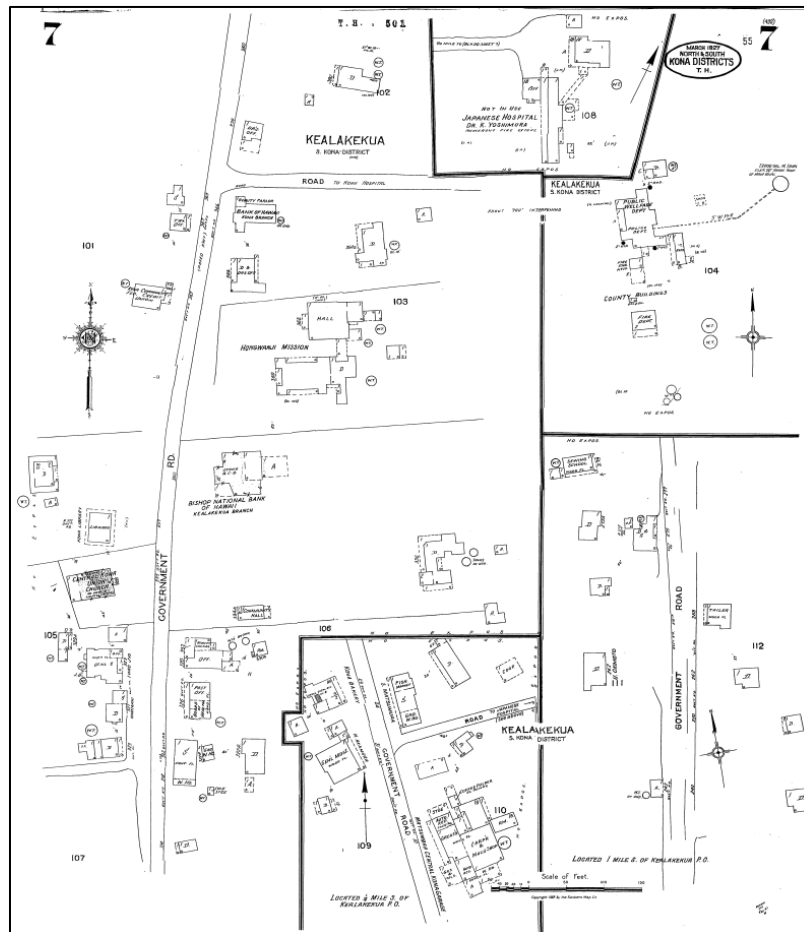


Figure 9: Sanborn Map Company, Kealakekua, 1956.

Ca. 1938 there were about forty small stores along the coffee belt in Kona. These became important community centers for socializing.<sup>42</sup> In 1949, when the Captain Cook Coffee Co. lease expired, Kealakekua Ranch offered formerly leased coffee land for sale to tenants. Some of the most productive coffee land was sold at \$3,000 per acre.<sup>43</sup> In 1955 the first farmer-controlled

<sup>41</sup> Richard W. Slatta, Kuulani Auld, and Maile Melrose, "Kona, Cradle of Hawaii's Paniolo." *Montana, The Magazine of Western History*. Summer 2004. P. 13.

<sup>42</sup> Kinro, *A Cup of Aloha*. P. 37-38.

<sup>43</sup> Sherwood R. H. Greenwell, Interview by Anna Ilima Loomis, August 10, 2003. n.p. Website [hicattle.org/CMDocs/HawaiiCattle/PHOF/2002/SherwoodRHGreewell](http://hicattle.org/CMDocs/HawaiiCattle/PHOF/2002/SherwoodRHGreewell). Accessed September 12, 2016.

coffee cooperative in Kona, Kona Coffee Cooperative (KCC) was established with facilities at Donkey Mill (now Holualoa Foundation for Arts) in Kahaluu mauka.<sup>44</sup>

By the late 1950s, the density of the survey area from Honalo to south of Konawaena School had increased, appearing to have nearly doubled.<sup>45</sup> At Kealakekua and Kainiliu, greater density came from new construction on vacant land, although at Kainiliu, larger buildings also replaced smaller ones in the central business district.<sup>46</sup>

In 1972 the ranch built Kealakekua Ranch Center, a shopping center, in Captain Cook south of the survey area, featuring a supermarket and variety store. In 1990 Kealakekua Ranch exited the cattle business selling most of its land to Kealakekua Development Co. of Japan for a real estate development that never came to fruition. Kealakekua Ranch retained ownership of the shopping center.<sup>47</sup>

Although the larger coffee farms of the 1800s were haole-owned and used some Chinese contract labor, Kealakekua's ethnic history underwent its key transition in the 1890s, when over 1,700 Japanese immigrants came to the area, which had a predominantly native Hawaiian population.<sup>48</sup> Many were former sugar plantation workers from Hilo and Hamakua, some escaping difficult conditions on the plantations before the expiration of their labor contracts.<sup>49,50</sup> Many of these immigrants began coffee farming, as did Portuguese immigrants, who Henry Greenwell utilized at the ranch as dairymen.<sup>51,52</sup> During the 1890s there were about 500 Chinese involved in coffee farming in Kona, but a decrease in coffee prices around 1905 caused most Chinese to leave the area to seek better businesses elsewhere.<sup>53</sup> By 1910, about 80 percent of the coffee farmers in the Kealakekua area were of Japanese ethnicity.<sup>54</sup> By about the 1920s, Filipinos and Puerto Ricans were living in the area, farming and picking coffee.<sup>55</sup> Portuguese, Filipinos, and native Hawaiians were also commonly employed by the ranch. By the 1960s about 60 percent of the population of the Kealakekua area was either Filipino or Japanese descent.<sup>56</sup>

The majority of Kealakekua's surveyed buildings were constructed in a Plantation style, including Plantation, Modern Plantation and Craftsman Plantation, reflecting their popularity and familiarity of these types with owners and builders, rather than a concerted building effort by a single property owner such as a plantation.

Four properties were evaluated as individually eligible in Kealakekua. These included a stone church, Central Kona Union Church, and a wood church, Christ Church Episcopal (nominated to the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places), built in the 1860s; a school building constructed in the 1880s; and the Aloha Theater built in 1932 in Kainaliu. The stone buildings and wood church are built in an austere style that corresponds to other missionary constructed buildings in the islands. The theater is a simple wood building with a stylized façade.

On the following page is a single page summary analysis of Kealakekua. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Kealakekua's buildings.

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<sup>44</sup> Kinro, *A Cup of Aloha*. P. 85.

<sup>45</sup> USGS, "Kealakekua Quadrangle," map 1/24000 scale. 1960.

<sup>46</sup> Sanborn Map Co. "North and South Kona Districts, Island of Hawaii, January 1955."

<sup>47,48</sup> Greenwell, Interview. N.p.

<sup>48</sup> Akemi Kikumura, Eiichiro Azuma and Darcie C. Iki. *The Kona Coffee Story, Along the Hawaii Belt Road*. (Los Angeles: Japanese American National Museum). 1995. P. 17. Baron Goto, "Ethnic Groups and the Coffee Industry in Hawaii." *The Hawaiian Journal of History*, No. 16. 1982. P. 117-118. Kinro, *A Cup of Aloha*. P. 20.

<sup>49</sup> Kikumura, *Kona Coffee Story* P. 17. Kinro, *A Cup of Aloha*. P. 20.

<sup>50</sup> Kikumura, *Kona Coffee Story*, P. 17.

<sup>51</sup> Kinro, *A Cup of Aloha*. P. 16.

<sup>52</sup> Slatta, "Kona, Cradle of Hawaii's Paniolo." P. 10.

<sup>53</sup> Goto, "Ethnic Groups". P. 119.

<sup>54</sup> Kikumura, *Kona Coffee Story*. P. 18.

<sup>55</sup> Kinro, *A Cup of Aloha*. P. 34.

<sup>56</sup> Kikumura, *Kona Coffee Story*. P. 22.

# KEALAKEKUA

This town lies within the *ahupua'a* of Kaumoo and Kealakekua. The terrain on the sloping flank of Mauna Loa volcano is a combination of wooded and open areas near the highway, with forest at higher elevations. Ranching and coffee farming were the primary factors in the 20th century development of this area.

Captain Cook Coffee Co., formed in the 1880s, together with American Factors (H. Hackfeld and Co. Ltd.), controlled about 70 percent of the coffee land in the area by 1910. By 1927, Mamalahoa Highway between Honalo and south of Konawaena School was populated with buildings and structures. Kealakekua had a denser concentration of buildings with residential areas and typical small town businesses such as; banks, theater, drug store, and barber. By the late 1950s, the density of the Kealakekua area had nearly doubled with new construction.

The name, Kealakekua, is translated to English as “pathway of the god”.

- 83 properties surveyed in Kealakekua;
- 53 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Plantation style.



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT LAUPĀHOEHOE/ PĀPA‘ALOA

The area of Laupāhoehoe on Hawai‘i Island is located along the Hamakua and North Hilo Coast on the northeast side of the island, in proximity to State Highway 19, about midway between the towns of Hilo and Honokaa. The area of Laupāhoehoe consists of the locales of Laupāhoehoe and Pāpa‘aloha and lies within the *ahupua‘a* of Laupāhoehoe and Pāpa‘aloha. Laupāhoehoe area, at about 300’ elevation, is perched on the sloping grade at the top of a steep sea cliff that rises up along the narrow beach of the shoreline. The area name, Laupāhoehoe, means a smooth lava flat. The sugar industry was a major contributor to the development of this area.

For well over one hundred years, from 1876 to 1993, sugar was grown and processed in the Laupāhoehoe area. During that time the sugar plantation and mill of the Laupāhoehoe Sugar Co. (1883-1979) was the main employer and housing provider for area residents. Originally, the sugar mill was located at Laupāhoehoe Point outside the survey area, but by 1913 a new mill was constructed at Pāpa‘aloha at the top of the sea cliff between Kihalani and Kaiwilahilahi Streams. This former mill site is adjacent to the survey area of Pāpa‘aloha. Sugar production was shifted to Papaaloha; the mill at Laupāhoehoe Point was closed, but a village remained on the peninsula. The Pāpa‘aloha mill supported a plantation community of dwellings and businesses. In addition, dwellings and businesses, as well as a school remained at Laupāhoehoe Village.<sup>57</sup>

Two homestead areas were opened by the Territory of Hawai‘i in the uplands southeast of Laupāhoehoe Gulch; the first ca. 1904 (Laupāhoehoe Homestead Lots), and the second ca. 1916 (Pāpa‘aloha Homesteads). Both of these are outside the survey area. Many of these lots grew sugar cane that Laupāhoehoe Sugar Co. purchased from the homesteaders. By 1920, about half of the cane used to produce Laupāhoehoe Sugar Co.’s annual yield of 12,000 tons of sugar, was grown and harvested by homesteaders on these lots. The remaining cane was raised and harvested by the sugar company.<sup>58</sup>

The ethnic history of Laupāhoehoe follows a pattern common to Hawaiian sugar plantation areas with the importation of contract labor from Asia and elsewhere as the native Hawaiian population dwindled. Hawai‘i Island, originally the most populous of the chain, contained an estimated thirty-five percent of Hawai‘i’s population in the 1830s, mostly native Hawaiian. This percentage dropped steadily during the next 140 years.<sup>59</sup> By 1889-90, Laupāhoehoe Sugar Co. was bringing in Portuguese, Japanese, and Chinese workers.<sup>60</sup> For about three years, 1902-05, Koreans were brought in to prevent the Japanese laborers from becoming too numerous and self-organizing. Shortly after the Korean government stopped emigration in 1905, the first Filipino laborers to arrive in Hawai‘i were sent to Olaa plantation in Puna. With the 1907 restrictions on Japanese immigration, sugar plantations saw the newly annexed Philippines as an inexhaustible source of labor, and thousands were recruited.<sup>61</sup>

In 1918, the plantation had about 900 workers that it housed in twelve camps. By the late 1930s, sixty percent of the workers at Laupāhoehoe Sugar Co. were Filipino. <sup>62</sup>

During the late 1930s, the plantation initiated a construction program for its headquarters at Pāpa‘aloha and other nearby holdings. Beginning in ca. 1938, this program included modernizing the housing villages and recreational facilities, as well as constructing a new hospital. At the

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<sup>57</sup> Sanborn Map Co., Laupāhoehoe, Hawaii County, Hawaii. February 1915 and 1919. Charles L. Murray, "Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (HIDAGS), Registered Map # 2995, Laupāhoehoe Village." December, 1932. J. H. Moragne, "HIDAGS, Registered Map # 2256wide, Laupāhoehoe Homestead Lots." 1904. W.H. Barringer and Thomas J.K. Evans, "HIDAGS Registered Map # 2582, Papaaloha Homesteads." June – December 1916.

<sup>58</sup> Deborah A. Saito, and Susan M. Campbell, "Register of the Laupāhoehoe Sugar Co., Papaaloha Hawaii, 1883-1954." Finding aid in the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Plantation Archives at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. March 1988.

<sup>59</sup> Eleanor C. Nordyke, *The Peopling of Hawaii*. (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press). 1989. P. 104.

<sup>60</sup> Ronald Takaki, *Pau Hana, Planation Life and Labor in Hawaii 1835-1920*. (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press). 1983. P. 23.

<sup>61</sup> Takaki, *Pau Hana*. Pp. 24-28.

<sup>62</sup> Saito and Campbell, "Register."

time, the plantation employed about 880 workers and had a total population of about 2,600, with families living at Pāpa'aloa, Kekoa Camp, and Kapehu Camp.

Under the 1938 modernization program, new houses of the "bungalow type," were designed and built by the plantation and by Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association (HSPA). The hospital, completed ca. 1940, was designed by noted Hawai'i architect C. W. Dickey.<sup>63</sup>

On April 1, 1946 a devastating tsunami swept over Laupāhoehoe Point, killing twenty-four individuals and obliterating many buildings. Most of the residents who survived the tsunami relocated to the top of the sea cliff east of Laupāhoehoe Point. Sanborn maps located for this report do not include the small area of vacant businesses currently along Highway 19 in this area. More investigation would be required to identify these former businesses.

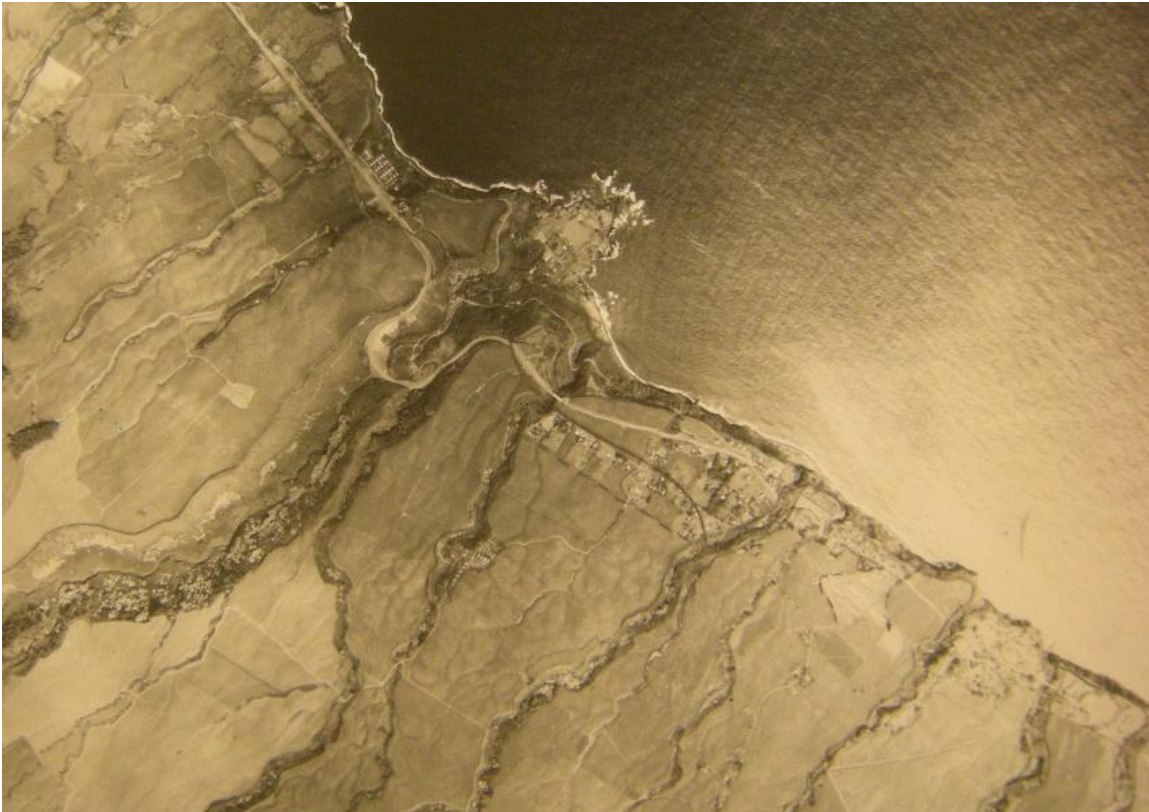


Figure 10: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Laupāhoehoe and Pāpa'aloa 1954

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<sup>63</sup> Jared G. Smith, "Papaaloa Is Modern Sugar City." *Honolulu Advertiser*. June 30, 1941. P. 1.

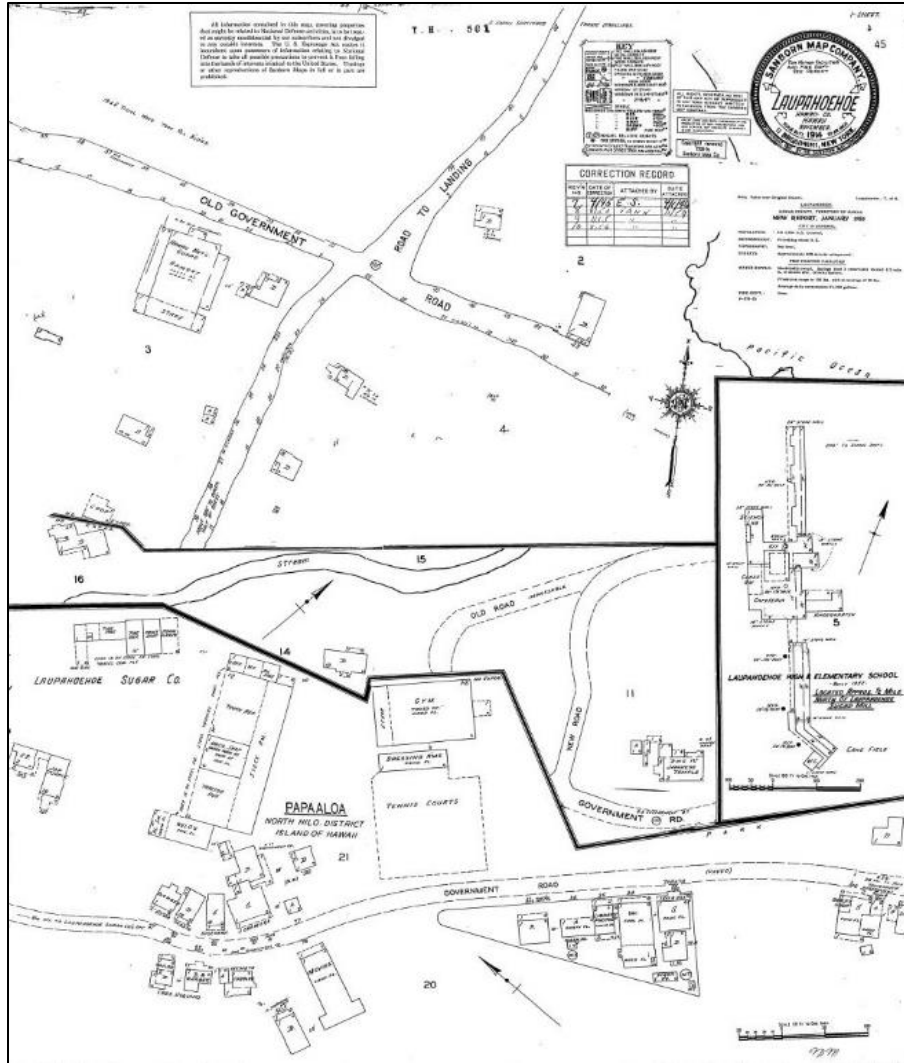


Figure 11: Sanborn Map Company, Laupāhoehoe and Pāpa'aloa 1956

During the 1950s, the production of about 20,000 tons of sugar per year at Laupāhoehoe Sugar Co. amounted to about five to six percent of Hawai'i Island's yearly yield. In 1957 the plantation acquired adjacent Kaiwiki Sugar Co. and began utilizing Kaiwiki's mill at Ookala.<sup>64</sup> By 1965, the new area of Laupāhoehoe that was opened after the tsunami, near Highway 19 between Kilau and Kuwaikahi Streams, had several side streets and about fifty buildings. This is the part of Laupāhoehoe that was included in the survey area. In 1979 Laupāhoehoe Sugar Co. was merged into (Davies) Hamakua Sugar Co., which went out of business in 1993.

Sometime after 1992 a housing area was developed along Pāpa'aloa Avenue and Nanu Street, inland of Highway 19 about 1,400' from the site of the former Laupāhoehoe Sugar Co. mill at Papaaloa. This makes up a portion of the Pāpa'aloa survey area. Most of the eligible houses in the Pāpa'aloa survey area are rendered in plantation, contemporary plantation, or modern plantation styles. At Laupāhoehoe in the survey area of Puualaea Homestead Road, most houses are modern plantation or plantation styles with a small number of craftsman plantation style.

<sup>64</sup> William H. Dorrance, and Francis S. Morgan, *Sugar Islands, The 165-year Story of Sugar in Hawaii*. (Honolulu: Mutual Publishing). 2000. P. 97.

Three properties in the Laupāhoehoe and Pāpa‘aloa survey area were evaluated individually eligible. These were all located in the Pāpa‘aloa area, and of the three, two are houses, and one is a county park. The two houses were constructed in the 1930s, in a bungalow/craftsman style, while the construction date of the plantation-style park building is unknown. The park also includes a group of spigots that provide emergency water for local residents, which are called “Wai Puna.”



Figure 12: United States Geological Survey Map, Laupāhoehoe and Pāpa‘aloa 1966

On the following pages are single page summary analyses of Laupāhoehoe and Pāpa‘aloa. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Laupāhoehoe and Pāpa‘aloa’s buildings.





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## HISTORIC CONTEXT NĀ'ĀLEHU

Nā'ālehu, on the island of Hawai'i, is located, along State Highway 11 about two miles from the coast, east of Ka Lae (South Point). At about 670' elevation, Nā'ālehu sits in thinly wooded grassland where the flank of Mauna Loa volcano transitions from the gently sloping grade of the coastal plain to a steeper incline. The sugar industry was the most important factor in the development of Nā'ālehu.

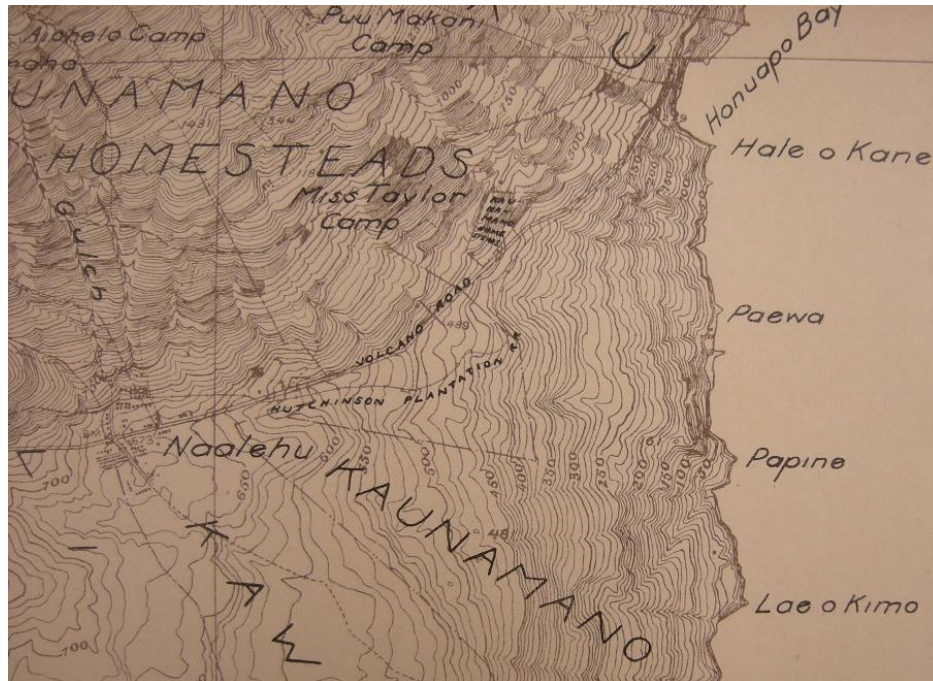


Figure 13: United States Geological Survey Map, Nā'ālehu 1919

During the twentieth century, the Hutchinson Sugar Co. (1884-1971) was the main economic power in Nā'ālehu and the surrounding area, and most of the remaining, historic housing and infrastructure was a part of this plantation. Hutchinson Sugar Co. was chartered in 1884 when William G. Irwin and Claus Spreckles renamed their recently purchased (1880) Nā'ālehu Plantation, which had been in operation since 1870. In 1890, Hutchinson purchased nearby Hilea Plantation Co. which included mills at Nā'ālehu, Honu'apo, and Hilea. In 1907, the Hilea mill was closed and in 1911 the Nā'ālehu mill was closed and a new mill built at Honu'apo to handle all of the plantation's cane. Nā'ālehu was the headquarters for the plantation, but cane was flumed and brought by railroad to Honu'apo for milling and shipped out from the landing there.<sup>65</sup> Because most of Hutchinson's cane was flumed to the mill using an extensive water system, the plantation relied on the railroad for an important task at the mill, storage of cut cane. This was vital because once milling started, it must remain in continuous operation to keep costs down. So a good supply of ready cane was needed at all times in case the flume system was damaged. Until trucks took over from the flumes in the 1940s, rail yards were added near the mill for storage as cultivated acreage increased.<sup>66</sup> In 1910, C. Brewer and Co. of Honolulu acquired controlling interest of Hutchinson Sugar Co. and became its agent.<sup>67</sup>

65 Susan M. Campbell, and Patricia M. Ogburn, "Register of the Kau Sugar Company (Hutchinson Sugar Co.) Finding aid in the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Plantation Archives at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. June 1990.

66 Jesse C. Conde, and Gerald M. Best, *Sugar Trains, Narrow Gauge Rails of Hawaii*. (Felton CA: Glenwood Publishers). 1973. P. 49.

67 Kau Sugar Company, Inc., "Kau Sugar Company, Inc." (Pahala, HI: Kau Sugar Co., Inc.). 1974. P. 15.

Most sugar plantations in Hawaii were served by agencies (or factors) that acted as bankers for the plantations they represented. This included negotiating favorable shipping contracts and loaning money that could be secured by future sales, or relinquishing stock in the plantation. This frequently resulted in the agency controlling a majority of the

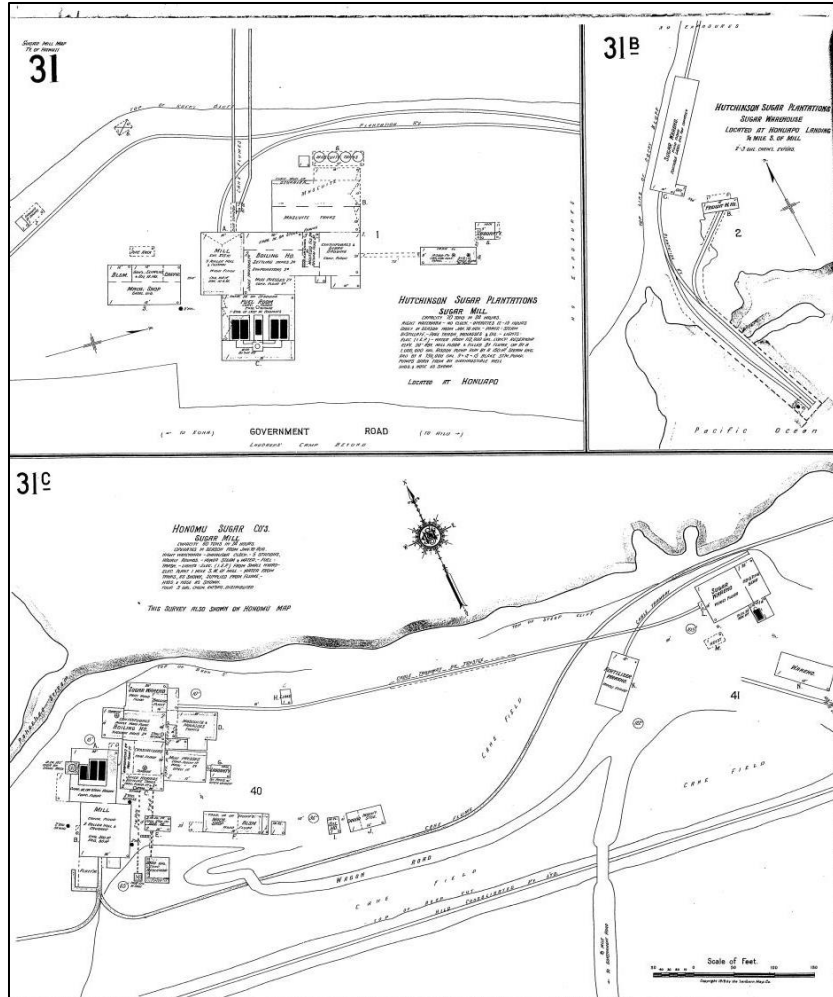


Figure 14: Sanborn Map Company, Nā'ālehu 1919

By 1921 Nā'ālehu was a cluster of about 125 buildings. North of Highway 11, then called Volcano Road, were about fifty buildings that appear to be houses on the 1921 USGS map. Most of these are in parallel lines set back from the road at the base of the hillside. A dozen or so buildings are located along the roadway and along an intersecting north-south street. South of Volcano Road is a cluster of about seventy-five buildings that comprised the area called "Japanese Camp."<sup>68</sup> These are represented on the 1921 map as smaller and more densely packed than the buildings north of the road.<sup>69</sup> There were a number of outlying housing camps of the Hutchinson Sugar Co. located upland of plantation headquarters at Nā'ālehu and of the mill at Honu'apo: Aioholo Camp, Miss Taylor Camp, Pu'u Makani Camp, Waibata Camp, Dairy Camp, Kalaiki Camp, Makaanao Camp, and Hilea. These appear as small clusters of ten to fifteen buildings. Hilea was larger with about twenty-two buildings including a church, store, and theater.<sup>70</sup> Honu'apo also contained a number of houses near the mill. During the 1920s,

plantation's issued stock. In Hawaii the major sugar factors were called the "Big Five;" A&B, AMFAC, C. Brewer, Castle & Cooke, and Theo Davies.

<sup>68</sup> Marge Elwell, and Dennis Elwell. *Historic Naalehu, Hawaii's Deep South*. (Orange, CA: Paragon Agency). 2005. P. 37-38.

<sup>69</sup> USGS, "Naalehu Quadrangle," map 1/31680 scale. 1921.

<sup>70</sup> USGS, "Naalehu Quadrangle," map 1/31680 scale. 1921. And Conde, Sugar Trains. P. 50.

Hutchinson Sugar Co. began closing these camps down and moving many of their houses to Nā'ālehu and Honu'apo to relocate the workers there.<sup>71</sup>

In 1938, under Hutchinson Sugar Co. manager James S. Beatty, the company housing at Hilea was closed and its buildings moved. Also, under Beatty, the company tried to improve conditions for its employees by making the main housing areas more like a town rather than a camp. This included constructing new housing when needed, building schools and recreational facilities, and employing a resident physician.<sup>72</sup>

Circa 1947-48, the consolidation of outlying plantation housing to Nā'ālehu was completed. The residences at Honu'apo, Waibata, and Kaalaiki Camps were moved to Nā'ālehu.<sup>73</sup> The wharf at Honu'apo had been closed since the war, sugar was trucked from the Honu'apo mill to Hilo for shipment.



Figure 15: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Nā'ālehu 1954

The historical ethnic composition of the Hutchinson Sugar Co. generally followed the same trends as plantations elsewhere on Hawai'i Island. Chinese and Portuguese were among the first laborers brought in by the planters as the population of native Hawaiians dwindled. The year that Hutchinson Sugar Co. was founded, 1884, saw the following population of plantation laborers in the Ka'ū district of Hawai'i Island: 569 Chinese, 933 Portuguese, 116 Haoles, and 1,543 Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.<sup>74</sup> By 1890, 476 Japanese were on the Ka'ū census, which reflected an agreement between Hawai'i and Japan on the importation of contract labor.<sup>75</sup> Filipino laborers arrived at Nā'ālehu in 1908, the first of many groups that would become one of the area's most numerous ethnicities. By 1920 the Hutchinson Sugar Co. had about 500 employees, and in 1946 the total population of the plantation was 1,192, of which 607 were men, presumably employees.<sup>76</sup> In 1972 Hutchinson Sugar Co. was consolidated with Hawaiian

<sup>71</sup> Kent Warshauer, "All that's left of Camps are names on maps." Column, "Riddle of the Relic," in Hawaii (Hilo) Tribune-Herald. July 14, 2002. Campbell, "Register of Kau Sugar."

<sup>72</sup> Campbell, "Register of Kau Sugar."

<sup>73</sup> Warshauer, "All that's left."

<sup>74</sup> Kau Sugar, "Kau Sugar." P. 17.

<sup>75</sup> Kau Sugar, "Kau Sugar." P. 17.

<sup>76</sup> Campbell, "Register of Kau Sugar."

Agricultural Co. into Kau Sugar Co., which became Kau Agribusiness in 1986 and stopped producing sugar in 1996.

Most of the houses at Nā'ālehu are rendered in plantation or modern plantation styles.

There were no properties evaluated to be individually eligible in the Nā'ālehu survey area.

On the following page is a single page summary analysis of Nā'ālehu. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Nā'ālehu's buildings.

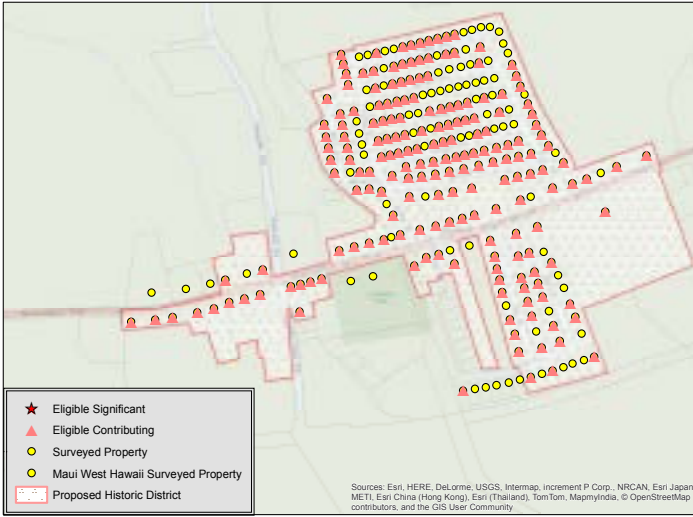


# NĀ'ĀLEHU

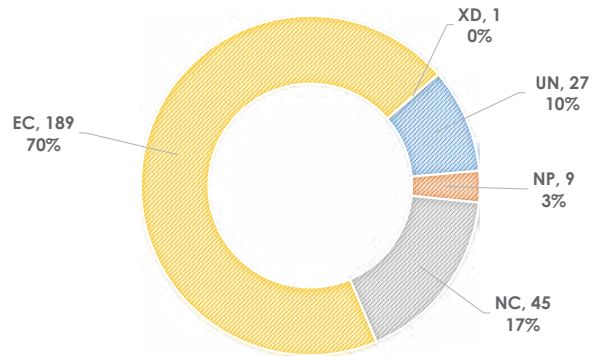
Nā'ālehu lies within the *ahupua'a* of Kamilo and sits in thinly wooded grassland where the flank of Mauna Loa volcano transitions from the gently sloping grade of the coastal plain to a steeper incline.

The sugar industry was the most important factor in the development of Nā'ālehu. The Hutchinson Sugar Co. (1884-1971) was the main economic power in Nā'ālehu and the surrounding area, and most of the remaining, historic housing and infrastructure was a part of this plantation. By 1921 Nā'ālehu was a cluster of about 125 buildings. During the 1920s, Hutchinson Sugar Co. began closing down a number of outlying camps and moving many of their houses to Nā'ālehu. In 1938, improved housing, schools, and recreational facilities were constructed in Nā'ālehu. Circa 1947-48, the consolidation of outlying plantation housing to Nā'ālehu was completed. The residences at Honuapo, Waibata, and Kaalaiki Camps were moved to Nā'ālehu.

- 271 properties surveyed in Nā'ālehu;
- 189 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Modern Plantation style.

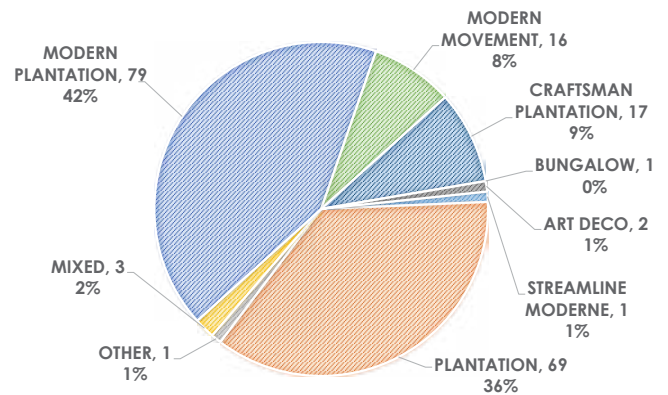


## NĀ'ĀLEHU ELIGIBILITY



ES ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT  
 EC ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING  
 NC NOT ELIGIBLE/NON-CONTRIBUTING  
 NP NOT ELIGIBLE, OUT OF PERIOD  
 UN UNKNOWN  
 XD DEMOLISHED

## NĀ'ĀLEHU ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT WAIMEA, HAWAI'I ISLAND

The town of Waimea, meaning “reddish water” is located in the northern area of Hawai'i Island below the southern slopes of the Kohala Mountains, at an elevation of 2,000-3,000', and is approximately 11 miles from the island's east coast. The area of Waimea falls within the district of South Kohala, and is in the *ahupua'a* of Ouli.<sup>77</sup> Waimea's topography is varied, with steep hillsides interspersed with deep gulches in the northern, upslope areas, rolling hills in the lower elevation southern and western portions, and a flat eastern end that receives Waimea's greatest amount of rainfall.<sup>78</sup>

Waimea has an environment naturally conducive to intensive upland farming and was well suited for the cultivation of traditional Hawaiian crops like dry-land taro and sweet potato, with a dramatic increase in cultivation in the centuries before Western contact.<sup>79</sup> Numerous changes to the landscape in the Waimea area were spurred by the activities of foreign ranchers, whalers, missionaries, sandalwood traders, and other agricultural businessmen. The transformation of Waimea was further shaped by the 1848 Mahele and eventually the establishment of the United States military presence in the area during World War II. The most important factor in the development of Waimea was the cattle ranching industry, centered on Parker Ranch.

The cattle that became so valuable to the booming cattle industry in the area, were introduced to Hawai'i in 1792 when an English naval officer, George Vancouver, presented livestock to King Kamehameha I as a gesture of goodwill. Due to a kapu, against harming these animals, populations multiplied across northern Hawai'i Island becoming increasingly destructive. In 1815, the kapu was lifted and the cattle industry began. The business was further fueled by growing demand from visiting whaling ships.

In 1832, the first *vaqueros* (Mexican cowboys) arrived on Hawai'i Island to lend their expertise and skills in cattle wrangling. Many of Hawaii's pioneer *vaqueros*, were mestizos, persons of mixed Spanish and Native American bloodlines. In the 1800s, these *vaqueros* taught Hawaiians cowboy skills, establishing the local Paniolo tradition. Around the same time, John Palmer Parker developed his cattle empire.

In 1835, Parker joined forces with William French, a successful entrepreneur involved in trading with whalers and sandalwood harvesting in Kohala. Parker hunted wild cattle, prepared hides, tallow, and salted beef for French, allowing him to build the capital to start his own ranch.<sup>80</sup> During the late nineteenth century, Parker Ranch (1847-present) grew to become Waimea's main economic powerhouse. Once encompassing over 500,000 acres, the ranch was, for many years, the largest privately owned ranch in the United States.<sup>81</sup>

By the mid-1800s the Chinese were involved in sugar manufacturing in the Waimea area where the population had predominately been Hawaiian. With the rise of sugar, Waimea saw additional demographic changes. After completing labor contract obligations, many Japanese immigrant

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<sup>77</sup> Wilson, Juan. “Mokupuni O Hawaii. GoogleEarth screenshot of Hawaii ahupua'a divisions.” Honolulu: Island Breath website: <http://islandbreath.blogspot.com/2010/09/mokupuni-o-hawaii.htm>. 2010

<sup>78</sup> Group 70 International. “Waimea Nui Regional Community Development Initiative: Final Environmental Assessment.” Honolulu: Group 70. May 2015 P. 1-2

<sup>79</sup> Group 70 International. “Waimea Nui Regional Community Development Initiative: Final Environmental Assessment.” Honolulu: Group 70. May 2015 P. 7-8

<sup>80</sup> Wellmon, Bud. “Frontier Traders and Pioneer Cattlemen: A Hawaiian Perspective.” Honolulu: Hawaiian Historical Society. 1973 P. 49-50

<sup>81</sup> Hibbard, Don. “Buildings of Hawaii.” Charlottesville and London: University of Virginia Press. 2011 P. 277

families left the plantations in the surrounding areas of Hamakua and Kohala, and sought to run their own independent vegetable farms, leasing land in Waimea.<sup>82</sup>

The area surveyed in this architectural study is located in the Ahuli Park subdivision, along State Highway 190 (known on historic maps as “Government Road” or “Kona Road”), between Pu’u Oplelu and Lindsey Roads. The area of Ahuli is directly south of the former Waimea Village Homestead lots, on the other side of Waikaloa Stream. Today, the area of Waimea Village encompasses the central core of the business district. Various Land Commission Awards begin to show up on Waimea maps from the late 1800s, including the lot located in the survey area of Ahuli. This area shows an LCA in the name of William French for 232 Acres, which was purchased in 1840 from William Hughes and previously owned by Royal Governor Kuakiki.<sup>83</sup>

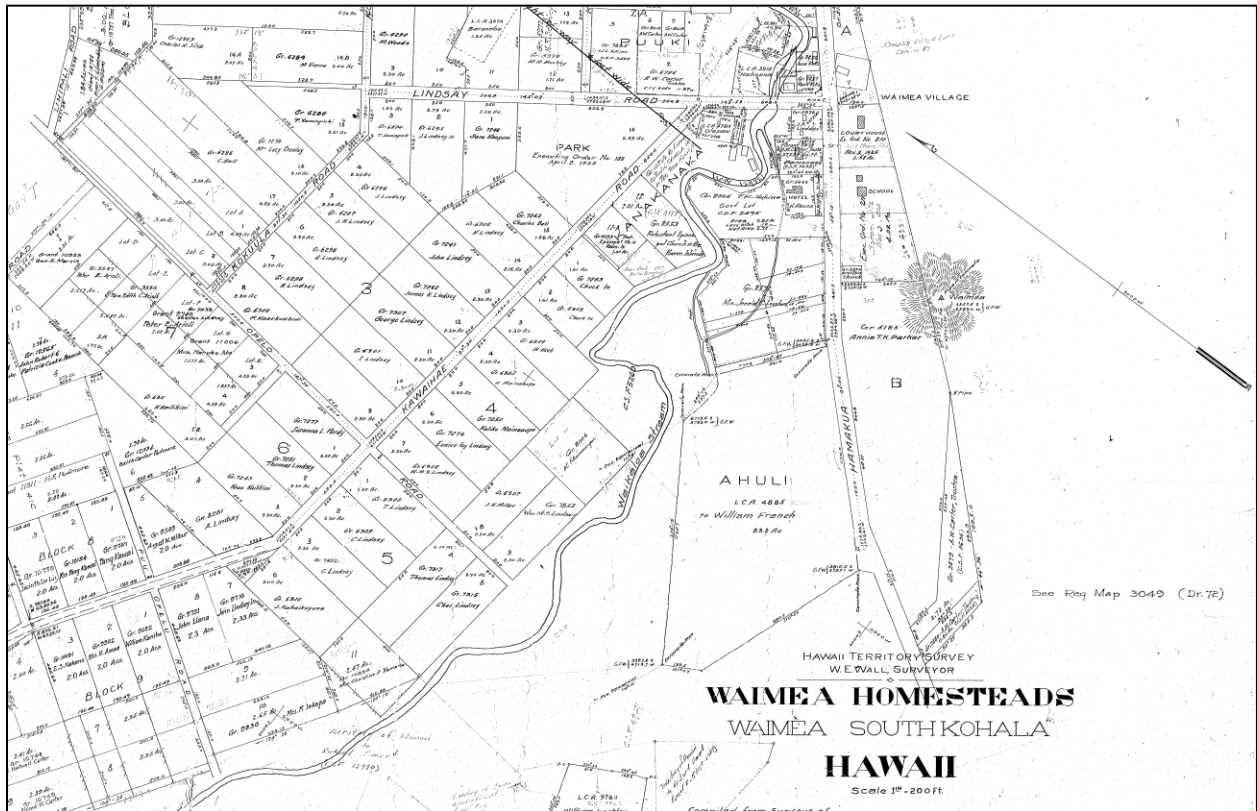


Figure 16: Waimea Homesteads Map, South Kohala 1908-1915

In 1908, the Ahuli parcel was delineated by a rock wall along “Government Road”.<sup>84</sup> There are little signs of development in Ahuli until 1914, with maps showing a few small buildings, perhaps houses. Additionally, Ahuli is approximately 3 miles west of the former Pu’ukapu Homestead Lots. Waimea Village and Pu’ukapu Homestead lots began to develop by the late 1800s, with streets and land parcels laid out in a grid fashion by 1914.<sup>85</sup> Various maps from this time refer to

<sup>82</sup> Quilian, Tom, and Emily Pagliaro. “National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Waimea Elementary School.” Waimea: Historic Property Services. January 2003. Accessed September 10, 2016. Sec. 8, P. 1

<sup>83</sup> Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii. Land Commission Award 4885: William French. Honolulu: Star Bulletin Press. 1929

<sup>84</sup> Rowell, W.E. and T. Taylor. (Surveyors) “Map of Waimea Homesteads.” Hawaii. November 1908. Scale 200’:1”

<sup>85</sup> Wright, P. (Surveyor) “Lands Watered by the Waikaloa Stream” Waimea. South Kohala, Hawaii. 1914

“Government Road” interchangeably with “Kona Road or Hamakua Road.”<sup>86</sup> Also during this time, maps indicate several churches, a school, a hotel, a butcher shop, a post office, and a court house located in proximity to the Ahuli area, along State Highway 190 near Lindsay Road.<sup>87</sup>

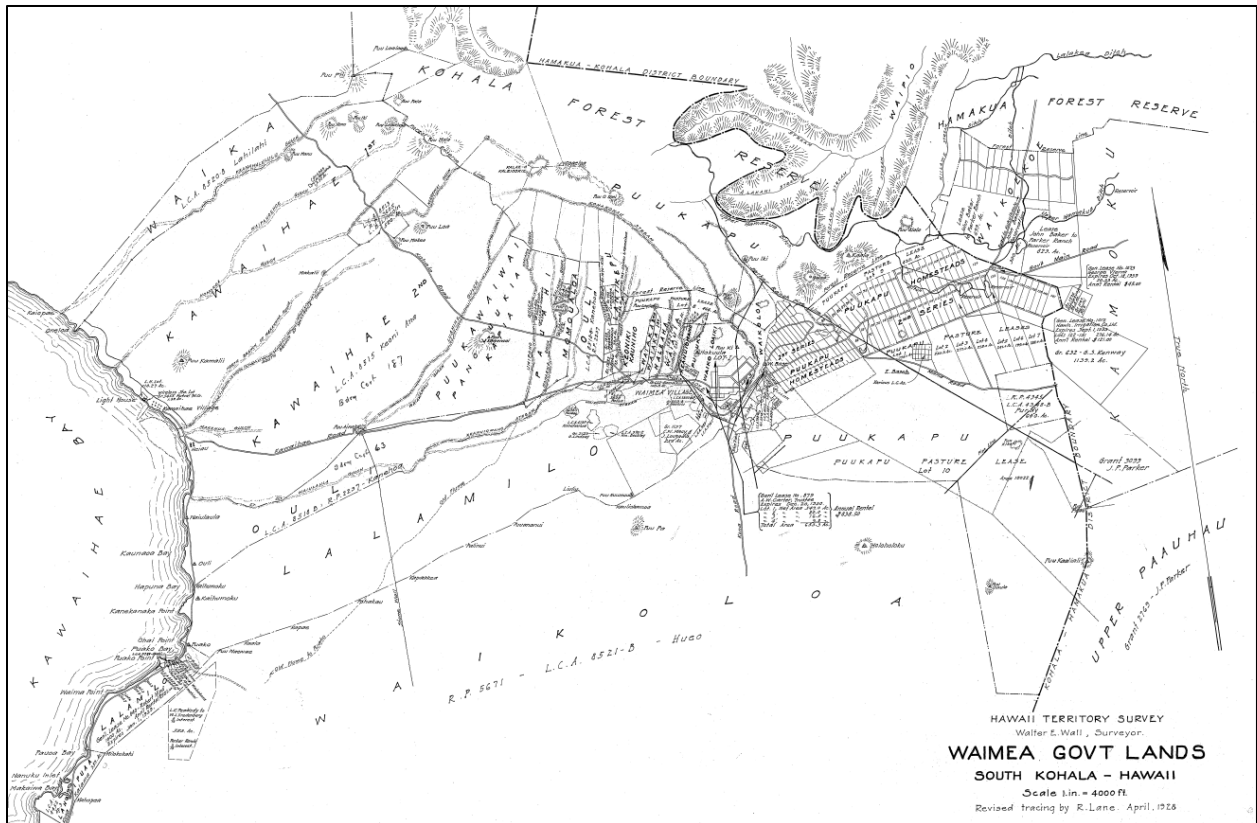


Figure 17: Hawai'i Territory Survey of Waimea Government Lands, South Kohala 1928

During World War II, between 1942 and 1945, Parker Ranch leased a portion of its Waimea lands to the U.S. military for training purposes. A military camp called Camp Waimea was built, and later renamed Camp Tarawa. Camp Tarawa was located between the Waimea and Pu'ukapu Homesteads. By 1945, More than 50,000 Marines and Sailors were stationed at Camp Tarawa, preparing for some of the most significant battles in the Pacific, including Iwo Jima.<sup>88</sup>

Camp Tarawa was built with the assistance of United States Engineers, Navy Seabees, Marines, and local Waimea residents. Residents from Waimea and surrounding areas welcomed military personnel into their homes and supported war efforts through farming, providing goods and services, expanding the area's Red Cross, and organizing USO activities.<sup>89</sup> Military contributions to the area included generators, updated medical facilities, dams, reservoirs, refrigeration, and a variety of entertainment and leisure activities.

By 1947, Camp Tarawa was dismantled and the land reverted to Parker Ranch operations. Parker Ranch's lease expired in the 1980s, these former Crown Lands fell under the State

<sup>86</sup> Rowell, W.E. and T. Taylor. (Surveyors) "Map of Waimea Homesteads." Hawaii. November 1908. Scale 200':1

<sup>87</sup> Wall, E.E. (Surveyor) "Waimea Government Lands." South Kohala, Hawaii. Hawaii Territory Survey Plat 404. April 1928. Accessed September 10, 2016

<sup>88</sup> Schweitzer, Sophia V., and Bennet Hymer. "Big Island Journey: "An Illustrated Narrative of the Island of Hawaii." Honolulu: Mutual Publishing. 2009 P. 67

<sup>89</sup> Bryson, Gordon. "Waimea Remembers Camp Tarawa." The Waimea Gazette. March 1995. Web accessed September 11, 2016.

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands where it remains today, designated for community and agricultural use. With its undulating green hills and mild climate, Waimea has become a desirable residential community; its population of 2,000 in 1980 tripled by the end of the twentieth century.<sup>90</sup>



*Figure 18: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Waimea 1954*

There were no properties evaluated to be individually eligible in the Waimea survey area.

On the following page is a single page summary analysis of Waimea. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Waimea's buildings.

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<sup>90</sup> Hibbard, Don. "Buildings of Hawaii." Charlottesville and London: University of Virginia Press. 2011 P. 277

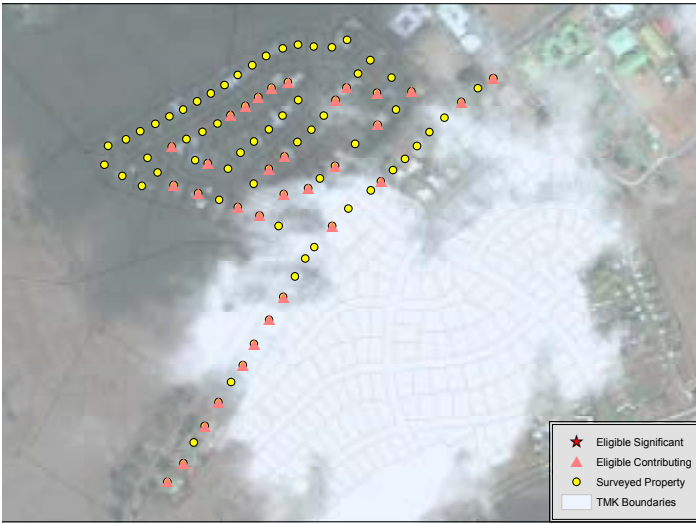
# WAIMEA

The area of Waimea falls within the district of South Kohala, and is in the *ahupua'a* of Ouli. The most important factor in the development of Waimea was the cattle ranching industry, centered on Parker Ranch. Once encompassing over 500,000 acres, the ranch was, for many years, the largest privately owned ranch in the United States.

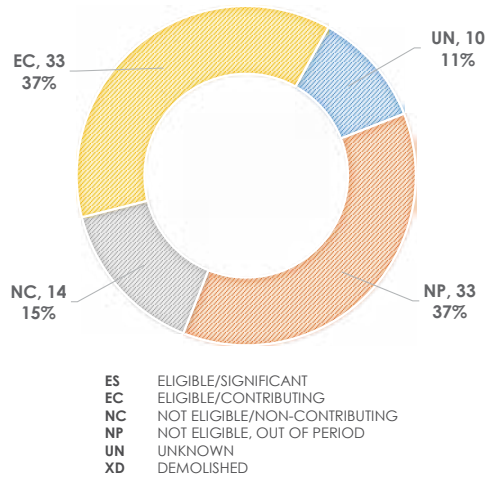
Several large Hawaiian Homestead lots, including Waimea Homesteads and Pu'ukapu Homesteads, developed around the survey area in the early twentieth century. Today, the area of Waimea Village encompasses the central core of the business district. Additional residential and commercial development expanded as a result of both Parker Ranch and a growing agriculture industry in the area. During World War II, between 1942 and 1945, Parker Ranch leased a portion of its Waimea lands to the U.S. military for training purposes. By 1945, More than 50,000 Marines and Sailors were stationed at Camp Tarawa.

The name Waimea, means "reddish water"

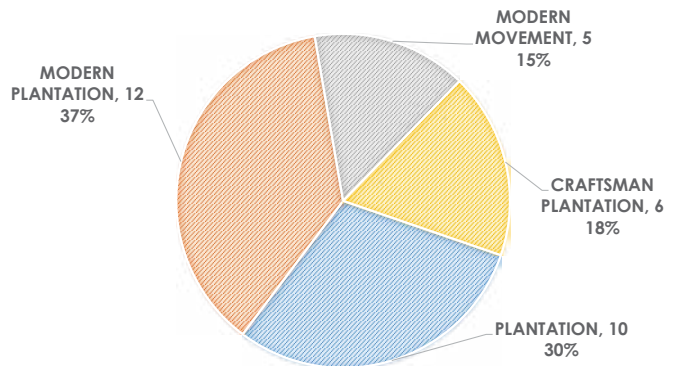
- 90 properties surveyed in Waimea;
- 33 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Modern Plantation style.



## WAIMEA ELIGIBILITY



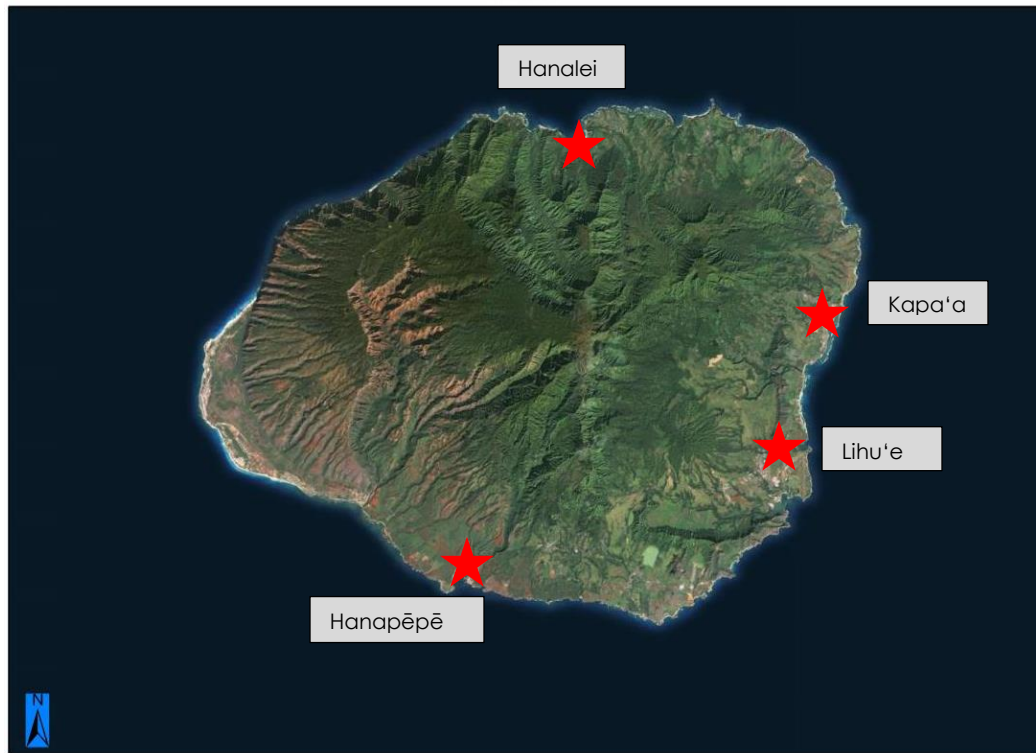
## WAIMEA ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## KAUA'I



### HISTORIC CONTEXT

Kaua'i is the oldest of the main islands and fourth-largest in the Hawaiian chain. It generally is circular in shape, formed from one shield volcano, now highly dissected. Recently called the Garden Isle, due to its lush vegetation and rich soil, Kaua'i has always been agriculturally productive. In the pre-contact/ early-contact period taro was the main crop. The initial western traders and the early missionaries introduced the idea of cash crops. By the mid-nineteenth century sugar became the primary agricultural product, a change that entailed extensive restructuring of the island's subsistence economy to a free-market system. Pineapple was the next important cash crop on Kaua'i, with much of its history tied to the homesteading efforts that started in the late nineteenth century (well before the better-known Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1921). Since World War II (WWII) military spending has been a small but significant part of the island's economy, although most of the Kaua'i bases closed after that war and only one major military installation (with scattered satellite parcels) remains. Starting with a few adventurous visitors in the kingdom period, tourism grew to become a major factor in Kaua'i's history and architecture. The new architecture of the resorts and the historic buildings of the island's towns have both been attractions for tourists.

The rough seas of the Ka'ie'ie channel isolated it from the other islands, resulting in an independent history in the centuries prior to western contact. During this time, Wailua was the center of power, where many heiau were erected. In the pre-contact period, the wetland areas near the present towns of Hanalei, Kapa'a, Lihu'e, and Hanapēpē, could all have supported large populations, due to their suitability for taro cultivation. Waimea, Kaua'i was the site of the first landing of westerners, Captain James Cook and the crews of his ships, in January 1778. That area soon became the primary residence for Kaua'i chiefs, including King Kaumuali'i. Unlike the other islands in the chain, this island was never conquered by Kamehameha I; however, Kaumuali'i did agree to recognize Kamehameha as the King and to pay tribute to him.

King Kaumuali'i's 22-year-old son, returning home after an absence of 15 years, accompanied the first ship of American missionaries who left Boston for Hawai'i in 1819. The first mission

station on Kaua'i was established at Waimea, occupied by the Whitney, Ruggles, Gulick, and Rowell families. Hanalei and Kōloa were also important mission stations on the island. After western contact, the population of Kaua'i declined precipitously from over 30,000 in 1820 to approximately 5,000 in 1872, due to introduced diseases, battles, and out-migration.

In the 1830s, before the establishment of private land ownership in Hawaii, Ladd and Company, with the backing of missionaries who wanted to provide jobs to Hawaiians, gained a fifty-year written lease from King Kamehameha III to 1,000 acres of land in Kōloa with water rights. This sugar plantation kicked off the island's cultural change to a cash economy, printing its own money. Other practices of Ladd and Company, such as providing worker housing, medical treatment, and stores, set the model for future sugar and pineapple plantations.

In 1857 the first sugarcane irrigation ditch system in the islands was built by sugar planter William Rice, a former missionary, at his Lihue Plantation. Lihue eventually became the island's capital and the site of Kaua'i's major port and airport, assuring its political and economic dominance. As with many other islands in Hawai'i, from the 1880s through most of the twentieth century, sugar was the dominant crop and the engine of the island's economy. The town of Kapa'a was founded by Makee Sugar Company in 1877, but less than ten years later the company moved its mill and plantation camps north to Keālia. Hanapēpē's history is also related to sugar plantations, but it was not built as a plantation town. Hanapēpē and Kapa'a both were "open" towns where vices, such as alcohol and prostitution, were more available than in the camps and towns controlled by the sugar plantations.

Kapa'a's development is also tied to the history of pineapple cultivation and canneries. Homestead lots (pre-1921 homesteading) occupied much of the acreage inland of Kapa'a, and this topic is an aspect of island's and the state's history that has been little studied. Hanalei's main crop transitioned from taro to rice in the 1850s, and taro is again being planted in the wetlands of the ahupua'a. Sugar was never a major crop in this valley. In recent decades tourism has become a major factor in Hanalei's economy.

WWII had an effect on Kaua'i, although less than on O'ahu, with an influx of troops to the island. The continuing impact of military construction and other spending on Kaua'i's economy waned after WWII and waxed in recent decades, with most of the funding spent on the military installation west of Kekaha, now called Pacific Missile Range Facility.

Resort development and related tourism facilities (restaurants, etc.) have provided an increasing percentage of jobs on Kaua'i after Statehood. The dependence on tourism over agriculture grew as sugar plantations mechanized and hired fewer workers, and later shut down operations entirely. Kaua'i legislators, conscious of protecting the island's famous beauty, passed an ordinance in 1972 restricting heights of buildings to forty feet, approximately the height of a palm tree. The major tourism centers on Kaua'i are now Po'ipū and Princeville, but early resort sites include Wailua (Coco Palms) and Kalapakī Beach at Nāwiliwili. The shoreline area south of Kapa'a town has many tourist accommodations. Tourism supports many of the stores and restaurants in the core of Kapa'a. Similarly, Hanalei and Hanapēpē towns are tourist destinations, with many of their historic buildings converted to restaurants, art galleries, and shops catering to visitors. Kaua'i endured two massive hurricanes, 'Iwa in 1982 and 'Iniki in 1992, resulting in substantial economic effects, including major impacts to historic buildings and tourist areas. Recovery continues and includes renovation of historic buildings throughout the island and reconstruction of the Coco Palms resort.

To follow are historic contexts and survey summary sheets for each of the towns surveyed on the island of Kaua'i: Hanalei, Hanapēpē, Kapa'a, and Lihue.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT HANALEI

The town of Hanalei, meaning “crescent bay,” is located on the north coast of Kaua‘i Island, along Kūhiō Highway (State Route 560), and close to where the Hanalei River empties into the sea. Hanalei lies within the *ahupua‘a* of Hanalei and Wa‘ioli. The terrain at Hanalei is flat coastal floodplain at the mouth of Hanalei Valley, grassland and swamp with some wooded areas. Rice farming was a primary factor in the development of Hanalei.

Rice farming in Hawai‘i began soon after the 1850s importation of Chinese laborers to work on sugar plantations. When their five year contracts with the plantations were completed, many stayed in Hawai‘i, and some began to farm rice. Suitable rice land was available in the form of taro fields left unplanted due to a decreasing native Hawaiian population. Rice became a major crop in Hawai‘i during the 1860s. In 1882, the Hanalei Valley was almost entirely planted in rice.<sup>91</sup> And in 1892 the rice growing area of Hanalei and Wa‘ioli was the largest in the Hawaiian Islands with about 750 acres under cultivation. During the late 1800s rice was a distant second place, behind sugar, among the most valuable agricultural commodities in Hawai‘i.<sup>92</sup> The town of Hanalei developed along with rice farming. In 1882, when earlier buildings used by missionaries were abandoned and dilapidated, the Chinese growers had established a community of houses along Weke Road.<sup>93</sup> By about 1924, additional residences and rice processing buildings were built along Kūhiō Highway (State Route 560).<sup>94</sup>



Figure 19: United States Geological Survey Map, Hanalei 1910

Being isolated, Hanalei was only lightly affected by the most important reason for the end of rice farming in Hawai‘i, the reciprocity treaty with the United States that prompted expansion of the sugar industry in the 1880s forcing land prices up. However, other factors did cut into the rice

<sup>91</sup> John Wesley Coulter, and Chee Kwon Chun, *Chinese Rice Farmers in Hawaii*. (Honolulu: University of Hawaii). March 1937. P. 20.

<sup>92</sup> Carol Wilcox and Don Hibbard, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination form, Hanalei Pier." (Washington DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service). April 1979. Coulter, *Rice Farmers*. P. 12-13, 19, 21.

<sup>93</sup> Coulter, *Rice Farmers*. P. 20.

<sup>94</sup> Carol Wilcox, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination form, Say Dock House." (Washington DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service). August 1987.

industry that supported Hanalei. Among these were California's entry into rice farming prior to 1920, which Hanalei could not compete with. Also, Hawai'i's population of Chinese declined significantly after annexation as the Chinese exclusion acts came into effect. This greatly lowered the demand for local rice in Honolulu, as Japanese consumers generally preferred imported rice over locally produced. Finally, the invasion of the rice borer moth devastated the remaining Hawai'i rice crop in the late 1920s.<sup>95</sup> Hanalei lost over half of its crop to this insect in 1928-29.<sup>96</sup> From about 1910 to 1930 the acreage of rice in Hawai'i dropped from about 9,500 acres to 1,400.<sup>97</sup> During the same time, imports of rice into Hawai'i from the US mainland increased from near zero to over 70 million pounds annually.<sup>98</sup>



Figure 20: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Hanalei 1960

As rice farming was in its heyday about 1910, Hanalei experienced the influx of another developmental force, the construction of beach houses for the island's caucasian elite. The earliest of these vacation houses was built about 1896 along Weke Road.<sup>99</sup> Between 1910 and about 1935 a number of beach houses were built in Hanalei by wealthy Kaua'i families for use as vacation homes and as primary residences.<sup>100</sup> Many of these were built along Weke Road. During the 1920s and 1930s Hanalei grew as a vacation community.<sup>101</sup> This infusion of money into the community from well-to-do vacationers prompted business development and building. By the early 1950s buildings lined Kūhiō Highway and Weke Road, with others along their

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<sup>95</sup> Wilcox, "Hanalei Pier."

<sup>96</sup> Coulter, *Rice Farmers*. P. 60.

<sup>97</sup> Coulter, *Rice Farmers*. P. 54.

<sup>98</sup> Coulter, *Rice Farmers*. P. 58.

<sup>99</sup> Patricia Sheehan, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination form, Wilcox, Albert Spencer, Beach House." (Washington DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service). May 1991.

<sup>100</sup> Ronald Bonaguidi, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination form, Sanborn Beach House." (Washington DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service). April 2000.

<sup>101</sup> Imua Forward, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination form, Douglas Baldwin Beach House." (Washington DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service). August 1987.

connecting streets.<sup>102</sup> The layout and configuration of Hanalei has not appreciably changed since that time, although building densities appear to have increased and the built area has expanded slightly at some locations, typically near Kūhiō Highway. A tsunami that struck Hanalei on March 9, 1957 sent waves through the town and damaged a number of buildings.<sup>103</sup> Today, taro cultivation has taken over former rice fields, and tourism is a major economic factor for the town.

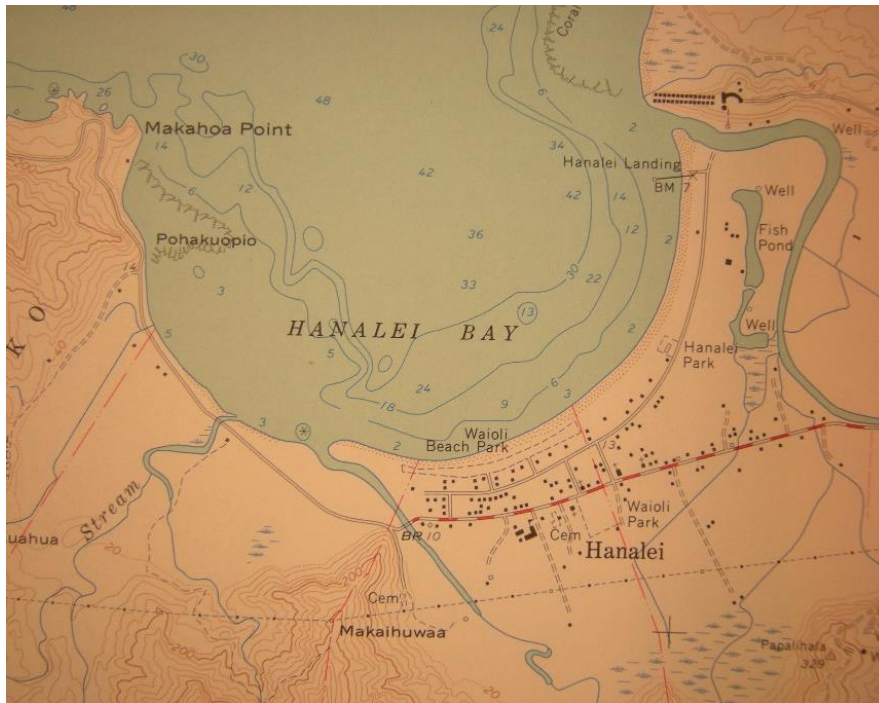


Figure 21: United States Geological Survey Map, Hanalei 1963

Persons of Chinese heritage are a large part of the ethnic history of Hanalei because of their participation in the rice industry that prompted development of the town.

About half of the houses in Hanalei are built in the plantation style, and about 20 percent are rendered in modern plantation style.

Four properties in the Hanalei survey area were evaluated as individually eligible. These are all houses, and were built between 1870 and 1966. Two of these, built in 1870 and 1914, and both owned by the prominent Wilcox family, are already listed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places, with the 1870 house also listed on the National Register. The 1870 house is a Queen Anne style beach cottage, and the 1914 house is a bungalow/craftsman cottage. One building, constructed in 1924 is a two-story plantation style house, and was reportedly the first doctor's house in Hanalei. The remaining building, constructed in 1966 is classified as an "other" style, though it appears to be a mid-century style.

On the following page is a single page summary analysis of Hanalei. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Hanalei's buildings.

<sup>102</sup> Hawaii State Archives photo collection. Aerial photos in folders PPA-28-5, #K-3-17, January 19, 1951, and PPA-30-8, #1CC132, January 15, 1965.

<sup>103</sup> Hobey Goodale, "Tsunami 1957." *The Garden Island*, August 2, 2011.

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# HANAIEI

Hanaiei lies within the *ahupua'a* of Hanalei and Waioli. The terrain at Hanalei is flat coastal floodplain at the mouth of Hanalei Valley, grassland and swamp with some wooded areas. Rice farming was a primary factor in the development of Hanalei. As a result, Chinese heritage is a large part of the ethnic history of Hanalei.

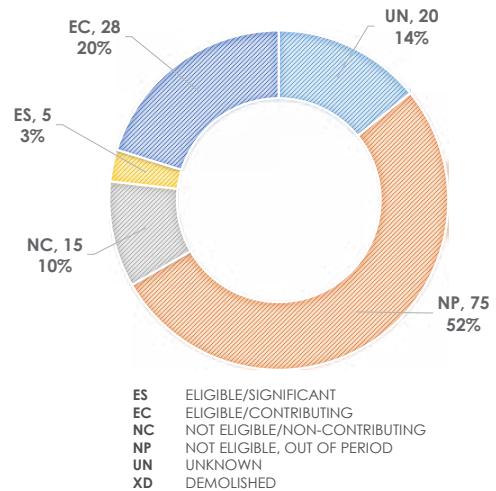
In 1882, when earlier buildings used by missionaries were abandoned and dilapidated, Chinese growers established a community of houses along Weke Road. Following the heyday of rice farming around 1910, Hanalei grew as a vacation community, with many homes being built by wealthy Caucasian families along Weke Road. The layout and configuration of Hanalei has not appreciably changed since that time, although building densities appear to have increased and the built area has expanded slightly at some locations, typically near Kuhio Highway. A tsunami that struck Hanalei on March 9, 1957 sent waves through the town and damaged a number of buildings.

The name Hanalei means crescent bay in Hawaiian.

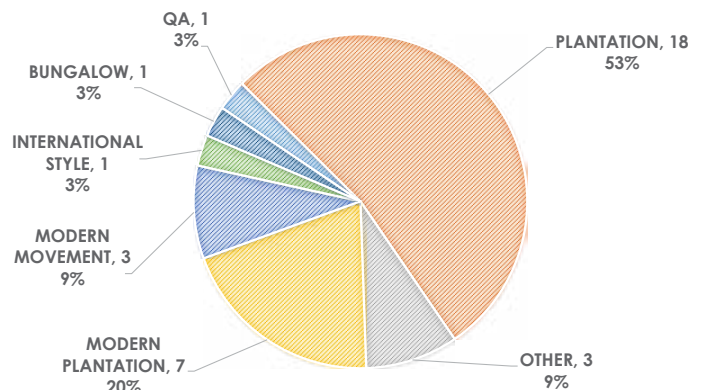
- 143 properties surveyed in Hanalei;
- 28 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Plantation style.



## HANAIEI ELIGIBILITY



## HANAIEI ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT HANAPĒPĒ

Hanapēpē, meaning “crushed bay (due to land sides),” is a small town on the coastal plain of the Hanapēpē *ahupuaʻa*, on the leeward side of Kauaʻi, just inland from its southern coast.<sup>104</sup> This *ahupuaʻa* begins at the high-rainfall area near the island’s peak and includes streams that join to form the Hanapēpē River, and a coastal plain at the valley mouth. The flat areas were historically used for wetland taro fields (*loʻi*). The portion of the town surveyed is mostly situated between Kaumualiʻi Highway and Hanapēpē River. The key factors influencing the town’s development and layout were the topography, including the Hanapēpē River, nearby sugar plantations, the transition from taro to rice as the town’s main crop, and infrastructure projects in the immediate area.

In the pre-contact period, *loʻi*, fishing, and salt ponds supported a substantial population in the *ahupuaʻa*. There was no town, and dwellings were scattered. A visitor noted in 1857 that the “principal hamlet” of the valley was under coconut trees at the mouth of the river.<sup>105</sup> After western contact, Hanapēpē was depopulated by deaths and out-migrations due to the impact of foreign diseases and cultures. The valley’s 1820s population numbered 700 but dropped to a few hundred by the 1840s<sup>106</sup>. By 1865, a great deal of Hanapēpē’s land was untended.<sup>107</sup>

In the late nineteenth century, Kauaʻi’s population rebounded due to imported laborers brought to work on sugar plantations, initially from China. The drier lands on both sides of Hanapēpē town hosted plantations, whose achievements and troubles had a great effect on the town. In Hanapēpē, the *loʻi* attracted Chinese rice farmers. By the 1880s, it “had an almost completely Chinese population,” with a village established mostly on the west bank of the Hanapēpē River.<sup>108</sup> As sugar laborers of other nationalities arrived in Hawaiʻi, some settled in Hanapēpē, becoming farmers or entrepreneurs, after fulfilling their plantation contracts. In the 1924 “Big Strike”, Filipino laborers gathered in a Hanapēpē town camp, to organize away from the plantations. Violence broke out when a deputy sheriff and armed “special deputies” came to serve a warrant, resulting in the death of sixteen strikers and four police.<sup>109</sup> This event came to be known as the “Hanapēpē Massacre”, and served as a pivotal event for labor organization in the Territory.

Physical and economic developments during the late 1800s and early 1900s were influenced by nearby infrastructure improvements. In the early 1890s, complex irrigation systems were developed to channel water from Hanapēpē River to nearby plantations. By the late 1890s, the government’s main unpaved (belt) road extended around most of the island and could accommodate horse-drawn wagons. In Hanapēpē, part of the belt road formed the path of the town’s commercial area. The town was subject to periodic flooding, and wooden bridges over the river were frequently destroyed, so a concrete bridge was constructed in 1911 that still connects the two sides of the town.<sup>110</sup> Major developments in the 1920s and 1930s included Port Allen on the east side of Hanapēpē Bay,<sup>111</sup> and an Army landing strip on the peninsula. This airport, Burns Field (now called Port Allen Airport) became a shared commercial and Army field. It served as the island’s main commercial passenger airport until 1948, when Līhuʻe Airport opened.<sup>112</sup> Similarly, Nāwiliwili Harbor in Līhuʻe became the island’s major port by the mid-twentieth century. With Hanapēpē losing its major transportation hubs after 1950, the town’s economy stagnated for decades. For decades, possible solutions for the town’s periodic flooding

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<sup>104</sup> Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert & Esther T. Mookini, *Place Names of Hawaii* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press) 1976: p. 41.

<sup>105</sup> [James J.] Jarves, “Sketches of Life in the Hawaiian Islands – No. 4. The Valley of Hanapepe,” *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, July 30, 1857, p. 1, c. 1.

<sup>106</sup> Carol Wilcox, *The Kauaʻi Album* (Lihue: Kauaʻi Historical Society) 1981. p. 41.

<sup>107</sup> V. Knudsen, Letter to J. O. Dominis (Hawaii State Archives: Interior Dept. files) Jan. 2, 1865.

<sup>108</sup> Carol Wilcox, *The Kauaʻi Album* (Lihue: Kauaʻi Historical Society) 1981. p. 41.

<sup>109</sup> Edward D. Beechert, *Working in Hawaii, A Labor History* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press) 1985. p. 222.

<sup>110</sup> Harold W. Ching, *Grandpa, Ching Kin Moi: A Pioneer Rice Planter and His Times in Hanapepe* (Typescript). 1981. p. 3.

<sup>111</sup> Erwin N. Thompson, *Pacific Ocean Engineers: History of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Pacific* [Honolulu: Pacific Ocean Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers] [1980 ca.] p. 60.

<sup>112</sup> State of Hawaii Department of Transportation, Airports Division (Honolulu: author) 2016. Website at <http://aviation.hawaii.gov/airfields-airports/Kaua'i/port-allen-airport/>, accessed June 20, 2016.

were discussed, including a proposal to move the town.<sup>113</sup> In 1959, a contract for an earthen levee on the east side was awarded. Flood control work on the west side was completed in 1963, and both levees were raised by three feet in 1966.<sup>114</sup> One flood actually occurred during construction of the 1963 levee, damaging it and about 50 homes.<sup>115</sup>

In 1910, the town's buildings were situated in just a few areas; along the curved section of the belt road (now Hanapēpē Road), and along what are now known as Puolo and Awawa Roads, on the west side of the river.<sup>116</sup> Few buildings were located away from these roads, due to the river's delta. Around 1920, lots were offered for sale along what is now Hanapēpē Road, and on Hana, Iona, and Puolo Roads.<sup>117</sup> Lessees' and buyers' names show a variety of ethnicities living in Hanapēpē at that time; Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and Hawaiian. The town also included "Hanapēpē Rice and Kula Lots" and a "Teachers Cottage Lot." In the late 1930s Kaua'i Belt Road improvements (Federal Aid Project 12-J) built a straighter section of the main road (now called Kaumuali'i Highway) across the former rice lot area, as well as a wider bridge crossing the Hanapēpē River, south of the 1911 concrete bridge.

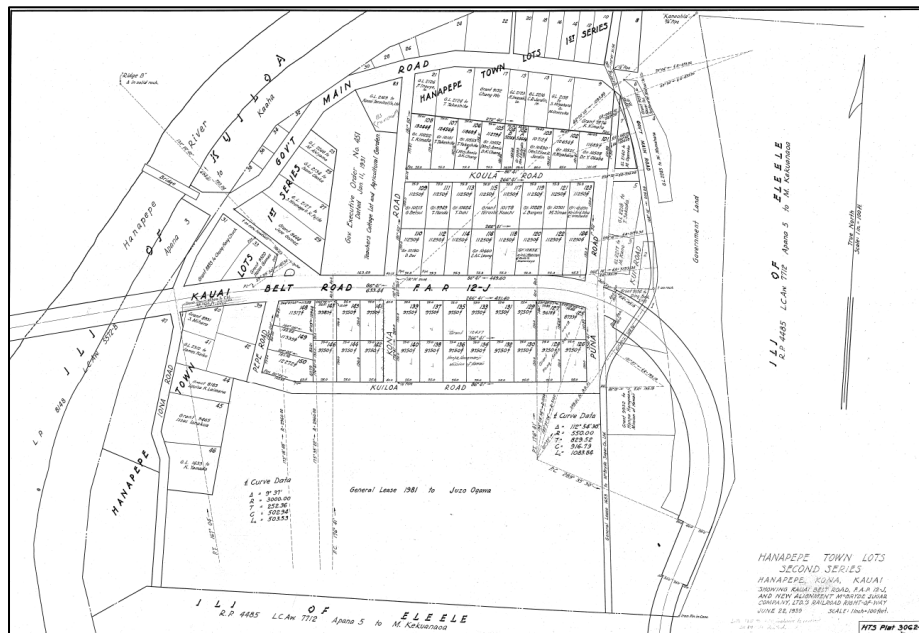


Figure 22: DAGS Plat map 3062, Town Lots 1939

Around 1939, a second series of Hanapēpē Town Lots were subdivided, with new secondary streets – Koula, Kona, Puna, and Pepe Roads.<sup>118</sup> One of the first major buildings along the new Kaumuali'i Highway was the Hongwanji Mission, dedicated in 1954.<sup>119</sup>

<sup>113</sup> Special Correspondence [sic], "Moving of Kaua'i Town to Higher Ground Proposed," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, Nov. 6, 1939, article at the University of Hawaii, Hamilton Library, Honolulu Newspapers Clippings Morgue, on microfiche in Subject section under: Hanapepe, Kaua'i.

<sup>114</sup> Erwin N. Thompson, *Pacific Ocean Engineers: History of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Pacific* [Honolulu: Pacific Ocean Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers] [1980 ca.] pp. 256-257.

<sup>115</sup> "Flood Waters Damage 50 Kaua'i Homes," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, April 16, 1963, article at the University of Hawaii, Hamilton Library, Honolulu Newspapers Clippings Morgue, on microfiche in Subject section under: Hanapepe, Flood Control.

<sup>116</sup> U.S. Geological Survey, *Topographic Map of the Island of Kaua'i (with the Territory of Hawaii) 1910*.

<sup>117</sup> Thos. J. K. Evans, *Hanapepe Town Lots* [Honolulu: Hawaii Territorial Survey] 1920. HTS 3006.

<sup>118</sup> Anonymous, *Hanapepe Town Lots, Second Series* [Honolulu: Hawaii Territorial Survey] 1939. HTS 3062.

<sup>119</sup> "\$70,000 Buddhist Mission Is Dedicated at Hanapepe," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, May 10, 1954, article at the University of Hawaii, Hamilton Library, Honolulu Newspapers Clippings Morgue, on microfiche in Subject section under: Hanapepe, Kaua'i.



Figure 23: DAGS Map Town Lots 1&2 1942

While building density has increased within Hanapēpē along the new highway, since the 1950s, Hanapēpē has expanded its borders. The area of Hanapēpē Heights, north of town, began to be developed by 1960. By that year, the southern portion of the area was built. Streets south of about Kupaa Street were lined with houses. The area north of about Kupaa Street remained a cultivated field until at least 1965. Sometime between 1965 and 2005, this north area was built up with streets and houses. Further expansion took place east of Hanapēpē, at Eleele. Here, by 1960 streets and houses had been built within the area defined by the semi-circular loop of Kaumualii Highway as it comes down the hill, south of about Eleele Road. Between 1965 and 2005 the area of Eleele to the northeast of this was developed. The area surveyed has not changed significantly since the 1950s, due to most construction and expansion taking place at the periphery of the town.



*Figure 24: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Hanapēpē 1965*

In 1987 preservation work in the core of town was spurred with projects undertaken through the advocacy of Hanapēpē land and business owners. The town also became popular as a filming location for movies and television.

There were no properties evaluated to be individually eligible in the Hanapēpē survey area.

On the following page is a single page summary analysis of Hanapēpē. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Hanapēpē buildings.

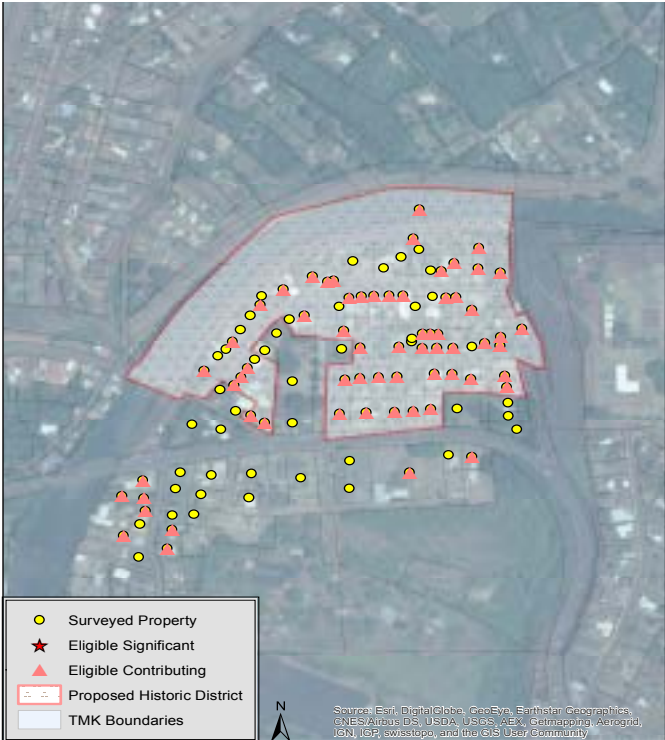
# HANAPĒPĒ

Key factors influencing the development and layout of Hanapēpē, were the topography, including the Hanapēpē River, nearby sugar plantations, the transition from taro to rice as the town's main crop, and infrastructure projects in the immediate area. Hanapēpē *ahupua'a* begins at the high-rainfall area near the island's peak and includes streams that join to form the Hanapēpē River. In the pre-contact period, lo'i, fishing, and salt ponds supported a substantial population in this ahupua'a.

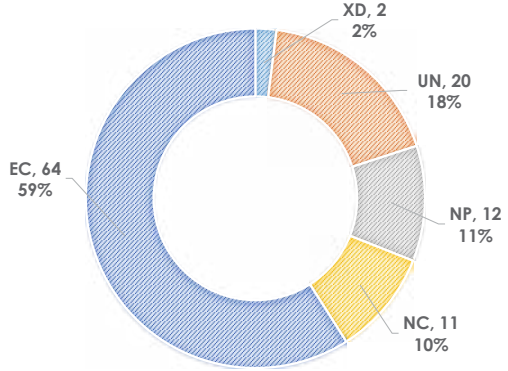
Hanapēpē was formed as part of the belt road that formed the path of the town's commercial area. In 1910, the town's buildings were situated in just a few areas due to the river's delta and issues with periodic flooding. While building density has increased within Hanapēpē along the new highway, since the 1950s, most construction and expansion has taken place along the periphery of the town.

The meaning of Hanapēpē is defined in Place Names of Hawaii as "crushed bay (due to landslides)."

- 109 properties surveyed in Hanapēpē;
- 64 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Plantation style.

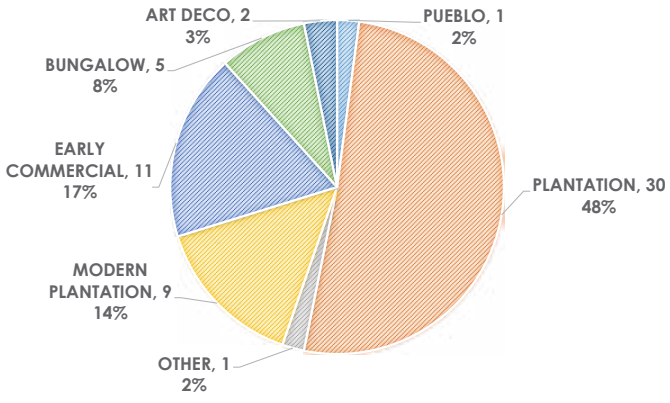


## HANAPĒPĒ ELIGIBILITY



- ES ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT
- EC ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING
- NC NOT ELIGIBLE/NON-CONTRIBUTING
- NP NOT ELIGIBLE, OUT OF PERIOD
- UN UNKNOWN
- XD DEMOLISHED

## HANAPĒPĒ ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT KAPA'A

The town of Kapa'a, whose name means "the closing," is located on the east coast of Kaua'i Island, along State Highway 56 near the Mo'ikeha and Waika'ea Canals. It lies within the *ahupua'a* of Kapa'a and Waipouli. The terrain is flat coastal plain, mostly open grassland or swamp with some wooded lots, and was prone to flooding prior to construction of the canals in the 1940s. The key factors in the town's development were the sugar and pineapple industries. Kapa'a formed in the 1870s as an area of plantation housing and stores for workers of the Makee Sugar Co. The twentieth century brought the opening of pineapple canneries that further fostered development of the town.

Makee Sugar Co. was started at Kapa'a in 1877 but after several years of sluggish growth, moved its mill and headquarters north, to Kealia, ca. 1885. This left Kapa'a to develop rather slowly as a residential and country store community serving the sugar workers at Makee and other residents of east Kaua'i.

The town began a transformation in 1913 when the second pineapple processor on the island of Kaua'i, Hawaiian Canneries Co. (HCCo), Inc. started its operation by building a new plant just off the beach immediately north of the Waika'ea Stream in Kapa'a. Fruit was supplied by both HCCo plantation and private growers in the area. The company had a difficult first few years, but by 1926 was turning a good profit. Kapa'a shared this windfall and the town grew with additional stores, banks, restaurants, and other businesses opening around this time.<sup>120</sup> In 1932 an additional pineapple cannery, Growers Canning Association Ltd., opened inland of the town. As non-staple food (unlike sugar), the pineapple industry in Hawai'i experienced boom times and bad, including expansion in the flush 1920s, slow down during the worldwide 1930s depression, and increased business during World War II with increased military demand for the fruit. Through the ups and downs, Kapa'a remained a commercial and residential center for the area, growing in population from a few hundred before the HCCo cannery, to about 3,000 in the 1930s.

An important factor in Kapa'a's success during the low periods was the fact that it was not a plantation-controlled town, like those built by sugar plantations.<sup>121</sup> Plantation managers frequently controlled many personal aspects of their employee's lives.<sup>122</sup> Often, plantation towns had overseers enforcing strict hours of business operation and nighttime curfews that were designed to keep their workers from staying out too late, to make sure they were on time to begin work. Typically, workers in a sugar plantation town were signaled by a siren or whistle at 8:30 pm, when all house lights had to be off, and awakened at 5:00 am by the same signal.<sup>123</sup> In contrast, Kapa'a was renowned across the island as a lively venue for night life.<sup>124</sup> As a free town, businesses in Kapa'a enjoyed the license to operate as the public demanded, not as the plantation dictated. This meant that the town offered many goods and services not available in typical sugar plantation towns, including "alcohol, opium, and women."<sup>125</sup>

The main business center of town, north of the HCCo cannery along Lehua Street and the Government Road (Kūhiō Highway, Rt. 56), was established before the cannery arrived. Historic maps show that there were some residences along with the few businesses here. Additional residences were located along the east side of the Government Road to the north.<sup>126</sup>

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<sup>120</sup> Marta Hulsman, et al, *Kapa'a*. (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing). 2015. P. 33.

<sup>121</sup> Bill Fernandez, "Pineapple's gift to Kapaa." *The Garden Island*. September 13, 2014.

<sup>122</sup> Ronald Takaki, *Pau Hana, Plantation Life and Labor in Hawaii*. (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press). 1983. P.64.

<sup>123</sup> Takaki, *Pau Hana*. P. 90.

<sup>124</sup> Hulsman et al, *Kapa'a*. P. 43.

<sup>125</sup> Hulsman et al, *Kapa'a*. P. 23.

<sup>126</sup> USGS, "Kapaa Quadrangle," map 1/31680 scale. 1910. Hawaii Board of Agriculture and Forestry. "Kapaa, Kaua'i," map 1/480 scale. 1915.

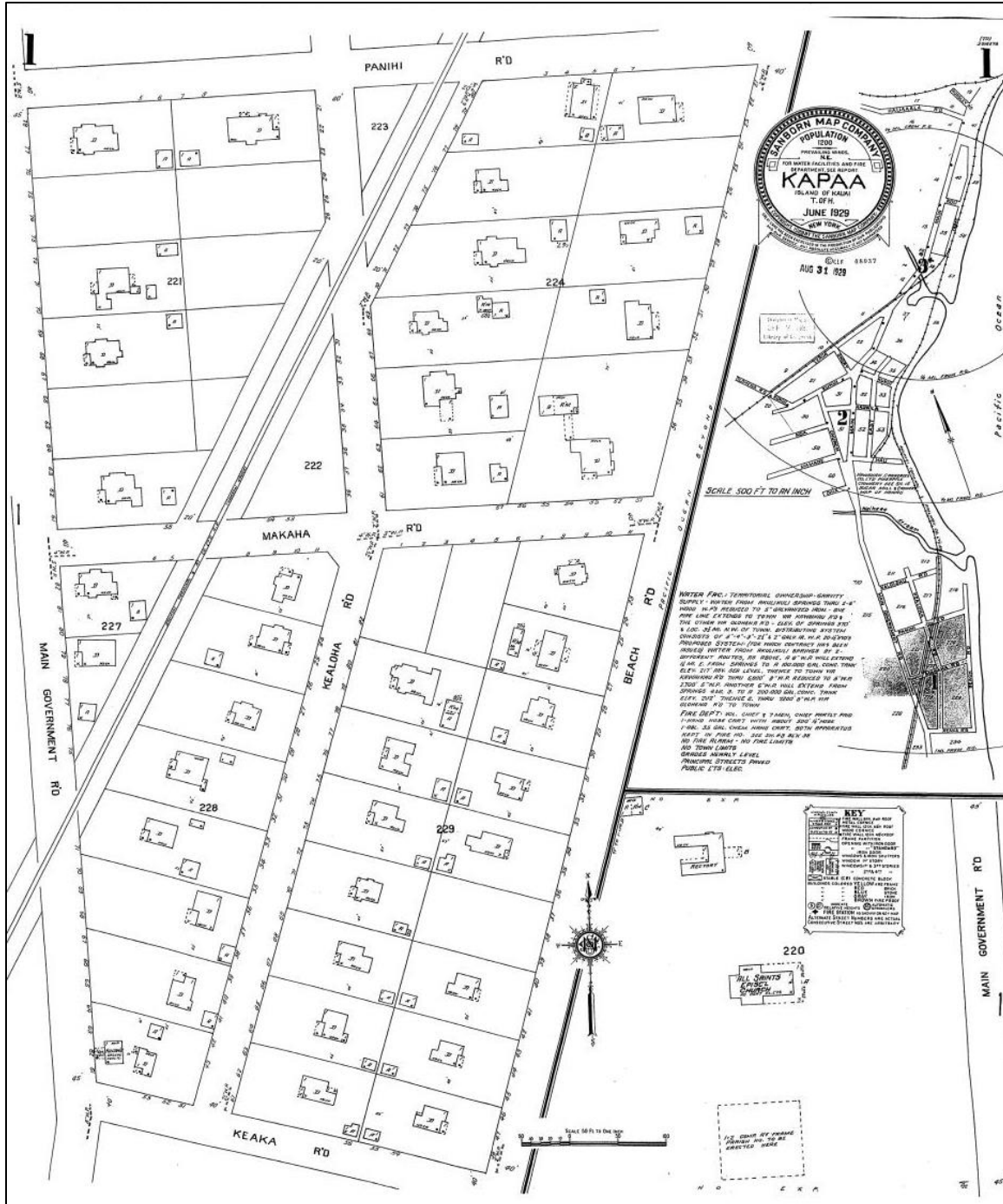


Figure 25: Sanborn Map Company, Kapa'a 1929

In 1918, after the cannery opened, Kapa'a Town Lots were subdivided, forming the area that defines Kapa'a town today, near Kūhiō Highway, from Keaka Road north to Hau'a'ala Road.<sup>127</sup> The Ahukini Terminal & Railway Co. line, which carried canned pineapple from the HCCo cannery south to the wharf at Ahukini bisected the Kealoha Road neighborhood south of Waika'ea Stream. North of the cannery, the railway line ran close to the beach. During the 1920s, buildings went up on many of the Kapa'a Town Lots, including the Kealoha Road area.<sup>128</sup>

<sup>127</sup> DAGS, Registered Map #2450. September 1918.

<sup>128</sup> Sanborn Map Co.: Kapa'a, Island of Kauai." June 1929 and 1945.



The Waika'ea and Mo'ikeha Canals were dredged during the 1940s to prevent the town from flooding when heavy rains choked these two streams. Historic aerial photos show that after World War II, the size and density of Kapa'a town remained remarkably stable, despite the closing of the HCCo cannery in 1962, which put 389 full time employees out of work.<sup>129130</sup>

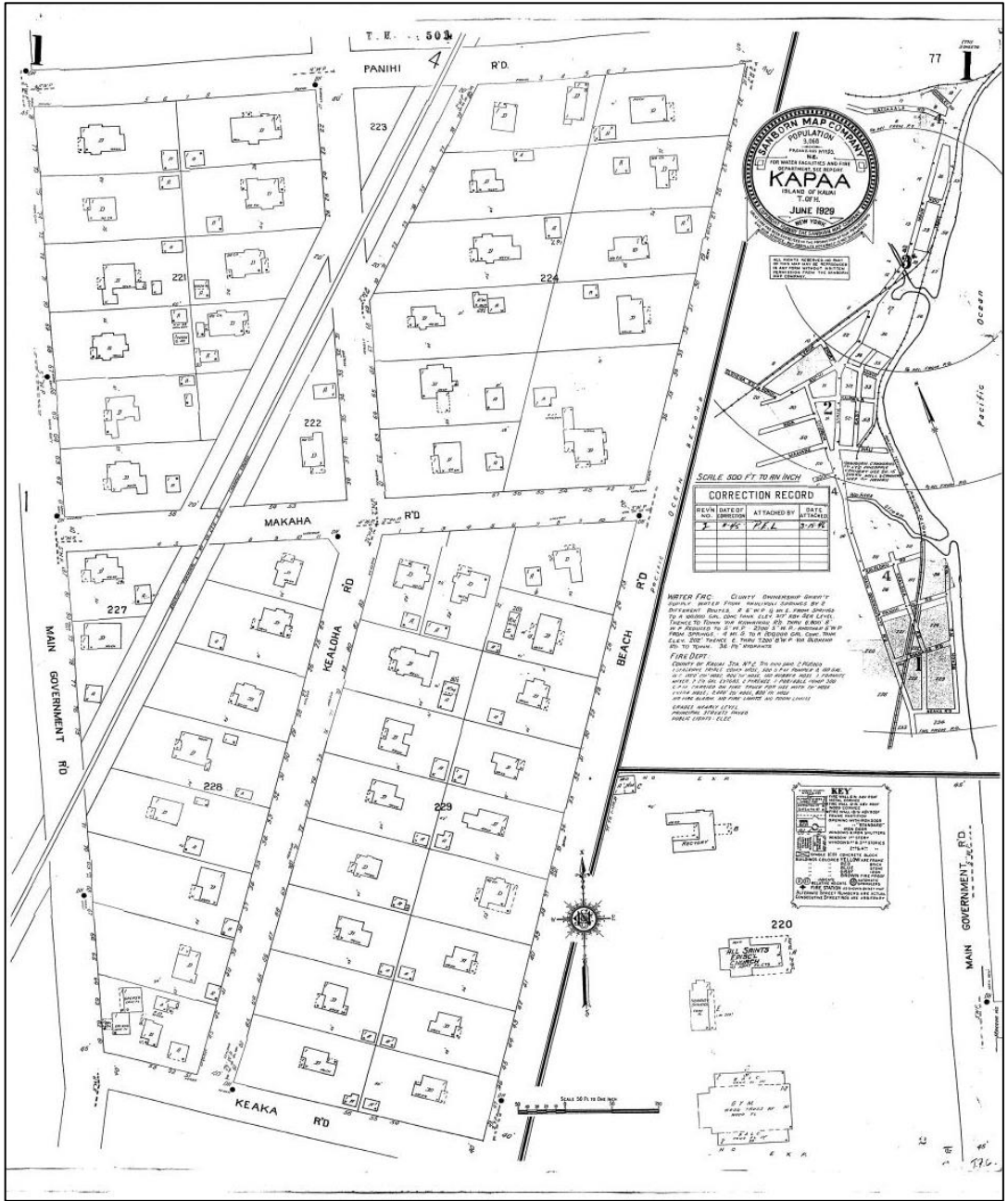


Figure 26: Sanborn Map Company, Kapa'a 1945

The ethnic history of Kapa'a mirrors the litany of migrants typical to most rural areas of Hawai'i populated by sugar and pineapple plantation workers. Indigenous Hawaiian laborers were augmented by a continuing influx of Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, Korean, Puerto Rican, and

<sup>129</sup> Jack L. Larsen, 1894-2000, *Hawaiian Pineapple Entrepreneurs*. Private publisher. 2010. P. 423-24.

<sup>130</sup> Hawaii State Archives photo collection. Aerial photos in folders PPA-28-4, #K-2-21, December 22, 1950, and PPA-30-6, #1CC90, January 15, 1965.

Filipinos.<sup>131</sup> Most of these immigrants were male. Although many eventually returned to their home country, some completed their work contracts for the sugar plantations and settled permanently in Kapa'a. Frequently these immigrants or their children, born in Hawai'i, became entrepreneurs or farmers who started businesses in and around Kapa'a.<sup>132</sup>



Figure 27: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Kapa'a 1960

Most of the houses (almost 2/3) at the Kealoha Road neighborhood in Kapa'a are rendered in plantation or modern plantation styles. A significant percentage of the other houses there are in bungalow style.

There were no properties evaluated as individually eligible in the Kapa'a survey area.

On the following page is a single page summary analysis of Kapa'a. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Kapa'a's buildings.

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<sup>131</sup> Hulsman et al, *Kapa'a*. P. 23.

<sup>132</sup> Hulsman et al, *Kapa'a*. P. 31, 33, 34.

# KAPA'A

The terrain of Kapa'a is flat a coastal plain, mostly open grassland or swamp with some wooded lots, and was prone to flooding prior to construction of canals in the 1940s. It lies within the *ahupua'a* of Kapa'a and Waipouli. The key factors in the town's development were the sugar and pineapple industries.

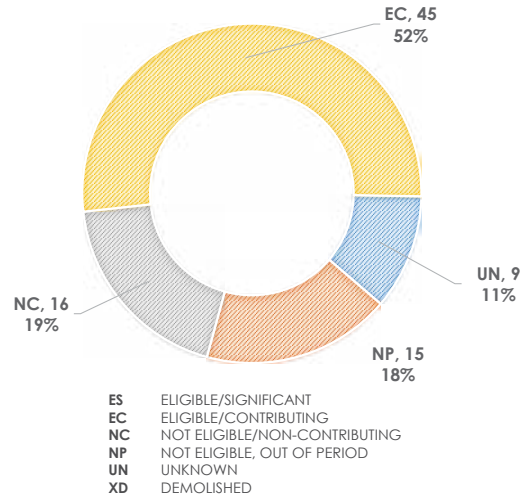
Makee Sugar Co. was started at Kapa'a in 1877, but since it moved north in the late nineteenth century, Kapa'a developed rather slowly as a residential community. Kapa'a experienced a flush of growth in the 1920s due to profits enjoyed by the pineapple cannery, Hawaiian Canneries Co. Kapa'a shared this windfall and the town grew with additional stores, banks, restaurants, and other businesses opening around this time. Through the ups and downs associated with the pineapple industry in Hawaii, Kapa'a remained a commercial and residential center for the area, growing in population from a few hundred before the HCCo cannery, to about 3,000 in the 1930s.

The area name Kapa'a means "the closing."

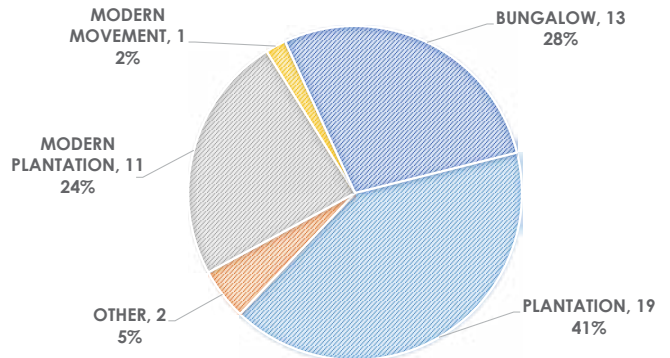
- 85 properties surveyed in Kapa'a;
- 45 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Plantation style.



## KAPA'A ELIGIBILITY



## KAPA'A ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT LĪHU‘E

The town of Līhu‘e, whose name means “cold chill,” on the island of Kaua‘i is located upland, near the intersection of State Highways 50 and 56, about 2½ miles from the southeast coast at an elevation of about 200’. Līhu‘e lies within the *ahupua‘a* of Kalapaki and Nāwiliwili. Like many other areas in Hawai‘i, the development of Līhu‘e town was very closely tied to the sugar industry.

One of the oldest sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, Līhu‘e Plantation Co. (1849-2001) built its mill and headquarters in Līhu‘e near the present day intersection of Highways 50 and 56. From early in the company’s history the mill was located in Nāwiliwili Stream gulch, with employee housing, company offices, and plantation facilities on the east bluff above. As the plantation grew and prospered, Līhu‘e expanded and diversified. By 1872, the plantation owned over 20,000 acres; by 1878 over 50,000 acres and a second mill at Hanamā‘ulu.<sup>133</sup> The economic power of the plantation was formidable and by 1880 Līhu‘e was the most important town on Kaua‘i. The late 1800s were a boom time for Līhu‘e, by 1890 it had a hotel, several stores, and two schools.

By 1900, Līhu‘e had grown in population to over 4,400 and buildings lined the south side of the future Rice Street, with plantation camp housing along the west side of future Kūhiō Highway.<sup>134</sup> These two roads correspond to the main streets of Līhu‘e’s business district today. Plantation headquarters buildings and stores were located at their intersection. Additional housing was clustered south and west of the business district, west of the houses lining the highway and on the bluff south of the mill.<sup>135</sup>



Figure 28: United States Geological Survey Map, Līhu‘e 1910

In 1905, shortly after Hawai‘i’s annexation by the United States, Līhu‘e was selected as the Kaua‘i County seat. Construction of the courthouse on Rice Street followed in 1914, when funds became available. By 1918 the plantation employed over 1,600 people. The mostly Asian field

<sup>133</sup> Deborah Saito and Susan Campbell, "Register of the Lihue Plantation Company, Lihue, Kaua'i, 1950-1968." Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association Plantation Archives. Honolulu: University of Hawaii at Manoa, Hamilton Library. September 1987.

<sup>134</sup> Pat Griffin, *Lihue, Root and Branch of a Hawaii Town*. (Lihue: Kaua'i Historical Society). 2014. P. 7, 30.

<sup>135</sup> Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS), "Map of the Lihue Plantation, Southern Portion." , Registered Map # 2142. 1900.

workers were initially housed in outlying camps segregated by ethnicity.<sup>136</sup> During the 1920s, worker camps were consolidated nearer the mill. Until then, the housing closest to the center of town was generally reserved for European (mainly German) workers employed at the mill.<sup>137</sup> By the 1920s, a number of large, exclusive, residential lots were created just east of the courthouse for plantation managers and assorted Līhu'e professionals. During the 1920s, Kūhiō Highway north of the Rice Street intersection was more densely developed into a central business district by the plantation and provided shops and services for Līhu'e residents. In the 1930s, federal programs created Kaunuali'i Highway to bridge Nawiliwili Gulch and bypass the former road from Līhu'e, which had extended through the gulch and past the mill.

Although Līhu'e Plantation Co. owned much of the land in Līhu'e and dictated what businesses were allowed, the land on the south side of Rice Street was owned by the William H. Rice family. In the late 1930s the family began selling these properties, thus allowing entrepreneurs and private firms, such as S. H. Kress, to gain a business foothold in Līhu'e and create a second business district.

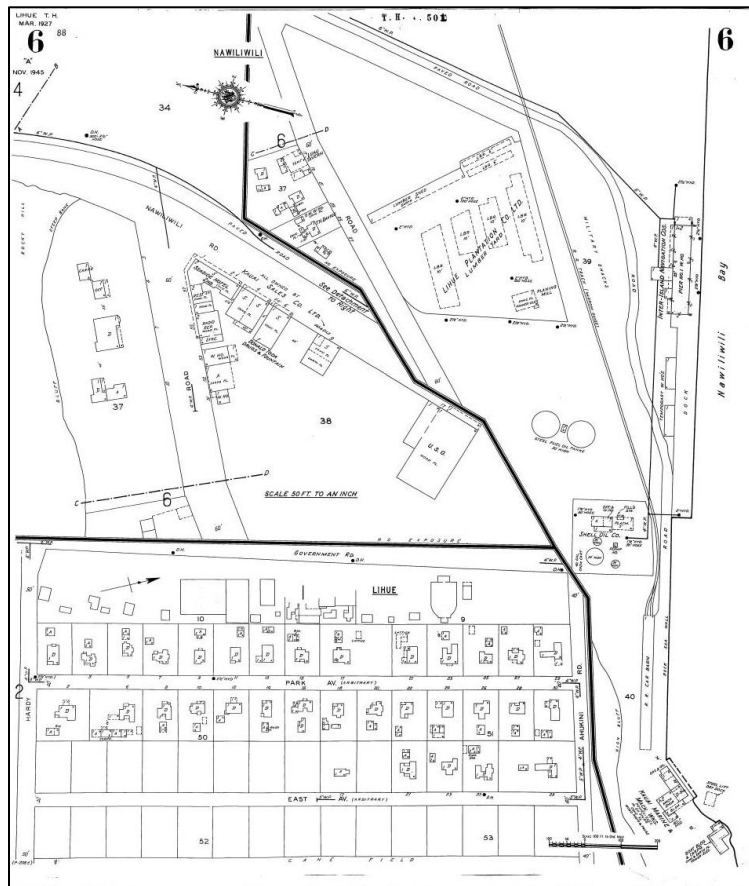


Figure 29: Sanborn Map Company, Līhu'e 1945

Līhu'e Plantation Co. electrified its mills at Līhu'e and Hanamā'ulu beginning in the 1910s using a hydroelectric plant eight miles distant at Wai'ahi Stream. The plantation lit roadways and electrified buildings in town beginning in 1913.<sup>138</sup> In 1933-34, the plantation expanded exponentially when it added the adjacent Makee Sugar Co. and Ahukini Railway Company to its holdings. The Makee mill at Kealia was dismantled and reassembled at Līhu'e. Līhu'e

<sup>136</sup> Griffin, *Lihue*. P. 35, 95.

<sup>137</sup> Griffin, *Lihue*, P. 7, 10.

<sup>138</sup> Griffin, *Lihue*. P. 36.

Plantation's growth included the addition of a new electrical generator and the development of the Līhu'e Town Tract subdivision, thirty-five approximately 15,000-square-foot residential lots (Block A), laid out along Akahi and Elua Streets in 1935.<sup>139</sup> These lots were offered as fee simple sales to the general public. This reflected the plantation's shift in policy away from directly providing housing to employees.<sup>140</sup> A second block of twenty six lots (Block B) in Līhu'e Town Tract along Elua Street was offered in 1941.<sup>141</sup> East of Līhu'e Town Tract, more residential lots of the Molokoa Subdivision were opened along Umi and Uluhui Streets in 1964 (Unit 1) and along Uluhui and Alohi Streets in 1967 (Unit 2).<sup>142</sup>



Figure 30: United States Geological Survey Map, Līhu'e 1963

The emerging ethnic composition of Līhu'e followed the general pattern of importation of sugar labor in Hawai'i. Chinese workers began arriving after 1852, Japanese in the late 1860s, Portuguese in the late 1870s, Puerto Ricans and Koreans during the first few years of the 1900s, and Filipinos after 1905. One notable exception to this typical pattern is the immigration of German workers to Līhu'e, beginning about 1881. During the next twenty years nearly 600 Germans came to live at either Līhu'e Plantation or nearby Grove Farm. The men of these families were employed as supervisors at Līhu'e Plantation. In 1893, thirty-eight of the forty one supervisors there were German, overseeing a labor pool that was, by 1913, predominately Japanese, Portuguese, Filipino, and Korean.<sup>143</sup>

The majority of eligible buildings in the Līhu'e survey area have been identified as modern movement and plantation-type styles.

There were no properties evaluated as individually eligible in the Līhu'e survey area.

On the following page is a single page summary analysis of Līhu'e. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Līhu'e's buildings.

<sup>139</sup> DAGS, File Plan Index Map # 362. 1935.

<sup>140</sup> Griffin, *Lihue*. P. 276, 279.

<sup>141</sup> DAGS, File Plan Index Map # 399. 1941.

<sup>142</sup> DAGS, File Plan Index Map # 881. 1964. File Plan Index Map # 1041. 1967.

<sup>143</sup> Griffin, *Lihue*. P. 6, 35, 94.

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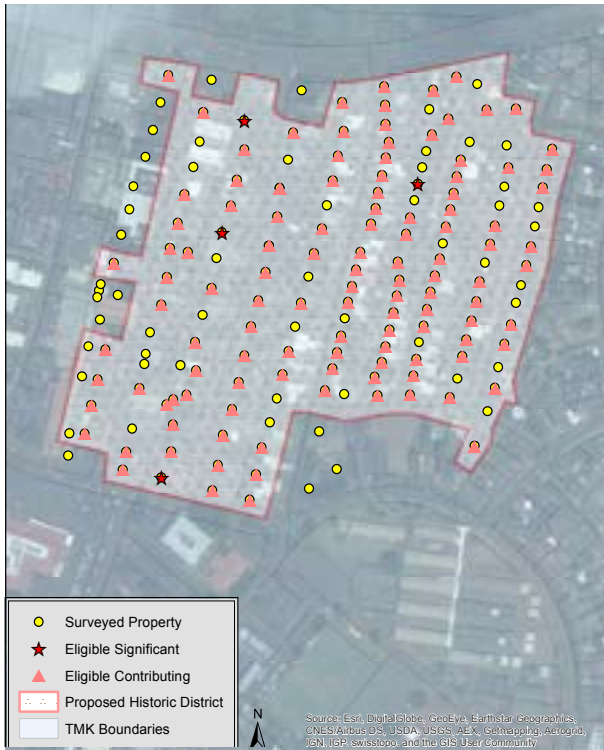
# LĪHU'E

Līhu'e lies within the *ahupua'a* of Kalapaki and Nawiliwili. Like many other areas in Hawaii, the development of Līhu'e town was very closely tied to the sugar industry.

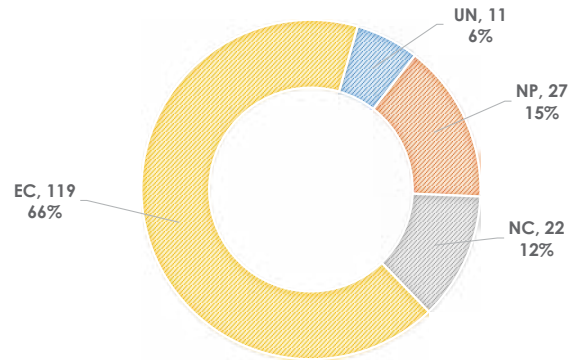
One of the oldest sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands, Līhu'e Plantation Co. (1849-2001) built its mill and headquarters in Līhu'e near the present day intersection of Highways 50 and 56. By 1900, Līhu'e had grown in population to over 4,400 and buildings lined the south side of the future Rice Street, with plantation camp housing along the west side of future Kuhio Highway. Līhu'e was selected as the Kauai Country seat in 1914, and in the 1920s worker camps were consolidated nearer to the mill in town. Subsequently, Līhu'e became a more densely developed central business and civic district, which is how it remains today. The Līhu'e Town Tract subdivision, the first lot offered as fee simple sales, continued to expand throughout the twentieth century.

The area name, Līhu'e means "cold chill"

- 179 properties surveyed in Līhu'e;
- 119 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Modern Movement style.

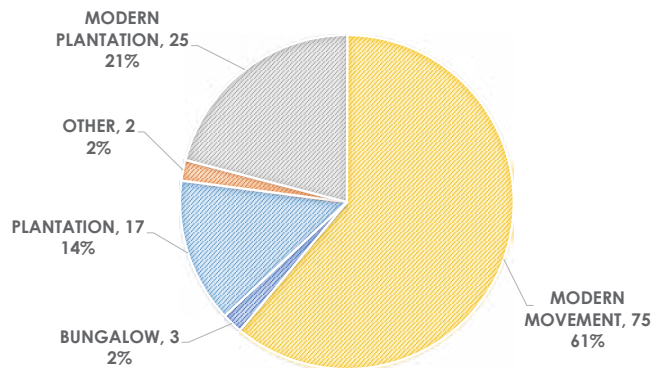


## LĪHU'E ELIGIBILITY



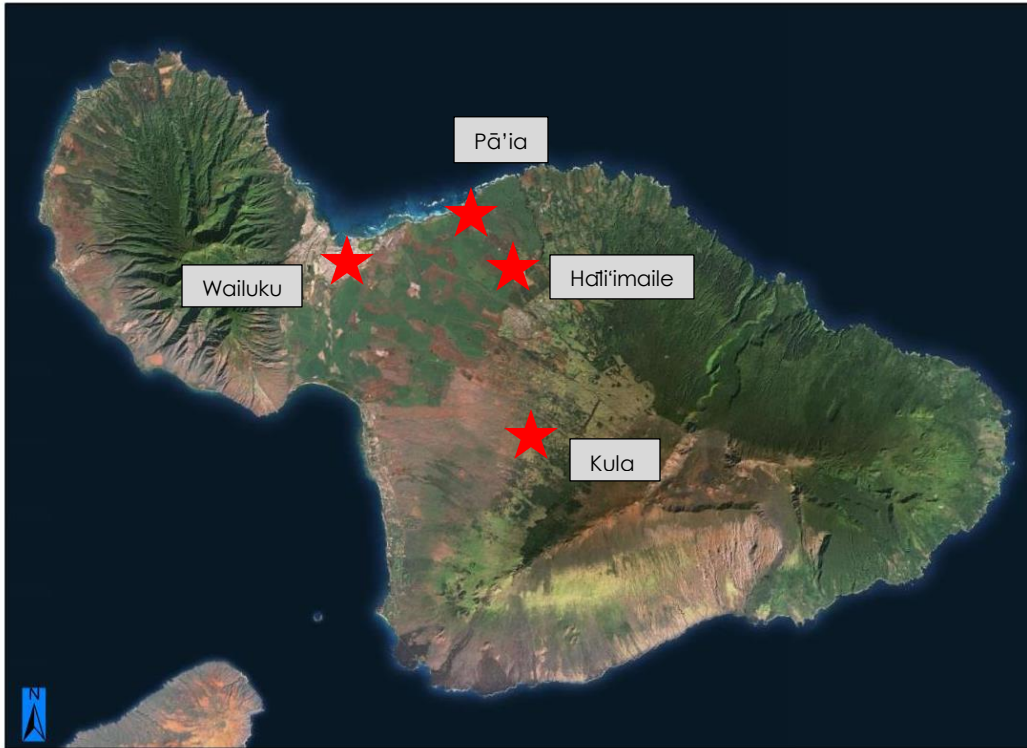
- ES ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT
- EC ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING
- NC NOT ELIGIBLE/NON-CONTRIBUTING
- NP NOT ELIGIBLE, OUT OF PERIOD
- UN UNKNOWN
- XD DEMOLISHED

## LĪHU'E ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## MAUI



### HISTORIC CONTEXT

Maui is the second-largest island in the Hawaiian chain. A low-lying isthmus connects the two volcanoes that form Maui. The highly dissected west Maui mountain has a high point of 5,788 feet, much lower than Haleakalā, the dormant volcano that rises over 10,000 feet from sea level. The island has a wide range of climate zones that support a great variety of vegetation types, both natural and cultivated. Maui's agricultural richness led it to economic and political domination, from early times, over the smaller islands of Lāna'i and Kaho'olawe that lie in the lee of its higher mountains.

The factors shaping Maui's history and buildings are similar to those across the island chain (see the Hawaiian Island Context). European discovery of the Hawaiian Islands in 1778 and the arrival of traders in the early post-contact period started the transformation of the indigenous culture and built environment. Whalers and missionaries arrived on Maui starting in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The influence of the missionaries and their descendants has been enduring through the subsequent periods of Maui's history. As with other islands, sugar has been a primary factor in the economic and physical development of Maui. Homesteading started in the late nineteenth century, following the earliest boom in sugar plantations and continued into the Territorial period. Military construction and the large influx of military personnel on Maui during WWII had a great impact on the island's built environment and culture. Growth in tourism after Statehood has been a major shaper of the modern history and architecture of Maui.

In the pre-western contact period the population and power centers of Maui were at Lāhainā and in the area near Wailuku. Lāhainā was briefly the seat of government for the Kingdom of Hawai'i from 1820-1845. Wailuku has been the capital of Maui County (which includes the islands of Moloka'i, Lāna'i, and Kaho'olawe) since 1905.

Whalers arrived at Lāhainā, Maui in 1819, followed four years later by American Protestant missionaries. The crews of the whaling ships, accustomed to having open access to grog and Hawaiian women, were soon rioting over moral laws instituted in 1825 at the suggestion of the

missionaries. While Maui was the last of the major Hawaiian Islands to have a mission station, the missionaries here had the patronage of Kamehameha I's sacred widow, Keōpūolani, and the support of Maui's governor, Hoapili. The famous Lahainaluna School, the first high school west of the Rocky Mountains, and originally a seminary for boys, was established by missionaries above Lāhainā in 1831. The Catholic religion also gained a foothold on Maui, starting in the late 1830s, despite the opposition of the Protestant missionaries. At least a dozen churches erected on Maui in the nineteenth century still stand to witness the efforts of these two Christian sects that greatly affected the culture of Maui and all the islands.

The early nineteenth century on Maui was a period when various agricultural enterprises were tried, including some unsuccessful small-scale attempts at sugar cultivation and milling. Other crops, including coffee, rice, potatoes, rubber, and pineapple, as well as ranching were significant in certain eras and areas of the island. Ultimately, in most parts of the island, sugar cultivation won out. However, in some areas pineapple was grown and upcountry in Makawao and Kula, ranching and diversified agriculture dominated. Kula (one of the towns surveyed) was an agricultural area on Maui from pre-contact times, although it was subject to droughts intermittently. In the mid nineteenth century many Chinese farmers leased land there, due to the declining Hawaiian population. As explained in the Kula historic context section of this report, one of the major Kula crops in this period was potatoes, sold to whalers and exported to the Gold Rush miners in California. The establishment of homestead agricultural lots on Maui, as on other islands, occurred in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a history that is not well documented, but allowed immigrant descendants to purchase land in Hawai'i, and engage in agricultural pursuits. Like the rest of the islands, many immigrants of various ethnicities arrived on Maui due to the sugar and pineapple plantations. Hali'imaile (one of the towns surveyed) was a pineapple plantation camp established in the Territorial period on former sugar-plantation land. See historic context section for more information.

The first boom in sugar on Maui, as on other Hawaiian islands, dates to the early 1860s, the U.S. Civil War period. A bigger surge in the number of sugar plantations, and acreage planted in sugarcane, came after the 1875 Reciprocity Treaty. Claus Spreckels arrived from California in 1876 to cultivate sugar on land leased from the crown, leaving Hawai'i after the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893. The 17-mile Hāmākua Ditch was finished in 1878 by his rivals, the sugar planters and missionary descendants Henry P. Baldwin and Samuel T. Alexander. Their ditch, carrying plentiful East Maui waters, allowed the planting of sugarcane on the arid isthmus lands. One of their early mills was at Pā'ia and a plantation camp grew around it, with plantation workers also contributing to the growth of nearby Lower Pā'ia town. The Alexander & Baldwin (A&B) plantation eventually became the largest and the last remaining sugar producer on Maui and in the state. A&B's decision to replace 60-plus ethnically separated plantation camps with one large residential development in Kahului, called "Dream City," constructed between 1949 and 1963 had a major impact on island life.

World War II had an enormous effect on Maui, with the deluge of mainland troops outnumbering island residents by four to one. Military construction on Maui during this war started with Naval Air Station (NAS) Puunene, and soon was joined by NAS Kahului (today's Kahului Airport), the huge Marine camp in Kokomo known as Camp Maui, and more than 40 other training sites used by Navy, Marine, and Army personnel. Maui's rigid plantation-based social hierarchy was forever changed after the disruption of WWII.

As agricultural jobs declined, resorts and related tourism developments have provided an increasing percentage of jobs on Maui since Statehood in 1959. The major tourism centers on Maui are now Lāhainā, Kā'anapali, Kahana, Kapalua, and the Kihei-Wailea coast. While most of those areas attract visitors with their modern buildings and lovely shorelines, the major draw of Lāhainā is the island's heritage evident in its historic structures and cultural landscapes. Visitors also enjoy the scenic and historic resources found throughout the island.

To follow are historic contexts and survey summary sheets for each of the towns surveyed on the island of Maui: Hali'imaile, Kula, Pā'ia and Wailuku.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT HĀLI'IMAILE

Hāli'imaile is situated upcountry, in East Maui. This rural town sits on gently sloping land on the flank of Haleakala, within the Hāli'imaile *ahupua'a*, situated below Makawao. Hāli'imaile is defined in *Place Names of Hawai'i* as “maile vines strewn”<sup>144</sup> The town has two main clusters of buildings that are offset slightly - and separated by - Hāli'imaile Road (County Route 371). The “New” Hamakua Ditch (built in the early 1900s), extends roughly parallel to Hāli'imaile Road to the south. The town's 1,000' high elevation and surrounding fields afford sweeping views in all directions. The town was developed as a pineapple plantation.

The two parts of town are a former plantation camp residential area to the north (downslope), and a mixed-use corridor along Hāli'imaile Road, which contains light industrial buildings and agricultural fields (currently sugar cane), and well-known restaurant, and a few residences just outside of town. Historically, a Kahului Railroad line extended from town to the cannery in Kahului, and was used to transport pineapple there for canning. The agricultural and shop buildings situated along Hāli'imaile Road that characterize this historic plantation town's baseyard, and the residential neighborhood across Hāli'imaile Road, slightly to the east were originally developed as part of the Hāli'imaile Plantation – a pineapple plantation and camp built in the early 1920s. The residential neighborhood is comprised of two adjoining grid patterned neighborhoods.

Few changes have altered the overall layout since the 1920s development of this plantation town, although the original worker housing grid was expanded to the north (past Alamuku Street), with three new rows of houses, sometime between the 1940s and 1960s (Maikai Street was added).

The first Hāli'imaile Plantation, a sugar operation, was started in the 1840s. In December of 1849, Reynolds, “bought half interest in the Hāli'imaile Plantation in East Maui and a few years later became sole owner of it. Reynolds spent considerable money upon the plantation, but in 1855 he became insane and left the islands.”<sup>145</sup> His plantation struggled; Reynolds was “in debt at that time to thirteen Hawaiian and fifteen Chinese workers, plus merchants who had furnished supplies.”<sup>146</sup> In 1856, the plantation was purchased by Charles Brewer II and Captain James Makee and was renamed the Brewer Plantation,<sup>147</sup> one of only ten sugar companies in the Kingdom of Hawai'i at that time. In 1863, it was sold to ‘Judd, Wilder, and Judd,’ but the following year its mill burned in a fire, and the remaining machinery was shipped to Oahu.<sup>148</sup>

Following its failed tenure as a sugar plantation, the land at Hāli'imaile was eventually put back into active agricultural use with a new, less thirsty crop: pineapple. In 1924, California Packing Corp. (“Calpac”) entered into a contract with Maui Agricultural Co. and Haleakala Pineapple Co. to grow pine. Harry A. Baldwin, of the Alexander & Baldwin family, was president of both growers, and controlled many other agricultural and ranching operations on Maui. That same year, 1924, Harry A. Baldwin's daughter, Frances, married a man named J. Walter Cameron.

Maui Agricultural Co. developed Hāli'imaile Camp in 1923. Maps from this period show the town had a reservoir. William Alexander Clark, Manager of Grove Ranch, was selected to head Maui Agricultural Co.'s pineapple division, and began planting acres of pineapple immediately. An annual report for the company in 1924 noted that ‘an attractive camp for the employees had been built’, complete with a repair garage, stables, and other facilities.<sup>149</sup> Hāli'imaile village/camp

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<sup>144</sup> Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert & Esther T. Mookini, *Place Names of Hawaii* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press) 1976

<sup>145</sup> Ralph S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom, Volume 1, 1778-1854 Foundation and Transformation*. University of Hawaii Press, 1938. P. 325.

<sup>146</sup> Carol A. MacLennan, *Foundations of Sugar's Power: Early Maui Plantations, 1840-1860*. *The Hawaiian Journal of History*. P. 51.

<sup>147</sup> Ralph S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom, Volume 1, 1778-1854 Foundation and Transformation*. University of Hawaii Press, 1938. P. 325.

<sup>148</sup> Carol A. MacLennan, *Foundations of Sugar's Power: Early Maui Plantations, 1840-1860*. *The Hawaiian Journal of History*. P. 41.

<sup>149</sup> Laurel Murphy, *Keiko o ka 'Aina*, July 30, 2013 accessed on August 30, 2016 at <http://www.mauinews.com/page/content.detail/id/574955.html>

began with the construction of 120 cottages with "electric lights, running water, shower baths, and a complete system of sewage disposal."<sup>150</sup>

Ca. 1926, Harry A. Baldwin made J. Walter Cameron operations manager of both Maui Agricultural Co. and Haleakala Pineapple Co. In 1932, Maui Agricultural Co. and Haleakala Pineapple Co., Ltd. merged, forming Maui Pineapple Company Ltd., with J. Walter Cameron as its manager, and a headquarters building in Hāli'imaile.

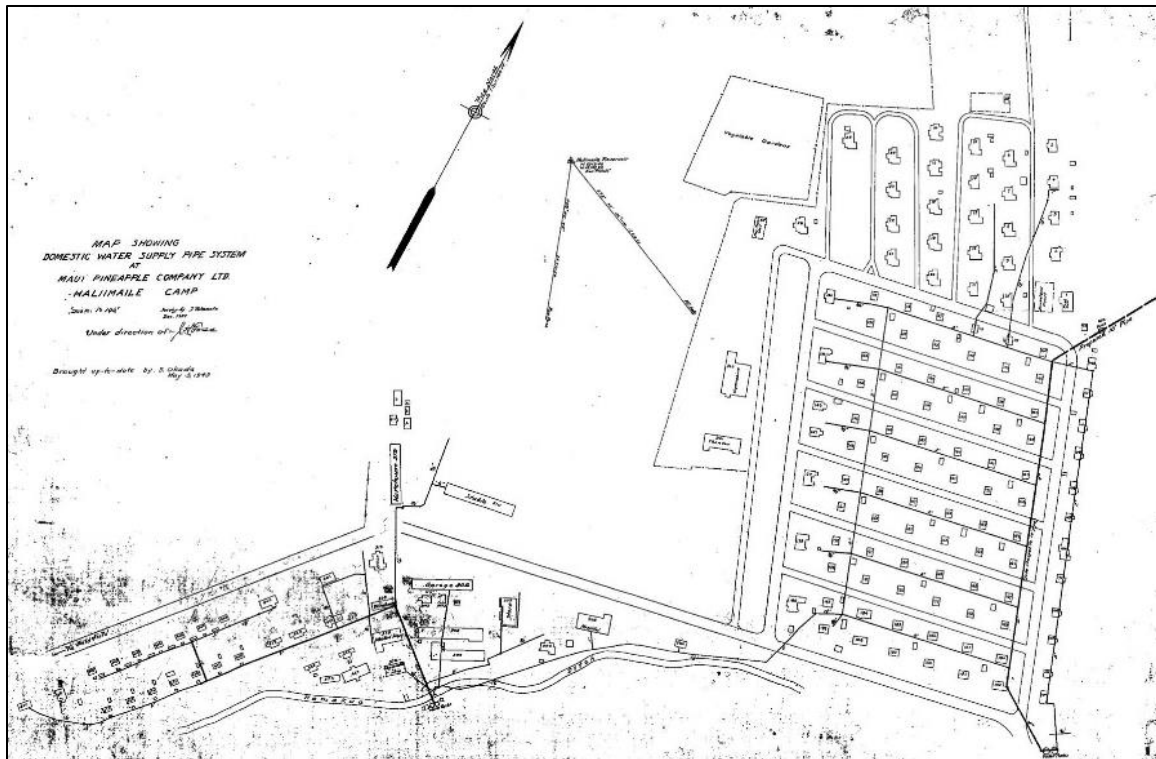


Figure 31: Domestic Water Supply Map, Hāli'imaile Camp 1943

By the early 1940s, the small plantation town included an office, general store, hospital, gas station, machine shop, warehouse, several other shops, and in the neighboring housing area, roughly 130 worker houses, a boy scout hall, pool hall, basketball court, theater, gymnasium and vegetable gardens.<sup>151</sup> The baseyard was expanded with the addition of several Quonset huts, likely in the post-war era.

In a somewhat unique development for a Hawai'i plantation camp, in late-1961, amidst Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, Maui Pineapple Co. and town residents initiated a multi-family fallout shelter construction program. In response to concerns about the Soviet Union's construction of the Berlin Wall that year, town members and Maui Pineapple Co. had a total of five shelters under construction. The shelters were dug into the ground, constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU), and covered with dirt.<sup>152</sup>

<sup>150</sup> Laurel Murphy, *Keiko o ka 'Aina*, July 30, 2013 accessed on August 30, 2016 at <http://www.mauinews.com/page/content.detail/id/574955.html>

<sup>151</sup> S. Takemoto, Map Showing Domestic Water Supply Pipe System at Maui Pineapple Company Ltd. Haliimaile Camp. (December 1937, updated by S. Okada, May 5, 1943.)

<sup>152</sup> Robert Johnson, "Maui Town Goes All out on Multi-Family Shelters", Honolulu Advertiser, November 18, 1961. P. B.1.

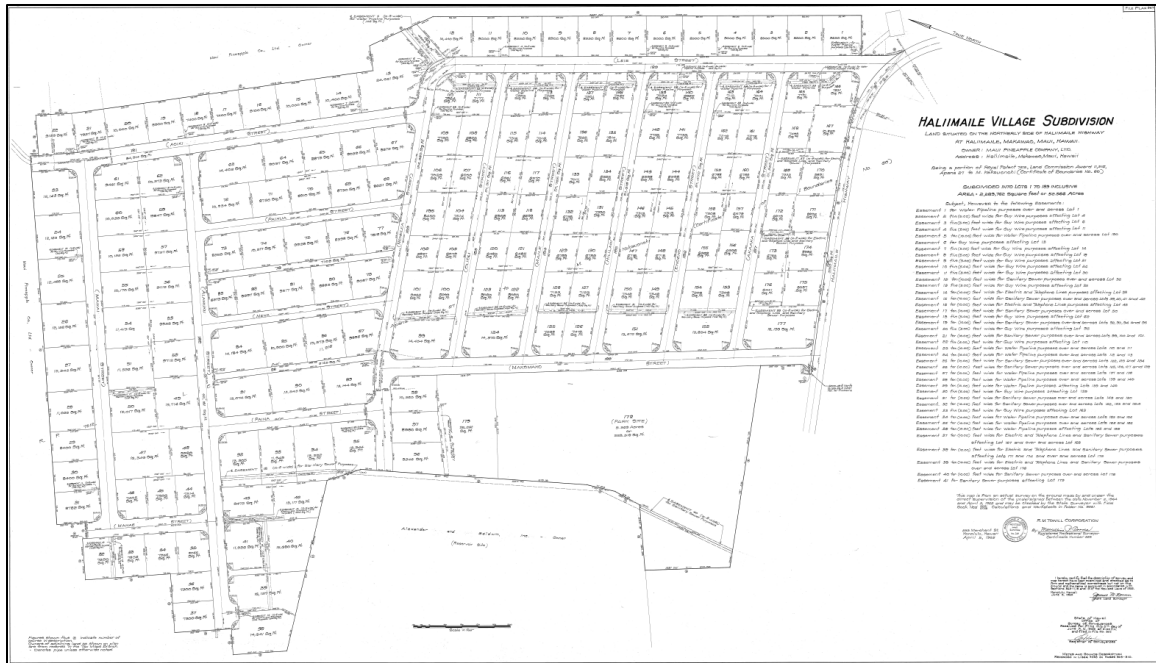


Figure 32: Hali'imaile Village Subdivision Map 1965

In 1962, Hali'imaile's plantation merged with Baldwin Packers, becoming Maui Pineapple Company. In 1965, Maui Pineapple Company converted the former plantation camp residences into a subdivision. By this time, the town had been expanded with the addition of Maikai/Mahae Streets to the north.<sup>153</sup> Lots were sold under fee simple arrangements - first to the company employees who lived there, and subsequently to the public. Around this time, the company-operated dispensary was also closed, and the company-owned Hali'imaile Road was transferred to the County.<sup>154</sup>

Maui Pineapple Company's headquarters remained at Hali'imaile until 1968 when headquarters were moved to Kahului Cannery. In 1969, Maui Land & Pineapple Company, Inc. was created by combining Alexander & Baldwin and the J. Walter Cameron family holdings. The Kahului Cannery closed in 2007, and in 2009, Maui Land & Pineapple Co. ceased pineapple operations.

In 2010, former Maui Pineapple Company executives and local investors formed Hali'imaile Pineapple, and took over 1,500 acres of fields, growing pineapples once again.

Today, the rural, scenic town has become popular with tourists as the home of a chef-run restaurant (in the former general store), a destination distillery, pineapple tours, and more. Many of these functions are housed in extant, historic buildings from the original plantation's agricultural base yard. Somewhat predictably, the eligible residences in the Hali'imaile survey area are predominantly rendered in the plantation and modern plantation styles.

<sup>153</sup> Hawaii State Archives aerial maps: Folder PPA-33-3 4-94 (ca. 1950) and Folder PPA-36-1 2CC143 (March 6, 1965).

<sup>154</sup> Honolulu Advertiser. "Haliimaile Town to Be Subdivided." December 7, 1964.



*Figure 33: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Hāli'imaile 1965*

There were no properties evaluated to be individually eligible in the Hāli'imaile survey area.

The following page is a single page summary analysis of Hāli'imaile. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Hāli'imaile's buildings.



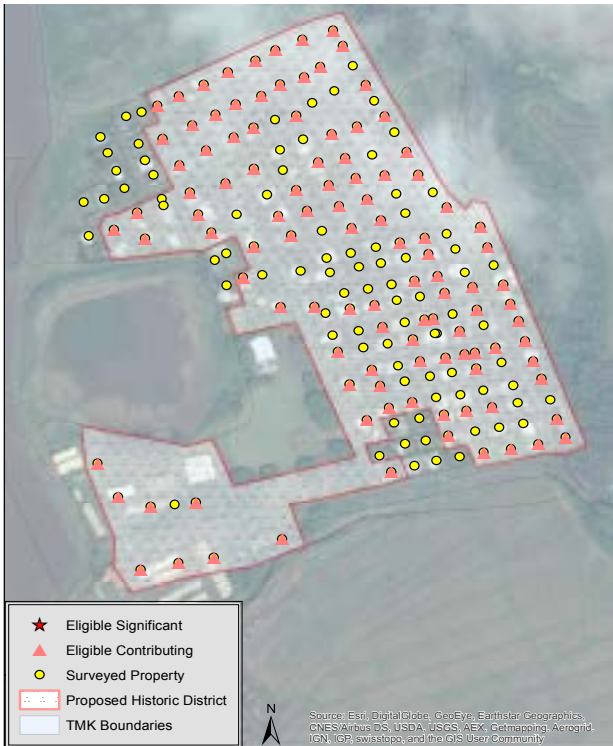
# HĀLI'IMAILE

Located in the *ahupua'a* of Hāli'imaile, this town's 1,000' high elevation and surrounding fields afford sweeping views in all directions. Following the town's failed tenure as a sugar plantation in the 19th century, the land at Hāli'imaile was eventually put back into active agricultural use and developed as a pineapple plantation and camp built in the early 1920s. The residential neighborhood is comprised of two adjoining grid patterned neighborhoods.

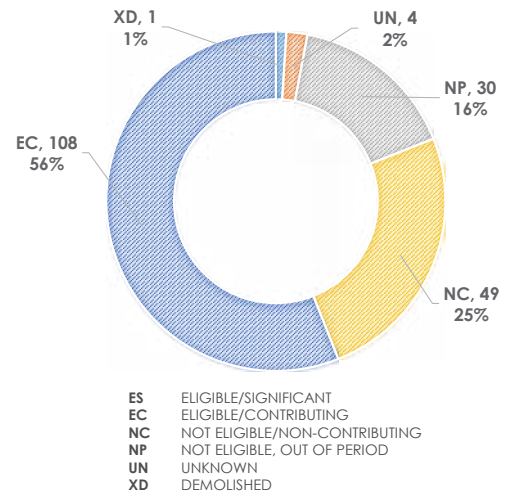
Hāli'imaile village/camp began with the construction of 120 cottages with "electric lights, running water, shower baths, and a complete system of sewage disposal." Few changes have altered the overall layout since the 1920s development of this plantation town, although the original worker housing grid was expanded to the north. Amidst Cold War tensions, Maui Pineapple Co. and town residents initiated a multi-family fallout shelter construction program in late 1961.

Hāli'imaile is defined in Place Names of Hawaii as "maile vines strewn"

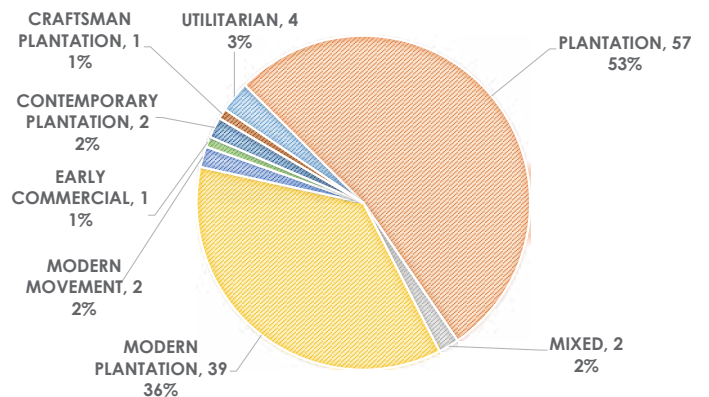
- 192 properties surveyed in Hāli'imaile;
- 108 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Plantation style.



## HĀLI'IMAILE ELIGIBILITY



## HĀLI'IMAILE ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT KULA

The area now called Kula is located upland on the island of Maui, between Lower Kula Road and Highway 377.<sup>155</sup> It is centered about 12 miles from Maui's south coast at an elevation of between 2500' and 3000' along the northern slopes of Haleakala. Kula lies within the *ahupua'a* of Pūlehunui. The name Kula means "open country" or "plain" and originally referred to the entire *moku* of Kula, which includes Pūlehunui, and extends from sea level to the summit of Haleakala. The surveyed area is focused on the Kula town of Waiakoa, with a number of plots cultivated in diversified agriculture or used for grazing, and has become "famous for the quality of vegetables and flowers exported to Hawaiian and international markets."<sup>156</sup> The key factors in the Kula's development were whaling, the California Gold Rush, sugar mills to the town's northwest, ranches to the northeast, and the availability of local homestead land.

Kula supported a native Hawaiian population, numbering 10,700 in 1830, mainly through cultivation of sweet potato. In 1840, Protestant missionaries established a church in Kēōkea, "coinciding with the region's rise to prominence in Irish potato cultivation."<sup>157</sup> By 1844, Kula was reported to be an often drought ridden yet abundant area, with sweet potato, banana and dry *kalo* under cultivation at elevations below 4000ft, in addition to "large portions...planted with Irish potatoe [sic]," with "a great and increasing demand" for these potatoes.<sup>158</sup> Kula's potatoes were highly sought after by whaling crews, who chose to land at Lahaina to resupply with Kula grown potatoes. The 1849 California Gold Rush provided an even greater incentive for farming crops that could be shipped to the California coast. In the few years between the discovery of gold and the establishment of local farms in California, Kula was known as *Nu Kaleponi* or "New California" where farmers could become wealthy from the Gold Rush without the rigors of mining for gold. When California became self-sufficient, Kula's potato production dropped off precipitously but quickly rebounded, primarily due to continued demand from the whaling industry, which was still a strong part of Hawai'i's economy. During this time, the population dropped precipitously, with only 2,900 in 1853.

Potatoes and other vegetables were farmed by Hawaiian and Chinese farmers prior to the 1847 Mahele, which allowed individual ownership of land, and plots became available as homestead lands. Sugar plantation and ranch lands were consolidated under private ownership. Immigration to the islands provided plantation labor. Laborers often left the plantations upon the completion of their contracts, and Kula and the surrounding areas' opportunities attracted many of them. Chinese farmers had dominated the Kula area prior to sugar-related immigration, and soon, Japanese farmers joined them. Many Portuguese became involved in the development of ranching in Kula and nearby Makawao. Both the Chinese and Japanese engaged in truck farming, and established grocery and other stores in the Kula towns of Kēōkea and Waiakoa.

In Kula, homesteads became available after 1889. Previously, farming was done on leased land. Many former plantation workers purchased homestead plots, but many Chinese, although instrumental in the area's farming, were not able to purchase land since they were not citizens of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. Their farms remained leased plots until the original immigrants' children, born as citizens in the Kingdom (or the Territory), reached adulthood and were able to qualify for homesteads. Nonetheless, the 1890s saw a second wave of Chinese immigration to the area, expanding the 1880s population that had grown to around 5,000.

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<sup>155</sup> Also called Haleakala Highway and Kekaulike Avenue.

<sup>156</sup> County of Maui, Makawao\_Pukalani\_Kula Community Plan, 1996. p 6.

<sup>157</sup> Gail Bartholomew *Maui Remembers: A Local History*, 1994. pg. 115.

<sup>158</sup> The Polynesian November 23, 1844 pg. 1.

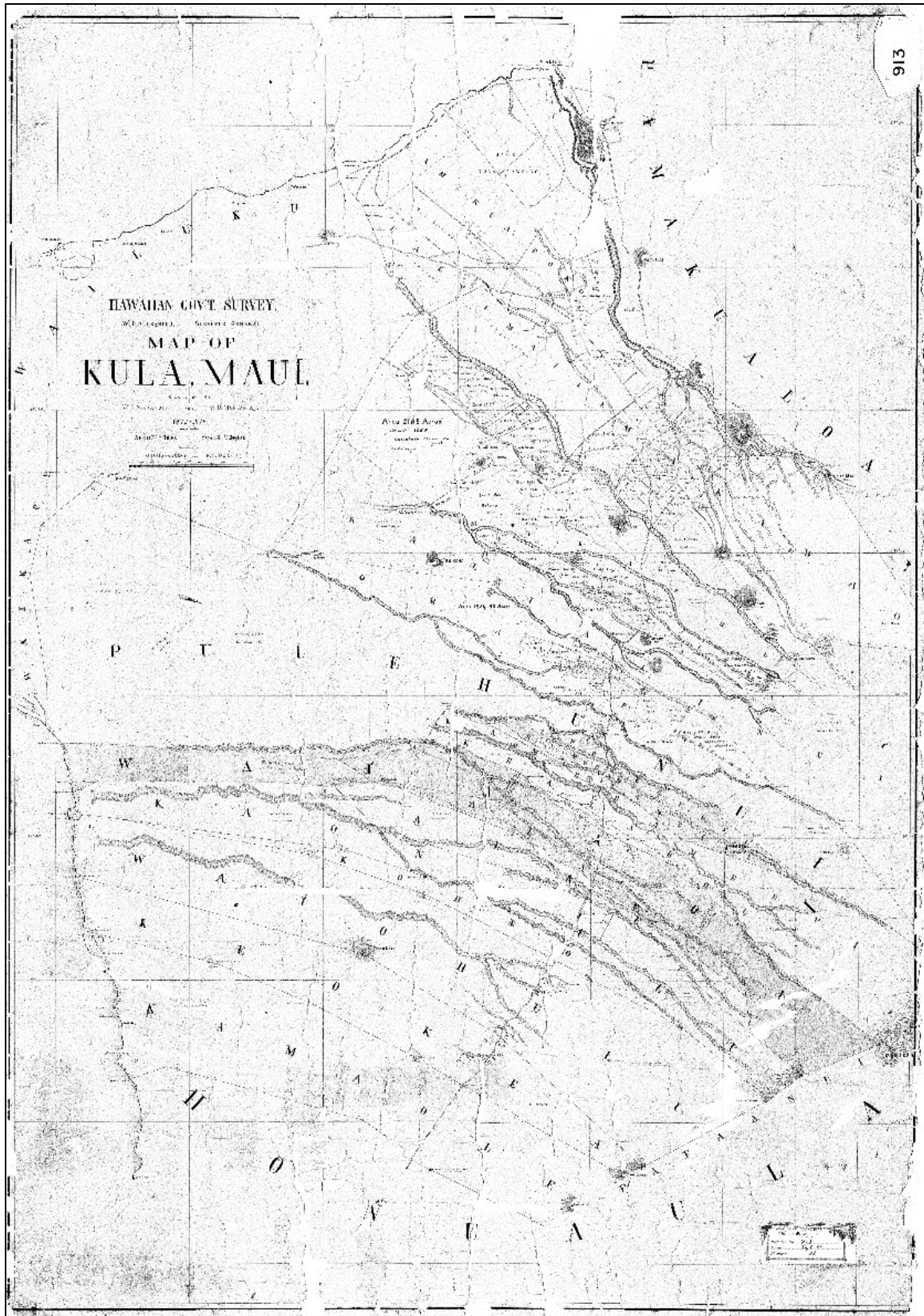


Figure 34: Hawaiian Government Survey Map, Kula 1913

In 1905, a prominent Chinese Kula resident named Shim Mook constructed the Kula pipeline to bring water from the wetter Olinda area. It was built with labor comprised of men and women from the Kula area. Once a reliable water supply was secured, Kula farmers focused on expanding and marketing their crops, organizing a farmers' association that evaluated demand across the island and Territory for Kula produce and negotiated prices.

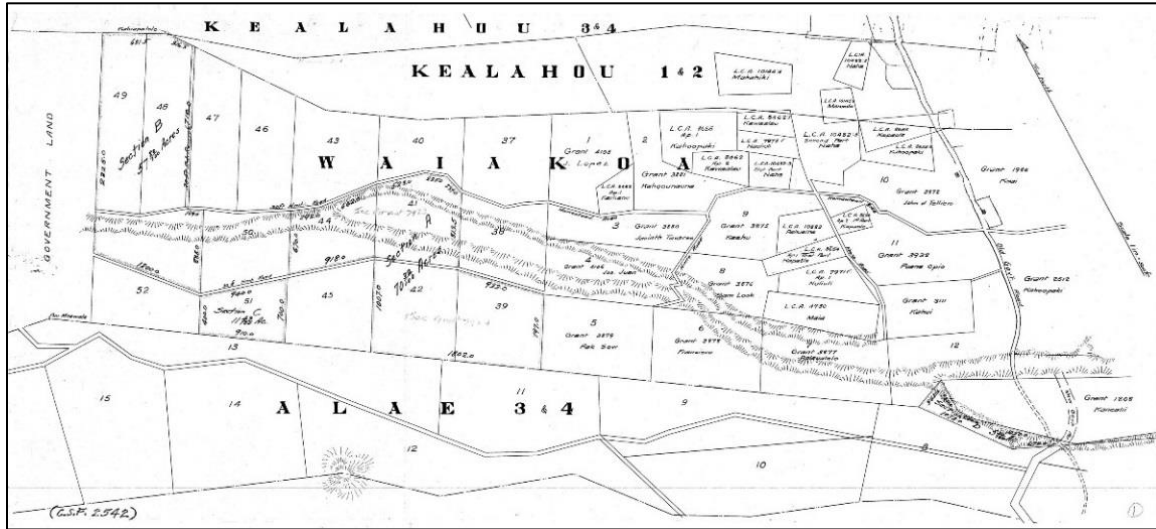


Figure 35: Copy of Service Titles Map, Kula (1914)

In 1910, a small farm and sanitarium opened in Kēōkea to promote a cure for tuberculosis via fresh air and wholesome food. The Farm, as it was called at the time, produced award-winning crops, and was thought to produce good health outcomes. By 1930, the population had grown to 17,021. In 1937, the state commissioned Charles W. Dickey to design a new 200 bed sanatorium building with Works Progress Administration funds, renaming it the Kula Sanitarium.<sup>159</sup> This led to a resurgence of the area, with more farmers producing crops and additional shops opening nearby. In the 1930s, a road to the National Park at Haleakala was completed, bringing tourists through Kula. This led to the development of several small hotels and restaurants to serve visitors, including the Kula Lodge, built in 1950.

In 1964, a new highway was constructed which greatly impacted the Kula area. It replaced, and at other points, transected (Lower) Kula Road, allowing to bypass Kula stores and farms. In the 1970s, though the population had dropped again to 9,970, the area produced 35% of Hawai'i's vegetables – and even larger percentages of the state's onions, tomatoes and lettuce.<sup>160</sup> During the same period, luxury homes were constructed in the area, resulting in a loss of farming lands.<sup>161</sup> By 1990, the population was the largest ever at 19,000, reflecting Maui's growth, and the area's desirability.

Eligible buildings constructed in the Kula survey area in the early years were typically single wall, built by Chinese and Japanese carpenters. Small agricultural plots, homestead and leased lands have resulted in housing stock without consistent design as is often seen in plantation communities. This lack of stylistic conformity and plot size could be considered a hallmark of the area.

Three properties in Kula were evaluated as individually eligible. All are wood buildings, and include the Holy Ghost Catholic Church, built in 1895 and listed on the NRHP; a Colonial Revival Style

<sup>159</sup> Gail Bartholomew *Maui Remembers: A Local History*, 1994. pp 115-116

<sup>160</sup> Diane Mei Lin Mark *The Chinese in Kula*, 1975. p 38

<sup>161</sup> County of Maui, *Makawao\_Pukalani\_Kula Community Plan*, 1996. p 10



*Figure 36: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Kula 1965*

school building built in 1931, and a building of unspecified style built in 1932, that both appear to have been constructed as houses.

The following page is a single page summary analysis of Kula. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Kula's buildings.

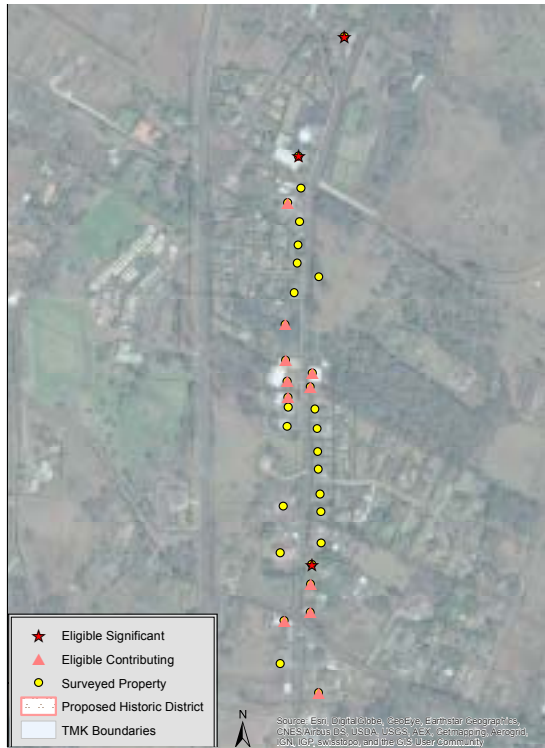
# KULA

Kula lies within the *ahupua'a* of Pulehunui. The area supported a native Hawaiian population, numbering 10,700 in 1830, mainly through cultivation of sweet potato. The key factors in Kula's development were whaling, the California Gold Rush, sugar mills to the town's northwest, ranches to the northeast, the availability of local homestead land, agricultural production, and eventually development as a place of recreation and respite.

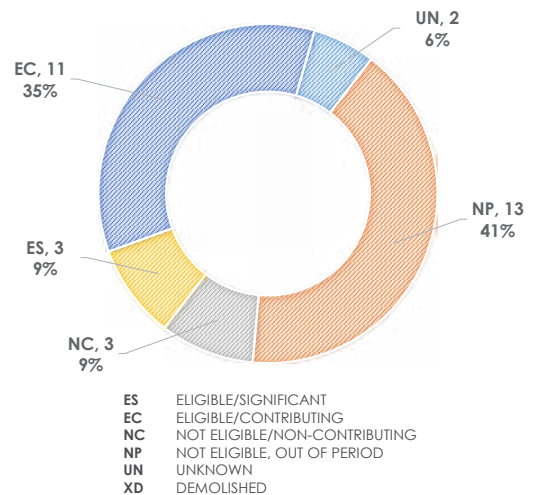
Kula has become famous for the quality of vegetables and flowers exported to Hawaiian and international markets. Small agricultural plots, homestead and leased lands have resulted in housing stock without consistent design as is often seen in plantation communities. This lack of stylistic conformity and plot size could be considered a hallmark of the area.

The name Kula means "open country" or "plain" and originally referred to the entire moku of Kula, which includes Pulehunui, and extends from sea level to the summit of Haleakala.

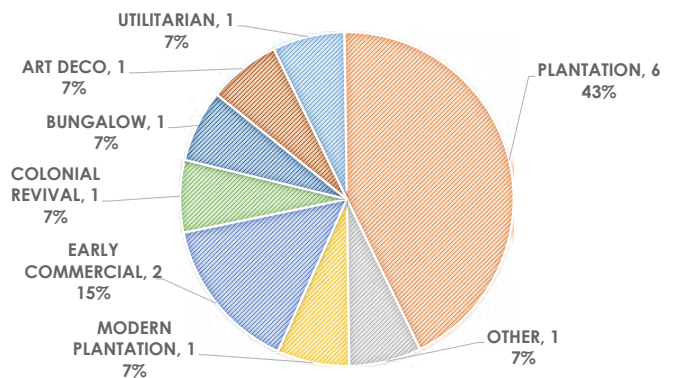
- 33 properties surveyed in Kula;
- 11 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Plantation style.



## KULA ELIGIBILITY



## KULA ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT PĀ'IA

Pā'ia, which translates as “noisy” is located on the northwest shore of east Maui. The town is within the *ili* of Waiua and Paihihi, in the *ahupuaa* of Hāmākuapoko. It is divided into two sections, Upper Pā'ia and Lower Pā'ia. The upper section is concentrated near the former mill site on Baldwin Avenue, and is approximately one mile southeast from the intersection of Hana Highway and Baldwin Avenue. Lower Pā'ia extends southwest and northeast along Hana Highway from Baldwin Avenue, and south along Baldwin Avenue. The topography of the area slopes gradually from about 600' above sea level at Upper Pā'ia down to sea level at Lower Pā'ia. The area's history is intertwined with Alexander & Baldwin Company (A&B) and its development of irrigation and sugar. The major factor contributing to the development of both sections of Pā'ia was sugar. The cultivation of sugar directly resulted in the construction of Upper Pā'ia around Pā'ia Mill, and contributed to the growth of Lower Pā'ia as a plantation associated town. An additional factor was Kahului Railroad.

Once A&B completed (Old) Hāmāku Ditch, providing water to produce large amounts of sugar cane in Maui's isthmus, the company constructed a mill at Pā'ia in 1880 to process these crops, calling it Pā'ia Plantation. A small company town, Upper Pā'ia, was developed around the mill to house the workers needed for the mill, including residential camps for workers of various ethnicities. By the 1930s and 40s, Upper Pā'ia had a population of over 10,000, larger than the county seat, Wailuku. Most residents' needs were seen to in Upper Pā'ia, with the large, company-run Pā'ia Store, smaller camp stores, and two local theaters. Pā'ia Store alone provided auto repair, furniture, clothing, dry goods, groceries and a soda fountain.



Figure 37: c. 1885 map showing Upper and Lower Pā'ia, with Lower Pā'ia (center right) nearly undeveloped.

Lower Pā'ia was not a company owned town, but catered mainly to plantation employees. About 1885, most of the land around Lower Pā'ia was undeveloped, with large tracts owned by Pā'ia

plantation, and Hāmākuapoko Hui, though a few smaller lots were owned by individuals.<sup>162</sup> The town of Lower Pā'ia developed mostly on Hui owned property. Kahului Railroad had reached Lower Pā'ia by 1881, and extended to Upper Pā'ia by 1905, providing transportation between the two and to points beyond. By 1914, a well-developed commercial area clustered around the intersection of "Government Road" and "Road to Mill" (Hāna Highway and Baldwin Avenue, respectively). Establishments included tailors and clothes cleaners, general merchandise stores, drug stores, barber, wholesale liquors, billiards hall, photographer, hotel as well as religious establishments, with dwellings and "tenements" scattered throughout.<sup>163</sup>

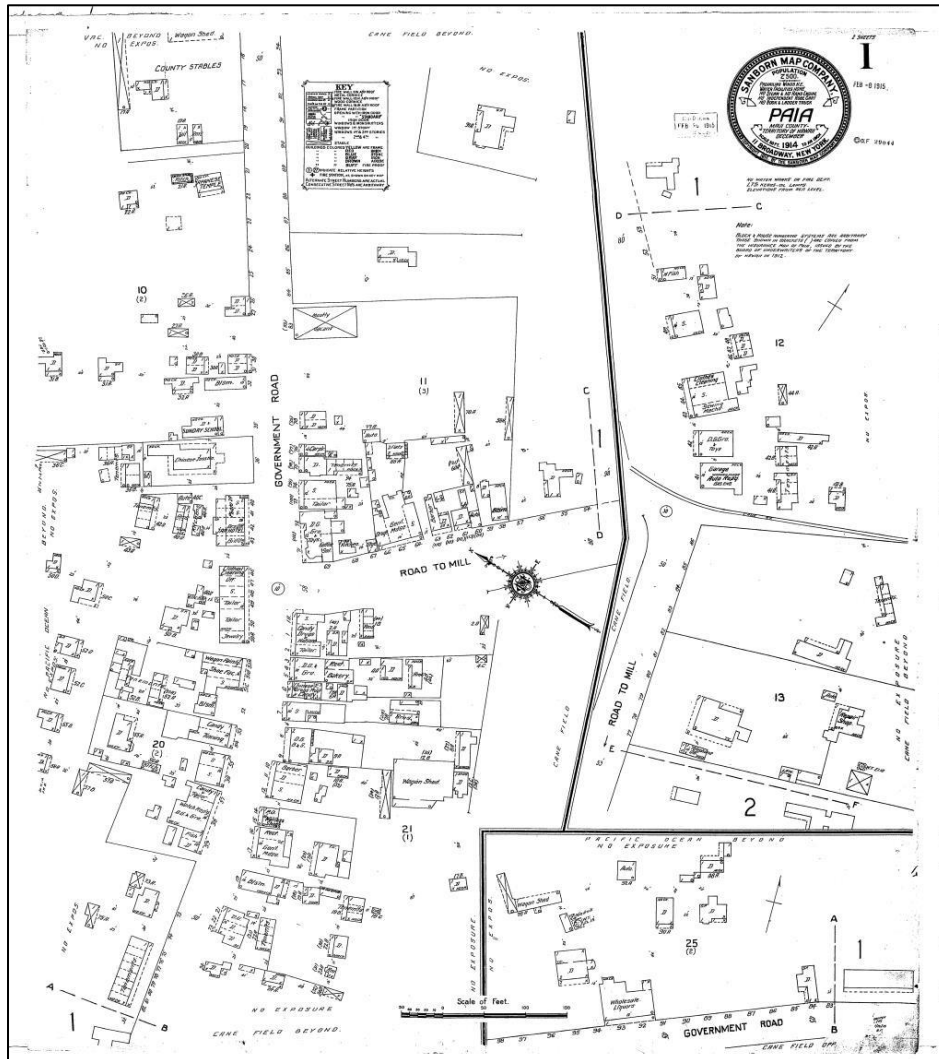


Figure 38: 1914 Sanborn Map showing Lower Pā'ia commercial hub.

The earliest residential subdivision, Kahokuoluna Tract, was created in 1923. It was located south off Hana Highway just northeast of Baldwin Avenue. This tract included twenty parcels and a new road (Luna Lane).<sup>164</sup> In 1927, The Tavares Tract was developed west of Baldwin Avenue, with 36 lots, eighteen that fronted Baldwin Avenue, and three new roads.<sup>165</sup> By 1929 Kahokuoluna Tract had not attracted any construction, but Tavares Tract had several commercial buildings and dwellings, and a Tavares Tract annex was under development as well.<sup>166</sup> Also by

<sup>162</sup> Department of Accounting and General Services Registered Map No. 1187 Tracing, The Paia Plantation, c. 1885.

<sup>163</sup> Sanborn Map Co., "Paia, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii." December 1914.

<sup>164</sup> Department of Accounting and General Services File Plan Map No. 226, Kahokuoluna Tract, dated March 3, 1923.

<sup>165</sup> Department of Accounting and General Services File Plan Map No. 267, Tavares Tract, dated March 3, 1927.

<sup>166</sup> Department of Accounting and General Services File Plan Map No. 322, Tavares Annex, dated April 18, 1929.

1929, auto shops and garages, two theaters, and a hospital had been constructed.<sup>167</sup> In 1930, a fire destroyed approximately 15 buildings, but the town recovered and grew. By 1945, shops lined Hana Highway and much of Baldwin Avenue, including a USO, restaurants, bars and pool halls.<sup>168</sup> The devastating April 1 1946 tsunami destroyed buildings on the Kahului end of town, but by 1950, the damage was repaired, and Lower Pā'ia was as large as ever.<sup>169</sup>

In 1948, the Maui Agricultural Company (owner of Pā'ia Plantation) merged with the former Spreckles operation, Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, effectively creating a monopoly on sugar production on Maui. In the 1950s, the company began development of "Dream City" in Kahului, where workers could purchase their own homes. This began Upper Pā'ia's demise, and a subsequent downturn for Lower Pā'ia.

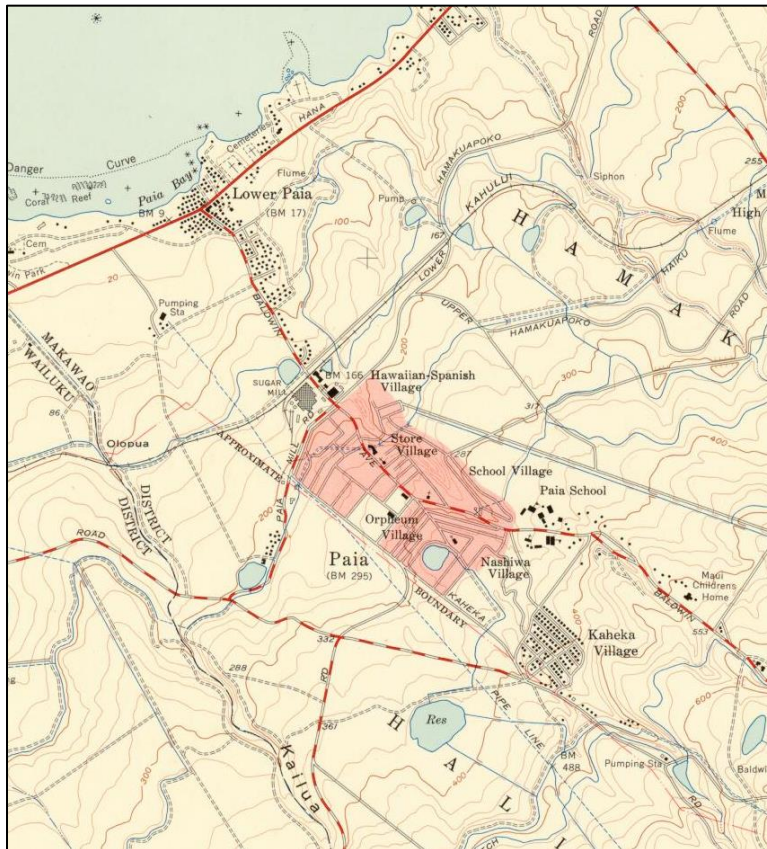


Figure 39: 1954 USGS topographical map showing Upper and Lower Pā'ia, with plantation camps (villages) labeled.

Several things contributed to Lower Pā'ia survival. The Pā'ia Mill continued to grind sugar through at least 1994; with the most direct route between the mill and Kahului going through Lower Pā'ia, workers could still patronize establishments between work and home. The town was privately owned; its occupants were not required to move, ensuring local shoppers for stores. Also, tourism to the neighbor islands grew from the 1950s on. Pā'ia became a bustling town again when an influx of windsurfers in the 1980s brought windsurfers and spectators. With Maui's status as one of the world's best islands to visit from the 1990s on, tourism in Lower Pā'ia has combined with windsurfing to revitalize the town's economy.<sup>170</sup>

The historic ethnic makeup of Pā'ia was much like that of the rest of Hawai'i, with the influx of immigrants from all over the world to work on the plantation. Like most Hawai'i towns, Japanese

<sup>167</sup> Sanborn Map Co., "Paia, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii." June, 1929.

<sup>168</sup> Sanborn Map Co., "Paia, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii." June, 1929, corrected to August, 1945.

<sup>169</sup> Hawaii State Archives photo collection. Aerial photo in folder PPA-33-3, #4-108, ca. 1950.

<sup>170</sup> Hawaii Tourism Authority website, <http://www.gohawaii.com/maui/> accessed September 12, 2016.

were a large part of the population. Perhaps the most unique group to come to the Pā'ia area was the Spanish, who were not a common group in other plantations. It is unknown how many of these immigrants remained in the area, but the area of Pā'ia named Spanish/Hawaiian Village is a tangible reminder of their time at the plantation. Of significant note is that one of Hawai'i's best known women of Japanese ancestry, Representative Patsy Takemoto Mink, co-author of groundbreaking Title IX amendment of the Higher Education Act, the first Asian American woman and woman of non-European ancestry to be elected to Congress, and Hawai'i's first woman elected to Congress, was born and raised in Pā'ia.

Buildings in Pā'ia are mostly commercial and constructed in Early Commercial style. Residences are typically one of the Plantation styles.

There were no properties evaluated to be individually eligible in the Pā'ia survey area.

The following page is a single page summary analysis of the Pā'ia survey area. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Pā'ia's buildings.

# PĀ'IA

Pā'ia is within the *ahupua'a* of Hamakuapoko. It is divided into two sections, Upper Pā'ia and Lower Pā'ia. The major factor contributing to the development of both sections of Pā'ia was the sugar industry. An additional factor was Kahului Railroad.

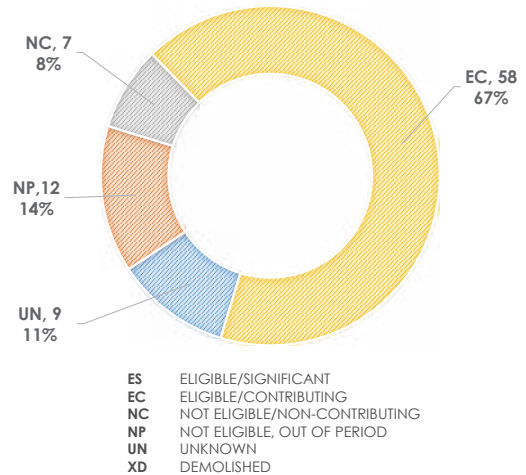
The cultivation of sugar in the surrounding area directly resulted in the construction of Upper Pā'ia around Pā'ia Mill, and contributed to the growth of Lower Pā'ia as a plantation associated town. Early residential subdivisions developed primarily in Upper Pā'ia, with development catering to residents' needs, such as a large, company-run Pā'ia Store, smaller camp stores, and two local theaters. Lower Pā'ia was not a company owned town, but catered mainly to plantation employees and remains primarily as a commercial area today. Lower Pā'ia's location, private commercial ownership, and tourism industry have contributed to the survival of many early commercial buildings in the area.

The area name Pā'ia means "noisy"

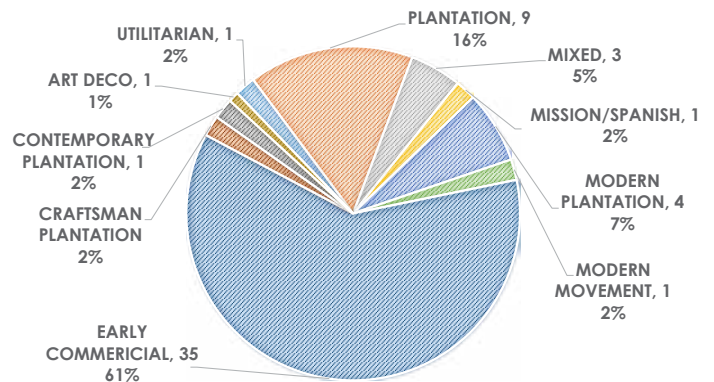
- 86 properties surveyed in Pā'ia;
- 58 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Early Commercial style.



## PĀ'IA ELIGIBILITY



## PĀ'IA ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT WAILUKU

The town of Wailuku, meaning “water of destruction,” is located near the north coast, along State Highway 32 (Kaahumanu Avenue) on Maui. Wailuku is the seat of government for Maui County and lies within the *ahupuaa* of Kahului. This urban area is at about 200’ elevation, on the sloping valley of ‘Īao Stream as it approaches the coast. The early development of Wailuku was prompted by the opening of the Wailuku Sugar Co. The establishment of Wailuku as the County seat in 1905 encouraged additional business activity as the town became an important commercial center for Maui.

The 1862 formation of the Wailuku Sugar Co. provided an economic base for the growth and development of the area.<sup>171</sup> By 1882, the water-powered sugar mill was located close to ‘Īao Stream, along the west side of what is now N. Market St., which was lined with buildings as it ran south of the mill. Additional buildings, appearing to be either associated with the mill or businesses, were clustered south and west of the mill. A dense area of Land Court Award lots with scattered buildings extended along the bottom land on both sides of ‘Īao Stream.<sup>172</sup> These lots reflected the remains of Wailuku’s extensive, pre contact taro *lo‘i*.<sup>173</sup>

In 1890 the mill was moved about 1 mile to the northeast to a site along Halewili Street, and steam-driven equipment was installed.<sup>174</sup> The original mill site was used as stables for Wailuku Sugar Co. During the years after the mill was moved, the area south of the original mill site had more streets laid out and more buildings developed. The commercial core of Wailuku developed in this area, along Market, South High and Main Streets, with dwellings set behind these streets and on side streets.<sup>175</sup> By 1915 the densest area of business development was along Market Street, between Mill and Main Streets. Buildings here lined both sides of the street with little or no space between them. Businesses included several barbershops, tailors, restaurants, and food markets, as well as jewelry, cobbler, drug, hardware and paint, cleaner, and harness shops.<sup>176</sup> With all of these shops, Wailuku was the business center of Maui during the first half of the twentieth century.<sup>177</sup> Additionally, housing was built on the side streets surrounding the business core, and along Mill Street near the 1890 mill.<sup>178</sup>

By 1951 the core area of businesses and residences had expanded in all directions. Businesses and residences were located along Market Street north of ‘Īao Stream. Expansion also occurred in areas west of High Street, south of Wells Street, and east of Market Street.<sup>179</sup>

The survey area east of Waiale Road remained undeveloped through at least 1930. This area, called the Sand Hills, was a site of pre contact burials. By 1937 Kaahumanu Avenue was built through the Sand Hills to connect with the east end of Main Street and the streets within the survey area of Naniloa and Halenanai Drives were laid out.<sup>180</sup> The north end of the Sand Hills survey area (north of Lelani Drive) was called Fleming Tract No. 1 and was developed ca. 1939.<sup>181</sup> The south end was called Fleming Tract No. 2. By 1950, houses were built along these streets in the Sand Hills survey area. The survey area along South Church Street and Kalua Road was developed between 1925 and

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<sup>171</sup> Don J. Hibbard, *Buildings of Hawaii*. (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press). 2011. P. 187.

<sup>172</sup> M.D. Monsarrat, "HIDAGS, Registered Map #1261, Map of a Portion of Wailuku, Maui." 1882.

<sup>173</sup> Gail Bartholomew, *Maui Remembers, A Local History*. (Honolulu: Mutual Publishing). 1994. P. 127.

<sup>174</sup> William H. Dorrance, *Sugar Islands, The 165-year Story of Sugar in Hawaii*. (Honolulu: Mutual Publishing). 2000. P. 66.

<sup>175</sup> Sanborn Map Co., "Wailuku, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii." March 1, 1915.

<sup>176</sup> Sanborn Map Co., "Wailuku, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii." March 1, 1915.

<sup>177</sup> Gail Bartholomew, *Maui Remembers, A Local History*. (Honolulu: Mutual Publishing). 1994. P. 128.

<sup>178</sup> USGS, "Topographic Map of the Island of Maui." 1/62500 scale. 1922. and Sanborn Map Co. "Wailuku." 1915

<sup>179</sup> Sanborn Map Co., "Wailuku, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii." Corrected to April 30, 1951.

<sup>180</sup> "Map Shows Districts in Wailuku for Cleanup Drive Purposes." *Maui News*. April 24, 1937. P. 1.

<sup>181</sup> County of Maui, Department of Finance, Real Property Assessment Division, THK map Second Division, 3-4-001.

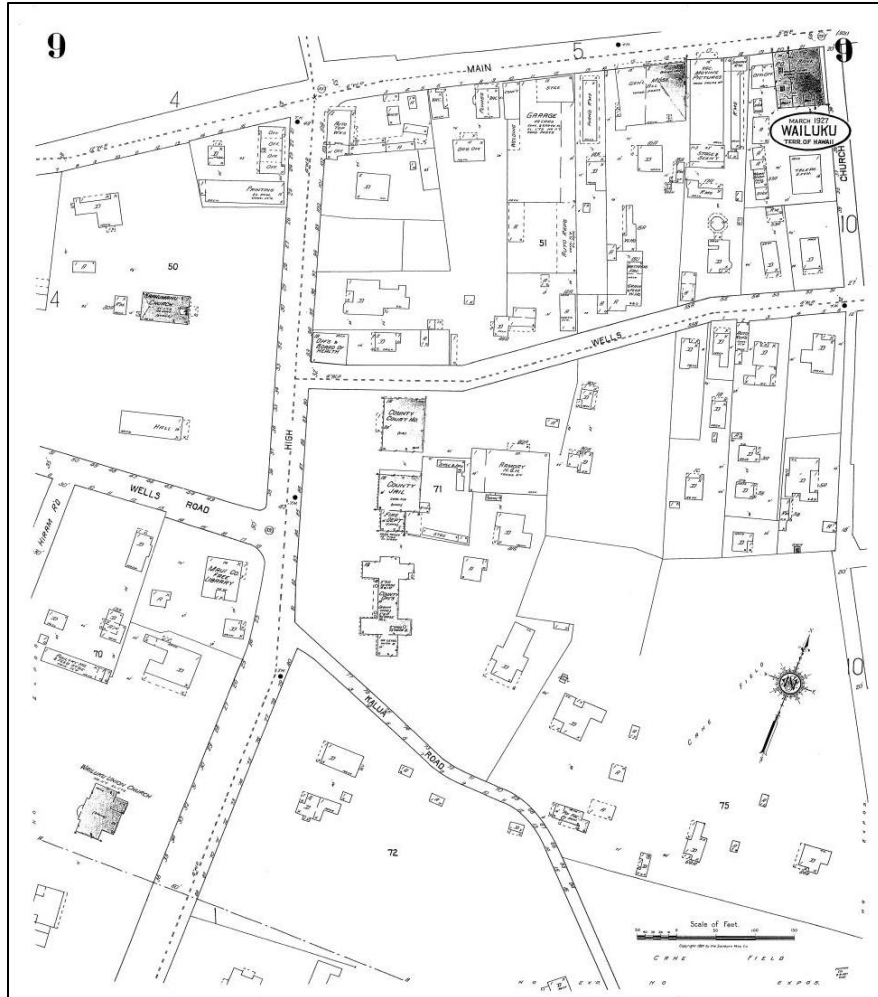


Figure 40: 1927 Wailuku Sanborn Map Sheet 9, showing area south of Main Street

1950. This area contains parts of the Cockett Tract, (Onaona Street and Uluwehi Street), Daniels Tract (north end of Kiele Street), Kaawa Tract (1927 - between Kiele Street and Kalua Road), Mountain View Tract (west end of Kahookele Street), Love Tract (1940 - Lauone Place).<sup>182</sup> Kaawa Tract was developed by Enos Vincent in 1927. It consisted of 17 lots, with 12 fronting the west side of Kalua Road between Kaohu and Kahookele Streets, 2 fronting the north side of Kahookele Street (west end), and 3 fronting the east side of Kiele Street (north end).<sup>183</sup> The Love Tract was developed by James R. Love in 1940 and consisted of 9 lots, 5 fronting the east side of Lauone Place, 3 fronting the west side of Lauone Place, and 1 lot extending from near the south end of Lauone Place to South High Street.<sup>184</sup> The dates of development for the remaining tracts were not found during research for this report. Before 1925 the South Church Road and Kalua Road survey area was mostly sugar cane fields with a few scattered dwellings.<sup>185</sup> About six dwellings were shown in 1914 in the survey area east of South Church Street and north of the

182 County of Maui, Department of Finance, Real Property Assessment Division, THK map Second Division, 3-4-004, 3-4-005, 3-4-006, and 3-4-008.

183 "Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (HIDAGS), File Plan Map # 277, Kaawa Tract." May 16, 1927. A. H. Wong.

184 "Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (HIDAGS), File Plan Map # 389, Love Tract." June 17, 1940. Robert P. Bruce.

185 Sanborn Map Co., "Wailuku, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii." 1914.



future alignment of Pakahi Street.<sup>186</sup> By 1925 Kalua Road and Pakahi Street were built.<sup>187</sup> By 1950, the survey area along South Church Street and Kalua Road, south west of Wells Park, was laid out and built up with houses.<sup>188</sup>

The ethnic history of Wailuku generally follows the typical pattern of immigration common to most former sugar plantation areas in Hawai'i. Native Hawaiians and contract laborers from China initially worked at Wailuku Sugar Co. under haole upper management. By the mid-1880s the workforce at the plantation included Portuguese, South Pacific Islanders, Americans, and Norwegians. By 1901 it included Spanish immigrants and African-Americans. Koreans arrived in 1903 and Filipinos in 1906.<sup>189</sup> Japanese became a sizable segment of Wailuku's population after their

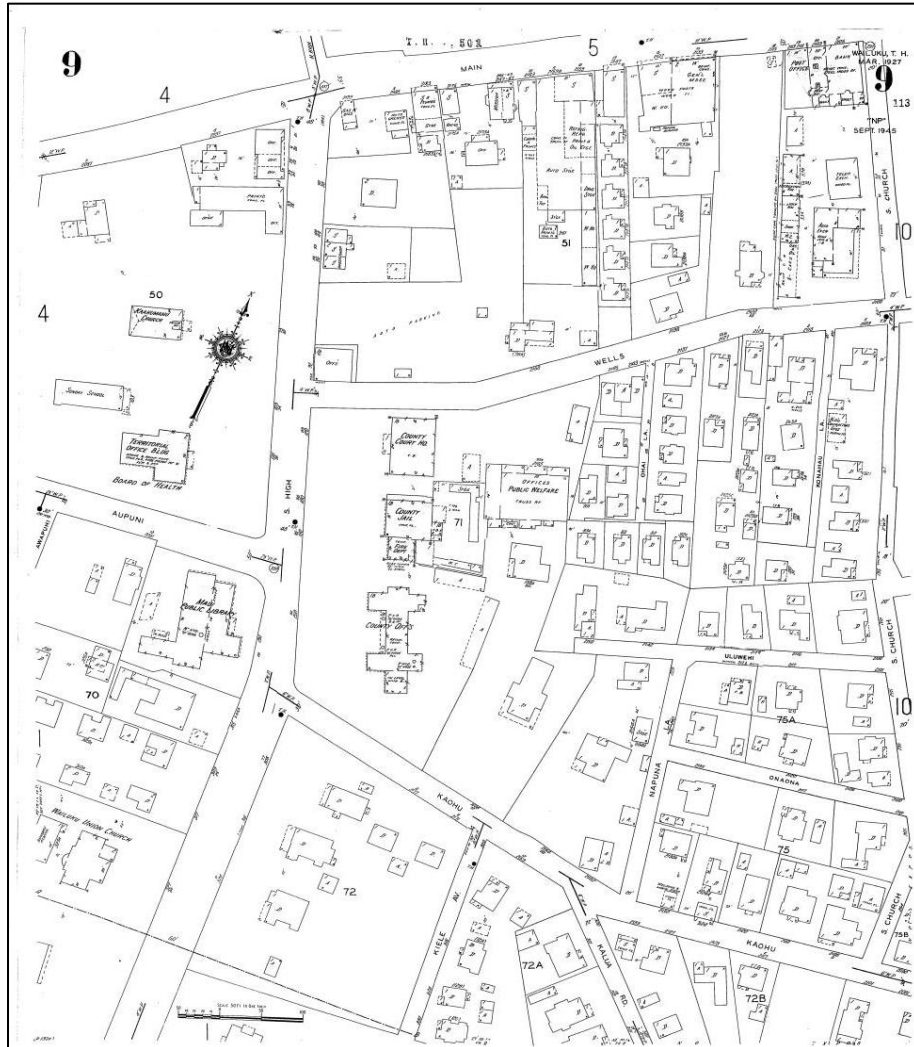


Figure 41: 1950 Wailuku Sanborn Map Sheet 9 showing growth in the same area as shown in the figure above.

arrival in 1895. By 1925 there were almost 20,000 persons of Japanese heritage living on Maui, amounting to about forty percent of the island's population.<sup>190</sup> <sup>191</sup> This sizable Japanese

<sup>186</sup> Ibid.

<sup>187</sup> USGS, map "Island of Maui," 1925

<sup>188</sup> Hawaii State Archives photo collection. Aerial photo in folder PPA-33-3, #4-88, ca. 1950. Sanborn Map Co., "Wailuku, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii." Corrected to April 30, 1951.

<sup>189</sup> George Engebretson, *Exploring Historic Wailuku*. (Honolulu: Watermark Publishing). 2000. P. 6.

<sup>190</sup> Gail Bartholomew, *Maui Remembers, A Local History*. (Honolulu: Mutual Publishing). 1994. P. 55, 56.

<sup>191</sup> Ibid.

population makes it likely that many of the small businesses along Wailuku's main streets; Market, Church, Vineyard, Main, High, were operated by persons of Japanese ethnicity. These are identified on Sanborn maps with simplified descriptions such as; store, restaurant, moving pictures.<sup>192</sup> No information was located that provides any indication of the survey areas subdivisions involvement with the nearby business district. It is not known if the residents of the survey areas owned businesses.

In the Sand Hills and South Church St. / Kalua Road areas, almost ¾ of the houses are plantation style or a derivative; modern plantation, craftsman plantation, or contemporary plantation.



*Figure 42: 1965 aerial photograph showing further development of Wailuku, as well as Sand Hills.*

Six buildings were found to be individually eligible in the Wailuku/Sand Hills survey area. These were constructed between 1924 and 1954. Four of the six are residential buildings in Craftsman Plantation, Bungalow/Craftsman and Modern Movement styles in 1924, 1932, 1938 and 1954, while one is a church built in 1939 in the Modern Plantation style, and the other non-residential building is an Art Deco school building constructed in 1938. The 1954 Modern Movement house is a particularly good example of a home in this general range of styles, though it might be better classified as a later example of residential Streamline Moderne, a relatively uncommon building type across the United States.

The following page is a single page summary analysis of the Wailuku/Sand Hills survey area. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Wailuku/Sand Hills' buildings.

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<sup>192</sup> Sanborn Map Co., "Wailuku, County of Maui, Territory of Hawaii." Corrected to April 30, 1951.

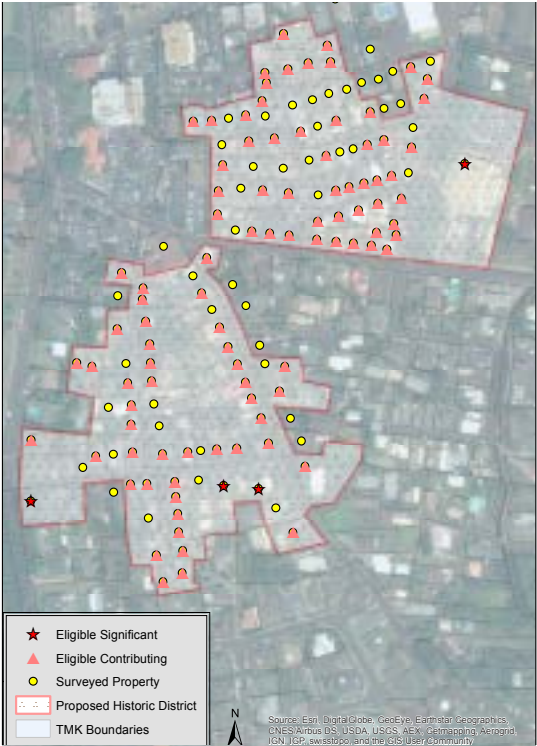
# WAILUKU

Wailuku is the seat of government for Maui County and lies within the *ahupua'a* of Kahului. This urban area is at about 200' elevation, on the sloping valley of Iao Stream as it approaches the coast. The early development of Wailuku was prompted by the opening of the Wailuku Sugar Co. The establishment of Wailuku as the County seat in 1905 encouraged additional business activity as the town became an important commercial center for Maui.

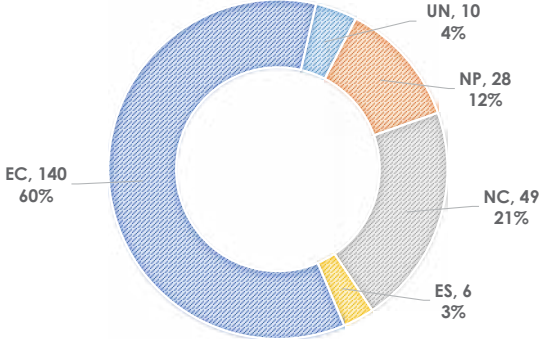
The commercial core of Wailuku developed in the area along Market, South High and Main Streets, with dwellings set behind these streets and on side streets. Wailuku was the business center of Maui during the first half of the twentieth century. By 1951 the core area of businesses and residences had expanded in all directions, occurring in areas west of High Street, south of Wells Street, and east of Market Street. Expansion also occurred in the Sand Hills area, with a large number of residential tracts being developed.

The name Wailuku, means "water of destruction"

- 233 properties surveyed in Wailuku;
- 140 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Plantation style.

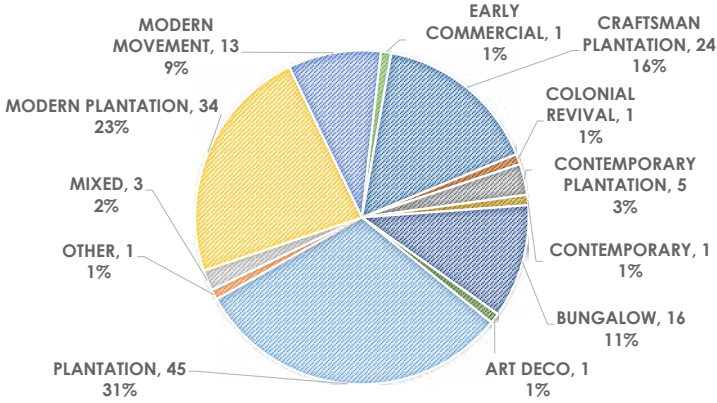


## WAILUKU ELIGIBILITY



ES ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT  
 EC ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING  
 NC NOT ELIGIBLE/NON-CONTRIBUTING  
 NP NOT ELIGIBLE, OUT OF PERIOD  
 UN UNKNOWN  
 XD DEMOLISHED

## WAILUKU ELIGIBLE STYLES



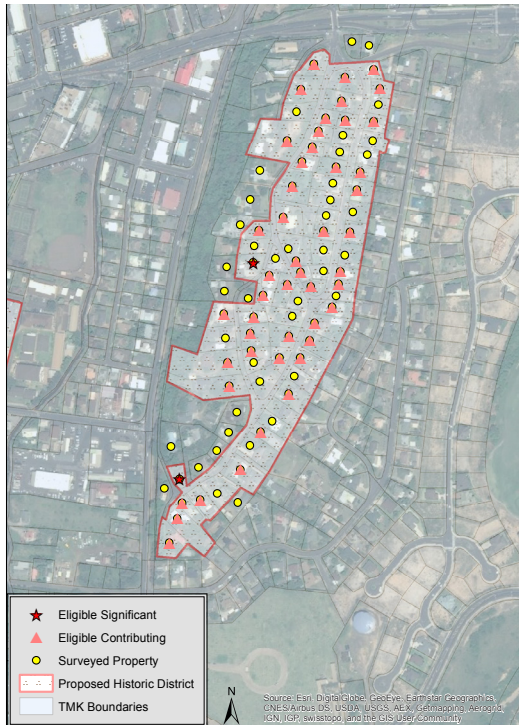
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# SAND HILLS

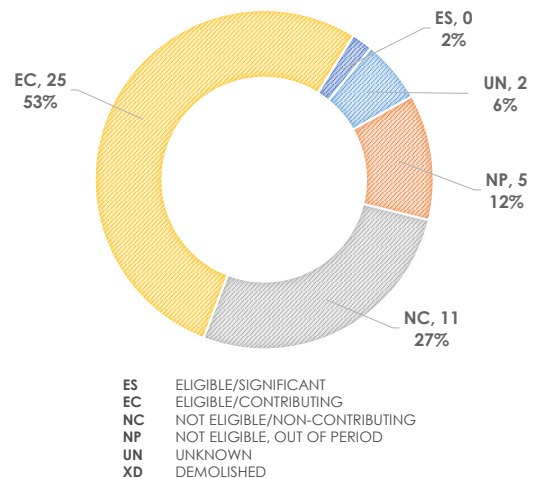
Sand Hills is a neighborhood located in Wailuku and also lies within the *ahupua'a* of Kahului. The area is mainly comprised of a few residential streets located to the east of the other survey areas in Wailuku, separated by Waiale Road. The hilly area was a site of pre-contact burials. Early development in this area was prompted by the opening of the Wailuku Sugar Co.

Prior to 1930, the Sand Hills survey area was mostly sugar cane fields and remained undeveloped with only a few scattered dwellings. By 1937 Kaahumanu Avenue was built through Sand Hills to connect with the east end of Main Street and the streets within the survey area of Naniloa and Halenana Drives were laid out. The north end of the Sand Hills survey area (north of Lelani Drive) was called Fleming Tract No. 1 and was developed ca. 1939. The south end was called Fleming Tract No. 2. By 1950, the survey area along South Church Street and Kalua Road, south west of Wells Park, was laid out and built up with houses.

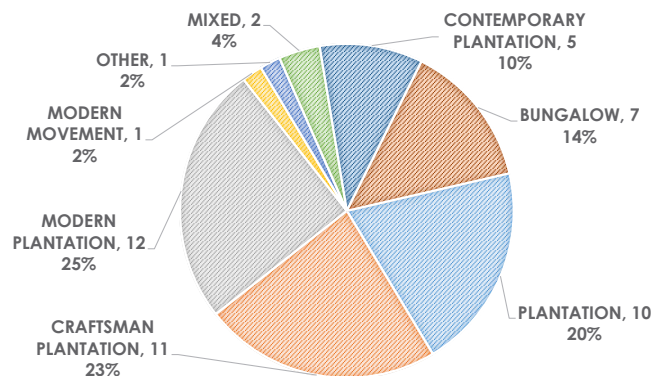
- 43 properties were surveyed in Sand Hills;
- 25 properties were evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; (proposed boundary shown at left);
- The majority of eligible buildings are Modern Plantation style.



## SAND HILLS ELIGIBILITY

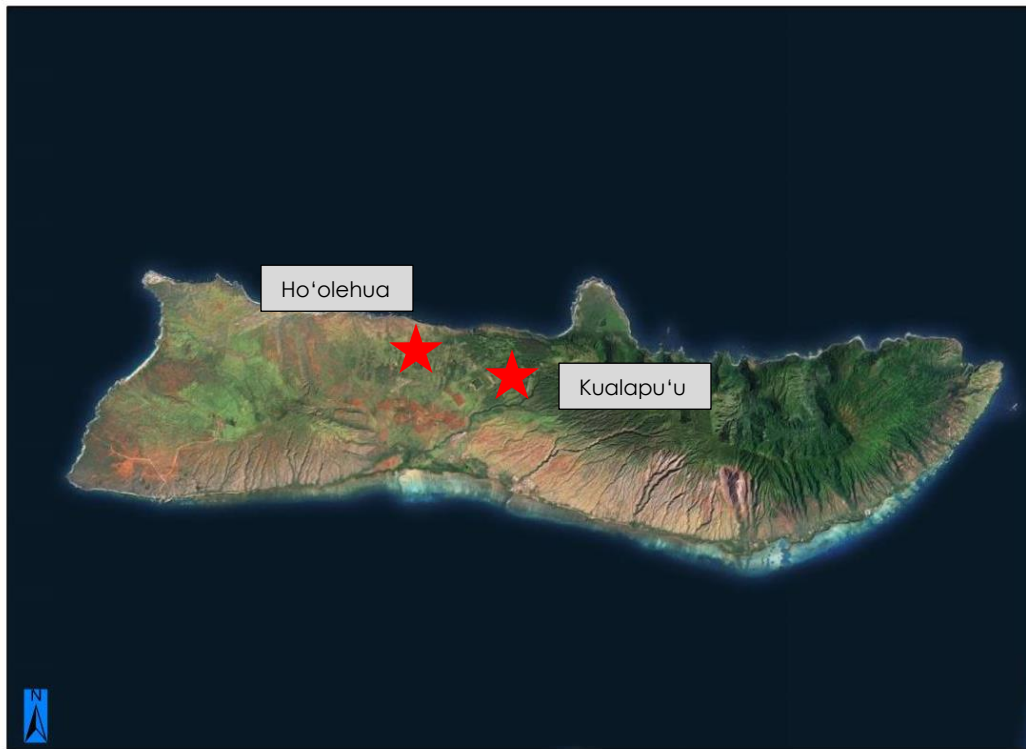


## SAND HILLS ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## MOLOKA'I



### HISTORIC CONTEXT

Moloka'i is the fifth largest island in the Hawaiian chain, but just 38 miles long by 10 miles wide, generally a long narrow shape with a small peninsula projecting, like a dorsal fin, from the center of the north coast. This Makanalua peninsula is usually called Kalaupapa peninsula, after the main town there. Moloka'i is located close to the islands of Lāna'i and Maui; these three now make up Maui County. However, due to its unique history (discussed below), Makanalua peninsula and two adjacent valleys form a separate county, named Kalawao after the settlement on the east side of the peninsula.

In the pre-western contact centuries Moloka'i was honored in legend, and said to be the birthplace of the hula. Evidence of the island's importance in this period is also recorded in the remains of more than 50 fishponds (several restored to functioning condition) and in the ruins of one of the largest *heiau* in the Pacific, 'Ili'ili'ōpae heiau, in the ahupua'a of Kawela. The population then mostly stretched along the sheltered south shore of the eastern half of the island, since the western half was too arid and the north shore had high sea cliffs.

Encounters with foreigners on Moloka'i during the early-contact-period (1780s to 1830) are not well documented. American missionaries came to the Hawaiian kingdom in 1820, but did not focus their attention on Moloka'i during the 1820s. The first missionary couple to settle on the island was Harvey and Rebecca Hitchcock, who resided here from 1832 to about 1851, with a sequence of assistant missionaries who served no more than four years on Moloka'i. The population of the island declined precipitously from over 6,000 in 1832 to approximately 1,000 in 1910, due to introduced diseases and out-migration, mostly to other islands in the chain. The population in 1910 of Kalawao county, about 800 residents who were mostly patients, was almost equal to the rest of Moloka'i.

In January 1865 King Kamehameha V had signed a law requiring those with leprosy (now called Hansen's disease) to be isolated to prevent the spread of the disease. Makanalua peninsula was chosen as the site, with those segregated from family and community first dropped overboard

near the Kalawao shoreline. In the mid-nineteenth century King Kamehameha V had a retreat and ranch on Moloka'i, in Kaunakakai and in the western part of the island, respectively. The piers at the east end of the island made Pūko'o and Kamalō the commercial centers of Moloka'i in that century. There were several attempts to establish sugar plantations on the island in the nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century, but due to lack of sufficient water for the sugar fields, ranching prevailed.

The lands of Kamehameha V eventually became Moloka'i Ranch, which was the dominant economic force on the island during the twentieth century. Its business activities were not limited to ranching, but included raising sugar and pineapple crops, as well as bees for honey. The establishment of large-scale pineapple plantations in the 1920s, by California Packing Corporation (later Del Monte) and by Libby, McNeill and Libby, drove the creation of the communities of Kualapu'u and Maunaloa. Moloka'i's population decline reversed rapidly after 1920, as these pineapple plantation brought in workers, mostly from the Philippines plus some from Japan. With relatively fewer immigrants and immigrant descendants than other islands, Moloka'i remains the island with the highest percentage of Native Hawaiians, except for Ni'ihau.

The Hawaiian Homesteads Commission Act in 1921 helped Native Hawaiians remain on Moloka'i, since the island was chosen as the first for the Hawaiian homestead program. The first 55 homestead lots were awarded in 1922 at Kalamaula, near Kaunakakai. In 1924, land for homesteads were opened at Ho'olehua and Pālā'au. Almost 200 leases of homestead parcels were signed over the next decade. The program was intended to support small individual farmers; "however, high winds, a lack of water, and pests discouraged farming, and as a result many of the homesteaders leased their lands to the pineapple companies."<sup>193</sup>

George Cooke, manager of the Moloka'i Ranch for four decades (ca. 1908 to 1948) was a proponent of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, and helped the development of homestead lots for Hawaiians. See the Ho'olehua context for more about the history of homesteading and pineapple plantations. Kualapu'u town has both pineapple plantation and Moloka'i Ranch history evident in its buildings. In recent decades, lands around the town were planted with coffee trees, and since 2004 new owners have revitalized the fields and facilities abandoned by the original business owners.<sup>194</sup>

The "first modern tourist hotel" on the island, Hotel Moloka'i, was built in 1966 and located just east of Kaunakakai town.<sup>195</sup> In the last quarter of the twentieth century, more tourism facilities came to Moloka'i, since pineapple plantations were shutting down. The Kaluako'i Resort, planned in the late 1960s, but not built until 1977, included a championship golf course, hotel, condominiums and single-family house lots. The most recent hotel was the Moloka'i Lodge, constructed in 1999 on the edge of Maunaloa town. Some rooms at Hotel Moloka'i are still used for visitors, but others are rented long-term. The Kaluako'i Hotel and the Moloka'i Lodge have both closed down in the first decade of the twenty-first century.

To follow are historic contexts and survey summary sheets for the two towns surveyed on the island of Moloka'i: Ho'olehua and Kualapu'u.

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<sup>193</sup> Don Hibbard, *Buildings of Hawaii*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press. p. 226.

<sup>194</sup> Hawaii Coffee Association, "History of Coffee on Molokai." Website: <http://www.hawaiicoffeeassoc.org/> Molokai, accessed Nov. 1, 2016.

<sup>195</sup> Don Hibbard, *Buildings of Hawaii*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press. p. 231.



## HISTORIC CONTEXT HO'OLEHUA

The area of Ho'olehua on Moloka'i Island is located upland, at an elevation of about 650', along State Highway 480 (Farrington Avenue) and adjacent streets, in a band approximately one to two miles from the north coast. Ho'olehua lies within the two *ahupua'a* of Ho'olehua and Kepuhi. Ho'olehua is arid with a generally flat or gently sloping terrain. The area was named after a former pre-contact *ali'i* of the area, Chief Ho'olehua, and developed as homestead tracts under the 1921 (Federal) Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. The large lots of the homesteads vary in character, ranging from cleared areas to wooded lots. Historically, the nearby pineapple plantations provided the economic means for construction in this community.

Development of Ho'olehua began in 1922 when approximately 6,000 acres (bounded by the sea cliff on the north, airport on the south, Kahu'uwai Gulch on the west, and Kulea Street on the east) were divided into forty-acre homestead parcels for lease to Native Hawaiians. Leases were made for ninety-nine years at one dollar per year to Hawaiians of at least fifty percent Hawaiian blood. These 167 parcels, each approximately forty acres, provided five acres for a home and subsistence garden and thirty-five acres to grow crops for income.

The dry area proved to be poor for most crops, but excellent habitat for pineapple cultivation. Ca. 1926, when Libby, McNeill & Libby (Libby) opened a pine plantation at Maunaloa, West Moloka'i, they began contracting with homesteaders to grow fruit. Initially, the homesteaders grew their own fruit and sold it to the plantation. This rankled the Territorial government and suit was brought against the Hawaiian Homes Commission for allowing homesteaders to illegally sublease their land. Many homesteaders worked at various jobs for the plantations, and rarely worked their own land. Eventually the suit was settled in favor of subleasing, and the plantation assembled adjoining leased homesteads into contiguous field blocks that were planted, maintained, and harvested by the company. This block system, as opposed to individual lot cultivation, kept company costs down. By about 1935, 128 homesteaders had fruit growing on their land for Libby's, and about twenty-five homesteads grew fruit for California Packing Company (CPC), which opened a plantation at Kualapu'u in 1927. During the Depression, with the bottom dropping out of the pineapple market, the plantations honored their growing contracts to the homesteaders by purchasing the contracted fruit and then destroying it. This gave Ho'olehua homesteaders a profitable return on their land during some very lean economic years.<sup>196</sup>

Fruit from the Libby contracts was initially trucked to Kolo Wharf on the south shore of Moloka'i for barge shipment to Honolulu. After the construction of the deeper wharf at Kaunakakai, ca. 1929, Libby shipped from there to Honolulu. CPC signed its first contracts with Ho'olehua growers in 1929 and from its first harvest, used Kaunakakai for shipments to Honolulu.<sup>197</sup>

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<sup>196</sup> Jack L. Larsen and Dr. Thomas A. Marks, *1894-2010, Hawaiian Pineapple Entrepreneurs* (Private publisher). 2010. pp. 373-375.

<sup>197</sup> Larsen, *Entrepreneurs*, p. 371.



*Figure 43: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Ho'olehua 1950*

Historic aerial photographs of Ho'olehua dated 1950 show a spatial layout of lots and buildings that corresponds very closely to the layout of the 167 forty-acre parcels of the original homesteads. This lot arrangement corresponds closely to many of the property boundaries today. The economic force behind construction by the master lessees was primarily the pineapple plantations; Libby was leasing about 3,500 acres at Ho'olehua in the mid-1960s.



*Figure 44: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Ho'olehua 1964*

In 1970, the Libby plantation was purchased by Dole, which promptly closed their growing operation ca. 1975. Del Monte stopped pineapple production at its Kualapu'u plantation in 1988, ending the Ho'olehua leases. The ca. 1969 construction of the nearby Kualapu'u Reservoir helped to diminish the lessees' loss of pineapple contracts by providing irrigation water to make diversified agriculture a more viable option than previously.

Forty-acre parcels (approximately 500' x 3,400') were oriented roughly north-south, extending between the area's main streets running east-west, Pu'u Kapele Ave., Farrington Ave., Mo'omomi Ave., and Keonelele Ave./ Airport Loop/ Mauna Loa Highway. Homes were located on these streets, along the narrow ends of the parcels, and cultivated land extended behind the houses. These parcels remain almost entirely owned by the Hawai'i Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) and are leased to native Hawaiians who maintain a blood quantum of at least fifty percent Hawaiian. Thus, the primary ethnic composition of this area was, and continues to be, native Hawaiian.



*Figure 45: Google Earth, Ho'olehua 2013*

DHHL has since performed a variety of additional subdivisions on some of the parcels, including creating five-acre home lots, one-acre home lots, fifteen-acre cultivation plots, and other parcels. Most of the eligible houses in Ho'olehua today are single-wall, wood construction, rendered in a plantation, modern plantation, or modern movement style.

There were no properties evaluated to be individually eligible in the Ho'olehua survey area.

The following page is a single page summary analysis of the Ho'olehua survey area. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Ho'olehua's buildings.

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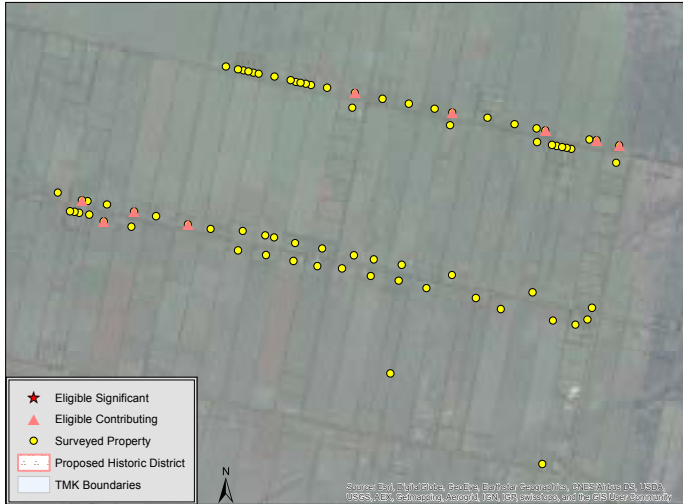
# HO'OLEHUA

Ho'olehua lies within the two *ahupua'a* of Ho'olehua and Kepuhi. This generally flat, arid area was developed as homestead tracts under the 1921 (Federal) Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. Historically, the nearby pineapple plantations provided the economic means for construction in this community.

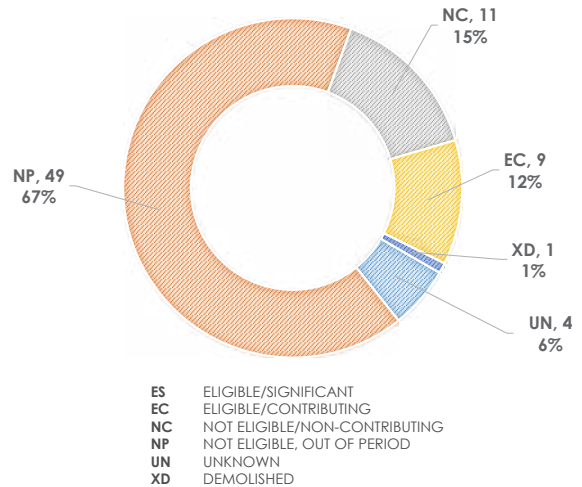
Development of Ho'olehua began in 1922 when approximately 6,000 acres were divided into forty-acre homestead parcels for lease to Native Hawaiians. These 167 parcels, each approximately forty acres, provided five acres for a home and subsistence garden and thirty-five acres to grow crops for income. These parcels remain almost entirely owned by the Hawaii Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL). DHHL has since performed a variety of additional subdivisions on some of the parcels, including creating five-acre home lots, one-acre home lots, fifteen-acre cultivation plots, and other parcels.

The area was named after a former pre-contact *ali'i* of the area, Chief Ho'olehua.

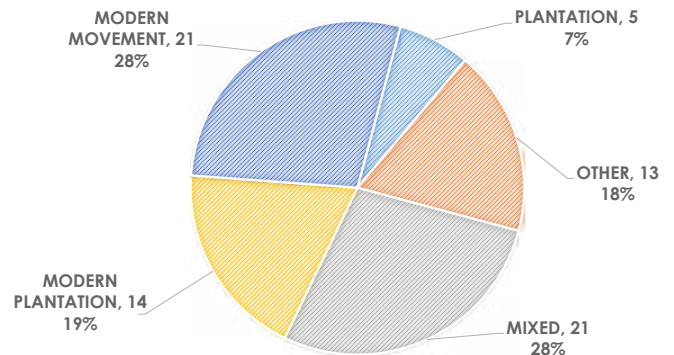
- 74 properties surveyed in Ho'olehua;
- 9 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Modern Movement style.



## HO'OLEHUA ELIGIBILITY



## HO'OLEHUA ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## HISTORIC CONTEXT KUALAPU'U

The area of Kualapu'u on Moloka'i Island is located upland, at an elevation of about 850', at the intersection of Hawai'i State Highways 470 and 480 (Farrington Avenue), about 2½ miles from the north coast. Kualapu'u lies primarily within the ahupua'a of Nā'iwa with a small portion of its northwestern end in the ahupua'a of Ho'olehua. The Hawaiian meaning of Kualapu'u is "hill overturned." Kualapu'u is arid and sited on the plains between the East and West Moloka'i shield volcanos. Planted fields of coffee and diversified agriculture extend to the southwest of Kualapu'u and rising terrain of wooded hillside reaches northeast. Kualapu'u Reservoir (1.4b gallons) and Kualapu'u Cinder Cone (1000' elevation) are nearby to the southwest. The key factor in the development of this area was the Del Monte pineapple plantation.

One of the earliest plantation developments at Kualapu'u occurred in 1901 when Moloka'i Ranch set up headquarters after their nearby, short-lived sugar plantation (American Sugar Co., 1900-1901) went out of business.<sup>198</sup> In 1927 the California Packing Company (CPC, a forerunner of Del Monte) began a pineapple plantation on the plains in central Moloka'i with land for the plantation leased from Moloka'i Ranch and from Hawaiian homesteaders at Ho'olehua. The lease from Moloka'i Ranch consisted of over 3,600 acres of undeveloped pasture land at Kualapu'u. This pineapple operation was cultivation only; fruit was trucked to the wharf at Kaunakakai and barged to Honolulu for canning.<sup>199</sup> Kualapu'u, the site of former headquarters, housing, and field operations buildings for Moloka'i Ranch, including a superintendent's house, was expanded to become the CPC headquarters on Moloka'i.<sup>200</sup>

CPC built the town of Kualapu'u as a village for its employees, including housing and infrastructure. Many of these buildings were built by CPC ca. 1928, using a construction crew from Honolulu. The site of the Moloka'i Ranch development and early CPC buildings was the area along what is now Okana Street.<sup>201</sup> Kualapu'u underwent a rather extensive development under CPC during the 1920s and 1930s, with many amenities added for the workers; post office, barber shop, pool room, clubhouse, theater, and cock fighting ring. In 1932 the CPC compound at Kualapu'u consisted of about seventy-six buildings northeast of Farrington Avenue and lined in rows roughly paralleling that street. The buildings included worker's row housing of single family and duplex dwellings, larger barracks-type buildings for single men, bath houses, garages, warehouses, two dispensaries, and a store. Y.K. Yuen & Co. purchased the Kualapu'u Market in 1937.<sup>202</sup>

The Depression had reduced CPC's production at Kualapu'u. By the end of World War II, demand had returned to the pineapple market, and the plantation made large leases of Hawaiian Homestead lands amounting to over 2,000 acres. Shortly after the war, CPC drilled a deep well 1,860' down into Moloka'i's lens of fresh water at Kualapu'u for irrigation of their crop. This well came just in time to help ameliorate the unprecedented 1951 drought.<sup>203</sup>

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<sup>198</sup> William H. Dorrance. *Sugar Islands, The 165-year Story of Sugar in Hawaii* (Honolulu: Mutual Publishing). 2000. pp. 54-55. Marie D. Strazar. *Molokai in History, A Guide to the Resources* (Honolulu: Hawaii State Foundation on Culture and the Arts). 2000. p. 18.

<sup>199</sup> Jan K. Ten Bruggencate, *Hawaii's Pineapple Century, A History of the Crowned Fruit in the Hawaiian Islands* (Honolulu: Mutual Publishing). 2004. pp. 64-65.

<sup>200</sup> Jack L. Larsen and Dr. Thomas A. Marks, *1894-2010, Hawaiian Pineapple Entrepreneurs* (Private publisher). 2010. p. 373.

<sup>201</sup> Strazar, *Molokai in History*. p. 18. U.S. Department of the Interior, Kualapuu Quadrangle, 1/31,680 scale topographic map. 1922. California Packing Corp. Camp, Kualapuu, Molokai, T.H., map. 1932.

<sup>202</sup> "Yuen Gains Recognition," *Maui News*. October 12, 1938. P. 1.

<sup>203</sup> Larsen, *Entrepreneurs*, p. 379



Figure 46: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Kualapu'u 1950

By early 1950, additional rows of worker housing had been built along Kala'e Highway, just west of its junction with Farrington Avenue. Housing for management was "of more substantial construction with larger lawns and gardens separating one from another" and located northeast of the Kala'e Highway worker houses.<sup>204</sup> Buildings were wood, plantation style, and painted gray with green corrugated metal roofs.

During the 1950s Kualapu'u hosted semi-weekly cockfights during the season, which ran from December to August.<sup>205</sup> "Gambling was a major pastime, there was always a close association between [CPC] and the community at all levels."<sup>206</sup>

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<sup>204</sup> Strazar, *Molokai in History*. P. 18.

<sup>205</sup> Edward Norbeck, *Pineapple Town, Hawaii*. (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press). 1959. P. 67.

<sup>206</sup> Strazar, *Molokai in History*. P. 19.





*Figure 47: Hawai'i State Archives aerial photograph, Kualapu'u 1964*

Plantation workers were mostly Filipino, with Chinese and Japanese workers also in the community. CPC management and virtually all supervisors were Caucasian, with Japanese gradually taking some of these duties. In 1984, Kualapu'u was separated from CPC/ Del Monte control and worker houses offered for sale, with residents given first right of refusal.



*Figure 48: Google Earth Map, Kualapu'u 2013*

Most of the eligible houses in the Kualapu'u survey area are rendered in plantation or modern plantation styles.

There are six individually eligible properties identified in Kualapu'u. Most construction dates for these buildings were not recorded, with the exception of one church constructed in 1945 in Plantation Style. Uses of the buildings vary, and include one residential building, one agriculture, two industry and two religion, including the 1945 church. The agricultural building, second church, and one industrial building were constructed in Plantation Style, the residence was constructed in a mix of styles, and the second industrial building was constructed in an undefined "other" style.

The following page is a single page summary analysis of the Kualapu'u survey area. See data analysis section for more detailed survey findings about Kualapu'u's buildings.

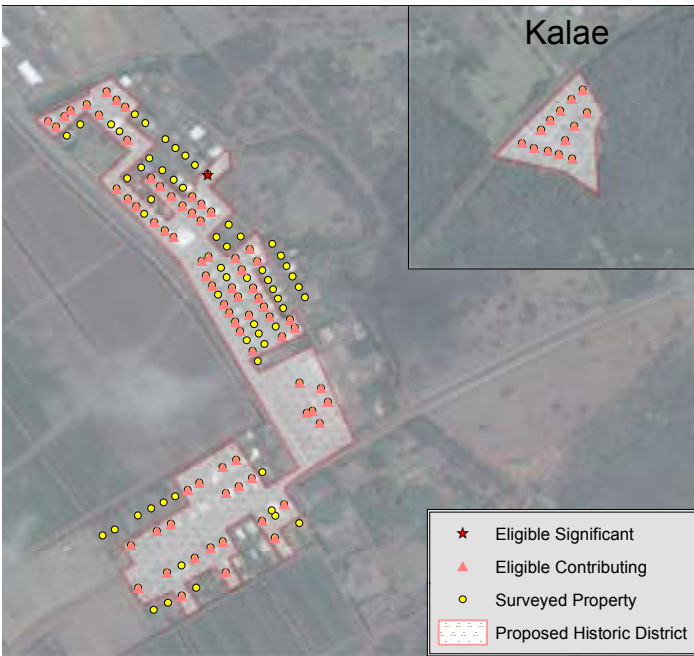
# KUALAPU'U

Kualapu'u lies primarily within the ahupua'a of Naiwa with a small portion of its northwestern end in the *ahupua'a* of Ho'olehua. Kualapu'u is arid and sited on the plains between the East and West Moloka'i shield volcanos.

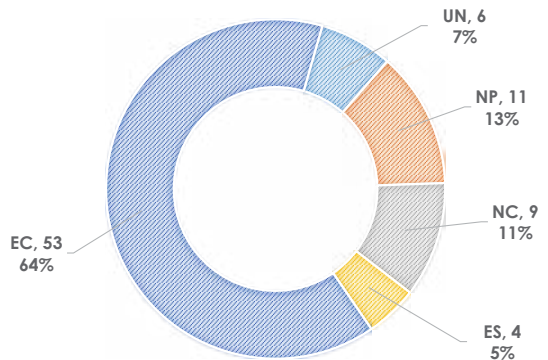
The key factor in the development of this area was the California Packing Company (CPC, a forerunner of Del Monte). CPC built the town of Kualapu'u as a village for its employees, including housing and infrastructure. Many of these buildings were built by CPC in the 1920s-1930s using a construction crew from Honolulu. The site of the early CPC buildings was the area along what is now Okana Street. By early 1950, additional rows of worker housing had been built along Kalae Highway, just west of its junction with Farrington Avenue. Buildings were wood, plantation style, and painted gray with green corrugated metal roofs.

The Hawaiian meaning of Kualapu'u is "hill overturned."

- 83 properties surveyed in Kualapu'u;
- 53 properties evaluated as contributing elements to a potential historic district; proposed boundary shown at left;
- The majority of eligible buildings are Plantation style.

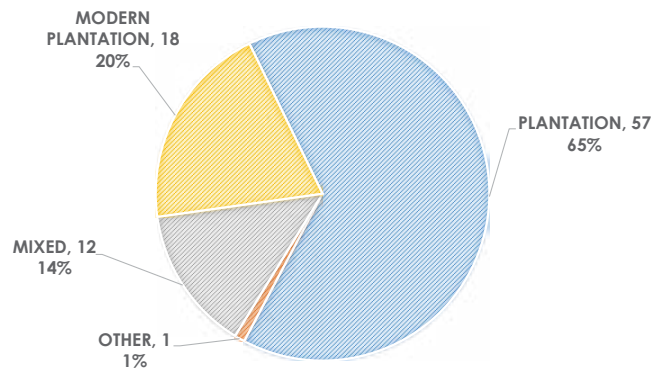


## KUALAPU'U ELIGIBILITY



ES ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT  
 EC ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING  
 NC NOT ELIGIBLE/NON-CONTRIBUTING  
 NP NOT ELIGIBLE, OUT OF PERIOD  
 UN UNKNOWN  
 XD DEMOLISHED

## KUALAPU'U ELIGIBLE STYLES



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## ANALYSIS OF SURVEY FINDINGS

This section presents the overall survey findings from a data perspective. This chapter begins with a statewide analysis of; total number of resources surveyed, current use, decade of construction of surveyed resources, architectural styles, eligibility and resources not evaluated. The statewide analysis is followed by similar analysis for each of the islands surveyed.

The vast majority of resources inventoried in the areas surveyed across the state were residences. The majority of these were found to have been constructed in one of the Plantation styles. The most common period of construction for the resources was the 1930s. Although there are variations between the individual areas, as a whole it appears that the Plantation Style buildings of the 1930s have been retained in the survey areas. Additionally, a majority of the resources surveyed in this phase were evaluated as eligible, either individually, or as a contributing element to a potential historic district.

### Total Number of Resources Surveyed

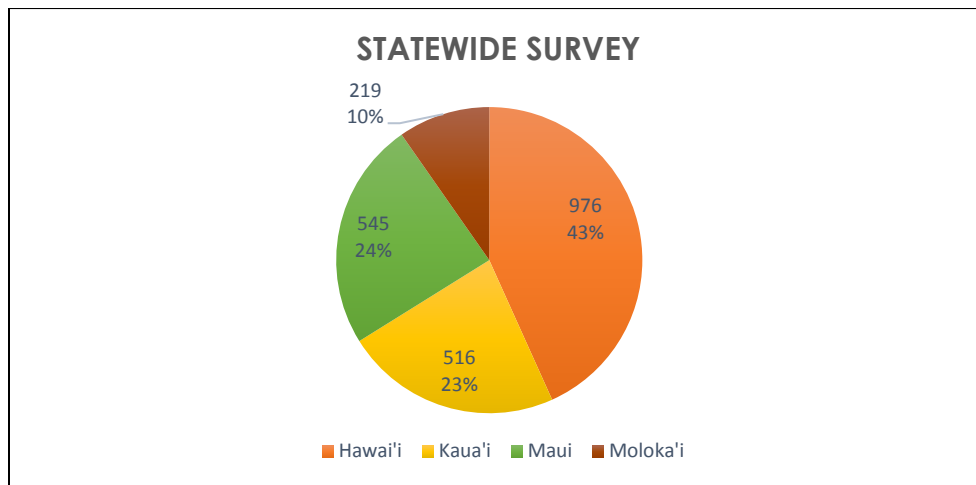


Chart 1: Total surveyed resources by island

The above chart shows the total number of resources surveyed (2,256) by island, including buildings, bridges, parks and others. This includes 976 on Hawai'i Island, 516 on Kaua'i, 545 on Maui, and 219 on Moloka'i.

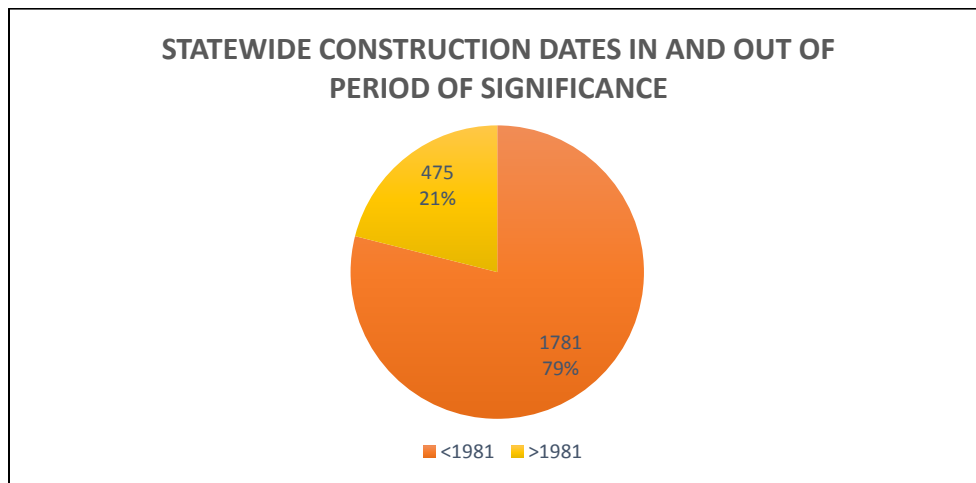


Chart 2: Number and percentage of buildings constructed before and after the 50 year Period of Significance date of 1981.

Illustrated in the chart on the previous page, of the properties whose construction dates were found for the statewide survey, 1781(79%) were constructed within the 50 year cut-off date for period of significance (1981 or earlier). The remaining 475 (21%) were constructed more recently, or had unknown construction dates.

**Current Use**

Statewide, the vast majority of resources surveyed were residential, in keeping with the original intent of the survey, although features with non-residential uses were included, representing approximately 18% of the total.

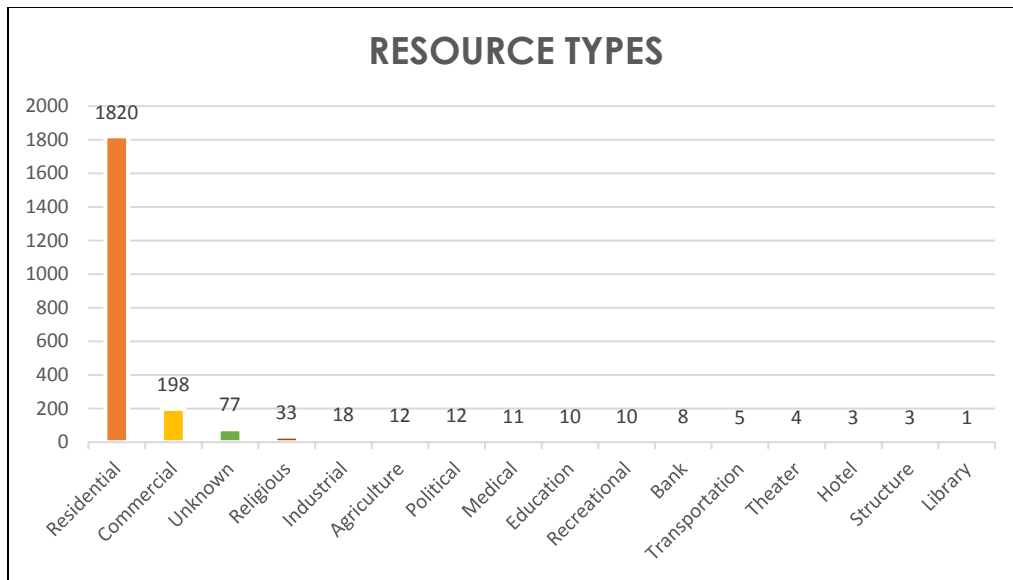


Chart 3 Current use of all resources surveyed.

As shown in the chart above, the vast majority of resources surveyed were residential buildings, comprising approximately 81% of the total. About 9 percent were commercial resources, and the remaining resources were of other, assorted usage types, including about 3% that are unknown. This is important information regarding those resources that are buildings, as residential buildings typically make use of differing architectural styles than do commercial or other non-residential buildings.



Figure 50: Example of 1913 commercial building, Pā'ia, Maui



Figure 49: Example of 1935 residential building, Sand Hills, Maui

### Decade of Construction

The majority of the surveyed resources' construction dates were prior to the 50 year cut-off date of 1981. The construction dates for the majority of surveyed resources fell between 1930 and 1989, with the largest number of construction dates within the 1930s.

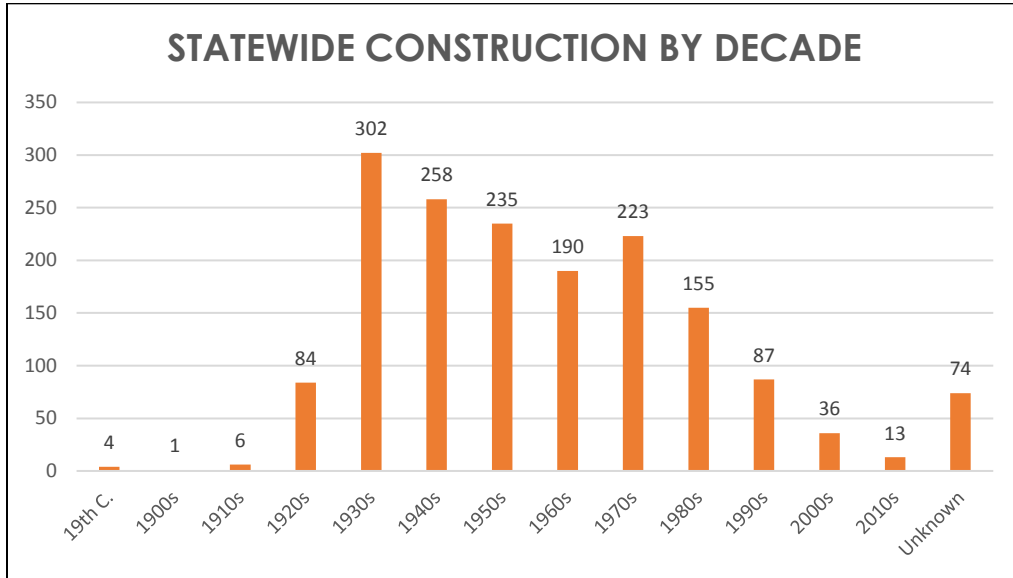


Chart 4: Construction dates of resources in all survey areas, by decade.

As shown in the chart above, the resources surveyed ranged in known construction date from the earliest, 1860 to the most recent, 2016. Three of the four islands had resources with construction dates prior to 1900, and all islands had construction dates later than 2010. By decade, the largest percentage of resources remaining in the surveyed areas across the state were constructed during the 1930s, though a relatively significant number were also constructed during the 1940s, 50s, and 70s. This may be attributed to increased construction during these decades due to strong sugar and pineapple production, increases in tourism, and faster transport to and from the islands. Alternately, it could represent the survival of resources due to economic lulls that prevented owners from demolishing their buildings and constructing new.



Figure 52: 1936 Art Deco building in Hanapēpē, Kauaʻi



Figure 51: 1949 Streamlined Modern building in Hanapēpē, Kauaʻi

## Architectural Style

By far the most common architectural styles in the statewide survey are the various Plantation styles, with Plantation and Modern Plantation having the largest representation. Some more unique styles were also found, including Art Deco, International Style, Pueblo and Queen Anne. The modern movement, which was the original focus of the survey, represents only 14% of the total resources surveyed.

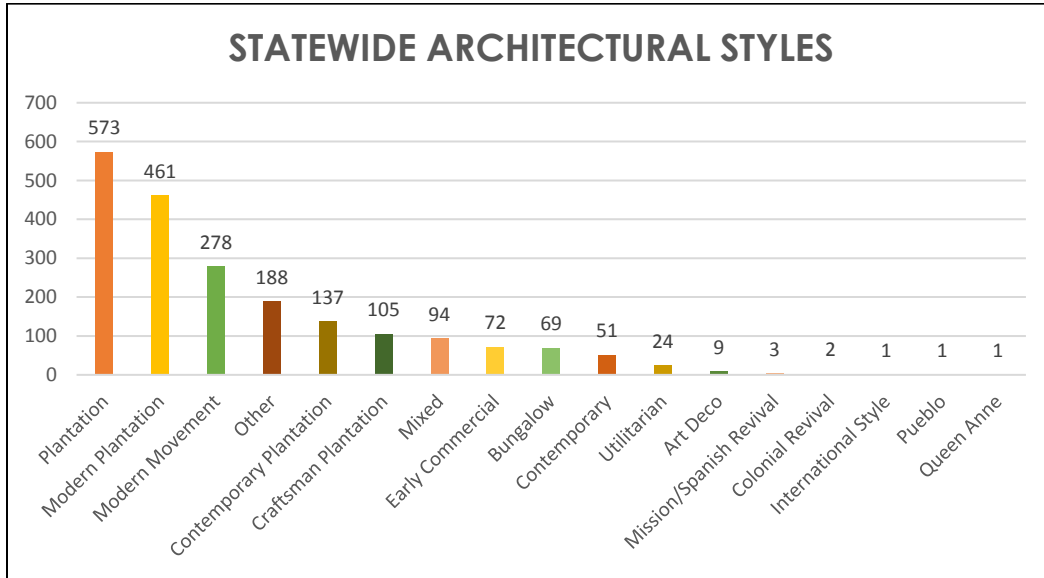


Chart 5: Architectural styles of resources in all surveyed areas.

The chart above shows the variety of architectural styles found in the survey. The most prevalent single style in the state is Plantation Style. The chart below shows the predominance of the various related Plantation Styles, which include the sub-types Contemporary Plantation, Craftsman Plantation, Modern Plantation, and Plantation, and make up 60% of the total resources surveyed.

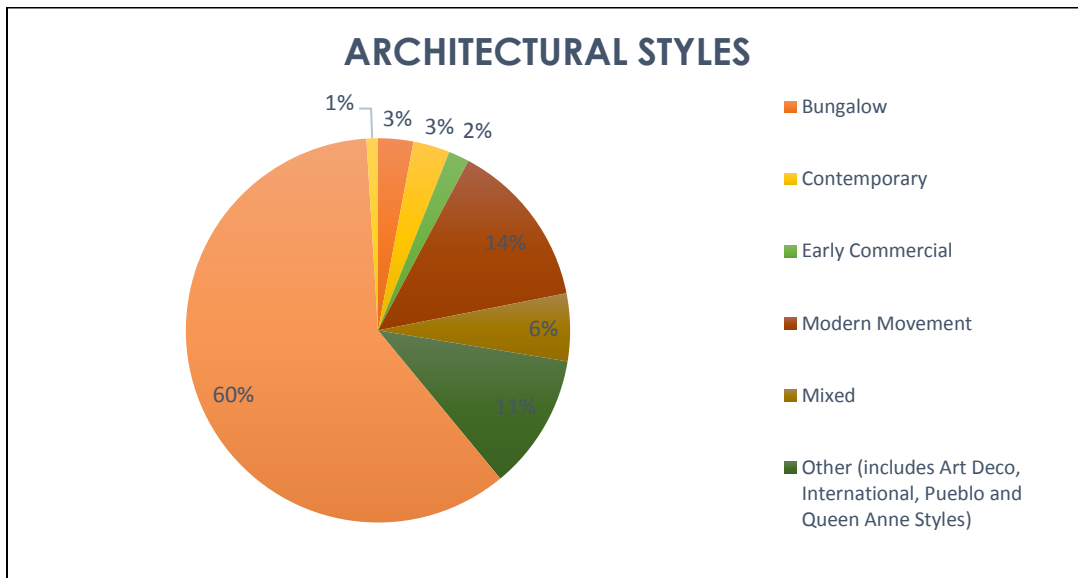


Chart 6: Statewide architectural styles with all Plantation styles combined.





Figure 53: Example of Early Plantation Style (1924), Hanalei, Kaua'i



Figure 54: Example of Art Deco Style theater (1925), Nā'ālehu, Hawai'i Island

## Eligibility

More surveyed resources were evaluated as eligible than not eligible, with the larger number of these assessed as contributing elements, rather than having individual significance. This result can, at least in part, be attributed to the selection of survey areas by SHPD to mainly include areas that were already known to include likely historic properties. Across all four islands, only 22 resources were evaluated as individually eligible, while 1,305 were evaluated contributing to a potential historic district. This means that the individually eligible resources represent only 1% of the total resources surveyed, but resources evaluated as contributing represent 58% of the total surveyed.

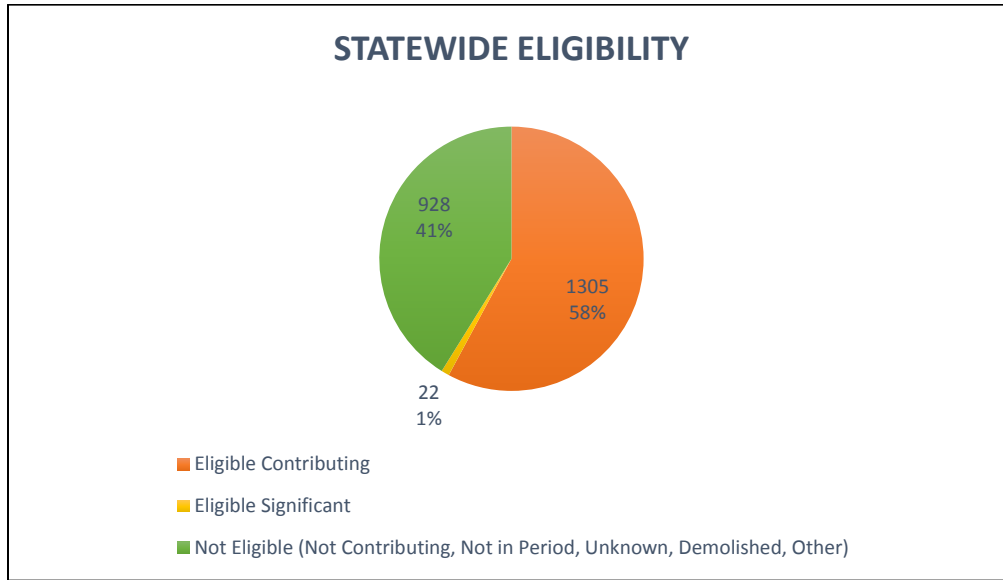


Chart 7: Total number and percentage of resources evaluated as EC, ES or Not Eligible

The above chart shows 1,327 resources (59%) evaluated eligible in the two eligible categories, EC and ES, as well as 928 evaluated not eligible. Statewide, 1,305 (58%) were evaluated as EC, and 22 (1%) were evaluated as ES. The large number of resources evaluated Eligible Contributing as compared with those evaluated as Eligible Significant indicates a strong potential for historic districts on all of the islands, even if many of the resources are not individually noteworthy.

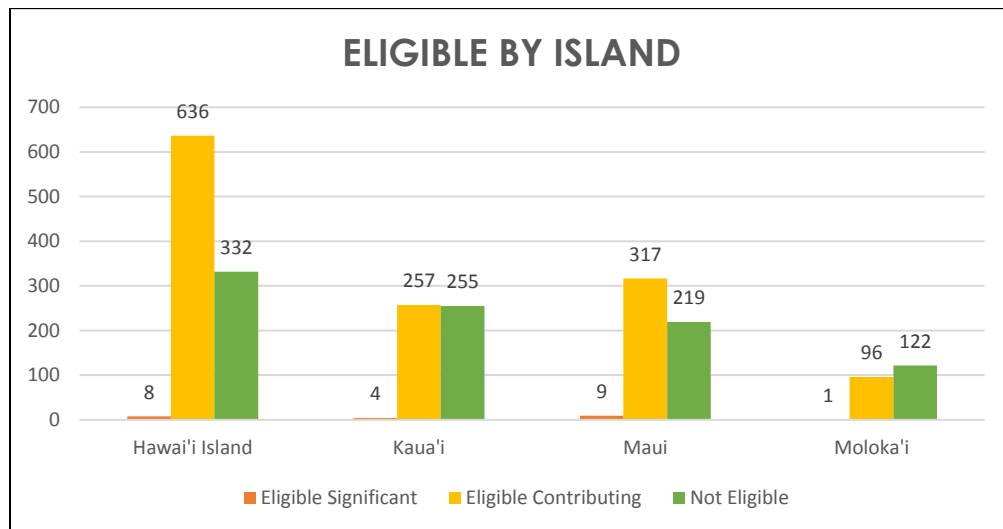


Chart 8: Total number of eligible and not eligible resources by island.

Chart 9 on the previous page illustrates that, broken down by island, Hawai'i Island had 636 EC resources, and 8 ES. Kaua'i had 256 that were evaluated as EC, and 4 ES. Maui had 317 EC resources, and 9 ES. Finally, Moloka'i had 96 resources evaluated as EC, and 1 evaluated as ES.

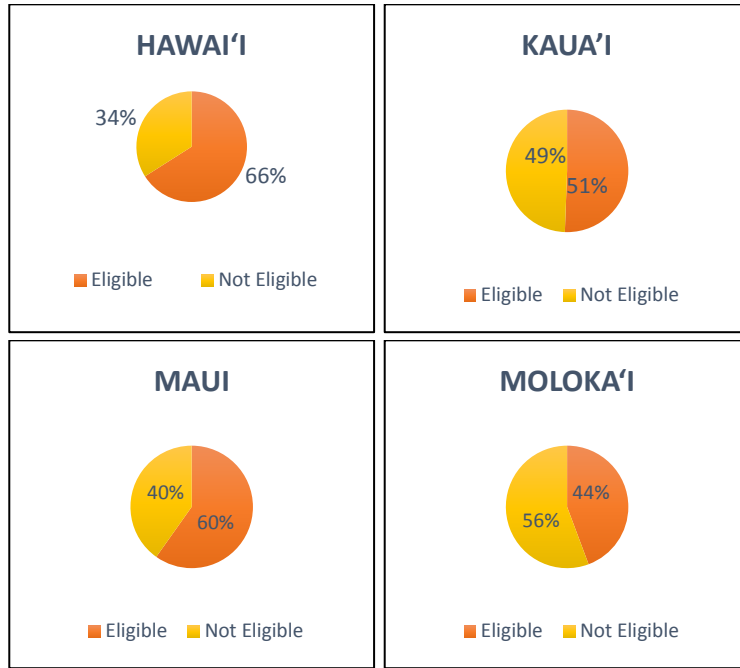


Chart 9: Total percentages of all eligible and not eligible resources by island.

The four charts (Chart 8) above show that most of the islands have a larger percentage of resources evaluated as eligible than not eligible. On Hawai'i Island, 66 percent of the surveyed resources were evaluated eligible; 49 percent on Kaua'i; 60 percent on Maui; and 44 percent on Moloka'i.

**Not Evaluated**

Of all of the resources surveyed, 225 were not evaluated for eligibility statewide; 5 each in Hāwī and Hilo, 11 in Kapa'au, 6 in Kealakekua, 13 in Laupāhoehoe, 28 in Nā'ālehu, 23 in Pāpa'aloa, 10 in Waimea, 8 in Hanalei, 17 in Hanapēpē, 3 in Kapa'a, 5 in Līhu'e, 56 in Hāli'imaile, 2 in Kula, 9 in Pā'ia, 12 in Wailuku, 5 in Ho'olehua, 3 in Kualapu'u, and 4 in unidentified towns. A number of these were either vacant lots, or were part of another surveyed property, while some others were not readily visible from the public right of way. The remainder were not evaluated for undisclosed reasons.

## Hawai'i Island

Hawai'i Island had the largest number of resources that were surveyed, with 976. Of these, approximately two-thirds were found eligible, with 636 evaluated contributing, and eight evaluated individually eligible. Most surveyed resources on Hawai'i Island were constructed between 1930 and 1959, with the largest number constructed during the 1940s. Plantation styles far outnumbered other styles in the surveys on this island, again making up approximately two-thirds of all resources surveyed.

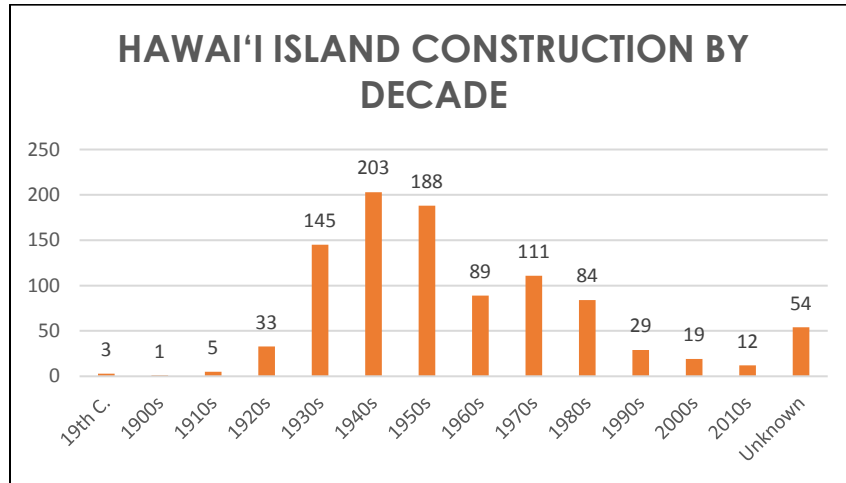


Chart 10: Construction dates for all surveyed resources by decade for Hawai'i Island.

The majority of resources that remain in the surveyed areas on Hawai'i Island, as shown in the chart above, date to between 1930 and 1960, with the largest number dating to the 1940s. This may be partly attributable to the continued strength of sugar on the island, as well as rebuilding after the 1946 tsunami. The Big Island had the earliest known construction date in the survey, with an 1860 wooden church in Kealakekua.

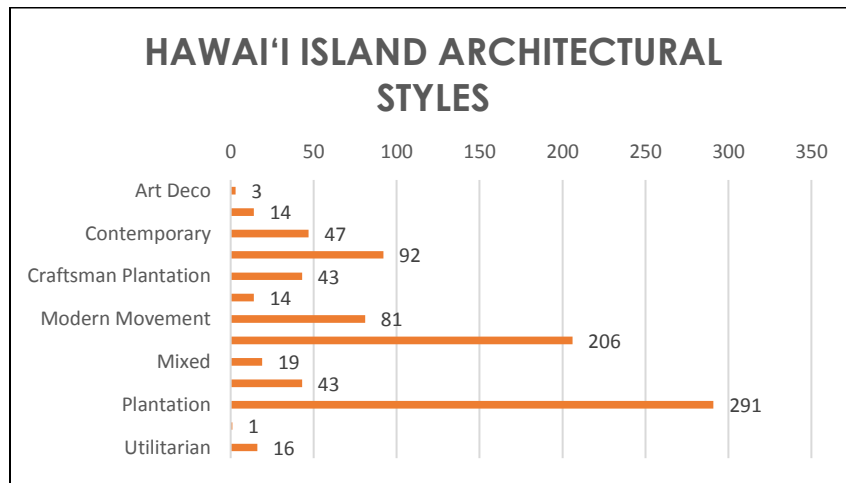


Chart 11: Architectural styles of all surveyed resources for Hawai'i Island.

On Hawai'i Island, following the statewide trend, the vast majority (632) of surveyed buildings were constructed in one of the Plantation styles (including Contemporary Plantation, Craftsman Plantation, Modern Plantation, and Plantation styles). Less common styles are also found on the Island of Hawai'i, including Art Deco, (two residences in Kapa'a, and one building of unknown use in Waimea) and Streamline Moderne (one residence in Laupāhoehoe). Both styles are more typically associated with urban areas, and are also rarely seen in residential architecture, making these rural residential examples anomalous, and special.

## Kaua'i

Surveys on Kaua'i made up nearly one-quarter of the total resources evaluated in the Statewide Survey, but had the most resources evaluated individually significant, with eleven. Unlike the other islands, 1960s and 70s construction dates were more common in Kaua'i's surveyed areas, though the 1930s was also strong. The strongest decade for Kaua'i's surveyed areas was the 1970s. In keeping with the construction dates, the most common style found on Kaua'i is the Modern Movement, followed by Plantation styles, including Modern Plantation.

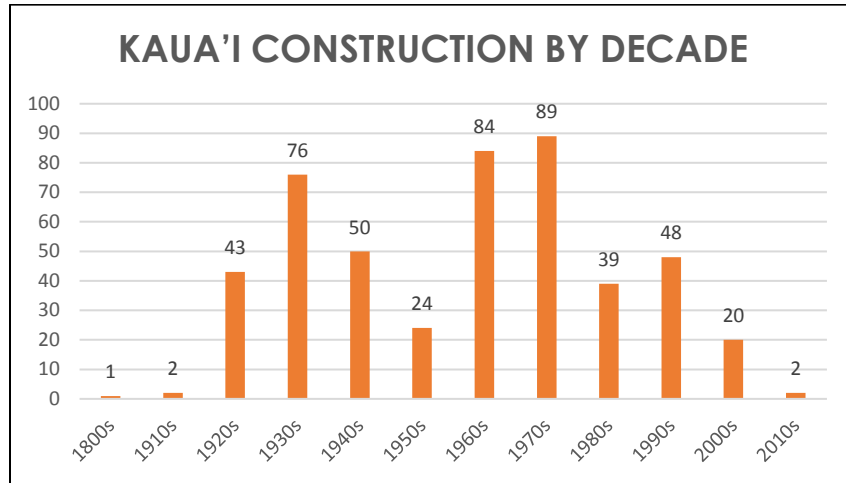


Chart 12: Construction dates by decade for all surveyed resources on Kaua'i.

Data in Chart 12 shows that the majority of Kaua'i's surveyed resources were constructed during the 1970s, though a significant number were also constructed in the 1930s and 60s.

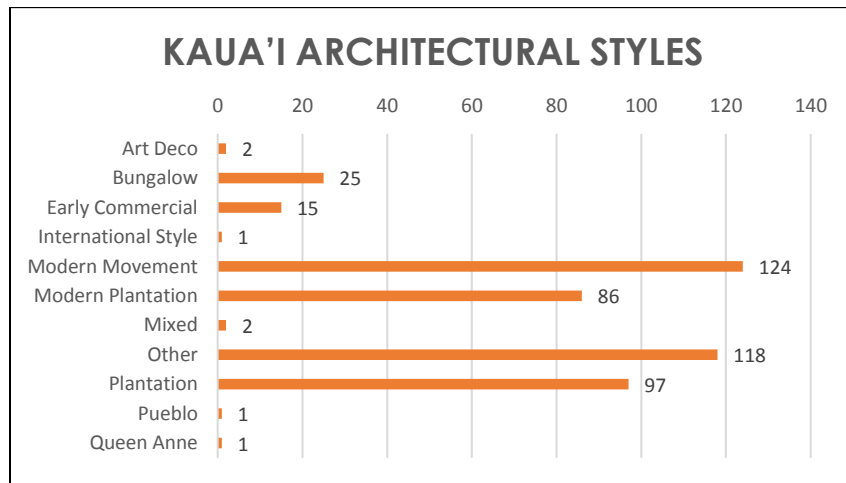


Chart 13: Architectural styles for all surveyed resources on Kaua'i.

Like the rest of the state, Kaua'i has a predominance of Plantation Style buildings. However, as Chart 13 shows, it has the highest number of Modern Movement buildings found in the statewide survey. This was especially true in Līhu'e, where 96 of the 124 examples on the island were found. Kaua'i also had examples of Art Deco, Pueblo, International and Queen Anne Style buildings. An Art Deco theater and commercial building, in addition to a Pueblo industrial building are found in Hanapēpē. The International and the Queen Anne Style buildings are residences in Hanalei.

## Maui

Maui's surveyed areas represent approximately one-quarter of the total surveyed resources. Only nine were evaluated as individually eligible, while 317 were evaluated as contributing. Construction dates in Maui's surveyed areas were most prevalent in the 1930s through 1950s, but the 1930s had by far the largest representation. The surveyed areas on Maui very much followed the statewide trend, with Plantation styles representing the largest number of resources surveyed. Maui also had more unusual styles represented, with Art Deco, Colonial Revival and Mission/Spanish revival identified.

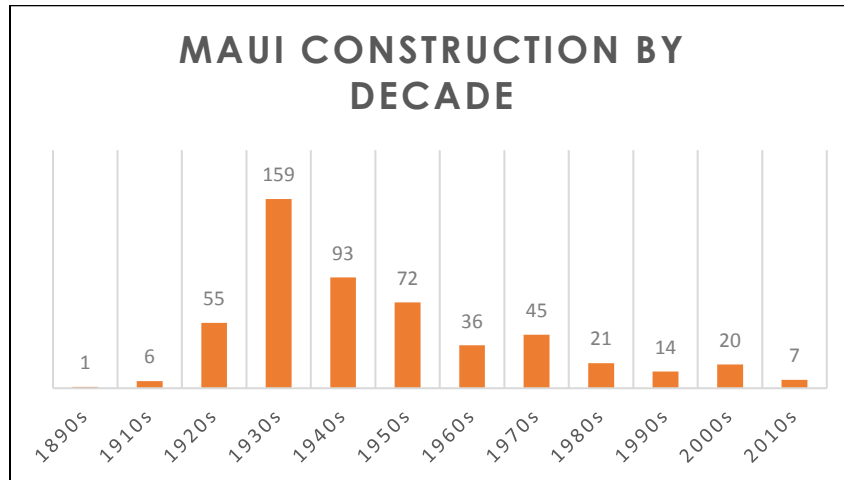


Chart 14: Construction dates by decade for all surveyed resources on Maui.

On Maui the majority of resources that remain in the surveyed areas were constructed in the 1930s and 40s, as Chart 14 illustrates, with a peak in 1939, likely driven by plantation construction in Hāli'imaile. The 1950s likely remained strong due to the construction of Kahului as "Dream City" for plantation workers, but with the increase in mechanization in the sugar industry after the 1940s, Maui's population declined by over 10,000 residents, resulting in less construction in the later decades. The earliest extant resource in Maui's surveyed areas was a church built in 1895 in Kula

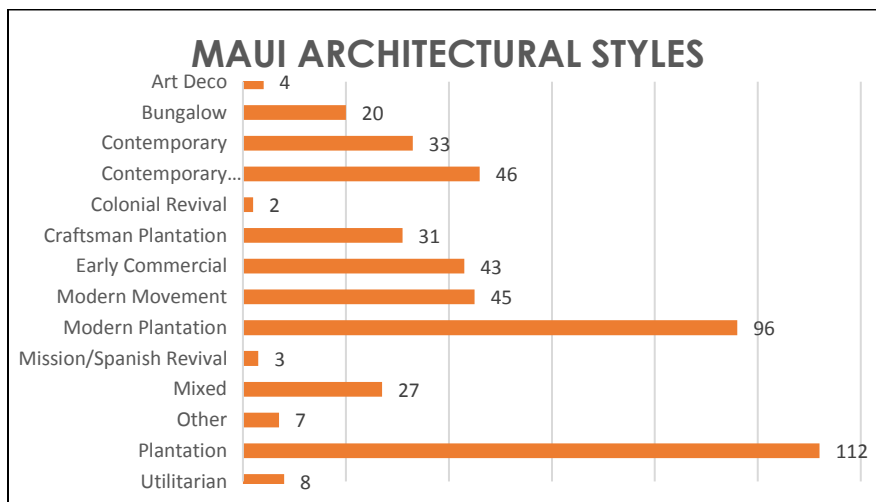


Chart 15: Architectural styles for all surveyed resources on Maui.

Chart 15 shows that the Plantation styles are most common, with Contemporary Plantation, Craftsman Plantation, Modern Plantation and Plantation styles making up 285 of the total 545 resources surveyed. Maui also has several atypical styles, including Art Deco, Colonial Revival and Mission/Spanish Revival. The Art Deco and Colonial Revival styles were identified in

residences in Wailuku, Kula, and Pā‘ia, while the Mission/Spanish Revival styles were found in residential and commercial buildings in Hāli‘imaile and Pā‘ia.

**Moloka‘i**

Moloka‘i represents just 10% of the total resources surveyed, and was the only island to have more resources that were evaluated not eligible than eligible. Moloka‘i also had the fewest evaluated individually eligible, with only one. Construction dates of surveyed resources on Moloka‘i fell mainly in the 1930s, with 36% during this decade alone. Plantation styles of architecture were also the most common on Moloka‘i, representing 48% of the resources surveyed.

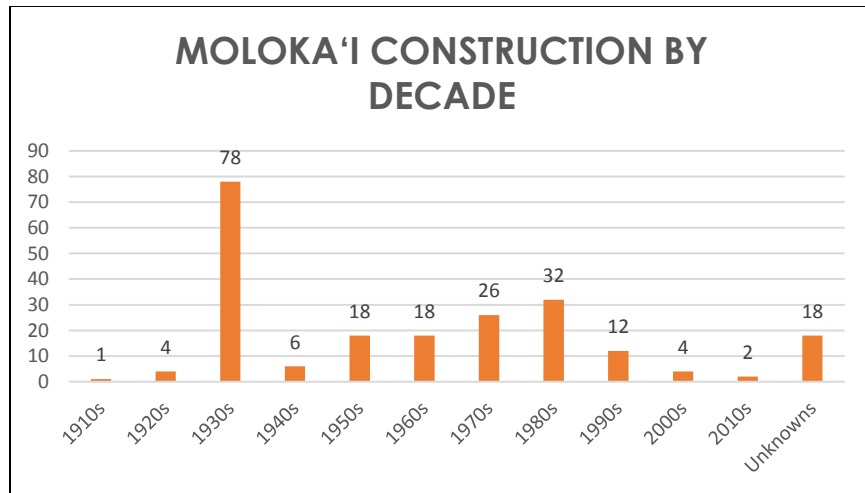


Chart 16: Construction dates by decade for all surveyed resources on Moloka‘i.

Chart 16 illustrates that the vast majority of surveyed resources on Moloka‘i were constructed during the 1930s, with no other decade having nearly as many surviving resources.

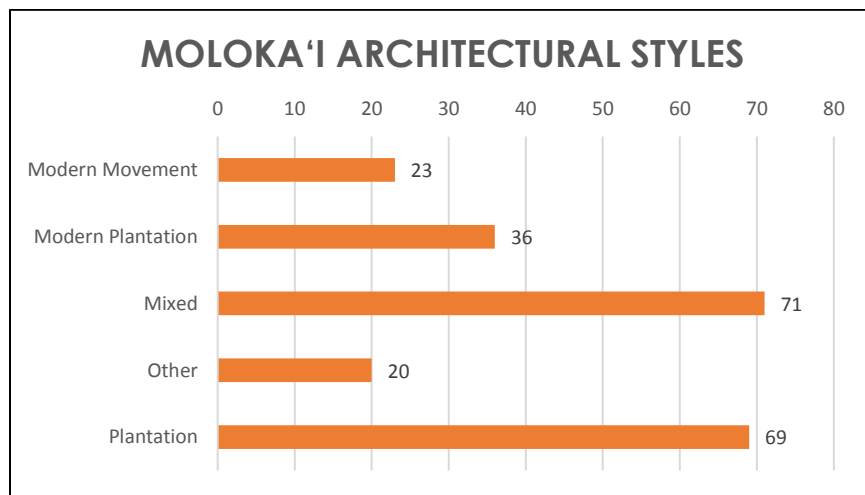


Chart 17: Architectural styles for all surveyed resources on Moloka‘i.

Like Maui, more than half of the surveyed buildings on Moloka‘i were constructed in a Plantation style, here either Modern Plantation or Plantation. However, as Chart 17 shows, the largest single group of resources was constructed in a mixture of styles.

When the survey data is viewed along with the context information, a number of things become clear. Perhaps the most interesting is the variation in the use of Plantation styles between types of areas. Despite the ubiquitousness of Plantation styles overall in the survey areas, certain areas relied much more heavily on these styles than did other areas.

Of the sixteen areas surveyed, four were within towns constructed by sugar plantations, and two were within pineapple plantation-built towns. Three of the sugar towns were on Hawai'i Island (Hāwī/Kapa'au, Laupāhoehoe/Papa'aloa, and Nā'ālehu) while one was on Maui (Wailuku). One pineapple town was on each Maui (Hāli'i'imaile) and Moloka'i (Kualapu'u). The survey areas on Hawai'i Island included Hāwī/Kapa'au, which were surveyed as separate sections of one area.

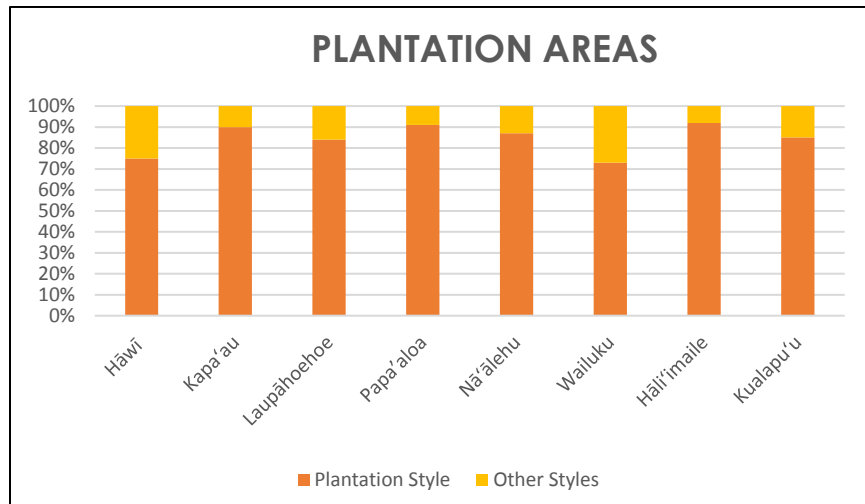


Chart 18: Retention of plantation styles versus other styles in sugar and pineapple plantation-built towns.

This high percentage of remaining plantation style buildings is likely due, at least in part, to the continued ownership and control of the buildings by the plantations, who could dictate what tenants could and could not do to the property, and who performed at least minimal maintenance before the majority of plantations ceased operation, and sold the buildings in recent decades, first to tenants, then to the public. The control exerted before the exit of the plantations, followed by the relatively lower incomes found in retired plantation employees, or those who changed jobs, but were able to purchase these buildings may also have prevented changes to the structures.

Survey areas that were strongly influenced by sugar, but not constructed by the sugar industry due to proximity to the plantations included Hilo on Hawai'i Island and Pā'ia on Maui. These areas could also be considered "open" towns. These towns (which included Hilo on Hawai'i Island, Hanapēpē and Kapa'a on Kaua'i, and Kula and Pā'ia on Maui) had more variation in styles, with generally lower use of Plantation styles.



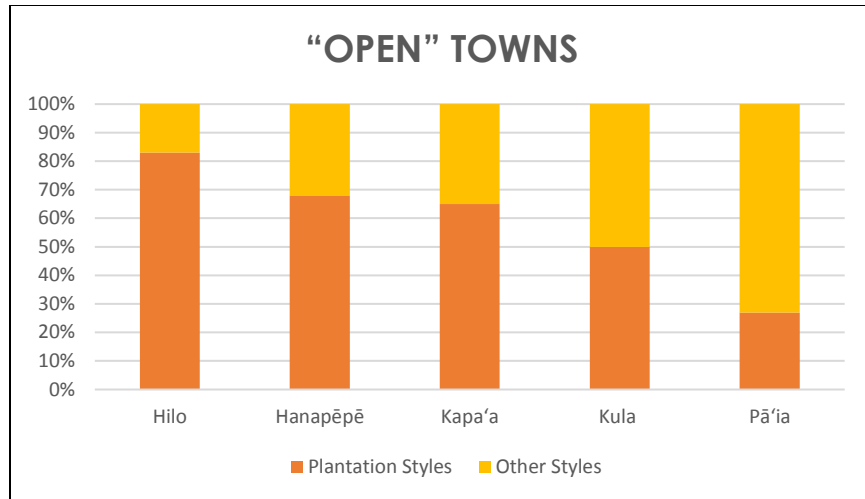


Chart 19: Retention of Plantation styles in "open" towns.

Pā'ia may be somewhat anomalous, however, as most other surveyed areas were residential, while Pā'ia contained more commercial buildings. The relatively lower numbers of buildings constructed in a plantation style may indicate several things. The areas surveyed may not have contained as many residences, such as in Pā'ia and Hanapēpē. Alternately, the areas may have lost more of their plantation style buildings over time, with different (ie: individual) ownership patterns than the plantation towns.

Survey areas that were strongly associated with other agricultural pursuits include Kealakekua and Waimea on Hawai'i Island; Hanalei on Kaua'i, Kula on Maui, and Ho'olehua on Moloka'i.

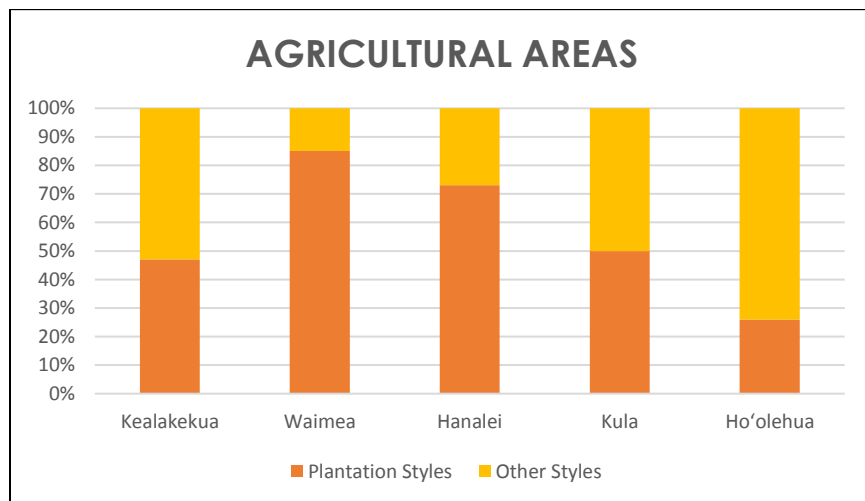


Chart 20: Retention of Plantation styles in agricultural areas.

The reasons for this generally lower use of the Plantation styles are likely that the areas were developed in a more individual fashion. Moloka'i as perhaps the least plantation influenced island, seems to retain a smaller percentage of plantation type resources.

Pre-Homestead Act homestead areas included Laupāhoehoe /Pāpa'aloa, Waimea and Kula. These towns range in the amount of plantation style buildings that remain. However, the survey areas did not overlap with homestead lands, leading to inconsistency in this category.

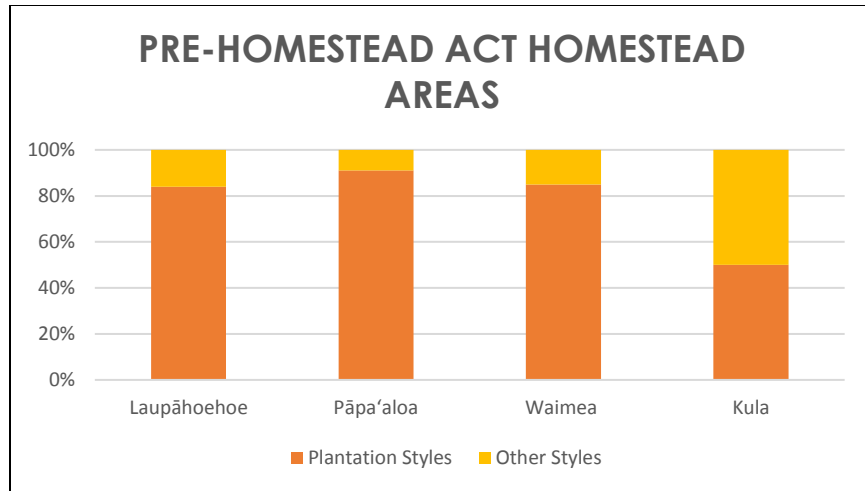


Chart 21: Retention of Plantation styles in homestead areas.

Some survey areas had housing that was moved from a plantation, or section of a plantation that was in the process of closing down, or streamlining into another area that was still in use. These survey areas included Hāwī and Nā'ālehu.

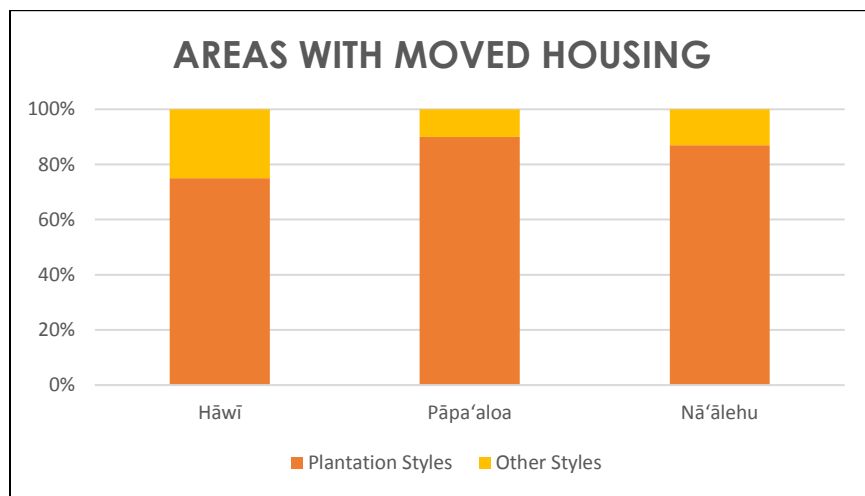


Chart 22: Prevalence of Plantation styles in areas with moved housing stock.

The moving of numerous houses may also have contributed to the high percentage of homes of these styles still found in the town.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This survey has highlighted essential areas for recommended future research, documentation, and identified some considerations for advocacy. Recommendations for future work can generally be divided into three categories;

- 1) Further Work on Phase I Properties (verify architectural styles, verify eligibility evaluations, develop/investigate historic districts, and develop individual nominations, directed research on Criterion B);
- 2) Undertake surveys on other resources outside of this Phase I survey (mid-century neighborhoods, infrastructure);
- 3) Follow-on research on themes and sub-themes (development of Hawai'i architectural style guide, historic context report on Homestead lands, and others) that would support the work in the two previous categories.

### FURTHER WORK ON PHASE I PROPERTIES

#### VERIFY ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

It is recommended that further work be undertaken to reconcile the architectural styles assigned to the buildings in this survey. It was found that in many cases, architectural styles were assigned to buildings in error, in that the building is assigned a style that is not appropriate/does not correlate with the survey photographs and style methodology. These should be reviewed by an experienced architectural historian or historic architect, and corrected as appropriate. The development of a comprehensive Hawai'i architectural style guide would be helpful here.

#### EXPAND ELIGIBILITY EVALUATIONS

Investigation into the important residents of the surveyed areas would contribute to the survey's eligibility evaluations – for example, Ellison Onizuka was raised in Kealahou, while Patsy Mink was born and raised in Pā'ia, and therefore, Criterion B may be warranted for properties in these areas. The same may be true in other areas if further investigation finds other prominent residents.

#### VERIFY DATA/REVISE DATA COLLECTION METHOD IN THE FIELD

It is recommended that further work be undertaken to reconcile the data issues noted earlier in the Data Limitations section of this report. Inconsistencies noted in the survey data most frequently occurred in fields which required the surveyors to enter data manually, without the assistance of drop-down menus, and also where fields were not required by the data collection program to be filled. Going forward, in future survey work, use of required fields and dropdown menus could help alleviate most, if not all, of these occurrences. Inclusion of a default “unknown” option for fields is recommended as well. If dropdown menus are not feasible, such as in the “Year\_Built” field, a greater level of post-fieldwork review is recommended.

#### DEVELOP HISTORIC DISTRICTS

It is recommended that further assessment and evaluation be made of each of the potential districts identified thus far, to determine whether they are significant, cohesive as a district, and retain sufficient integrity to warrant nomination to the State and/or National Register of Historic Places. (See Methodology section for the approach that was used in developing the preliminary district boundaries.) If districts meet the NRHP criteria they should be nominated for listing.

A total of 21 preliminary historic districts were identified among the four islands' individual towns/areas surveyed. These preliminary districts, listed below and shown in maps in their respective historic context sections, warrant further research. Specific recommendations and comments relating to these historic areas follow. (Historic districts were not identified as

appropriate for four of the towns that were surveyed; 1) Waimea, Island of Hawai'i, 2) Hanalei, Kaua'i, 3) Kula, Maui, and 4) Ho'olehua, Moloka'i.) 207

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<sup>207</sup> A note about the development of the historic district boundaries: tentative boundaries were defined for twenty-one potential historic districts. The boundaries follow the arrangement or groupings of buildings that were evaluated as eligible by the survey team. These boundaries are typically delineated by the tax map lot lines that correspond to the eligible buildings. However, in some cases, decisions about the district boundaries were made to omit portions of some parcels in which there are additional buildings that were not surveyed (as indicated by current-day aerial maps), or were buildings that were surveyed and evaluated as non-contributing. An attempt was made to develop boundaries that were largely contiguous. In order to accomplish this, non-contributing buildings were included in some cases. (Typically more than three neighboring non-contributing buildings would be excluded.) These tentative historic districts need further research and assessment to support any National or State Register nominations.

## ISLAND OF HAWAII

### HĀWĪ/KAPA'AU (NORTH KOHALA)

Two separate historic districts (shown below and on the following page) are recommended in Hawi (top) and Kapa'au (bottom). The majority of the eligible buildings in both areas are rendered in one of four Plantation styles, and date from the plantation era. Both areas exhibit ample integrity and are cohesively grouped with few non-contributing properties interspersed.

It is further recommended that additional surveys occur in this North Kohala area; a joint archeological and architectural survey may be warranted, as the area is very important in pre-contact and royal Hawaiian History. The North Kohala Community Association should be engaged as a possible partner in developing nominations.

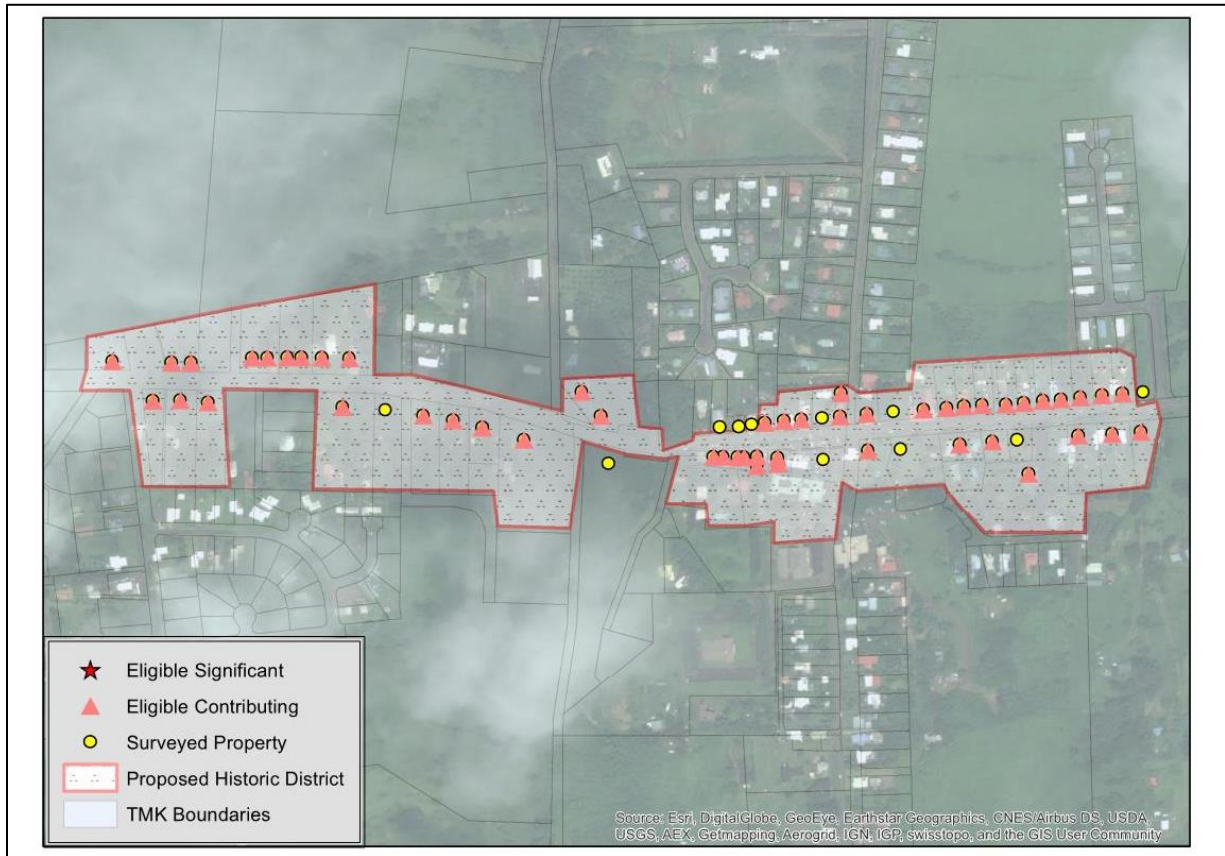


Figure 55: Preliminary proposed Historic district boundary in Hawi

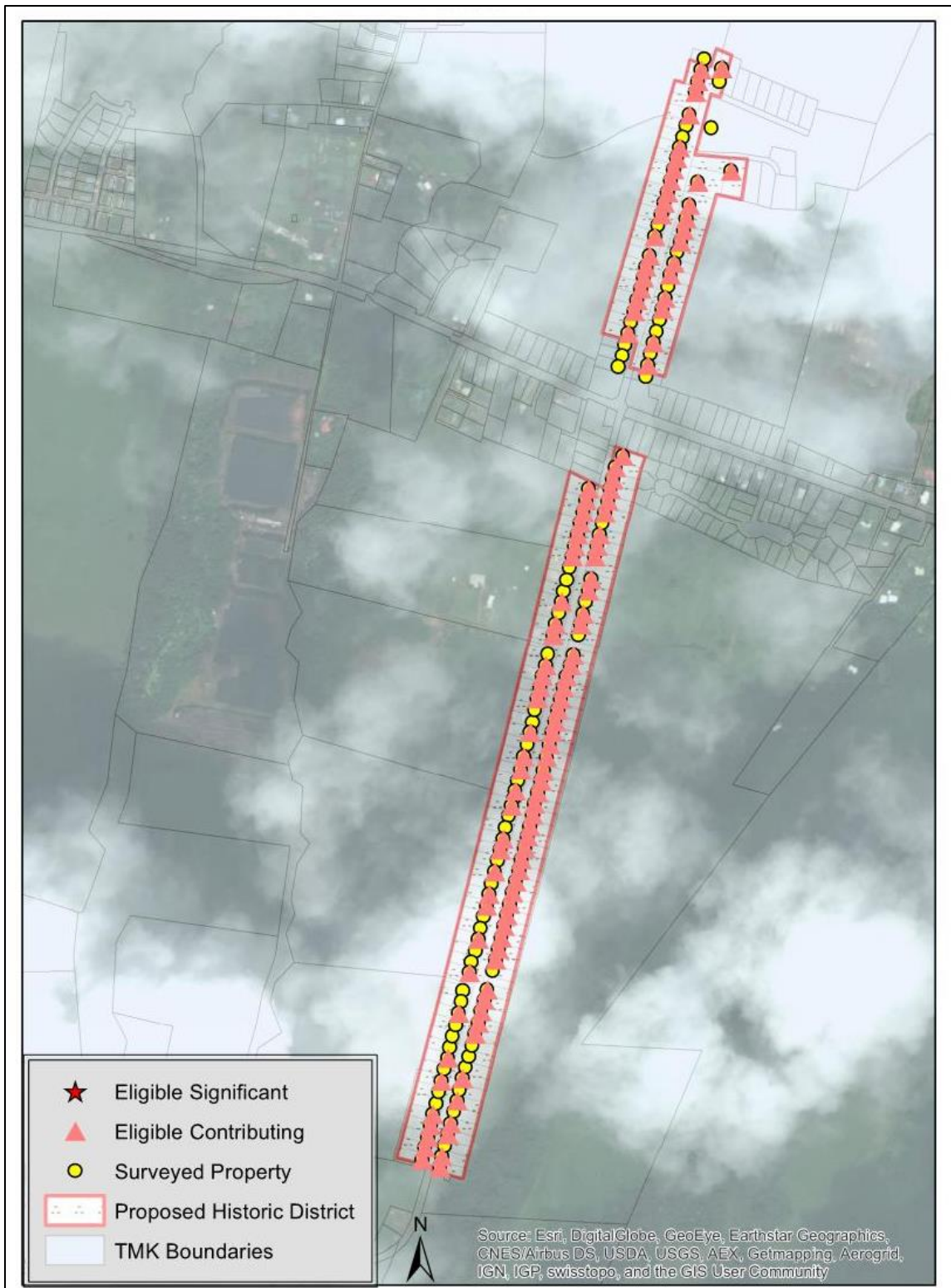


Figure 56: Preliminary proposed Historic district boundary in Kapa'au

## HILO

One potential historic district (shown below) is recommended in Hilo. The majority of the eligible buildings in this area are rendered in one of two Plantation styles, and date from the plantation era. The exhibits ample integrity and is cohesively grouped with few non-contributing properties interspersed.

This relatively small survey area and associated potential historic district is likely only a portion of a larger, surrounding historic district. Accordingly, it is recommended that additional surveys be undertaken in adjacent areas prior to pursuing the historic district, to ensure that the district is as complete as possible. (The original intent was for two other areas of Hilo to be included in the Phase I survey. It is recommended that that work be completed first.)

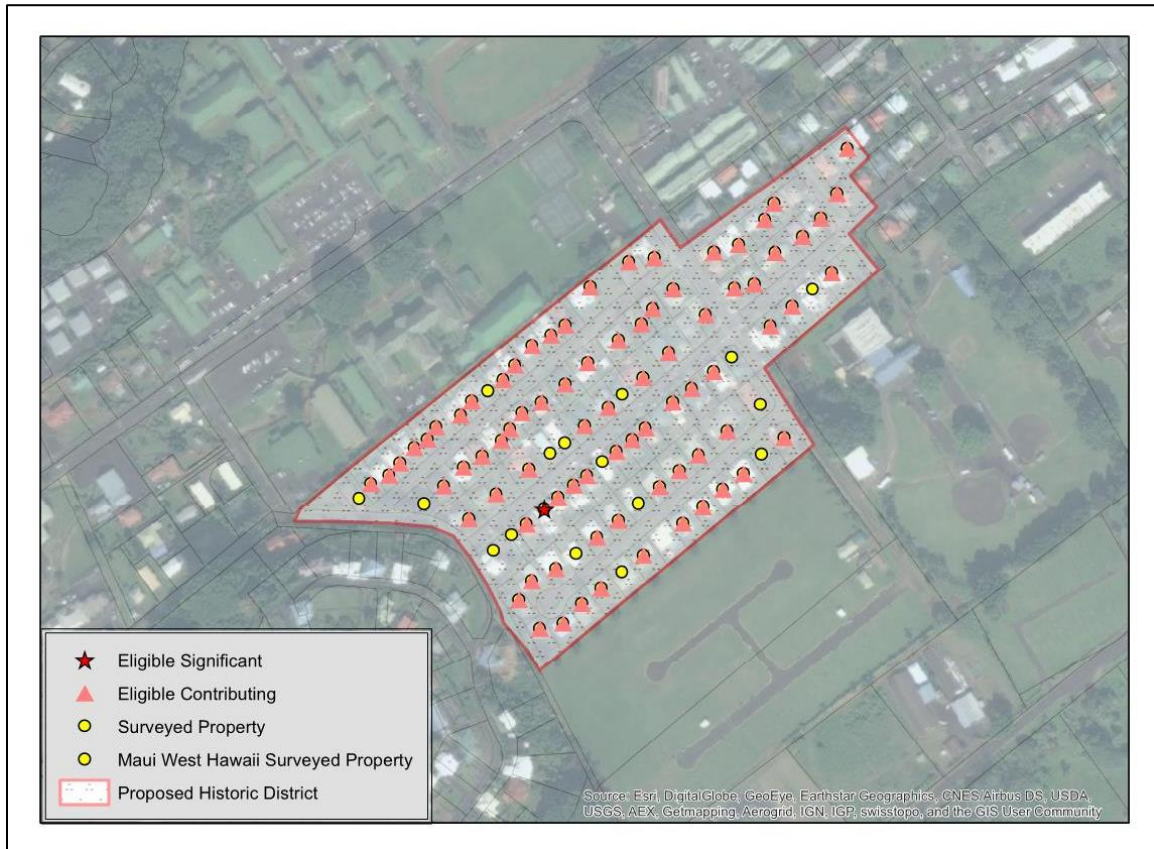


Figure 57: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Hilo

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## KEALAKEKUA

Two small clusters shown in the image below, situated along Māmalahoa Highway in Kealahou, are recommended as potential districts, or two separate portions of one discontinuous district. The majority of the eligible buildings are rendered in one of three Plantation styles, and date from the plantation era. Both proposed historic district areas exhibit ample integrity and are cohesively grouped with few non-contributing properties interspersed. Further, since Ellison Onizuka, the first Asian-American astronaut, who died on the Space Shuttle Challenger, lived in this area, Criterion B should be investigated to determine if any buildings from his upbringing are extant.

It is also recommended that these two largely commercial clusters be considered with respect to one of the Main Street America programs.

This town's linear alignment along Māmalahoa Highway would further make for an interesting case study (along with Kula on Maui) for how transportation corridors affect a town's development. Note: Kona Historical Society is in the town and could be a helpful resource in future preservation and research initiatives.



Figure 58: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundaries in Kealahou

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## LAUPĀHOEHOE

One large and one small cluster situated near Mamalahoa Highway in Laupāhoehoe are recommended as two portions of one discontinuous district. The majority of the eligible buildings are rendered in one of three Plantation styles, and date from the late-plantation era. While Laupāhoehoe exhibits a good number of contributing properties, they are not cohesively grouped. This district boundary requires additional research and investigation.

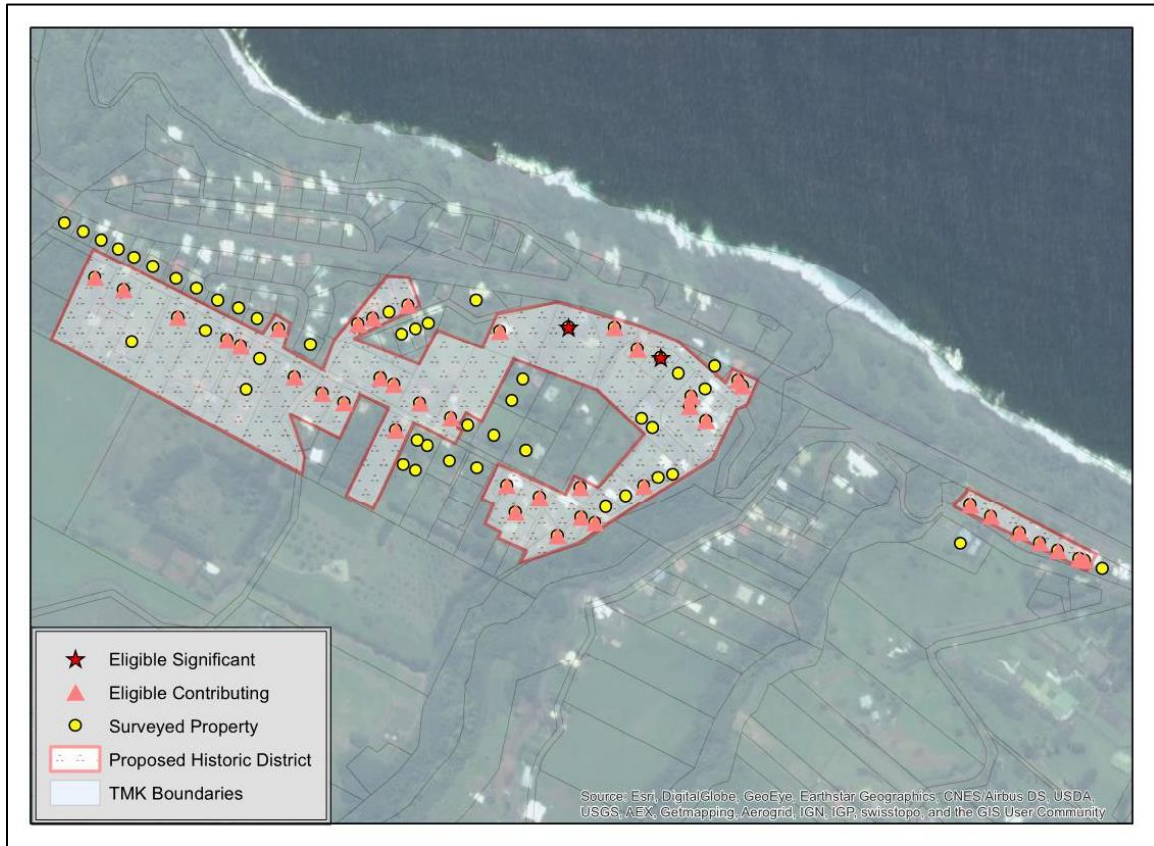


Figure 59: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Laupāhoehoe

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## PAPA'ALOA

As shown below, two residential building clusters on either side of Māmalahoa Highway in Papa'aloa are recommended as two portions of one discontinuous district. The vast majority of these buildings are rendered in one of three Plantation styles, and date to the plantation era. (The setting should be evaluated closely; one resident mentioned his neighborhood used to be surrounded by the plantation, but now its surroundings are wilderness.)

Future studies may be warranted on two architectural types:

1) A future study on the 1980s houses in Papa'aloa, which a resident explained to surveyors was a type developed by a big Maui/mainland company thus explaining why this A-frame style does not fit with the tropical environment, and;

2) Kekoa Camp Road has interesting duplexes with inset porches, which is a unique style of a plantation house.

Note: The senior center in Papa'aloa could be a helpful resource in future research here.

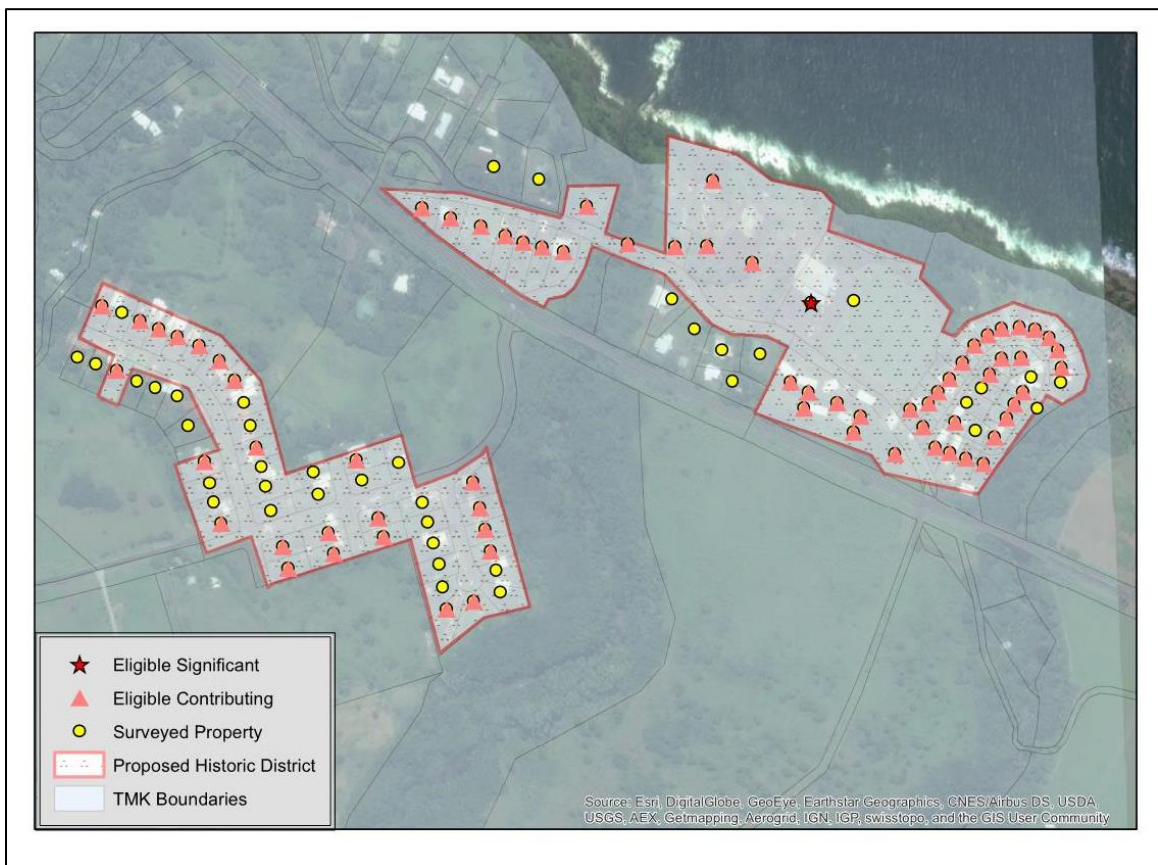


Figure 60: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundaries in Papa'aloa

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## NĀ'ĀLEHU

As shown in the map below, the extant historic residences in Nā'ālehu make up a cohesive and intact grouping that extends along both sides of Māmalahoa Highway. This area is proposed as one potential historic district. The vast majority of these buildings are rendered in one of three Plantation styles, and date to the 1930s and 40s. Many of these residences are associated with the former Hutchinson sugar plantation.

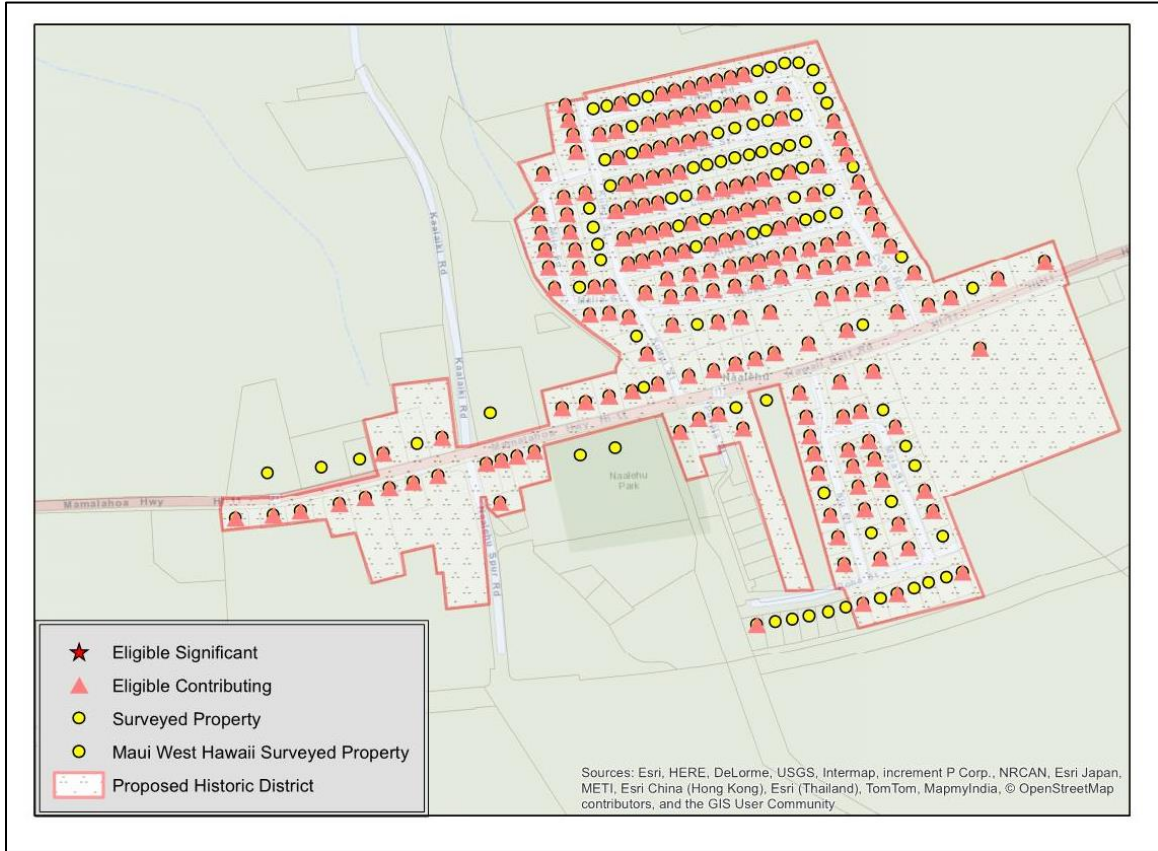


Figure 61: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Na'alehu

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## WAIMEA

As shown in the map below, no historic district is recommended in Waimea. The survey in Waimea did not find a sufficient number of contributing resources to warrant a cohesive historic district. Only 33 properties of the 90 surveyed were found to be contributing, and they were not clustered. Of these eligible properties, most were rendered in one of three plantation styles.

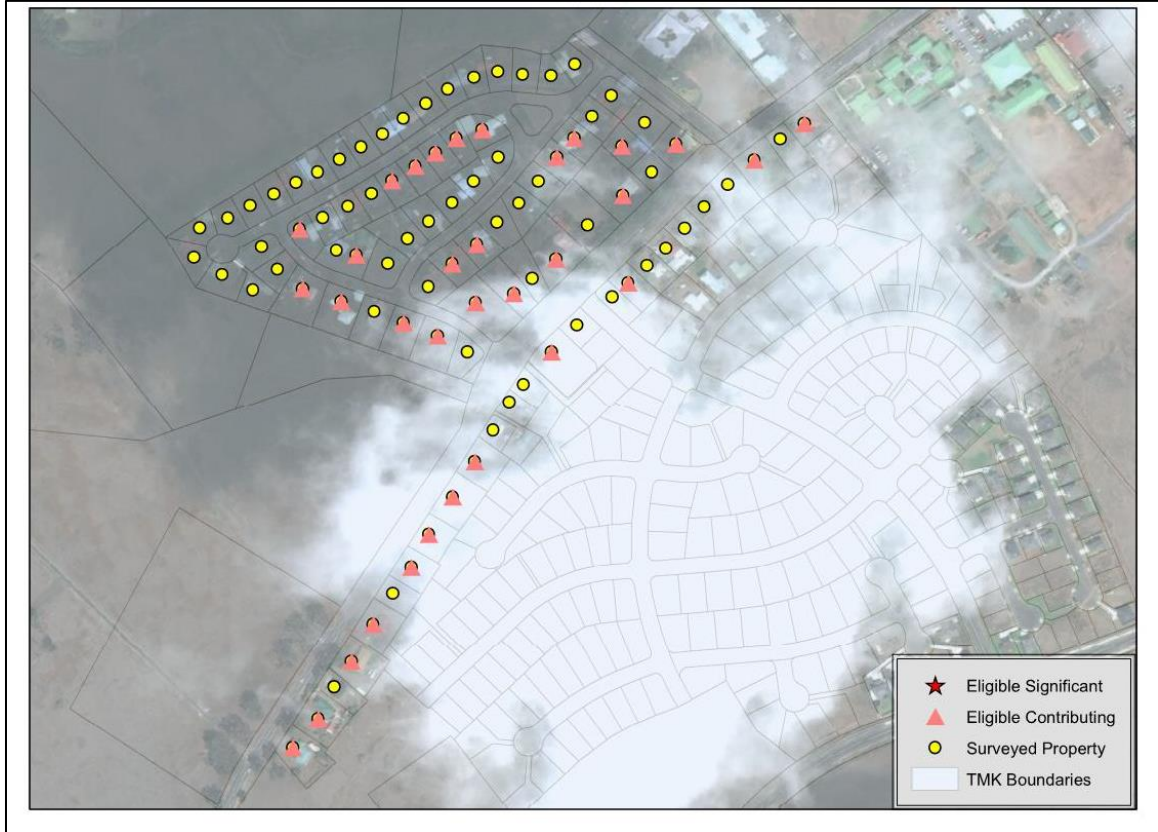


Figure 62: No historic district is proposed for Waimea

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# KAUA'I

## HANALEI

As shown in the map below, no historic district is recommended in Hanalei. The survey in Hanalei did not find a sufficient number of contributing resources to warrant a cohesive historic district. Only 28 properties of the 143 properties surveyed were found to be contributing, and they were not clustered. Most of these few eligible properties are rendered in one of two plantation styles. In recent years, Hanalei has become a popular destination for wealthy second homeowners / celebrities, and a vacation destination for tourists. The influx of tourists and wealthy mainlanders has resulted in the development of many large residences. Features of the built environment noted by surveyors include, "Lots of 6' privacy fences and McMansions...mostly 2-story newer construction that takes up large amounts of its parcel...Lots are overcrowded with secondary structures (often marked as guesthouse in survey); makes it hard to properly date and identify primary structure." These characteristics have distinctly reduced the historic integrity of the town. Design guidelines were never put in place in Hanalei, and would likely have curbed this kind of non-compatible development.

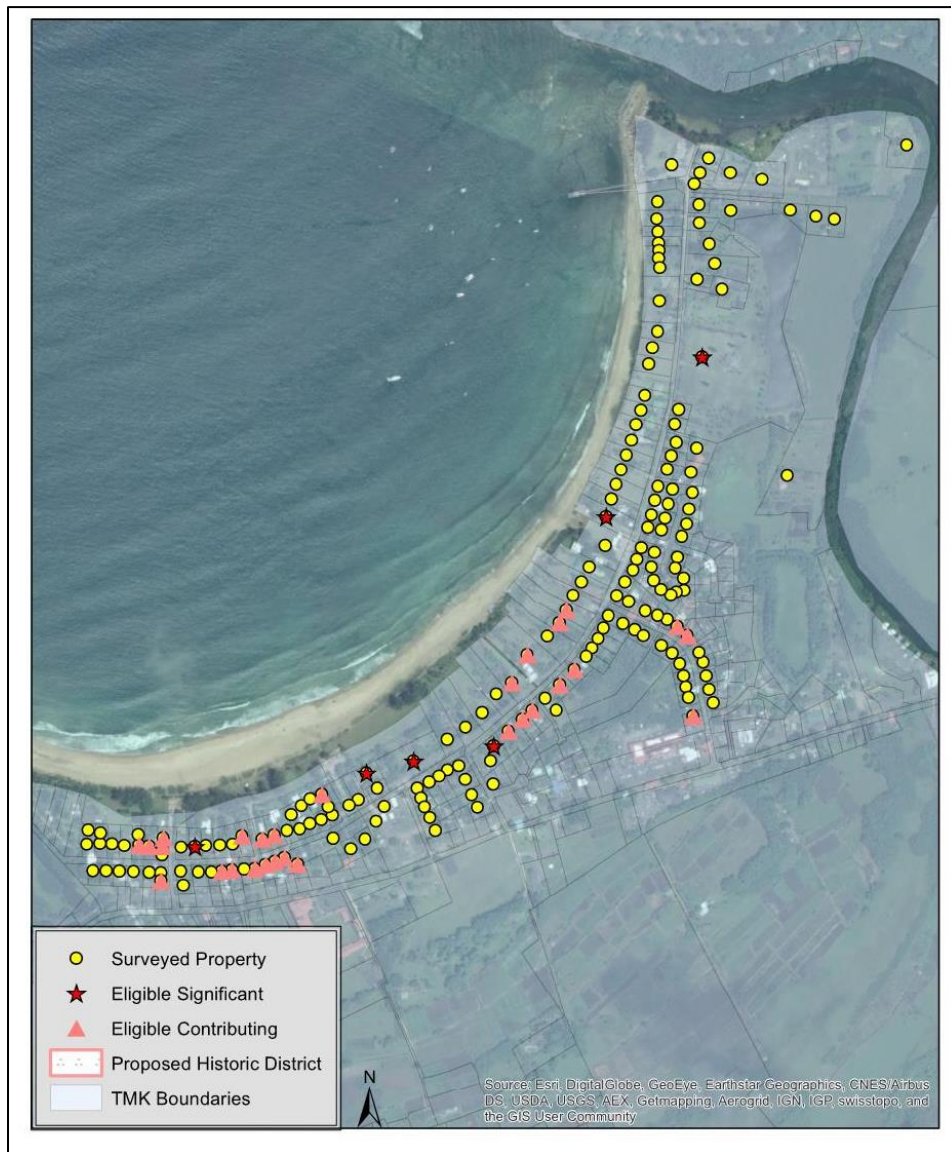


Figure 63: No Historic District Is Recommended in Hanalei

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## HANAPĒPĒ

As shown below, one historic district is proposed for the town of Hanapēpē. The majority of the eligible buildings are rendered in one of two Plantation styles, and make up a cohesive and intact grouping between the river and Kaumuali'i Highway.

Survey work should be expanded to include more potential historic resources along the river, including buildings, bridges, levees, easements and embankments. These resources and features are likely formative to the history of the town. Most of these are currently inaccessible to the public, and a cursory investigation should be made whether it would be possible to develop an interpretive walking trail here, integrated into the historic town, which is already a visitor destination point.

Note: In contrast to Hanalei's unchecked development (discussed above), this historic town's preservation success is due to many factors, likely including preservation and business initiatives that began in the late 1980s.

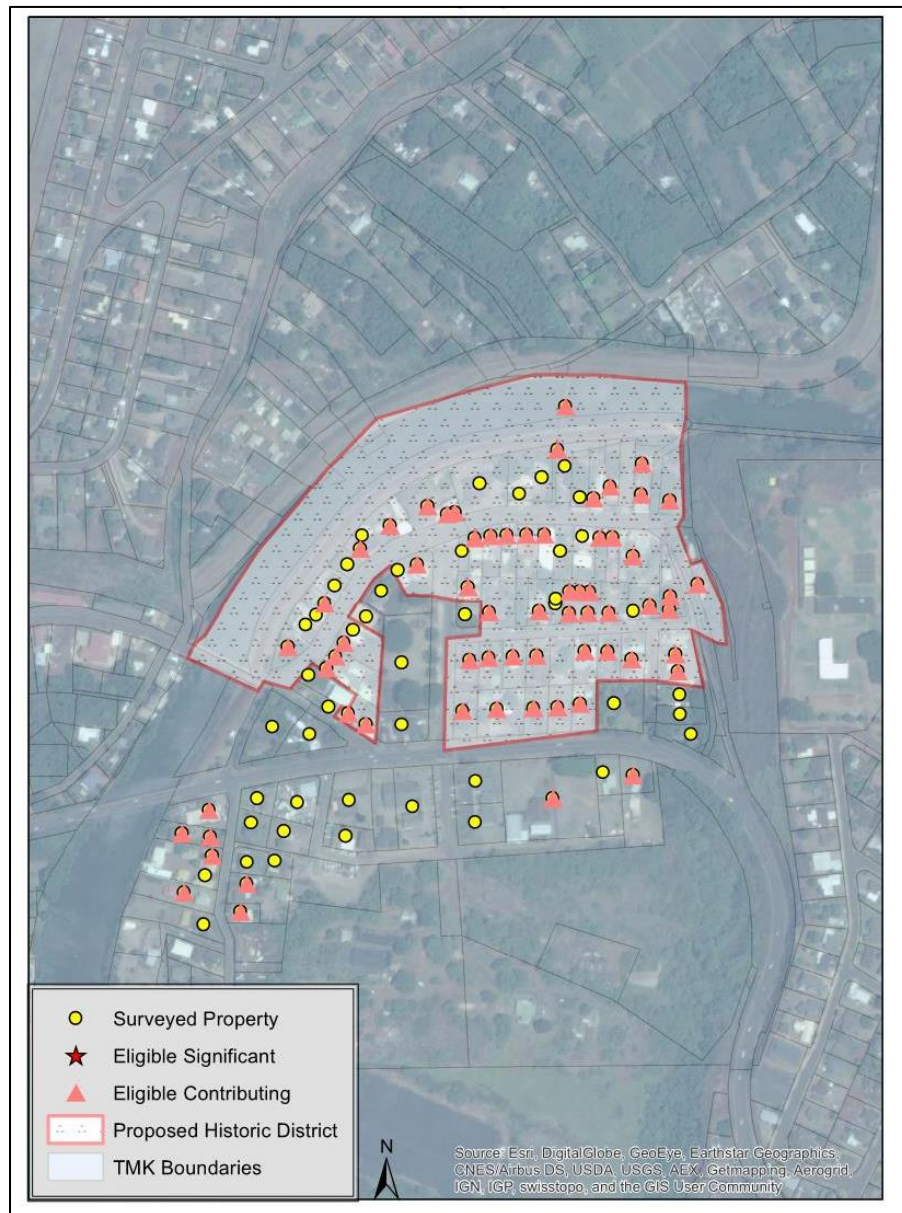


Figure 64: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Hanapepe

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## KAPA'A

As shown below, one historic district is proposed for the town of Kapa'a. The majority of the eligible buildings are rendered in one of two Plantation styles, and make up a cohesive and intact grouping, mainly between Moanakai Road and Kuhio Highway.

This town appears to be in the beginning stages of redevelopment. Many older houses are extant, but most have been altered in some way. Commercial developments are encroaching on the neighborhood; many of the former houses along Kūhiō Highway have been converted into businesses. Since this area may be on the brink of change, an exploration of possible design guidelines and zoning modifications along Kūhiō Highway is recommended. These may provide opportunities to preserve the town's historic character by reinforcing the historic residential styles.

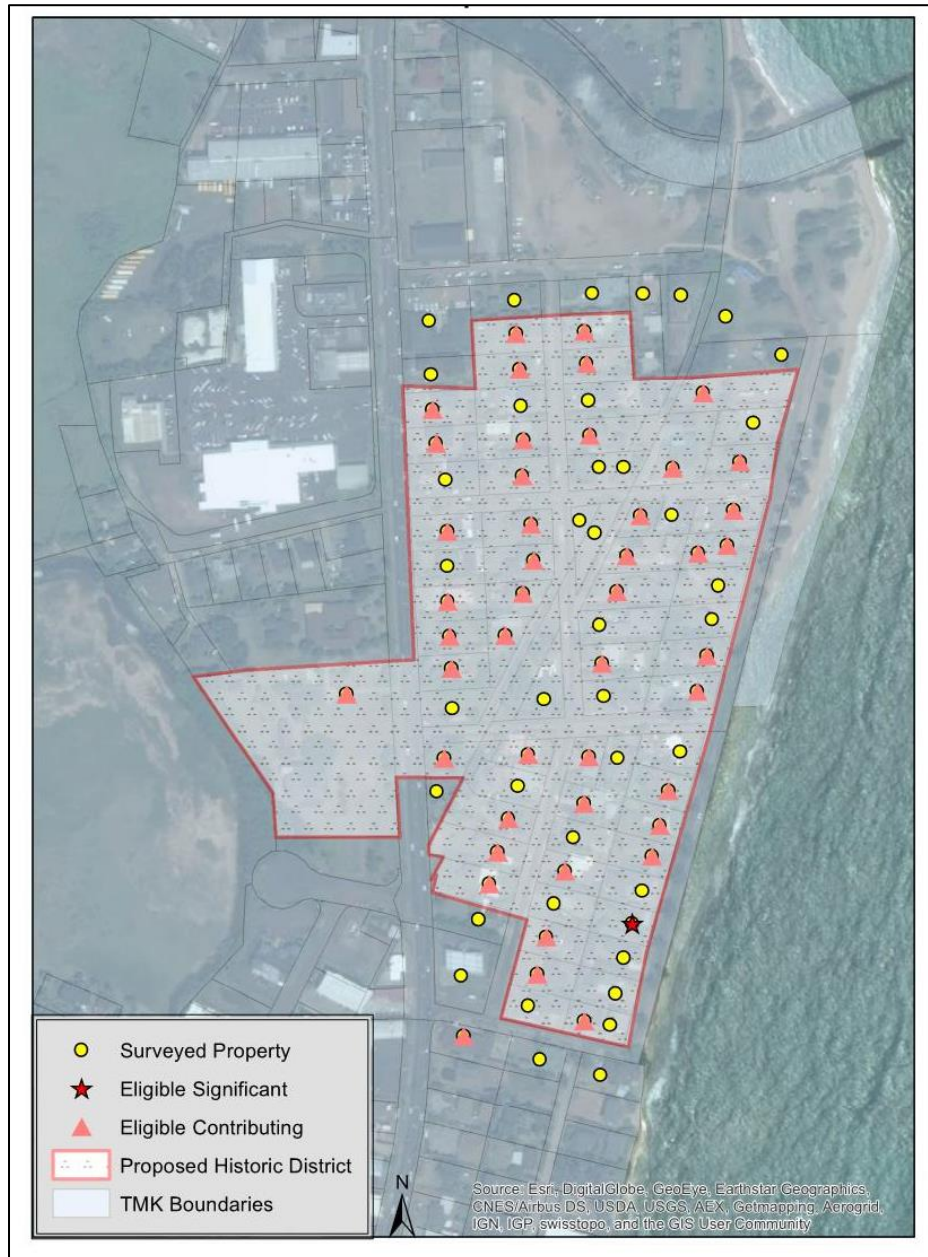


Figure 65: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Kapa'a

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## LĪHU'E

As shown below, one historic district is proposed in the town of Līhu'e. The majority of the eligible buildings are rendered in a Modern style, and make up a cohesive and intact grouping. The portion of the residential area surveyed that dates to the mid-century period should be evaluated as its own district. These mid-century residences largely date from the late-60s/early 70s, and thus SHPD's regulations state that it would be too early to list them as a district on the Hawai'i Register. However, they could be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which does allow buildings under 50 years. (This proposed district would be separate and distinct from the earlier residences to the west that are already on the Kaua'i Historic Resources List, as shown in the Līhu'e Town Core Urban Design Plan, adopted in March, 2010) Design guidelines should be developed now, to ensure that this neighborhood remains intact as it nears 50 years in age. Any potential districts in Līhu'e should consider inclusion of other historic buildings in town (outside the survey area), such as the library, convention hall, ILWU building, and Rice Street.

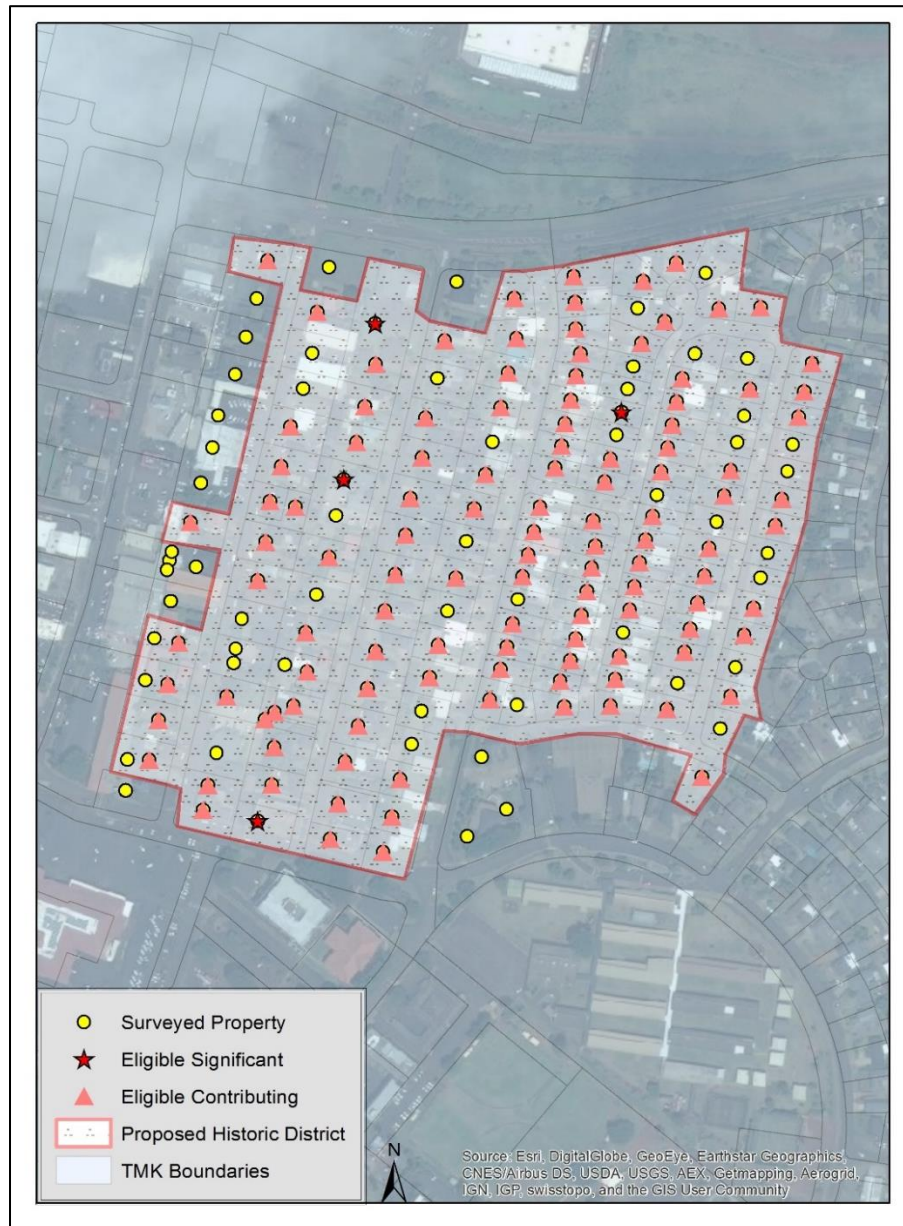


Figure 66: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Līhu'e

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## MAUI

### HĀLI'IMAILE, MAUI

As shown below, one historic district is proposed for Hāli'imaile. The vast majority of the eligible buildings are rendered in one of four Plantation styles, and make up a cohesive and intact grouping. The proposed district for this historic pineapple plantation town would also include the buildings and shops associated with the plantation baseyard and former Maui Pineapple headquarters, the residences originally built as worker housing, and the neighborhood park in between. It is recommended, however, that the survey area be expanded to include the additional buildings associated with the former plantation slightly farther west, along Hāli'imaile Road. Note: In 2006, Maui Land & Pineapple & A&B undertook a series of community planning workshops and began developing a General Plan for Hāli'imaile's future. It is recommended that the findings of these efforts be followed up on/investigated for input into preservation initiatives.

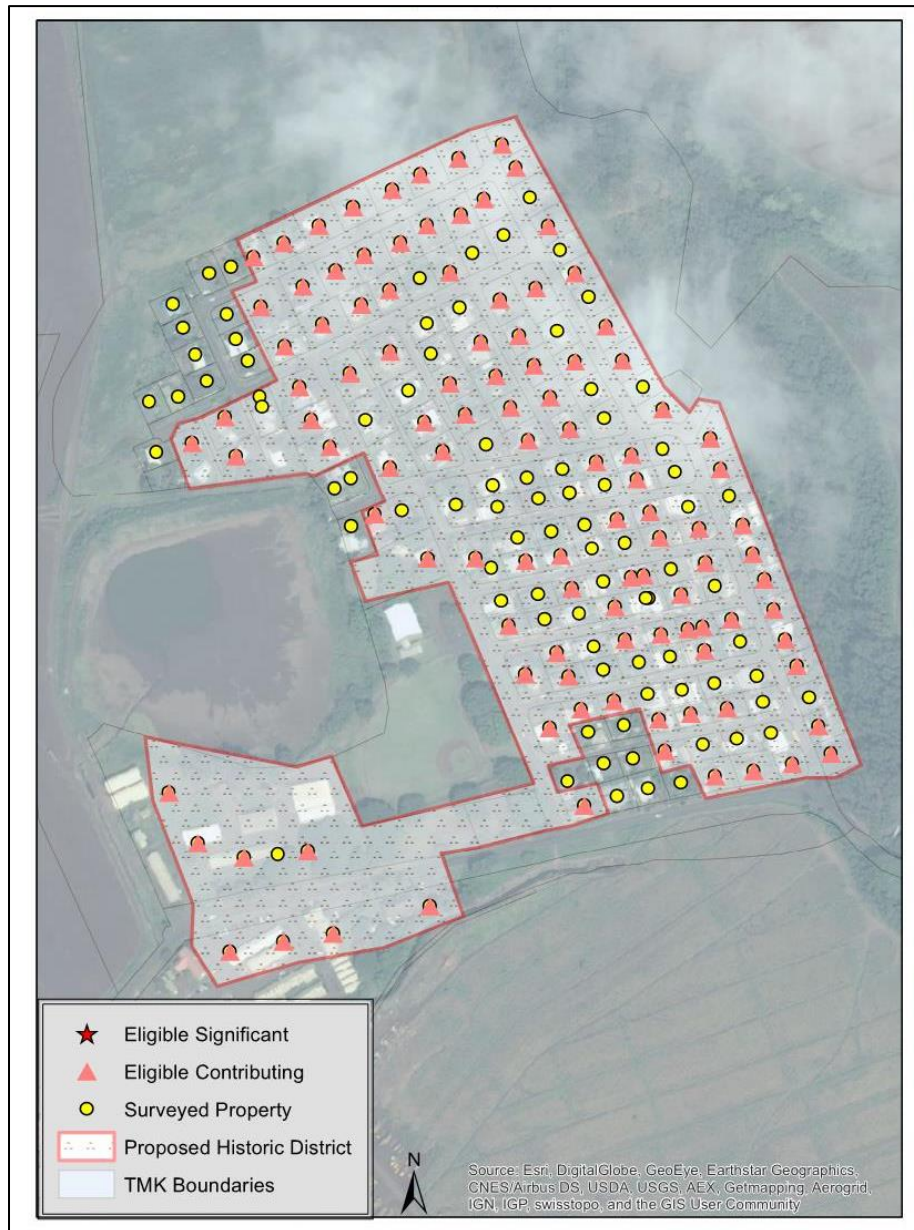


Figure 67: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Hāli'imaile

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## KULA

As shown in the map below, no historic district is recommended in Kula. The survey in Kula did not find a sufficient number of contributing resources to warrant a cohesive historic district. Only 11 properties of the 33 properties surveyed were found to be contributing, and they were not well clustered. Half of the eligible buildings are rendered in one of two plantation styles, while the remainder are a wide mix of styles. However, the area has not been heavily developed, and does have some individually eligible buildings (the Church of the Holy Ghost is already listed). This town's linear arrangement along Lower Kula Road would make for an interesting case study (along with Kealahou on the Big Island) for how transportation corridors affect a town's development.

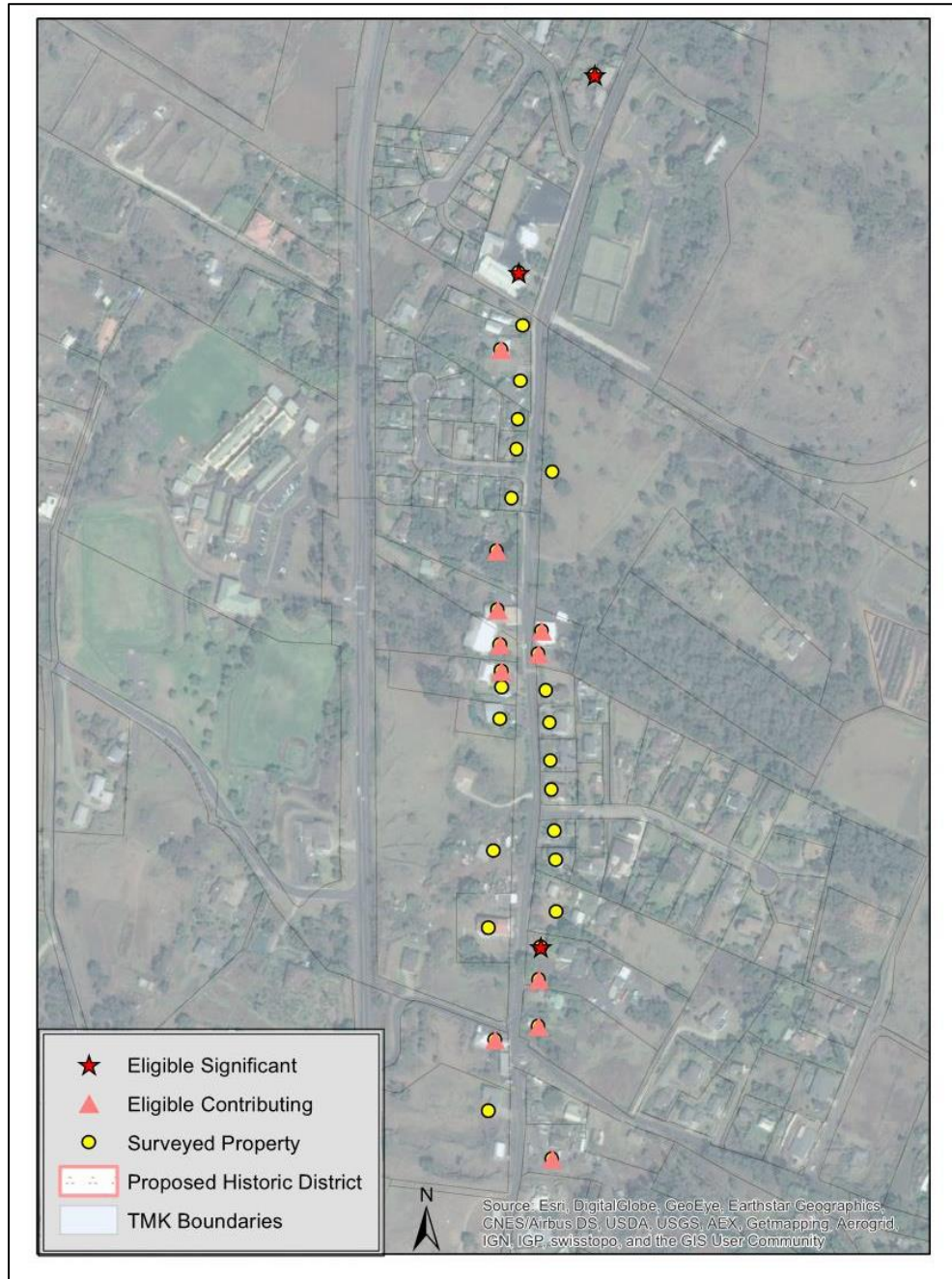


Figure 68: No historic district is recommended in Kula

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## PĀ'IA

As shown below, one historic district is proposed for Pā'ia. The majority of the eligible buildings are rendered in an Early Commercial style – in keeping with their uses - and make up a cohesive and intact grouping. The (lower) Pā'ia area that was surveyed implemented design guidelines roughly 25 years ago. Since that time, the influx of windsurfers and tourists to the town has only increased. Most of the buildings surveyed are commercial, although some residential buildings converted to commercial functions are included as well. Although the town does still retain historic fabric, many buildings exhibit a 'Disneyfied' character, likely as a result of the design guidelines.

It is recommended that

- 1) the design guidelines be reviewed for their effectiveness; and that
- 2) Upper Pā'ia, mauka of the former sugar mill, be surveyed in the future.

(Note: A highway/bypass may be constructed in the next decade around the town, which could threaten some of the properties on Baldwin Avenue.)

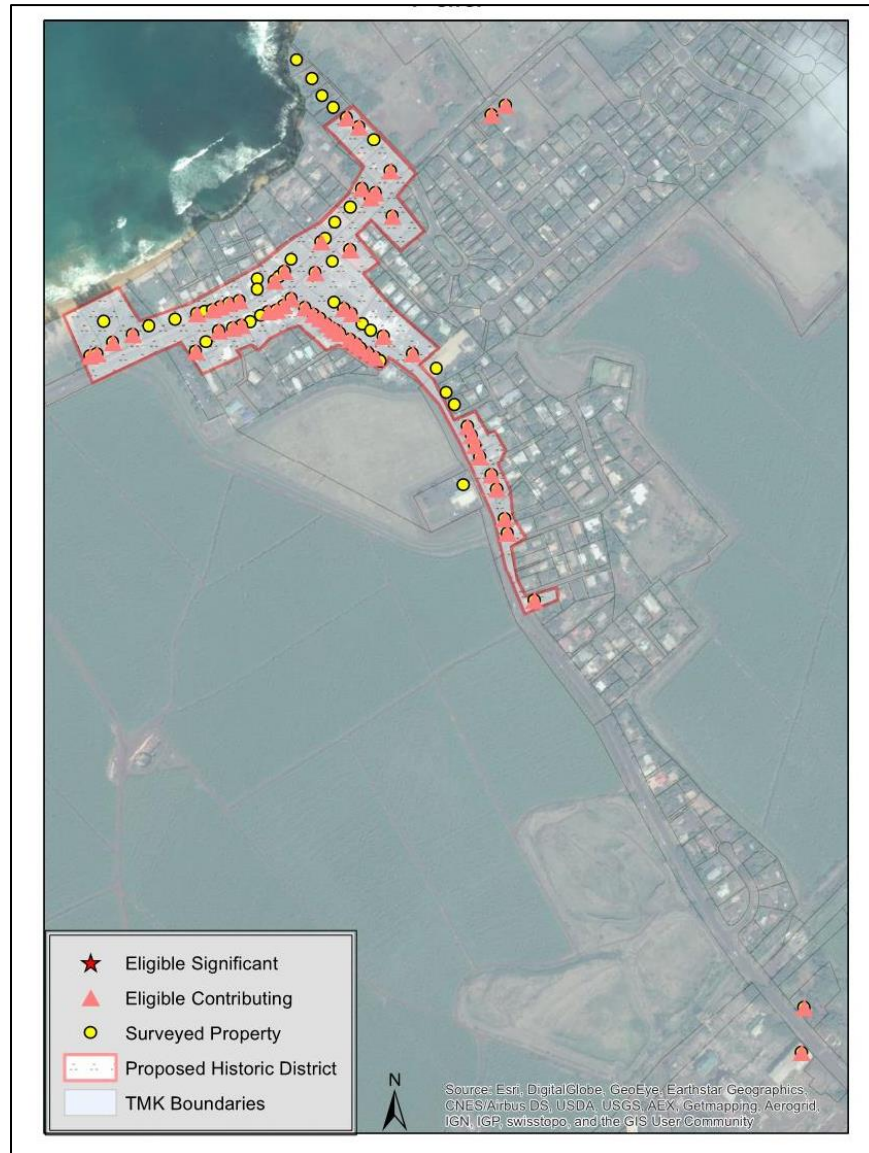


Figure 69: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Pā'ia

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## WAILUKU

As shown below, one historic district is proposed in the Wailuku survey area. The majority of the eligible buildings are rendered in one of four Plantation styles, and make up two neighboring cohesive and intact groupings. The extant historic residences in Wailuku are situated both sides of Kaohu Street. They should be evaluated as either two discontinuous sections of one potential historic district, or possibly as two separate districts. Any future district(s) should consider the existing Wailuku Historic District. Note: The Wailuku Redevelopment Area Design Guidelines, 2006, is a resource that should be referenced in support of future preservation efforts.

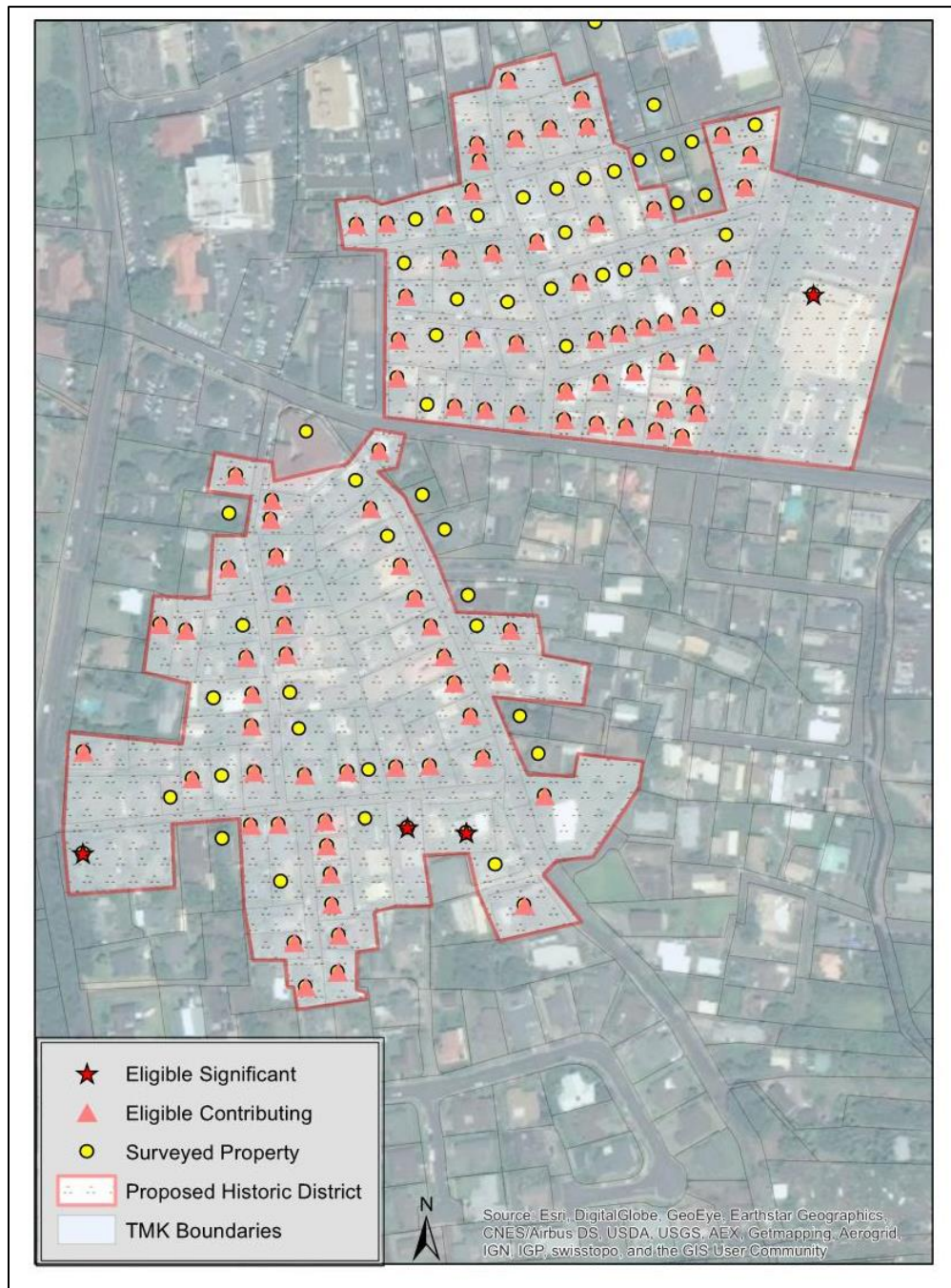


Figure 70: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Wailuku

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## SAND HILLS

As shown below, one historic district is proposed in the Sand Hills survey area. The majority of the eligible buildings are rendered in one of four Plantation styles, and make up a cohesive and intact grouping. This eclectic residential neighborhood, primarily developed between 1920 and 1950, should be evaluated as one historic district, and should consider the existing Wailuku Historic District. Note: The Wailuku Redevelopment Area Design Guidelines, 2006, is a resource that should be referenced in support of future preservation efforts.

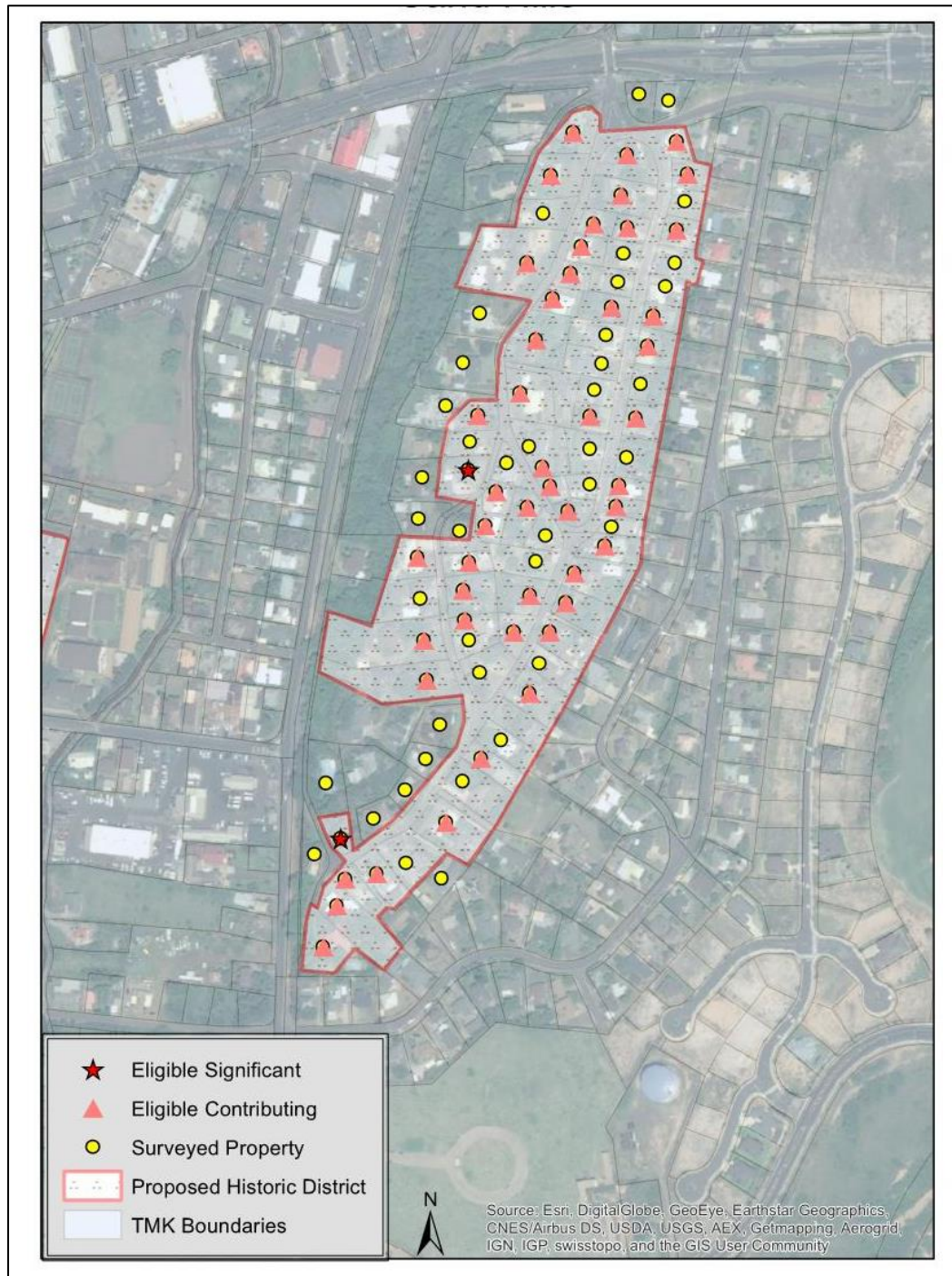


Figure 71: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Sand Hills

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## MOLOKA'I

### HO'OLEHUA

As shown in the map below, no historic district is recommended in Ho'olehua. The survey in Ho'olehua did not find a sufficient number of contributing resources to warrant a cohesive historic district. Only 9 properties of the 74 properties surveyed were found to be contributing, and they were not well clustered. No district recommended. The area surveyed in Ho'olehua does not warrant a historic district because it has relatively few contributing resources. Many of the structures are tract homes, buildings were spread out, and there is not sense of cohesion for an overall district

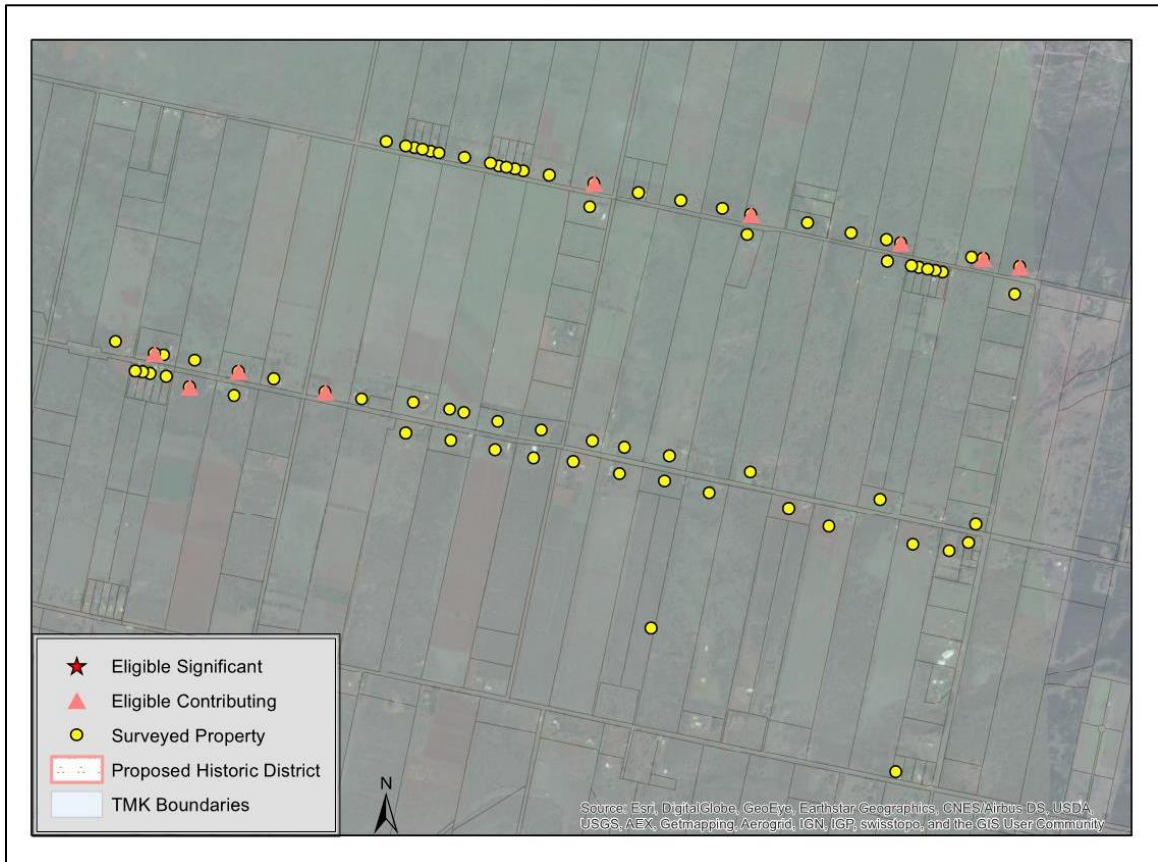


Figure 72: No historic district is recommended in Ho'olehua

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## KUALAPU'U

As shown below, two historic districts are proposed in the Kualapu'u survey areas. The majority of the eligible buildings are rendered in one of two Plantation styles, and make up relatively cohesive and intact groupings; the Kala'e survey area is additionally more cohesive in that all of the buildings were constructed in the same year, in the same style, by the same builder, and are located on one large parcel. The potential Kualapu'u district is a mixture of commercial and residential buildings, and its district boundary requires additional research and investigation.

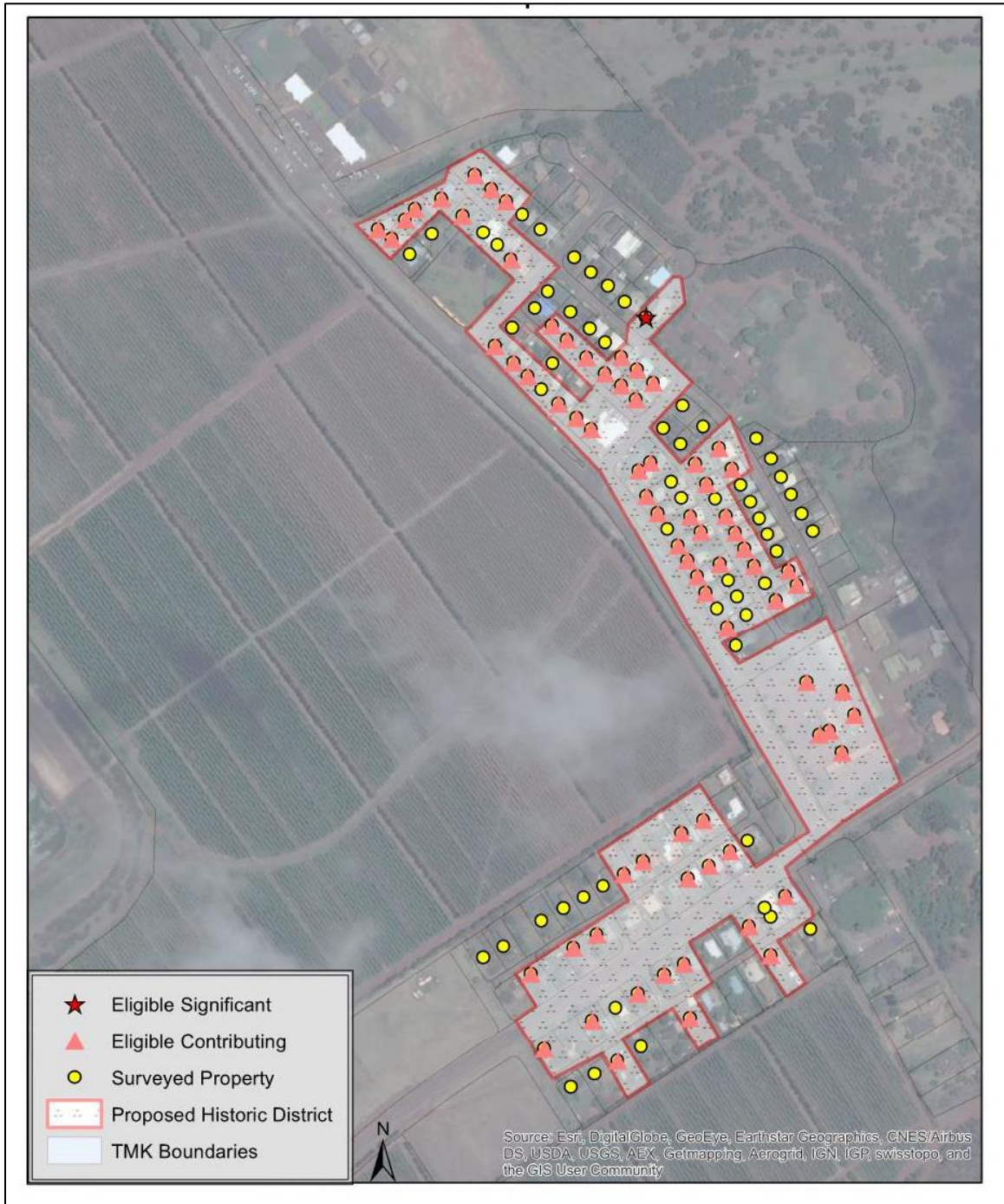


Figure 73: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Kualapu'u

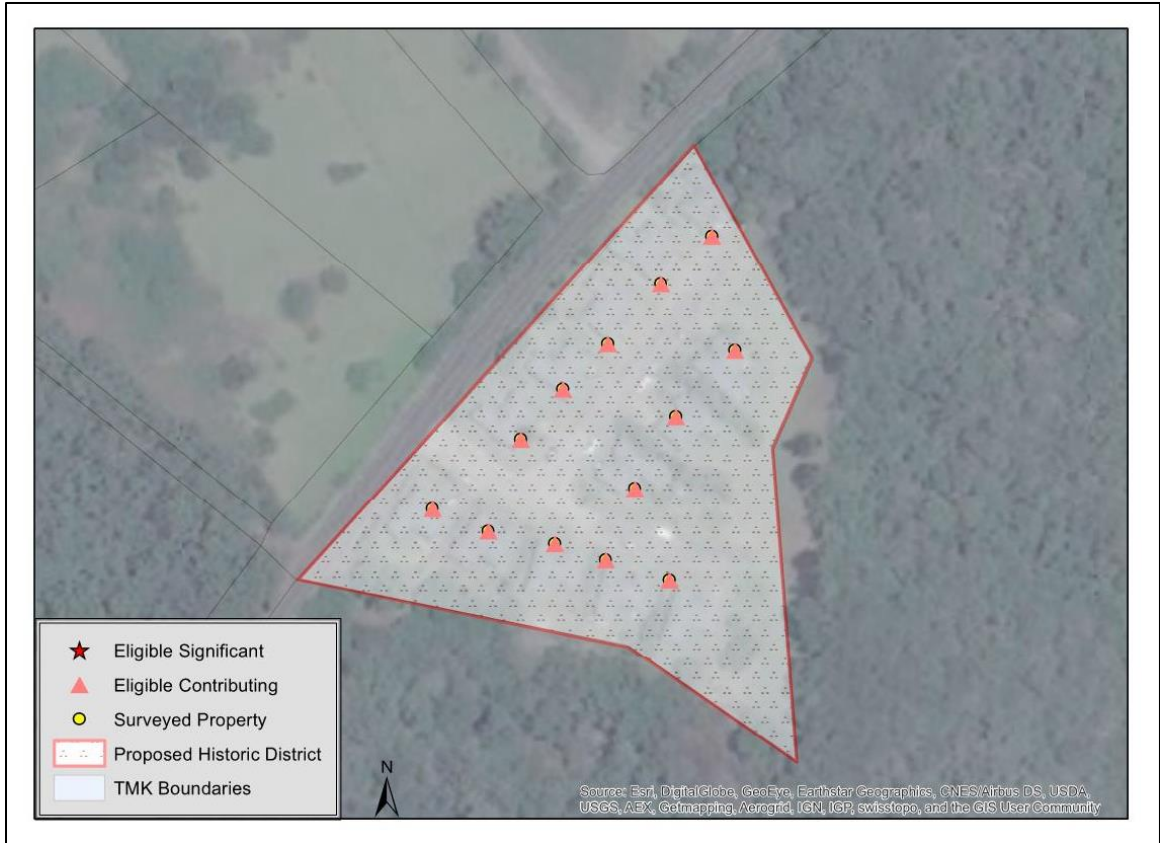


Figure 74: Preliminary proposed Historic District Boundary in Kala'e



## DEVELOP INDIVIDUAL NOMINATIONS

It is recommended that further assessment and evaluation be made of each of the potentially eligible individual buildings (“ES” buildings /Eligible Significant, and “EC” buildings/Eligible Contributing) to determine whether they are sufficiently significant and historically intact to warrant nomination to the State and/or National Register of Historic Places. (See Methodology section for the approach that was used in developing these evaluations.) If these buildings are evaluated as meeting the NRHP criteria for significance, and retain sufficient integrity, they should be nominated for listing.

A total of 1,305 buildings were identified as “EC”/ eligible contributing, and a total of 22 buildings were identified as “ES” /eligible significant. Due to these high numbers, a full list is not presented in this section, but is included as an Appendix.

- The first step in developing individual nominations would be to determine, which, of any of the ES or EC buildings are already on the State or National Registers.
- For all ES properties not already listed, a second step would be to undertake an intensive level survey (ILS) to further evaluate significance and integrity.
- This follow-on work should be undertaken in keeping with the guidance in the National Park Service’s National Register Bulletins including, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” and “How to Complete the National Register Nomination Form.”
- These resources may best be assessed based on Multiple Property Nomination criteria, and potentially nominated to the HRHP or NRHP using Multiple Property Documentation Forms.

## NRHP CRITERION B DIRECTED RESEARCH

Initial research for this report revealed that Ellison Onizuka was raised in Kealahou on Hawai‘i Island, and that Patsy Mink was born and raised in Pā‘ia on Maui. These are both small towns, and may have buildings or resources that are directly connected to these important former residents. The same may also be true for other towns included in this survey. Therefore it is recommended that baseline research be undertaken in each town where an important person is known to have lived to determine if their family/childhood homes, or other buildings strongly associated with that person’s life, are extant.

## SURVEYS ON OTHER RESOURCES (FUTURE PHASES)

For future phases of this statewide architectural survey, SHPD will determine targeted areas and their boundaries. The following considerations should be taken into account during this survey planning process:

- The majority of resources inventoried during the Phase I survey were constructed during the 1930s, which correlates well with the most common styles of varying plantation typologies. Another period which saw a relative boom in construction was the 1960s-70s, which correlates to the mid-century modern styles found in areas such as Līhu‘e.

Other significant periods in development were not as strongly represented in the Phase I survey. For example, homestead history and ethnically influenced residential developments like Japanese and Chinese architectural styles. Additional development periods and building styles should be targeted in subsequent survey phases.

It was also noted during Phase I that areas that were developed as housing tracts had a level of homogeneity in architectural styles, sometimes based on the time period in which the tracts were developed, and sometimes on the influence of the developer/landowner. Further survey work could answer such questions as: which housing tracts are similar to one another? Were designs for these developed here in Hawaii, or did they come from developers on the continental United States?

## RESIDENTIAL MID-CENTURY NEIGHBORHOOD SURVEYS

It is recommended that SHPD undertake additional neighborhood surveys that target mid-century neighborhoods. Neighborhoods developed between roughly 1945 and 1965 should be identified and surveyed, since the tail end of this period is just now reaching 50 years in age, and may still be intact.

The effort for these neighborhood surveys should reference the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin "Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places," which provides an overview on suburbanization in the United States (1830 through 1960), as well as information on historical trends in Subdivision Land Development and Design, and more.

Other existing historic contexts and publications that may be helpful in assessing Mid-Century neighborhoods are:

- *Preserving the Past* 1995 and 2000 Conference Proceedings which provide background information and guidance on research and preservation of Mid-Century resources.
- Jeanne Lambin. *Preserving Resources from the Recent Past*. Washington DC: National Trust for Preservation, 2007;
- Jackson, Kenneth T. *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1985;
- Dolores Hayden. *Building Suburbia: Green Fields and Urban Growth*. New York: Pantheon Books, 2003;
- Paul Goldberger. "The Modernist Manifesto," *Preservation* 60, May 2008, (3) 30-35.

## UNDERTAKE SURVEYS OF INFRASTRUCTURE ETC

Not every resource is a building. Some of the resources that are so important to the fabric of a town or neighborhood are other types of properties, such as open spaces, recreational facilities, roads, bridges, etc. For example, parks and their expansion, or destruction, can define a neighborhood's character, and similarly, transportation networks and their changes over time have drastic impacts on these areas. For the most part, the survey work undertaken for this project did not include infrastructure features. It is recommended that SHPD undertake additional surveys of roads, highways and bridges, and irrigation systems (ditches and canals), that contributed to the development of the towns and neighborhoods surveyed. For example, ditches and canals were especially important in the towns of Nā'ālehu and Pā'ia

These resources may best be assessed based on Multiple Property Nomination criteria, and potentially nominated to the HRHP or NRHP using Multiple Property Documentation Forms.

## DEVELOP ADDITIONAL CONTEXTS

Additional contexts that could be pursued that focus on specific factors and how they influenced the built environment:

## DEVELOP HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT ON HOMESTEADS

It is recommended that SHPD undertake a historic context report on Homesteading in Hawaii. This would explore the history of the practice and its effects on the development of rural areas and towns in Hawaii.

## INDUSTRIAL (LARGE-SCALE) AGRICULTURE (SUCH AS SUGAR AND/OR PINEAPPLE)

Plantations developed housing for their workers, and often included additional amenities such as theaters and community centers for the workers. Housing is often laid out with yards and/or garden areas, and is (was) located within easy walking distance of the mill or processing facility. This is a statewide context, and relates especially to the following neighborhoods and towns:

- Hāwī, Hawai'i Island
- Hilo, Hawai'i Island

- Laupāhoehoe, Hawai'i Island
- Nā'ālehu, Hawai'i Island
- Hanapēpē, Kaua'i
- Kapa'a, Kaua'i
- Līhu'e, Kaua'i
- Hāli'imaile, Maui
- Pā'ia, Maui
- Wailuku, Maui
- Ho'olehua, Moloka'i
- Kualapu'u, Moloka'i

## RAILWAY/HIGHWAY ( BELT ROAD) CONSTRUCTION

Railroads were developed on the islands, with Hawai'i Island having a line along the Hamakua and Kohala coast, and Maui one between Wailuku and Kahului, extending farther along the island's north coast to Pā'ia and beyond. These lines that served the plantations likely contributed to the growth of housing around them. The Hawai'i Island line was greatly damaged by the 1946 tsunami, resulting in its closure. This also resulted in the redevelopment of at least part of the railway right-of-way into the Hawai'i Belt Road, which continues to serve a key function in transportation on the island today, and allows for continued development along its route. The Maui railroad continued operation until 1966, serving the plantation and its workers. This is mainly a context specific to individual towns, and relates to the following:

- Laupāhoehoe/Pāpa'aloa, Hawai'i Island
- Hanapēpē, Kaua'i
- Hāli'imaile, Maui
- Kula, Maui
- Pā'ia, Maui

## RANCHING/FARMING

Few areas in Hawai'i have a continuous history of ranching or farming, since much of the land has been developed for other uses. Parker Ranch in Waimea, and Haleakala Ranch near Kula, contributed to the retention of ranch-related activities in their respective towns. Kula has a strong history of farming, with a climate that has allowed for the growth of crops not typically seen in Hawai'i. This is an island or town context, and relates to the following:

- Waimea, Hawai'i Island
- Kula, Maui

## TIDAL WAVES

The tsunamis of 1946, and 1960 hit the entire Territory/State of Hawai'i, but they had the greatest impact on the north and east shores of Hawai'i Island, inundating Hilo and the first Laupāhoehoe town. Both events required extensive redevelopment with major changes in order to minimize damage from future inundations after they were rebuilt. Additionally, a 1957 tsunami caused significant destruction on the north shore of Maui. Although this context is statewide, for this report's purposes, it is an island or town context, and relates to the following:

- Hilo, Hawai'i Island
- Laupāhoehoe, Hawai'i Island
- Hanalei, Kaua'i
- Pā'ia, Maui

## AFTERWORD

Although this Phase I survey is a start at answering preservation questions, and providing a way forward for additional work, a great deal of questions regarding the ability to plan for and advocate preservation remain. The following are some of what MAI was left questioning as we wrapped up this report.

What combination of factors result in the preservation of historic neighborhoods? What can we learn from what was found in this survey? What questions should we be asking to further preservation in Hawaii's towns and neighborhoods? How can we encourage preservation and individual nominations?

Within the areas surveyed across the four islands, there was a large proportion of extant historic buildings. Which of these areas were "preserved" because of a lack of economic growth and development? For example, was the mechanization that took place across pineapple and sugar industries followed by cheaper production elsewhere, and correlating losses of jobs, a major factor in preservation, in that there was a lack of demolitions and alterations to plantation and residential buildings? Neither the plantations, nor the employees were likely to have been able to afford major alterations or new construction with diminished means.

Are there any similarities in the histories of these areas that can inform future preservation planning and advocacy in the state? For example, has preservation in Hanapēpē happened because development was postponed following numerous proposals to move the location of the town (due to repeated flooding? Or because of preservation advocacy efforts undertaken in the 1980s? Hanapēpē was also bypassed by a belt road. Did this minimize changes, as growth moved outside the historic core? A similar question is raised in Kula with the development of the Haleakala Highway in the 1960s. Are the reasons for preservation in these towns economic, advocacy-based, aesthetic, or happenstance?

How do we call attention to the few unique architectural styles within an area, particularly in residential buildings – such as the Modern Movement/Streamline Moderne house in Wailuku? How do we convince owners of such buildings that they are valuable?

How do we get home owners of the distinctive and special buildings that have been evaluated as eligible in this study to know that their property has been found potentially historic? Would it be appropriate for SHPD to mail a postcard to the property owner to let them know that such a finding has been made? Could this encourage property owners to pursue the additional steps required to nominate their properties to the State Register of Historic Places (as shown in the section on "Develop Individual Nominations")?

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**APPENDIX: PHASE I PROPERTIES EVALUATED AS ELIGIBLE**

**Properties Eligible as part of a Potential District (EC)**

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
55011032	3311	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1938	Res	Fair	Plnt	
55011019	503	Hualua rd	Hawi	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
55011020	3321	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1930	Comm	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
55011019	503	Hualua rd	Hawi	1949	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323021047	130	Alae St.	Hilo	1051	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
323016029	332	Haili St.	Hilo	1929	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323021054	170	Alae St.	Hilo	1930	Res	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	
23021067	416	Haili	Hilo	1930	Res	Good	Bnglw	
23021002	387	Haili	Hilo	1931	Res	Good	Bnglw	
323021030	141	Alae ST.	Hilo	1931	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
23021010	451	Haili	Hilo	1931	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
323021037	95	Alae St.	Hilo	1932	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	Awnings
323021043	104	Alae ST.	Hilo	1932	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323021056	182	Alae St.	Hilo	1932	Res	Good	Plnt	
23016016	361	Haili	Hilo	1933	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323021031	135	Alae St.	Hilo	1933	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323021052	160	Alae St.	Hilo	1933	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323021029	145	Alae St.	Hilo	1934	Res	Poor	Craftsman Plantation	
23021008	441	Haili	Hilo	1934	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
323021053	166	Alae St.	Hilo	1934	Res	Good	Bnglw	
323021040	82	Alae St.	Hilo	1935	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323021038	91	Alae St.	Hilo	1935	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323016022	372	Haili St.	Hilo	1936	Res	Fair	Plnt	
323016040	23	Alae St.	Hilo	1936	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
23016017	371	Haili	Hilo	1936	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
323021032	129	Alae St.	Hilo	1936	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
323021044	110	Alae St.	Hilo	1936	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
23021065	435	Haili	Hilo	1937	Res	Good	Bnglw	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
323021035	103	Alae St.	Hilo	1937	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23021003	395	Haili	Hilo	1938	Res	Fair	Plnt	
323021033	121	Alae St.	Hilo	1938	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
23021022	458	Haili	Hilo	1938	Res	Poor	Craftsman Plantation	
23021018	424	Haili	Hilo	1938	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323016053	53	Alae St.	Hilo	1939	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323016054	47	Alae St.	Hilo	1939	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
23021004	401	Haili	Hilo	1939	Res	Good	Bnglw	exposed eaves
23021005	411	Haili	Hilo	1939	Res	Good	Bnglw	
323021025	165	Alae St.	Hilo	1939	Res	Poor	Craftsman Plantation	
323021050	150	Alae St.	Hilo	1939	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323016018	342	Haili St.	Hilo	1940	Res	Fair	Bnglw	
323016020	356	Haili St.	Hilo	1940	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
323021028	151	Alaea St.	Hilo	1940	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323016023	57	Laimana St.	Hilo	1941	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
323021055	176	Alae St.	Hilo	1941	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323021039	57	Laimana St.	Hilo	1943	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
323021049	146	Alae St.	Hilo	1944	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
23021015	394	Haili	Hilo	1944	Res	Good	Bnglw	
323021027	157	Alae St.	Hilo	1945	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
23021016	406	Haili	Hilo	1945	Res	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	
323016019	348	Haili St.	Hilo	1946	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
323016052	63	Alae St.	Hilo	1947	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
23021023	466	Haili	Hilo	1948	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
323016021	366	Haili St	Hilo	1950	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
323021045	120	Alae St.	Hilo	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
323021046	126	Alae St.	Hilo	1950	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
323021068	136	Alae St.	Hilo	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23021014	62	Laimana	Hilo	1951	Res	Good	MdrPlan	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
23016014	347	Haili	Hilo	1951	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
23021006	415	Haili	Hilo	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23021020	444	Haili	Hilo	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
323021034	113	Alae	Hilo	1956	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
23021071	419	Haili St.	Hilo	1959	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
323021042	90	Alae St.	Hilo	1959	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23021066	431	Haili	Hilo	1960	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
323021051	156	Alae St.	Hilo	1962	Res	Good	Mdrn	
23045013	89	Ala Muku	Hilo	1962	Res	Good	Mdrn	
23045012	83	Ala Muku	Hilo	1962	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23045024	12	Ala Muku	Hilo	1963	Res	Good	Mdrn	hot water solar
23045018	62	Ala Muku	Hilo	1963	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
23045008	55	Ala Muku	Hilo	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23045011	77	Ala Muku	Hilo	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23045003	17	Ala Muku	Hilo	1963	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
23045014	90	Ala Muku	Hilo	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23045015	84	Ala Muku	Hilo	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23045023	26	Ala Muku	Hilo	1964	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23045021	40	Ala Muku	Hilo	1964	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
23045019	54	Ala Muku	Hilo	1964	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23045005	31	Ala Muku	Hilo	1964	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23045016	76	Ala Muku	Hilo	1965	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23045022	32	Ala Muku	Hilo	1966	Res	Good	MdrPlan	low stone wall
23045001	5	Ala Muku	Hilo	1966	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
23045004	25	Ala Muku	Hilo	1967	Res	Good	Mdrn	
23045006	41	Ala Muku	Hilo	1967	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
23045010	67	Ala Muku	Hilo	1975	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
54010058	333	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1921	Res	Exclnt	Bnglw	Probably in its original location
54005037	383	Hospital Rd	Kapaau	1940	Med	Good	Plnt	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
54010057	333	Union Mill	Kapaau	1943	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011103	2461	Kynnersley	Kapaau	1946	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011027	2466	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Good	Plnt	Fred carbera childhood home. Father paid \$5000 for house to be moved there and land
54011102	2457	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011040	2426	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
54011089	2421	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011049	2400	Kynnersey Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011052	2392	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Good	Bnglw	
54010063	316	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Good	Plnt	
54010041	324	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Good	Plnt	
54010038	334	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Exclnt	Contemp Plantation	Exterior updates, exposed eaves
54010037	338	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54010032	352	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves, decorative foundation screens
54010007	365	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1947	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011034	2446	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1948	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011036	2438	Kynnersey Rd	Kapaau	1948	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011109	2477	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1948	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011117	0	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1948	Res	Fair	Plnt	
54010042	322	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1948	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
54010033	348	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1948	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves, decorative foundation screening
54011057	2378	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1950	Res	Fair	Plnt	Second Home built 1986
54011033	2448	Kynnersey Rd	Kapaau	1950	Res	Good	Mdrn	
54011114	2493	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1950	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011123	2519	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1950	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011125	2525	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1950	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
54010009	371	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1950	Res	Good	Plnt	Second home built to the rear of the property in 1993
54011121	2513	Kynnersey Rd	Kapaau	1951	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
54011004	2534	Kynnersley	Kapaau	1951	Res	Good	Plnt	
54010028	362	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1951	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
54011066	2353	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011025	2472	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011105	2467	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Mxd	exposed eaves
54011032	2452	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Mdrn	
54011100	2451	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	EC		
54011035	2440	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011037	2436	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
54011038	2432	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves
54011039	2430	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves
54011092	2429	Kynnersley	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011090	2423	Kynnersley	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011050	2398	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011053	2388	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011023	2478	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011022	2480	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Second Home built 1994
54011020	2486	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
54011016	2498	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	Japanese style elements
54011013	2506	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011012	2510	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
54011009	2518	Kynnersley	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011005	2530	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Fair	Plnt	
54011003	2536	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Fair	Plnt	
54011020	2540	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
54011001	2542	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	
54010002	351	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
54010003	353	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54010004	357	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
54011070	2365	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1953	Res	Fair	Plnt	
54011095	2439	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1953	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
54011086	2411	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1953	Res	Fair	Plnt	
54011083	2403	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1953	Res	Poor	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011108	2475	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1953	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011110	0	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1953	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011015	2502	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1953	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011006	2526	Kynnersley	Kapaau	1953	Res	Good	Bnglw	
54011126	2529	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1953	Res	Good	Plnt	
54010036	340	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1953	Res	Good	Plnt	
54010027	366	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1953	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	Utility Shed built 1953
53011103	3925	Akoni Pule Highway	Kapaau	1953	Med	Exclnt	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011065	2352	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
54011064	2356	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Fair	Bnglw	exposed eaves
54011069	2363	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011075	2379	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011094	2435	Kynnersley	Kapaau	1954	Res	Good	Plnt	Second home built 1999
54011042	2420	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Fair	Plnt	
54011044	2414	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011046	2408	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011024	2474	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011021	2484	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011019	2490	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011008	2522	Kynnersley	Kapaau	1954	Res	Good	Plnt	
54010034	346	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Fair	Plnt	window awnings
54010024	374	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Good	Plnt	Second home built in 1988
54010021	384	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Fair	Plnt	
54011124	2523	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011068	2359	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
54011061	2366	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	decorative wood screening on carport
54011026	2468	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Good	Plnt	Second Home built 1992 compatible infill



TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
54011031	2454	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
54011098	2447	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Good	Mdrn	
54011079	2394	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Good	Plnt	A and C
54011111	2485	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011115	2495	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011010	2516	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
54010044	311	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
54010030	358	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Fair	Contemp Plantation	Huge addition in 1998
54010015	389	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1955	Res	Fair	Plnt	
54011041	2424	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1956	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
54010013	383	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1956	Res	Good	Plnt	
45010023	378	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1956	Res	Good	Plnt	solar hot water
54011029	2460	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1957	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011043	2418	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1957	Res	Fair	Plnt	low stacked stone driveway wall
54010035	342	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1957	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
54010026	370	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1957	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
54010010	375	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1958	Res	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	
54010025	372	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1958	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011051	2396	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1961	Res	Good	Plnt	
54011127	2531	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1961	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
54010001	347	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1962	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
54010006	363	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1962	Res	Good	Mdrn	
54011030	2456	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
54011062	2362	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1968	Res	Good	Mdrn	
54011059	2370	Kynnerley Rd	Kapaau	1968	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Second Building Built 1990
54011067	2355	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1969	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
54011122	2517	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1969	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
54011073	2373	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1971	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
54010064	312	Union Mill Rd	Kapaau	1971	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	Sub managers housing. Moved?

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
54011028	2462	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1986	Res	Good	Mdrn	
54011045	2412	Kynnersley Rd	Kapaau	1954	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
81004080	0	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1940	Res	Fair	Plnt	
81002058	6552	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1907	Res	Good	Bnglw	
37901009	7503	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1922	Res	Poor	Craftsman Plantation	
79007009	7378	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1928	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	
79009006	7411	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1928	Comm	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
79007006	7384	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1930	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
81002051	6614	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1931	Bank	Good	Bnglw	
81004045	6493	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1934	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
79011025	7500	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1935	Indus	Good	Utilitarian	Cluster of industrial buildings
79009006	7411	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1938	Comm	Fair	Othr	No idea. Alterations
81002076	6592	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1939	Comm	Good	Plnt	
79011007	7506	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1940	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
79012005	7540	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	
79009004	7419	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1943	Res	Fair	Plnt	
79009002	7431	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1943	Res	Fair	Bnglw	
79007003	7422	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1943	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
81003002	6593	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1944	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	
79009019	7399	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1946	Comm	Good	Plnt	
81005008	6490	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1947	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
81004052	6551	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1947	Indus	Good	Utilitarian	
79009021	7393	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1948	Comm	Fair	Mdrn	Bowling Sign
79007038	7400	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1949	Comm	Exclnt	Plnt	Facade altered = poor integrity
79007039	7394	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1950	Comm	Good	Mdrn	Sloped wall. Residential structure behind commerical built in 1950
79009003	7423	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1950	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
81012010	6619	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1951	Libr	Good	Mdrn	Alterations
79009022	7377	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1952	Indus	Fair	Utilitarian	
7901059	7507	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealalekua	1954	Res	Fair	Plnt	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
81002052	6626	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1954	Bank	Good	Mdrn	
79010064	7497	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1957	Comm	Good	Mdrn	Updates/addition in 1970
79007019	7406	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1958	Comm	Good	Mdrn	
81031009	996	Hale KeeKee Pl	Kealahou	1958	Res	Good	Plnt	
79009037	7387	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1960	Trans	Fair	Mdrn	
79007017	7412	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1960	Comm	Fair	Mdrn	exposed eaves
79010056	7517	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1964	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
79012012	7524	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1964	Comm	Good	Plnt	
79010072	7539	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1965	Comm	Good	MdrPlan	
79010055	1003	Hokukano Rd	Kealahou	1966	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
81004052	6551	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1988	Edu	Good	ErlyCom	Folding doors
81005022	6470	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1910-20?	Res	Fair	Plnt	Cannot confirm date
81005022	6472	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1910-20?	Res	Fair	Plnt	Cannot confirm date
79011012	7490	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1920?	Res	Fair	Plnt	Cannot confirm date
79012026	0	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1920?	Agr	Fair		Type of agriculture building
81031008	6611	Mamalahoa Hwy	Kealahou	1920?	Unk	Good	Plnt	Folding doors. cannot confirm date
79012030	0	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1920-30?	Res	Poor	Plnt	Cannot confirm dates
79011012	7486	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1930?	Unk	Good	Plnt	Cannot confirm date
81005022	6460	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1930?	Res	Fair	Plnt	Cannot confirm date
79011024	7504	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1930-40?	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	Cannot confirm date
79009009	7391	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1930-49?	Comm	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
79011018	7510	Mamalahoa Hwy	Kealahou	1940?	Comm	Exclnt	Plnt	Cannot confirm Date
81005022	6474	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1940?	Res	Good	Plnt	Cannot confirm date
381002087	0	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1940-50?	Res		Bnglw	
81004004	6490	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	UN	Comm	Fair	MdrPlan	Not really sure
79012032	0	Hawaii Belt Road	Kealahou	Unk	Agr	Poor	Plnt	
35005019	2097	Hawaii Belt Rd	Laupahoehoe	1928	Res	Good	Plnt	
36009026	2377	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1930	Edu	Good	Plnt	train crossing, low wall

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
35005020	2088	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1932	Unk	Poor	Utilitarian	
36009016	140	Manowaiopae Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1935	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	solar panels
35005022	2078	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1935	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
36009017	136	Manowaiopae Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1936	Res	Good	Plnt	
36009036	2278	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1937	Comm	Fair	Plnt	
36009036	2278	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1937	Res	Good	Bnglw	
35005021	2078	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
35005021	2084	Old Mamalohoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1937	Res	Poor	Plnt	
36007016	2323	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1938	Res	Fair	Plnt	
36009019	128	Manowaiopae Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1938	Res	Good	Plnt	
35005018	2103	Hawaii Belt Rd	Laupahoehoe	1938	Res	Fair	Plnt	
36008009	2367	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
36009031	2285	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1943	Polit	Good	Plnt	eaves
36009031	2285	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1943	Polit	Good	Mxd	
36009031	2285	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1943	Res	Good	Plnt	eaves
36008013	2387	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1944	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
36009027	2375	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1946	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36007010	2295	Puualaea Homestead RD	Laupahoehoe	1949	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
36008001	2345	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Beautiful! Girts. Japanese Hawaiian garden.
35005022	2078	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Laupahoehoe	1950	Unk	Poor	Utilitarian	
36009003	126	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1951	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36007002	2283	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36007007	2293	Puualaea Homestead RD	Laupahoehoe	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36007020	2335	Puualaea Homestead RD	Laupahoehoe	1954	Res	Good	MdrPlan	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
36007001	2281	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36008006	2359	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36008012	2379	Puualaea homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36008004	2353	Puualaea Homeastead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1956	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36007003	2285	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1964	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36009006	2288	Puualaea Homestead RD	Laupahoehoe	1968	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	solar hot water
36009014	2330	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	1972	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36011042	2343	Kilau Place	Laupahoehoe	1974	Res	Good	Mdrn	solar hot water
36009014	2330	Puualaea Homeastead Rd	Laupahoehoe	Unk	Res	Poor	Plnt	
36009044	109	Maniowaiopae Homestead Rd	Laupahoehoe	Unk	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	Moved to location in 1965?
36009013	2318	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Laupaphoehoe	1944	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	Guest Cottage not contributing
95025036	5600	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1921	Res	Fair	Plnt	low stone wall
95021008	5659	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1925	Thtr	Poor	ArtDc	
95021024	5649	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1925	Comm	Good	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves
95021028	5649	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1925	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
95021005	1148	Naalehu Spur Rd	Naalehu	1925	Comm	Good	Plnt	
95026058	1207	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1925	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95026032	5557	Nahele St	Naalehu	1925	Res	Poor	Plnt	
95026075	1232	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1925	Res	Fair	Plnt	
95025033	5612	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1928	Res	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	Looks like updates keep within SOI standards
95024008	0	Hawaii Belt Road	Naalehu	1931	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves
95024032	5573	Kilika St	Naalehu	1932	Res	Good	Plnt	
95021002	5593	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1935	Res	Poor	MdrPlan	
95021026	5656	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1936	Comm	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024078	5580	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1936	Res	Good	Plnt	
95024007	5572	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1936	Unk	Poor	Plnt	Abandoned, exposed eaves
95025007	5572	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1936	Comm	Poor	ArtDc	Abandoned
95026072	1224	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1936	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
95025030	1209	Kukui	Naalehu	1936	Res	Good	Plnt	
95021029	5649	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1937	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
95021030	5649	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1937	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
95025035	5604	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1937	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	low stone wall
95024076	5586	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1937	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves, decorative vents
95024010	5549	Opukea St	Naalehu	1937	Res	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves and brackets
95024057	5565	Lokelani	Naalehu	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	
95024056	5561	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95026001	5554	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	SOI updates, solar
95026038	5572	Nahele St	Naalehu	1937	Res	Poor	Plnt	
95026048	1235	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1937	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	exposed eaves
95025077	5582	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1938	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	solar
95009003	5583	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1938	Med	Exclnt	Bnglw	low stone wall, exposed eaves
95025022	5596	Melia St	Naalehu	1938	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95025009	1181	Milo Rd	Naalehu	1938	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024043	5574	Kilika St	Naalehu	1938	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024042	5576	Kilika St	Naalehu	1938	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	Strange stair in facade? exposed eaves
95026021	5575	Nahele St	Naalehu	1938	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
95024025	5553	Kilika St	Naalehu	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024014	1178	Kukui Rd	Naalehu	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024048	5562	Kilika St	Naalehu	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024047	5564	Kilika St	Naalehu	1939	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95024039	5584	Kilika St	Naalehu	1939	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	brackets
95024065	5583	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves, brackets
95024064	5581	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	brackets, exposed eaves
95024053	5555	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
95026069	1216	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
95026054	1219	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95026071	1222	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves

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95026052	1223	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
95026039	5576	Nahele St	Naalehu	1939	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95025031	1211	Kukui Rd	Naalehu	1939	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves
95009027	1151	Niu St	Naalehu	1940	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
95024021	5564	Opukea	Naalehu	1940	Res	Good	Plnt	
95024031	5571	Kilika St	Naalehu	1940	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024034	5581	Kilika St	Naalehu	1940	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	Brackets
95024035	5583	Kilika St	Naalehu	1940	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95024026	1184	Kukui Rd	Naalehu	1940	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	brackets
95024037	5588	Kilika St	Naalehu	1940	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	brackets, exposed eaves
95026014	5586	Loeklani St	Naalehu	1940	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves, decorative vent
95026012	5582	Lokeilani	Naalehu	1940	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
5026005	5562	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1940	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95026008	5570	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1941	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	exposed eaves, brackets
95026009	5574	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1941	Res	Poor	Plnt	exposed eaves, brackets
95026050	1227	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1941	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95026041	5580	Nahele St	Naalehu	1941	Res	Fair	Plnt	Brackets
95026043	5586	Nahele St	Naalehu	1941	Res	Good	Mxd	
95025007	5595	Melia St	Naalehu	1942	Res	Poor	Plnt	exposed eaves
95009028	5565	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1943	Res	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	
95024020	5570	Opukea St	Naalehu	1943	Res	Fair	Plnt	
95024062	5577	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1943	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95026073	1226	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1943	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95025003	1163	Kukui Rd	Naalehu	1944	Res	Good	MdrPlan	low stone wall
95026051	1225	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1944	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves
95026046	1239	Oahi Rd	Naalehu	1944	Res	Poor	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024026	5555	Kilika St	Naalehu	1945	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95024027	5559	Kilika St	Naalehu	1945	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
950247028	5563	Kilika St	Naalehu	1945	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
95024029	5565	Kilika St	Naalehu	1945	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024030	5567	Kilika St	Naalehu	1945	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95009001	5591	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1946	Comm	Exclnt	Streamline Moderne	
95025029	1207	Kukui Rd	Naalehu	1946	Res	Poor	Plnt	
95026014	5588	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1947	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
95026040	5578	Nahele St	Naalehu	1947	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95024003	1167	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1948	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Unpainted wood cladding. Back porch. Exposed Eaves
95024024	5556	Opukea St	Naalehu	1948	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024004	5555	Opukea	Naalehu	1948	Res	Poor	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves
95024009	5575	Opukea St	Naalehu	1948	Res	Poor	Plnt	exposed eaves
95025008	5599	Melia St	Naalehu	1948	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95024033	5577	Kilika St	Naalehu	1948	Res	Fair	Plnt	Brackets, exposed eaves
95025010	1187	Milo Rd	Naalehu	1948	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
95025018	1188	Milo Rd	Naalehu	1948	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
95025011	1189	Milo Rd	Naalehu	1948	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95025012	1193	Milo Rd	Naalehu	1948	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95025015	1202	Milo Rd	Naalehu	1948	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95026013	5584	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1948	Res	Poor	Plnt	brackets
9502400	5571	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1948	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95026007	5568	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1948	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	exposed eaves
95026045	1241	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1948	Res	Fair	Plnt	
95026020	5577	Nahele St	Naalehu	1948	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95024016	5586	Opukea St	Naalehu	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95024013	1172	Kukui Rd	Naalehu	1949	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
95025016	1194	Milo Rd	Naalehu	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95025013	1195	Milo	Naalehu	1949	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
95024028	5586	Kilika St	Naalehu	1949	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	exposed eaves, brackets
95024040	5582	Kilika St	Naalehu	1949	Res	Fair	Plnt	Decorative vent, exposed eaves
95025027	1206	Milo St	Naalehu	1949	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	



TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
95024066	5585	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95024059	5569	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1949	Res	Poor	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95026006	5566	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1949	Res	Good	Mxd	exposed eaves
95026037	5570	Nahele St	Naalehu	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95025028	1201	Kukui Rd	Naalehu	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95024001	1163	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1950	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves
95009077	5544	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1950	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
95009076	1162	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95024005	5559	Opukea St	Naalehu	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95024022	5560	Opukea St	Naalehu	1950	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024006	5561	Opukea St	Naalehu	1950	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
95024017	5582	Opukea St	Naalehu	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95025004	165	Kukui Rd	Naalehu	1950	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
95025017	1192	Milo Rd	Naalehu	1950	Res	Fair	Plnt	
95026078	1238	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95026017	5583	Nahele St	Naalehu	1950	Res	Good	Plnt	
95026019	5579	Nahele St	Naalehu	1950	Res	Good	Mdrn	
95025006	1173	Kukui Rd	Naalehu	1951	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95024044	5572	Kilika ST	Naalehu	1951	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95024067	1188	Kukui Rd	Naalehu	1951	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95026070	1220	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1951	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95026049	1231	Ohai RD	Naalehu	1951	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95024023	5558	Opukea St	Naalehu	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95025021	5598	Melia St	Naalehu	1952	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95025019	1186	Milo Rd	Naalehu	1952	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	older building moved in 1952?
95024058	5567	Lokelani	Naalehu	1952	Res	Poor	Plnt	built before 1952? exposed eaves, brackets
95025034	5604	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1953	Res	Good	MdrPlan	low stone wall
95024019	5574	Opukea St	Naalehu	1953	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95024018	5578	Opukea St	Naalehu	1953	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
95024015	5590	Opukea St	Naalehu	1953	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	decorative vent, exposed eaves and bracekts
95009080	5530	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1954	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Many updates very poor integrity if any
95021010	5669	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1956	Polit	Fair	MdrPlan	Naalehu Library also on property
95021019	5668	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1957	Reli	Exclnt	Othr	Gothic and Art Deco elements
395009017	5587	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1957	Comm	Fair	MdrPlan	
95026018	5581	Nahele St	Naalehu	1958	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009016	5559	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1960	Res	Good	Mdrn	
95009079	5534	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1960	Reli	Good	Mxd	Old house turned into church?
95021009	5663	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1961	Polit	Good	MdrPlan	Art Deco elements
95021006	5657	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1965	Comm	Good	Mdrn	
95009038	1142	Niu St	Naalehu	1966	Res	Good	MdrPlan	low stone wall
95009039	1141	Niu ST	Naalehu	1966	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009042	1133	Maia St	Naalehu	1966	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009031	1148	Niu St	Naalehu	1967	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009037	1142	Niu St	Naalehu	1967	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009036	1124	Maia st	Naalehu	1967	Res	Good	Mdrn	exposed eaves
95009030	1147	Niu St	Naalehu	1967	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009040	1137	Niu St	Naalehu	1967	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009032	1146	Maia St	Naalehu	1967	Res	Good	Mdrn	
95009035	1140	Maia St	Naalehu	1967	Res	Exclnt	Mdrn	Original
95021011	5673	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1968	Comm	Good	Mdrn	
95021014	5689	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1968	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95024073	1184	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1968	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
95009041	1138	Niu St	Naalehu	1968	Res	Good	Mdrn	
95021012	5679	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1969	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
95024070	1174	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1971	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95024071	1178	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1971	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
395024072	1182	Oahi Rd	Naalehu	1971	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	Vacant
95024074	5547	Lokelani St	Naalehu	1971	Res	Good	MdrPlan	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
95026059	5548	Lokelani ST	Naalehu	1971	Res	Good	Mdrn	
95026060	1196	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1971	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95025002	5558	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1972	Reli	Good	MdrPlan	Social Hall
95026061	1198	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1972	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
95009056	1129	Maia St	Naalehu	1972	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
95009049	1124	Niu St	Naalehu	1972	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009053	1132	Niu St	Naalehu	1973	Res	Good	Mdrn	
95009046	1131	Niu St	Naalehu	1973	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009048	5572	Poha St	Naalehu	1973	Res	Good	Mdrn	low stone wall
95009052	1121	Maia St	Naalehu	1973	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009059	1122	Maia St	Naalehu	1973	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009061	5553	Poha St	Naalehu	1973	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
95009055	1136	Niu St	Naalehu	1974	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009067	5571	Poha St	Naalehu	1974	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
95009058	1126	Maia St	Naalehu	1974	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
95024068	1166	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	1975	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Compatiable infill?
95009047	1127	Niu St	Naalehu	1975	Res	Good	MdrPlan	low CMU wall
95009073	5589	Poha St	Naalehu	1975	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
95009065	5565	Poha ST	Naalehu	1976	Res	Good	Mdrn	
95009050	5562	Maia St	Naalehu	1977	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
95009006	5545	Mamalahoa Hwy	Naalehu	1992	Edu	Good	Plnt	Portables everywhere
95026074	1228	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	#####	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95025014	1199	Milo Rd	Naalehu	#####	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
95026055	1217	Ohai Rd	Naalehu	#####	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
95024007	0	Opukea	Naalehu	1920-30s	Res	Poor	Plnt	falling down
95021013	5683	Mamalahoa Hay	Naalehu	1968 (owner said)	Res	Good	Mdrn	Columns. Girt. Ramp.
95026003	5558	Lokelani St	Nalehu	1957	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
35008003	2041	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloo	1927	Res	Good	Plnt	
35006015	2022	Oha	Papaaloo	1928	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
35003055	2026	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1930	Reli	Good	Plnt	
35008018	2023	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1934	Comm	Exclnt	Plnt	
35009002	1982	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
35009003	105	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009001	101	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009020	1978	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	
35009022	106	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009004	107	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	
35009005	109	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009019	145	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
35009006	113	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009025	114	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
3500907	115	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009008	117	Kekoa Kamp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009018	143	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009009	119	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009027	122	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009011	123	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	Compatible infill/renovation, exposed eaves
35009010	121	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009032	138	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Poor	Plnt	
35009026	118	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009012	125	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	Updates
35009013	127	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
35009017	141	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Poor	Plnt	raised basement, exposed eaves
35009014	129	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009029	130	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
35009030	132	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	duplex, really exposed eaves
35009031	134	Kekoa Camp Loop	Papaaloa	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	Gigantic front stair, duplex, exposed eaves

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
35088002	2043	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1944	Res	Good	Plnt	
35008008	2051	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1944	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
35008001	2049	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1950	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
35008007	2055	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
35008005	2035	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1950	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
35008004	2037	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1950	Res	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	Porch also has lava rock stoop steps that don't go anywhere. Looks like entry point was changed.
35003049	1981	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1966	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
35003049	1981	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1966	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
335003049	1981	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1966	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
35003049	1981	Old Mamalohoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1966	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
35003049	1981	Old Mamalohoa	Papaaloa	1966	Comm	Good	Plnt	Earlier than 1966, moved to property at that date
35003049	1981	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloa	1966	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
35006037	2068	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006041	2063	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006036	2066	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006035	2062	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006032	2054	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Fair	Contemp Plantation	
35006033	2056	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006034	2058	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Exclnt	Contemp Plantation	
35006031	2052	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Fair	Contemp Plantation	
35006046	2063	Ki	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Fair	Contemp Plantation	
35006028	2044	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006049	2035	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006018	2030	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006019	2026	Nanu	Papaaloa	1982	Res	Good	Mdrn	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
35006017	147	Papaaloo	Papaaloo	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006016	2021	Oha	Papaaloo	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006022	2034	Oha	Papaaloo	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006014	2024	Oha	Papaaloo	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006001	2020	Ko	Papaaloo	1982	Res	Exclnt	Contemp Plantation	
35006002	2018	Ko	Papaaloo	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006003	2016	Ko	Papaaloo	1982	Res	Exclnt	Contemp Plantation	
35006004	2012	Ko	Papaaloo	1982	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
35006008	2007	Ko	Papaaloo	1982	Res	Fair	Contemp Plantation	
35006007	2010	Ko	Papaaloo	1982	Res	Exclnt	Contemp Plantation	Seems to be a theme of horizontal sliding Windows on first floor and jealousies on second floor. Talked to the guy been here since he was 20.
35003049	1981	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloo	1966?	Unk	Poor	Plnt	
35003035	0	Skill Camp Rd	Papaaloo	Unk	Unk	Poor	Utilitarian	Vacant, dilapidated
35003035	0	Skill Camp Rd	Papaaloo	Unk	Agr	Poor	Utilitarian	Vacant, dilapidated
35003035	0	Skill Camp Rd	Papaaloo	Unk	Agr	Poor	Utilitarian	Sugar Mill Structure
0	0	Old Mamalahoa Hwy	Papaaloo	Trans	Fair			Span bridge
36009012	2316	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Paupahoehoe	1938	Res	Good	Plnt	
36007021	2339	Puualaea Homestead RD	Paupahoehoe	1951	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36007011	2299	Puualaea Homestead Rd	Paupahoehoe	1954	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
66008017	1222	Ahuli Cir	Waimea	1920	Res	Fair	Plnt	
55015041	3456	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1910	Res	Good	Plnt	Stone Entry Lights
55015030	3462	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1921	Res	Good	Plnt	
55011002	3374	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1925	Reli	Exclnt	Othr	Gothic style
55011030	3370	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1926	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
55014012	3435	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1928	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	columns, brackets
55015031	3466	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1930	Res	Good	Plnt	
55015032	3470	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1930	Res	Good	Bnglw	
55009008	3415	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1934	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
55010012	3410	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1935	Comm	Exclnt	Plnt	
55010012	3410	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1935	Unk	Good	Plnt	
55010012	3414	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1935	Comm	Good	Plnt	
55009018	3389	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1937	Edu	Exclnt	ErlyCom	bathroom addition
55011016	3329	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	
55011016	3329	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	
55010011	3414	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1938	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
355010011	3414	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1938	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
55009076	3419	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1938	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	Old Gas Station?
55009076	3419	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1938	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
55009018	3389	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1938	Res	Poor	Plnt	
55011018	3324	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1938	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
55010013	3406	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1940	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	signs!
55009027	496	Hawi rd	Hawi	1940	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
55011012	3345	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1941	Thtr	Good	ArtDc	Old Theater
55011012	3345	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1941	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
55011013	3335	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1941	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
55011013	3335	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1941	Res	Good	Plnt	
55011020	3321	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1944	Comm	Poor	ErlyCom	
55010013	3406	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1946	Comm	Good	MdrPlan	Added wood stair and front porch. Can still original stone stair
55010013	3406	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1946	Comm	Good	MdrPlan	
55009029	498	Hawi rd	Hawi	1947	Comm	Good	MdrPlan	
55014003	3461	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1947	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	exposed eaves
55014011	3441	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1949	Res	Good	Plnt	
55014009	3445	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1949	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves
55014010	3443	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1949	Res	Poor	Plnt	exposed eaves
55014007	3449	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1949	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	solar panels
55014006	3453	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1949	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	solar hot water
55014002	3467	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1949	Res	Good	Plnt	exposed eaves

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
55014001	3469	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1950	Res	Fair	Plnt	
55014005	3457	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	
55014004	3459	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1952	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
55015027	3442	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1952	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	Lots of buildings on one lot. Besides guest cottage has carport and two other living structures?
55011011	3350	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1959	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
55015024	503	Hawi	Hawi	1963	Indus	Fair	Utilitarian	
55014014	3427	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1975	Comm	Fair	Plnt	constructed before 1975?
55015028	3446	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	1985	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Exposed Eaves. Built before 1985?
55011040	3364	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	Unk	Reli	Good	Othr	Hongwanji?
55011039	3362	Akoni Pule Hwy	Hawi	Unk	Unk	Fair	Plnt	Old School?
66008008	1305	Ahuli circle	Waimea	1978	Res	Good	MdrPlan	built before 78 and moved to parcel?
67003027	1243	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1931	Res	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	
367003019	1335	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1936	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	exposed eaves
367003018	1329	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1936	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
66008061	1250	Ahuli	Waimea	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	
66008057	1272	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1937	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
66008058	1270	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1937	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
66008060	1256	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1937	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
67003013	1309	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1937	Res	Fair	Plnt	
67003011	1297	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	
67003010	1291	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1937	Res	Fair	Plnt	
66003026	1233	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1938	Res	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	
67003015	1315	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1941	Res	Good	Plnt	
66008056	1208	Ahuli	Waimea	1942	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
66008054	1207	Ahuli circle	Waimea	1943	Res	Poor	Plnt	exposed eaves
66008053	1211	Ahuli circle	Waimea	1945	Res	Good	Plnt	
66008050	1225	Ahuli circle	Waimea	1945	Res	Poor	Plnt	
66008051	1219	Ahuli circle	Waimea	1955	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
66008062	1248	Mamalahoia Hwy	Waimea	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves



TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
67003005	1263	Mamalahoa Hwy	Waimea	1960	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
67003007	1275	Mamalahoa Hwy	Waimea	1961	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
66008023	1268	Ahuli	Waimea	1964	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
66008018	1230	Ahuli	Waimea	1967	Res	Good	Mdrn	
66008009	1301	Ahuli circle	Waimea	1968	Res	Good	MdrPlan	2 girls
66008004	1319	Ahuli circle	Waimea	1969	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	girt
66008022	1269	Ahuli	Waimea	1970	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
66008024	1272	Ahuli circle	Waimea	1970	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
66008025	1274	Ahuli	Waimea	1970	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
66008003	1323	Ahuli circle	Waimea	1971	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
367003016	1323	Mamalahoa Hwy	Waimea	1971	Res	Good	Mdrn	
67003012	1305	Mamalahoa Hwy	Waimea	1971	Res	Good	Mdrn	
66008063	1278	Ahuli	Waimea	1975	Res	Good	Mdrn	
45003020	1093	Kaaloha	Kapaa	1929	Res	Fair	Plnt	Porch filled in
55004010	5438	Weke	Hanalei	1926	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
55004009	5446	Weke	Hanalei	1926	Res	Good	Plnt	
55004028	5437	Weke	Hanalei	1927	Res	Poor	Plnt	
55004029	5443	Weke	Hanalei	1927	Res	Good	Plnt	
55004030	5451	Weke	Hanalei	1927	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
55004031	5453	Weke	Hanalei	1927	Res	Good	Plnt	
55004034	5465	Weke	Hanalei	1927	Res	Fair	Plnt	
55002107	5242	Weke	Hanalei	1928	Res	Good	Plnt	
55002006	5269	Weke	Hanalei	1929	Res	Fair	Plnt	Lava rock chimney
55002008	5253	Weke	Hanalei	1933	Res	Good	Plnt	
55002011	5203	Weke	Hanalei	1936	Res	Unk	Plnt	Guest cottage also 1936
55005023	4390	Anae	Hanalei	1943	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
55004008	4380	Amaama	Hanalei	1945	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Has 2+ guest cottages on site, typical for area. Surveyed house is the far left in the image s. Each structure has slightly different materials.
55005002	4440	Anae	Hanalei	1945	Res	Fair	Plnt	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
55002012	5204	Weke	Hanalei	1946	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
55002094	5174	Weke	Hanalei	1951	Res		MdrPlan	
55002033	5243	Weke	Hanalei	1954	Res	Fair	Plnt	
55004037	5473	Weke	Hanalei	1954	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
55005019	4384	Anac	Hanalei	1959	Res	Exclnt	Mdrn	
55004042	5433	Weke	Hanalei	1964	Res	Poor	Plnt	
55004047	4378	Hee	Hanalei	1969	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
55010018	4437	Aku	Hanalei	1969	Res	Unk	Mdrn	
5-5-005-017	0	Weke	Hanalei	1970	Res	Good	IntSty	
55010019	4435	Aku	Hanalei	1970	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
55002093	5182	Weke	Hanalei	1974	Res	Exclnt	Mdrn	
55002089	4474	Aku	Hanalei	1974	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
55002010	5217	Weke	Hanalei	1978	Res	Good	Plnt	Tax record date may be wrong
5-5-005-018	0	Weke	Hanalei	1930s	Res	Good	Plnt	Whole new house in back.
19005036	3878	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1918	Comm	Good	Plnt	
19005030	3926	Koula	Hanapepe	1923	Res	Poor	Plnt	
19005025	2463	Koula	Hanapepe	1925	Res	Fair	Plnt	Large expansion in back looks like it could also be from early time.
19004007	3871	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1926	Comm	Good	Plnt	
19004012	3805	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1928	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
19004012	3805	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1928	Comm	Fair	Pueb	
19005006	3734	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1930	Comm	Exclnt	ErlyCom	
19005033	3954	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1930	Comm	Poor	Plnt	
19005018	3862	Koula	Hanapepe	1931	Res	Good	Bnglw	
19005022	4540	Kona	Hanapepe	1932	Res	Fair	Plnt	
19005010	3821	Kaumualii	Hanapepe	1932	Res	Exclnt	Bnglw	
19005034	3926	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1932	Indus	Poor	Plnt	
19005041	3814	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1933	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	Cladding: stucco on ship lap. See Inge of plaque for history.
19005053	3876	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1933	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
19005023	3847	Koula	Hanapepe	1933	Res	Good	Plnt	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
19004016	3785	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1933	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
19005028	3901	Koula	Hanapepe	1935	Res	Fair	Bnglw	Huge storage shed in front of house
19005011	3845	Kaumalii	Hanapepe	1936	Med	Exclnt	Bnglw	
19005017	3898	Koula	Hanapepe	1936	Res	Good	Bnglw	
19005046	3848	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1936	Edu	Fair	ErlyCom	
19005033	3954	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1936	Res	Fair	Plnt	Residence to adjacent body shops
19004013	3795	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1936	Thtr	Poor	ArtDc	
19005027	3871	Koula	Hanapepe	1937	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
19005027	3871	Koula	Hanapepe	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	Information from Google Maps, no data from field
19005021	3818	Kona	Hanapepe	1938	Res		MdrPlan	
19005059	3830	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1938	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
19005035	3890	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1938	Comm	Good	Plnt	
19005019	3844	Koula	Hanapepe	1939	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
19005012	3871	Kaumalii	Hanapepe	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
19004019	3741	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1940	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	
19005027	3871	Koula	Hanapepe	1940	Res	Good	Plnt	Data from google maps, no data from field
19005027	3871	Koula	Hanapepe	1940	Res	Good	Plnt	Info from Google Maps, no data from field
19005027	3871	Koula	Hanapepe	1941	Res	Fair	Plnt	
19004006	3879	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1942	Comm	Poor	MdrPlan	
19007021	4481	Iona	Hanapepe	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	
19004002	4571	Ko	Hanapepe	1943	Comm	Fair	Mdrn	
19007022	4461	Iona	Hanapepe	1945	Res	Fair	Plnt	
19007019	4467	Iona	Hanapepe	1946	Res	Fair	Plnt	
19005020	3834	Koula	Hanapepe	1947	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
19005016	3884	Koula	Hanapepe	1947	Res	Good	Plnt	
19007020	4481	Iona	Hanapepe	1947	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
19006021	3916	Kaumalii	Hanapepe	1948	Res	Good	Plnt	
19007034	3680	Kaumualii	Hanapepe	1949	Comm	Fair	ArtDc	
19005003	4510	Hana	Hanapepe	1950	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
19005009	4545	Kona	Hanapepe	1950	Comm	Good	Mdrn	
19006016	3860	Kaumualii	Hanapepe	1954	Reli	Good	Mdrn	
19005013	3887	Kaumalii	Hanapepe	1956	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
19005057	3824	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1957	Comm	Fair	Plnt	
19006038	4458	Iona	Hanapepe	1958	Res	Poor	Plnt	
19006003	4464	Iona	Hanapepe	1958	Res	Fair	Plnt	
19005029	3917	Koula	Hanapepe	1965	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
19005002	4520	Hana	Hanapepe	1968	Indus	Fair	Plnt	
19004026	3721	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1988	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
19004001	4570	Ko	Hanapepe	1994	Comm	Good	Plnt	Latest restoration in 1991 after hurricane. See image of history plaque.
1-9-005-051	0	Kaumalii	Hanapepe	1920s	Res	Fair	Plnt	
19005039	3840	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1927 rebuilt 1994	Comm	Fair	Plnt	
1-9-005-004	0	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	1950s	Indus	Good	MdrPlan	
1-9-005-015	0	Koula	Hanapepe	1950s	Res	Good	Mdrn	
1-9-005-005	3726	Hanapepe	Hanapepe	Comm	Exclnt		ErlYCom	Maybe new construction
19004002	4571	Ko	Hanapepe	Res	Poor		Plnt	
19004016	3785	Hanapepe road	Hanapepe	1930	Comm	Fair	ErlYCom	Vacant
45001003	1033	Moanakai	Kapaa	1925	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
45001012	1004	Kealoha	Kapaa	1925	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	Plantation style home- newly renovated
45004018	1061	Kuhio	Kapaa	1925	Reli	Exclnt	Othr	Missionary period style
45002005	4426	Panihi	Kapaa	1926	Res	Good	Bnglw	Elements of craftsman plantation in battered columns and lava rock
45001011	996	Kealoha	Kapaa	1926	Res	Good	Plnt	
45001014	1020	Kealoha	Kapaa	1926	Res	Fair	Plnt	
45001016	1032	Kealoha	Kapaa	1926	Res	Good	Bnglw	
45002008	4433	Panihi	Kapaa	1927	Res	Good	MdrPlan	1993 guest cottage
45002012	1071	Moanakai	Kapaa	1927	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
45001002	1041	Moanakai	Kapaa	1927	Res	Good	Bnglw	
45002013	4442	Makaha	Kapaa	1927	Res	Good	Bnglw	Flat roof bits. Interesting roof brackets.

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
45001023	1014	Kuhio	Kapaa	1927	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
45001019	4477	Makaha	Kapaa	1927	Res	Good	Bnglw	
45002018	1082	Kealoha	Kapaa	1927	Res	Good	Plnt	Big guest house, built in 1982
45002015	1062	Kealoha	Kapaa	1928	Res	Good	Bnglw	
45001022	1020	Kuhio	Kapaa	1929	Res	Poor	Plnt	
45001021	1025	Kealoha	Kapaa	1929	Res	Good	Plnt	
45002017	1076	Kealoha	Kapaa	1929	Res	Fair	Plnt	
45001018	4463	Makaha	Kapaa	1930	Res	Good	Bnglw	
45003022	1077	Kealoha	Kapaa	1930	Res	Good	Plnt	Vinyl siding
45003023	1071	Kealoha	Kapaa	1932	Res	Good	Plnt	
45002006	4438	Panihi	Kapaa	1932	Res	Good	Plnt	
45003021	1085	Kealoha	Kapaa	1932	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
45003004	1132	Kealoha	Kapaa	1932	Res	Good	Plnt	
45003016	1104	Kuhio	Kapaa	1932	Comm	Good	Bnglw	
45003014	4474	Panihi	Kapaa	1933	Res	Good	Bnglw	
45003025	1054	Kuhio	Kapaa	1933	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
45003010	1135	Kealoha	Kapaa	1935	Res	Good	Bnglw	
45002009	1095	Moanakai	Kapaa	1936	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
45003017	1112	Kuhio	Kapaa	1936	Comm	Good	Bnglw	Larger rear addition, in similar style
45003007	1112	Kealoha	Kapaa	1937	Res	Poor	Plnt	
45003005	1124	Kealoha	Kapaa	1937	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
45003013	1111	Kealoha	Kapaa	1938	Comm	Good	Bnglw	
45003011	1123	Kealoha	Kapaa	1938	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
45003026	1064	Kuhio Highway	Kapaa	1938	Unk	Poor	Plnt	Vacant
45003027	1070	Kuhio	Kapaa	1938	Comm	Good	Plnt	
45002009	1095	Moanakai	Kapaa	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
45002024	1090	Kealoha	Kapaa	1940	Res	Good	Plnt	
45001009	4460	Keaka	Kapaa	1966	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
45002003	1127	Moanakai	Kapaa	1967	Res	Good	MdrPlan	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
45003029	4489	Panihi	Kapaa	1969	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
43009008	976	Kuhio	Kapaa	1930?	Comm	Fair	MdrPlan	Old wailua golf club house. Moved to location 1977
45001004	1025	Moanakai	Kapaa	1935?	Res	Fair	Plnt	
36006052	4442	Hardy	Lihue	1934	Res	Good	Bnglw	
36006060	3166	Akahi	Lihue	1935	Res	Good	Plnt	
36006052	3105	Akahi	Lihue	1936	Res	Good	Plnt	
36006078	3115	Akahi	Lihue	1936	Comm	Good	Mdrn	
36006065	3214	Akahi	Lihue	1936	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
36006058	3146	Akahi	Lihue	1936	Comm	Good	Bnglw	
36006055	3116	Akahi	Lihue	1936	Comm	Fair	Plnt	
36006077	3125	Akahi	Lihue	1937	Comm	Good	Plnt	
36006074	3155	Akahi	Lihue	1937	Res	Fair	Bnglw	
36006062	3184	Akahi	Lihue	1937	Comm	Fair	MdrPlan	
36006034	3223	Elua	Lihue	1937	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
36006059	3156	Akahi	Lihue	1938	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36006061	3176	Akahi	Lihue	1939	Comm	Good	Plnt	
36006036	3195	Elua	Lihue	1939	Edu	Good	MdrPlan	
36006037	3185	Elua	Lihue	1941	Res	Good	Plnt	
36006026	3156	Elua	Lihue	1941	Comm	Good	MdrPlan	
36006067	3225	Akahi	Lihue	1947	Comm	Good	Mdrn	
36006046	3115	Elua	Lihue	1947	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Garage
36006045	3115	Elua	Lihue	1947	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36006044	3125	Elua	Lihue	1947	Med	Good	MdrPlan	
36006025	3144	Elua	Lihue	1947	Comm	Good	MdrPlan	Many additions and renovations
36006049	3093	Elua	Lihue	1948	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
36006028	3176	Elua	Lihue	1948	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Pointy roof.
36006030	3196	Elua	Lihue	1948	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
36006048	3105	Elua	Lihue	1949	Res	Fair	Plnt	
36006043	3135	Elua	Lihue	1949	Res	Good	Plnt	Garage might have been original plantation home

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
36006019	3094	Elua	Lihue	1949	Rec	Good	Plnt	
36006023	3126	Elua	Lihue	1949	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
36006024	3136	Elua	Lihue	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36006027	3164	Elua	Lihue	1949	Reli	Good	MdrPlan	
36006032	3216	Elua	Lihue	1949	Res	Good	Plnt	Guest Cottage 2003
36006022	3116	Elua	Lihue	1951	Res	Good	Plnt	3 girls are banded around the house
36006041	3155	Elua	Lihue	1954	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
36006047	3115	Elua	Lihue	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36006021	3106	Elua	Lihue	1958	Res	Good	Plnt	
36006029	3186	Elua	Lihue	1958	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36006096	3166	Akahi	Lihue	1962	Res	Good	Plnt	
36015002	3174	Umi	Lihue	1964	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015006	3150	Umi	Lihue	1964	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015012	3137	Uluhui	Lihue	1964	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36006016	3099	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36006015	3107	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36006012	3135	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36006011	3143	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36006009	3161	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36006007	3179	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
36006004	3205	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
36006003	3215	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Exclnt	Mdrn	
36006002	3221	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36006001	3235	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
36016005	3214	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016006	3208	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36006006	3185	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016008	3196	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015001	4379	Uahiapele	Lihue	1965	Res	Fair	Mdrn	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
36016009	3190	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015003	3166	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015004	3162	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015007	3144	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015008	3138	Umi	Lihue	1965	Res	Exclnt	Mdrn	
36015013	3145	Uluhui	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016010	4362	Uahiapele	Lihue	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36006052	4442	Hardy	Lihue	1966	Comm	Exclnt	Mdrn	
36006017	3085	Umi	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36001001	3238	Umi	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36016002	3232	Umi	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016004	3220	Umi	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016003	3226	Umi	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016007	3202	Umi	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015009	3128	Umi	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015011	3131	Uluhui	Lihue	1966	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
36015027	3140	Uluhui	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36015026	3148	Uluhui	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015015	3157	Uluhui	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015016	3163	Uluhui	Lihue	1966	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
36015024	3158	Uluhui	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	Mdrn	ADA accessible ramp addition to front door
36015018	3173	Uluhui	Lihue	1966	Res	Poor	Mdrn	
36015019	3179	Uluhui	Lihue	1966	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015028	3132	Lihue	Lihue	1967	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015014	3149	Uluhui	Lihue	1967	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015021	3178	Uluhui	Lihue	1967	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
36015022	3172	Uluhui	Lihue	1967	Res	Good	Mdrn	1950s home with 2nd story addition in back
36015017	3167	Uluhui	Lihue	1967	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
36016012	3197	Uluhui	Lihue	1967	Res	Exclnt	Mdrn	



TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
36015020	3178	Uluhui	Lihue	1968	Res	Exclnt	Mdrn	
36015020	3182	Uluhui	Lihue	1968	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015054	3153	Alohi	Lihue	1969	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015055	3159	Alohi	Lihue	1969	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36015052	4334	Puaole	Lihue	1969	Res	Fair	Mdrn	Japanese flair in fenestration and landscape.
36006018	4410	Hardy	Lihue	1970	Comm	Exclnt	Mdrn	Mid century commercial district
3-6-006-028	0	Elua	Lihue	1970	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36016060	3196	Uluhui	Lihue	1970	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
	0	Uluhui	Lihue	1970	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016054	3225	Alohi	Lihue	1970	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
36016051	3226	Alohi	Lihue	1970	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
36016047	3198	Alohi	Lihue	1970	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016046	3190	Alohi	Lihue	1970	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015057	3175	Alohi	Lihue	1970	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015049	4321	Puaole	Lihue	1970	Res	Good	Mdrn	
3601606	3200	Uluhui	Lihue	1971	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016062	3208	Uluhui	Lihue	1971	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
36016063	3214	Uluhui	Lihue	1971	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016064	3220	Uluhui	Lihue	1971	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016019	3249	Uiki	Lihue	1971	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016050	3218	Alohi	Lihue	1971	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015060	3168	Alohi	Lihue	1971	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016017	3225	Uluhui	Lihue	1972	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016020	3250	Uiki	Lihue	1972	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016052	3232	Alohi	Lihue	1972	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
36016018	3243	Uiki	Lihue	1973	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36015061	3160	Alohi	Lihue	1974	Res	Good	Mdrn	
36016023	3251	Uluhui	Lihue	1975	Res	Exclnt		
36015059	3174	Alohi	Lihue	1985	Res	Good	Mdrn	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
36015056	3167	Alohi	Lihue	1987	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
36015063	3144	Alohi	Lihue	1992	Res	Exclnt	Mdrn	
36006053	3100	Akahi	Lihue	2003	Comm	Good	Plnt	
36016057	3201	Alohi	Lihue	2007	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
3-6-006-030	0	Elua	Lihue	1950s	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
36016058	3197	Alohi	Lihue	1970	Res	Good	Mdrn	
25007083	82	LEIE	Haliimaile	1925	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
25007011	125	AKAACA	Haliimaile	1926	Res	Good	Plnt	
25007027	911	EHOEHO	Haliimaile	1926	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
25007085	66	LEIE	Haliimaile	1926	Res	Poor	MdrPlan	
25007014	30	MAKOMAKO	Haliimaile	1927	Res	Good	Plnt	2 story huge house on rear of property
25007091	12	Leie	Haliimaile	1927	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007086	56	LEIE	Haliimaile	1927	Res	Good	Plnt	New double hung windows installed
25007084	74	LEIE	Haliimaile	1927	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
25007049	944	MAILE	Haliimaile	1929	Comm	Fair	Plnt	
25007049	944	MAILE	Haliimaile	1932	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007062	952	Olioli	Haliimaile	1934	Res	Good	Plnt	
24001023	900	HALIIMAILE	Haliimaile	1935	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	Utilitarian Commercial Buildings
225010007	35	PAINA	Haliimaile	1936	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
225010008	27	PAINA	Haliimaile	1936	Res	Fair	Plnt	Tofu block cover d by CMU
25009024	30	AOIKI	Haliimaile	1937	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
25007001	14	MAKOMAKO	Haliimaile	1938	Res	Good	Plnt	
25007081	140	LEIE	Haliimaile	1938	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007005	955	HALIIMAILE	Haliimaile	1938	Res	Good	Plnt	
25007006	967	HALIIMAILE	Haliimaile	1938	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007007	977	HALIIMAILE	Haliimaile	1938	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
25007090	22	LEIE	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007025	930	EHOEHO	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007028	918	EHOEHO	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
25007039	918	HIILANI	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
25007035	958	HIILANI	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
225007034	968	HIILANI	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007045	957	HIILANI	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Poor	Plnt	
25007059	955	MAILE	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
25007072	951	OLIOLI	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
25007075	948	NENELEA	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	Large garage addition, new horizontal sliding Windows
25009012	4	Paihua	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25009028	64	AOIKI	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25009023	20	AOIKI	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
225009013	14	PAIHUA	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
225009015	34	PAIHUA	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
25009014	24	Paihua	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
225009016	44	PAIHUA	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
225007040	107	Hiilano	Haliimaile	1940	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
225007036	948	HIILANI	Haliimaile	1940	Res	Poor	Plnt	
25007054	905	Makomako	Haliimaile	1940	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
25003018	883	Haliimaile	Haliimaile	1940	Comm	Good	Utilitarian	
25003018	873	Haliimaile	Haliimaile	1940	Comm	Good	Utilitarian	Quonset Hut
25003018	873	Haliimaile	Haliimaile	1940	Comm	Good	Utilitarian	Quonset Huts
225003018	875	Haliimaile	Haliimaile	1940	Comm	Fair	Plnt	
24001023	900	HALIIMAILE	Haliimaile	1941	Comm	Exclnt	Plnt	
225008002	87	MAKOMAKO	Haliimaile	1942	Reli	Good	Plnt	
25010030	857	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1942	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	Unique brick columns support the porch and garage roof
25009017	47	Aoiki	Haliimaile	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	
25009019	25	AOIKI	Haliimaile	1942	Res	Poor	Plnt	
25009010	17	PAIHUA	Haliimaile	1942	Res	Exclnt	Contemp Plantation	New construction
25009008	37	PAIHUA	Haliimaile	1942	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
25009009	27	PAIHUA	Haliimaile	1942	Res	Good	Plnt	Cute swing. Addition maybe?

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
25010018	39	NENA	Haliimaile	1942	Res	Poor	Plnt	
25009003	24	NENA	Haliimaile	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25009002	14	NENA	Haliimaile	1942	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	Decent example of rehabilitation within SOI standards
225010009	17	Paina	Haliimaile	1942	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007019	963	AKAAKA	Haliimaile	1943	Res	Good	Plnt	New double hung Windows and renovated porch
25007043	935	HIILANI	Haliimaile	1943	Res	Good	Plnt	
25007047	964	MAILE	Haliimaile	1943	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007018	953	AKAAKA	Haliimaile	1944	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007017	943	AKAAKA	Haliimaile	1945	Res	Good	Plnt	While floodplain might be same. new materials on exterior. The free standing garage might be later addition but has better integrity in its shiplap
25007032	959	EHOEHO	Haliimaile	1945	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007063	942	OLIOLI	Haliimaile	1945	Res	Good	Mxd	1960s addition to original structure
25007056	925	MAILE	Haliimaile	1946	Res	Good	Plnt	
25007080	108	Leie	Haliimaile	1946	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
25007026	920	EHOEHO	Haliimaile	1947	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25007037	936	HIILANI	Haliimaile	1947	Res	Fair	Plnt	
25009011	923	NENELEA	Haliimaile	1947	Res	Exclnt	Mdrn	2nd house (1990s?) built on property, non contributing to the historic integrity
25007076	938	NENELEA	Haliimaile	1948	Res	Good	Plnt	Talked to the owner, streets used to be lined with this pine tree and hibiscus, tree split by lightning!
225009040	914	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1948	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
24001023	900	HALIIMAILE	Haliimaile	1949	Unk	Good	Plnt	
24001023	900	HALIIMAILE	Haliimaile	1949	Indus	Good	Utilitarian	Cannery
225009037	886	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1949	Res	Good	Plnt	
225009039	904	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
225009041	922	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
225009034	911	Alamuku	Haliimaile	1949	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
225009036	893	ALAMUKU	Haliimaile	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
225010019	885	Alamuku	Haliimaile	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Two story addition but original house is still mostly intact
25010016	17	NENA	Haliimaile	1949	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
225010020	873	ALAMUKU	Haliimaile	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
225007055	915	MAILE	Haliimaile	1951	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
225010013	8	PAINA	Haliimaile	1951	Res	Good	Plnt	
25007087	48	Leie	Haliimaile	1952	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	EC for modern plantation?
225010026	866	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
25010028	877	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	EC managers district? Carport addition obscures front facade
25009045	889	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
25009044	899	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1952	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	Managers district?
25009042	921	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1952	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
25009043	909	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1952	Res	Good	Plnt	Garage possibly 1920s. Interesting corrugated roof. Looks like tile.
225010027	876	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1952	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
225010021	861	ALAMUKU	Haliimaile	1953	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
225010004	840	ALAMUKU	Haliimaile	1953	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
225010003	836	ALAMUKU	Haliimaile	1953	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
225010002	826	ALAMUKU	Haliimaile	1953	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
25010025	854	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1953	Res	Good	Mdrn	
225009038	896	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1958	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
25010015	891	NENELEA	Haliimaile	1960	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
225010011	34	PAINA	Haliimaile	1961	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
225010029	867	MAIKAI	Haliimaile	1965	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	Garage possibly 1920s
25009031	90	Aoiki	Haliimaile	1970	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
25009026	48	AOIKI	Haliimaile	1970	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
225008004	874	NENELEA	Haliimaile	1970	Res	Good	Mxd	
25009030	82	AOIKI	Haliimaile	1971	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
25007088	40	LEIE	Haliimaile	1974	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	Abandoned
25009046	959	NENELEA	Haliimaile	1981	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
225007035	958	HIILANI	Haliimaile	1985	Res	Good	Plnt	
25007060	965	Maile	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	EC questionable
25007051	924	Maile	Haliimaile	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
52021002	2982	Puu Kapele	Hoolehua	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52021009	0	Puu Kapele	Hoolehua	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
52025011	0	Farrington	Hoolehua	1955	Res	Good	Plnt	
52026001	0	Farrington	Hoolehua	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
52021005	0	Puu Kapele	Hoolehua	1962	Res	Fair	Othr	
52025001	3480	Puu Kapele	Hoolehua	1966	Res	Exclnt	Othr	
52006057	3480	Puu Kapele	Hoolehua	1966	Res	Good	Mdrn	
52025009	3720	Farrington	Hoolehua	1971	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
52022011	0	Farrington	Hoolehua	1973	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae Highway	Kalae	1963	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52014059	0	Kalae	Kalae	1963	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
252028038	0	Okana	Kaluapuu	1931	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
52028040	1760	Okana	Kaluapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028153	1680	Farrington	Kualapuu	1928	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52028102	77	Okana	Kualapuu	1930	Res	Poor	Plnt	
52028052	1694	Farrington	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52028054	0	Farrington	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Poor	Plnt	
52028055	0	Farrington	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Poor	Plnt	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
52028056	0	Farrington	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028057	1672	Farrington	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52028059	0	Farrington	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52028078	0	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52028076	1674	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Poor	Plnt	
52028075	0	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Poor	Plnt	
52028073	0	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028063	1679	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028065	1695	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Mxd	
52028071	80	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028080	90	Alahula	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028079	0	Alahula	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52028087	0	Alahula	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Mxd	
52028086	0	Alahula	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028035	1735	Alahula	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028034	1743	Alahula	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52028011	27	Alaekea	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028014	1810	Epane	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028008	1815	Epane	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Mxd	
52028015	1822	Epane	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52028016	1834	Epane	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52028007	1827	Epane	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Mxd	
52028051	16	Alaekea	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028049	26	Farrington	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028041	0	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Mxd	
52028037	1742	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Poor	Plnt	
52028039	40	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Mxd	
252028036	0	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028101	1700	Farrington	Kualapuu	1931	Comm	Good	Plnt	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
52028102	1721	Okana	Kualapuu	1938	Comm	Fair	Plnt	
52029023	175	Kialoa	Kualapuu	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
52029024	0	Kialoa	Kualapuu	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
252029003	867	Kialoa	Kualapuu	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
52029004	867	Kialoa	Kualapuu	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52029006	845	Kialoa	Kualapuu	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
52029019	0	Kialoa	Kualapuu	1939	Res		Plnt	
52029025	177	Kialoa	Kualapuu	1939	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
52029034	839	Leomele	Kualapuu	1939	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
52029031	863	Leomele	Kualapuu	1939	Res	Good	Mxd	
52029050	0	Leomele	Kualapuu	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52029029	873	Kalae	Kualapuu	1939	Res	Fair	Mxd	
52013026	1630	Farrington	Kualapuu	1942	Indus	Fair	Plnt	
52028101	1700	Farrington	Kualapuu	1945	Comm	Good	Plnt	
52013026	1630	Farrington Ave	Kualapuu	1946	Comm	Poor	Othr	
52013026	1630	Farrington	Kualapuu	1949	Indus	Good	Plnt	
52029043	810	Leomele	Kualapuu	1950	Res	Unk	Mxd	
52029040	1590	S Kiapa	Kualapuu	1950	Res	Good	Plnt	
52029036	825	Leomele	Kualapuu	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
52029046	830	Leomele	Kualapuu	1950	Res	Fair	Mxd	
52029018	170	Kialoa	Kualapuu	1953	Res	Fair	Plnt	
52029016	0	Kialoa	Kualapuu	1953	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52029038	0	Kalae Hwy	Kualapuu	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
5.2028E+11	0	Epane	Kualapuu		Res	Good	Plnt	
5.2028E+11	0	Farrington	Kualapuu		Res	Poor	Plnt	
52029007	0	Kialoa	Kualapuu		Res	Good	Mxd	
52028064	1691	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028070	0	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
52028033	1747	Alahula	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	



TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
52028050	24	Farrington	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	
5202903	833	S. Noni and Leomele	Kualapuu	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
52013026	1630	Farrington	Kualapuu	1953	Agr	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
52013026	1630	Farrington	Kualapuu	1957	Agr	Good	Plnt	
52013026	1630	Farrington	Kualapuu		Indus	Good	Plnt	
22013027	4838	LOWER KULA	Kula	1920	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	Calasa Service Station est. 1932
22014021	4600	Lower Kula	Kula	1924	Rec	Fair	Utilitarian	
22011007	4615	LOWER KULA	Kula	1926	Res	Good	Plnt	
22011007	4581	LOWER KULA	Kula	1935	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
22011013	4765	LOWER KULA	Kula	1938	Res	Good	Plnt	
22011024	4767	LOWER KULA	Kula	1938	Res	Good	Plnt	
222012010	4865	LOWER KULA	Kula	1938	Res	Good	Plnt	
22014013	4566	LOWER KULA	Kula	1940	Comm	Good	ArtDc	
22014015	4626	LOWER KULA	Kula	1940	Res	Good	Plnt	Stacked lava rock wall
22014022	4536	LOWER KULA ROAD	Kula	1943	Res	Fair	Plnt	Low rock wall
22021003	4420	LOWER KULA	Kula	1951	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
225006019	297	BALDWIN AVE	Paia	1911		Good	Msn	
225005054	300	BALDWIN AVE	Paia	1913	Indus	Poor	Utilitarian	Sugar mill!
26003057	36	BALDWIN	Paia	1915	Comm	Fair	Mxd	
26006005	141	BALDWIN	Paia	1918	Unk	Good	ErlyCom	
226002012	33	HANA HWY	Paia	1919	Res	Fair	Plnt	
26002012	43	HANA HWY	Paia	1919	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
226005107	0	BALDWIN	Paia	1920	Comm	Good	ArtDc	Hodgepodge of alterations
26005033	120	HANA HWY	Paia	1923	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	
26005033	120	HANA HWY	Paia	1923	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26003034	30	BALDWIN	Paia	1925	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26005016	0	HANA HWY	Paia	1926	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
26005004	142	HANA HWY	Paia	1926	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	
26005013	212	HANA HWY	Paia	1926	Res	Fair	Plnt	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
26002027	93	Hana HWY	Paia	1927	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26003055	40	BALDWIN	Paia	1927	Comm	Good	Mxd	
26004016	115	HANA HWY	Paia	1928	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	Italianate/ Spanish revival style
26004014	137	HANA HWY	Paia	1928	Comm	Exclnt	ErlyCom	Adorable!
26004009	165	HANA HWY	Paia	1928	Comm	Exclnt	ErlyCom	
26002014	29	HANA HWY	Paia	1929	Res	Poor	MdrPlan	
26002014	29	HANA HWY	Paia	1929	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
26003043	76	HANA HWY	Paia	1929	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	
226003036	46	BALDWIN	Paia	1929	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26003054	42	Baldwin	Paia	1929	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26004010	165	Hana HWY	Paia	1930	Res	Good	Plnt	Cladding: metal siding?
26003039	12	BALDWIN	Paia	1930	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	
26005002	49	BALDWIN	Paia	1930	Comm	Poor	ErlyCom	3 connected buildings, all from 1930
26002006	69	HANA HWY	Paia	1931	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	Quinsaat Building 1966
26002003	83	HANA HWY	Paia	1931	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	
26002004	77	HANA HWY	Paia	1931	Indus	Exclnt	ErlyCom	
226004016	115	HANA HWY	Paia	1931	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
226003014	10	KULIA PL	Paia	1931	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26003010	92	HANA HWY	Paia	1931	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26003012	100	HANA HWY	Paia	1931	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26003007	86	HANA HWY	Paia	1931	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	
26003040	80	HANA HWY	Paia	1931	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	
26003017	18	BALDWIN	Paia	1931	Comm	Exclnt	ErlyCom	Early commercial newly renovated
26003026	26	BALDWIN	Paia	1931	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26003019	24	Baldwin	Paia	1931	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26002002	87	HANA HWY	Paia	1932	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26006017	105	Baldwin	Paia	1934	Comm	Fair	ErlyCom	undergoing major repairs
26006015	115	BALDWIN	Paia	1934	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26005013	246	HANA HWY	Paia	1938	Reli	Good	Plnt	1926 Social Hall on property

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
26004005	25	LOIO	Paia	1938	Res	Fair	Plnt	
26003025	28	BALDWIN	Paia	1938	Comm	Good	Plnt	
26006007	129	BALDWIN	Paia	1938	Unk	Poor	ErlyCom	
26003056	112	HANA HWY	Paia	1939	Comm	Exclnt	ErlyCom	
26006014	109	BALDWIN	Paia	1939	Comm	Good	MdrPlan	Remodeled
26006008	123	BALDWIN	Paia	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
26004009	165	HANA HWY	Paia	1940	Comm	Good	Contemp Plantation	
26005033	120	Hana HWY	Paia	1940	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26004003	179	HANA HWY	Paia	1944		Good	ErlyCom	
26006025	97	Baldwin	Paia	1946	Res	Fair	Plnt	
26003045	60	HANA HWY	Paia	1948	Res	EC		
26006004	149	Baldwin	Paia	1952	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
26007013	181	BALDWIN	Paia	1954	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
26003018	20	BALDWIN	Paia	1961	Comm	Good	Mdrn	
26004006	31	LOIO	Paia		Unk	Fair		Historic Cemetery
26003002	46	BALDWIN	Paia		Comm	Fair	Mxd	
	0	Kaohu	Wailuku	1920	Comm	Good	ErlyCom	
34008009	2047	Palua	Wailuku	1921	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	guest cottage built 1938
34001018	91	HALENANI	Wailuku	1924	Res	Fair	Bnglw	
34001022	56	NANILUNA	Wailuku	1925	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
34002022	260	NANILOA	Wailuku	1925	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	New guest cottage
34002018	269	HALENANI	Wailuku	1925	Res	Fair	Bnglw	Designed by a man named Bento. Had his own lumber company. Treated with salt water for termites. Portuguese style home.
34002031	287	NANILOA	Wailuku	1925	Res	Good	MdrPlan	And exceptional trees.
34001021	34	NANILUNA	Wailuku	1926	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34002030	275	Nanihoa	Wailuku	1926	Res	Good	Plnt	New exterior materials
34001024	99	NANILUNA	Wailuku	1928	Res	Good		Can't see much
34006016	355	Kalua	Wailuku	1929	Res	Exclnt	Bnglw	
34006005	2156	Kahookele	Wailuku	1929	Res	Good	MdrPlan	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
34006056	388	S. High	Wailuku	1929	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34002010	310	NANILOA	Wailuku	1929	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
34008013	2044	Palua	Wailuku	1929	Res	Good	Plnt	
234002019	283	HALENANI	Wailuku	1929	Res	Good	Bnglw	
34001004	68	HALENANI	Wailuku	1930	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34006001	2104	Kahookele	Wailuku	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	low stone wall
34006001	2104	Kahookele	Wailuku	1931	Res	Poor	Plnt	
34006025	330	Kiele	Wailuku	1931	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
34006025	330	Kiele	Wailuku	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	
34002021	270	NANILOA	Wailuku	1931	Res	Exclnt	Contemp Plantation	
34002003	268	HALENANI	Wailuku	1931	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34005018	2155	Kahookele	Wailuku	1932	Res	Good	Plnt	
34006022	540	Kiele	Wailuku	1932	Res	Fair	Plnt	
34001057	108	NANILOA	Wailuku	1932	Res	Fair	Plnt	
34002028	245	NANILOA	Wailuku	1932	Res	Good	Mxd	
34008033	282	Napua	Wailuku	1933	Res	Fair	Plnt	
34001063	235	HALENANI	Wailuku	1933	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34006021	321	Kalua	Wailuku	1934	Res	Good	Bnglw	
34006004	2144	Kahookele	Wailuku	1934	Res	Good	CoRev	
34008029	2108	Kaohu	Wailuku	1934	Res	Fair	Plnt	
34001027	189	NANILOA	Wailuku	1934	Res	Good	Mxd	great tree
34002015	231	LEINANI	Wailuku	1934	Res	Fair	Bnglw	
34002002	260	HALENANI	Wailuku	1934	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34008011	203	S. Market	Wailuku	1934	Res	Poor	Plnt	
34008055	273	S. Market	Wailuku	1934	Res	Fair	Plnt	
34008003	2018	Pakolu	Wailuku	1934	Res	Exclnt	Bnglw	
34002001	252	HALENANI	Wailuku	1935	Res	Good	Bnglw	
34001007	160	HALENANI	Wailuku	1935	Res	Exclnt	Bnglw	
34006035	347	Kalua	Wailuku	1936	Res	Good	Plnt	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
34005019	2151	Kahookele	Wailuku	1936	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34002008	300	Halenani	Wailuku	1936	Res	Good	Plnt	
34008076	2073	Pakolu	Wailuku	1936	Res	Good	Plnt	
34008076	2073	Pakolu	Wailuku	1936	Res	Good	Plnt	
34008060	2048	Kaohu	Wailuku	1936	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
34006003	2122	Kahookele	Wailuku	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	
34008068	2117	Onaona	Wailuku	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	
34008065	2117	Uluwehi	Wailuku	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	Vines used as a canopy for shading
34001015	150	NANILOA	Wailuku	1937	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34002023	250	Naniloa	Wailuku	1937	Res	Good	Bnglw	
34002037	354	NANILOA	Wailuku	1937	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
34001059	143	HALENANI	Wailuku	1937	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	
34008073	295	S. Market	Wailuku	1937	Res	Good	Plnt	
34008072	2028	Kaohu	Wailuku	1937	Res	Good	Bnglw	
234001011	230	LEINANI	Wailuku	1937	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
34006007	2170	Kahookele	Wailuku	1938	Res	Fair	Craftsman Plantation	Decorative window screens, asphalt sheets, pivoting casement windows with decorative screens
34008083	226	S. Church	Wailuku	1938	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
34008026	148	S. Church	Wailuku	1938	Res	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	
34008069	2120	Kaohu	Wailuku	1938	Med	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	
34001058	90	NANILOA	Wailuku	1938	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34006037	2136	Kahookele	Wailuku	1939	Res	Fair	Plnt	
34008066	225	S Church	Wailuku	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	windows look original
34008062	2055	Pakolu	Wailuku	1939	Res	Good	Plnt	
34008005	2048	Pakolu	Wailuku	1939	Res	Good	Bnglw	partially demoed carport
34008051	2116	Uluwehi	Wailuku	1940	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34002047	372	NANILOA	Wailuku	1940	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34002013	386	NANILOA	Wailuku	1940	Res	Good	Plnt	Roof is plastic fake tile sheets
34008058	2090	Kaohu	Wailuku	1940	Res	Good	Plnt	
34006038	358	Kiele	Wailuku	1941	Res	Good	MdrPlan	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
34006040	350	Kiele	Wailuku	1941	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
34006045	2168	Ulu	Wailuku	1941	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34008059	265	S. Church	Wailuku	1941	Res	Good	Plnt	
34001013	178	NANILOA	Wailuku	1941	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	
34006050	363	Kiele	Wailuku	1942	Res	Exclnt	Craftsman Plantation	Guest cottage 1968
34008077	2142	Uluwehi	Wailuku	1942	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
34001056	222	HALENANI	Wailuku	1942	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
34008031	2135	Onaona	Wailuku	1944	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34008030	2112	Kaohu	Wailuku	1944	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34008004	2034	Pakolu	Wailuku	1944	Res	Exclnt	Bnglw	
34008097	240	Napua	Wailuku	1945	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34001012	206	LEINANI	Wailuku	1945	Res	Good	Plnt	
34008064	2035	Pakolu	Wailuku	1945	Res	Good	Plnt	
34002005	276	HALENANI	Wailuku	1946	Res	Good	Contemp Plantation	
34006039	364	Kiele	Wailuku	1947	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34006048	2173	Ulu	Wailuku	1947	Res	Good	MdrPlan	exposed eaves
34005020	442	Lauone	Wailuku	1948	Res	Fair	Plnt	
34002026	216	Naniloa	Wailuku	1948	Res	Fair	Plnt	
34001005	80	HALENANI	Wailuku	1948	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	Board form concrete foundation/bottom floor looks added later; wheelchair ramp
34006020	339	Kalua	Wailuku	1949	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
34006047	2175	Ulu	Wailuku	1949	Res	Good	MdrPlan	Garage 1949
34002040	362	Naniloa	Wailuku	1949	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
34005036	2143	Kahookele	Wailuku	1950	Res	Good	Plnt	Plastic roofing
34004030	440	Lauone	Wailuku	1950	Res	Good	Plnt	Attached to neighbor house, 2 girls
34005034	453	Lauone	Wailuku	1950	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	
34001049	44	NANILOA	Wailuku	1950	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34001061	74	NANILOA	Wailuku	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34001017	84	NANILOA	Wailuku	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34001062	187	HALENANI	Wailuku	1950	Res	Exclnt	MdrPlan	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
34008095	2085	Palua	Wailuku	1950	Res	Good	Plnt	
34008096	2070	Pakolu	Wailuku	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34008093	2054	Pakolu	Wailuku	1950	Res	Good	Plnt	
34001055	142	HALENANI	Wailuku	1950	Res	Good	Plnt	
34001045	108	HALENANI	Wailuku	1950	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34001048	109	HALENANI	Wailuku	1950	Res	Good	Mdrn	
34006015	365	Kalua	Wailuku	1951	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
34004070	358	Kalua	Wailuku	1951	Res	Poor	Plnt	
34005029	448	Lauone	Wailuku	1951	Res	Good	Plnt	
34005027	449	Lauone	Wailuku	1951	Res	Good	Mxd	
34008054	2039	Palua	Wailuku	1951	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34002046	334	NANILOA	Wailuku	1952	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	Aluminum roof tiles
34006054	317	Kiele	Wailuku	1954	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34001010	234	HALENANI	Wailuku	1954	Res	Good	Plnt	
34006055	377	Kiele	Wailuku	1955	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34005031	438	Lauone	Wailuku	1956	Res	Good	Plnt	Attached to neighbor house, decorative wall
34008036	2134	Uluwehi	Wailuku	1956	Res	Good	Mdrn	
34006011	381	Kiele	Wailuku	1957	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34008002	253	S. Market	Wailuku	1957	Comm	Good	Mdrn	
34004025	410	Kalua	Wailuku	1959	Res	Good	Mdrn	
34006002	2116	Kahookele	Wailuku	1960	Res	Fair	MdrPlan	
34006014	371	Kalua	Wailuku	1961	Res	Fair	Mdrn	
34002025	220	NANILOA	Wailuku	1962	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34004041	372	Kalua	Wailuku	1963	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34005041	421	Kalua	Wailuku	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	Japanese style, beautiful casement windows, natural wood column, lattice details, weird roof thing
34005025	450	Lauone	Wailuku	1965	Res	Good	Mdrn	Garage looks attached later, CMU stacked non-alternating, ranch style house
34008074	2072	Pakahi	Wailuku	1965	Res		Mdrn	
34008061	2070	Kaohu	Wailuku	1966	Res	Good	Plnt	

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
34008100	2080	Pakahi	Wailuku	1967	Res	Fair	Contemp	Japanese style
34008101	223	S. Market	Wailuku	1970	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34008025	2086	Pakahi	Wailuku	1973	Res	Exclnt	Mdrn	New construction
34008015	2073	Pakahi	Wailuku	1973	Res	Good	Mdrn	
34008103	209	S Church	Wailuku	1979	Res	Good	Mdrn	
34001044	190	HALENANI	Wailuku	1987	Res	Good	Othr	Newer construction but not well kept
34008102	215	S. Market	Wailuku	1998	Res	Good	MdrPlan	
34008037	157	Church	Wailuku	1930?	Res	Fair	Plnt	
34008037	157	S. Church	Wailuku	1940?	Res	Good	Plnt	
52078074	1684	Okana	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Fair	Plnt	
252028001	0	Farrington	Kualapuu	Res	Poor		Plnt	
52028047	0	Farrington	Kualapuu	1931	Res	Good	Plnt	
	0			1960	Res	Fair	Bnglw	
	0			1920s	Unk	EC		
	0			1920s	Struc	Good	Othr	
	0			1920s	Res	Good	Bnglw	
	0			1940s	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
	0			1940s	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
	0			1950s	Res	Good	Bnglw	
	0							Swinging bridge
	0	Epane			Res	Poor	Mxd	



## Individually Eligible Properties (ES)

TMK	Adrs No	Adrs St	Adrs City	Year Built	Crnt Use	Cond	Arch Style	Comments
23021009	445	Haili	Hilo	1930	Res	Fair	Bnglw	
81005008	6490	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1860	Reli	Good	Mxd	See national register nomination
81031007	6617	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1864	Reli	Good	Othr	
81004043	6551	Mamalahou Hwy	Kealahou	1880	Edu	Good	Othr	Shutters/ Building moved there?
79009006	7384	Hawaii Belt Rd	Kealahou	1930	Thtr	Good	Mxd	
35003088	1994	Old Mamalahou Hwy	Papaaloa	Rec	Fair		Plnt	
36009045	2289	Old Mamalahou Hwy	Paupahoehoe	1933	Res	Exclnt	Bnglw	
36009025	2289	Old Mamalahou Hwy	Paupahoehoe	1938	Res	Fair	Bnglw	Old hongwanji
55001048	4943	Weke	Hanalei	1870	Res	Exclnt	QA	Old house moved to land?
55003010	5344	Weke	Hanalei	1914	Res	Fair	Bnglw	
55003008	5372	Weke	Hanalei	1924	Res	Exclnt	Plnt	Hale Ola- first doctor's house in Hanalei
55002003	5281	Weke	Hanalei	1966	Res	Exclnt	Othr	Recently moved location
55004004	5486	Weke	Hanalei	1975	Res	Exclnt	Othr	Old mid century house renovated to have board and batten siding
55001010	5102	Weke	Hanalei	1982	Res	Good	Othr	Homeowner has constructed using refurbished materials to look like Victorian Building
45001006	1011	Moanakai	Kapaa	1930	Res	Exclnt	Othr	Bungalow-style residence transformed into Italianate style
36006040	3165	Elua	Lihue	1949	Res	Good	Mdrn	Parking lot
36016014	3209	Uluhi	Lihue	1972	Res	Good	Othr	Interesting stamped stone facade
36006050	4434	Hardy	Lihue	1975	Bank	ES		
36006034	3223	Elua	Lihue	1970s	Reli	Good	Mdrn	
52028099	1753	Limaiki	Kualapuu	1945	Reli	Fair	Plnt	
23037002	4300	LOWER KULA ROAD	Kula	1895	Reli	Exclnt	Bnglw	Listed on Register
22011013	4761	LOWER KULA	Kula	1931	Edu	Fair	CoRev	
23037009	4230	LOWER KULA RD	Kula	1932	Med	Good	Othr	Rachel's house!
34005015	2199	Kahookole	Wailuku	1924	Res	Exclnt	Bnglw	On register?
34002034	336	NANILOA	Wailuku	1932	Res	Poor	Craftsman Plantation	
34001029	215	NANILOA	Wailuku	1938	Res	Good	Craftsman Plantation	
34009004	1998	Kaohu	Wailuku	1938	Edu	Good	ArtDc	
34005024	2123	Kahookole	Wailuku	1939	Reli	Fair	MdrPlan	

<b>TMK</b>	<b>Adrs No</b>	<b>Adrs St</b>	<b>Adrs City</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Crnt Use</b>	<b>Cond</b>	<b>Arch Style</b>	<b>Comments</b>
34004023	2111	Kahookele	Wailuku	1954	Res	Fair	Mdrn	