RESOLUTION TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE HAUSTEN DITCH TO ITS HISTORICAL HAWAIIAN NAME ALA NAIO STREAM

WHEREAS, Whenever possible the State of Hawaii and the County of Honolulu should endeavor to return natural features to their historical names and associated meanings;

WHEREAS, The currently named Hausten Ditch originates as a seep or spring at the terminus of the Moiliili Flow or Sugar Loaf Flow of basaltic rock, and the water course flows to the Ala Wai Canal outflow. The length between the *makai* side of the Marco Polo Condominium and the Ala Wai Canal remains largely in its original banks. (The *mauka* portion is channelized or covered.);

WHEREAS, The origin of the stream is contiguous with the Land Commission Award 1631 awarded to Naio. It is not known of the awardee took his name from the stream or if *naio*, false sandalwood, grew on the rocky terminus of the Moiliili Flow;

WHEREAS, Hausten Street is named for Henry Hausten. But this was not a good fit for the neighborhood. He misinformed his neighbors that his circulated a petition was for a sewer line to be placed on the street at the time named Thompson Street. Included in the petition was to change the name to Hausten Street. (The need for the sewer hookup was because cesspools often overflowed or had to be pumped out.);

WHEREAS, Mr. Hausten was not a particularly good neighbor. He bulldozed much of the pond areas associated with the Ai family (later Ai-Hausten property) filling in much of the ponds in the area. He also was known to shoot at rats that were associated with the ponds.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE ALA NAIO STREAM be so named going forward on all maps and documents.

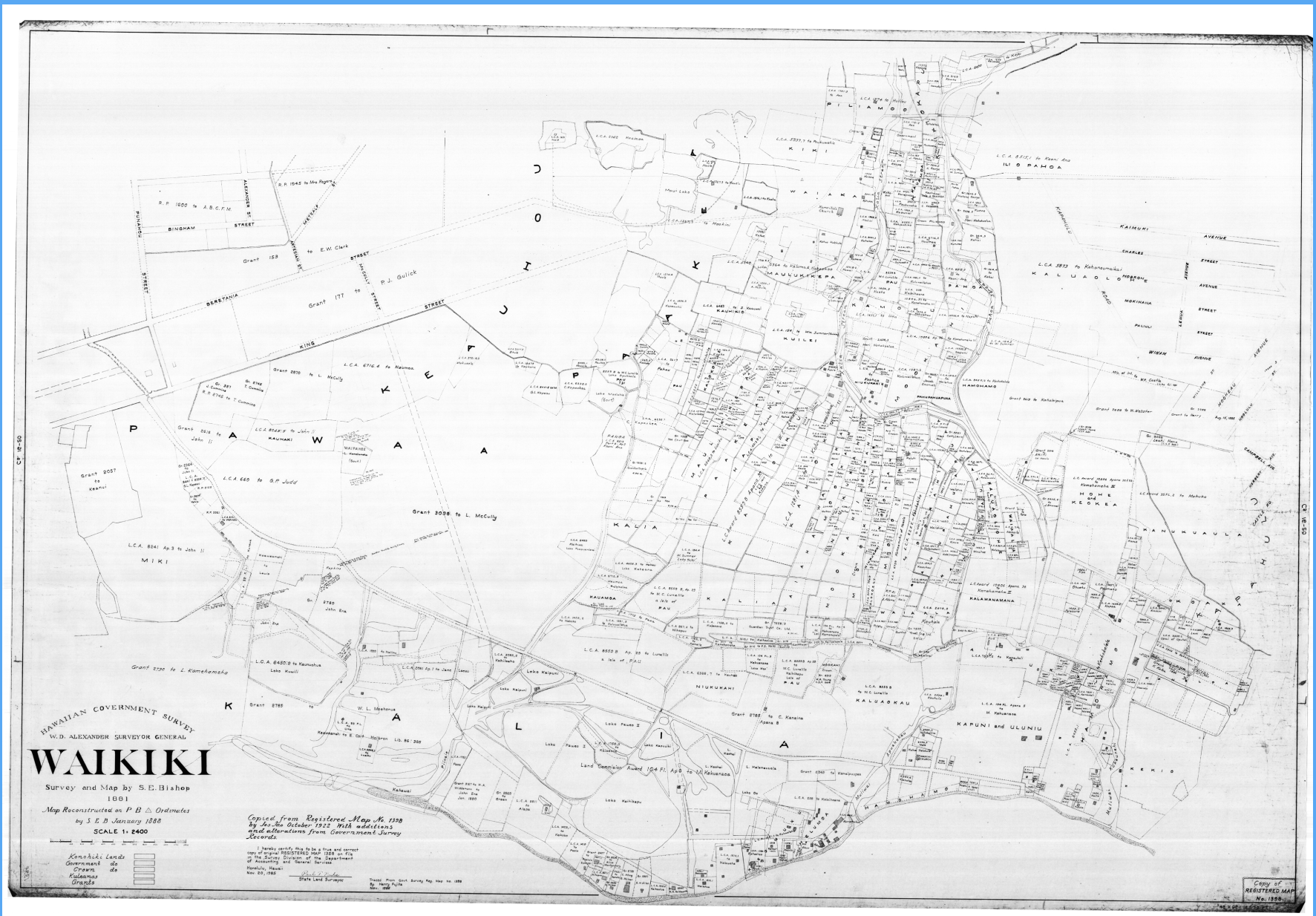
FYI
The National Historic Preservation Act defines *historic resource,* or *historic property,* as: ***any prehistoric* or *historic district, site, building, structure,* or *object included in,* or *eligible for inclusion in the National Register (of Historic Places); such term includes artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such a district, site, building, structure,* or *object.***
The National Register, in tum, defines a *historic property* as a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, and culture. 2

Where land is relatively built up, as is the case in most communities undertaking historic resources surveys, both prehistoric and early historic archeological sites are likely to be more or less invisible, buried under modern, created land surfaces and structures. As a result, archival research is especially important to the conduct of an archeological reconnaissance; quite often, the reconnaissance consists of nothing more than field-checking predictions made on the basis of archival research.

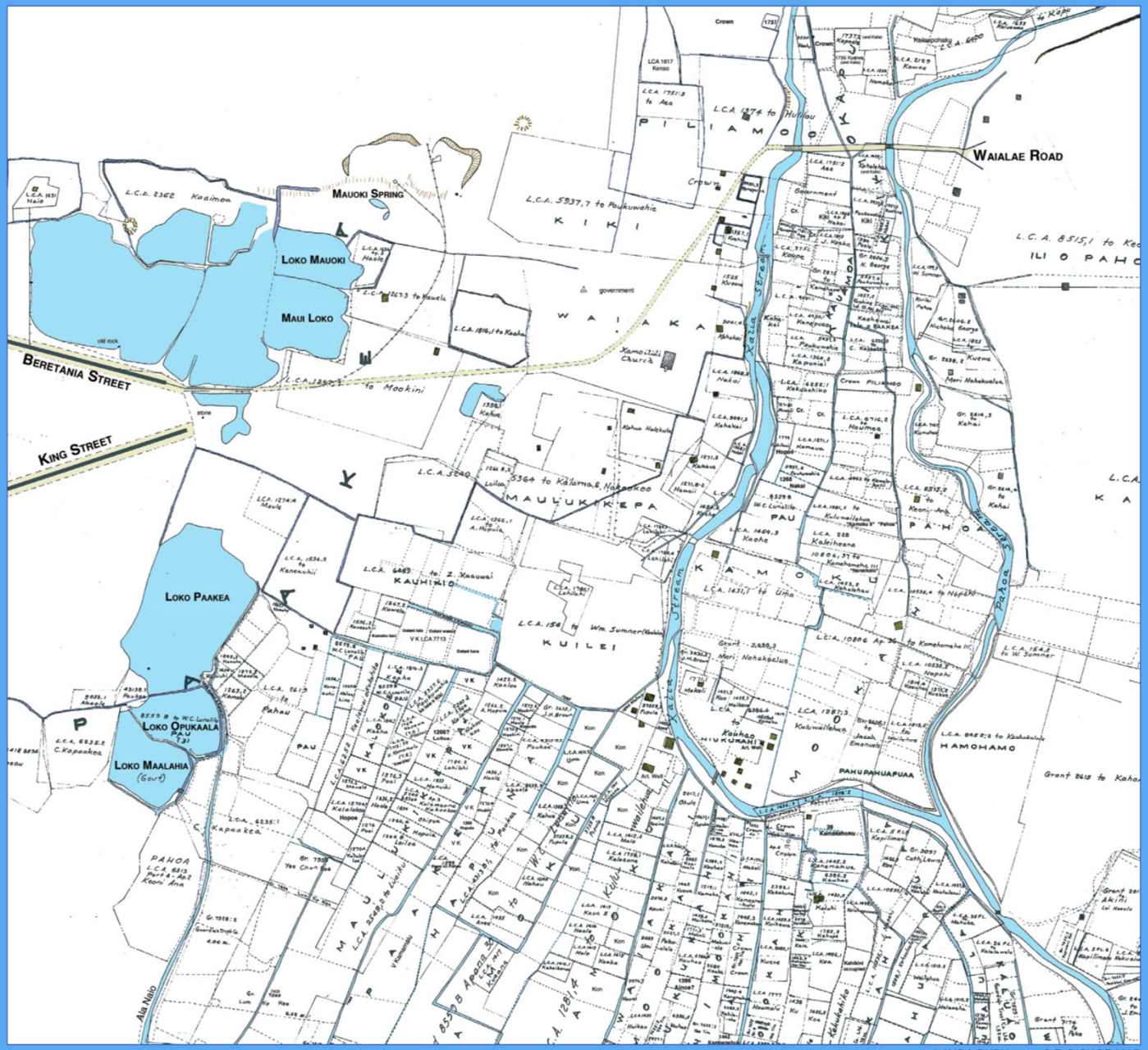
The first step in an archeological reconnaissance, then, is to develop *predictions* about where archeological sites are likely to be found. Such predictions are developed based on the following kinds of information, developed through archival research:

3.Data on local history and land use. The history of the community should indicate what groups of people arrived at different times, where they lived, what sorts of activities they engaged in. and so on.

Ala Naio
Ala Naio Stream



HGS map Waikīkī – including Mō‘ili‘ili – S.E. Bishop, 1881

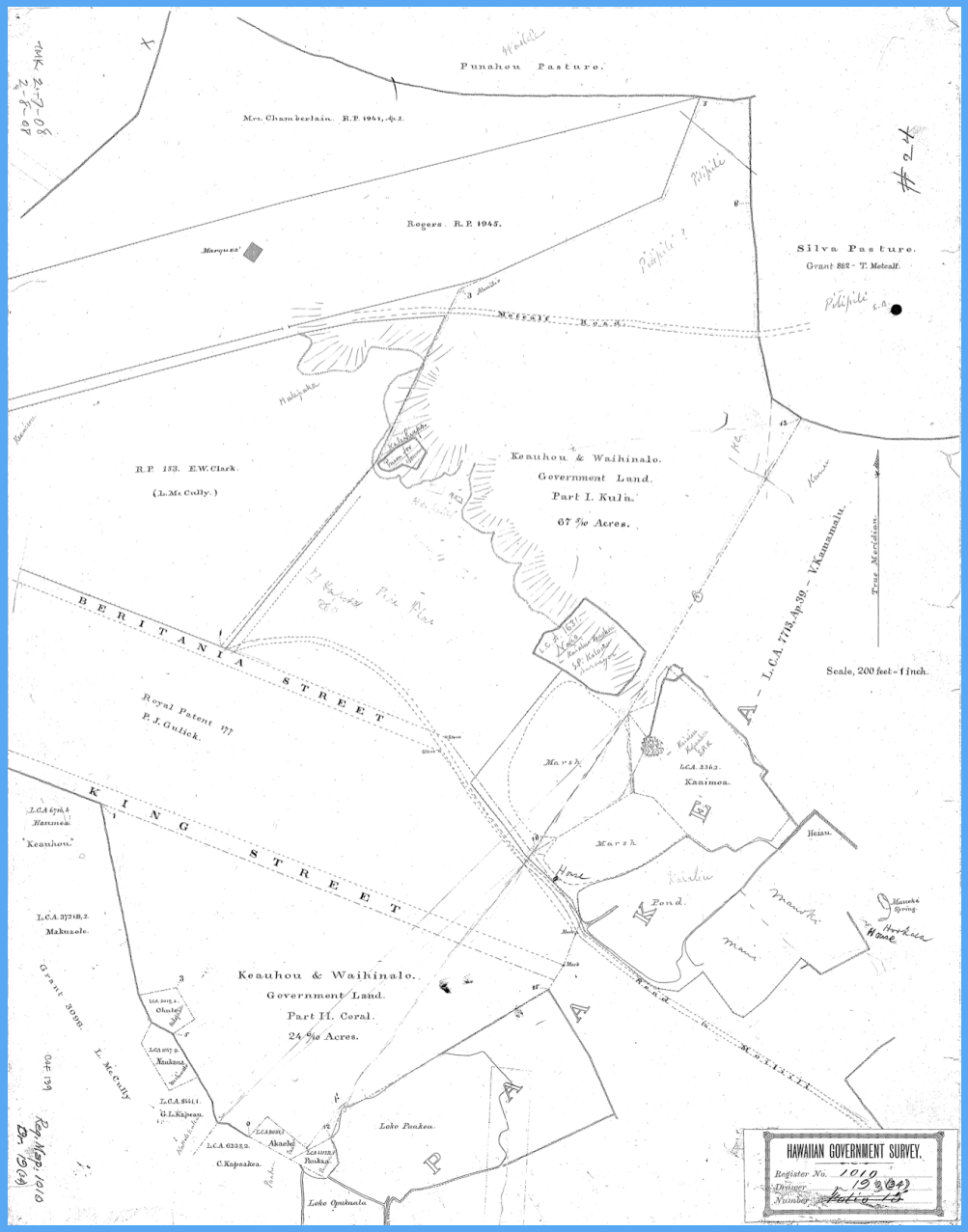


LAURA RUBY. 1881 S.E. BISHOP MAP

This section of the 1881 S.E.Bishop map of WaikZZ(right) is colored to emphasize the tremendous importance of [ai, fresh [ater, in the greater WaikZZWaena area.

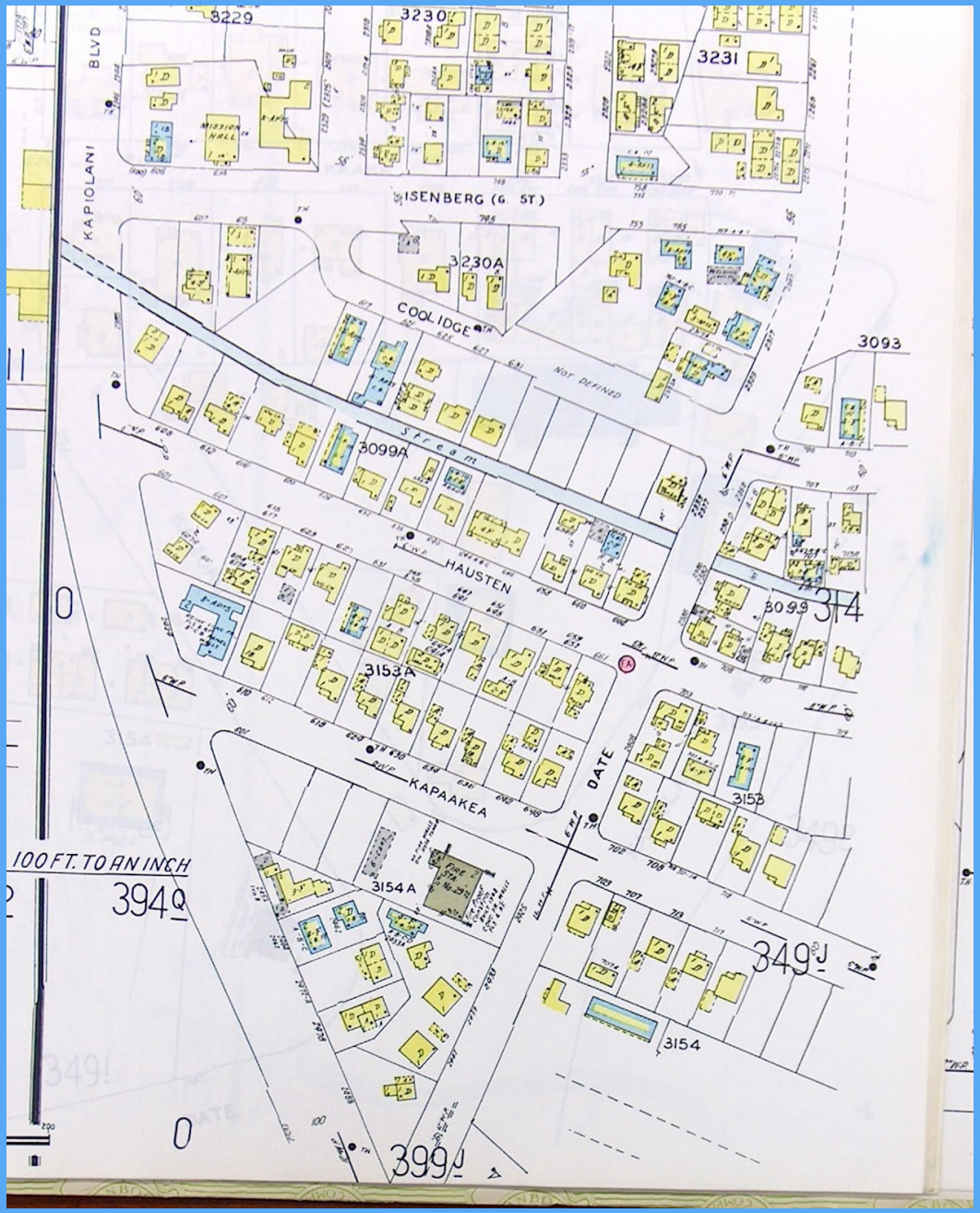
HGS Reg. Org 0850 – Mōʻiliʻili -- Paʻakea and Keauhou ʻili, 1906-08

HGS Reg. Org 1234 map – Paʻakea -- Mōʻiliʻili – S. E. Bishop



HGS Reg. Org 1010 – Mōʻiliʻili -- Paʻakea and Keauhou ʻili, 1904

Sanborn map -- Mōʻiliʻili – before the 1920s



Sanborn map -- Mōʻiliʻili after the 1930s

LAURA RUBY

The diversion dam for the Ka Papa Loʻi o Kānewai ʻauwai is made up largely of boulders naturally occurring in the stream bed. It is augmented by boulders moved into place to make the dam higher, and some concrete added to fill the holes.

Ala Naio Stream or Kahawai Ala Naio

Today, the Ala Naio Stream is a channelized ditch. It emerges from its covered portion at Hausten Street and then flows under Date Street and Kapiʻolani Boulevard, under the Marco Polo condominium, and through the Ala Wai Park to join the Ala Wai Canal. Originally, it flowed to the ocean at the Fort DeRussy area.The naming of Ala Naio suggests its history and function in the Waikiki *ahupuaʻa*. *Ala* (the way) to *naio* (possibly a false sandalwood area on the rocky Mōʻiliʻili Flow out cropping). Naio is also the name of the Land Commission Award 1631 claimant mauka of the steam. It is not known if the claimant took his name from the place. The banks of the Ala Naio might be the causeway that Captain Vancouver mentioned in his journal: "To the northward through the village . . . an exceedingly well-made causeway about twelve feet broad, with a ditch on either side" (Vancouver, *A Voyage of Discovery to the South Pacific Ocean*,1798, 360-365). The 1881 Bishop map shows mauka-makai pathways along the banks of the Ala Naio. The Ala Naio Stream appeared to have originated from Loko Opukaala (see p. 16).

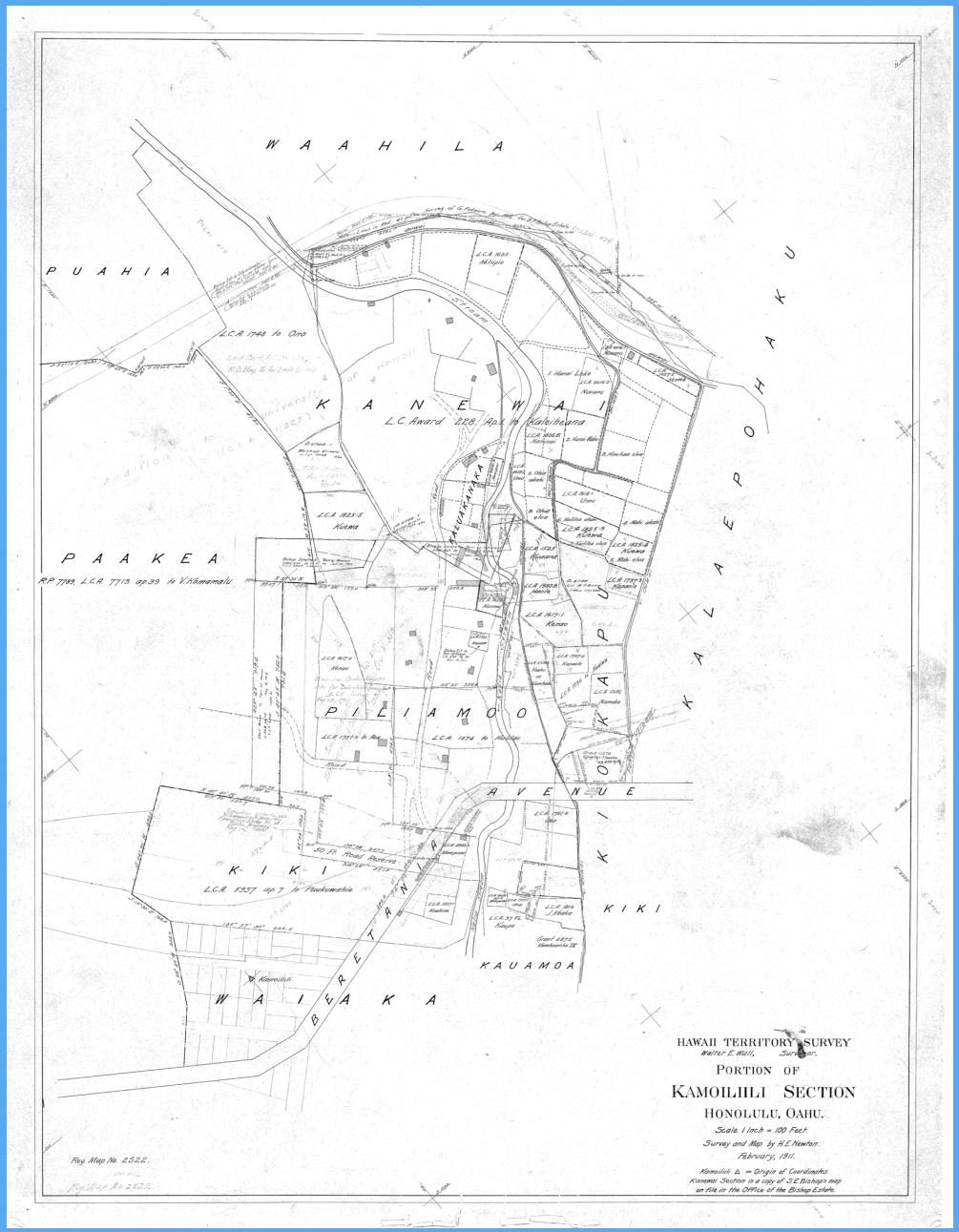
Takeshita, an avid fish collector and breeder since the 50s, found cichlids (*Cichlasoma cutteri*), which look like convict cichlids in the Ala Naio. The local kids used to call them "sculli." Also gobies (*Specie-unknown*) were found in the Ala Naio. Gobies like to hide in holes in the river bottom so they were called "scarecrow" fish by the local kids. They have a beautiful red, white and blue colored dorsal fin. They have also been found in the nearby Makiki Ditch. Takeshita also found guppies (*Poecilia reticulata*), also known as rainbow fish or millions fish, in the same habitat with the mosquitofish. Stan Lum believed that "the kids mistakenly called female guppies "medakas" because their grandparents from Japan thought that's what they were. They called the colorful male guppies 'rainbows.'"

"In the 50s, there were also wild moons (*X. maculatus*) in the Ala Naio Stream," reported Takeshita. "Three species of the genus Xiphophorus do interbreed to give you hybrids. The species are the swordtail (*X. helleri*), the Variatus (*X. variatus*) and the moons (*X. maculatus*). The wild moons definitely came from The Willows and established themselves in the Ala Naio Stream. I don't believe that these moonfish are in the Ala Naio now. A lot of the fishes that inhabit the Ala Naio are no longer there. While Yamamoto and Tagawa's book mentions the Ala Naio, Yamamoto was not able to find and collect this goby, which I called the "scarecrow" or the "sculli" in the 1990s," he added. Today, the Ala Naio holds mainly brackish water, has very little fresh water flow, but lots of tilapia.

LAURA RUBY

Naio, false sandalwood (Myoporum sandwicense) is a small to large tree. House timbers and smaller thatching poles were made from this very strong wood. It is scented like ʻiliahi (sandalwood). After sandalwood was depleted naio was a poor substitution for the sandalwood trade with China. Naio is also the name of an LCA claimant or his kuleana (property, claim). This location may be the source for the Ala Naio Stream. Ground naio grows close to the ground.

From *Moiliili—The Life of a Community* and *Hawaiʻi's Native and Exotic Freshwater Animals* by Mike Yamamoto and Annette Tagawa



HGS Reg. Org map 2522 -- Kamōʻiliʻili –Kānewai and Piliamoʻo ʻili H.E. Newton, 1911

HGS Reg. Org 2714 -- between the Kālia [Mānoa] and Pāhoa [Pālolo] streams at Beretania Street [Wai'alae Road] by F.H. Kanahele, 1924