

HONOLUA STORE AND WAREHOUSE
502 Office Street
Kapalua
Maui County
Hawaii

HABS No. HI-521

HABS
HI-521

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

FIELD NOTES

**Historic American Building Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Oakland, California**

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HONOLUA STORE AND WAREHOUSE

HABS No. HI-521

Location: 502 Office Road
Kapalua, Maui
USGS Napili Hawaii 1997 Quadrangle, Universal Transverse
Mercator Coordinates: 04.743810.2323790

Present Owner: Maui Land & Pineapple Co., Inc.

Present Occupants: Kapalua Land Company, LTD.

Present Use: Retail general store; dry goods, groceries, and restaurant.
Warehouse.

Statement of Significance: The buildings are significant for their association with the development of Baldwin Packers, Inc., a major pineapple producer that employed about 500 workers when the store was built, and with the development of the pineapple industry on Maui. The Honolua Store and Warehouse are also significant for their role in sustaining the camps for Hawaiian, Japanese, and Filipino plantation workers.

The Honolua Store is a good example of the type of store which served rural communities during the plantation era. It has been operated continuously as a general store since its construction in 1929. It was the primary source of supplies for the surrounding community during the time of the Honolua Plantation, and it has remained an important feature of the area as the transition was made from plantation to tourism and vacation rentals. Today the Honolua Store serves local workers and vacation visitors with meals, groceries, and other merchandise.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Honolua Store

- a. Date of Erection: The initial construction of Honolua Store at the Kapalua Resort was completed in July 1929 at a cost of \$8,699 (ML&P Documents).
- b. Architect: Unknown.
- c. Managers: The first manager of the 1929 Honolua Store was Kasaburo Seki, who had managed the ca. 1913 store located across Office Road. After Mr. Seki were managers named Ikeda and Ogawa (ML&P Interviews #43).

The last manager of the Honolua Store under the plantation was Mr. Shoon Tet Hew, born in Kula Maui in 1911. Mr. Hew began working at Baldwin Packers in 1932. One of his early responsibilities was in the plantation's aloe distilling operation. Mr. Hew began managing the store in 1962 when Baldwin Packers merged with Maui Pineapple. He worked at the store until he retired in 1983. Employees that year included Mrs. Orphia "Ulu" Kaina, Mrs. Henrietta Mahuna, and Mrs. Diane Akiona. These ladies worked in the restaurant and other areas of the store (ML&P 1983).

- d. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown.
- e. Original Plans and Construction: It appears the original plan of the building was roughly square and corresponded to the area of the present front (north) section that is dry goods. The steps and lanai along the north side of the building created the entry as they do today. Neither the steps nor the lanai had railings at the time of construction. The hip roof was designed with a partial gable at the entry side. The roofing was asphalt.

The store was situated on the site of a former garage (ML&P Documents). The foundation of this garage is probably the area of concrete floor in the center of the front section of the store. Concrete for the new store, probably located under the rear section of the store, was "put in" in January, 1929 (ML&P Documents). In February 1929 work was going "ahead well" on the new store, in May the store was "nearly done" and in July the plantation manager, D. T. Fleming reported "the store is complete" (ML&P Documents). The store replaced an earlier Honolua Plantation company store (ca. 1912-13) which was located on a site on the opposite side of Office Road from the 1929 store.

Originally, the store clerks sat behind a counter which separated them and the goods from the customers. Clerks would retrieve goods that were requested

by the customers (ML&P Interviews #43). The counter has since been removed.

- f. Alterations and Additions: The Honolua Store has had a number of additions and alterations since 1929. Although few records exist that provide specific dates, general time periods have been determined through research of store records and photographs.

Shortly after the initial construction the rear (south) section, the area that is now groceries, was added to give the building a T-shaped plan. This added rear area was originally used as storage space. The Office Road side of this rear storage area historically had a large sliding door for receiving. This door remained as late as 1978, and a ghost of its location can still be seen in the shingle siding on that side of the store. In the late 1980s the rear section of the store was converted from a storage area to grocery sales as it appears today (Prince 2006, 9).

In 1948 gasoline pumps were installed north of the front entrance and through the late 1980s the store sold gasoline. It was stored in two underground tanks, with 800 and 1,000 gallons capacities, which were removed when gasoline sales ended (Prince 2006, 5).

At the north corner of the store building, an area for offices, with a pitched ceiling, was added sometime between the mid 1940s and 1975. This area now contains a retail area and the office for the store manager.

In 1986, the kitchen addition was added at the east side of the rear section of the building and the covered lanai area was added at the west (Office Road) side of the front section of the building (KLC Offsite). Apparently at this time the sliding door at the Office Road side of the rear section of the store was covered.

Since the current manager, Ginger Prince, took over in 1987 there have been a number of alterations to the store. The kitchen area was enlarged, a counter installed, and the household cooking equipment was replaced by food service equipment to accommodate more meals. The doorway between the front and rear sections of the store was enlarged (Prince 2006, 6, 9).

2. Honolua Store Warehouse

The construction date of the warehouse building is uncertain, but appears to be ca. 1930s. The overall original plan, a simple rectangle, and the gable roof form have not been altered.

Early on, the warehouse was used as a shop and garage building (ML&P Documents). By the early 1960s a portion of the warehouse building was used as a laundromat (Prince 2006, 4) which remained in use until at least 1967 (ML&P Documents). The warehouse building began to be used as storage space for the Honolua Store in the late 1980s when the rear section of the store was converted from a storeroom to grocery sales. Today, the west section of the warehouse

building still serves as warehouse space for the store, while the east section is used as an office for the construction company working nearby.

B. Historical Context:

1. Development of Baldwin Packers, Inc.:

The plantation began in 1888 as Henry P. Baldwin's Honolua Ranch Company, a cattle ranch of 6,000 acres in the Honolua and Honokahua *ahupua'a* (a Hawaiian land division usually running from the sea to a mountain ridge) of West Maui. Henry Baldwin had planned to grow sugar on the land and awaiting the start of his sugar operation, kept the Honolua Ranch lands in cattle and coffee (Ten Bruggencate 2004, 82). In 1911 H.P. Baldwin died, and in 1912, an agriculturalist, David T. Fleming, was named ranch manager. Fleming was the first manager of Grove Ranch, one of seven entities which formed the Maui Agricultural Company in 1903. Fleming began growing pineapples at Grove Ranch in 1906, and after about five years experience with the fruit was hired (in 1912) to manage pineapple operations at Honolua Ranch. He moved from Haiku, Maui to Kapalua and replaced manager Richard Searl. Fleming and the Baldwin family thought that the land would be suitable for pineapples, a crop that was experimented with there as early as 1907. The first crop of 5,900 cases was canned in 1914 and the yield, along with the plantation facilities, grew in succeeding years.

In 1919 the plantation built a new cannery facility in Lahaina, trucking the ripened fruit there from the fields at Honolua for processing and direct shipping out of the port. In 1920 the Honolua Plantation became known as Baldwin Packers, Ltd., which was incorporated in 1924. Now that canning operations were centered in Lahaina, the buildings at the plantation that formerly housed the machinery were given over to storage and maintenance of the truck fleet which delivered the fruit.

Another change in the operation of the plantation took place in 1925, when an extension was built to the Pioneer Mill Company's rail road which linked the plantation to the cannery in Lahaina. This was more economical than the fleet of trucks for transporting fruit from plantation to cannery. The truck fleet that transported pineapples to Lahaina was eliminated and the buildings and garages that once supported the fleet were used for things such as warehousing and shop space for plantation equipment. Truck hauling of the fruit from Honolua to the cannery in Lahaina was again initiated in 1939 as railroad transport of fruit to the cannery was discontinued.

At the time the store opened, in 1929, there were 2,500 acres in pineapples, and together Honolua and Lahaina produced 426,000 cases of canned pineapple. Cattle were still part of the operation, with 300 acres of grazing land to supply beef for the plantation's workers which was sold at the Honolua Store.

David T. Fleming was manager of Honolua Plantation until 1951. He was a strong supporter of diversified agriculture at the plantation and was known for

introducing mangos, avocados, lychee, and macadamia nuts. Watermelons in particular were renowned and became a profitable crop. The Honolua Store stocked Fleming's produce for the plantation workers and their families, the supply of which was driven by the difficulty of stocking items in the remote Honolua location and the need for self-sufficiency on the plantation. One item that Fleming planted, harvested, and experimented with was aloe. He was convinced that the plant's medicinal properties would make it a valuable crop and attempted for many years to perfect a product from it. Fleming also planted Cook and Norfolk Island pines on the plantation beginning in 1918.

In 1962, Baldwin Packers, Ltd. merged with another Baldwin family pineapple-producing company, Maui Pineapple Co. This became Maui Land and Pineapple Co., Inc., the name indicating its role in managing lands that were devoted to projects other than pineapple (Ten Bruggencate 2004, 62-3). A subsidiary, Kapalua Land Company Ltd., was incorporated in 1975 to pursue resort development and opened the Kapalua Bay Hotel in 1978. Today Kapalua Land Company Ltd. operates Honolua Store.

Several years after Mr. Hew took over managing the store, in 1967, a decision was made by the plantation to cease operating the store directly and lease it to him to operate. This decision was a long time in coming, as early as 1956 the Baldwin Packers manager's report noted that store profits had dropped from \$5,794 to \$1,129. "Ever increasing competition from family-operated stores in Lahaina, etc. make it appear that the time will come soon when it will be unprofitable for the company to continue operating the Store" (ML&P Documents). The store lost \$700 for fiscal year 1965-66 and the following year Mr. Hew leased the store from the plantation for minimum \$400 per month or 4% of gross sales. Because of the possibility of redevelopment, the original lease was proposed to be for five years with a provision for month-to-month lease after that. The plantation agreed that Hew had the right to use the name "Honolua Store" (ML&P Documents). Hew operated the store as the area transitioned from plantation to tourism and eventually began renting automobiles to tourists (Prince 2006, 7).

Today the Honolua Store is operated by the Kapalua Land Company, LTD. Its present manager, Ginger Prince has managed the store since 1987 and has lived in the area since the 1960s.

2. Development of the Pineapple Industry on Maui

Pineapple had a long history in Hawaii before the 20th century; it was noted growing wild on the Kona Coast of the Big Island of Hawaii shortly after the arrival of Captain Cook (Ten Bruggencate 2004, 2). By 1829, the fruit was being grown in the Honolulu garden of Francisco de Paula Marin, and in 1849 pineapples were shipped from Lahaina to California (Ten Bruggencate 2004, 4). By 1885 the popular commercial variety known as Smooth Cayenne was being grown in Manoa Valley, Oahu by horticulturalist John Kidwell. This is the variety that is commercially grown today. On Maui, the Smooth Cayenne was first planted at Haiku by Dwight D. Baldwin in 1890. He marketed fresh fruit to

California and in 1904 canned his initial pack of 1400 cases under the Haiku Fruit and Packing Company, which was formed in 1903.

Before pineapple was planted at Honolua Ranch, the Baldwin family had been producing pineapple on Maui since the 1890s. Henry Baldwin became president of the Haiku Fruit and Packing Company upon its inception in 1903. His brother Dwight D. Baldwin was vice president of the company (Ten Bruggencate 2004, 37).

The value of the Maui Island pineapple crop for the year 1929 was expected to equal the value of the Maui Island sugar crop ("Maui Growing" 1929). That year, Baldwin Packers, Ltd., a precursor to Maui Land & Pineapple and then the owner of the plantation, was projected to account for about 6.4% of the Hawaiian crop (ibid.). The Hawaiian supply of canned pineapple that year was oversold and falling short of both the demand and the booked orders. About 90 percent of Hawaiian production was expected to be "distributed in the American market" ("Pineapple Supply Short" 1929). Demand for Hawaiian pineapple began to increase sharply in late 1928, due in part to an aggressive advertising campaign. This increased demand was expected to initiate the development of new pineapple cultivation areas.

In 1938 the four pineapple companies on Maui: Baldwin Packers, Maui Pineapple, Hawaiian Pineapple, and Libby, McNeill, and Libby produced half of all the pineapples grown in the Territory, about 2,000,000 cases. Baldwin Packers accounted for about 450,000 cases, an amount approximately one-quarter of the Maui total, a figure that was agreed upon as a quota by the four companies to prevent monopoly of the industry on the Island. Canned pineapple was transported by rail to the wharf at Kaanapali and then lightered out to freighters for shipment out of Maui (Baldwin 1938, 17). The Lahaina cannery of Baldwin Packers closed in 1962, when Baldwin Packers merged with Maui Pine. From then until pineapple production at Honolua ceased, ca. 1972-75 (Prince 2006, 10) the fruit was truck shipped to the Maui Pineapple Company's cannery at Kahului.

To Hawaii's agricultural industry, the importance of pineapple was eclipsed only by sugar throughout the twentieth century. The industry had plantations and canneries on all the major Hawaiian Islands during the twentieth century and was responsible for the employment of large sections of the population with thousands of acres under cultivation. Although pineapple has been second to sugar in economic value to Hawaii throughout almost all of its history here, to mainland consumers it was much more closely identified with the Islands than any other Hawaiian crop. "Pineapple has been inextricably linked during much of the twentieth century to the selling of Hawaii to tourists...The Islands' larger agricultural industry was sugar, but when it came to marketing the Islands, pineapple held sway over its elder colleague. Sugar, ultimately, was a commodity. Pineapple was something different" (Bruggencate 2004, viii).

Although the position of pineapple as one of Hawaii's top industries has declined, it became (with the decline of sugar) the state's most valuable agricultural crop

with production of 315, 000 tons in 2003, about a third of the industry's heyday in the mid 1950s (Ten Bruggencate 2004, 176). As canned pineapple from other countries began filling the market, Hawaiian canneries began to close and plantations, once located on Maui, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, and Kauai, began to shrink. Del Monte cannery closed in 1985, and Dole cannery in Iwilei closed in 1991. The Kahului cannery of Maui Land and Pineapple Company is the last remaining pineapple cannery in Hawaii. During the end of the 1990s and into the 21st century the value of fresh Hawaiian pineapple overtook the value of canned Hawaiian pineapple.

The Hawaiian pineapple industry has gone from its early days as a primarily fresh product, through most of the 20th century as principally a canned product and a major supplier of the worlds canned pineapple market, to the 21st century when it is once again grown mostly for fresh consumption.

3. Plantation Workers' Camps

The Honolua Store was built by the Honolua Plantation in 1929 and served as a source of supplies for the plantation's workers until 1974 when plantation operations ceased and the Napilihau Subdivision was created to house the workers (Prince 2006, 10). The store provided groceries and dry goods that the workers needed and also served as a gathering place for the people of the plantation community, both during and after working hours.

In 1929 there were 500 laborers at the Honolua Plantation housed in about 6-7 camps that each held an ethnic group, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian, and Puerto Rican (Consultants 1987, 4). By the 1960s the Hawaiian camp housed about 20 families, the Filipino camp about 30, and the Japanese camp more than that (Prince 2006, 7). The Filipino camp had smaller houses that were set closer together with no garages between them. Garages were located *makai*, near the area called Stables Beach (Prince 2006, 2).

The Honolua Store has served the needs of the plantation community since it was built. "The store stocked most of the families' needs and at one time they made weekly home-deliveries of Honolua Ranch Meat, "camp beef" for 25¢ a pound" (ML&P Photo files). The beef that was supplied to the plantation workers was often a source of contention between them and the store manager, who was in charge of distribution. When an animal was slaughtered, the butcher would portion off, wrap, and label the best cuts for Mr. Fleming, the plantation manager. A hierarchical system then guided the butcher on his portioning of the rest of the animal, wrapping and labeling successively lower-grade and fatty portions for workers further and further down in the organization of the plantation. The butcher sent the packages of meat marked for plantation workers to the store for distribution. The workers were almost always left with stew meat, complaining about constantly getting the lower-grade cuts to the only people who were there to listen, the store employees (ML&P Interviews #43).

Another feature of the store during plantation days was the use of charge accounts for the workers. The employee ID number was used for this. Called a "bango number," it was used to keep track of the amount owed to the plantation by the worker. At the end of the month the amount owed was deducted from wages. "Sometimes when I got the (pay) envelope I look inside and there's only a dime in there (laughs). That's alright though as long as you don't have a red slash on the outside of the envelope 'cuz that means you owe the store some more money" (ML&P Documents). During the 1960s the Honolua store became the bank on paydays, cashing paychecks and taking payments for changes made on bango accounts during the month. The store was the best option for supplies available to the people living on the plantation. A trip to Lahaina, the next nearest market, was not convenient for day-to-day necessities (Prince 2006, 3-4).

Plantation workers were moved out of the camps during the early 1970s as the area transitioned to a vacation resort and the Kapalua Bay Resort was built. The nearby Napili Hau subdivision was built and plantation workers were among the first to occupy it. As the plantation and pineapple production was phased out many plantation workers took jobs in the hotel industry that replaced it. For many former pineapple workers, Napili Hau replaced their homes in the camps and the Kapalua Bay Hotel and golf courses replaced their work on the plantation (Prince 2006, 10-11).

Today the Honolua Store is patronized by a wide variety of customers. The store provides lunches to local workers who are in the area at mid-day, as well as tourists and golfers. The store is also a popular spot for vacationers to buy groceries without having to leave the area. It also sells souvenirs and logo items. It remains the only option in the area for purchasing these items without going into the hotel.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. HONOLUA STORE

1. General Statement:

- a. Architectural Character: Honolua Store is a plantation style structure.
- b. Condition of fabric: Good.

2. Description of the Exterior:

- a. Overall form: The Honolua Store is a single-story building with an irregular-shaped footprint.
- b. Foundation: The building sits on a concrete wall foundation and on wood posts with lava rock footings. The sloping grade results in a foundation wall at the front (northwest) side of the building which is about 3'-0" high. At the rear (southeast) side of the building a lava rock and concrete retaining wall about 1'-6" high holds back the hill side. The top of this

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wall is level with grade. The floor level at the rear of the store is about 5" below grade and a single concrete step down and concrete landing provides access to the rear door of the store.

- c. Walls: The building is sided with painted wood shingles except the wall of the building at the storefront is board-and-batten siding.
- e. Openings: The main entry to the Honolua Store is double wood-frame screen doors with narrow (approximately 8" wide) screened openings at the side lights and transom. To secure the entry when the store is closed there are paired bi-folding wood doors on the inside of the screen doors. The rear door and kitchen door are flush metal.

The front entry is flanked by large, fixed, 2-light storefront windows which project about 12" from the front wall. These windows are oriel-type and are supported by knee brackets from the front wall along their bottom edges. The top edges of these windows have molded cornices.

Windows on the Honolua Store are typically two-light awning, with two-light hopper windows on the east side. There is a six-light fixed over six-light hopper window at the west-facing gable and two six-light hopper windows at the north-facing gable of the gable-on-hip roof. In this area there are two-light hopper windows and a two-over-two light double hung window with vertical security bars made from steel rebar.

- f. Roof: The roof of the building has a complex shape, with a side-facing gable roof and an intersecting gable-on-hip that extends perpendicularly from near its midpoint, to the north. The south slope of the gable roof section is single-slope, while the north slope is double-slope. At the east end of the gable roof section, the ridge is offset about 3'-6" down the north slope. This results in the south slope of this section of the building being offset in a plane below the roof of the main building. The north slope of the east section is a continuation of the main building roof. The roof is covered with corrugated metal roofing.
- g. Lanai: The building has a lanai that is covered by the main roof which wraps around the northwest corner. This lanai extends about 40'-0" along the north (front) side where it is about 7'-6" wide. The lanai extends about 32'-0" along the west (Office Road-facing) side of the building where it is about 11'-0" wide. The front (north) lanai has a concrete floor and is accessed by concrete steps which lead to the main entry of the store. The floor of the Office Road-facing (west) side lanai is painted tongue-and-groove boards and there is a concrete ramp for access up from grade at its south end, near the midpoint of this side of the building. Both the north and west lanai have painted wood railings that are filled with painted diagonal lattice.
- h. Loading Platform: The rear door of the kitchen area opens onto a concrete loading platform which projects from the east side of the building. The

platform is level with the floor of the store, about 2'-6" above grade, and provides access to the kitchen storage area. There is a concrete ramp and concrete steps along the east side wall of the building to access the platform from grade.

3. Description of the Interior

- a. **Floor Plan:** The interior of the Honolulu Store is divided into two sections by a board-and-batten wall that bisects the store in an east-west orientation. The north (front) section is set up as a dry goods retailing area and the south (rear) section sells groceries and prepares take-out food. The kitchen area is at the east end of the rear section, in the area under the offset gable roof and served by the loading platform. The kitchen area, located on the east side of the store, is accessed from the rear section of the store through a doorway in the east wall behind the prepared food counter. At the east side of the front section of the store is an office area and additional retail space that is accessed by a wide (approximately 7'-0") opening.
- b. **Walls:** The interior of the front portion of the store has board-and-batten walls with exposed 2" x 4" framing.
- c. **Finishes:** The front area of the interior of the Honolulu Store has an area of concrete floor that measures about 24'-0" wide (across the front of the store) and 19'-6" from the front wall to its back edge. The floor area continues on three sides with painted tongue-and-groove wood flooring of 5 ½" planks. The office/retail addition has typical 5½" wide tongue-and-groove flooring and a pitched ceiling of tongue-and-groove boards. The rear section of the store has typical 5½" wide painted wood tongue-and-groove flooring and board and batten walls with exposed 2" x 4" framing. The rear section has two rows of 3½" square wood posts which support two 3½" by approximately 12" exposed wood ceiling beams that run in an east-west orientation.

Both sections of the building have painted tongue-and-groove ceilings.

The kitchen area has a concrete floor, and walls and ceiling of vinyl-coated wall board. It has commercial food service equipment, storage racks for packaged supplies, and two walk-in coolers for food.

- d. **Cabinetry and Food Counter:** In the front portion of the building are built-in natural finish wood cabinets with molded cornices that have adjustable shelves for merchandise. Below the shelving are wood cabinets topped with natural-finished wood countertops that are about 2'-10" above the floor. These lower cabinets have wood drawers with bin pulls and single-panel doors with cupboard latches. The cabinet door frames are natural-finished and the panels are painted off-white. A wood ladder, traveling on a ceiling-mounted track, allows access to the upper shelves along the east

wall and the east end of the south wall. There are painted built-in wood cabinets with shelving and molded cornices on the north and west walls of the rear section of the building. The prepared food counter, consisting of a steam table and self-service refrigerated cases, is located about 8'-0" from the east wall.

4. Site: The building is located on a slightly sloping site.

B. HONOLUA STORE WAREHOUSE

1. General Statement:

- a. Architectural Character: Honolua Store Warehouse is a simple, plantation style structure.
- b. Condition of fabric: Poor.

2. Description of the Exterior:

- a. Overall form: The Honolua Store Warehouse is a single-story building with a rectangular footprint.
- b. Foundation: The building has a concrete slab foundation.
- c. Walls: painted board and batten walls on top of a cast-in-place concrete knee wall about 2'-10" high.
- d. Openings: The north side of the warehouse, which faces the Honolua Store, has three doorways. Two of the doorways have double sliding doors of board-and-batten that run on overhead tracks mounted on the building's interior. The eastern doorway has a single sliding door. Each doorway is accessed by concrete steps up from grade; the west doorway also has a wooden ramp.

The building has six-light hopper clerestory windows that are placed about 7'-6" above the finished floor, just below the top plate, on the north and south sides and the west gable end. On the east wall are two six-over-six double-hung sash that are placed with their sills about 2'-6" above the finished floor. At each gable is a fixed wood louver vent.

- e. Roof: The warehouse has a gable roof that is covered with asphalt roll roofing and has open eaves.

3. Description of the Interior: The interior of the warehouse has exposed 2" x 8" ceiling joists and wood planking that are supported by a 4" x 6" beam that runs down the center of the building in an east-west orientation. Five wood 4" x 4" posts support this beam. Exterior walls are vertical boards with exposed 2" x 4" and 4" x 4" framing. Interior partition walls of vertical tongue-and-groove boards divide the building into three rooms. The floor of the Honolua Store Warehouse is a concrete slab of undetermined thickness.

4. Site: The warehouse is located about 16'-0" south of (behind) the Honolua Store and is sited with its gable ends oriented east-west. It is located on a slightly sloping site.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

There are no known original architectural drawings for the Honolua Store or Warehouse.

B. EARLY VIEWS

Documents and photographs are located in the archival records of Maui Land & Pineapple Company (ML&P) Company History.

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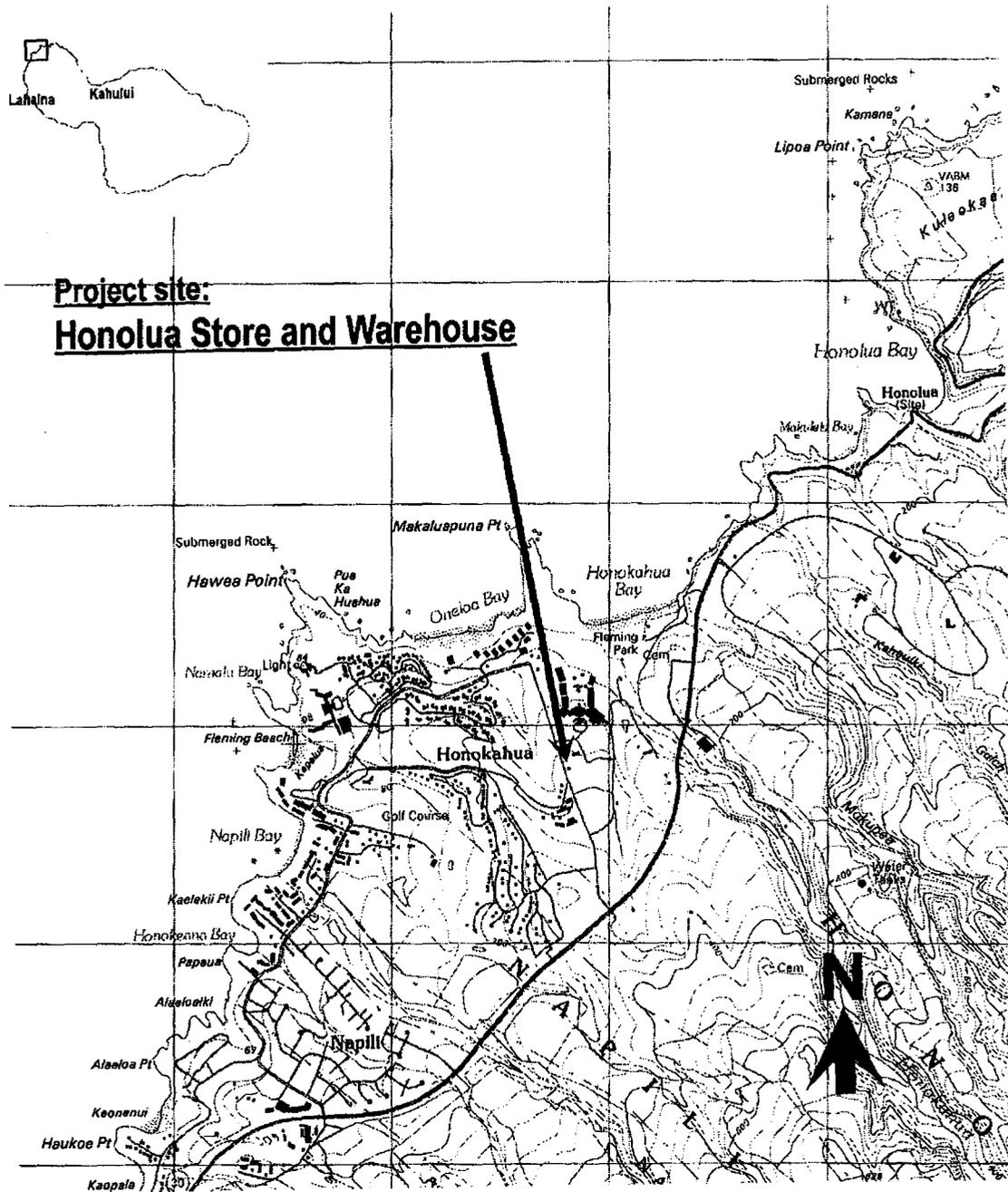
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This report was initiated in preparation for the renovation of the Honolua Store Building and the reconstruction of the Honolua Store Warehouse Building, including the construction of a covered connection between the warehouse and the store. This recording project was required by the County of Maui to mitigate the effect and adverse effect of the rehabilitation and demolition of the Honolua Store and Warehouse, respectively. This report was researched and prepared by Mason Architects, Inc., Honolulu Hawaii. Field work was done by Erika Webb and Angela Stiber in November, 2004 and the written report was prepared by Dee Ruzicka in June 2006. Archival photography was produced by David Franzen in March, 2006.

HONOLUA STORE AND WAREHOUSE

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Location map. From USGS 7.5 Minute Series: Napili Quadrangle, HI, 1997. Not to scale.

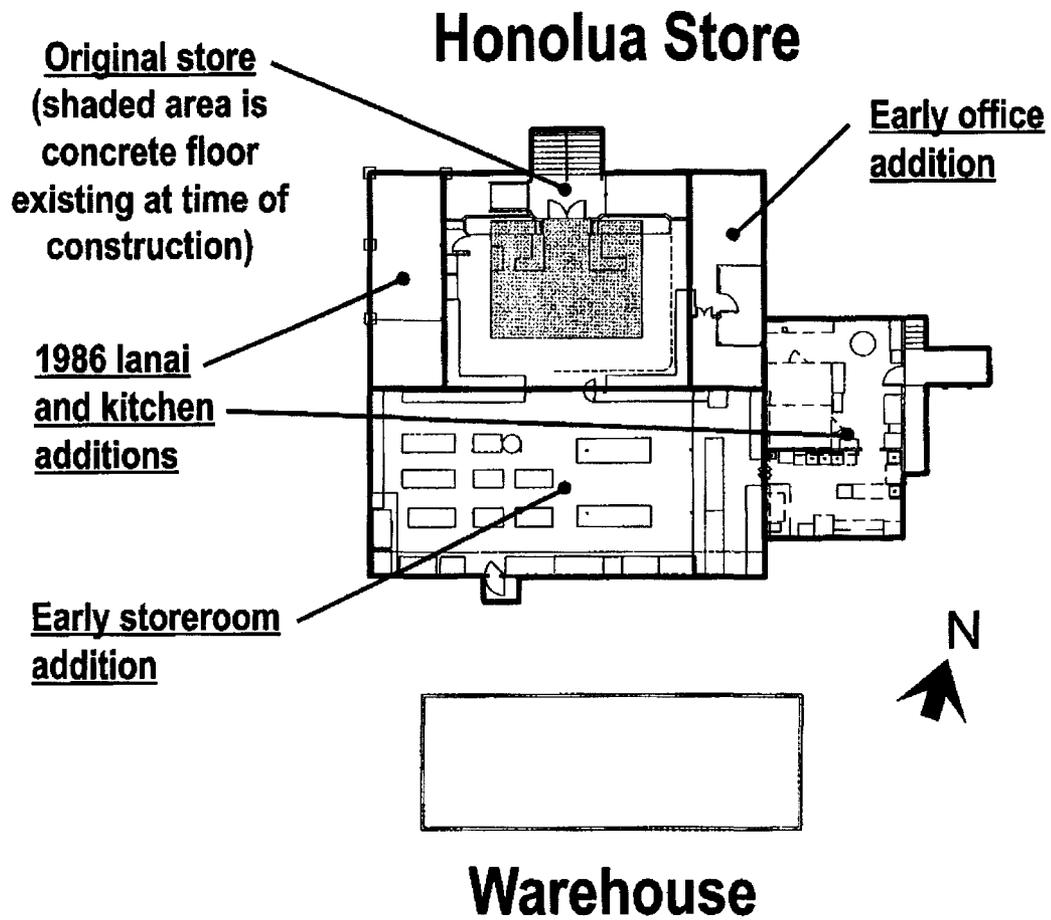


HONOLUA STORE AND WAREHOUSE

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Historic photo from showing the Honolua Store ca. 1945 (ML&P Photo Files 1945).



Chronology of construction of the Honolua Store.

HONOLUA STORE AND WAREHOUSE

HABS No. HI-521 (Page No. 18)

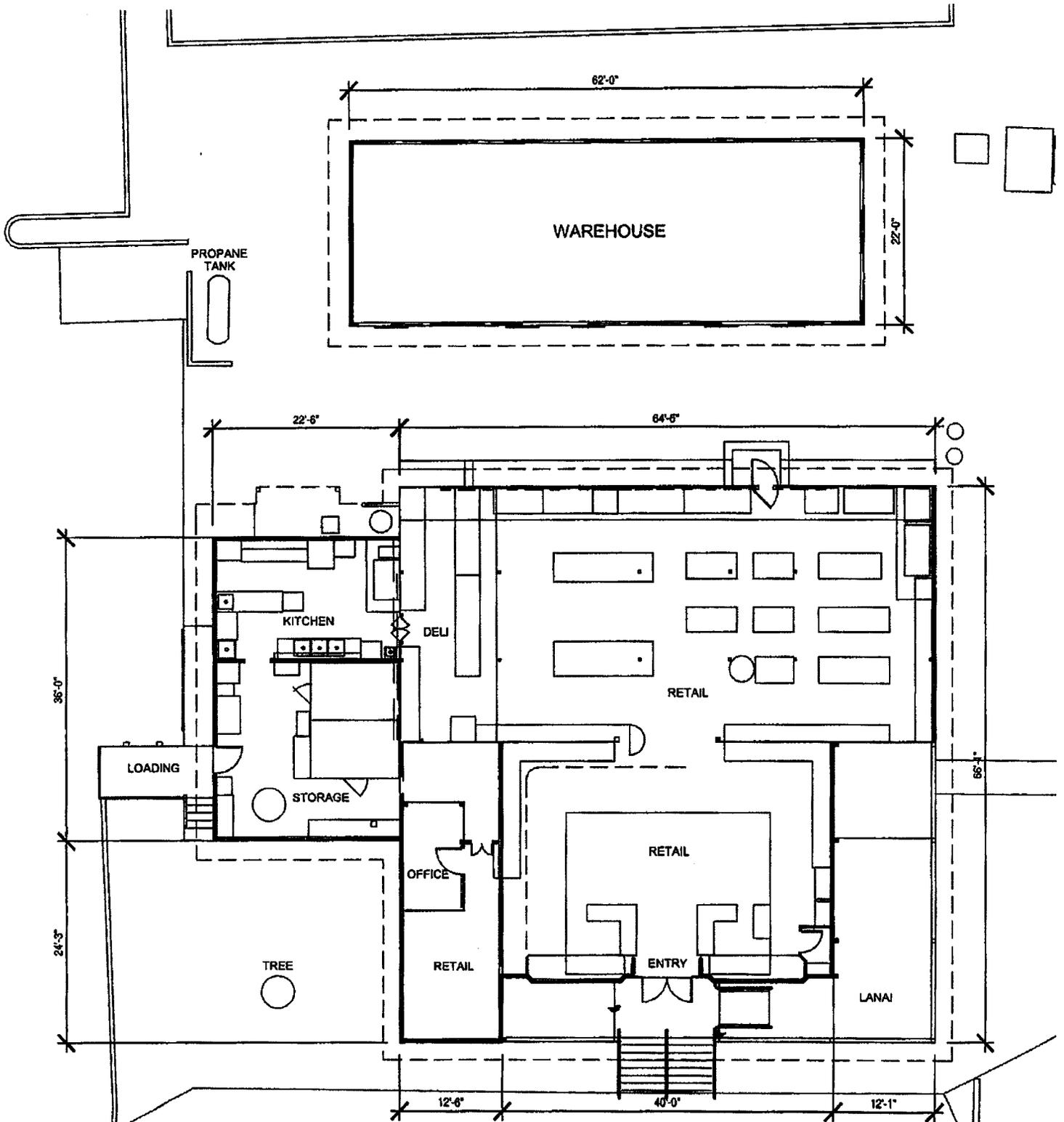


ADJ: 46-10
MLP

Historic photo showing the Honolua Store in 1975 (ML&P Photo Files 1975).

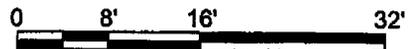
HONOLUA STORE AND WAREHOUSE

HABS No. HI-521 (Page No. 19)

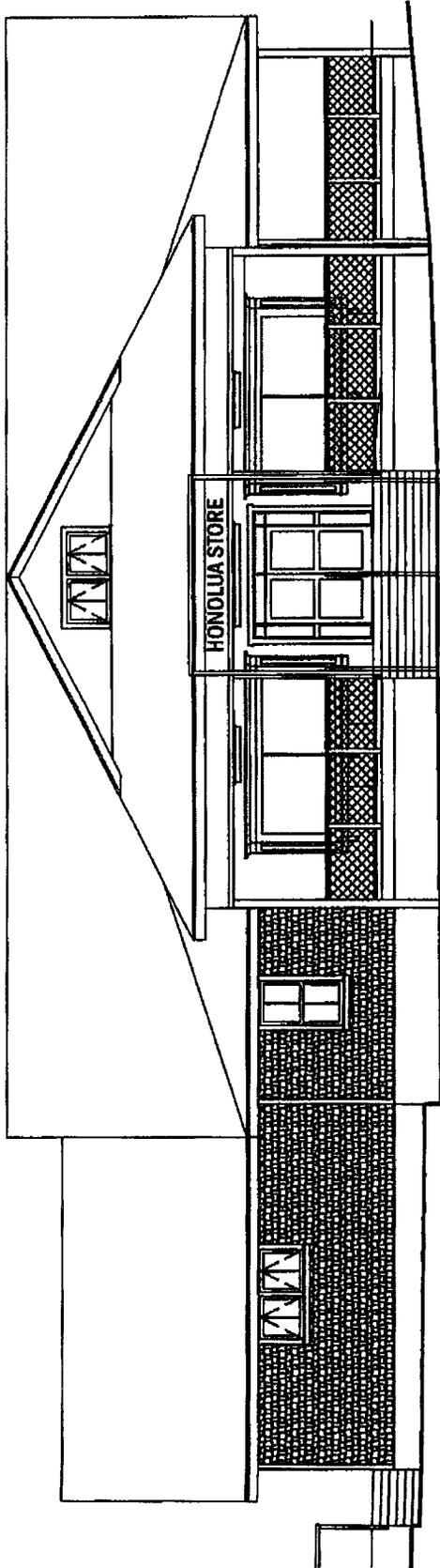


EXISTING PLAN

SCALE: $\frac{1}{16}'' = 1'-0''$

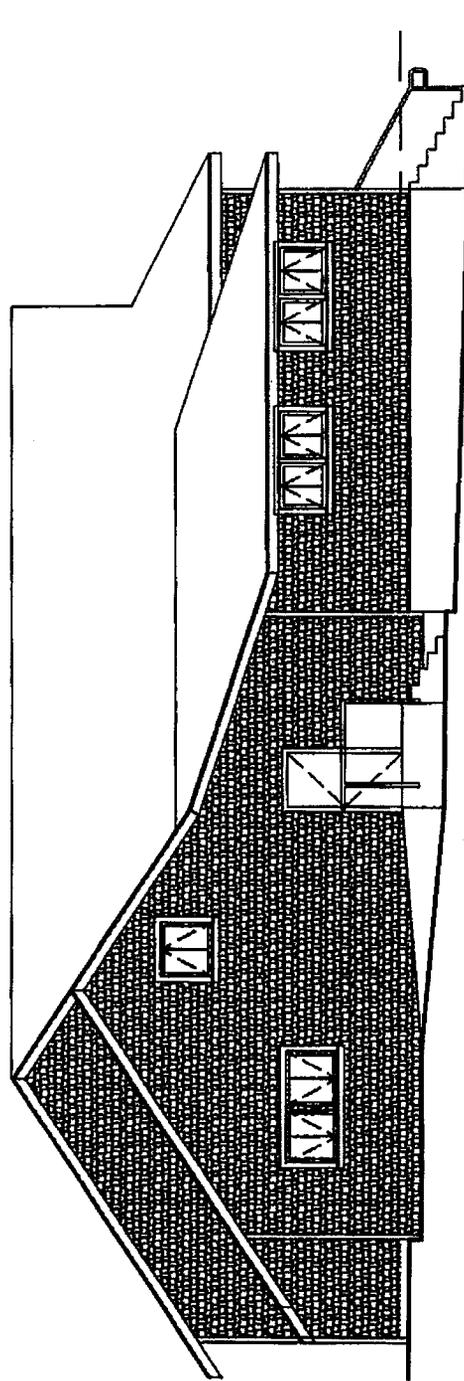


HONOLUA STORE AND WAREHOUSE
HABS No. HI-521 (Page No. 20)



NORTH ELEVATION - HONOLUA STORE

SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$



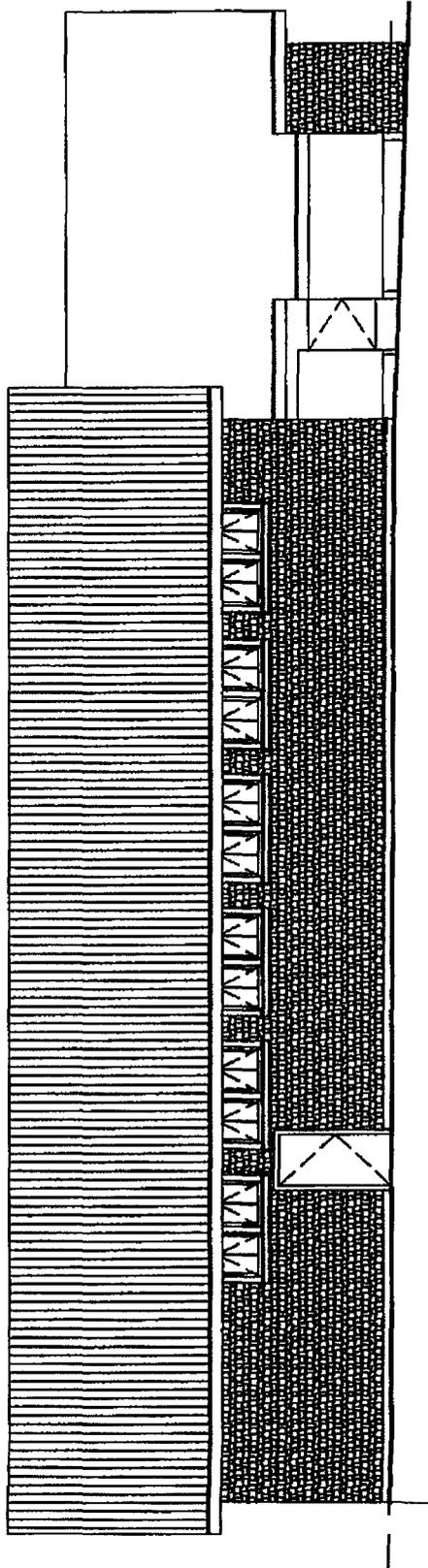
EAST ELEVATION - HONOLUA STORE

SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$



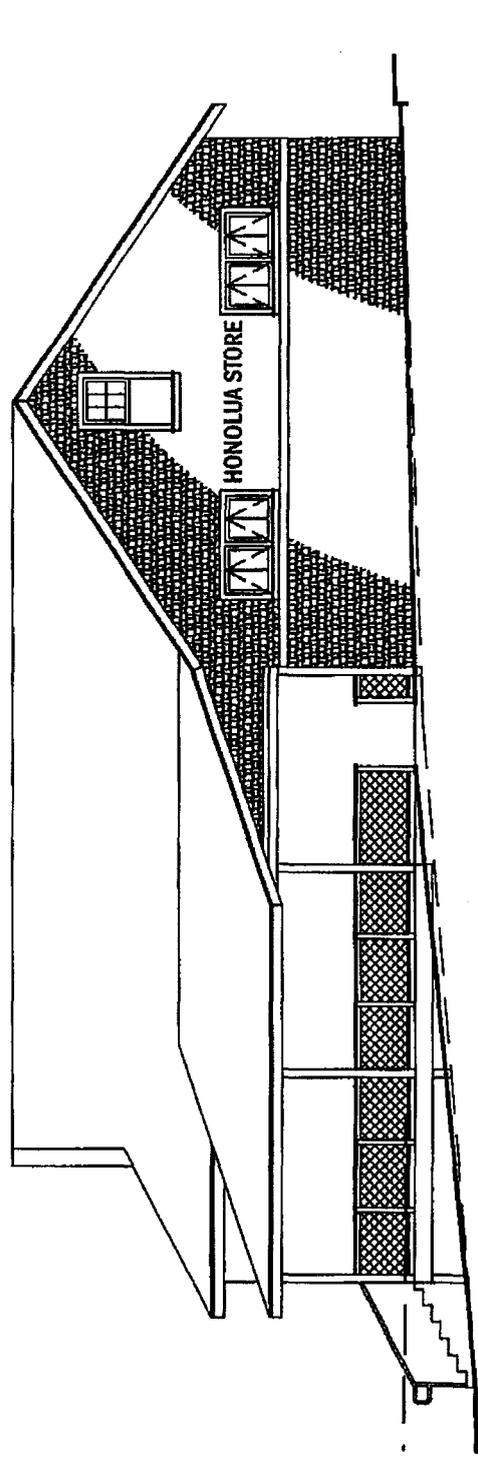
HONOLUA STORE AND WAREHOUSE

HABS No. HI-521 (Page No. 21)



SOUTH ELEVATION - HONOLUA STORE

SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}$ " = 1'-0"



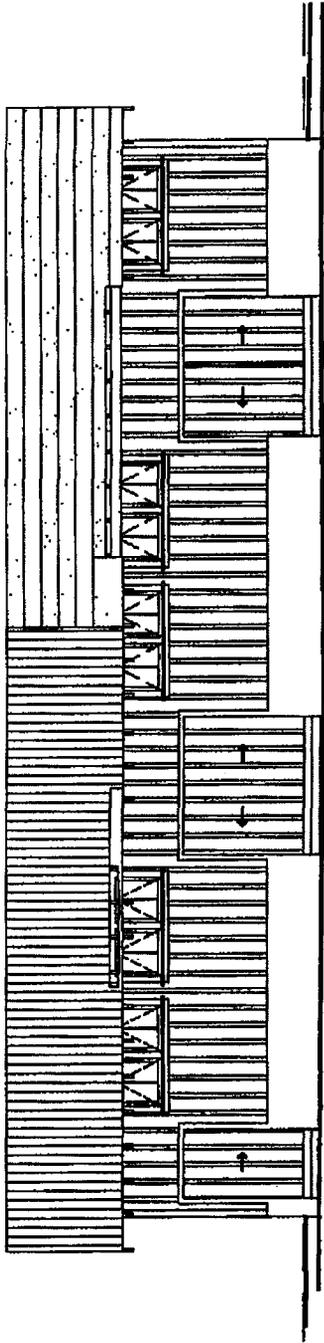
WEST ELEVATION - HONOLUA STORE

SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}$ " = 1'-0"



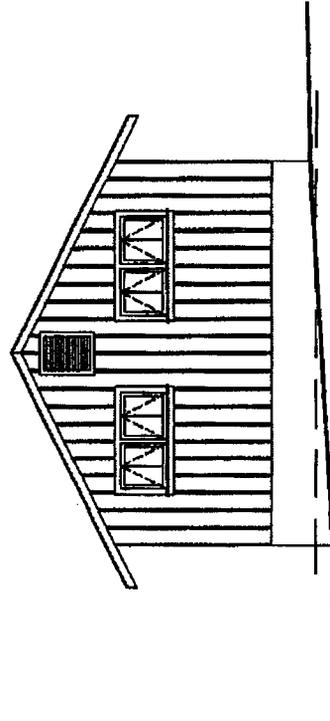
HONOLUA STORE AND WAREHOUSE

HABS No. HI-521 (Page No. 22)



NORTH ELEVATION - STORAGE BUILDING

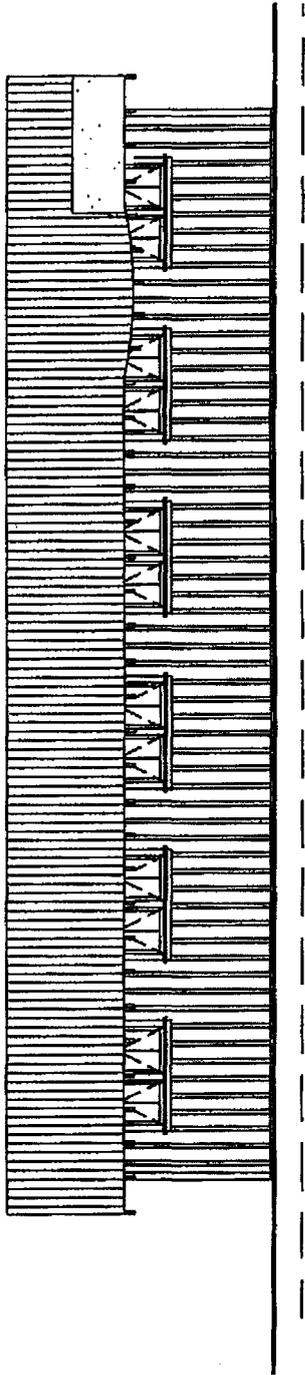
SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$



EAST ELEVATION - STORAGE BUILDING

SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$

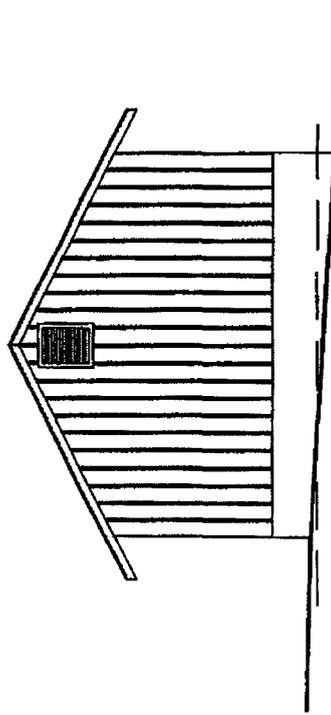
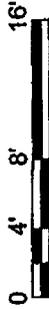




SOUTH ELEVATION - STORAGE BUILDING



SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$



WEST ELEVATION - STORAGE BUILDING



SCALE: $\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$

