

MOLOKAI IN HISTORY A GUIDE TO THE RESOURCES



KALAPAHA KA MOLOKAI

A. Mr. Hitchcock's
house.
B. Mr. Gulick's house

C. Miss Brown's house
D. domestic horse
E. Mr. Gustav
F. Mr. H's study.

MOLOKA`I IN HISTORY
A Guide to the Resources

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CONTENTS

FORWARD..... 3

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS 4

INTRODUCTION:
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF COUNTRY TOWNS ON
THE ISLAND OF MOLOKA'I..... 5

NOTE TO THE READERS..... 24

ABBREVIATIONS 25

BIBLIOGRAPHIES and DATABASES 26

BOOKS..... 33

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS 53

MANUSCRIPTS and ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS 67

PLANNING DOCUMENTS and
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS 77

SELECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS 79

THESES and DISSERTATIONS..... 84

MAPS and MAP COLLECTIONS..... 87

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS 93

ORAL HISTORY INDEXES..... 97

ORAL HISTORIES 97

PERIODICAL INDEXES..... 99

PERIODICAL ARTICLES..... 102

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS 105

VIDEOTAPES and FILMS..... 106

MUSIC INDEXES 113

MUSIC 114

LEGENDS 116

FORWARD

The Hawai'i State Foundation on Culture and the Arts produced a series of guides to historic resources 1986 through 2000 that are accessible in the State of Hawai'i. Each guide covers a wide span of resources: objects and photos, historic sites and buildings, audiovisual materials and books, archival collections and government documents, and several other categories of resource materials.

The Guides focus on Hawaii's coffee, rice, sugar, maritime, ranching, and pineapple industries. Guides with a geographic focus include: the island of Maui, the Kona districts of the Big Island, the island of Kaua`, and the `Ewa region of O`ahu.

Moloka'i in History: A Guide to the Resources represents an attempt to identify and locate historical resources pertaining to the island of Moloka'i that are available to the public in repositories or sites within the state.

All of the Guides are now in pdf format and available for downloading from our website at www.hawaii.gov/sfca.

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INTRODUCTION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF COUNTRY TOWNS ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKA'I

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This historical sketch of Country Towns on Moloka'i considers four towns within the context of a very rural island both culturally and geographically. It is this moku-puni kua `aina (country island) character of Moloka'i that distinguishes it from other islands. It has been in the past, and will be in the future, what makes Moloka'i Moloka'i.

Land Divisions

The initial land divisions on the island of Moloka'i were the Ko`olau (windward) and the Kona (leeward) districts, or moku-o-loko. The Ko`olau moku-o-loko included the ahupua`a of Halawa, Wailau, Pelekunu, Waikolu, Kalawao, Makanalua and Kalaupapa; the rest of the island was the Kona district (Summers 1971:2).

The four rural country towns included in this study all fall within the old Kona moku-o-loko. Puko`o was the first county seat on the island and is located on the Mana`e, or East End of the island. Kaunakakai, presently the island's main town, lies centrally along the southeastern coastline. Kualapu`u which was once a pineapple plantation town, is situated in Na`iwa on the slopes above the Ho`olehua plain. Its sister plantation town of Maunaloa is found on the West End in the ahupua`a of Kaluako`i.

At the time of the Great Mahele in 1848, Hawaiian maka`ainana (commoners) were given the opportunity to register claims on the kuleana lands on which they had lived under the old system of use rights. On Moloka'i, 525 individuals applied for parcels of land. Of these, there were only sixteen kuleana claimed over the size of one hundred acres. The largest claims were registered in the name of Miriam Kekau`onohi, a granddaughter of Kamehameha I and later wife of Liholiho, Kamehameha II, and land awards granted to Kekau`onohi included 8,712 acres, the bulk of which were found in the ahupua`a of Na`iwa where the town of Kualapu`u is located (Native Register 1848:vol.7).

Thirteen Hawaiian claims from 788 acres to as little as one-quarter acre were made in the ahupua`a of Puko`o (ibid).

The first record of ownership for the ahupua`a of Kaunakakai dates back to 1855 when the Minister of the Interior was directed by the King's Privy Council to convey all rights and interests to Prince Lot Kamehameha for a sum of \$200 (Privy Council Minutes 1855:AH). In 1890 the Indices of Land Commission Awards lists Kaunakakai, which had been continuously held and claimed by her ancestors, as one of the un-awarded lands of Bernice Pauahi Bishop (LCA 1890:c.78, AH).

The large ahupua`a of Kaluako`i, which comprises most of the West End of the island and is where the town of Maunaloa is located, was unassigned in the Mahele Register. It was held by the Kamehameha family as a part of their private lands.

In 1859 the two-district designation for the island of Moloka'i was dropped in favor of one overall district. Increasing numbers of people were beginning to migrate from the windward valleys on the north side of the island to the more easily accessible leeward coastal regions. The population of the island had dropped from an estimated 6,000 in 1832 to 2,864 in 1859 (Schmitt 1977:12) and it was determined by the Government that one district would be more efficiently administered than two.

Finally in 1909, a political division of the island was made incorporating Moloka'i into Maui County and excluding the State Health Department administered area of the Kalaupapa Settlement. This district became known as Kalawao County.

Demographics

Early Moloka`i

It is not known precisely when the first Polynesians arrived in the Hawaiian islands, however one of the earliest carbon-14 settlement dates for Hawai`i, 500-600 A.D., is found in Halawa Valley on the island of Moloka`i.

Moloka`i being one of the lesser of the five major islands, attracted fewer new people during the early years after the arrival of Westerners in Hawai`i and its population was a fairly stable one. There were no harbors with safe anchorages to encourage visits from the larger ships.

It is difficult to judge the exact population of Moloka`i at the time of contact, but Dr. Kenneth Emory estimated a figure of 10,500 for Moloka`i based on an early assessment by Captain King, who accompanied Captain James Cook on his last voyage to Hawai`i in 1779.

Archaeological evidence suggests that Molokai's East End was traditionally the home of the majority of early Hawaiians. The water supply was ample; `auwai (irrigation ditches), taro lo`i (ponded terraces) and habitation sites were found in every wet valley. Lo`i also ringed the shoreline side of the numerous stone-walled fishponds stretching almost uninterrupted from Kumimi to Kaunakakai and beyond. Mauka of the ponds `uala (sweet potato) and wauke (paper mulberry) plants were cultivated between long shallow stone terraces which swept across the lower kula slopes (Native Register 1848:vol.7).

The windward valleys developed into areas of intensive irrigated taro cultivation and seasonal migrations took place to stock up on fish and precious salt for the rest of the year. Kalaupapa was well known for its bountiful `uala crops and its fine-grained, white salt which was preferred over that from the salt ponds of Kawela and Kaunakakai (Po`aha 1961 :225).

The drier coastal regions of the West End were sparsely populated on a year-round basis, although they were frequently visited for extended periods of fishing during the summer months. Water was scarce, but a thrifty individual could survive on that which he could carry with him, water found in brackish wells or sometimes even rainwater left in the depressions of rocks.

Missionary Period

The earliest recorded population figures we have for Moloka`i are those of visiting missionaries in 1823. A loose estimate of three to four thousand inhabitants in 1823 was published by Claudius S. Stewart in 1830 (Stewart 1830:26). The Reverend Harvey Rexford Hitchcock who established the first permanent Mission Station at Kalua`aha in 1832, gave a census figure of 6,000 for the island (Schmitt 1977:2). These early counts were generally taken in the field by both native school teachers and missionaries. During this period, the Reverends Hitchcock and Smith preached once a week at seven different stations from Kamalo`o to Halawa, and in 1833 they estimated the population of the entire island to be about 3,300 (ibid).

These figures for Moloka`i varied to such an extent that it must be assumed that no actual censuses were taken; rather, estimates were the probable method of compilation based on personal observation and opinion. It does not seem likely that the population could have gone from 3,500 in 1828, to 6,000 in 1832, then dropped again the next year to 3,300.

The relatively small loss (compared to other islands) of 6,000 to 7,000 people on Moloka`i in the fifty years after the arrival of Captain Cook was probably caused by the people moving to more prosperous islands, rather than from disease contracted by exposure to a foreign population which had devastated the Hawaiian people on the more densely inhabited islands. Rebecca Hitchcock noted shortly after their arrival on Moloka`i in November of 1832, that there was not a foreigner on the island and no horses except for a lame one belonging to a chief (Hitchcock, 1887).

Mid-Eighteen Eighties

However, by 1853 Molokai's population had dropped to an alarming 3,609 and by 1872 was recorded at 2,346 (Schmitt 1977:12). It was during this period that Rudolph Wilhelm Meyer arrived in Hawai'i in 1850. He soon came to Moloka'i as a surveyor of native claims resulting from the Great Mahele. He married a young Hawaiian girl from Moloka'i, Kalama Waha, and over the years they raised a family of eleven children. It was in 1854 that he bought his first 200 acres of pasture land at Kala'e and in this cool climate built a home which became headquarters for his farming and ranching activities.

An outstanding citizen of the island, during his lifetime he held virtually every position of responsibility representing the Hawaiian government on Moloka'i. This included acting as their agent to the Leper Settlement at Kalawao. In addition to these responsibilities and those of his own expanding farm lands, he was full-time manager of the Moloka'i Ranch land from the time of Kamehameha IV to that of Charles R. Bishop (husband of the late Bernice Pauahi Bishop). When Meyer died in 1897, it was said that he had left a lasting mark on the island of Moloka'i.

Kamehameha V took a greater interest in Moloka'i during his rule from 1863 to 1872 than did his brother, Kamehameha IV, who had started the first sheep ranch on the west end of the island in 1859. In addition to further development of the ranch itself, Kamehameha V was probably best known on Moloka'i for the establishment of the Leprosy Settlement on the isolated peninsula of Kalaupapa in 1865. The rigid rules of access to and from the Settlement altered long standing traditional customs of the Ko'olau Hawaiians, but the impact on so small a segment of Hawaii's population was considered worth the sacrifice for such an important cause. The native population of the area was gradually relocated either to the Kainalu ahupua'a on Moloka'i or to other islands.

Jobs were scarce on Moloka'i and the island was moving slowly into a money economy. Both Moloka'i Ranch and Meyer himself employed cowboys to help with the cattle and sheep, but generally the island's economy was one of subsistence farming, living off the land. The people were able to fish and hunt and they cultivated their own lands for produce to supplement their diets.

During the years around 1854, taro was raised extensively in the windward valleys and shipped as far away as Maui. Everywhere the inhabitants [of Pelekunu] were busy making baskets of ki [ti] leaves....., which they used to pack and transport.....the product of their oasis, taro reduced to pa'i'ai [dry poi]. (Remy 1854:15).

By 1882, there were three small sugar plantations on Moloka'i: Meyer's at Kala'e, one at Kamalo'o and another at Moanui. Of the 39,350 acres of young cane, ratoon and maturing sugar cane grown throughout Hawai'i, Moloka'i cultivated only 300 acres (Bluestone 1978:41). Both the plantations at Kamalo'o and Moanui imported Chinese, Japanese and haole workers to run their operations, but still the population figures fell. According to statistical records, there were only 1,006 people living on Moloka'i by 1910, with an additional 785 in Kalawao County (Schmitt 1977:13).

The Twentieth Century

Three circumstances contributed to a dramatic increase in Moloka'i's population in the 1920s. By 1930, there were 4,427 people dwelling on the island, an increase of 3,421 in ten years (Schmitt 1977:14). The first major change occurred when the Government passed the Hawaiian Homes Act in 1921. Seventy-nine Hawaiian homesteading families moved to Kalama'ula in 1922 and in 1924 the Ho'olehua and Pala'au areas were opened for homesteading on lands previously under lease from the government to the American Sugar Company Limited. The homestead population rose from an estimated 278 in 1924 to 1,400 by 1935 (Keesing 1936:31).

The establishment of the Libby, McNeill and Libby pineapple plantation on fee land leased from the Moloka'i Ranch at Mauna Loa in 1923 was the second occurrence to influence the changing climate on Moloka'i. This lease allowed Libby to use any of the lands of Kaluako'i above the 500 foot level, on a per acre basis (Cooke 1949:90). The village of Maunaloa was founded here to house workers for the

plantation. In 1968, there were 16,800 acres of pineapple under cultivation on Moloka`i (Water Resources Feasibility Study:1969). The Libby plantation was sold to the Dole Pineapple Corporation in 1970, who very soon closed down the plantation when they determined it was no longer a profitable venture. Workers were either retired, offered jobs at Dole's Lana`i plantation or discharged over a period of time.

Pineapple had also been grown in 1918-1919 at Pu`u-o-Hoku at the East End of the island and on Meyers's Kala`e properties. These small acreages were financed by California Packing Corporation and run by Japanese growers (Judd 1936:13-14). In 1927 California Packing Corporation, later known as Del Monte Corporation, leased those lands of Na`iwa and Kahanui owned by Moloka`i Ranch to establish a pineapple plantation with headquarters in the town of Kualapu`u. After fifty-five years of operation, Del Monte began a phased shut down operation in 1982 which terminated in 1989. Because of the gradual nature of the closing, the impact of unemployment was not so strongly felt on the island.

From 1923 on, the ethnic diversity of Moloka`i began to change. In 1935 from a total population of 5,677, 42.2% of the population were Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, 23.6% were Filipino, 23.7% Japanese, 2.7% Caucasian and 10.3% were in the category of other, which included Chinese, Korean and Portuguese (Judd 1936:13). The 1990 census records 6,804 people on Moloka`i. The Hawaiian population remained the majority group with 47%, followed by Filipino at 19%, 16% Caucasian, 8% Japanese and the smaller categories made up the difference of 10% (State of Haw Data Book 1991).

The population and commercial activities had long since shifted from the quieter, more relaxed life style of the East End of the island. That area itself had experienced gradual readjustment of population flow. Puko`o began to replace Kalua`aha as the village headquarters of Mana`e at the turn of the century. Logistically, it was a half-way point between Halawa Valley and Kaunakakai and all of the scattered rural population in between. Its harbor was small but adequate and it was close to the terminus of the Wailau Trail.

Progress followed the changing population trends, and the County Court House, Jail and Offices, including the buildings themselves, were physically removed from Puko`o to `Ualapu`e, where a new hospital had been built in 1925. In 1935, the `Ualapu`e Hospital shut down and hospital facilities were relocated to the new Shingle Memorial Hospital in Ho`olehua. A medical dispensary for the East End then operated out of the doctor's quarters in back of the old hospital. Kalua`aha School was moved into the old hospital building at `Ualapu`e in 1935 and changed its name to Kilohana School.

During the late 1920s and early 1930s Kaunakakai gradually became the main hub of activity, partially due to its central location and increased population. It was here that a larger, improved wharf had been developed for the pineapple plantations and for the shipment of cattle. In 1935, all County buildings were permanently moved intact from `Ualapu`e to Kaunakakai where they are situated today.

Lack of water always had been a major deterrent to the development of diversified agriculture on Moloka`i. Private water systems, barely adequate for their own needs, were operated by the Moloka`i Ranch, Libby, McNeill & Libby (later Dole Pineapple) and the Del Monte Corporation. The main water supply of these systems came from Molokai Ranch water sources.

To meet these needs and those of the Hawaiian Homesteaders, the Kualapu`u Reservoir, or the Moloka`i Water System, was built by the State of Hawai`i under joint funding with the Federal Government. The State has always administered the program. The major elements of this system are three stream diversion works and three wells in Waikolu Valley, a 5.1 mile long water development and transmission tunnel, a transmission pipeline from the tunnel to the proposed Kualapu`u reservoir and the distribution pipeline network from the reservoir through Central Moloka`i to its terminus west of the Moloka`i Airport (Water Resources Feasibility Study 1969:iii). The completed system was dedicated in 1969.

Puko`o Country Town

Eighteen Hundreds

The area from Kamalo`o to Waialua was once the most populous on Moloka`i. Large clusters of Hawaiians were living along the shore, on the lower slopes and in the larger valleys. The lands were cultivated and many plants grew strong from the rains of the mountain and water diverted from the streams. The valleys each had their own kalo lo`i (taro patches), even those that are dry today. Productive, well-kept fishponds were strung along the shoreline.

Archaeological evidence suggests either `Ualapu`e or Mapulehu as the most heavily populated areas and as possible gathering sites that might be termed villages today. When the Protestant missionaries arrived on Moloka`i in 1832, they settled at Kalua`aha even though their first choice had been the valley of Mapulehu.

The first Protestant church at Kalua`aha was built in early 1833 of thatch. A school soon followed, and it was not long before a small community was forming around the church buildings. It became the social center of the entire island, with people coming from as far away as the windward valleys, over the pali and by canoe, just to attend church sermons on Sunday and socialize with their *hoa aloha*.

The massive stone-rubble church built in 1844 is standing today on the site. The original roof with its hand-hewn `ohia beams is rapidly collapsing onto the old wooden pews which still remain exposed to the elements, locked within the old stone walls.

Very small but substantial stone churches were eventually constructed all around the island. These were located at Puko`o, `Ualapu`e, Kamalo`o, Kaunakakai, Kalaupapa, Moakea and Halawa. At the time, the Protestants had a monopoly on religion on Moloka`i. It was not until the 1850s that itinerant Catholic priests began to visit the island and they were made to feel less than welcome by the Protestants (Remy 1854:3). During the 1870s, Father Damien, who had come to Moloka`i to serve the patients at Kalawao, traveled top-side of the island to gather around him small congregations of Catholics. He was able to build the four Catholic churches on the East End of Moloka`i with their help. One is located at Kamalo`o, another at Kalua`aha, and no longer standing were those at Halawa and Kumimi.

A mile away to the east of the Protestant church compound at Kalua`aha, was Puko`o, destined to become the first town in the western tradition on the island of Moloka`i. A heiau was located 300 feet north of Puko`o fishpond, and according to John Stokes of the Bishop Museum the platform measured roughly 63 by 45 feet in size in 1909, with indications of an original size of 63 by 70 feet (Summers 1971:139). However, today there is scant archaeological evidence of a large, close concentration of people at this location.

What Puko`o did possess was a natural break in the reef with a perfect beach for landing canoes between Puko`o fishpond and Pipio fishpond at Mapulehu. Reverend Hitchcock's early church records often mentioned this location as the most convenient for travel to Lahaina and it was here that M. Jules Remy, the French botanist, sailed through the reef in 1854. Remy records that they dropped anchor before the small market town of Kalua`aha, the houses of which were scattered along the bank. He also saw villages at `Ualapu`e and Mapulehu, but he does not mention Puko`o as a location or a village. (Remy 1854:1).

In 1867, a request was made to the Hawai`i Minister of the Interior for \$33.00 to purchase a lot for the Government at Puko`o. Another entry by C. Samuel Kuelike in the Department of the Interior files at the State Archives, dated August 19, 1882, gives a list of building materials for the Puko`o Courthouse.

An 1882 Government Survey map showed two buildings labeled Court House (one of them the Lockup?) located on the west border of Puko`o fishpond with a taro patch between the Court House and the road. There is no record of these buildings being moved, but Zellie Duvauchelle Sherwood remembered them at Puko`o and believed they were moved to `Ualapu`e sometime in the 1920s (Sherwood 1973:tape).

There are no County records of these buildings being relocated, which is not unusual, as so many things in those years were done informally and events such as these were not recorded.

The map also indicated a post office, Puko`o Church and the residence of Ed Jones (who came to Moloka`i in 1859) with a small coconut grove, a cow pasture and horse paddock mauka of the road. At this time there was no wharf shown. Near Panahaha, a fishpond to the west and directly adjacent to Puko`o pond, a proposed jetty followed an outer wall belonging to this pond which jutted outward toward the sea. In 1884 \$3,000 was allocated for a wharf at Puko`o (Sta Ext Dept Int:1884).

Nineteen Hundreds

In 1904, `Ilae Napohaku was still shown as owner of the pond and the land to the west abutting the pond wall was owned by R. W. Meyer. The Court House was located on Meyer's land. The Puko`o Landing and Wharf appeared to be a part of the common fishpond wall between Puko`o and Panahaha. There was a warehouse located on the water front. To the east of Puko`o fishpond was a proposed Puko`o landing, which is the site where Puko`o Wharf was later located. It extended approximately one hundred yards into deeper water (Haw Terr Surv 1904).

The Duvauchelle family moved to Moloka`i from Honolulu early in the 1900s and they settled on family land in Puko`o very close to the center of activity on the island. Edward Duvauchelle and his wife Annie had twelve children and his activities varied from being a country lawyer to excellent fisherman and general seaman. He expanded his small land holdings to make room for his growing family and eventually built a large home, part of which doubled as a hotel when they had paying guests. They charged \$4.00 per day including meals and all of the family worked at the operation (Duvauchelle 1991:tape). For a time the post office which served the area from Kamalo`o to Halawa was in their home. They also sold general supplies and ran a saloon [probably the only one on Moloka`i] (Smith 1991:tape).

The whole island was in a state of excitement when the deposed and beloved Queen Liliuokalani visited Moloka`i in early 1900s. She stayed at Puko`o with the Duvauchelle family and Laura Duvauchelle Smith describes the devotion of her Hawaiian subjects: Everyone came, I mean the people, the Hawaiians. They wouldn't walk from the gate, which was all of twenty-five feet, fifty feet from the house. Maybe sixty-feet, when you think of the setback line today. They would crawl and chant as they came. It was very touching; they brought gifts. (Smith 1991:tape).

The little town of Puko`o seemed to be thriving. The Aipas' poi factory was right next door to the Duvauchelles', Ah Soon had the bakery and Ah Sing a store. Another store was started by Akeo and Ah Pun (Chock Pun), along with Apaiona (Lin Kee) who later leased to Chow Kwan. His innovation was a real gas pump. Okazaki ran the soda works and also the movie theater which he operated with a hand crank until he later learned how to use the car engine. The movies were shown outside with benches for seating, while the equipment was protected by a tent. There was also a bakery over toward the old stone church closer to Kupeke fishpond (ibid).

Puko`o lacked the unifying architectural setting of shops in one continuous row. All of these little stores were run by people operating out of their own homes and they were scattered along the main thoroughfare. The set-backs varied much as the homes there do today. The Church was tucked up into a corner on a sharp turn in the road, slightly away from the main cluster of houses.

Children living in Puko`o attended school at Kalua`aha, then later they transferred to Kamalo`o School, a much longer walk each day. When Kilohana School opened in 1935, both Kamalo`o and Kalua`aha Schools shut down. There was also a two-story Japanese Language School taught by Shigeki Tani at Puko`o (Smith 1991:tape).

When Puko`o Wharf was in full operation, there were tracks running out to a building at the end of the long wharf which extended approximately one hundred yards beyond the eastern side of the fishpond wall. A flat bed cart ran along tracks to transport heavier goods. It was also used to carry Queen Liliuokalani from the far end of the wharf to the home of the Duvauchelles, when she paid Moloka`i her

memorable visit. According to Zellie Sherwood (tape:1973) the cart was covered with lauhala mats and a chair with a quilt was placed on top.

There were two lights to guide ships through the harbor at night and the light keeper was Ah Leong. Every night he lighted the red and green kerosene lamps and put them up and again in the morning took them down.

The Irwin Health Center was constructed in 1939 on Puko`o land donated by Paul Fagan, owner of Pu`u o Hoku ranch at the time. Funding for the health center and an ambulance was given to the island of Moloka`i in 1939 by the Irwin Foundation. The front building became the health clinic while the quarters to the rear were used for nurses housing. The complex is currently administered by the State and is used for the County's East End Fire Station, as well as periodic health clinics.

Puko`o Pond had been sold several times throughout the years and in the 1960s the owner, Harold Wright, decided to dredge the pond to develop a resort hotel complex. The dredging was done in the shape of a clover leaf by Hawaiian Dredging Company Limited, destroying the old pond and any evidence of the old wharf in the process. Before construction could take place, concerned community groups successfully lobbied against the development as it had been planned. The State land use designation was eventually downgraded from urban to rural residential in 1984.

The land had again changed hands when it was purchased in 1980 by the Maud Van Courtland Hill Schroll Trust. In 1990 the majority of the Schroll property was placed in a non-profit foundation called Ke Kua`aina Hanauna Hou, organized and run by local residents of the East End.

Beside the road mauka of the old pond, the Filipino Federation of America ran a small fruit and vegetable stand in the 1960s and 1970s called The Neighborhood Store. A new store was built on this site in 1988 replacing the well-known stand.

There is virtually no commercial activity in Puko`o today and it no longer resembles a town in any sense of the word. It is rural residential in character - a quiet, beautiful and unhurried spot to live. Country Town life had moved west to Kaunakakai and beyond.

Kaunakakai Country Town

Eighteen Hundreds

Kaunakakai is currently the commercial, governmental and social center of the island of Moloka`i. Although the harbor has played a large part in the town's importance as a business center to the island, the town itself is located a half mile from the wharf. Just one hundred years ago, a visitor to Kaunakakai had a very definite impression of the town:

When I reached the shore of Kaunakakai, I was put on a long, rocky pier not fit for the feet of man to walk upon. Goats are the only mammals that would be able to tread on the narrow slippery pier. I set foot on the sands of Kaunakakai and looked at the growing kiawe and not a house of the natives could be seen. I looked above the foliage of the kiawe and saw the hills and other high places with heaps of `a`a rocks lying scattered about. It wasn't much to look at. (Keola 1893:3041).

This unflattering description of Kaunakakai was written in 1893 for the Hawaiian language newspaper Puka La Ku`oko`a. Expectations of Mr. Keola aside, Kaunakakai does have a character very much its own.

The old name for Kaunakakai is said to be a contraction of the original name, Kaunakahakai or a resting place on the beach (Remy 1854:27). The natural opening in the reef made the area a favorite canoe landing spot for early Hawaiians, and a Hawaiian legend relates that the fish were so plentiful `Ai`ai was able to kick the spawning mullet ashore with his foot.

When Kamehameha IV established his sheep ranch on Moloka`i in 1859 his dwelling place was on the beach just opposite the break in the reef. However the well-known home, Malama, in that location, is historically attributed to Kamehameha V. The house is described by a guest in 1870:

It is a grass hut, skillfully thatched, having a lana`i all around, with floors covered with real Hawaiian mats. The house has two big rooms. The parlor is well furnished, with glass cases containing books in the English language. On the north west side of the house is a large grass house, and it seems to be the largest one seen to this time. The house is divided into rooms and appears to be a place in which to receive the king's guests. There are four other fine, big houses, mostly thatched. These are surrounded by the houses of those who wait on him and some houses used for storage.

The royal residence is set apart from the rest by a wooden fence that encloses it on all sides except the sea side. The King's yard covers about three acres and is planted with trees, mostly coconuts, that are thriving nicely. Another reason why we admire it so is that we saw no faucets since we left Honolulu, but when we got there we saw the water that sleeps in the houses of men [water faucets].

About three fourths of a mile up in the plains, a windmill was built. This windmill pumps up water to a height of ten feet or more and fills a big tank. From there the water goes down into a pipe laid as far as the shore where the houses stand. This pipeline is a blessing to this arid plain and by visiting the places it has watered, I know that other places will yield if given water, too. (Holoholopinaau 1870:Ke Au `Oko`a).

A canoe house stood on the beach where the present County property is located and was later used as a storage shed by Meyer.

R. W. Meyer, who had served Kamehameha IV on Moloka`i, became manager of Moloka`i Ranch for Kamehameha V in 1864. The harbor was their transportation link and key to their agricultural activities. After 1866, it also became vital to bringing in supplies for the Kalaupapa Settlement. Goods, personnel and visitors were landed at Kaunakakai then transported by mule down the pali trail.

During the 1880s sugar and molasses from the Meyer sugar mill at Kala`e were loaded onto bullock carts and taken to Kaunakakai harbor where they were transferred into small boats. These boats came up to the sand beach in the area known to this day as malama, the home site of Kamehameha V. (Meyer 1982:97). The small boats would take the sugar and molasses to larger ships anchored in the harbor.

Whenever ships were due from Honolulu the wharf area became a flurry of activity. The 1882 Jackson Government Survey map illustrates several structures along this beach area: the royal compound, a wool shed, large vats for the rendering of tallow, holding pens for both beef and sheep and a slaughter house. Meyer's Store was in the same location as the Meyer building today. No wharf is shown.

In 1886 a Congregational church, Hale Pule Kalawina, was built where the new State Building now stands. It was a small building with a cemetery nearby where members of the church and their families

were buried. A schoolhouse, which had been built earlier, stood mauka of where the church was situated (Kamakana, Meyer, Kahinu & Joao n.d.:interview). To the northeast of the school, following the course of the stream, a small cluster of hale called the village was surrounded by a half-circular stone wall on the makai side, separating it from the rest of the area.

By 1889 a small wharf had been built at Kaunakakai. After Molokai Ranch was sold to the American Sugar Company in 1897 a new, more substantial stone mole with a wooden landing platform at the kai end, was put up next to the old wharf to service their expected sugar shipments. A track was installed from the end of the wharf along the coast toward Pala`au with a spur going into the village ending approximately where Misaki's Store is today. Another spur followed the west side of the stream to a series of deep wells and pump mauka of the native village. (Pope survey 1900).

A railroad scale was located where the old loading platform may be seen today along the road to the wharf. There was a lumber yard makai of the main road (the highway today) and two warehouses were placed on either side of where the old Molokai Electric building was later built in 1932. There was one store, a post office, the church and the schoolhouse. The Japanese Camp with two dormitory buildings and the Japanese cemetery were mauka of the road in Kapa`akea (ibid).

It should be mentioned here that no railroad locomotives were ever brought to Moloka`i. Two engines were ordered by the American Sugar Company, but these were returned to the locomotive pool before they could be shipped to the island. One was sold to Honolulu Plantation Company and the other to the Ewa Plantation Company on O`ahu. The track was torn up and used for cattle guards all over the ranch pastures. Stone abutments still stand today along the old railroad route from Pala`au to Mahana.

Nineteen Hundreds

In 1908 George P. Cooke became manager of Molokai Ranch after his father Charles M. Cooke bought out the Hartwell's interest in the ranch. Thus began a new period for Molokai Ranch which continued until George Cooke's retirement in 1948. He and his wife Sophie, became active participants in the community affairs of the island and were responsible for many early improvements on Moloka`i.

Kalaiakamanu Church was built on the stone platform of Malama in 1907, to replace the old Hale Pule Kalawina Church nearer the village. It was used until a new church, Kalaiakamanu Hou, was built in the 1930s along church row in Kalama`ula.

The wireless station masts located at Kamalo`o were moved to Kaunakakai in 1910. They were dismantled and pulled behind Molokai Ranch cowboys' horses through the shallow water along the shore. Richard Hageman was employed as operator until 1931 when the Mutual Telephone Company took over the telephone system.

The old salt works are illustrated on a 1924 Land Court map, no.632. which shows four large salt evaporation ponds on either side of Kaunakakai stream and an old salt warehouse. These were first developed by the residents of Kaunakakai around 1910, but were later taken over by the Chinese who used water buffalo to work the ponds. Henry Meyer also recalled a jail next to the Meyer Store. The ball park was located on the old County Park land between Meyer and Molokai Ranch land.

During the 1920s Kaunakakai first began to develop as the main business center of the island. Several stores were built along either side of Ala Malama Street indicating the sense of prosperity of the times. This activity continued well into the 1930s, a period that corresponded to the largest increase in population on Moloka`i. Many of these early buildings have been substantially altered over the years, which makes it difficult to judge age accurately. Even though we can document a store built in 1925, it could have been added to or extensively remodeled with no records kept and no permits issued.

The main architectural character of Kaunakakai's commercial buildings was one of consolidation along one continuous row of one and two story, wood frame structures with false fronts and canopies. Curbs

and sidewalks were installed as late as the 1960s. Almost all of the buildings along the two blocks of Ala Malama Street from east to west are over fifty years old, some are considerably older.

In 1924 the two-story Kaunakakai Hotel was built and owned by Michihara and Matsutaro. It was considered to be the key historic building in Kaunakakai before the buckling of the second story in a severe wind storm in 1988. The second story balcony had been recessed into the building with a canopy projected over the sidewalk. The lower floor has been considerably altered. There were originally four or five other two-story buildings along Ala Malama in the 1920s, but of these only the Davis Hawaiian Realty and the Kua Along Florist Shop buildings remain. None of the balconies extended onto Ala Malama Street.

In addition to the Kaunakakai Hotel, the earliest stores built before and during the 1920s were Chang Tung's (Friendly Isle Realty), Imamura's and Misaki's (Fish & Dive Shop). A 1931 Kaunakakai town map shows Cooke Hall (used as a community center) located on the present Library site. The Molokai Ranch office had been moved from the water front near Malama to the northeast corner of Ala Malama and Kamehameha V highway. It shared space with the Post Office and the Molokai Garage was next door.

Takata's Theater and Garage were on the corner where his Kaunakakai Sales and Service burned in 1991. On the makai side of Ala Malama Street there was a bakery, a music store, a meat market and dress maker. On the other side of the street was the old church, the large Misaki Store Building, Ah Leong's (old Chang Tung's), the Kaunakakai Hotel, a restaurant, Saint Sophia Catholic Church and a poi shop.

In 1925 there was a need for fuel storage due to the development of pineapple and the homesteads. Standard Oil of California constructed storage tanks in the same location as today. One of the tanks caught fire in the spring of 1932 and equipment to fight the blaze had to be brought by barge from Honolulu. One man was killed, another severely burned (Meyer 1973:pc).

Many stores opened during the 1930s to serve the growing community. People came from all over the island - the East End, Kualapu'u, Ho'olehua and sometimes Maunaloa. East End formed a baseball team to compete with Kaunakakai. The open-air Kukui Theater located down by the wharf was a popular meeting place after it opened in 1934.

Takata's Movie Theater commenced operation in 1936, and the Japanese silent films were narrated by an invisible man standing to the side in the dark. A fire broke out in the projection booth in 1939 and although it was extinguished before anyone was injured, the theater never reopened. The building was converted into the Takata Skating Rink in the same year.

The Kamoi Theater which was torn down in 1989 to make way for the post office was another key architectural example in Kaunakakai lost in the name of progress. It was opened in 1939 and remained the main movie theater on the island until it was closed in 1979. The structure had an interesting symmetrical facade on the two story front with a sign resembling the Hawai'i Visitor Bureau's marker depicting Ka Moi (the king), the name of the theater. Beneath the projecting marquee, there were three bays - a typical vernacular building of its day.

The County Offices, Court House and Jail were moved from 'Ualapu'e to Kaunakakai in 1935 or 1936. At first they were situated where the new State Building is now located, later shifted to their present site. The Court House appears to have sustained some minor alterations, particularly the windows, but the Jail's integrity has been maintained except for a two-toned repainting job in the 1970s. These two circa 1882 buildings are important to the history of the towns of Puko'o, 'Ualapu'e and Kaunakakai, indeed to the whole island, as they are among the very few old buildings left on this island.

The Cooke Gymnasium and Community Center at the end of the business district on Ala Malama Street were dedicated in 1936. They became an important social center for the community. The center was used for meetings, the County Fairs, school and community programs. It was torn down when the new

community center was built. The original gymnasium is still standing and is in constant use and even greater demand.

In the 1970s a new complex of County buildings were constructed on the site of the old Community Center. Included in the complex are the County Administrative Offices, the Police and Fire Stations and the Mitchell Pauole Community Hall.

The Kaunakakai Public Library was built in 1937 on the site of the old Cooke Hall which had been torn down. The sloping, double-pitch roof of the structure and its pleasant setting makes it distinctive from the old town of false front architecture. The architect was Harry K. Stewart, Public Works, Territory of Hawai'i.

The Armory building is also of interest architecturally with its Art Deco trim detailing, the entry pilasters, canopy and banding along the walls and windows. Built in 1937 and also designed by Stewart, it became of increasing importance during and directly after World War II. Standing in front of the Armory is one of the original cannons from 'Iolani Palace, dated 1882. The placement of the building in a central location but off the main street was a good choice and it functions well for the kind of activities taking place in and around their fenced area.

Although World War II was a time of isolation, blackouts and food shortages on Moloka'i, the island survived better than most as the people were accustomed to a self-sufficiency that had always marked them as independent. A few new stores were built in Kaunakakai after the war, but not to the extent of the 1930s. The Seaside Inn, precursor to the Pau Hana Inn, first opened in 1945. Kimo's garage, later to become Bobo's Auto Service, Molokai Drugs, Rabang's Restaurant, Take's and Dr. Chu's dental office (Friendly Isle Travel) are all from this period.

The year of the great Kaunakakai flood was 1948, on January 26. A flash flood hit the town with water and mud reaching a depth of four feet in some downtown stores. The residents were warned by the National Guard to evacuate and the Red Cross set up emergency headquarters in the Armory. Communications all over the island were down, many trees up-rooted and several stores and homes badly damaged. The loss was estimated at \$50,000 (Maui News 1948).

A levee along either side of Kaunakakai Stream was built in 1950 by the Army Corps of Engineers. It has successfully diverted the water from flowing through town on its course to the sea.

There were few significant changes in the old downtown section of Kaunakakai in the fifty years following the war years. The present bank building originally had been built for Molokai Ranch Office, the Post Office and Bank of Hawaii Branch. The small Moloka'i Clinic was also put up during this period. The 1970s saw the development of the Molokai Ranch Complex which was sold and later became the Thomas Trade Center. Molokai Ranch offices were moved to Maunaloa in 1987. Although the Molokai Hospital was dedicated in 1963, it was located on the slope north of town.

The majority of older commercial establishments in Kaunakakai have remained in the hands of the original families and some are now passing to the third and fourth generations. This family ownership has given the community a closeness found only in rural areas such as Moloka'i.

Maunaloa Country Town

Pineapple Plantation Years

The town of Maunaloa had its beginning with establishment of the pineapple plantation on the west end of Moloka'i, however the area was known in pre-contact times as a place to learn hula and to fashion stone adzes from a nearby rock quarry. There is also a famous Hawaiian legend telling of a grove of deadly poisonous trees that had appeared on Mauna Loa during the seventeenth century. The god-images made from this wood were called Kalaipahoa (cut with the sharp stone adze).

In 1923, Libby, McNeil & Libby began to grow pineapple on land leased from Molokai Ranch Limited. Water for domestic use as well as the relatively small amount needed to irrigate pineapple came from the Molokai Ranch system. The lease allowed Libby to use any of the lands of Kaluako'i above the 500 foot level on a per acre basis. Because of the poor condition of the roads and the distance to Kaunakakai, Libby established a cable landing on Kaiaka Rock, north of Papohaku Beach. Material for their first camp, buildings, fertilizer, paper and planting materials were landed at this point. A few years later a channel was dug through the reef on the southwest shoreline and a wooden wharf, called Kolo Wharf, was constructed. Shipments in and out of Kolo were made by tug and barge (Cooke 1949:90).

When the plantation began operations, a handful of supervisory employees directed a large body of laborers. Domestic facilities for workmen were crude, wooden-based tents housing groups of men, communal messes, baths and toilets. The few supervisory employees lived in more substantial wooden dwellings. Motor vehicles were few and roads were poor.

Lacking suitable means of transport for the many large crews of men then required, the management followed the usual procedure for the plantations of Hawaii and placed groups of dwellings among the pineapple fields within walking distance of work. Three separate clusters of dwellings were erected over a distance of several miles on the slopes of Mauna Loa. These settlements were called camps.

No official segregation by race existed, although one community from the beginning tended toward a Filipino population. After a few years, when housing for married men and their families became available, Japanese families were more heavily concentrated in another nearby community.

Field workmen included gangs of aging Korean and Chinese employees. These men disappeared from the plantation by the early 1930's. Most employees were Filipinos, nearly all of whom were single or had left their families behind in the Philippines.

After housing for families and educational facilities for children were made available, Japanese employees with families increased in number. There were extremely few Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian employees until 1927 when the fields of the Ho'olehua homesteads were brought under cultivation and the homesteaders, who continued to live in their homestead dwellings, were hired. Living quarters for Filipinos and other non-Hawaiian employees working in the Hoolehua fields were erected in that area.

By the mid-1930's, automobiles and trucks had rendered the three separate communities on Mauna Loa unnecessary. Two of them were demolished and all employees were concentrated in the remaining settlement near the top of the hill, the present community of Maunaloa. A program of modernization to eliminate the remaining outdoor and communal bath and toilet facilities was initiated.

In the beginning the camp had few amenities, but in 1927 it began to grow and resemble a small rural town. By 1930 it included two general merchandising stores, a post office, a small restaurant, a moving picture theater, a service station, a pool room, a barber shop, a local Federal Credit Union, a primary school, a community hall, a community hospital, Japanese and Filipino clubhouse as well as camp housing for both managerial staff and laborers. A Catholic Church was built in 1940. An early map of the town showed the Filipino and Japanese living quarters separated by the main street along which were the common facilities which formed the town. Managerial staff were housed on the hill slightly above the town. Pens for the cock-fighting roosters were kept on the outer edges of the community.

Camp housing consisted of rows of similar buildings with two basic styles distinguished by different paint colors. The houses were usually of one of four hues; yellow, green, pink or gray. Siding was usually asphalt shingles and roofs were asphalt paper or corrugated iron.

The town has been described as an ugly town, due primarily to the uniform dwellings erected without regard for aesthetic considerations, and crowded closely together. At the time of their construction they were superior to the houses which employees might individually erect or purchase, and were certainly far better than any houses they might have been able to rent outside the community (Norbeck 1959:9-141).

The Plantation operated with little change during World War II and the early postwar period. However, the end of the war brought social and economic changes with unionization and mechanization. With greater financial demands from the union, costs spiraled for the Company. The number of hourly employees decreased from about 1200 in 1936 to less than half of that in 1956 due primarily to mechanization. The increase in skilled workers compared to laborers also had an effect on the quality of the town's growth.

Interest in and awareness of the outside world are indicated by the number of English language newspapers which reach a community. At one time in the early 1930's only four copies of English newspapers and an undetermined but small number of foreign papers, principally Japanese, were regularly received by residents of the community, but in 1956 about 160 people subscribed to Honolulu papers in the English language.

Other factors affecting the quality of life in Maunaloa were the advent of radio, television and telephones. Even more important was the construction in the early 1950's of a good hard-surfaced road connecting Maunaloa with all major communities of the island and with the airport. (The author is indebted to Norbeck, Pineapple Town Hawaii, 1959, for extensive information on Maunaloa town).

End of Pineapple

Life on the plantation and in the town continued on through the early 1960's without many changes, but events were soon to take place which would forever alter the patterns established over the past years. The first of those events was the creation in 1968 of the Kaluakoi Resort, a joint venture of Molokai Ranch Limited and the Louisiana Land and Exploration Company, which extended along approximately eight miles of coastline on the western shore. This destination resort plan included hotels, a golf course, small ranch properties and residential lots and encompassed some 6,762 acres. It was to provide employment for many of the existing residents of Maunaloa and create a demand for housing by newcomers (Spalding 1983:6).

In 1983, Louisiana Land and Exploration Company bought out the interest of Molokai Ranch Limited in the Kaluakoi Resort. Four years later, they sold the resort and land to a Japanese company, Tokyo Kosan. An adjoining 6,627 acres was sold by Louisiana Land and Exploration to another Japanese company in 1989. This development would be called Alpha USA (Hono Adv:Oct 1989).

That same year, ninety-five per cent of the shares of Molokai Ranch were purchased by a partnership of two companies: Industrial Equity Pacific, a Hong Kong company and subsidiary of the New Zealand based Brierly Investment Group and D. S. Kennedy & Company, a San Francisco investment firm. In 1990, Kennedy transferred all of their shares to Industrial Equity Pacific, giving Equity the controlling interest. After the purchase of the remaining five per cent of shares in 1991, Brierly Investment Group became the sole owners of Molokai Ranch (Molo Ann Rep 1990).

The New Zealand company soon began restocking the pastures and ranges with cattle, which had been eradicated earlier in an effort to control bovine tuberculosis in Hawai'i. Plans are to continue the cattle ranching operation from Moloka'i Ranch headquarters in the town of Maunaloa, with their main emphasis being on an eco-tourism development of the majority of ranch lands.

Kualapu`u Country Town

The area immediately surrounding Kualapu`u plantation town had little recorded historic significance during the pre-contact period. The town takes its name from ka`uala pu`u, or the sweet potato hill, the hill to the south where sweet potatoes were grown on the southern and western slopes, defined by rows of stones. A halua slide was still visible on the side of the hill before the cultivation of the fields for pineapple production.

One native Hawaiian writer referred in 1893 to Kualapu`u on the plain of Kaiolohea, one of three large burial sites on Moloka`i (Hawai`i Holomua 1893).

On the upland slopes of Moloka`i [Ho`olehua area] the manienie grows most luxuriantly. It makes a mass nearly a foot in thickness and to trample through it is like treading wind-rows of hay. It covers hundreds of acres (Hyde 1985:7).

The village of Kualapu`u was first created when Moloka`i Ranch (American Sugar Company) moved their ranch headquarters from Kaunakakai to Kualapu`u after the demise of their sugar enterprise. Here they continued raising the cattle and sheep that had sustained the ranch for so many years in the past.

The original Moloka`i Ranch housing for cowboys and other workers was built in the early 1900s and those are the houses found today mauka of Farrington Highway, north of Kualapu`u Market. George and Sophie Cooke's first home in 1908 was located on the east side of Kala`e Highway next to the old banyan tree planted by Sophie Cooke. Later on all management housing was in this area. The first ranch office was a small building very similar to the Kaunakakai ranch office and was located next door to the Cookes'. All were of simple wood frame construction.

The choice of this area by Moloka`i Ranch seemed an ideal one. At an elevation of 878 feet the weather was cool and there was enough natural rainfall and dew to guarantee a greener environment than that of Kaunakakai, seven miles distant. The road to Kala`e had been kept in relatively good condition by Meyer to accommodate his carts and wagons. Sometime between then and 1927 eucalyptus robusta trees were planted on either side of the Kala`e highway leading into Kualapu`u creating a pleasant approach to the little town. These were cut down when it was found that the pineapple picking rigs with their long booms could not negotiate the road.

After the Ho`olehua homesteads were opened up by Hawaiian Homes Commission in 1924, the ranch headquarters began to take on the character of a real town. However the real change came with the arrival of California Packing Corporation in Kualapu`u to grow pineapple for shipment to the O`ahu cannery.

Only twenty-six years after the introduction of commercially grown pineapple in Hawai`i, the small island of Moloka`i had two full-scale plantations. In 1927 C.P.C. leased the lands at Na`iwa and Kahanui from Molokai Ranch. The leased area was defined as between the mauka and makai boundaries of the ahupua`a including all types of land (Cooke 1949:91). The ranch buildings at Kualapu`u were sold to C.P.C. and a new ranch camp was built at Kipu. Later in 1933 when the pineapple company expanded their fields to the Kipu and Manowainui areas, they took over most of the workers' housing at Kipu.

In July 1927, Wilson Jacobson had arrived in Kualapu`u with only four men, a tractor and two teams of mules. The following month the second tractor was taken off the ship at Kaunakakai with Y. Unemura as head luna for the Kualapu`u section and R. Okushima as leading field luna. Early in 1928 a crew from Honolulu began construction on the plantation buildings. Ten years later there were more than one hundred homes in addition to warehouses and shop structures (Maui News:10/38).

The field workers row housing was located between the older Molokai Ranch houses and the shop and warehouse facilities to the east. Dormitories or blockhouses were built for the single men and houses for the intermediate workers were constructed along the lower portion of Kala`e road. Supervisory personnel and management were somewhat isolated on the northeast side of the Kala`e road. However, these homes for management were of more substantial construction with larger lawns and gardens separating one from another.

Architecture was of typical plantation design, but Kualapu`u differed from Maunaloa in that all buildings, including housing, were painted the same gray color with green corrugated iron roofs. Individuality was displayed in the variety of gardens in the yards of the residents. Plantation workers mowed and carefully trimmed all lawns which were always green from the availability of ample water, much different from the bleak dryness of Maunaloa town.

In the early years many difficulties were encountered. There was no electricity and kerosene lamps were used. The only telephone line was owned by Molokai Ranch and they were kind enough to allow a telephone at the plantation headquarters. The mole or dock at Kaunakakai still had the old railroad tracks and ties, so that the heavily laden pineapple trucks bounced along on hard rubber tires on their way to the loading area (Maui News:10/38).

A post office first opened in 1928 as well as the Catholic Church, barber shop and pool room soon after. In 1937 Y. K. Yuen & Company held the grand opening of their Kualapu`u Market with Francis Yuen as manager. The store dealt only in C.P.C.'s Del Monte brand canned goods, but carried other general merchandise as well (ibid:10/38).

In 1927 the pineapple companies began a cooperative practice of pineapple production with the Ho`olehua and Pala`au homesteaders that was to endure for many years. The collaboration began with the purchase of pineapple grown and harvested by the Hawaiians themselves. By 1929, the pineapple companies were financing the homesteaders' operations in a number of ways. They found that by providing technical assistance in soil preparation, planting, cultivating and harvesting methods, the yields were greatly increased. In addition to this help, the homesteaders were paid \$23 per ton for all pineapple produced, even when the market fell. It proved to be a profitable arrangement for both parties.

In 1939 C.P.C. built a clubhouse and recreation center for their employees with a community hall for meetings and parties. There was a kitchen, gym room and a branch of the County Library. Outside was a lighted paved area for volley ball, basketball, paddle tennis and badminton. There was also a large outdoor community park area with lawn and trees. The Moloka`i Theater was opened in this year on Farrington Highway, where it survived until it was torn down in 1974. Employees also enjoyed the fishing and swimming at Mo`omomi along the coast. A permanent semi-open camp shelter was built by the company on the beach with running water and a lua. Cock pens and a fighting ring were allowed on the outskirts of town and gambling was a major pastime. There was always a close association between the Company and the community at all levels.

Field labor was hard work on the plantation. Mulch paper was laid by hand behind mules after fertilizer had been sprinkled from bags carried on the workers' backs. Planting was done by hand from bags slung over the back. In the 1930s field hands were paid 20 cents per hour and mule skinnners 30 cents per hour with fringe benefits of free housing plus a small amount of insurance (Pine Review 1961:Vol 2 No 2).

Life in a plantation town is not rural in the sense of the near self-sufficiency that existed on the East End of Moloka`i. Here in Kualapu`u subsistence was gained from cash wages earned from a single crop, and wage work represented the only economically important effort. Very few persons added to their wages by engaging in part-time activities except for the practice of gambling among the Filipinos which had motives beyond the desire for commercial gain. The atmosphere of familiarity and close relationships between workers in a rural setting is different when there is an absolute reliance on a money economy and wages.

The majority of plantation workers were of Filipino extraction, many of them single and most did not speak English. The typical Japanese workers had more education having lived in Hawai`i longer and the majority were married. Management and almost all supervisory personnel were Caucasian and Japanese, however as time went on more Japanese took over these positions.

The workers did not feel the isolation here that the people experienced at Maunaloa. They were only seven miles from Kaunakakai along a fairly decent road which was actually paved after 1938. Trucks were always headed that way to pick up supplies or fuel and they were often filled with passengers as well.

Initially it was thought that with an average rainfall of thirty inches, very little or no irrigation would be needed for the pineapple, but it was soon apparent that the quality of the fruit reflected this lack of water. In 1946 C.P.C. drilled a well at an elevation of 888 feet, which they sank to fifty feet below sea level. Their pumping tests in the latter part of that year gave a delivery of three hundred thousand gallons of

water per twenty-four hour period. A reliable source of adequate irrigation water was the main difference between Maunaloa and Kualapu`u both in the fields and in the towns. Domestic water for Kualapu`u came from Moloka`i Ranch's Poholua reservoir in the mountains through pipelines laid by C.P.C.(Cooke 1949:33).

The use of irrigation in the pineapple fields had to be offset by increased quality of fruit and crop yields to justify the additional capital investment and operational costs incurred. C.P.C. opted to follow this route and workers were trained in the use and maintenance of the new systems. When the Moloka`i Water System came on line in 1969, the two plantation companies were the first agricultural users of this new water source.

Both C.P.C. and Dole had begun the practice of overseas pineapple production because of its cost benefits to the companies. In 1982 C.P.C. announced the closing of its Kualapu`u plantation after fifty five years of operation. It was an emotional and wrenching time for the community. The gradual phase-out which extended over a period of six years somewhat softened the blow. During this period, primarily fresh pineapple were grown and no replanting was done after 1985.

Molokai Ranch entered into a forty-four year agreement with Hawai`i Guarani Plantations, Inc. in 1987 for the use of eight hundred acres of land surrounding the town of Kualapu`u (Mol Ran Ann Rep 1987). In 1990, Coffees of Hawai`i (Hawai`i Guarani Plantations) leased the old C.P.C. warehousing and shop buildings in Kualapu`u for their coffee operations (ibid,1990). Substantial funding received by the company during 1991 bodes well for their continued operation.

The town of Kualapu`u itself was separated from the Del Monte (C.P.C.) lease in 1984, subdivided, and the houses were placed on the market by Cooke Land Co.Inc., the real estate subsidiary of Molokai Ranch, for sale in fee simple. The residents were given first preference to purchase their own homes. However, the management houses were not included in this agreement.

The community of Kualapu`u still thrives as a small rural commercial center for this section of the island and several small Moloka`i businesses have taken over the old Del Monte office building on a rental basis. Molokai Ranch personnel have moved back into the management housing, creating a full circle from the the early 1900s when the first ranch houses were located there.

Summary

The historic backgrounds of the four Country Towns and the people who lived in them are covered briefly in this report. They all began in a very similar way within their own geographic and physical environment on this island. Life was one of rural subsistence achieved from varying degrees of hardship, the quality of which changed depending on the productivity of the land - lush, wet valleys to the dry, bleak western coastal region.

As these diverse areas developed through the changes of the 1800s and 1900s, the people lost their cultural unity of the past, but developed new and lasting social relationships for the future. The gathering together in towns usually occurs to take advantage of economic opportunities and community activities.

Maunaloa and Kualapu`u were towns created expressly for agriculture. Kaunakakai came into its own due to its harbor, central location, and the shift of population from the east end of the island. It gradually became the administrative and business center of Moloka`i, much as the little town of Puko`o had been many years before.

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1973 personal communication
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1961 Moloka`i tape. HAW 107.8.1,2. Hono:BM.
- Pope Survey Map
1900 Kaunakakai & Vicinity, Molokai. J.E.Pope, Surveyor.
- Privy Council Minutes
1855 Interior Land. Privy Council 9, p 185. Hono:AH.
- Pukoo Harbor Map, Molokai
1931 U.S.Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington, DC.
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1893 The Island of Molokai Before the Leper Hospital, Journal of M. Jules Remy.
France:Arces-Sur-Aude.
- Schmitt,Robert C.
1977 Historical Statistics of Hawaii. Hono:UH Press.
- Sherwood, Zellie Duvauchelle
1973 tape. Molo:DC.
- Smith, Laura Duvauchelle
1991 `Ualapu`e, Moloka`i - Oral Histories from the East End. Center for Oral History. Hono:UH.
- Spalding, Philip III
1983 Moloka`i. Hono:Westwind Press.
- Statement of Expenditures of Department of Interior for 1884 the Biennial Fiscal Period Ending March
31. Hono:AH.
- State of Hawaii Data Book, A Statistical Abstract
1991 State Department of Business and Economic Development.
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1970 Journal of a Residence in the Sandwich Islands, During the Years 1823,1824, 1825.
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Summers, Catherine C.

1971 Molokai: A Site Survey. Pacific Anthropological Record, No 14. Hono:BM.

The Honolulu Advertiser

1989 Sekihyo on Molokai....., Oct.29,1989.

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1939 Fire Routs Audience from Molokai Theater, Feb.15,1939.

1948 Residents Flee High Water in Kaunakakai, Jan.28,1948.

Unawarded Lands: Compromise With Bishop Estate

1890 Indices of Land Commission Awards. Hono:AH.

NOTE TO THE READERS

Diacritical marks:

- (1) Hawaiian language words and phrases are in italics, except for place names.
- (2) Diacritical marks have been used in place names. The source used is the Pukui-Elbert *Place Names of Hawaii* (1974).
- (3) “Leprosy” has been replaced with “Hansen’s disease” in the annotations, even though the term used in the cited work referred to “leper” or “leprosy”.
- (4) Items (2) and (3) apply only to the annotations. The title of the work, quotations used, etc. have remained intact.

Locations:

The location of the work (“Loc”) follows the citation. At least one location is given for each work; however, the listing of places where the item may be found is not meant to be inclusive.

ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Hawai`i State Archives
BMA	Bishop Museum Archives
BML	Bishop Museum Library
DBED	Dept. of Business & Economic Development
HHS	Hawai`ian Historical Society
HMC	Hawai`i Maritime Center
HMCS	Hawai`ian Mission Children's Society
HSL	Hawai`i State Library (Main branch)
Kah	Kahului Public Library
LRB	Legislative Reference Bureau
MCC	Maui Community College Library
MHS	Maui Historical Society
Mol	Moloka`i Public Library
PUB	Hawai`i State public libraries throughout the state
UH/GOVD	University of Hawai`i, Government Documents (Hamilton Library)
UH/Hawn	University of Hawai`i, Hawai`ian Collection (Hamilton Library)
UH/HL	University of Hawai`i, Hamilton Library
UH/HWRD	University of Hawai`i, Hawai`i War Records Depository (Hamilton Library)
UH/Map	University of Hawai`i, Map Collection (Hamilton Library)
UH/mf	University of Hawai`i, ???
UH/PACC	University of Hawai`i, Pacific Collection (Hamilton Library)
UH/Wong	University of Hawai`i, Wong Audiovisual (Sinclair Library)

BIBLIOGRAPHIES and DATABASES

Bard, Therese Bissen, ed. *Na Mo`olelo O Hawai`i: Myths and Legends of Hawai`i and the Pacific Islands*. Honolulu: Graduate School of Library Studies, University of Hawai`i, 1981.

A handbook which provides background information on the traditional literature of Hawai`i and the Pacific. Legends are grouped by subheadings, i.e., traditional literature and battles; and by the island groups, Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia. The selective bibliography includes general references, Hawai`i references, poetry, individual tales, and publishers' addresses.

Loc: Makawao HSL UH/Hawn

Bartholomew and Associates. *An Inventory of Available Information on Land Use in Hawaii*. 2 vols. Honolulu: Hawaii Economic Planning and Coordination Authority, 1957.

Volume one includes information about Molokai's land slope, 1956 land use, annual rainfall, and a soil survey. Volume two is an annotated bibliography of books, articles, reports, maps, and other materials, most of which are dated between 1920 and 1956. The volume is arranged by subject (not geographic area) and researchers will need to scan entries to find Moloka`i-related citations.

Loc: HSL UH/Hawn Lihue Hilo

Benedetto, Robert. *The Hawaii Journals of the New England Missionaries, 1813-1894: A Guide to Holdings of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library*. Honolulu: Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, 1982.

This bibliography covers materials written by first-generation missionaries and is arranged alphabetically by author. There is a list of missionaries who served Moloka`i on page 82. Brief biographies of the authors and short summaries of the journals are also included. Appendices include a chronological list of missionary journals; a list of company and individual arrivals; lists of stations and missionaries; and tables on church membership and mission schools.

Loc: Mol Kah Makawao HSL UH/Hawn MHS

Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum Library. *Dictionary Catalog of the Library*. 9 vols. 2 supplements. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1954.

These volumes are a reprint of the Bishop Museum Library card catalog and cover the period from the library's inception to 1967. It is accessed by main entry and is not cross-referenced. Look for specific terms, authors, or place names. The first supplement continues the catalog through August 1967. The "Fuller Library" constitutes the second supplement and includes nineteenth century voyages indexed by island visited or seen.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC BML

Bishop Museum On-Line Database.

The Bishop Museum catalog of holdings is available on-line through the University of Hawai`i-CARL automated database. Three choices are available on the Bishop Museum's catalog menu. The Archives/Library Catalog yields 178 items using the search term "Moloka`i," sixty-four items for "Moloka`i history," and four items for "Moloka`i archaeology." The second choice on the catalog menu is the *Mele* (Chant and Song) Index which has seventy-four entries using the keyword "Moloka`i." The third choice, the Visual Materials Catalog, yields 307 items using the keyword "Moloka`i."

Loc: BML UH/Hawn MCC

Bishop Museum Archives. Departmental Records.

This is a finding aid for work completed by Bishop Museum departments. There is a shelf list of Anthropology Reports, Archaeological Research Designs (reports), and Hawaii Register of Historic Places survey reports. Browsing this finding aid will yield numerous Moloka`i related reports.

Loc: BMA

_____. Staff Collections.

This finding aid details work completed by Bishop Museum staff. There are collections which have Moloka`i records, including those attributed to John Stokes, Catherine Summers, and Elspeth Sterling. Many of these researches' collected papers are cited in the Manuscripts and Archival Manuscripts section of this guide.

Loc: BMA

Buckingham, Dorothea N. *Selected Annotated Bibliography, Kalaupapa and Kalawao*. Photocopy of LIS 682 paper. Honolulu: University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1982.

Buckingham's bibliography focuses on Kalaupapa and Kalawao because "the history of Hawaii is intertwined with the history of leprosy." The bibliography includes sections on history, politics, first-hand accounts, videos, and photographs. Includes photocopies of photographs.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Campbell, Susan M. *Sugar in Hawai`i: A Guide to Historical Resources*. Historical Resources Guide, no. 2. Honolulu: Humanities Program of the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts in cooperation with The Hawaiian Historical Society, 1986.

??molokai stuff here?

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB MHS

Conrad, Agnes C. *Genealogical Sources in Hawaii*. Typescript copy, [1974].

Provides guidelines and sources of information for researching family history in Hawai`i. Lists agencies with genealogical information.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB UH/Hawn

de Loach, Lucille. "Moloka`i: A Selective, Annotated List of Historical Resources." *Hawaii Library Association Journal* 32 (December 1975): 41-59.

Lucille de Loach, a librarian at the University of Hawai`i, provides a brief introduction to Moloka`i reference materials and an annotated bibliography to the most important sources available about the island of Moloka`i.

Loc: HHS HSL UH/HL

Gotanda, Masae. *Statistical Sources in Hawaii, Reference Guide to Materials Available at the Hawaii State Library*. Honolulu: Office of Library Services, Department of Education, 1978.

This guide introduces students, teachers, and librarians to statistics produced by the State of Hawai`i or about the state. The guide provides an introduction to statistical studies and lists publications of the state, counties, and federal government, as well as non-governmental sources.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Hawaii. Department of Education. *The James Tice Phillips Collection*. Honolulu: Office of Library Services, Department of Education, 1968.

The James Tice Phillips Collection is comprised of 1,705 items collected by Phillips and donated to the Hawaii State Library. This published catalog to the collection includes Moloka'i names and places.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS

_____. *Hawaii Documents: Cumulative Index*. Honolulu: Hawaii Documents Center, Hawaii State Library, 1967- .

Lists documents generated by state and county governments and received by the Hawaii Documents Center. Part I is an alphabetical index of titles by department, division, branch, or office. Part II is an alphabetical index of authors, titles, and subjects. Moloka'i-related material can be found in the Maui County documents. There are four additional volumes for the years 1968-1978, 1979-1988, 1989-1990, and 1991-1992. There is also a monthly list to update the cumulative index.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB UH/Hawn MCC AH

_____. *Hawaiian Legends Index*. 3 vols. Honolulu: Hawaii State Public Library System, Department of Education, 1989.

Includes an alphabetical index to legends by title, subject, and place name.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB MHS

Hawai'i Newspaper Index.

The Hawai'i Newspaper Index database provides on-line information on articles of local interest from the *Honolulu Advertiser* and the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, since 1989. The information is indexed by keyword and subject and is available through the Public Library System's Public Access Catalog.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB

Public Access Catalog.

The Public Access Catalog provides information on materials available in the state's fifty public libraries. The catalog can be browsed by title, author, subject, or series, as well as by keywords. Researchers may also access the database from remote computers with a modem and communications software. The on-line catalog includes several other databases, including the Newspaper Indexes and IAC Magazine Search; see citations below.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB

_____. *Searching for Family Histories Through Genealogical Sources and Oral History*. Honolulu: Office of Library Services, Department of Education, 1981.

Guide for searching genealogical records in Hawai'i. Includes information on records available through government agencies, churches, published sources, and other agencies.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/HL MCC PUB

_____. *Video Tape Catalog*. Honolulu: Office of Instructional Services/Technical Assistance Center, Department of Education, 1986.

An index of videos available to Department of Education teachers which includes a subject heading index, alphabetical list by title, and a series list. The title and series lists are annotated and indicate the producer as well. Although the DOE videotapes are available for in-school use only, the catalog will be helpful to researchers looking for video titles that may be available elsewhere. Updated supplements are available in some libraries.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn PUB

Hawaii. Department of Land and Natural Resources. *Inventory; Reproducible Base Maps of Various Governmental Agencies, State of Hawaii*. Honolulu: Planning Office, Department of Land and Natural Resources, 1963.

Most of the maps listed in this guide date to the 1950s and early 1960s. There is a section which includes the island of Moloka'i. Maps are organized by type, including land ownership, land tenure, land use, and vegetative zones.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Department of Land and Natural Resources. Website.

Hawaii. Department of Planning and Economic Development. *Directory of Hawaii Map Sources*. Honolulu: Department of Planning and Economic Development, 1978.

Describes maps available at various public and private agencies throughout Hawai'i. Categories include agricultural, forest, historical, land, soil, and special management areas. Also includes a list of public libraries with maps in their collections; most of these are in larger libraries on O'ahu.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB

Hawaii Library Association. Hawaiiiana Section. *Official Publications of the Territory of Hawaii, 1900-1959*. Honolulu: Public Archives, 1962.

Based on the holdings in the Hawaii State Archives, Sinclair Library, Library of Hawaii, Legislative Reference Bureau, and the Hawaiian Historical Society. The information is arranged by issuing agency with individual publications listed alphabetically or by series. For example, there are records relating to Moloka'i under the issuing agency, the Hawaiian Homes Commission and the Board of Health, Division of Hansen's Disease. University of Hawaii publications are also included. No index.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn AH PUB

Hawai'i Sheet Music Index.

The Hawai'i Sheet Music Index is available on line through the University of Hawaii's CARL database. The index lists Hawaiian songs located at the Bishop Museum, the Hawaii State Library, and the University of Hawai'i. Checking under the keyword Moloka'i yields eleven items; under Moloka'i music are listed nine items.

Hunnewell, James Frothingham. *Bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands*. New York: Kraus Reprint Corporation, 1962.

Hunnewell compiled this work with Sanford B. Dole and William T. Brigham in 1868 as one of the "Hawaiian Club Papers." Includes an article entitled, "Civilization at the Hawaiian Islands." Researchers should check for names associated with Moloka'i.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

IAC (Information Access Company) Magazine Searches.

Available at public libraries throughout Hawai'i via the HSPLS Public Access Catalog, the IAC Magazine Searches provide access to databases which include indexing and abstracting of magazine articles and pamphlets since 1980.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB

Judd, Bernice, Janet E. Bell, and Clare G. Murdoch, comp. *Hawaiian Language Imprints, 1822-1899: A Bibliography*. Honolulu: The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society and the University of Hawaii Press, 1978.

This bibliography includes all known titles published in the Hawaiian language anywhere in the world between 1822 and 1899. The only items not listed are one-page broadsides, government documents, serials, sheet music, and programs for events. The Hawaiian language imprints are listed chronologically. The text also includes a selected historical bibliography, sources, explanatory notes, and holdings of libraries and collections.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB UH/Hawn MCC MHS

Kittelson, David J. *The Hawaiians: An Annotated Bibliography*. Hawaii Series, no. 7. Honolulu: Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii, 1985.

An annotated bibliography of writings on Hawai'i, its people, its natural surroundings, and the interaction of all three between 1778 and 1983. This work is arranged by author (or main entry) with descriptive annotations. The basis for inclusion is Hawaiian subject matter, English language format, and accessibility. The bibliography includes material found at the University of Hawaii Hamilton Library. The index is by subject and proper name, but not by place name.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB MCC UH/Hawn MHS

Knight, Cynthia D. *Foreigners' Observations of Hawaii in the Early 1820s: A Selected Bibliography and Index to Journal Accounts*. Honolulu: Graduate School of Library Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1987.

Emphasis is on topics relevant to native Hawaiians and events significant to them during the 1820s. Includes only materials available at the University of Hawaii Hamilton Library. Indexed by persons, places, vessels, and subjects. References to Moloka'i can be found using this index. Some well-known journals that have already been indexed are not included. An abstract and comments appear in the bibliography of sources.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Leib, Amos Patten, and A. Grove Day. *Hawaiian Legends in English: An Annotated Bibliography*. 2nd edition. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1979.

This annotated bibliography includes legends related to the island of Moloka'i. Citations are listed by author or proper name, not by subject matter. A reference bibliography and a supplement to the annotated bibliography of Hawaiian mythology are provided.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn PUB MCC MHS

Mardfin, Jean Kadooka. *Hawaiian Genealogy Project Directory of Secondary Sources*. Honolulu: Office of Hawaiian Affairs, 1993.

Identifies organizations throughout Hawai'i that are most likely to have genealogical records and information.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB

Miller, Melissa C. *Pineapple in Hawai'i: A Guide to Historical Resources*. Historical Resources Guide, no. 6. Honolulu: State Foundation on Culture and the Arts in cooperation with the Hawaiian Historical Society, 1990.

Includes some citations regarding Moloka'i, its pineapple industry, companies, and people.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB

Nishimura, Cora. *A Carto-bibliography of Pre-1900 Maps in the Map Collection of Hamilton Library, University of Hawai'i*. Honolulu: School of Library and Information Studies, University of Hawai'i, 1996.

Nishimura's bibliography is a finding aid to the nineteenth century maps in the Map Collection of the Hamilton Library at the University of Hawai'i. Her annotations cite author, title, year, scale, dimensions, color, topographical features, description of map, and a call number. Several citations in the guide refer to Moloka'i maps and have been cited in the Maps section of this guide. Includes a glossary of terms and an index.

Loc: UH/Map

Office of Hawaiian Affairs. *Mo'oku'auhau (Genealogies): A Treasure and Inheritance*. Honolulu: Office of Hawaiian Affairs, 1988.

OHA's first publication includes a pedigree chart, ancestral chart, *kumu 'ohana* chart, and illustrations from David Malo's genealogy book. Also includes resources and repositories for genealogical information.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn PUB

Spriggs, Matthew J., and Patricia Lehua Tanaka. *Na Mea 'Imi I Ka Wa Kahiko: An Annotated Bibliography of Hawaiian Archaeology*. Honolulu: Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1988.

Covers fifteen types of reports, including archeological reports and historical research. There are two indexes, one by author; and the other by island, district, and *ahupua'a*. The latter is useful regarding specific areas of Moloka'i. Information about Moloka'i reports is on pages 194-207. Lists reports held in a variety of institutions, including UH/Hawn, BML, and DLNR-State Parks Division Library and files. The bibliography includes unpublished reports through 1984, and works published until early 1986. Contains approximately 2,000 entries.

Loc: Kah HSL PUB UH/Hawn BML MHS

Stoneburner, Bryan C. *Hawaiian Music: An Annotated Bibliography*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1986.

Includes history and criticism on Hawaiian music, musicians, and musical life, 1831-1985. Check the index for Moloka'i references.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB UH/Hawn MCC

Tam, Vernon, and Anita Henry, comp. *Directory of Hawaiian/Pacific Indexing Information: Results of Questionnaire Circulated Fall 1986*. Honolulu: Hawaii State Public Library System, 1987.

A nine-page compilation of the indexing projects of various libraries. Includes the title, subject authority used, form of index, whether it is available to the public, and indexer or contact person. For example, *The Maui News* indexing project was completed by the Maui Historical Society and Maui Community College librarian Gail Bartholomew; the *Hawaiian Chant Index* is found at the Bishop Museum.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB MHS

University of Hawai'i. CARL automated database.

This database provides bibliographic information for all of the collections of libraries in Hawai'i and throughout the U.S. mainland that belong to the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries (CARL). Many entries for Moloka'i can be found in the UH/Hawn collection, as well as in other locations throughout the UH system. Access is via authors, subject, or title. Entering the keyword "Molokai" into the database resulted in 826 entries; "Molokai history," thirty-six entries; and "Molokai archeology," ten entries. CARL includes databases for the University of Hawai'i at Manoa libraries, the Bishop Museum Archives and Library, UH-Hilo, Maui Community College, and other community colleges in the UH system.

Loc: UH/HL UH/SL MCC

_____. Gregg M. Sinclair Library. *Dictionary Catalog of the Hawaiian Collection*. 4 vols. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1963.

The four volume set is a photocopy of 60,000 catalog cards for the Hawaiian collection, which began in 1908. It contains cards for 20,000 books and pamphlets and 22,000 serial parts. Many of these references may also be accessed via the UH-CARL database.

Loc: Kah HSL Hilo UH/SL UH/HL MCC

_____. Land Study Bureau. *Annotated Bibliography of Reports and Other Land Fact Data*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1970.

Includes Land Study Bureau maps and publications, 1959-1968, which contain land use and land classification data.

Loc: UH/Hawn

University of Hawaii at Manoa. Library. Hawaiian Collection. *Hawaiian Archaeology Teaching Collection. Geographic Catalog*. Michaelyn Chou, project director. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i, 1989.

Similar in nature to the previously cited Spriggs and Tanaka bibliography, this guide lists archaeological reports and surveys conducted in Hawai'i. The "Geographic Catalog" lists Moloka'i citations on pages ?. The "Main Entry Catalog," cited below, lists reports alphabetically by author.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL Hilo Lihue UH/Hawn MCC

_____. *Hawaiian Archaeology Teaching Collection. Main Entry Catalog*. Michaelyn Chou, project director. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i, 1989.

A companion catalog to the "Geographic Catalog" previously cited, the "Main Entry Catalog" lists archaeological reports and surveys alphabetically by author.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL Hilo Lihue UH/Hawn MCC

Whelan, Jean A. *Ranching in Hawai'i: A Guide to Historical Resources*. Historical Resources Guide, no. 5. Honolulu: State Foundation on Culture and the Arts in cooperation with the Hawaiian Historical Society, 1988.

Includes citations related to Molokai's ranching history and industry.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB MHS

BOOKS

Adler, Jacob, ed. *The Diaries of Walter Murray Gibson, 1886, 1887*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1973.

See index for page references to Father Damien.

Loc: PUB HSL UH/Hawn

Alexander, William De Witt. *A Brief History of the Hawaiian People*. New York: American Book Co., 1899.

Published by order of the Board of Education of the Hawaiian Islands. Although Moloka`i is not in the index, there is a map of the island after page 290 and a population table which includes Moloka`i on page 325.

Loc: Kah Wailuku Makawao Lahaina HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Allen, Gwenfread E. *Hawaii's War Years*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1950; Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 1971.

This "official" history of World War II was a result of 1943 legislative action which mandated that materials relating to Hawaii's role in the war be collected and preserved. The University of Hawai`i serves as the depository for these records (Hawaii War Records Depository). The book details life in Hawai`i during World War II, addressing topics such as martial law, the military, labor, and civilian war efforts. There are references to Moloka`i in the index. Includes a timeline of events, 1939-1949.

Loc: PUB HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS

_____. *Notes and References to Hawaii's War Years, 1941-1945*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1951.

This supplement to *Hawaii's War Years* provides researchers with detailed information about the records and materials used in the book and collected for the Hawaii War Records Depository.

Loc: HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Alu Like, Inc. *Profile of Hawaiians in the 1980 Decennial Census for Molokai Island: With a Comparative Profile of the Total Population and Including Adjusted Tables Based on Data From the State Health Survey*. Honolulu: Research and Statistics Unit, Alu Like, Inc., and Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1984.

The study includes information on Molokai's population structure, residence, education, income, employment, and housing. There are also adjusted tables based on state health survey data.

Loc: Mol HSL MCC BML

Anderson, R. N., Blaine Bradshaw, and W. G. Marders. *Molokai: Present and Future*. Honolulu: College of Tropical Agriculture, Hawaii Agriculture Experiment Station, University of Hawaii, 1973.

The researchers look at the history and people of Moloka`i; community attitudes; youth and their future; commerce and services; agriculture; tourism; and policy implications. Includes appendices, bibliography, and tables.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL

Apple, Margaret. *Index to William Ellis Journals*. Honolulu: Committee for the Preservation and Study of Hawaiian Language, Art and Culture, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1980.

This publication indexes three editions of William Ellis' journals: *Polynesian Researches: Hawaii* [1969]; *Journal of William Ellis* [1963]; and *Narrative of a Tour Through Hawaii, or Owhyee* [1827]. Check for Moloka'i people and places.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS PUB

Ashdown, Inez MacPhee. *Mystical Molokai: Daughter of the Moonlight*. Kaunakakai, Molokai: Seaside Inn, 1949.

Ashdown provides a brief background to Moloka'i and its legends, and describes the main attractions of an island "off the beaten track."

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn HMCS

Balder, A. P. *Marine Atlas of the Hawaiian Islands*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1992.

This compendium of mariners' charts, listed by geographic area, has charts for Moloka'i and surrounding waters; a water sports map and information; and a table about dive sites.

Loc: PUB HSL UH/Hawn BMA

[Bates, G. W.] *Sandwich Island Notes by a Haole*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1854.

Chapter 20 describes Bates' 1853 visit to Moloka'i, including the Kalua'aha Mission Station, Halawa, and Kalae. He comments on civilization, education, female costume, the influence of Christianity, Hawaiian feast, Hawaiian loves, and marriage.

Loc: Kah HSL HMCS

Batiza, Rodney, Patty Lee, and Floyd McCoy, ed. *Molokai and Lanai, Maui, and Hawaii: Field Trip Guide*. 93rd Annual Cordilleran Section Meeting, Geological Society of America, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii. n.p., 1997.

Field Trip 14 is entitled "Giant Wave Deposits, Lanai and Molokai." Includes references, maps, and tables.

Loc: MCC

Beevers, John. *A Man for Now: The Life of Damien de Veuster, Friend of Lepers*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1973.

Although Father Damien lived in obscurity a century ago, Beever's thesis is that Damien's selfless devotion to humanity makes him a man for our time. His book captures the simple but great spiritual truths reflected in the life of Father Damien.

Loc: Kah HSL PUB

Bingham, Hiram. *A Residence of Twenty One Years in the Sandwich Islands; or the Civil, Religious and Political History of Those Islands...* ? : H. Huntington, 1847, 1849, 1955; New York: Praeger Publishers, 1969; Rutland, VT: C. E. Tuttle Co., 1981.

Bingham's memoirs are preceded by a detailed listing of topics for each chapter. There is a reference to the conquest of Moloka'i. Later editions of this book are widely available.

Loc: Mol PUB HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Bishop, Bernice Pauahi. *A Report of Voyages to and Travels on Hawaii Undertaken by the Students of the Chiefs' Children's School in the Summer of 1846*. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1981.

Fourteen year old Bernice Pauahi's travel journal describes Halawa and Kalua`aha as she toured with pupils from the Chiefs' Children's School. A transcript of the original journal is at the Bishop Museum Archives. See citation in the Manuscripts and Archival Documents section of this guide.

Loc: HHS UH/Hawn BML

Bowen, Richard Lee, and David L. Foster. *A Profile of Displaced Pineapple Workers on Moloka`i*. Honolulu: College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawai`i, 1983.

The authors surveyed the characteristics, interests, and needs of Moloka`i pineapple workers terminated by the Del Monte Corporation when it closed its pineapple operations on Moloka`i in 1983. The study considers demographics, personal property and assets, sources of income, plans for relocation/retirement, employment, and support services. Includes figures and numerous tables.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn Hilo

Breitha, Olivia Robello. *Olivia: My Life of Exile in Kalaupapa*. Honolulu: Arizona Memorial Museum Association, 1988.

Olivia Breitha was born in 1916 on Kaua`i and was diagnosed with Hansen's disease in 1934. This book relates her personal experiences both in terms of the disease and its impact on friends and family, and of her life on Kalaupapa. See "Olivia and Tim" in the Videotapes and Films section of this guide.

Loc: PUB MCC HHS

Brocker, James H. *The Lands of Father Damien, Kalaupapa, Molokai, Hawaii*. [privately printed?], 1998. The photographic essay includes historical and contemporary photographs of Kalaupapa.

Loc: PUB HSL MCC

_____. *A Portrait of Molokai*. Kaunakakai, Hawaii: Molokai Fish & Dive Corp., 1994.

Brocker's book is a photographic essay of Molokai's scenery, historic sites, culture, and people.

Loc: PUB HSL MCC

Bryan, William Alanson. *Some Birds of Molokai*. Extract from Occasional Papers of the B. P. Bishop Museum, Vol. IV, No. 2. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1908.

Bryan was the curator of ornithology and taxidermist at the Bishop Museum. He spent two months in the mountains of Molokai collecting "suitable materials" and skins for the museum's work as well as making detailed field observations on birds' habits and nests. He includes descriptions and photographs of various species.

Loc: UH/Hawn MCC BML

Bunson, Margaret R. *Father Damien: The Man and His Era*. Rev. ed. Huntington, Indiana: Our Sunday Visitor Publishing Division, Our Sunday Visitor, 1989, 1997.

Margaret Bunson was the publisher and editor of "The Damien Report", a monthly newsletter about the priest and his work. Her biography about "a legendary and heroic priest" recalls "a turbulent, yet fascinating, period in Hawaiian history."

Loc: Kah HSL PUB

Bushnell, Oswald A. *Molokai*. Rev. ed. Cleveland: World Publishing Company, 1963. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, [1975].

O. A. Bushnell, professor emeritus of medical microbiology and medical history at the University of Hawai'i, presents a fictional account of the exiles in Kalaupapa.

Loc: MCC PUB HMCS HHS

Bushnell, Oswald A. and Sister Mary Laurence Hanley, *Pilgrimage and Exile, Mother Marianne of Molokai*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1991.

This biography tells the story of Mother Marianne, 1838-1918, who continued Father Damien's work at Kalaupapa for thirty years. The book examines Hawaii's attempts to halt the spread of leprosy in the islands and describes the inadequate medical treatment available to lepers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The first edition of this work was published under the title *A Song of Pilgrimage and Exile: The Life and Spirit of Mother Marianne of Molokai*. (Chicago: Franciscan Herald Press, 1980.)

Loc: PUB HSL MCC HHS

Business, Professional, Industrial Directory of Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, Molokai. Honolulu: Hawaiian Directory Co., 1952-53.

The directory has one page of listings for the island of Moloka'i.

Loc: HSL UH/Hawn

Cahill, Emmett. *Yesterday at Kalaupapa, a Saga of Pain and Joy*. Honolulu: Editions Limited, Mutual Publishing, 1990.

Features chapters on Kalaupapa's early history; the people who shaped the settlement, including Father Damien; and the community's residents and famous visitors. Includes photographs.

Loc: PUB Kah HSL MCC HHS HMCS

Canan, Penelope, et al. *Moloka'i Data Book: Community Values and Energy Development*. Honolulu: Urban and Regional Planning Program, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1981.

The report contains information on social and economic trends; the results of a values and attitudes survey; a description of existing public facilities and services; and the planning and management capabilities pertinent to the island. The study is an attempt to responsibly address the challenges of planning for an energy future that is socially desirable--one which matches technical options with community goals.

Loc: Kah Mol HSL

Carper, Robert L., et al. *St. Philomena Catholic Church (Father Damien's Church): Kalaupapa National Historical Park, Molokai, Hawaii*. [Denver, Colo]: Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 1985.

This historic structure report includes administrative data, historical data, archaeological data, and a physical history and analysis of St. Philomena Catholic Church. Includes illustrations, architectural drawings, and appendices.

Loc: UH/Hawn UH/HL UH/GOVD

Caudwell, Irene. *Damien of Molokai*. New York: MacMillan, 1932.

The history of Father Damien comes from various sources, the chief being the *Life and Letters of Father Damien* (1889) which were compiled by his brother. Other sources are *Father Damien: A Journey from Cashmere to His Home in Hawaii* (1889), and the famous apologia written by Robert Louis Stevenson in his letter to the Reverend Dr. Hyde of Honolulu in 1890. This biography includes chapters on Damien's home influence, training for the ministry, and leprosy through the centuries.

Loc: Kah HSL HMCS

_____. *Damien the Leper Saint, 1840-1889*. London: Camelot Press, Philip Allan and Co., 1931.

Another edition of Caudwell's biography, *Damien of Molokai, 1840-1889*, cited above.

Loc: Kah

Cheever, Henry T. *Life in the Sandwich Islands: or, The Heart of the Pacific, As It Was and Is*. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1851.

In pages 163-197, Cheever reports on his visit to the island of Moloka'i in 1849, including the island's fishponds, tradewinds, church contributions, and remarkable specimens of coral.

Loc: Kah Wailuku HSL HMCS

Chun, Malcolm Naea. *Must We Wait in Despair: The 1867 Report of the 'Ahahui La'au Lapa'au of Wailuku, Maui on Native Hawaiian Health*. Honolulu: First People's Productions, 1994.

'Ahahui La'au Lapa'au was formed in Wailuku in 1867 to discuss what could be done to prevent further population declines among Hawaiians due to diseases introduced by foreigners. This book is a translation of the 1867 report, which includes interviews of Maui *kahuna* (traditional practitioners) about traditional healing practices, with materials added from the Bishop Museum Archives collection. The index includes references to Moloka'i.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC BML

Cicognani, Archbishop Amleto Giovanni. *Father Damien: Apostle of the Lepers*. [Washington D.C.: A. G. Cicognani], 1947.

Reverend Cicognani was the Archbishop of Laodicea and Apostolic Delegate to the United States. He wrote this booklet because he was inspired by Damien's legacy during a visit to the Hawaiian Islands in 1946. He believed that Father Damien had the potential to be a present day influence and dedicated the book to Hawaii's youth.

Loc: Kah HSL

Clark, John R. K. *The Beaches of Maui County*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1989.

This guide to Maui County beaches includes a chapter on Moloka'i and provides information on beach activities and water safety, as well as insights into historical and legendary events associated with various areas.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC HHS BML MHS

Clifford, Edward. *Father Damien: A Journey from Cashmere to His Home in Hawaii*. London: MacMillan and Co., 1889.

Clifford's work is a contemporary biography of Father Damien.

Loc: Kah HSL

Cooke, George Paul. *Moolelo O Molokai: A Ranch Story of Molokai*. Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, 1948.

The book was written to acquaint the shareholders of Molokai Ranch, Limited with their property and its development. Cooke also describes historical events and places connected with the company, including Kalaupapa, ancient Hawaiian life and lore, and the Hawaiian homesteads.

Loc: MMCC Kah Wailuku HSL MCC HMCS HHS

Cooke, Richard A. *Molokai: An Island in Time*. Honolulu: Beyond Words Publishing, 1984.

A photographic essay of Moloka'i which provides a view of the "shy, isolated" island which visitors seldom see.

Loc: PUB HSL MCC

Cooper, George, and Gavan Daws. *Land and Power in Hawaii: The Democratic Years*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 1990.

Discusses land use issues, labor, and big business from 1954 until the mid-1980s. Check the index for Moloka'i place names.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Costelloe, Morgan. *Leper Priest of Molokai*. Dublin: Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, 1965.

This biographical account of Father Damien explains how he came to Moloka'i to serve the needs of its residents and how he effected changes in their lives and community.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Coulter, John Wesley. *Population and Utilization of Land and Sea in Hawaii, 1853*. Bulletin 88. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1931.

Coulter discusses Molokai's population on pages 20-21. Includes maps.

Loc: HSL HMCS

Damon, Ethel M., ed. *Early Hawaiian Churches and Their Manner of Building*. Honolulu: [n.p.], 1924.

Damon based this short book on missionary Hiram Bingham's 1848 memoirs, *A Residence of Twenty One Years in the Sandwich Islands*. (Cited above.) The first church on Moloka'i, Kalua'aha Church, is described on pages 29-30.

Loc: UH/Hawn MCC HSL MHS

_____. *Siloama: The Church of the Healing Spring, the Story of Certain Almost Forgotten Protestant Churches*. Honolulu: Hawaiian Board of Missions, 1948.

Written in response to the prompting of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands, Ethel Damon recounts the history of Siloama Church at Kalaupapa. In 1948 the church was falling into ruins and some hoped to restore and reopen it. Includes photographs and appendices.

Loc: HSL MCC HHS HMCS

Davis, Bob, and George T. Armitage. *Hawaii, U.S.A.* New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1941.

In Part Four of this travelogue are "Stories of Molokai, Maui, Lanai, and Kahoolawe," with "Molokai Mysteries" and "Molokai, an Island With a Way All Its Own."

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn

Daws, Gavan. *Holy Man: Father Damien of Molokai*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1973.

A biography of Father Damien which also provides a social history of leprosy in the late nineteenth century.

Loc: PUB HSL MCC HMCS

_____. *Shoal of Time: A History of the Hawaiian Islands*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1968; New York: Macmillan, 1968.

A general history of the Hawaiian Islands from Captain Cook through statehood in 1959. Check the index for Moloka'i place names.

Loc: PUB Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC HHS

Dean, Love. *The Lighthouses of Hawai'i*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1991.

Dean describes the history of lighthouses in Hawai'i, the efforts necessary to establish and maintain them in remote places, modern-day lights, and the personnel who maintain them. The section on Moloka'i begins on page 89. Includes notes, glossary, photographs, and a list of lighthouse keepers.

Loc: PUB Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC HMCS

Dedication of the Kapiolani Home for Girls, the Offspring of Leper Parents, at Kakaako, Oahu, by Their Majesties King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani. Description of the Leper Settlement on the Island of Molokai. Honolulu: Honolulu Advertiser Steam Print, 1885.

The program for this event attended by the King and Queen of the Hawaiian Kingdom includes a list of the day's activities, an address by the president of the board of health, and a description of the leper colony.

Loc: UH/Hawn HHS

Doneux, Bruce J. *Kalaupapa Historical Collection Project, September 1982 to December 1983*.

[Kalaupapa, Hawaii]: Kalaupapa Historical Collection Project, 1983.

This project examined the historical resources at Kalaupapa. The book includes project newsletters, an extensive inventory of settlement buildings and artifacts, and bibliographies.

Loc: HHS

Dutton, Charles Judson. *The Samaritans of Molokai: The Lives of Father Damien and Brother Dutton Among the Lepers*. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1932; Freeport, NY: Books for Libraries Press, 1971.

The author based most of this book on forty-four years of letters he received from his brother, Joseph Dutton, who served at Kalaupapa. The biography considers the history of leprosy, Brother Joseph's life, and his association with Father Damien.

Loc: UH/Hawn HHS

Dutton, Joseph. *Joseph Dutton, His Memoirs: The Story of Forty-Four Years of Service Among the Lepers of Molokai, Hawaii*. Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, 1931.

Howard Case of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* was assigned to go to Moloka'i, visit Brother Joseph, and convince him to allow his memoirs to be published. Case edited these memoirs which tell the story of Dutton's service and life in Kalaupapa.

Loc: UH/Hawn HSL HHS HMCS

Ellis, William. *Journal of William Ellis, Narrative of a Tour of Hawaii, or Owhyee...* Honolulu: Advertiser Publishing Co., 1963.

Missionary Ellis lived in Hawai`i 1822-23, and described the physical and social conditions in the islands. For references to his observances of Moloka`i, consult Margaret Apple's *Index to William Ellis Journals*, cited above.

Loc: HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS PUB

_____. *Polynesian Researches: Hawaii*. Rutland, Vt: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1969.

Another edition of William Ellis' journal and his observations of early nineteenth century Hawaiian life and culture. This edition lists the subjects, including Moloka`i, in each chapter. See also Margaret Apple's *Index to William Ellis Journals*, cited above.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS

Englebert, Omer. *The Hero of Molokai: Father Damien, Apostle of the Lepers*. Translated by Benjamin T. Crawford. [Derby, N.Y.]: Daughters of St. Paul, 1955.

This biography of Father Damien includes his early years as well as his life and death on Moloka`i.

Loc: Kah MCC

Farber, Joseph M. *Ancient Hawaiian Fishponds: Can Restoration Succeed on Moloka`i?* Encinitas, California: Neptune House Publications, 1997.

Published in association with the East-West Center's Pacific Islands Development Program, Farber explains the history and significance of fishponds, current conditions, the restoration movement, strategies for restoration, and obstacles for restoration. Includes references, appendices, and photographs.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB MCC

Farrow, John. *Damien the Leper*. New York: Sheed and Ward, 1937; Garden City, NY: Image Books, 1954; New York: Image Books, 1999.

A biography of Father Damien.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB MCC UH/Hawn

Feher, Joseph, comp. *Hawaii: A Pictorial History*. Honolulu: Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1969.

A photo essay that tells the story of Hawaii's history through hundreds of photographs, sketches, and other artwork that illustrate this volume. Researchers can consult the index for photos of Moloka`i.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Fitzpatrick, Gary L. *The Early Mapping of Hawai`i*. Honolulu: Editions Limited, 1986.

A cartographic history of Hawai`i beginning with Captain James Cook. Includes chapters on the explorers, harbor charts, volcano mapping, and missionaries. Well-illustrated with historic maps and prints, including several of Moloka`i.

Loc: Kah HSL HHS MHS PUB UH/Hawn UH/Map

Forbes, David W. *Encounters With Paradise: Views of Hawaii and Its People, 1778-1841*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press and Honolulu Academy of Arts, 1992.

Catalog published in conjunction with an exhibition by the Honolulu Academy of Arts which featured 160 paintings and drawings by foreign artists, 1778-1841. There is an 1856 pencil drawing of Moloka`i on page 150.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB

Fuchs, Lawrence J., *Hawaii Pono, "Hawaii the Excellent": An Ethnic and Political History*. Honolulu: Bess Press, 1992.

Check the index under Moloka`i, Hawaiian Homes Commission, and "Halowa" (Halawa) Valley. Originally published as *Hawaii Pono: A Social History* (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1961.)

Loc: PUB Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC HHS

Gerould, Katharine Fullerton. *Hawaii: Scenes and Impressions*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1923.

Gerould recalls some of her experiences in Hawai`i and includes a chapter on Kalaupapa. Illustrated.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn HHS

Gibson, Emma Warren. *Under the Cliffs of Molokai*. Fresno, CA: Academy Library Guild, 1957.

Emma Warren Gibson was the wife of a public health doctor who volunteered to work at the Kalaupapa settlement. The couple lived on Moloka`i for five years. Mrs. Gibson's book describes her life among the patients at Kalaupapa and focuses on the work of Brother Joseph Dutton.

Loc: Mol Kah Lahaina HSL UH/Hawn

Goodhue, Edward Solon. *Leprosy and the Knife*. Reprinted from *The Medical Record*, Oct. 13, 1917. New York: William Wood & Company, 1917.

This pamphlet reports on the settlement of Kalaupapa and provides examples of medical cases. Bound with *The Molokai Leper Settlement*, see following citation.

Loc: UH/Hawn

_____. *The Molokai Leper Settlement*. Reprinted from *The Medical Record*, Oct. 13, 1917. New York: William Wood & Company, 1917.

Dr. Goodhue describes the Kalawao community, its environment, buildings, and the famous names associated with the settlement. Includes photographs. The pamphlet is bound with *Leprosy and the Knife*, see previous citation.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Gowen, Rev. Herbert Henry. *The Paradise of the Pacific, Sketches of Hawaiian Scenery and Life*. London: Skeffington & Son, 1892.

Includes a chapter on leprosy and the Kalaupapa settlement.

Loc: Kah UH/Hawn MHS HSL

Grimshaw, Patricia. *Paths of Duty: American Missionary Wives in Nineteenth-Century Hawaii*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1989.

Grimshaw details the ambitions, hopes, and fears of eighty pioneer women. There are references to Moloka`i and the missionaries who served the island in the index.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS PUB

Gugelyk, Ted, and Milton Bloombaum. *Ma'i Ho'oka'awale: The Separating Sickness*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, Social Science Research Institute, 1979; Honolulu: University of Hawaii Foundation and the Mai Ho'oka'awale Foundation, 1985; Honolulu: Mai Ho'oka'awale Foundation, 1996.

These excerpts from interviews conducted at Kalaupapa Settlement were completed by the University of Hawai'i as part of the Social Aspects of Leprosy Research Project. The collection of personal stories tries to present the social effects of leprosy from the patient's point of view and their feelings about having been involuntarily isolated, even though they are now free to live elsewhere.

Loc: MCC

Hackler, Rhoda E. A. *R. W. Meyer Sugar Mill, Moloka'i: Its History and Restoration*. Moloka'i, Hawai'i: Moloka'i Museum & Cultural Center, 1989.

The R. W. Meyer Sugar Mill is on the National Register of Historic Places. This book provides a history of Moloka'i in the 1880s, the Kala'e Homestead, the sugar mill, and the restoration of the mill in the 1970s. Includes photographs, illustrations, and machinery specifications.

Loc: Mol PUB HSL MMCC MCC HHS

Handy, E.S. Craighill. *The Hawaiian Planter*. Vol. 1. Honolulu: B. P. Bishop Museum, 1940; Kraus Reprint, 1971.

Pages 101-103 discuss agricultural areas on Moloka'i. There is also an excerpt from an 1867 tour of Moloka'i which also described the crops that were being grown in various areas.

Loc: PUB HSL BML UH/Hawn

Handy, E. S. Craighill, and Elizabeth Green Handy. *Native Planters in Old Hawaii: Their Life, Lore, and Environment*. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 233. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1972; Rev. ed. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1991.

A reprint of a 1930 study. Part Five describes areas of habitation on each island, including districts, geography, geology, and land divisions. A description of Moloka'i begins on page 511.

Loc: HSL UH/Hawn MCC BML PUB MHS

Hanks, Geoffrey. *Island of No Return: The Story of Father Damien of Molokai*. [n.p.] Religious Education Press, 1978.

A booklet designed to teach about Father Damien, his work, and leprosy.

Loc: Kah HSL

Hanley, Boniface. *Damien*. New Jersey: St. Anthony's Guild, 1974; [Honolulu: Damien Museum and Archives, 1987].

The story of the "heroic" Father Damien, his compassion for the lepers at Kalaupapa, and his life's purpose.

Loc: UH/Hawn HSL

Hawaii Heritage Center. *Historic Bridge Inventory and Evaluation, Islands of Maui and Molokai*. Honolulu: Hawaii Heritage Center, 1990.

An inventory and evaluation of historic bridges, considering their integrity (location, setting, design, workmanship, and material), aesthetics, builder, construction date, technology, and style.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Hawaiian Evangelical Association of Congregational Christian Churches. *A Catalogue of Properties by Islands*. Honolulu: Hawaiian Evangelical Association of Congregational Christian Churches, 1963.

This catalog lists property interests of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association either by ownership, lease, or trust. The section on Moloka`i lists properties, some with church buildings, at Halawa, Ho`olehua, Kalaupapa, Kaunanakai, Keawanui, Pua`ahala, and Waialua.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Hawaiian Mission Children's Society. *Jubilee Celebration of the Arrival of the Missionary Reinforcement of 1837. Held April 9th, 10th and 11th, 1887*. Honolulu: Daily Bulletin Steam Print, 1887.

Includes "The Work on Molokai" by Mrs. Rebecca H. Hitchcock and "Four Years of Mission Work, 1833-37" by Reverend Lowell Smith.

Loc: HMCS

_____. *Missionary Album*. 3rd ed. Honolulu: Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, 1969.

The first edition of this work about the American Protestant missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands was published in 1901. The album provides a list of missionary companies, stations, and the missionaries of each. It includes maps, portraits, and biographical sketches of the missionaries, and excerpts from their writings. The mission station on Moloka`i was established in 1832 at Kalua`aha.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS HMCS PUB

Hoff, Marie D., ed. *Sustainable Community Development: Studies in Economic, Environmental, and Cultural Revitalization*. Cleveland: CRC Press, 1998.

This study of Moloka`i includes a discussion of the social and economic benefits of subsistence activity; a discussion of subsistence as a sustainable economic activity; recommendations from focus groups; and an action plan.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Jacks, Leo Vincent. *Mother Marianne of Molokai*. New York: Macmillan, 1935.

This book is based on the personal correspondence of Mother Marianne Kopp and the journal of Leopoldina Burns, who was among the early Franciscan nuns who came to do missionary work in Hawai`i. Topics include Mother Marianne's early life, Hawai`i and the Catholic missions, Father Damien, and Moloka`i. Includes appendices.

Loc: Kah HSL HMCS

Jarrett, Roberta M. *Gifts from the Shore: A Kalaupapa Diary*. Beaverton, Oregon: Pacific Editions Company, 1993.

Roberta Jarrett served as a nurse at the Kalaupapa Settlement from October 1989 to October 1990. Her diary blends descriptions of daily life and the scenic beauty of Moloka`i.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB MCC HHS

Jones, Davis. *Dictionary of Hawaiian Place Names, Including the Island of Oahu, Hawaii, Kahoolawe, Kauai, Lanai, Maui, Molokai & Niihau, also Beacon Lights and Channels*. Honolulu: U. S. Army Hawaiian Division, 1938.

This booklet provides a pronunciation guide; defines place names and provides their coordinates; and provides information about Hawaii's beacon lights and channels. Moloka`i names are defined on page 42. There are also Moloka`i names in the beacons and channels lists on pages 44-45.

Loc: HSL UH/Hawn

Jourdain, Vital. *The Heart of Father Damien, 1840-1889*. Translated from the French by Rev. Francis Larkin and Charles Davenport. Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing, 1955; Guild Press, 1960.

Jourdain was the first to access the letters, notes, and official correspondence of Father Damien to write this biography on the priest who dedicated his life to serving the lepers of Kalaupapa.

Loc: Kah Mol HSL MCC

Judd, Gerrit P., IV. *Puleoo: The Story of Molokai*. Honolulu: Porter Printing Co., 1936.

Judd tells the history of Moloka`i to correct the perception that it is the "Leper Island". He describes the island's physical character, history, agriculture, social improvement, the Hawaiian Homes Commission, and the "Leper Settlement". Includes tables and photographs.

Loc: Kah Wailuku HSL MCC UH/Hawn HMCS HHS

Juvik, Sonia and James O. Juvik, ed. *Atlas of Hawaii*. Thomas R. Paradise, chief cartographer. 3rd edition. Honolulu: University of Hawai`i Press, 1998.

Includes reference maps and information about the natural, biotic, cultural, and social environment of each Hawaiian island. The appendices include statistical tables, a gazetteer of place names, references, and sources.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB

Kamakau, Samuel. *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*. Honolulu: Kamehameha Schools Press, 1992.

Kamakau's history of the Hawaiian Islands focuses on political history and originally appeared as a series of newspaper articles. Kamakau was educated and later taught at Lahainaluna; he also represented the Maui district in the Hawaiian legislature. There are references to Moloka`i throughout the book, check the index for Moloka`i place names. Researchers may also be interested in Elspeth Sterling's *Index to S. M. Kamakau's Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*, cited below.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/HL UH/Hawn MCC PUB BML

Kame`eleihiwa, Lilikala. *Native Land and Foreign Desires*. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1992.

A history of land tenure changes in Hawai`i from the pre-western contact era until the 1848 Great Mahele. Includes an analysis of Hawaiian *ali`i nui* (high chiefs) and American missionaries. Index includes Moloka`i people and places.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC BML PUB

Kanahele, George S. *Hawaiian Music and Musicians, An Illustrated History*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1979.

An encyclopedic compilation of articles about Hawaiian musicians, music tradition, influences, and instruments. Provides photographs, drawings, lyrics, and music notations. Includes a selected discography of Hawaiian music recordings listed by record company. Researchers will find information about Molokai's music and musicians by searching the index.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS PUB

Keesing, Felix Maxwell. *Hawaiian Homesteading on Molokai*. Research Publications, no. 12. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1936; New York: AMS Press, 1977.

The book discusses the Hawaiian Homes Commission; the basis of rehabilitation; historical development on Moloka'i; homestead economics; social and educational factors; and the future of homesteading. Keesing's thesis is that the successful introduction of pineapple destroyed the original reason for homesteading, which was to allow Hawaiians to return to work on the land. With increasing pineapple profits, Hawaiians instead hired immigrants to work the fields. The positive aspect of this situation was that Ho'olehua was developed because Hawaiians could afford to build homes.

Loc: MCC UH/Hawn HMCS HHS

Kent, Harold Winfield. *Dr. Hyde and Mr. Stevenson; The Life of the Rev. Dr. Charles McEwen Hyde Including a Discussion of the Open Letter of Robert Louis Stevenson*. Rutland, Vermont: Tuttle, 1973.

Dr. Hyde was a Kamehameha Schools trustee and was also active in the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, YMCA, and Hawaiian Historical Society. The author presents Dr. Hyde as a wise and humble scholar who served the community, not "petty" or "despicable" as Robert Louis Stevenson portrayed him. There is a section on Moloka'i, 1868-1873; and other references to the island are cited in the index.

Loc: HSL PUB AH

Kepler, Angela Kay, and Cameron B. Kepler. *Majestic Molokai: A Nature Lover's Guide*. Honolulu: Mutual Publishing, 1992.

Provides insight into Molokai's nature, agriculture, lifestyles, environmental concerns, culture, and history. Includes photographs.

Loc: PUB HSL MCC HHS

Korn, Alfons L., ed. *News from Molokai: Letters Between Peter Kaeo and Queen Emma, 1873-1876*. ? University of California Press, 1963; Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1976.

Leper Peter Young Kaeo and his cousin, Queen Emma, portray life in Hawai'i in 122 letters exchanged between 1873 and 1876. The cousins discuss Peter's "settling in" as a resident of the leper colony at Kalaupapa, their observations of King Kalakaua, and Peter's subsequent return to Honolulu.

Loc: HSL MCC

Kuykendall, Ralph S. *The Hawaiian Kingdom*. 3 volumes. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 1938-1967.

Kuykendall presents the definitive history of the Hawaiian Islands from the time of Western contact to the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Check the index for Moloka'i people and place names.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/HL UH/Hawn MCC PUB MHS

Law, Anwei Skinsnes. *Kalaupapa, A Portrait*. Special Publication no. 91. Honolulu: Arizona Memorial Museum Association and Bishop Museum Press, 1989.

The text is highlighted by historical photographs of the Kalaupapa leprosy settlement, contemporary photographs by Wayne Levin, poetry, and quotes from historical figures and Kalaupapa residents.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB UH/Hawn MCC BML HHS

Law, Anwei V. Skinsnes, and Richard A. Wisniewski. *Kalaupapa National Historical Park and the Legacy of Father Damien, a Pictorial History*. Honolulu: Pacific Basin Enterprises, 1988.

This brief book provides a pictorial history of leprosy in Hawai'i, including its introduction in the early 1800s, its effects on the patients who suffered from the disease, and the establishment of Kalaupapa Settlement as a National Historical Park.

Loc: Kah HSL MCC PUB

Lee, Pali, and Kauakokoula Willis. *Tales from the Night Rainbow (Mo'olelo o na Po Makole) The Story of a Woman, A People, and an Island*. Rev. ed. Honolulu: Paia-Kapela-Willis `Ohana, 1984, 1987; Honolulu: Night Rainbow Publishing Co., 1990.

This book began as a compilation of stories and remembrances for the children of the Paia-Kapela-Willis `Ohana when the family elders wanted younger generations to know who they were and their family history. The book is an oral history as told by Kaili'ohē Kame'ekua of Kamalo, Moloka'i. Included are chapters on the ancient people, chiefs, the *kahuna* system, and the family system. Includes bibliography and appendices.

Loc: HSL PUB MCC HMCS HHS

London, Jack. *The Cruise of the Snark*. New York: MacMillan, 1911.

Jack London's account of his voyages in the Pacific during the early 1900s includes a chapter about the lepers of Moloka'i.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn

Malo, David. *Hawaiian Antiquities (Moolelo Hawaii)*. Special Publication 2. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1971.

Hawaiian Antiquities is valuable as David Malo was one of the few Hawaiians who observed and wrote about the old traditions of Hawaiians before this life disappeared as a result of Western influence. The book is a general study of Hawaiian culture, but the index provides references to Moloka'i, including the birth of Moloka'i.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS

Martin, Lynn J. *Na Paniolo o Hawai'i. A Traveling Exhibition Celebrating Paniolo Folk Arts and the History of Ranching in Hawai'i*. Honolulu: State Foundation on Culture and the Arts and the Honolulu Academy of Arts, 1987.

This exhibition catalog celebrates *paniolo* folk arts and highlights the history of ranching in Hawai'i. Although the book is not indexed, researchers will find photographs of Moloka'i folk arts and people.

Loc: Kah HSL MCC UH/Hawn PUB

Nanette Napoleon Purnell, proj. director. *Islands of Moloka'i and Lana'i (Maui County Cemetery Directory)*. 3 vols. Wailuku, Hawaii: Maui Historical Society, 1990.

Within these volumes are cemetery site directories for Kalaupapa and Moloka'i. There are also name directories of those buried at Kalaupapa and Moloka'i cemeteries. Includes maps, site photographs, and an appendix.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MHS HHS

McGaw, Sister Martha Mary. *Stevenson in Hawaii*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1950.

This book marked the centennial anniversary of Robert Louis Stevenson's birth. McGaw collected information from Stevenson's friends and those who remembered his 1889 and 1893 visits in Hawai'i. Chapters on Moloka'i include "Molokai Ahina" and "The Damien Letter."

Loc: PUB HSL MCC

Meyer, Charles S. *Meyer and Molokai*. Alden, Iowa: Graphic-Agri Business, 1982.

The accomplishments of German immigrant Rudolph Wilhelm Meyer are told in this account of his life on Moloka`i. Meyer managed the royal lands of King Kamehameha IV, served as the first superintendent at Kalaupapa Settlement, and held numerous other public offices. He is also well-known for starting the first sugar and coffee plantations on the island. Includes photographs, index, appendices, and bibliography.

Loc: Mol MMCC Kah HSL HHS

Moffat, Riley M., and Gary L. Fitzpatrick. *Surveying the Mahele*. Honolulu: Editions Limited, 1995.

This beautifully-illustrated book examines the traditional Hawaiian use of land; private ownership of land; mechanics of the Great *Mahele*; Hawaii's surveyors and their work; and comments on the Great *Mahele*. Check the index under Kala`e, Pelekunu Valley, and Halawa Valley.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Molokai Historic Camp, August 14-17, One Alii Park, Kawela, Molokai: A Program. Honolulu: [Hawaii Foundation for History and the Humanities], 1975.

In 1975, the Hawai`i Foundation for History and the Humanities sponsored a four day camp of workshops, activities, and lectures on traditional Hawaiian crafts, legends, and history. The booklet includes a schedule of activities, history of Moloka`i, legends, and other Hawaiian traditions and topics.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Morris, Aldyth. *Damien*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1980.

Father Damien's body was returned to Belgium after fifty years in a grave at Kalaupapa. In this stage play, Father Damien is resurrected from his peaceful grave to make the forced journey back to Belgium. Damien recalls episodes of his life at Kalaupapa; Morris' theme is that Damien was neither hero nor villain, but simply a man who answered a call.

Loc: HSL PUB MCC

_____. *The Father Damien Memorial Statue*. Honolulu: Statuary Hall Commission, 1969.

This tribute to Father Damien includes a biographical summary of his life, a chronology of important dates, and bibliography. Marisol Escobar, sculptor of the Father Damien statue for the National Statuary Hall in Washington D.C., is also featured in the booklet.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL Wailuku MCC

_____. *Robert Louis Stevenson -- Appointment on Moloka`i*. Honolulu: University of Hawai`i Press, 1995.

A one-man biographical drama about Stevenson's 1888 visit to Moloka`i to pay his respects to Father Damien.

Loc: HSL PUB MCC

Morrow, Alice Clare. *Maui: A Few Facts About the Valley Isle*. Wailuku, Hawaii: A.C. Morrow, 1930.

Presents information about Molokai's agriculture, population, and schools.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn HHS HMCS MHS

Morse, Gordon. *My Moloka'i: A Kama'aina Remembrance*. Volcano, Hawaii: My Island Inc. Pub., 1990.
Morse was raised on Moloka'i and tells the stories of the island's better-known landmarks, both from the recent and ancient past.
Loc: Kah HSL PUB

Mouritz, Arthur Albert St. M. *The Path of the Destroyer: A History of Leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands and Thirty Years Research Into the Means by Which It Has Been Spread*. Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin Press, 1916.
Mouritz was a physician to the lepers on Moloka'i prior to writing this account of leprosy. His book includes a discussion of leprosy and segregation, how the disease is spread, laws relating to the disease, and personal reminiscences of the Kalaupapa Settlement. Includes illustrations.
Loc: Kah HSL

Norbeck, Edward. *Pineapple Town, Hawaii*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1959.
Norbeck examines Maunaloa as being representative of company plantation towns in Hawai'i. He looks at ethnic groups, social customs, the impact of industrialization on society, and work patterns. Includes photographs, maps, tables, and index.
Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn UH/HL

Paths Among the Centuries: Historic Preservation on Moloka'i. [Hawaii]: Moloka'i Museum and Cultural Center, [1987.]
This pamphlet outlines the plans for the Moloka'i Museum and Cultural Center and its role within the community.
Loc: UH/Hawn HMCS

Perkins, Edward T. *Na Motu: or, Reef-Rovings in the South Seas. A Narrative of Adventures at the Hawaiian, Georgian and Society Islands; with Maps, Twelve Original Illustrations, and an Appendix Relating to the Resources, Social and Political Condition of Polynesia, and Subjects of Interest in the Pacific Ocean*. New York: Pudney & Russell, Publishers, 1854.
Chapter 11 is an account of Perkin's "Rambles on Molokai" in 1849.
Loc: Kah Lihu'e HMCS

Peterson, Barbara Bennett, ed. *Notable Women of Hawaii*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1984.
Detailed biographies of numerous women who have influenced Hawaii history and culture. Includes a biography of Mother Marianne Cope of the Kalaupapa settlement.
Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS

Compton, Piers. *Father Damien*. London: Alexander Ouseley Limited, 1935.
While most saints are revealed only after death, Compton's thesis is that the earliest days of Father Damien demonstrated the growth of a saint.
Loc: Kah HSL

Polk's Directory of the Island of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai Including Lanai and Molokai. Honolulu: R.L. Polk & Co., various dates.
Similar to today's telephone directories, Polk's Directory and its predecessor publications list residential and business names and addresses. Includes advertisements as well as information on churches, hospitals, libraries, newspapers, public schools, and streets.
Loc: Kah

- Quinlan, May F. *Damien of Molokai*. London: MacDonald and Evans, 1911.
Looks at the history of leprosy as well as the life story of Father Damien. Includes Robert Louis Stevenson's letter to Dr. Hyde.
Loc: UH/Hawn HSL
- Ramil, Antonio V. *Kalaiaina, County of Maui*. Wailuku, Hawaii: Anvil-Maui Press, 1984.
Looks at Maui County's political history from 1900 through the Depression, World War II, and statehood. There are a few references to Moloka'i in the index.
Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC HHS BML MHS
- Remy, M. Jules. *L'île de Molokai avant la Léproserie* [The Island of Molokai Before Leprosy]. Extrait de *La Géographie*. Arcis-Sur-Aube, France: Imprimerie Léon Frémont, Éditeur, 1893.
M. Jules Remy, a French botanist and ethnologist, conducted research on the entire island of Moloka'i in 1854. Although this work is in French, it is important as it provides information about the island prior to Kalaupapa's designation as a leper colony. There is a rough translation of this work by Mildred M. Knowlton in the Bishop Museum Archives, cited in the Manuscripts and Archival Documents of this guide.
Loc: UH/Hawn
- Roelofs, Faith. *On the Wild Side: West Moloka'i*. Honolulu: Moanalua Gardens Foundation, 1994.
The booklet recommends following the Maunaloa Highway and Kaluako'i road to discover the intriguing and beautiful areas of West Moloka'i. The natural and cultural history of the area is found in the white sand beaches, coral reefs, and stonework of ancient inhabitants. Includes illustrations and bibliography.
Loc: Kah HSL PUB
- _____. *Place of Power: Central and East Moloka'i*. Honolulu: Moanalua Gardens Foundation, 1994.
This booklet describes the natural and cultural features encountered along Molokai's Kamehameha V Highway. Includes illustrations and bibliography.
Loc: Kah HSL PUB
- Rose Gertrude, Sister. *Aloha Nui to the Friends of the Lepers Throughout the World*. Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Steam Print, 1889.
The booklet is a report of a three day visit to the leper settlement in 1889. Sister Rose Gertrude reports on Kalaupapa's people, physical surroundings, and conditions. She mentions Keanu, a convict who was given the choice between capital punishment or inoculation with leprosy. He chose the latter and was inoculated three times, eventually contracting the disease.
Loc: UH/Hawn
- Rush, Benjamin F. *History of the Construction and Development of Honolulu Harbor, Hilo Harbor, Kawaihae Harbor, Kahului Harbor, Kaunakakai Harbor, Nawiliwili Harbor, Port Allen Harbor*. Honolulu: Board of Harbor Commissioners, 1957.
Survey of harbor facilities and construction projects at the major commercial harbors in Hawai'i. Includes information on shipping of freight and passengers, on renovations to shoreside facilities to accommodate changing land transportation, and on handling of bulk cargo items.
Loc: HSL UH/Hawn

Schmitt, Robert C. *Demographic Statistics of Hawaii: 1778-1965*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1968.

Maui County statistics are included in Schmitt's analyses of Hawaiian and U.S. censuses. Also included is information about births, deaths, migration, marriage, and divorce. For information about Moloka'i, check the index.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

_____. *Historical Statistics of Hawaii*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1977.

A reference indexing the major long-term statistics of Hawai'i, including trends in social, demographic, economic, governmental, and physical characteristics of the islands. Twenty-six sections include over 260 individual tables. Each section is prefaced by a narrative that explains the statistics. Indexed.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS

_____. *The Missionary Censuses of Hawaii*. Honolulu: Department of Anthropology, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1973.

American missionaries in Hawai'i undertook large-scale population censuses in 1831-1832 and 1835-1836, and also conducted other select censuses in the islands. Schmitt comments on the history of the censuses, methods, accuracy, findings, and reasons for the rapid declines in population. His booklet features statistical information by islands (including Moloka'i) and districts, age and sex, and birth and death rates.

Loc: HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Spalding, Philip III. *Moloka'i*. Honolulu: Westwind Press, 1983, 1984; Honolulu: Philip Spaulding, 1991.

This commentary on Moloka'i provides insight into the island's history, present status, and significant places.

Loc: Kah HSL PUB MCC HMCS HHS

Stall, Edna Williamson. *Historic Homes of Hawaii, From Clipper Ship to Clipper Ship*. East Aurora, New York: Privately printed by the Roycrofters, 1937.

Photographs and some brief descriptions of historic *kama`aina* homes from throughout the islands. Moloka'i information is on pages 167-75.

Loc: Kah UH/Hawn MHS

Stannard, David E. *Before the Horror: The Population of Hawai'i on the Eve of Western Contact*.

Honolulu: Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawai'i, 1989.

Stannard takes an interdisciplinary approach to his subject, exploring new sources of historical data in an attempt to present a picture of what life was like in pre-Western contact Hawai'i. The author uses Hawaiians' oral history; archaeological, geographical, and epidemiological data; diaries, and ships' logs to revise the accepted theories about the early population of the Hawaiian Islands. Check the index for references to Moloka'i.

Loc: MCC PUB HSL

Stearns, Harold T. *Geology of the Hawaiian Islands*. Bulletin 8. Honolulu: Advertiser Publishing Co., 1967.

Pages 69-73 discuss the geology of Moloka'i. Includes photographs, maps, bibliography, and index.

Loc: UH/Hawn MCC BML

Stearns, Harold T., and G. A. MacDonald. *Geology and Ground-Water Resources of the Island of Molokai, Hawaii*. Bulletin 11. [Honolulu]: U. S. Geological Survey, 1947.

This study of Molokai's geology, ground-water resources, and petrography includes maps, photographs, charts, and tables.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn BML HMCS HHS

Sterling, Elspeth. *Index to S.M. Kamakau's Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*. Honolulu: Committee for the Preservation and Study of Hawaiian Language, Art & Culture, University of Hawaii, 1964.

Anthropologist Elspeth Sterling was associated with the Bishop Museum. This index to Kamakau's work includes appendices regarding subjects, dates cited in text, *heiau*, *mele* and chants, and newspapers. See citation for *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS

Stevenson, Robert Louis. *Father Damien: The Famous Open Letter to the Reverend Doctor Hyde of Honolulu*. NY: Cobble Hill Press, 1968.

After Father Damien's death, laudatory accounts regarding the priest were published in newspapers throughout the world. A Methodist minister in Australia wrote to Dr. Hyde of Honolulu, asking his opinion on the priest. Hyde's reply was that Damien was "a coarse, dirty man" who had no hand in making improvements at Kalaupapa. The letter, although intended to be private, was printed in several publications in London and Australia. Robert Louis Stevenson, who had visited Kalaupapa shortly after Damien's death, responded to Hyde's criticism in a Sydney, Australia pamphlet. This book reprints the letters which sparked this great controversy. There are numerous other works based on these letters.

Loc: Kah HSL

_____. *Travels in Hawaii*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1973, 1991

Part I includes a chapter entitled "Another Molokai", Part II includes Stevenson's famous letter to Dr. Hyde, and Part III features a poem, "Mother Marianne".

Loc: Kah HSL PUB MCC

Stoddard, Charles Warren. *Charles Warren Stoddard's Diary of a Visit to Molokai in 1884, with a Letter from Father Damien to His Brother in 1873*. San Francisco: The Book Club of California, 1933.

Charles Warren Stoddard was a West Coast writer acquainted with Mark Twain and Robert Louis Stevenson. The leper settlement made a deep impression on Stoddard during a visit to Moloka'i in 1869. His second visit in 1884 is chronicled in this diary. Oscar Lewis' introduction to the diary speculates that Stoddard may have been responsible for kindling Stevenson's interest in Moloka'i which resulted in his famous letter to Dr. Hyde regarding Father Damien.

Loc: UH/Hawn HSL HHS

_____. *The Lepers of Molokai*. Notre Dame, Indiana: Ave Maria Press, 1880, 1886.

Stoddard accompanied two government doctors making a tour of inspection at the Kalaupapa leprosy settlement in 1884 and describes his experience.

Loc: Kah HSL HMCS

Survey & Marketing Services, Inc. *Maui County: OEO 1975 Census Update Survey*. Honolulu: Survey & Marketing Services, Inc., 1976.

Prepared for Maui Economic Opportunity, this report describes Maui County's demographic and housing characteristics, employment status, and income. Includes information on the Moloka'i District.

Loc: UH/Hawn MCC

Sutherland, Audrey. *Paddling My Own Canoe*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1978.

Audrey Sutherland observes Hawaiian culture, ecology, and nature in this journal of her canoe trip on the northeast coast of Moloka'i.

Loc: Kah PUB HSL

Uchinanchu: A History of Okinawans in Hawaii. Honolulu: Ethnic Studies Oral History Project, University of Hawaii and the United Okinawan Association of Hawaii, 1981.

First generation Okinawan immigrants describe through oral history interviews what it was like to leave their homeland and settle in Hawai'i. The progress of the Okinawan community is told in articles on labor, religion, culture, business, agriculture, government, and community organizations. There are references to Moloka'i in the subject index.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB

Underwood, Wilbur. *Damien of Molokai: Poems*. London: Elkin Mathews, 1909.

A collection of poetry in honor of Father Damien.

White, Mel. *Margaret of Molokai*. Texas: Word Books, 1981.

The story of Margaret Kaupuni, a young girl from O'ahu who was banished to Kalaupapa for thirty-three years because of her leprosy. The tale includes her diagnosis in Moili'ili, the Kalihi Receiving Station Hospital, the leprosarium on Moloka'i, and her return to O'ahu in 1969. Includes photographs and illustrations.

Loc: MCC UH/Hawn UH/HL HMCS

Whitney, Henry M. *The Tourists' Guide Through the Hawaiian Islands, Descriptive of Their Scenes and Scenery*. Honolulu: The Hawaiian Gazette Company, 1890.

Whitney's travelogue includes two Moloka'i topics: "Leper Settlement on Molokai" and "Molokai and Molokini, Islands of."

Loc: Kah UH/Hawn

Yzendoorn, Father Reginald. *History of the Catholic Mission in the Hawaiian Islands*. Honolulu: Honolulu Star-Bulletin, 1927.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Anderson, Robert N., Blaine Bradshaw, and W. G. Marders. *Molokai: Present and Future*. [Honolulu:] College of Tropical Agriculture, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Hawaii, 1973.

Provides an historical sketch, as well as sections on Molokai's people, community attitudes, youth, commerce and services, agriculture, tourism, and policy implications. Appendices include lists of historical and archaeological resources, Hawaiian home lands resident data, and statistics on youth. Includes tables.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Baker, Harold L. *Molokai: Present and Potential Land Use*. Honolulu: Land Study Bureau, University of Hawaii, 1960.

Baker's study includes an overview of Molokai's natural resources, land use, keys to Molokai's land use potential, "cost and return" studies, agricultural imports and potential markets, and the potentials for economic growth. Includes, maps, tables, appendices, and references.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn UH/HL MCC HHS

Chris Hart & Partners. *Design Guidelines for Country Town Business Districts: Molokai, Hawaii*. [Wailuku, Hawai'i: Chris Hart & Partners], 1993.

Prepared for the County of Maui, this study considers site design, street design, and architectural design for Kaunakakai, Maunaloa, Kualapuu, and the East End. Includes references, maps, and illustrations. The technical supplement to this study is cited below.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB MCC UH/Hawn

_____. *Technical Supplement to Design Guidelines for Country Town Business Districts: Molokai, Hawaii*. [Wailuku, Hawai'i: Chris Hart & Partners], 1993.

Includes community workshop comments, planning policy recommendations, building/use inventory maps, engineering data, environmental conditions, and building photographs. Also included is the "Historical Background of Country Towns on the Island of Moloka'i." See above citation for the summary report.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB MCC UH/Hawn

Community Planning, Inc. *Land Use and Master Plan, Regional Areas of the Island of Molokai*. Honolulu: Community Planning, Inc., 1961.

Includes master plans for six regional areas, including Kaunakakai, Kamiloloa-Kawela, Makolelau-Kamalo, Keawanui, Puko'o, and Ho'olehua. The master plans include analyses of existing land uses, beaches, historical sites, streets and highways, and community facilities. The study provides a list of historical sites, exhibits, and tables. Prepared for the County of Maui Planning and Traffic Commission.

Loc: Mol MCC UH/Hawn

_____. *Molokai's Economy*. Honolulu: Community Planning, Inc., 1961.

Prepared for the Economic Development Committee, Board of Supervisors, County of Maui, this study considers Molokai's natural resources, human resources, economy, land use and economic activities, local industries, services, transportation, and potentials for growth. Includes a list of businesses on Moloka'i, tables, and exhibits.

Loc: MCC

Maui. (County) Department of Planning. *Cultural Resources Management Plan for Maui County*. Wailuku, Hawaii: Department of Planning, Maui County, 1984.

The report includes background; objectives; implementation; preservation, interpretation, and restoration of cultural resources; and recommendations. Table II features information and photographs of Moloka`i cultural sites. Includes tables and glossary.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn

Maui. (County) Public Works Department. *Proposed Public Works Program, County of Maui. Postwar Planning*. 1944.

The public works department provided proposals for city planning, reconstruction, and civic improvement in Maui County after World War II. The document is not indexed, but does include Moloka`i projects, such as a proposed Kaunakakai Memorial Park and Kawela Beach Park.

Loc: UH/Hawn

_____. *Technical Report, Water Use and Development Plan*. Wailuku, Hawaii: Department of Planning, Maui County, 1989.

Includes a section detailing the water use and development plan for the island of Moloka`i. Includes tables, maps, and appendices.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Greene, Linda W. *Exile in Paradise: the Isolation of Hawaii's Leprosy Victims and Development of Kalaupapa Settlement, 1865 to the Present*. [Denver, Colorado]: National Park Service, Denver Resource Center, 1985.

This comprehensive study of the many facets of Kalaupapa includes the history of leprosy; history of Kalaupapa and Kalawao; the Kalaupapa Historical Park; a summary and evaluation of historical sites and structures; recommendations; and conclusions.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/HL UH/Hawn HHS

Hawai`i. (Kingdom.) Circuit Court. *Minutebook of the Second Circuit Court (Maui, Molokai and Lanai), July 1852 - December 1853*. John Richardson, Judge. Photocopy. Honolulu: [1983?]

This minutebook includes the court cases of Judge John Richardson and was translated from the Hawaiian by Esther T. Mookini for the Judiciary, State of Hawaii. The original minutebook is in the Hawaii State Archives. Not indexed, researchers will need to search for cases related to Moloka`i. Researchers should also check the Records of the Judiciary Branch, cited below.

Loc: UH/Hawn AH

Hawai`i. (Kingdom, Republic.) Census Collection. 1840-1896.

The records in this collection were drawn from the records of the Island Governors and Department of Public Instruction. The Hawaiian Government conducted twelve official censuses, however, none of the returns are complete for any one census and are only available for the years 1866, 1878, 1890, and 1896. Also in this collection are tax officer records dating back to 1840 which provide name lists and statistical reports. The census returns are arranged chronologically and then geographically by island. In the Government Records Finding aid is a series inventory which lists records for Moloka`i from the 1890 census.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic.) Island Governors, 1838-1897.

King Kamehameha I appointed the first governors of the islands following the unification of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1795. The constitution of 1840 deemed that there should be governors in charge of designated areas, including one for Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i, and Kaho'olawe. This collection includes Correspondence, Register of Brands, Financial Journals, Tax Collector Appointments, and Financial Accounts. Many of the records are in Hawaiian. The Governor of Maui records contain ingoing and outgoing correspondence, a minute book of divorce proceedings, livestock registers, and financial records. The collection is arranged chronologically.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory.) Attorney General. 1843-1958.

The records of the attorney general include correspondence with the Sheriff of Maui, Deputy of Moloka'i, and miscellaneous Board of Health documents regarding the leper settlement. There may also be Moloka'i related records listed in the inventory under "County of Maui."

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory.) Commission on Boundaries.

In 1862, a Commission on Boundaries was established to determine and certify boundaries for owners of *ahupua`a* and *'ili* (land sections) whose lands had not been awarded by the land commissioners, patented or conveyed by deed from the king, or described by boundaries resulting from an award, patent, or deed. Holdings include three books containing the Maui, including Moloka'i, proceedings and certificates, 1866-1935. Some of these records may not be translated from the Hawaiian. The container list provides details of the Commission on Boundaries records.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory.) Department of the Interior.

The Department of the Interior was authorized in 1845 to supervise Hawaii's internal affairs. In this collection are records pertaining to land, internal trade and commerce, internal improvements (public works), health, immigration, and naturalization. Indexes are available.

The container list for this collection has a subject file which lists Agents to take acknowledgments of land, leases, etc., Moloka'i and Lana'i, 1877-1899; Awards and Surveys of Lands, Moloka'i; Fences, Commissioners of Lana'i, Maui, Moloka'i, 1859-1900; Leper Settlement: Houses purchased in Kalawao and Waikolu, bills of sale; Leper Settlement: Lands purchased; Leper Settlement: Kuleanas in Moloka'i; and Light Houses: Moloka'i, 1880-1899. In addition, there are records about Moloka'i agents permitted to perform marriages and grant marriage licenses. There is a container list of naturalization records; these are organized chronologically.

An important part of this collection are *Land Records*. Land records are accessed by using the archives' Land Index card catalog and searching for an individual's name or for a geographical name. For example, a search under Ho'olehua provided information about by R. W. Meyer applying to purchase land from the Minister of the Interior for \$150 in June 1877. Another entry provides a reference to the 1891 application of S. M. Damon on behalf of C. R. Bishop to the Department of the Interior for a lease of government land for fifteen years. Another entry, also by S. M. Damon, applies for the purchase of an *ahupua`a* for \$2000 for the B. P. Bishop Estate. Also in this collection are numerous naturalization records.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory.) Hawaiian Government Survey, 1870-1915.

William D. Alexander, son of a Maui missionary, was the first Surveyor-General in the Hawaiian Kingdom and served from 1871 to 1901. During the late nineteenth century, progress was made in accounting "for all the land in the Kingdom by its original title, and indicate such accounting in general maps, and while having no authority to settle boundaries, to require the surveyor to lay down such boundaries on maps to the best of their ability with the abundant information at their disposal." Most of this collection is correspondence to the Surveyor-General as well as correspondence from other government departments. This collection is arranged chronologically, not by geographic area, although some of the folders have an alphabetical index of correspondents. Check the Government Records Inventory for information about the collection, the surveyors, and a container list of records.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory.) Public Works Records, 1845-1913.

Public Works Records contain information on public buildings, prisons, harbors, lighthouses, sewage systems, utilities, roads, bridges, and other public services. Most of the records are correspondence and are cataloged chronologically. Researchers will have to search for information by date and by subject. Some of the subject listings in the Government Records Inventory do mention Moloka'i, including inventories - Moloka'i, 1903-1904, and roads - Moloka'i, 1900-1904.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory.) Vital Statistics Collection, 1826-1929.

The first official statistics on marriages were compiled in 1845. However, they came with a warning from the Minister of the Interior that they may not be accurate. Although required by law, many reports were not turned in and vital statistics were seriously underreported. The majority of the records in this collection pertain to marriages. The collection is arranged chronologically by island. Marriage records may be accessed by the *Index to Marriage Records in the Hawaii State Archives, Island of Maui* (2 volumes); 1842-1910 and 1911-1929.

There are also a few records of births and deaths. Birth and death records are indexed by island in the archives' card catalog. There is also a container list of the Vital Statistics Collection in the Government Records Inventory.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory, State.) Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs. 1849-1993.

This collection provides detailed documentation regarding the registration and regulation mandated by government for business and professions to operate in Hawai'i. The records are divided into two groups: Business Registration Division records and Professional and Vocational Licensing Division records. Many of the names of companies doing business in Hawai'i since 1849 are in these records. The container list in the Government Records Inventory shows there are Transfer Records of Firms in Co-Partnership, including Moloka'i, 1880-1901 and 1910-1917.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory, State.) Department of Education, 1840-1985.

This collection documents the functions of the Department of Public Instruction which became the Department of Education (DOE) in 1955. The first education law was enacted in 1840 and English became mandatory in 1896.

The Government Records Inventory has a detailed container list which includes records related to Moloka'i. An example of listings were school treasurer's reports, 1891-1894; statistical reports of the government English day schools, 1893-1895; and statistical reports on numbers and nationalities of pupils, 1892 and 1909-1911.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory, State.) Department of Health. 1858-1983.

The State of Hawai'i Department of Health was established in 1960. The predecessor agency was the Board of Health, established in 1851. The records in this collection include Board of Health minutes, outgoing letters, incoming letters, correspondence, and reports. There are also records of the directors and records pertaining to Hansen's Disease. In the Records relating to Hansen's Disease, 1866-1965, is information on the Kaka'ako and Kalihi Receiving Stations, Kalihi Hospital, Kalihi Boys' Home, and the Kalaupapa Leprosarium. In the Director's External Correspondence series, 1925-1986, are folders labeled "Hansen's Disease" and two folders with information regarding the Robert W. Shingle Jr. Hospital and the Ualapue Hospital. Check the container list other Moloka'i related records.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory, State.) Department of Land and Natural Resources.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) collection was recently processed and has an extensive container list of records. Many of the DLNR records are in Hawaiian, some translated into English. This collection is an important resource for Moloka'i land records and includes:

Correspondence, 1904-1945, contains correspondence of the Commissioner of Public Lands and the district subagents, including the Fourth District of Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i and Kaho'olawe. The correspondence contains financial reports, land disposition reports, leases, and prior to the 1930s, applications for use of public lands by plantations and government entities.

Land Commission Awards, 1846-1855, document the judgments of the Land Commission and provide the date of the land award or lease, costs of adjudication, description of boundaries, and a copy of the survey of the property. Some awards have been translated into English. Indexed.

Land Commission Registers, 1846-1848, are comprised of the Foreign Registers and Native Registers. Both registers contain the claimant's petition to land parcels and house lots. Claims provide descriptions of the land parcel, boundaries, abutting neighbors, and any agricultural activities on the land. The Native Registers have been translated into English. All volumes are indexed.

Land Commission Testimonies, 1846-1855, include Foreign Testimonies and Native Testimonies which document an individual's claim to a land parcel or house lot, and any counterclaims. The claim provides descriptions of the parcel, boundaries, neighbors, agricultural activities, improvements, copies of bills of sale, and other documents which may describe the property. Native Testimonies have been translated into English. Indexed.

Mahele Books, 1848, are indexed and in Hawaiian with some entries translated into English. The names of the *ahupua'a*, district, and island are provided for each land area claimed in the *Mahele*. (Request microfilm 87 for the *Mahele* records.)

Patents Upon Confirmation of Land Commission, 1847-1961, includes patents which were issued by the government upon submittal by the awardee of a plan and survey of the property and payment of a fee when applicable. Patents contain a survey, description of the parcel, boundaries, and total land area. Selected patents have been translated into English.

Survey Notes, 1846-1973 (with gaps), contain Land Commission Awards and Royal Patents. Some records contain petitions from native tenants, written testimony, petitions from chiefs, and awards or leases. Some records in Hawaiian have been translated.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory, State.) Department of Taxation, 1847-1990.

The records of the Department of Taxation and its predecessor agencies document functions relating to the assessment and collection of taxes from the Kingdom of Hawai'i through statehood. Records are arranged in subseries by function of the office from which they were created or collected. The records for the Second Taxation Division, which includes Maui County and Moloka'i, are very incomplete. The container list in the Government Records Inventory provides details of records in this collection.

The *Tax Assessment and Collection Records* contain some records for the Maui tax district. Included are Moloka'i District Assessment and Collection Ledgers, 1855-1870 and 1887-1892; Abstract of Assessment List for Districts of Wailuku, Lahaina, Makawao, Molokai, Lanai and Hana, 1897; Field Assessment Books, 1931-1943; Land Field Sheets, 1943-1958; Field Sheets, 1943-1965; Building Field Sheets, 1943-1966; Retired Land and Building Appraisal Cards, 1943-1970. There are also records entitled Tax Collections, July 1889-June 1890 (1 volume), and Delinquent Taxes Prior to 1893 (1 volume) which include all islands.

Another subseries holding Maui records is the *Cancelled Tax Map Prints* available on microfilm. The records for the Second Taxation Division include the years 1932-1969. The tax map prints were created to assist assessors in arriving at the correct valuation of real property for tax collection purposes. The prints show all parcels, blocks, and lots, and are numbered according to the tax-map-key. Some metes and bounds, lease information, old Land Commission Award or Patent sale information may be shown.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory, State.) Records of the Judiciary Branch. 1839-1970.

The extensive Judiciary Records collection consists of records created by the Supreme Court, circuit courts, and district courts throughout the islands. Maui County, including Moloka'i, is the Second Circuit Court in Hawaii's judiciary system. The Judiciary Records are described in a finding aid available in the Government Records Inventory. Many of the documents are in Hawaiian, some have been translated into English. The Second Circuit Court Series (Maui County) descriptions include the following subseries:

Civil and Criminal Minute Books of the Second Circuit Court, 1848-1913, contain the minutes of adoptions, appeals, bankruptcy, civil, criminal, divorce, equity, and law proceedings. Minute book entries contain the court date; defendant and plaintiff names; names of attorneys representing the defendant and plaintiff; court proceedings; judgments; sentencing in criminal cases; and appeals.

Civil Case Files of the Second Circuit Court, 1848-1916, includes records regarding property claims or seeking monetary compensation in disputes. Case files generally contain petitions; proceedings; receipts; plaintiff statements; summons; defendant briefs; evidence; bill of court and attorney costs; decisions; judgments; and appeals. If a case involved property claims, the file may contain information on land titles and families involved.

Criminal Case Files of the Second Circuit Court, 1848-1914, document criminal proceedings, including murder, manslaughter, treason, assault and battery, kidnapping, child stealing, abortion, rape, polygamy, adultery, violation of postal laws, embezzlement, extortion, receiving stolen goods, perjury, drunkenness, unlawful assembly, and sale of intoxicating drinks. The case files generally contain arrest warrants, criminal complaints, charges against the defendant, writs, indictments, subpoenas, depositions, coroner's reports, physician's reports, bill of costs, arraignment documents, jury selection proceedings, instructions for the defendant, instructions to the jury, judgments, and mittimus. Records may also describe the crimes committed, defendant's pleadings, verdicts, sentencing, and personal information about the defendant such as the place of residence and occupation.

District Court of the Second Circuit Court Minute Books contains numerous records from courts throughout Maui, including the District Court on Moloka'i. Included is a Molokai District Court Civil and Criminal Minute Books, October 1852 - December 1866; July 1889 - October 1893; October 1893 - October 1894; and January 1896 - December 1903.

Divorce Case Files of the Second Circuit Court, 1848-1900, 1915, generally contain an application for divorce, summons, affidavit of publication of the divorce notice, divorce decree, statements by the husband or wife, and divorce proceedings. Records include the date of marriage, residence, circumstances leading to the divorce, children involved, and fees paid to the court.

Incoming Letters of the Second Circuit Court, 1849-1916, consists of letters regarding court expenses; fines; sentencing; administrative procedures; summons; applications to practice law; appeals; jury duty excuses; transmittals of court documents; jury lists; and court payments and receipts. Miscellaneous items include Oaths of Loyalty to Republic, 1894; Petitions to Practice Law in the District and Police Courts; Court Examinations for clerks and lawyers; Court Permission to Marry; Petitions to Impeach District and Police Court judges; and Court Calendar announcements. Correspondents were district judges, police judges, marshals, sheriffs, attorneys, Supreme Court marshals, Supreme Court justices, Superior Court judges, Judiciary Department clerks, island governors, other government officials, and businessmen. Many of these records are in Hawaiian.

Probate Records of the Second Circuit Court, 1849-1917, include case files, index, and minute books. Case files generally contain a petition for letters of administration; affidavit of publication; clerk's minutes; inventory of the deceased's property; petition for allowance of accounts and discharge in estates; executors; administrator; guardians or trustee's accounts; inventory of final settlement; order of notice of petition for allowance of final accounts and discharge in estates; master's report; and order approving accounts and discharge. Records often provide a date of death, place of death, and inventories of personal possessions. They frequently list the names of the surviving family members and other relatives of the deceased. Adoptions and guardianships were filed with probate cases starting in 1859 when judges were authorized to legalize adoptions.

Records of the Second Circuit Court Clerk, 1848-1907, include the district magistrates' quarterly reports and document court activities concerning civil and criminal cases. Criminal reports include the name, sex, and race of the defendant; crime committed; judgment; date of judgment; fines; and court costs. Civil case reports list the name of the plaintiff; name, sex, and race of the defendant; judgment; judgment date; fines; and court costs. The collection also contains warrants, correspondence, criminal calendars, one notary public book, and the oaths of district court judges, jury commissioners, and attorneys.

Second Circuit Court, Maui, Molokai and Lanai, Indexes to Case Files is an index for the Second Circuit Court documents, including Probate Case Files of the Second Circuit Court, 1849-1917; Civil Case Files of the Second Circuit Court, 1848-1914; Criminal Case Files of the Second Circuit Court, 1848-1914; Divorce Case Files of the Second Circuit Court, 1848-1900, 1915; and Wills, 1852-1916.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory, State.) Records of the Lieutenant Governor. 1840-1996.

Six categories of records are in this collection: documents created or collected as part of the lieutenant governor's responsibility to record the actions of the governor, records pertaining to the authority for authorizing legal name changes, organizational records of the executive branch, elections records, special projects, and the New York World's Fair Committee. Change of Name case files and A+ (After School Care) records are restricted. The container list for this collection includes records pertaining to Hawaiian Home Lands, health, education, child care, and other subjects which may pertain to Moloka'i. Election records include Moloka'i precincts.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Kingdom, Republic, Territory, State.) Records of Quasi-Judicial Executive Actions. 1856-1986.

The collection includes commutations of sentence, paroles, pardons, death and extradition warrants, reprieves, and related documents. Access to the collection is unrestricted except for materials less than eighty years old which must be reviewed by an archivist. The records are arranged chronologically by type of record, such as death warrant or pardon.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Territory.) Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry. 1903-1959.

The Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry was created to encourage and protect agriculture, forestry, and horticulture. There is an inventory for this collection and there are references to Moloka'i, for example, for the shipment and liberation of birds on the island, 1937-1941. There are also documents pertaining to imported feed and the Moloka'i corn project. The inventory is arranged by territorial department and by subject.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Territory.) Commission of Public Lands. *Indices of Awards Made by the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles*. Honolulu, 1929.

This volume includes records of land awards made on Moloka'i on pages 241-258. There is also testimony regarding various land parcels, as well as the court's description of the land, area, and owners.

Loc: AH UH/Hawn BML

Hawai'i. (Territory.) Department of Institutions. 1939-1958.

The Department of Institutions was responsible for the Territorial Hospital, training schools for boys and girls, prisons, and prison camps. The collection is organized into two subseries, the first being the Office of the Director and the second is organized by the institution that created the records. In the Records of Division of Training Schools (1951-1956) are documents relating to the Molokai Forestry Camp.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Territory.) Office of Civilian Defense. 1940-1945.

The Office of Civilian Defense (OCD) was established by Governor Ingram Stainback on December 7, 1941. The records include administrative, financial, and operational files of various OCD agencies. The collection includes the files of the Moloka'i OCD.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Territory.) *Report of the President, Board of Health*. 1901-1983.

Includes statistical information about mortality, the leper settlement, sanitation, and other health issues. Continued as the *Department of Health Report* in 1964, then the *Statistical Report, Department of Health* in 1979.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Territory.) Secretary of Hawaii. 1900-1912.

The Secretary of Hawaii primary duties were to administer elections, issue Hawaiian birth certificates, and issue change of name decrees. In the collection are birth certificates, Superintendent of Leper Settlement records, district magistrate records, county files, and records of the Water Board - Moloka'i.

Loc: AH

Hawai`i. (Territory.) Territorial Planning Board. 1938-1955.

The Territorial Planning Board was organized in response to the necessity for emergency planning to alleviate the effects of the Great Depression. The Board followed the model of the National Resources Planning Board and members were appointed by the governor. The board's duties including preparation of a territorial master plan, coordinating territorial development, and public works employment. The container list in the Government Records Inventory lists Moloka`i records, including the Land Planning Committee - Moloka`i Water Project, Water Supply Studies, Island of Moloka`i, and General Correspondence - Moloka`i.

Loc: AH

_____. *Report of a Subcommittee of the Land Planning Committee on the Molokai Irrigation Project.*

Honolulu: Territorial Planning Board, 1939.

Engineer Hugh Howell's report on the Moloka`i irrigation project.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Hawai`i. (Territory.) United States Department of the Interior Hawaiian Homes Commission Representative. 1936-1939.

After Hawaiian Homes Commission personnel were accused of poor administration and abuse of Hawaiian homesteaders' rights, Congress passed an act in 1935 which amended the original Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (1920) and paved the way for reorganization. Part of the 1935 legislation provided that a representative of the Interior Department reside in Hawai`i and assist the HHC in its duties. George Larrison, a long-time Hawai`i resident, was appointed to the post and became involved in practically every phase of HHC activities. His records include correspondence, reports, statistics, and blueprints. Moloka`i-related records include the census, community pastures, easements and rights-of-way, pineapple workers strike of 1937, taxes paid by homesteaders, Ho`olehua issues, and Kamamaula homesteaders.

Loc: AH

Hawai`i. (Territory, State.) Department of Budget and Finance. 1913-1986.

The collection contains the minutes, annual reports, correspondence, financial reports, and miscellaneous reports created or collection by the department and its predecessor agencies. In the "Correspondence between the Public Utilities Commission and Various Public Utility Companies" are records pertaining to the Molokai Electric Company, Ltd., 1932-1950.

Loc: AH

Hawai`i. (Territory, State.) Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, Administrative History. 1921-1997.

The Hawaiian Homes Commission's minutes, agendas, meeting notices, staff reports and recommendations, and exhibits are included in collection. The records provide a comprehensive record of the Commission's activities and decisions since its inception in 1921. The collection is arranged chronologically, not by geographic area.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Territory, State.) Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, 1915-1944.

The Workmen's Compensation Act for the Territory of Hawai'i went into effect in 1915. Included in this collection are the Records of the Industrial Accident Board and the Records of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. The collection provides information on the history, enforcement, and evolution of the workmen's compensation law. Information reveals working conditions, detailed statistics on wages, nationality, job categories, and types of injuries. The Records of the Industrial Accident Board contain Case Files, 1915-1939, all of which are County of Maui cases and may contain some records related to Moloka'i. Claims were often against major employers in sugar, ranching, railroads, and canneries, but were also against smaller firms. Some cases involved death and established precedents. The records include first and final reports, hearing transcripts, awards, and payment receipts. The Government Records Inventory provides an agency history, series descriptions, and a container list of this collection.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Territory, State.) Governors of Hawaii, 1900-1986.

There is a collection of records for each of Hawaii's governors beginning with Governor Sanford Ballard Dole in 1900. The governors' records provide information about appointments for local tax collectors, judges, and other government officials; correspondence to Maui County (including Moloka'i) and local governmental departments; and records of district magistrates. The Government Records Inventory lists the collections of each governor separately, thus researchers will need to check the inventory and container lists for each governor's record collection to locate Moloka'i related records. Examples of Moloka'i-related material include the records of Governor George Robert Carter, 1903-1907, Records of the District Magistrates, Maui and Moloka'i. There are other records relating to Maui County as well as miscellaneous land records relating to Moloka'i.

Loc: AH

Hawai'i. (Territory, State.) Land Study Bureau, 1957-1973.

The Land Study Bureau was established in 1957 at the University of Hawai'i by legislative mandate. Its purpose was to study the characteristics and utilization of land, to collect data, and study problems in land use. The Government Records Inventory includes a detailed container list of the collection's holdings, including the Administrative Files which contain records of the Maui Planning Department, 1959-1961 and 1969-1970. Under "Projects," is listed Field Observations, including Moloka'i, 1958; Ho'olehua Farm Lot Development, DNLR, 1964; Moloka'i, Detailed Report, 1958-1959; Moloka'i Demonstration Farm Project, 1960-1962; and Moloka'i Ranch Company Report by Belt, Collins & Associates (no date.) Also check the container list under "Publications" for several land studies of Moloka'i.

Loc: AH

Hawaii. Department of Accounting and General Services. *Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Kalaupapa Infirmary, Kalaupapa, Molokai*. Honolulu: Department of Accounting and General Services, 1978.

This environmental impact statement addresses the proposal to build a new infirmary to provide Kalaupapa residents with out-patient and acute care services. The infirmary was to replace the forty-five year old, forty-bed hospital then in use. The study provides a description of the proposed project, its environmental setting, exhibits, and an appendix.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Hawaii. Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. *Hawaiian Home Lands General Plan*. [Honolulu]: Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, 1975, 1976.

The general plan includes policy statements for Hawaiian Home Lands land on Moloka`i. Includes references and appendix.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/HL UH/Hawn MCC

Hawaii. Department of Land and Natural Resources. Division of Water and Land Development. *Water Resources Development, Molokai*. Bulletin B16. Honolulu: Department of Land and Natural Resources, 1966.

Includes a description of Moloka`i, its water resources, existing water systems, estimates of future water needs, and water resource development. Includes figures, plates, tables, and photographs.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Hawai`i. Department of Planning and Economic Development. *Moloka`i: Issues and Options*. Honolulu: Department of Planning and Economic Development, 1983.

The study considers Molokai's historical background; agriculture; visitor industry; infrastructure and support systems; small business and cottage industry opportunities; and options for the community. Includes appendices and bibliography.

Loc: Kah HSL MCC UH/Hawn UH/HL

Hawaii. Department of Transportation Highways Division. *Traffic Summary, Island of Maui, Island of Molokai, 1970*. Honolulu: Hawaii Department of Transportation, 1938-.

Published annually, the summary provides a description of recent significant changes in traffic and statistical tables. Also includes summaries of traffic volumes, vehicle types, vehicle mileage, and traffic trends.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Hawai`i. State Planning System. Community Action Program. *Molokai Community Profile*. Honolulu: State Planning System, Community Action Program, 1969.

Includes a map of Moloka`i, methodology, general social characteristics, social characteristics by residential areas, an index of poverty, and appendices.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn

Hwang, H. H. *A Study of the Feasibility of Linking the Islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai with Submarine Electrical Power Cables*. Honolulu: Hawaii Natural Energy Institute, University of Hawaii, 1979.

The study tries to address the demand for electrical power in Hawai`i. Addressed are the proposed system; mode of operation; cables and installation; problem areas; route; time and cost estimates; and recommendations. Includes tables, maps, photographs, and references.

Loc: HSL Lihue UH/HL UH/Hawn MCC

Kahane, Joyce D. *The Molokai Irrigation System: A Management Study*. Honolulu: Legislative Reference Bureau, 1987.

Provides background on Moloka`i and its irrigation system, water issues, findings, and recommendations. Includes tables, maps, and appendices.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Kanahele, George S., George A. Hendrickson, and Gene R. Ward. *A New Policy for Economic Development in Hoolehua*. Honolulu: n.p., 1975.

Prepared for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, this study provides a look at Molokai's twentieth-century agriculture, options for economic development, problems, and recommendations.
Loc: UH/Hawn

Lindgren, Waldemar. *The Water Resources of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands*. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903.

Provides a overview of Moloka'i and discusses the water supply, wells, and utilization of the water supply. Includes maps.
Loc: HMCS

M & E Pacific, Inc. *Determination of Headwaters of Streams on Hawaii, Molokai, and Maui*. Honolulu: M & E Pacific, Inc., 1978.

This study to determine the headwaters of streams on Hawai'i, Moloka'i, and Maui was conducted for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Includes maps, tables, and figures.
Loc: UH/Hawn UH/HL/GOVD MCC

Parsons Brinckerhoff-Hirota Associates. *Island of Molokai: Waikolu and Pelekunu Valleys; Water Resources Feasibility Study*. Honolulu: Parsons Brinckerhoff-Hirota Associates, 1969.

Prepared for the Department of Land and Natural Resources, this study examines the characteristics of Waikolu and Pelekunu Valleys; land use; the existing water supply system; water demand; water availability and development; plans for water transfer; and costs and benefits. Includes tables, illustrations, and bibliography.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Philipp, Perry Ford. *Environmental Requirements of Certain Agricultural Enterprises in Hawaii. A Report by Members of the College of Tropical Agriculture of the University of Hawaii to the State of Hawaii Land Use Commission*. Honolulu: College of Tropical Agriculture, University of Hawaii, 1962.

Includes "Soils of Hawaii and Land Use" by G. D. Sherman, "Requirements of Horticultural Crops" by J. C. Gilbert, and "Requirements of Field Crops and Pineapple" by M. Takahashi.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Philipp, Perry F. and Harold L. Baker. *Cost of Production of Fresh Pineapple on Molokai*. Research Report 231. [Honolulu]: Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Tropical Agriculture, University of Hawaii, 1975.

When the Dole Pineapple Company discontinued pineapple growing for canning on Moloka'i in 1975, the County of Maui was concerned about unemployed workers and company resources. The University of Hawai'i College of Tropical Agriculture was asked to study the feasibility of growing fresh pineapple for export to the mainland. The study looked at pineapple operations; costs; estimated total manpower for the Maunaloa Company; and marketing and transportation.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn

Plasch, Bruce. *An Economic Development Strategy and Implementation Program for Moloka'i*. n.p.: Decision Analysts Hawaii, Inc., [1985].

Prepared for the state Department of Planning and Economic Development, the study provides a brief description of Moloka'i, as well as chapters on aquaculture, fisheries, tourism, retirement/commuter/second-home community, and other possible economic activities for the community. The project was conducted in response to the severe economic downturn on Moloka'i after the closing of the pineapple industry.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL Mak UH/Hawn MCC

Shade, Patricia J. *Water Budget for the Island of Molokai, Hawaii*. Honolulu: U.S. Geological Survey, 1997.

Prepared in cooperation with the State of Hawai'i and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, this booklet includes information on rainfall, runoff, ground-water recharge, soils, and evaporation. Includes figures, maps, and tables.

Loc: MCC

United States. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation. *Kalaupapa Settlement, Hawaii: Hearing before the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-fourth Congress, second session on H.R. 11180, to Authorize a Study of the Feasibility and Desirability of Establishing a Master Plan for the Establishment of a Unit of the National Park System in Order to Preserve and Interpret the Kalaupapa Settlement Located on the Island of Molokai in the State of Hawaii, and for Other Purposes*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

The transcripts of a hearing held in Washington D.C. to consider the feasibility of a national park at Kalaupapa include prepared statements from Congresswoman Patsy Mink, Damien biographer Gavan Daws, and others.

Loc: UH/Hawn UH/GOVD

_____. Committee on Education and Labor and Subcommittee on Agricultural Labor. *Investigation of Unemployment Among Agricultural Workers in Hawaii, January 1 through January 8, 1974*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975.

The committees investigated potential mass unemployment due to shutdowns of agriculture in Hawai'i. Members took a six day on-site tour, including the Del Monte and Dole canneries on Moloka'i.

Loc: UH/Hawn

United States. Soil Conservation Service. *Soil Survey of Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii*. Washington D.C.: Soil Conservation Service, 1972.

Includes general soil maps; descriptions of soils; use and management of soils; and classification, genesis, and morphology of soils. Features numerous maps and charts.

Loc: UH/HL UH/Hawn UH//GOVD MCC

United States. U.S. Geological Service. *Geohydrology and Numerical Simulation of the Ground-water Flow System of Molokai, Hawaii*. Water Investigations Report 97-4176. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Service, 1998.

The purpose of this report is to describe the geologic and hydrologic setting of Moloka'i. Includes the ground-water flow model developed for this study, results of model simulations that assess the hydrologic effects of withdrawals at rates above the average 1992-1996 rates, and data needs. Includes maps, tables, and appendices.

Loc: UH/Hawn UH//GOVD MCC

University of Hawaii. Land Study Bureau. *Illustrations of Land Classification Methods Used in the Land Studies of Molokai*. [Honolulu: Land Study Bureau, University of Hawaii, 1958.]

This brief report details the land studies done on Moloka'i and includes sections on objectives, plans and methods, climatic studies, basic land classifications, and economic studies. Includes a map as well as tables and figures on rainfall and agriculture.

Loc: HSL UH/HL UH/Hawn MCC

_____. *Molokai: Lands Suitable for Intensive Agriculture and Other Uses on the Island of Molokai, a Generalized Land Classification*. Honolulu: Land Study Bureau, University of Hawaii, 1959.

The publication was issued to provide information about the quality, amounts, and location of lands for various uses. The primary focus is to identify lands suitable for intensive agricultural use, although leads are also offered regarding potential location of lands suitable for urban, industrial, recreational, watershed, and forest uses.

Loc: Kah UH/HL UH/Hawn MCC

Wyban, Carol Araki. *Master Plan for `Ulalapu`e Ahupua`a: Blending Tradition & Technology*.

Kaunakakai, Hawai'i: Department of Business and Economic Development, Moloka'i Office, 1990.

A new avenue for economic growth is fishpond aquaculture. The plan would reopen ancient fishponds which have been unused for decades and employ modern aquaculture techniques to make them productive. This project's goal was to develop a production model for aquaculture. The study presents the history of fishponds; resource assessment; population; unemployment; past development plans; federal, state, and county regulatory requirements; planning perspectives, conclusions and specific recommendations. Includes illustrations, bibliography, and appendices.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn UH/HL

Wyban, Carol Araki, comp. and ed. *Proceedings of the Governor's Moloka'i Fishpond Restoration Workshop: Preservation of Our Fishpond Heritage Through Productive Use*. [Honolulu]: Governor's Task Force on Moloka'i Fishpond Restoration, 1991.

The topics of these proceedings include practical experience perspectives, regulatory perspectives, getting started and where to go for help, and recommendations. Includes appendices, figures, tables, and maps.

Loc: UH/HL UH/Hawn Kah

_____. *Report of the Governor's Task Force on Moloka'i Fishpond Restoration*. [Honolulu]: Governor's Task Force on Moloka'i Fishpond Restoration, 1993.

The task force was organized to explore the opportunities and constraints on Native Hawaiian fishponds in the modern world. Includes reports from the task force Cultural, Historic and Community Committee; Regulations Committee; Economics Committee; and Demonstration Project Committee. Also provides conclusions, recommendations, and budget.

Loc: Kah UH/Hawn

MANUSCRIPTS and ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

Researchers should note that appointments are usually required to access most of the following materials.

ABCFM-HEA Papers, 1820-1911. 2 linear feet.

This collection includes the general correspondence between the missionaries of the Sandwich Islands Missions (which became the Hawaiian Evangelical Association) and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) in Boston. Bethuel Munn's letters, 1841-1842, are in this collection. Unpublished inventory available at the HMCS library.

Loc: HMCS

ABCFM - Hawaii Papers, Houghton Library (Harvard), 1820-1900. 2 linear feet.

This collection is comprised of photocopies of original material at Houghton Library, Harvard, which relates to the missionaries of the Sandwich Islands Mission. In the collection are Harvey Rexford Hitchcock's letters, 1832-1855; Mrs. Hitchcock's letters, 1860-1862; and Lowell Smith's letters, 1832-1889. There is also a Schools - Moloka'i report by Claudius Buchanan Andrews, 1848.

Loc: HMCS

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Typescripts and Scrapbooks, ca. 1819-1840. 1 linear foot. Ms Group 23.

This collection contains typescripts of original letters and reports in the collection of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) in Boston. The letters and reports were written by missionaries in the Sandwich Islands to the ABCFM, although a few of the items were written by Hawaiians. The letters and reports concern the work of the missionaries; conditions encountered *en route* to the Hawaiian Islands; and comments on missionary activities, arrivals, and departures.

Loc: BMA

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Molokai Station Reports, 1833-1849. Typescript.

These reports of the mission station at Kaula`aha, Moloka`i, were prepared by the missionaries stationed there for the general meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The originals are at the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library. Includes membership statistics. See also citation below, Mission Station Reports, 1822-1865.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Ashdown, Inez. Papers, (bulk 1970-1978). 10 linear feet. AR 11.

The personal papers of Inez Ashdown, a *kama`aina* who wrote extensively about Maui's history and culture includes information regarding the island of Moloka`i. Ashdown's Moloka`i related materials are correspondence, 1951-1959, 1975-1976; minutes and reports of the Moloka`i Sites Commission, 1951-1952; and research materials, 1938, 1941, 1967-1969, and 1973-1990.

Loc: MHS

Bishop, Bernice Pauahi. Papers. (MS MC Pauahi.)

Includes a transcript of a "Trip to Hawaii, Maui, and Molokai in 1846." Inventory available.

Loc: BMA

Bishop Museum. Audio Collection.

The Bishop Museum's Audio Collection includes studio and field recordings from the Pacific. Especially significant are music and stories recorded on wax cylinders during the 1920s and 1930s. Interviews with Hawaiians by Mary Kawena Pukui offer important documentation of Hawaiian language, legends, tradition, and lifestyle. Most of the interviews are in the Hawaiian language and have not been translated. Many of the interviews were conducted with Maui residents or discuss Moloka'i-related topics. The Audio Collection may be searched on the UH-CARL system in the Bishop Museum Library database. Entries include the names of the interviewees and the subjects discussed.

Loc: BMA

_____. Genealogy Collections.

The Genealogy Collections in the Bishop Museum Archives are comprised of nineteenth-century genealogies prepared for the *ali'i*, genealogical chants, and detailed genealogy books. Genealogies are in Hawaiian and presented in the nineteenth-century Hawaiian format. Much of this material is available on microfilm, although some are only available in original manuscript. The museum has two finding aids for genealogists. "The Alphabetized Name Index to List of Genealogies on Microfilm at Bishop Museum Library" has family name, corresponding microfilm reel number, and the original manuscript number. "The Bishop Museum Microfilm/Microfiche Inventory" provides a summary of details of the information on microfilm reels.

Loc: BMA

Bryan, Edwin Horace, 1898-1985. Papers. MS SC Bryan Group 1. [no dates]

This collection contains Bryan's field notes on Moloka'i. Inventory available.

Loc: BMA

Burns, John A., Papers. 1942-1974.

The collection documents the public and private life of John A. Burns in Hawai'i. Burns' experience was as chairman of Hawaii's Democratic Party, as a delegate to the U.S. Congress, and as governor. The collection spans the years 1942-1974 and includes business, official, and personal papers. Under the heading "Delegate to Congress from Hawaii Papers" are documents relating to Moloka'i harbor projects. There may also be other records related to Moloka'i. Inventory available.

Loc: AH

Carlson, Norman K. *Palaau and the Saltwater Fishponds of Molokai*. Typescript. [1952?]

The author tells the story of Molokai's fishponds, how they were made, and the reasons for their decline. He highlights Molokai's principle fishpond at Palaau, its importance, and decline.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Cartwright, Bruce. MS SC Cartwright.

Includes Moloka'i field notes, place names, maps, and other information collected from 1927-1928 records.

Loc: BMA

Castle Collection, 1836-1904. 6 linear feet.

Samuel Northrup Castle's correspondence and written materials are in this collection. Includes correspondence of Bethuel Munn, 1837-1838 and 1840-1842; Harvey Rexford Hitchcock, 1837, 1941, and 1843; Mrs. Rebecca Hitchcock, 1865; and Lowell Smith, 1865.

Loc: HMCS

Castle & Cooke. Business Papers, 1850-1915. 5 linear feet.

The collection pertains to the Honolulu business firm of Castle and Cooke and includes some Moloka'i-related records. There is no inventory; however, one can find records pertaining to Moloka'i by searching the HMCS manuscripts card catalog under Moloka'i names, such as "Harvey Rexford Hitchcock, Jr." Listed under the Hitchcock entry is Honolulu business, 1889-1891. There is also a letter sent by Mrs. Rebecca Hitchcock from Kalae, Moloka'i, in 1859.

Loc: HMCS

Castle Foundation Papers, 1898-1936. 10 linear feet.

The Castle Foundation Papers include business and family papers pertaining to Castle Estate matters and the formation of the Castle Foundation. An unpublished inventory is available and lists a folder pertaining to the Hitchcock family. Under the heading of Churches is the Maui Aid Association, which included churches on Moloka'i.

Loc: HMCS

Children of the Mission, 1830-1900. 6 linear feet.

The letters and papers of children born to or adopted by the American Protestant missionaries to Hawai'i who arrived between 1820-1848. The collection is arranged by author, but there is no inventory. Researchers may locate these papers by looking in the HMCS manuscript card catalog by the children's names. Under David Howard Hitchcock are letters sent, 1853-1895, Hawaii and U.S.; essays; and miscellaneous papers. There are also the letters and papers of the Claudius B. Andrews family.

Loc: HMCS

Church Records, 1823-1945. 6 linear feet.

This collection includes membership lists, accounts of missions and churches, minutes of church meetings, statistics, and correspondence about various churches throughout the Hawaiian Islands, including Moloka'i. Included are records of the Kaluaa'aha Church, 1833-1932 and 1911-1949, as well as Siloama and Kanaanahou [Kana'ana Hou] churches, 1866-1894 and 1927. Look in the HMCS manuscripts card catalog under "Churches--Molokai."

Loc: HMCS

Cordova, Jill. *An Environmental, Historical, and Cultural Analysis of Cooperative Feasibility Among Molokai Hawaiians*. Typescript. [1970.]

The author attended an anthropology field school on Moloka'i in the summer of 1969. She studied the socio-cultural feasibility of forming cooperatives of Hawaiians to run shrimp farms. The paper considers environment, history, and culture, as well as cooperative structure.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Damon Collection, 1823-1876. 8 linear feet.

The business and personal letters received by the Reverend Samuel Chenery Damon includes some correspondence from Samuel Gelston Dwight, 1848-1849 and 1859, as well as correspondence with Anderson Oliver Forbes, 1858 and 1862..

Loc: HMCS

Dole Corporation Archive. [1901-1988.] 31 linear feet.

Records in this extensive collection include those of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company.

Researchers should consult the finding aid available in the Special Collections reading room at the Hamilton Library for documents pertaining to Moloka`i.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Dutton, Joseph (Ira Barnes). Collection, 1908-1931.

The collection consists of Brother Joseph Dutton's correspondence with Riley Allen, editor of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, 1923-1928; as well as miscellaneous correspondence, various years 1908-1929. There are also newspaper and periodical articles regarding Dutton. Dutton was a lay assistant at the Kalawao Settlement 1886-1931. Inventory available.

Loc: AH

_____. Letters and Statements re Father Damien and the Leper Settlement on Molokai, 1890-1912.

The collection includes correspondence from Brother Dutton to William DeWitt Alexander in Honolulu as well as four letters and three articles to N. B. Emerson. Includes handwritten and typewritten documents.

Loc: HHS

Emerson Collection. Ms Grp. 125.

The Emerson Collection includes the family's correspondence while they served as missionaries, 1832-1864. One letter in the collection from David Howard Hitchcock reports the news of Kalua`aha.

Loc: BMA

Emma Kaleleonalani, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands. Collection, 1851-1885.

The inventory details Queen Emma's correspondence, including letters written from Moloka`i. There are letters exchanged between the queen and Peter Kaeo of Kalaupapa, as well as letters received from Kamehameha V in Kaunakakai. Some documents in this collection have not been translated and are in Hawaiian. Inventory available.

Loc: AH

F. B. R. *A Brief Review of Libby's Activities in Hawaii: Early History, Progress and Contributions to the Economic and Industrial Development of the Territory*. Typescript. 1950.

Provides a chronology of Libby's land and cannery expansion starting with its first purchase in 1909. Looks at development in Maunaloa and the Ho`olehua Homestead Pineapple Planting Project.

Loc: BML

Frear, Walter F. Collection, 1887-1938.

Walter F. Frear served as territorial governor 1907-1913 and was the chief justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court 1900-1906. Under the series "Papers Relating to Governor's Reports" is a sub-series entitled, "Hansen's Disease, 1908-ca. 1912." Container list available.

Loc: AH

Hawaii War Records Depository.

Access to the World War II records in the Hawaii War Records Depository (HWRD) is through the HWRD card catalog. The bulk of the records pertain to O`ahu, but check the card catalog for Moloka`i names and place names to find information. There is also a card catalog for HWRD photographs, although very few of these are related to Moloka`i.

Loc: UH/HWRD

Hawaiian Ethnological Notes.

The collection consists of Hawaiian language materials, mostly newspapers, which have been translated into English. The papers were published between 1860 and 1940. Most of the articles were translated by Mary Kawena Pukui, some by Thomas G. Thrum. A card catalog indexed by subject is available.

Loc: BMA

Hawaiian Evangelical Association. Archives, 1853-1947. 64 linear feet.

The collection consists of church business correspondence, statistics, pastors' reports, and letters in Hawaiian (some translated) sent and received by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association's Honolulu office. The HEA became the United Church of Christ, Hawai`i Conference in 1963. There are records for Moloka`i churches, including Halawa, Ho`olehua, Kalaupapa, Kalawao, Kaunakakai, Pelekunu, Puko`o, and Waialua. To locate HEA Archives records, use the HMCS manuscripts card catalog and look under "Churches--Moloka`i."

Loc: HMCS

Henriques Collection.

The collection includes letters and memorabilia of the Henriques family, an investor and trustee of several estates in Honolulu. A number of the letters were written by Queen Emma, including one to her cousin, Peter Kaeo. There are a few other references to Moloka`i in the inventory.

Loc: BMA

Hitchcock, E. Letters, 1860-January 1861, March 1867. 1 folder. AR 24.

This small collection includes fourteen handwritten original letters received by E. Hitchcock from friends and business colleagues, mainly in 1860. Some letters relate to Hitchcock's duties as tax collector on Moloka`i. One letter, dated 1860, is from F. W. Hitchcock, Local Circuit Judge, Molokai, regarding E. Hitchcock's petition. Another 1860 letter from Reverend R. Armstrong in Honolulu is in reference to the lack of schoolhouses on Moloka`i. There is also an 1861 letter from Farwell Kalunaka of Moloka`i.

Loc: MHS

Houston, Victor S. K. Collection, 1874-1955.

The collection spans the years 1874-1955 and documents Houston's career as a delegate to the U.S. Congress, 1927-1932. There are other papers in the collection related to his personal life and navy career. There are a few references to Moloka`i, including the subject of Hansen's disease.

Loc: AH

The Journal Collection, 1819-1900. 17 linear feet.

This collection includes the diaries and journals of the missionaries to Hawai`i, some of their children, and non-missionary early settlers. Includes Harvey Rexford Hitchcock's journal, 1831-1838; as well as his personal notebook, 1834-1854; and Mrs. Rebecca Howard Hitchcock's journal, 1831-1862, which she started on the voyage to the Sandwich Islands. See Robert Benedetto's *The Hawaii Journals of the New England Missionaries* in the Bibliographies and Databases section for the published guide to this collection.

Loc: HMCS

Judd, Lawrence McCully. Collection, 1909-1968.

The subseries entitled "Period of Administration of Leprosy Program, June 1947-February 1953" is several boxes of records pertaining to the Kalaupapa Settlement. Judd was appointed Resident Superintendent at Kalaupapa in 1947 and served in other positions serving Kalaupapa until 1953. This collection also includes documents on the Hawaiian Homes Commission. Inventory available.

Loc: AH

Kamehameha Schools Translated Songs. MS Group 351.

These songs were translated by Mary Kawena Pukui and others. Search the available inventory for songs related to Moloka`i.

Loc: BMA

Kelsey, Theodore. Collection, 1909-1965.

Theodore Kelsey, 1891-1987, was a Hawaiian researcher and photographer. The collection of his papers features the subjects of ethnography, chants, music, and place names. Most of the records are inventoried according to subject, not geography, thus locating Moloka`i-related records is difficult. There is one folder labeled "Notes re Place Names, Island of Molokai." Inventory available.

Loc: AH

Kimo Alama Keaulana Mele Collection.

This collection is comprised of songs in the Hawaiian language with their English translations. There is an inventory available, check for Moloka`i songs.

Loc: BMA

King, Samuel Wilder. Collection, 1905-1959.

The collection contains documents spanning 1905-1959 which relate to King's personal, business, and political careers. There are records related to the incorporation of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, Moloka`i air mail service, and Moloka`i water projects. There are also various documents pertaining to political campaigns and party support on Moloka`i. Inventory available.

Loc: AH

Legislative Inspection of Pineapple Operations, Maui - Lanai - Molokai - Kauai, January 13-15, 1960.

Typescript.

The inspection group included members of the state house and senate, the press, pineapple companies, and other individuals. The typed presentation prepared for this inspection includes background information on pineapple companies and comments on the sites to be visited, including fields, irrigation systems, buildings, and landmarks.

Loc: LRB

Liliuokalani Trust, ca. 1852-1937.

This collection includes trust records, the Queen's papers, estate records, and land records. In the land records are documents pertaining to Moloka'i lands. Inventory available.

Loc: AH

Long, Oren E. Collection, 1924-1967.

The Oren E. Long Collection includes his "Hawai'i years" (not including his official gubernatorial papers, 1951-1953), and his years as a U.S. Senator, 1959-1963. The container list heading, "Papers Relating to Public Welfare and Secretary of Hawaii," includes records of Kalaupapa, 1948-1949. The inventory is by subject and there are no other specific references to Moloka'i, although there may be other pertinent records in the collection.

Loc: AH

Maui Archaeology Records, 1909-1995. 7.5 linear feet. AR 5.

The most comprehensive single resource for Maui prehistory available on the island of Maui, the collection provides a rich record of archaeological sites and prehistoric artifacts. The collection includes records and data about all islands in Maui County, including Moloka'i. Information is organized by general and geographical locations. For the island of Moloka'i check the records of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places.

Note: This is an artificially-created collection. Much of the collection is comprised of photocopies of Hawai'i and National Register of Historic Places Forms (site inventory forms and archaeological reports) copied from the files of the Hawai'i Historic Preservation Program in 1989 for use by the scientific and scholarly communities and the general public. Some files were received by the Maui Historical Society. Other materials have been subsequently added from other sources. These records are accessible only with the prior permission of the MHS executive director.

Loc: MHS

McCandless, Lincoln Loy. Papers, 1891-1937.

Lincoln Loy McCandless served as Hawaii's delegate to the U.S. Congress, 1891-1937. He worked to expand the lands held by the Hawaiian Homes Commission. The inventory lists records related to Kaunakakai Harbor, Moloka'i Airport, and Post Office Applicants-Island of Moloka'i. The inventory list is by subject, there may be other Moloka'i-related records.

Loc: AH

Mission Station Reports, 1822-1865. 4 linear feet.

These reports were sent annually to the General Meeting in Honolulu by individual missionaries of twenty-two mission stations on the four major Hawaiian Islands. The collection is arranged by island and there is no inventory. There are two volumes of station reports for Kalua'aha, Moloka'i which include 1833-1849 and 1839-1863. The collection includes originals and typescript copies.

Loc: HMCS

Missionary Letters Collection, 1818-1900. 33 linear feet.

This collection consists of the personal correspondence of Hawaii's missionaries, some written before the missionaries left for Hawai'i. The collection is arranged by author. Researchers will find Moloka'i-related material by searching for the missionary author in the HMCS manuscripts card catalog. Under Bethuel Munn is an entry for letters sent, 1838-1841, and under Louisa Clark Munn, undated letters. Under Harvey Rexford Hitchcock is his correspondence with Levy Chamberlain, 1810-1849, as well as his business and other personal letters and sermons. There are also Lowell Smith's letters sent, 1833-1890, and Peters Gulick's letters sent, 1828-1867. Includes originals, typescript copies, and microfilm.

Loc: HMCS

Peterson, John. "Environment, Company and Community on Molokai." Library Prize for Pacific Research, Prize Papers. Typescript. 1970.

A study of the relationship between environment and management policy and its effects on the pineapple plantation villages of Maunaloa and Kualapu`u.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Perkins, Robert Cyril Layton, 1866-1955. Papers. MS SC Perkins.

In this collection are Perkins' notes on collecting in Moloka`i in May and June of 1893.

Loc: BMA

Phelps, Southwick. MS SC Phelps.

The collection includes Phelps' regional study of Moloka`i, circa 1940. There are also annotated maps and correspondence regarding Moloka`i.

Loc: BMA

_____. *A Regional Study of Molokai, Hawaii*. Photocopy of typescript. [1938?]

The paper is based on six months of study conducted about the island of Moloka`i under the auspices of the Bishop Museum. The author spent a total of four months in the field and two months studying literature related to the island. The study includes a section on general geography; material remains; a list of sites; regional distribution of remains; population and its distribution; land divisions; list of *ahupua`a*; and conclusions.

Loc: UH/Hawn BML

Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. *Closing Down of Pineapple Operations on Molokai: A Discussion of Reasons Why with a Review of the Past, Problems of the Present and Alternatives for the Future*. Typescript. 1974.

In October 1974, Dole announced it would close the Maunaloa Plantation in 1975. Three months later, Del Monte, after forty-six years of operation, announced it would close its Moloka`i facilities at Kualapu`u at the end of 1975.

Loc: DBED

Pyle, Ernest Taylor. *Kalaupapa*. Photocopy of typescript.

This collection of articles written by journalist Ernie Pyle in 1937-1938 for the *Honolulu Advertiser* provides insight into the history, activities, and residents of Kalaupapa. A Honolulu doctor described the newspaper articles as "the most human and humane portrayals of that place . . . that I have ever read." Pyle called his stay at Kalaupapa "one of the most powerful adventures in my life."

Loc: UH/Hawn

Remy, Jules (1826-1893.) Article, 1893, and Translation, 1975.

Jules Remy was a French scientist who did botanical and ethnological research in Hawai`i. The collection includes a xerox copy of his journal, *L'île de Molokai avant la Leproserie*, and an unpublished translation, *The Island of Molokai Before Leprosy [the Leporsarium]*, 1975, by Mildred M. Knowlton. There is a xerox copy of the journal, in French, at the University of Hawaii library, cited in the Books section of this guide.

Loc: BMA HMCS UH/Hawn

Sandwich Islands Mission Collection, 1820-1853. 8 linear feet.

This collection is comprised of material relating to the establishment and organization of the Mission to the Sandwich Islands, which later became the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. The collection includes records pertaining to financial affairs; printing and bindery reports; general meetings; property reports; descriptions of mission stations and schools; and business accounts of missionaries. There is no finding aid. Use the HMCS manuscripts card catalog to search for missionaries on Moloka`i, e.g., Claudius Buchanan Andrew, Accounts, 1844-1848, and Harvey Rexford Hitchcock, Accounts, 1835-1853. In the catalog under "Schools - Molokai" are school reports by B. Munn.

Loc: HMCS

Spriggs, Matthew. *The Kaho`ohalahala Family of Moloka`i and Lana`i*. Photocopy of typescript. 1987.

The paper appears to have been written for a course at the University of Hawai`i. It covers the genealogy of the Kaho`ohalahala family on various islands and includes copies of records from the Hawai`i State Archives.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Sterling, Elspeth Petrie, 1917-1970. 7 boxes. MS SC Sterling.

Elspeth P. Sterling worked as a volunteer for the Bishop Museum beginning in 1952. She moved to Maui in 1961 to facilitate her work on a Maui site-recording project and devoted many hours to fieldwork there as a Bishop Museum Research Associate. There is information on Moloka`i sites and place names in this collection. A finding aid provides detailed descriptions of the collection.

Loc: BMA

Stokes, John Francis Gray. Papers, 1875-1960. 6.8 linear feet. MS SC Stokes.

John Francis Gray Stokes was a pioneer scientist at Bernice P. Bishop Museum, serving as librarian, curator of collections, ethnologist, and director between 1899-1929. This collection includes notes, correspondence, printed materials, genealogies, articles, and site plans created by Stokes during his years of research and field trips. The collection includes Stokes' field notebooks on Moloka`i, *heiau* survey, numerous plans of *heiau*, and information on fishponds.

Loc: BMA

Summers, Catherine C. MS SC Summers.

Summers was an anthropologist associated with the Bishop Museum. She is best known for her work on material culture of Hawai`i, in particular, on Moloka`i fishponds. Inventory available.

Loc: BMA

Taylor, Clarice B., 1896-1963. Ms Grp 148.

Clarice Taylor wrote a column, "Tales about Hawaii," for the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* from 1949-1960. Some of the genealogical information in this collection relates to Moloka`i. Inventory available.

Loc: BMA

Timms, Richard. *Caleb Forrest: The Tie Between Bushnell's "Molokai" and "The Return of Lono."*
Photocopy of typescript. 1988.

The paper appears to have been written for coursework at Brigham Young University-Hawai'i. The author focuses on the character of Caleb Forest in A. O. Bushnell's book *Molokai* and his connection to the story of Captain Cook's death in *The Return of Lono*, also by Bushnell. The article appeared in *Pacific Island Focus*, a journal for student research at Brigham Young University Hawai'i.

Loc: UH/Hawn

United States. Army. *History of Organized Defense Volunteers in the Territory of Hawaii.*

Prepared by the Public Relations Office of the Central Pacific Base Command, this mimeographed typescript includes a general history of the defense volunteers and a short segment on the Molokai Battalion, 1st Regiment, Molokai-Lanai Volunteers.

Loc: UH/Hawn

United Veterans' Service Council Records, ca. 1933-1949.

The United Veterans' Service Council was an organization sponsored and supported by the Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and their respective auxiliaries. The collection includes deceased veterans records and bonus applications. The records are arranged alphabetically by name and may contain records of Moloka'i veterans.

Loc: AH

Wilcox, Abner and Lucy. Collection, 1823-1868.

The collection includes the letters sent and received by Abner Wilcox and Lucy Eliza Hart Wilcox, account books, journals, and miscellaneous papers. Mrs. Louisa C. Munn's letters (1838-1840) to Mrs. Wilcox are in this collection. Unpublished inventory available.

Loc: HMCS

Wilder, S. G. Papers, 1858-1881. 2 linear feet.

The collection includes Samuel Gardner Wilder's personal letters, business correspondence, and miscellaneous papers, as well as 1878 drawings of the Protestant church at Kalaupapa. There are also letters received by Wilder from Samuel Gelston Dwight, from Puko'o, Moloka'i, in 1876.

Loc: HMCS

Wilson, John Henry. Collection. 1913-1956.

Wilson was active in politics and served as mayor of Honolulu, 1946-1955. His papers include a file on "Politics, Maui, Moloka'i, 1934-1935." The Manuscript Collection Inventory provides information on this collection.

Loc: AH

World War I Service Records, ca. 1919-1927.

This collection of army and navy service records documents Hawai'i residents who served in the armed forces during World War I. The records are arranged alphabetically by name and may include Moloka'i residents.

Loc: AH

PLANNING DOCUMENTS and ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Donald Wolbrink & Associates. *Maui Beautification Study: The Island of Molokai*. [Honolulu]: Donald Wolbrink & Associates, 1969.

The study provides an economic and physical description of Moloka`i; the project methodology; proposed plans for beautification in various areas on the island; and the continuing role of the Moloka`i Beautification Committee. Includes appendices.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn UH/HL

EDAW, Inc. *Molokai Community Plan*. [Honolulu]: EDAW, Inc., 1981; Revised, 1984.

Includes sections on the purpose of the plan; a planning area description; planning process; identification of problems and opportunities; planning standards and principles; recommendations; implementation; and effects. Includes exhibits.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn

_____. *Molokai Community Plan: Technical Report*. [Honolulu]: EDAW, Inc., 1981.

A supplement to the previously cited report which considers socio-economic conditions, physical conditions, transportation and utilities, human services, and the effects of the community plan. Includes exhibits.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn

KRP Information Services. *Eradication of Marijuana on State-owned and Managed Conservation District Lands, Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Molokai*. Honolulu: KRP Information Services, 1986.

This environmental impact statement addresses the harmful effects of marijuana cultivation on sensitive environmental areas. The island of Moloka`i is covered in part III.

Loc: HSL UH/HL UH/Hawn MCC

Marshall Kaplan, Gans, Kahn and Yamamoto. *Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Plan*. Honolulu: Marshall Kaplan, Gans, Kahn and Yamamoto, 1974.

This report was prepared for the County of Maui Department of Planning to provide a comprehensive set of recommendations relating to the open space needs of the county's residents, including those on the island of Moloka`i. Includes photographs, maps, diagrams, and tables.

Loc: Kah UH/Hawn MCC

Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii.. *Proposal to U.S. Department of Energy for Hawaii Energy Self-Sufficiency Program, Priority One: Molokai Electrical Energy Self-Sufficiency*. Honolulu: Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii, 1980.

Prepared for the Hawaii Energy Self-Sufficiency Development Group, the report includes an executive study; background; the State of Hawaii's energy self-sufficiency plan; completed, ongoing, and proposed programs and projects; technical discussion of proposed projects; implementation of proposed projects; management plan; and budget. Includes tables and appendices.

Loc: UH/Hawn MCC

Wyban, Carol Araki. *Master Plan for 'Ulalapu'e Ahupua'a: Blending Tradition & Technology*.
Kaunakakai, Hawai'i: Department of Business and Economic Development, Moloka'i Office, 1990.
A new avenue for economic growth is fishpond aquaculture. The plan would reopen ancient fishponds which have been unused for decades and employ modern aquaculture techniques to make them productive. This project's goal was to develop a production model for aquaculture. The study presents the history of fishponds; resource assessment; population; unemployment; past development plans; federal, state, and county regulatory requirements; planning perspectives, conclusions and specific recommendations. Includes illustrations, bibliography, and appendices.
Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn UH/HL

SELECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS

Note: Other studies of Moloka'i archaeological sites are available at the State Historic Preservation Division Library in Kapolei. The library has over 600 archaeological reports which are arranged by island and district. Access is by appointment, call 692-8015. The DNLR Maui Annex State Historic Preservation Library on Mahalani Street has some reports. For information, phone 243-5169. Many of these reports are also available at the University of Hawai'i Hamilton Library.

Apple, Russell Anderson, and William Kenji Kikuchi. *Ancient Hawaii Shore Zone Fishponds: An Evaluation of Survivors for Historical Preservation*. Honolulu: National Park Service, 1975.

The study provides an analysis of Hawaiian fishponds, including those on Moloka'i,. Chapter one discusses fishponds circa 1800, including types of ponds, construction, environmental considerations, owners and managers, operations, conservation, and the role of fishponds. Chapter 2 addresses the preservation of fishponds, including criteria for evaluations, integrity, the rating process, and fishponds recommended for preservation. Includes appendices.

Loc: Kah

Bruce, Lesley A. K. Papers, 1958, 1970-1973. 1 linear foot. AR 9.

Lesley Bruce and others conducted site visits during the 1970s to locate Maui archaeological sites recorded by Winslow M. Walker in 1928. The collection includes Bruce's papers, photographs, "The Maui Archaeological Sites Report" (1972), field reports, site descriptions, and detailed maps. Areas included are the Hana, Makawao, Wailuku, and Lahaina districts. There are copyright restrictions on photographs in this collection.

Loc: MHS

DHM, Inc., and Bishop Museum Public Archaeology Group. *Hawaiian Fishpond Study: Islands of Hawai'i, Maui, Lana'i and Kaua'i*. Honolulu: 1990.

Prepared for the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program through the State Department of Land and Natural Resources. Provides a general inventory of fishponds; selections for in-depth study; environmental permit and review requirements; leasing information; and implications for the use and management of historic fishponds. Includes a summary of land use information on Moloka'i fishponds on page IV-19.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn BML

_____. *Hawaiian Fishpond Study: Islands of O'ahu, Moloka'i and Hawai'i*. Honolulu: 1989.

Provides a general inventory, classification, and in-depth analysis of fishponds. Includes tables and figures.

Loc: Kah

Dixon, Boyd, et. al. *Lithic Tool Production and Dryland Planting Adaptations to Regional Agricultural Intensification: Preliminary Evidence from Leeward Moloka`i, Hawai`i*. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers no. 39. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1994.

A recent archaeological survey of southwest Moloka`i has revealed possible evidence of the impact of agricultural intensification in an environment far removed from the more productive windward valleys. The unexpected discovery of a cluster of workshop/habitation compounds and possible agricultural terracing in an basalt adze quarry zone suggests a deliberate strategy of exploitation of lithic resources and dryland crops. This hypothesis suggests that the theory of cultural marginality for southwest Moloka`i and perhaps other leeward Hawaiian areas may need to be redefined.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Emory, Kenneth P., and Robert J. Hommon. *Endangered Hawaiian Archaeological Sites Within Maui County*. Bishop Museum Report 72-2. Honolulu: Bernice P. Bishop Museum, 1972.

Provides an historical sketch of Maui County's archaeological sites, a survey of endangered sites, information about outstanding sites, and recommendations. Includes tables, maps, figures, and plates.

Loc: UH/Hawn BML MHS

Estioko-Griffin, Agnes, comp. *An Inventory of Fishponds, Island of Molokai*. [Honolulu]: 1987.

The inventory provides a fishpond name, site number, description, tax-map-key number, owner, *ahupua`a*, and notes Hawai`i Register of Historic Places status (if applicable). Includes short bibliography.

Loc: UH/Hawn UH/HL

Hirata, Jean and Loretta Potts. *Preliminary Report on the Excavation of Cave 1, Kalaupapa Peninsula, Mokokai [sic], Hawaii*. Photocopy of typescript. Vancouver, B.C.: University of British Columbia, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, 1971.

The brief paper presents a preliminary analysis of midden materials from Cave 1, Kalaupapa Peninsula, which was conducted during coursework for an anthropology course at the University of Hawai`i. The midden material was derived from a small excavation which yielded meager results. The authors include a description of the cave site, field methods, laboratory analysis, and distribution of the excavated shells.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Hommon, Robert J. *An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Ahupua`a of Kainalu, Puelele, Puniuohua 1 and Puniuohua 2; Molokai*. Honolulu: Science Management, Inc., 1981.

This project recorded twenty-nine archaeological sites with 138 features. The report includes sections entitled introduction, background, survey method, survey results, and summary and conclusions. Includes tables, figures, and bibliography.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Kirch, Patrick Vinton, and Marion Kelly, ed. *Prehistory and Ecology in a Windward Hawaiian Valley: Halawa Valley, Molokai*. Pacific Anthropological Records No. 24. Honolulu: Bernice P. Bishop Museum, 1975.

The reports herein describe the early settlement and ecology in Halawa Valley, surface structural remains in Kapana, excavations of the aboriginal agricultural system, excavation of inland prehistoric habitation sites, test excavations at Kapana Heiau, radiocarbon dating, and conclusions on Hawaiian prehistory at Halawa Valley. Includes tables, photographs, and appendices.

Loc: MCC UH/Hawn

Lewis, Henry T., ed. *Molokai Studies: Preliminary Research in Human Ecology*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1970.

The study includes chapters on Halawa Valley; fishponds as manmade ecosystems; environmental resources and food exchange; ethics and the kapu system; land and inheritance on Hawaiian homesteads; technology and community in plantation environments; and an historical overview. Includes maps, tables, and bibliography.

Loc: Kah UH/Hawn

Maui Archaeology Records, 1909-1995. 7.5 linear feet. AR 5.

The most comprehensive single resource for Maui prehistory available on Maui, the collection provides a rich record of archaeological sites and prehistoric artifacts. The collection includes records and data about all islands in Maui County, including Moloka'i. Information is organized by general and geographical locations. For the island of Moloka'i check the records of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places.

Note: This is an artificially-created collection. Much of the collection is comprised of photocopies of Hawai'i and National Register of Historic Places Forms (site inventory forms and archaeological reports) copied from the files of the Hawai'i Historic Preservation Program in 1989 for use by the scientific and scholarly communities and the general public. Some files were received by the Maui Historical Society. Other materials have been subsequently added from other sources. These records are accessible only with the prior permission of the MHS executive director.

Loc: MHS

Molokai Fishponds. Honolulu: Office of Instructional Services/General Education Branch, Department of Education, 1984.

The booklet is an instructional module which provides information about a vanishing aquatic resource. Provides a background of fishponds, lesson plans, and activities. Illustrated with appendices. There is also a 1986 edition available.

Loc: Kah UH/Hawn

Ressencourt, Eugene. *The Turtle Rock and the Lotus Stone--Molokai's Mysterious Fertility Shrine*.

Typescript. Honolulu: 1962.

The author looks at the symbolism and history of Molokai's well-known "phallic rock" (Turtle Rock).

Loc: UH/Hawn

Somers, Gary F. *Kalaupapa, More Than a Leprosy Settlement: Archeology at Kalaupapa National Historical Park*. Western Archeological and Conservation Center Publications in Anthropology No. 30. [Tuscon, Arizona: National Park Service], 1985.

Includes the natural and cultural history of Kalaupapa, as well as the project's research design, survey results, and recommendations. Includes figures and tables.

Loc: MCC

Spriggs, Matthew J., and Patricia Lehua Tanaka. *Na Mea `Imi I Ka Wa Kahiko: An Annotated Bibliography of Hawaiian Archaeology*. Honolulu: Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1988.

Covers fifteen types of reports, including archeological reports and historical research. There are two indexes, one by author; and the other by island, district, and *ahupua`a*. The latter is useful regarding specific areas of Maui. Information about Maui reports is on pages 171-194. Lists reports held in a variety of institutions, including UH/Hawn, BML, and DLNR-State Parks Division Library and files. The bibliography is current until the end of 1984 for unpublished reports and to early 1986 for published entries. Contains approximately 2,000 entries.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn BML

Sterling, Elspeth Petrie, 1917-1970. 7 boxes. MS SC Sterling.

Elspeth P. Sterling worked as a volunteer for the Bishop Museum beginning in 1952. She moved to Maui in 1961 to facilitate her work on a Maui site-recording project and devoted many hours to fieldwork there as a Bishop Museum Research Associate. Of particular interest was her work with Peter Chapman's research project at Kahikinui and her extensive interviews with Sam K. Po. Includes Sterling's translations of Hawaiian stories, letters, and poems; Index to Kamakau's *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*; archaeology, history, anthropology, land matters, and sites; `Ulupalakua; Sam Po interviews; Miscellaneous Papers; correspondence; and biographical materials. A finding aid provides detailed descriptions of the collection.

Loc: BMA

_____. Notes, 1950s-1960s. 0.7 linear feet (2 boxes). AR 6.

Notes about Maui archaeological sites and features, geography, history, ancient life and activities, folklore, and legends, compiled by anthropologist Elspeth P. Sterling, who was associated with the Bishop Museum. The notes were prepared from late-eighteenth and early to mid-nineteenth century newspapers, journals, and books, although some notes were made from original manuscripts, interviews with local individuals, and letters she received. Sterling's original order of notes and districts has been retained. All notes are arranged by geographic district and locations on Maui. Only a few notes bear dates from the 1960s. Most of the rest probably date prior to that decade.

Loc: MHS

Summers, Catherine C. *Molokai: A Site Survey*. Honolulu: Department of Anthropology, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1971.

Summers compiled information collected about Moloka`i over the past century to make it readily available to researchers. The contents of this publication include a physical description of Moloka`i, its political divisions, traditional formation of Moloka`i, population/distribution, genealogies of important families, traditional history, modern history, and archaeological sites of the Kona and Ko`olau districts. Includes appendices, literature cited, tables, illustrations, and index.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL UH/Hawn UH/HL BML HHS HMCS

Thrum, Thomas, G. "Complete List of Heiaus (Temples) and Sites." *Thrum's Hawaiian Almanac and Annual* 1938: 121-142.

Moloka`i heiau information is on pages 132-133.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn

Thrum, Thomas G. "Heiaus and Heiau Sites Throughout the Hawaiian Islands." *Thrum's Hawaiian Almanac and Annual* 1907: 36-48.

Heiau of Moloka`i are listed on pages 40-41.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn

Tomonari-Tuggle M. J. and H. D. Tuggle. *Archaeological Survey of Two Demonstration Trails of the Hawaii Statewide Trail and Access System*. Honolulu: International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., 1991.

One of the trails studied is the Lahaina Pali trail, a nineteenth century foot and horse trail. Eighteen sites along the trail were identified. Pages 5-35 provide results of the survey, evaluations of significance, and recommendations. Appendices include site descriptions, lists of sites, photographs, and tables.

Loc: Kah UH/Hawn

University of Hawaii at Manoa. Library. Hawaiian Collection. *Hawaiian Archaeology Teaching Collection. Geographic Catalog*. Michaelyn Chou, project director. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i, 1989.

Similar in nature to the previously cited Spriggs and Tanaka bibliography, this guide lists archaeological reports and surveys conducted in Hawai'i. The "Geographic Catalog" lists Maui citations on pages 99-120. The "Main Entry Catalog," cited below, lists reports alphabetically by author.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

_____. *Hawaiian Archaeology Teaching Collection. Main Entry Catalog*. Michaelyn Chou, project director. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i, 1989.

A companion catalog to the "Geographic Catalog" previously cited, the "Main Entry Catalog" lists archaeological reports and surveys alphabetically by author.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Weisler, Marshall. *Impressions of Prehistory: An Archaeological Survey of Selected Areas of Southwest Moloka'i, Hawaiian Islands*. Typescript. Honolulu: Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, 1984.

The study area was chosen for the reason that little archaeological work had been done on Moloka'i and it is the west end which is most likely to undergo change from tourist-related and residential development. Weisler reviews previous studies, settlement landscape, prehistoric settlement pattern, and cultural resources. Includes illustrations, tables, and bibliography.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Weisler, Marshall, and P. V. Kirch. *The Archaeological Resources of Kawela, Moloka'i: Their Nature, Significance, and Management*. Honolulu: Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, 1982.

The study includes descriptions of the physical and cultural landscape; significance of the cultural resources; impacts to the archaeological resource base; a summary of the intensive data recovery program; and recommendations. Includes bibliography, tables, photographs, and appendices. The report was prepared for the Kawela Plantation Development Associates.

Loc: UH/Hawn UH/HL BML

THESES and DISSERTATIONS

Baker, Michael Edward. "Backyard Fishing on the South Coast of Moloka'i." Master's thesis. University of Hawai'i at Manoa, 1987.

The thesis documents the management and use of local fisheries by Hawaiians in the nearshore coastal zone of Moloka'i. The study examines fishermen's actions, personal beliefs, and expertise, as well as the rural community's perceptions of the future use and management of reef fisheries. Baker intends to provide insights into the connections between human behavior and a facet of their physical environment.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Bonk, William J. "Archaeological Excavations on West Molokai." Master's thesis. Typescript. University of Hawaii, 1954.

Excavations in west Molokai were conducted not only to learn more about that area but also to contribute to the general understanding of prehistory in Hawai'i and in Polynesia. Moloka'i was chosen in order to accumulate information of and over a wide area. The author provides an introduction to his work, the history and geography of Moloka'i, reports on nine excavations, information about artifacts collected, and conclusions. Includes illustrations, tables, and bibliography.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Bottenfield, Vernon C. "Changing Patterns of Land Utilization on Molokai." Master's thesis. Typescript. University of Hawaii, 1958.

The study reviews the history of agriculture on the island of Moloka'i in hopes that past patterns may be useful in formulating future plans to expand and diversify agriculture in the Territory of Hawai'i. Includes land use maps.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Ceppi, Andrea K. "The Development of a Culture Assimilator for the Orientation of Teachers Coming to Molokai from the Mainland." Master's thesis. University of Hawai'i at Manoa, 1997.

Hawaii's great demand for teachers has brought many new teachers from the mainland. These teachers find it difficult to adjust to Hawai'i, especially Moloka'i, experiencing problems in the classroom and community, and often leaving before or upon completion of their first year of arrival. The author identifies the cause of new teachers leaving Moloka'i as culture shock and her study identifies differences between Hawaiian and mainland cultures in an attempt to make the adjustment period easier for new teachers. Includes methods, results, appendices, and bibliography.

Loc: UH/Hawn

de Loach, Lucille Fortunato. "Land and People on Molokai, an Overview." Master's thesis. Photocopy. University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1975.

Starting from the premise that Molokai's history is obscure, this thesis attempts to provide a history of the island with "scattered fragments of information gathered from a variety of sources." The study considers the island's prehistory, setting, history prior to 1800, discovery and contact, the missionary era, 1860-1890, and the twentieth century. Includes tables, illustrations, and bibliography.

Loc: Mol HSL UH/Hawn

Forman, Sheila. *The Social-Psychological Context of Planning in Response to Industrial Withdrawal: A Case Study of a Filipino Plantation Town in Hawaii*. Phd diss. University of Hawai'i at Manoa, 1976.

The study aims to relate the social environment of a Filipino plantation town on Moloka'i to its residents' planning behavior in response to the closure of the plantation. Forman studied residents values and planning goals as well as their perceptions concerning change. Information was gathered from participant observation, various types of interviews, and public and private documents. Conclusions were that the majority of residents wanted to remain in the community, maintaining their day-to-day relationships, and that decision-making agencies have failed to create options for residents. Includes appendices and bibliography.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Freeman, William E. *Agricultural Water Use Requirements for the Ho'olehua Plain, Island of Moloka'i, Hawaii*. Master's thesis. University of Hawai'i at Manoa, 1992.

After phasing out pineapple as Molokai's principal cash crop between the mid 1970s and late 1980s, diversified agriculture slowly expanded to take its place. Alternative crops, however, require far more irrigation water than pineapple. The ability of existing water resources to supply sufficient irrigation and full expansion of diversified agriculture was evaluated by simulating crop water use for watermelon, peppers, tomatoes, and corn. Research involved collecting evaporation and meteorological data. Freeman concluded that the quantity of irrigation water greatly exceeds the estimated existing irrigation water supply. His study provides an overview and description of the Ho'olehua plain, the history of commercial agriculture and water resources on Moloka'i, research methodology and strategy, and simulation results. Includes appendices and bibliography.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Lenk, Edward Anthony. "Mother Marianne Cope (1838-1918): The Syracuse Franciscan Community and Molokai Lepers." Phd diss. Syracuse University. Photocopy. Ann Arbor, Mich: University Microfilms International, 1988.

Lenk examines the plain and unostentatious life of Mother Marianne Cope, a woman of "integrity, loyalty and devotion to her vocation as a religious sister and public servant" who served at Kalaupapa. Lenk also marvels at the Americanism of this German immigrant.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Maunu, S. Puanani. "Planning the Future at Kalaupapa: A Shared Responsibility Between the Patient Community, Native Hawaiians, and State and Federal Government Agencies." Master's thesis. Typescript. University of Hawai'i at Manoa, 1994.

The thesis looks at the issues regarding the transition period from a Hansen's disease settlement to national historical park. It examines the questions of the transition period, land ownership, preservation, Hawaiian issues, and tourism as it relates to the patient residents, governmental agencies, and the Hawaiian community. A key recommendation is to implement a shared management strategy in which resident patients, governmental agencies, and the Hawaiian community work together to share in Kalaupapa's future decision making.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Peterson, John. "Status and Conflict: An Ethnographic Study of an Independent Hawaiian Church." Phd diss. Photocopy. University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1975.

Peterson attempts to present the processes and strategies that Ierusalem Pomaikai Church members use for church operations, as well as their ideals and expectations about how the church should operate. He maintains that there are two levels of operation, ideal and real, which are not always in agreement and must be reconciled. This process of reconciliation is at the core of this dissertation. Includes appendices, bibliography, figures, and tables.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Riley, Thomas J. "Wet and Dry in a Hawaiian Valley: The Archaeology of an Agricultural System." Phd diss. Photocopy. University of Hawaii, 1973.

The objectives of this study were to describe and define change and development in the native agricultural system in Halawa Valley. The author asserts that irrigated agricultural adaptation has been neglected in archaeological fieldwork in Hawai'i. Chapters include research strategy, the environmental component, survey data, excavation reports, a summary of system components in the valley, and the subsistence-settlement system. Includes tables, figures, and bibliography.

Loc: UH/Hawn

MAPS and MAP COLLECTIONS

Agricultural Land of Importance to the State of Hawaii. [Washington, D.C.]: United States, Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1982.

Shows agricultural fields on all islands.

Loc: UH/Map

Balder, A. P. *Marine Atlas of the Hawaiian Islands*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1992.

This compendium of mariners' charts, listed by geographic area, has charts for Moloka'i and surrounding waters; a water sports map and information; and a table about dive sites.

Loc: UH/Hawn BMA

Bernice P. Bishop Estate. *Subdivision of Lower Lands, Kamalo, Molokai*. n.d. Scale

1 in = 200 ft.

The map is a copy and its date is unclear. It displays subdivision lots, acreage, and Kamahu'ehu'e Fishpond.

Loc: BMA

_____. *Mapulehu - Waialua*. 1912. 500 ft = 1 in.

This map was traced from a Government Survey map by M. D. Monsarrat in 1893. It indicates land commission awards, grants, and *mahele* grants. It shows the government road, a *taro* patch, churches, schools, fishponds, and the *heiau* of Weloka.

Loc: BMA

Bier, James A. *Full Color Topographic Map of Moloka'i, the Friendly Isle, Lana'i, the Pineapple Isle*. 3rd ed. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1990.

This popular street map is available in most libraries and bookstores. It features Molokai's road network, a large-scale inset map of Kaunakakai, points of historic and cultural interest, natural features, hiking trails, parks, beaches, and place names. Includes index and a map of Lana'i.

Loc: Kah HSL AH UH/Hawn MCC BMA

Bishop Estate. *[East Molokai. Makolelau to Kamalo]*. 1934.

This Bishop Estate map indicates property owners, acreage, fishponds, and the East Molokai Road.

Loc: BMA

Bishop, S. E. *Map of the South Shore of the Ahupuaa of Kawela, Island of Molokai*. 1880. Scale 250 ft = 1 in.

Traced from a Government Survey Registered Map, No. 1896, this map shows property owners, acreage, a school and a church.

Loc: BMA

Bishop Museum Archives.

The Bishop Museum Archives has maps of Moloka'i dating from 1897 to the 1980s. There is an inventory for the maps, although it is necessary to arrange an appointment to view the maps. Many of the Moloka'i maps are twentieth-century U.S.G.S. maps. There are also Army Map Service quads which are similar to the U.S.G.S. maps. There is a folder of nautical charts showing Moloka'i harbors and channels. BMA also has an Aerial Photo Index which includes Moloka'i aerial photographs from the 1930s, 1943, 1950, and 1967. Many of the aerial photographs depict topographical features. See elsewhere in this section for specific maps.

Loc: BMA

Dodge, F. S. *The Hawaiian Islands and Craters, Shown on Three Sets of Fissures at Angles of 60 Degrees to Each Other*. 1887. Scale 1:1,200,000. 35 x 55 cm. Black and white. Topographic features: hachures.

This map depicts the eight main islands in the Hawaiian chain. Includes elevations, longitude, latitude, and main roads. Also shows *ahupua`a*.

Loc: UH/Map

Dodge, F. S., C. J. Willis, and S. M. Kanakanui. *Molokai*. 1897. Scale: 1:60000.

This Hawaiian Government Survey Map shows forest reserves, private lands in reserves, government leased lands in reserves, and government lands set apart. The map shows the land grant numbers and landowners' names.

Loc: AH UH/Map BMA

Dodge, F. S. *Molokai: Government Survey*. 1897. Scale 1:90,000.

This map of Moloka'i shows crown lands and government lands, with land commission awards and land grants displayed. Also shown are longitude and latitude, main roads, *ahupua`a*, and fishponds.

Loc: UH/Map

Fitzpatrick, Gary L. *The Early Mapping of Hawai`i*. Honolulu: Editions Limited, 1986.

A cartographic history of Hawai`i beginning with Captain James Cook. Includes chapters on the explorers, harbor charts, volcano mapping, and missionaries. Well-illustrated with historic maps and prints, including several of Moloka'i. Check the index for Moloka'i place names.

Loc: Kah HSL HHS

Government Land of Makolelau, Molokai, to be sold at Auction, Nov. 13th, 1897. 1897. Scale: 1000 ft = 1 in.

Shows two tracts of government land which were auctioned in November 1897. Also shows the land commission awards of adjacent lots and fishponds.

Loc: AH

Great Britain. Admiralty. *Sandwich Islands, Chiefly from a Trigometrical Survey in Progress by the Hawaiian Government to 1879*. 1881. Scale undetermined. 64 x 96 cm. Black and white.

This detailed map of the Sandwich Islands shows the main islands, their main roads, and the *ahupua`a*. There are insets of Honolulu, Pearl Harbor, and Bird Island (northwest of Kaua`i.)

Loc: UH/Map

Hawai'i. Department of Accounting and General Services. State Land Survey Division.

The State Land Survey Division is responsible for surveying government lands and subdivision boundaries, recording Land Court applications, and serving as a repository for government survey registered maps. They also hold some non-government maps from private survey companies. This collection is organized by geographic area, island, and tax map key number.

There are government survey maps for the period 1880-1910 which often indicate Land Commission Award numbers, owners' names, government roads, harbors, and school lots.

The State Land Survey Division office is not staffed to assist researchers. However, these maps are public information and can be accessed with due patience. Copies of maps are available for a fee. A finding aid is located at the main desk.

Loc: DAGS/SLSD

Hawaii. Division of Forestry. *Forest Road and Trail Map: Island of Molokai*. 1967.

The map shows Molokai's forest roads and trails, including the distance of each, and indicates scenic spots and predominant trees.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Hawai'i State Archives.

There are thousands of maps in the Hawaii State Archives map collection. The collection was cataloged using the Library of Congress system and each map has been assigned a call number and a MARC number. It is necessary to ask an archivist to search the computer database for maps related to Moloka'i. The collection includes maps drawn by the Land Study Bureau, Hawaii Board of Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Navy; U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Geological Survey, and other government agencies. There are also nautical charts; maps of harbors, airports, and airfields; shoreline survey maps; and tax maps. See the citations in this section for individual maps.

Loc: AH

Hogg, Alexander. *Chart of the Sandwich Islands*. n.d. Scale undetermined. 21 x 34 cm.

A map of the eight main islands, with longitude and latitude. Also shows ship routes from 1778 to 1779.

Loc: UH/Map

Jackson, George E. Gresley. *Kamaloo Harbor, Molokai*. 1882. 500 ft = 1 in.

Shows a church, store, house, blacksmith's shop, sugar mill, and a fishpond; as well as reefs, soundings in fathoms, and a sand bank.

Loc: AH BMA

_____. *Kaunakakai Harbor, Molokai*. 1882. Scale 200 ft = 1 in.

This Hawaiian Government Survey map provides tidal and soundings information. Also shown are "Kamehamahe's" [sic] property, a Protestant church, schoolhouse, cattle pen and other buildings.

Loc: AH

_____. *Pukoo Harbor, Molokai*. 1882. Scale 200 ft = 1 in.

This map shows Kupeke, Puko'o, and Panahaha fishponds, a courthouse, Pukoo Church, a post office, "cocoanut" trees, an old *taro* patch, and the Jones residence. Also provided are tide and soundings information.

Loc: AH

Juvik, Sonia and James O., editors. *Atlas of Hawaii*. Thomas R. Paradise, chief cartographer. Third edition. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 1998.

Includes reference maps and information about the natural, biotic, cultural, and social environment of each Hawaiian island. The appendices include statistical tables, a gazetteer of place names, references, and sources.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Kutsunai, Y. *Sketch Map of Mapulehu Plot, Molokai*. 1930. Blueline print.

Shows the locations of various buildings, including the caretaker's house, servant's house, calf barn, milking shed, feed room, laborer's houses, pump shed, and wash houses. Also shown are fishponds and the *heiau* of Ili'iliopoe.

Loc: BMA

Loomis, E. B. *Kahananui and Ualapue, Island of Molokai*. Scale 1 in = 1000 ft.

The map shows government grants, remainder *kuleana*, land commission awards, acreage, a fishpond, and a church.

Loc: AH

Manoa Mapworks. *Moloka'i Coastal Resource Atlas*. Honolulu: Manoa Mapworks, 1984.

This atlas was prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division as a companion volume to the Moloka'i Island Coastal Resource Inventory of 1984. Black and white aerial photographs (1975) form the basis of the map plates and each photograph is accompanied by a topographic map of the plot. The data shown includes: coastal use, bottom types, shoreline types, and special and cultural characteristics.

Loc: UH/Hawn UH/Map

Molokai Govt. Tracts. 1915. Scale 1 in = 5000 ft.

This 1915 Hawaii Territory Survey map indicates the leper settlement, forest reserve, land under the legal control of Hawaiian Homes Commission, and "Kalaniana'ole Settlement, actually occupied by settlers."

Loc: AH

Monsarrat, M. D. *Molokai, Makolelau -- Kamalo*. n.d. Scale 1000 ft = 1 in. Blueline print.

Indicates *konohiki* lands, government lands, unassigned lands, grants, boundaries of *ahupua`a*, boundaries of grants and *kuleana*, stone walls, and fences. Also shows the government road and fishponds.

Loc: BMA

_____. *Molokai, Middle & West*. 1886. Scale: 1:24000. 79 x 186 cm. Blueline print.

This Hawaiian Government Survey map of Moloka'i shows fishponds, Land Commission Awards, "paddocks", acreage, land owners, land grants, government roads, a church, and a school.

Loc: AH UH/Map BMA

Nishimura, Cora. *A Carto-bibliography of Pre-1900 Maps in the Map Collection of Hamilton Library, University of Hawai'i*. Honolulu: School of Library and Information Studies, University of Hawai'i, 1996.

Nishimura's bibliography is a finding aid to the nineteenth-century maps in the map collection of the Hamilton Library at the University of Hawai'i. Her annotations cite author, title, year, scale, dimensions, color, topographical features, description of map, and a call number. Several citations in the guide refer to Moloka'i maps cited elsewhere in this section. Includes a glossary of terms and an index.

Loc: UH/Map

Sanborn Map Company. *Kaunakakai, Island of Molokai, Territory of Hawaii*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1927. 1 in = 50 ft.

The Sanborn Map Company published fire insurance maps of communities throughout the United States. This map of Kaunakakai shows buildings, indicates type of construction and any fireproofing features.

Loc: UH/Map

Tracing of Gov't Lands, Puniohua, Kainalu, Puniohua-Uka, Kainalu-Kai & Kamanoni, Molokai. 1894.

Scale: 500 ft = 1 in.

Shows the government lands sold at a public auction on December 5, 1894, including land grant numbers, land commission awards, acreage, and owners.

Loc: AH

United States. Civilian Conservation Corps. *CCC Work Accomplishments, 1936-1941*.

This map is a U.S.G.S. topographic map of Moloka'i dated 1921-1922 which has been labeled with the locations of Civilian Conservation Corps projects. The map shows the CCC camp and nursery at Puko'o, tree planting locations, fence construction, foot trail construction, Pukoo Ranger Station, and the Wailau cabin/shelter. There is also a one page statistical document which accompanies the map, "Work Accomplished on Territorial Forest Reserves, 1934-1941, Island of Molokai."

Loc: AH

United States. Geological Survey. *Kaunakakai Harbor, Island of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands*. 1901.

Scale 1:10000.

Provides tide and sounding information. Indicates reefs, breakers, coral, and rocks.

Loc: AH

_____. *Molokai Maps*. Washington, D.C.: dates vary.

Many repositories in Hawai'i include U.S. Geological Survey maps in their collections. U.S.G.S. maps for Moloka'i include "Molokai East, Hawaii" and "Moloka'i West, Hawaii." Dates and geographical areas for each collection will vary, some date to the 1920s.

Loc: UH/Map HSL Kah MHS MCC AH

University of Hawaii. Land Study Bureau. *Annotated Bibliography of Reports and Other Land Fact Data*. Honolulu: 1970.

Includes Land Study Bureau maps and publications, 1959-1968, which contain land use and land classification data.

Loc: UH/Hawn

University of Hawai'i at Manoa.

The University of Hawai'i at Manoa map collection includes maps relating to Moloka'i, including Hawaiian Government Survey maps dating to the late 1800s; complete sets of U.S. Geological Survey Maps 1921-25, 1950s, and 1980s; and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Kaunakakai. There are also aerial photographs which depict topographical features; these date from the 1949 to 1992. There is a shelf list of all maps. Researchers may also want to consult Cora Nishimura's *A Carto-bibliography of Pre-1900 Maps in the Map Collection of Hamilton Library, University of Hawai'i*, cited above. See also citations for specific maps elsewhere in this section. The map technician will check collections ahead of time if researchers contact him/her in advance.

Loc: UH/Map

Wall, Walter E. *Molokai Government Tracts*. [18__?] Scale 1:60,000. 51 x 81 cm. Blueline print.

This Hawaii Territory Survey map shows the area from west Kaluako'i to the east end of Moloka'i, including *ahupua`a*, fishponds, and main roads.

Loc: UH/Map

Whitehouse, L. M. *Government Fish Ponds, Island of Molokai*. 1937.

A Hawaii Territory Survey Map delineates the fishponds of Moloka'i, providing an inset of each pond, with land grant numbers, acreage, owners' names.

Loc: AH

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTIONS

Album. (1984.539.)

Includes photographs of Kalaupapa, 1934-1943.

Loc: BMA

Bacon, George. Collection.

The George Bacon collection includes photographs from the post World War II era in Hawai`i and includes a folder of Moloka`i photos.

Loc: AH

Bannick, Nancy. Collection.

Nancy Bannick took photographs of Hawai`i primarily during the 1960s and 1970s. The collection has a folder of Moloka`i photos and there may be others in folders labeled "outer island." In the Nancy Bannick albums are photographs of Moloka`i, 1970-1980; Moloka`i, mostly churches, 1965; and Moloka`i, Kalaupapa, ca. 1961.

Loc: AH

Brother Bertram Collection.

Brother Bertram photographed Hawai`i from the late 1800s until the 1940s. There is a folder of Maui-Moloka`i photographs in this collection.

Loc: AH

Bishop Museum Album. 81 volumes.

This collection is comprised of photographs taken by Bishop Museum staff throughout the years. There is no finding aid, however, researchers may use the archive's card catalog to locate photographs, generally by subject. For example, researchers can search in the card catalog under "Ethnic Culture. Hawaiian. Religion. Heiau. Molokai" and find photographs by John Stokes and sketches by William Brigham.

Loc: BMA

Bishop Museum Archives.

A finding aid to the Bishop Museum Visual Collection is available at the Bishop Museum Archives and is indexed by subject headings. This collection may also be researched through the UH-CARL database, although not all photographs are in the database. For example, a search under "Moloka`i" in the Bishop Museum Visual Materials Catalog (UH-CARL) yields 307 photographs with Moloka`i subjects, many of which were taken by R. J. Baker or L. R. Sullivan. In addition, there is a binder labeled, "Photographs of Molokai - Bishop Museum Archives," which contains photocopies of the archives' Moloka`i photographs. The Bishop Museum Archives also maintains a collection of aerial photographs for which a finding aid is available. Reproduction of photographs may be ordered through the Bishop Museum Archives staff.

In the Visual Collection finding aid available at the archives, there are Moloka`i-related photographs located under the following subject headings:

Agriculture. Sugar. Mills. Molokai.

Business & Commerce. Hotels. Molokai.

Education. Schools. Molokai.

Ethnic Culture. Art. Petroglyphs. Lanai, Maui, Molokai.

Ethnic Culture. Religion. Heiau. Lanai, Maui, Molokai.

Geography. Molokai.

Religion. Buddhist. Temples. Maui, Molokai.
Religion. Protestant. Churches. Lanai. Molokai.
Loc: BMA

C. J. Hedemann Album. (1981.254.05.)

Christian Hedemann came to Hawai`i from Denmark in 1878 and lived in the islands until his death in 1932 in Honolulu. This collection includes photographs of Moloka`i, circa 1880.

Loc: BMA

Card Album. ca. 1880. (Album #14)

The Card Album features commercial photographers circa 1880 and includes photos of the leper settlement on Moloka`i.

Loc: AH

Farbman, N. R. Collection.

This collection of photographs reveals an idealized, romantic version of Hawai`i in the 1930s. There is a folder labeled "Geography, Molokai." There may also be other photographs related to Moloka`i, however, the finding aid is organized by subject, not geographic location.

Loc: BMA

Hawaii National Guard Photographs.

Includes photographs of training on Moloka`i, 1964-1965.

Loc: AH

Hata, Lawrence F. Collection.

The Hata Collection is comprised of photographs from the 1940s and 1950s. The finding aid for this collection is organized by subject. Moloka`i photos are located under the heading, Geography, Molokai.

Loc: BMA

Hawai`i State Archives.

The Hawai`i State Archives has organized its photographs into three sections: loose, albums, and aerial. There are approximately 40,000 loose photographs in the collection. The loose photos are cataloged by subject headings and are inventoried in the Photograph Collection Container Lists. For Moloka`i photos, look under Moloka`i. See also under Airports, Moloka`i; Moloka`i, Kalawao/Kalaupapa; and Waterfalls, Moloka`i. There is also a photograph of Kalaupapa in the oversize photographs. There are aerial photographs of Moloka`i from the 1950s and 1960s. There are several albums containing Moloka`i photographs; they have been cited elsewhere in this section. Researchers may order copies of photographs.

Loc: AH

Hawaiian Island, 1898-1900. (Album #4, #4a)

Includes a photograph of the Father Damien monument on Moloka`i, a cottage at Kalaupapa, and a man on horseback at Kalaupapa.

Loc: AH

Hawaiian Historical Society.

The Hawaiian Historical Society photo collection includes photograph albums and loose photographs. There are subject indexes for both collections. There are also several special collections which include Moloka'i photos, including the R. J. Baker Photograph Collection and the Edward Arning Photograph Collection. Photographs may be reproduced. In the subject index, the following Moloka'i photographs were noted:

Illustrations. (includes the Leper Settlement at Moloka'i.)

Molokai Island. (includes Baldwin Home, Kalaupapa, Kamalo Harbor, and Kalawao.)

People. (includes Brother Dutton and Peter Gulick.)

Loc: HHS

Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society maintains a substantial collection of photographs and has arranged its collection by subject headings. There is also a Family Photo Collection which includes photographs of missionary families and is cataloged alphabetically. Reprints may be ordered. In the Subject Index finding aid, the following Moloka'i photographs were listed:

Agriculture-Sugar Industry.

Churches-Moloka'i.

Houses-Moloka'i-Kalua`aha.

Lahainaluna Engravings. (Kalua`aha.)

Moloka'i.

Schools-Moloka'i.

Loc: HMCS

Hawaiian Views. (Album #91).

The album is dated circa 1917 and includes two postcards of Kalaupapa.

Loc: AH

Hedemann, Christian J. Collection.

Christian Hedemann came to Hawai'i from Denmark in 1878 and lived in the islands until his death in 1932 in Honolulu. The finding aid for this collection is arranged by subject headings. There is a heading entitled "Geography, Molokai."

Loc: BMA

Iolani Days. (Album #87a, 87b).

This album was presented to Wallace R. Farrington by the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* in 1921 and includes a photograph of Farrington with Brother Dutton.

Loc: AH

Judd, Lawrence McCully. Collection. n.d.

The collection includes a folder entitled, "Administration of Leprosy Program, Kalaupapa."

Loc: AH

Scenes Around Hawaii, ca. 1930-1940.

Includes scenes of Kalaupapa.

Loc: AH

Spalding, Philip, III. Photographs, Kaluakoi, Molokai. 1985

Spalding's portfolio includes fourteen photographs of Moloka'i. The photos have captions and have been signed by the photographer.

Loc: UH/HL/Special Collections

Sullivan, Louis R. Collection.

Dr. Louis R. Sullivan, 1892-1925, was a physical anthropologist interested in human physical characteristics. He was a staff member of the American Museum of Natural History in New York and a research associate with the Bishop Museum. The BMA staff has photocopied his photographs, which are identified, and arranged them in a binder for easy viewing by researchers. The Louis R. Sullivan Collection includes numerous photographs of Moloka'i individuals, 1920-1921. A finding aid is available. Researchers may also locate many of Sullivan's photographs in the UH-CARL database under Bishop Museum Visual Materials.

Loc: BMA

ORAL HISTORY INDEXES

University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Ethnic Studies Oral History Project. *Catalog of Oral History Collections in Hawaii*. Honolulu: 1982.

This comprehensive index concentrates on all state-funded oral history collections, but also includes many collections funded by private and public sources. The index includes oral histories that consist of audio or video recordings, transcripts, or extensive notes of planned interviews conducted with individuals to elicit information about any aspect of Hawaii's history.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

University of Hawai'i, Social Science Research Institute, Ethnic Studies Oral History Project. *Catalog of the ESOHP Collection 1976-1984*. Honolulu: 1984.

Description of ESOHP publications including names and descriptions of interviewees and interview data.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

_____. *Master Index to the ESOHP Interviews 1976-83*. Honolulu: 1984.

Indexed by subject and name of interviewee. Subject categories include Maui residents and places.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

ORAL HISTORIES

Malo, Makia. *Tales of a Hawaiian Boyhood: The Kalaupapa Years*. Honolulu: Native Books, 1996.

Master storyteller Makia Malo tells six stories of growing up in Kalaupapa in the 1950s.

Includes one cassette tape.

Loc: MCC

Mowat, Harry James. *Na Manao O Na Kupuna: An Oral History of Hawaii*. Kaunakakai, Hawaii: Puu-O-Hoku Media Service, 1979.

Includes the stories of Harriet Ne, Mary Lee, and Peter Dudoit of Moloka'i. Includes maps and Hawaiian glossary.

Loc: Kah UH/Hawn BML HSL

Native Hawaiian Resource Center. *Oral Histories of the Native Hawaiian Elderly: On the Islands of Hawaii, Kauai, Lanai, Maui and Molokai*. Honolulu: Alu Like, Inc., 1989.

Transcripts of interviews with John Kaona of Kalaupapa and Eva Poaha Peelua of Kaunakakai.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC BML

University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Center for Oral History. Social Science Research Institute.

An Era of Change: Oral Histories of Civilians in World War II Hawai'i. 5 vols. Honolulu: 1994.

There are references to Moloka'i in the index.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

_____. *Lana`i Ranch: The People of Ko`ele and Keomuku*. 2 vols. Honolulu: 1989.
Interviewee William Kwon, Sr. lived on Moloka`i for a short time.
Loc: Kah

_____. *Waikiki, 1900-1985: Oral Histories*. 4 vols. Honolulu: 1985.
Adelaide Ka`ai McKinzie taught at Kaunakakai Elementary School for three years.
Loc: Kah

University of Hawaii at Manoa. Social Science Research Institute, Ethnic Studies Oral History Project.
Kalihi: Place of Transition. 3 vols. Honolulu: 1984.
Interviewee Antonio Evangelista worked in the pineapple industry on Moloka`i in 1931.
Loc: Kah

_____. *Life Histories of Native Hawaiians*. Honolulu: 1978.
Arthur Cathcart spent holidays with his grandparents on Moloka`i where he learned about his
Hawaiian cultural heritage.
Loc: Kah

_____. *`Ualapu`e, Moloka`i: Oral Histories from the East End*. 2 vol. Honolulu: 1991.
Thirteen interviewees talk about the `Ualapu`e Fishpond project, the historical and cultural role
of fishponds, and everyday life of Molokai's East End.
Loc: Kah

PERIODICAL INDEXES

Bartholomew, Gail, comp. and ed., with the assistance of Judy Lindstrom. *The Index to The Maui News, 1900-1932*. Wailuku, Hawaii: Maui Historical Society, 1985.

The Maui News began publishing in 1900. The index provides a key to information found in the newspaper relating to Maui County, including Moloka`i, and Kalawao County (Moloka`i). Entries are arranged by subject and proper names, and include a brief descriptive entry and location in the newspaper.

Loc: HSL Kah UH/Hawn MCC BML

_____. *The Index to The Maui News, 1933-1950*. Wailuku, Hawaii: Maui Historical Society, 1991. Continues where the first volume left off. See previous citation.

Loc: HSL Kah UH/Hawn MCC BML

Goldstein, Larry. *Hawaii Observer Index, Feb. 19, 1973 - March 9, 1978*. Pearl City, Hawaii: Leeward Community College, 1978.

Check this index for Moloka`i place names and people.

Loc: HSL Kah UH/Hawn MCC

Goodell, Lela, comp. *Index to the Hawaiian Journal of History, 1967-93, Volumes 1-25*. Honolulu: Hawaiian Historical Society, 1980-1993.

Provides list of articles, and includes all ship names and surnames. *Hawaiian Journal of History* articles that pertain to Moloka`i have been cited in the Periodical Articles section of this guide.

Loc: HSL Kah MCC

Hawai`i Newspaper Index. Hawai`i State Library

The Hawai`i Newspaper Index database provides on-line information on articles of local interest from the *Honolulu Advertiser* and the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* since 1989. The information is indexed by keyword and subject and is available through the Hawai`i State Public Library System's Public Access Catalog.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB

Hawai`i Pacific Journal Index. Honolulu: University of Hawai`i at Manoa.

This database, accessed through the UH-CARL system, is devoted to Hawaiian and Pacific subjects. The database contains records describing journals and their contents. It currently includes more than fifty titles and over 20,000 articles. Additional titles are added as time permits. A word search for "Moloka`i" generated 331 items; "Molokai + history," eleven items; "Molokai + archaeology," five titles; and "Kalaupapa" forty items.

Loc: UH/Hawn MCC

Hawai`i State Archives. *Hawaii Newspapers and Periodicals on Microfilm, A Union List of Holdings in Libraries of Honolulu*. Honolulu: Hawaii State Archives, 1977.

Gives names of periodicals as well as locations of available copies in Honolulu.

Loc: HSL Kah UH/Hawn MCC

Hunter, Charles E. comp. *Index to Publications of the Hawaiian Historical Society, 1892-1967*. Honolulu: Hawaiian Historical Society, 1968.

Indexes papers and annual reports of the Hawaiian Historical Society, including illustrations, maps and diagrams, tables found in the publication, selected glossary of Hawaiian words, list of reprints, genealogical series, and presidents of the society.

Loc: UH/Hawn MCC Kah HSL HHS

IAC (Information Access Company) Magazine Searches.

Available at public libraries throughout Hawai'i via the Hawaii State Public Library System (HSPLS) Public Access Catalog, the IAC Magazine Searches provide access to the Information Access Company databases which include indexing and abstracting of magazine articles, books, and pamphlets since 1980.

Loc: Mol Kah HSL PUB

Index to Periodicals of Hawaii. 2 vols. Honolulu: Hawaii Library Association, 1976.

Index to twenty-five Hawaii and Pacific area periodicals, ranging in publication dates from 1902, *The Friend*, to 1969, *Honolulu*. Look for Moloka'i place names and people in the citations.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Index to the Honolulu Advertiser and Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Honolulu: Office of Library Services, Department of Education, 1967 - 1992:

Master index to newspaper articles and significant letters to the editor, published in five volumes for the years 1929 through 1967. Annual supplements published thereafter until 1992. Researchers will find articles pertaining to Moloka'i and will also find the index very helpful in finding information about Moloka'i in the years after 1950 as there is no *Maui News* index for these years. By using the Honolulu index, researchers may be able to find corresponding articles in *The Maui News*. The *Honolulu Star Bulletin* also has a web page with a search engine which includes topics since March 18, 1996. An index to articles published since 1989 is also available through the Newspaper Indexes in the Public Access Catalog of the Hawai'i State Public Library.

Loc: HSL Kah UH/Hawn MCC

Lai, Kum Pui, assisted by Violet Lau Lai. *Index to Selected Articles in the Paradise of the Pacific, 1888-1912*. Honolulu: Honolulu Community College Library, 1975.

The index covers the first twenty-five years of *Paradise of the Pacific* and supplements other indexes completed by the Hawai'i State Library (from 1913) and the University of Hawai'i (from 1940). Includes references to Moloka'i.

Loc: HSL Kah UH/Hawn

Morris, Nancy, and Claire Marumoto, comp. *Inventory of Newspapers Published in Hawaii: Preliminary List*. Honolulu: [Hawaii Newspaper Project], 1984.

An inventory of newspapers published in Hawai'i since 1834 that also notes the locations of existing files of newspapers. The index is divided by language of publication, including English, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Korean, and Japanese, as well as "other ethnic" newspapers. Other types of newspapers listed are labor, plantation, and military. An index by dates and newspaper name appears at the end of the inventory and includes Moloka'i and Maui newspapers.

Loc: UH/Hawn MCC

Okimoto, Elaine, Toyo Nakamura and Joan Hori. *The Hawaii Herald Index, 1980-1986*. Honolulu: The Hawaii Herald, June 1988.

Index to Hawaii's Japanese American newspaper includes subjects and names, as well as the following appendices: "The Herald Salutes," "Recipes," "Gardening," "Nihongo Notes," and "Covers." Supplements were published after the first index, but may not be located at all the repositories listed as having the *Herald* index.

Loc: HSL UH/Hawn MCC

Titcomb, Margaret, and Anita Ames, comp. *Index to Hawaiian Annual, 1875-1932*. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Special Publication 24. Honolulu: Bishop Museum, 1934.

Subject and author index to selected articles appearing in the early years of Thomas Thrum's *Hawaiian Annual*. Look for Moloka'i place names and people.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn

_____. *Supplement to Index to Hawaiian Annual, 1875-1932: Names of Persons Mentioned*. Honolulu: Hawaii Library Association, 1956.

An alphabetical listing supplementing the index cited above.

Loc: Kah UH/Hawn

Wiig, Linda. *Historic Hawai'i News Index to Articles and Illustrations, 1975-1984*. Honolulu: Historic Hawai'i Foundation, 1985.

Moloka'i place names and other references are included in this index.

Loc: HSL Kah UH/Hawn MCC

Wiig, Linda, and Valerie Reynerson, comp. *Historic Hawai'i Magazine Index to Articles and Illustrations, 1985-1989*. Honolulu: Historic Hawai'i Foundation, 1990

The scope of this index covers preservation activities and history relating to Hawaii's historic buildings, sites, places, objects, and culture. Subjects relating to the architectural, economic, educational, financial, and legal aspects of preservation are also indexed. Names of persons historically related to a site have been included. Index covers all the issues of *Historic Hawai'i News* and *Historic Hawai'i Magazine* from January 1985 through December 1989.

Loc: HSL Kah UH/Hawn MCC

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Alexander, Dean. "Managing Historic Resources in an Evolving Hawaiian Community: Kalaupapa NHP." *Cultural Resources Management* 19, no. 8 (1996) : 40-43.

This brief article discusses the unusual task of managing a national historical park in a community which is still living and evolving. The author discusses the issues of church-state relations and of multiple agencies with different missions.

Loc: UH/Hawn

Ashmead, A. S. "Scandals at the Leper Settlement of Molokai." Reprinted from the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, February-March, 1904.

Dr. Ashmead addressed his letter regarding the scandalous conditions at Kalaupapa to President Theodore Roosevelt. He informed Roosevelt that the lepers were selling fish to non-infected persons and that the fish could transmit the disease. He questioned the wisdom of the decision to allow the lepers to sell their catch to healthy communities.

Loc: HMCS

Bushnell, O. A. "Dr. Edward Arning, the First Microbiologist in Hawaii." *The Hawaiian Journal of History* 1 (1967) : 3-30.

Dr. Arning came to the Hawaiian Islands in the 1880s to study leprosy. The article discusses the circumstances by which Arning came to Hawai'i and the work he did in the islands. Researchers should note that there is a collection of Edward Arning's photographs at the Hawaiian Historical Society.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB

_____. "The United States Leprosy Investigation Station at Kalawao." *The Hawaiian Journal of History* 2 (1968) : 76-94.

Bushnell's article discussed a report prepared by Dr. Charles Bryant Cooper which requested the U.S. Government provide aid to its new Territory of Hawai'i for the care of lepers at Kalawao. The report provided false statistics and was received "with gratifying success" by many important people in the U.S.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB

Chapman, Ronald Fettes. "Leprosy in Hawaii: Scare Advertising at the Turn of the Century." *The Hawaiian Journal of History* 13 (1979) : 124-125.

This brief article includes a reprint of a flier from the *Honolulu Evening Bulletin*, circa 1900, which announced that *poi* was not to be blamed for the spread of leprosy.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB

de Loach, Lucille. "Moloka'i: A Selective, Annotated List of Historical Resources." *Hawaii Library Association Journal* 32, (December 1975) : 41-59.

Lucille de Loach, a librarian at the University of Hawai'i, provides a brief introduction to Moloka'i reference materials and an annotated bibliography to the most important sources available about the island of Moloka'i.

Loc: HHS HSL UH(?)

Dean, Love. "The Kalaupapa Lighthouse." *The Hawaiian Journal of History* 23 (1989) : 137-169.
Dean provides a history of the Kalaupapa Lighthouse and those associated with it since the early 1900s when the need for a lighthouse was first considered.
Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB

Griffin, P. Bion, Riley Thomas, Paul Rosendahl and H. David Tuggle. "Archaeology of Halawa and Lapakahi: Windward Valley and Leeward Slope." *Archaeology in New Zealand* 14, no. 3 (Sept. 1971) : 101-112.
The Department of Anthropology at the University of Hawai'i conducted archaeological research in the leeward side of Kohala, Hawai'i, and the windward Halawa Valley on Moloka'i. The article describes man's cultural adaptation to variations in the environment. Includes figures and references.
Loc: UH/PACC

Frazier, Frances N. "The True Story of Kaluaikoolau, or Koolau the Leper." *The Hawaiian Journal of History* 21 (1987) : 1-41.
Koolau and his son Laleimanu contracted leprosy when there was no known cure for the disease. The disease was believed to be contagious due to its spread among the Hawaiian race. In 1893, Koolau, a cowboy at Kekaha, Kaua'i, agreed to go to Moloka'i if his wife Piilani could accompany him. The authorities denied his request. Koolau then gathered his family and took refuge in the Kalalau Valley on Kaua'i. The Hawaiian Provisional Government sent a detachment of troops to capture him, but the family lived off the land for more than three years before Koolau succumbed to the disease.
Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB

_____. "The 'Battle of Kalahau,' as Reported in the Newspaper Kuokoa." *The Hawaiian Journal of History* 3 (1989) : 108-118.
Koolau, a leper living in the Kalahau Valley of Kaua'i, fought the Hawaiian Provisional Government in 1893 when it tried to move him to the leper colony on Moloka'i. Frazier uses articles from the pro-government Hawaiian language newspaper *Kuokoa* to recount the fighting, casualties (three slain soldiers), and transfer of other lepers to Moloka'i. Koolau was never captured.
Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC PUB

Kirch, Patrick V. "The Halawa Valley Project - A Preliminary Report." *Archaeology in New Zealand* 13, no. 1 (March 1970.) : 23 -26.
The author claims that several features make Halawa Valley a model location for a study of aboriginal Hawaiian settlement patterns and ecological adaptation.
Loc: UH/PACC

Moblo, Pennie. "Institutionalising the Leper: Partisan Politics and the Evolution of Stigma in Post-Monarchy Hawai'i." *The Journal of the Polynesian Society* 107 no. 3 (Sept. 1998) : 229-262.
Moblo examines the history of Hansen's disease in Hawai'i, best known from the stories of Father Damien.
Loc: UH/PACC

Pearson, R., J. Hirata, and L. Potts. "Test Pitting of Cave 1, Kalaupapa Peninsula, Molokai, Hawaii." *Archaeology in New Zealand* 17, no. 1, (March 1974) : 44-49.

This brief paper presents a preliminary analysis of midden materials from test pits in Cave 1, Kalaupapa Peninsula. The analysis was conducted as part of an Anthropology 421 course in laboratory techniques at the University of Hawai'i in 1967. Includes figures and tables.

Loc: UH/PACC

Richardson, Frank. "The Status of Native Birds on Molokai, Hawaiian Islands." *Pacific Science* 3, no. 3, (July 1949) : 226-230.

In 1948, Frank Richardson of the University of Hawaii's Department of Zoology and Entomology visited the forest of Olokui Mountain and the surrounding area on Moloka'i to survey native birds. This area was chosen as its native forest was almost unaffected by human influence. Nevertheless, the Richardson party sighted only two species of native birds, the *apapane* and the *amakihi*. The article considers the reasons why other native birds were not seen in the forest. Includes photographs.

Loc: UH/PACC

Weisler, Marshall. "Observations and regional significance of an Adze Preform Cache from Kipu, Moloka'i, Hawaiian Islands." *Archaeology in New Zealand* 31, no. 2 (June 1988) : 94-99.

Caches of whole formed artifacts are extremely rare in the Polynesian archaeological record. The author recently had an opportunity to examine a private collection of eleven quadrangular adze preforms of known provenance from Kipu, Moloka'i. Includes figures, table, and references.

Loc: UH/PACC

Weisler, Marshall and P. V. Kirch. "The Structure of Settlement Space in a Polynesian Chieftdom: Kawela, Molokai, Hawaiian Islands." *New Zealand Journal of Archaeology* 7 (1985): 129-158.

The study considers the structure of settlement space along the south-central coast of Moloka'i in the *ahupua`a* (district) of Kawela and Makakupaia Iki. An intensive archaeological survey discovered 499 architectural features. The settlement space was considered from social, environmental, economic, and semiotic perspectives. Includes illustrations and bibliography.

Loc: UH/Hawn

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS

Bunson, Maggie, ed. *The Damien Report*. Kailua, Hawaii: Damien Report, 1981 - 1982.

In 1981, the Sacred Hearts Father of the Province of Hawaii helped found this newsletter concerning the life and labors of Father Damien. The newsletter was only published in 1981 and 1982.

Loc: UH/Hawn

The Friend. Honolulu: publisher varies, 1843--1989 (?).

The Friend was published by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association and after 1954, the Hawaiian Evangelical Association of Congregational Christian Churches. The periodical reported on mission stations, missionaries, and activities throughout the islands. It also recorded non-missionary activity and information on who was visiting and traveling in Hawai'i. The paper is an important resource for learning about people, places, and events in the islands. The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society card catalog lists specific articles from *The Friend* which pertain to Moloka'i. The holdings of each repository will vary.

Loc: HMCS UH/HL/mf UH/Hawn Kah HSL

The Damien Institute Monthly Magazine. [Belgium], 1895-1907.

Published monthly by the Damien Institute, the magazine featured articles related to Damien, Kalaupapa, leprosy, the Board of Health, and other related issues. Volume 1, number 5 features illustrations of the chapels on Moloka'i.

Loc: HMCS

Don Graydon, ed. *Molokai Reporter*. [Kaunakakai, Hawaii?]: 1969-1970.

This newspaper features articles on a variety of issues, including education, pineapple, water issues, development, tourism, politics, sports, people, and social events.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Ka Leo O Molokai. Kaunakakai, Hawaii: Molokai Civic Group, 1950-1955.

This community-minded newspaper covered mostly social events and other activities of Moloka'i residents.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

"Story of the Japanese in Hawaii: Progress Report." Honolulu: *Hawaiian Reporter*, 1960.

The *Hawaiian Reporter's* "Story of the Japanese in Hawaii" includes a supplement entitled "The Story of the People of Maui and Molokai." Several stories focus on the Japanese contribution to Molokai's pineapple industry. There are also advertisements for Moloka'i businesses.

Loc: UH/Hawn

You Bet. Published by E. S. Goodhue, Pukoo, Molokai. Vol. 1, Sept. 1919.

The articles in this newsletter point out the positive aspects of life on Moloka'i. Includes a poem, list of officers in the Civic Improvement Association of Moloka'i, and advertisements of local businesses.

Loc: HHS

VIDEOTAPES and FILMS

Ancient Chants and Dances from the Island of Molokai. Pearl City, Hawaii: Leeward Community College, 1977.

This video presents a demonstration on *hula* and chanting, and discusses gods and goddesses, the origin of *hula*, and the *halau* (*hula* troupe) of Moloka`i.

Loc: UH/Wong

Animal Traditions and Animal Hula of Ancient Moloka`i. [Honolulu]: MediaWrite, Alphamedia Corp., 1990.

Sponsored by Alu Like's Native Hawaiian Library Project, this documentary records a lecture by *kumu hula* (*hula* teacher) John Kaimikaua at the Waimanalo Community Library in 1990.

Loc: Mol HSL

Between Past and Present: The R. W. Meyer Sugar Mill of Molokai. [n.p.]: Nuevonesian Productions, 1990.

The film discusses the life of R. W. Meyer, the sugar mill he built on Moloka`i in 1878, and the efforts to restore the mill as a museum. Includes live footage of the restored mill in operation.

Loc: Mol HSL UH/Wong

Bill and Vince Evans Fire Up Their Forge in Kakaako. Country Life Style at Halawa Valley. Honolulu: KITV, 1988.

The second program in this video features a resident farmer in Halawa Valley, Glenn Davis, who describes the wholesome way of life in this remote place which remains largely untouched by civilization.

Loc: UH/Wong

Bishop Museum Archives.

The Bishop Museum Archives maintains a collection of moving images, some of which *may* have Moloka`i footage. The archives has a Moving Image finding aid which arranges the items by subject. There was only one reference to Moloka`i, *Molokai Goes Hollywood*, cited elsewhere in this section.

Loc: BMA

Damien Beatified. Honolulu: KITV, 1995.

Pamela Young's *Mixed Plate* television program visits Brussels to report on the beatification of Father Damien and the ceremony in which his relic was returned to a delegation from Moloka`i.

Loc: UH/Wong

Damien: The Leper Priest. Van Nuys, California: International Video Entertainment, 1980.

Portrays the work of Father Damien on Moloka`i.

Loc: UH/Wong

The Friendly Isle of Molokai. Honolulu: KITV, 1988.

The video shows the lifestyle of musicians living in Maunaloa, scenes from a Molokai Ranch safari, a wagon ride to a *heiau*, and a visit to Halawa Valley and its residents.

Loc: UH/Wong

Gift to My Children: A Molokai Family. Honolulu: KHON, 1985.

This documentary shows the life of Joyce Kainoa and her family in Honoka`upu, Moloka`i. For eight years, the family and their friend, Mike Donleavy, have lived in this remote area, growing their own food, producing hydroelectric power, and learning from each other and the land.

Loc: UH/Wong HSL

The Hawaiian Islands. Pearl Harbor, December 7th, 1941. [Honolulu?]: 1986.

Featuring some black and white sequences, this video's first program is a travelogue spanning from statehood (1959) to the 1980s and includes scenes of Moloka`i.

Loc: UH/Wong

Hawaii's Endangered Past: A Matter of Time. [Honolulu?]: Society for Hawaiian Archaeology Education Committee, 1982.

The video searches for Hawaiian identity through archaeology and includes accounts of projects on Moloka`i.

Loc: UH/Wong

The Hidden. Honolulu: MediaWrite-Alphamedia, 1992.

Documents the unique *hula*, chants, and stories of Moloka`i as taught by *kumu hula* John Kaimikaua.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Wong

Ka Hookolokolonui Kanaka Maoli Peoples' International Tribunal Hawaii 1993. [Honolulu: Na Maka o ka Aina, 1993.]

Convened in August 1993, the tribunal's goal was to bring the U.S. and its subsidiary, the State of Hawai`i, to trial for crimes committed against the indigenous Hawaiians. Includes eleven videocassettes of testimony and site visits from throughout Hawai`i, including Moloka`i. See also citation below entitled *The Tribunal*.

Loc: UH/Wong

Island Style Yearbook: '87 - '88. Honolulu: KHON, 1988.

The video features highlights from Channel 2 news programs of 1987-1988, including Sister Wilma of Kalaupapa.

Loc: UH/Wong

Island to Island Heritage: Preserving Hawaii's History, Maui in the First Era. Honolulu: Hawaiian Electric Company, Inc., 1992.

The video presents an overview of Hawaiian history from settlement by the Polynesians to the development of a multi-racial society. Includes historic sites on Moloka`i and interviews with Dorothe Curtis and David Curtis.

Loc: UH/Wong

Island Touch. [Honolulu: KHON, 1995].

Includes a segment with residents of Kalaupapa about the return of Father Damien's relic to their settlement.

Loc: UH/Wong

The Kaikainahaole Family Quilts, Earline McGuire, Applique. [Honolulu]: KHET, 1993.
Features Moloka`i quiltmaker Earline McGuire.
Loc: UH/Wong

Kalaupapa: The Refuge. San Francisco: KQEB-TV, 1981.
This documentary on Kalaupapa includes historical background and interviews with residents. The residents speak about their lives at the settlement and reveal their feelings, as well as those of their families, about being sent to the settlement.
Loc: UH/Wong

Kauai, the Magic of Na Pali. Molokai, Child of the Sea. Honolulu: HHF Productions, 1988.
Shows rarely seen kayaking adventures on Moloka`i and includes interviews with Joyce Kainoa and Richard Marks of Moloka`i.
Loc: UH/Wong

Legislators on the Go: The First Legislative Inspection of Hawaii's Pineapple Operations. [Honolulu: Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, 195-?]
Thirty legislators examined the pineapple industry in Hawai`i, including Moloka`i.
Loc: UH/Wong

Linkup: Traditional Healing and Modern Medicine. Hawaii: Windward Video, 1981.
The video describes alternative medicine in Hawai`i and features Aunty Mary Lee and Dr. Emmett Aluli of Moloka`i.
Loc: HSL UH/Wong

Makahiki on the Island of Molokai. Honolulu: KITV, 1989.
The first program on this video features coverage of a *makahiki* (ancient festival), with children and adults playing the games and sports of old Hawai`i. Walter Ritte Jr. explains the significance of the event in Hawaiian culture.
Loc: UH/Wong

Maui's Future. [Honolulu]: KHET, 1991.
Maui Mayor Linda Crockett Lingle and Councilman Wayne Nishiki participated in this segment of KHET's *Dialog* which discussed Maui County's future, including the outlook for Moloka`i.
Loc: UH/Wong

Meyer Sugar Mill - Molokai. [Honolulu]: KGMB-TV, 1988.
The video shows the Meyer Sugar Mill on Moloka`i.
Loc: UH/Wong

Molokai Forestry Camp. Black & white, 7 minutes. [1950].
The short film provides footage of a reforestation project; a plant nursery and the planting of pines on Moloka`i; the laying of the foundation for a water unit; and some scenes of Kalaupapa from topside.
Loc: UH/Wong

Molokai Goes Hollywood. 1935, sound, black & white, 27 minutes.

The film shows *hula* performers and musicians in a ceremony in Kaunakakai in which movie star Warner Baxter is made honorary mayor of Moloka`i.

Loc: BMA UH/Wong

Molokai Hoe Oahu. [Honolulu]: Tip Davis, 1968.

Shows the *koa* and fiberglass outrigger canoes competing in the 17th annual running of the Moloka`i to O`ahu race. Examines the dangers and demands of the Moloka`i Channel as the Outrigger Canoe Club breaks the existing record. By searching the UH-CARL database, researchers will also find videotapes of canoe races from other years.

Loc: UH/Wong

Molokai Ka Hula Piko. [Honolulu: Alu Like Oahu Island Productions, 1985.]

John Kaimikaua talks about the *hula kahiko* (ancient *hula*) and its origins on Moloka`i.

Loc: UH/Wong

Molokai, Kalaupapa: The Place, the People, the Legacy. Beverly Hills, CA: Panorama International Productions, 1990.

The film provides a history of the Hawaii's leprosy problem and the efforts to banish its victims to Kalaupapa. Includes interviews with former patients, portraits of historical persons, and plans for an historical park.

Loc: UH/Wong

Molokai/Lanai. Honolulu: KHET, 1987.

Viewers are introduced to little-known facts, personalities, artists, and places on Moloka`i and Lana`i.

Loc: UH/Wong

Molokai: Living Off the Land. Honolulu: KHET, 1993.

Spectrum Hawaii panelists discuss the attempts by Moloka`i residents to become economically self-sufficient by using the land's natural resources. Included are interviews with residents in which they talk about their efforts to perpetuate their unique island culture.

Loc: UH/Wong

Moloka`i Public Library.

The Moloka`i Public Library has a number of videotapes of Moloka`i events and public hearings which were recorded by Akaku Community Television. Researchers may locate the video titles by searching the Hawai`i State Library's computer database under keywords by subject, Molokai.

Loc: Mol

Moloka`i Pule O`o: Kahuna Traditions of Ancient Moloka`i. [Honolulu]: MediaWrite, Alphamedia Corp., 1990.

A video documentary of a lecture presented by *kumu hula* John Kaimikaua at the Wai`anae Community Library in 1990. Sponsored by the Native Hawaiian Library Project of Alu Like, Inc.

Loc: Mol HSL

Molokai Solo. [Honolulu]: Bob Liljestrand, 1987.

The video records Audrey Sullivan's adventures exploring the Moloka'i coast in a sea kayak.
Loc: Mol UH/Wong

Molokai Taro Conference. [Honolulu]: University of Hawai'i at Manoa, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, 1990.

The video includes presentations by *taro* farmers and University of Hawai'i researchers about the cultivation and production of the crop.

Loc: UH/Wong

Moloka'i Traditions. [Honolulu: KHET, 1993].

The television program *Hawaii Cooks* with Roy Yamaguchi goes to Moloka'i and examines the island's history of agricultural production, with visits to *taro* farms, the Moloka'i Limu Project, and Kumu Farm.

Loc: UH/Wong

Molokai Trilogy: Three Hulas of Molokai. [Pahoa, Hawaii]: Beamer Hawaiiiana, 1991.

Nona Kapuailohia Desha Beamer demonstrates and instruct how to perform three *hula* from Moloka'i: "Molokai Kui," "Molokai Waltz," and "Molokai Nui a Hina."

Loc: UH/Wong

Molokai's Forgotten Frontier. Honolulu: KGMG, 1985.

The video documents a four-day trip conducted by John and Christie Gray of Pacific Outdoor Adventures. The kayakers explored lonely coves and sea caves along Molokai's northern coast and visited two families living there without modern conveniences.

Loc: UH/Wong

The Navigators: Pathfinders of the Pacific. Watertown, MA: Documentary Educational Resources, 1983.

The video documents archaeologists as they seek clues to the origins and achievements of ancient Polynesian seafarers. It shows an excavation with traces of the first settlers on Moloka'i.

Loc: UH/Wong

Office of Hawaiian Affairs: Haunanai Apoliona, Colette Machado. [Honolulu: KFVE], 1998.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs trustee-at-large Haunanai Apoliona and Colette Machado, Moloka'i and Lana'i trustee, attempt to explain what has been planned for Hawaiians. They emphasize that it is time to solidify and move forward and discuss the issue of appointing an interim trustee to fill the position of Billie Beamer.

Loc: UH/Wong

Olivia & Tim: Very Much Alive. [Honolulu]: Law, Ley, Vandervoort, 1994.

A portrait of Olivia Breitha, diagnosed with leprosy in 1934 and exiled to Kalaupapa, now seventy-five years old.

Loc: UH/Wong

Patrick and Mary Dunn, They Raise Exotic Birds and Animals on Kauai. On Molokai, Talk Story with Richard Marks, Sheriff of Kalaupapa. Honolulu: KITV, 1989.

The second program features Kalaupapa's sheriff showing artifacts and implements left by the Hansen's disease patients who lived and died here. He also tells the stories of the people he knew.
Loc: UH/Wong

Pelekunu: Valley of the Gods. Honolulu: KGMB, 1988.

Bob Jones hosted this program about Pelekunu, a remote valley in Moloka'i. In 1847, 150 people resided in the valley; by 1855, only forty-five remained; and by 1920, the valley had been deserted. The Nature Conservancy has purchased most of the valley and plans to preserve it. At present, access is restricted except for beach areas.

Loc: UH/Wong

People Who Love the Land. Long Island City, NY: William Fox Productions, 1986.

Interviews with activists on Moloka'i reveal the conflicts between traditional Hawaiian ways and the intrusions of modern society.

Loc: UH/Wong

Peter Moon Band '85. Honolulu: KHNL, 1985.

Although the background for the video is Kaua'i scenery, the Peter Moon Band performs "Molokai Jeep Ride."

Loc: UH/Wong

Poi Making, Local Style, Molokai Changes, Keiki Hula. [Honolulu]: Juniroa Productions, 1986.

The second program features the Pau Hana Inn of Kaunakakai, where local people come as they are to enjoy themselves. The video records the history of the inn and its status in the life of the community. In the third program, residents of Moloka'i express their concern about the lack of a viable economic base on the island. Pineapple is being phased out and unemployment is a problem. Moloka'i is ready for economic development in tourism and diversified agriculture, but residents want to have a voice in how tourism should develop.

Loc: UH/Wong MCC

Quest for Dignity. [Honolulu]: Hawaii State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 1988.

Former Hansen's disease patients reveal what it was like to live at Kalaupapa Settlement. Since 1969, they no longer live in isolation and have attempted to live normal, productive lives and gain respect and acceptance from the general public.

Loc: Kah UH/Wong

Rick Reed. Honolulu: KFVE, 1991.

An interview with Rick Reed, State Senator representing Moloka'i and one of three Republicans in the Hawai'i State Senate.

Loc: UH/Wong

Song of Exile: Mother Marianne of Molokai. Baltimore, Maryland: Mass Media Ministries, 1990.

The video tells the story of Mother Marianne and the Franciscan nuns who were the first women to serve the leper colony at Kalaupapa. Also presents the case for canonization of Mother Marianne.

Loc: UH/Wong

Sustainable Agriculture on Molokai. [Honolulu: KHET, 1997].

The *Hawaii Cooks* program with Roy Yamaguchi travels to Moloka`i to learn about the economic and agricultural changes on the island, particularly the island's move towards sustainable agriculture and the reclamation of ancient fishponds and *taro* patches.

Loc: UH/Wong

Tales from the Night Rainbow. [Honolulu]: KHON, 1987.

Koko and Pali Lee Willis tell Moloka`i legends from their book, *Tales from the Night Rainbow*. The Willises made the legends public after they received permission from Koko's great-grandmother (who died in 1931). Their permission to expose the secret legends came in the form of a sign, the night rainbow.

Loc: UH/Wong

The Tribunal. Honolulu: Na Maka O Ka `Aina, 1994.

This eighty-four minute documentary covers the testimony and deliberations of the International Peoples' Tribunal and its visits to five Hawaiian Islands as it put the United States and the State of Hawai`i on trial for crimes against the Hawaiian people. See also *Ka Hookolokolonui Kanaka Maoli Peoples' International Tribunal Hawaii 1993* cited above.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Wong MCC

A Tribute to Father Damien. [Honolulu]: Damien Museum, [1989?]

Using still photographs and drawings, the video presents a short sketch of Father Damien and those who succeeded him in ministering to the patients at Kalaupapa.

Loc: UH/Wong

Na Wahine O Ke Kai. Honolulu, Hawaiian Electric Company: HFVE, 1989.

Features the 1989 Moloka`i to O`ahu canoe race. By looking in the UH-CARL database, researchers can also find videotapes of races from other years.

Loc: UH/Wong

MUSIC INDEXES

Bishop Museum Archives. Mele (Chant and Song) Index.

This database is available on-line through the University of Hawai'i-CARL automated database. A keyword search in the Mele (Chant and Song) Index provided 74 entries for the keyword "Molokai."
Loc: UH/Hawn MCC BML

Horie, Ruth. *Mele Index*. Typescript. 1990.

Compiled from sources in the Bishop Museum Library, this work lists *mele* by title. Scanning the pages led to several titles about Maui, including "Kuu Home o Maui," "Haleakala," and several citations with the word "Hana."

Loc: UH/Hawn

Stillman, Amy K. *Hawaiian Chants: An Index of Published Sources and Audio Recordings*. Typescript, 1990.

The index is divided into five parts including a checklist of published sources, checklist of audio recordings, index of published chant texts, index of audio recordings, and index of performers on audio recordings. Chants are not listed by subject. However, by glancing through the indexes, one may find chants related to Maui. In the Index of Published Chant Texts is "Nani Lahainaluna i ke Kulanui," 1920. In the Index of Audio Recordings are four references to "Hana chant."

Loc: UH/Hawn BML

_____. *Hawaiian Music: Published Songbooks and Index to Songs; An Interim Printout of a Project to Index Hawaiian Songs in Published Hawaiian Songbooks*. Typescript, 1988.

A listing of published and informal compilations of songs written in Hawaiian, about Hawai'i, or having Hawaiian themes. Lists Hawaiian songbooks; *ukulele* and guitar instruction books; and children's songbooks. Includes an alphabetized listing of song titles within each book, publication dates, and page numbers for songs. For example, there are eleven different song titles that begin with the word "Maui." One song, *Maui Waltz*, is noted in seven different publications with the page of each noted. This is an interim project and may not be photocopied without the author's permission.

Loc: HSL UH/Hawn BML

Stoneburner, Bryan C. *Hawaiian Music: An Annotated Bibliography*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1986.

Includes history and criticism on Hawaiian music, musicians, and musical life, 1831-1985.

Check the index for Moloka'i references.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC

MUSIC

Note: Researchers may also look in the "Books" and "Videotapes and Film" sections for other material related to music and musicians.

Aiken, William Ross. Papers, 1944, 1996. 1 folder. AR 36.

The William Ross Aiken papers include two copies of "The Sunny Era of Hawaiian Music: A Study of Early 20th Century Hawaiian Music," written by Aiken for the Maui Historical Society, 1996; and two photocopies of "Johnny Noble and His Hawaiians," vol. 1, Brunswick (record) Album Contents and Notes About Hawaiian Music, by Don Blanding, copyright 1944. Aiken was born in Pu'unene in 1919.

Loc: MHS

Bishop Museum. Audio Collection.

The Bishop Museum's Audio Collection includes studio and field recordings from the Pacific. Especially significant are music and stories recorded on wax cylinders during the 1920s and 1930s. Interviews with Hawaiians by Mary Kawena Pukui offer important documentation of Hawaiian language, legends, tradition, and lifestyle. Most of the interviews are in the Hawaiian language and have not been translated. Many of the interviews were conducted with Maui residents or discuss Maui-related topics. A few of the Maui names in these interviews are Yoshio Kondo, George Helm, Louis Mowat, and Eleanor Williamson. The Audio Collection may be searched on the UH-CARL system. Entries include the names of the interviewees and the subjects discussed.

Loc: BMA

Kanahele, George S. *Hawaiian Music and Musicians, An Illustrated History*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1979.

An encyclopedic compilation of articles about Hawaiian musicians, music tradition, influences, and instruments. Provides photographs, drawings, lyrics, and music notations. Includes a "selected discography" of Hawaiian music recordings listed by record company. Researchers will find information about Molokai's music and musicians by searching the index.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS PUB

Kanaka`ole, Pualani. *Maui Chants*. Honolulu: Alu Like Native Hawaiian Library Project, 1988.

Texts, English translations, and recordings of ancient and modern Hawaiian chants of Maui, Moloka'i, and Kaho'olawe, from over 300 years ago to the present. Includes three cassette tapes.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn BML

Kelsey, Theodore. Collection. 1909-1965.

Theodore Kelsey, 1891-1987, researched and wrote about a variety of Hawaiian subjects, including language, genealogy, and chants. Most of his research was concerned with preserving and revealing the *kaona* or hidden meaning of old Hawaiian chants. The finding aid for the Kelsey collection (see Manuscript Collection Inventory "K") includes a series description and container list. There are some references to Maui, including a chant, "Maikai Maui." There are probably other Maui-related chants if researchers are familiar with the authors' names or chant titles. There are also miscellaneous notes concerning Maui place names.

Loc: AH

Hawaiian Chants and Meles. 1860.

This collection consist primarily of chants sent to the Hawaiian newspaper *Ka Hae Hawai`i* in 1860. The container list in the Manuscript Collection Inventory lists 93 items, some of which relate to names important to Maui history, including Ka`ahumanu, Kamehameha III, and David Malo. This collection is cataloged as M432.

Loc: AH

Music of Hawaii. The Golden Years of the Monarchy.

Loc: ?

LEGENDS

Anderson, Johannes C. *Myths and Legends of the Polynesians*. Rutland, Vermont: C.E. Tuttle Co., 1969.

An account of the history, art, and mythology of the Polynesian races.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC BML

Bard, Therese Bissen, ed. *Na Mo`olelo O Hawai`i: Myths and Legends of Hawai`i and the Pacific Islands*. Honolulu: Graduate School of Library Studies, University of Hawai`i, 1981.

A handbook which provides background information on the traditional literature of Hawai`i and the Pacific. Legends are grouped by subheadings, i.e., traditional literature and battles; and by the island groups, Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia. The selective bibliography includes general references, Hawai`i references, poetry, individual tales, and publishers' addresses.

Loc: Makawao HSL UH/Hawn

Beckwith, Martha. *Hawaiian Mythology*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1970. Paperback printing 1987.

Includes sections about Hawaiian gods, children of the gods, chiefs, mythology, and heroes and lovers. Check the index for Moloka`i related names and subjects.

Loc: MCC

Fornander, Abraham. *Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-Lore: The Hawaiian Account of the Formation of their Islands and Origin of their Race with the Traditions of their Migrations, etc., as Gathered from Original Sources*. Volumes IV - VI. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1917. Reprinted by Kraus Reprint Co., 1974.

A collection of legends, songs, and chants. Each of the three volumes is comprised of three "parts" which are separate texts. A table of contents in each part indicates topics which pertain to the island of Moloka`i.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC BML MHS

Kalakaua, King David. *Legends and Myths of Hawaii; The Fables and Folk-Lore of a Strange People*. R. M. Daggett, ed. New York: Charles L. Webster & Company, 1888.

Legends featuring the characters of Moloka`i include "Hina the Helen of Hawaii," "The Iron Knife," "The Sacred Spear-Point," and "Lono and Kaikilani."

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC BML

Kawaharada, Dennis, ed. *Hawaiian Fishing Legends, with Notes on Ancient Fishing Implements and Practices*. Honolulu: Kalamaku Press, 1992.

(6/10/99) The legend of Ku`ula-kai features a character from Wailau, Moloka`i.

Loc: ?

Knudsen, Eric A. *Teller of Hawaiian Tales*. Honolulu: Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 1945; Honolulu: Mutual Publishing, 1946.

Eric Knudsen told stories on radio station KTOH in Lihue during the 1940s. His popular program was sponsored by the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Honolulu, which sent out free reprints of the stories. Knudsen was from a prominent Kaua'i family and made his name as a lawyer, politician, and manager of Knudsen Brothers' Ranch. His collection of Hawaiian legends and folktales includes "The Poison Goddess of Molokai," "A Night on Molokai," and "The Hermit of Kaunakakai."

Loc: HSL Lahaina UH/Hawn MCC BML

Leib, Amos Patten, and A. Grove Day. *Hawaiian Legends in English: An Annotated Bibliography*. 2nd edition. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1979.

This annotated bibliography includes legends related to the island of Moloka'i. Citations are listed by author or proper name of the legend, not by subject matter. There are chapters on important translators of Hawaiian legends, a reference bibliography, and a supplement to the annotated bibliography of Hawaiian mythology.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn MCC MHS

Ne, Harriet. *Legends of Molokai*. Honolulu: Topgallant Publishing Co., Ltd, 1981.

Auntie Harriet Ne shares her knowledge of local folklore and legends of Moloka'i, wishing to supply more information about place names so that people will understand, appreciate, and take pride in their island.

Loc: MCC HMCS HHS

_____. *Tales of Molokai: The Voice of Harriet Ne*. La'ie, Hawai'i: Institute for Polynesian Studies, 1992.

Gloria L. Cronin collected these tales of Moloka'i on tape from Harriet Ne in the 1980s.

Presented are "Tales of the Beginning," "Tales of Naming," "Tales of Long Ago," "Tales of the North Coast," and "Tales of My Own Molokai." The book includes an oral history transcript of Harriet Ne. Sixteen of these legends were originally published in *Legends of Molokai*, see previous citation.

Loc: MCC

Thrum, Thomas G. *Hawaiian Folk Tales, A Collection of Native Legends*. Honolulu: Mutual Publishing, 1998.

(6/10/99) A new edition of a book originally published in 1907 features an introduction to Hawaii's "sacred narratives" by Glen Grant. "Ai Kanaka: A Legend of Molokai, told by Reverend A. O. Forbes," begins on page 186.

Loc: Kah HSL UH/Hawn BML