

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Waimakua Homestead

TMK (4) 5-9-003-001, Lot 141

Other names/site number: Juliet Rice Wichman Residence

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 5-8061 Kuhio Highway

City or town: Hā'ena State: Hawai'i County: Kaua'i

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A X B X C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing
3

Noncontributing
1

buildings (homes/garage)

1

sites (garden)

1

structures (pool)

objects

5

1

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC

Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC

Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER

Vernacular 20th -century

Hawaiian single-wall

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood

Foundation: Post and pier

Walls: Wood board and batten

Roof: Corrugated metal

Other: Chimney: Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Waimakua Homestead at 5-8061 Kuhio Highway consists of three houses, a pool, and a cultivated, terraced garden in Hā'ena, on the island of Kaua'i. The property sits at the base of the Hā'ena mountains near the Nā Pali coast and looks north over a wide beach and the Pacific Ocean.

The Main House was constructed circa 1949 as the primary residence for Juliet Atwood Rice Wichman, a well-known conservationist, horticulturalist, and author. The Main House is a two-story, single-wall, plantation-style home with lanais on two floors overlooking the ocean. A large, manicured lawn with tall coconut trees surrounded by a hedgerow of night-blooming cereus and native rock walls is located between the Main House and Kūhiō Highway. Extending behind the homes is a terraced garden designed and cultivated by Mrs. Wichman. A 1958 spring-fed, free-form pool, waterfall, and foot pool provide the gateway to the garden.

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House 2 was built circa 1955 above an older one-story concrete block garage originally constructed by the previous owner, circa 1930. The small wood-frame House 2 sits atop the garage at the base of the property's driveway, directly adjacent to Kūhiō Highway and overlooks the western edge of the manicured lawn that fronts the Main House.

House 3 was built circa 1954 for visits by Mrs. Wichman's children and their families. The single-story, post and pier house, also in the plantation style, was built to the west of the Main House on a steep slope and features exterior stairs up to a lanai on the north side of the nearly square home. A 1985 non-contributing garage of matching construction is located adjacent to House 3 on a separate terrace. The three houses, pool, and garden are in excellent condition and retain a high level of historic integrity.

Narrative Description

The Waimakua Homestead at 5-8061 Kūhiō Highway consists of three residences, a pool, and a terraced cultivated garden in Hā'ena, on the island of Kaua'i. The property is within the ahupua'a of Hā'ena and the moku of Halele'a, on the island of Kaua'i.¹ The resources are located on approximately 3.35 acres (145,828 square feet) on an upsloping property that looks north over a wide beach and the Pacific Ocean. The homes are sheltered from the prevailing east tradewinds at the base of tall mountain peaks of the Hā'ena Mountains near the Nā Pali coast of Kaua'i. The property is located adjacent to a two-lane county road (Kūhiō Highway) that runs between the property and the beach. Kūhiō Highway reaches its northern terminus approximately one mile from the property, at the Hā'ena State Park.²

The Waimakua Homestead consists of a Main House built circa 1949 that was the primary residence of Juliet Atwood Rice Wichman. House 2, built circa 1955, was constructed atop the roof of a 1920s-1930s concrete garage. To the west of the Main House and House 2 is House 3, built in circa 1954, with its newer garage. A 1958 spring-fed pool, with a waterfall flowing into a foot pool, sits between the houses, above the parking area at the termination of the driveway. The large, terraced garden that Mrs. Wichman cultivated throughout her time at the Waimakua Homestead stretches upslope from the homes and pool.

A steep, curved concrete drive runs between Houses 2 and 3 and terminates at the Main House. The drive, constructed in the summer of 1957, replaced a steep dirt drive that ran through the front lawn of the Main House. The paved drive was built by the production company for the movie *South Pacific* that had contracted with Mrs. Wichman to film scenes for the movie in the upper garden. They needed the paved drive to transport crew, actors, and heavy film equipment more easily to the garden locations chosen for the film. A flat parking area at the termination of the

¹ *Moku* and *ahupua'a* are Hawaiian terms that refer to land divisions. An *ahupua'a* is a portion of land that is typically somewhat pie-shaped, and runs from the mountains to the ocean, and a *moku* is a larger district consisting of multiple *ahupua'a*. OHA - KIPUKA Database. (n.d.). Retrieved June 1, 2023, from <https://kipukadatabase.com/kipuka/TMK.html?ObjectID=220522&b=2>

² In 2004 the final 10 miles of Kūhiō Highway was listed on the NRHP (Kaua'i Belt Road (North Shore Section) Historic District, National Register of Historic Places #03001048, 2004)

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driveway is along the west side of the Main House and provides paved parking for multiple cars and down-sloping access into the Main House garage. The concrete drive originally had a metal-grate cattle guard along the road to keep out stray cattle that is no longer extant.

Main House

Juliet Wichman's primary residence at Waimakua Homestead was constructed in 1949 by Hironaka and Sons, a local Kaua'i contractor. The rectangular, one- and two-story, single-wall, board and batten house was partially built on the foundation of a house believed to have been built in the 1920s by the former owner. The older home was in significant disrepair by the time Mrs. Wichman acquired the property in 1947 and was demolished to make way for the construction of the Main House. Two other small circa 1930s buildings were initially retained but were demolished in 1952 to make way for additions to the home.

The Main House is constructed mostly on a post and pier foundation with some areas also utilizing old (ca. 1930) rock walls, newer rock foundation walls, and concrete masonry unit walls. The primary entry into the home is at the rear through a large open lanai that occupies the southwest corner of the house, nearest to the parking area. This post and beam mauka³ lanai has a corrugated metal, low-slope rear facing gable roof with open rafters visible from the underside, and a concrete slab floor. The lanai is connected to the driveway/parking area via a short brick and concrete walkway. A concrete ramp runs parallel to an original brick walkway and connects to the northeast corner of the lanai. The lanai originally had a wood deck and railing but in 1985, to accommodate Mrs. Wichman's wheelchair, the concrete ramp and floor slab were installed.

The roof form of the house illustrates its evolution. The main volume of the house has an asymmetrical front-facing gable that is visible primarily at the north and east façades as it wraps the second floor. Atop that is the simple rectangle of the second story with its side-facing gable, the western end of which detaches from the main slope to steeply follow and cover the second-floor stairway. The stair roof terminates into the mauka lanai roof.

A single-story bedroom wing, also with a side-facing gable was added in 1963 and is located directly to the west of the stair corridor. At the northeast corner of the house is an intersecting front gable that is the primary bedroom and bath constructed in 1952. To the west of the primary bedroom is a wide shed roof that covers the front (north) lanai that was also added in 1952, along with the garage on which the lanai is constructed. All the roofs are sheathed in corrugated metal roofing.

The north, highway and ocean facing façade is dominated by the elevated large open lanai. The simple post and beam structure has open rafters and a picket railing. Beneath the lanai is the garage, whose north side is completely sheathed in diagonal lattice, and behind which is a concrete masonry stem wall.

³ Mauka means "toward the mountains, inland or upland." Merriam Webster Dictionary. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mauka#:~:text=Hawaii,toward%20the%20mountains%20%3A%20inland%2C%20upland>

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Set back (south) from the lanai is the second floor, which aligns with the original ground floor footprint of the home. The second-floor north façade is bisected by a masonry chimney. The native stone fireplace and masonry chimney were added in 1952, the same time as the primary suite, the lanai and the garage beneath the lanai. To the east of the chimney on the second floor is a solid wall with an original triple slider window. To the west of the chimney is an original open balcony with a picket railing that provides access to the two bedrooms and a single bath located on the second floor. The stairway, also original, heads down towards the south at the western terminus of the balcony and leads to the mauka lanai.

To the east of the front lanai is the 1952 primary bedroom and bath wing, which sits flush with the outer edge of the lanai, enclosing the lanai on its east side. Two large, shoji-style wood sliding doors occupy the north façade and open onto a narrow wood balcony/walkway with a picket railing that extends across the entire bedroom façade. The walkway leads to concrete stairs that run along the front (north) face of the lanai and terminate in front of the garage below. Completing the north elevation is the 1963 single-story guest bedroom wing. This wing is west of the front lanai and has an exterior entrance on the north facade that is accessed via an L-shaped stair that begins at the south side of the garage entrance and turns west along the building façade. The stairs are concrete masonry tiles at the base, poured concrete at the stair turn, and transition to wood for the last four risers where it meets a wood deck with picket railing. Decorative stonework and shell art by Mrs. Wichman is extant in the poured concrete at the corner. Like the primary bedroom, a pair of wood, shoji-style sliding doors fill much of the wall. A small louver window is located high in the wall near the east corner of the façade, providing ventilation for the guest bath. The raised foundation at the bedroom wing is covered with diagonal lattice and the walls are constructed of board and batten, matching the rest of the residence.

The west façade is made up of the previously described open mauka lanai at the southwest corner. The 1963 guest bedroom wing projects from the main volume of this façade and has a triple assembly of louvered windows set high into the wall. Above the bedroom wing is the west wall of the stairway to the second floor, with its steep roof that follows the stair incline clearly expressed. The lower stair wall is clad in board and batten, while the upper half of the stairway is enclosed with diagonal lattice. The northern portion of the west façade contains the garage entrance at the lower level, capped by the open lanai. A paired louver window in the primary bedroom is centered in the east wall of the lanai.

The south façade begins from the west at the guest bedroom wing. This façade, like the western side, has a triple assembly of louvered windows set high into the wall. Adjacent and to the east of the windows is a second exterior entry to the guest bedroom wing. Directly west again is the stairway to the second floor that originates at the mauka lanai. Beyond the mauka lanai to the east, the single-story volume of the kitchen and entry/pantry nook holds two sets of original paired sliding windows with wood screens. Above and off-center from the eastern kitchen window is a small, paired louver window, presumably added later for additional kitchen ventilation.

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The eastern side of the house also has a pair of divided-light sliders with a wood framed screen. This is adjacent to an original fixed window flanked by narrow louvered sidelights that provide light and ventilation to the primary bath. An alcove bump-out in the exterior wall is fully screened on three sides and is located just north of the bathroom windows. On the second floor is a single, six-over-six double hung window with a corrugated metal awning supported by wood brackets.

Entering the house from the mauka lanai, a pantry nook and kitchen span across the entire length of the south façade. The spaces are joined by a large, framed opening and both spaces have wood floors and board and batten walls. Open and closed shelves and cabinets fill both spaces, most of which are original. A doorway in the north wall of the entry/pantry nook leads to the combined formal dining room and living room, which are of similar proportions to the kitchen spaces. The floors in these rooms are also wood and the walls are board and batten. The exterior south wall of the dining space has paired, shoji-style wood sliding doors that open onto the mauka lanai; these doors were added in 1987. The north wall of the living and dining room was originally an exterior wall that opened onto the original balcony. Original double hung windows now flank a wide framed opening onto an extension of the living space. Centered just beyond the framed opening is the native stone fireplace that was part of the 1952 addition. Openings on either side of the fireplace also have shoji-style sliding doors and provide access to the large, open lanai.

The 1963 west guest room is entered through a door at the northwest corner of the dining room. A small guest half-bath is tucked under the second-floor stairway between the dining room and bedroom. The understairs half-bath was original to the home, predating the guest bedroom beyond. The guest bedroom has an open beam ceiling, wood floor, and board and batten walls.

A door on the east wall of the living room leads to the primary suite. This door was relocated slightly to the north in 1987 to allow for additional living room furnishings. The 1952 primary suite replaced an original small bedroom and bathroom from the 1930s built by the previous owner. Closets flank a short hallway that opens into the bedroom, which has a vaulted ceiling and cork tile floors. The double doors leading to the exterior north walkway have two paired leaves that pocket into the wall. The exterior pair has four horizontal panels with the top three screened and the bottom solid wood. The interior pair are shoji panel doors that match the multiple closet doors in the room. A second hall, parallel to the entry hall holds additional closets and leads to the primary bath. The bath is original to the 1952 addition and features a sunken tile tub/shower. The screened alcove on the east wall, located north of the bath and closet hall, was initially used by Mrs. Wichman to cultivate orchids and to provide water for her dogs; it was later converted to a shower when she could no longer easily access the sunken tub.

Access to the second floor is from the exterior mauka lanai. The exterior walkway at the top of the stairs contains doors to the three upstairs rooms, as well as a door to secure the stairs. The westernmost room is an L-shaped bathroom, which appears original and features a clawfoot tub.⁴ Directly adjacent is a small bedroom with walk-in closet. There is interior access from this room to both the bathroom and the second upstairs bedroom; all of which originally comprised Mrs. Wichman's primary suite. Upon completion of the 1952 downstairs primary addition, the large

⁴ The bathtub was salvaged by J. N. Tanaka, a local Kaua'i plumber, from Hale Nani, the home of Mrs. Wichman's grandmother, Mary Waterhouse Rice when it was demolished circa 1945.

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east bedroom was used as the children's bunk room. A door at the end of the exterior walkway provides a secondary entry into the bunk room. All three second-floor spaces have painted wood floors, tongue and groove walls, and vaulted ceilings. In 1987 the bunk room was expanded to the east over the 1963 primary bedroom. This approximately 5-foot expansion is evidenced by a change in direction of the wood flooring planks.

House 2 (Old Garage and Guest House)

When Juliet Wichman bought the Waimakua property in 1947, one of the four extant buildings on the property was a concrete garage that sits directly adjacent to Kūhiō Highway. County parcel information dates the garage to 1930. The building was originally built with the extant ground-floor enclosed parking for two cars and a covered, open pavilion space on the garage roof that was enclosed in 1955 for use as a guest house.⁵

The rectangular concrete garage is partially built into the hillside. The east, west, and south walls are solid concrete, as is the garage roof and floor. The only interior access is via the two paired wood garage doors in the north façade. The doors are separated by a concrete column with a simple rectangular base and capital. The side walls also present as columns on the north façade, with the same base and capital. The corner columns extend to the second-floor roof. Spanning the north façade above the garage doors is a concrete panel with a decorative grid. The grid is believed to be tiles that were set into the concrete panel and have been painted over. This panel motif wraps the entire structure that sits atop the original garage and, along with the extant two-story columns, was the railing and roof supports for the original pavilion.

The remaining structure of House 2 is wood-framed board and batten with a low-slope shed roof. Building overhang depths vary, but all are open with exposed rafters terminating at a fascia board. The floor plan sits primarily over the original garage with a modern addition to the east. A circa 1958 photo shows louvers (possibly wood) in the location of the current three-part fixed picture windows located above the north concrete panel. This area contains the main living space. Paired entry doors at the center of the south facade are flanked by pairs of louver windows at the original portion of the house. To the east is an additional entry and a triple-assembly louvered window with narrow screened transoms above. Windows on the east and west facades are a combination of fixed and louver window assemblies.

House 2 was originally entered from a level grassy parking area at the top of the original dirt drive. In 1958, construction of the extant concrete drive relocated access to House 2 down a short flight of concrete steps from this driveway. Guest parking is at the Main House or on the highway below.

House 3

House 3 was built in 1954 on the Waimakua Homestead property.⁶ House 3 is sited on a steep incline to the west of the Main House and to the south and west of House 2 atop the 1930s garage. The board and batten, single-wall, wood-framed house sits on a pier and post foundation. Entry at the southern rear of the house is at grade level while the front (north façade) has a two-riser

⁵ Interview of Charles Rice Wichman by Wendy and Chipper Wichman. Honolulu, Hawaii. Summer 2023.

⁶ Although House 3 was built a year before House 2, Kaua'i County tax records identifies them as such and so that nomenclature was maintained.

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concrete stoop followed by an eleven-riser wood, straight-run stairway. At the top of the stairs is a covered, wood-framed lanai with solid railings. The front facing gable roof of the home is sheathed in corrugated metal with open rafters terminating in a fascia board. The stairs are also covered by their own steep shed corrugated metal roof.

Windows vary throughout, with the majority being original outset louvers with broad flat trim. The windows along the east façade are a combination of fixed and casement assemblies in the main living space. Large picture window assemblies, with fixed picture windows flanked by louvers, are on the west façade facing dense foliage and also looking out onto the lanai towards the ocean.

Additions to the house occurred beginning in the 1960s and continued through the early 1980s. Most of the expansions to the home were on the south (mauka) side, and included two bedrooms, a bath, and a small south-facing entry porch covered by its own shed roof that sits beneath the gable of the main house roof. A broadening of the lanai and new stairs covered by their own steep shed corrugated metal roof was the most recent addition. All the additions were constructed with materials that matched the original construction (board and batten with corrugated roof) and, apart from the wider lanai, are primarily visible only from the backyard of the house.

A small home office is built into the crawl space under the front of the house and is accessed near the base of the lanai stairs, where there is also an outdoor shower. The remainder of the raised portion of the house is enclosed with diagonal lattice and used for storage. A two-car garage was built east of the house on a level terrace area adjacent to the main driveway. The slab-on-grade garage has board and batten walls and corrugated roofing matching House 3. The flattened area predates the garage and, since the construction of the paved drive, was used for House 3 parking.

Garden

As an avid gardener, horticulturalist, and floral designer, shortly after acquiring the property, Mrs. Wichman began to create her garden on the existing terraces that begin near the Main House and continue up to the base of the Hā'ena cliffs. She employed Joseph Hashimoto and his son, Thomas, native Hawaiians who lived nearby, to assist with clearing out the overgrown jungle and restoring the rock walls that formed the terraces. The garden was planted with ornamentals, and featured meandering concrete paths, steps, wood bridges, and a lily pond. As seen in many other locations around the property, pebble art created by Mrs. Wichman is embedded in the concrete. The property's water system, which was initially installed by the previous owner, is sourced from a mountain spring, and was renovated and modernized. A small lily pond near the entrance to the Garden was a notable feature designed by Mrs. Wichman but was filled in the 1970s.

The Waimakua Homestead gardens became nationally recognized for their beautiful, landscaped expanse of tropical plants of all varieties. The garden served Mrs. Wichman's interest in tropical floral arrangement, for which she achieved numerous accolades, and allowed her to further her knowledge and interest in horticulture and agricultural methods. In 1967 the garden was featured in the book *America's Great Private Gardens*.

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Of the garden, the accompanying article said: “As you walk along the paths that wander through the two and one-half acre cultivated area you find that these are in large part grouped – ferns here, then gingers and heliconias, then bananas, then a small planting of anthuriums, then a few of the plants used by the early Hawaiians.....but inevitably, as in any jungle, there is an intermix of plants.” The article concludes by saying “here is the perfect interplay of beautiful plants in an idyllic setting.”⁷

Pool

In 1958, with proceeds from the filming of the movie South Pacific, Mrs. Wichman designed a 5-foot-deep, kidney-shaped pool built on the terrace closest to the Main House and parking area. The pool was designed to fit around a massive boulder and is ringed by low rock walls on all sides. A large shell water feature is mounted into the south retaining wall and originally sent a fountain of water through the air and into the pool. As seen in many other locations around the property, pebble art is embedded in the concrete deck at various locations around the pool. A channel in the concrete pool deck on the north side of the pool creates a waterfall that feeds a small foot pool located in the parking area directly next to rock steps leading up to the pool. The foot pool is a simple concrete square with a low concrete curb set into a green lawn and surrounded by ferns and other plantings. The pool and water features are fed from the same spring that supplies water to the homes and garden.

⁷ Stanley Schuler. "Garden of Mrs. Juliet Wichman, Hā'ena Hawaii." *America's Great Private Gardens*. Macmillan Publishers, New York, 1967, pp 162-168.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Conservation

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1947-1973

Significant Dates

1947, 1952, 1963

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Juliet Atwood Rice Wichman

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Hironaka & Sons, Builder/Contractor

J.N. Tanaka, Plumber

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Waimakua Homestead at Hā'ena on Kauai is of local significance under Criterion B for Juliet Atwood Rice Wichman, whose contributions to Kaua'i as a conservationist, horticulturalist, philanthropist, author, organizer, and volunteer spanned five decades. She was named one of Kaua'i's most influential people of the 20th century.⁸ She was instrumental in the formation of the Kaua'i Museum, founded and funded Limahuli Gardens, and perpetuated Hawaiian agriculture and culture knowledge through her research and writings. The homestead is also of local significance under Criterion C as a good example of a plantation style, multi-residence, family compound that exhibits Hawaiian architectural details such as single-wall construction, exterior lanais, and native basalt rock elements. The pool and garden are significant contributing elements. The garden was used by Mrs. Wichman for her cultivation and study of flora throughout her 40-year residence on the property. The period of significance is 1947 through 1973, beginning with Mrs. Wichman's acquisition of the property, through the construction of the homes, pool, and the ongoing cultivation of the terraced garden; Mrs. Wichman's horticultural work in the garden continued until her death in 1987.

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

Juliet Atwood Rice Wichman (October 23, 1901 – November 5, 1987)

Juliet Atwood Rice was born on Kaua'i in 1901 to Grace King Rice and Charles Atwood Rice.⁹ The family lived at Kalapakī, the former residence of William Hyde Rice¹⁰ (Mrs. Wichman's grandfather), which was located on the site of the present-day Marriott's Kaua'i Beach Club.¹¹

Mrs. Wichman attended preparatory school at Miss Ransom's School in Piedmont California, after which she attended Vassar College. In 1921 she married Holbrook March Goodale, whom she divorced in 1925; he died in a plane crash in 1927. Mrs. Wichman had two children with Goodale: Holbrook March Goodale, Jr. and Charles Rice Goodale. She married Fredrick Warren Wichman

⁸ Paul Curtis, Business Editor. "This Woman's Life Devoted to the Island." *The Garden Island Newspaper*, December 27, 1999, p 11-A.

⁹ Charles Atwood Rice (1876-1964) was a rancher and politician. He was in the Territorial Legislature from 1905 to 1947 (both House and Senate) and was fluent in Hawaiian.

¹⁰ William Hyde Rice (1846-1924) was born in Honolulu to missionary parents (William Harrison Rice and Sophia Rice). The family moved to Kaua'i in 1854 where his father became manager of Lihū'e Plantation and later a rancher. Rice was fluent in Hawaiian and served in the House of Nobles during the Hawaiian Monarchy, as the Governor of Kaua'i under Queen Lili'uokalani and was a participant in the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. He helped draft the 1887 Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom (the Bayonet Constitution) and served in the Senate of the Republic of Hawai'i. He also collected and wrote down Hawaiian legends and traditions (both in Hawaiian and English) for over 50 years, which became the basis of his book, *Hawaiian Legends* (1923) and served as an inspiration to his granddaughter, Juliet Atwood Rice Wichman to continue his work.

¹¹ Dora Jane Isenberg and Juliet Rice Wichman. "Early Kaua'i Hospitality: A Family Cookbook: 1820-1920." Kaua'i Museum Association. 1977, p 53.

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in 1927 with whom she had a third child, Fredrick Bruce Wichman.¹² Wichman was in the military when they married and went on to be a junior partner in a stockbrokerage company until 1929 when the company was sold.¹³ The couple lived first in Honolulu, then moved to Kaua'i where Fred initially worked at the Kīpū Ranch, which Mrs. Wichman's father owned and managed. In 1930 the Wichmans had a house built in Kapa'a overlooking the Wailua River that they named Pihanakalani.¹⁴ In 1936 the couple and their youngest son moved to Oregon where Fred Wichman bought and ran a sheep ranch; the two older sons stayed in Hawai'i for schooling. The Wichmans divorced in 1942.

Although a frequent visitor to the islands, after the start of World War II, Mrs. Wichman lived in California with her two younger sons; her oldest had left school to work at Kīpū Ranch on Kaua'i before joining the military in the latter part of the war.¹⁵ After the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, she co-founded and chaired the Hawaiian Unit of the San Francisco chapter of the American Red Cross. It had its headquarters in the Fairmont Hotel and the organization primarily assisted families evacuating Hawai'i because of the war. In 1943 Mrs. Wichman returned to Hawai'i, first to Honolulu and then to Kaua'i in 1945.¹⁶ From 1945 to 1954 Mrs. Wichman served as the vice-president of Garden Island Motors and the director of Atwood Distribution Company (both owned by Charles A. Rice (Mrs. Wichman's father) and later by her son, Holbrook Goodale).¹⁷

Mrs. Wichman was a mostly self-taught authority on ancient Hawaiian agriculture and a master floral artist. She undertook a "long, practical, and exhaustive study of gardens and gardening," including folklore and Hawaiian traditional methods.¹⁸ She was said to have learned from family archives going back four generations on Kaua'i, discussions with kupuna about traditional agriculture, and hands-on experience in the soil. She also gathered inspiration from Kaua'i gardens, including the Hanalei Garden, McBryde Gardens, and Robinson Fruit Garden (at the time containing the largest collection of tropical fruit in the world).¹⁹ She began lecturing and publishing articles in local newspapers on both subjects in the early 1930s.²⁰ Articles included subjects such as "*Hibiscus in Hawai'i*" (Honolulu Star Bulletin, July 1930) and "*Olden Farming Here Marked by Mysticism*" (Honolulu Star Bulletin, August 1930). She was co-chair of the Honolulu Garden

¹² "Juliet Rice Wichman". *Men and Women of Hawai'i, 1954*. pp. 695–696. (Accessed from Kaua'i Historical Society)

¹³ "Duisenberg-Wichman Sold to Dean Witter." *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, May 19, 1929, p.11.

¹⁴ The six-bedroom timber and stone ranch house was designed by Honolulu architect Robert Miller. (*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, June 29 1929, p. 12)

¹⁵ At the time of the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, Mrs. Wichman was aboard the Lurline on its way to California and they zigzagged across the Pacific to avoid enemy detection. (See footnote 13 below for citation.)

¹⁶ Interview of Charles Rice Wichman by Wendy and Chipper Wichman. Honolulu, Summer 2023.

¹⁷ Hank Sololeski. Island History – Garden Island Motors. *The Garden Island*, October 19, 2007, <https://www.thegardenisland.com/2007/10/19/news/island-history-garden-island-motors/>

¹⁸ "Old Hawaiian Superstitions Have a Bearing on Planting of Flowers, Juliet Wichman Informs Circle." Honolulu Advertiser, November 11, 1931, p.10.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Hank Sololeski. Kaua'i Island History, as published in *The Garden Island Newspaper* from 2006 to 2015, p.170.

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Club/Hawai'i Visitors Bureau 1948 floral display at Rockefeller Center in New York City and was named New York City's "Woman of the Month" for her botanical display.²¹

Mrs. Wichman was extensively involved in community and territory/state activities. Throughout the 1930s and through the 1960s she was an organizer, judge, and participant in numerous flower shows, earning many prizes and further establishing herself as an expert horticulturalist.²² In 1935 she was appointed by then Governor Poindexter to the Prison Board, and she was a state Board of Education member from 1961-1965.

She was a member of the Mokihana Club, the oldest women's organization in the Territory, and was its longtime chairman of their garden club. She was also chairman of the botanical section of the Kōke'e Natural History Museum and vice-president of the Kaua'i Historical Society.²³ Mrs. Wichman was also the chairman of the Kaua'i Library Association and on the Kaua'i School Advisory Council in the 1960s.

As one of the founders of the Pacific Botanical Gardens Foundation (later National Tropical Botanical Gardens (NTBG)), Mrs. Wichman lobbied for their charter in 1964 and became a trustee in 1977. In 2008 the Juliet Rice Wichman Botanical Research Center was opened as the national headquarters of the NTBG. The center houses a seed bank, laboratories, herbarium, and library collections for staff, students and visiting researchers. The building was also the first LEED Gold Certified building on the island of Kaua'i.²⁴

Mrs. Wichman's philanthropic efforts included paying for college expenses for Kaua'i youth and financially backing authors wishing to write about Kaua'i history. She donated generously to many local organizations and served on many of their boards. In the early 1950s Mrs. Wichman was alerted to the pending demolition by the county of a culturally significant rock wall near Ke'e Beach Park, close to her Hā'ena home. She staged a sit-in, and the rock wall was saved.²⁵ In 1957 Mrs. Wichman opened her home as a shelter to nearly 60 people who had fled from the tsunami that struck Kaua'i; a number equaling over half those that were aided at the official Hanalei shelter.²⁶ In addition to founding and donating the land for Limahuli Garden, she subsidized the operating expenses for the garden well into the 1970s.²⁷

Juliet Wichman, in partnership with her cousin, Dora Jane Isenberg Cole, was predominantly responsible for the creation of the Kaua'i Museum. Although first conceived of nearly thirty years earlier, when the Lihue Library was gifted with priceless Hawaiian artifacts, it wasn't until 1954, when Wichman was named committee chair in charge of organizing and raising funds for the museum, that it came to fruition.

²¹ Paul Curtis, Business Editor. "This Woman's Life Devoted to the Island." *The Garden Island Newspaper*, December 27, 1999, p 11-A.

²² Various Honolulu newspaper articles, 1930-1950. Noted in bibliography.

²³ Juliet Wichman. *Men and Women of Hawai'i: 1954 Biographical Reference*, p. 695.

²⁴ National Tropical Botanical Gardens website. Ntbg.org. Accessed July 2023.

²⁵ Paul C. Curtis. "This Woman's Life Devoted to the Island." *The Garden Island*, December 27, 1999, p. 11-A.

²⁶ 235 O'ahu, Kaua'i Homes Damaged." *Honolulu Advertiser*, March 12, 1957, p. 8.

²⁷ Paul C. Curtis. "This Woman's Life Devoted to the Island." *The Garden Island*, December 27, 1999, p. 11-A.

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The story of the museum began much earlier, with a \$75,000 gift from Mrs. Emma Mahelona Wilcox, for the creation of a free Lihue Library in honor of her late husband Albert Spencer Wilcox. Hart Wood was hired as the architect of the building, which opened in 1924.²⁸ But the Hawaiiana collections did not have a proper home in the library and were not on display until the Kaua'i Museum opened in 1960. \$95,000 was raised for the Kaua'i Museum and Honolulu architects Merrill, Roehrig, & Simms were selected for the design. Juliet Wichman, as its first director, cut the maile lei during the opening ceremony. Mrs. Cole was the first(manager.

Mrs. Wichman and her organizing committee also provided the many flower arrangements of indigenous Hawaiian plant life for the ceremony, including a large sculptural arrangement of various types and colors of bananas at the building entry. The museum's inaugural exhibit featured Hawaiian heritage items on loan from numerous people, including Mrs. Wichman. On display for the first time were the earlier donated rare artifacts from the pre-Captain Cook era collection of Alexander McBryde.²⁹

The Wilcox Library, now known as the Albert Spenser Wilcox Building, was turned over to the Kaua'i Museum in 1969 when a new library was built nearby. The 1960 building is now known as the William Hyde Rice Building (Juliet Wichman's grandfather) and contains a permanent exhibit entitled "The Story of Kauai" that Mrs. Wichman spearheaded.³⁰

In 1967 Mrs. Wichman was assigned Limahuli Valley as part of her share in the partitioning process of the Hui Ku'ai 'Aina O Hā'ena (See Hui Ku'ai 'Aina O Hā'ena subsection to follow in the Additional Information section). She promptly began work to clear the cattle that had been freely roaming the valley, and in the process, destroying many indigenous plants and culturally and archaeologically significant rock walls. Employing her prodigious knowledge in botany and local Hawaiian flora, she began cultivation of an extensive garden, rebuilding walls and terraces, reclaiming Limahuli Stream, and fostering partnerships with federal and state agencies focused on research of indigenous plants.³¹ She had a vision to preserve Limahuli Valley as a "living classroom" where people could come to learn about native Hawaiian plants and culture.³² In 1976 Wichman partnered with the National Tropical Botanical Garden³³ to see that vision become a reality. That same year Mrs. Wichman's grandson, Charles "Chipper" Wichman, began his work at Limahuli. Together they worked on the cultural, environmental, and botanical restoration project. (See Limahuli Garden brochure excerpt to follow in the Additional Information subsection.)

²⁸ Dora Jane Isenberg and Juliet Rice Wichman. "Early Kaua'i Hospitality: A Family Cookbook: 1820-1920." Kaua'i Museum Association. 1977, p vi.

²⁹ "Hawaiian Ceremonies Open Museum on Kaua'i." *Honolulu Advertiser*. December 6, 1960, p6.

³⁰ Dora Jane Isenberg and Juliet Rice Wichman. "Early Kaua'i Hospitality: A Family Cookbook: 1820-1920." Kaua'i Museum Association. 1977, p vi.

³¹ "Limahuli." *The Kaua'i Times*, May 24, 1997, p.10-A.

³² Limahuli Garden & Preserve. Brochure by the *National Tropical Botanical Garden*, 2022, p.1.

³³ The National Tropical Botanical Gardens was chartered in 1964 by the U.S. Congress. This non-profit organization now oversees a network of five botanical gardens encompassing over 2000 acres in Hawai'i and Florida. Their collection includes largest collection of native Hawaiian plant species in the world.

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Both Mrs. Wichman and her grandson Chipper believe that native Hawaiian plants placed on the endangered species lists should not be restricted to preserves like Limahuli but should be made available to the public to increase their exposure and their likelihood of survival.^{34,35}

In 1995 Limahuli was opened to the public, fulfilling Mrs. Wichman's wish that the valley become a "living classroom." In 1997 the American Horticulture Society named Limahuli Garden the best natural botanical garden in the United States, and in 2007 the Hawai'i Tourism Authority gave the garden their Koa Award for commitment to perpetuating Hawaiian culture.³⁶

Mrs. Wichman wrote several books and pamphlets. She co-authored the book "*Early Kaua'i: A Family Cookbook of Receipts: 1820-1920*" with her cousin Dora Jane Isenberg Cole in 1977; a book that contains family history, photos, and recipes. In 1979 a "summer novel" was published called "*Amelia*," a fictional accounting of her grandmother's life during the monarchy, the proceeds of which went to the Kaua'i Museum.³⁷ Mrs. Wichman's last book, "A Chronicle of Flora of Ni'ihau," which she wrote in partnership with Harold St. John, a renowned horticulturalist, was published posthumously by the NTBG in 1990. This book documented the flora of Ni'ihau, predominantly by St. John, and Mrs. Wichman put the flora into a historical perspective.

She is probably best known for the book: "Hawaiian Planting Traditions," published in 1931, whole sections of which were published in the Honolulu newspapers. The book covered plants and the cultural stories, legends, and beliefs around them, which she gleaned from stories she had amassed since her childhood.³⁸ She said on the subject:

"Superstition is often the left-hand descendant of legitimate traditions. It is the illusive echo of a reality distorted or misunderstood...Now, though many of these superstitions savor of the fantastic, there are behind them, in the too swiftly clouding recollection of the past, significant traces of an old and genuine lore. Here we will find glimpses into the true relationship with, and attitude toward nature that existed in ancient Hawai'i."³⁹

Juliet Atwood Rice Wichman died in 1987 at her beloved Waimakua home. The Kaua'i Historical Society issued a resolution in her memory shortly thereafter which said: "*for her dedication in preserving Kaua'i's history for future generations and her foresight in doing so.*"

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³⁴ "Limahuli." The Kaua'i Times, May 24, 1997, p.10-A.

³⁵ Mija Riedel. "Gift of a Garden. *Islands Magazine*, September/October 2004, p. 40.

³⁶ Ibid, p. 41. Limahuli catalogs plants into three categories: native Hawaiian, Polynesian introductions, and modern introductions. Everything introduced after Captain Cook is considered modern.

³⁷ The Island Way by Maile Yardley. "A Story of Kaua'i and Honolulu." *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 10, 1979, p. G2.

³⁸ Gary Burk. "Waimakua, Once Home of Chiefs, Main Interest of Mrs. Juliet Wichman." *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, June 1, 1953, p.13.

³⁹ Robert L. Macconel. Landscape Gardening. *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, August 1, 1931, p. 11.

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The Waimakua Homestead is architecturally significant as a good example of a plantation style family compound that exhibits Hawaiian architectural elements such as single-wall construction, exterior lanais, and native basalt rock walls. The yard, pool, and garden are contributing elements. The garden was developed by Mrs. Wichman for her cultivation and study of flora. The rock walls and terraces throughout the property are known to be both traditional Hawaiian and more modern additions commissioned by Mrs. Wichman.

Juliet Rice Wichman acquired the property in 1947, when she returned to Kaua'i at the end of World War II. She bought the property from Philip Palama, who had inherited it from Walter McBryde⁴⁰ in 1930. At this time, the property was part of the Hui Kū'ai 'Āina o Hā'ena (Hui). (See Parcel History and Ownership to follow and the Hui Kū'ai 'Āina o Hā'ena subsection in the Additional Information section.)

When Mrs. Wichman took possession of the Waimakua property in 1947, it included cottages from the 1920s/1930s that were in disrepair, an outbuilding, and a concrete garage with rooftop pavilion situated along Kūhiō Highway, all of which are believed to have been built by Walter McBryde. The property had been used by the Army during World War II as a recreational retreat for soldiers stationed on Kaua'i.⁴¹ Extensive rock walls and terraces were also extant but overgrown and in considerable disrepair.⁴² The foundation of the outbuilding is extant, as is the concrete garage and the now restored rock walls and terraces.

Shortly after taking possession of the property, Juliet Wichman hired local contractor, Hironaka and Sons, to construct a rectangular two-story, single-wall, board and batten house to be built on the footprint of one of the former houses and incorporating another of the houses that had belonged to Walter McBryde and Philip Palama.

In 1954 House 3 was built on the Waimakua Homestead property. Mrs. Wichman had it built for visits by her oldest son, Hobe Goodale, his wife Nancy (Slogget), and their children. Mrs. Wichman's second son, Charlie Wichman, his wife Jeanne (Rose), and their children later also used the house for extended visits. Many of Mrs. Wichman's friends and colleagues stayed at the house as well. In 1982, Mrs. Wichman gave House 3 to her grandson Charles "Chipper" Wichman and his wife, Hau'oli (Keali'inohomoku) and their children for use as their primary residence when Chipper began working at nearby Limahuli Garden, which Mrs. Wichman helped to found and support. (See Additional Information section entitled Limahuli Gardens.) In 1955 House 2 was constructed on the roof of the 1920s/1930s concrete garage. Since 1990, Mrs. Wichman's grandson Jonathan Wichman and his family have used the house as their primary residence.

⁴⁰ Walter Duncan McBryde (1864-1930) was a Kaua'i-born businessman who made his name in ranching, lumber, real estate, politics, and banking. He was the brother of Alexander McBryde. He cofounded the McBryde Sugar Company and managed the Kauai Pineapple Company (Kaua'i Fruit and Land company). He planted the trees of the now-famous Kaua'i Tunnel of Trees and upon his death left the 375 acres of Kukuilono Park to the people of Kaua'i ("Impressive Rites Mark Dedication of Monument of Late Benefactor of Kaua'i." *Honolulu Advertiser*, August 20, 1933, p.3) Phillip Pālama (1892-1973), a Kaua'i native, was a longtime friend of McBryde and was named as caretaker of Kukuilono Park by McBryde.

⁴¹ Interview of Charles Rice Wichman by Wendy and Chipper Wichman. Honolulu, Hawaii. Summer 2023.

⁴² Ibid.

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In 1957, the producers of the film *South Pacific* asked to film scenes in the terraced garden above the house. At the time the driveway was a steep dirt drive, so to access the site with their heavy film equipment, the production built a new winding concrete driveway from Kūhiō Highway, adjacent to the garage/guest house (House 2) up to a level parking area next to the Main House. The new drive also had a metal-grate cattle guard along the road to keep out stray cattle.

Kaua'i County tax, permit, and conveyances records provide no early information on the original 1920s/1930s buildings. The tax records show the Main House was constructed in 1949, and family photos show it was completed by September 1949. County parcel information shows House 2 as having a 1930 build date, which is the only information found on the concrete garage. The house that was built atop the garage is recorded by the county tax office as built in 1955. House 3 has a tax office build date of 1954. Kaua'i County permit records show a 1985 addition (Permit # 23382 for \$15,000) for the adjacent garage, which was constructed when the Chipper Wichman family moved permanently into the residence. No original construction drawings for any of the buildings were located.

Property History and Ownership. Oral traditions indicate that the Waimakua site was the home of a chief associated with the court of the Ruling Chiefs of Kaua'i who predated the rule of Kamehameha. This chief was a “haku mele,” which in Hawaiian means “weaver of songs” or one who creates chants that perpetuate royal genealogies, cultural knowledge, and Hawaiian traditions. In ancient days this was a very important role, and it would have carried with it the right to be supported by the bounteous ahupua'a where that chief lived – in this case Hā'ena, which was, and still is, considered an 'āina momona – a land fat with abundance.

The ahupua'a of Hā'ena was awarded to Abner Pākī,⁴³ a Hawaiian high chief during the reign of King Kamehameha III as part of the Māhele of 1845.⁴⁴ In 1855 Pākī died leaving his estate to his wife Konia, daughter Bernice Pauahi Bishop and an adopted daughter, Lydia Kamaka'eha. The large estate was left to Bernice Pauahi Bishop upon Konia's death in 1857. In 1866 Pauahi sold Hā'ena to William H. Pease for \$1200.⁴⁵ Pease was a land surveyor for the high chiefs of Hawai'i and surveyed the ahupua'a of Hā'ena, estimating it to be approximately 2,500 acres. Upon the death of Pease in 1872 the land was again sold for \$1200. This time it was sold to William Kinney of Hanalei who held the land for only a short time, conveying it to 38 individuals known as the “Hui Kū'ai 'Āina o Hā'ena,” or the “Organization to Purchase Land in Hā'ena.”⁴⁶

⁴³ Abner Kuho'oheihēpahu Pākī (c. 1808–1855), was born on Moloka'i and his grandfather was king of Maui and his father, High Chief. Pākī was a close friend of King Kamehameha III and served as his Privy Councilor, Chamberlain to the King, Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, and in the House of Nobles from its founding 1841 until his death. Pākī was a noted surfer in his youth. Two of his olo surfboards are preserved in the Bishop Museum. His daughter, Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop (1831-1884) was the last royal descendent of the Kamehameha line, the largest private landowner in Hawai'i at the time of her death, and founder of Kamehameha Schools. She was heir to the Hawaiian throne but abdicated, making way for Lunalilo to become the first elected monarch of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1872.

⁴⁴ The Māhele (of Great Māhele) of 1848 and the Kuleana Act of 1850 enacted land ownership for the first time in Hawai'i. The change from communal use of land to private land ownership marked a major turning point in Hawaiian history. The intent was to have a mixed system with land ownership for agriculture while maintaining ahupua'a use rights.

⁴⁵ Carlos Andrade. *Hā'ena: Through the Eyes of the Ancestors*, University of Hawai'i Press, 2008, p 99.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

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The Hui Kū'ai 'Āina o Hā'ena (Hui) owned the entire ahupua'a of Hā'ena from 1875 to 1967. At the outset, the original 38 Hawaiian families who owned the Hui were given land allotments for their homes, an allotment where they could grow kalo, rights to freshwater from Limahuli and Manoa streams, and the right to use the common lands to raise a prescribed number of cattle. The first President of the Hui in 1875 was Jacob Maka and the second President of the Hui was William Hyde Rice, Mrs. Wichman's grandfather, who had purchased shares in the Hui and received a house allotment on the point close to the reef known as Ka'aulamapoko.⁴⁷ Land was passed down through families, in smaller and smaller allotments as they were apportioned amongst family members. Tracts were also sold. It is unknown when Walter McBryde purchased his shares in the Hui or from whom.

In 1954 John W. Gregg and Paul Rice (both members of the Hui) sued to partition the land of the Hui. This meant that all Hui members had to verify their claim to the court. "Sorting out who owned what and from whom each had acquired or inherited shares in the hui lands was not without controversy."⁴⁸ There were nearly 100 people with claims to the land. None of the original 38 Hui family names appear on the top ten largest shareholders list, but Mrs. Wichman, her cousin Dora Jane Cole, and the County of Kaua'i were on the list. In 1967 the 5th Circuit Court completed the partition of the Hui's lands and awarded fee simple ownership of the land to the individuals who owned shares in the Hui, including Mrs. Wichman who received 13 lots, then estimated at a value of just over \$40,000. The award included Lot 149, the location of the Waimakua Homestead she had previously bought from Phillip Pālama, and those lots that now comprise Limahuli Gardens.

Limahuli Gardens

Mrs. Juliet Wichman established Limahuli Gardens in 1967 to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources of the valley. For more than 100 years prior, the valley was used to raise cattle. The wild cattle trampled and ate the native plants and weeds became established in these grazed areas. The cattle also damaged archaeological features. Mrs. Wichman fenced out the cattle and began developing the basic infrastructure we have today. She understood the potential of this area for education and preservation and planned to make Limahuli a living classroom for scientists, students, and plant enthusiasts.

In 1976, Mrs. Wichman gave approximately 13 acres of the existing Limahuli Garden to the NTBG. She granted the NTBG permission to use additional acreage from her adjacent project, increasing the area used for the Garden to nearly 17 acres. In 1994 Mrs. Wichman's grandson, Charles "Chipper" Wichman, gave NTBG the adjoining 989 acres, known as Limahuli Preserve.

⁴⁷ Interview of Charles Rice Wichman by Wendy and Chipper Wichman, Honolulu, Hawaii. Summer 2023.

⁴⁸ ⁴⁸ Carlos Andrade. Hā'ena: Through the Eyes of the Ancestors, University of Hawai'i Press, 2008, p. 108.

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Today, Limahuli Garden is fulfilling Mrs. Wichman's vision. The NTBG has opened the Garden to the public for educational tours. To preserve the unique attributes of the valley, the Garden limits the number of visitors. It is the goal of the National Tropical Botanical Garden to protect and increase the number of native species growing in Limahuli Valley and to continue efforts to restore the imports elements of the remnant native forest for future generations.

- *Excerpted from Limahuli Garden, Hā'ena Kaua'I "Limahuli Valley, a Living Legacy." Brochure published by the National Tropical Botanical Garden, 2000. (White cover)*

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Wichman, Charles "Chipper." Interview with Charles "Chipper" Wichman, grandson of Juliet Rice Wichman. Interviewed by Wendy Wichman and Angie Westfall, Summer 2023.

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- "Hawaiian Ceremonies Open Museum on Kaua'i." December 6, 1960, p6.
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.3478 acres (145,828 square feet)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 22.221121 | Longitude: -159.568997 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

All of that certain parcel of land (being portion(s) of the land(s) described in and covered by Royal Patent Number 3596, Land Commission Award Number 10,613, Apana 6 to Abner Paki, being a portion of Ahupuaa of Hā'ena) situate, lying and being at Hā'ena, Halelea, Island and County of Kaua'i, State of Hawaii, being LOT 149 and thus bounded and described:

Beginning at the northwest corner of this parcel of land, on the southwest side of Road "A", being also the northeast corner of Lot 148, the coordinates of which referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "NIHA 2" being 561.77 feet south and 7,902.33 feet west, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South:

1. 282° 30' 52.00 feet along the southwest side of Road "A";
2. Thence along the southwest side of Road "A", on a curve to the right with a radius of 380.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being: 285° 44' 42.87 feet;
3. 288° = 58' 391.03 feet along the southwest side of Road "A";
4. Thence along the southwest side of Road "A", on a curve to the right with a radius of 145.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being: 295° 37' 41" 33.64 feet;
5. 34° 30' 299.25 feet along remainder of the Ahupuaa of Hā'ena (Lot 150);
6. 88° 00' 120.77 feet along remainder of the Ahupuaa of Hā'ena (Lot 151);
7. 110° ~—0' 190.00 feet along remainder of the Ahupuaa of Hā'ena (Lot 151);
8. 102° = 30 60.00 feet along remainder of the Ahupuaa of Hā'ena (Lot 151);
9. 182° 30' 222.83 feet along remainder of the Ahupuaa of Hā'ena (Lot 148);
10. 192° 30! 117.54 feet along remainder of the Ahupuaa of Hā'ena (Lot 148) to the point of beginning and containing an area of 145,828 square feet, more or less.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property being nominated includes all the property used by Juliet Rice Wichman as her residence. (TMK: (4) 5-9-003:00100)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Angie Westfall
organization: MASON
street & number: 119 Merchant Street Suite 501
city or town: Honolulu state: HI zip code: 96813
e-mail aw@masonarch.com
telephone: 808.536.0556
date: October 2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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USGS map or equivalent (7.5-minute series) 2017



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Aerial View of Waimakua Homestead

Green outline: TMK: (4) 5-9-003-001, Lot 141. Source: County of Kaua'i. qPublic.net - Kaua'i County, HI - Map (schneidercorp.com)



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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Waimakua Homestead

City or Vicinity: Hā'ena

County: Kaua'i State: Hawaii

Photographer: MASON

Date Photographed: June 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

PHOTO 1 Of 18.
Main House North Façade, View to South

PHOTO 2 Of 18.
Main House North Façade Guest Bedroom Wing. View to Southwest.

PHOTO 3 Of 18.
Main House West and South Façades. View to Northeast.

PHOTO 4 Of 18.
Kitchen and Breakfast Nook. View to East.

PHOTO 5 Of 18.
Main House Living and Dining Rooms. View to West.

PHOTO 6 Of 18.
Main House Front Lānai. View to North.

PHOTO 7 Of 18.
Main House Second Floor Children's Bunk Room. View to Southeast.

PHOTO 8 Of 18.
Old Garage and House 2 North Façade, View to South.

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PHOTO 9 Of 18.
House 2 South Façade. View to North.

PHOTO 10 Of 18.
Old Garage Concrete at House 2 - Tile Detail, North Façade. View to South.

PHOTO 11 Of 18.
House 3 North Façade. View to South.

PHOTO 12 Of 18.
House 3 South Façade. View to North.

PHOTO 13 Of 18.
House 3 West Façade. View to Southeast.

PHOTO 14 Of 18.
Pool. View to West

PHOTO 15 Of 18.
Front Yard and Garden. View to Northwest.

PHOTO 16 Of 18.
Walkway and Terraces at Upper Garden. View to Southeast

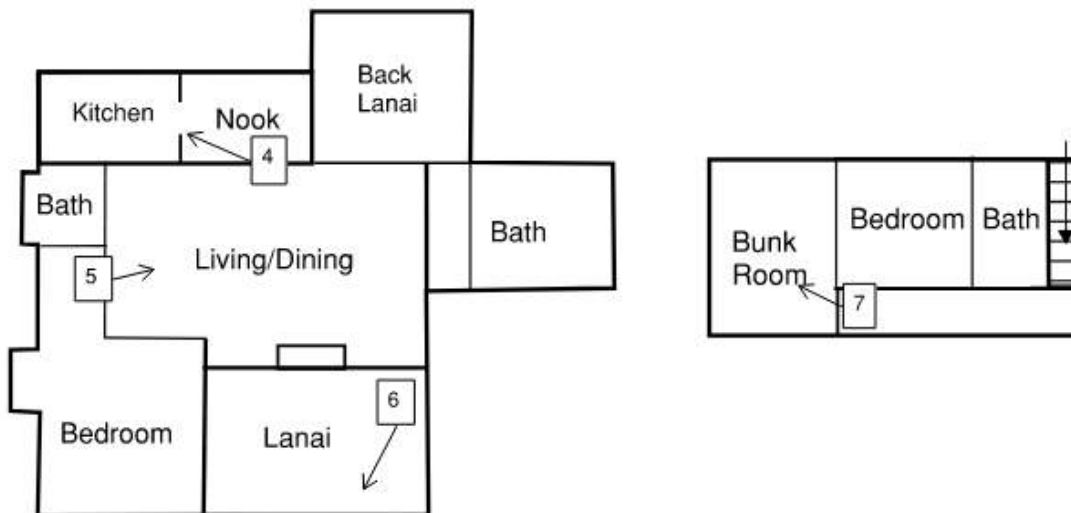
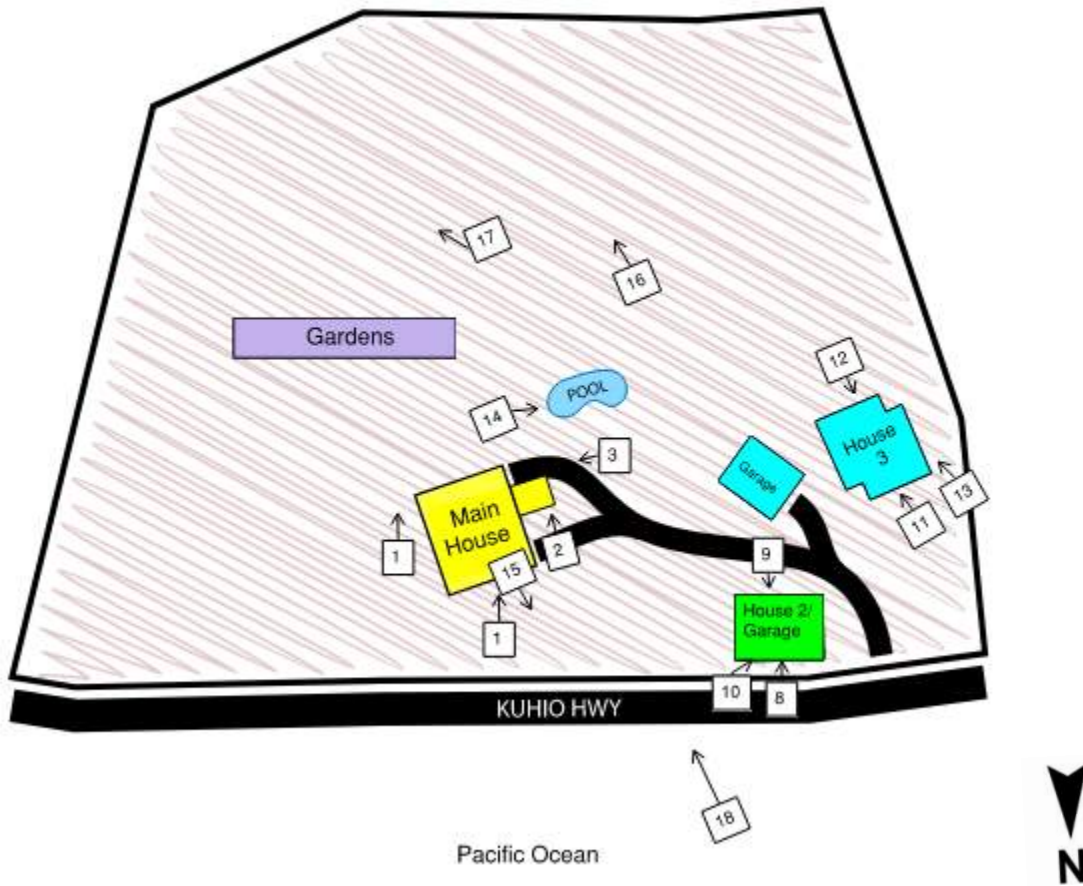
PHOTO 17 Of 18.
Path and Walls at Upper Garden. View to South.

PHOTO 18 Of 18.
View of Waimakua Homestead Property from Beach. View to Southeast.

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Photo Key
Homestead Site and Main House



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PHOTO 1 Of 18.
Main House North Façade. View to South.



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PHOTO 2 Of 18.
Main House North Façade Guest Bedroom Wing. View to Southwest.



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PHOTO 3 Of 18.
Main House West and South Façades. View to Northeast.



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PHOTO 4 Of 18.
Kitchen and Breakfast Nook. View to East.



Waimakua Homestead
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PHOTO 5 Of 18.
Main House Living and Dining Rooms. View to West.



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PHOTO 6 Of 18.
Main House Front Lānai. View to North.



Waimakua Homestead
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PHOTO 7 Of 18.
Main House Second Floor Children's Bunk Room. View to Southeast.



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PHOTO 8 Of 18.
Old Garage and House 2 North Façade. View to South.



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PHOTO 9 Of 18.
House 2 South Façade. View to North.



Waimakua Homestead
Name of Property

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PHOTO 10 Of 18.
Old Garage Concrete at House 2 - Tile Detail, North Façade. View to South.



Waimakua Homestead
Name of Property

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PHOTO 11 Of 18.
House 3 North Façade. View to South.



Waimakua Homestead
Name of Property

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PHOTO 12 Of 18.
House 3 South Façade. View to North.



Waimakua Homestead
Name of Property

Kaua'i, Hawaii
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PHOTO 13 Of 18.
House 3 West Façade. View to Southeast.



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PHOTO 14 Of 18.
Pool. View to West



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PHOTO 15 Of 18.
Front Yard and Garden. View to Northwest.



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PHOTO 16 Of 18.
Walkway and Terraces at Upper Garden. View to Southeast



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PHOTO 17 Of 18.
Path and Walls at Upper Garden. View to South.



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PHOTO 18 Of 18.
View of Waimakua Homestead Property from Beach. View to Southeast.



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Additional Items

Figure 1: Main House ca. 1945. View to South.



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Figure 2: Main House ca. 1955. View to South.



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Figure 3: Page from *America's Great Private Gardens* featuring Waimakua Homestead.
p.162. (Stanley Schuler. "Garden of Mrs. Juliet Wichman, Hā'ena Hawaii." *America's Great Private Gardens*. Macmillan Publishers, New York, 1967, pp 162-168.)



Lily pool is center of one of few areas that might be called landscaped. It is at edge of Mrs. Wichman's jungle garden. Anthuriums grow on the far side

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Figure 4: Notice of Lecture. (Honolulu Star Bulletin, March 17, 1934 p 24)

Lecturing



Mrs. Juliet Rice Wichman of Kauai, who is conducting a course in flower cultivating and arrangement under the auspices of the University of Hawaii extension division. Tuesday at 10 a. m. she will lecture at the Academy of Arts and Thursday, at the same time, at S. & G. Gump Co.—Photo by Post.

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Figure 5: Filming of the film *South Pacific* at Waimakua Homestead, 1958.



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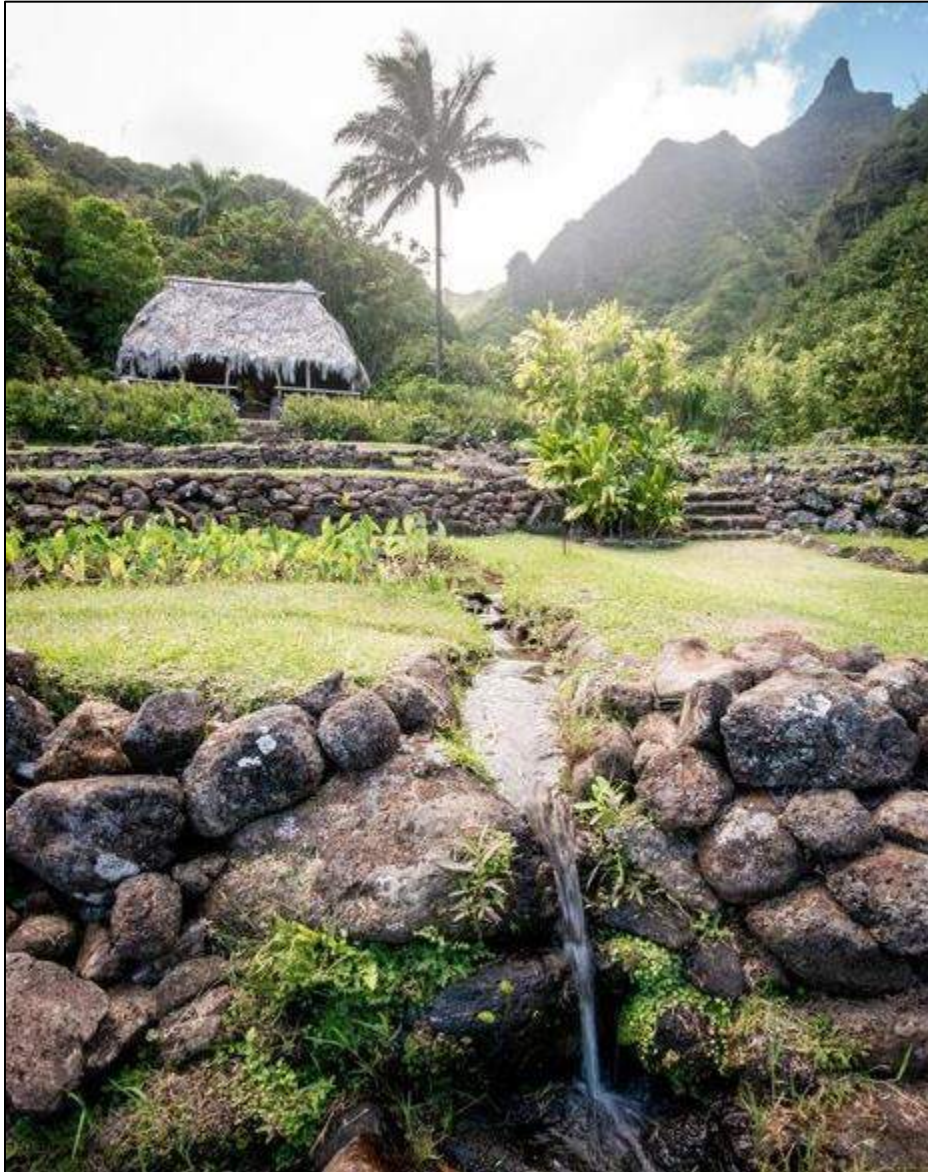
Figure 6: Juliet Atwood Rice Wichman at Opening of Kaua'i Museum. 1960.



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Figure 7: Limahuli Garden. (Photo: National Tropical Botanical Gardens, <https://ntbg.org>)



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Figure 8: Juliet Rice Wichman Botanical Research Center. (Photo: National Tropical Botanical Gardens, <https://ntbg.org>)



Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.