

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS  
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

April 26, 2013

Board of Land and Natural Resources  
State of Hawaii  
Honolulu, Hawai'i

O'ahu

Request for Authorization for the Construction and Use of a Burial Tomb on the Grounds of the Royal Mausoleum State Monument for Abigail K. Kawananakoa and Delegation of Authority to the Chairperson to Issue a Construction Right of Entry for said Tomb at Mauna 'Ala, Kawananakoa, Nu'uuanu Valley, O'ahu, TMK: (1) 2-2-021:012 (por.)

REQUEST:

Request for approval from Abigail Kekaulike Kawananakoa to construct a burial tomb as her final resting place on the grounds of the Royal Mausoleum State Monument TMK: (1) 2-2-021:012 (por.), attached as Exhibit A, also known as Mauna 'Ala. A copy of the request is attached as Exhibit B.

BACKGROUND:

Mauna 'Ala (fragrant hill) is the final resting place for Hawaii's kings, queens, their families, and trusted advisors. The mausoleum structure, fully completed in October of 1865, was built to house the remains of the Kamehameha dynasty which had previously rested at the grounds of 'Iolani Palace. In 1865, the caskets of the kings and chiefs were moved from the tomb at 'Iolani Palace by procession to Mauna 'Ala. In later years, the remains of the family of King David Kalākaua were also laid to rest at the mausoleum.

Following the construction of the mausoleum, it became apparent that storing the caskets in the open chamber in the mausoleum was not a good long term solution. After the death of Bernice Pauahi Bishop in 1884, her husband, Charles Reed Bishop, began construction of an underground vault for the Kamehameha dynasty and in 1887, the Kamehameha caskets were entombed.

In 1866, John Young, a British sailor who became an advisor to Kamehameha I in battles for control of the Islands was interred in a separate tomb at Mauna 'Ala.

In 1904, the Wyllie Tomb was built for Queen Emma's relatives and close associates whose caskets remained in the mausoleum. Robert C. Wyllie, who was a Scot, served the monarchy as foreign minister and was a close friend of the royal family.

ITEM E-1

In 1907, the Hawaii Legislature appropriated funds to build a third crypt for the Kalākaua family.

A separate monument to Charles Reed Bishop was built in 1916 although his remains rest beside his wife in the Kamehameha Tomb.

A summary of the tombs, and list of whose remains rest in each is attached as Exhibit C<sup>1</sup>.

Abigail Kekaulike Kawanānakoā is a descendant of Kaumuali'i and Kapi'olani. She was adopted by Abigail Wahiikeahuula Campbell, her maternal grandmother. Abigail Wahiikaahuula Campbell was married to Prince David Kawanānakoā. They had three children; David Kalākaua Kawanānakoā, Kapi'olani Kawanānakoā and Lydia Lili'uokalani Kawanānakoā, Ms. Abigail K. Kawanānakoā's mother.

Abigail W. Campbell, Prince David Kawanānakoā and their son David K. Kawanānakoā are all interred in the Kalākaua Crypt. David K. Kawanānakoā (Ms. Abigail K. Kawanānakoā's brother through adoption), was the last person laid to rest at Mauna 'Ala being interred in the Kalākaua Crypt in 1953.

#### DISCUSSION:

On February 23, 1943, the Royal Mausoleum premises were set aside to the Superintendent of Public Works under Executive Order (E.O.) 998. Following statehood, the Royal Mausoleum became the responsibility of the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) which assumed the management of most State buildings and grounds. Act 254, SLH 1967, Section 4, transferred all state historic areas and buildings from DAGS to the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and subsequently, on April 18, 1979, Governor's Executive Order No. 2966 set aside the Royal Mausoleum to the DLNR, Division of State Parks (State Parks). State Parks maintains the Royal Mausoleum and refers to it as the Royal Mausoleum State Monument.

There is no statute specifying who can be interred on the Royal Mausoleum State Monument premises. The issue was considered by the Attorney General in 1956 who concluded that absent a controlling statute, authority rested with the Superintendent of Public Works<sup>2</sup>. Accordingly, as that jurisdiction now falls under the DLNR, authority

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<sup>1</sup> Staff notes that although the attached list cites names of the family members interred, it may not necessarily be an exhaustive list.

<sup>2</sup> The conclusion stated in the March 8, 1956 opinion letter approved by then Acting Attorney General Richard Sharpless addressed three specific questions: 1. Who has jurisdiction and control over the Royal Mausoleum premises; 2. Who can be interred in the Royal Mausoleum premises; and 3. Who has the authority to determine rights of interment in the Royal Mausoleum premises. The conclusion with respect to who has jurisdiction over the Royal Mausoleum premises was determined to be the Superintendent of Public Works. Regarding the second question over who can be interred, the Attorney General concluded, "In view of the foregoing, it seems reasonably clear that the Royal Mausoleum premises were dedicated and preserved as a burial ground for members of the Royal family of Hawai'i, which included the sovereign and chiefs of the kingdom and their family members." The third question regarding the authority for interment rights was found to rest with the Superintendent as well.

now rests with the Board of Land and Natural Resources (Board). Additionally, under State Parks' administrative rules, specifically HAR 13-146-27 regarding memorialization, "No person shall install any monument, memorial, tablet or other commemorative installation, except with the written permission of the board or its authorized representative."

The proposal outlined in Exhibit B, envisions a new tomb which mirrors the existing Wyllie Tomb in appearance and location. Upon entering the grounds, the Wyllie Tomb is to the left, on mauka side, and the new tomb is proposed to the right, or makai side. Exhibit B includes renderings, a site plan and size comparisons of the various tombs, and photos.

The Royal Mausoleum was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, and in the State Register of Historic Places in 1981. Under Sections 6E-7 and 8, HRS and Chapter 13-275, HAR, State Parks is required to give the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) the opportunity to review projects or actions that could potentially affect historic properties and receive written concurrence from SHPD to proceed.

The improvement projects undertaken to date at Mauna 'Ala in partnership with the Ali'i Trusts have been limited to replacing, restoring, or renovating existing features on the grounds. The subject proposal is different in that it would add a new element to the grounds.

Ms. Kawanānakoā indicates the costs for design, engineering and construction as well as maintenance costs in perpetuity will be borne by her and is not asking for the tomb to be reserved for additional persons.

**CHAPTER 343 - ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESMENT:**

In accordance with Hawaii Administrative Rule Section 11-200-8(a)(3), the subject request is exempt from the preparation of an environmental assessment pursuant to Exemption Class No. 3 of the State Parks Exemption List which exempts the "Construction and location of single, new, small facilities or structures and the alteration of modification of same and installation of new, small, equipment and facilities and the alteration and modification of same including but not limited to: ...." [HAR Section 11-200-8(a)(3)].

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RECOMMENDATION: That the Board:

1. Declare that, after considering the potential effects of the proposed disposition as provided by Chapter 343, HRS, and Chapter 11-200, HAR, this project will probably have minimal or no significant effect on the environment and is therefore exempt from the preparation of an environmental assessment.
2. Authorize the construction and use of a burial tomb to house the remains of Abigail K. Kawanakoa on the grounds of the Royal Mausoleum State Monument and delegate authority to the Chairperson to issue, negotiate and approve a construction Right of Entry for said tomb subject to the following:
  - a. The final review and approval for the precise location and design of the tomb as well as a plan for maintenance shall be subject to the Chairperson's approval;
  - b. The costs for the design, construction and maintenance in perpetuity shall be paid for by Ms. Kawanakoa;
  - c. The standard terms and conditions of the most current right of entry form, as may be amended from time to time;
  - d. Review and approval by the State Historic Preservation Division as required by law; and,
  - e. Such other terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Chairperson to best serve the interests of the State.

Respectfully submitted,



DANIEL S. QUINN  
State Parks Administrator

APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL:



WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.  
Chairperson

Exhibit A – Tax Map Key

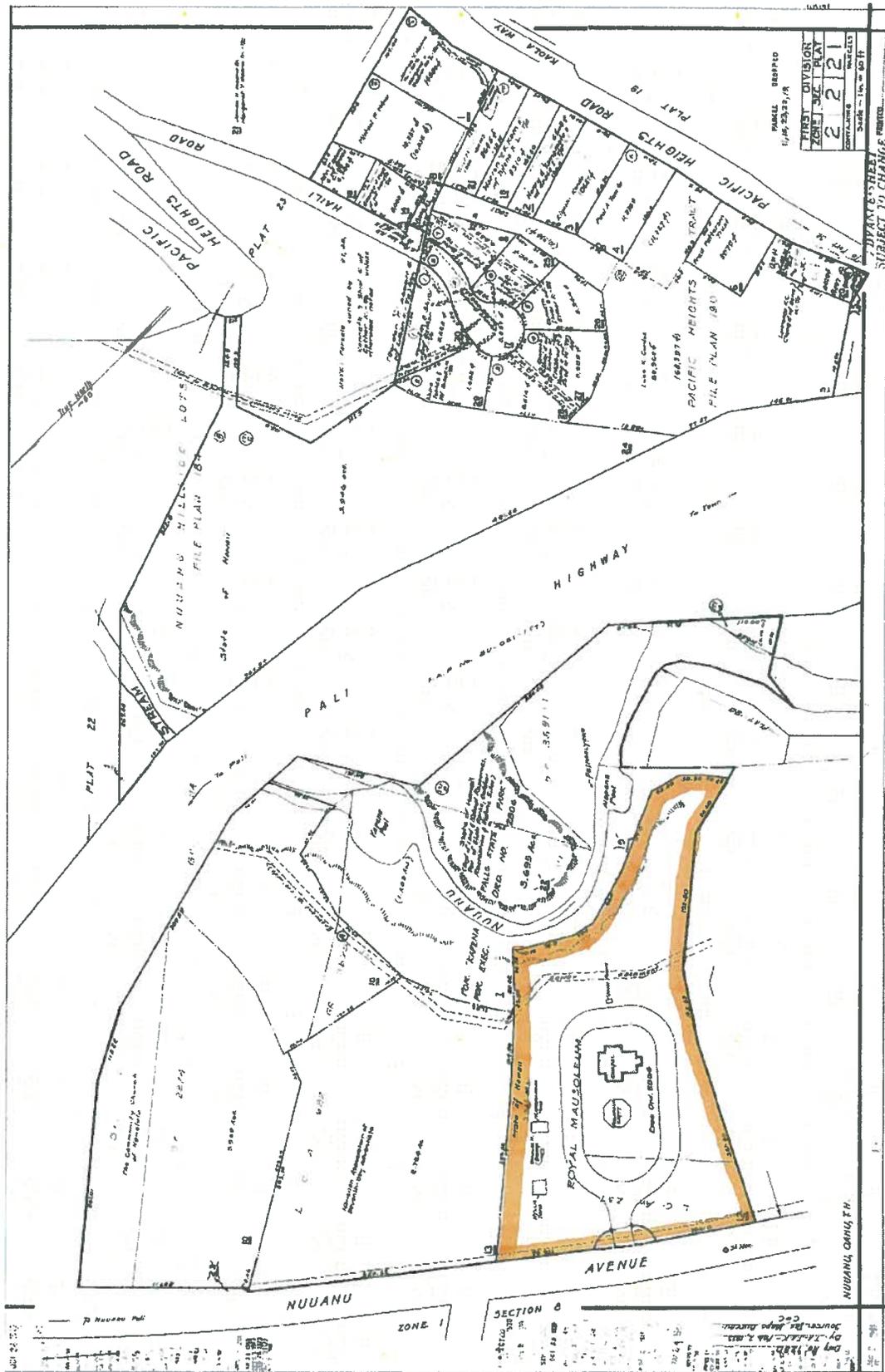


Exhibit B – Kawananaoka Request

*Abigail K. Kawananaoka*

HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817  
PHONE: [REDACTED]

December 17, 2012

William J. Aila, Jr.  
Chairperson  
Department of Land and Natural Resources  
Kalanimoku Building  
1151 Punchbowl Street  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Mr. Aila:

I request permission to construct a burial structure at Mauna Ala to be used for the disposition of my remains.

The design, engineering, and construction would be entirely at my expense. I will make provision for its care and maintenance in perpetuity.

I also request that the structure be situated on the makai side of the property in the open area behind the flagpole. The approximate location is indicated on the enclosed site plan.

I have also enclosed conceptual drawings with this letter.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

*Abigail K. Kawananaoka*  
Abigail K. Kawananaoka

*Mahalo Bill  
Merry Christmas  
AKK*

Enclosures

## SUMMARY SHEET

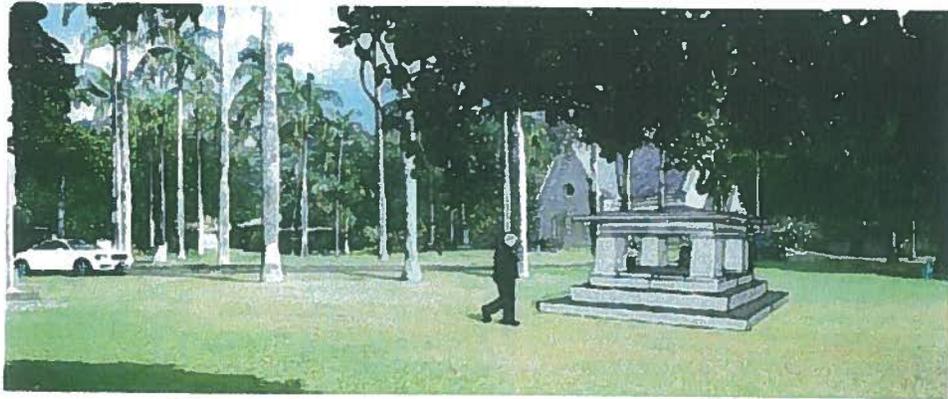
**Placement:** The proposed Kawanānakoā Tomb has been located upon the Mauna 'Ala site with respect to and reflective of the existing chapel, tombs, memorial, and burial site. It is located with purpose to offer additional enhancement in the natural balance and proportion of the site plan, through placement directly in line with, and perpendicular to the Willie Tomb, while also giving respect in its alignment to the original Mauna 'Ala Cross site plan.

**Size:** The proposed size, both in footprint and scale, pays respect to the existing tombs, memorial, and burial site on the grounds, and its placement with respect to site balance. Though its footprint is smaller than all but one (Bishop Memorial) of the existing tombs, it contributes to the balance of the land, and the site.

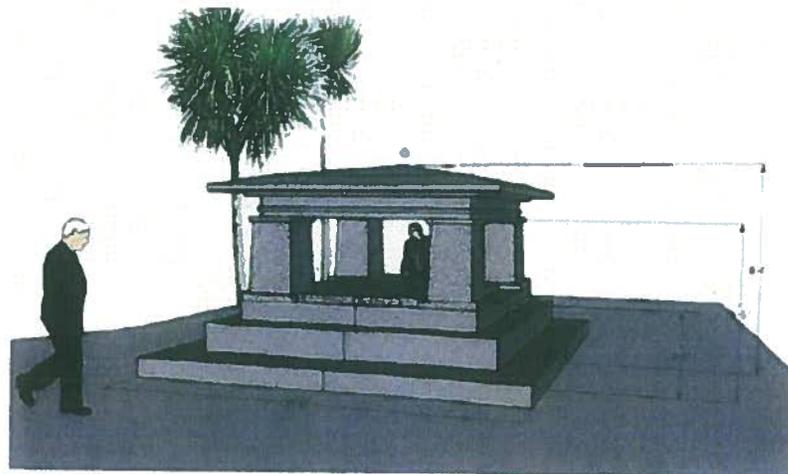
**Design:** The preliminary design echoes both visually and in feeling the Willie Tomb. It sits aligned with, and offset in distance equally with, the existing Cross site plan, as are the Willie Tomb, Bishop Memorial and Kamehameha Tomb. As shown on the proposed site plan, both tombs are located visually on the right and on the left as you enter the grounds. The preliminary design is intended only for illustrative purposes, in that the proposed design concept reflects the Willie Tomb with respect to its elements, its stepped base, its four columns, and its roof.

### Existing and proposed Kawanānakoā Tomb:

Kamehameha Tomb:	13'1-1/2"X24'1-1/2"	316.50 square feet
Willie Tomb:	18'-0"X21'-7"	388.50 square feet
Bishop Memorial:	5'-10"X8'-6"	49.50 square feet
Young Burial Site:	16'-6"X22'-0"	363.00 square feet
Proposed Kawanānakoā Tomb:	15'-0"X15'-0"	225.00 square feet

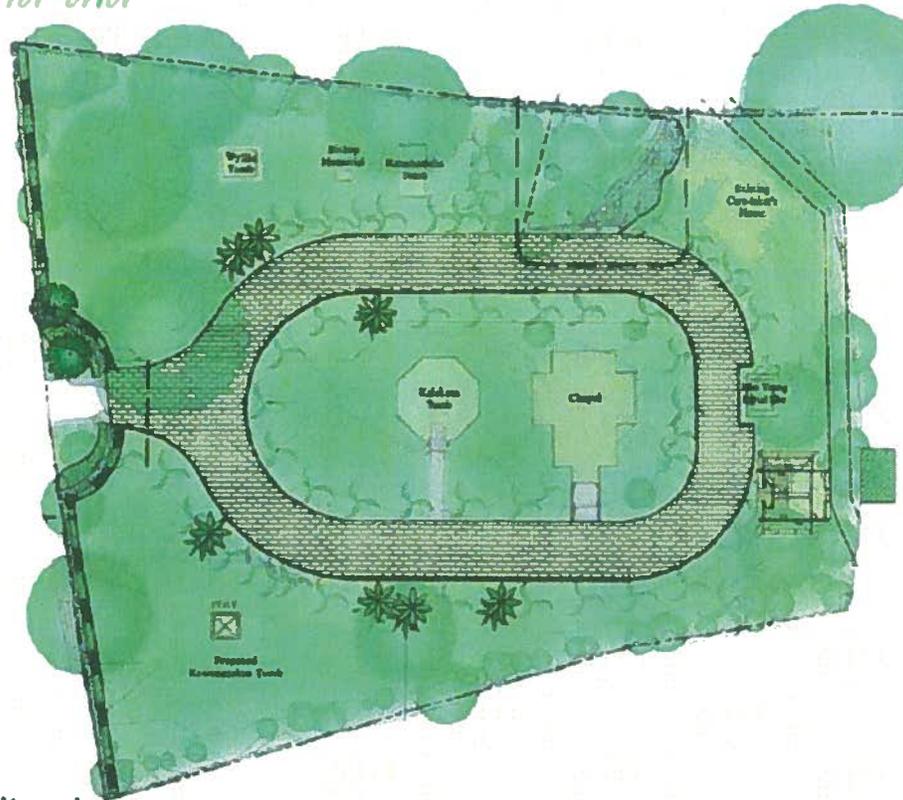


Proposed Kawananakoa Tomb

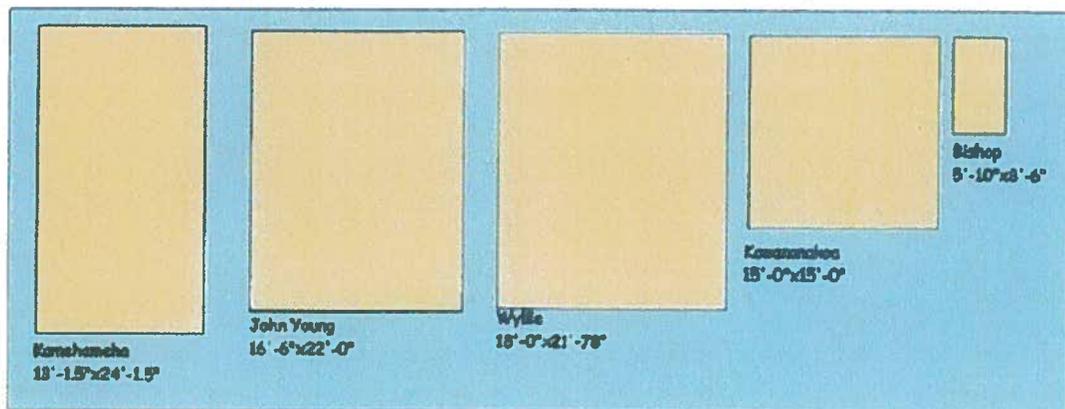


Kawananakoa Tomb Base 15'-0"x15'-0"

*mauna'ala*



Site plan



Relative square footage of bases



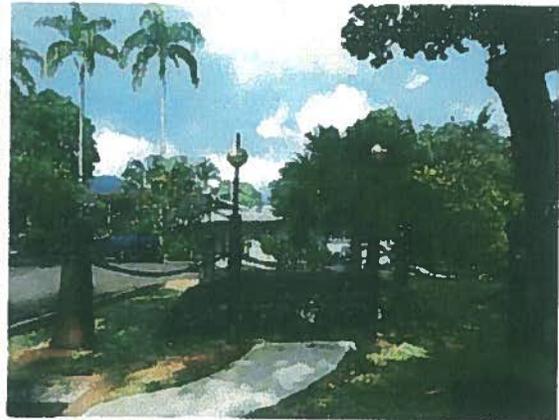
Wyllie Tomb base: 18'-0"x21'-7"



Bishop Memorial base: 5'-10"x8'-6"



Kamehameha Tomb base:13'-1 1/2"x24'-1 1/2"



John Young base, post to post:16'-6"x22'-0"

## Exhibit C – Interment List

### MAUNA 'ALA The Royal Mausoleum

#### History

Albert Edward Kauikeaouli, the beloved Kahaku o Hawai'i, (the Prince of Hawai'i) and son of Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma, died August 27, 1862 at the age of four. There was no room in the royal vault at Pohukaina (the present-day grounds of 'Iolani Palace) for his casket.

Before the grieving king and queen could implement plans for a new royal cemetery at Mauna 'Ala in Nu'uānu Valley, Kamehameha IV died November 30, 1863. His widow, Emma, and his brother Lot (Kamehameha V) continued the effort to establish a chapel-like mausoleum in the shape of a cross.

By January of 1864 the west wing of the mausoleum was completed. On February 3, 1864, a large state funeral was held for Kamehameha IV, and his casket was placed, along with his young son's, in the partially completed mausoleum.

Upon the completion of the remaining wings of the building, the keys to the new royal mausoleum were turned over to Minister of the Interior F. W. Hutchinson in the presence of Kamehameha V on October 12, 1865. The coral block structure, in the style of the Gothic tombs of Europe, had been planned and constructed by a German Architect, Theodore C. Heuck.

In a solemn torchlight procession the evening of October 30, eighteen caskets of high chiefs who had died since 1825 were removed from the royal vault at Pohukaina and carried up the cool heights of Nu'uānu Avenue to Mauna 'Ala. The caskets were covered by palls of fine cloth and placed on open racks along the wall.

The *kā'ai* (sealr caskets) alleged to contain the remains of the ancient chiefs Līloa and Lonoikamakahiki were also moved. They had first rested in a burial cave in the secluded valley of Waipi'o on the island of Hawai'i. Līloa is believed to have lived about ten generations before Kamehameha I.

#### John Young's Tomb

On the morning of May 16, 1866, the remains of John Young, his second wife Ku'ānā'eha, his son Keoni Ana and, some say, his son James Young Kanehoa, were moved from the Pohukaina vault to Mauna 'Ala. A British sailor, Young arrived in 1790 and became advisor to Kamehameha I in his battles for control of the islands. His son Keoni Ana is listed on the Wyllie Tomb as J. Kaleipāhulu Young.

#### The Kamehameha Vault

It soon became apparent that open storage of the caskets in the mausoleum was inadequate. After the death of Bernice Pauahi Bishop (last royal descendant of Kamehameha I and founder of Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate) in 1884, her bereaved husband, Charles Reed Bishop, had an underground vault constructed for the Kamehameha family. During a long evening ceremony on November 9, 1887, the caskets of twenty-one members of the Kamehameha line were entombed.

Charles Reed Bishop, husband of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, died June 7, 1915 in Berkeley, California. In accordance with his wishes, the Kamehameha Tomb was reopened and his ashes were interred beside his wife. As a tribute to his memory, a grey granite headstone was erected in 1916 with the inscription, "Builder of the State, Friend of Youth, Benefactor of Hawai'i. His ashes rest in the Tomb of the Kamehamehas."

*Kamehameha II, Kamehameha III, Kamehameha IV, Kamehameha V, Kahalo o Hawai'i (Albert Edward Kauikeaouli), Emma Kelekonalani, Ka'ahimānu, Kamāmalu, Kalama, Leleiohoku, Keawe'ehū'ula, W.P. Kīna'u, Kīna'u, Kekāuanui'a, David Kamehameha, Kekāulu, Victoria Kamāmalu, Ke'elikōlani, Pākī, Kōna, Bernice Pauahi Bishop, Keolaukalani, Charles Reed Bishop*

#### The Wyllie Tomb

In 1904 a second underground vault, the Wyllie Tomb, was built to house nine of Queen Emma's relatives and close associates whose caskets still remained in the mausoleum. Robert C. Wyllie, a Scot, was an intimate friend of the royal family who served the monarchy for twenty years as foreign minister. A concrete ball, symbolizing the *pūlo'ulo'ulo* insignia of *kapu*, tops the roof of the tomb which was raised on pillars at the four corners.

*Albert Kānūtūka, Jane Lohilohi, Peter Kekūkūkūlani, J. Kaleipāhulu Young, R.C. Wyllie, Bernice Namakaha, Fanny Kekelaokalani, T.C.B. Rooke, Grace Kama'ūka'i Rooke*

#### The Kalākaua Crypt

In 1907 the Hawai'i Legislature appropriated funds for a third crypt to shelter the Kalākaua family. Shaped like a Greek cross, the tomb's west arm contained a flight of stairs and the other three arms held space for twenty crypts. A marble shaft commemorating Kalākaua rose twenty-three feet in the air. On the evening of June 25, 1910 chants and choral singing accompanied the carrying of the caskets from the old building to the underground crypts.

*Kalākaua, Kapi'olani, Li'ūokalani, John O. Dominus, Likelike, Archibald Cleghorn, Ka'ulani, Leleiohoku, Kā'imimo'aua, Keohukālani, C. Kapa'akea, Abigail Wahikāhūna Kawanānakoā, Keawe'ehū'ula, Keli'iahonu, Jonah Kōhō Kalamā'ole, David Kalākaua Kawanānakoā, Keli'imaika'i, Nāiher, Pomakalani, Kekaulike*

#### Maintaining the Facility

Since Mauna 'Ala's establishment more than 130 years ago, the facility has undergone several renovations. In 1904 the Gothic mausoleum was reinforced and refinished. The coral stone exterior was coated with hard finished plaster to prevent further erosion and the interior walls and coral floor were covered with cement.

In 1918 the *kā'ai* containing Līloa and Lonoikamakahiki was returned to the Bishop Museum and the mausoleum was empty. Three years later, the widow of Prince Kōhō pail to have the mausoleum converted into a chapel complete with *koa* altar, chairs, chancel platform, lectern and reading desk. She was later reimbursed by the Territorial Legislature for the renovation. A remodeling in 1950 included new *koa* paneling to line the chapel walls.

The last major Mauna 'Ala restoration was completed in November 1987. About \$2.5 million was spent to repair structural damage and completely restore the chapel interior and its furnishings. The wrought iron fence with gold leaf ornamentation surrounding this sacred ground was also restored to its original splendor.



Only two of the eight Hawaiian monarchs are not buried within Mauna 'Ala. Kamehameha I, who unified all the islands of Hawai'i under one rule in 1810, died in 1819. His bones were buried secretly, according to ancient custom, and are concealed to this day. William Charles Lunalilo, last male of the Kamehameha line and first elected monarch, died in 1874. His will provided that a separate mausoleum be built for him and his father, Kana'ina, on the Kawaihae's Church grounds.

A Congressional declaration exempts the fragrant mountain of Mauna 'Ala in perpetuity from all land laws, transactions and uses other than a royal burial site. It is the only known place in the United States that the flag of the Kingdom of Hawai'i is permitted to fly unaccompanied by the American flag.

The buildings and grounds are under the jurisdiction of the Hawai'i State Department of Land and Natural Resources. Mauna 'Ala's resident curator is traditionally a descendant of the chief Ho'ōlulu who hid the bones of Kamehameha I. The current curator is the sixth in the family line to hold this post.