

THE PUAMANA NANI GUIDE TO YOUR PERFECT VACATION





WELCOME TO THE PUAMANA NANI VACATION HOME

... our (new) beloved Maui hideaway/retreat. It's a house we have been enjoying for a couple years now, and we're so happy to share it with you, and hope that you enjoy it half as much as we do. After living on Maui for over 15 years, we're just discovering how much we love this side of the island, and it's wonderfully new and fresh to us. This house has been our base of happy operations. It can be for you too.

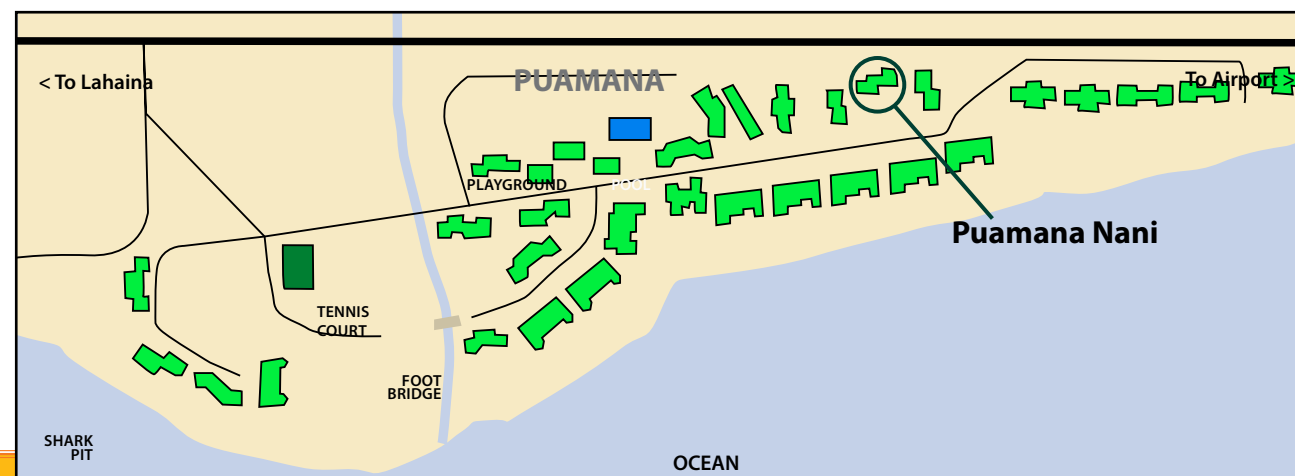
As a little extra to help you get the most out of your visit, we've put this book together to guide and inspire you to make the most of this wonderful island. In it, we share our local knowledge of a region that we continue to explore and enjoy. There is no end to the discoveries awaiting you, whether you take to the road, or just keep it local. Lots I could say about Puamana Nani, but instead I'll share a review from a recent guest:

"Three reasons my wife and I love Puamana Nani and will definitely be returning: location & new feel ... and the owner!"

1. Location - It is steps to a private beach and great south shore surfing. The private beach fronting the unit is amazing. Our goal on this vacation was to hit beach, not worry about driving /parking and to just chill. This was the place to do it. (Side note - my wife was worried about the highway and potential for noise. Landscaping is thick. And with doors shut and ac running, hwy noise is hard to notice.)

2. New Feel - We've known the Puamana complex to be an older development, were a little worried about this. Puamana Nani's remodel is amazing. It feels brand new inside with upgraded appliances and furniture. Futuristic dishwasher actually made me WANT to do dishes (wife was shocked). Also, we loved the euro coffee press AND the keurig coffee maker. Tough decisions!

3. Owner - Annie. She was amazing, gave us all required details way ahead of time, was super responsive, and offered great (accurate) suggestions on local attractions. Everything in the unit is finely tuned, all the little details tended to. You quickly get the feeling the Annie has done this before. She's excellent at what she does."



AND THANKS TO ...

Mitch McNeil ([facebook.com/tellyourstorywithwordsandpictures](https://www.facebook.com/tellyourstorywithwordsandpictures)) for his advertising genius, and getting the word out there in style!
 My mother for instilling ambition and perseverance to overcome all odds.
 My husband, Chris, for his constant support, love and enthusiasm.



ISLE OF MAUI AND ITS PLEASURES

This is your Mahalo guide to "Things To Do & Places To Go" when you stay at Puamana Nani

KAANAPALI, KAPALUA & NAPILI RESTAURANTS

KAANAPALI, KAPALUA & NAPILI

There Are Some Great Spots Just Up The Coast A Ways. Kaanapali, Kapalua, and Napili Are Day Trip Destinations Where You May Be Interested In Making A Night Of It!



KAANAPALI (about 4 miles north of Lahaina)

HULA GRILL 2435 Kaanapali Pkwy (hulagrillkaanapali.com) Another of our Whaler's Village favorites for sure. Yeah, it's touristy around there, we know, but look where you are! If you want the feeling that you never left the beach, this is the place. We recommend starting with a cocktail to better enjoy the live music. Mango Lava Flow, World Famous Woo-Woo, fresh squeezed Mai Tai, For appetizers, the Fish Ceviche with Taro Chips, then Grilled Ahi Steak with stir fry Saimin Noodles, or the Pan Seared Snapper with Pumpkin Risotto and Tomato Lomi-Lomi. Best fish sandwich on the west side. So much to choose from!

ROY'S 2290 Kaanapali Pkwy, Suite A (<http://royyamaguchi.com>) For a truly, truly special night, let master chef Roy Yamaguchi and his inspired Hawaiian fusion fare take you on a trip. This long-time master hangs his hat on showstoppers like Szechuan Baby Back Ribs, Misoyaki Butterfish, Blackened Ahi, Seared Black Tiger Shrimp, and the famous Pineapple Martini. Find out why Roy has been a kitchen superstar for many decades.

MONKEYPOD KITCHEN 2435 Kaanapali Pkwy (<http://monkeypodkitchen.com>) Another fine establishment in the Whaler's Village near Black Rock. And it's good to know because they have the best Mai Tai's around. (Happy Hour here *rules!*) Their pizzas get rave reviews too. Poke Tacos, Potstickers! Fun fun fun.

JAPENGO 200 Nohea Kai Dr (<http://japengomaui.com>) Some swear this is the island's finest sushi. Maybe it's the freshest, locally grown products coupled with exotic ingredients from Pacific Rim countries. Located in Hyatt's lobby level, guests can enjoy Japengo's indoor and outdoor patio seating overlooking resorts waterfalls and famed Ka'anapali Beach, or watch as creative sushi is rolled to order in the chic Sushi Lounge.

LEILANI'S 2435 Kaanapali Pkwy (<http://leilanis.com>) When you're at Kaanapali beach, lost in tourist world, having a great time, snorkeling Black Rock, you may eventually wander over to Whaler's Village to shop and seek sustenance. (Spending your day at the beach makes you hungry!) Leilani's is our choice for great food there. The good news? You're still "on the beach!" Steaks, seafood, vegetables, fish tacos, some Hawaiian fare, Hula pie. Real nice selection.

JOEY'S KITCHEN 2435 Kaanapali Pkwy (<http://joeyskitchenmaui.com>) For grabbing a quick meal on the fly, whether breakfast/lunch/dinner, this place at the Whaler's Village mall gets our unreserved thumbs up! Filipino-fusion would best describe the cuisine. Comfort food. Indoor/outdoor seating. Go for the fish tacos.

DUKE'S BEACH HOUSE 130 Kai Malina Pkwy (<http://dukesmaui.com>) Duke's Beach House honors renowned waterman and Hawaii's most famous son, Duke Kahanamoku: Olympic swimmer (gold medal) and the father of modern day surfing. Here just steps from the sand, you are treated to sweeping ocean views framed by the islands of Molokai and Lanai. Good for a meal, or drinks/appetizers. Some highlights are: Korean Sticky Ribs, Crunchy Coconut Shrimp, Poke Tacos, Crab Wonton, Loco Moco, Thai Grilled Fish, plus Hula Pie and other outstanding desserts. They also do a big breakfast/brunch. Aloha from Duke is always good.

KAPALUA (about 11 miles north of Lahaina)

MERRIMAN'S One Bay Club Place (<http://merrimanhawaii.com/kapalua>) Dine at a truly breathtaking oceanfront setting in Kapalua Resort. Pete Merriman Chef/Restaurateur has brought his unique style of Hawaii Regional Cuisine to Maui. A pioneer in the "Farm to Table" concept, Peter serves only the freshest products, 90% of which are locally grown or caught, using only sustainable methods. Can you say Macadamia Encrusted Mahi?

SENSEI 600 Office Rd (<http://senseihawaii.com>) If sushi's your thing, then odds are you'll somehow end up here ... and be better off for it. Panko Crusted Fresh Ahi Sashimi, Ahi Tuna wrapped with Arugula and Spinach, Spicy Tuna and Cucumber Roll, Miso Cod, and plenty of veggie rolls. Cocktail heaven, too. Beware: Karaoke starts at 10pm.

THE BANYAN TREE 1 Ritz Carlton Dr (<http://banyantreekapalua.com>) The island's only 5-star restaurant? Discuss. We do know that you'll spend an evening in an open-air dining room surrounded by panoramic views of the Pacific Ocean. They are proud of their local, hand-crafted, sustainable cuisine ... and rightly so. Too many incredible seafood creations to mention here. Have a Kilauea Mist cocktail as you ponder the possibilities ...

THE POUR HOUSE 700 Office Rd (<http://thepourhousekapalua.com>) When you need a break from great seafood ... Pour House offers authentic southern Italian cuisine in the heart of Kapalua. The intimate setting is perfect to sample their Italian wines (a Chianti?), Polenta with Roasted Vegatable (my favorite), Pesto Clams, or Burrata pasta – just to name but a few options. Lots of great choices!

THE CANE & CANOE 1 Bay Dr (<https://montage.com/kapaluabay/dining/cane-and-canoe/>) This signature restaurant at Montage Kapalua Bay resort is a beloved island-inspired restaurant. With stunning ocean views, select among classic favorites. All items are the freshest quality with generous portions. This haven for meat and seafood connoisseurs features the finest cuts and freshest fish available.

PLANTATION HOUSE 5315 Lower Honoapiilani Rd (<http://cohnrestaurants.com/theplantationhouse>) The resident eatery of the Plantation Golf Course. Posh setting, for sure. Sturdy seafood selections of all stripes, plus they do a pretty darn good breakfast. A lovely and magical place to be, all in all.

TAVERNA 2000 Village Rd (<http://tavernamaui.com>) Classic Italian cuisine in a beautiful setting (Kapalua golf course), this is a meal you won't forget. Great wine list. Some of the house favorites are Caesar Salad, Caprese Salad with Balsamic Reduction, Fritto Misto (shrimp & calamari), Taverna Lasagna, Spaghetti Carbonara, Bruschetta al Tonno, Linguini con Vongole, Carpaccio. Amid all the sushi/seafood/steak places, Taverna really stands out. You will not be disappointed.

NAPILI (about 10 miles north of Lahaina)

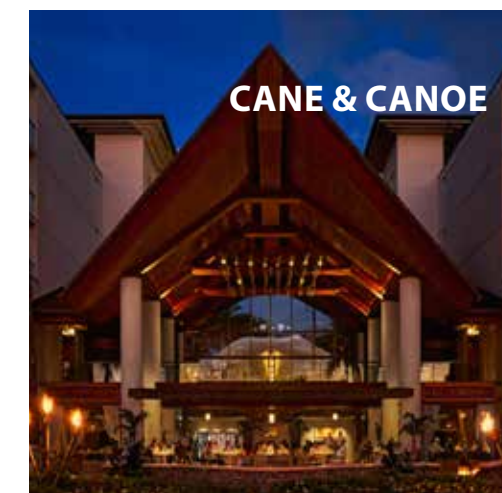
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GAZEBO 5315 Lower Honoapiilani Rd (808-669-5621) Breakfast is important - especially to those like us who have often put in a big adventure/workout at dawn somewhere on the island. Or maybe you just like breakfast sans workout. Gazebo is one of our go-to's for the morning feast. (And a lot of other folks too -- expect a line -- and plan accordingly) How does Macadamia Nut Pancakes while sitting ocean side sound? Like omelettes? They're spectacular. French Toast to end all others. What a treat!

SEA HOUSE 5900 Lower Honoapiilani Rd (<http://seahousemaui.com>) Farther on up the road to the North is the Napili Kai Beach Resort, and the resident eatery at the resort is worth the trip. Acclaimed Maui chef Alex Stanislaw is now at the helm of the Sea House. His career spans more than 30 years at some of Maui's top restaurants, and he's thrilled to back on the bay, overlooking one of the island's beloved beaches. We love hitting the place for lunch. Favorites include: Coconut Shrimp, Crispy Kapalua Roll, Kalua Pork Tacos, Loko Moko, Poke Nachos, and Calamari. Mmm.



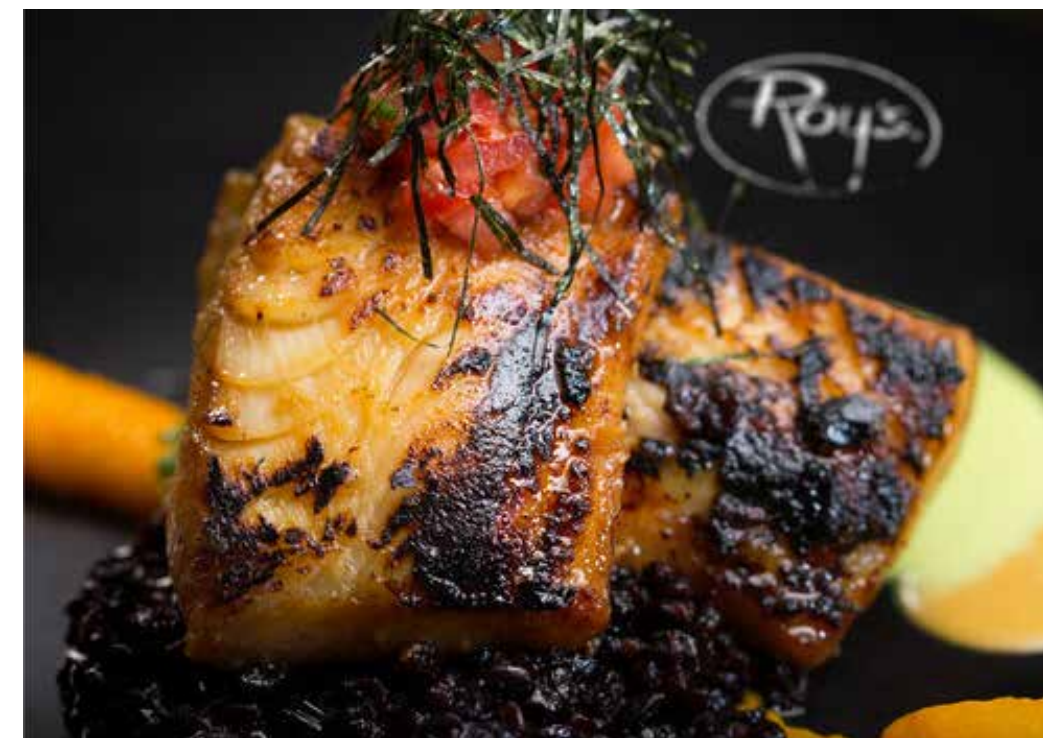
BANYAN TREE



CANE & CANOE



POUR HOUSE



Roy's

LAHAINA RESTAURANTS

LAHAINA

Most visitors get a taste of the island's West Side, with its many attractions, and are content to spend most of their time right there.

WHY LAHAINA AND THE WEST SIDE?

Maui features several regions that are all worth lots of your time discovering. But to spend quality time in all of them would require a visit of serious length. There's the wild & windy North Shore, and the myriad pleasures of Up Country, and then the drive to Hana yields all manner of remote wonder. Some are content to spend their time on the South Shore, with its golf courses and long beaches. Puamana puts your vacation solidly in the heart of the West Side, and you could spend your entire visit here with no complaints at all.



STAR NOODLE 1287 Front St (<http://starnoodle.com>) There has to be at least ONE go-to for ramen. This is it. And their ramen does not disappoint. Also try their Vietnamese Crepe, Hot and Sour Soup, Cold Soba, Pad Thai, and the Garlic Noodles. One of my favorite small plates is the Miso Eggplant. The only way this place could be better is if it was right on the water.

MALA OCEAN TAVERN 1307 Front St (<http://malaoceantavern.com>) If you require fancy surroundings to enjoy top-notch cuisine, then ... this is not your place. It has a slightly raffish seaside charm that belies the excellence of their Kobe Burgers, Ahi Bruschetta, Ceviche, Paka Paka, Coconut Shrimp, Seafood Pasta, Teddy's Loco Moco, etc. Being a tavern, they'd better offer you something to wet your whistle ... and they do, with a full complement of tasty cocktail selections (Try a Hibiscus Flower Mimosa!), plus wine and beer. They also offer a first class breakfast. And, oh, did I mention the spectacular location, right near the waterfront?

HONU 1259 Front St (<http://honumaui.com>) This seafood and pizza destination is ideally situated to gaze longingly at the Mala Wharf's water environs. As good as the food is, the view might be better! (Just don't be surprised when you get rained on if you choose to sit outside by the water!) Crab cakes, Ahi Bruschetta, Oyster Shooters, Mahi Mahi, Dungeness Crab Mac&Cheese, Burrata Salad, Kale Salad (best on the island!), Edamame Hummus appetizer ... and don't me started on the cocktails. Mmm ... maybe Lahaina's best, depending on who you ask. Same people who run this joint also run Frida's. They know what they're doing.

ALOHA MIXED PLATE 1285 Front St (<http://alohamixedplate.com>) For those wishing to dive adventurously into a more local style cuisine – with nods to native/Filipino/Asian rim influences – this is your place. Comes complete with a ringside view of the ocean. Wanna go authentic local? Ever wished you'd been invited to a luau? Try the Loco Moco: a traditional Hawaiian plate consisting of eggs, two hamburger patties with bbq sauce, gravy, rice and macaroni salad. Other tasty favorites are Saimin Noodles, Shoyu Chicken, Teriyaki Ribeye, Pork Lau Lau, and Lomi Lomi Salmon, to name a few. And, yes, they have a spam appetizer on the menu.

LEODAS 820 Olowalu Village Rd (<http://leodas.com>) Olowalu's a few miles S of Puamana (five to be exact), in case you're feeling adventurous to head that direction. (Yes, there is life to the south!) Of all the eateries on the island, we hit this place the most. Their pies keep us coming back - again and again. If the timing is right, we make this our breakfast destination (Coconut French Toast! Frittata! Homemade biscuits!) Their lunch and dinners are great too. Casual, family-style joint with a more local feel ... low key compared to the touristy hub bub of most places. Take it from us! A mere 27 minute bike ride.

BEACHES - SOUTHSIDE



Of all the Hawaiian islands, Maui probably has the most user-friendly beaches. For calm conditions year round, regardless of the tradewinds, being on the west side is a good move. Here you will find calm swimming conditions, and water that's clear. Stay plugged into the local conditions and forecast, and make your decision accordingly. Call 871-5054 for weather, 877-3611 for surf. We'll list the beaches going from north on the map toward the south.

D.T. FLEMING BEACH

Located in Honokahua Bay, this long, sandy (sometimes crowded) beach is relatively undeveloped, and has a nice stand of Ironwood trees (shade!) away from the water. Catches a north swell, and can be windy.

HONOLUA BAY

Renowned surfing break also serves up world class snorkeling and scuba (along its west side) during flat periods. Not really known for its beach features (sand, etc), but a lovely spot that is also a marine sanctuary. If you can handle a rocky beach, and swim out a little, it's great.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE BEACH

Named after the long-gone slaughterhouse/tannery that conveniently set up on the adjoining cliff. Nice sandy beach to relax on. Also a marine sanctuary, so ... good snorkeling. Winter brings waves, so, surfing and bodysurfing are big attractions. Summer brings smaller waves to play on.

ONELOA BEACH

This out-of-the-way beach runs about 500 yards long, is very sandy and uncrowded. There's a super shallow reef that fronts most of this stretch. You'll want to flank that to get out to deeper water and experience some good snorkeling. Located along the Kapalua Coastal Trail.

KAPALUA BEACH

Located in a super-protected cove, this place is really just a picturesque, salt water swimming pool that has a nice sandy beach and fair-to-decent snorkeling. The bay features a bottom that is quite rocky, so watch out for your toes.

NAPILI BAY

This beach fronts a modest, family-oriented resort development, nestled in a nice little cove. Kind of old school, with resort amenities a short walk away. Great sandy beach, and ocean bottom, with decent snorkeling during glassy periods. Waves can get big at times.

KEONENUI BEACH

Sweet little beach located inside a sheltered cove which has mistakenly been claimed by the Kahana Sunset development as "private" (it's not). Can have some decent snorkeling. Act like you own the joint.

HONOKOWAI BEACH

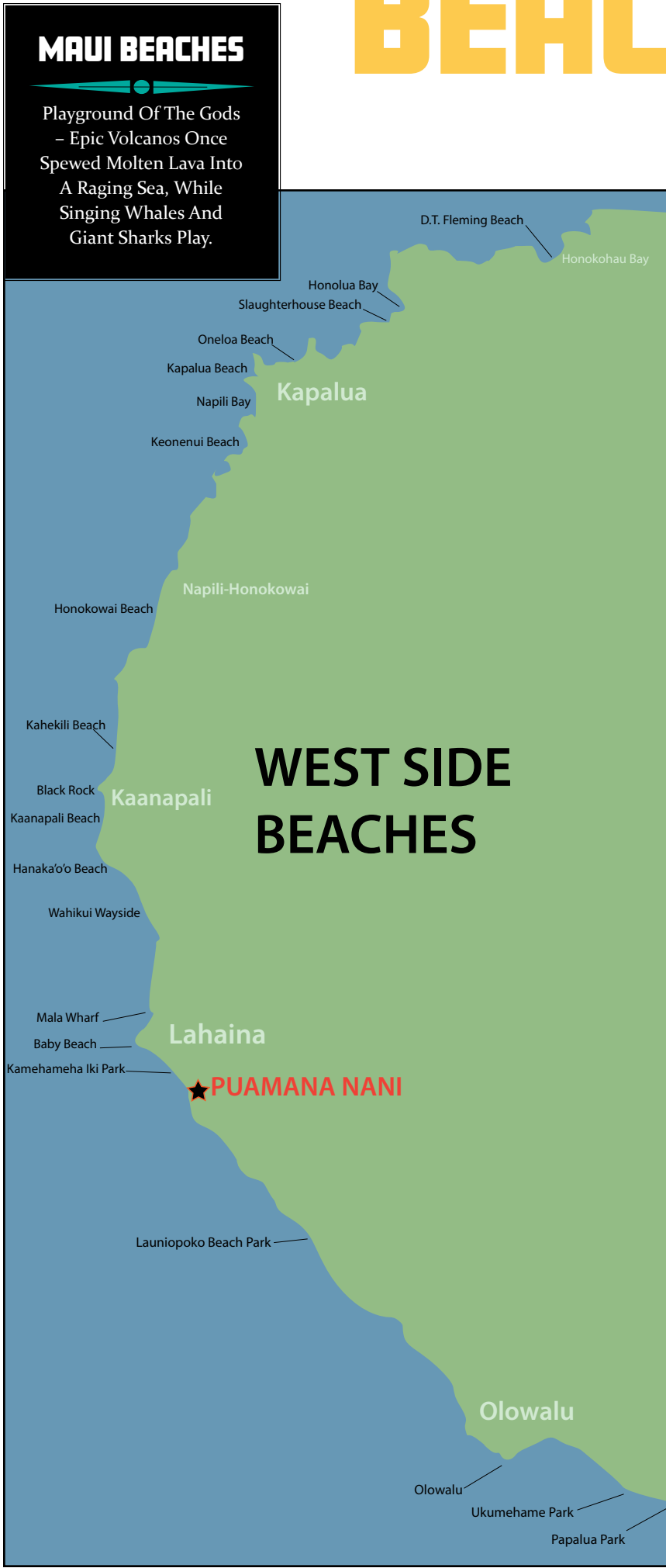
Nice little oceanside park that features shallow, protected "pools" in close (great for kids) and pretty decent snorkeling out beyond the rocky shelf. Local restaurants feature affordable take out fare, which makes this a great picnic spot, with tables, playground. Fun for the whole family!

KAHEKILI BEACH

This is the quintessential, drive-up, made-to-order, snorkeling beach, as the reef awaits you just a few yards from the beach. Great for inexperienced swimmers, as everything is so close to shore. And the snorkeling is pretty darn good, as conditions are usually mild-to-glassy. Great spot!

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BLACK ROCK

Personal favorite. Sitting on the north end of resort-laden Kaanapali Beach, this protected cove features mellow snorkeling and the big attraction - cliff jumping for those who don't mind clambering up on vertical rocks. One of Maui's iconic natural attractions, for sure. Black Rock has it all.

KAANAPALI BEACH

A spectacular, mile-long beach (anchored by Black Rock at its N. end) is marked by one massive resort after another (seven, all told), which means lots of resort amenities at your disposal. The swimming/snorkeling off the beach is really fine, though. This is the ultimate Hawaiian stretch of sand.

HANAKA'O'O BEACH

Stretching south of Kaanapali is this less touristy beach (favored more by locals), which has nice sandy beach, good swimming, but not really a snorkeling destination. Great for long walks. Picnic tables. Easier to find parking down this way than Kaanapali (which is pretty tough).

WAHIKULI WAYSIDE

Another roadside county park that has picnic tables, bathrooms, a police station across the highway, and a mostly-rocky shoreline. It's known mostly as a good dive spot, as it gets deep rather quickly. So, if you want a classic sandy beach afternoon, this is not the place.

MALA WHARF

Legendary long board spot for locals (on those days when it's breaking on a south swell). Days like that are best for spectating some of Maui's finest surfing. Otherwise, considered a top spot for snorkeling. Park in the public parking area and cross over to where the pier meets the sand. From here, it's a kick out to where the pier drops into the water. All sorts of things to look at.

BABY BEACH

This spot is noteworthy for its protective, offshore reef that renders the close in shallows very safe for young swimmers. Otherwise, nothing very remarkable to find here. Decent sand beach. Serious swimmers/divers will go elsewhere in a hurry.

KAMEHAMEHA IKI PARK

Once the province of native royalty, this beach is now home to a pretty cool cultural renaissance of local traditions. The coral here is mostly dead, unfortunately. But it's still a nice beach, with surf breaks at either end (Shark Pit, Lahaina Breakwall) for those who can handle those ocean waves.

LAUNIOPOKO BEACH PARK

Popular hangout for Maui locals, this beach park is perfect for a quick swim or surf session (longboards rule!). Because of a natural pool with surrounding lava rock wall, small children will enjoy swimming in the shallows. Restrooms, bbq grill, picnic tables, and some grassy shade, but no lifeguards.

OLOWALU

A very narrow strip of rocks-only beach, with lots of shallow reef features. It has three surf breaks relatively close to the shoreline where you will find many shortboarders, and groms. Reef sharks like this spot.

UKUMEHAME PARK

Classic roadside county park, with a very narrow, rocky beach. Picnic tables. Attracts mostly surfers, SUPers, and snorkelers, not tourists. Where you park is almost the shoulder of the highway. We love these places.

PAPALUA PARK

Just past Pali. Has a surf break called Grandma's. Nice little wave, perfect for beginners. This one features camping. The Kiawe trees provide shade (and crazy thorns! - be careful where you sit.)



ISLAND HISTORY

ISLAND HISTORY

This incredible island you're on can be thought of as the far eastern rim of the Polynesian culture that spread throughout the Pacific archipelagoes. The more you learn its history, the better your adventure.



Maui, from Polynesian roots to modernity

Maui's history is a rich, interesting, and sometimes tragic, but instructive account of a sophisticated pre-contact Polynesian society, western explorers, missionaries, entrepreneurialism, immigrant laborers from diverse cultures, and the modern era of flourishing tourism, real estate development, and dramatic population growth. The island's history is defined by distinct stages, initiated by key events or decisions, which have converged to form present day Maui. The history is also closely tied to the island's abundant natural resources and phenomenal scenic beauty. Beginning with the Hawaiian's deep connection to the land, followed by large-scale agricultural planting and irrigation, and concluding with natural resource and scenic beauty based tourism; Maui's history and landscapes have been, and will continue to be, impacted by the interaction between humans and the natural environment. Its dramatic physical beauty, blended culture, traditional arts, pleasant climate, and spirit of aloha, make it special. However, in this rapidly changing, and increasingly homogenous, world, trying to preserve the island's special charms while allowing for the many thousands of visitors and the forces of change and development is the great challenge.

Maui's original inhabitants traveled from the southern islands of Polynesia (first Marquesas, then Tahiti) some 1500 years ago, for reasons unknown, across treacherous seas, to settle a new home that they could not have known existed across 2500 miles of open water. They found an island devoid of edible plants, subsisting on fish and taro exclusively. The island's only mammal at the time was a species of bat. The newcomers brought their own domesticated animals (pigs, dogs, fowl). This first wave of settlers, about which little is known, the *Menehune*, live mostly in the realm of legend now. A 2nd wave of explorer/settlers, the *Tahitians*, arriving 500 years later, subdued and decimated (*see: genocide*) them quickly. The Menehune fled deep into the interior to hide in the forest shadows. These Tahitians were a far more aggressive, warlike culture, implementing the *kapu* system; a strict social order, based on religious taboos, that affected all aspects of life, and became the core of Hawaiian culture. Break a taboo and you, and possibly your whole family, were clubbed or strangled to death, or burned at the stake - strong incentives to walk straight! For instance, if your shadow crossed the shadow of a priest or ruler, you were toast.

The natives developed a successful and sophisticated society that thrived for hundreds of years prior to western contact. The various chiefs, or *ali'i*, ruled absolutely, and made war among one another frequently. Human sacrifice and torture was common also. Hawaiian's did not believe in the private ownership of land. A unique system, utilized throughout Hawaii, divided land into *ahupuaa*, land divisions running from the mountains to the sea. Hawaiian society was separated into distinct classes, from chief to laborer, each with their defined duties and responsibilities within each ahupuaa. Commoners paid continual material tribute to the ali'i - if they knew what was good for them. The 1% ruled.

EUROPEAN CONTACT: While Captain James Cook is noted as discovering the Hawaiian Islands for the Western World, it was Captain Jean Francois de Galaup de La Perouse, in 1786, who was the first outsider to set foot on Maui's shore and interact

with the Hawaiians. In any case, the natives first considered them visiting gods, with point heads (tri-corner hats), and breathing fire (smoking pipes). Cook knew that the effects of contact between these cultures would be severe, but unavoidable, and went to great lengths to prevent sailors infected with venereal disease from leaving the ship (but they snuck ashore anyway and spread the disease quickly). Anyhow, the explorations of these two captains signified the beginning of Hawaii's introduction to the Western world. In the following years, missionary work, the whaling industry, and flourishing trade of diverse goods brought American and European immigrants to the island.

The first christian missionary arrived on maui from New England in 1821, built a house in Lahaina and began teaching the natives. They believed they were "civilizing" Hawaiians. They tried to help Hawaiians become literate in their own language and English, and decrease drunkenness, sexual promiscuity, infanticide, gambling, theft, and murder. They attempted to replace Hawaiians' own religion with basic Protestant Christianity. They also introduced American notions about customs involving clothing, food, language, entertainment, education, hygiene and economy. So, just as happened in the lower 48, European gifts to native cultures amounted to the Big Four: God/Guns/VD/Whiskey. Yawn. And please cover up those tits.

In late May 1823 MISSIONARIES built a stone house on the present site of Campbell Park in downtown Lahaina. Their efforts resulted in the first classes for commoners on Maui and within a few year thousands of Hawaiians had been schooled. The missionaries set up a printing shop and began printing bibles and educational materials which supplied schools throughout the islands. The first stone church was built in 1828 at Lahaina called Waiola Church. The churchyard there contains the remains of many early foreigners and Hawaiians, among them, Queen Ke'opolani, the first royalty converted to Christianity, and Queen Ka'ahumanu.

The whaling industry was the primary source of income, and Lahaina was the center of all that action. In the early 19th century, during the industrial revolution, whale oil was used to provide heat, in oil lamps for lighting, and powering equipment, while baleen strips from the whale's upper jaw were needed for making corsets, skirt hoops, umbrellas, and buggy whips. American, European, and Asian ships would hunt for whales in the Japan Sea, South Pacific, Arctic, and Hawaiian waters. The calm harbor of Lahaina was an optimal place to replenish supplies. The first whaling ships arrived in 1819 and steadily continued over the next four decades, with over 100 ships stopping in Hawaiian ports in 1824 and a record 736 whaling ships recorded in 1846. The arrival of the whalers not only fueled the economy but greatly impacted the cultural climate of Hawaii. Sailors wanted fresh fruit and vegetables, meat, potatoes, and sugar instead of the Hawaiian staples of fish and poi, so changes occurred to meet these needs. A variety of new crops were planted, and businesses catering to the whalers were opened - including shops, bakeries, sailmakers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. Along with new foods, plants, and animals, sailors also brought along diseases and perpetuated bad habits such as gambling and prostitution. Bad boys. In 1859, petroleum oil was discovered, and the writing was on the wall for the whale oil industry - luckily for the planet's whales. (Sugarcane would be the next economic engine for the island.) The old Lahaina fort on Prison Rd, converted eventually into a prison, is a remnant from that era.



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This incredible island you're on can be thought of as the far eastern rim of the Polynesian culture that spread throughout the archipelagoes of the Pacific. The more you learn about its history, the better your adventure.

With much of the island arid and inhospitable, the towns of Hana, Makawao, Wailuku, and Lahaina housed the majority of the population. Diversified agriculture rapidly expanded during the 1840's and 1850's to support the transient and resident population. Cultivated crops included taro, potatoes, vegetables, native and foreign fruits, wheat, corn, and sugar.

Having no resistance to introduced Western diseases, the Hawaiian population suffered significantly with the arrival of foreigners. When the people of Maui came into contact with diseases for which they had no immunity and no effective treatment, they began to die in vast numbers. Smallpox, measles, influenza, tuberculosis, cholera, typhus, typhoid fever and sexually transmitted diseases decimated the population. Estimates range from 30% to 50% of the population died within a generation. The effect was catastrophic on the culture of Maui. To further complete the destruction of a people, add to this the loss of their language, as well as their entire established economic system, (communal in nature, based on sharing/bartering, sustenance - not acquisition). The Hawaiians were no match for the rigid (alien) codes of puritan capitalism, and thus were characterized as lazy and undependable workers. Their way of life, based on fishing, hunting, gathering, and growing their own food, did not prepare them for the new system of forced labor and penal servitude. Devastated on every level, the Hawaiian social system fell apart, and outsiders filled the power vacuum. Regardless of the influx of new groups of people, the population steadily decreased. During a 50-year time span in the mid 19th century, the population plummeted from 35,000 to only 12,000. Today, the island's population has swelled to 12x that amount (144,000).

In 1860 there was a significant increase in leprosy (Hansen's Disease) cases. Citizens became alarmed at what they thought might be an epidemic. A doctor in Hana told the Board of Health that in Canada and the patients were isolated from the general population, provided with food and clothing until they recovered or died. It was suggested a place such as a box canyon be found where lepers could be quarantined. After a temporary solution on Oahu, property was purchased on the isolated north coast of Moloka'i at Kalaupapa, where lepers would have no outside contact. By December 1865 the "Leper Colony" was ready. Once the colony was established, those determined to have leprosy were forced to move there. The resettlement was complicated because ships could not get close to the beach. Patients were initially shuttled to shore by whaleboats, which was dangerous and terrifying to infectees who had already suffered separation by force from friends and families. Eventually, they were forced over the side at gunpoint to swim through the surf. Really? The blighted newcomers were then marched across the peninsula to Kalawao where they found huts and tiny cottages purchased for them in near ruin. Oh well ... at least the view was nice.

The concept of land ownership was introduced by Westerners who recognized a great opportunity in the vast Hawaiian Islands and were becoming increasingly frustrated with the land tenure system. In 1848, Kamehameha III, under immense pressure from foreigners, set into motion a series of events that dramatically altered the distribution of land in Hawaii.

Living for hundreds of years with the self-sufficient ahupuaa land tenure system and communal subsistence economy, Hawaiians, particularly commoners, were drasti-

cally unaccustomed to the concept of fee simple ownership of land. This unfamiliarity with a new concept of landownership, coupled with numerous legal and logistical constraints, led to foreign acquisition of lands intended for native Hawaiians on an unprecedented scale.

The Great Mahele, or land division, established a land commission and provided the means whereby land claims could be presented to the commission and adjudicated. As part of the Great Mahele, the Kuleana Act of 1850 allowed the Land Commission to award small parcels of land to commoners for subsistence. The intent of the Great Mahele and the Kuleana Act was to protect lands from foreign acquisition and provide native Hawaiians with the security of landownership. However, there existed a vast disconnect between the king's intentions and the actual events that ensued as a result of the Great Mahele.

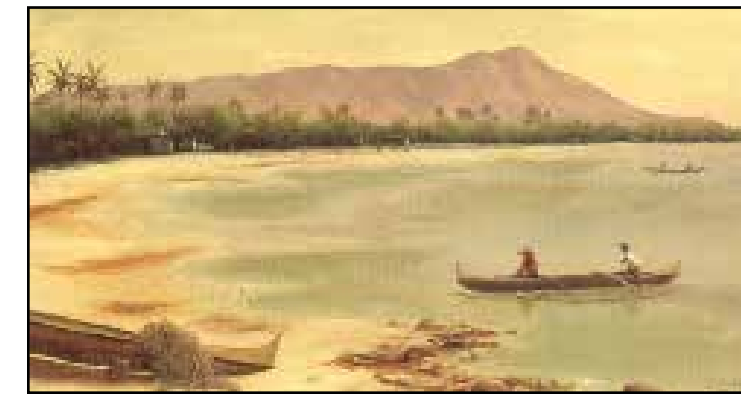
Many Hawaiian families were required to leave lands they had cultivated for generations and were forced to move to populated towns such as Wailuku and Lahaina. Separated from the land and traditional subsistence lifestyle, displaced Hawaiians for the first time had to find employment in order to buy food and goods.

SUGAR, PINEAPPLE & CATTLE: Following the events of the Great Mahele, Hawaiian land became available for private ownership and capitalist development. Between 1836 and 1861 there was an initial flurry of sugar planting and refining throughout Hawaii; however lack of capital and an adequate market forced many planters out of business. Also, failure to convert the Hawaiian commoner into a western-oriented labor force left sugar plantations with few options for labor supply. In 1850, an indentured labor system was established through the Masters and Servants Act which supplied plantation workers from foreign markets: Japan, China, Philippines, Korea, Spain, Portugal and Puerto Rico.

In 1876, with the signing of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, the islands received the final catalyst necessary to drive the Hawaiian sugar industry into the future. The treaty with the United States allowed for duty free admission of Hawaiian sugar, resulting in a substantial increase of profits for island growers. With this economic boost, growers immediately began increasing cultivation of sugarcane. On Maui, acres cultivated in sugarcane expanded from 5,080 in 1867 to 12,000 in 1880, an increase of 136 percent. Maui's sugar history experienced many stages, beginning with numerous small operations and evolving into a few large plantations. Sugar cultivation on Maui is inextricably linked with the names of certain entrepreneurs, like Alexander, Baldwin, and Spreckels.

The plantations were enormous, self-contained towns unto themselves, with populations up near 8000, divided into "camps" that were organized along ethnicity. The camps had their own schools, stores, churches, and medical centers. This organization of camps along ethnic lines influenced the social and cultural development of Maui to this day.

THE GOLDEN PINEAPPLE: Historically Maui's second largest industry, pineapple cultivation has also played a large role in forming Maui's modern day landscape. The pineapple industry began on Maui in 1890 with Dwight D. Baldwin's Haiku Fruit and Packing Company on the northeast side of the island. West Maui was also culti-



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vated with pineapple in the early 1900's by Baldwin Packers. Within just thirty years the pineapple industry grew steadily, and by 1930 over 28 percent of Maui's cultivated lands were dedicated to pineapple.

CATTLE RANCHING: Although the American cowboy is most often associated with places such as Wyoming and Texas, Hawaii also has a strong historical connection to cattle ranching when, in 1793, Captain Vancouver brought cattle from California as a gift for King Kamehameha I. The animals were then allowed to run wild and populate the islands. *Talk about an invasive species!* Horses were also given as a gift to the king in 1803.

By 1830, King Kamehameha III recognized that the large populations of cattle were out of control, prompting him to summon vaqueros of Mexican, Indian, and Spanish descent from Vera Cruz to teach the Hawaiians how to handle horses and herd cattle. These island cowboys, or *paniolo*, learned herding techniques quickly. As the cattle ranching industry grew on Maui, multiple ranches dominated the less-fertile upper elevation (up country) lands that were left uncultivated. Cattle ranching eventually grew into Maui's third largest industry next to sugar and pineapple. Some of the cattle operations from Maui's history persist to present day.

World War II signified a transition period for Maui, bringing new immigrants and, most importantly, rapid investment in infrastructure to serve the military. Roads, harbors, and airports were built, dramatically altering the character of Maui and paving the way for future events. As private automobiles became more affordable, they also became more prevalent on Maui's expanding road network and allowed for easier access to previously isolated areas. During the war years, the military population on Maui reached approximately 200,000, resulting in soldiers, sailors, and marines outnumbering local residents four to one. *Hey missionaries - good luck policing that!* The military presence stretched across the island from the Navy's Demolition Training Station in Kihei to the Fourth Marine Division's Camp Maui in the Kokomo area. Remnants of Maui's military past still dot the present day landscape. The end of the war brought about significant change for the sugar and pineapple industries. With rapid mechanization of these industries, rise of unionization, plantation camps became a thing of the past.

RISE OF TOURISM: With the decline of the sugar and pineapple industries, Maui lost 24 percent of its population from 1940 to 1960. As a result of affordable air transportation and extensive marketing, local business and political leaders began to plan Maui's tourism future. The identified need for additional visitor facilities gave birth to the concept of the *resort destination area*, and in 1961 Kaanapali became the first of its kind in Hawaii. With numerous amenities (hotels, restaurants, a shopping center, and a golf course), Kaanapali set a precedent for tourism development statewide. This trend continued to grow on Maui with the subsequent development of Wailea and Kapalua.

With this new and vibrant industry, Maui's population and economy began to rebound. Resorts and other visitor services provided employment for Maui's population and attracted new residents. Tourism quickly became the island's strongest industry, having a notable impact on Maui's population, culture, economics, infrastructure, and land use patterns. Keeping this boom at a healthy, manageable level, while retaining Maui's low-key charm and natural, unspoiled beauty, is the goal for the future. If ever a place was in danger of being "loved to death", well then, Maui certainly fits the bill. As you enjoy the island, try to respect it, and leave it at least as clean and unspoiled as you found it.

ENJOY YOUR VISIT

