

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 13000458 Date Listed: 7/3/2013

Kaluakini, William K., House Maui HI
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

 _____ 7/3/2013
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Certification:
This will certify that the submission was for a *nomination* that *meets* documentation standards for registering properties and the National Register Criteria. [The boxes on the original SHPO certification box were incomplete.]

Classification:
The box for *Name of Related Multiple Property Listing* should read: *N/A*
The box for *Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the NR* should read: *0*
[All boxes and spaces on the nomination form should be completed. In addition, the nomination should note that while the property under consideration is located within the previously listed Lahaina Historic District (NHL, NR 1966, updated 1974), the 1974, designation materials contain only limited information on the majority of the extant resources in the district and no discussion of the nominated property.]

Significance:
The appropriate level of significance is: *local*.
[The context provided to support the significance of the house and its chief resident William Kaluakini is largely focused on Maui and Lahaina history, including Mr. Kaluakini's role in *local* civic and political affairs. Insufficient information and justification is provided to assess his importance at the state level, particularly in comparison to other individuals with similar associations and connections.]

(continued)

These clarifications were confirmed with the HI SHPO office.

(Continued)

The *Areas of Significance* are amended to add: *Architecture*, under Criterion C.
[The nomination sufficiently documents the property as a locally significant example of residential design.]

The *Period of Significance* is revised to read: 1927-1932.

[The Period of Significance must be directly tied to the resource being nominated. While the historic context for understanding the local patterns of events may encompass the entire Territorial Period (1900-1958), the nomination's period of significance must focus on the specific point in time in which the nominated property achieved its significant associations under the appropriate NR Criteria and areas of significance. In no circumstances can the period pre-date the construction of the nominated resource. In the case of the Kaluakini House the period of significance would mark the building's date of construction (Criterion C) and the period in which it was associated with Mr. Kaluakini (Criterion A and B)--1927 until his death in 1932. While the property is not directly associated with the Mr. Kaulalini's many years of service to the local community prior to 1927, it does reflect the culmination of his contributions and his recognized status as an influential member of the community at the end of his career.]

The *Significant Dates* should read: 1927, 1932.

The box for *Cultural Affiliation* should be left blank.

[This space is reserved for properties nominated under Criterion D.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the HI SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Kaluakini, William K., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 450 Front Street

not for publication

city or town Lahaina

vicinity

state HI code 09 county Maui code 09 zip code 96761

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Quocela Julius D. (Admin)

2/15/13

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

7/3/2013
Date of Action

Kaluakini, William K., House
 Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single-Family

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single-Family

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Plantation

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Per and beam

walls: Box-frame (single wall) wd.

roof: Wd. Shingle on Wd. Deck

other:

Kaluakini, William K., House
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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The William K. Kaluakini House is a Craftsman-inspired Plantation Style residence that was built in 1927 at 450 Front Street, is located in the Lahaina National Historic Landmark (NHL), and was erected on the *mauka* or mountain side of Front Street (See Continuation Sheets 8-12 through 8-15). Possibly constructed by a Wailuku contractor named George Ward Yamayoshi, the house is asymmetrically massed, one story in height, four bays in width and four bays in length, and measures 50'-0" x 48'-4". It features gable-on-hip roofs which are covered with circular-sawn wood shingles and two large cross gables whose ends are fenestrated with louvered wood vents. The house has a wide porch on two sides and deep eaves that are constructed of 3/4" x 3 3/4" tongue and groove boards. They form a roof deck beneath which 2 1/2" x 3 3/4" rafter tails, spaced at regular 25" intervals, have been embellished with repetitive scroll-sawn details. The house is oriented west-east, *makai-mauka* or sea-to-mountain, on a site that slopes in roughly the same direction and is perpendicular to Front Street. It is set back some forty-five feet from the street edge and features manicured front, side, and rear yards which are enclosed on two sides by lava rock walls that are 6'-2" in height. There is a fieldstone-lined concrete fountain with a concrete cap, lava rock planters, and an entry walk that is finished with concrete pavers which are modern landscaping elements. The property is entered through a decorative metal gate which provides access to the paved walk and five concrete risers which function as the primary means of access onto the front porch.

Narrative Description

The William K. Kaluakini House includes a porch or *lanai*, a dominant feature of the front (west) and north (side) façades, which provides shade for the two facades and measures 9'-6" and 8'-7" in depth, respectively. It is supported by paired, tapered square box columns that are simply trimmed at the bases and capitals with wood molding. They are supported by a wood frame knee wall that is 2'-4 1/2" in height. The knee wall has been covered with 3/4" x 5 1/4" wood siding and 3/4" x 5 1/2" wood trim, replicating an earlier wall in height and detailing with the exception of weep holes that were located at regular intervals adjacent to the floor. They functioned to drain water when the porch was mopped or washed down with water. The porch floor and ceilings are finished with 3/4" x 3 1/2" tongue and groove boards and have been stained.

Entry from the porch into the house is made through a pair of glazed entry doors located on the west façade as well as a single glazed entry door that is accessed from the porch on the north façade into a living room (100) which measures 24'-11" x 15'-1". The entry doors are painted wood, cased with painted 3/4" x 5 1/2" wood trim, and glazed in a Craftsman-inspired design that is comprised of eight lights which form a border about a central pane. The design is repeated in nine-light transoms which are located above each doorway and the house's fenestration includes nine-light wood sash over single light wood sash which repeat the Craftsman motif in all windows for every façade of the house.

The floors of the living room (100) are 3/4" x 3 1/2" tongue and groove boards which have been laid north-south and have been stained. The walls have been built in with nominal 2" x 4" wood studs and covered with 1/4" gypsum board which obscures the building's original box-frame or "single-wall" construction. A master bedroom (101) is located on the south side of the living room and measures 15'-7" x 13'-8" (including the bay window that is located in the west wall). A closet and master bath (102) are located on the east side of the master bedroom and their combined dimensions are 13'-9" x 13'-9".

A rear bedroom (103) is located at the southeast corner of the house and is accessed from the main living room (100) and measures 13'-3" x 13'-0". The bedroom's interior finishes include 3/4" x 3 1/2" wood flooring that has been stained, gypsum board walls and ceiling, wood base boards and wood cove molding. A bathroom (104), flanked on either side by closets, measures 11'-7" x 6'-1", and includes a toilet that is located in a 2'-7" x 2'-10" alcove. Its interior finishes include a ceramic tile floor, gypsum board walls and ceiling, and wood cove molding. A second rear bedroom (105) is located at the northeast corner of the house, measures 13'-6" x 13'-0", and includes interior finishes similar to that of bedroom (103).

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1900-1958

Significant Dates

1905, 1919, 1924, 1927

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

William K. Kaluakini

Cultural Affiliation

Hawaiian/American

Architect/Builder

Unknown; possibly George Ward Yamayoshi

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

Territorial (1900-1959)

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The William K. Kaluakini House is an excellent example of a Craftsman-inspired Plantation Style bungalow that was built in 1927 in Lahaina for a local government official. The one-story, gable-on-hipped roof dwelling with cross gables and expansive porch or *lanai* is an indication of the relative prosperity that its owner achieved as a member of the Republican Party and a member of the local elite, and is one of less than ten remaining *kama'aina* family houses that are still found in Lahaina which date from the Period of Significance (1900-1959). The dwelling was built by an unidentified contractor, possibly George Ward Yamayoshi, for William Kauaha'ao Kaluakini, who worked in various government capacities during the transition of Hawai'i from a Monarchy (1791-1893), to a Republic (1894-1898), and then to an American territory in 1898. The William K. Kaluakini House (1927) appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Applying the National Register (NR) criteria for buildings and/or structures over fifty years of age, the dwelling is eligible under Criteria A, B, and C.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A

William Kauaha'ao Kaluakini was a member of the Lahaina police during a period of great labor unrest and disturbances. Kaluakini joined the department in 1905, in the midst of a major Japanese strike, was appointed deputy sheriff of Lahaina in 1917 at the beginning of World War I, after serving as lieutenant and captain, and was then transferred to Hāna as deputy sheriff of that township in 1919. He returned to Lahaina as deputy sheriff for both townships in 1924 and arrived one week into Lahaina's second major strike by Filipino workers. The turbulent strikes in Lahaina were part of the growing labor movement which struggled for recognition of worker's rights, improvements in working hours, conditions, and wages, as well as housing. The movement culminated in the 1946 Great Sugar Strike which resulted in significant gains for workers which continue to exist in Hawai'i in the twenty-first century.

Criterion B

William Kauaha'ao Kaluakini started his career as a teacher, then became a public official in 1893, serving briefly as a truant officer and tax assessor, before entering law enforcement. Kaluakini was active in the Republican Party and represented Hāna as a delegate in the territory-wide convention in Honolulu in 1924. He is accorded by oral tradition to have been associated with Territorial Representative to the U.S. Congress, Prince Jonah Kūhio Kalaniana'ole (1871-1922), and is purported to have been involved in his political campaigns. Kaluakini married a school teacher named, Abigail Pauka-makanikamanao'o'oloko'okalani Hose, and both of them are remembered as having been deeply involved in the preservation of Hawaiian culture and language during a period of increased American political and cultural domination of the islands.

Criterion C

The William K. Kaluakini House is a Craftsman-inspired Plantation Style bungalow that retains its architectural integrity as well as integrity of site and setting, despite some minimal changes that were made in 2005. It features original asymmetrical massing, gable-on-hip roofs, cross-gables with louvered wood vents, decorative scroll-sawn wood rafter tails, vertical wood siding, wood base, corner, belt, and trim boards, wood cornices, porch with paired, battered wood columns with wood capitals and bases. The William K. Kaluakini House is one of only two buildings in the 200-400 blocks of Front Street that are associated with the *kama'aina* families of Lahaina who lived along the arterial during the 1910s and 1920s. The dwelling was among many fashionable residences that were erected there, including by 1930, beachfront houses for the members of middle and upper management of the Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd.

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Narrative Description (con't.)

A laundry room (106) and kitchen (107) are located in the northeast corner of the house and measure 9'-8" x 8'-2" and 11'-7" x 11'-0", respectively. The interior finishes of the kitchen include wood flooring that has been stained, gypsum board walls and ceilings, wood base boards and wood cove molding. A dining room (108) is located between the kitchen (107) and the living room (100), measures 10'-10" x 7'-10", and duplicates the interior finishes of the latter area (100). A window located in the kitchen, although duplicating the motif of the other original windows in the house has been rebuilt and is larger than one that is shown in a photograph that was taken shortly after the house had been built in 1927.

The dwelling was occupied by family members until 1952, was vacant for a decade, and then used as rental property from 1962 through 2000. By 2000 the William K. Kaluakini House had become extremely deteriorated (See Continuation Sheets 8-18 through 8-21). Sections of the roof and floor had collapsed and the exterior walls were bowing outward or were at minimum out of plumb. Some windows were boarded up and for a time, a modern slab door replaced one of the house's craftsman entry doors. Severe water damage also rendered the porch unusable and the damage from termite infestations was readily visible. A Los Angeles carpenter named James Stiebinger undertook the restoration of the Kaluakini House, completed the work, and sold the property to Thomas and Christine Brayton in 2004.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

William Kauaha'ao Kaluakini was born in Puako, in the district or moku of Lahaina on December 29, 1872. He was the son of Gidion Kaluakini and Elizabeth Kaluakini. In 1885 he was sent to Halealoha School in Lahaina and then to the Royal School in Honolulu. He remained at the Royal School through 1889, then enrolled at Lahainaluna Seminary, and graduated in 1895. He was a school teacher at the Lua'ehu or Lahaina School as well as the Honokohau and Honokowai Schools. He married Abigail Pauka-makanikamana'o'oloko'okalani Hose on January 29, 1898 (Waal 1898: 57). Abigail was the daughter of Richard Pikao Hose and Elizabeth Duncan Hose. She was the second among nine children and her siblings included Maria, Minni, Johnny, Alexander, Adeline, Henry, and Alice as well as one unidentified Hose child appears to have not survived into adulthood. In 1898 Abigail was identified as "Mrs. William Kaluakini" and described as a "teacher" at the Luaehu School while her husband was identified as a local "official" (Ibid.: 62, 64).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

(See Continuation Sheets 9-1 through 9-3)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Maui County Planning Dept

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Kaluakini, William K., House
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ³⁷³² .3732
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>4N</u> Zone	<u>742013</u> Easting	<u>2309146</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

(See Continuation Sheet 10-1)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stanley Solamillo, CR planner
organization Maui County Planning Dept date 09.15.12
street & number 250 S. High Street telephone 808-250-3273
city or town Wailuku state HI zip code 96793
e-mail ssolamillo@co.maui.hi.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Figure

#	Name	Description
1	USGS Map	USGS Map of Kula, on the island of Maui
2	1884 Parcel Map	Location of Kaluakini house lot
3	1916 Parcel Map	Location of Kaluakini house lot
4	1930 PMCo Map	Location of Kaluakini house
5	Historic Photo	Wm. K. Kaluakini with members of Hale Kumukulani Men's Club in 1927
6	Historic Photo	Wm. K. Kaluakini with granddaughter in front of house in 1927
7	Photo	Kaluakini, Wm. K. House in 2004
8	Photo	Kaluakini, Wm. K. House in 2004
9	Photo	Kaluakini, Wm. K. House in 2004
10	Photo	Kaluakini, Wm. K. House in 2004
11	Photo	Kaluakini, Wm. K. House in 2008
12	Plot Plan	Kaluakini, Wm. K. House in 2008
13	Floor Plan	Kaluakini, Wm. K. House in 2008

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Thomas Brayton and Chris Brayton
street & number 450 Front Street telephone 808-667-2762
city or town Lahaina state HI zip code 96791

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Narrative Description (con't.)

The Braytons added a modern garage that was been built in the same vernacular architectural style and includes similar materials to the Kaluakini House which is located on the south side of the dwelling. In addition, a cabana was added adjacent to a pool on the north side or rear of the property. Both the garage and pool structure are non-contributing and little if any landscaping features that might be associated with the period of significance remain intact on the property.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (con'td.)

In that year as well he was recorded by census taker Henry Dickenson as a "teacher" who resided in Lahaina along with his wife Abigail, two children, William and John, as well as a brother and sister-in-law, Hoffender and Addie Hose ("Thirteenth Census of the United States, Census of the Hawaiian Islands, Lahaina District, Maui," June 9, 1900: 17). William was listed in the telephone directories as a teacher at Honokowai School in 1902 then principal of the school in the following year (Husted 1902: 579; 1903: 511). He appears to have left the teaching profession by 1904 but his position was not identified for that year (Ibid.: 510). He is purported in the oral tradition to have worked briefly as a truant officer and then as a tax assessor before joining the local police force in 1905.

The County Act of that year established five districts: Lahaina and Lana'i, Wailuku and Kaho'olawe, Hana, Makawao, and Moloka'i. A sheriff was elected for the county and a deputy sheriff was elected from each district. Lincoln M. Baldwin (1900-1903) was the first sheriff of Maui under the new Territorial government, followed by William White (1903-1905), William Saffrey (1906-1910) who was elected in the year that Maui was officially established as a county, and Clement Crowell (1911-1939). Prior to 1910 the deputy sheriffs were also chosen by the electorate but after 1911, the positions were appointed by the sheriff. One author later commented that:

In terms of local government, the sheriff occupied the most important position in 1900. Under the Hawaiian Kingdom, there [had been] a governor for each major island. However, in 1888, over King Kalākaua's objection, the position of governor was abolished by the legislature...[Consequently,] it was the sheriff's job to preserve public peace, to have charge of all jails and prisons, to arrest fugitives from justice, as well as criminals and violators of the law, and to execute all lawful precepts and mandates directed to him by any judge, court, head of department [such as health] or other authorized person (Ramil 1984: 4).

Baldwin's salary was \$2,000 but upon winning the election of June 20, 1905, William Saffrey was accorded an annual salary of only \$1,800 for reasons unknown (Ibid.). At the time that William entered the Lahaina police force, there had already been a well established trend of Hawaiians serving in the rank and file from the township. In 1898 alone, they included: Captain Moses Kauhaahaa, and officers Charles Ho'opii, Edward Moni, John Keanini, an officer with the surname of Kamakoa, and Edward Waiaholo, a Pioneer Mill Company plantation police officer. Although the reason for William's departure from education to law enforcement remains unknown, it may be conjectured that his father-in-law may have been influential in his making the decision. Richard Pikao Hose had been employed by Pioneer Mill Company from 1888 onward as a locomotive and then pump engineer. In 1892 he left the company to join the Lahaina police department as captain and was promoted to deputy sheriff by 1894. Unfortunately he served in that capacity only through 1898 and left the force to become Superintendent of the Lahaina Water Works (Waal 1898: 57). William in contrast, remained with the force for some twenty-six years.

On August 12, 1898, the Hawaiian flag was lowered from the Lahaina courthouse and folded while the American flag was hoisted in its place. It was never flown over the courthouse again. Coincident with the change in government occurred the replacement of a few local government officials, most notably, the Lahaina post master of the Republic of Hawaii, George Hayselden, who resigned and was replaced by Norwegian Arthur Waal.

Lahaina's principle employer since 1861 had been a sugar operation named Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd. and the advent of a new government in 1898 along with a new century two years later was tumultuous for the town ship and for Pioneer Mill, primarily because of its relations with its work force. In 1900 there were 24,797 persons on the island of Maui and 4,332 persons in Lahaina (Thrum 1900: 41, 31). Of that total, Japanese laborers comprised at least 1,186 individuals, roughly twenty-seven percent of the total township's population but seventy-seven percent of Pioneer Mill's employees (Ibid. 1898: 176). Increased nationalism among them, which the local

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press often described as "militancy," was nurtured by news of the Imperial Japanese victory over Russia with the capture of Port Arthur on January 2, 1905 and a contemporary sea battle that later culminated in the sinking of the Russian Imperial Navy fleet on May 29 of that year. In addition, Japanese-led labor strikes had occurred on Maui with walkouts at Hāna in 1891, Hamākuapoko in 1893, Olowalu in 1896, as well as Sprecklesville and Wailuku in 1897, but no such activity had yet taken place in Lahaina (Okihiro 1991: 42).

Pioneer Mill's managers had all been German from 1889 onward after the company had been acquired four years earlier by the Honolulu-based German enterprise, Hackfeld & Company. They included German nationals, naturalized Hawaiian subjects, or naturalized American citizens. When the company came out of bankruptcy in 1889, the management of the mill was assumed by C.F. Horner. Horner was an American of German descent and son of Hawaiian Senator W.Y. Horner, as well as a co-owner of the company with Paul Isenberg from 1889-1895, an associate of Hackfeld who later retired to Bremen. Horner was replaced in 1895 by a German national, Capt. L. Ahlborn, who remained in that position through 1900 (Simpich 1974: 134). Ahlborn was the first recorded Hackfeld manager at Pioneer Mill to be subjected to an organized strike.

The action was initially described by the press as having been precipitated by the eviction of a Japanese laborer from Ka'anapali Camp following an altercation with a luna but a list of sixteen grievances surfaced within a week, which unfortunately remained undocumented (*Maui News*, April 7, 1900: 3: 5; April 14, 1900: 3: 2). Six hundred Japanese workers from Pioneer Mill participated in the walkout and were joined by about two hundred Japanese laborers from Olowalu Sugar Company, another plantation located six miles south of Lahaina. The latter reportedly wanted an indemnity for two Japanese workers who had been crushed to death by the collapse of a chimney, in addition to not wanting to wait two weeks after the end of each month for payroll and demanding an end to poor housing conditions (Ibid., April 7, 1900: 3: 5).

Field laborers from Ka'anapali and mill workers from the Lahaina central gathered in a crowd at the courthouse and at an unidentified "place fortified [in] back of the town near the Church" (Ibid.). Maui County Sheriff L. Mansfield Baldwin and a contingent of deputies were called from Wailuku to maintain order and the strike was over in less than two weeks time (Ibid. April 14, 1900: 3: 2). Ka'anapali field workers were the first to return to work, followed by the Lahaina mill workers, after keeping the mill idle for over a week, and after rebuffing an unidentified representative from the Japanese consul who returned to Honolulu (Ibid.). Japanese workers from Olowalu were the last to return to the fields (Ibid., April 28, 1900: 3: 1).

Whether the incident was responsible for Ahlborn's leaving Pioneer Mill can only be conjectured, however, he was replaced by Louis Barkhausen in 1900 and unceremoniously sent back to Germany (Ibid., June 9, 1900: 3: 1). Barkhausen was a Hackfeld cousin who had emigrated from Hanover in 1895. He started working for Pioneer Mill shortly after his arrival and was made a section luna at Ka'anapali Gate, *makai* of Pu'ukoli'i by 1897. He unfortunately also gained a negative reputation that was still recalled by workers' families as late as 2001 (Waal 1898: 40; Nishiyama 2001: personal communication).

Such sentiments appeared related to events that transpired in the late 1890s and boiled over into a labor strike that occurred later in 1905. A period collection of writings by Norwegian Arthur Waal, who became Lahaina's postmaster in 1898, noted that Barkhausen was "rough, brutal, savage, and inhumane." Waal wrote that he had seen him drive a group of "Japanese laborers like a herd of cattle down a steep road to Ka'anapali Gate [from Pu'ukoli'i with the help of] his vicious dogs..." Several [of the workers], recalled Waal, "were so badly bitten by his three dogs [that they] were compelled to return to camp for treatment and their wages for those days were deducted..." Waal commented that in order to protect himself "Mr. Barkausen always carried a revolver [and] his dogs were constantly at his side in the field [or] at his house" (Waal 1898: 9-10).

Barkhausen's treatment of his Japanese work crew in that year appears to have been emulated by other lunas during his tenure as manager and a labor strike finally did occur in 1905. Curiously, he was not in Lahaina at the

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time and the acting manager for the company was the chief engineer, another German named C.L. Scrimger (*Maui News*, April 22, 1905: 5: 2). On Friday, May 19, a Japanese laborer with the surname of Iwamoto was beaten in Ka'anapali Camp by an unnamed European luna. Iwamoto's injuries were so severe that he was left blind in one eye. News of the incident spread quickly among the Japanese workers at the other camps and at the mill. Two days later, 1,400 Japanese workers and their supporters gathered in front of the Pioneer Mill Company office in Lahaina to protest the beating, demanding termination of the luna, as well as the redress of a list of additional grievances (*Ibid.*, May 27, 1905: 1: 2-3; 4: 2; Takaki 1983: 150-151).

The strikers started stoning the mill and breaking windows. Scrimger telephoned the Lahaina police requesting assistance when the crowd first surrounded the office. They arrived on horseback, armed, and demanding that the strikers disperse which they eventually did. It was later reported by the *News* that a shot was fired by someone in the crowd and that the police returned fire, killing a worker named Ousuka, and wounding three others (*Maui News*, May 27, 1905: 1: 2; Beechert 1993: 58).

However, transcripts of telegrams traded between a representative of the Lahaina Japanese Association named Ninomiya and Japanese Consul Saito in Honolulu indicated that the casualties occurred elsewhere the following evening. On May 22 tensions again boiled over in Kuhua Camp, in front of the house of a Japanese labor contractor named Kyonaga, who the workers were threatening to kill (*Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, May 22, 1905: 7: 2-3). Members of Pioneer Mill's own police force were positioned around his house after it was learned that there were threats on his life and they opened fire on the crowd. Following the incident, Kyonaga and his family were spirited away to an undisclosed location and the strikers' reaction was described as "sullen" (*Ibid.*, May 23, 1905: 1: 1-2).

On May 21, the night that the mill's windows were broken, Maui County Sheriff L.M. Baldwin had sent a telegram and a ship to Honolulu requesting assistance after dispatching sixty officers from the County seat in Wailuku. Forty-eight policemen arrived in Lahaina from Honolulu the next day on the steamer Kinau, along with 126 National Guardsmen from three O'ahu companies, armed with an artillery piece -- a Colt field rifle. The town was placed under martial law. The strike was eventually resolved by Thursday, May 25 when Scrimger fired the luna and agreed to some of the other strikers' demands (Takaki 1983: 150-151; Beechert 1993: 58). A memorial and procession for Ousuka was also later attended by 200 workers, while a victory celebration was provided for members of the occupying force at the courthouse by the local elite (Later authors mistakenly recorded the attendance as 2,000; *Honolulu Record*, November 8, 1951: 7: 2, 8: 2; *Ibid.*, November 15, 1951: 4: 2, 8: 2; November 22, 1951: 8: 2; Takaki 1983: 151; *Maui News*, May 27, 1905: 2: 3).

The Lahaina strike was initially announced by the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* with the racially-charged headlines: "TWO THOUSAND JAPS ARE STRIKING ON MAUI. Riotous Laborers Smash Windows in Pioneer's Mill." Nearly six hundred Japanese strikers from Wailuku Sugar Company who staged an unrelated walkout on May 14 were combined with the Pioneer Mill workers who struck on May 20 to create the total used in the headline (*Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, May 21, 1905: 1: 2). Coverage of the Lahaina strike extended for the duration of the walkout but at its close, the *Advertiser's* headline simply read: "THE STRIKE IS NOW FINISHED" (*Ibid.* May 25, 1905: 1: 1-2). The *Hawaii Shinpo*, a Japanese paper in Honolulu was the only member of the press that calmly presented the position of the strikers. Its editor, C. Shiozawa, wrote that, "[B]ehind a strike like that at Lahaina...is always a long list of grievances which have been ignored by managers...If [they] had kept in touch with the difficulties of [their] men [they] would know that they are an accumulation of months, perhaps years, of small troubles which need not have existed" (*Honolulu Record*, November 22, 1951: 8: 2).

Descriptions of the events in Lahaina in that year did not remain in Hawai'i either, but were wired to the U.S. mainland where they were sensationalized with incendiary headlines that were printed in newspapers from communities as distant as New York City. The *New York Times* printed the following headline: "JAPANESE STRIKE RIOT. All the Whites on a Hawaiian Island Besieged" (*New York Times*, May 22, 1905: 2: 1). Following

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Scrimger's acquiescence to the strikers' demands and Barkhausen's return, production at the mill only showed a modest increase for the following two-year period with 22,509 tons reported for 1906 and 23,099 tons for 1907 (Hawaiian Securities 1913: 47). Although Barkhausen was absent during the 1905 strike he also left the company abruptly for Germany in 1908.

Whether William Kaluakini's experience during the strike as a new member of the Lahaina's police had an effect in him can only be conjectured. In the year of the strike he was listed in the telephone directory as "capt[ain] of police," a position that he held at least through 1906 (Husted 1905-1906: 511). Curiously, however, he was not listed in the directories for 1907 or 1908 and when his name reappeared in the publication of 1909, he was described as "lieut[enant] police, Lahaina" instead of captain (Ibid.: 1909: 765). He remained identified as such in the telephone directories from that year through 1916 (Husted 1909: 765; 1910: 821; Polk-Husted 1911: 925; 1912: 976; 1913: 1012; 1914: 956; 1915: 932; 1916: 1045). Sometime in 1916 he was promoted again to captain and was listed as such in the telephone directory of the following year (1917: 1045). Earlier in 1910 William received brief mention in the local press when he "escorted Col. Bullard to Wailuku on October 1" (*Maui News*, October 8, 1910: 5). In that year as well he was recorded by census taker David Taylor as: "D[eputy] Sheriff" along with his wife Abbie, their children William, Johnnie, Abbie, Charles, Leopold, and a daughter whose name was illegible ("Thirteenth Census of the United States, Census of the Hawaiian Islands, Lahaina Town, Maui," May 3, 1910: 166A).

In 1917 the local press made another mention of him when it announced that: "Mr. William Kaluakini, who has been a captain of police at Lahaina for seven years has taken office as deputy sheriff in place of the late Mr. [Charles R.] Lindsey" (*Maui News*, December 14, 1917: 10: 1). World War I had begun on April 5, 1917 when the U.S. declared war on Germany and its allies and the constant drain of men from the township was described by the local news with headlines such as "Lahaina Gives Many to Country's Service" (Ibid., December 21, 1917: 2: 1).

The County's "Disbursements for 1918" were reported in December of that year for the county and for the Department of Police. The department's budget totaled \$53,809, including a salary of \$2,580 for the county sheriff, \$7,020 for a five deputy sheriffs, \$27,024 for police and guards, and the remaining \$17,165 for other expenses, such as operating the county jail (Ibid.: 1: 3). The sheriff's salary was only slightly less than the highest paid county positions -- \$3,000 for the county attorney and \$3,600 for the county engineer (Ibid.).

In that year as well, the last vestiges of the Lahaina of the *kanaka* -- Loko Mokuhinia with its sacred island of Moku'ula -- which until 1845 had been the location of the Hawaiian capital and royal compound, were buried beneath hundreds of tons of fill. The local press noted beneath the headline, "Lahaina Park Officially Approved," that:

The most important thing done here by the assistant superintendent [of Public Works, A.L. Burdick]...was to approve and accept the swamp fill which has just been completed by Hugh Howell Engineering Company, Ltd. This fill is opposite the armory, in Lahaina, and covers seven and a half acres...The soil is of the finest [quality,] it being silt brought from seven miles out on the Mahinahina land. It was dug up with a steam shovel and hauled in on the [Pioneer Mill Co.] plantation trains. The bulk of the work on the park has been completed in four months, 40,000 yards having been finished in that time. It is reported that, in their zeal to make a good job of it, the engineering company lost money on their contract (Ibid., December 21, 1917: 2: 2).

Moku'ula had been established by Pi'ilani (1570-1600) in the late 1500s and was the site from which he unified and ruled the Kingdom of Maui. It was also the *locus mundi* of the Hawaiian world, imbued with religious and mythological meaning and protected by Kihawahine, the deified daughter of Pi'ilani who, according to oral tradition, had taken the form of a *mo'o* or lizard and inhabited the lake as well as two adjacent fishponds. Loko Mokuhinia had served as the royal residence and capital for Lunalilo or King Kamehameha III from 1837-1845, before the capital was moved to Honolulu.

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By 1900 the royal buildings were gone and the site had become a swamp whose edges were crowded with small houses of plantation workers and the poor, whose laundry was often hung out on lines to dry. Visible from Front Street, such settlements were something of an embarrassment for the local elite and coupled with the threat of malaria from mosquitoes that inhabited the stagnating wetland, caused a public demand for its removal. After Loko Mokuhinia had been filled in, the 7.67-acre parcel was officially dedicated as a park when Executive Order No. 52 was passed by the Board of Supervisors in Wailuku on April 25, 1918. Sometime in 1919, William was appointed as Deputy Sheriff of Hāna.

He relocated there, along with his wife Abigail and their nine children. Hāna was geographically vastly different from Lahaina. Located on the eastern side of the island of Maui, it lay thirty-nine miles across the Alenuihaha Channel from Hāwi on the Big Island and was situated on an isolated bay that was enclosed on one side by a steep outcropping called Ka'uiki Hill and on the other by a black sand beach. Since 1861 the principle employer in the area had been the Hana Plantation Company and the operation produced 2,290 tons from 950 acres of land. By 1905, however, the company had been sold and renamed Kaeleku Plantation Company by its new owners (Dorrance and Morgan 2000: 62).

In labor relations, both Hana Plantation and Kaeleku Plantation Companies had fared better than Pioneer Mill. Hana Plantation had only experienced one major strike in 1891 which involved a demand for assistance from Japanese labor inspectors which was ultimately resolved and Kealeku had not incurred any significant labor trouble in the twelve years since it had purchased the Hāna operations. However by 1918 one hundred-thirty-two Japanese contract workers finally walked out because of a two-year delay in renewing their contracts (Reinecke 1967: 2, 15).

The local press reported beneath the headline, "Strike Feared at Hana Plantation," that then Sheriff Crowell and a "squad of six police officers" had traveled to Hāna on a "sampan" in the middle of winter to prevent further escalation of the walkout. The officers included: "Joe Wilson, Sam Lindsay, Wm. Kawalekai, Geo. Kawenaole, J.H. Waiwaiole," and a Japanese member of the force named James Izumi (*Maui News*, January 18, 1918: 1: 3). The strike was reported by the press as resolved in three days and Sheriff Crowell with his "posse returned from the scene leaving everything quiet" (*Ibid.*: January 25, 1918: 1: 5-6, 2: 1). Unfortunately, another strike occurred in Hāna in the following September, this time at the wharf, when Hawaiian longshoremen walked off the job for higher wages (Reinecke 1967: 16). During the entire length of William's tenure as deputy sheriff from 1919 until 1924, however, Hāna was spared a strike.

For some reason, the Kaluakinis were not recorded as residing in the township when the Fourteenth U.S. census was taken in 1920. William appears to have concentrated on politics while residing there and was described in a news article four years later as having represented the district in the Republican convention in Honolulu in that year. The article stated: "[He] was a delegate to the recent territorial Republican convention held at Honolulu representing Hana" (*Maui News*, July 26, 1924: 1: 4). The oral tradition maintains that William was also involved in the political campaigns of Prince Jonah Kūhio Kalanianaʻole who served as the Territorial Delegate to Washington, D.C. from 1903-1922 but this could not be substantiated in the historical record.

William was once more pulled into the fray when he was promoted to Deputy Sheriff of Lahaina while still retaining his position in Hāna. He journeyed to the township in the spring of 1924. His return to Lahaina followed a walkout of at least 650 disaffected Filipino workers if not more, led by Pablo Manlapit, a charismatic Filipino labor leader from O'ahu.

Lahaina had been relatively quiet since the violence of 1905, while Japanese-led strikes and walkouts were staged at other plantations on Maui, O'ahu, and the other islands in 1909 and 1919. Manlapit had organized the first Filipino strike in Hawai'i in concert with the Japanese Labor Federation on O'ahu in January 18, 1920 for an increase in wages from \$0.77 to \$1.25 but it was ill-planned and collapsed in July of that year. The casualties of

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the strike were 1,400 Filipino and 1,000 Japanese dead from an influenza outbreak in February, the loss of skilled jobs for Japanese strikers and 15 convictions for conspiracy of former leaders from the Japanese Labor Federation on O'ahu (Kerkvliet 2002: 24, 28). Also ended by the 1920 strike were walkouts by individual labor organizations, whose membership had been previously based solely upon ethnicity or nationality.

In 1924 a work stoppage began in April and lasted through September on the islands of O'ahu, Hawai'i, and Kaua'i. The strike started later on Maui although it had been anticipated for months by the local press who goaded workers with headlines such as, "Nothing Resembling Filipino Strike is Found on Island," and "Filipinos of Maui Stick to Jobs in Spite of Manlapit" (*Maui News*, July 8, 1924: 1: 1). When the walkout finally began on July 11, 1924, it was announced by the local press one week later with the headline: "Filipinos Walk out From Pioneer Mill in Large Numbers (Ibid.: July 23, 1924: 1: 3).

A special police force of sixty-four officers had been organized by Sheriff Crowell and arrived in Lahaina from Wailuku to "preserve law and order." They were sent to guard critical infrastructure, including the power houses and pump stations, the mill, and the company office, "armed with revolvers and clubs" (Ibid). Sleeping quarters for the officers were provided at the Lahaina courthouse. With the exception of two who were Japanese and Portuguese, all were either Hawaiian or Anglo-American (Ibid.: July 23, 1924: 1: 3; July 26, 1924: 1: 4).

William arrived in Lahaina from Hāna to assume his new post during the same week. He received mention in the local press with a brief story beneath the headline, "Kaluakini is Made Deputy of Lahaina" (*Maui News*, July 26, 1924: 1: 4). The article stated:

Deputy Sheriff William Kaluakini of Hana arrived at Lahaina Wednesday and took up his new post, succeeding the late Deputy Sheriff Philip Pali of Lahaina. Lahaina residents gladly welcome the new deputy sheriff and regard themselves as fortunate in regaining one of the [*kama'ainas*]...Kaluakini was connected with the Lahaina police department as a captain some five or six years ago... (Ibid.).

Whatever role William was to play in dealing with the strike in Lahaina remained unclear. Within a week, the Pioneer Mill Company's policy of evicting strikers' families from their camp houses during walkouts brought a deluge of women and children with their husbands into Lahaina.

Accurate estimates were not reported in the press but striker's settlements of "tent houses" were described as "set up everywhere" with a majority being housed "at Hop Kee Camp [on Chapel Street]," and "on the lot opposite the Catholic Church" as well as on the "lot Kaanapali side of the Farden Residence [on Front Street]," at the entrance [to] Mala wharf," and "at [unidentified] Japanese hotels" (Ibid., July 23, 1924: 1: 3). Even the largest of all of Pioneer Mill's work camps at Pu'ukoli'i, which normally housed a community of over 1,000 people, was described as "nearly deserted" but under guard awaiting 115 Filipino strikebreakers who were brought from Honolulu, who "arrived at Mala...and [were] taken under escort to Puukolii camp as workers for Pioneer Mill Company" (Ibid., August 6, 1924: 1: 5-6; August 9, 1924: 1: 5).

On August 5, an altercation between twelve sheriff's deputies and thirty-five to forty-five strikers occurred at Pump Camp at Kapunakea, mauka of Baldwin Packers, a cannery north of Mala Wharf. The police force was reported to have learned of a strikers' plan to enter the camp and lay in wait for the group with automobiles flanking the road. When the strikers arrived, the vehicles' head lights were turned on and gunshots were fired. The strikers dispersed immediately and seven stragglers were arrested. In contrast with the Japanese strike of 1905, however, no one was wounded or killed. The officers were reported as having fired volleys above the heads of the strikers. After the incident, which was headlined by the press as, "Filipinos Would Enter Camp But Advance is Met by Sheriff's Men," ten more deputies were sworn in for service at Lahaina, and an unspecified number of strikers began "leaving Lahaina for Honolulu" (Ibid., August 8, 1924: 1: 5-6).

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Two more attempts were made within the next week by other groups of strikers to enter Pump Camp. Although the press described their objective as retaliation against workers who chose not to participate in the walkout, their real objective may have been to shut off water to the cane fields. Burning cane fields in an attempt to destroy a season's crop was futile since the practice had been adopted a decade earlier by Pioneer Mill in advance of grinding. The News headlined descriptions of the incidents with, "Lahaina Filipinos Appear Determined to Enter Pump Camp," and following exchanges involving weapons which resulted in several more arrests, "Filipino Strikers are Carrying Arms" (Ibid., August 16, 1924: 3: 4; August 20, 1924: 1: 4).

The 1924 strike lost momentum by September 9 of that year and the local press announced that the "Strike of Filipinos [is] Regarded Practically at End on Maui," although there were still "150 idle Filipinos about Lahaina..." (Ibid., September 20, 1924: 1: 4). Manager Burns was reported as stating that, "when the strike reached its height his company was short about 650 men and the shortage [was] now about 350" (Ibid.). In addition, he was reported as being "hearty in his praise and commendation for Sheriff Clem Crowell...observ[ing] the manner in which a situation that was tense and might have become critical and as serious as that on Kauai..." in which sixteen strikers and four policemen lost their lives, was averted (Ibid.; Kerkvliet 2002: 51). Burns left for the U.S. mainland for a vacation shortly thereafter, while the Lahaina court continued trials of strikers that had been started in August for "riot" and "unlawful assembly," and Pablo Manlapit, along with his organization's secretary, Cecilio Basan, were convicted of "conspiracy" and sentenced to prison (*Maui News*, August 23, 1924: 1: 1; 6: 4; October 1, 1924: 8: 1; December 6, 1924: 1: 5).

Unfortunately, no description of William's role during the strike was made by the local press which centered primarily on the exploits of Sheriff Crowell. In hindsight, the walkout achieved little more than hinder the sugar central's production, and Pioneer Mill's grinding season for 1924 still resulted in 34,980 tons, compared to 26,266 tons in 1921, 26,310 tons in 1922, and 28,324 tons the year before (PM Co. Annual Report 1924: 9; 1921: 8; 1922: 10; 1923: 9).

One year later, however, William did receive mention in the Hawaiian language publication, *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, when it reported that "Assistant County Prosecutor, Frank Cockett, Assistant Sheriff, Wm. K. Kaluakini, and police officers from Lana'i responded to a disturbance in which Pasqual Marinab and Esteban were arrested and taken to Lahaina..." (*Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, March 26, 1925: n.p.; Maly 2008, personal communication).

In that year as well, William was presumably involved with plans to erect a home for his family. Following a conclusion to the strike of 1924 and the arrival of his wife and children from Hāna, the Kaluakinis are remembered in the oral tradition as having first rented the parsonage at Holy Innocents Episcopal Church located at 551 Front Street. A granddaughter later recalled: "After returning from Hāna, [they] rented the Holy Innocents Church parsonage for awhile..." (Lake 2006: 2).

The Kaluakinis then acquired a parcel that had been owned by William's mother (see Continuation Sheets 8-17 through 8-18). Located in Ko'okā Ahupua'a or land division, in the *moku* of Lāhainā or Lahaina District, the 3.07 acre parcel was recorded as Royal Patent 2717, Land Commission Award (LCA) 6921, Apana 3 to Paikaualani, Royal Patent 2725, LCA 9812-E, Apana 3 to Kaanaana 2 and Lot B, a portion of Royal Patent 1682, LCA 9812-E, Apana 2 to Kaanaana (Bureau of Conveyances, 2006: 4).

While William was planning for the new house, the family church, Holy Innocents Episcopal, also had a new edifice designed by Wailuku architect William D'Esmond and built by a Japanese contractor from Wailuku named George Ward Yamayoshi (*Maui News*, December 8, 1926: 1: 3-5). Yamayoshi had worked briefly as a draftsman under D'Esmond in 1923 in addition to working as a builder with Kikuichi Honda, a contractor who constructed Lana'i City in 1925. He later erected fashionable residences for such clients as Norman Lyman, Dr. Homer Benson, and R.L. Cooke, as well as two thirds of the houses on Wailuku's Sand Hill, a number of institutions

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including Wailuku Children's Home, Waialea Catholic Church, St. Anthony's School, Maui High School Auditorium, and numerous commercial buildings on the islands of Maui and Moloka'i (Newton 1940: 115).

Given the probable involvement that Kaluakini had in fund-raising activities for the construction of the new Holy Innocents Church edifice in 1926, it may be conjectured that Yamayoshi may have been asked to build the family house or that D'Esmond might have been asked to design it. D'Esmond was, during the mid-1920s, a proponent of bungalow construction, lectured on the topic frequently, and his extant houses exhibit some similarities with the Kaluakini home (*Maui News*, June 9, 1926: 1: 3).

Sometime after the church's completion in 1926, William posed for a photograph in front of the entry to the church with members of the Hale Kumukulani Men's Club. They included two of his sons, William D. and John (See Continuation Sheet 8-20). Construction of the Kaluakini home began in the following year and a grand daughter later recalled: "[L]ater Papa built a home on [a] property given to him by his mother. The property [was] situated on Front Street across from 'Puamana' [455 Front Street, the Farden Family residence]. According to Papa, the old family home on that piece [of] property was rolled down Front Street to Luakini Street [Chapel Street] before building the Kaluakini home" (Lake 2006: 2).

The Kaluakini house was built as a vernacular Plantation Style bungalow and embellished with Craftsman details. Displaying two cross-gables and a wide porch or lanai with both paired and triple columns, nine-over-one light wood windows and nine-light doors, the façade provided a fashionable edifice for Front Street. In 1928 William K. Kaluakini posed in front of his new house while holding grand daughter, Patricia Trask, for an unidentified photographer (See Continuation Sheet 8-21).

The Sanborn Insurance Company of New York prepared maps of Lahaina in 1914, 1919, and in 1929, but their agents stopped two blocks short of recording the Kaluakini House. Consequently, there were no maps produced by the company that showed the dwelling after it was first erected in 1927. Pioneer Mill Company did produce a map of Lahaina in 1930 and the dwelling was shown (See Continuation Sheet 8-19). Also in that year census taker, Patrick Shaw recorded William as "Deputy Sheriff," residing in Lahaina along with his wife, Abbie, as well as children William, Calanthe, Leopold, Kealoha, Elizabeth, Geraldine, Rose, Dorothy, and Patricia ("Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population – Hawaii, Lahaina, Maui," 1930: 21B-22A).

The Kaluakini House was located in the 200-400 block of Front Street, an area that during the 1910s and 1920s was inhabited by many of the *kama'aina* families of Lahaina. They included the Fardens who lived in a home that had been named "Puamana," as well as the Searles, Leongs, and others. However, after 1930, the area was sometimes derisively referred to by Pioneer Mill workers as "Haole Camp," when members of the company's management moved into beach houses along the shore (PM Co 1930: n.p.; Cockett 2008: personal communication). A 1936 map series of "Pioneer Mill Company Beach Residences" included houses with such tenants as the Pioneer Mill Company Manager, Manager of the Lahaina Store, Sugar Boiler, Chief Chemist, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, and Overseer ("Index, Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd., Residences & Villages," 1936: 1-3, 36).

In stark contrast to the derelict populations of Japanese and Filipinos which descended on Lahaina to live in tents during the 1924 strike, the *kama'aina* families were the *hapa* sons and daughters of American and European families who married Hawaiians or Chinese-Hawaiians, lived in fashionable houses, and attended festive luaus beneath the banyan tree at the courthouse from the 1900s through the 1920s. They constituted the members of Lahaina's social and political elite who remained physically, if not psychologically removed from the traumatic lives of immigrant laborers who lived on the edges of Lahaina Town or in their very midst.

Consequently, when asked about strikes and other instances of labor unrest which are recorded to have paralyzed the town, many descendants of the *kama'aina* families who lived along Front Street had no recollection of or did

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not remember ever being told about such events. They were also reticent to discuss associations that family members may have had with Pioneer Mill or even that they may have worked in the sugar industry. Such was the case of Charles K. Farden, born in Makawao in 1871, who worked as an irrigation luna for Pioneer Mill between 1897 and 1910, after having left a similar position at Pā'ia Mill, following an altercation with a Japanese laborer which precipitated a walkout on August 10, 1896 (Reinecke 1967: 4). Nominated as a Republican candidate for the Territorial House of Representatives in 1908, a political race from which he later withdrew, he continued his employment with Pioneer Mill as a section luna then as overseer, and his family produced a succession of accomplished musicians, who acquired the moniker of the "Fabulous Fardens" (*Maui News*, August 1, 1945: 1: 6; August 8, 1945: 7: 3, 8: 1). His descendents, along with members of the Kaluakini Family, remember mostly happy, care-free childhoods.

One *mele* entitled, "Pua Mana," was written by Irmgard 'Aluli and Charles Kekua Farden in 1937 about the Farden home across Front Street from the Kaluakini house:

Pua Mana
Ku'u home i Lahaina
Me nā pua 'ala onaona
Ku'u home i aloha 'ia

Puamana
My home in Lahaina
With fragrant flowers
The home I love

Ku'u home
I ka ulu o ka niu
O ka niu kū kilakila
Napenape mālie

My home
Stands among coco palms
Majestic coco palms that
Sway gently

Home nani
Home i ka'ae kai
Ke kōnane a ka mahina
I ke kai hāwanawana

Lovely home
Home by the sea
The bright moon shines over
The whispering sea

Ha'ina
'Ia mai ka puana
Ku'u home i Lahaina
Ua piha me ka hau'oli

Tell
The refrain of
My home in Lahaina
Filled with happiness (Lirama 2008: n.p.)

"Puamana," although associated with the Farden house, was also the name of a tract of land located south of Lahaina that was identified with the Hawaiian place name of Kauapaupili (Antosik et al 2007: n.p., Ka'ai 2008: personal communication).

Not all the *kama'aina* families who inhabited the houses in the 200-400 blocks of Front Street were famous musicians and for the Kaluakini household in particular, there was keen interest in politics and great concern about the survival of the Hawaiian language and culture as well as a dedication to *kanaka* values that were inculcated and nurtured in a world that was rapidly becoming more American. Education was a predominant theme and the oral tradition reinforces this aspect of the family. One granddaughter stated: "Papa and mama felt very strongly about seeing that their children get the best education. With [William's] small salary of \$29.00 a month and the many sacrifices, they continued to foster their determination, strength, wisdom, integrity, love and humility in all their children...William and Abigail can be proud of their legacy and their children [...s]everal of whom became teachers..." (Lake 2006: 2).

William's involvement in politics and connection with Prince Jonah Kūhio was described by a granddaughter, who recalled:

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Papa played a very important role in politics. He took care of Prince Jonah Kūhio's campaign...[He] was Hawaii's second delegate to Congress and...ushered through the 1920 Federal Hawaiian Homes Commission Act which created the 203,000-acre Hawaiian Homeland Program for native Hawaiians...Papa and the prince were very close friends. The prince frequently visited Maui and was always a house guest of the Kaluakini Family.

He was a charming person and made the children very comfortable to be around him. This is the part of [Papa's] political life that I cherish: to see how Papa and the prince shared their *mana'o* with each other. Kūhio had the foresight and wisdom when he founded the [Hawaiian] civic clubs eighty-four years ago" (Ibid.).

Several descendants of the Kaluakini household later became associated with the late twentieth century Hawaiian culture renaissance. They included: *kumu* and cultural practitioners Charles Lake and the late John Lake. Two of William's sons also went into politics. William D. was a member of the Territorial legislature while John was a tax assessor for Maui County before taking a similar position for the City and County of Honolulu (*Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, September 11, 1959: n.p.).

William died in August 1932 at the age of sixty and his obituary was printed by the local press beneath the headline: "Wm K Kaluakini, Deputy Sheriff, Dies at Lahaina" along with the by-lines: "End Comes Suddenly Monday for [for] Prominent Official in West Maui," "LONG SERVICE RECORD – Thirty-five Years in Office Under Monarchy, Republic and US Territory" and "Sudden Attack Terminates Long Illness" (*Maui News*, August 17, 1932: 1: 5). Highlights of William's career were described in the article as well as his political activities. It stated:

[William taught] school classes [in the Maui schools] until 1904 when he was appointed deputy tax assessor at Lahaina, but resigned from that position a year later when he was appointed Captain of police...he remained in that office until 1919 when he was appointed as deputy sheriff of Hana by Sheriff Clement C. Crowell. After five years in charge of police activities there he was transferred to the Lahaina district, a position he held up to the time of his death.

Mr. Kaluakini was active in Republican political circles, holding office for many years in the Lahaina Republican precinct Club. On a number of occasions he was elected delegate to the Republican Territorial Convention from the Lahaina precinct.

In the course of his political career, he served as messenger to the House of Representatives in 1915 and was clerk of the House printing committee in 1919...He was 19 years a member of the Hawaii National Guard and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1908, reaching the rank of first lieutenant in 1911. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1911.

During the world war he served as registrar on the advisory council of the draft board...[William] was a member of the Kamehameha Lodge, a strong supporter of Episcopalian faith and an active member of the Holy Innocents Church of Lahaina (Ibid.).

The Honolulu press carried brief announcements of his death beneath the headlines, "Kaluakini Dies After Illness," and "W.K. Kaluakini Dies on Maui" (*Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, August 17, 1932: 10: 6; *Honolulu Advertiser*, August 18, 1932: 2: 2). William's funeral was described by the Maui press beneath the headline, "Hundreds Pay Final Tribute" and the by-lines, "William K Kaluakini Laid to Rest Wednesday With Impressive Rites," "Many Participate," "Order of Kamehameha In Charge of Services at Home, Church, Graveside" (Ibid., August 20, 1932: 1: 3, 3: 4). The article stated:

Tribute to the memory of the late William Kauahaao Kaluakini was paid by the Maui community enmasse

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when funeral services were held late Wednesday afternoon at Lahaina...[The] first rites were read over the casket by Rev. L.B. Kaumeheiwa, officiating for Kahekili Chapter No. 4 Order of Kamehameha, under whose auspices the funeral was conducted [and a] long cortege proceeded to Holy Innocent's church where [a] requiem was spoken by Clarence F. Howe, pastor of the Church of the God Shepard in Wailuku.

Included among the massed throng were people from all walks of life, the highest to the humble...floral offerings were banked high within the church building...Decorating was under the charge of Mrs. C.E.S. Burns. Last rites were read at the grave [at Halealoha Cemetery] by Rev. Kaumeheiwa...The casket was lowered to its resting place amid the rattling volley of musketry as a picked squad of eight National Guardsman...fired a salute of honor...Taps were sounded...Also participating in the funeral was the Kaahumanu Society, the women's auxiliary to the Order of Kamehameha...

Industry at Lahaina came to almost a complete stop at 3:30 p.m. to permit officials and workers to attend the funeral. Honorary pallbearers were Caleb E.S. Burns, Hon. D.T. Fleming, Henry P. Robinson, Sheriff C.C. Crowell, Dr. Wm. T. Dunn, Charles K. Farden, John Plunkett and William Buchanan (Ibid.).

William's widow, Abigail, lived in the house until her death in 1952 and was an active member of the Hawaiian Civic Clubs. Despite the importance of the building and the family's history to that of Lahaina, the dwelling remained vacant after her death for a decade. Finally, one of her sons-in-law, John M. Lake, rented it to David Williams and the dwelling began its use as rental property from 1962 through 2000.

By 2000 the William K. Kaluakini House had become extremely deteriorated (See Continuation Sheets 8-22 through 8-25). Sections of the roof and floor had collapsed and the exterior walls were bowing outward or were at minimum out of plumb. Some windows were boarded up and for a time, a modern slab door replaced one of the house's craftsman entry doors. Severe water damage also rendered the porch unusable and the damage from termite infestations was readily visible. A Los Angeles carpenter named James Stiebinger undertook the restoration of the Kaluakini House, completed the work, and sold the property to Thomas and Christine Brayton in 2004.

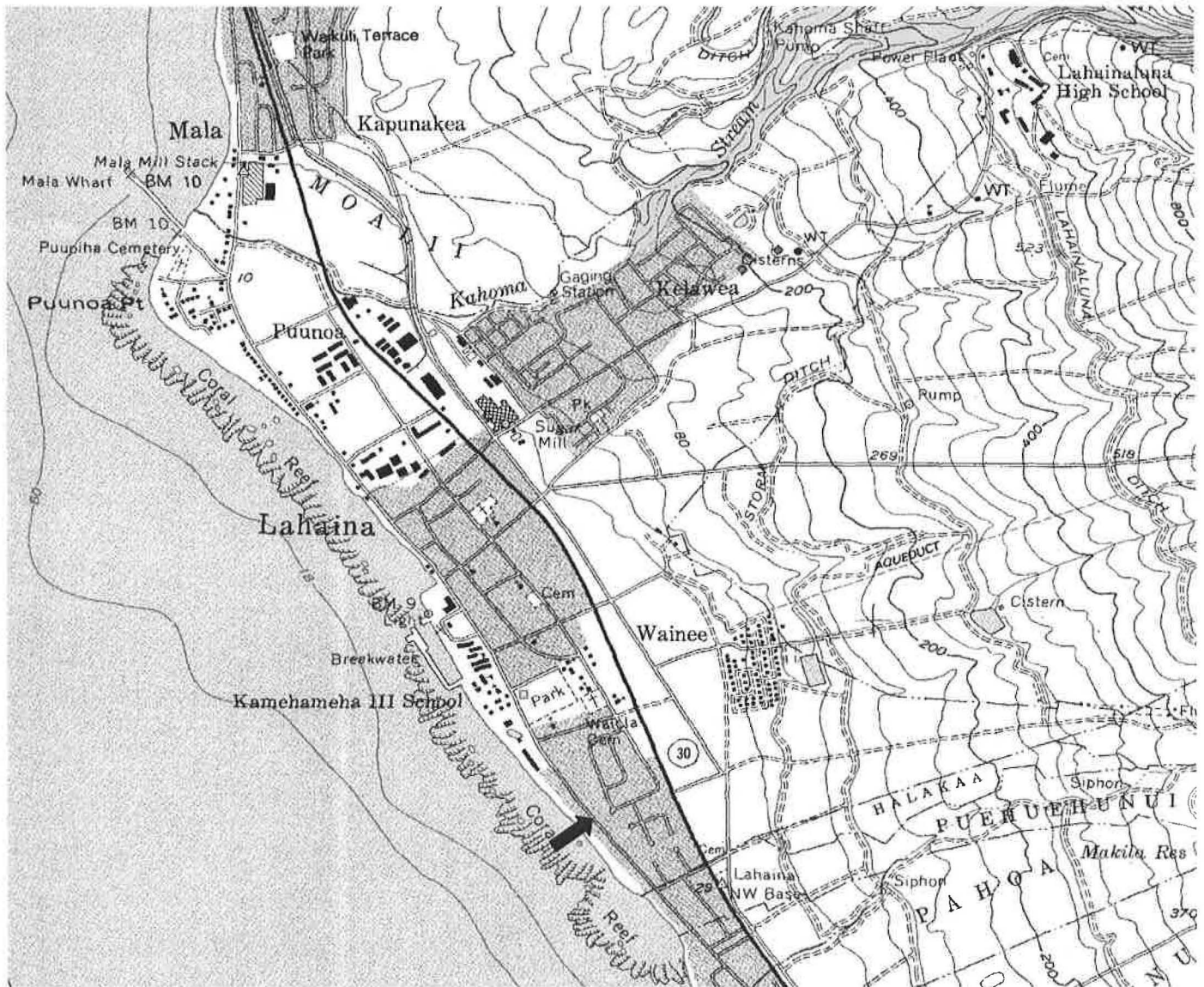
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Figure 1. William K. Kaluakini house site at 450 Front Street in Lahaina in 1980.



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Figure 2. Parcel which became the William K. Kaluakini house site in Lahaina near the southern side of Loko Mokuhinia in 1884.



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Figure 3. Parcel which became the William K. Kaluakini house site in Lahaina near the southern side of Loko Mokuhinia in 1916.



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Figure 4. Location of William K. Kaluakini house at 450 Front Street after its construction in 1927 on a Pioneer Mill Company map from 1930.



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Figure 5. William K. Kaluakini (fourth from right) standing in front of Holy Innocents Episcopal Church with members of the Hale Kumukulani Men's Club in 1927. Two of his sons, William D. (second from right) and John (fifth from right), who later became a Hawai'i legislator and Maui County Tax Assessor, respectively, are among the group's members.



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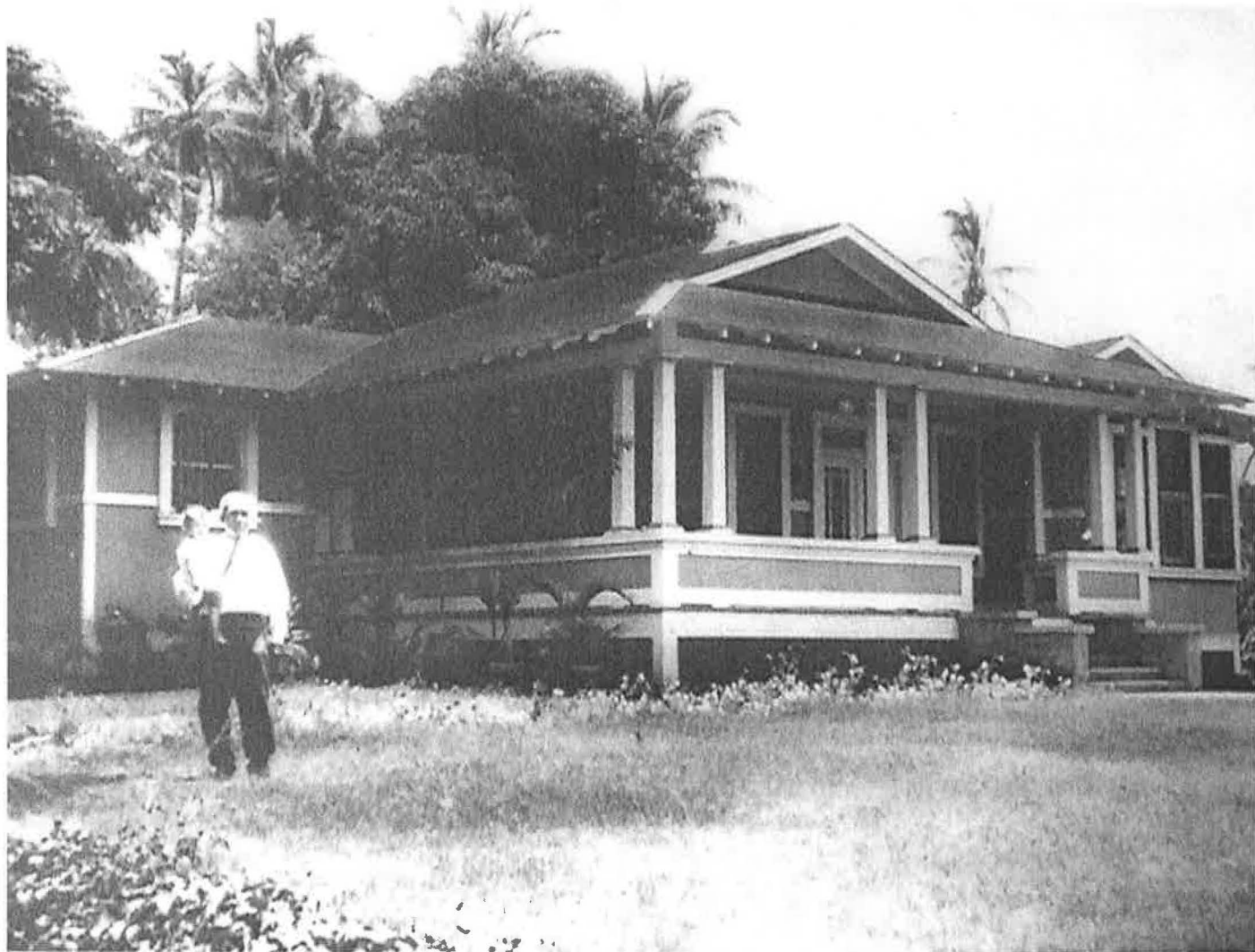
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Figure 6. William K. Kaluakini holding a granddaughter and standing in front of his home at 450 Front Street after its construction in 1927.



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Figure 7. William K. Kaluakini House, 450 Front Street, front façade looking Northeast in 2004.



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Figure 8. William K. Kaluakini House, 450 Front Street, front façade looking North in 2004.



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Figure 9. William K. Kaluakini House, 450 Front Street, front façade looking Southeast in 2004.



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Figure 10. William K. Kaluakini House, 450 Front Street, front façade looking East in 2004.



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Figure 11. William K. Kaluakini House, 450 Front Street, front façade looking Southeast in 2008.



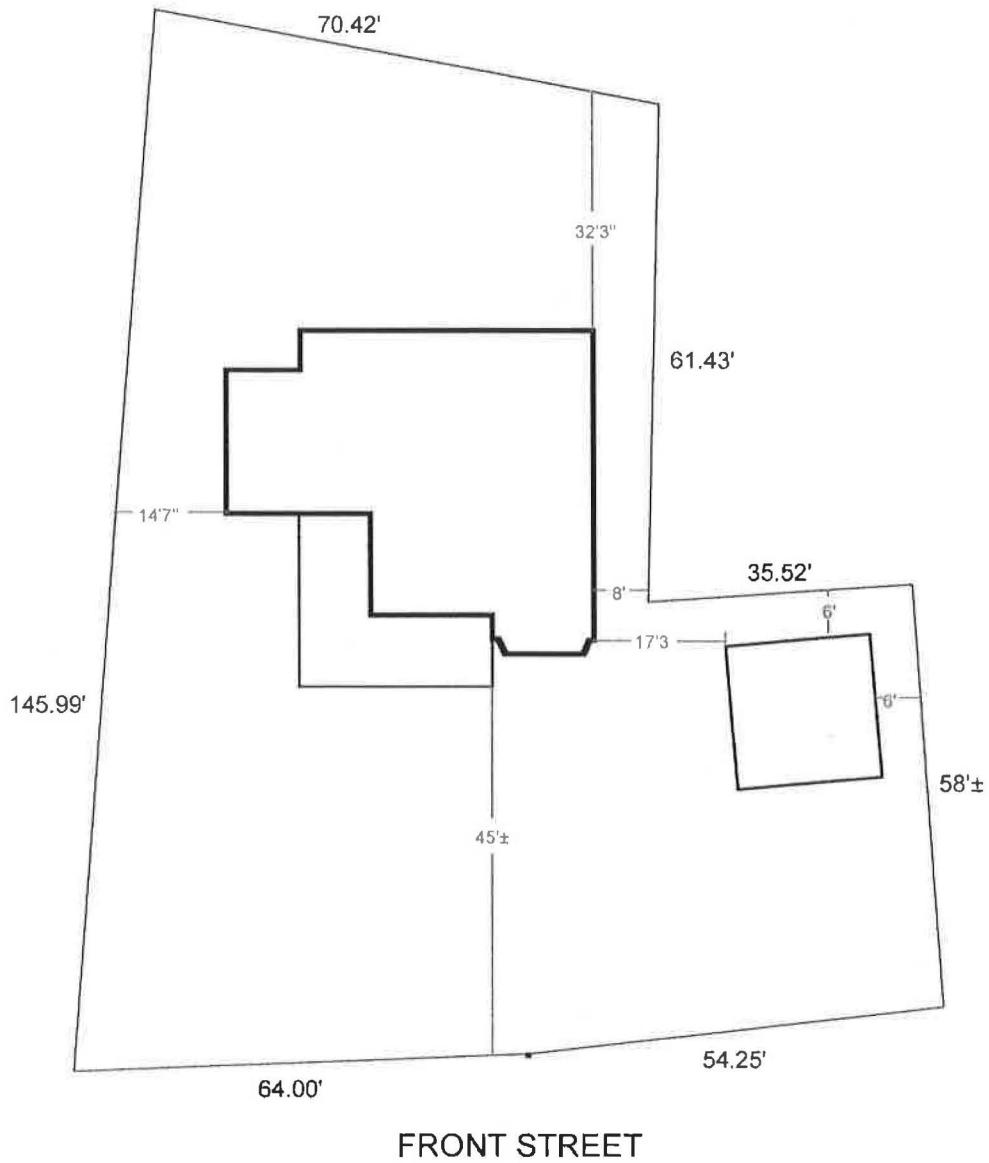
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Figure 12. Plot plan of the William K. Kaluakini House, 450 Front Street, Lahaina.



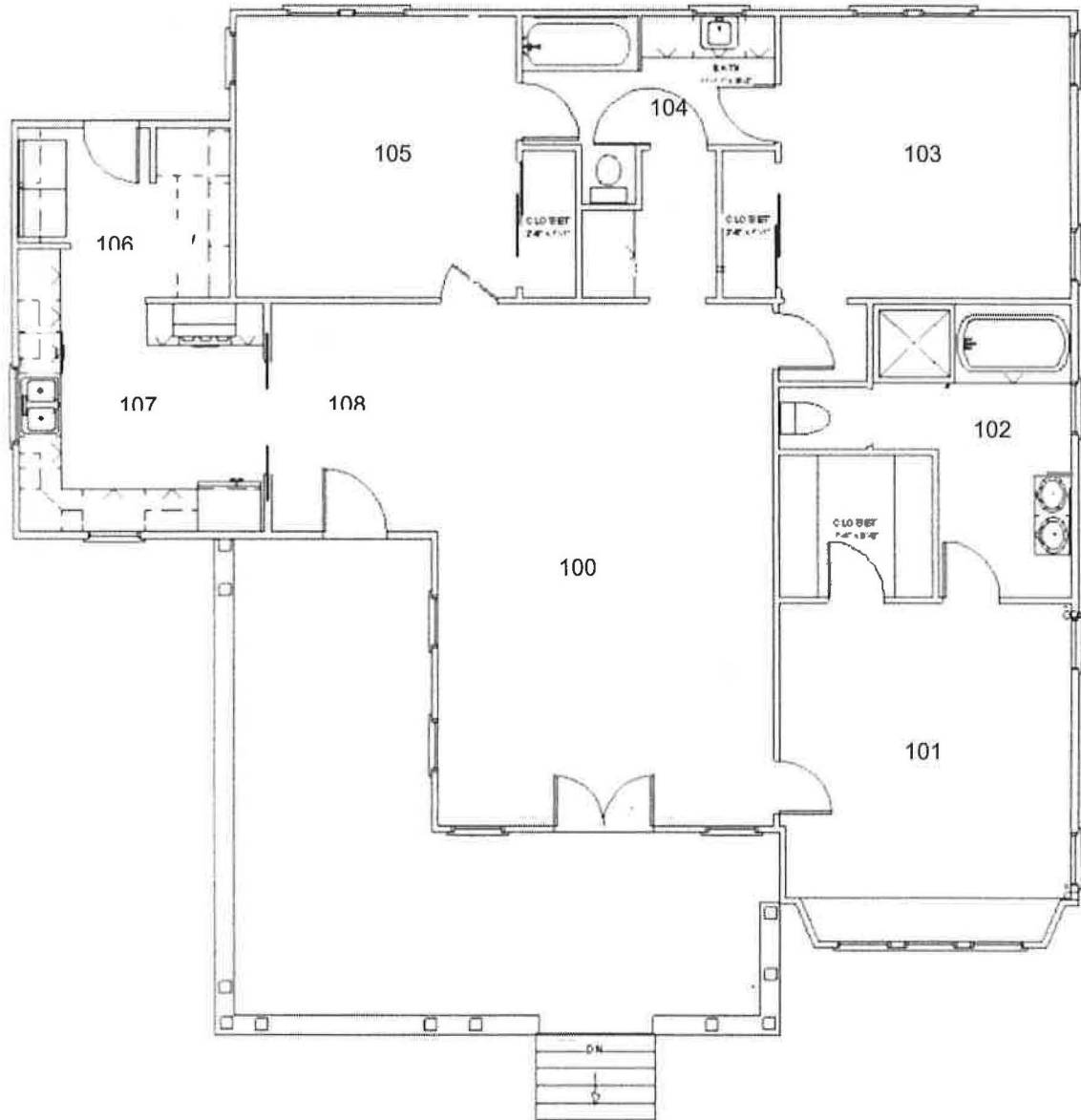
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Figure 13. Floor plan of the William K. Kaluakini House, 450 Front Street, Lahaina



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July 19, 1924: 1: 6; "Filipinos of Maui Stick to Jobs in Spite of Manlapit," July 16, 1924: 6: 5; "Filipinos Walk Out From Pioneer Mill in Large Numbers," July 23, 1924: 1: 3; "Kaluakini is Made Deputy of Lahaina" July 26, 1924: 1: 4; "Lahaina District Well Patrolled by Special Officers," July 26, 1924: 1: 4; "Filipino Strikers Would Enter Camp But Advance is Met by Sheriff's Men," August 6, 1924: 1: 5-6; "Number of Filipinos Leave for Honolulu," Ibid., 1: 5; "Lahaina Filipinos Return to Work and Puukolii is Growing," August 9, 1924: 1: 5; "Lahaina Filipinos Appear Determined to Enter Pump Camp," August 16, 1924: 3: 4; "Filipino Strikers are Carrying Arms," August 20, 1924: 1: 4; "Unlawful Assembly Charges are Made in Lahaina Court," August 23, 1924: 1: 1, 6: 4; Strike of Filipinos Regarded Practically at End on Maui," September 20, 1924: 1: 4; "Manlapit and Basan [sic] Face Prison Terms," October 1, 1924: 8: 1; "Pablo Manlapit and Bazan [sic] Sentenced to Two Years or More," October 15, 1924: 1: 6; Maui's Big Mills Now all Grinding," December 10, 1924: 1: 6; "Lahaina's Beautiful New Church Edifice," December 8, 1926: 1: 3-5; "Wm K Kaluakini, Deputy Sheriff, Dies At Lahaina," August 17, 1932: 1: 5, 3: 7; "Hundreds Pay Final Tribute...William K. Kaluakini Laid to Rest Wednesday with Impressive Rites...Order of Kamehameha in Charge of Services..." August 20, 1932: 1: 3, 3: 4.

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Verbal Description

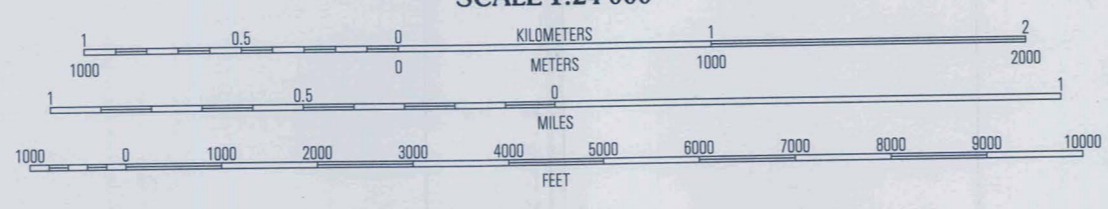
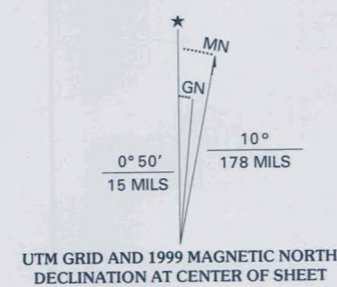
The William K. Kaluakini House is addressed as 450 Front Street in Lahaina and is part of a certain parcel of land situated at Kooka, Lahaina, being Royal Patent 2717, Land Commission Award 6921, Apana 3 to Paikaualani, Royal Patent 2725, Land Commission Award 9812-E, Apana 3 to Kaanaana and Lot B, portion of Royal Patent 1682, Land Commission Award 9812-E, Apana 2 to Kaanaana, being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the West Corner of this parcel of land on the Northeast side of Front Street, being also the West corner of Royal Patent 2725, Land Commission Award 9812-E, Apana 3, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to in Government Survey Triangulation Station "LAINA" being 10,569.66 feet South and 2,059.97 feet West, running by azimuths measured clockwise from True South and distance.

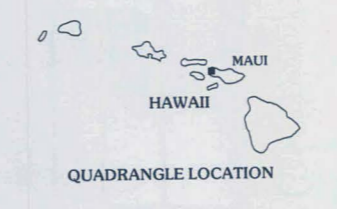
- 244° 12' 00" 145.99 feet along Land Commission Award 3418-B to Kaauneke
- 320° 34' 00" 70.42 feet along Lot A (remainder of Royal Patent 1682) Land Commission Award 9812-E,
- 61° 43' 00" 68.83 feet along Land Commission Award 6800, Apana 1 to Kekukahiku
- 325° 58' 00" 106.25 feet along same
- 55° 25' 00" 55.59 feet along Land Commission Award 235-T to Kukona
- 144° 14' 00" 125.00 feet along Front Street
- 146° 58' 00" 64.00 feet along same to the point of beginning and containing an area of 16,258 square feet, more or less



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with National Imagery and Mapping Agency
Topography compiled 1950. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1992 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1956
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 4 10 000-foot ticks: Hawaii Coordinate System of 1983 (zone 2)
Old Hawaiian Datum is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between Old Hawaiian Datum and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 1 FOOT



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

LAHAINA, HI
1992

NIMA 5619 1 SW-SERIES W833
NIMA 5619 1 NW-SERIES W833













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Kaluakini, William K., House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: HAWAII, Maui

DATE RECEIVED: 5/17/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/03/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000458

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The William K. Kaluakini House is of local significance under National Register Criteria A, B and C in the areas of Politics/Government and Architecture. Completed in 1927, the house is a handsome local example of Craftsman-inspired, Plantation style bungalow residential design. The building's scale and characteristic detailing are consistent with the fashionable homes built for other prominent *kama'aina* families in the Lahaina community during the early twentieth century. The house is directly associated with William Kauaha'ao Kaluakini who served in important positions within the local government-- most significantly as deputy sheriff--during an era of significant political and economic development during the Territorial period.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept CRITERIA A B & C
REVIEWER PAUL R. LUSIGNAN DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/3/13

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

May 8, 2013



To: Paul Lusignan

Historian

National Register of Historic Places

1201 I (Eye) Street, NW #2280

Washington, D.C. 20005

From: Ross W. Stephenson

Historian

Hawaii Historic Preservation Division

601 Kamokila Blvd., Unit 555

Kapolei, HI 96707

Subject: William Kaluakini House National Register Nomination

Contact: Ross W. Stephenson (808) 679-9060 or ross.w.stephenson@hawaii.gov