Figure 65: Completed excavation of Test Pit 13, looking west. Note the black plastic pieces in the upper stratum. The scale is marked in 10 cm increments. See fig. 58 and table 6 for description and interpretation of the stratigraphic profile.

Excavation to a depth of 110 cm below surface exposed two layers (fig. 67). The upper layer, Context 31, a dark reddish brown plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 45 cm below surface. Context 31 is a twentieth-century cultural deposit formed in the 70 years that pineapple was cultivated on Lāna‘i. The lower layer, Context 32, is a natural dark reddish brown B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 12 excavation.

4.2.15 Test Pit 15

Test Pit 15 was located near the southwestern corner of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project (see fig. 38). The vegetation here is dominated by tall grasses (fig. 68) and the underlying soil is Lahaina silty clay (see fig. 7). According to data held in the State of Hawai‘i GIS (see fig. 5), the test pit is located in a former pineapple field.

Figure 66: Excavation of Test Pit 14, looking west.

Figure 67: Completed excavation of Test Pit 14, looking west. Note the black plastic pieces in the upper stratum. The scale is marked in 10 cm increments. See fig. 58 and table 6 for description and interpretation of the stratigraphic profile.

Excavation to a depth of 120 cm below surface exposed two layers (fig. 69). The upper layer, Context 33, a dark reddish brown plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 45 cm below surface. Context 33 is a twentieth-century cultural deposit formed in the 70 years that pineapple was cultivated on Lāna‘i. The lower layer, Context 34, is a natural dark reddish brown B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 15 excavation.

4.2.16 Test Pit 16

Test Pit 16 was located near the southwestern corner of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project (see fig. 38). The vegetation here is dominated by tall grasses (fig. 70) and the underlying soil is Lahaina silty clay (see fig. 7). According to data held in the State of Hawai‘i GIS (see fig. 5), the test pit is located in a former pineapple field.

Excavation to a depth of 120 cm below surface exposed two layers (fig. 71). The upper layer, Context 35, a dark reddish brown plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 55 cm below surface. Context 35 is a twentieth-century cultural...
4.2.17 Test Pit 17

Test Pit 17 is an extant trash pit located near the southern end of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project (see fig. 38). The vegetation here is dominated by tall grasses and the underlying soil is Lahaina silty clay (see fig. 7). According to data held in the State of Hawaiʻi GIS (see fig. 5), the trash pit is located in a former pineapple field.

Two layers were exposed in the trash pit, which had been excavated to a depth of 190 cm below surface (fig. 72). The upper layer, Context 37, a dark reddish brown plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 45 cm below surface. Context 37 is a twentieth-century cultural deposit formed in the 70 years that pineapple was cultivated on Lānaʻi. The lower layer, Context 38, is a natural red B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 17 excavation.

Figure 72: Test Pit 17, an extant trash pit, looking west. Note the black plastic pieces in the upper stratum and the modern trash at the base of the pit. The scale is marked in 10 cm increments. See fig. 73 and table 7 for description and interpretation of the stratigraphic section.

Figure 73: Schematic stratigraphic sections, Test Pits 17–24. See table 7 for sediment descriptions.
Table 7: Sediment descriptions for Test Pits 17–24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test Pit 17</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>0–45</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2.5/4) terrestrial sandy loam</td>
<td>Cultural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>45–190+</td>
<td>Red (2.5YR 4/8) terrestrial clay loam; base of excavation</td>
<td>Natural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Pit 18</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>0–54</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) terrestrial sandy loam</td>
<td>Cultural deposition process</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>54–125+</td>
<td>Dark red (2.5YR 3/6) terrestrial loam; base of excavation</td>
<td>Natural deposition process</td>
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<td>Test Pit 19</td>
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</tr>
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<td>41</td>
<td>0–80</td>
<td>Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) terrestrial sandy loam</td>
<td>Cultural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>80–105+</td>
<td>Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) terrestrial silt loam; base of excavation</td>
<td>Natural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Pit 20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>0–50</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) terrestrial silty clay loam</td>
<td>Cultural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>50–115+</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) terrestrial silty clay loam; base of excavation</td>
<td>Natural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Pit 21</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>0–60</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) terrestrial loam</td>
<td>Cultural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>60–105+</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) terrestrial sandy loam; base of excavation</td>
<td>Natural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Pit 22</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>0–55</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) terrestrial sandy loam</td>
<td>Cultural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>55–108+</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) terrestrial silty clay; base of excavation</td>
<td>Natural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Pit 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>0–45</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) terrestrial sandy clay loam</td>
<td>Cultural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>45–110+</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) terrestrial silty clay; base of excavation</td>
<td>Natural deposition process</td>
</tr>
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<td>Test Pit 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>5–40</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) terrestrial sandy loam</td>
<td>Cultural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>40–110+</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2.5/4) terrestrial silty clay; base of excavation</td>
<td>Natural deposition process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Centimeters below surface.

4.2.18 Test Pit 18

Test Pit 18 was located near the southern end of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project (see fig. 38). The vegetation here is dominated by grasses and the underlying soil is Lahaina silty clay (see fig. 7). According to data held in the State of Hawai‘i GIS (see fig. 5), the test pit is located in a former pineapple field.

Excavation to a depth of 125 cm below surface exposed two layers (fig. 74). The upper layer, Context 39, a dark reddish brown plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 54 cm below surface. Context 39 is a twentieth-century cultural deposit formed in the 70 years that pineapple was cultivated on Lāna‘i. The lower layer, Context 40, is a natural dark red B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 18 excavation.

Figure 74: Completed excavation of Test Pit 18, looking east. Note the black plastic pieces in the upper stratum. The scale is marked in 10 cm increments. See fig. 73 and table 7 for description and interpretation of the stratigraphic profile.

4.2.19 Test Pit 19

Test Pit 19 was located near the western end of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project (see fig. 38). The vegetation here is dominated by grasses and the underlying soil is Lahaina silty clay (see fig. 7). According to data held in the State of Hawai‘i GIS (see fig. 5), the test pit is located in a former pineapple field.

Excavation to a depth of 105 cm below surface exposed two layers (fig. 75). The upper layer, Context 41, a dark brown plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 80 cm below surface. Context 41 is a twentieth-century cultural deposit formed in the 70 years that pineapple was cultivated on Lāna‘i. The lower layer, Context 42, is a natural dark yellowish brown B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 19 excavation.

4.2.20 Test Pit 20

Test Pit 20 was located near the western end of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project (see fig. 38). The vegetation here is dominated by grasses and Christmas berry trees and the underlying soil is Waihuna clay (see fig. 7). According to data held in the State of Hawai‘i GIS (see fig. 5), the test pit is located in a former pineapple field.
Excavation to a depth of 115 cm below surface exposed two layers (fig. 76). The upper layer, Context 43, a dark reddish brown plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 50 cm below surface. Context 43 is a twentieth-century cultural deposit formed in the 70 years that pineapple was cultivated on Lāna‘i. The lower layer, Context 44, is a natural dark reddish brown B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 20 excavation.

Excavation to a depth of 105 cm below surface exposed two layers (fig. 78). The upper layer, Context 45, a dark reddish brown plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 60 cm below surface. Context 45 is a twentieth-century cultural deposit formed in the 70 years that pineapple was cultivated on Lāna‘i. The lower layer, Context 46, is a natural dark reddish brown B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 21 excavation.
4.2.22 Test Pit 22

Test Pit 22 was located near the northwestern corner of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project about 60 m east of Test Pit 21 (see fig. 38). The vegetation here is dominated by grasses and Christmas berry trees (fig. 79) and the underlying soil is Waihuna clay (see fig. 7). According to data held in the State of Hawai‘i GIS (see fig. 5), the test pit is located in a former pineapple field.

Excavation to a depth of 108 cm below surface exposed two layers (fig. 80). The upper layer, Context 47, a dark reddish brown plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 55 cm below surface. Context 47 is a twentieth-century cultural deposit formed in the 70 years that pineapple was cultivated on Lāna‘i. The lower layer, Context 48, is a natural dark reddish brown B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 22 excavation.

Figure 79: Excavation of Test Pit 22, looking southeast.

4.2.23 Test Pit 23

Test Pit 23 was located near the northern end of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project (see fig. 38). The vegetation here is dominated by grasses and Christmas berry trees (fig. 81) and the underlying soil is Waihuna clay (see fig. 7). According to data held in the State of Hawai‘i GIS (see fig. 5), the test pit is located in a former pineapple field.

Excavation to a depth of 110 cm below surface exposed two layers (fig. 82). The upper layer, Context 49, a dark reddish brown plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 45 cm below surface. Context 49 is a twentieth-century cultural deposit formed in the 70 years that pineapple was cultivated on Lāna‘i. The lower layer, Context 50, is a natural dark reddish brown B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 23 excavation.

Figure 80: Completed excavation of Test Pit 22, looking east. Note the black plastic pieces in the upper stratum. The scale is marked in 10 cm increments. See fig. 73 and table 7 for description and interpretation of the stratigraphic profile.

Figure 81: Excavation of Test Pit 23, looking south.

Figure 82: Completed excavation of Test Pit 23, looking east. Note the black plastic pieces in the upper stratum. The scale is marked in 10 cm increments. See fig. 73 and table 7 for description and interpretation of the stratigraphic profile.
4.2.24 Test Pit 24

Test Pit 24 was located near the northern end of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project in an area that was used recently for industrial purposes (see fig. 38). The vegetation here is dominated by grasses and herbs (fig. 83) and the underlying soil is Waihuna clay (see fig. 7). According to data held in the State of Hawai’i GIS (see fig. 5), the test pit is located in a former pineapple field.

Figure 83: Excavation of Test Pit 24, looking south. Note the asphalt under the backhoe bucket. The backhoe operator is Terrence Sarms.

Excavation to a depth of 110 cm below surface exposed two sediment layers capped at the surface by Context 51, a 5 cm thick pad of asphalt (fig. 84). The upper sediment layer, Context 52, a dark reddish brown plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 40 cm below surface. Context 52 is a twentieth-century cultural deposit formed in the 70 years that pineapple was cultivated on Lāna’i. The lower layer, Context 53, is a natural dark reddish brown B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 24 excavation.

Figure 84: Completed excavation of Test Pit 24, looking east. Note the asphalt at the surface and the black plastic pieces in the stratum beneath it. The scale is marked in 10 cm increments. See fig. 73 and table 7 for description and interpretation of the stratigraphic profile.

4.2.25 Test Pit 25

Test Pit 25 was located near the northeastern end of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project (see fig. 38). The vegetation here is dominated by grasses and herbs (fig. 85) and the underlying soil is Waihuna clay (see fig. 7). According to data held in the State of Hawai’i GIS (see fig. 5), the test pit is located in a former pineapple field.

Figure 85: Excavation of Test Pit 25, looking southwest. Note the propane gas tanks in left background.

Excavation to a depth of 107 cm below surface exposed three layers (fig. 86). The upper layer, Context 54, an application of very dusky red fill material that includes pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 15 cm below surface. The black plastic mulch indicates that this fill material was deposited sometime after pineapple cultivation was established on the island in the twentieth century. The middle layer, Context 55, represents multiple applications of fill material, including a reddish gray sand that appears to be imported from outside the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project. It extends to 65 cm below surface. The lowest layer, Context 56, is a natural dark reddish brown B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 25 excavation.

Figure 86: Completed excavation of Test Pit 25, looking southwest. Note the banded fill material near the middle of the stratigraphic section. The scale is marked in 10 cm increments. See fig. 87 and table 8 for description and interpretation of the stratigraphic profile.
Table 8: Sediment descriptions for Test Pits 25 and 26

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Context</th>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
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<td>Test Pit 25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>0-15</td>
<td>Very dusky red (2.5YR 2.5/2) terrestrial clay loam</td>
<td>Fill material deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>15-65</td>
<td>Reddish gray (5YR 5/2) terrestrial sand</td>
<td>Fill material deposition event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>65-+</td>
<td>Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 2.5/4) terrestrial</td>
<td>Natural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>silty clay loam; base of excavation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Pit 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>0-45</td>
<td>Dusky red (10R 3/4) terrestrial silty clay loam</td>
<td>Cultural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>45-115+</td>
<td>Dusky red (10R 3/4) terrestrial silty clay</td>
<td>Natural deposition process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>loam; base of excavation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Depth in cm below surface.

4.2.26 Test Pit 26

Test Pit 26 was located near the middle of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project, west of the Pālau Lānaʻi Nursery (see fig. 38). The vegetation here is dominated by grasses (fig. 88) and the underlying soil is Waihuna clay (see fig. 7). According to data held in the State of Hawaiʻi GIS (see fig. 5), the test pit is located in a former pineapple field.

Excavation to a depth of 115 cm below surface exposed two layers (fig. 89). The upper layer, Context 57, a dusky red plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch, extends to a depth of 45 cm below surface. Context 57 is a twentieth-century cultural deposit formed in the 70 years that pineapple was cultivated on Lānaʻi. The lower layer, Context 58, is a natural dusky red B horizon that is found to the base of excavation. No potentially significant cultural materials were found in the Test Pit 26 excavation.

5 Summary and Conclusions

At the request of Pālau Lānaʻi, T. S. Dye & Colleagues, Archaeologists has completed an archaeological inventory survey for the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project, located at Kamoku, Lānaʻi District, Lānaʻi Island. A review of the historical background indicates the entire 105 ac. project area was modified by heavy equipment during the establishment of Lānaʻi City and commercial pineapple fields in the 1920s. Previous archaeological inventory surveys on portions of the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project and on lands adjacent to it failed to find traditional Hawaiian historic sites.

The archaeological inventory survey included surface survey and test excavations with a backhoe. Three potentially significant historic properties were identified during the surface survey, all of which are historic-era artifacts that were transported into the project area for preservation. Two wood-frame buildings from the Kōʻele School complex, in poor condition a decade ago, have now been overgrown by vegetation and lack the integrity of condition to be listed on the Hawaiʻi Register of Historic Places. A pineapple harvester, “Machine 1,” in the possession of the Lānaʻi Culture & Heritage Center, possesses sufficient integrity to be significant under Criterion “a” due to its association with the commercial pineapple fields that for seven decades were the primary economic pursuit on the island.

It is recommended that “Machine 1” be moved to a sheltered location away from the proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project prior to any construction activities and that funds for its restoration and interpretive display be pursued.
No potentially significant historic properties were found in the test excavations. The plow zone with pieces of black plastic mulch that was found throughout the western portion of the proposed Hōkū-āo 201-H Residential Project was actively forming into the 1990s and does not meet the age criterion for a historic property. The negative results of the test excavations are typical for the former pineapple fields.

Once “Machine 1” has been moved away, the proposed Hōkū-āo 201-H Residential Project will have “no effect” on historic properties because the inventory survey failed to find potentially significant historic properties, which are therefore reasonably believed to be absent from the project area.

Glossary

A horizon The surface layer in the soil containing humus, an eluvial layer from which minerals, etc., are leached. See also horizon.
alluvium Detrital deposits from rivers or streams.
B horizon The soil layer underlying the A horizon, an illuvial horizon into which minerals, etc., from the A horizon are washed. See also horizon.
C horizon A distinct layer in the soil underlying the A or B horizons, or the organic or mineral horizons, consisting of the parent material, i.e., the little altered but weathered bedrock, transported glacial or alluvial material, or an earlier soil, from which the soil is formed. See also horizon.
caldera A caldera is a cauldron-like volcanic feature usually formed by the collapse of land following a volcanic eruption. They are sometimes confused with volcanic craters.
Christmas berry The ornamental tree, Schinus terebinthifolius, known for its bright red berry-like fruits.
clastic Consisting of fragments of rocks or of organic structures that have been moved individually from their places of origin.
clay Fine earth particles less than 0.002 mm.
Contact A period in Hawaiian history marked by the arrival of Captain James Cook in 1778 and characterized by the social changes that eventually brought about the end of traditional Hawai‘i.
context A unit of stratification associated with a natural or cultural process or event.
detritus Material produced by the disintegration and weathering of rocks that has been moved from its site of origin, or a deposit of such material.
fee simple An estate of inheritance, held without limitation to a particular class of heirs; unconditional inheritance.
fill Any sediment deposited by any agent so as to fill or partly fill a valley, sink, or other depression.
habit A botanical term used to describe the general appearance, growth form, or architecture of a plant.
historic property According to Hawai‘i Administrative Rules §13–198–2, an “historic property” is any building, structure, object, district, area, or site, including underwa-
aloha Love, affection, compassion, mercy, sympathy, etc.

‘āpapane A honeycreeper, _Himatione sanguinea_ with crimson body and black wings and tail, found on all the main Hawaiian Islands. Its feathers occasionally were used for featherwork.

‘aumakua Family or personal gods, deified ancestors who might assume the shape of animals, rocks, clouds, or plants.

‘āwa A shrub, _Piper methysticum_, the root of which is the source of a narcotic drink of the same name used in ceremonies, prepared formerly by chewing, later by pounding.

dodo An indigenous tree, _Pandanus tectorius_, whose leaves were used for mat making, canoe sails, baskets, and thatching.

*dodo* House, building, station, hall.

*he’e* Octopus.

*heiau* Traditional Hawaiian place of worship.

*helu* To count, number, compute, take a census, figure enumerate, list, include, impute; to assess, as taxes; to chant a list of names, as of genealogy; counting, enumeration, census, list, rate, number, figure, total, inventory; statistics.

*iili* A land section, next in importance to *ahupua‘a*, and usually a subdivision of an *ahupua‘a*.

*i‘ili* Native trees and shrubs belonging to the genus _Santalum_, or sandalwood. Traditionally, it was powdered and mixed with coconut oil to make perfume for _kapa_.

*imu* Underground oven.

*‘inamona* Relish made of the cooked kernel of _kukui_ mashed with salt. See also _kukui_.

*kahakō* Macron, indicating a long vowel.

*Kahiki* Tahiti, foreign land.

*kalo* The taro, _Colocasia esculenta_, was a staple food in traditional Hawai‘i and all parts of the plant were used. The rootstock was baked or steamed, then eaten sliced or pounded to make poi, raw taro was also grated and mixed with coconut milk to make desserts, the leaves, leaf stems and flowers were also used in cooking. Medicinally the leaves and rootstock were used to treat many ailments. The plant was also used ritually, as bait for fish, glue, and to make dye.

*kama‘aina* Native-born, one born in a place, host.

*kapa* Tapa cloth, as made from _wauke_ or _māmaki_ bark.

*kapu* Taboo, prohibition; special privilege or exemption from ordinary taboo; sacredness; prohibited, forbidden; sacred, holy, consecrated; no trespassing, keep out.

*kauila* A native tree, _Alphitonia ponderosa_, whose hard wood was valued traditionally for spears and tools; it was also used as beams in house construction.

*kūlu* Prophet, seer, magician.

*kū* Sugarcane, _Saccharum officinarum_, was introduced to Hawai‘i by Polynesian settlers, who cultivated it widely. The stalk was chewed between meals for its sweetness, brought on long journeys to ease hunger, and eaten in times of famine; juice from the stalk was fed to nursing babies, and used as a sweetening agent in medicinal herbal concoctions; the leaves were used as thatching for houses; the leaf midrib was used for plaiting braids that were made into hats; the stem of the flower was used to make darts for a child’s game.

kOA A tree, _Acacia koa_, one of the largest endemic trees in Hawai‘i. Wood used for canoes, paddles, and surfboards.

kOA haOLE A historically introduced small tree, _Leucaena glauca_.

konohiki Head man of an _ahupua‘a_ land division under the chief; land or fishing rights under control of the konohiki. See also _ahupua‘a_.

kou A shrub, _Cordia subcordata_, the root of which is the source of a narcotic drink of the same name used in ceremonies, prepared formerly by chewing, later by pounding.

lei Garland, wreath.

lo‘i A single irrigated taro patch; irrigated terrace, especially for taro. See also _lo‘i kalo_.

Māhēle The mid-nineteenth century land division responsible for the introduction of fee simple land title in Hawai‘i.

ma‘a All kinds of bananas and plantains.

makai Ancient Hawaiian game suggesting bowling.

mākahiki Ancient festival beginning about the middle of October and lasting about four months, with sports and religious festivities and taboo on war.

makai Seaward.

māmako A small native tree, _Pipturus albidus_, also called _māmaka_; the berry was used as a laxative, a dressing for wounds, and a tonic for general debility; the berry was fed to children to treat thrush; the bark was used to make tapa cloth.

mauka Inland, upland, toward the mountain.

mōʔi King, queen, sovereign, monarch, or a rank of chiefs who could succeed to the government but who were of lower rank than chiefs descended from the god Kāne.
moku mau‘u Grassland section or pasture upon which livestock could graze.

mokupuni Island.

mo‘o 1. Narrow strip of land, smaller than an ‘ili 2. Lizard, reptile of any kind, dragon, serpent; water spirit.

mo‘olelo A story, tale, myth, history, tradition, legend, fable, chronicle, or record.

naio A native tree, Myoporum sandwicense, with hard, dark, yellow-green wood. The wood was used traditionally for the main timbers of houses.

naupaka A native low shrub, Scaevola sericea, from which the root was used medicinally and the fruit was occasionally eaten.

‘ohana Family, relative, kin group.

olonā A native shrub, Touchardia latifolia, whose bark was valued as the source of a strong, durable fiber for fishing nets, for nets to carry containers, and as a base for ti-leaf raincoats and feather capes.

pali Cliff, precipice, steep hill or slope suitable for olonā or wauke.

paukū A land section smaller than a mo‘o.

pili A native grass, Heteropogon contortus, whose leaves were used traditionally as house thatch.

pīpī 1. Hawaiian pearl oyster, Pinctada radiata. In songs this is known as the ‘i‘a hānau leo o ʻEwa, ʻEwa’s silent sea creature—it was believed that talking would cause a breeze to ripple the water and frighten the pīpī. 2. Cattle.

pōi The Hawaiian staff of life, made from cooked taro cores, or rarely breadfruit, pounded and thinned with water.

pueo Hawaiian short-eared owl, Asio flammeus sandwichensis, sometimes regarded as a deity.

pule Prayer, magic spell, incantation, blessing.

‘ula A native grass, Paspalum notatum, and the sweet potato, Ipomoea batatas, introduced to Hawai‘i by Polynesian settlers, was a staple food. The tuber was cooked whole and eaten or it was made into poi and mixed with coconut milk to make a dessert; it was used as bait for mackerel fishing; and to make a fermented drink called ‘ula ‘awa ‘awa. The vine made a lei which was worn by nursing mothers to ensure a good flow of milk; when dried, the vine was also used as padding underneath floor mats. All parts of the plant were used as food for pigs. Kamapua‘a was the god of the sweet potato.

‘u‘u A native small tree or shrub, Broussonetia papyrifera, whose bark was made into kapa cloth. The inner bark was used to make cordage, and the shoots were used to treat childhood diseases. The leaves, along with banana and taro leaves, were used ceremonially to wrap the bodies of ali‘i after death.

Abbreviations

ac. A unit of land area equal to 4,840 square yards (0.405 hectare).

AD Anno Domini, the Christian era in the Gregorian calendar, starting from the year AD 1 as the calculated year in which Christ was born.

cm The centimeter, a derived unit of length in the International System of Units, equal to 10⁻² m. See also cm.

DLNR The Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources, a government agency responsible for the management and conservation of the natural, cultural, and historic resources of Hawai‘i held in public trust. SHPD is a division of DLNR.

ft. A unit of linear measure equal to 12 inches or 0.3048 meter.

GPS Global Positioning System, operated by the government of the United States. The term is often used for the unit used to communicate with the GPS.

LCA Awards issued by the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles between 1846 and 1855 to persons who filed claims to land between 1846 and 1848.

m The meter, a base unit of length in the International System of Units, equal to the length of the path traveled by light in vacuum during a time interval of 1/299,792,458 of a second.

SHPD The State Historic Preservation Division of the Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources, a government agency responsible for implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Chapter 6E of the Hawai‘i Revised Statutes.

SHP State Inventory of Historic Places.

Bibliography


44. Morita, A. (2010). *Dole Harvester “machine 1”. Memorandum to the Lānaʻi Culture & Heritage Center Board of Directors on file at the Lānaʻi Culture & Heritage Center."


December 16, 2019

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Aloha Dr. Susan Lebo,

This letter is regarding an impromptu field inspection conducted at the request of Pūlama Lāna‘i for the proposed Hōkūao 201-H Housing Project. The purpose of the current field inspection was to relocate four potentially significant historic properties within the proposed project area (Table 1 and Figure 1). The sites were previously documented during two archaeological inventory surveys, conducted for the Lāna‘i Affordable Housing Project in 2009 (Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2009) and the Hōkūao 201-H Housing Project in 2018 (Dye and Maly 2018, Log No. 2019.00221). The historic properties include two early 1900s historic wood-frame buildings (CSH-2 and CSH-3), a pineapple harvester (“Machine 1”), and a historic culvert headwall (SIHP #50-40-98-6649). A summary of the previously documented sites is presented, followed by a summary of current fieldwork.

CSH-2 and CSH-3, Historic Buildings

Two previous AIS reports describe CSH-2 and CSH-3 as two of three or four buildings constructed in the early 1900s that once comprised the Kō‘ele School Complex (personal communication by Kepā Maly July 27, 2009 referenced in Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2009:36,55; Dye and Maly 2018). Our supplemental research found a 1927 Land Court Application (LCap) map (862) labeling an area just northeast of Lāna‘i City as “School Lot” and numbered as Lot 16 (see Figure 1). LCap 862:Map 002 lists Lot 16 as a “Government School Lot at Lanai City”. It is likely this area is where these buildings once stood.

CSH-2 was a wood-frame, two-room schoolhouse built in 1927 as the Koele Grammar School (Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2009, Ruzicka 2017a, Dye and Maly 2018). The schoolhouse was originally located about a half mile from the Lāna‘i Ranch Headquarters/Koele Ranch Camp (Kō‘ele District, SIHP #50-40-98-1004), on current golf course property (Ruzicka 2017a). In 1928, the schools name

was changed to Lanai City School and it included two buildings, a two-room and a four-room building. In 1938, the Lānaʻi High and Elementary School was established near 7th Street and Fraser Street in downtown Lānaʻi City and the two buildings of the Lanai City School were moved to the new school campus. In the 1970s, the CSH-2 schoolhouse building was used as a meeting hall for the Lānaʻi City chapter of the Boy Scouts of America (Ruzicka 2017a). Therefore, the building is also referred to as the former Boy Scout Hall (Maly 2008).

CSH-3, also documented as Structure A of the Kōʻele District (SIHP # -1004), was the original Kōʻele single-room school house dismantled and moved to the Kōʻele District in the 1920s (also referred to as the Palawai School and Richardson House) (Wright 1974, Kacshko 1986, Ruzicka 2017b). A HABS survey (Ruzicka 2017b) details that the original schoolhouse structure was constructed in 1910 at Palawai School, approximately two miles south of Kōʻele, and was moved to Kōʻele between 1920-1922. A letter concerning CSH 3, describes that the school building was originally placed southeast of the Kōʻele District (SIHP # -1004) reservoir “in what is presently the seventh green of the golf course” (Morita 1988:3). The letter states around 1922 a larger school was established near the “present golf clubhouse” (Morita 1988:3). In 1927, the CSH-3-Structure A school building was moved within the Kōʻele District and was used as part of the Lānaʻi Ranch Camp where is was lived in by successive workers including John and Hannah Richardson. In 1986, during construction of the Koʻele Hotel/Four Seasons Resort the subject building was then moved west of Lānaʻi City, near the Lanai Power Plant.

The Kōʻele District (SIHP # -1004) is the location of the former Lānaʻi Ranch Headquarters. None of the original buildings of the ranch or buildings that once contributed to the recorded significance of the site exist in their primary location, instead they have all been either moved within the property or relocated to and from the location. Structures of SIHP # -1004 include five historic wood-frame buildings (Features A-D and F) and a reservoir (Feature E) in what is now known as the Four Seasons Resort at Kōʻele (Wright 1974 and Kacshko 1986). CSH-3 was documented as Structure A, prior to being relocated.

Both CSH-2 and CSH-3 were moved into the Hōkūao 201-H Housing Project area through efforts of community groups. “Around 1985-1986 and through the efforts of Lahainans for Sensible Growth, Hui Malama Pono o Lānaʻi, and the community of Lānaʻi, the two structures were relocated to the bottom of Ninth Street and intended for preservation, restoration, and incorporation into the landscape at Kōʻele as part of a heritage program through an agreement with Castle and Cooke Resorts” (Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2009:56). Both structures were documented in extreme disrepair during the Lee-Greig and Hammatt (2009) study. However, they were still assessed as eligible for listing on the Hawaiʻi Register of Historic Place (State Register) under Criterion d (Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2009:32).

The two structures, CSH-2 and CSH-3 were documented again during the AIS for the Hōkūao 201- H Housing Project in 2018 (Dye and Maly 2018:104-105). They were documented in worse condition than they were in 2009 and were assessed as lacking the integrity of condition to be listed on the State Register (Dye and Maly 2018:135).

In 2017, the two structures were documented to be partially collapsed and the City of Maui recommended mitigation for their demolition. A Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) was completed for each of the structures (Ruzicka 2017 a and b). The HABS surveys were submitted to SHPD on October 12, 2018 (Log No. 2018.02441, Log No. 2018.02442). The buildings have since been demolished.

### Additional Documented Historic Properties Within the Project Area

The Dye and Maly (2018) study also documented a pineapple harvester recorded as “Machine 1”. The harvester originally used a conveyor belt on a long boom to transport handpicked fruit to a bin situated on a flatbed truck. It was moved from the Miki area of southwestern Lānaʻi in 2010 (Morita 2010). The Dye and Maly (2018) study indicated that the harvester “is now in the possession of the Lānaʻi Culture and Heritage Center, which assessed the condition of ‘Machine 1’ around the time it was moved to its current location. The assessment found the main frame to be sound and the diesel engine repairable, but other components, such as the electrical system, elevator, boom, conveyors, counterweight, crown blower system, walkways, rails, ladders, platforms, operator station, and bin were in various states of disrepair. Several pieces were noted as missing, and rust, which was widespread, threatened the structural integrity of several components” (Dye and Maly 2018:104). The harvester was assessed as eligible for the State Register under significance Criterion a “for its association with the commercial pineapple fields that for seven decades were the primary economic pursuit on the island” and it was recommended that it be moved to a sheltered location away from the project area for future restoration and interpretive display (Dye and Maly 2018:135). The study determined that once the machine had been moved away the project would have “no effect” on historic properties.

The Lee-Greig and Hammatt (2009) study also documented a historic culvert headwall (SIHP #50-45-98-6649) within the current project area. The headwall was constructed of four courses of cut basalt held together by fine sand aggregate mortar, the south wall was covered with a thin white layer of plaster that was peeling off, and the north wall was inscribed with the date “1948” (Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2009:32). The culvert headwall was determined to likely be related to the expansion of Lānaʻi City and the development of the associated drainage system (Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2009:55). The study determined the site was eligible for the State Register under significance Criterion d, due to its potential to yield information important for understanding the history of the region.

### Current Field Inspection

A field inspection was conducted on November 6th, 2019 by Nathan DiVito B.A. of Honua Consulting under the general supervision of Rosanna Thurman, M.A. (principal investigator). The fieldwork required approximately 2 hours to complete and was performed under permit number 19-22 issued to Honua Consulting by the SHPD.

The current field inspection could not locate the structures documented as CSH-2 and CSH-3, as reviewed documents suggest they have been demolished. Only thick overgrowth was observed at their former locations. The pineapple harvester, “Machine 1”, was located in the same location as previously documented by Dye and Maly (2018). It was surrounded by a chain-link fenced area that was heavily overgrown and was in the same general rusty condition as previously described (Dye and Maly 2018). Photos and a GPS location were taken for the harvester (Figure 2). The historic culvert headwall (SIHP # -6649) was observed and found to be in the same condition as previously described (Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2009). Nothing else of archaeological note was observed or collected during the current project.

If you have any questions or recommendations, please feel free to notify either Dodge Watson at (808) 392-1617 or Rosanna Thurman at (808) 927-9920.
Sincerely,

Rosanna Thurman  
Principal Investigator  
Honua Consulting

Table 1. Table Listing Historic Properties Previously Documented Within the Current Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Site Number CSH-2</td>
<td>Koele Grammar School, two-room schoolhouse built 1927 (also referred to as the Boy Scout Hall)</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>Was recommended significant under Criterion d (Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2009:32), determined to not retain integrity and not be eligible for the State Register (Dye and Maly 2018:135)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Site Number CSH-3; Structure A of SIHP # -1004 (Kōʻele District)</td>
<td>Kōʻele single-room schoolhouse built 1910 (also referred to as Palawai School &amp; Richardson House)</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>Was recommended significant under Criterion d (Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2009:32), determined to not retain integrity and not be eligible for the State Register (Dye and Maly 2018:135)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple Harvester “Machine 1”</td>
<td>Pineapple Harvester Exposed within an open field, surrounded by a chain-link fence</td>
<td>Structural integrity found to be threatened but found eligible to State Register for significance Criteria a; recommends being moved to a sheltered location, restoration, and interpretive display (Dye and Maly 2018:135)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIHP #50-40-98-6649</td>
<td>Historic culvert headwall</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Determined eligible for the State Register under significance Criterion d; sufficiently documented, no further work (Lee-Greig and Hammatt 2009:57-58)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References Cited

Dye, Thomas S., Kepā Maly  
2018  Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Proposed Hōkū-ao 201-H Residential Project, Land of Kamoku, Lāhainā District, Lānaʻi Island, TMK: (2) 4-9-002:061 por., TMK: (2) 4-9-014:001 por., TMK: (2) 4-9-014:009 por., and TMK: (2) 4-9-014:011 por. T. S. Dye & Colleagues, Archaeologists, Honolulu, HI. Prepared for Pūlama Lānaʻi.

Kaschko, Michael W,  

Lee-Greig, Tonya L. and Hallett H. Hammatt  

Maly, Kepā  
2008  Letter to Lānaʻi Archaeological Committee Members & Lānaʻi Culture & Heritage Center Board Members Regarding the old Kōʻele School Building and the former Boy Scout Hall. On file at the Lānaʻi Culture and Heritage Center, Lānaʻi.

Morita, Albert  
2010  Dole Harvester “machine 1”. Memorandum to the Lānaʻi Culture and Heritage Center Board of Directors on file at the Lānaʻi Culture and Heritage Center, Lānaʻi.

Morita, Hermina M.  
1988  Letter to Bill Mills Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Oceanic Properties Inc. Regarding the John and Hannah Richardson Residence. On file at the Lānaʻi Culture and Heritage Center, Lānaʻi.

Ruzicka, Dee  


Wright, John C.  
Figure 1. Portion of a 1999 Lāna‘i USGS showing the proposed project area (outlined in red), previous archaeological studies within the project area, locations of previously documented sites within the project area, the location of the Kō‘ele District, and the location of a former school lot as shown on LCAp 862.

Figure 2. Overview photo of the pineapple harvester recorded as "Machine 1"
KOELE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
(Lanai City School)
Southwest of Fraser Avenue and 9th Street junction
Lanai City
Maui County
Hawaii

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HI-###-1 OBLIQUE VIEW OF THE FRONT FAÇADE. VIEW FACING WEST.
HI-###-2 OBLIQUE VIEW OF THE REAR SIDE. VIEW FACING EAST.
HI-###-3 ELEVATION VIEW OF THE REAR SIDE. VIEW FACING SOUTHEAST.
HI-###-4 ELEVATION VIEW OF THE GABLE END. VIEW FACING SOUTHWEST.
HI-###-5 INTERIOR VIEW OF THE LEFT SIDE CLASSROOM SHOWING THE BUILT IN CLOSET AND COUNTER WITH CABINETS. VIEW FACING SOUTH.
HI-###-6 INTERIOR VIEW OF THE RIGHT SIDE CLASSROOM SHOWING THE BUILT IN CLOSET AND THE DOOR TO THE OTHER CLASSROOM. VIEW FACING SOUTHWEST.

Note that these photographs were taken three years before this report was compiled. A 2017 image of the building is included in the field notes accompanying this report.
Location: Southwest of Fraser Avenue and 9th Street junction
Lanai City
Maui County, Hawaii
Located at latitude: 20.822800, longitude: -156.922120.
This point was obtained in December 2016, using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

Date of Construction: 1927
Builder: Unknown

Original Owner/Use: County of Maui/ Schoolhouse
Present Owner/Use: Lanai Resorts LLC/ Vacant

Significance: Koele Grammar School is significant for its association with the development of the education system on the Island of Lanai. This building served as the main schoolhouse on Lanai about ten years.

Project Information: This Level III Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) report was produced to fulfill the County of Maui's recommendations for mitigation for the demolition of the Koele Grammar School. This HABS report was produced in March, 2017. Field work was conducted on March 13, 2017 by Dee Ruzicka of Mason Architects Inc., Honolulu, HI. Report written by Dee Ruzicka. Archival Photography was produced by David Franzen of Franzen Photography, Inc., Kailua, HI in 2013.

Historian: Dee Ruzicka
Mason Architects, Inc.
119 Merchant Street, Suite 501
Honolulu, HI 96813

Date of Report: March 2017

Description:
The Koele Grammar School has been moved twice.

This single-story, gable roof, wood building has an overall footprint of 48' x 34'-6" which includes an 8' wide lanai along the front long side of the building that provides entry to the two classrooms. The building is set up on wood blocks and is beginning to collapse. A portion of the roof, lanai floor, and a section of the exterior wall at the lanai are collapsed, sagging, and broken. Areas of the interior floor that are unsupported are sagging.

The building is single wall construction of 5" wide tongue and groove boards with v-joint chamfered edges and a center v-shaped grove running the length of the interior faces of the boards. On the exterior, the boards have vertical battens of 1" wide, rounded bead molding on
5" spacing covering the joints. Exterior walls have a water table of a 12" high board. The gable ends of the building, along the shorter sides, each have a two-panel fixed wood louver vent with an opening about 6' wide x 1'-6" high.

The visible roof sheathing at the eaves and lanai is the same 5" wide, v-groove boards as the building walls. The open rafters are 2 x 4 on 2' spacing, the eave overhang is about 2'-6", and the roof covering is wood shingles. At the gable ends the end rafters are 2 x 8 and there are knee braces with pyramid cut ends at the ridge and the side walls.

The building has wood sash, double sliding windows with openings measuring 3'-6" high x 6'-6" wide. All glazing has been removed from the windows. The windows form a band along three sides of the building, with three windows along the shorter sides and six windows along the longer (rear) side. Facing the lanai (front) side of the building, the classroom on the right when facing the front of the building, the left side of the lanai has a small collapsed room, about 20' long and 8' wide (the width of the lanai). This room is divided into two 10' long sections by a partition wall with a doorway. The room was originally entered by a doorway from the lanai.

The interior of the main portion of the Koele Grammar School is divided into two 24' x 26' classrooms by a partition wall with a doorway (no door). Typical interior finishes in both rooms are: 3½" wide tongue and groove wood flooring with degraded linoleum floor covering in some places, 5" wide v-grooved tongue and groove boards at walls, approximately 6' x 4' painted plywood-panel ceiling with half round molding covering panel joints, and suspended fluorescent light fixtures. Each room has a small built-in wood closet with shelving. Each closet is 4' wide, 6' high, and 1'-6" deep with no door. The classroom that is on the left when facing the front (lanai) of the building has a built in wood counter, 1'-4" wide and 3'-3" high, that extends along the two exterior walls, under the windows. Cabinet space with shelving is beneath the countertop. All cabinet doors have been removed.

Historical Context:

The two-room Koele Grammar School was built by March of 1927, and by the 12th of that month it was occupied. The building was financed by the County of Maui, for an unknown amount over $1500.1 It was built about a half mile from the Koele Ranch Camp, to the south, across Iwole Gulch on the site of what would become the Cavendish Golf Course.2 Students from Koele Ranch and from Lanai City attended. Eighth grade graduation ceremonies from Koele Grammar School were held at the Lanai Theater in Lanai City.3 In September 1928, the people of Lanai City petitioned the Maui County board of supervisors to have the school's name changed to Lanai City School.4

By the mid-1930s, school children of Hawaiian Pineapple Co. (HAPCo) employees had expanded public school enrollment on Lanai to such a degree that additional classes were held in the Lanai Japanese School and in the HAPCo plantation gymnasium.5 By about 1937 the Koele Grammar School complex consisted of at least two buildings, the 1927 two-room building and another four-room building.5

In January 1938, the Lanai High and Elementary School was opened at its present location on Fraser Avenue.6 The buildings of the Koele Grammar School complex were moved, in sections, to this new high school site.7 During the 1970s the Koele Grammar School, on its second site at the high school campus near 8th and Fraser Avenues, was used as a meeting hall for the Lanai City chapter of the Boy Scouts of America. At some time after 1976, the two-room Koele Grammar School building was moved to its present location.8

Sources:

Drawings and Photographs:

No historic drawings of the Koele Grammar School were located during research for this report.

Aerial photographs of Lanai are available in the collection of the Hawaii State Archives:

- January 26, 1952, Folder PPA-1, photo # 1-5.
- December 25, 1976, Folder GeoserverFiles/ShpFiles/MauiLanaiKahoolawe035/jpeg8s.

Bibliography:


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3 "Jean Forbes Adams," in Lanai Ranch 19.
4 "Lanai Requests Change in Name Leading School." Maui News, September 15, 1928. 1.
5 "Lanai Starts High School." Maui News, November 9, 1938. 5.
6 "Jean Forbes Adams," in Lanai Ranch. 4.


Location Map (Source: Google Earth).

Field sketch (Prepared by Mason Architects, Inc.)
The gray area indicates; collapsed, broken, sagging areas of the building. No scale.
Field Notes:
This photograph showing the condition of the building was taken on March 13, 2017. View facing north.

Field Notes:
This photograph showing the condition of the building was taken on March 13, 2017. View facing northeast.
Field Notes:
This photograph showing the condition of the building was taken on March 13, 2017. View facing northeast.

Field Notes:
This photograph showing the condition of the building was taken on March 13, 2017. View facing southeast.
Palaawai School
(Koele School)
(John and Hannah Richardson House)
Southwest of Fraser Avenue and 9th Street junction
Lanai City
Maui County
Hawaii

Palawai School
HABS No. HI-###

Historic American Buildings Survey
Index to Photographs

David Franzen, Photographer
September 2013

Note that these photographs were taken three years before this report was compiled.
A 2017 image of the building, now a ruin, is included in the field notes accompanying this report.

HI-###-1 Oblique view of the front façade. View facing east.
HI-###-2 Oblique view of the rear side. View facing west.
HI-###-3 Elevation view of the front façade with scale device in 1' increments. View facing southeast.
HI-###-4 Interior view. View facing southwest.

Because of inability to orient these 2013 photos with the ruined 2017 building, a sketch photo key was not prepared for this report.
parts of the building in the collapsed jumble show that it was of board and batten construction, with 12’ wide boards and 3’ wide battens. The building had a corrugated metal roof with a narrow eave overhang of about 1’ and narrow fascia boards.

Historical Context:

The Palawai School was built ca. 1910 by Charles Gay near the lower end of Keaau Gulch where it opens into Palawai basin, about two miles south of Koele. The school was built like a house and had one classroom. Palawai was chosen for the location of the school because of its central location; students came from Koele, Malaeua, and Waiapaa. At the time it was built, another schoolhouse was located at Keomuku on the northeast coast of Lanai. Sometime about 1920-22, the Palawai School was moved to Koele, and set up at a site near where the 7th green of the Cavendish Golf Course is today. In 1922 the school became part of the public school system of the Territory of Hawaii. The Palawai (Koele) School ceased functioning as a classroom in 1927, when the two-room Koele Grammar School was built a short distance away.

Ca. 1927, with the construction of the new Koele Grammar School, the Palawai (Koele) School was moved to the Koele Ranch Camp by Morikazu Kawano, who was a carpenter for the ranch. The building was moved by dismantling and re-assembling, and it became a residence. It was set up within a cluster of residential buildings at the north corner of the Ranch Camp. Kawano was the first of several successive occupants of the building, including ranch saddle maker Simeon Kaukahi and his family. In 1946 the building became the home of John and Hannah Richardson. The building underwent numerous alterations since the time it was a one room school house, including a kitchen addition, bathroom, and the partitioning of the original single class room.

### Project Information

This Level III Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) report was produced to fulfill the County of Maui’s recommendations for mitigation for the demolition of the Palawai School. This HABS report was produced in March, 2017. Field work was conducted on March 13, 2017 by Dee Ruzicka of Mason Architects Inc., Honolulu, HI. Report written by Dee Ruzicka. Archival Photography was produced by David Franzén of Franzén Photography, Inc., Kailua, HI in 2013.

### Date of Report

March 2017

### Description

The Palawai School has been moved three times. This single story wood building is completely collapsed into an irregular footprint that is indistinct in some areas but has overall dimensions of about 40’ x 31’. The building has collapsed onto the steel 55-gallon drums that it was set on after its last move. Remaining
The Richardsons occupied the building until ca. 1986, when the Koele Lodge was being built. At that time, the Palawai School (Richardson House) was moved from Koele to its present site near the Lanai Power Plant.

Sources:

Drawings and Photographs:
No historic drawings of the Koele School were located during research for this report.

Historic photographs of the building are found in:


- Center for Oral History, Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii at Manoa.  Lanai Ranch, The People of Koele and Keomuku, Volumes I and II.  (Honolulu: University of Hawaii at Manoa).  July 1989.  Page li.  Images 72-74.  Photos of the building ca. 1921 when it was Koele School, and ca. 1986 when it was the home of John and Hannah Richardson.

Aerial photographs of Lanai are available in the collection of the Hawaii State Archives:

- January 26, 1952, Folder PPA-1, photo # 1-5.

Bibliography:


14 "Hannah Richardson," In Lanai Ranch.  630, 662.
Field Notes:
This photograph showing the condition of the building was taken on March 13, 2017. View facing southeast.

Field Notes:
This photograph showing the condition of the building was taken on March 13, 2017. View facing south.
Field Notes:
This photograph showing the condition of the building was taken on March 13, 2017. View facing west.