

OHA STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT



Mo'omeheu

'Āina

# Ke Ahupua'a o Mākua II The Land Division of Mākua II

## Mahele II: Ka Wā o Nā Malihini (Part II: The Time of the Newcomers)



FIGURE 1. *Paniolo o Mākua* (Akana, 2022)

The first newcomers to Mākua were Protestants who set up a school there and in the nearby ahupua'a (land division) of Keawa'ula in the mid-1820s. They did not stay, however, but appointed Native Hawaiian teachers to conduct classes on Christianity. It was not until the mid-1860s that malihini (newcomers) made their homes in Mākua. These newcomers introduced cattle, goats, pigs, and foreign crops like corn and pumpkin into the environment, thereby setting in motion changes to land, land tenure, economy and lifestyle.

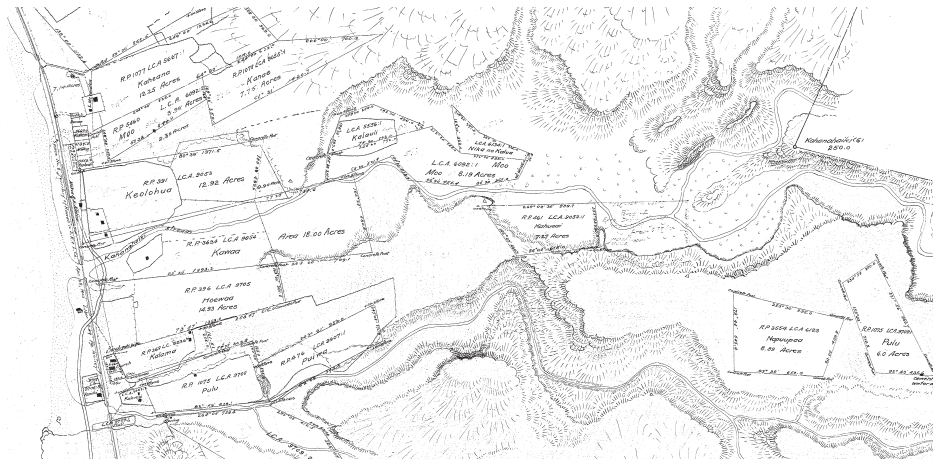


FIGURE 2. Kuleana of Mākua and Kahanahāiki. Source: <http://www.avakonohiki.org/>

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## Mo'ō'āina o Mākua (Land History and Succession of Mākua)

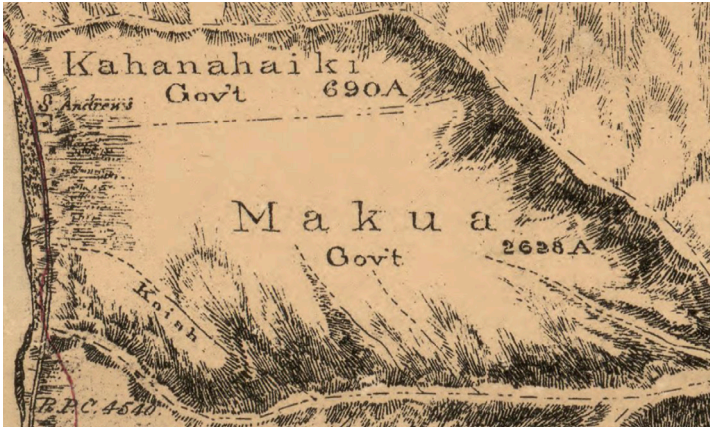


FIGURE 3. Hawaiian Government Survey Map by W. D. Alexander showing home of S. Andrews's. Source: <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4382o.rr001990/?r=0.166,0.305,0.058,0.022,0>



FIGURE 4. Home of Helenihi family c. 1913. Courtesy of Hawaiian Historical Society.

The Kuleana Act of 1850 created a Board of Land Commissions to conduct hearings to approve awards to Native Hawaiians who filed a written claim to lands they were living on. The commissioners recorded testimony from those filing claims as well as from any witnesses. Many of the Native Hawaiians in Mākua claimed they inherited their land from their fathers. For example, a man named Kauhi testified that he received L.C.A. 9706 at Kaolokea from his father who received it from Pahili, probably a konohiki (land manager) from the time of Kamehameha. Kauhi's neighbor, Puiwa (L.C.A. 9907), testified that the information was correct. These testimonies recorded important place names now forgotten such as was written in Kahueai's kuleana property claim (L.C.A. 952) located in the "Apana ili aina in ili of

Kaolokea" (land segment in the subdivision of Kaolokea). These testimonies, registers, and other pertinent information can be found at [www.papakilodatabase.com](http://www.papakilodatabase.com). To locate the land award on a map, the Papakilo Database will provide a link to [www.kipukadatabase.com](http://www.kipukadatabase.com).

In Mākua, a total of 111 acres were awarded. Nearby, nearly 70 acres were awarded in Kahanahāiki. After the Mahele of 1848, some government lands were sold and larger sections were leased in order to generate income for the government. Mākua and Kahanahāiki were listed in the Māhele as government land. One-half of Keawa'ula was government land and the other half was a Māhele award to La'amaikahiki. Two smaller 10-acre lots were given in Keawa'ula as kuleana to Kaio and Lonoahilei.

TABLE 1. Kuleana Awards in Mākua

Award	L.C.A. #	Acres	Place Names
Hoewaa	9705:1, 2	14.93	Haunouli, Papaakai
Kahueai	9052:1,2	7.27	Kaohai, Pakalana
Kalama	4236K	3.13	Haunouli
Kauhi	9052:1	7.27	Koiahi
Kauhi	9706:3 'āpana 1, 2	.690	Kaolekea [sic. Kaolokea]
Kauhi	9907:2	.380	Kihana
Kawaa	9054	18.00	Kalena
Keolohua	9053:1, 2	12.922	Kumuniu, Apeu, Kulaelawa, Ahuiole (house site)
Kuli	9709:1, 2	14.62	Kawela, Kaawa
Napuupaa	6132	8.89	Kamakaakaholu
Puiwa	9907:1,2	6.36	Kapahu, Kahinau
Pulu	9708:1	6.0	Ko'iahi
Pulu	9708	5.96	Lanui



FIGURE 5. Mākua Ranch Foreman Sebastian Reiny, 1930s

The kuleana awards recorded the many place names of Mākua, many of which were lost as the Native Hawaiian residents were gradually alienated from their lands. In addition, more names not recorded on maps were provided by a granddaughter of Samuel Andrews (Analū), one of the first malihini (newcomer) settlers in Mākua, in interviews conducted by Kelly and Quintal (1977b). As an example, this informant told Kelly and Quintal that she was born at Po‘opa‘i, a flat hill in the middle of the valley. She also identified La‘ihau as a place to find limu lipoa (*Dictyopteris plagiogramma*, a seaweed) and pa‘ea, a hard shell crab, which she found to be tastier than the ‘a‘ama crab (Interview 4 in Kelly & Quintal, 1977).

## Nā Kahu Pipi (The ranchers): Booth, Andrews, McCandless



FIGURE 6. Lincoln Loy McCandless

The first non-Native Hawaiian and permanent malihini (newcomers) to Mākua leased Hawaiian government lands for ranching. The first lease, General Lease No. 113, was issued to Joseph and John Booth in 1864 at the cost of \$175 a year for a 25-year lease of a total of 2,323 acres in Mākua, Kahanahāiki, and the government-owned lands in Keawa‘ula. Booth owned and operated the National Hotel in downtown Honolulu until his death in 1868. His son managed the hotel and Mākua lease until he died in 1871.

The Booth lease was transferred to Samuel Andrews on June 25, 1873. On Feb. 12, 1889, the lease was extended an additional 21 years at a lease rental of \$225 per year. Andrews also took over General Lease 70 from Peter Larkens for 1,897 acres in neighboring Kuaokalā on the mountain ridge of the neighboring Waialua District. Kelly and Quintal (1977) wrote, “By 1873 Samuel Andrews was ranching the entire area of approximately 4,200 acres of land in the ahupuaa of Kuaokala, Keawaula, Kahanahāiki, and Makua” (p.39). His herd had 500 head of cattle, according to the earliest reports (McKenney, 1884, p. 175).

TABLE 2. Mākua deeds registered by L. L. McCandless by 1908

Award	L.C.A. #	Obtained from	Date
Hoewaa	9705	M.J. Olsen (Int. in)	Feb. 3, 1906
Hoewaa	9705	Kehikahiliole (Int. in)	Feb. 1, 1899
Hoewaa	9705	L. Halemano	March 2, 1899
Hoewaa	9705	Kaiwinui et al. (Int. in)	June 3, 1899
Hoewaa	9705	Melekuli (w) (Int. in)	June 8, 1899
Kauhi	9706	S. Andrews	May 15, 1901
Kuli	9709	S. Andrews	May 15, 1901
Kuli	9709	J. D. Holt	Oct. 2, 1907
Manua	9054	Namea & Kekuewa	Oct. 1, 1897
Manua	9054	Kauhola	Aug. 22, 1904
Manua	9054	S Andrews	May 15, 1901
Puiwa	9907:1	S. Andrews	May 15, 1901
Puiwa	9707	L.K. Kentwell (1/2 Int)	April 17, 1902
Pulu	9708	S. Andrews	May 15, 1901
Pulu	9708	J. Helenihi	Mar. 26, 1904





Andrews built his home near the shore in Kahanahāiki at the border of Mākua. His house lot is shown on a W. C. Alexander map of 1881. George Bowser, the editor of the first all-island directory of Hawai‘i, visited the Andrew’s Mākua Ranch in 1880 and wrote:

By the direct road, along the southwest coast of the island, the distance from Honolulu to Makua Ranch is forty miles. Here the hills recede again from the shore line, and the scenery is once more delightful. The soil is good; close to the homestead I saw growing as fine a patch of Indian corn as I could wish to see. (Bowser, 1880, pp. 490-491)

The corn may have supplemented the diets of both his family and his animals although his cattle presumably fed on the pili grass and other native vegetation of his vast land holdings. Andrews also raised pigs which he had experience with on his former farm in Kailua.

According to Krauss (1973, p. 68), Andrews sold his land to Lincoln Loy McCandless when he moved to Honolulu in 1901. Andrews’ spouse, Malaenahaleolu Naiwi from Kohala, had already died in 1897. His children, except for one son, Peter Andrews, carried the Naiwi name. Andrew’s choice to marry Malae Naiwi as well as his choice of occupation probably estranged him from his Protestant American friends and family. His Connecticut-born father, Lorrin Andrews, was a member of the third company of missionaries from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions who later became a judge. Judge Lorrin Andrews published the first full scale Hawaiian/English dictionary in 1865. Samuel Andrews’ obituary in *The Friend* (January 1912) stated:

After a time he identified himself with the native Hawaiians, and among them he became sort of a patriarch. His counsel and help were at their disposal always, and his medicine chest was at their call. They often came many miles to him for assistance. (p.16)

The new owner of Mākua Ranch was Lincoln Loy McCandless of West Virginia who arrived in Hawai‘i in 1882 to employ his expertise in oil drilling and mining to find artesian wells. On O‘ahu, he and his brother James bored more than 700 wells in ‘Ewa and Central O‘ahu. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Hawai‘i at the time when he was looking into acquiring Mākua and other properties on O‘ahu. One of his holdings, 600 acres in Waiāhole-Waikāne, was sold to the State of Hawai‘i in 1977 by his daughter, Elizabeth Marks (Pang, 1999).

McCandless listed his Mākua, Kahanahāiki, and Keawa‘ula holdings in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Oct. 9, 1908. At that time, he began running against Kūhiō Kalaniana‘ole for the delegate seat in the U.S. Congress - which he repeatedly lost. Listed in Table 2 are the awards of which he claimed ownership. The ownership of the remaining kuleana (land property) in Mākua was not known for: Napuupaa L.C.A. 6132 , Keolohua L.C.A. 9053, Kauhi L.C.A. 9907, Kauhi L.C.A. 9052, Kalama L.C.A. 4236, and Kahueai L.C.A. 9052.

## Ka Hale Pule o Mākua (The Church of Mākua)

A church was built by Samuel Andrews at the Wai‘anae side of Mākua and was referred to as Mākua Church or Ko‘iahi Church (*The Friend*, Jan. 1912, p. 16). This church was later moved to Pearl City then to Mō‘ili‘ili near Kūhiō Elementary School. Originally, the congregation and school were part of the early American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Affairs mission and, therefore, associated with Kawaiaha‘o Church. It later became an independent Protestant congregation affiliated with Kaumakapili Church in Kalihi. When Andrews’ body was brought back for burial from Honolulu, the memorial service was conducted by Kahu (Pastor) Kekahuna (*The Friend*, 1912, p. 16).

A rededication service was held at Mākua Church in 1922 and attended by kahu (pastors/ministers) from all over O‘ahu such as the Rev. H. K. Poepoe, Rev. William Kama‘u, Rev. Edward Kahale, Rev. D. K. Kaaiakamanu, and Rev. Poai. Various Kula Sabati (Sunday Schools) presented songs and Bible scriptures along with money that they raised. The Sunday school at Mākua collected \$35 in lūlū (offerings) that day after their welcoming performance. A reporter, J. K. Mokumaia of Moanalua, was able to visit the punawai kameha‘i (miraculous spring) of Ko‘iahi as well as the hula platform where hula was taught by his grandmother, Mahoe. He found out that Mahoe and his grandfather, Kihikihi, had traveled to Moanalua once to meet and perform with the hula master of Moanalua, Mr. Pa‘akaula (Mokumaia, 1922).



FIGURE 7. c. 1913. Mākua Church (Ko'iahi Church) and hall/school to left. Boathouse is in center. Ko'iahi mountains above. Courtesy of Hawaiian Historical Society.



FIGURE 8. Mākua Church choir with choir director John Nāiwi (kneeling).

Mākua Church was known for its bounty and food at 'aha'aina (feasts) and rallies (Kelly & Quintal, 1977a, p. 72). Annual church hō'ike (exhibitions) attracted folk from as far as Kahana. Poi was brought in by the barrel on the train from the reform school at Waiale'e in Ko'olauloa, just before Pūpūkea and Waimea coming towards Mākua. McCandless donated a pig and cow and the fisheries of Mākua to Keawa'ula provided baskets of fish. The Japanese farmers donated corn, pumpkins, and watermelon. Mākua was known for its watermelon. One of the residents fondly remembered the food at rallies held at the church saying, "And I tell you the truth when I say no one would ever miss one of our rallies, because you [would be] coming home with 'opihi, with wana, with all kinds of food leftovers" (Interview 4 in Kelly & Quintal, 1977b).

The church choir was also well known. Under the direction of John Naiwi, an Andrews descendant who had returned to Mākua in 1926, the choir gained much acclaim. Church communities from as far as 'Ewa and from the Waialua side of Ka'ena point would come to Mākua by train for the 'aha hīmeni (concerts) and stay for Kula Sabati (Sunday School) the next day. An attendee remembered the 'aha hīmeni saying that:

We would come [on the train] Saturday morning to Makua. As soon as we get there, all the Hawaiians down there would be waiting for us at the depot [to take us to their homes]... About 30 to 35 people came from Kawaihapai [to the 'aha'aina]. (Interview 7 in Kelly & Quintal, 1977b)

The last kahu of Mākua Church was Luther Waiamau, who was actually the kahu for Wai'anae Protestant Church but also serviced Mākua Church from 1941 to 1942. He held joint services for the military when they were stationed there.

## Ka Pū'ulu Alahao (The Railroad Gang)



FIGURE 9. OR&L railroad tracks from Keawa'ula to Mākua. Photo by K. Cochrane in Dillingham Collection, Bishop Museum.

The O'ahu Railway and Land Company (OR&L) was the dream child of Benjamin Dillingham. By 1892, he had connected rail from Honolulu to his 'Ewa sugar mill and, by 1897, the railroad had passed Mākua and wrapped around the rugged Ka'ena Point to Hale'iwa where he built a hotel. Later, the railroad extended to Kahuku where another sugarcane plantation was in operation. The trains hauled the sugar to Honolulu for export. For McCandless, the train transported his cattle to Honolulu for processing.

OR&L executed a quitclaim deed with Samuel Andrews in November 1900 for interests he had in L.C.A. 5565 (Kamaka's in Kahanahāiki) and L.C.A. 9709 (Kuli's in Mākua). The company exchanged the Kahanahāiki property with one closer to Keawa'ula, known as the Trackmen's house lot. Japanese workers lived at Railroad Camp Section 6 and were responsible for building the railroad beds and laying the track through Mākua and around Kā'ena.

After the railroad was built, the Japanese settlers helped to maintain the train tracks. They fed their families and supplemented their incomes by growing vegetables that were transported to town by train. One enterprising person made charcoal from the kiawe (algarroba) trees cleared away for McCandless' cattle to feed on more accessible kiawe beans. He sold his charcoal to Shimaya Store in Honolulu and gave McCandless a 20% commission (Kelly & Quintal, 1977, p. 68).



FIGURE 10. OR&L passenger train at Keawa'ula. Photo by K. Cochrane in Dillingham Collection, Bishop Museum.

Since the Native Hawaiian residents maintained the fisheries of Mākua and Kahanahāiki, as evidenced by the active ko'a (fishing shrine) in the middle of the beach, the Japanese went to fish at Keawa'ula. According to some, it became known as Yokohama Bay because one of the railroad gang members was named Yokohama. He was the railroad's switch operator, which led to the name Yokohama Switch. Later, "switch" was dropped and Yokohama was broadly applied as a name for the bay. The other possibility was that Yokohama described the appearance of Keawa'ula, yoko meaning beach and hama meaning "wide" (horizontal) in Japanese.

## Timeline

- 1826, 1828** – American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions representative Levi Chamberlain was assigned to visit mission schools and to examine students. He examined 13 students in Mākua and 24 students in neighboring Keawa'ula.

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- 1864** – Mākua, Kahanahāiki, and a portion of Keawa'ula was leased to father and son Joseph and John Booth. Joseph was the owner of National Hotel in Honolulu. (see General Lease No. 113).

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- 1869** – Samuel Andrews, 30 years old at the time, arrived in Mākua with Malaeanaheleolu Naiwi, whom he brought to O'ahu from Kohala Seminary. This was a year after the death of his father, Lorrin Andrews.

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- 1873** – Booth's lease transferred to Samuel Andrews, son of missionary Lorrin Andrews. Andrews also leased 1,896.75 acres in Kuaokalā, an adjacent ahupua'a (land division) in the Waialua District. In total, Andrews' ranch extended over 4,200 acres in Mākua, Kahanahāiki, Keawa'ula, and Kuaokalā.

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- 1889** – Andrews's lease extended.

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- 1901** – Andrews moved to Honolulu. Lincoln L. McCandless gained possession of Mākua (*Honolulu Advertiser*, Jan. 5, 1926). Included were kuleana deeds Andrews had acquired from Kuli, Manua (Kawaa), Puiwa, and Pulu in Mākua; Kamaka, Kalauli, and Kanae in Kahanahāiki; and, Laamaikahiki, Lonoahilei, and Kaio in Keawa'ula.

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- 1910** – 884 acres in Mākua and 390 acres in Kahanahāiki leased to L. L. McCandless for ranching (Gen Lease No. 730).

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- 1921** – Governor Executive Order No. 105 created 12-acre beach park.

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- 1924** – Proposed exchange of McCandless-owned land at Kalena near Schofield in Wahiawā for Mākua with Army failed.

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- 1925** – Mākua government lease was auctioned and is won by Frank Woods, a Hawai'i Island rancher. General Leases 1740-1741 covered Kuokalā (1,875 acres), Keawa'ula (795 acres), Kahanahāiki (990 acres), and Mākua (1,215 acres). McCandless moved his herd to nearby 'Ōhikilolo and Lualualei.

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- 1928** – F. Woods assigned leases to Lincoln L. McCandless.



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