FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

INTERNATIONAL MARKET PLACE REVITALIZATION PROJECT

Appendix 5

Final Archaeological Inventory Survey and SHPD Letter

Final Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan for the International Market Place Re-Development Project, Waikīkī Ahupuaʻa, Honolulu (Kona) District, Island of Oʻahu
TMK: [1]-2-6-022: 036, 037, 038, 039 & 043

Prepared for the
The Queen Emma Land Company
and
The Taubman Company

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June 2011

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Management Summary

Reference	Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan for the International Market Place Re-Development Project, Waikīkī Ahupua‘a, Honolulu (Kona) District, Island of O‘ahu TMK: [1]-2-6-022: 036, 037, 038, 039 & 043 (Hammatt and Shideler 2011).
Date	June 2011
Project Number (s)	Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i Inc. (CSH) Project No. WAIKIKI 57
Investigation Permit Number	The fieldwork for the planned archaeological inventory survey investigation will likely be carried out under archaeological permit number 11-17 issued by the Hawai‘i State Historic Preservation Division/Department of Land and Natural Resources (SHPD/DLNR), per Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-282.
Project Location	The International Market Place Re-Development Project is located in central Waikīkī, east Honolulu, *ahupua‘a* of Waikīkī, District of Kona, Island of O‘ahu. The project area comprises TMK 2-6-022: parcels 036, 037, 038, 039 & 043 bounded by Kūhiō Ave to the northeast, the Ohana East Hotel and Princess Ka‘iulani Hotels to the southeast, by Kalākaua Avenue to the southwest and by the Aqua Waikiki Wave Hotel, Duke’s Lane, and the Waikiki Beachcomber Hotel to the northwest.
Land Jurisdiction	The Queen Emma Land Company
Project Description	The proposed re-development includes a variety of shops and restaurants in a new retail experience.
Project Acreage	The International Market land area comprises TMK 2-6-022: parcels 036 (7,120 sq ft.), 037 (7,120 sq ft.), 038 (124,917 sq ft.), and 043 (71,111 sq ft.) equaling 210,268 square feet or 4.827 acres. The vicinity of one exceptional and two significant existing trees to be retained in the re-development will not be part of the sub-surface investigative process. The non-development area for these three trees is estimated at 12,874 square feet or 0.295 acres. The Miramar Hotel Parcel (039) is 50,329 square feet or 1.16 acres

Historic Preservation Regulatory Context	This plan was revised to address comments in a Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review (dated May 23, 2011; Log No 2010.3950, Doc No. 1105MV26) addressing a December 2010 draft. The proposed project is subject to Hawai‘i State environmental and historic preservation review legislation [Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 and HRS 6E-42/Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-284, respectively]. This current archaeological inventory survey plan was prepared in advance of a planned archaeological inventory survey of the proposed project area. To better define the scope of work for the archaeological inventory survey, this plan was prepared in accordance with the requirements for an archaeological inventory survey plan as stated in Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) 13-284-5(c). The plan details the proposed methods of the inventory survey, per the requirements of Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-276
Summary of the Planned Inventory Survey Research Design	The research design for the planned archaeological inventory survey includes a 100% pedestrian inspection of the project area and a program of subsurface testing with a combination of backhoe and hand excavated trenching. The sub-surface testing program will consist of the excavation of approximately 60 backhoe assisted test trenches for a total sample size of approximately 288 m^2, representing a sample size of approximately 1.2 % of the project area, and 1.25% of the proposed development areas. Trenches will be distributed throughout the proposed development areas to provide representative coverage and assess the stratigraphy and potential for subsurface cultural resources. Trench excavation methodology will initially consist of saw cutting of the asphalt and concrete surfaces and removal by backhoe of the overlying fill deposits. If undisturbed, in situ sand deposits are encountered, excavation will be conducted by hand. This hand excavation in sand deposits will be specifically undertaken to identify potential burial deposits prior to sand excavation with the backhoe. The sand will be carefully scraped off in thin layers in order to minimize any possible burial disturbance. Only once the hand excavation through the sand deposit is completed will the backhoe’s bladed bucket be used to further excavate to the water table.

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

This Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan was revised to address comments in a Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review (dated May 23, 2011; Log No 2010.3950, Doc No. 1105MV26) addressing a December 2010 draft.

At the request of Taubman, Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i (CSH) has prepared this archaeological inventory survey plan for the Queen Emma Land company lands comprised of the International Market Place, the Waikiki Town Center, and the Miramar Hotel in Waikīkī, Waikīkī Ahupua‘a, Kona District, Island of O‘ahu (TMK 2-6-22: 036, 037, 038, 039 and 043) (Figure 1 to Figure 3). The lands are bounded by Kūhiō Ave to the northeast, the Ohana East Hotel and Princess Ka‘iulani Hotels are to the southeast, Kalākaua Avenue is to the southwest and the Aqua Waikiki Wave Hotel, Duke’s Lane, and the Waikiki Beachcomber Hotel lie to the northwest. the Waikiki Beachcomber Hotel are adjacent to the northwest. The International Market Place lands including the Miramar Hotel are proposed for renovation.

The International Market Place Re-development land area comprises TMK 2-6-022: parcels 036 (7,120 sq ft.), 037 (7,120 sq ft.), 038 (124,917 sq ft.), and 043 (71,111 sq ft.) equaling 210,268 square feet or 4.827 acres. The vicinity of one exceptional and two significant trees will not be developed. The non-development area for these three trees is estimated at 12,874 square feet or 0.295 acres. The Miramar Hotel Parcel (039) is 50,329 square feet or 1.16 acres

The research design for the planned archaeological inventory survey includes a 100% pedestrian inspection of the project area and a program of subsurface testing with a combination of backhoe assisted and hand excavated trenching. The sub-surface testing program will consist of the excavation of approximately 60 backhoe assisted test trenches for a total excavation of approximately 288 m^2, representing a sample size of approximately 1.2% of the project area, and 1.25% of proposed development areas. Trenches will be distributed throughout the proposed development areas to provide representative coverage and assess the stratigraphy and potential for subsurface cultural resources.

The proposed project is subject to Hawai‘i State environmental and historic preservation review legislation [Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 and HRS 6E-42/Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-284, respectively]. The current archaeological inventory survey plan was prepared in advance of a planned archaeological inventory survey of the proposed project area. To better define the scope of work for the archaeological inventory survey, this plan was prepared in accordance with the requirements for an archaeological inventory survey plan as stated in Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) 13-284-5(c). The plan details the proposed methods of the inventory survey, per the requirements of Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-276.

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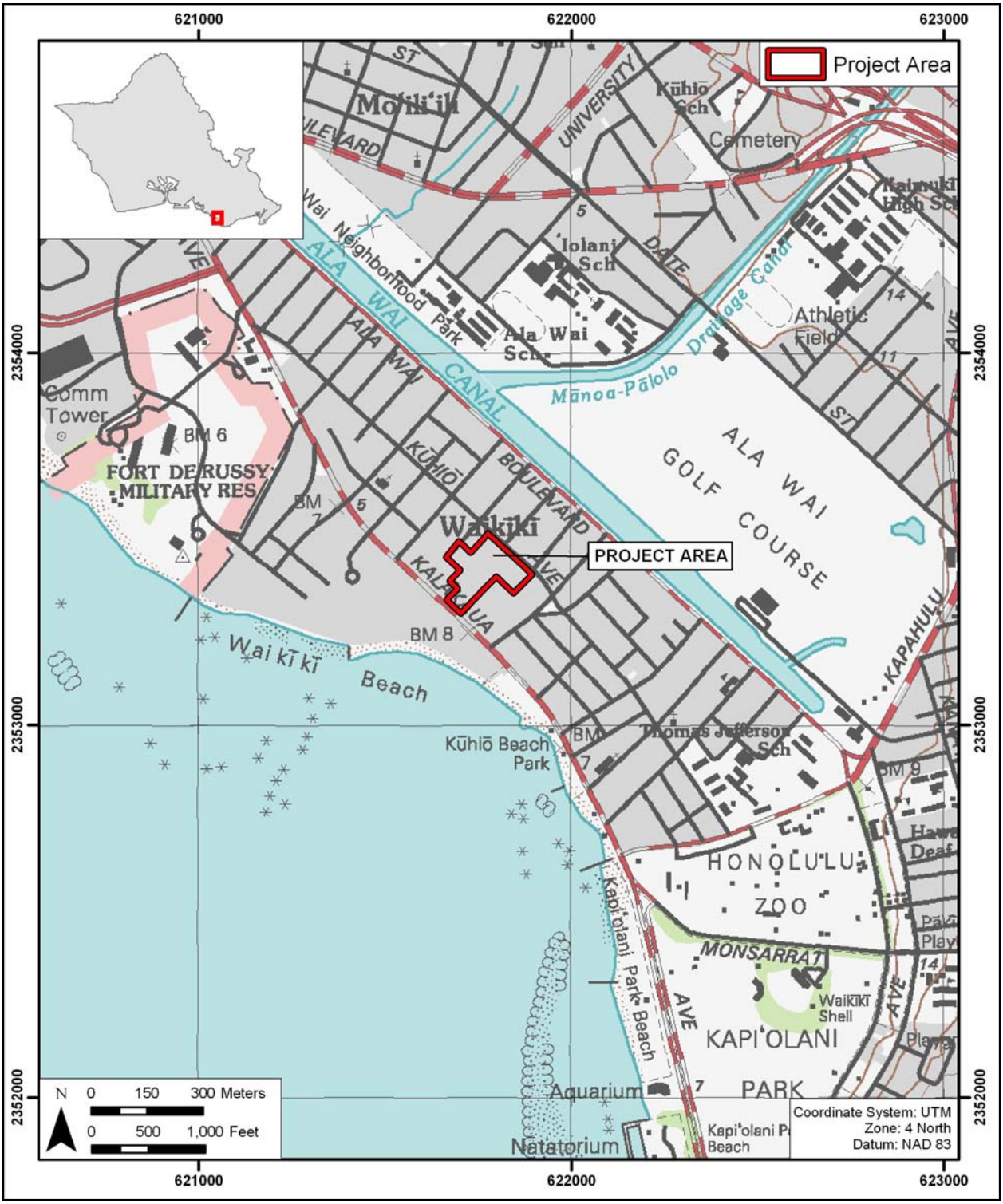

Figure 1. Portion of 1998 U. S. Geological Survey Topographic Map, Honolulu Quadrangle, showing location of project area

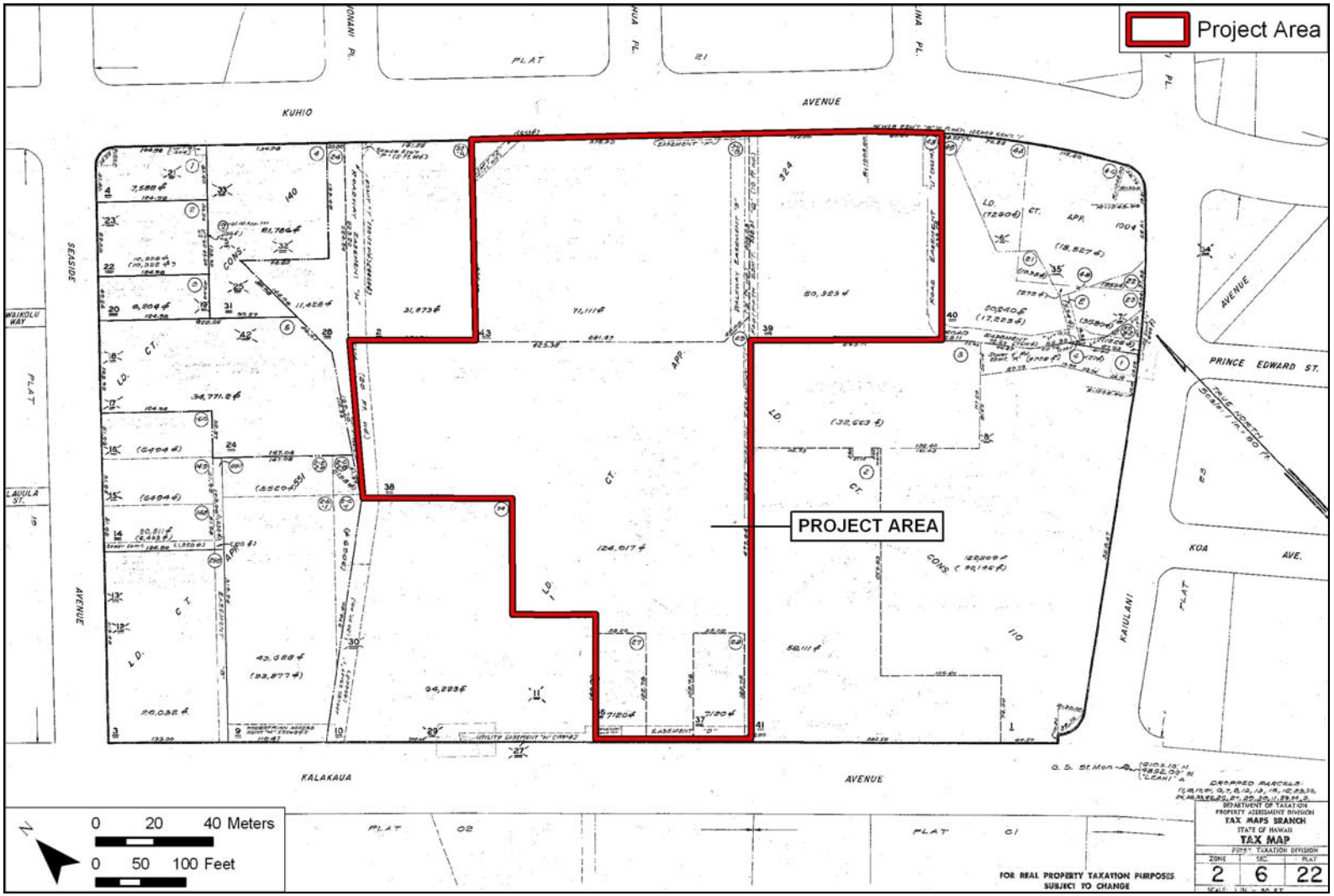

Figure 2. Tax Map Key (TMK) plat: 2-6-022, showing project area in lots 22, 36, 37, 39 and 43 (Hawai‘i TMK Service)

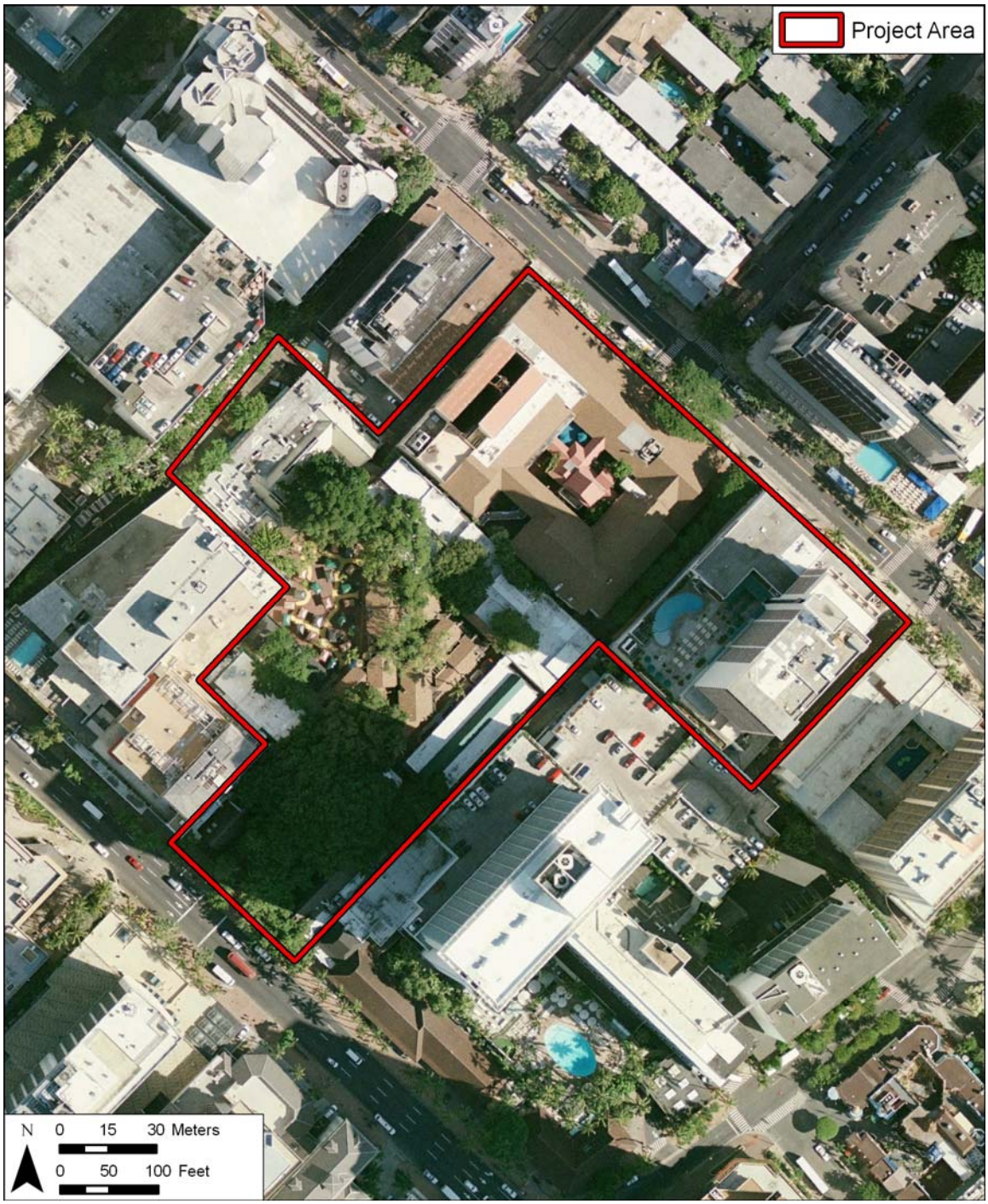

Figure 3. Aerial photograph showing location of project area, including the International Market Place (lower), the Waikīkī Town Center (upper left) and the Miramar Hotel (upper right) (Google Earth)

1.2 Environmental Setting

1.2.1 Natural Environment

The ancient land division of Waikīkī included all the valleys “from the west side of Makiki Valley away to the east side of Wailupe” (Lyons 1874:2). On modern maps, the western boundary of Waikīkī Ahupua‘a would extend from Pi‘ikoi and Sheridan Streets, and the *mauka* (mountain) border would extend from Tantalus to the peak of Kōnāhuanui, along the crest of the Ko‘olau Range to the border with Maunalua. The ocean constitutes the *makai* (seaward) border.

One section of this *ahupua‘a* was the coastal area, backed by a large marshland. The marshland extended from the volcanic craters of Lē‘ahi (Diamond Head) and the Kaimukī dome (where the present day Kaimukī fire station is built) on the east. The *mauka* boundary of the marshland is where Kapahulu Park is located today, which then runs along the foot of Mānoa Valley into the districts of Kamō‘ili‘ili and Makiki, ending at the junction of Wilder and Pi‘ikoi Streets, then turning again to the sea. This marshy area was about 3 miles long and 1 mile wide, enclosing approximately 2,000 acres (Kanahele 1995:5-6). A major feature of the immediate project area, until it was filled in c. 1922, was the outlet of ‘Āpuakēhau Stream. This stream used to pass through the southeastern corner of the project area.

The plain of Waikīkī is flat and, generally, less than 4.5 m (15 feet) above sea level (Davis 1989:5). Soils in the area are composed solely of Jaucus Sand with 0-15% slopes (JaC) (Figure 4), which are characterized as well-drained calcareous soils developed from coral and seashells found on coastal plains near the ocean (Foote et al.1972). Rainfall averages between 20-30 inches per year (Armstrong 1983:62). Northeasterly tradewinds prevail throughout the year, although their frequency varies from more than 90% during the summer months to 50% in January; the average annual wind velocity is approximately 10 miles per hour. Currently, vegetation in the general area includes introduced exotics, such as MacArthur Palm, and Coconut, and a variety of grasses.

1.2.2 Built Environment

The International Market Place is a complex of mostly 1- to 2- story shops and restaurants located within urban Waikīkī in the central portion of the Waikīkī resort area. The Miramar at Waikiki Hotel (TMK parcel :39; 357 hotel rooms and 22 floors) is located in the northeast corner of the Queen Emma lands, The Queen Emma lands are surrounded by modern urban developments including high-rise hotels, streets, sidewalks, and utility infrastructure (refer to Figure 3). Kalākaua Avenue, the main thoroughfare for coastal Waikīkī, bounds the International Market Place to the southwest separating the International Market Place from Kūhiō Beach. The specific proposed project areas are relatively level

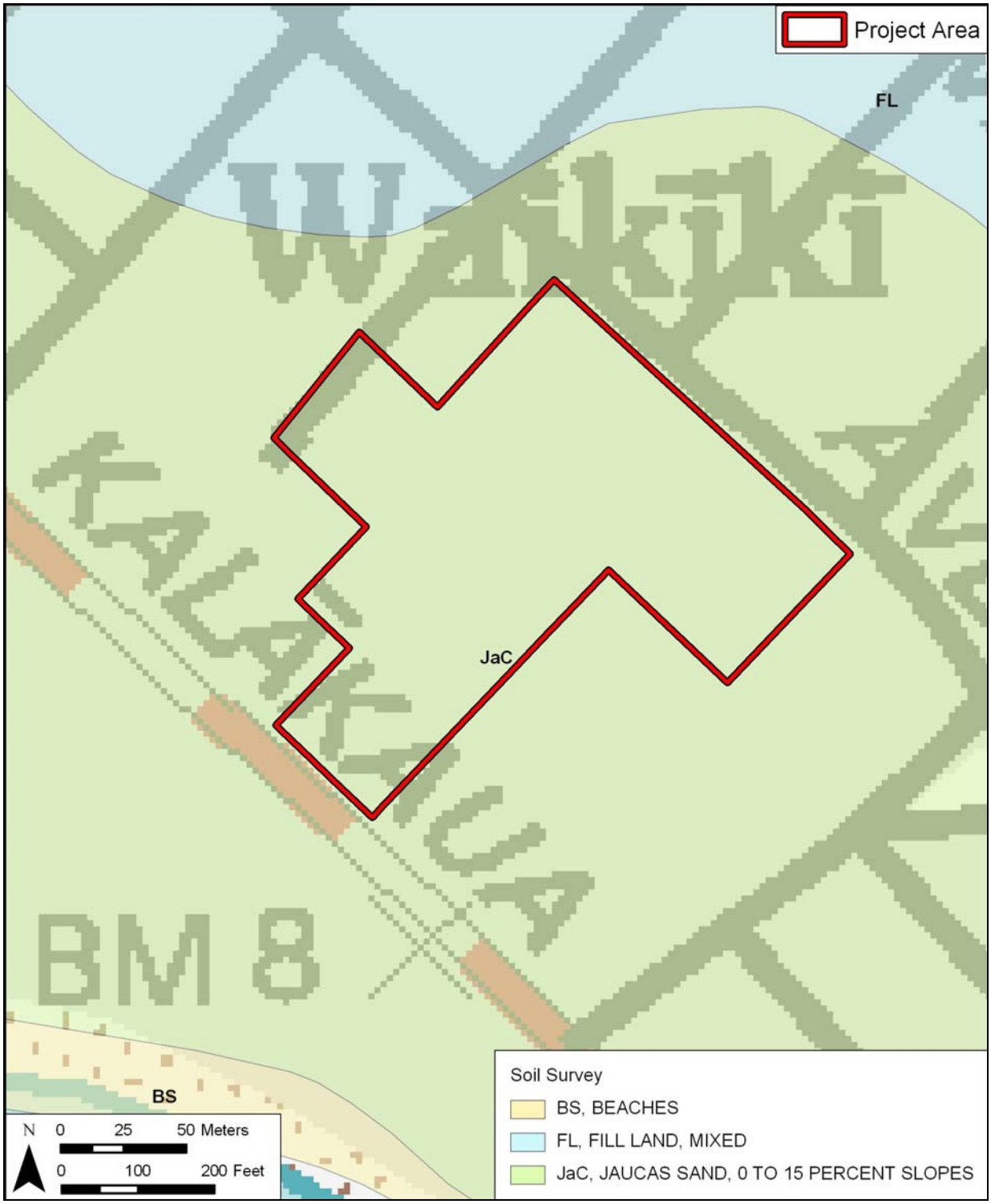

Figure 4. Overlay of Soil Survey of the State of Hawai‘i (Foote et al. 1972), showing the sediment type within the project area (entirely Jaucas Sand).

Section 2 Background Research

Waikīkī had a previous life, long before the first tourist arrived or the first hotel was built. A brief review of the history of Waikīkī focused on the present International Market Place project area follows.

2.1 Pre-Contact to Early 1800s

The marshland of Waikīkī was watered from streams in the Makiki, Mānoa, and Pālolo Valleys and from springs in Mānoa (Punahou and Kānewai). The name Waikīkī, which means “water spurting from many sources,” was well adapted to the character of the swampy land of ancient Waikīkī, where water from the upland valleys would gush forth from underground. Before the construction of the Ala Wai Canal, the Mānoa and Pālolo Streams did not merge until deep within Waikīkī. As they entered the flat Waikīkī Plain, the names of the streams changed; the Mānoa became the Kālia and the Pālolo became the Pāhoa. They joined near Hamohamo (now an area *mauka* of the Kapahulu Library) and then divided into three new streams, the Kuekaunahi, ‘Āpuakēhau, and Pi‘inaio. The Kuekaunahi once emptied into the sea at Hamohamo (near the intersection of ‘Ōhua and Kalākaua Avenues), the ‘Āpuakēhau, also called the *Muliwai o Kawehewehe*, or “the stream that opens the way” (Kanahele 1995:7) on some maps, emptied in the ocean at Helumoa (between the Royal Hawaiian and Moana Hotels), and the Pi‘inaio entered the sea at Kālia as a wide delta. The land between these three streams was called Waikolu, meaning “three waters” (Kanahele 1995:7-8).

Waikīkī, by the time of the arrival of Europeans in the Hawaiian Islands during the late eighteenth century, had long been a center of population and political power on O‘ahu. According to Martha Beckwith (1940), by the end of the fourteenth century, Waikīkī had become "the ruling seat of the chiefs of O‘ahu." George Kanahele (1995:62) relates that the ruling chief Ma‘ilikūkāhi made the decision:

> ..to move his capital from ‘Ewa to Waikīkī around 1400. As a result, for the next 400 years – and until Honolulu became the trading center of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i in the early 1800s – Waikīkī remained one of the main political and economic centers of O‘ahu.

Ma‘ilikūkāhi was known as a kind chief and was greatly loved by his subjects who enjoyed prosperity and peace under his reign (Kamakau 1964:223). Ma‘ilikūkāhi won the respect and loyalty of his people: “Because of his exceedingly great concern for the prosperity of the kingdom…”. (Kamakau 1991:55).

Kanahele (1995:134) notes the continuity in the royal residences: “The royal residences were generally located in the same areas that all of Waikīkī’s ancient chiefs had located their residences for hundreds of years.” Kanahele (1995:134-1345) goes on to explain that, “Three features were common to royal locations in Waikīkī. They were situated 1) near the beach, 2) next to a stream or *‘auwai* (canal), and 3) among a grove of cocoanut or *kou* trees.”

Hibbard and Franzen (1986:2) note that:

> When old Hawaiians refer to O‘ahu they recall, ‘ke one ‘ai ali‘i o Kākuhihewa’, or the chief-consuming sands of Kakuhikewa. Kakuhihewa was a famous ali‘i (chief) who ruled O‘ahu during the late 1500s. He lived at Ulukou, Waikiki on the spot now occupied by the Moana Hotel. His reign was marked by great prosperity during which all the invading chiefs from other islands were defeated. The sands at Ulukou were known as chief-eating sands because of the strength of this great chief. Kakuhikewa’s Waikiki came to epitomize the golden era of aboriginal Hawaiian history and is mentioned frequently in traditional Hawaiian chants as well as contemporary song. Five generations before Kakuhihewa’s birth, circa 1450, Ma‘ilikukahi first established Waikiki as the government center for the island of O‘ahu. From this time until 1809, when Kamehameha I moved his court to Honolulu, Waikiki was the seat of power for O‘ahu. Originally Waikiki encompassed a larger area than the section we are familiar with today.

The preeminence of Waikīkī continued into the eighteenth century and is betokened by Kamehameha’s decision to reside there upon wresting control of O‘ahu by defeating the island’s chief, Kalanikūpule. The 19th-century Hawaiian historian John Papa ‘Ī‘ī (1959:17), himself a member of the *ali‘i* (chiefly class), described the king’s Waikīkī residence:

> Kamehameha’s houses were at Puaaliilii, makai of the old road [now Kalakaua Avenue], and extended as far as the west side of the sands of ‘Apuakehau [Stream]. Within it was Helumoa where Ka‘ahumanu mā [Ka‘ahumanu’s people] went to while away the time. The king built a stone house there, enclosed by a fence . . . . (‘Ī‘ī 1959:17)

‘Ī‘ī further noted that the “place had long been a residence of chiefs. It is said that it had been Kekuapoi's home, through her husband Kahahana, since the time of Kahekili” (‘Ī‘ī 1959:17).

Chiefly residences, however, were only one element of a complex of features – that characterized Waikīkī up to pre-contact times. Beginning in the fifteenth century, a vast system of irrigated taro fields was constructed, extending across the littoral plain from Waikīkī to lower Mānoa and Pālolo valleys. This field system – an impressive feat of engineering the design of which is traditionally attributed to the chief Kalamakua – took advantage of streams descending from Makiki, Mānoa and Pālolo valleys which also provided ample fresh water for the Hawaiians living in the *ahupua‘a.* Water was also available from springs in nearby Mō‘ili‘ili and Punahou. Closer to the Waikīkī shoreline, coconut groves and fishponds dotted the landscape, as shown on early historic maps (Figure 5 and Figure 6). A sizeable population developed amidst this Hawaiian-engineered abundance. Captain George Vancouver (1798:161-164), arriving at “Whyteete” in 1792, captured something of this profusion in his journals:

> On shores, the villages appeared numerous, large, and in good repair; and the surrounding country pleasingly interspersed with deep, though not extensive valleys; which, with the plains near the sea-side, presented a high degree of cultivation and fertility.
>
> [Our] guides led us to the northward through the village, to an exceedingly well-made causeway, about twelve feet broad, with a ditch on each side.

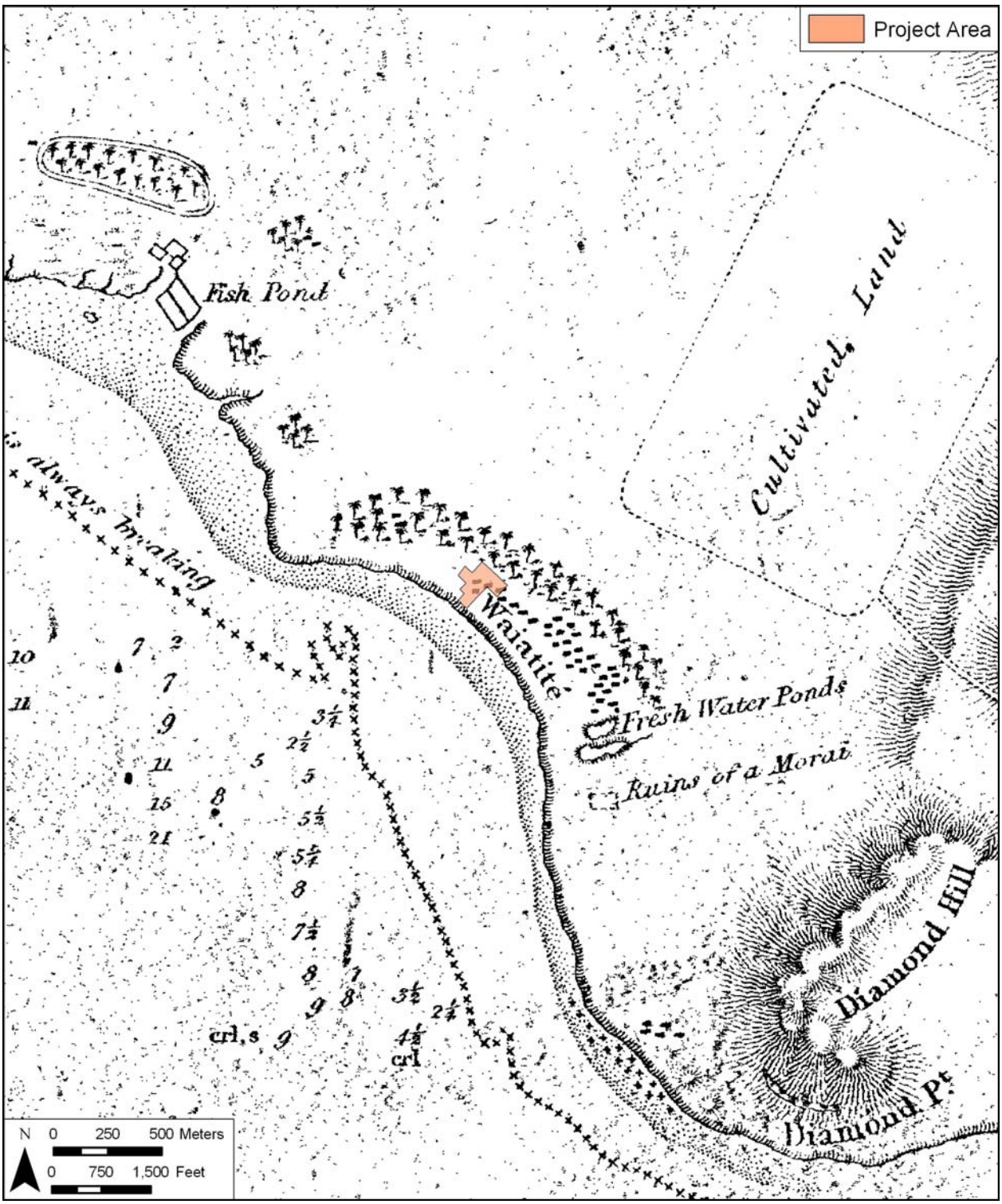

Figure 5. 1825 map of the “South Coast of Woahoo and Honorurou Harbour,” by Lt. Charles R. Malden from the British ship *Blonde*, showing the project area in the village of “Waitite” [Waikīkī] (Registered Map No 431, Hawai‘i Land Survey Division)

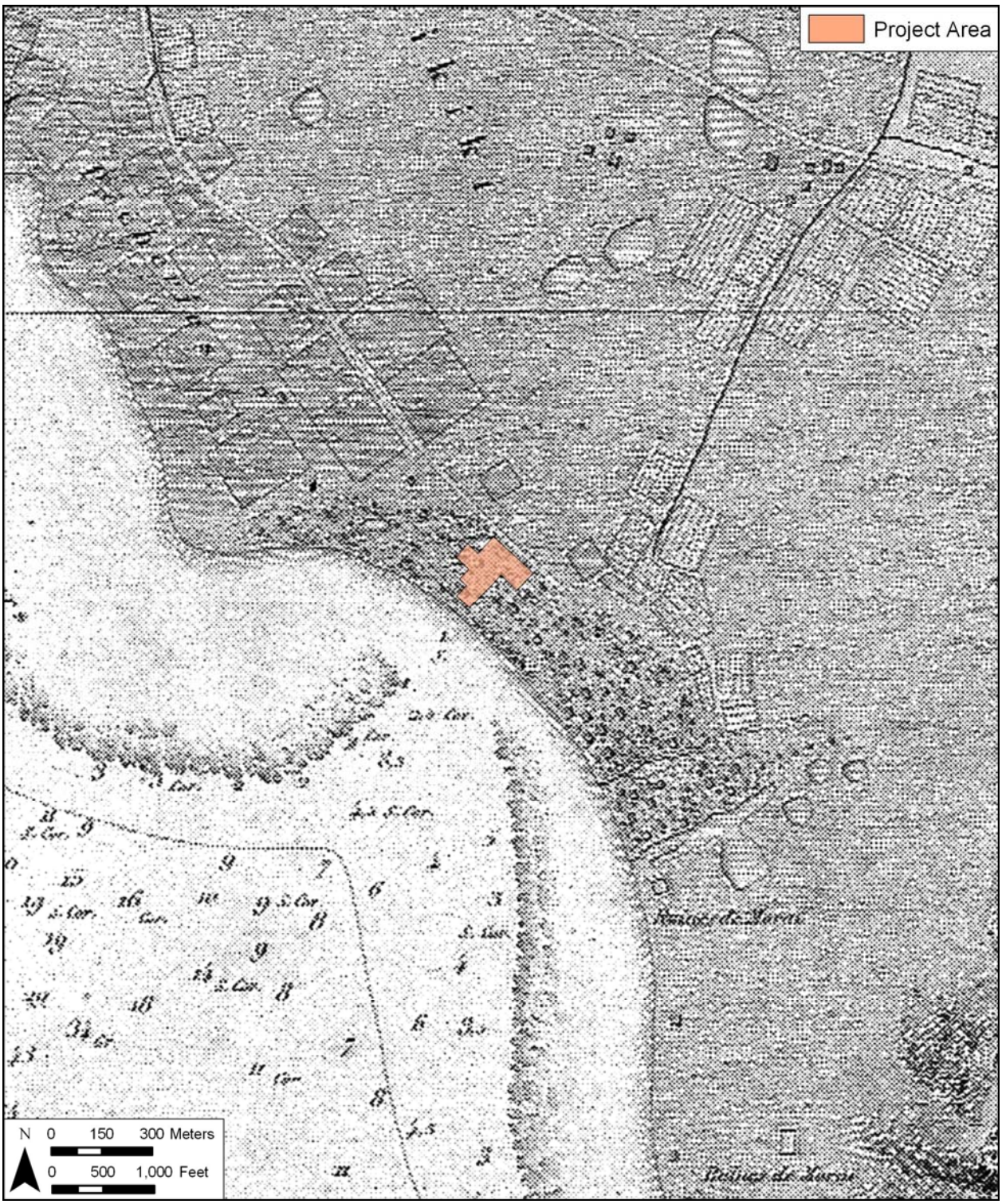

Figure 6. 1855 map of southeastern O‘ahu by Joseph Marie Henri de LaPasse, of the French ship *Eurydice* (map reprinted in Fitzpatrick 1986:82-83), showing study parcel surrounded by the taro fields (rectangles) around Waikīkī

> This opened our view to a spacious plain, which, in the immediate vicinity of the village, had the appearance of the open common fields in England; but, on advancing, the major part appeared to be divided into fields of irregular shape and figure, which were separated from each other by low stone walls, and were in a very high state of cultivation. These several portions of land were planted with the eddo or taro root, in different stages of inundation; none being perfectly dry, and some from three to six or seven inches under water. The causeway led us near a mile from the beach, at the end of which was the water we were in quest of. It was a rivulet five or six feet wide, and about two or three feet deep, well banked up, and nearly motionless; some small rills only, finding a passage through the dams that checked the sluggish stream, by which a constant supply was afforded to the taro plantations.
>
> [We] found the plain in a high state of cultivation, mostly under immediate crops of taro; and abounding with a variety of wild fowl, chiefly of the duck kind . . . The sides of the hills, which were at some distance, seemed rocky and barren; the intermediate vallies, which were all inhabited, produced some large trees, and made a pleasing appearance. The plain, however, if we may judge from the labour bestowed on their cultivation, seemed to afford the principal proportion of the different vegetable productions on which the inhabitants depend for their subsistence.

Further details of the exuberant life that must have characterized the Hawaiians use of the lands that included the *ahupua‘a* of Waikīkī are given by Archibald Menzies (1920:23-24), a naturalist accompanying Vancouver's expedition:

> The verge of the shore was planted with a large grove of cocoanut palms, affording a delightful shade to the scattered habitations of the natives. Some of those near the beach were raised a few feet from the ground upon a kind of stage, so as to admit the surf to wash underneath them. We pursued a pleasing path back to the plantation, which was nearly level and very extensive, and laid out with great neatness into little fields planted with taro, yams, sweet potatoes and the cloth plant. These, in many cases, were divided by little banks on which grew the sugar cane and a species of Draecena without the aid of much cultivation, and the whole was watered in a most ingenious manner by dividing the general stream into little aqueducts leading in various directions so as to be able to supply the most distant fields at pleasure, and the soil seemed to repay the labour and industry of these people by the luxuriancy of its productions. Here and there we met with ponds of considerable size, and besides being well stocked with fish, they swarmed with water fowl of various kinds such as ducks, coots, water hens, bitterns, plovers and curlews.

However, the traditional Hawaiian focus on Waikīkī as a center of chiefly and agricultural activities on southeastern O‘ahu was soon to change – disrupted by the same Euro-American contact which produced the first documentation (including the records cited above) of that traditional life. The *ahupua‘a* of Honolulu - with the only sheltered harbor on O‘ahu - became the center for trade with visiting foreign vessels, drawing increasing numbers of Hawaiians away

from their traditional environments. Kamehameha himself moved his residence from Waikīkī to the coast near Honolulu harbor, likely in order to maintain his control of the lucrative trade in sandalwood that had developed. By 1828, the missionary Levi Chamberlain (1957:26), describing a journey into Waikīkī, would note:

> Our path led us along the borders of extensive plats of marshy ground, having raised banks on one or more sides, and which were once filled with water, and replenished abundantly with esculent fish; but now overgrown with tall rushes waving in the wind. The land all around for several miles has the appearance of having once been under cultivation. I entered into conversation with the natives respecting this present neglected state. They ascribed it to the decrease of population. (Chamberlain 1957:26)

Tragically, the depopulation of Waikīkī was not simply a result of the attractions of Honolulu (where, by the 1820's, the population was estimated at 6,000 to 7,000) but also of the European diseases that had devastating effects upon the Hawaiian population.

While the abundance of fishponds and streams suggest a potentially quite large pre-Contact population the demographics of pre-contact Waikīkī remain uncertain (see Kanahele 1995:32-33). The missionary census of 1831/1832 lists a relatively large population for “Waikiki” of 2,571 (Schmitt 1973:19) but this appears to include all land between Honolulu and Waimanalo (including for example Mānoa and Pālolo) and the population of Kaluaokau and vicinity remains uncertain.

2.2 Mid-Nineteenth Century and the Māhele

The depopulation of Waikīkī, however, was not total and the *ahupua‘a* continued to sustain Hawaiians living traditionally into the mid-19th century. The Organic Acts of 1845 and 1846 initiated the process of the Māhele (the division of Hawaiian lands) which introduced private property into Hawaiian society. In 1848, the crown (Hawaiian government) and the *ali‘i* (royalty) and their land managers (*konohiki*) received their land titles. Subsequently in the Māhele, Land Commission Awards (LCAs) for *kuleana* parcels were awarded to commoners and others who could prove residency on and use of the parcels they claimed. Land Commission Award records document awardees continuing to maintain fishponds and irrigated and dry-land agricultural plots, though on a greatly reduced scale than had been previously possible with adequate manpower.

At the Māhele, the *‘ili* of Kaluaokau, including the present project area, was granted to William Lunalilo (1835-1874) – the future King Lunalilo – as part of LCA 8559 as a *konohiki* award. The *ali‘i* and their *konohiki* were not required to record the use of their large land awards, so it is to the surrounding smaller *kuleana* awards to commoners that we must look to understand the land use of this area of Waikīkī. Table 1 presents a summary of Land Commission Awards surrounding the project area. The full text of each award, including LCA 8559-B, is presented in Appendix A.

The LCA testimony indicates that the awards usually included several *lo‘i* (irrigated taro patches) near streams and *muliwai* (lagoons or stream mouths) and *‘auwai* (irrigation ditches) and at least one houselot near the beach. Important resources, such as coconut, *hau, lauhala* trees

and bulrush areas were also individually claimed. One claim also included fishponds and two claims had a small pond, probably on the banks of a stream, where small fish fry were kept. Several claimed *kula* lands, which were lands used for pasture and dry-land agriculture. In one instance, a claimant specified that he grew sweet potatoes and gourds on his *kula*. Some of the awards were to the *ali‘i* and could be quite large; most to the common people consisted of one or two lots under an acre in size.

Table 1. Land Commission Awards near the project area

LCA	Claimant	*‘Ili*	Ac.	Description
104-FL	Kekuanaoa	Kālia, Kapuni, Uluniu, Piinaoi	112.9	2 *lo‘i* and 5 fishponds in Kālia, 1 *muliwai* in Piinaoi, a houselot in a coconut grove
1506	Waikiki	Ulukou	16.0	One row of taro, 1 *kula*, and 1 houselot
2006	Male	Kalokoeli	27.0	5 *lo‘i* by two ‘*auwai*, a pool for fish fry in the stream, a house lot with coconut trees
2027	Palaualelo	Mo‘okahi, Hamohamo	0.55	3 taro *lo‘i,* four bulrush *lo‘i* by two ‘*auwai*; one houselot and one *hau* tree
2079	Kauhola, wahine	Kiki, Mo‘okahi, Kawalaala	7.25	13 taro *lo‘i*; 1 ‘*auwai*, 2 *kula* lands, a pond for fish fry, *lauhala* trees, a house lot
2082	Kuene	Mo‘okahi	0.9	4 *lo‘i* at an ‘*auwai*; one houselot with two houses and 4 coconut trees
2084	Keohoka-hina	Kalokoeli, Uluko	0.53	2 *lo‘i* near ‘*auwai*; one houselot
2843	Kaanaana	Hamohamo	0.73	1 *lo‘i* and one houselot
6324	Kameheu	‘Au‘aukai	0.72	3 taro *lo‘i*; one *kula* planted in sweet potato and gourds
8452	Keohok-alolo	Hamohamo	101.92	7 lo‘i
10677	Pupuka	Mo‘okahi, Hamohamo	0.43	3 lo‘i and 3 ‘auwai

2.3 Mid to Late 1800s

As the 19th century progressed, Waikīkī was becoming a popular site among foreigners – mostly American – who had settled on O‘ahu. An 1865 article in the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* mentioned a small community that had developed along the beach. The area continued to be popular with the *ali‘i* – the Hawaiian royalty – and several notables had residences there. A visitor to O‘ahu in 1873 described Waikīkī as “a hamlet of plain cottages, whither the people of Honolulu go to revel in bathing clothes, mosquitoes, and solitude, at odd times of the year” (Bliss 1873:195-196).

Other developments during the second half of the 19th century a prelude of changes that would dramatically alter the landscape of Waikīkī during the 20th century – include the improvement of the road connecting Waikīkī to Honolulu (the route of the present Kalākaua Ave.), the building of a tram line between the two areas, and the opening of Kapi‘olani Park on June 11, 1877. Traditional land-uses in Waikīkī were abandoned or modified. By the end of the 19th century most of the fishponds that had previously proliferated had been neglected and allowed to deteriorate. The remaining taro fields were planted in rice to supply the growing numbers of immigrant laborers imported from China and Japan, and for shipment to the west coast of the United States.

As the sugar industry throughout the Hawaiian kingdom expanded in the second half of the 19th century, the need for increased numbers of field laborers prompted passage of contract labor laws. In 1852, the first Chinese contract laborers arrived in the islands. Contracts were for five years, and pay was $3 a month plus room and board. Upon completion of their contracts, a number of the immigrants remained in the islands, many becoming merchants or rice farmers. As was happening in other locales, in the 1880’s, groups of Chinese began leasing and buying (from the Hawaiians of Waikīkī) former taro lands for conversion to rice farming. The taro lands’ availability throughout the islands in the late 1800's reflected the declining demand for taro as the native Hawaiian population diminished.

The Hawaiian Islands were well positioned for rice cultivation. A market for rice in California had developed as increasing numbers of Chinese laborers immigrated there since the mid-19th century. Similarly, as Chinese immigration to the islands also accelerated, a domestic market opened.

> The primary market for both husked rice and paddy raised in all parts of the Hawaiian Islands was in Honolulu. The number of Chinese in the islands created a large home demand.
>
> In 1880 the home market was made more secure by an increase in the duty on rice imported into Hawai‘i to 1½ cents on paddy and 2½ cents on hulled rice. It resulted in further checking the importation of foreign rice and giving an immense impetus to the home product. (Coulter and Chun 1937:130

By 1892, Waikīkī had 542 acres planted in rice, representing almost 12% of the total 4,659 acres planted in rice on O‘ahu. Most of the former taro *lo‘i* converted to rice fields were located mauka of the present Ala Wai Boulevard.

2.4 1900 to 1920

During the first decade of the 20th century, the U.S. War Department acquired more than 70 acres in the Kālia portion of Waikīkī for the establishment of a military reservation called Fort De Russy, named in honor of Brig. Gen. R.E. De Russy of the Army Corps of Engineers.

> On 12 November 1908, a detachment of the 1st Battalion of Engineers from Fort Mason, California, occupied the new post...
>
> Between 1909 and 1911 the engineers were primarily occupied with mapping the island of O‘ahu. At DeRussy other activities also had to be attended to -

> especially the filling of a portion of the fishponds which covered most of the Fort. This task fell to the Quartermaster Corps, and they accomplished it through the use of an hydraulic dredger which pumped fill from the ocean continuously for nearly a year in order to build up an area on which permanent structures could be built. Thus the Army began the transformation of Waikīkī from wetlands to solid ground. (Hibbard and Franzen 1986:79)

All the fishponds were filled by 1928.

2.5 1920s to 1930s

During the 1920's, the Waikīkī landscape would be transformed when the construction of the Ala Wai Drainage Canal, begun in 1921 and completed in 1928, resulted in the draining and filling in of the remaining ponds and irrigated fields of Waikīkī. The canal was one element of a plan to urbanize Waikīkī and the surrounding districts:

> The [Honolulu city] planning commission began by submitting street layout plans for a Waikīkī reclamation district. In January 1922 a Waikīkī improvement commission resubmitted these plans to the board of supervisors, which, in turn, approved them a year later. From this grew a wider plan that eventually reached the Kapahulu, Mō‘ili‘ili, and McCully districts, as well as lower Makiki and Mānoa...
>
> The standard plan for new neighborhoods, with allowances for local terrain, was to be that of a grid, with 80-foot-wide streets crossing 70-foot-wide avenues at right angles so as to leave blocks of house lots about 260 by 620 feet. Allowing for a 10-foot-wide sidewalk and a 10-foot right-of-way [alley] down the center of each block, there would be twenty house lots, each about 60 by 120 feet, in each block. (Johnson 1991:311)

During the course of the Ala Wai Canal's construction, the banana patches and ponds between the canal and the mauka side of Kalākaua Avenue were filled and the present grid of streets was laid out. These newly created land tracts spurred a rush to development in the 1930's. An article in the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* in 1938 extolled the area's progress:

> The expansion of apartment and private residence construction is no secret. Examination of building permits will show that more projects have been completed during the past year, and more are now underway in this area, than in any other section of the territory. (Newton 1938:10)
>
> These developments are being made by island residents who have recognized the fact that Waikīkī presents the unparalleled possibility for safe investment with excellent return. (Newton 1938: 10)

The writer (Newton 1938:10) speculated that the "future of Waikīkī is assured."

2.6 1940s

The entrance of the United States into World War II following the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 put on hold plans for the development of Waikīkī as a tourist

destination. Until the war's end in 1945, the tourist trade was non-existent "...since the Navy controlled travel to and from Hawai‘i and did not allow pleasure trips" (Brown 1989: 141). For the duration of the war, Waikīkī was transformed into a recreation area for military personnel.

> It was not the same Waikīkī as before the war, though; barbed wire barricades now lined its sands, and there were other changes too. Fort DeRussy became a huge recreation center, with a dance hall called Maluhia that attracted thousands of men at a time. The Moana Hotel continued to function, but many other establishments and private homes in the area were taken over by the military. (Brown 1989:141)

Nearing the war's end, concerns began arising over the future of Waikīkī. An article in the *Honolulu Advertiser* of July 16, 1945 decried "honky-tonks" that had sprung up in Waikīkī during the course of the war, and asked: "Can anyone look at present-day Kalākaua Ave. – lined with makeshift curio shops, noisy 'recreation' centers, eyesores that pass under the name of lunchrooms and miscellany of 'joints' – and hope that Waikīkī can stage a comeback [as a tourist destination]?"

2.7 1950s

By the mid-1950's there were more than fifty hotels and apartments from the Kālia area to the Diamond Head end of Kapi‘olani Park. The Waikīkī population, by the mid-1950's, was not limited to transient tourists but included 11,000 permanent residents living in 4,000 single dwellings and apartments in stucco or frame buildings.

2.8 Historic Documentation of the Project Area

2.8.1 Kaluaokau

As indicated on an 1881 map of Waikīkī (Figure 7), the present International Market Place project area is situated within the *‘ili* of Kaluaokau in the *ahupua‘a* of Waikīkī. The ‘Āpuakēhau Stream extended through the southeast corner. This stream would have provided the water for the adjoining irrigated taro fields of the occupants.

In the definitive book on Hawaiian place names by Mary Pukui and others, *Place Names of Hawai‘i* (Pukui et al. 1974), no meaning is given for this place name Kaluaokau. In a pamphlet on the history of the International Market Place, the place name is spelled Ka-lua-o-kau, with "*ka"* translated as "the" and "*lua"* translated as "pit." The pamphlet suggests two possible meanings for the word *kau*. "Kau" is a star in the northern sky that served as a guide for sea travelers, and as such this area may have been a location of celestial observation. The word "*kau*" also means "to discuss" and may have served to describe "a pit where discussions took place" (Queen Emma Foundation n.d.). Others have interpreted "*kau*" as "place", thus Kaluaokau is "the place of the pit" (Acson 2003: 46).

These suggestions are based on the idea that the pronunciation of the name is Ka-lua-o-kau; however, a Hawaiian ethnologist, Henry Kekahuna spelled the place name as Ka-lu‘a-o-ka‘u. The term *lu‘a* can mean "heap, pile, or grave." Ka‘u is usually a proper noun. Using this pronunciation, Thrum (1922:641) translated this place name as "the grave" (*lu‘a*) of Ka‘u," possibly referring to a person named Ka‘u. In summary, the ancient meaning of Kaluaokau is

unknown. There are numerous possible meanings for the words *lua*, *lu‘a*, *kau*, and *ka‘u,* and depending on the pronunciation, several possible combinations of the root words.

2.8.2 Royal Residence, Pre-Contact to 1885

La‘ie-lohelohe, the daughter of noted Waikiki chief Kalamakua, was raised within the bounds of Kaluaokau. She was betrothed to a Maui chief and later gave birth to Kiha-a-Pi‘ilani, the great Maui leader. He was born at ‘Āpuakēhau, a *heiau* (ceremonial structure) once on the beach near Kaluaokau (Kamakau 1991:49).

The 1881 map (Figure 7) identifies the *‘ili* of Helumoa just *makai* of Kaluaokau. Both are on the major cross-*ahupua‘a* trail that once extended along the southern O‘ahu coast. The present-day alignment of Kalākaua Avenue covers the eastern portion of this trail through Waikīkī, passing through Helumoa and crossing the ‘Āpuakēhau Stream.

In *Fragments of Hawaiian History* John Papa ‘Ī‘ī described the “Honolulu trails of about 1810” (‘Ī‘ī 1959: 89), including the trail from Honolulu to Waikīkī, which ran just south of the proposed project area (Figure 8):

> The trail from Kawaiahao which led to lower Waikiki went along Kaananiau, into the coconut grove at Pawaa, the coconut grove of Kuakuaka, then down to Piinaio; along the upper side of Kahanaumaikai’s coconut grove, along the border of Kaihikapu pond, into Kawehewehe; then through the center of Helumoa of Puaaliilii, down to the mouth of the Apuakehau stream; along the sandy beach of Ulukou to Kapuni, where the surfs roll in; thence to the stream of Kuekaunahi; to Waiaula . . . (‘Ī‘ī 1959:92)

Helumoa was the site of Kamehameha I’s residence in Waikīkī following his conquest of O‘ahu Island. Mid-nineteenth century Māhele documents confirm the significance of this portion of Waikīkī – including Helumoa, Kaluaokau, and adjacent *‘ili* – in the lives of the Hawaiian *ali‘i*. For example, in the vicinity the present Royal Hawaiian Hotel were portions of at least two *kuleana* LCAs: 228 to Kaleiheana and 1445 to Kanemakua. Land use data for LCAs 228 and 1445 document multiple *‘āpana* (lots). Testifying on December 11, 1848, Kanemakua reported that he had lived there since the time of Kamehameha II. He also claimed seven houses, three irrigation ditches and three streams all belonging to him. According to testimony his “House lot, [was] situated in Helumoa, Waititi and bounded: *Mauka* by Kekuanaoa’s land, Waialae by an arm of the sea, *Makai*, the sea, Honolulu by Kaluahinenui’s” (Waihona ‘Aina 2000).

LCA 228 was granted to Kaleiheana in 1847. John ‘Ī‘ī stated in testimony regarding the property:

> . . . I have seen this land and these names which are written in this claim document are the attendants of Kamehameha 1. Their work was taking care of the house and preparing the food. These people were in constant contact with the chiefs and were close to each and every chief. When Kamehameha I died, they continued to live on the property and when the chief returned from Hawaii Kalaiheana went to live there. These people have lived there since Kamehameha II to Kaahumanu’s reign, and to the year 1846 when Kuluwailehua had raised objections.

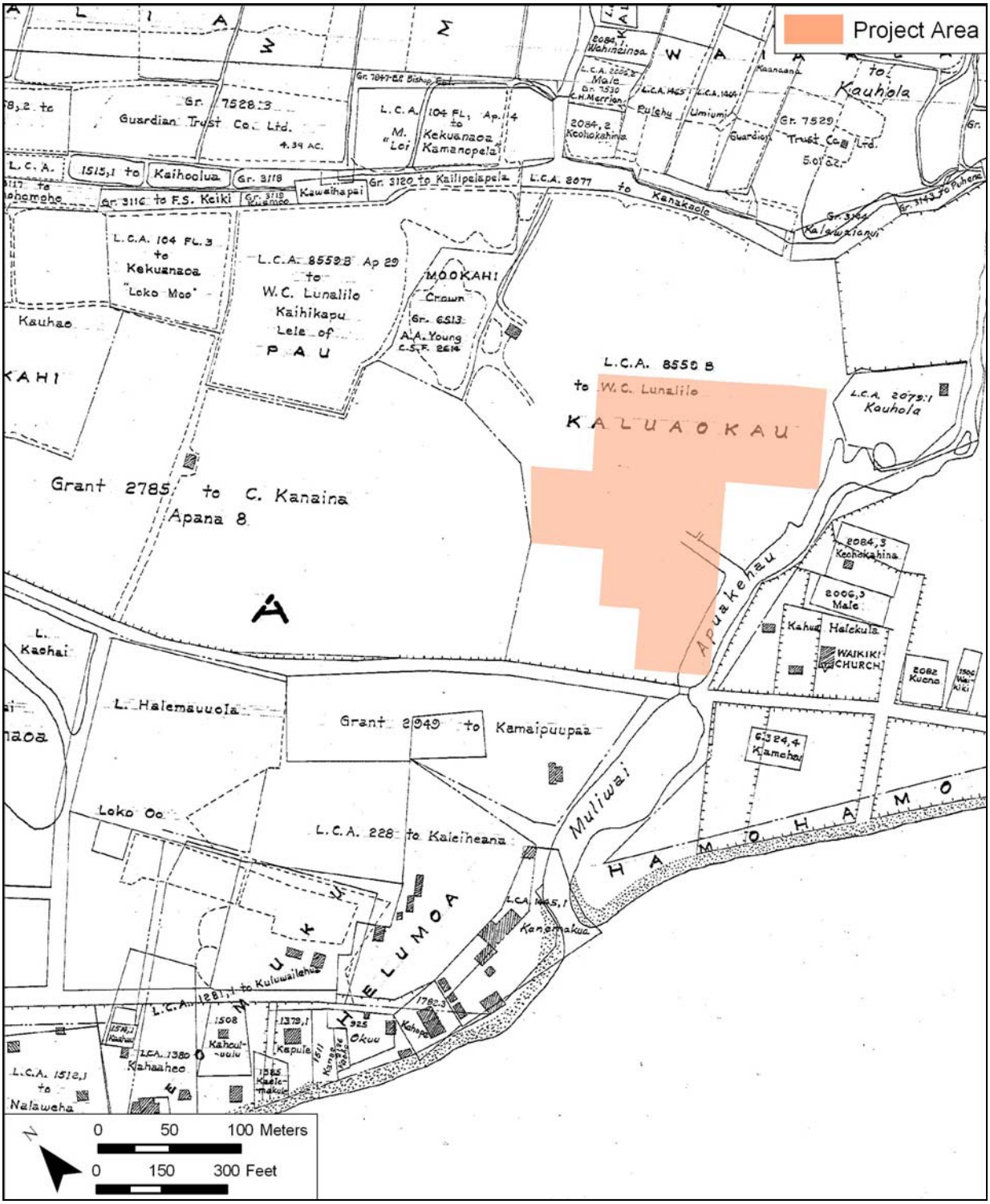

Figure 7. 1881 map of Waikīkī by S.E. Bishop showing location of Kaluaokau, Helumoa and the ‘Āpuakēhau Stream (Registered Map No. 1090. On file at the Hawai‘i Land Survey Division)

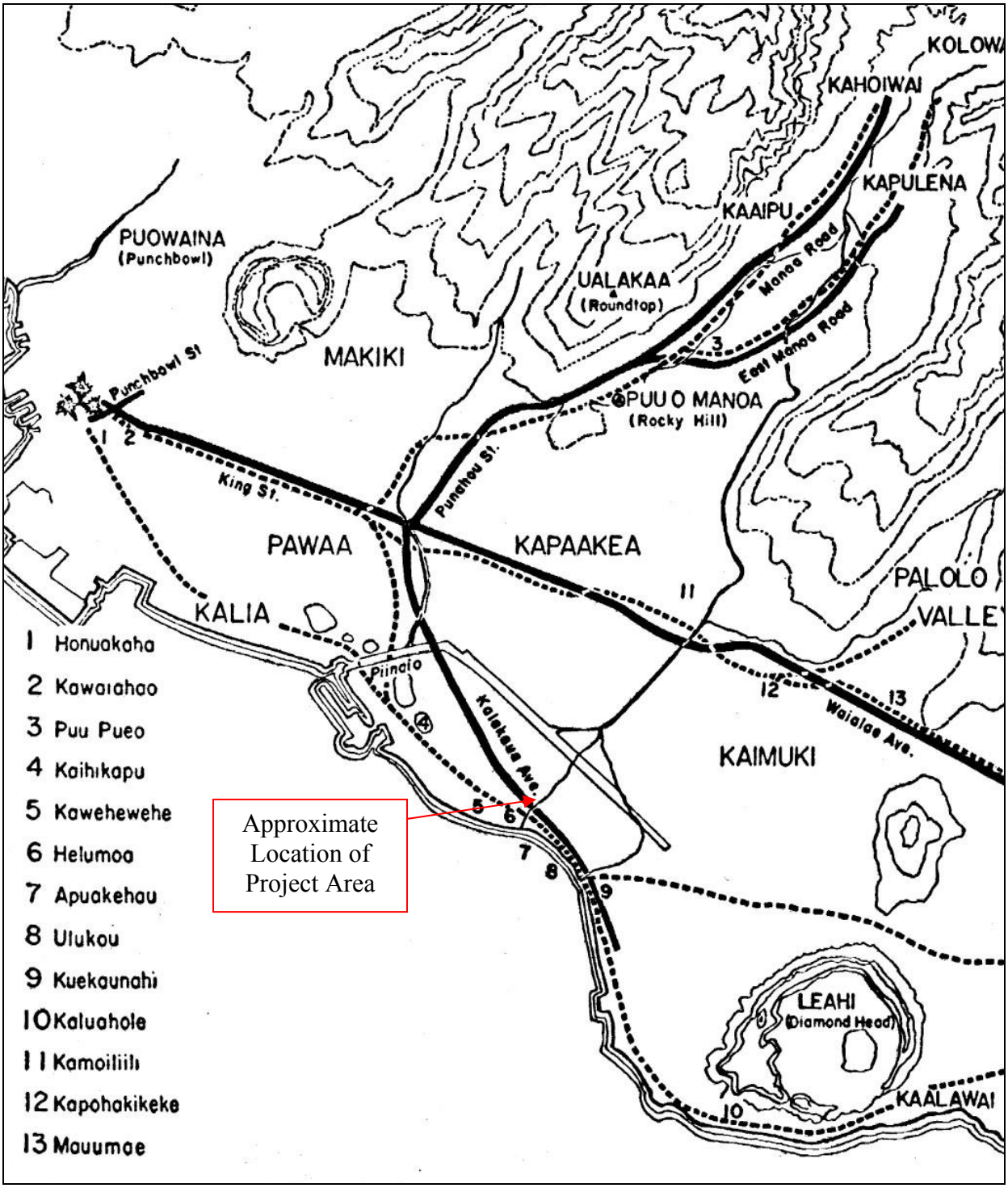

Figure 8. Early nineteenth century trails on the southwest coast of O‘ahu (illustration from ‘Ī‘ī 1959:93), showing locations of some place names in Waikīkī and approximate location of the project area

It is further stated that Kamehameha I lived on this land until his death and subsequently the land has been the resting place for the chiefs down to Kamehameha V.

Regarding the neighboring *‘ili* of Kaluaokau, it appears that Kaluaokau was purchased sometime in the mid-nineteenth century by Henry Macfarlane, an entrepreneur from New Zealand who had settled on O‘ahu. It was Macfarlane and his wife who planted the banyan tree currently growing in the center of the International Market Place. They lived on this property for a while, eventually raising six children, some of who became financiers for sugar plantations and for the early tourist industry in Waikīkī (Hibbard and Franzen 1986: 66-67).

Subsequently, at the Māhele, the *‘ili* of Kaluaokau was granted to William Lunalilo (1835-1874) – the future King Lunalilo – as part of LCA 8559-. Lunalilo was the son of Charles Kana‘āina, and the grandson of Kalaimamahu, who was Kamehameha I’s half-brother. Lunalilo was known as the “People’s King”; he was democratically elected in 1873 defeating Kalākaua.

Lunalilo enjoyed “the quiet life of Waikīkī”, and living “on fish and *poi* with his native friends,” while visiting his residence at Kaluaokau.

Lunalilo used his beach cottage to recover from the effects of tuberculosis. Queen Emma visited him during one of his periods of convalescence. She noted in a letter to her cousin:

> One night he (Lunalilo) he slept out on the grass in front of his house [at] Waikiki where he is now and took cold in his injured lungs. [This] brought on another attack of pleurisy . . . Then an intermittent feaver [*sic*] came on every day in the afternoon. . . . .
>
> I went Sunday noon [for] the first time since his illness. He talked with me incessantly for 2 hours or more and did not wish me to leave so soon. When I returned to his bed and wished him goodbye, he said, “Oh, that is too long—as if you will not come again—say good day instead. Poor man, he was very weak . . . and appeared extremely ill. (letter cited in Korn 1976:84-85)

Following Lunalilo’s death in 1874, his Kaluaokau home and land were bequeathed to Queen Emma, the widow of King Kamehameha IV, Alexander Liholiho, who had died in 1863. Queen Emma is known to have resided occasionally on the Waikīkī property before her death in 1885. An old photograph (Figure 9), taken sometime during her residence (1874-1885) shows the simple beach cottage. An 1880 (Figure 10) photograph shows the *makai* portion of the estate, the portion from Beach Road to the coast, with a long wall adjacent to ‘Āpuakēhau Stream. Queen Emma had Papa‘ena‘ena Heiau on the slopes of Diamond Head dismantled, and she used the rocks to build a fence to surround her Waikīkī estate (Kanahele 1995:136).

In 1878, Queen Emma sued the Lunalilo Trust, as she believed her bequest from Lunalilo should have included the entire 29-acre Kaluaokau parcel, not just the 4-acres of land immediately around the house lot. From this suit, a little information on the land is presented. The testimony states that the land was referred to as the “Marine Residence” by King Lunalilo and it consisted of a residence, a detached cottage, and outbuildings, surrounded by a fence to keep out straying animals. Queen Emma wanted the entire parcel, including access to the water (Āpuakēhau Stream) and the taro growing on the property. The suit mentions that the first structure on the property was a simple grass hut. Queen Emma won her suit, as the court determined that the term “Marine Residence” used in Lunalilo’s will, although ambiguous,

Figure 9. Photograph (taken between 1874 and 1885) of the Waikīkī cottage at Kaluaokau, owned by King Lunalilo and bequeathed to Queen Emma (Bishop Museum Archives; reprinted in Grant 1996:22-23)

Figure 10. 1880 photograph of the *makai* portion of the King Lunalilo / Queen Emma estate at Kaluaokau, view from the Beach Road / Kalākaua Avenue (on right) towards the mouth of ‘Āpuakēhau Stream (Hawai‘i State Archives, reprinted in Kapono 2009:19)

probably referred to the entire Kaluaokau (spelled Kaluakau in the testimony) parcel (Hawaiian Reports 1883:82-88). A 1915 Land Court Application map (Figure 11) shows the extent of this estate, including a small section that extends *makai* to the sea, and includes several small outbuildings (“lanai”) and a canoe shed.

In the 1885 will of Queen Emma, her lands were put in trust, the proceeds to benefit the Queen’s Hospital in Honolulu, who Queen Emma, along with her husband, Kamehameha IV, had helped to found.

2.8.1 Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Residential and Tourist Area

An 1875-1877 “working map,” by C. J. Lyons of the surveyor’s triangulation points for Waikīkī (Figure 12) shows the position of the Kamehameha V cottage at Helumoa and the position of the Lunalilo cottage in Kaluaokau, adjacent to the ‘Āpuakēhau Stream. This working map was later used to create several finished maps of the *‘ili* of Waikīkī, but on those maps the locations of the two cottages were not marked. The location of King Lunalilo’s cottage seems to be outside the southwest of the current project area. This accords well with a description of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in a 1930 tour guide, which states; “Near where the tennis-courts are now used to be the home of King Lunalilo” (Griffis 1930:61). On the 1915 Land Court Application map (see Figure 11), the tennis courts are southwest of the border of the current project area.

An 1893 map (Figure 13) shows the project area in an uncultivated area surrounded by swampland, probably still used to grow taro, with rice fields *mauka* of the property. Although no houses are shown in the project area on this map, this does not mean that there was not a cottage on the property. Early surveyors only mapped what they considered substantial “permanent” structures, but did not map grass houses or “beach cottages.” An 1897 map by M. D. Monsarrat (Figure 14) shows that the present project area parcel *makai* of the Beach Road (the future Kalākaua Avenue) to the southwest, with ‘Āpuakēhau Stream coursing through the southeastern section. The 1897 map shows one large house, perpendicular to the orientation of the stream, south of an inlet, labeled “Queen Emma.” This label probably refers to the property, owned by the Queen Emma trust, as the map post-dates Queen Emma’s death in 1885. Whether this structure was a building which dates to the time of Queen Emma’s residence is unknown. It does not seem to be in the same area as the Lunalilo cottage, which was in the tennis court area southwest and outside of the project area.

In the late nineteenth century, the Waikīkī beach area in Ulukou and Kahaloa was dotted with small cottages and some bathing houses. These “bathing houses,” placed strategically near the beach, were places where people could change into their bathing suits, rent towels, and walk directly into the ocean. One of the first of these bathhouses was the “Long Branch Baths,” named after a popular New Jersey resort. This long wooden shed was built near the edge of ‘Āpuakēhau Stream by James Dodd in 1881 at the former residence of Kākuhihewa.

W. C. Peacock, a wealthy Honolulu landowner, had a seaside cottage in Waikīkī east of ‘Āpuakēhau Stream. He tore down his cottage and built the Moana Hotel, which opened March 11, 1901. The first hotel building had 75 rooms, each with its own private bath and telephone, an unheard of luxury. In 1905, Peacock sold the hotel to Alexander Young, who had an interest in several other Hawaiian hotels. Young’s estate managed the hotel until 1928, when it was

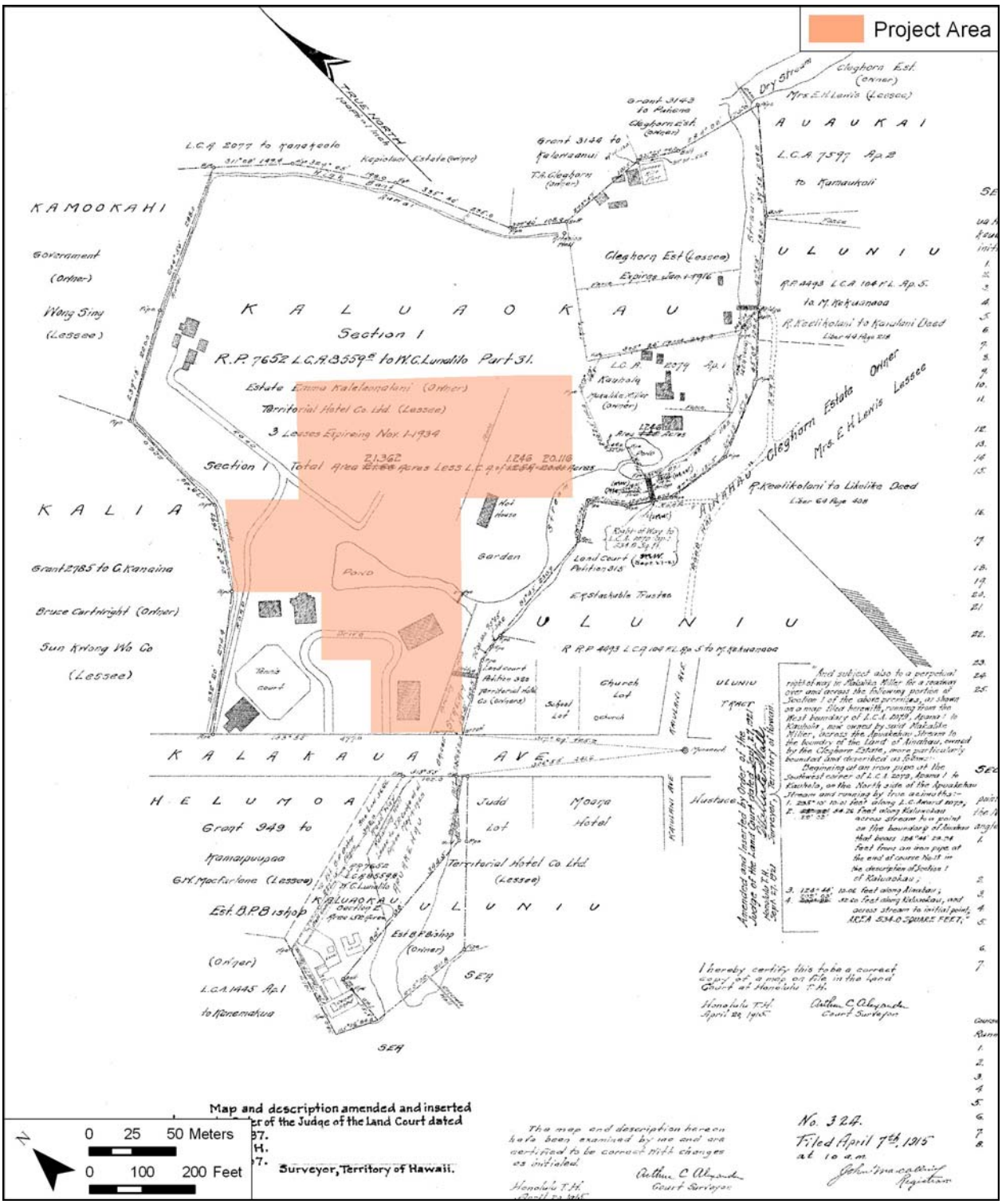

Figure 11. 1915 map of Kaluaokau showing the extent of the land bequeathed by King Lunalilo to Queen Emma in relation to the project area (Hawai‘i Land Survey Division, Land Court Application Map No. 324)

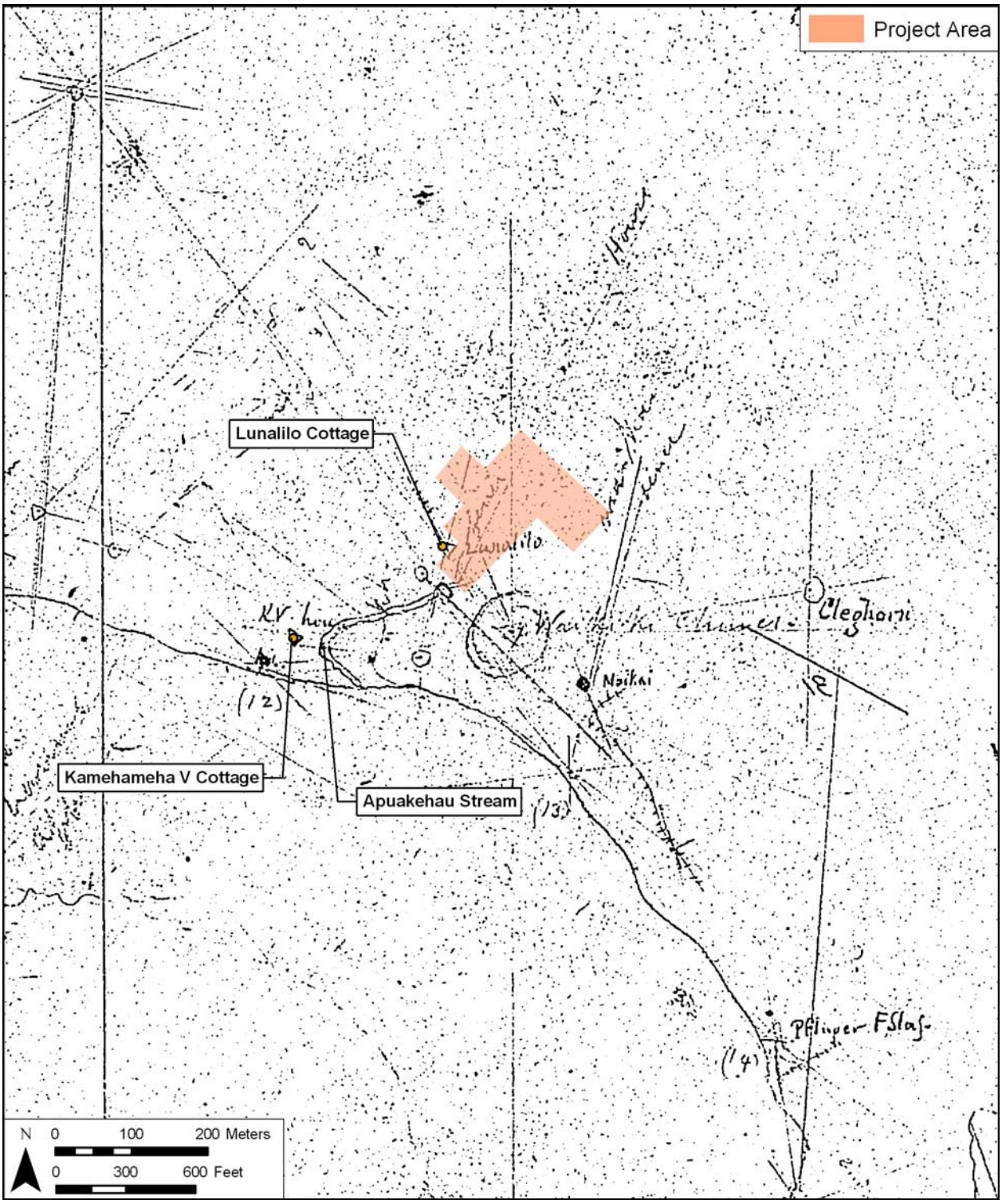

Figure 12. 1875-1877 working map of Waikīkī triangulation points, by C. J. Lyons, depicting the locations of the Kamehameha V cottage at Helumoa and the Lunalilo Cottage at Kaluaokau, in relation to the ‘Apuakēhau Stream

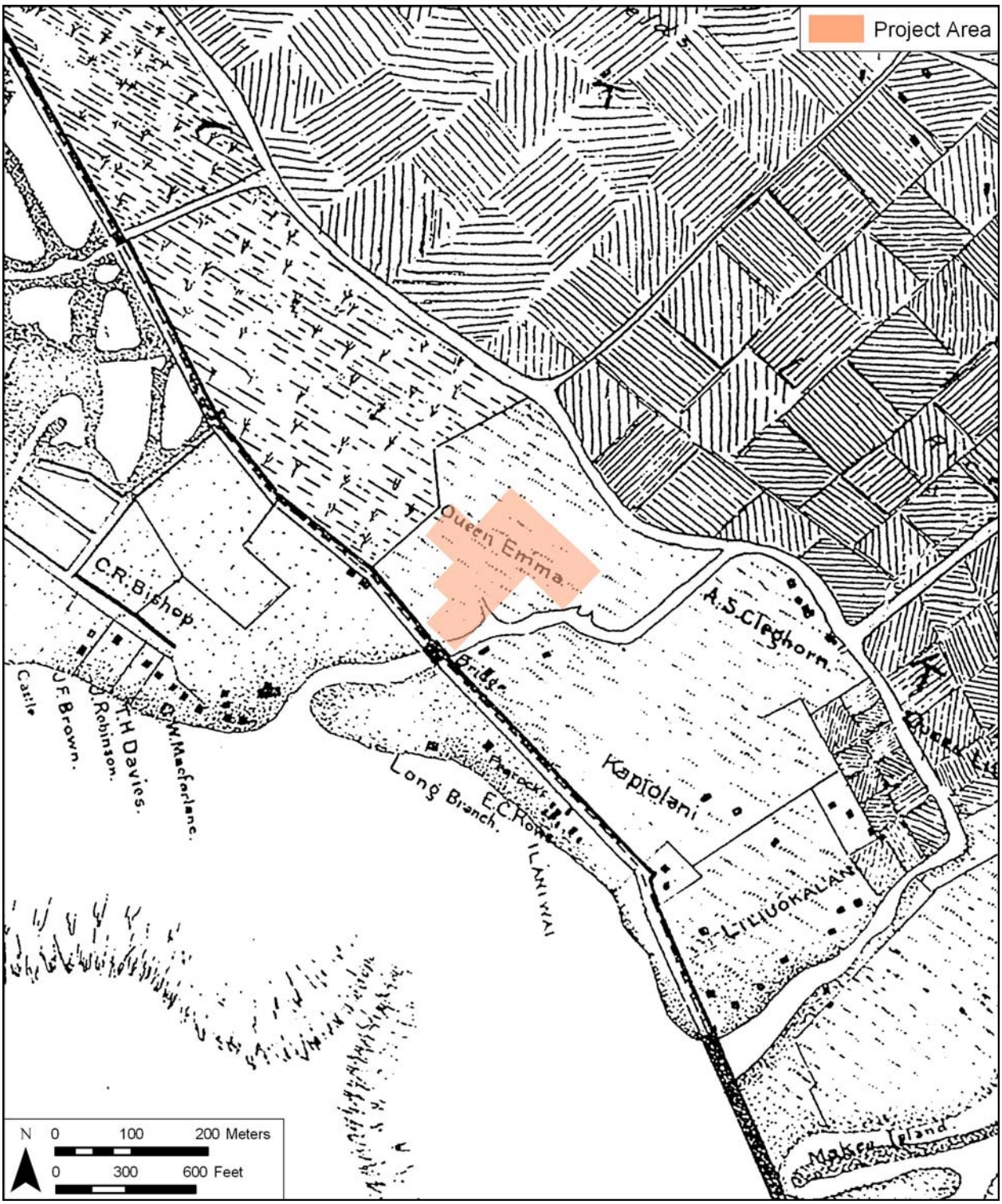

Figure 13. 1893 map of Honolulu and Vicinity by W. A. Wall, showing project area on land owned by the Queen Emma estate (Registered Map No. 1690, Hawai‘i Land Survey Division)

purchased by the Matson Navigation Company for $1.6 million. Matson purchased the hotel to cater to the new steamship tourists that were flocking to Hawaii as a vacation spot. Under the title of the Territorial Hotel Co., Ltd., Matson operated a number of hotels in Hawai‘i, including the Moana, the Royal Hawaiian, and its predecessor the Seaside Hotel.

The Seaside Hotel was built in 1906, and consisted of a ten-acre parcel west of ‘Āpuakēhau Stream, and west of the Moana Hotel. Scattered on the grounds were bungalows and tent houses for guests who liked a “folksy, family-style living” (Scott 1968:623). Many famous people came to stay at the hotel, including Alice Roosevelt Longworth, the daughter of the Theodore Roosevelt, and Jack London, who wrote several of his South Pacific stories at the hotel during his stay.

A 1910-1917 U.S. Engineers map (Figure 15) shows the project area in the taro area, with rice fields *mauka* marked by earthen berms. On this map, two large rectangular structures are shown, a structure oriented “diagonal” to ‘Āpuakēhau Stream, and a structure south and oriented parallel to the stream. These structures also appear on a 1927-28 U.S. Geological survey map (Figure 16) and a 1943 U.S. War Department map (Figure 17).

A 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figure 18) shows the diagonal and parallel structures labeled as “Moana Hot’l Rooms” of the Moana Hotel. It also shows several smaller structures labeled “Moana Hot’l Cottages.” The structures are also shown on the 1915 Land Application map (see Figure 11). These structures can be clearly seen on a 1920 photograph (Figure 19) just northwest of the H-shaped Moana Hotel. On a 1929 photograph (Figure 20), the parallel structure can still be seen, but the diagonal structure is probably hidden by the trees.

The original construction date of these hotel rooms and cottages is unknown, although they must predate 1914, the date of the Land Court Application map. The size and roof lines of the two larger structures are identical, indicating that they were built at the same time and for the same function. The two large rectangular structures were probably built by the Moana Hotel as auxiliary Hotel Rooms sometime between the Moana Hotel’s opening in 1901 and the date of the Sanborn Fire Insurance and Land Court Application maps of 1914-1915.

A 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figure 21) shows the Moana Rooms and Cottages, the tennis courts, and a horse-shoe shaped drive surrounding a “pavilion” in area labeled as the “Seaside Hotel.” This is probably the horseshoe-shaped drive of the Seaside Hotel mentioned by Scott (1969:623) as “in the lattice-front entrance, on the *mauka* side, were the hotel offices facing a horseshoe driveway that entered from a connecting roadway off Waikiki Road.” The map also shows two long strips used for automobile parking (labeled “A”). The Outrigger Canoe Club, then located across Kalākaua Avenue on the site of the present Outrigger Hotel, leased parking space in this area in the 1920s. East of the project area, the Moana also built a power plant and hotel garage.

Sadao Hikida (born 1914), an interviewee for the *Oral History Project* conducted by the Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii, sheds further light on the early years of the Moana Hotel:

> The Moana Hotel in those early years, 1920-30s, was self-supporting; they had their own facilities. They had their own power plant to supply hot water, steam and cold drinking water from their own well, electric plan and shop, paint shop,

Figure 14. 1897 map of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, by M.D. Monsarrat map, showing proposed project area; one structure in the project area is labeled “Queen Emma” (Registered Map No. 1910, Hawai‘i Land Survey Division)

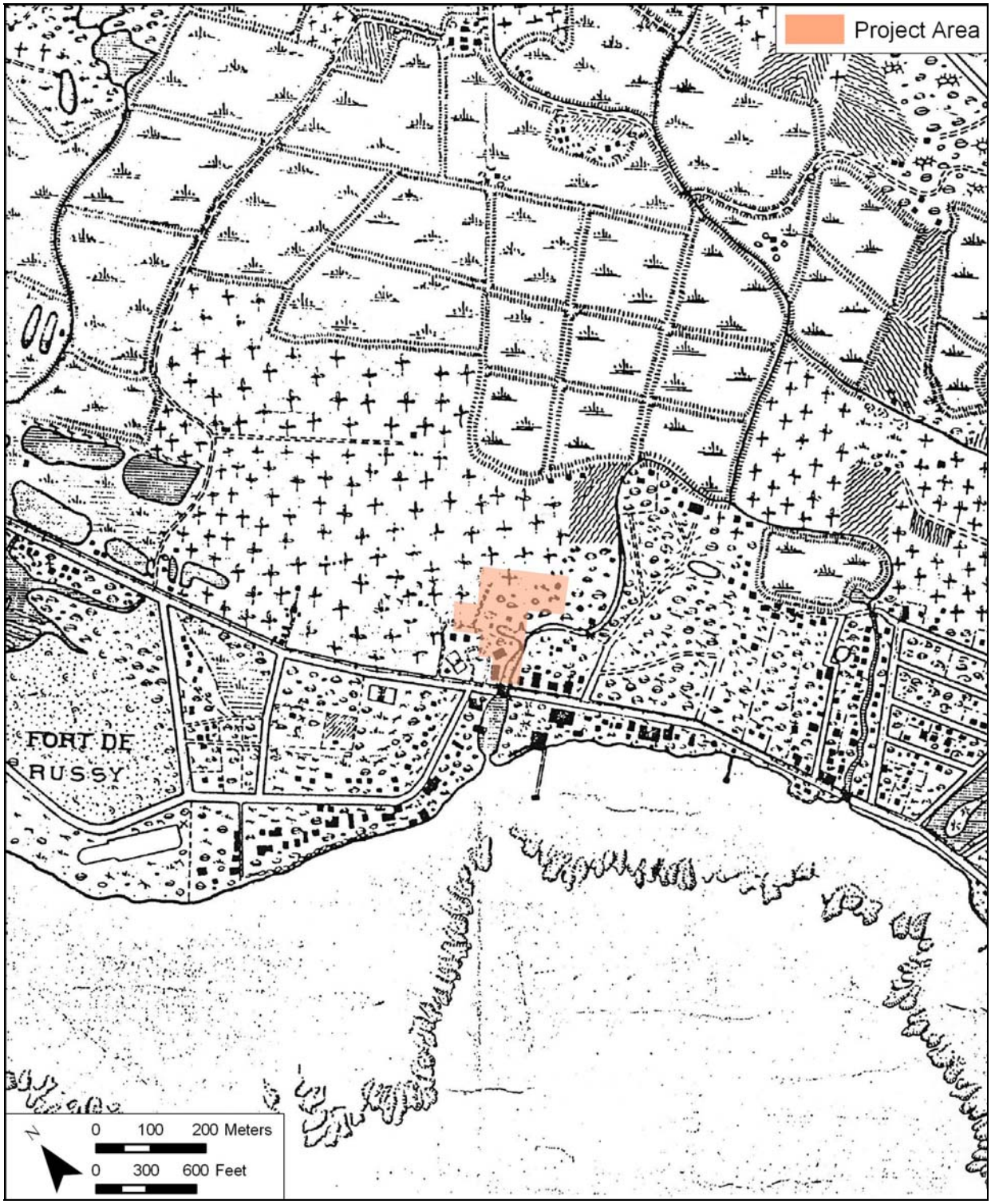

Figure 15. 1910-1917 U.S. Engineers map with the approximate location of the project area indicated (Copy of map at Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i Library)

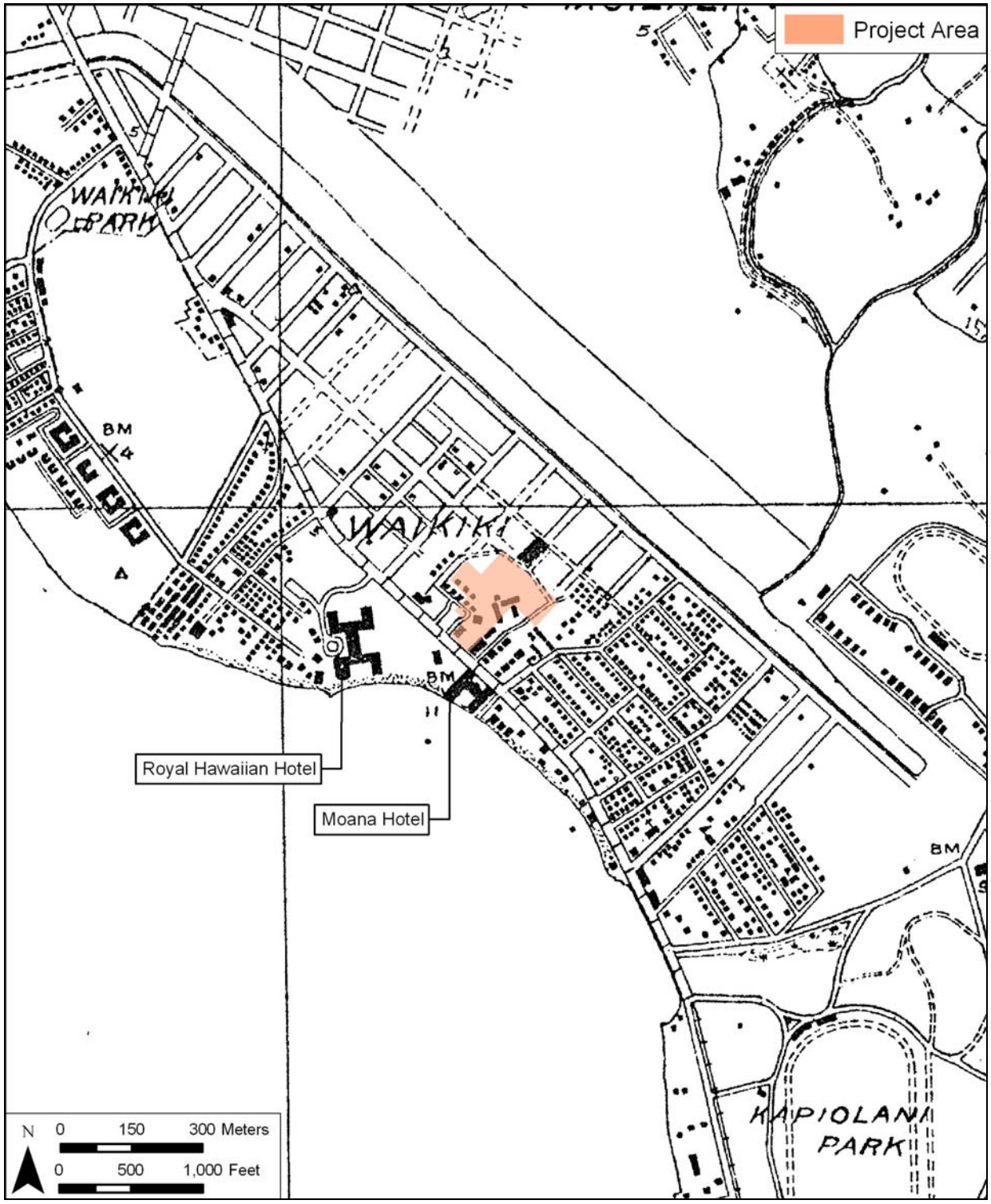

Figure 16. 1927 U.S. Geological Survey map, Honolulu Quadrangle, showing the project area northwest of the Moana Hotel and northeast of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel

Figure 17. 1943 U. S. War Department map, Diamond Head quadrangle, showing the proposed project area

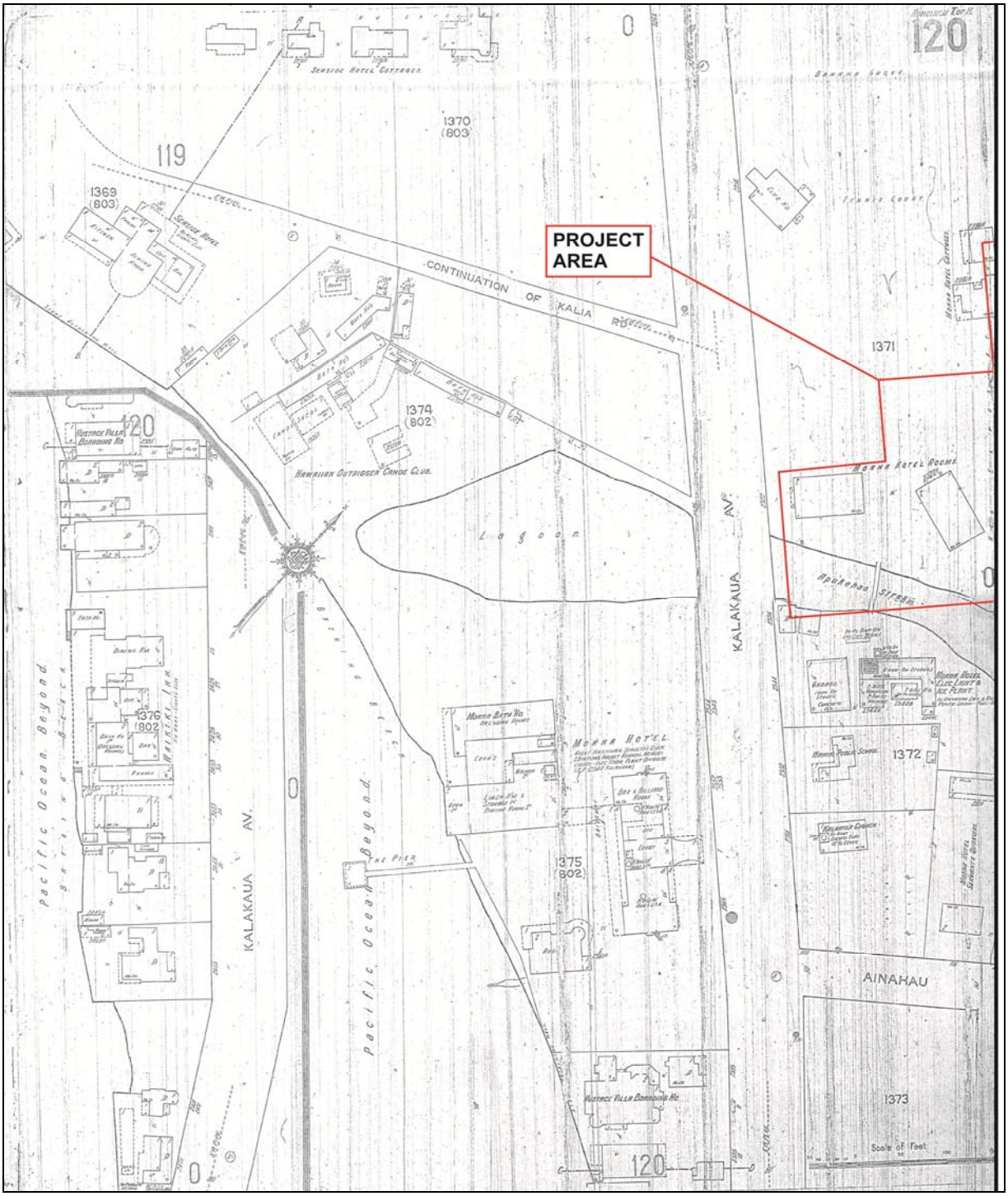

Figure 18. 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance map with seaward portion of the project location (note: the “0” on the right edge of the map indicates that there is no adjoining map); the two structures in the southern portion of the project area are labeled “Moana Hot’l Rooms”; two smaller structures on the west side are labeled “Moana Hot’l Cottages” (Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. 1914)

Figure 19. 1920 aerial photograph of the Moana Hotel coastal area, showing general project area; the two structures (diagonal and parallel to the stream) shown on earlier maps are still present (U.S. Army Air Service, reprinted in Cohen 1995:59)

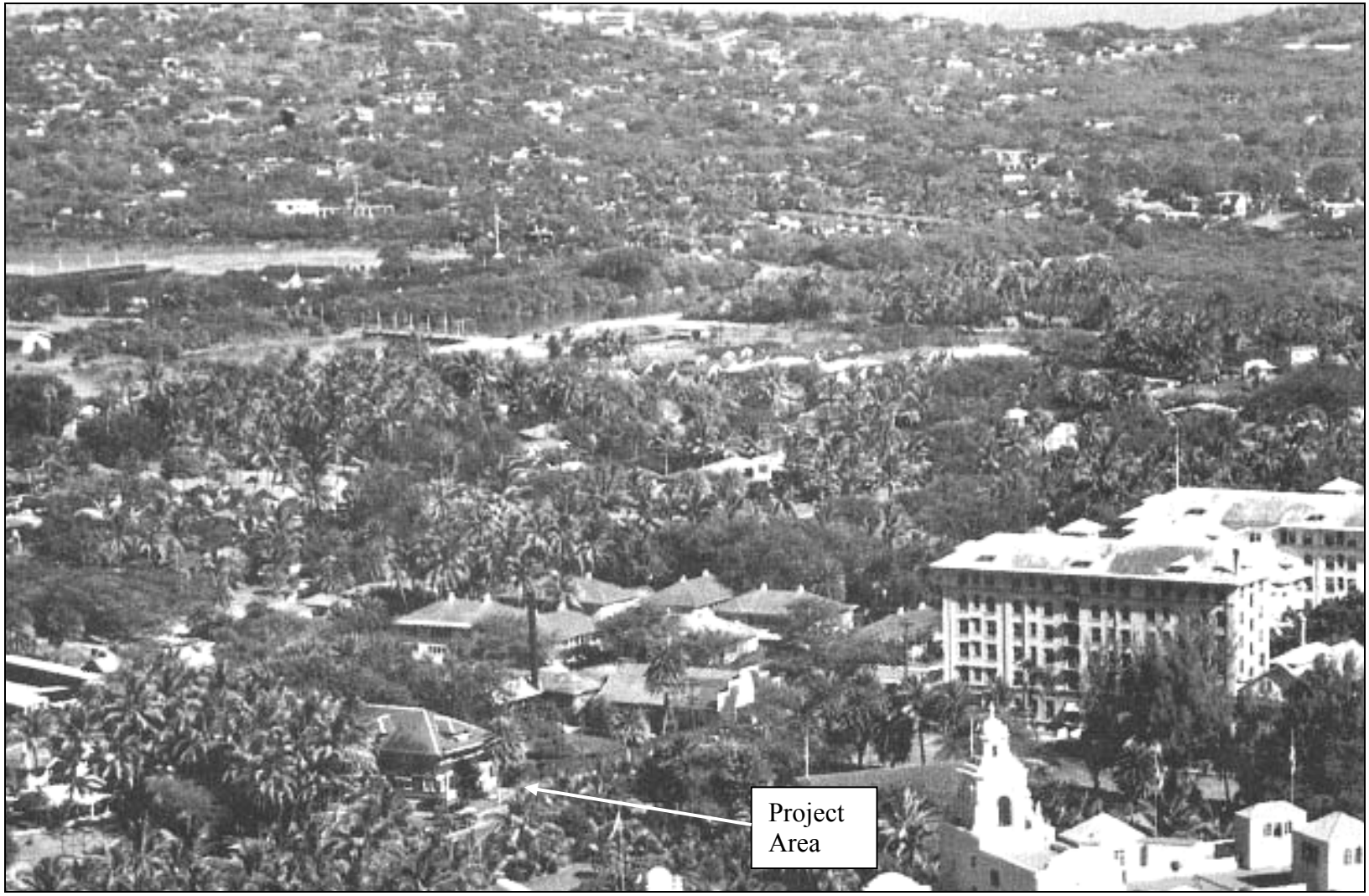

Figure 20. 1929 aerial photograph of Waikīkī, showing numerous cottages behind the Moana Hotel (Hawai‘i State Archives, reprinted in Brown 1985:40); one of the older structures is still present, but the original Queen Emma Trust house is hidden

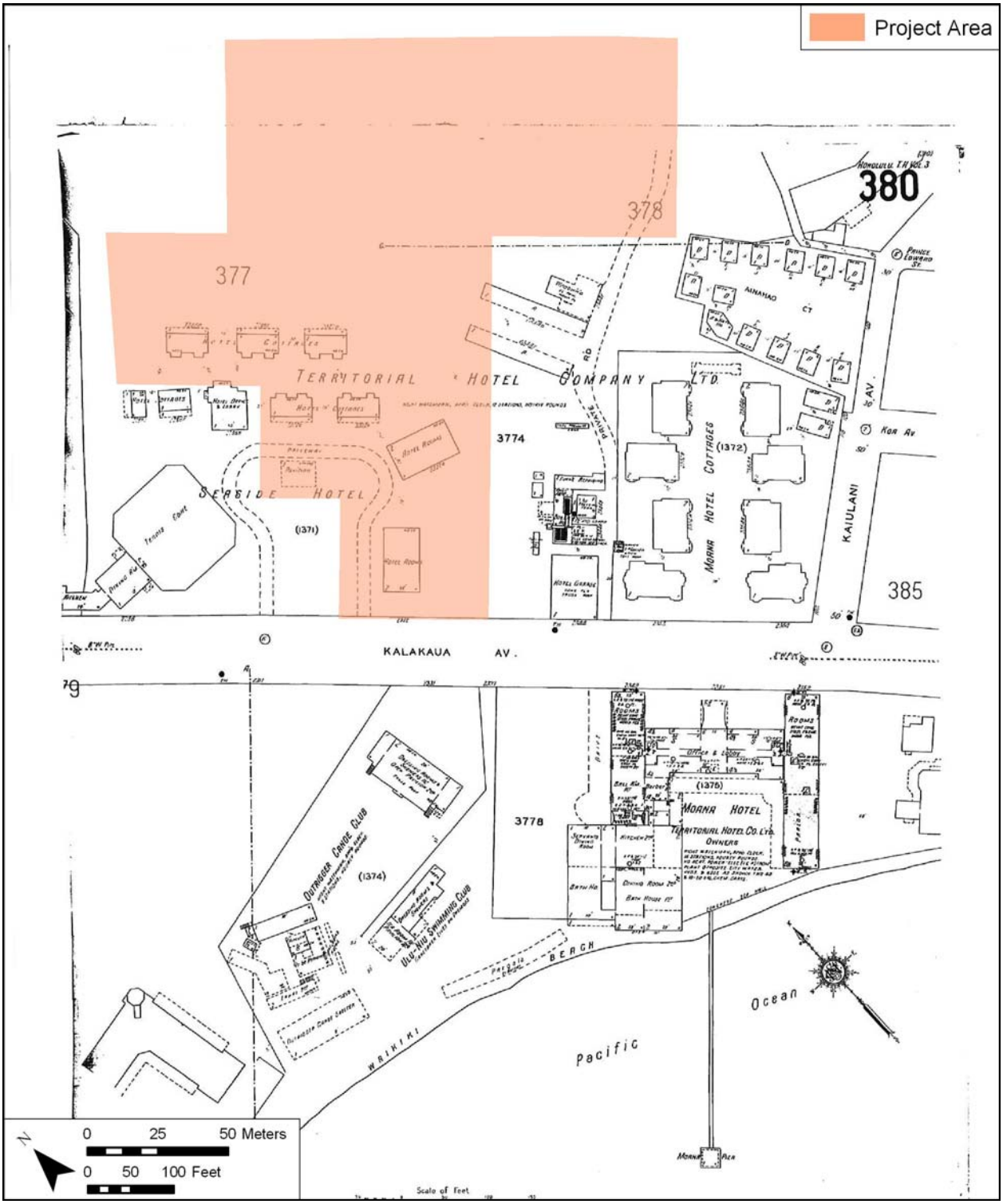

Figure 21. 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Sheet 380), showing the project area with structure labeled for the Seaside Hotel and the Moana Hotel, both owned by the Territorial Hotel Company

> ice plant, carpenter shop, machine shop, upholstery shed, disposal yard, drying room, garden (flower and vegetable), fish pond, garage, plumbing shop, and living quarters for the single and married employees of the Moana, Seaside, and Royal Hawaiian Hotels. (Social Science Research Institute 1985:973)

By the 1920s, the Territorial Hotel Company owned the Moana Hotel and held the lease for the Seaside Hotel. In 1925, they began to move many of the bungalows and cottages on the Seaside Hotel beach area to the *mauka* side of Kalākaua Avenue to clear the ground for the construction of the new Royal Hawaiian Hotel. An oral history interviewee, Beatrice Tominagam, who lived in the Moana Hotel employee housing area east of Ka‘iuilani Street from 1919 to 1925, has memories of life in this area when she was just a young girl:

> Oh, when we were there when I was a little girl, this was an empty lot. Just empty, nothing was on it. When I was living there, we watched them build these four big beautiful buildings (and a small two-bedroom cottage). They were beautiful (and painted white). They were two stories and they had a chimney on each one of them, and a big yard. The hotel called it the Moana Hotel Annex. And then, this part, ‘Ainahau Court, had many two-bedroom cottages and lot of date trees over here. We used to pick dates when they fell on the ground. (Beatrice Tominagam, in University of Hawai‘i 1985:1986).

The four buildings referred to are probably four of the eight structures labeled “Moana Hotel Cottages” on the west side of Ka‘iuilani Avenue, east of the project area on the 1927 Sanborn map (see Figure 21). The ‘Āinahau Court is *mauka* of these structures.

> The Moana Hotel Annex, were (for) hotel guests. (A) lot of them were from Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Some from Europe, of course, and some from the United States. Mostly White, of course. (Beatrice Tominagam, in University of Hawai‘i 1985:1986-1987).

Mrs. Tominagam remembers that many of the buildings on the *mauka* side of Kalakaua Avenue were used for hotel guests; not all the buildings were used for hotel employees. The small cottages *mauka* of the Moana Annex, in the ‘Āinahau Court, were also for visitors. She noted: “Ainahau Court, were (for) Mainland people who rented those cottages and they lived there for many years.” In the current project area:

> Oh, this area right here where the International Market [Place] is now was the Seaside Hotel cottages that they moved from Kālia Road to make room for the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. They moved them here and they were over here. They were cottages, you see. After the war [World War II] they got rid of those cottages. And in the middle 1950s they built the International Market Place. (Beatrice Tominagam, in University of Hawai‘i 1985:1986-1987).

Stan Cohen (1997:42), in his book on the Princess Ka‘iulani Hotel, recounts “In 1920 cottages and an expansive lawn were built across Kalākaua Avenue at the former site of ‘Āinahau.” These generally refer to a number of small rectangular cottages directly opposite the Moana Hotel on the *mauka* side of Kalākaua Avenue, east of Ka‘iulani Avenue and east of the current project area. These neatly aligned cottages can be seen on the 1929 aerial photograph (see Figure 20) directly across Kalākaua Avenue from the main entrance of the Moana Hotel.

On a 1950 Sanborn map (Figure 22), the two large rectangular structures in the project area are still labeled as “Hotel Rooms,” and a series of smaller cottages, the former beachside Seaside bungalows, are labeled as “Hotel Cottages.” The area within the horseshoe drive has a number of kitchen and dining facilities. In the northeastern section of the project area, the Miramar Hotel parcel, the Moana built a series of interconnecting structures for hotel maintenance, including shops for pipes, woodworking, furniture, and pillows and mattresses.

On the 1956 Sanborn map (Figure 23), all of the hotel rooms and cottages are gone, and most of the land is labeled as “Parking.” The only remaining hotel structures are the kitchen and dining facilities in the horseshoe-shaped driveway area.

By the mid-1950s, there were more than fifty hotels and apartments from the Kālia area to the Diamond Head end of Kapi‘olani Park. The Waikīkī population, by the mid-1950s, was not limited to transient tourists but included 11,000 permanent residents living in 4,000 single-dwellings and apartments in stucco or frame buildings. By the late 1950s, a row of retail shops had been constructed along Kalākaua Avenue. In 1952, Matson built a new hotel adjacent to the Moana on the east side, called the Surfrider Hotel. The 1953 U.S. War Department map of O‘ahu (Figure 24) shows this addition, and significant development in Waikīkī. Matson sold all of its Waikīkī hotel properties to the Sheraton Company in 1959 and no longer required housing for its hotel staff. Additionally, properties were likely cleared in anticipation of the extensive development that occurred throughout Waikīkī in the 1960s and 1970s.

The International Market Place (Figure 25) was built in 1957, as described in the market’s history:

> On January 16, 1955, entrepreneur Donn Beach (Don the Beachcomber) announced plans for a “Waikiki Village” that was to be called “The International Market Place”. Designed originally to encompass 14 acres between the Waikiki Theater and the Princess Ka‘iulani, extending from Kalakaua Avenue halfway to Kuhio Avenue, the International Market Place was to be a “casual, tropical village with arts, crafts, entertainment, and foods of Hawai‘i’s truly diverse people...including Hawaiian, South Sea islander, Japanese, Chinese, Indian, and Filipino...” (Queen Emma Foundation n.d.)

In the same timeframe the present Miramar Hotel parcel was being re-developed. Circa 1950 (Figure 22) there was a mattress and awning shop on the parcel understood as a “back-of-house” portion of the Matson Navigation Hawaiian Hotels Division. This was largely cleared out by 1956 (Figure 23). In 1961 a four-story “Waikiki International Terminal Parking Garage and Transportation Center” was developed including a service station and restaurant fronting Kūhiō Avenue and with a large covered terminal loading area on the *makai* side. The 349-room, 22-floor Miramar Hotel (see Figure 26) was constructed almost immediately thereafter in 1962 incorporating the recent construction. It started as a sister hotel to the Miramar Hotel in Hong Kong and it is decorated in a predominantly Chinese motif. The Miramar Hotel was purchased in 1976 by the Milford (International) Investment Co., Ltd. (Young 2010).

2.8.2 Summary of Land Use in the Project Area

In the pre-contact period, the project area, within the *‘ili* of Kaluaokau, was the home of the Hawaiian *ali‘i*, including La‘ielohelohe, the daughter of noted Waikīkī chief Kalamakua. In the

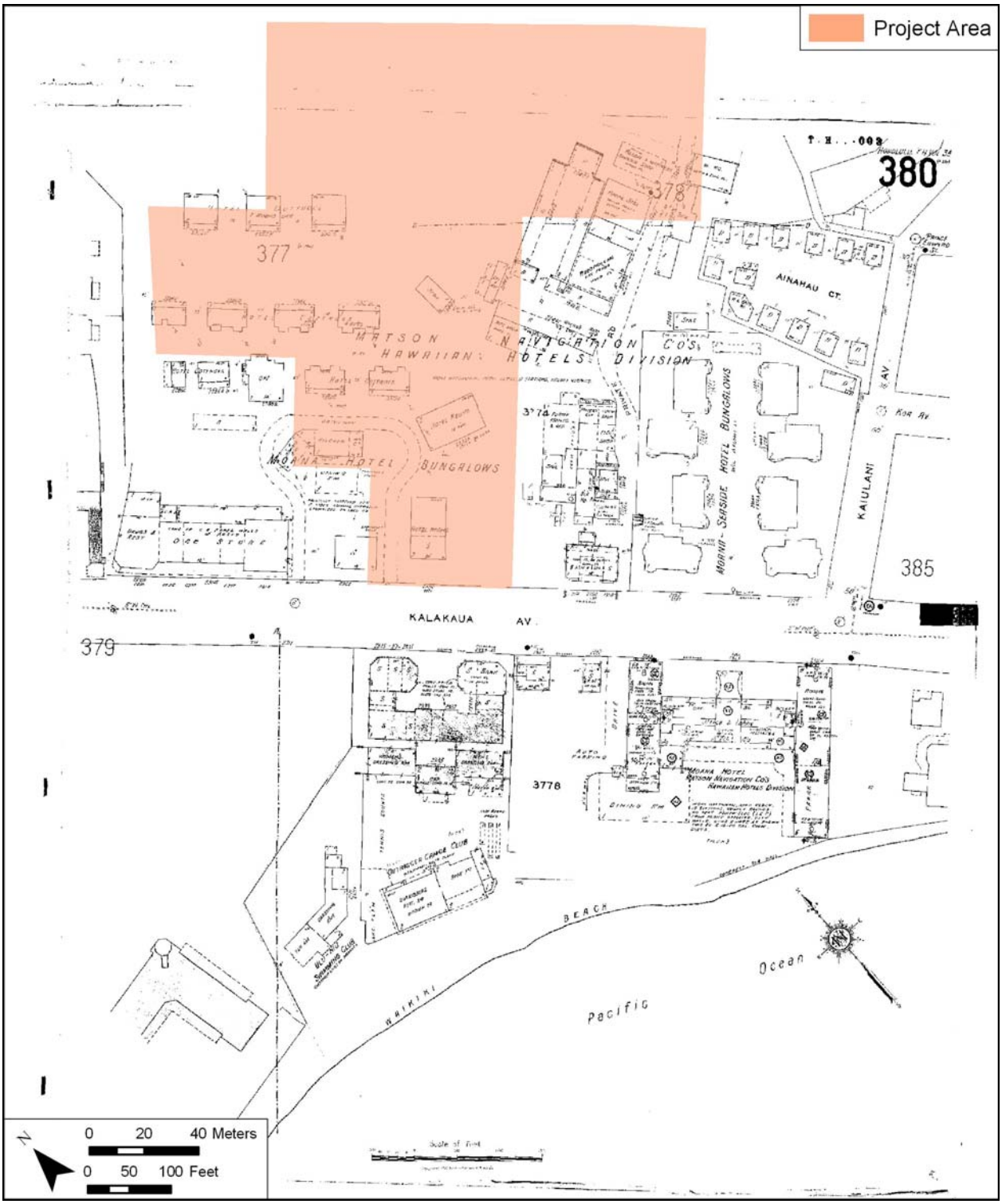

Figure 22. 1950 Sanborn Fire insurance map showing structures in project area during early 1950s (Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. 1927)

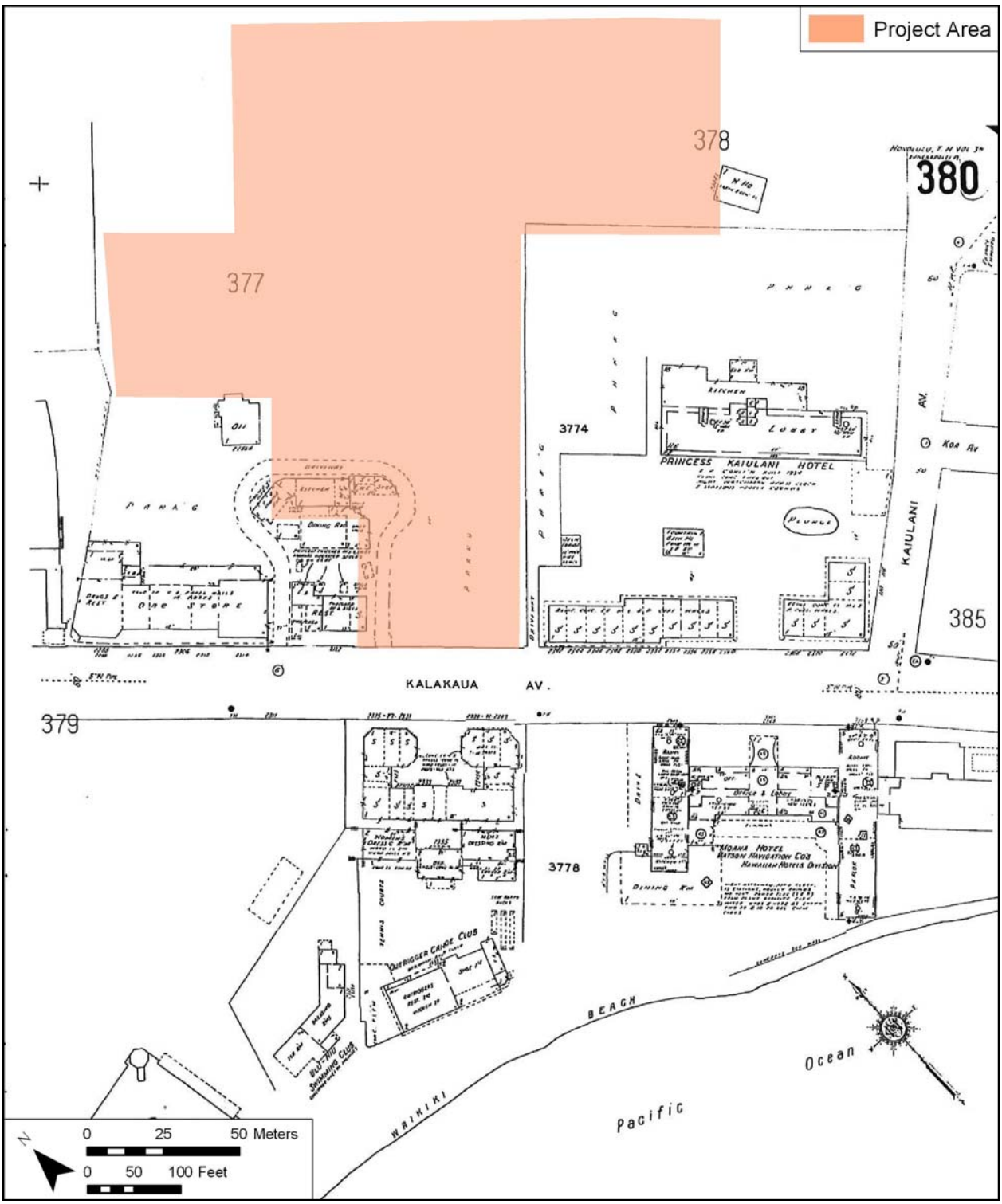

Figure 23. 1956 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, showing the removal of most of the Moana Hotel structures in the project area

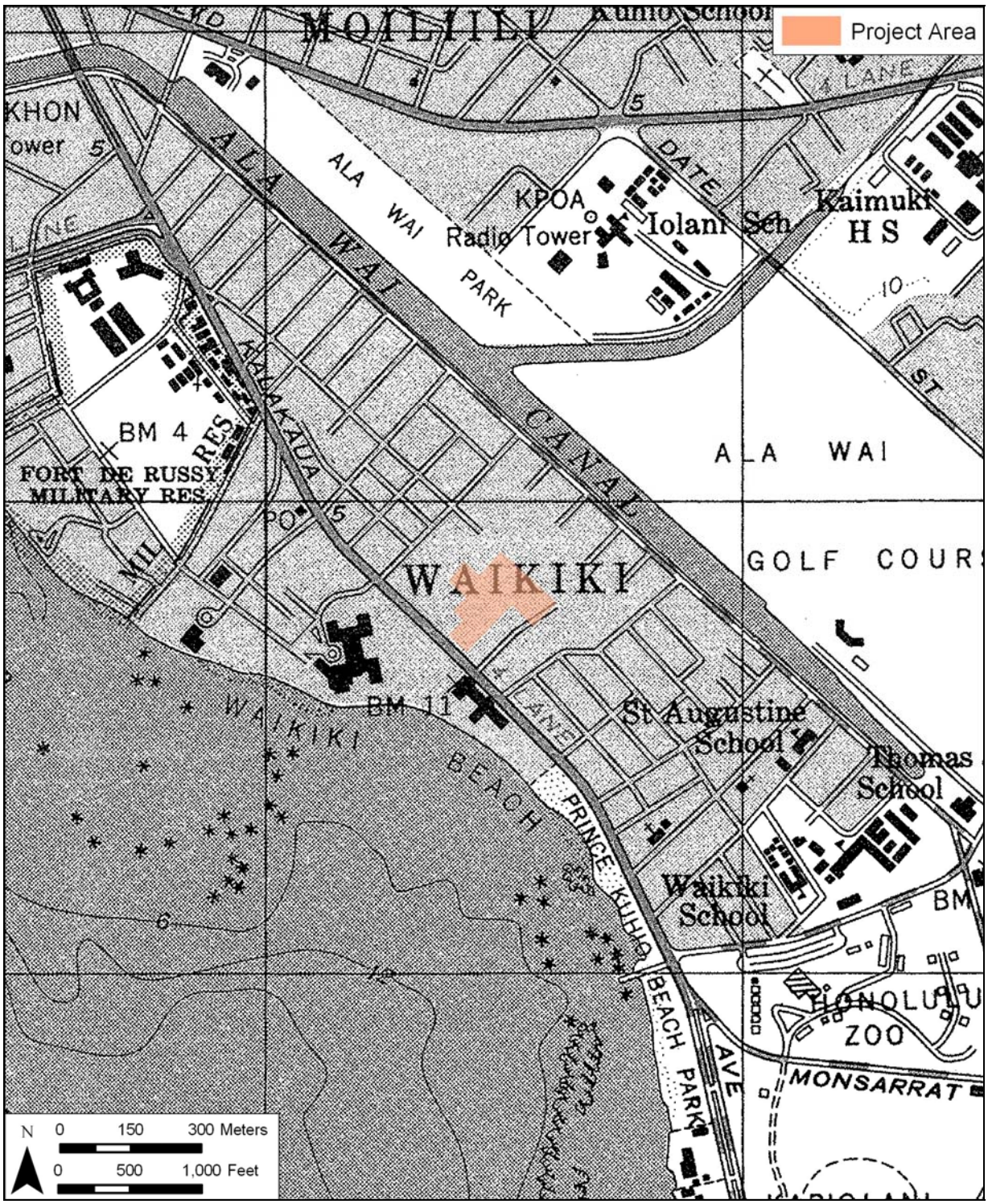

Figure 24. 1953 U. S. Geological Survey map, Honolulu Quadrangle, showing project area

Figure 25. International Market Place, entrance on Kalākaua Avenue, view *mauka* (Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i photograph, November 12, 2008)

Figure 26. Miramar Hotel 2010 (photograph from Young 2010)

mid-nineteenth century, the parcel was acquired by the businessman William Macfarlane, who planted one of the large banyan trees on the property. The Macfarlane family's primary Waikīkī residence was a cottage on the beach. It is unclear how the Macfarlanes used the project area parcel, which was *mauka* of Waikīkī Road (now Kalākaua Avenue).

In the Māhele, the ‘*ili* of Kaluaokau was awarded to Lunalilo, later King of Hawai‘i. He built a modest cottage on the land, using it as a retreat and a place to recover from illness. His cottage was located in the area of the Moana Hotel tennis courts, southwest of the current project area. At his death in 1874, the land was bequeathed to Queen Emma, who occupied the land for visits until her death in 1885. She may have moved or improved the Lunalilo cottage, and she may have built outbuildings. The land then became part of the Queen Emma Trust; the money gained from leases was used to support the Queen's Medical Center in Honolulu. At some point in the early twentieth century, between the construction of the Moana Hotel in 1901 and the date of a 1915 map (see Figure 11), the Moana Hotel leased a portion of the land. By 1914, there were two large rectangular structures labeled as "Moana Hot'l Rooms" in the project area. These were used for guests of the hotel.

One area inside a horseshoe-shaped driveway was used as a pavilion and later as a dining room with kitchens. This facility was first used by the Seaside Hotel, built in 1906, and then by the Territorial Hotel Company, which owned the Moana Hotel and later took over the lease of the Seaside Hotel. In the early 1920s, several of the smaller beachside cottages of the Seaside Hotel were moved on the *mauka* side of Kalākaua Street, including within the project area, for rent by island residents or visitors. This was to make way for the construction of the new Royal Hawaiian Hotel on the former grounds of the Seaside Hotel. The Moana Hotel also built cottages for employees, but these seem to have been initially restricted to the area east of Ka‘iulani Street and east of the project area. By 1956, only the kitchen and dining facilities of the Moana Hotel remained in the project area. Most of the land at this time was used for parking. In 1955, the land was cleared to build the International Market Place, and in 1962, the Miramar Hotel was built on the northeastern section of the project area.

2.9 Consultation

Consultation is on-going. Concerned families that include members previously recognized as cultural descendants of Waikīkī were invited to an informal introduction to the proposed re-development project held at the Outrigger Reef Hotel on November 9, 2010. In attendance, in addition to the re-development team, were:

- Ms. Ka‘anohi Paulette Kaleikini and family including Ms. Moani Soares and Mr. Kala Keliinoi,
- Mr. and Ms. A. Van Horn Diamond,
- Mr. Thomas Shirai
- Mr. and Ms. Adrian Kealoha Keohokalole,
- Mr. and Ms. Kanaloa Koko

Many memories of the International Market Place in the 1950s through 1970s were shared and ideas for re-development were explored. No one expressed any particular knowledge regarding previous finds or the likelihood of *iwi kūpuna* being found.

It is anticipated that there will be presentations of this proposed International Market Place re-development project to the O‘ahu Island Burial Council at the January 2011 OIBC meeting.

Section 3 Previous Archaeological Research

3.1 Overview of Waikīkī Archaeology

The *ahupua‘a* of Waikīkī, in the centuries before the arrival of Europeans, was an intensely utilized area, with abundant natural and cultivated resources, that supported a large population. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, after a period of depopulation, Waikīkī was reanimated by Hawaiians and foreigners residing there, and by farmers continuing to work the irrigated field system, which had been converted from taro to rice. Farming continued up to the first decades of the twentieth century until the Ala Wai Canal drained the remaining ponds and irrigated fields. Remnants of the pre-contact and historical occupation of Waikīkī have been discovered and recorded in archaeological reports, usually in connection with construction activities related to urban development, or infrastructural improvements. These discoveries, which have occurred throughout Waikīkī, have included many human burials, traditional Hawaiian and historic, as well as pre-contact Hawaiian and historic cultural deposits. As previously stated, the project area, and most of coastal Waikīkī, is underlain by Jaucus Sands (JaC) (Foote et al. 1972). On several Hawaiian islands, and indeed throughout Waikīkī, Jaucas sands have been documented to contain traditional Hawaiian burials. A list of projects conducted in the Waikīkī area is presented in Table 2. The projects are listed in date order, from oldest to the most recent, and show the author, type of study, and the findings. A supplementary listing of Waikīkī burial finds held in the osteological collections of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum is presented in Table 3. The table lists the year of the find, the number of burials found, and the source of the information. A discussion of projects, focusing on burials (Figure 27) follows.

N.B. Emerson reported on the uncovering of human burials during the summer of 1901 on the property of James B. Castle, the site of the present Elks Club, in Waikīkī during excavations for the laying of sewer pipes (Emerson 1902:18-20). Emerson noted:

> The soil was white coral sand mixed with coarse coral debris and sea-shells together with a slight admixture of red earth and perhaps an occasional trace of charcoal. The ground had been trenched to a depth of five or six feet, at about which level a large number of human bones were met with, mostly placed in separate groups apart from each other, as if each group formed the bones of a single skeleton. Many of the skulls and larger bones had been removed by the workmen before my arrival, especially the more perfect ones. (Emerson 1902:18)

Emerson’s report on the find describes the remains of at least four individuals, all presumed to be Hawaiian. Associated burial goods were also exposed during excavation; these included “a number of conical beads of whale-teeth such as the Hawaiians formerly made” and “a number of round glass beads of large size”. The glass beads “can be assigned with certainty to some date subsequent to the arrival of the white man” (Emerson 1902:19). Also located with the beads was “a small sized *niho-palaoa*, such as was generally appropriated to the use of the chiefs” which had been “carved from the tooth of the sperm-whale” and which was “evidently of great age” (Emerson 1902:19).

Table 2. Previous Archaeological Investigations in Waikīkī Ahupua‘a

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
Emerson 1902	Burial recovery account	Present Elks Club	At least four individuals, all presumed to be Hawaiian and associated burial goods
McAllister 1933	Island-wide survey	All of O‘ahu	Waikīkī listed as Site 60.
1963 Bishop Museum (cited in Neller 1984)	Bishop Museum burial recovery	2431 Prince Edward Street	Two + individuals from a construction trench
Honolulu Star-Bulletin; 1963; Yost 1971	Burial recovery account	Present Outrigger Canoe Club	27 Burials
1964 Bishop Museum Site Files	Burial recovery account	Fronting the Surfrider Hotel	4 burials?
1976 Bishop Museum Site Files	Burial recovery account	Hale Koa Hotel	Six burials
Sinoto 1977	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey	Grounds of Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel, Waikīkī	No surface features noted; recommends monitoring
Nakamura 1979	History Graduate Thesis	Waikīkī	History of Waikīkī with focus on the radical changes in land use that occurred in the early 20th century.
Neller 1980	Monitoring Report	Kālia Burial Site: Hilton Hawaiian Village	Brief field inspection: partial recovery of 3 historic Hawaiian burials, trash pit from 1890’s, no prehistoric Hawaiian sites.
Bishop Museum 1981	Testing, Excavations, & Monitoring	Halekūlani Hotel	Intact cultural deposits found.
Neller 1981	Reconnaissance Survey	Halekūlani Hotel	Limited background research on area
Acson 1983	Historical Research	‘Ewa to Diamond Head	Nine walks through Waikīkī, photos, maps and historical info.
Bishop Museum 1984	Burial Remains List	Waikīkī Ahupua‘a	Listing of burial remains found in Waikīkī Ahupua‘a at the Bishop Museum

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
Davis 1984	Archaeological and Historical Investigation	Halekūlani Hotel	48 historic and prehistoric features excavated with six human burials reported.
Neller 1984	Informal Narrative Report	Paoakalani Street	Recovery of seven human skeletons at construction site
Center for Oral History 1985	Oral Histories, Volumes I-IV	Waikīkī	Oral Histories of Waikīkī, 1900-1985, Volumes I-IV
Griffin 1987	Burial Recovery Report	Along Kalākaua Ave. near corner of Ka‘iulani St.	Bones removed and bagged by construction crew, burial found in makai wall of gas pipe excavation.
SHPD 1987	Burial, Recovery Report	Kalākaua Ave. and Ka‘iulani Street	From excavation adjacent to Moana Hotel (site -9901).
Bath and Kawachi 1989	Burial, Recovery Report	Ala Wai golf Course	2 burials
Davis 1989	Reconnaissance Survey & Historical Research	Fort DeRussy	Fishponds and other features are buried in this area. Sites -4573 thru -4577 are fishponds, 4570 is a remnant cultural deposit.
Riford 1989	Background Literature Search	TMK: 2-6-014:039	List of literature pertaining to Waikīkī area.
Rosendahl 1989	Inventory Survey, Prelim. Report	Fort DeRussy	Historic artifacts, no human remains
Athens 1990	Letter	TMK: 2-6-023:025	Letter to SHPD listing human remains at IARII lab from Pacific Beach Hotel, and Barbers Point Generating Station.
Hurst 1990	Historical Literature Search	Waikikian Hotel	Background and planning document. No fieldwork was done.
Chigioji 1991	Assessment	2 parcels, TMK 2-6-24:65-68 and 80-83, TMK 2-6-24:34-40 & 42-45	Formerly a corner of the ‘Āinahau estate; remainder of parcels, former ‘auwai, kalo and rice fields; test excavations and specific sampling strategy recommended.

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
Davis 1991	Monitoring Report	Fort DeRussy	See also Davis 1989. Subsurface features and material remains date to early post-contact times (c. 1780s to 1790s) through the mid-19th century.
Kennedy 1991	Monitoring Report	TMK: 2-6-022:014 IMAX theatre location	Pollen and bulk-sediment 14C samples from ponded sediments were recovered. The three 14C dates and pollen sequence were inverted.
SHPD 1991	Public Inquiry	TMK: 2-6-024:036	Bones were determined to be non-human and part of the extensive fill material present
Simons et al. 1991	Interim Field Study, Monitoring & Data Recovery	Moana Hotel Area	8 burials, preliminary osteological analysis indicates pre-contact type; pre- and post artifactual material recovered.
Hurlbett and Carter 1992	Monitoring Report	TMK: 2-6-008:001	Site -2870 (3 burials) found by Neller in 1980. This report is on testing and monitoring in same area.
Pietru-sewsky 1992a	PA Report	Moana Hotel	Right half of human mandible found by hotel guest.
Pietru-sewsky 1992b	PA Report	Lili‘uokalani Gardens Site, Hamohamo	Human Remains from the Lili‘uokalani Gardens Site, Hamohamo, Waikīkī, O‘ahu
Rosendahl 1992	Monitoring Report	Hilton Hawaiian Village	Identified12 historic refuse pits, 3 historic to modern trenches.
Streck 1992	Memorandum for Record	Fort DeRussy	Human burial discovery (believed to be late prehistoric Hawaiian) during data recovery excavations, May, 20, 1992.
Cleghorn 1993	Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains	Waikīkī Aquarium	Remains of one human individual, mandible identified.
Dagher 1993	Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains	Waikīkī Aquarium	Human remains of at least one person identified, excavation recommended.
Dega and Kennedy 1993	Inadvertent Discovery of Remains	Waikīkī Aquarium	Discovery of unidentified bone fragments, all remains turned over to SHPD.

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
Hammatt and Chiogioji 1993	Archaeological Assessment	16-Acre Portion of the Ala Wai Golf Course	Not associated with any known surface archaeological site, however prehistoric and early historic occupation layers associated with lo‘i system remain intact below modern fill. Specific sampling strategy and potential burial testing recommended.
Carlson et al. 1994	Report of Human Remains	Realignment of Kālia Road, Fort DeRussy	Approximately 40 human burials (the majority were recovered in a large communal burial feature & a cultural enriched layer that contained postholes.
Maly et al. 1994	Archaeological and Historical Assessment Study	Convention Center Project Area	Recommend subsurface testing to determine presence or absence of cultural deposits and features.
McMahon 1994	SHPD Burial Report	Intersection of Kalākaua and Kuamo‘o Streets	Inadvertent Burial Discovery: misc. bones uncovered in back dirt pile during construction. Follow up by CSH.
Hammatt and Shideler 1995	Sub-surface Inventory Surface	Hawai‘i Convention Center Site, 1777 Kalākaua Ave.	No further work recommended.
Jourdane 1995	Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains	Paoakalani Avenue	Human skeletal remains discovered in planted strip between street and sidewalk fronting hotel.
Simons et al. 1995	Data Recovery Excavations	Fort DeRussy	Historic and prehistoric artifacts, and midden materials collected from 7 occupation layers. 6 prehistoric cultural features recorded: ‘auwai bunds and channels, fishpond walls and sediments, a possible lo‘i, and hearths.
Cleghorn 1996	Inventory Survey	TMK: 2-6-016:23, 25, 26, 28, 61, 69	7 backhoe trenches excavated, no sites located.
Grant 1996	Historical Reference	Waikīkī	Historical information about Waikīkī prior to 1900.
Hammatt and Shideler 1996	Data Recovery	Hawai‘i Convention Center Site	No clear evidence that Kuwili Pond sediments present in project area; no further work recommended.
McDermott et al. 1996	Inventory Survey	‘Āinahau Estate	Buried remnants of ‘auwai and lo‘i and human burial found. 14C dates

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
Denham et al. 1997	Data Recovery Report	Fort DeRussy	Excavations conducted at fishponds,14C dates mid-17th C.
Denham and Pantaleo 1997	Monitoring and Excavations Report	Fort DeRussy	Final Report does not include SHPD recommendations. 10 subsurface features and 9 burial locations found. 14C dates
Beardsley and Kaschko 1997	Monitoring and Data Recovery Report	Pacific Beach Hotel Office Annex	Traditional Hawaiian cultural deposits and 2 human burials. 3 14C dates
Hammatt and Chiogioji 1998	Assessment	King Kalākaua Plaza Phase II	No surface archaeological sites, documented human burials, presence of subsurface cultural deposits (both of pre-contact Hawaiian and historic provenance).
Hammatt and McDermott 1999	Burial Disinterment Plan and Report	Kalākaua Avenue	Two human burials found
Perzinski et al. 1999	Monitoring Report	Along Ala Wai Blvd., Kalākaua Ave., Ala Moana Blvd., & ‘Ena Rd.	Two human burials found (1 preceding monitoring); pockets of undisturbed layers still exist. Burial #2 previously disturbed.
Rosendahl 1999	Interim Report: Inventory Survey	Fort DeRussy	This area is part of the old shoreline.
Hammatt and Chiogioji 2000	Archaeological Assessment	Honolulu Zoo Parcel	Majority of zoo parcel unlikely to yield significant cultural deposits. However, strong possibility of significant subsurface cultural deposits in the SW portion. Monitoring is recommended in this area.
LeSuer et al. 2000	Inventory Survey	King Kalākaua Plaza Phase II	Site -5796 has been adversely affected by land alteration of the project area. Site -4970, has been adequately documented.
Perzinski et al. 2000	Burial Findings	Kalākaua Ave. between Ka‘iulani & Monsarrat Avenues	44 sets of human remains; 37 disinterred, 7 left in place; believed to be Native Hawaiian, interred prior to 1820.
Cleghorn 2001 a & b	Mitigation	Burger King Construction Site	Concerning three incidents of uncovered human remains while locating a buried sewer-line for the ABC’s store.

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
Corbin 2001	Inventory Survey	Hilton Waikikian Property	No arch. sites were found during excavations of the area
Elmore and Kennedy 2001	Burial Report	Royal Hawaiian Hotel	Human remains found during trench excavations for conduit. The in situ remains were left in place, while the disturbed remains were re-interred with the others.
McGuire and Hammatt 2001	Cultural Assessment for Waikīkī Beach Walk Project	Along Lewers St., Beach Walk, Kālia Rd. & Saratoga Rd.	Primary cultural concern identified as inadvertent burial discovery. Cultural monitoring recommended for all subsurface work within project area.
Perzinski and Hammatt 2001a	Monitoring Report	Kapi‘olani Bandstand	A charcoal layer was observed, concentrated on the SW side of the bandstand; recovered indigenous basalt lamp with a handle, from the SE end of the bandstand.
Perzinski and Hammatt 2001b	Monitoring Report	Kapi‘olani Park	No cultural layer, artifacts, midden or human burials were encountered during the excavations.
Perzinski and Hammatt 2001c	Monitoring Report	Kalākaua Avenue from the Natatorium to Poni Mō‘ī Road	No cultural layer, artifacts, midden or human burials were encountered during the excavations.
Rosendahl 2001	Assessment Study	Outrigger Beach Walk	Assessment of previous archaeology and historical literature.
Winieski and Hammatt 2001	Monitoring Report	TMK: 1-2-6-025:000	There is a possibility that Hawaiian or Historic materials as well as human burials may still be present within the project area.
Borthwick, et al. 2002	Inventory Survey	71,000 sq. ft. parcel, TMK: 2-6-016:002	No burials were found during testing; absence of dry Jaucas sand deposits indicate that burial finds are unlikely in project area.
Bush and Hammatt 2002	Monitoring Report	Kalākaua Avenue, between Ala Moana Blvd. and Kapahulu Ave.	Encountered 4 human burials, probably pre-contact Native Hawaiians; several historic trash pits; entire pig within an imu pit (estimated date, A.D. 1641-1671); gleyed muck associated with former ponds.
Calis 2002	Monitoring Report	Lemon Road	No historic deposits, major previous disturbance

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
Elmore and Kennedy 2002	Monitoring Report	Fort DeRussy	No findings.
Mann and Hammatt 2002	Monitoring Report	Lili‘uokalani Avenue and Uluniu Avenue	5 burial finds of 6 individuals; two historic trash pits.
Putzi and Cleghorn 2002	Monitoring Report	Hilton Hawaiian Village	No findings during monitoring of trench excavations for sewer connections.
Winieski, Perzinski, Shideler, and Hammatt 2002	Monitoring Report	Kalākaua Ave. between Ka‘iulani and Monsarrat Avenues.	44 human burials encountered, 37 disinterred; buried habitation layer identified, with traditional Hawaiian artifacts, midden, firepits, & charcoal; fragment of light gauge rail, remnant of Honolulu Transit trolley system, observed; low energy alluvial sediments associated with the now channelized muliwai Kukaunahi also observed.
Winieski Perzinski, Souza, and Hammatt 2002	Monitoring Report	Kūhiō Beach	Skeletal remains of 10 individuals, six disinterred, only 2 in situ. 4 indigenous artifacts, none in situ. Discontinuous cultural layer, historic seawall.
Bush et al. 2003	Monitoring Report	International Marketplace	Historic trash found.
Kailihiwa and Cleghorn 2003	Monitoring Report	Waikīkī Water System Improvements on Portions of Lau‘ula Street, Waikolu Way and Royal Hawaiian Avenue	No significant finds
Tome and Dega 2003	Monitoring Report	Waikīkī Marriot	One isolated not in situ possible human bone fragment found. Recommends monitoring during future work.
Tulchin and Hammatt 2003	Archaeological & Cultural Impact Assessment	2284 Kalākaua Ave.	Notes possibility of burials in the project area; recommends an inventory survey with subsurface testing.

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
Chiogioji et al. 2004	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Tusitala Vista Elderly Apartment	SIHP sites -6682, -6705, -6706, and –6707 including human remains, remnants of the ‘Āinahau Estate and agricultural sites
Havel, and Spear 2004	Monitoring Report	ABC Store No. 21, Kanekapolei Street	No significant finds
Jones and Hammatt 2004	Archaeological Monitoring Report	for the Anti-Crime Street Lighting Improvements Project (Part III) Along the Mauka Side of Kalākaua Avenue from Ala Wai Boulevard to Pau Street, TMK 2-6-7 & 13)	Some pond or lo‘i sediments noted near intersection of McCully and Kalākaua.
McIntosh, and Cleghorn 2004	Archaeological Inventory Survey	For Urban Loft Development at Launiu Street, (TMK: 2-6-17; 68, 70, 71, 72, 73)	SIHP 50-80-14-6680 ponded field sediments documented. Anomalous date reported
Tulchin et al. 2004	Archaeological Data Recovery Report	For SIHP # 50-80-14-6407 Feature A; an approximately 71,000-Sq. Ft. parcel in Waikīkī Ahupua‘a, (TMK 2-6-16: 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12-19, 62, 64, 70, 75, 76, & 77	Pollen and carbon dating results and the Hawaiian use of Kuāuna and Paukū features are discussed
Freeman et al. 2005	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Hobron Lane	Four sites identified during subsurface testing; 1 disturbed burial; 1 coffin burial with two individuals; 1 cultural deposit; and, 1 fishpond sediment
O’Hare et al. 2005	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Kaio‘o Drive	Site 50-80-14-6848, a pre-contact fire pit radiocarbon dated to AD 1470-1660, was recorded.

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
O'Leary, Chiogioji, Borthwick, and Hammatt 2005	Archaeological Inventory Survey	1-Acre Parcel, 2284 Kalākaua Avenue (former Waikiki 3 Theater)	1 burial encountered
O'Leary, Chiogioji, Bush, Borthwick & Hammatt 2005	Archaeological Assessment	0.5-Acre Royal Kāhili Condo	No significant finds
Bell and McDermott 2006	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Allure Waikīkī Development (former Wave Waikiki location),	2 human burials and a cultural deposit
Esh and Hammatt 2006	Archaeological Monitoring Report	For Kūhiō Avenue (Ka‘iulani to Kapahulu), TMK [1] 2-6-Plats 23 to 28)	No significant finds
Hammatt and Shideler 2006a	Archaeological Assessment	Two Parcels at the Corner of Kūhiō and Kapahulu Avenues	No significant finds, study area abuts former Ku‘ekaunahi Stream (now overlain by Kapahulu Avenue)
Hammatt and Shideler 2006b	Archaeological Assessment	0.015-Acre Parcel at the Corner of Kūhiō and Kapahulu TMK: 2-6-027:052	No significant finds, study area abuts former Ku‘ekaunahi Stream (now overlain by Kapahulu Avenue)
O'Hare et al. 2006	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Kaio‘o Drive	Site 50-80-14-6848, a pre-contact fire pit radiocarbon dated to AD 1470-1660, was recorded.
Dye 2007	Archaeological Inventory Survey	For New Utility Connections, Waikiki Beach Walk Project, TMK 2-6-002, 003, 004)	No significant finds

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
Hammatt and Shideler 2007	Archaeological Monitoring Report	For a Grease Interceptor at the Sheraton Moana Surfrider Hotel, TMK: [1] 2-6-001:012	No significant finds
Pammer and Hammatt 2007	Archaeological Monitoring Report	Perry’s Smorgy Restaurant Project TMK: [1] 2-6-021:114	No significant finds
Tulchin, J. and Hammatt 2007	Archaeological Data Recovery Report	Tusitala Vista Elderly Apartments, TMK: [1] 2-6-024: 070, 071, & 89	Presents palynological and radiocarbon analysis tracing the paleo-environmental change and man-made alterations of the landscape at SIHP No. 50-80-09-6707,
Hazlett, Chiogioji, Borthwick and Hammatt 2008	Archaeological Monitoring Report	Report for a 1-Acre Parcel, 2284 Kalākaua Avenue, TMK: [1]- 2-6-22:009	No significant finds
Hazlett, Esh and Hammatt 2008	Archaeological Monitoring Report	Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center Parcel, TMK: [1] 2-6-002:018	No significant finds
Runyon et al. 2008	Archaeological Assessment	Improvements to the Royal Hawaiian and Sheraton Hotels TMK: [1] 2-6-002: 005 & 006	Isolated human remains were identified. No sites were designated
Thurman and Hammatt 2008	Archaeological Monitoring Report	For Geotechnical Testing at the Royal Hawaiian and Sheraton Waikiki Hotels TMK: [1] 2-6-002:005, 006 & 026	No significant finds

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
Tulchin, J. and Hammatt 2008	Archaeological Assessment	1944 Kalākaua Project TMK: [1] 2-6-014: 004, 006, 007, 008, 010, 019 & 058	No significant finds
Petrey et al. 2008	Monitoring Report	City and County of Honolulu's Emergency Temporary Beach Walk Sewer Bypass Project, TMK: [1] 2-3-034, -036, 037; 2-6-017, -018; 2-7-036	No findings; a section of wall at Ala Moana Park Drive at Ala Moana Beach Park (SIHP #50-80-14-1388) was cut and replaced during the project.
Whitman et al. 2008	Archaeological Monitoring Report	for a 12-inch Water Main Installation Project along a Portion of Kalākaua Avenue and Poni Mō‘ī Road, TMK: [1] 3-1-032 & 043	One inadvertent human burial was discovered during monitoring. The remains were fully articulated and the burial is likely to be Native Hawaiian. It was designated SIHP #50-80-14-6946
Kahahane and Cleghorn 2009	Archaeological Monitoring Report	for the Waikīkī Water System Improvements, Part V on Nohonani Street, Nāhua Street, Walina Street, and Lili‘uokalani Avenue [TMK (1) 2-6-021 and 2-6-024]	Modest finds (15 mundane post-Contact artifacts), no human remains

Reference	Type of Investigation	General Location	Findings
Mooney., Fechner, and Cleghorn 2009	Archaeological Monitoring Report	For the Hilton Hawaiian Village Grand Waikīkīan Development Project, [TMK (1) 2-6-8: 1-3, 5, 7, 12, 19-21, 23, 24, 27, 31, 34, 37, 38, and (1) 2-6-9: 1-3, 7, 9, 10-13],	Two sites identified: 50-80-14-7086 a Historic trash feature complex and -7087 a previously disturbed human burial
Thurman et al. 2009	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Diamond Head Tower Redevelopment Project, TMK: [1] 2-6-001:012	Two historic properties were identified: SIHP 50-80-14-7068 an intact cultural layer, with a calibrated radiocarbon date to AD 1801 - AD 1939 (66.1% probability), and SIHP 50-80-14-7069 a historic trash pit dated to the late nineteenth through early twentieth century
Yucha et al. 2009	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Waikīkī Shopping Plaza Redevelopment Project, TMK: [1] 2-6-019:056, 061	One previously recorded historic property was identified within the current project area. SIHP# 50-80-14-5796, a culturally modified wetland ground surface that extends throughout portions of Waikīkī
Park, and Collins 2010	Archaeological Monitoring Report	in Support of the Ala Wai Garden Plaza Project, TMKs (1) 2-6-016: 056-060	No historic properties or human remains observed
Runyon et al. 2010	Princess Ka‘iulani Hotel	Monitoring Report	Three historic properties recorded: the remains the Waikiki Church and Cemetery (Site 70605), a pre-contact cultural layer (Site 7066), and a human burial (7067)

Table 3. References to Burial Finds in Waikīkī from the Bishop Museum NAGPRA Inventory

Date	Account	Source
1913	…two individuals from Waikīkī…	FR* page 1; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0002 & 0003 from the Sacred Hearts Convent, Waikīkī
1916	…one individual from Waikīkī…	FR* page 2; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA009 a “sand burial”
1917	“from unknown location in Waikiki”	BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0012 (no details)
1923	…one individual from the ‘Āinahau district, Waikīkī…	FR* page 2; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0018 “found by Hawaiian Dredging Company by dredge Kewalo”
1923	…five individuals from Helumoa, Waikīkī, O‘ahu were collected by Kenneth P. Emory. Museum information indicates they were victims of the 1853 smallpox epidemic…	FR* page 2; BPBM records indicate this was ID Nos OA0019 – OA0023 logged in on October 1923
1926	…one individual from Waikīkī…found during house construction	FR* page 3; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0087 from a residence in Waikīkī
1927	…one individual from Waikīkī…	FR* page 3
1950	3207 Noela Drive “Found at rear of donor’s property during excavation	BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0211 and OA0212
1955	…two individuals from Waikīkī…	FR* page 7; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA 0315 discovered at the Reef Hotel Waikiki
1957	…nine individuals from Waikīkī…	FR* page 8; BPBM records indicate this was ID Nos OA0391 to OA0402 from Dad Center located along Kalākaua Avenue
1961	…one individual from Waikīkī…	FR* page 8; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0419 from 331 Saratoga Avenue
1962	…one individual from Waikīkī…	FR* page 9; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0421 “from sand burial near Reef Hotel”
1963	…five individuals from Waikīkī…	FR* page 9; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0424 “found on Edgewater Drive near Reef Hotel” [it would be atypical for the BPBM to assign one ID No. to 5 burials]

Date	Account	Source
1963	…96 individuals from Waikīkī…[donated by Bowen]	FR* page 9; BPBM records indicate this was ID Nos OA0425 to OA0455 “from Old Outrigger Canoe Club Premises” Note: Bishop Museum records from 1963 specify the finds donated by Robert N. Bowen on January 22, 1963 were from “the Old Outrigger Canoe Club Premises” However the 1/24/63 *Honolulu Advertiser* article concerns burial finds at the present club location by the Elk’s Club.
1964	…four individuals from Waikīkī…	FR* page 9; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0464 “from site on beach in front of old Outrigger Canoe Club” [it would be atypical for the BPBM to assign one ID No. to 4 burials]
1965	“Human remains collected from San Souci Beach, Waikiki”	BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0633
1966	Two accessions from 2431 Prince Edward Street	BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0462 & OA0467 from *‘ewa* side of lot *makai* of Prince Edward Street
1967	…one individual from Waikīkī…	FR* page 11; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0516 from the “Tahiti by Six” at the International Market Place – in the present study area
1970	…eight individuals from Waikīkī…[donated] by the Sheraton Hawai‘i Corp….recovered during excavations for tank construction…	FR* page 11; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0522 on Sheraton Hawai‘i Corp Property logged in on 3/6/1970
1981	…eight individuals from Waikīkī…[donated] by Bertell Davis	FR* page 12; BPBM records indicate this was ID Nos OA0565 to OA0571 “from unknown location in Waikiki; also OA0572 “recovered through archaeological excavation at the Halekūlani hotel, Waikiki
1996	…one individual from Waikīkī…acquired during the early 1900s	FR* page 14

FR* = Federal Register January 28, 1998 (Volume 63, Number 18)

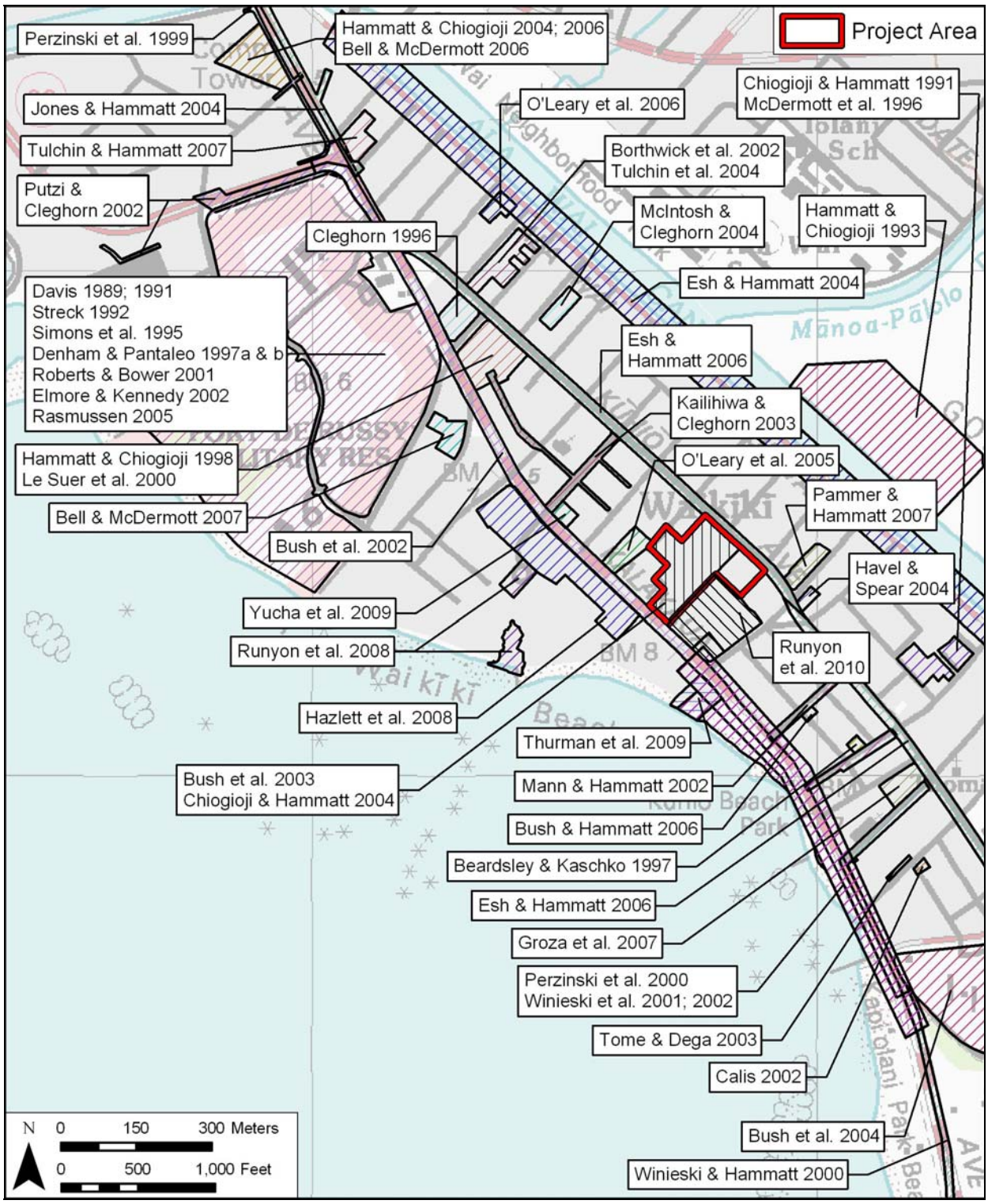

Figure 27. 1998 U.S. Geological Survey map, Honolulu Quadrangle, showing locations of previous archaeological studies near the project area

It is widely assumed that at the time of the construction of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel that many human burials and other archaeological finds were encountered. Kanahele (1995:99) writes of an "*‘ulu maika* course was part of the royal sports complex of Kahuamokomoko in Helumoa" and states that: "When excavations for the Royal Hawaiian Hotel were made in the early 1920s many *‘ulu maika* discs were found." It seems highly probable that the "five individuals from Helumoa, Waikīkī, O‘ahu" that were collected by Kenneth P. Emory of the Bishop Museum in October of 1923 and reported as "victims of the 1853 smallpox epidemic" came from construction related to the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. (*Federal Register* January 28, 1998 Volume 63, Number 18 page 2; BPBM records indicate this was ID Nos OA0019 – OA0023).

In the 1920s and 30s the first systematic archaeological survey of O‘ahu was conducted by J. C. McAllister (1933). He recorded four *heiau* (temples), three of which were located at the *mauka* reaches of Waikīkī Ahupua‘a in lower Mānoa Valley. The fourth *heiau* – Papa‘ena‘ena - was located at the foot of Diamond Head crater in the environs of the present Hawai‘i School for Girls. Papa‘ena‘ena Heiau is traditionally associated with Kamehameha I, who was said to have visited the *heiau* before setting off to battle for Ni‘ihau and Kaua‘i in 1804. Five years later, according to John Papa ‘Ī‘ī, Kamehameha placed at Papa‘ena‘ena the remains of an adulterer – "all prepared in the customary manner of that time" (‘Ī‘ī 1959:50-51).

In 1963, two human skulls and other human remains were discovered in a construction trench at 2431 Prince Edward St. (Bishop Museum site Oa-A4-23, cited in Neller 1984).

Multiple burials were encountered in 1963 during excavation for the construction of the present Outrigger Canoe Club at the Diamond Head end of Kalākaua Avenue. As reported in a newspaper article on Jan. 24, 1963:

> The Outrigger Canoe Club yesterday dedicated its new site [on land adjacent to and leased from the Elks Club], an ancient Hawaiian burial ground in Waikīkī. . .
>
> Robert Bowen of the Bishop Museum has been working closely with Ernest Souza, Hawaiian Dredging superintendent, on the removal of skeletons unearthed on the site, between the Colony Surf and the Elks Club. . . .
>
> Most of the bodies were buried in the traditional hoolewa position, with the legs bound tightly against the chest.
>
> One of the skeletons, Bowen said, shows evidence of a successful amputation of the lower forearm, indicating that the Hawaiians knew this kind of operation before the arrival of Europeans.
>
> The ages of the skeletons ranged from children to 40-year-old men and women. The average life span of the Hawaiians at the time was about 32 years. (*Honolulu Star-Bulletin;* Jan. 24, 1963: 1A)

A total of 27 burials were encountered according to Yost (1971:121-122). Apparently, no formal archaeological report on the burials was produced.

Bishop Museum records show 31 accessions of human remains (ID Nos OA0425 to OA0455) donated by Robert N. Bowen on January 22, 1963 stating that they were all from "the Old Outrigger Canoe Cub Premises" which suggests the former location by the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. However the 1/24/63 *Honolulu Advertiser* article concerns burial finds at the present club

location by the Elk’s Club. The *Federal Register* of January 28, 1998 (Volume 63, Number 18 page 4281) asserts that: “In 1963, human remains representing 96 individuals from Waikiki O‘ahu were collected and donated to the Bishop Museum by Robert N. Bowen.” There is a mystery here. The *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* and Yost accounts speak only of mass burials at the present Outrigger Canoe Club Premises (by the Elks Club) while the Bishop Museum records speak only of mass burials at the old Outrigger Canoe Club Premises (by the Royal Hawaiian) and the Federal Register provides no locational data within Waikīkī but gives a significantly greater number of individuals (96) than suggested in the Yost history of the Outrigger (which specifies 27 burials). Given the close relationships of the dates of the report of Bowen’s work on multiple burials at the present Outrigger Canoe Club (Jan. 24, 1963) and the date of accession of remains at Bishop Museum (Jan. 22, 1963), and noting that there is no account in the Bishop museum records of remains from the “new” Outrigger Canoe Club location, it appears most likely to us that all of the burials reported were actually from the present “new” Outrigger Canoe Club location. This remains uncertain.

In 1964, sand dune burials, a traditional Hawaiian mortuary practice, were revealed as beach sand eroded fronting the Surfrider Hotel (Bishop Museum Site Files).

It seems highly probable that “…eight individuals from Waikīkī…[donated] by the Sheraton Hawai‘i Corp….recovered during excavations for tank construction… in March 1970” were indeed associated with the initial construction of the hotel (*Federal Register* January 28, 1998 Volume 63, Number 18 page 11; BPBM records indicate this was ID No OA0522 found on Sheraton Hawai‘i Corp Property logged in on 3/6/1970)

In 1976, during construction of the Hale Koa Hotel, adjacent to the Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel, six burials were unearthed, five of apparent prehistoric or early historic age, and one of more recent date (Bishop Museum Site Files).

In 1980, three burials were exposed at the Hilton Hawaiian Village during construction of the hotel’s Tapa Tower. Earl Neller of the (then named) State Historic Preservation Program was called in upon discovery of the burials and conducted fieldwork limited to three brief inspection of the project area. Neller’s (1980) report noted:

> The bones from three Hawaiian burials were partially recovered; one belonged to a young adult male, one a young adult female, and one was represented by a single bone. An old map showed that rapid shoreline accretion had occurred in the area during the 1800s, and that the beach in the construction area was not very old. It is possible the burials date back to the smallpox epidemic of 1853. It is likely that burials will continue to be found in the area. It is also possible that early Hawaiian sites exist farther inland, beneath Mō‘ili‘ili, adjacent to where the shoreline would have been 1000 years ago. (Neller 1980:5)

Neller also documented the presence of trash pits, including one from the 1890s, which contained “a large percentage of luxury items, including porcelain tableware imported from China, Japan, the United States, and Europe” (Neller 1980:5). He further notes:

> It is suspected that other important historic archaeological sites exist in the highly developed concrete jungle of Waikīkī, with discrete, dateable trash deposits

> related to the different ethnic and social groups that occupied Waikīkī over the last 200 years. (Neller 1980:5)

Between December 1981 and February 1982, archaeologists from the Bishop Museum led by Bertell Davis conducted a program of excavations and monitoring during construction of the new Halekūlani Hotel (Davis 1984). Six human burials were recovered along with “animal burials [and] cultural refuse from prehistoric Hawaiian firepits, and a large collection of bottles, ceramics, and other materials from trash pits and privies dating to the late 19th century” (Davis 1984:i). Age analysis of volcanic glass recovered from the site led Davis to conclude: “For the first time we can now empirically date . . . settlement in Waikīkī to no later than the mid-1600s” (Neller 1980:5). Just as significant to Davis was the collection of historic era material at the Halekūlani site; he states:

> [The] Halekūlani excavations clearly demonstrate...that there is a definite need to consider historic-period archaeology as a legitimate avenue of inquiry in Hawaiian research. Furthermore, archaeology in the urban context can yield results every bit as significant as in less developed areas. Development in the 19th and early 20th centuries clearly has not destroyed all archaeological resources in Waikīkī, Honolulu, or in any of the other urbanized areas of Hawai‘i. (Neller 1980:5)

In 1983, at the Lili‘uokalani Gardens condominium construction site, seven traditional Hawaiian burials were recovered (Neller 1984). This had been the site of a bungalow owned by Queen Lili‘uokalani at the end of the nineteenth century. In addition to the burials, the site contained plentiful historic artifacts, and a pre-historic cultural layer pre-dating the burials.

In 1985, International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. performed archaeological monitoring and data recovery at the Pacific Beach Hotel Office Annex, approximately 100 meters east of the current project area (Beardsley and Kaschko 1997). Two traditional Hawaiian burials were discovered and removed. Intact buried traditional Hawaiian cultural deposits, including a late pre-contact habitation layer, contained pits, firepits, post molds, artifacts, and food debris. The artifacts included basalt and volcanic glass flakes and cores, a basalt adze and adze fragments, worked pearl shells, a coral file and abraders, and a pearl shell fishhook fragment. Additionally, a late nineteenth century trash pit was discovered, which contained a variety of ceramics, bottles, and other materials.

During 1985 and 1986, archaeologists from Paul H. Rosendahl, Ph.D. Inc. conducted archaeological monitoring at the site of the Mechanical Loop Project at the Hilton Hawaiian Village, Waikīkī. Much of this project area was disturbed by historic and modern construction and modification. Fifteen subsurface features were uncovered during the monitoring, all of which were determined to be historic trash pits or trenches. The dating of these features was based on dating the artifactual material they contained. All 15 features are thought to post-date 1881 based on this artifact analysis. Three partial burials were reported by Neller (1980) (see above). No additional burials were encountered during the PHRI field work (Hurlbett et. al. 1992).

In 1987, a human burial was discovered and removed at the intersection of Kalākaua Avenue and Ka‘iulani Street during excavations for a gas pipe fronting the Moana Hotel (Griffin 1987).

In 1989, skeletal remains were unearthed on the grounds of the Ala Wai Golf Course during digging of an electrical line trench for a new sprinkler system. The trench had exposed a pit containing two burials (Bath and Kawachi 1989: 2). The report suggests that one of the burials may have been disturbed earlier during grading for the Territorial Fair Grounds. The osteological analysis included in the report concludes that both sets of remains "appear ancient" (Bath and Kawachi 1989: 2)

Davis’ (1989, 1991) excavation and monitoring work at Fort DeRussy documented substantial subsurface archaeological deposits, prehistoric, historic, and modern. These deposits included buried fishpond sediments, ‘*auwai* [irrigation ditch] sediments, midden and artifact enriched sediments, structural remains such as post holes and fire pits, historic trash pits, and a human burial. Davis’ (1991) report documents human activity in the Fort DeRussy beachfront area from the sixteenth century to the present.

The work at Fort DeRussy continued in 1992 when BioSystems researchers built upon Davis’ work (Simons et al. 1995). BioSystems research documents the development and expansion of the fishpond and ‘*auwai* system in this area. The ‘*auwai* system was entered on the State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) as State Site 50-80-14-4970. Remains of the fishpond and ‘*auwai* deposits, as well as habitation deposits, were documented below modern fill deposits. This research, along with that of Davis (1991), clearly demonstrates that historical document research can be an effective guide to locating late prehistoric/early historic subsurface deposits, even amidst the development of Waikīkī.

In 1992, Hurlbett et al. (1992) conducted additional monitoring and testing in this same area as Neller (1980). The state site -2870 was given to the three burials first found by Neller. Additional subsurface features, postdating 1881, were found during trenching operations.

The realignment of Kālia Road at Fort DeRussy in 1993 uncovered approximately 40 human burials. A large majority of these remains were recovered in a large communal burial feature (Carlson et al. 1994). The monitoring and excavations associated with this realignment uncovered a cultural enriched layer that contained post holes.

In 1993, during construction activities at the Waikīkī Aquarium, human remains were discovered scattered in a back dirt pile, although no burial pit was identified (Dega and Kennedy 1993).

On April 28, 1994, an inadvertent burial discovery was made during excavation for a water line at the intersection of Kalākaua Avenue and Kuamo‘o Street (just *mauka* of Fort DeRussy). These remains represented a single individual (McMahon 1994).

In 1995, the remains of one individual were discovered *in situ* during construction activities on Paoakalani Street, fronting the Waikīkī Sunset Hotel (Jourdane 1995).

In 1996, Pacific Legacy, Inc. conducted an archaeological inventory survey of the block bounded by Kalākaua Avenue, Kūhiō Avenue, ‘Olohana Street, and Kālaimoku Street (Cleghorn 1996). The survey included excavation of seven backhoe trenches. The subsurface testing indicated that

> . . . this area was extremely wet and probably marshy. This type of environment was not conducive for traditional economic practices. . . . The current project area

> appears to have been unused because it was too wet and marshy. Several peat deposits, containing the preserved remains of organic plant materials were discovered and sampled. These deposits have the potential to add to our knowledge of the paleoenvironment of the area. (Cleghorn 1996:15)

The report concluded that no further archaeological investigations of the parcel were warranted since “no potentially significant traditional sites or deposits were found”, but cautioned of the “possibility, however remote in this instance, that human burials may be encountered during large scale excavations” (Cleghorn 1996:15).

In 1996, a traditional Hawaiian burial was discovered and left in place during test excavations on two lots at Lili‘uokalani Avenue and Tusitala Street (McDermott et al. 1996). Indigenous Hawaiian artifacts and historic artifacts were also found within that project area.

From September 1997 to September 1998, archaeological monitoring was conducted by CSH for the Waikīkī Force Main Replacement project that extended along Kalākaua Ave. from the existing pump station near the Waikiki Aquarium, to ‘Ōhua Ave., and *mauka* on ‘Ōhua Ave. to Kūhiō Ave. Findings included a dog burial and scattered human remains on ‘Ōhua Ave; a pit feature on Kalākaua Ave.; a discontinuous old “A” horizon on Kalākaua Avenue; and an old asphalt road surface at the intersection of Kalākaua, Kapahulu, and Monsarrat Avenues (Winieski and Hammatt 2000). The human remains included the proximal end and mid-shaft of a human tibia, a patella, and the distal end and mid-shaft of a femur. These remains occurred within a coralline sand matrix that had been heavily disturbed by previous construction, and by the on-going construction project. No precise location for the original burial site was identified, however, the partial remains were found just *makai* of Kūhiō Ave. and adjacent to the current project area. The dog burial was determined to be historic.

In April 1999, two human burials were inadvertently encountered near the intersection of Ena Road and Kalākaua Avenue during excavation activities for the first phase of the Waikīkī Anti-Crime Lighting Improvements Project (Perzinski et al. 1999).

From November, 1999, to May, 2000, 44 human burials, with associated cultural deposits, were encountered during excavation for a waterline project on Kalākaua Avenue between the Ka‘iulani and ‘Ōhua Avenues (Winieski et al. 2002). Except for previously disturbed partial burials in fill, most of the burials were encountered within a coralline sand matrix. Additionally, a major cultural layer was found and documented. Twenty of the burials were found on Kealohilani Ave. near the intersection of Kalākaua Ave. (State Site Number 50-80-14-5860), and five burials were found on ‘Ōhua Ave. near the intersection of Kalākaua Ave. (State Site Number 50-80-14-5861). Both locations are *makai* of the current project area.

From July 1999 to October 2000, four sets of human remains were inadvertently encountered during excavation activities relating to the Waikīkī Anti-Crime Street Lighting Improvement project along portions of Kalākaua Avenue (Bush and Hammatt 2002). The first burial was encountered on Kalākaua Avenue, just before Dukes Lane and assigned State Site 50-80-14-5864. The burial was left in place however, and the light post was repositioned. The second burial was encountered at the intersection of Kalākaua Avenue and Ka‘iulani Avenue. Earlier, during archaeological monitoring for the water mains project, two burials were encountered in the immediate area of the second burial find; they were assigned state site 50-80-14-5856

features A and B. Due to the close proximity to the previously encountered burials, the second burial was assigned the same State Site 50-80-14-5856, and designated feature C. Burials 3 and 4 were recovered at the intersection of Kalākaua Avenue and Kealohilani, near an area of concentrated burials assigned State Site 50-80-14-5860 during monitoring for the water mains project. Consequently, burials 3 and 4 were also assigned State Site 50-80-14-5860, features U and V. In addition to human remains, pre-contact deposits, historic and modern rubbish concentrations, and pond sediments were also encountered *makai* of the current project area.

CSH monitored the Waikīkī anticrime lighting improvement project from July 1999 to October 2000; the project extended along Kalākaua Avenue between Ala Moana Boulevard and Kapahulu Avenue. Two more burials were found and identified as features of Site 50-80-14-5860 (see above); both burials were located at the diamond head side of the intersection of Kealohilani Ave. and Kalākaua Ave., approximately 100 meters *makai* of the current project area (Bush et al. 2002).

In April 2001 human remains were inadvertently disturbed during excavations associated with the construction of a spa at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel (Elmore et al. 2001). Archaeological Consultants of the Pacific, Inc was responsible for the documentation of the remainder of the burial and carrying out the instruction of DLNR/ SHPD. The burial and its location were assigned State Site # 50-80-14-5937. The partially disturbed burial was encountered on the North side of the hotel in the spa garden. The remains, disturbed through the thoracic region and anatomical left side, were wrapped in muslin cloth and placed with the in situ remains and reburied. The burial was recorded as a post contact burial based on artifacts associated with it. The associated artifacts included one shell button found in situ and three more shell buttons found in the disturbed material. A single drilled dog tooth was found also during excavation but could not be positively associated with the site.

On May 2nd and June 14th, 2001, two in situ and two previously disturbed human burials were encountered at the site of a new Burger King (Cleghorn 2001a) and an adjoining ABC Store (Cleghorn 2001b). The finds were located at the intersection of ‘Ōhua Street and Kalākaua Avenue (Cleghorn 2001a and 2001b). Because of their proximity to five burials encountered during the Kalākaua 16" Water Main Installation (Winieski et al. 2002a), they were included in the previously assigned SIHP # 50-80-14-5861. Three of these burials were recovered, and one was left in place. Volcanic glass fragments were found in association with one of the burials. A cultural layer was also observed which contained moderate to heavy concentrations of charcoal and fragments of volcanic glass. Historic era artifacts, including a bottle fragment, plastic and glass buttons, a ceramic fragment, and metal fragments were also encountered within fill materials.

In 2001 and 2002, CSH (Mann and Hammatt 2002) performed archaeological monitoring for the installation of 8- and 12-inch water mains on Uluniu Avenue and Lili‘uokalani Avenue During the course of monitoring, five burials finds, consisting of six individuals, were recorded within the project area, approximately 200 meters *makai* of the current project area. Four burial finds were recorded on Uluniu Avenue; three of these inadvertent finds were found in fill sediment. Due to the nature of the three burial finds in fill, it was concluded that no State Site number(s) be assigned to these three previously disturbed burials. The only primary *in situ* burial encountered on Uluniu Avenue was assigned State Site #50-80-14-6369. The fifth burial,

consisting of two individuals in fill material, was recorded from Lili‘uokalani Avenue. Since three burials had been found in the immediate vicinity during a previous project (Winieski, Perzinski, Souza and Hammatt 2002) and had been assigned to Site #50-80-14-5859, the two new individuals were recorded as Feature H of the previously recorded site.

In 2004, Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i conducted an archaeological inventory survey and cultural impact evaluation for the Ala Wai Gateway project site (Freeman et al. 2005). The project site comprised TMK 2-6-011:001, 002, 004, 32, 37, and 40, which are bounded by Ala Wai and Ala Moana boulevards, Hobron Lane, and Līpe‘epe‘e Street. Four historic properties were documented in the survey including human remains, a cultural layer, and a fishpond remnant.

In 2005 Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i conducted an archaeological inventory survey of a 72,135 square foot (1.67 acre) project area on Kaio‘o Drive (TMK: [1] 2-6-012: 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 56, 57) (O’Hare et al. 2006). Site 50-80-14-6848, a pre-contact firepit radiocarbon dated to AD 1470-1660, was recorded.

In 2005 CSH conducted an archaeological inventory survey at the Allure Waikīkī Development, (site of the former Wave Waikīkī) on Kalākaua Avenue at Ena Road (TMK: [1] 2-6-13: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12) (Bell and McDermott 2005). Two burials, SIHP 50-80-14-6875, were encountered in the eastern corner of the project area.

In 2006 CSH (Hammatt & Shideler 2006a and 2006b) conducted an archaeological inventory survey (called an assessment in the absence of finds) of three parcels at the corner of Kūhiō and Kapahulu Avenues. There were no significant finds but sediments relating to the former Ku‘ekaunahi Stream (now overlain by Kapahulu Avenue) were documented.

In 2007 CSH (Hammatt & Shideler 2007) conducted archaeological monitoring of a grease interceptor at the Sheraton Moana Surfrider Hotel. There were no significant finds but a thick disturbed layer was documented nearly to the water table.

In 2007 CSH (Pammer, and Hammatt 2007) conducted archaeological monitoring of a grease interceptor at Perry’s Smorgy restaurant but there were no significant finds.

In 2008 CSH (Hazlett, Chigioji, Borthwick and Hammatt 2008) conducted archaeological monitoring of re-development of the former Waikiki 3 Theater parcel but there were no significant finds.

In 2008 CSH (Hazlett, Esh and Hammatt 2008) concluded an archaeological monitoring report of re-development of the Waikiki Shopping Center but there were no significant finds.

In 2008 CSH (Petrey, Borthwick and Hammatt 2008) concluded an archaeological monitoring report for a City and County of Honolulu’s emergency temporary Beach Walk Sewer Bypass project but there were no significant finds.

In 2008 CSH carried out a number of studies (Runyon, et al. 2008; Thurman and Hammatt 2008) relating to re-development of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and Sheraton Waikiki Resort. Isolated, disarticulated human skeletal elements were recovered from disturbed sand contexts.

In 2008 CSH (Tulchin, J. and Hammatt 2008) conducted an archaeological inventory survey (called an assessment in the absence of finds) of a 1944 Kalākaua Avenue project but there were no significant finds.

In 2008 CSH (Tulchin T. and Hammatt 2008) completed an Archaeological Data Recovery Report for the Tusitala Vista Elderly Apartments, that presents palynological and radiocarbon analysis tracing the paleo-environmental change and man-made alterations of the landscape at SIHP No. 50-80-09-6707.

In 2008 CSH (Whitman et al. 2008) completed an Archaeological Monitoring Report for a 12-inch water main installation project along a Portion of Kalākaua Avenue and Poni Mō‘ī Road. One inadvertent human burial was discovered during monitoring. The remains were fully articulated and was designated SIHP # 50-80-14-6946.

In 2009 Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i conducted an archaeological inventory survey for the proposed Waikīkī Shopping Plaza redevelopment project (Yucha et al. 2009). This investigation found that subsurface deposits consisted of several strata of early 20th century land-reclamation and hydraulic fill overlying a culturally modified wetland ground surface, SIHP# 50-80-14-5796, at a depth in excess of 1.5 m below surface. SIHP # 50-80-14-5796 was documented with a detailed written description, photographed in profile, analyzed, and radiocarbon dated. Jaucas sand deposits were absent within the project area. A monitoring program was recommended.

3.2 Previous Burial Finds in the Vicinity of the Project Area

Several isolated burials have been previously found within one or two blocks of the project area, as shown in Figure 28. In addition, human remains representing at least 17 individuals have been identified during excavation of the basement and Banyan Court of the Moana Hotel.

The Bernice Pauahi Bishop NAGPRA records (see Table 3) relate that skeletal reamians from one individual were recovered from the vicinity of the “Tahiti By Six” bar (west central portion of the present project area) in 1967. No details are available.

In 1987, a human burial was discovered and removed at the intersection of Kalākaua Avenue and Ka‘iulani Street during excavations for a gas pipe fronting the Moana Hotel (Griffin 1987). The remains were from a pit in a matrix of dark gray, silty sand approximately 96 cm below surface (Griffin 1987:1-2). The remains were reinterred with other burials recovered during the 1988 Moana Rehabilitation Project (see below) and identified as Individual 12 at that time (Simons et al. 1991:10). The burial was later given its own site designation as SIHP # 50-80-14-3745.

In1988, the Moana Hotel Historical Rehabilitation Project (Simons et. al. 1991) encountered human remains that amounted to at least 8 individuals under the basement floor or the Diamond Head Makai Wing. Based on stratigraphic association these burials were interred over time as the land form at the site changed. The sediment surrounding these burials yielded traditional midden and artifact assemblages.

The final report (Simons et al. 1991) documents the monitoring of approximately 1489 square meters of the Banyan Court and the basements and the recovery of the remains of 17 individuals, including the eight individuals reported in the interim report, and one that was recovered by SHPD in 1987 (Burial 12, see Griffin 1987 above). However, “so many burials were scattered that the true population of human burials on the site property will never be known” (Simons et al. 1991:106). It should also be noted that the number of burials sets reported in the text varies from 24 to 27. Set 18-24 (or set 18-27) consists of scattered human remains found during screening of

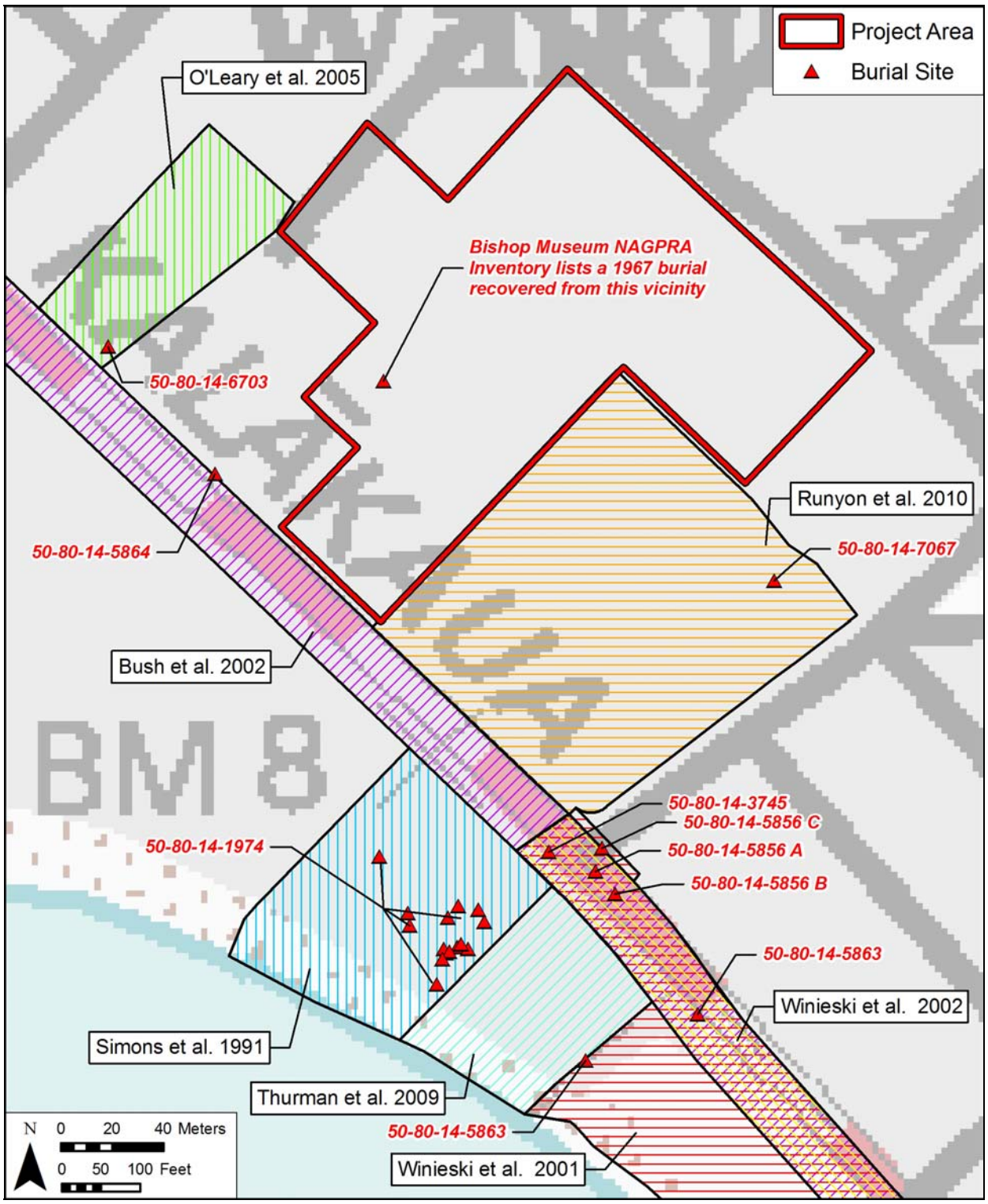

Figure 28. Previous Archaeological studies and burial locations near the International Market Place (1998 U.S. Geological Survey topographic map, Honolulu Quadrangle) (Note 1967 Bishop Museum NAGPRA Inventory burial location is approximate)

backhoe dump piles in the Banyan Court; these did not contribute to the 17 individual burials noted in the report. The recovered remains were reinterred in a “cement cyst on the *mauka* side of the sea wall in the Banyan Court. A metal tag that identified the contents is on top the cyst” (Simons et al. 1991:127). All of the burials were considered part of site SIHP # 50-80-14-1974.

CSH monitored the installation of a 16” water main within an approximately 915 meter (3,000 ft.) long portion of Kalākaua Avenue between Ka‘iulani Avenue and Monsarrat Avenue from November 1999 to October 2000 (Winieski et al. 2002). A total of forty-four human burials (SIHP 50-80-14-5856 thru -5862) were encountered, thirty-seven of which were disinterred. Most relevant to the proposed project is SIHP 50-80-14-5856, consisting of two burials (Features A and B), located on Kalākaua at Ka‘iulani, and fronting the Moana.

SIHP # 50-80-14-5856 Burial-A was located on the *makai* portion of Kalākaua Avenue approximately 5 m *mauka* of the *makai* curb and approximately 20 m east (Diamond Head) of Ka‘iulani Avenue. The burial was *mauka* from the annex of the Moana Hotel. The remains recovered were at a depth of 1.35 m below the asphalt road surface. A concentration of bones had been gathered and left in the southeast end of the waterline trench (trenching had stopped as the remains were encountered). Although burial recovery excavation by trowel commenced, no in situ remains and no trace of a burial pit were observed. The remains recovered were in a stratum designated IIIB which consisted of a 10YR 8/4 very pale brown, medium calcareous beach sand. The remains recovered were quite fragmented and far from complete. Some of the remains were much whiter than the rest suggesting the possibility of surface exposure or differential weathering. The find appeared to be that of a single adult. It was concluded in the field that the burial was most likely disturbed by trenching for an adjacent gas line that ran along the *makai* side of the trench.

SIHP # 50-80-14-5856 Burial-B was located 5 m inland of the *makai* curb of Kalākaua Avenue directly *makai* of the east (Diamond Head) side of Ka‘iulani Avenue approximately 15 m east (Diamond Head) of Burial 1. The burial was located in the northeast-central portion of the trench at a depth of 185 cm to 2 m below the road surface. The burial appeared to be bundled or tightly flexed in a stratum designated IIIB, which consisted of a 10YR 8/4 very pale brown medium calcareous beach sand. Stratigraphic nomenclature was consistent with that for Burial #1 (Strata II and IIIA were not present at the location of Burial #2). The head was to the northwest facing northeast (*mauka*) and the burial was lying on its left side. Relatively few bones were recovered away from the in situ remains.

The remains recovered were typically quite fragmented with the in situ remains showing numerous old (post-mortem) breaks. The entire cranium and mandible were recovered intact with the exception of three incisors in the mandible and three corresponding incisors in the maxilla. There appeared to be some absorption of the maxilla indicating tooth loss during life but this was not clear in the mandible. Portions of all long bones appeared to be accounted for, but no intact long bones were recovered. No portion of the pelvis or the balls of the femurs were recovered. Two small unmodified *Nerita polita* (*kupe‘e*) shells were found in the course of screening and may have been associated with the burial (no other midden or cultural remains were observed). The absence of historic artifacts associated with the burial indicates traditional Hawaiian burial practices.

Between July 1999 and October 2000, four sets of human remains were inadvertently encountered during excavation activities relating to the Waikīkī Anti-Crime Street Lighting Improvement project along portions of Kalākaua Avenue (Bush et al. 2002). The first burial was encountered on Kalākaua Avenue, just before Duke's Lane and assigned SIHP # 50-80-14-5864. It was within a well-defined burial pit, 110 to 150 cm below surface. The burial was left in place, and the light post was repositioned. Site 5864 is approximately 25 meters west of the current project area

The second burial was encountered at the intersection of Kalākaua Avenue and Ka‘iulani Avenue. Due to the close proximity of this burial found to the two burials during the Force Main Project (Winieski et al. 2002), the second burial was assigned the same SIHP # 50-80-14-5856, and designated Burial C. Burials 3 and 4 were recovered at the intersection of Kalākaua Avenue and Kealohilani, near an area of concentrated burials assigned SIHP # 50-80-14-5860 during monitoring for the water mains project. Consequently, burials 3 and 4 were also assigned SIHP # 50-80-14-5860, features U and V. In addition to human remains, pre-contact deposits, historic and modern rubbish concentrations, and pond sediments were also encountered.

SIHP 50-80-14-5856 Burial C, was found within the Stratum I brown silt loam rather than the Stratum II light brown sand that most burials in this area have been found. Fire-cracked basalt and coral cobbles, and charcoal were observed directly below the remains. Hand probing of the area did not reveal an in situ location for the burial, and it is unclear whether the complete set of remains was located in this vicinity. Inventory of the remains collected revealed an incomplete, single adult individual of indeterminable sex and ethnicity. Due to left and right remains being present, it is possible that this burial was previously disturbed. The burial location strongly suggests Hawaiian ancestry.

From January 2000, to October 2000, 10 human burials were encountered during archaeological monitoring of the Kūhiō Beach Extension/Kalākaua Promenade project (Winieski, Perzinski, Souza, et al. 2002). Six of these were located within a coralline sand matrix. The four others were partial and previously disturbed within fill. Additionally, a major cultural layer was found and documented, and was apparently part of the same major cultural layer associated with the waterline project between Ka‘iulani and ‘Ōhua Avenues. The burials were later given the designations of sites SIHP 50-80-14-5863, 5857 to -5862. SIHP # 50-80-14-Site 5863 consisted of two finds. The first was a disturbed burial *makai* of Kalākaua Avenue near the police substation, east of Uluniu Street. The second was a single human bone found in the same area nearer the road; the bone was a proximal end of a femur, possibly waste material from the manufacture of a fish hook. These two burials are within two blocks of the current project area.

In 2005, CSH (O'Leary et al. 2005a), conducted an archaeological inventory survey of the approximately 1-acre former Waikiki 3 Theatre parcel (TMK: 1-2-6-022:009) on Kalākaua Avenue, adjacent to the west side of International Market, one of the current study areas. Twelve trenches were excavated. Subsurface testing revealed that the majority of the strata within the project area are the result of the infilling of the marshland that once comprised most of Waikīkī during the early part of the 20th century. The uppermost layers (Ia-Ie) are the materials that were removed from the Ala Wai Canal during dredging and dumped as a fill layer(s) for future construction in Waikīkī. These layers were a coarse sandy loam mixed with primarily crushed

coral inclusions. Some construction debris was also found in them. Beneath the dry fill layers were pumped fine sands, silts, and clays that were also deposited from the dredging of the canal. These fine-grained sands, silts, and clays differ from the overlying layers in that, instead of being dumped, they were pumped into the various low-lying areas of Waikīkī. The middle layers (IIa-b), are sediments that originally comprised the agricultural wetland soils. Stratum II contained a high level organic material and large quantities of land snails. The excellent preservation of the organic materials and shells indicates that the area was covered rapidly with materials pumped from the canal. The lowest stratigraphic layer, III, was marine deposited sterile sand mixed with coral fragments. An articulated human burial was found during the excavation of Trench 2, SIHP # 50-80-14-6819. The burial was left in place and the trench was refilled. As the burial was within Stratum II, the wetland layer present during the pre-contact and early post-contact periods in Waikīkī, the burial was assumed to be that of a native Hawaiian.

In 2010 (Runyon et al. 2010), 22 backhoe test trenches were excavated in the Princess Ka‘iulani Hotel area. Three historic properties were identified during subsurface testing (SHIP # 50-80-14-7065, -7066, and -7067). Site -7605 represents the remains of the late nineteenth/early twentieth century Kawaiaha‘o Church Branch and Cemetery. Excavations within this area produced five locations containing disarticulated human skeletal elements in a disturbed context. A cultural layer, SIHP # 50-80-14-7066, was observed in the southern portion of the project area, with the majority of the site being located within the Kawaiaha‘o Waikīkī Branch Church and Cemetery parcel (SIHP # 50-80-14-7065). A sediment sample from Feature 2 was sent to Beta Analytic, Inc. for radiocarbon dating. The sample yielded a calibrated 2-sigma date range of AD 1725 to AD 1815 (46.4%). During excavation of a trench located within the existing hotel loading zone near the eastern corner of the project area, one in situ fully extended human burial was encountered at a depth of approximately 150 cm below the surface. The in situ burial was assigned SIHP # 50-80-14-7067. Glass beads were found in the burial pit, indicating that the burial was most likely that of a early post-contact Hawaiian (Runyon 2010:79).

In 2009 Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i conducted an archaeological inventory survey for proposed redevelopment of the Diamond Head Tower of the Moana Hotel (Thurman et al. 2009). One isolated human skeletal fragment consisting of one tarsal phalange was discovered on the *makai* side of the Diamond Head Tower. The human remain was found within a disturbed sand stratum. Two sites were identified consisting of a trash pit (-7069) containing bottles and ceramics dating from the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries and an intact cultural layer (-7068) radiocarbon dated to AD 1801 – AD 1939. The cultural layer was documented between the hotel and the *makai* side of Kalākaua Avenue.

3.3 Background Summary and Predictive Model

The *ahupua‘a* of Waikīkī, in the centuries before the arrival of Europeans, was a well-used locale with abundant natural and cultivated resources – including an expansive system of irrigated taro fields and numerous fishponds – supporting a large population that included the highest-ranking *ali‘i* (Hawaiian royalty). In the second half of the nineteenth century, after a period of depopulation and desuetude, Waikīkī was reanimated by the Hawaiian *ali‘i* and the foreigners residing there, and by farmers continuing to work the irrigated field system that had been converted from taro to rice. This farming continued up to the first decades of the twentieth

century when the newly-constructed Ala Wai Canal drained the remaining ponds and irrigated fields of Waikīkī.

The present project area is located in central Waikīkī that, in traditional Hawaiian times and before the massive drainage accomplished by the Ala Wai Canal, comprised a complex of *lo‘i* (taro) and banana agricultural fields. Land Commission Award documents from the mid-nineteenth century record *ali‘i* land owner, continuing Native Hawaiian habitation, and taro cultivation in parcels adjacent to the present project area. Subsequent nineteenth and twentieth century documents – including historic maps and photographs – indicate that the project area from traditional Hawaiian times to the modern era comprised agricultural fields. In traditional Hawaiian times, such an environment would have provided a base for habitation, work, and recreational activities of the population. From at least the mid-nineteenth century, the project area in Kaluaokau was the home of the high *ali‘i* and of the monarchy. King Lunalilo built a small cottage on this property and used it as a health retreat in the 1860s and 1870s. In 1874, at his death, he bequeathed the property to Queen Emma, who also occasionally occupied the property until her death in 1885. The Queen Emma Trust leased the land in the early twentieth century to the Moana Hotel and later the Matson Navigation Company for additional hotel rooms and cottages for workers. In 1957, the International Market Place was constructed in the project area.

The substantial history of archaeological work in Waikīkī has indicated a relatively high density of burials within Jaucus sand deposits such as constitute the soils in the proposed project area. Much of Waikīkī was formerly quite low-lying, at or close to the water table. Lands that were slightly higher, such as the present proposed project area were preferentially chosen for interment of the dead.

Three areas of very high densities of burials have been previously reported from Waikīkī: in 1963 from the present Outrigger Canoe Club (apparently 96 burials – but see discussions above), in 1993 in a large communal burial feature uncovered during the realignment of Kālia Road at Fort DeRussy (approximately 40 human burials, Carlson et. al. 1994) and during a Kalākaua Avenue water line project near the intersection with Kealohilani Avenue (18 burials; Perzinski et al. 2000). It seems probable that additional areas with a high density of burials will be encountered in the future.

Especially relevant to the present project area are the scattered burial sites found within one to two blocks of the current project area, including: remains (of one individual) recovered near the “Tahiti By Six” Bar in 1967 (Bishop Museum NAGPRA records), during gas repair work in front of the Moana Hotel (1 burial), during road/sewer work along Kalākaua Avenue (six burials), at the Waikīkī Theater (one burial), and at the Ka‘iulani Hotel (one burial). In addition, human bones representing at least 17 individuals were discovered and reinterred at the Moana Hotel basement and grounds.

Several archaeological studies have recorded the presence within Waikīkī of subsurface cultural deposits of both pre-contact Hawaiian and historic provenance. These deposits were intact despite years of construction activity that have altered the entire Waikīkī area. The authors of these studies emphasize the potential for discovering similar intact deposits elsewhere in Waikīkī.

Section 4 Inventory Survey Methodology

This section details the methods to be used by CSH personnel during fieldwork, laboratory analysis, and the preparation of the archaeological inventory survey report for the International Market Place project, shown on Figures 1-4. This research design is intended to meet the specifications for an inventory survey plan outlined in the Hawaii Administrative Rules 13-275-5.

4.1 Personnel

Fieldwork for the Archaeological Inventory Survey will be carried out under the supervision of principal investigator Hallett H. Hammatt, Ph.D. It is anticipated that the field crew will consist of three archeologists and field work will take approximately 45 work shifts, for a total of 135 archaeologist-days.

4.2 Field Methods

The research design for the planned archaeological inventory survey includes a 100% pedestrian inspection of the project area to ascertain the age of standing architecture and whether there are surface historic properties. Following the pedestrian inspection, the archaeological fieldwork will focus on a program of subsurface testing with a combination of backhoe and hand excavated trenching to locate any buried cultural deposits, which based on the results of background research, CSH expects to find beneath a layer of historic era (e.g. Ala Wai Canal fill) and modern fill. Historic era is defined as anything older than 50 years and modern is defined as anything younger than 50 years.

4.2.1 Sample Size

The International Market land area comprises TMK 2-6-022: parcels 036 (7,120 sq ft.), 037 (7,120 sq ft.), 038 (124,917 sq ft.), and 043 (71,111 sq ft.) equaling 210,268 sq ft. or 4.827 acres. The Miramar Hotel (TMK: 2-6-022:039 is 50,329 sq ft. or 1.16 acres. The vicinity of three existing trees to be retained in the development will not be part of the subsurface investigative process. The non-development areas for these three trees are estimated at 12,874 sq ft. There are two substantial areas of existing subsurface excavations: the semi-subterranean Lava Rock Bar (4,000 sq ft.) and a back-of-house vehicle maintenance pit (2,000 square feet). The estimated developable area that has not undergone significant excavation previously is estimated at 191,394 sq ft. or 17,781 sq m.

The sub-surface testing program will consist of the excavation of approximately 60 backhoe-assisted test trench excavations (each typically being 6m long by 0.8 m wide = 4.8 m^2) for a total surface excavation of approximately 288 m^2, representing a sample size of approximately 1.2% of the project area, and 1.25% of proposed development areas (Figure 29, Figure 30 and Figure 75). Trenches will be distributed throughout the proposed development areas to provide representative coverage and assess the stratigraphy and potential for subsurface cultural resources (Figure 29 Figure 88).

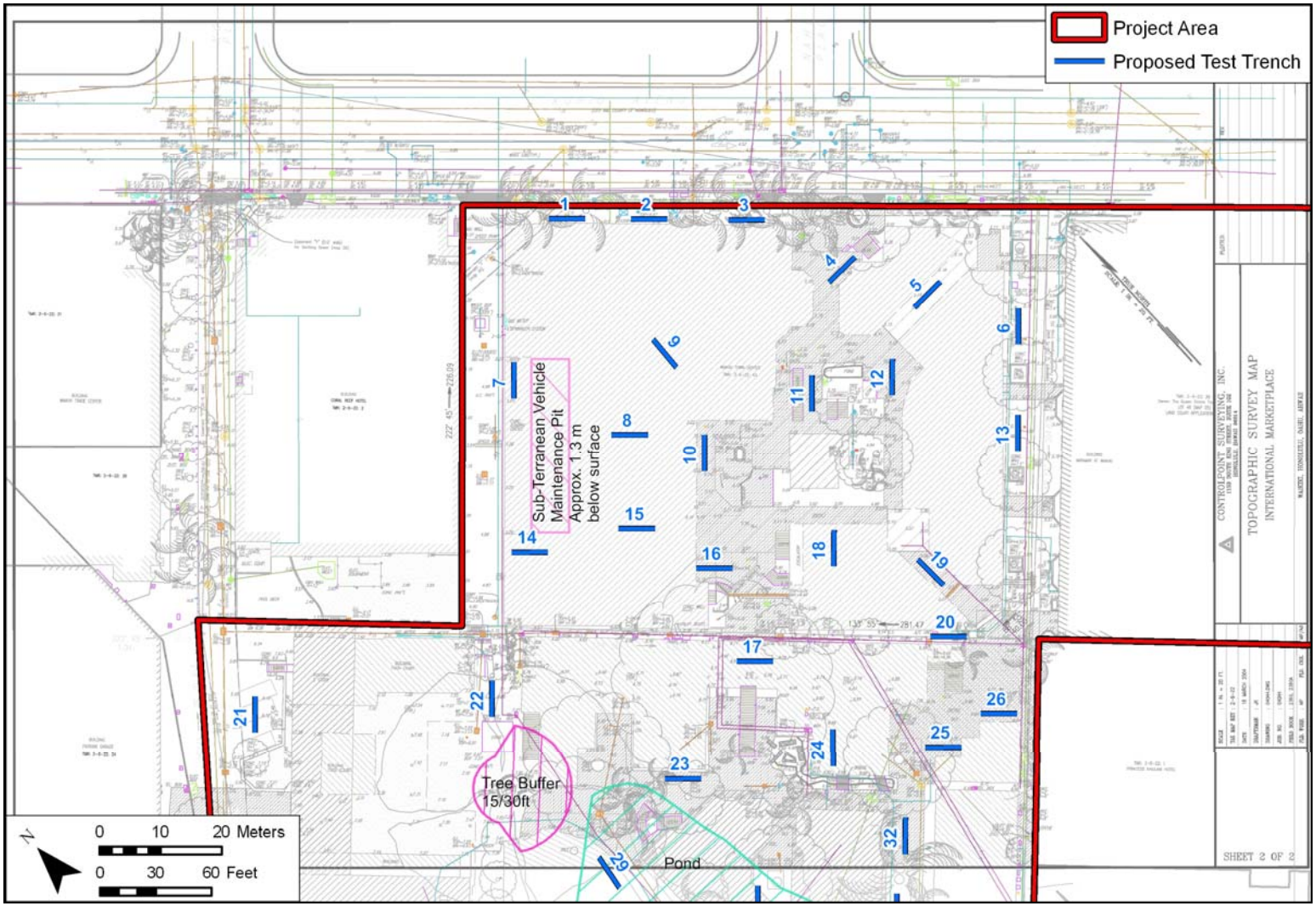

Figure 29. Plan of the International Market Place (*mauka* portion) showing the project area outlined in red and the proposed test trench locations in blue

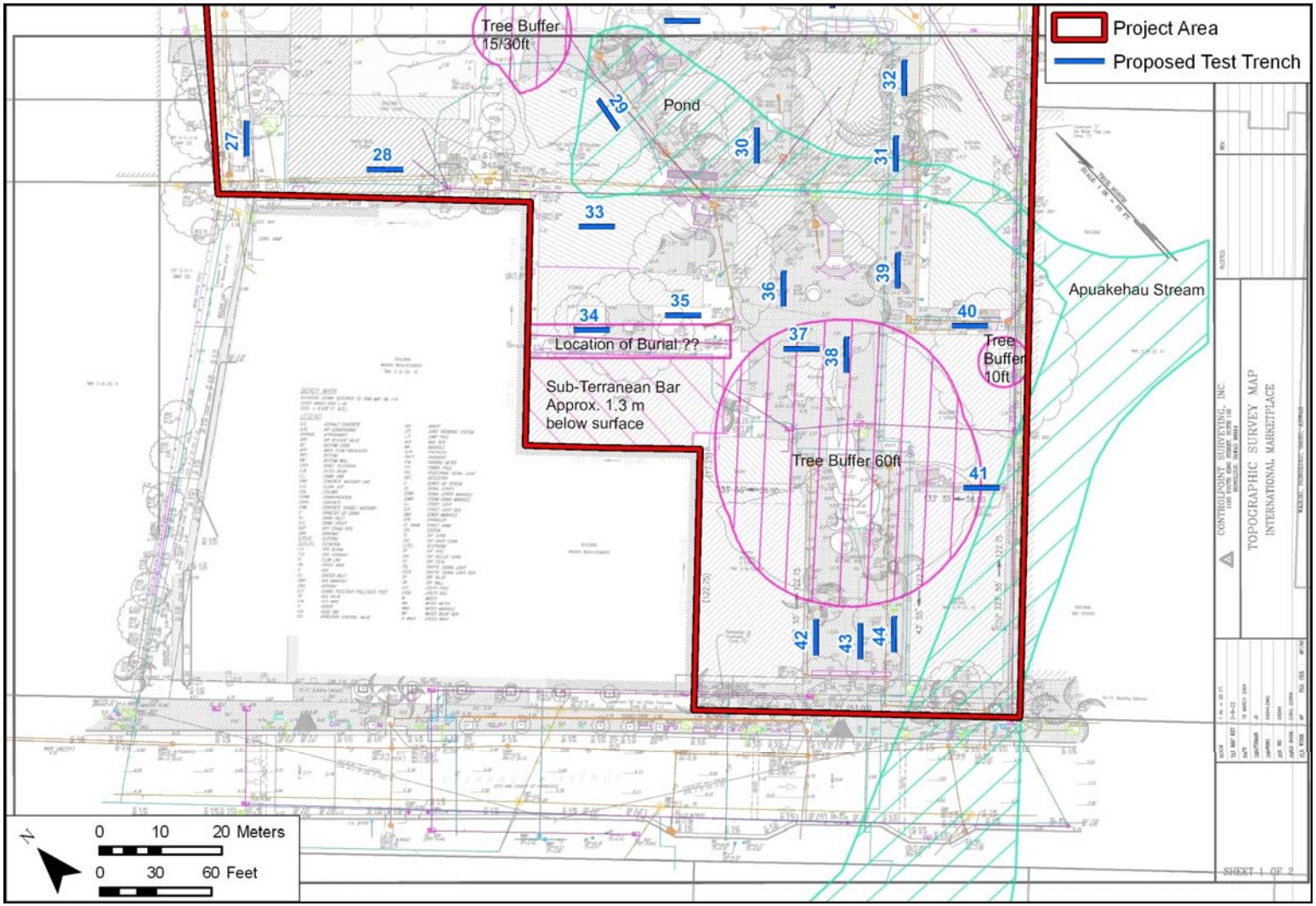

Figure 30. Plan of the International Market Place (*makai* portion) showing the project area outlined in red and the proposed test trench locations in blue

Figure 31. Trench 1, north corner of campus (Kūhiō Ave. at right) view to northwest *(‘ewa*)

Figure 32. Trench 2, north corner of campus (Kūhiō Ave. at right and Lotus Soundbar at left), view to northwest *(‘ewa*)

Figure 33. Trench 3, central northeast edge of campus (Kūhiō Ave. at right and Hoku Wireless at left), view to northwest *(‘ewa*)

Figure 34. Trench 4, northeast side of campus, central walkway by stairwell, view to west (*makai/‘ewa*)

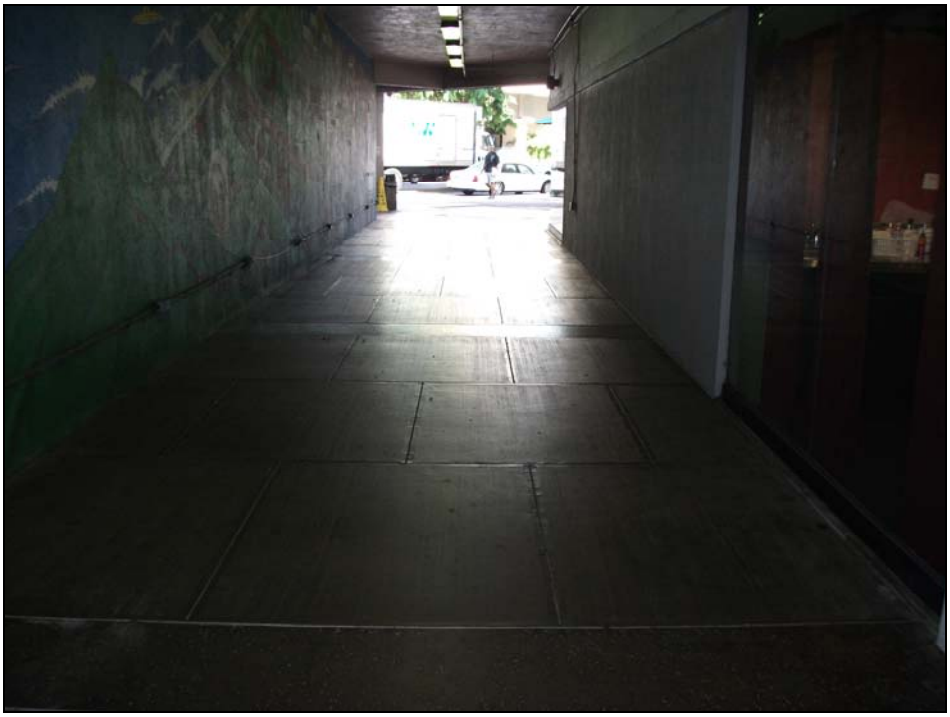

Figure 35. Trench 5, east corner hall way, view to east (*mauka*/Diamond Head)

Figure 36. Trench 6, east corner of campus Diamond Head walkway (Miramar at left), view to southwest (*makai*)

Figure 37. Trench 7, northwest edge of north corner of campus, at vehicle maintenance area, view to southeast (Diamond Head)

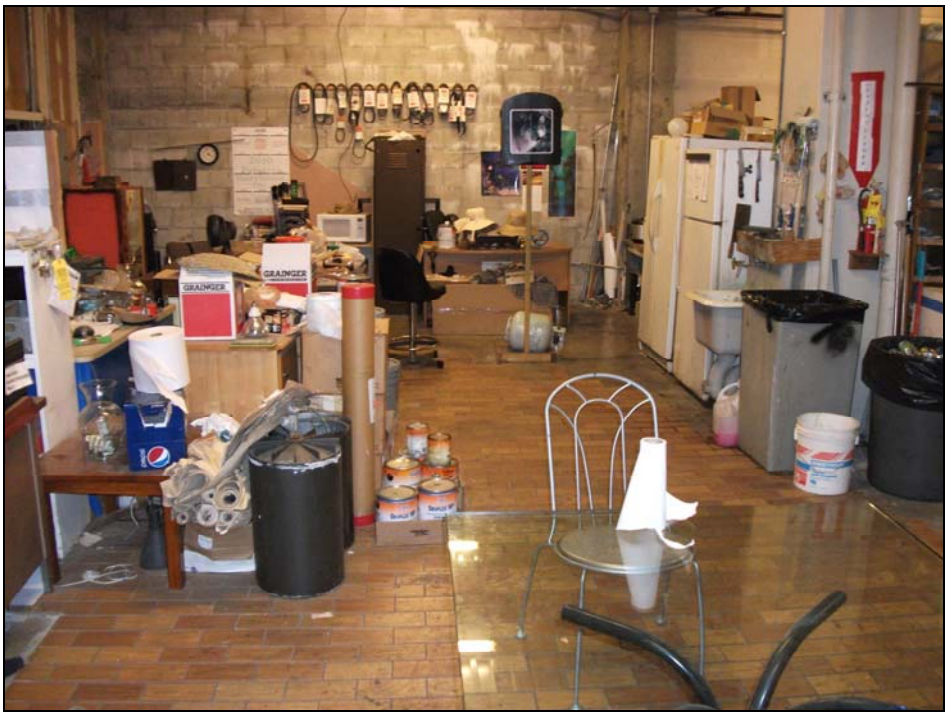

Figure 38. Trench 8, north portion of campus, maintenance shop interior, view to northwest (*‘ewa*)

Figure 39. Trench 9, north corner of campus, interior hallway, view to north (*mauka/‘ewa*)

Figure 40. Trench 10, north central portion of campus, northwest side of central walkway, view to southwest (*makai*)

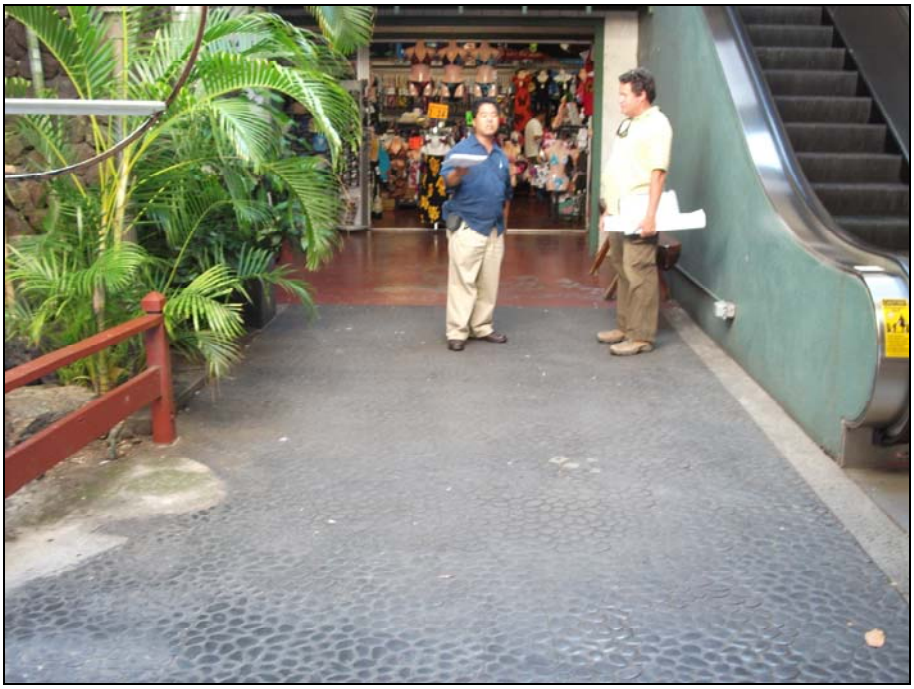

Figure 41. Trench 11, north side of campus, central walkway by escalator, view to southwest (*makai*)

Figure 42. Trench 12, east corner courtyard by elevator, view to southwest (*makai*)

Figure 43. Trench 13, east corner of campus Diamond Head walkway (Miramar at left), view to southwest (*makai*)

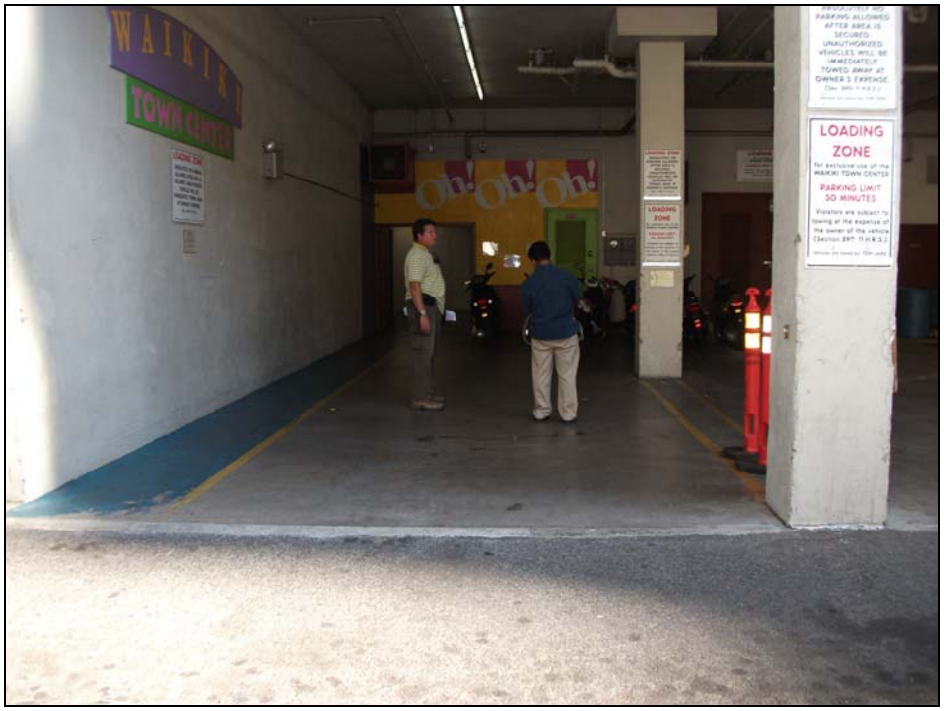

Figure 44. Trench 14, northwest edge of north portion of campus at loading zone, view to southeast (Diamond Head)

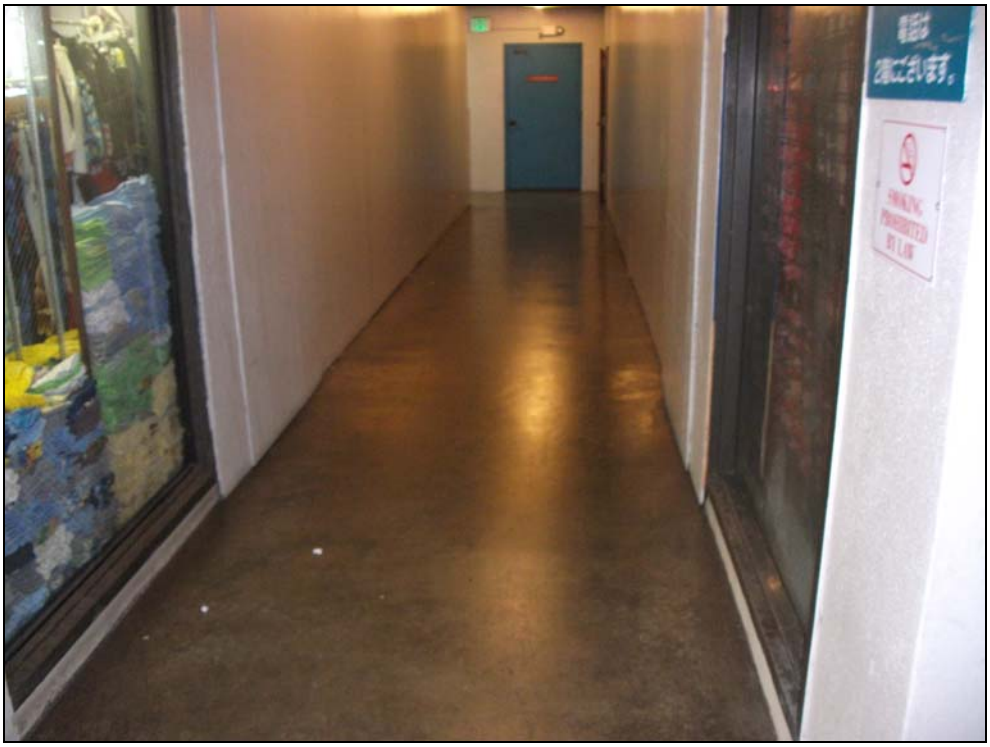

Figure 45. Trench 15, north central portion of campus, interior hallway, view to northwest *(‘ewa*)

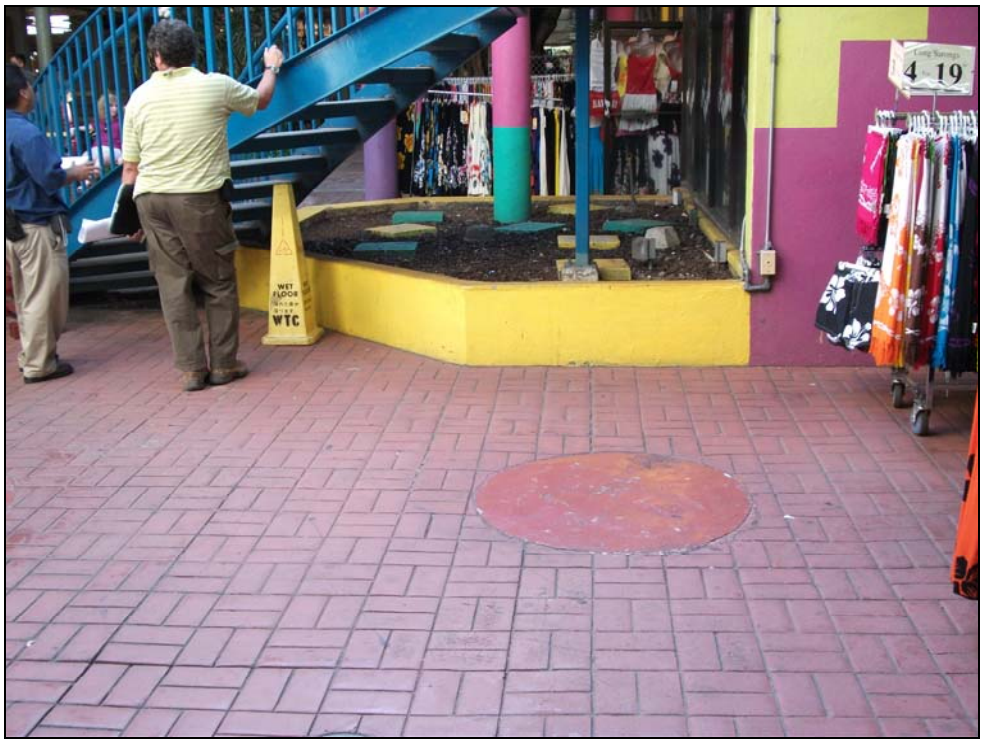

Figure 46. Trench 16, north central interior walkway by staircase, view to southwest (*makai*)

Figure 47. Trench 17, central portion of campus, interior walkway, view to northwest (*mauka/‘ewa*) (note anomalous boulder at right)

Figure 48. Trench 18, north central portion of campus (for lease space) (proposed trench in southwest interior) view to southwest (*makai*)

Figure 49. Trench 19, southeast central portion of campus, interior hallway (Chinese restaurant at right) view to south (*makai*/Diamond Head)

Figure 50. Trench 20, southeast side of inland portion of project area, gravel paved alley, view to northwest *(‘ewa*)

Figure 51. Trench 21, central northwest edge of campus car parking area, view to southwest (*makai*)

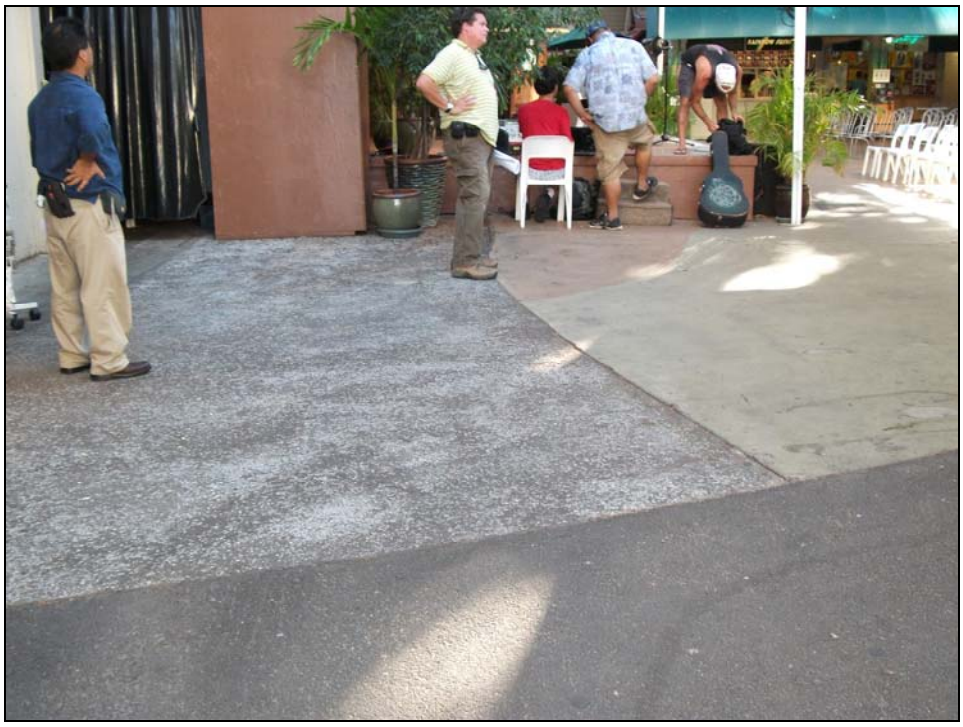

Figure 52. Trench 22, northwest central portion of campus, northeast of stage, view to southwest (*makai*)

Figure 53. Trench 23, central portion of campus, interior hallway, view to northwest (*‘ewa*)

Figure 54. Trench 24, southeast central portion of campus, interior hallway, view to east

Figure 55. Trench 25, southeast side of central portion of project area, interior walkway by “Gold Classics” shop, view to southeast (Diamond Head)

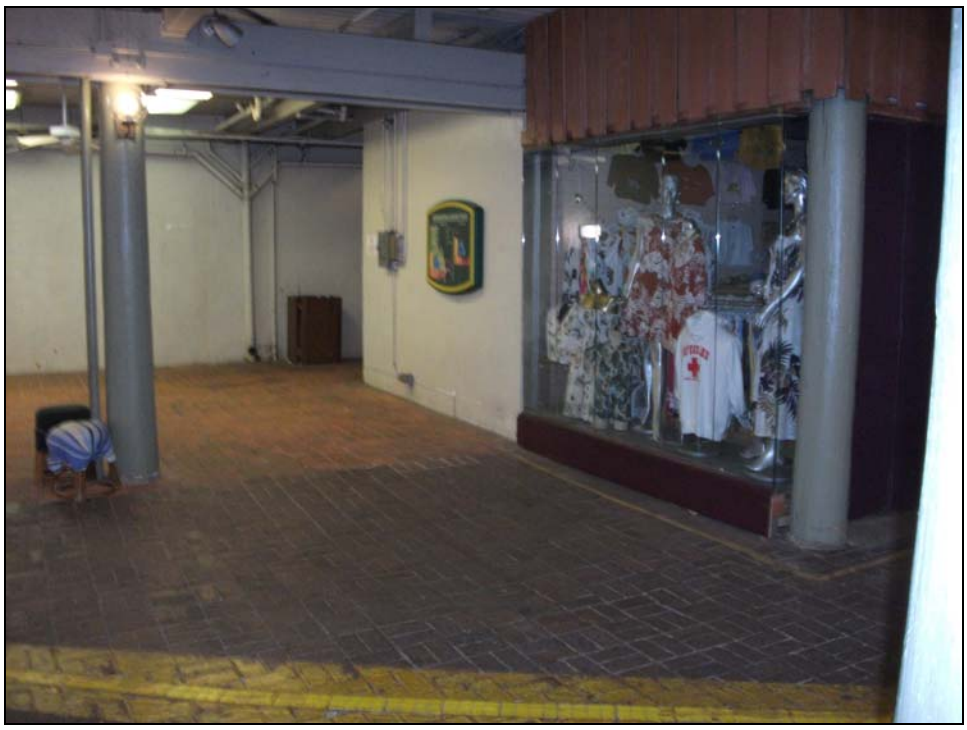

Figure 56. Trench 26, southeast side of central portion of project area, interior walkway, view to southeast (Diamond Head)

Figure 57. Trench 27, central northwest edge of campus, back-of-house area view to northeast (*mauka*)

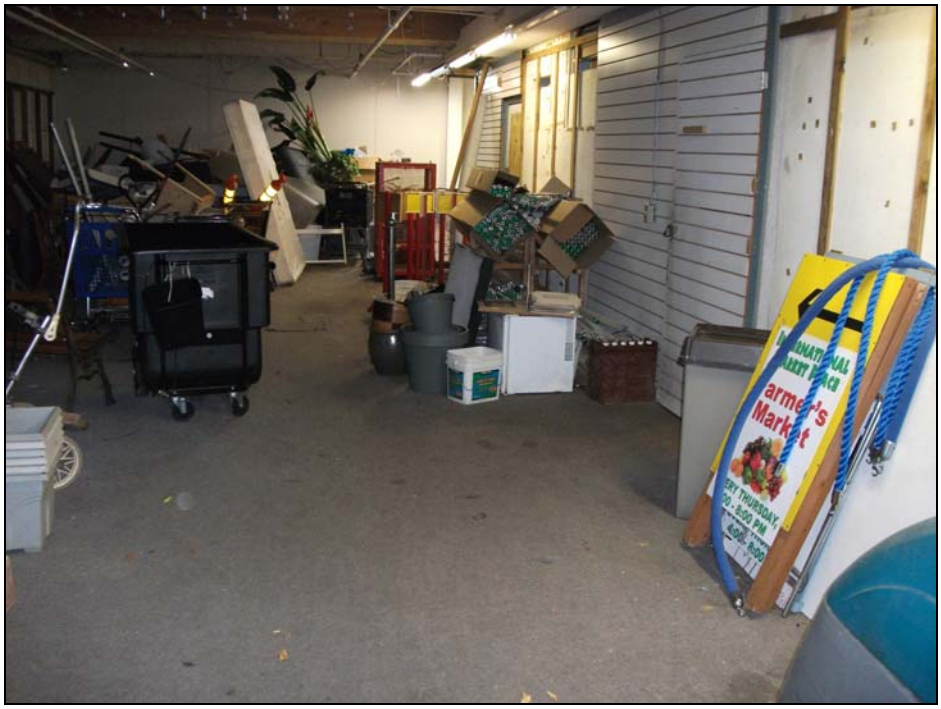

Figure 58. Trench 28, west edge of campus “Halau Building”, interior back-of-house area view to southeast (Diamond Head)

Figure 59. Trench 29, northwest central portion of campus, open dining area, view to south (Diamond Head/*makai*)

Figure 60. Trench 30, central campus, walkway, view to southwest (*makai*)

Figure 61. Trench 31, southeast central portion of campus, walkway by staircase, view to northeast (*mauka*)

Figure 62. Trench 32, southeast central portion of campus, walkway, view to northeast (*mauka*)

Figure 63. Trench 33, northwest central portion of campus, open dining area, view to southeast (Diamond Head)

Figure 64. Trench 34, west central side of campus, walkway inland of semi-subterranean Lava Rock Bar, view to southeast (Diamond Head)

Figure 65.Trench 35, southwest central portion of campus, walkway inland of semi-subterranean Lava Rock Bar, view to southeast (Diamond Head)

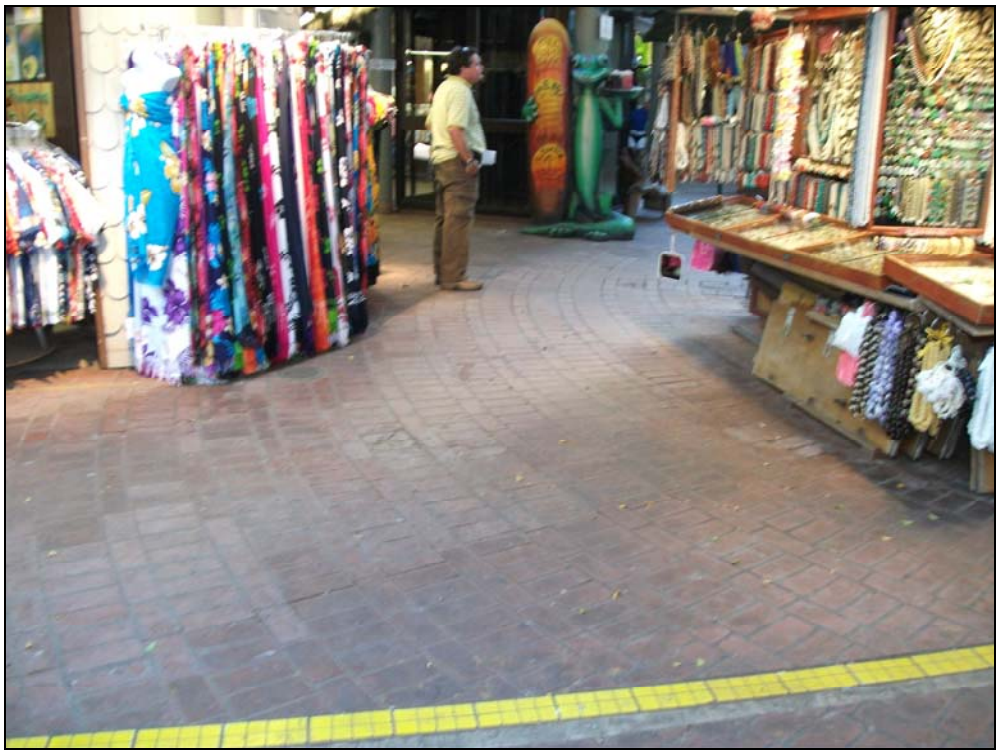

Figure 66. Trench 36, southwest central portion of campus, walkway, view to northeast

Figure 67. Trench 37, southwest central portion of campus, walkway, view to southeast

Figure 68. Trench 38, southwest central portion of campus, walkway, view to northeast

Figure 69. Trench 39, southeast central portion of campus, walkway by staircase, view to northeast (*mauka*)

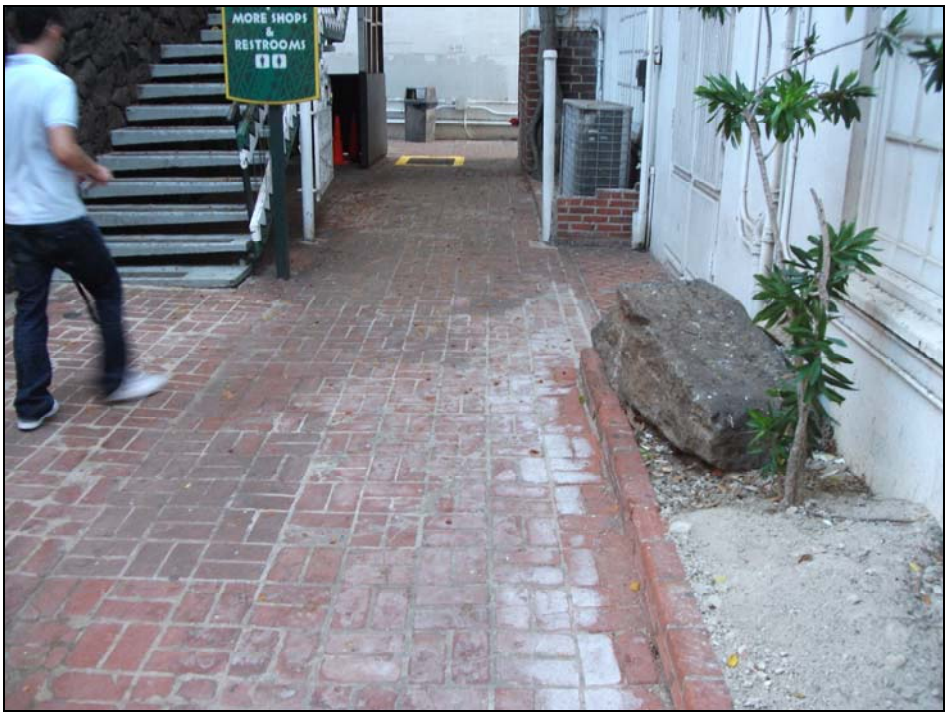

Figure 70. Trench 40, southeast edge of seaward campus, alley walkway, view to southeast (Diamond Head)

Figure 71. Trench 41, south corner of campus, alley walkway, view to southeast (Diamond Head)

Figure 72. Trench 42. west side of southwest main entrance to campus, walkway, view to northeast

Figure 73. Trench 43, central southwest main entrance to campus, walkway, view to northeast (*mauka*)

Figure 74. Trench 44, southeast side of southwest main entrance to campus, walkway, view to northeast

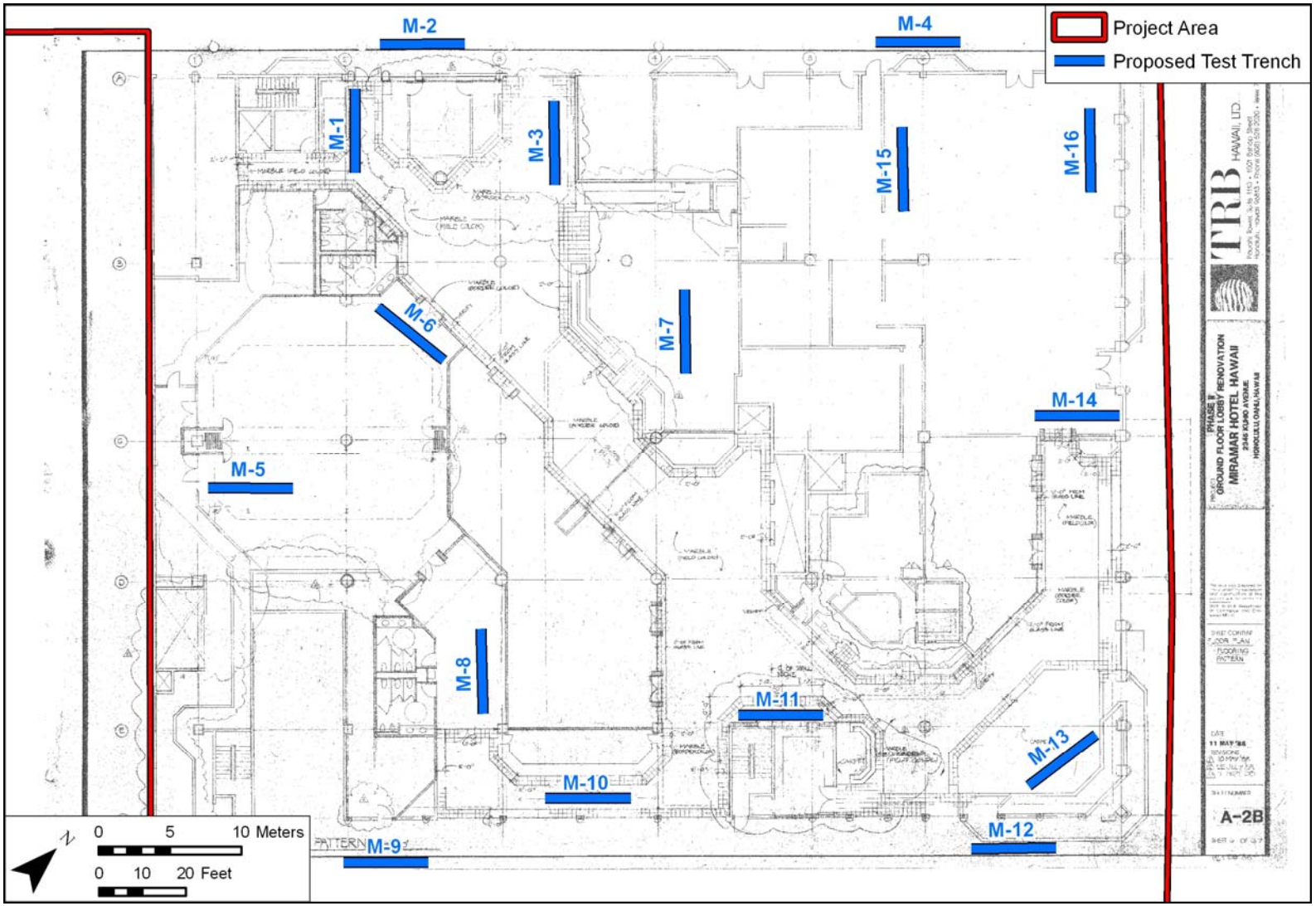

Figure 75. Trenching Plan for the Miramar Hotel

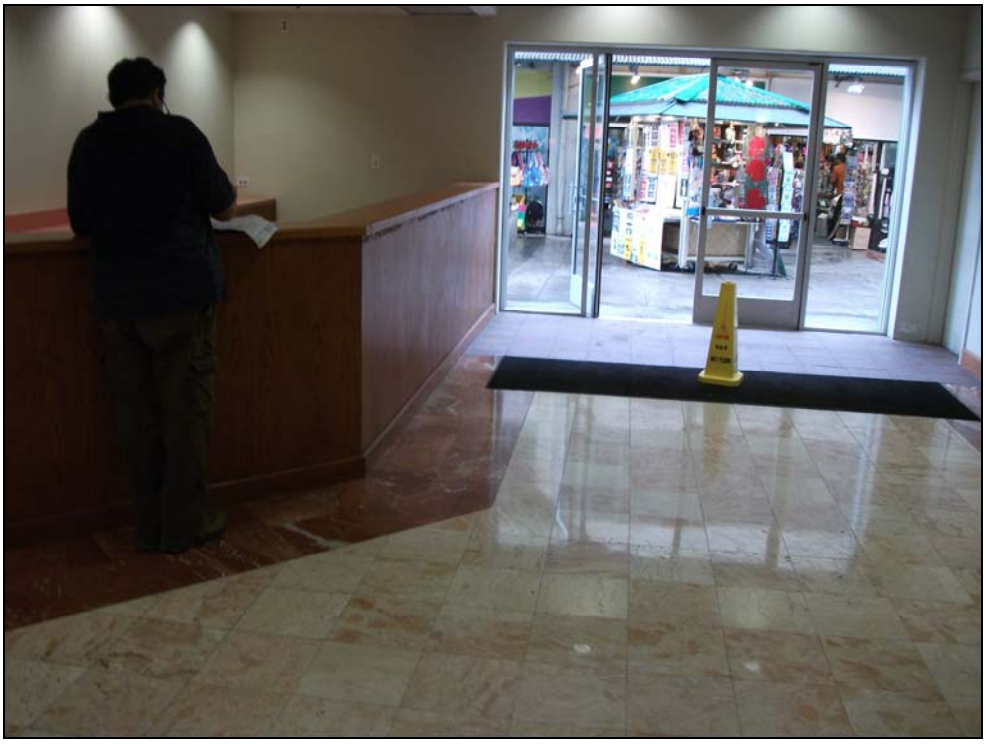

Figure 76. Trench M-1 Miramar Hotel, west corner interior, view to northwest

Figure 77. Trench M-2 Miramar Hotel, outside northeast of west corner, view to northeast

Figure 78. Trench M-3 Miramar Hotel, west interior hall, view to northwest

Figure 79. Trench M-4 Miramar Hotel, outside northeast of north corner, view to northeast

Figure 80. Trench M-5 Miramar Hotel, southwest interior, Coral Ballroom, view to southwest

Figure 81. Trench M-6 Miramar Hotel, west central interior, Coral Ballroom, view to northeast

Figure 82. Trench M-7 Miramar Hotel, bar, view to southeast

Figure 83. Trench M-8 Miramar Hotel, south interior, view to southeast

Figure 84. Trench M-9 Miramar Hotel, main driveway south exterior, view to southwest

Figure 85. Trench M-10 Miramar Hotel, exterior, southeast side, view to southwest

Figure 86. Trench M-11 Miramar Hotel, southeast interior, view to northeast

Figure 87. Trench M-12 Miramar Hotel, exterior, east corner, view to northeast

Figure 88. Trench M-13 Miramar Hotel, interior, east corner, view to east

Figure 89. Trench M-14 Miramar Hotel, Denny’s Restaurant, southeast corner interior

Figure 90. Trench M-15 Miramar Hotel, Denny’s Restaurant, north corner interior

Figure 91. Trench M-16 Miramar Hotel, Denny’s Restaurant, west interior

Trench excavation methodology for the 60 backhoe assisted test trenches will initially consist of saw cutting of the asphalt, concrete, or specialty paving surface and removal by backhoe of the overlying fill deposits. If undisturbed, in situ sand deposits are encountered, excavation will be conducted by hand. This hand excavation in sand deposits will be specifically undertaken to identify potential buried cultural deposits including burial deposits prior to sand excavation with the backhoe. The sand will be carefully scraped off in thin layers in order to minimize any possible disturbance to the cultural deposits. Only once the hand excavation through the sand deposit is completed will the backhoe’s bladed bucket be used to further excavate to the coral shelf or water table.

The stratigraphy in each trench will be drawn and photographed. The sediments will be described for each of the trenches using standard USDA soil description observations/ terminology. Sediment descriptions include Munsell color, texture, consistence, structure, plasticity, cementation, origin of sediments, descriptions of any inclusions such as cultural material and/or roots and rootlets, lower boundary distinctiveness and topography, and other general observations. Where burial pits or other cultural features may be exposed, these will be carefully represented on the trench profile. Feature documentation will include profiles and/or plan views, collected samples, stratigraphic descriptions, and photographs. When exposed in plan view within trenches, pit features will be drawn and sampled.

If any significant cultural resources and/or human remains are identified, SHPD will be notified immediately, and the remains shall not be disturbed further, no further work will take place, including no screening of back dirt, no cleaning and/or excavation of the burial area, and no exploratory work of any kind unless specifically requested by the SHPD. Skeletal element inventory forms, plan view and profile drawings, and written descriptions will be prepared to document any burials if so directed by the SHPD. Burial and any other significant feature locations will be recorded with GPS (sub-meter horizontal accuracy).

In consultation with the SHPD, in order to delineate burial areas, additional trenches may be excavated to search for additional burials in the vicinity. Again, initially the backhoe will only be used to remove the fill overburden. Hand shovel trenching will be undertaken prior to using the backhoe within sand deposits. As appropriate, plan views will be prepared to record horizontal provenience of finds, such as burials or pit features associated with a cultural layer.

The sampling of subsurface cultural layers and/or A horizons will be carried out to characterize the cultural content of these layers. Sampling may also help establish geographic boundaries to these layers and the general time frame of their deposition (prehistoric/traditional Hawaiian, and/or historic, and/or modern). The sampling will be undertaken on both pit features associated with the stratigraphic layer, and “sample areas” taken from the portion of the stratigraphic layer that was not part of a particular cultural feature. The distinction between samples from pit features and sample areas is hoped to reflect the difference in cultural material content between sediment from specific events, such as the excavation and use of a pit, and the more general accumulation of sediment as part of a culturally enriched stratigraphic layer. When possible, pit features will be distinguished in trench profiles and plan views by their shape, content, distinctness and degree of protrusion below the lower boundary of the overall cultural layer.

The location of each of the trenches, and significant features will be recorded using a Trimble Pro XR mapping grade GPS unit with a TSCI Datalogger and real-time differential correction. This unit provides sub-meter horizontal accuracy in the field. GPS field data will be post-processed, yielding horizontal accuracy between 0.5 and 0.3 m. GPS location information will be converted into GIS shape files using Trimble's Pathfinder Office software, version 2.80, and graphically displayed using ESRI's ArcGIS 9.1.

4.2.2 Timing of the Archaeological Inventory Survey Work and Merit of Pre-Demolition Identification of Historic Properties

It is presently envisioned that the subsurface testing work will be undertaken in the Spring/Summer of 2011. It is hoped that all of the proposed work can be addressed in one Archaeological Inventory Survey report. Because of certain uncertainties involving leassees it may be advisable to carry out the work in two phases. This may result in the submittal of two Archaeological Inventory Survey reports one addressing the International Market Place (TMK parcels (:36, :37, :38 and 43) and one addressing the Miramar Hotel (TMK parcel :39).

A Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review (dated May 23, 2011; Log No 2010.3950, Doc No. 1105MV26) addressing an earlier (December 2010) draft of this plan noted correctly that the proposed archaeological inventory survey would be carried out prior to demolition (with specific reference to the Miramar at Waikiki Hotel) and asked for a description of how historic properties, potentially including burials, could be protected during the demolition of the Miramar Hotel. It is true that the demolition of a 22-story hotel over any previously identified subsurface cultural properties would potentially create challenges (that would be addressed in detail within a preservation plan prior to demolition – if indeed any historic properties were identified and were to be preserved in place). Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i has experience in protecting archaeological sites from high energy explosions in the immediate vicinity (in the context of ordinance disposal near historic properties needing to be addressed through a "blow-in-place" methodology). In our experience archaeological sites can be potentially protected from massive impacts through relatively simple processes such as construction of a wedge of sand-bags over a historic property to both cushion the historic property from impact and also to deflect impact away from the historic property. At any rate, presumably all would agree that any historic properties as may be present, and meriting preservation in place, potentially can be better protected if they are identified prior to demolition (and protective measures can be instituted) than if they are not identified prior to demolition.

4.2.3 Consultation with SHPD Regarding Need for Supplementary Testing

The results of the presently envisioned 60 test trenches will be reported to the SHPD to determine if additional testing is to be required. It is understood that there is a potential need for additional testing if such testing is warranted by the results of the initial round of testing.

4.3 Laboratory Methods

This phase of work will involve the following specific procedures:

1) Charcoal samples will be submitted for radiocarbon dating, if available. Those samples containing pieces suitable for wood identification, as available, will be submitted for species

analysis first. Selection of charcoal samples for dating will be in part based on the wood species findings.

2) Invertebrate remains collected from specific subsurface features or cultural layers will be identified to genus and species, weighed, and analyzed. Data will be tabulated by depth and stratigraphic unit. Common marine shells will be identified and analyzed at the Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i laboratory in Waimānalo, O‘ahu using an in-house comparative collection and reference texts (i.e. Abbott and Dance 1990; Eisenberg 1981; Kay 1979; Titcomb 1979). If any rare and/or extinct marine or freshwater shells are recovered, an outside expert will be consulted for identification of the material. The total weight of any midden will be tabulated by collection unit.

3) Non-human vertebrate faunal material collected from specific subsurface features or cultural layers will be identified to the lowest possible taxa at the CSH laboratory using an in-house comparative collection and reference texts (i.e. Olsen 1964; Schmid 1972; Sisson 1914). If a large number of bird or fish bones, or any unusual bones are recovered, they will be submitted to an expert in faunal analysis for identification. The total weight of any midden will be tabulated by collection unit.

4) Identification and cataloguing of traditional Hawaiian artifactual material will be completed. Artifacts will be measured with representative samples drawn and/or photographed to scale. The forms and functions will be determined using reference material (i.e. Barrera and Kirch 1973; Brigham 1974; Buck 2003; Emory et al. 1968).

5) Identification and cataloguing of historic artifacts will be completed. This research will focus on the function and manufacturing dates of the items, using reference texts (i.e. Bureau of Land Management 2008; Elliott 1971; Elliott and Gould 1988; Fike 1987; Lebo 1997; Lister and Lister 1989; Millar 1988; Munsey 1970; Toulouse 1971; Zumwalt 1980).

6) A comprehensive catalogue of all collected cultural material will be prepared and included with the report.

4.4 Historic Property Evaluation for Hawai‘i Register Eligibility

Under state of Hawai‘i historic preservation legislation, historic property significance is evaluated and expressed as eligibility for listing on the Hawai‘i Register of Historic Places (Hawai‘i Register). To be considered eligible for listing on the Hawai‘i Register, a historic property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet one or more of the following broad cultural/historic significance criteria: “A” reflects major trends or events in the history of the state or nation; “B” is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; “C” is an excellent example of a site type/work of a master; “D” has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history; and, “E” has traditional cultural significance to an ethnic group, includes religious structures and/or burials. For this report, historic property integrity and significance were assessed based on the guidance provided in National Register Bulletin # 15, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.”

4.5 Report Preparation

An Archaeological Inventory Survey report will be prepared in conformance with HAR 13-276-5. This inventory survey report will include the following:

a. A topographic map of the survey area showing the locations of all historic properties;

b. Results of consultation with knowledgeable community members about the property and its historical and cultural issues;

c. Description of all historic properties with selected photographs, scale drawings, and discussions of function;

d. Historical and archaeological background sections summarizing prehistoric and historic land use as they relate to the project area’s historic properties;

e. A summary of historic property categories and their significance in an archaeological and historic context; and,

f. Recommendations based on all information generated that will specify what steps should be taken to mitigate impact of development on the project area’s significant historic properties - such as data recovery (excavation) and preservation of specific areas. These recommendations will be developed in consultation with the client and the State agencies.

A draft of the archaeological inventory survey report shall be prepared and submitted in a timely manner, within three months following the end of fieldwork. Following the receipt of review comments on the draft report from SHPD, the revised and corrected report shall be submitted within one month.

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Appendix A Land Commission Awards

LCA 8559-B

No. 8559B*O, (W.C. Lunalilo) C. Kanaina

F.T. 551-552v3

W.H. Uana, sworn, says he knows the house lot of Lunalilo, in Kaluaaha, Molokai. It is bounded:

Mauka by the public road
On the Halawa side by a fish pond of the government called "Neaupala"
Makai by the sea beach
On Kaluaakoi side by a government fish pond called "Kaluaaha."

This lot formerly was ordered to be enclosed by Hoapili wahine and Kekauluohe when Eseta Kipa was Governess of Molokai. The people of Kekauluohi's lands erected a stone house on this lot in the year 1835. It is now in possession of Lunalilo as heir of Kekauluohi.

E. Kipa, sworn says, she knows the lot. I was Governess of Molokai under Hoapili wahine & Kekauluohi in former times, and by their orders enclosed this lot and built a stone house on it with the labor of the people of their own lands. When the government sold the land of "Kaluaaha" to the Missionaries, I heard Kalolou come and ask permission from Kanaina to live in the stone house, which permission she got.

(A. Paki sets up a claim for this lot as heir of Kalaolou.)

L. Haalelea, sworn says, he knows the house lot claimed by Lunalilo in Kailua, Hawaii. It is bounded:

On Kiholo side by the church lots
Makai by the public road
On Keauhou side by a road leading *mauka*
Mauka by some house lots.

It is enclosed by a wall. This lot I have heard belonged formerly to Keaho, the father of Mahuka. I have heard that when Keaho died he left this lot to Kekauluohi, and I have recently seen a letter from Mahuka to W.C. Lunalilo requesting him to allow Mahuka to retain charge of this lot under Lunalilo. In 1843 I was at Kailua & Kekauluohi was there. I then saw the later Governor Adams give her some money which he said was rent received for this same lot. Part of this lot is claimed by the heir of W.P. Leleiohoku. There is a fence remaining though and dividing the lot into two

parts.

F.T. 82-84v16 and N.T. 82-84v16
No. 8559B, William C. Lunalilo

Polea, sworn says, he knows the lots claimed by William C. Lunalilo, at Lahaina, Maui.
The first called Luaehu, is bounded as follows:
Mauka by Kaiheekai and Hiram's land
Olowalu by King's land
Makai by Sea beach
Kaanapali by Polea and M.J. Nouliau [Nowlien].

The second in Pakala is bounded as follows:
Mauka by Public street
Olowalu by Kaiheekai's land
Makai by H.S. Swinton's and others' land
Kaanapali by Public road.

The third lot called Hawaikaekea is also bounded as follows:
Mauka by Kalaleikio's land
Olowalu by Public road
Makai by Alaloa Kahiko street
Kaanapali by Daniela Ii's land.

This lot is disputed by Manuahina the wife of George Shaw, whose claim in right of her father.
She has already got an award for a part of this lot.

The fourth lot in Paunau is bounded as follows:
Mauka by Keaweiheuhu's and Kahula's land
Olowalu by Keaweluaole's land
Makai by Old road
Kaanapali by Street leading to Lahainaluna.

The fifth lot called Loinui is bounded as follows:
Mauka by Keaweluaole; Kauhi and Kalolou's land
Olowalu by Mr. Baldwins
Makai by Old road
Kaanapali by Kamakinui's land.

The sixth lot in Aki is bounded as follows:
Mauka by Kaweka's land
Olowalu by Wahie's land
Makai by Main road
Kaanapali by M.I. Nowlein's land.

The seventh lot in Puunoa is bounded as follows:
Mauka by Main road
Olowalu by Iosua Kaeo
Makai by Iosua Kaeo
Kaanapali by King's land.

The eighth lot in Kelawea is bounded as follows:
Mauka by Lahainaluna
Olowalu by Road from the beach
Makai by Keleikini and Kahookano's lands
Kaanapali by A stream.

All these lots have descended to William C. Lunalilo from his mother, Kekauluohi, and are now in the hands of his *lunas*. The lot in "Pakala" is disputed by Paki and others.

N.T. 619-620v3
No. 8559, [C. Kanaina], Section 49, C. Kanaina, From pg. 597 Vs. No. 2619 Pahau

C. Kanaina has come before the land commissioners and stated, "I am opposing Pahau's interest in section 2 consisting of nine patches They are in my land which is the *lele* Opukaala of the Pau ili land in Waikiki.

Here is the reason Pahau had acquired that land. Kaaha had given land to him and when he /Kaaha / died all of the lands in Pau were returned to Wm. C. Lunalilo; therefore, I feel that these patches in that section should be returned to me permanently, or else they should be divided between him and me.

Postponed until they make their own settlements and present the best one to the land officers who will approve it.

N.T. 185-187v10
No. 8559B, William Charles Kanaina, [for Lunalilo], Honolulu, 24 April 1850

COPY
Greetings to you Highness, John Young, the Minister of Interior.
My desire is to have the government claim separated from my lands; therefore I hereby give some of my land for the government to have forever and the same shall apply to mine. Here are the names of my lands:

Kawela ahupuaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.
Waikaekoe ahupuaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.
Makapala ahupuaa, Kohala, Hawaii.
Kehena ahupuaa, Kohala, Hawaii.
Puhau ili of Iole, Kohala, Hawaii.
Puakoa ili of Waimea, Kohala, Hawaii.

Honuainonui ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii.
Puapuanui ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii.
Lehuulanui ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii.
Kawainui ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii.
Lanihaunui ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii.
Pakiniili ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii.
Hanuapo ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii.
Kahanalea ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii.
Keahialaka ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii.
Keaau ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii.
Makahanaloa ahupuaa, Hilo, Hawaii.
Pepekeo ahupuaa, Hilo, Hawaii.

Kaapuhu ahupuaa, Kipahulu, Maui.
2 Waiehu, Puali, West Maui.
Ahipuli ili for Waiehu, West Maui.
Pepee ili for Wailuku, West Maui.
Honolua ahupuaa, Kaanapali, Maui.
Kalimaohe ahupuaa, Lahaina, Maui.
Polanui ahupuaa, Lahaina, Maui.
Kuholilea ahupuaa, Lahaina, Maui.

Waialua ahupuaa, Kona, Molokai.
Kawela ahupuaa, Kona, Molokai.

Pau ili for Waikiki in Manoa, Kona, Oahu.
Kamoku ili for Waikiki in Manoa, Kona, Oahu.
Kaluaokau ili for Waikiki in Manoa, Kona, Oahu.
Kapahulu ili for Waikiki in Manoa, Kona, Oahu.
Kaalaea ahupuaa, Koolaupoko, Oahu.
Kapaka ahupuaa, Koolauloa, Oahu.
Laiewai ahupuaa, Koolauloa, Oahu.
Laiemaloo ahupuaa, Koolauloa. Oahu.
Pahipahialua, Koolauloa, Oahu.

Kahili, Koolauloa [sic], Koolau, Kauai.
Kalihiwai, Koolauloa [sic], Koolau, Kauai.
Pilauwai, Koolauloa [sic], Koolau, Kauai.
Manuahi ili, Kona, Kauai.
Waipouli ahupuaa, Puna, Kauai.

These lands listed above shall be for me fee simple forever, it would not be right for the government to claim my land.

The following lands, I shall give to the government fee simple forever.

Kapulena ahupuaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.
Kukuihaele ahupuaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.
Auau ahupuaa, Kohala, Hawaii.
Keopuhuikahi ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii.
Papaakoko ili of Honokohau, Kona, Hawaii.
Ninole ahupuaa, Kau Hawaii.
Laepaoo ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii.
Koae 1 ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii.
Koae 2 ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii.
Laeapuki ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii.
Kaiuiiki ahupuaa, Hilo, Hawaii.
Kahuku ahupuaa, Hilo, Hawaii.

Waiakoa ahupuaa, Kula, Maui.
Kou ili of Waiehu Puali, Komohana Maui.
Kapoino ili of Waiehu Puali, Komohana, Maui.
Halelena ili of Waiehu Puali, Komohana, Maui.
Keokamu ili of Waiehu Puali, Komohana, Maui.
Wainee ahupuaa, Lahaina, Maui.

Mahana ahupuaa, Lanai.

Kamalomalo ahupuaa, Puna, Kauai.
Kumukumu ahupuaa, Koolau, Kauai.

I've given the lands listed above to the government forever, all of them are for the government.
Please consider my request with compassion for me.
With appreciation, I am,
William Charles Lunalilo, Charles Kanaina (child guardian)
Department of Interior, 6 April 1852.

This is a try copy of Lunalilo's division with the government,
A.G. Thruston, Secretary

N.T. 450v10
No. 8559B, William C. Lunalilo, Protested by Kaai

Mahuna, sworn, it is true my own place was written in the bill of sale to C. Kanaina, the place is just mauka of the land in Kailua of Kona, Hawaii, over which there is a dispute by Kaai. That is the lot I have transmitted to him, Kanaina, but I have not seen the property Kaai has at this present time; however, I had seen my parents living on this land at the time [of] Kaahumanu I. I had gone on a tour. Houses had been built, but I have not lived there since that time to the present, nor have I seen this lot over which there is a dispute with Kaai.

C. Kanaina, relates - the witnesses for this land on which Kaai and I are working are dead;

although, I had thought they (two) would be my witnesses, but today they have denied by claim to this place. It is true this place had been for their father, Keoho, where he lived until he had died and they (two) are his own children, but I am demanding according to the old bequest of Keaho to M. Kekauluohi as well as by many other statements.

Naea, sworn, I have seen Kaai's place in Keopu of Kona, Hawaii, which is a house lot.
Mauka by Mahuka's lot
South Kona by a road
Makai by Government road
Kohala by vacant lot.

Land from Keoho (his father) upon his (Keoho) death in 1833. Keoho had obtained it long ago as idle land.

Kaai has always lived there peacefully to the present time.

Now C. Kanaina has offered a protest, I do not know the reason for it.

Kioloa, sworn, all of the statements above are true. I have known in the same way. I have not known the place was for C. Kanaina. It had been for Keoho, Kaai's father and now Kaai is the true claimant of this place.

[Award 8559B; (Oahu); R.P. 7635; Kamoku Waikiki (apana 30); R.P. 8193, 8311 & 8416; Pau Waikiki (apana 29)(see Kapahulu award); R.P. 8434; Pau Waikiki Kona; (ap. 29); R.P. 8124; Kapahulu Kona; 1 ap.; 31.50 Acs (apana 32); R.P. 8165; Kapahulu Kona; 2 ap.; 2,184.44 Acs (apana 32); R.P. 8514; Kaea Kapahulu Waikiki; 1 ap.; 6.16 Acs; R.P. 7652; Kaluakou Waikiki (apana 31); R.P. 7531; Kaalaea Koolaupoko; 1 ap.; 1340 Acs;(apana 33); R.P. 7494; Laie-wai Koolauloa (apana 35); Laie-maloo Koolauloa (apana 36); R.P. 5688; Pahipahialua Koolauloa (apana 37); 704 Acs; no R.P.; Kapaka Koolauloa (apana 34); (Maui) R.P. 8395; Polanui Lahaina; 1 ap.; 440 Acs (apana 25); R.P. 8129; Honolua Kaanapali; 1 ap.; 3860 Acs (ahupua`a, apana 23); R.P. 7664; Pepee Wailuku; R.P. 8396; 1 ap.; 255.7 Acs; Kalimaohe Lahaina; 2 ap.; 4.93 Acs; (apana 24); R.P. 8397; Kuholilea Lahaina; 2 ap.; 184. 5 Acs; (apana 26); R.P. 5637; Paunau Lahaina; 1 ap.; 2 roods 24 perkas (apana 4); R.P. 5639; Aki Lahaina; 1 ap.; 16 perkas (apana 6); no R.P.; Paeohi Lahaina; 1 ap.; 1 Ac. 52 rods; R.P. 5699; Loiniu (Luaehu Waianae) Lahaina; 2 ap.; 2.75 Acs 37 rods; R.P. S8550/S8546 & S8537. Kaapahu Kipahulu; 1 ap.; (ahupuaa, apana 19); Waiehu 2 Wailuku; no R.P. Ahikuli Waiehu; (Hawaii) R.P. 478; Pakiniiki Kau; 1 ap.; 2357 Acs; Makanaloa Hilo; 2 ap.; 7600 Acs; R.P. 7049; Honuapo Kau; 1 ap.; ahupuaa 2200 Acs; Honuaino nui; 1 ap.; 262 Acs; R.P. 7454; Kawainui iki Kona; 1 ap.; 380 Acs; R.P. 7455; Lehuula nui; 1 ap.; 290 Acs; Lehuula nui; 1 ap.; 2840 Acs; Puapuaanui Kona; 1 ap.; 370 Acs; R.P. 7680; Kahena 2 N. Kohala; 1 ap.; (ap.4); ahupuaa; Puako S. Kohala; 1 ap.; Iliaina (Ap.6); Kahaualea Puna; 1 ap.; 26,000; Keahialaka Puna; 1 ap.; 5562 Acs; Pepeekeo Hilo; Keaau Puna; 1 ap.; 64.275 Acs; Kawela Hamakua; R.P. 7434; Honuainonui N. Kona; R.P. 7456; Lanihau Nui Kona; R.P. 8452; Waikoekoe Hamakua; no R.P.; Makapala Kohala; R.P. 7192 Makanaloa Hilo; 2 ap.; 7600 Acs; (Molokai) R.P. 7655; Waialua; R.P. 7656 Kawela; (Kauai) R.P. 8173; Kalihiwai Halelea; no R.P. Manuahi Hanapepe; R.P. 8323; Kahili Koolau; R.P. 7060; Pilaa Koolau; R.P. 7373; Waipouli Puna; See 8559 to C. Kanaina who is awarded a property at Ukumehame under 8559B; see also Award 277]

LCA 104 F.L. (Fort Land)

Kekuanaoa, Haliimaile, 3 December 1851 N.R. 765-766v3

The Honorable William L. Lee, Greetings: I hereby present my claim in some ‘*Ilis* in Honolulu and in Waikīkī in the lands of the Fort which I am caring for. Here are the names:

[Following discussion of Honolulu ‘*Ili* lands omitted]

Here are my claims at Waikīkī:

2 *lo‘i* at Kalia, ‘Ili in Waikīkī.

5 fish ponds at Kalia in Waikīkī.

1 *muliwai* of Piinaio, in Waikīkī.

Those are my claims which I have thought of. There is one cocoanut grove. Makalii, also at Kalia. That is what I state to you. Farewell to you. M. KEKUANAOA

N.T. 390v10 No. 104 F.L. M. Kekuanaoa (from page 320) for 17 August 1854, Victoria Kamamalu L. Kukoa, sworn, I have seen his house site in Kapuni, Waikīkī, Kona, O‘ahu.

Mauka, Road

Waialae, Hamohamo boundary

Makai, beach

Honolulu, a meeting house.

This place was received from Kinau in 1839. She had received it from her mother.

Mahuka, sworn, the statements above are correct and I have seen his other claims. 2 ponds named Paweo, also Kaipuni, Pau, Kaihikapu, Manolepa and Kaohai in Waikīkī, Kona, O‘ahu.

He had received the land from Kinau in 1839. She had received it from Kaahumanu in 1832. No objections.

[Award 104 F.L.; R.P. 4492 (Kaihikapu Puuiki)& 4493; Kalia Waikīkī Kona; 1 ap.; 1.49 Acs; Kuhimana Honolulu Kona; 1 ap.; 2 Acs; no R.P. ; Kamanolepa Waikīkī Kona; 1 ap.; 2.06 Acs; R.P. 4492; Kapuni Waikīkī Kona; 1 ap.; 31 Acs; R.P. 4492; Uluniu Waikīkī Kona; 1 ap.; 31 Acs; R.P. 4493; Uluniu Waikīkī Kona; 1 ap.; 71.7 Acs]

LCA 1506

No. 1506, Waikiki /Female/
N.R. 138v3

To the Land Commissioners, Greetings: I, the undersigned, hereby tell of my land claim for two rows of hills /of taro/ in the lo`i of Hohe in Waikīkī, also a small *kula* and also a house lot. That is what I have to tell you.
WAIKĪKĪ /Female/
Ulukou at Waikīkī, December 4, 1847

F.T. 67v3
Cl. 1506, Waikīkī, *wahine*, December 27, 1848

Kamae, sworn, I know this land. It is in Hohe, Waititi, consisting of *kalo* land, and in Uluko of House lot.

1. House lot. Claimant has 1 house, partly fenced:
Mauka is Government land
Waialae is Opupahoa
Makai, sea
Honolulu is Keawe.

2. Two rows of kalo in a large patched owned by many.
Mauka by my kalo ground
Waialae is Paku
Makai is my land separated by water course
Honolulu, Kaluahinenui.

Claimant had these two lots from Ka‘ahumanu I, and then held them from Kinau & now under Victoria, and never had them disputed.

Second witness.

N.T. 393v3
No. 1506, Waikīkī (Female), December 27, 1848

Kanae, sworn, I have seen Waikīkī's (Female) land at Hohe in Waikiki. There is one patch and a house lot at Ulukou. One house is there and one side of the property has been enclosed.

[No.] 1.
Mauka is a government pasture
Waialae, Opupahaa's place

Makai, the sea
Honolulu, Keawe's land.

2. Two rows of taro at Hohe where:
Mauka are my taro rows
Waialae, Paku's land
Makai, my land
Honolulu here, Kaluahinenui's land.

Waikīkī's land and house site are from Ka‘ahumanu I. After her death, the land was under Kinau and at his death, it is now under V. Kamamalu.

Postponed until a witness has been summoned.

[Award 1506; R.P. 4723; Ulukou Waikīkī; 1 ap.; .16 Ac.]

LCA 2006

No. 2006, Male
N.R. 321v3
I, the one whose name is below, hereby state my claim for four *lo`i* in Kalokoeli in Waikīkī, the banks of two separate irrigation ditches, a house lot which has not been completely fenced, and some coconut trees within my lot. I pay my landlord four times a year /There is/ a pool for fish fry in the stream. -
MALE X His mark
Waikīkī, O‘ahu, 23 December 1847

F.T. 238-239v3
Cl. 2006, Male
Kaaha, sworn, I know the land of the claimant. It is in the ‘*ili* of Kalokoeli, Waikīkī, O‘ahu. It consists of five *lo‘i* in one piece and a house lot on the sea beach, but he has no title to this sea beach, except that of residing there at suffrance.

There *lo‘i* are bounded:
Mauka by Kauhao's land
Waialae by Kamakahonu's land
Makai by Kalia's land
Honolulu by Kalaimoku's land.

The claimant received this land from Waiaania, the *konohiki* in the days of Ka‘ahumanu I, and his title has never been disputed.
Kamakahiki, sworn, I know the land of Male, and what Kaaha testified concerning it is correct.

N.T. 575v3
No. 2006, Male, December 28, 1848

Kaaha, sworn, I have seen his place at Kalokoeli in Waikīkī.

5 taro patches in one section together:
Mauka, Kauhao's land
Waialae, Kamakahonu's land
Makai, Kalia's land
Honolulu, Kalaimoku's land.

Waiaania, the konohiki, had given him his land during the time of Ka‘ahumanu I and he has lived comfortably; no one has ever objected.
Makahiki, sworn, We both have known alike; no ne has objected.

[Award 2006, R.P. 5066; Kalokoeli Waikīkī Kona; 2 ap.; .98 Ac.; Kamoomuku Waikīkī Kona; 1 ap.; .27 Ac.]

LCA 2027

No. 2027, Palaualelo, Waikiki kai

N.R. 329v3

To the Land Commissioners, Greetings: Be it known to you all that I, the one whose name is below, hereby state my claim for three taro lo`i, four bulrush lo`i, and two irrigation ditches, at Mokahi. There is a house at Hamohamo and one hau tree. I have occupied it from the time of Kaahumanu I, with no objection.

Farewell and thanks

PALAUALELO X

December 21, 1847

F.T. 474v14

No. 2027, Palaualelo, claimant

Kaiho, sworn, say he knows the land of claimant. It is a mooaina called Mookalu in the ili Mookahi, Waikiki, Oahu. It consistes of 1 piece of lois, land & Apana 2, 4 house lot in Ponahakeone in Hameohamo, Waikiki, Oahu.

Apana 1 is bounded:
Mauka by the land of Kuewa
Kekeha by the land of Kaukau
Makai by the land of Peleuli
Honoluu by the land of Kahakai.

Apana 2 is bounded:
Mauka by the coconuts in Hamohamo
Kekaha by house lot of Paku
Makai by sea shore
Honolulu by house lot of Kauaohilo

Claimant received his land from Peleuli in the time of Kaahumanu & has held it in quiet until this time.

[Award 2027; R.P. 2575; hamohamo Waikiki Kona; 1 ap.; .25 Ac.; Pau Waikiki Kona; 1 ap.; .55 Acs]

LCA 2079

N.R. 349v3

I, the one whose name is below, hereby state my claim for my 7 lo`i, however, 3 are for my keiki. They are at Kiki, an `ili in Waikiki. There is also a house lot. There are some other lo`is at a place for my kane, at Mookahi, a mo`o auwai /path between irrigation ditches/, a row* at Hohe and with it a section of irrigation ditch. Some other lo`is are at Kawalaala, and 2 kula, a house lot, and one small kiopua.** Some lauhala trees of the mat variety are in a kula of mine. These are my claims which I hereby tell.

KAUHOLA X, her mark

Waikiki, 23 December 1847

/*a row of taro/
/** pool for raising fish fry/
F.T. 23-24v3

Cl. 2079, Kauhola, wahine, October 16 [1848]

Paele, sworn, This land is in the ilis of Makiki and Mookahi, Waititi, consisting of 7 kalo patches in Makiki, 2 in Mookahi, 1 line of kalo and 1 kahawai of kalo in Hohe, 4 kalo patches in Kawaiaala and 1 kula land in Kaluahole.

1. Seven kalo ptaches in Makiki

   Mauka & makai is "Kahia"
   Waialae by aupuni kalo patches
   Honolulu by Alex. Adams' land.

2. Two kalo patches in Mokahi

   Mauka & Honolulu is "Kalia"
   Waialae and Makai si Kanaina's.

3. One line (lolani) of kalo and Kahawai in Hohe:

   Mauka and Waialae is Kanealoa's
   Makai, Mahuka's
   Honolulu, "Kaloa."

4. Four kalo patches in Kawaiaala:

   Mauka is Nalaweha's
   Waialae, Government kalo land
   Makai, "Kalia"
   Honolulu, A. Adams.

5. Kula land in Kaluahole is included in the last described boundaries.

These lands were given to claimant in time of Kaahumanu 1 by Kamaukoli and she has occupied them ever since in peace. She has a husband named Kiku.

N.T. 349-350v3
No. 2079, Kauhola, October 16, 1848

Paele, sworn, I have seen Kauhola's land of 7 patches at Kiki. There are 2 patches at Mookahi, a row of taro at Hohe, also a ditch and a stream, four patches at Kawaiaala and a pasture in the ili of Kaluahole.

1. Seven patches at Kiki:

Mauka is Kalia
Waialae is Friday patches
Makai is Kalia
Honolulu is Alika's land.

2. Two patches at Mookahi:

Mauka is Kalia
Waialae and makai is Kanaina's land
Honolulu is Kalia.

3. A row at Hohe:

Mauka and Waialae by Kaneloa's land
Makai by Mahuka's land
Honolulu by Kalia.

4. Four patches at Kawaiaala:

Mauka is Nalaweha's land
Waialae is Tuesday patches
Makai is Kalia
Honolulu is Alika's land.

5. 1 pasture at Kaluahole: The boundaries are not known.

Kamaukoli had given Kauhola land and this land had been from Kaahumanu received during the time of Kaahumanu. She has lived there in peace and both she and her husband, Kiha, are taking care of this land. See page 104. Vol. 10

N.T. 204v10

No. 2079, Kauhala (from page 349, volume 3), 4 March 1852

Kamaukoli, sworn, I have seen this house lot. It is in Kalia, Waikiki in one section.

Mauka and Honlulu, Kanaina's land

Makai and Waialae, konohiki's land.

Land from Kamaukoli at the time of Kaahumanu I. Peaceful living.

[Award 2079; R.P. 723; Waikiki Kona; 2 ap.; 7.25 Acs]

LCA 2082

No. 2082, Kuene
N.R. 350v3

I, the one whose name is below, hereby state my claim for four lo`i and an edge of an irrigation ditch. There is also a house lot which has been enclosed with fence, and with two houses in it. There are four coconut trees in my lot with which I pay my annual tax. This place is at Mookahi, Waikīkī.
I am, with thanks,
KUENE X, his mark
Waikīkī, O‘ahu 23 December 1847

N.T. 637-638v3
No. 2082, Kuene, July 3, 1850

Haumalu, sworn, I have seen his land at Mookahi in Waikīkī - 2 land sections.

1. 4 taro patches and stream:
Mauka, Kihewa
Waialae, Kamakahonu
Makai, my land
Honolulu, land of Makoli.

2. House lot:
Mauka, Kaluahinenui
Waialae and *Makai*, Keohokalole
Honolulu, Kanaina.

Kuene received section 1 from Kuluehu in 1829; section 2 was an idle land on which he had worked before the death of Kinau in 1837 and he has lived comfortably to this time. No one has objected.

Ku, sworn, We have known similarly; the report above is true.

[Award 2082; R.P. 2418; Kalia Waikīkī Kona; 2 ap.; .90 Ac.]

LCA 2084

No. 2084, Keohokahina
N.R. 350-351v3

I hereby state my claim to you for two small *lo`i*, at Kalokoeli; also a row /of taro/ at Hohe, and my house lot at Ulukou. *Mauka* and to the east of my lot is an unused place, *makai* is Male, towards Hono-lulu is a stream.
KEOHOKAHINA X, his mark
Waikīkī, O‘ahu, 23 December 1847

N.T. 638-639v3
No. 2084, Keohokahina, July 3, 1850

Kaniho, sworn, I have seen his sections of land in Waikīkī as follows:

Section 1 - house lot in the ‘*ili* of Hamohamo.
Section 2 - 1 patch and ditch in Kalokoele ‘ili.
Section 3 - 1 patch, 1 ditch in Kalokoeli ‘ili.

He had received sections 2, & 3 in 1830 from Male. Male had received his interest from Kana, the konohiki; Section 1, an idle land in 1833 and he has lived in peace on these lands to the present time. No one has objected.

[Award 2084; R.P. 3640; Kalokoeli Waikīkī Kona; 1 ap.; .25 Ac.; Kamookahi Waikīkī Kona; 1 ap.; .38 Ac.; Ulukou Waikīkī Kona; 1 ap.; .53 Ac.]

LCA 2843

No. 2843, Kaanaana, Waikiki, Oahu, January 11, 1848

N.R. 660-661v3

To the Land Commissioners, Greetings: I hereby state my claim for land at Hamohamo in Waikiki. There is one lo`i and also a house lot. I got these places in the year 1839. In the year 1847 two lo`i were taken by Kapaakea and have not been returned until this time. There is also a kula of mine.

Farewell to you all,

KAANAANA X

[Award 2843; R.P. 6484; Hamohamo Waikiki Kona; 2 ap.; .73 Ac.]

LCA 6324

No. 6324, Kameheu
N.R. 361v5

To the Land Commissioners, Greetings: I, the one whose name is below on this letter, hereby state my claim for three taro *lo‘i* in the *‘Ili* of Auaukai, one and a half rows of taro in Hohe, these are in the Ahupua‘a of Waikīkī. My right in the aforesaid things was from Kamaukoli, in the time when Kīna‘u was living. There is one weed-grown *kula*, planted in sweet potato and gourd and one house lot.
I am, respectfully,
KAMEHEU X
Waikīkī, January 27, 1848

F.T. 483-484v14
No. 6324, Kameheu, claimant

Kamaukoli, sworn say, the land of claimant contains 3 *lo‘i*, a *kula* in one piece in the *‘‘ili* of Auaukai, Waikīkī, and *‘Āpana 2,* a house lot in Ulukou, Kālia, Waikīkī.

‘Āpana 1 is bounded:

Mauka by Hamohamo
Kekaha by Hamohamo
Makai by Kalia
Honolulu by Kalia.

‘Āpana 2, Kahuahale is bounded:
Mauka by the hale of Kauai
Kekaha by the hale of Kamaukoli
Makai by the sea shore
Honolulu by the watercourse.

Claimant received the land from me in the time of Ka‘ahumanu & has held the same in quiet until now.

Aua, sworn says, the testimony above is correct and is also his own.

[Award 6324; R.P. 2566; Auaukai Waikīkī Kona; 1 ap.; .72 Ac.]

LCA 8452

No. 8452*O, Keohokalole, Waikiki, Oahu, February 5, 1848
N.R. 567-568v5

I, the one whose name is below, hereby state my claims in my lands to enter in the lands of the Mo`i. These are things done by my own hands, with my people.

At Waiomao, one orange tree and my cultivated valley, an `Ili in Waikiki, with seven lo`i.
At Kapiwai are two mala of coffee and one mala of lauhala, one lo`i, and also a cultivated lot.
This in an `Ili in the Ahupua`a of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.
At Makua, on the Island of Oahu, one orange tree.

At Aamakao, an Ahupua`a on the Island of Hawaii, is one lo`i, and a house lot and an orange tree.
In the District of Kau, Ahupua`a of Wailau, is a house lot in the land.
In the Ahupua`a of Kaalaiki is a lot like that /in Wailau/. These are on the Island of Hawaii.

At Lahaina, in Kuhua Ahupua`a, is a mala of lauhala.

At Honouliwai, an Ahupua`a o;n the Island of Molokai are two orange trees.

At Kula, Island of Maui, Keokea Ahupua`a, there are three small mala of sweet potatoes and one mala of taro, made by our own hands, not by /those of/ the /people of the/ land.
At Kooka, an Ahupua`a in Lahaina, are four coconut trees and a single coconut tree at the shore in the lot of Kualaula, in Kiika, a /total of/ five coconut trees, and some kou trees at Pahoa, which have not been counted, also a hala clump is there, at the seashore.
I am with aloha, respectfully,
KEOHOKALOLE, who affirms this is my name, signed by Z. Kaauwai

F.T. 573v3
No. 8452, Keohokalole

Awahua, sworn, says he knows the House lots claimed by Keahokalole at Kaawaloa, Hawaii.
The first one is fenced all round with a stone wall.

It is bounded:
Makai by the sea shore
On Kailua side by the Government land
Mauka by the land of Kahaku and Awahua
and on the other side by the road.

Claimant derived this lot from her ancestors, who held it from very ancient times. There is a stone house and several grass houses in it, belonging to claimant, besides a Tomb.

The second Lot is called "Aeoili" and is fenced all round.
It is bounded:
Makai by Government land
On Kailua side by the same
Mauka the same
On the side next the Pali by the Road.

Claimant derived this lot from her ancestor, who held it from olden times.

Witness knows the three House Lots in Kealakeakua claimed by Keohokalole. The first Lot is called "Kulou" and is fenced in.

It is bounded:
Makai by the Sea beach
Kaawaloa side by Government land
Mauka by the Road
South Kona side by a lot belonging to T. Cummings.

The second Lot is called "Kaahaloa" it is enclosed all round, and [is] bounded on:
Kona Hema by a lot belonging to T. Cummings
Mauka by the lot of Nakoko
North Kona by an old Heiau
Makai by the Road.

The third Lot is called "Hailokoalii" and is bounded on:
The south Kona side by an old Heiau
Mauka by a Government Lot & the lot of Ialua
Makai by the Sea Beach
On the other side by a pali.

Claimant inherited these Lots from her ancestors by the mother's side, who possessed them from ancient times.

Kekaalua, sworn, says he knows there lots perfectly & confirms in full the testimony of Awahua.

N.T. 326-327v10
No. 8452, A. Keohokalole; K. Kapaakea

To His Highness, John Young, Minister of Interior
Greetings:
This is to inform you and the Privy Council of my desire to convey some of my lands for the Governments one third in the land which remain as mine. Grant me this, of course, with the approval of the Privy Council

Below is a list of the lands I wish to convey to the government.

Aapueo ahupuaa, Kula, Maui
5 Omaopio ahupuaa, Kula, Maui.
Makehu ahupuaa, Kula, Maui
Kuikuiaeo ahupuaa, Kula, Maui
2 Kailua ahupuaa, Kula, Maui
2 Pukalani ahupuaa, Kula, Maui.
Kukuiula ahupuaa, Kipahulu, Maui.
Alaakua ahupuaa, Kaupo, Maui.

Kanakau ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii.
Kaipuhao ahupuaa, Kohala, Hawaii.
Halaula ahupuaa, Kohala, Hawaii,
Keahakea ahupuaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.
Kaioula ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii.
2 Makahakupa ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii.
Kouhuhuula ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii.
Pohina ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii.
Puhalanui ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii.
Wiliwilinui ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii.
2 Papohaku ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii.

The boundaries of all of these lands above have been established.
With appreciation,
(sign) A. Keohokalole

Honolulu, Jan. 3, 1850
To Your Highness, John Young, Minister of Interior
Greetings:

Here is a list of the names of my lands which has been left for me pending for an approval of its distribution.

Kahana ahupuaa, Koolauloa, Oahu.
Hamohamo ili, Waikiki, Oahu.
Malaekahana ahupuaa, Koolauloa, Oahu.

Paeohi ahupuaa, Lahaina, Maui.
2 Koheo ahupuaa, Kula, Maui.
3 Alae ahupuaa, Kula, Maui.
2 Kealahou 3,4, ahupuaaa, Kula, Maui.
Aapueo ahupuaa, Kula, Maui.
Kamehame ahupuaa, Kula, Maui.
Kuikuiaeo ahupuaa, Kula, Maui.
Muolea, Hana, Maui.

Kealakekua, Kona, Hawaii.
Kaawaloa ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii.
Onouli ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii.
Keahuolu ahupuaa, Kona, Hawaii.
Pau ahupuaa, Kohala, Hawaii.
Paauhau ahupuaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.
Puna ahupuaa, Puna, Hawaii.
Keaiwa ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii.
Kawela ahupuaa, Kau, Hawaii.

With appreciation,
A. Keohokalole,
Honolulu, Jan. 3, 1850

Resolved, that the Minister of the Interior be and is hereby authorized to transfer to the list of lands belonging to Keohokalole, Kaapuna, Kona, Hawaii, and Aapueo 2, Kula, Maui, and transfer to the Government and list one of the Alae's in Kula, Maui, in lieu of Aapueo 2, sold by Kapaakea through mistake.

By order of Privy Council
December 22, 1850
Resolved, that the Government shall accept the division of lands of the chiefs as made by them, and those laid off for the Government shall be the government third of their lands.
By order of the King and Council
August 27th, 1850

I hereby certify the foregoing to be true copies of the original documents now on file in this Department.
(sign) A.G. Thruston, Chief Clerk, Interior Department
November 9th, 1853

[Award 8452; (Oahu) R.P. 5616; Malaekahana Koolauloa; 1 ap.; 3280 Acs; R.P. 5616; Kapiwai Pauoa; 1 ap.; 10.5 Acs; R.P. 5588; Hamohamo Waikiki; 3 ap.; 99.68 Acs; Land Patent 8330; Hamohamo Waikiki; 3 ap.; 2.24 Acs; R.P. 4387; Kahana Koolauloa; 1 ap.; 5050 Acs (ahupuaa); (Maui); R.P. 4388; 1 ap. Aapueo Kula Ahupuaa; Alae 3 Kula 1 ap. (ahupuaa), Kamehame Kula, R.P. 4388 & 7453; Kealahou 3-4 Kula; R.P. 4388 & 7453; Koheo 2 Kula Ahupuaa Ap. 19; R.P. 4388; Kukuiaeo Kula; Muolea Hana; 1 ap.; ahupua`a; Paeohi Lahaina; Kukuiokaea Kula Ahupuaa Ap. 7; (Hawaii): Kealakekua S. Kona R.P. 7533 & 3607; Honohina Hilo R.P. 4386 & 7693; Kaawaloa S Kona R.P. 7532 & 4386, & 4385; Onouli S Kona R.P. 4386 & 7146; Keahuolo N. Kona; R.P. 6886; Paauhau Hamakua; Land Patent 8123; Pau N. Kohala; Land Patent 8083; Puua Puna R.P. 7788; Kawela Kau R.P. 6886; Keaiwa Kau; See Award MA 3 for Hamoa Hana award]

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GUY KAULUKUKUI
FIRST DEPUTY

WILLIAM M. TAM
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

June 22, 2011

Dr. Hallett H. Hammatt
Cultural Surveys Hawaii
P.O. Box 1114
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

LOG NO: 2010.1654
DOC NO: 1106MV09
Archaeology

Dear Dr. Hammatt:

SUBJECT: **Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review –**
Revised Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan for the
International Market Place Re-Development Project
Waikiki Ahupua'a, Kona District, Island of O'ahu
TMK: (1)-2-6-022:036, :037 through :038 & :043

Thank you for the opportunity to review this revised draft plan titled: *Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan for the International Market Place Re-Development Project Waikiki Ahupua'a, Kona District, Island of O'ahu TMK: (1)-2-6-022:036, :037 through :038 & :043* (C. O'Hare, D. Shideler, and H. Hammatt June 2011). This draft was received on June 8, 2010. The AISP was prepared to support the redevelopment of the International Market Place in Waikiki. The International Market Place campus has had very little intrusive excavation over the years. Therefore, the subsurface material likely remains relatively undisturbed within this project area. This AISP contains a wealth of background information on the Waikiki area. This information indicates that this project has a tremendous potential to encounter archaeological sites including human burials.

This revision is based on comments generated through a previous SHPD review (SHPD Log No 2010.3950, Doc. No. 1105MV26). The revisions that were made to this document adequately address SHPD's concerns. We believe that the burial that was previously removed from the international marketplace in the 1960's has been adequately addressed. We agree that additional testing may be required depending on the results of the initial testing. We also agree that separating the AIS work for the international marketplace parcels and the Miramar Hotel parcels is a justified alternative if the work cannot be completed together. Finally, we agree that a Preservation Plan is the appropriate outlet for discussing preservation during demolition if significant historic resources are identified. **The report is accepted as final pursuant to Hawai'i Administrative Rule 13§13-284.** Please send one hardcopy of the document, clearly marked FINAL, along with a copy of this review letter and a text-searchable PDF version on CD to the Kapolei SHPD office, attention SHPD Library. Please contact Mike Vitousek at (808) 692-8029 or Michael.Vitousek@Hawaii.gov if you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter.

Aloha,

Mike Vitousek

Michael Vitousek,
Acting Lead Oahu Island Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Division

LCA 10677

No. 10677, Pupuka

N.R. 576v4

Greetings to you, kaulakaauwai: Here is my little letter of explanation to you concerning my lo`is here at Kukahi. There is one taro lo`I, one weed-grown lo`I, also a pnd, and a kula. The name of it all is Kalihi.

PUPUKA

F.T. 476-477v14

No. 10677, Pupuka, Claimant, Deceased, Paku, heir

Palaualelo, sworn, say[s] he is the konohiki of claimant's land. It contains 3 lois, 3 auwai in Mookahi, in Waikiki, Oahu. Apana 2. A house lot in Hamohamo, Waikiki.

Apana 1 is bounded:
Mauka by the land of Kalia
Kekaha by the land of Kauko
Makai by the land of Uluoni
Honolulu by the land of Kauai

Apana 2 is bounded:
Mauka by the Uluniu
Kekaha by the house of Nuewa
Makai by the sea shore of Hamohamo kai
Honolulu by the House of Nae.

Claimant received the land from me in the time of Kaahumanu & has held it in quiet ever since.

Naohe, sworn, says the above testimony is true & his own is like it.

[Award 10677; R.P. 4631; Kamookahi Waikiki; 1 ap.; .43 Ac]