

Appendix A Letter Response from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)

PHONE (808) 594-1888

FAX (808) 594-1938



STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
560 N. NIMITZ HWY., SUITE 200
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817

HRD17-8175

May 10, 2017

Brittany Beauchan
Cultural Researcher
Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc.
P.O. Box 1114
Kailua, HI 96734

Re: Cultural Impact Assessment Consultation
Keālia Subdivision
Keālia Ahupua'a, Kawaihau District, Kaua'i Island
Tax Map Key: (4) 4-7-009:001, (4) 4-7-009:002

Aloha e Brittany Beauchan:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is in receipt of your letter dated April 2017 letter, initiating consultation and seeking comments ahead of a cultural impact assessment (CIA) for the proposed Keālia Subdivision project located in Keālia, what looks to be old sugarcane fields.

OHA notes that even in heavily disturbed areas such as those parcels utilized for sugar cane cultivation, intact cultural deposits and resources, including ancestral human burials have been discovered beneath the tilled areas.

OHA recommends consultation be initiated with Liberta Albao - president of the Queen Deborah Kapule Hawaiian Civic Club, Jerry Nakasone - kama'aina from the Keālia plantation camp area, and Puanani Rogers - Ho'okipa Network-Kaua'i.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Should you have any questions, please contact Kathryn Keala at (808) 594-0272 or kathyk@oha.org.

'O wau iho nō me ka 'oia 'i'o,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kamano Crabbe".

Kamana'o M. Crabbe, Ph.D.
Ka Pouhana, Chief Executive Officer

KC:kk

C: Kaliko Santos, OHA Kaua'i Community Outreach Coordinator (via email)

Appendix B Keālia Reminisce provided by the Kaua'i Historical Society

{ Pg. 1-7 }

Kealia means: {salt marsh or salt pan} Makee Plantation was a community of races from different places! Makee Plantation like other Plantations segregated each race into groups; having them living in a camp with their own race. Plantations thought each race wouldn't get along with each other; but they did! The Japanese lived near Kealia river having their church & hall in the same area; along with their Bon Dance celebrations. Community also participated in the celebrations. Next to the Japanese were the Filipinos. They had a hall for their celebrations also. Looking mauka towards cane fields were the Chinese (Pakes). After the Chinese retired, they planted peanuts in the sandy soil & sold the boiled & roasted peanuts in the community. There was a Spanish camp too! It stood on a hill among the sugar cane & roasted peanuts in the community. There was a Spanish camp too. It stood on a hill among the sugar cane fields & the train tracks; which had empty cane cars parked there! Close to Keapana! I think it was called mimino { meaning: to wrinkle, curl up or wither }.

Kumukumu means {roots or stumps; or to cut short} camp. Grandparents Maria & Antonio Louis {Fagota} lived with their children in Kumukumu camp. Many Portuguese also lived there! The Portuguese had their celebrations such as Holy Ghost celebrations such as Holy Ghost Feasts, with Azorean & Madeiran dances in Kealia park; with an all Portuguese band, marching with their flags, where they came from. Services were held at St. Catherine's Catholic church in Kealia; 'cause the mail were picked up at Kealia Post Office. Then address was changed to Kapa'a. Kapa'a boundary starts on the east side of Kealia bridge {river}.

Another camp was Halaula. There were a mixture of races: Portuguese, Porto Ricans, Japanese, Filipinos & Spanish! All homes were painted white wash in & out; green tar paper roof; T & G floor boards, 1x12 rough lumber for the walls. No ceilings. Up & down windows. Had a kitchen, where we washed our faces & brushed our teeth. Took a bath in the washhouse in a shower! It's where mom did her laundry! It had 1 window! The homes were comfortable enough to live in. Had enough ventilation; kept rain, wind & sun away! Sometimes our home had rats, mice, scorpions & centipedes crawling about! First outhouse {lua} was over an irrigation ditch; where sewage went into the ocean: where we fished, swam, surfed, picked ophids & pipipis. It had 2 {pukas} holes in them: 1 for big butts & the other for small butts. Later years, Board of Health made Kealia Plantation take away the luas across the ditch and put it into each lot. Only Bosses {luas} had beautiful homes with inside bathrooms! Employee's homes had runny water in kitchen & washhouse. We used lanterns! No electricity! About the 1930's electricity was installed. It had a long electric cord with a globe and switch (knob) to turn on & off. Homes had no ceilings! Our home had 3 bedrooms, parlor, kitchen, & diningroom. Had a kerosene stove: where mom cooks her meals & baked Portuguese white & sweet breads. Boiled her clothes before washing the clothes. Mom planted Kale (Portuguese cabbage) head cabbage, stringbeans-either bush or pole. Looked around community for poles. Found & used poles from koa trees! It served it's purpose! Also planted Irish potatoes, green onion, parsley, watercress, pipinela (squash), some kind of herbs & kabasa. Mom also raised ducks, laying chickens & also hatched chicks. Sometimes she sold eggs. Sometime the laying chickens peck on the eggs & broke them; so mom & some of us went to Kealia beach to pickup seashells. She mixed the chicken feed with the seashells & that did the trick! No more cracked eggs!

When Lihue Plantation took over Makee Plantation in 1934 many people moved from Kealia to Lihue! As Lihue Plantation needed these workers; Kealia's homes became empty. Lihue Plantation moved people from the Spaulding Monument, Halaula or Kumukumu areas to live in these empty homes.

My parents: Joe F. Barretto & family lived across the dirt road from Makee Sugar Mill and the trainhouse: where trains parked for the night. Themill's wastewater flowed into a ditch that comes directly back of our home. At first outhouses {luas} were across the ditch for each home. Sewage from this ditch flowed directly to Kealia beach where people swam, fished, surfed & picked ophids & pipipis. Board of Health contacted Lihue Plantation regarding the outhouses {luas} that was over the ditch to remove them! The Plantation at this time put it in each home lots! Was done after I was born! Practically all these homes were occupied by relatives: 1st home-William Victorino's sister Bella & hubby. When they moved; cousins Cynthia & Manuel Machado & sons moved into that home; 2nd Home-Auntie Cynthia & Louis Rodrigues & family; after they moved to Lihue, their daughter Emily & William Victorino & family moved into that home; 3rd Home: my parents-Lorinda & Joe Barretto & children; after we moved from that home, it was torn down; 4th Home: cousins Frank & Nevis Machado with 3 girls; 5 Home: First it was auntie Augusta & Manuel Soares & family; after they moved to Lihue, another auntie Minnie & Manuel Machado & family moved into that home; 6 Kila & Mary McKeague & children; 7 Home was auntie Ida & uncle John Barretto & children; after they moved mauka in the valley-Rose & Cipiano Pacada & children moved into that home 8 Home: Grandparents Frank & Frances Freitas Barretto. When they passed away, cousin Bernice & Manuel Ornellas & family moved into that home! There was a train track between this home & the home of Daniel Vasques. Next home was Joe, Amelia Vasques & family. Between these 2 last homes were a Water Pump Station. In another section in Kealia, was a 2 story hotel, where Mr. Bagget or Baggard lived. He worked for Makee Sugar Co. also! At this home we lived in near Makee sugar mill & trainhouse was getting rotten; dad asked the plantation to fixed it; but they never did! When the Shiraki's { the Plantation's carpenter } moved to Lihue, parents moved into that home, which had 5 bedrooms, parlor, kitchen, bathroom facilities, front & back porches & a washhouse. We lived in that home for 5 yrs. The home where we once lived by the Makee Sugar Mill & trainhouse, was torn down. About 23 yrs. we lived in this particular home! We missed that home & visited the site every so often! 7 of my brothers & 3 of my sisters & myself all were born in that home; which we loved! From this home we could see all the trains when they come in for the night! We counted how many! My younger brothers & I climbed the roof of our home to get a better view of the trains coming in! In 1946 we moved from the 2nd home in Kealia to our own home in Kapa'a Heights-Hauaala Rd. overlooking Kealia & the blue Pacific Ocean! Everywhere we are in our property at Hauaala Road we could see Kealia. We missed Kealia alot & on Sunday afternoons we footmobiled down Mailehune Rd. then Kuhio Hwy. to Kealia theatre to see a movie! Theatre was owned & operated by Fernandes family: owners of Roxy theatre at that time! Ruth Kano, her dad King Kano worked in the theatre. This area of homes were 1st my auntie Frances & Carl Bandman & family; when they moved mauka in the valley, Tony Silva, wife & children moved into

{ Pg. 2-7 }

that home; across the hotel was Mr. & Mrs. Eddie Ebinger & sons; the Rapozo's; when they moved to Lihue with their children, the Hoshino's moved into that home. across the hotel; next was Joe Gomes & family & across the dirt road: opposite from Joe Barretto's home was Mabel & John Reis & family, the next home was once occupied by Mr. & Mrs. John Bandman & sons: when they moved from that home; Mary Ornellas Arruda & family moved into that home; next home was Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Lizama & family, when Lizama's passed away: Mary Ornellas Arruda & family moved into that home; across the dirt road from once the Lizama's & Mary Ornellas Arruda & family home; was the home of John B. Sousa & family; then a Chinese widow Mrs. Liu & son Percy; mauka in the valley was auntie Frances & uncle Carl Bandman & family. Directly in the back of my parents home was another Souza's home Joaquin & Wilamina Souza & family; across their home & Kealia Rd. was a home occupied by the Edwards; a Plantation boss {luna}. There was a stream in the front of Edwards & other homes on the side of Kealia store were occupied by Fred Mendes, wife & family. Fred Mendes was one of the Sales clerks at Kealia store. He sold fishing supplies, nails, screws & etc. After Mendes's died; Cesar Agosto, Mary & family moved into Mendes's home from Halaula camp. 2nd home was Louis Alemeda, wife & family lived. Mr. Alemeda was a boss {luna} in the Plantation fields. 3rd home Antone, Mathilda Machado & family & directly back of Kealia store were the: Alapai's / Lopes. Gas station was next to Kealia store. It was owned & operated by Makee Plantation: sold gas, kerosene & an air hose for car tires! Air hose was put inside by closing time! Kerosene was free of charge for all Kealia families! Joseph Sugai was the proprietor of the gas station. Kealia store was a long building; section of it was set aside for the U.S. Post Office; inside store had an office where Raymond Souza, Harry Yamaguchi & a clerk dealt with the store business each day! Grocery department-Sales Clerks: Alfred Rodrigues, Lillian Tanigawa, King Kano, Joe Teves Sr. & Fred Mendes took care of the hardware department! Grocery department sold produce & fruit also! Store had an upstairs department; where clothing were sewed & hemmed by a Japanese man; don't remember his name! I'm not sure whether or not the clothing this Japanese man sewed or hemmed were items that people bought from Kealia store! The meat market sold fish, meat & pork. The only person that I recall was Ramos who worked in Kealia Meat Market. No vegetables or fruits were sold there! Each family planted their own veggies! Fruits were sold at the produce section. Next to the Meat Market was an Office Building where the bosses {lunas} get their orders for the work day! This office was used also for paying the workers. Was paid in cash! Had to say or present the worker's bango no. to the man in the window before giving you cash inside a small envelope. I did pickup my dad's & brothers pay sometimes when mom took care of the baby. My brothers & dad each had a separate envelope with cash inside! Present store now was this office! In the park I played with my younger brother & sisters, cousins & the McKeague's children: played soft ball & hide & seek! We never had any disagreements. Had community celebrations there also! Other games played were: yoyo's, 1 & 5 holes with agates {marbles}, tops, ka rope: single & double, Jacks, kite flying! Yoyos were made by each child from empty spool thread containers: strings were from the rice bags. Used cooked rice for glue! Tops also was made by the boys who played with it-strings were from rice bags also. On the dirt road in front of our home: the boys made a circle on the road & put at least 1 top in the middle: the object was to knock out the top in the middle of the circle. Sometimes they would spin the top to see if any boy could put it in the palm of their hand. My dad was a train engineer & the train passes between the golf links, he pickup a golf ball for our Jacks. Picked up 6 similar sizes stones for our jacks from our dirt road in front of our home. Played in our veranda which we called it then. The golf ball made a lot of noise & kept the baby awake! Dad told me that their is another ball inside. Got an old knife & cut the golf ball & walla another ball which was quieter then the golf ball. The agats {marbles} sometimes my younger brothers didn't have any agates to play with; so one cousin loaned a kini {agate} so that my brothers would be able to compete in the games! Kini {king} was a loner! When my brothers wins; he would return the kini to his cousin. We played tarzan, Jane & cheeta in the tall koa trees during our school vacations! Made our own slingshots! We shot at birds in the trees; but not at each other or at homes! We would get it with the belt. We couldn't get away with it! Our cousins & my brother Mack, sister Hilda & I swam in the mill's waste water stream. The girls swam in panties & the boys swam nude! We didn't have no evil thoughts! We're cousins playing together! Halaula camp had mixed races living there! On Kealia Rd. & a dirt road lived the Ito's, Watanabe's, Wakuta's, Manuel Arruda's, Joe Goveia's & others which I don't remember! About 1/2 mile there were other homes: Salsedo's, Balbino's, Cesar Augusto's, William & Lucy Freitas & family, Celestino Augusto & family, Antonio & Anglica Augusto's, Manuel Ornellas's, Balbino's, wife Mariana & family, the Martins's family & last was the Duarte's family! Eventually all the people from Halaula were moving to Kealia flats; my sister Lucy & William Freitas & family including all the rest of the families living in Halaula later moved to Kealia! My sister Lucy, William Freitas & family, lived in Halaula but later moved to Kealia! Some others that lived in Kealia: Ibia's, Pascua's, Aringorayan's, Dela Cruz's, Delgidig's, Takashiro's, Kubo's, Baldonado's, Soma's, Migia's, Furumoto's, Yamaguchi's, Yamane's, Arinaga's, Wada's, Hashimoto's & Asunsion. Mrs. Yamane was a seamstress and a barber. She sewed my communion dress & trimmed my hair to a dutch cut! Restaurant owned & operated by Chong family, near Kealia theatre & Kuhio Hwy. We did have a Camp Police- Can't recall his name! By the way each home had averanda {porch}. We had a kerosene stove. Kerosene were free of charge the Plantation gave to the people! One day mom brought a 5 gal can to be filled with kerosene. Her younger children including myself accompanied her to the gas station. Since it closes about 6 pm: mom told Joe Sugai to leave it outside, that she'll pick it up later! We all went to Kealia beach; where we walked along chasing crabs into a hole that we made! Later we poleho the big crabs over a fire! After staying for several hours, we took some sea water & threw it over the fire; then we covered it with sand. Believe it or not: the 5 gals. kerosene can was still outside Kealia gas station! No one stole it, because we all knew each other in the community & visa versa. Mom told me on a Sunday afternoon she took her sons: Joe, John & Frank to see a movie at Makee Sugar Mill. Don't know whether it was free or not! I think it must have been in the middle of the 1920's. Kealia hospital was a U-Shape brown building. Cousin Mary Rodrigues & Bert Aqui worked there! Dr. Bill Belfor was the physician in charge at Kealia hospital! Arinaga's home now was once Dr. Belfor's home! Bert Aqui's home was at Kealia bluff. Whenever a lady in the community gives birth; a member of the family takes the information to Kealia Hospital: giving parents' names, ages, where they work, name of child, birthdate & birthplace, male or female, roughly the weight & length & whether child were born alive or dead! These are some of the questions answered at that time! When anyone in Kealia passed away; Makee & Lihue Plantations made a wooden (coffin) for the poor people to be

{Pg. 3-7}

buried in. Also dug hole{puka} & covering it, was done by plantation workers. People couldn't afford it! This is one of the things Makee & Lihue Plantations did for their workers & families! Andrew Gross & family lived on Kumukumu & Kealia roads. Worked at Makee's Plantation office. Later Gross's moved to Lihue. My sister Mabel, brothers Manuel & Tony & a few cousins & I went roller skating at the tennis court which was made especially for the Barnes family, Moller family & other families living at upper Kealia near the hospital! Manuel & Mary Arruda & family moved from Halaula camp to live in upper Kealia. We used a trail by footmobile to get to the tennis court. We did ask permission! Roller skates came from Kapa'a rubbish pile. We put them together. We used tire tubing; cutting it into strips & using them to hold our shoes in place on the roller skates! It did the trick! We were poor! Couldn't afford it! On Kealia bluff there was a dam {reservoir} in that area! Some people that lived there: Antone & Carrie Arruda, Joe Teves Jr. wife & family, King Kano & family, Joe Rapozo & wife & family, Joe Souza & family, Bert Aqui, wife-Frances & family, Herman Chong-wife Thelma & family, Harry Yamaguchi, wife Dora & daughter, Alisna & family & others!

I was told that the distance from Kealia store to Kapa'a school was 1 1/2 miles.

1st. Apr. 1946 Tsunami {tidal wave}: water came as far as Kealia park, the machine shop & under the homes alongside Kuhio Hwy. By footmobile went to church that morning. Didn't see anything unusual; was concerned to get to church on time! After mass heard sirens blowing from Kealia. It was about that time the plantation picked up people from Kealia & took them to higher ground! Saw some people from Kealia on St. Catherine's property: Mrs Lai a retired teacher & later Principal at Koolau, Anahola & Kapa'a told me to check it out! I did & to my astonishment, I witnessed the waves coming in Kealia river & Kealia's low lying areas as far as Keapana. The waves sucked out back to the ocean; pigs & chickens in their pens. Saw the bottom of Kealia landing! No one there knew what it was! Asked Mrs. Lai about it! She said it's a tidal wave {tsunami}. I've never seen a tsunami {tidal wave} in my life! Mom told me they had a tidal wave alert years ago. Kealia's people went up to the hospital to wait it out! Mom didn't say when they had this tsunami alert. I think it must have been between the 1920's or 1930's! It was a false alarm! But it's better to be safe than sorry.

King {Kawika} Kalakaua & others owned 1/2 of Makee Sugar Plantation. Capt. James Makee was the 1st Manager of Makee Sugar Co. On June 9th 1947 my senior class of Kapa'a Hi. School had our banquet at Valley House restaurant: beautiful grounds with a swimming pool, tennis court & etc. I sang at the banquet! In 1950 this beautiful restaurant was burned down. Many people were sad to see it go! By the way, I was told that by Col. Spaulding Monument there were homes! Eventually Plantation torn down the homes & it's people were moved to Kealia flats! Col. Spaulding Monument were made by Kealia Japanese community.

During World War 1 & 2 many of Kealia's young men were drafted into U.S. Armed Forces! My dad Joe Barretto, my uncle Marion Louis, Antone Arruda & others were drafted for World War 1. They were sent to Schofield Barracks on Oahu. We were inoculated, had food & gas rations; everyone were distributed a gas mask! Everywhere we took it with us! Had curfew! Blackened our windows, so the light will not be seen from the outside! There was no movies & any other celebrations at night! Each section in Kealia had a Warden! My dad Joe F. Barretto was our Warden for our section! Wardens walked along Kealia beach looking for any lights coming from the ocean from anywhere in the beach; for saboteurs & any lights coming from any homes! They consulted families regarding lights from their home. This was World War 2. My older brothers were never drafted because they were essential workers for Lihue Plantation Co. My brothers Joe, John & Frank joined the All Kauai Volunteers! They were in the Cavalry {horses} division. Many people watch them marching on their horses: went by two's, then 3's, then by 4's & so forth! Many men were from Kealia! While they were doing that, I sang into a mike few war songs for them. Families of John Reis, Mary O. Arruda's & Joe Barretto's build a secluded air raid shelter under the hugh koa trees about 30 ft. away from our homes! Families asked the Plantation permission to build it! It was an ideal place! Had benches, a radio & some canned goods! While there, we all prayed, talked & children played games.

Before having the air raid shelter we left our homes & went under the hugh koa trees, where later our air raid shelter was built! We stayed there until the all clear signal was sounded! One day after school I dropped in at Kealia store & spoke to some of the clerks: who knew me well & visa versa. They asked me if I sing in the store, they would give me a soda pop; so I did! Everyone stopped what they were doing & listened! They all applauded! Had my soda pop & it was ono katoots: delicious! Parents couldn't afford to buy any of it! Money was mostly used for food!

My paternal grandparents: Francisco & Francisca Barretto & family raised wild pigs! Some of their sons were pig hunters! By doing so, it put more food on the table! Raised hunting dogs! They fished at Kealia landing & at the beach house! Also picked opiis & pipis. We ate eel, o'opu & puntat, opae too! During the year they went to the beach house for a picnic & fishing! Beach House is in the outskirts of Kealia. Lihue Plantation; year's ago built a beach home there for the bosses! By the time grandparents & families fished, swam there the home was gone! There was no sight of a home! It was a nice place to fish & a picnic! In Kealia our yards were fenced! My dad & brothers were also pig hunters. My brothers was the second generation of pig hunters! Raised several hunting dogs! They hunted from early morning until sometime in the evening! At first they were not allowed to carry a rifle; later as the years went by they bought rifles. While dogs corned the pig 1 of my brothers would killed it with a knife! Had a model T or a Model A truck for hunting & fishing. We raised wild pigs at our home in Kealia! Whoever went with my dad & brothers got a piece of meat. We didn't have no refrigerator or freezer; so we improvised: the cut pieces of meat after it was cleaned & put Hawaiian salt from the ocean; were put into a cleaned hugh pan. Mom put a damp cloth over the meat. We were told not to lift the cloth up! We listened and obey! Every now and then mom checked the cloth: if it's dry, she wetted it again & put it over the meat! Do you know the meat never got spoiled with semenela! It brought extra food on the table for us! Sometimes, they brought the piglets home & raised them also for food! My brothers also went bird hunting! Meat & pork were too expensive to buy. Dad fished at Kealia landing as well as beach house. Altho' he didn't have a driver's license, he drove the Model T or Model A for fishing. Later upon retirement dad fished for o'opu & catfish {pantat}. We also had a Pontiac car for holoholo. It was used sparingly! Used it for only important places to go! Few of my nephews still go for pig hunting! This is the 3rd. generation of pig hunters in the Joe Barretto's family! In the home, back of the hotel, parents leased land to raise milking cows. Made a shack where my mom & dad milked the cows! We had fresh milk to drink. Don't know how much the lease of the land was! Our mom was our nurse. She gave us her tender loving care when we

{Pg. 4-7}

were sick; along with many prayers. The only time we went to the hospital was when I had a broken leg & my sister Hilda had a broken arm. Dad was our dentist! He pulled our teeth with tying one end of the string to the tooth & the other end on the door knob. He slammed the door shut & out came the tooth. Sometime he pulls the loose tooth with his fingers. At times we dare not tell him we have a loose tooth! We had free medical but not free dentist! Couldn't afford it! There were no sweets in our home when I was growing up! We had no toys! Any toys that we had, we made ourselves! We were poor so couldn't afford many things! Malasadas {donuts} were eaten before lent; on Easter & Christmas Portuguese {poa duce} sweet bread were eaten also! Only 3 x a yr. we had sweets! Mr. Oda came to Kealia to sell his ice cream! Mom bought sometimes ice cream from him for her children! Many times she had no money; so she bartered eggs for ice cream! It did work! I think he lived in Kapa'a. He drove a station wagon! When the Chinesemen came to our side of the community to sell their boiled & dried peanuts; mom also bartered with them! It's the best way to go: either eggs or a duck was bartered at that time! Mom had no spare money to buy the peanuts! We liked the boiled ones! At Waipahee, my parents & the rest of the family had a picnics there; where we swam in the pool. A very nice place for a picnic! We celebrated New Year's, Easter, Thanksgiving & Christmas by attending church services. These 4 holidays we had roast beef & potatoes; along with chicken stew! We didn't have any Christmas trees in our Kealia homes but we had a shelf of Jesus, Mary, Joseph, & other Statues of the saints! Mom put a plate of food on the shelf for Jesus & the Saints! Mom told us not to touch or eat it. It's for them! We listened & obey! We never exchanged gifts or cards while we were living in Kealia! No money! Our home at Hauaala road had a Norfolk Christmas tree & exchanged gifts & cards! Our daily dinners in Kealia was of different types of Portuguese soups! We never complained! At our home by the mill & trainhouse, Makee Plantation made a brick oven for my parents. Later it fell apart. Dad asked the Plantation to repair it; but they never did. Dad & brothers didn't have time to fix it, so it fell apart! It was cleared for our garage! Dad told the Plantation; home needed of repairing! Plantation never sent the carpenters to repair it! Home had holes that we could see outside! Mom had a kerosene stove & an oven to bake the Portuguese white & sweet breads. On Holidays mom gave sweet breads to our Priest. The catholic church was a part of our daily lives & still is! By the way, we had a Health nurse that came to family homes in Kealia to check them out! Her name was Miss Kyer. Don't know the spelling of her name, but it sounds like it! She would come to check each family who had small children! She checks each families' children every time she comes! She took a liking to me! She gave me a miniture glass doll with some clothing! That doll I treasured it! I've never had a doll. To me, it was like it was made of gold! I think she came once a month for a visit & to check the families up. Now I remember more families that were living in Kealia: the Dodo's, Hashimoto's, Tanigawa's, Tamagawa's & Sugai's! My maternal grandparents: Antone & Maria Louis {Fagota} & family lived in Kumukumu. My grandfather, 2 older daughters & 3 sons all worked for Makee plantation; when daughters & sons were through with school. Usually up to the 7th grade! My grandparents leased a piece of land in Kumukumu to start their dairy business! They bought a few milking cows for the milk business! All their children of school age walked behind the wagon that grandma Maria drove; delivering the milk, picking up the empties And putting them in the back of the wagon. This was done before they went to school! Milk was delivered in Kumukumu & Kealia. How many people bought the milk, I really don't know! I don't know either how much was each milk bottle costs! After school was out, my aunties & later my mom to pickup the empties & brought them home with them! After supper the milk bottles were washed to make ready for the morning delivery! The family got up at 5 am & began filling up mild into the bottles! Making ready for delivery to each customer! My mom was the last child! When she was of age, she also help in her parents milk business. I'm not so sure whether any of my aunties & uncles attended the first Kapa'a School on Kaahiahi Point. I know that mom & dad attended Kapa'a Grammar school on Mailehune & Hundley Roads! It went up to the 7th grade! Mom told me that many a time she had to stay home to take care of her grandma. She stayed home too many days; so the school sent a policeman with a wagon to pick all the students who stayed home too many times! The police went to each child's home to pick them up! He tied each child's hands together & tied it to the wagon. They all walked in the back of the wagon to Kapa'a grammar school! At that time she lived in Kumukumu-Kealia! She said that her hands were sorry by the time she got to school! Kealia had a baseball team; which competed with other plantations' teams. Had their games at Kealia park! Dad was the pitcher for the baseball team! Don't really remember who else played in the team! Used hand me down clothing! About 2 x a yr. auntie Mary Louis Downie sent to us rummage clothing. Mom kept all the clothes that fits us & the rest were used to wipe our hands, feet & our butts. Sometimes there were nothing to wipe our butts with; so we used pages from the National BelaHess catalog! The old clothes with buttons & snaps, mom cut them out & used them for the clothing she made from the rice bags. In those days the 100 lb. rice bags were of cotton material! The bags had the words: California with a pictured rose in the center of the bag than had the word rice on it! After it's empty, mom bleached it outside for several days. Then she boiled & washes it. We were told not to let the fire {peo} burn out! We would put some wood into the fire & watch it until it was ready for mom to take clothes out! Had them dry on the line! Then she would sew a sleeveless blouse & a short pants for us to wear out of the rice bags; that's when she used her buttons or snaps. She didn't have a sewing machine; only a scissors, black & white spool threads & a few sewing needles. Mom sewed our clothes all by hand. Very few clothing was bought. Most of the clothing were bought for my dad & older brothers who were working for Makee & Lihue Plantations! My brothers: Joe, John & Frank first worked out in the fields: doing odds & ends jobs! Later when the trains were introduced; all 3 of them applied! All 3 were chosen, to be breakmen for the trains! Their job was to regulate the cane cars with sugar cane inside! Each cane cars had a break on it! Each train had 2 breakmen, firemen & driver. The fireman checks the gages if it has enough steam & sometimes his job was to put sand on the tracks because of wetness that causes the train to slip on the tracks! After the trains were gone, brothers worked out in the fields as caterpillar drivers! During vacations, mom & some of us kids went around looking for ripe guavas on the side of Kealia's dirt roads. The guavas were washed & cut & later boiled to make jelly to put on our Portuguese white bread that mom baked! In our home by the train house & Makee mill we had no phone, no refrigerator/freezer; but we only had 1 radio; which was used only in the evening after supper! We children had to only listen but not talk. The moment we spoke we were sent to our room! By the way mom would change cash

{Pg.5-7}

at Kealia store office for a book or two in coupons. It had \$1.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 & \$20.00 in coupons! With that she knows how much she has used each time she goes to the store to shop!

I think it was in 1945 when a water spout (or a tornado) came from the ocean straight for Kealia. The Mariane Ornellas home was lifted from its foundation but put it back on the same place. In the Pake's (Chinese) section of Kealia, their {luas} out houses were tossed into the canefields across from their homes! The sugarcane was all flattened down by this tornado or water spout! No one got hurt or any big damage to Kealia homes!

Oh by the way, I think it was in 1945 or early 1946 that the ILWU union came to speak to the men & women who worked for Lihue Plantation in Kealia at the theatre. Many workers joined the union. From that time the workers were paid more than the plantation ever paid for each worker! Then the people in Kealia received a better way of life for them & their families! Slowly but surely Kealia people moved to Lihue, Hanamaulu, Kapa'a Heights & Kapahi to their own homes! Now Kealia is used for sandmining! Before I started attending Kapa'a elementary school in 1934; in Aug. 1934 the Health Dept. opened a clinic in Kealia theatre; where all the children of school age were taken by their parents to be inoculated. Dad took my brother Manuel & I to be inoculated too! Many children cried; including my brother & I. There were many nurses & doctors to inoculate all the children of school age! Without this inoculations the children wouldn't be able to attend Kapa'a elementary school in Sep. 1934. It was this way for awhile; until many years later; when the Health Dept. started to give inoculations to all babies who were a month old!

7 brothers, 3 sisters & I were all born in Kealia in the same home by a midwife, usually by relatives! When one of us had (hule) stomachache, mom would take us to one of our aunts who knew how to do it! Usually the stomach is rubbed by some kind of oil that was heated & rubbing the hule stomach with saying some prayers! It was done for 9 days! Usually by the 9th day the baby was cured! Practically everywhere we went, it was by footmobile! {New word for walking}. We only wore shoes when we went to church on Sundays! Sometimes people give us the bad eye; so mom would take us to a healing person; usually a relative who had the know how of the healing power. In Portuguese the word is: curadeira meaning practitioner. Some Portuguese used their nicknames: like Barretto's! To me, Makee & Lihue Plantations was inconsiderate by not notifying the people about burning cane fields back of our home. When we saw & smelled the smoke; mom would close all the windows & doors from having the smoke enter our home! It made us cough & tears came from our eyes! It filled our home with smoke!

Some of the names of the trains I remembered: Kealia, Makee, Col. S. Spaulding, Lihue, Kilohana, Hanalei, Wainiha, Kalalau & etc. When both grandparents came as contract workers from Madeira Is. & Azore Is. to Hawaii! Lived in Kealia until they died! Makee Sugar gave them wood for their wooden stoves, fish, meat, Hawaiian salt & some other items! Free home rent, runny water & when electricity was installed! Grandfather Francisco Freitas Barretto's last job at Makee Sugar Mill was a night watchman. My other grandfather Antonio Louis {Fagota} last job at Makee Sugar Plantation was a custodian in Kealia's store!

Since my younger brother's & cousins enjoyed trains; they made their own trains out of odds & ends around our home! Found a piece of board 2" x 4" x 12" for the base of the train. The body of the train was an empty milk can & the back portion was the large side of the cornbeef can. They were nailed down on the board. On top of the milk can they made a hole, placing the empty sardine can cover & placed it into the hole on top of the milk can for the smoke stack! The cane cars were the empty, either the large or small sardine cans. They made holes on both sides of the cans; then they tied each can with string which they got from the rice bags. The first sardine can with string were tied on a nail that was nailed to the back portion of the train! They also made a crane, again with odds & ends around our home! 2" x 4" x 12" board; with 2 lads nailed on either side of the board; on top of the 2 lads they nailed it together. On the board of the crane we nailed 2 nails. Had 2 strings that we tied on each nail; the other end of the strings were tied to the vienna sausage can; which we made 2 holes on either side of the can. Vienna sausage was the crane's bucket, using it to pick up the dirt! I played with them under our home by the trainhouse & Makee Sugar mill! We put some pieces of paper in the smoke stack & lighted; it sure worked! Mom smelled the smoke & scolded & told us not to do it again. We listened & obeyed! Never more did we light up the train again! We played hopscotch on the dirt road in the front of our yard! Made our own stilts with boards that lay around our home! We would walk & run with it in a race! Sometimes we would fall; but that didn't stop us from doing it again! Made another type of stilts with 2 cans of the same size with holes in the middle of the cans with strings tied to it! It didn't work that good; but learn to master it! When our homes in Kealia was installed with electricity, the men left the empty container where the electricity roll of coils once was. We played with it! Put our bodies in the middle section & using our hands to move the sort of wheels forwards & backwards! We also stood up in the middle section of this container: going back & forth! We didn't get hurt from doing so! We took turns & had fun with it! Bro. Gil. & I caught opae's for Mr. Freitas who works at Makee Mill. He used it for fishing bait! The ditch was back of our home! We also played with our hands! Jung kina po, potato game: the players are all in a circular with both hands are all in fists, the leader goes around the circular touching each handfists say the word 1 potato, 2 potatoes, 3 potatoes & so forth until the leader come to a certain number, then that person gets out of the circular & so forth & so on! Jun kin a po played with our hands! {scissors, paper or stone} Played another game with our hands! To me it was in Japanese! It goes like this: Say Say Say, I Ota Mai Ka Sho Ka Te, I O ta, Ma Shama Su, she ri ta, A may shama su, she Ri Ta, rooo po, ro po!

*Beginning: hold partner's hands with yours, shaking while saying the words, then hands goes left & then right crossing, then partner & you, put both hands together clapping then put hands on lap, then you & partner clap again; then both you & your partner rolled our hands in a circle & say the words: row po! Hope you'll understand my explanation for this hand game! The spelling of this Japanese hand game it's not spelt that way; but wrote it according to the sound system! These are some of the Hawaiian words Kealia's people used at play or at work when we lived in Kealia! We knew the meaning but not the English words for them; until later when the children went to school! kini-king, pulapula-sugar cane cuttings {seedlings}, pipi-cattle, holoholo-pleasure riding, walking, kakio - sore, hapuku-crane, ka-to turn rope to jump; opae-shrimp, Kalai-to cut, to carve; hoe hana-to work, pillau-stink; moelepo-dirty, minamina-selfish & etc! My cousins Douglas & Bernard Machado & my brothers Manuel & Tony, me & other relatives made our own canoes. It was made with iron roof & some odd & ends wood around our home! Made also the oars! It did work for awhile but eventually it sank with some of us in side! We didn't get hurt but only wet! It was tested in the stream alongside our

{Pg.6-7}

homes! Had fun making it! When the Filipinos had their wedding or birthday parties; they invited the whole community to celebrate with them. I sang at these celebrations! While I was singing they threw money on the stage where I was singing! Someone collected the money & gave it to me! At weddings, while the groom & bride were dancing, someone put a dollar or more in the brides mouth & the groom tried to get it from her lips & he did at that time they kissed! Kealia was a close community. Knew each family well! and the groom tried to get it from her mouth and he did it at that time they kissed! Kealia was a close community! Knew each family well! Kealia's people learned each other's language: including Hawaiian! Take my dad: Joseph Freitas Barretto Sr. spoke fluently these languages: Portuguese, Japanese, Hawaiian, German, Filipino, Chinese & English! Altho' Kealia workers came from distant lands, they learned other races languages, ate each other kinds of food. By doing so they got along well working together!

HISTORY OF KEALIA TOWN

One of the earliest commercial developments on the eastside of Kauai was a cattle ranch owned by Ernest Krull. Located in the Waipahee area, the ranch was noted for its dairy and beef products. The ranch supplied beef products for both visiting whaling ships and Honolulu stores; as well as firewood for ships that anchored off Anahola bay. Krull, married to a Hawaiian woman, entertained many notable persons, including King Kawika (David) Kalakaua, at his ranch house at Kalualihilihi.

In October 1876, Krull sold his ranch house to Colonel Z.S. Spaulding and his father-in-law, Captain James Makee, for \$30,000. The purchasers of the ranch intended to start a Sugar Plantation, later to be known as Makee Sugar Company.

In 1878, Colonel Spaulding, together with members of the Hui Kawaihau, started sugar production at Kealia and Kapa'a, establishing Kealia Plantation. King Kalakaua, himself had a 25% interest in this early Plantation. Spaulding built a fine residence, called Valley House, in a sheltered valley near the Krull ranch house.

After the death of Capt. James Makee, the ownership of the Kapa'a mill passed on to Col. Spaulding and both Plantations were combined into One Company: The Makee Sugar Co. The Kapa'a Mill was closed in 1884, and all Sugar processing was done at Kealia, greatly expanding the scope and productivity of his operations. Cane was cultivated from Anahola to Wailua, from the shore to the mountains, { from makai to mauka}, on lands privately owned or leased from the government. Because Spaulding was always looking for the latest developments in sugar productions, Makee Sugar Co. was considered by many to be the Most Modern and Productive in Hawaii!

Sugar was first shipped from Kapa'a Wharf. Before 1900, the Anahola wharf was built and used until 1910, when the Kealia landing became the port for sugar shipments. In 1924, sugar was taken by rail to Ahukini landing for shipment!

In 1916, Colonel Spaulding sold a majority share of his holdings to Lihue Plantation. In 1924, he left Kauai to live with his son in California, where he died in 1927. Gaylord Wilcox was one of Kealia's Makee Plantation Managers!

Lihue Plantation continued to operate the Makee Sugar Mill until 1934, at which time the mill was dismantled and sent by rail to Lihue, where it was set up to form Mill B, still in operation today. {Operations ended in the 1960's}.

From 1934, the Plantation community of Kealia continued to decline, as Plantation operations were phased out and workers moved to other neighborhoods.

In 1986, the last resident of Kealia's main camp moved out from the area. The passing of Kealia Camp marks the end of an Era that began when Makee Sugar Company first erected the homes near the turn of the century; thus ending the prosperous Plantation town of Kealia. The last resident was: Joaquin Freitas- my brother-in-law William Freitas brother!

At one time in history, the community of Kealia boasted over 1,200 residents. Lihue Plantation Company <LPCO> has no immediate plans for the site, other than to continue mining of sand.

These paragraphs taken from "RAILROADS OF HAWAII" BY GERALD M. BEST!

As the Plantations Era expand in Hawaii after 1876, the transportation picture changed too. Animal power already in use on small railroad lines was being replaced with Steam Locomotives. On many of the Plantations the finished raw sugar was hauled by rail from the mill to landings where the sugar could be lightered on a barge out to anchored vessels in the bay or loaded directly aboard the ships if the harbor was protected from the weather and was deep enough. The locomotives of the early plantation railroads were largely of British or German Manufacture. Most were 3-foot gauge as in the case of the British Engines built by John Fowler and Ransomes & Rapier. The lines built for the German owned Plantations on Kauai were 30-inch gauge except for the 2-foot gauge Kilauea Plantation. Kauai railroads remained 30-inches to the end of rail operations.

AHUKINI TERMINAL & RAILWAY CO.

30-Inch Gauge

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1 | 0-6-0 Porter 6608 | 1/1921 | 36-12x18-48000 | To Lihue 1934; named <u>Kalalau #2nd</u> | 8. Retired 1947. |
| 2 | 0-6-0 Porter 7029 | 10/1926 | 36-12x18-48000 | To Lihue 1934; named Hanalei #2 nd | 9. |
| - | 0-4-0 Ford Motor Co. | | 4 tons. Rebuilt from Tractor. | To Lihue Plantation 1934. | |

KAUAI

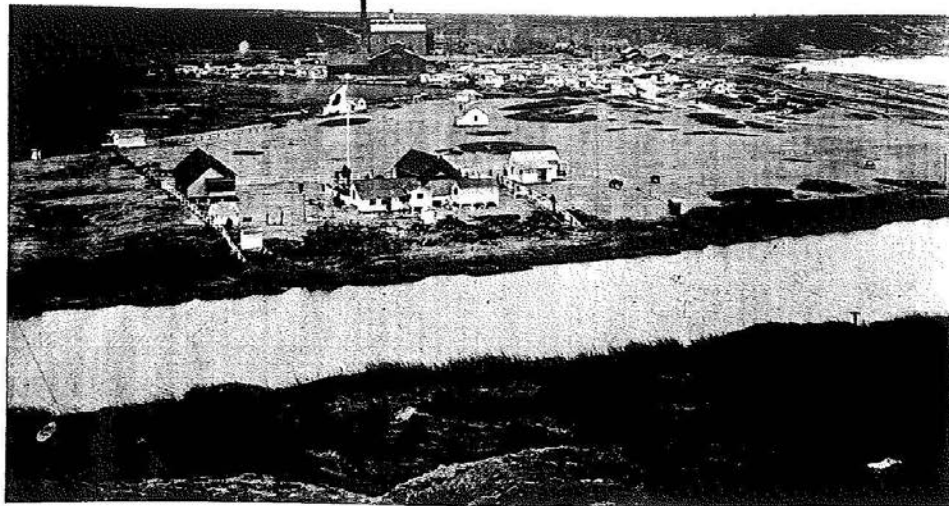
RAILWAY

30-Inch Gauge

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | 0-6-2T Baldwin 38311 | 9/1912 | 33-12x16-45000 | New Bir.XO-2057-1924. To Lihue Plant. 4 th X3 named Wainiha. 1932 |
| 2 | 04-2T Baldwin 17686 | 4/1900 | 37-9x16- | ExMcBryde Sugar Co. Wahiawa. Acq.1907 Renamed Port Allen, 1909 |
| | | | | Renamed Ono, 1921; to McBryde Sugar Co.; renamed Hanapepe |
| 2 | 0-6-2T Baldwin 54719 | 4/1921 | 33-12x16-46000 | Named Port Allen. To McBryde Sugar #4, Wahiawa; to Grove Farm #5 9/1947. In service until 1957. Preserved. |
| - | 0-4-0 Whitcomb 60001 | 1/1936 | Diesel-electric, 10 tons. | To Lihue Plant. #18, then #618. |
| - | 0-4-0 Whitcomb 60003 | 3/1937 | Diesel-electric, 10 tons. | To Lihue Plant. #20, then #620 |
| - | 0-4-0 Fordson Gasoline Mech. | | | No Information. |

KEALIA, KAUAI: Early 1890's : Makee Sugar Mill In Background

(Pg. 7-7)



TOWN OF KEALIA: On the Eastern side of Kauai in the 1900's-Makee Sugar Co. A Bursting Community



KEALIA VALLEY HOUSE - IN THE 1900'S

(Pg. 7-8)



THE VALLEY HOUSE. . .home of Z.S. Spalding, owner of Makee Sugar Co. . built in 1880 and it was destroyed by fire in 1950. Colonel Spalding invited the students and teachers of Kapa'a School to his home, The Valley House, following the first Armistice Day in 1918, to present a Christmas program. What a treat it was for the students and teachers of Kapa'a School to go by train through the Kealia fields and Keapana, a quaint Hawaiian Village. Col. Spalding was a very gracious host. Both students and teachers enjoyed the Christmas celebration that Colonel Spalding hosted at his Valley House estate. They were all overwhelmed by their host generosity. They all will never forget the wonderful time they had on Dec. 1918; at the Colonel's Valley House estate.

70 YEARS AGO

From the Aug. 1, 1916 issue of The Garden Island

Negotiations have been under way for sometime between representatives of the Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd. and Col. Z.S. Spalding for the purchase by the former of a majority interest in the plantation property known as the Makee Sugar Company. It was reported in Honolulu last week that the deal was about to be closed, but the statement was premature. Vice President Rodeik, of Hackfeld & Company, spent the weekend on Kauai and during his visit the matter was further discussed. It is understood that the deal is more promising now than ever before but nothing of an absolutely definite character has been settled.

The Makee Sugar Company is one of the oldest and most successful sugar properties in the Islands. Its taxation value is about a million and a quarter dollars. Just what figure is being considered in present negotiations has not been divulged.

Kauai's Valley House

Symbol of a Vanished Era

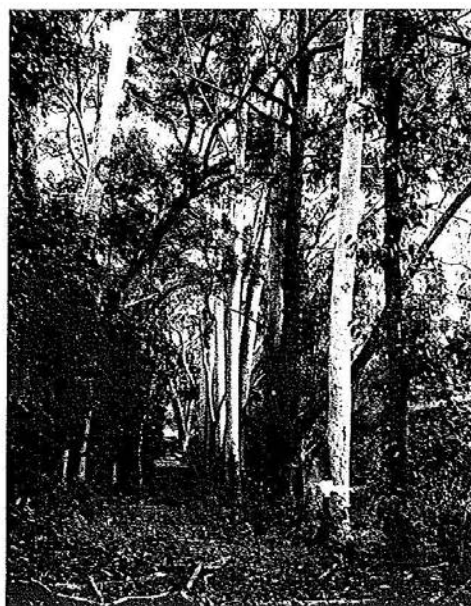
By Francis Lee

THE EASE and graciousness of living which characterized the last century does still linger on in some of the by-ways of the world. Despite the hustle of present day, a whimsical bit of the elegance of *la dernière siècle* still hovers about some of the Italian isles; some of the spirit of classical Japan still lingers in Kyoto, and in Hawaii, on Kauai, there is still the graciousness and quietude of the old Spalding estate.

The Valley House, as Colonel Zephaniah Smith Spalding named his estate, during the past century was known as a gorgeous Pacific refuge among fashionable circles in both America and Europe. The colonel's three daughters married Italian noblemen, while the colonel himself represented Hawaii at Brussels in 1896 and at the Paris Exposition in 1889. From his trips abroad he brought back guests and many possessions to contribute to the elegance of the establishment. The King of Sweden sent trees to be planted on the estate. Besides such special trees from Europe, the estate abounds in camphor trees, brought from Formosa, eucalyptus trees and the trees of the islands, such as pikake, ohai and ginger. King Kalakaua was particularly fond of the shaded walks of the eucalyptus and the camphor trees. He visited on many occasions the ninety acre estate, which is situated near the town of Kapaa, on Kauai.

It was the custom at the Valley House in the afternoons for the Spalding family and their guests to drive

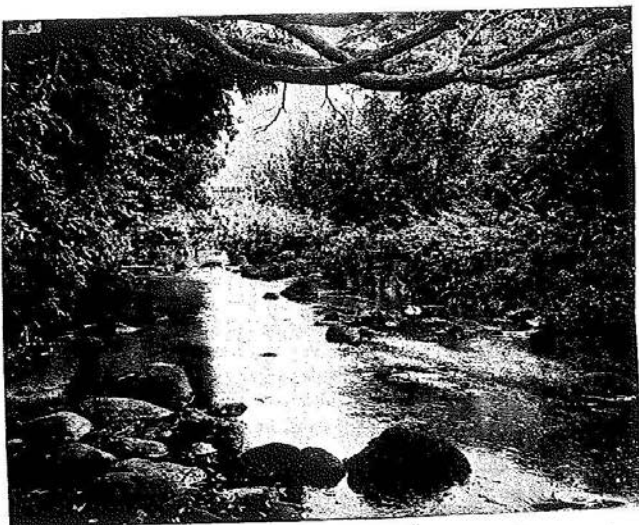
The camphor trees, below, left, were the first brought to Hawaii, coming from Formosa. Below, the eucalyptus trees.



in surreys to the waterfalls on the property where they took tea while Mrs. Julia Makee Spalding played the harp. To swim in the ocean they rode to nearby Hanalei beach. The fabulous parties given at Valley House have become almost legendary.

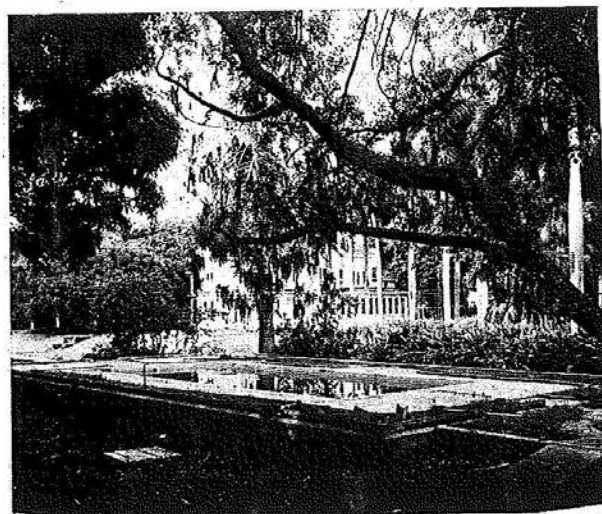
The Kealia River surrounds the estate, and the approach to the house is over a bridge which crosses this

The Kealia River surrounds the entire Valley House estate, and abounds with fish.



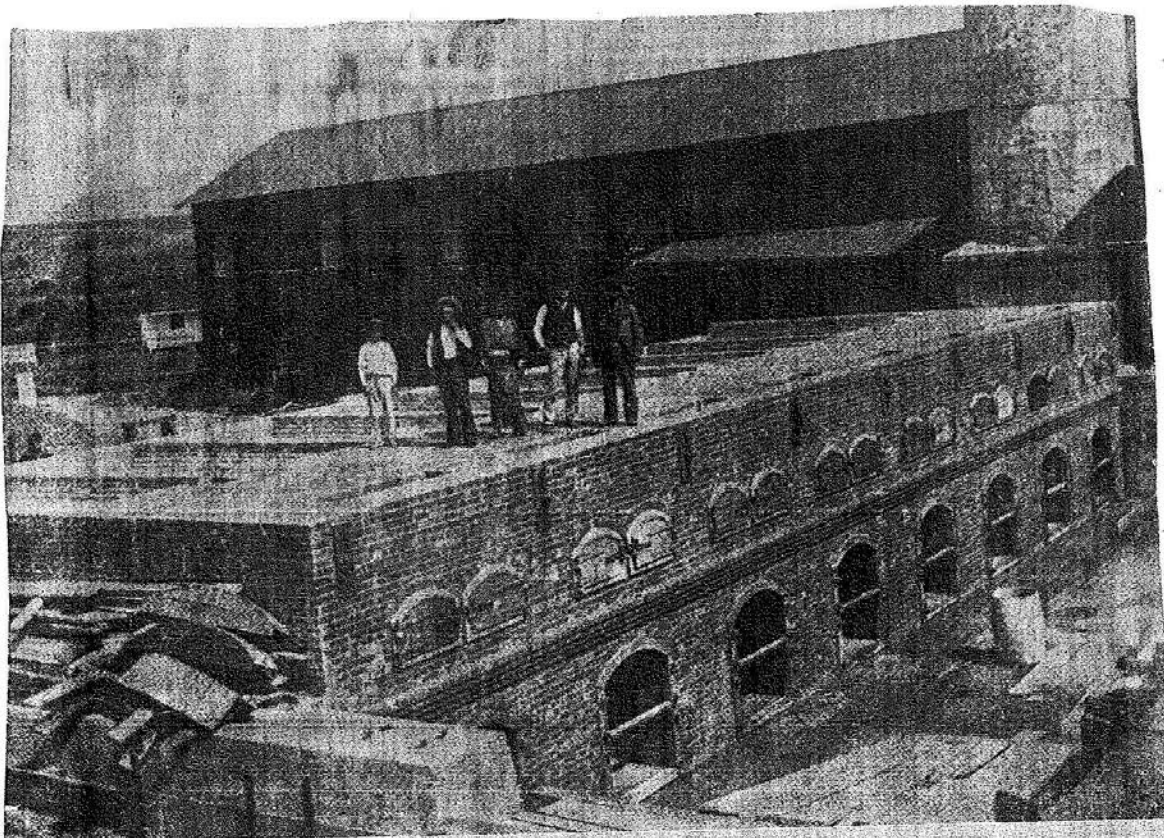
stream. The Valley House is a simple but stately two story structure in an almost idyllic setting. About it are guest houses, a tennis court, a spacious lawn leading down from the house to a lily pond. From the gardens extend the camphor tree and the eucalyptus tree walks. The swimming pool is surrounded by exotic tropical plants and a splendid array of orchids.

The Valley House, Isle of Kauai.





The waterfalls were a favorite gathering place of the Spalding family guests.



The boiler room under construction at Makee Mill, Kealia, Kaua'i, ca. 1900. Steam was produced in the boiler room to generate power to run the mill. Horizontal return tubular boilers

(HRT) which sit atop the fire boxes are missing; only the ash pits and fire boxes with fuel entrances are shown here.—Photo courtesy Hawai'i State Archives.

Photos from the past bring alive bygone days

A new series of photographs taken on Kaua'i between 1900-1904 by amateur photographer Henry Funk are now on display at Kaua'i Museum.

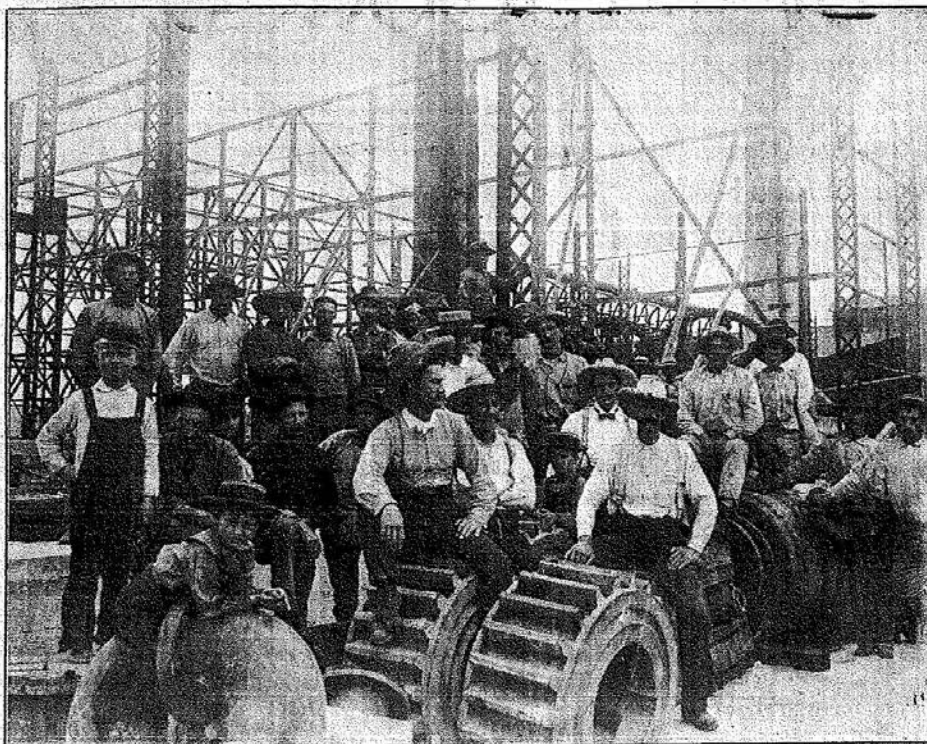
As part of the continuing series, Photography on Kaua'i, these rare glimpses into Kaua'i's past were printed by R.F. Wichman Photog-

raphy from the original glass plate negatives.

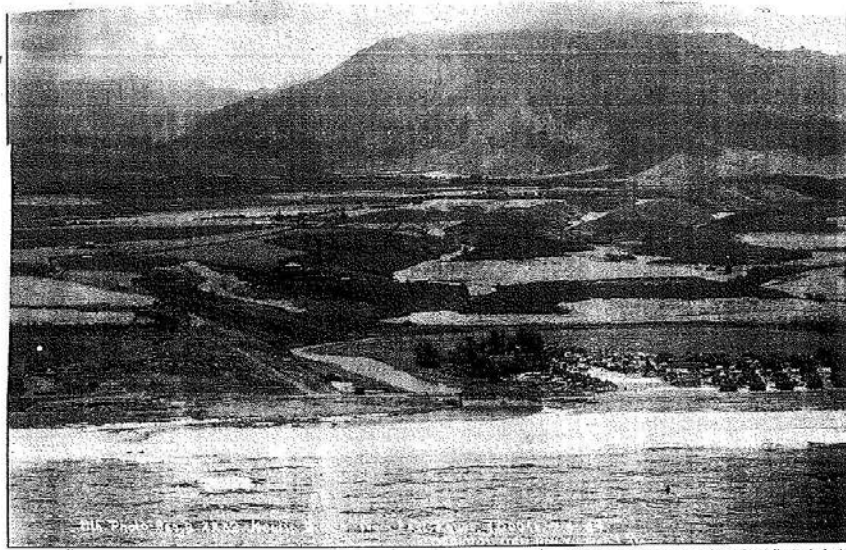
Funk, a machinist for Makee Sugar Company at Kealia in the early 1900's, documented the building of the mill where he was employed, the various ethnic groups at the plantation, native Hawaiian families and leisure ac-

tivities. This period represents a time of rapid economic, political and social transition.

The work of other Kaua'i photographers is also on exhibit at Kaua'i Museum including samples of various types of photographic processes and a general history of photography.



BACK IN TIME Machinery and gears surround these workmen at the Makee Mill yard in the early 1900s. This is one of the photos by Henry Funk on display at Kaua'i Museum. The photographs were reproduced from glass plate negatives by R.F. Wichman Photography.



Kaua'i Historical Society / Contributed photo

The Kealia coastline (check out the plateau at left where today exists Kapa'a High School and hundreds of homes) as it looked in the early 20th century shows a neat row of homes along what is now Kaunualii Highway across the highway from Kealia Beach.

MAKEE SUGAR CO.



View of old sugar mill and railroad at Kapa'a
Original site of Makee Sugar Company
about 1890. *Kauai Museum.*

**Ahukini Terminal & Railway Company
30-inch gauge—Island of Kauai**

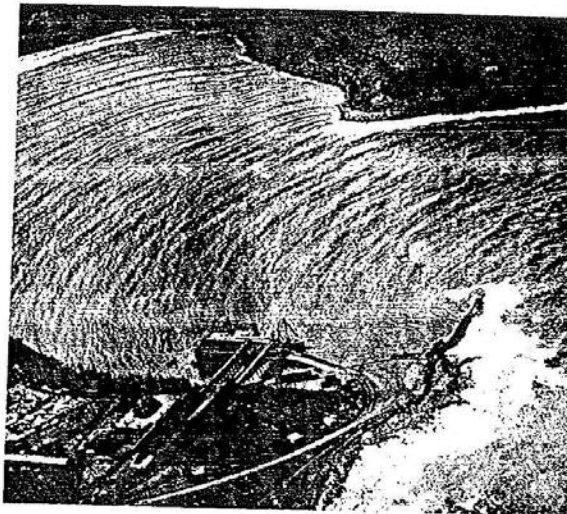
The Ahukini Terminal & Railway Company was a short-lived freight carrier organized in 1920 by Amfac (American Factors), the agents of Lihue Plantation and the Makee Sugar Company, to provide the latter with a connection to Lihue Plantation's dock at Ahukini Landing in Hanamaulu Bay. Before its construction, Makee Sugar had to use small landings at Anahola, Kealia, and Kapaa, and send the raw sugar out to ships on lighters—a most unsatisfactory method in the presence of strong winds and heavy seas.

The new railroad was built during 1920 and 1921 from a starting point one-half mile from Ahukini Landing. Construction of the first two miles north of the landing was extremely expensive. A 900-foot fill, 30 feet high, had to be built across the Hanamaulu Valley, and a 175-foot concrete bridge across the Hanamaulu River erected in the center of the fill. To keep the grades reasonably low, a cut 1,800 feet long was dug through a rise north of the river to a depth of 40 feet in the center.

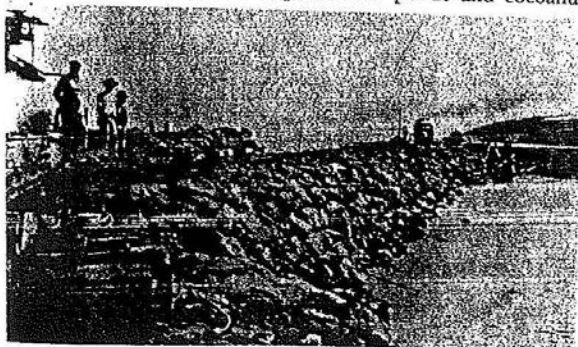
The next four miles represented fairly easy going along the coast—until the Waialua River was reached. There a 390-foot through-girder concrete bridge was built, at a cost of \$151,000. This crossing is the spot from which ferry boats today carry tourists on the popular trip up the river to the Fern Grotto.

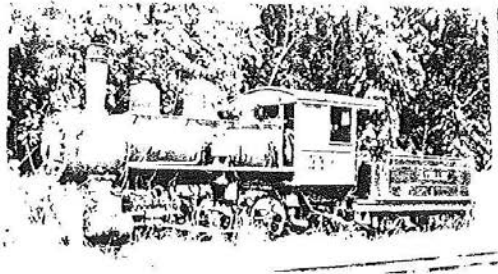
A few hundred yards north of the Waialua River bridge, the railroad passed on the ocean side of Queen Kapule's fish ponds and coconut

grove, where the Queen's subjects were wont to pay tribute to her by stocking the ponds with fish, and where the Coco Palms Hotel stands today. Continuing along the shore, the road ran through the towns of Kapaa and Kealia, and ended at the old wharf on Anahola Bay. The tracklayers reached Kealia in May 1921, and service from there to Ahukini Wharf began then. By the end of the year, the line had been extended to Anahola. The improvements at Ahukini Wharf, however, were not completed until February 1, 1922.

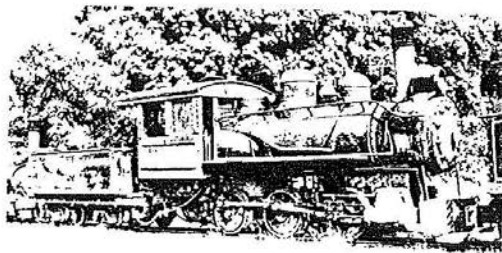


Hanamaulu Bay, showing the Ahukini Terminal. The effect of the breakwater on the Pacific Ocean swells is plainly visible. (LEFT) Building the breakwater at Ahukini Landing in 1921. — BOTH AMFAC

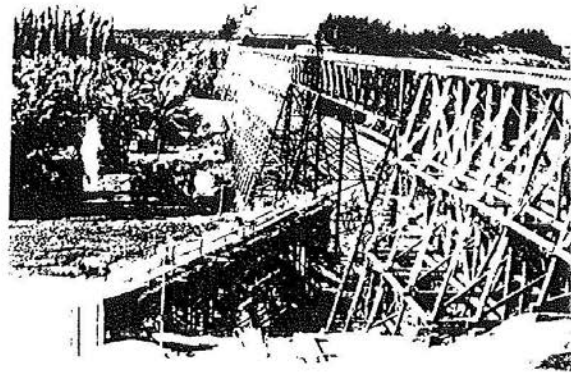




Ahukini Terminal Company Limited No. 1, the *Katalau*, abandoned at Lihue Plantation in 1946.
— FRED A. STINDY

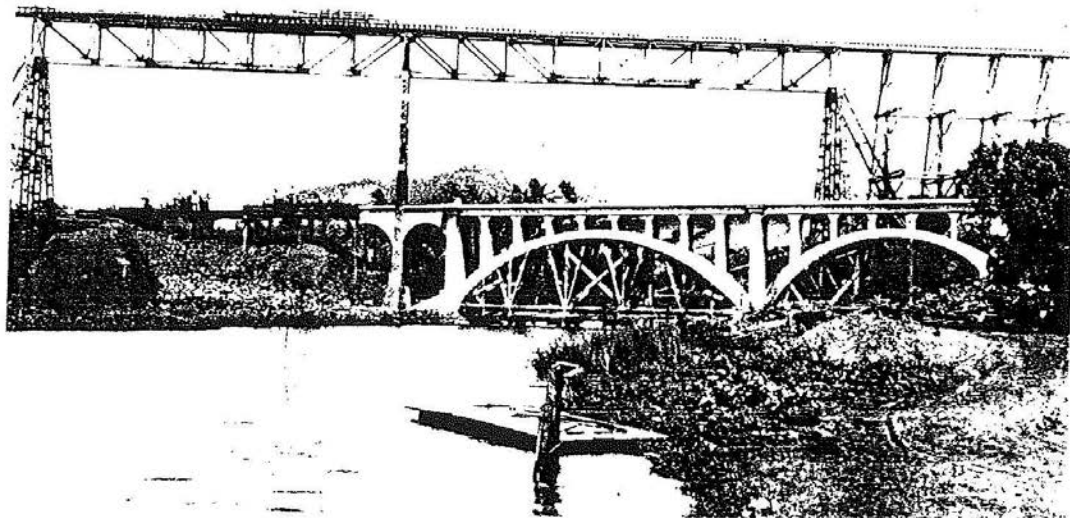


The former Ahukini Terminal & Railway Co. No. 2 became Lihue Plantation *Hanalei* No. 9. It is shown here on the scrap line at Lihue in 1946.
— FRED A. STINDY



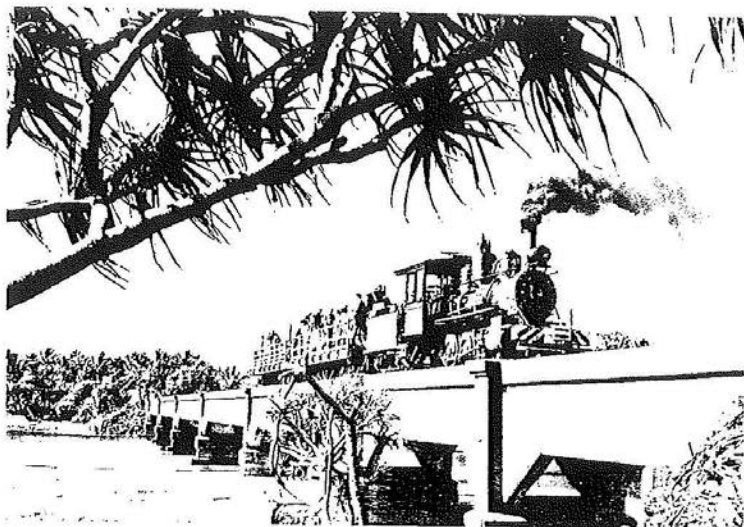
The Ahukini Terminal & Railway Co. bridge under construction as shown in the foreground. The trestle above the railroad is a sugar cane flume for Lihue Plantation. — AMIFAC

The finished concrete arch bridge across the Wailua River. At the left, the temporary trestle is being filled in to meet the end of the bridge. — AMIFAC



164

Indeed, such places exist throughout the islands, but it

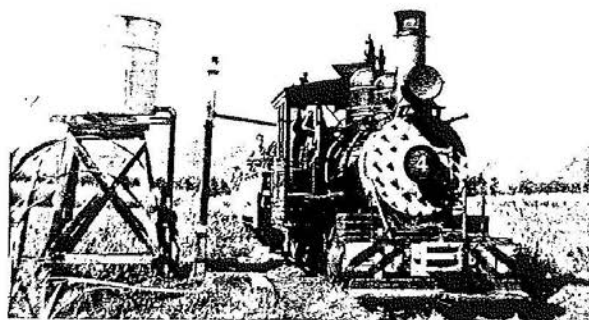


Lihue Plantation No. 4 with two flat cars loaded with rail enthusiasts pauses on the Wailua River bridge for a record photograph. — ROBERT A. RAMSAY

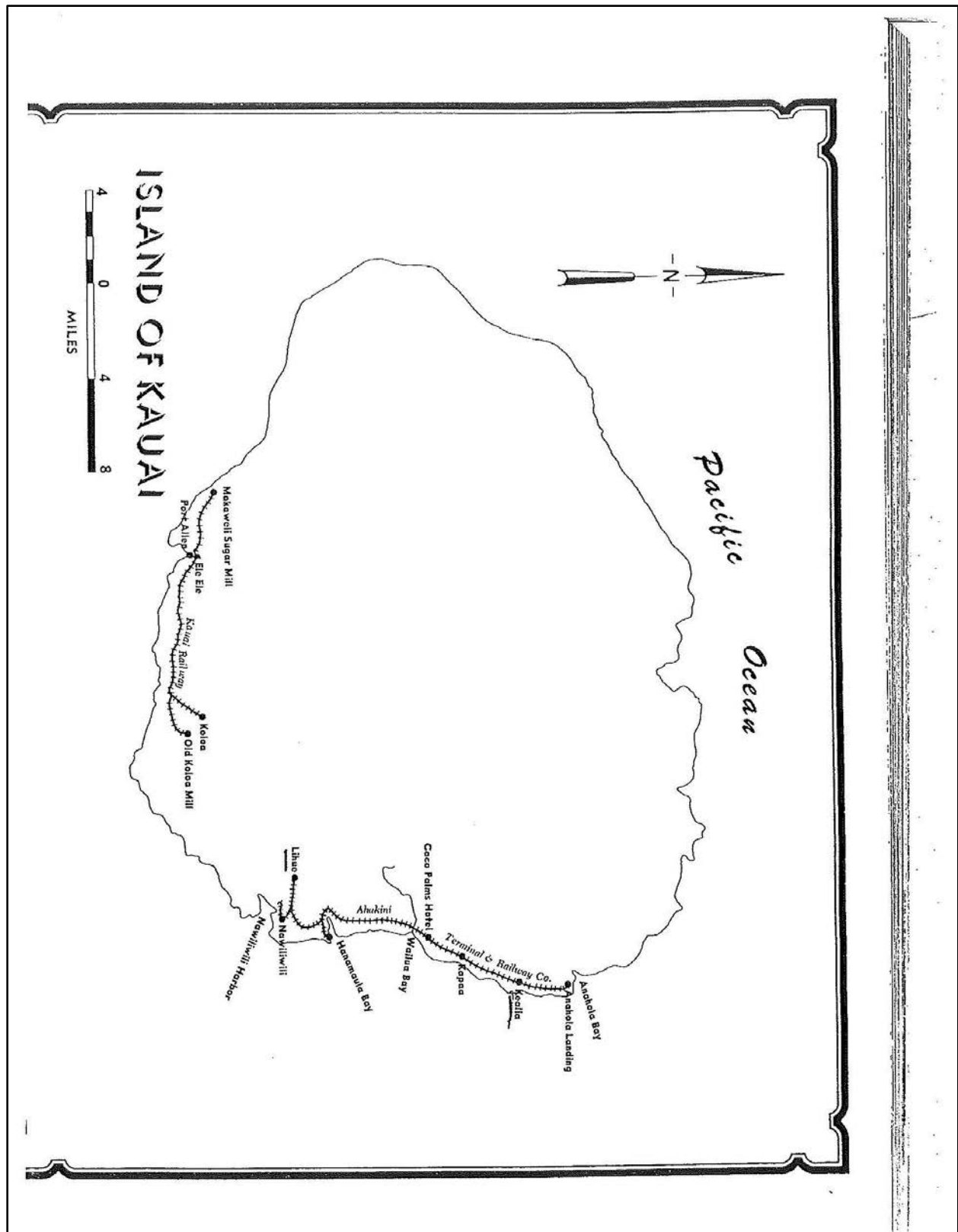
One 24-ton 0-6-0 with tender was built by Porter for the Ahukini Terminal & Railway Company in 1921. By the time the line was opened in 1922, 20 box cars and two flat cars were in service. By renting flat cars from the plantations, the railroad increased the latter figure to 22. An identical Porter 0-6-0 was purchased in 1926, in addition to a 4-ton Ford tractor equipped to operate on rails.

In 1931, in conjunction with Lihue Plantation, a branch was built to the port of Nawiliwili. This extension was seldom used and in 1934, the Makee Sugar Company merged with Lihue Plantation, taking the Ahukini Terminal & Railway Company with it. The two Ahukini locomotives, as well as Makee's motive power, became part of Lihue's fleet. One engine was relettered to conform with Lihue's numbering system; but Ahukini No. 1 retained its original lettering to the end of railroad operations.

During its brief 12-year life span, the railroad carried a considerable amount of freight, thus serving its purpose; but it was certainly no big money maker for its owners. In all probability, administration and equipment costs were lower under Lihue management. Although the Ahukini Terminal & Railway Company was never listed in *Poors* or *Moodys*, it deserves a place in railroad history as a 30-inch gauge common carrier. One can drive today over this very scenic route to Anahola and see traces of the right-of-way, for Lihue Plantation continued to use the line for 25 years, and the last rails were not pulled up until 1959.



Lihue Plantation No. 4 taking water near Wailua bridge. This is on the old Ahukini Terminal Company's main line. — ROBERT A. RAMSAY



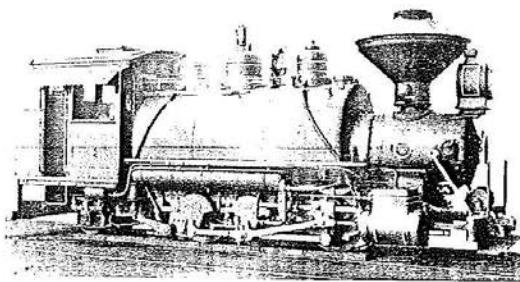
Kauai Railway Company—30-inch gauge—Island of Kauai

Like the Ahukini Terminal & Railway Company, the Kauai Railway was a common carrier serving three plantations but neither hauling cane to the mills nor providing passenger service, except during World War I (when makeshift cars were used).

The McBryde Sugar Company at Eleele on the island of Kauai was a combination of the Eleele Plantation, the Wahiawa Ranch, and the Koloa Agricultural Company, brought together in 1899 by none other than Benjamin F. Dillingham, with Theo. H. Davies Ltd. as agents. In 1906, Davies decided that raw sugar hauling from the mill to Eleele Landing should be handled separately from cane hauling by rail, and to this end organized the Kauai Railway Company. H. M. Van Holt held a franchise to build a railroad on Kauai which he had never used, and he traded the rights for 100 shares of stock in the Kauai Railway Company, roughly 10 percent of its valuation. Improvements to the harbor and docks at Eleele constituted the Kauai Railway's initial activity. These were followed by a connection with the town of Koloa at the nine mile point and construction on to the Koloa Mill, 11 rail miles from Eleele Landing. Two spectacular horseshoe curves marked the line to Koloa, for crossings of Lawai Stream, a half mile north of Lawai Bay, and Wahiawa Stream, a mile north of Wahiawa Bay.

Koloa Sugar Company had a rail network of its own, and all that was left to do was to connect McBryde Mill near the village of Numila with the Koloa Sugar Company's rails near Koloa. This connection was made in 1912, when Koloa Sugar built a new mill and abandoned the old railroad that had carried its raw sugar to market via Koloa Landing at the mouth of Waikomo Stream.

In 1909, Eleele Landing was renamed Port Allen, in honor of the late Samuel Cresson Allen, prominent merchant of Honolulu and probably one of the McBryde stockholders. That year, too, the one locomotive that had been turned over to the Kauai Railway for its exclusive use by McBryde Sugar, the *Wahiawa*, was renamed the *Port Allen*. This engine had been built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in 1900 as a 2-4-2T; but by the time the Kauai Railway received it, McBryde had removed the pony truck and

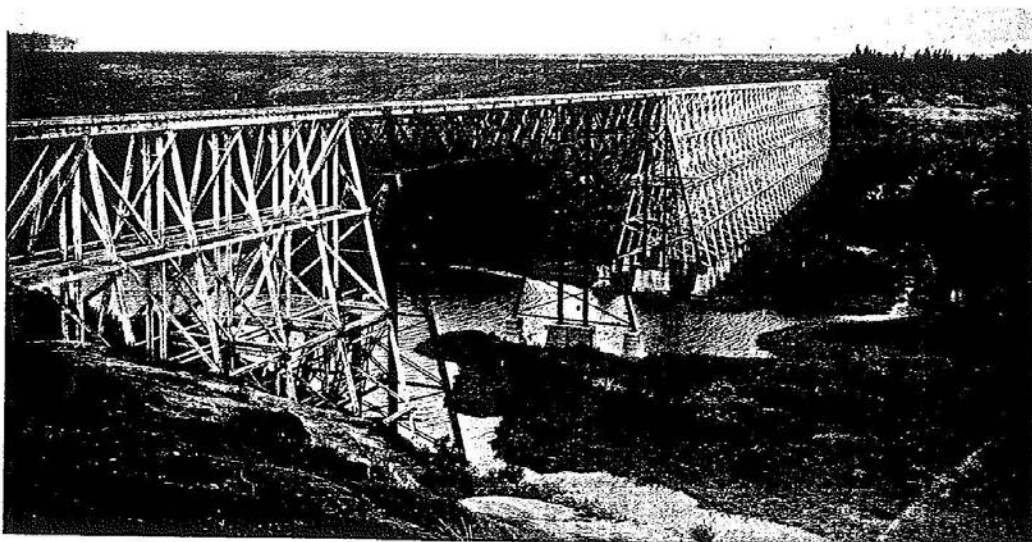


Kauai Railway No. 1, later named *Wainiha* No. 3, on the Lihue Plantation's railroad. — BROADBELT COLLECTION

converted the locomotive into an 0-4-2T. A new engine, a Baldwin 0-6-2T No. 1, was purchased in 1912 and remained nameless until 1932, when it was sold to Lihue Plantation.

In addition to operating trains under trackage rights on the McBryde rails, the Kauai Railway made a connection with the Hawaiian Sugar Company, which covered a large area northwest of Port Allen along the coast and extending inland as far as seven miles. Hawaiian Sugar built a large trestle and bridge across the Hanapepe River a half mile west of Port Allen, and the Kauai Railway built connecting tracks to the bridge and 1.5 miles beyond, where it connected with the Hawaiian Sugar Company rails. It was just four miles from the Hawaiian Sugar Company's mill at Makaweli to Port Allen.

In 1922, a territorial report listed 19.22 miles of track for the Kauai Railway. If the line is measured on the map from the mill at Makaweli through Port Allen to Koloa Sugar's mill, main line trackage appears to be about 15 miles. When a four-mile branch built by the railway from a junction a short distance west of McBryde Mill to Kalaheo Homesteads (at an elevation of 700 feet) is added, the railroad's length agrees with the published figures. The branch was intended to transport building materials and supplies to the rapidly-growing town.



The Kauai Railway purchased another new Baldwin 0-6-2T in 1921, and this became the second *Port Allen*, road No. 2. The first *Port Allen* was apparently renamed the *Ono*—which might suggest to the facetiously inclined that each time another engine was named *Port Allen*, the employees cried, "Oh, NO!!". Actually, *ono* is the Hawaiian word for a large mackerel, by its preferred definition; although when pronounced differently it means "tastes good."

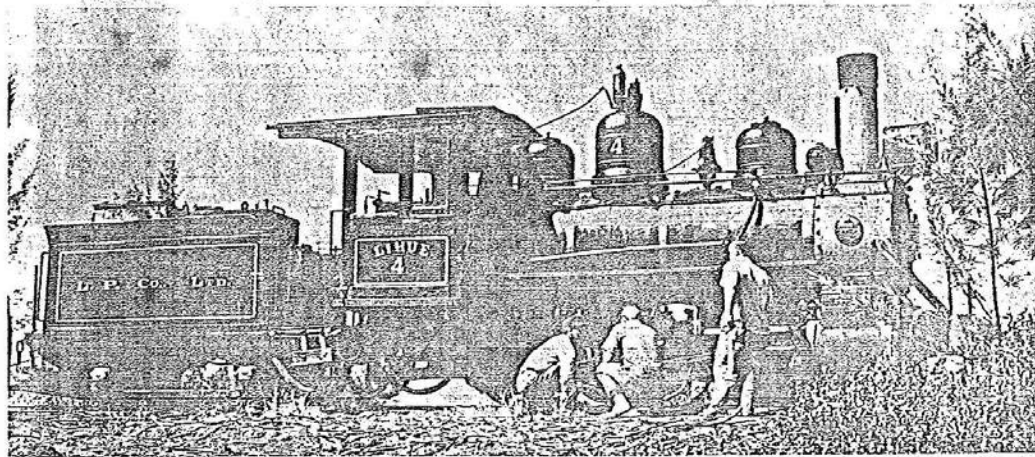
In 1930, the published mileage for the Kauai Railway was down to 7.06, the balance probably having been absorbed by the plantations. In 1932 and 1933, a portion of the rolling stock was sold to McBryde Sugar. Then in 1936 and 1937, two new Whitcomb diesels were purchased. In 1938, McBryde bought back its old *Wahiawa*, later *Port Allen*, even later *Ono*, and renamed it *Hanapepe* No. 5. Some time after 1938—no doubt in 1947 when McBryde's rail operations were replaced by trucks—the two diesels which had been switching at Port Allen were sold to Lihue Plantation. Several references indicate that the Kauai Railway was discontinued in 1933 and ceased to exist. So how does one explain the factory record of orders received for Whitcomb diesels in 1936 and 1937 and the sale of the *Wahiawa* back to McBryde in 1938? It's part of the fun of chasing down railroad history.

Lihue Railway's high trestle across the Hanapepe River above Port Allen. — BISHOP MUSEUM



The Hawaiian Sugar Company mill at Makaweli, located at the western end of the Kauai Railway. — KAUAI MUSEUM - JAY CONDE COLLECTION

LIHUE PLANTATION CO.



Hibiscus and Heliconia Rail Club, of Honolulu, on fan trip to Lihue 1959. Locomotive #4 was later renumbered to #604 and finally sold to a mainland buyer. *Murray Befler, Photo Hawaii.*



H & H fan trip crosses the Wailua bridge near Lihue 1959. *Robert Ramsay.*

Lihue #4 under engine servicing at Lihue in September of 1959 during H&H club rail-fan trip. *Robert Ramsay.*

