



Figure 16. Portion of the *Alanui Aupuni* (SIHP Site 2) crossing ‘O‘oma 2nd; view toward Kohanaiki.

The primary routes of travel through the 1960s, descended from upland Kohanaiki and Kaloko, or came out of Kailua. In the 1950s, Hu‘ehu‘e Ranch bulldozed a jeep road to the shore at Kaloko. The ranch, and some individuals who went to the shore either as a part of their ranch duties, or for leisure fishing along the coast, used this jeep road. The *Alanui Aupuni* was modified from Kailua, to at least as far as Honokōhau and Kaloko, and remained in use through the 1970s. It was not until the Queen Ka‘ahumanu Highway was opened (ca. 1973) that travel across the *kula kai* (shoreward plains) of ‘O‘oma was once again made possible for the general public.

ORAL-HISTORICAL INTERVIEWS

In support of both earlier research (Clark and Rechtman 2005; Rechtman 2006; Rechtman and Maly 2003), and the current proposed development (Rechtman 2007), oral-historical interviews were conducted specific to ‘O‘oma and the neighboring lands of Kekaha.

Interview Participants

All of the individuals that participated in the oral history interviews cited in this study are directly descended from traditional residents of ‘O‘oma and adjoining lands, and many of the personal recollections date back to the 1920s. The interviewees also benefited from the words of their own elders and extended family members, whose personal recollections dated back to the middle 1800s. Following is a summary of the interviewees.

Valentine K. Ako is of Hawaiian ancestry and was born at Hōlualoa in 1926. He currently resides on Kaua‘i. Interviewed in 1996, *kupuna* Ako visited families and fished at ‘O‘oma and neighboring lands of Kekaha (ca. 1930s-1940s). He is well known for his knowledge of Hawaiian fishing customs and fisheries, and is a member of several cultural committees.

George Kinoulu Kahananui Sr. is of Hawaiian ancestry and was born at Hōlualoa in 1925. Raised from infancy at ‘O‘oma 2nd, he continues to reside on old family land in ‘O‘oma. Uncle Kino regularly traveled the uplands and coastal lands of ‘O‘oma and Kekaha, learned of traditions and practices; and later managed the

lands under Hu‘ehu‘e Ranch. He continues to fish on the coastal lands of ‘O‘oma and Kohanaiki. As a child he farmed the family lands that make up a portion of the current project area, a portion of which he retained ownership of until recently. Uncle Kino is well respected and known for his knowledge of the land, and is a valued resource on a number of cultural committees.

Elizabeth Maluihi Ako Lee is of Hawaiian ancestry and is the sister of Uncle Kino. Auntie Elizabeth was born in 1929 and was raised by her *hanai* family, Kahananui, in upland ‘O‘oma. As a child she walked the upland trails and cultivated sweet potatoes on her family land in ‘O‘oma 2nd Ahupua‘a, which are now part of the current project area. She is a well-respected *lauhala* weaver and retains valuable cultural knowledge.

Samuel Keanaaina is of Hawaiian ancestry and was born at Kolaoa in 1926, where he remains resident. Descendant of families with generational ties to various lands of the Kekaha region, including ‘O‘oma, *kupuna* Keanaaina regularly traveled the uplands and coastal lands of ‘O‘oma and Kekaha. He learned of traditions and practices of the families of the land, and was a fisherman in his youth.

Malaea Agnes Keanaaina-Tolentino (with daughter Cynthia Torres) is of Hawaiian ancestry and was born at Kolaoa in 1928. She currently resides in Kealakehe and is the Sister of Samuel Keanaaina, who shared in similar experiences as her brother. She was raised by her grandparents in Honokōhau Nui and as a youth she regularly traveled between the uplands and coastal lands of Honokōhau-Kaloko, Kalaoa-‘O‘oma and Kohanaiki. Kupuna Malaea has served on several cultural committees and is known for her knowledge of the land.

Ruby Keanaaina McDonald was born at Kalihi on O‘ahu in 1942 and moved to Kona when she was about six years old. *Kūpuna* Keanaaina and Malaea are her uncle and auntie. Ruby grew up with her aunties and uncles in Kona (*mauka* Kalaoa and Hōlualoa) and spent a lot of time with her *kūpuna* listening to their stories and later documenting the family genealogy. As a child her experiences on the land in ‘O‘oma included stopovers at the family’s *kula* house (Kamaka homestead) on the way to the shore to gather and process *lauhala*. She currently works as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs liaison for west Hawai‘i.

Peter Keka is of Hawaiian ancestry and was born at Waiki‘i in 1940. His family resided for years in the Kalaoa-Kohanaiki-Honokōhau vicinity, and he currently resides in Kohanaiki. Peter traveled the Kekaha region and fished at ‘O‘oma and neighboring lands. He has been employed by the National Park Service and was responsible for the restoration of the Kaloko-Honokōhau fishponds and other cultural sites in the park.

Peter Keikua‘ana Park is of Hawaiian ancestry and was born at ‘O‘oma in 1918. He currently resides in Kalaoa 5th. Born and raised in the upland section of ‘O‘oma 2nd he regularly traveled with his grandparents (adoptive parents) to the coastal lands of ‘O‘oma. *Kupuna* Park described life on the lands and identified elder families of ‘O‘oma and neighboring lands. He also shared important documentation pertaining to traditions associated with fishing and cultivation of the land. Kupuna Park’s elders were noted *lauhala* weavers, a craft that was passed on to him and his sisters, and was an activity that sustained their family. They collected *lauhala* from ‘Ohikapua on the *kula* lands of Kalaoa 5th. Kupuna Park is a noted weaver and resource for several cultural programs.

Summary of Oral-Historical Information

Elder *kama‘āina* of the Kekaha region, tell much the same story as that described in the communications from the period of homestead development, and in the accounts given by J. Puuokupa in 1875 and J.W.H. Isaac Kihe in 1924. By the late 1800s, only a few permanent residence remained along the ‘O‘oma (and Kekaha) coastline. Primary residences were in the uplands, in the vicinity of the old Māmalahoa Highway. In that region, people were able to cultivate a wide range of crops—both native staples and new introductions—with which to sustain themselves, and in some case even as cash crops.

By the middle to late 1800s, the *kula* lands, from around the 900-foot elevation to shore, were primarily used for goat, cattle, and donkey pasturage. The families of the uplands regularly traveled to the coast via trails. This was usually done to go fishing, or to round up cattle, goats, or donkeys. During periods of extreme dry weather, when water resources dried up, the families relied on the brackish water ponds in the near-shore lands. In ‘O‘oma, near Wawaloli, the area marked on J.S. Emerson’s Register Maps 1280 (see Figure 7), as Kama’s or Keoki Mao’s house, families still took shelter, and drank the water from the spring, through the 1940s. Such was the case at various locations of the coast, between Kohanaiki, ‘O‘oma, Kalaoa, Ho‘onā, Kaulana, and lands further north to Kapalaoa.

Near the coastline several sites were described and, during field visits, pointed out by *kūpuna* Peter Kaikuaana Park and George Kinoulu Kahananui. These are also described by other elder *kama'āina*. The features included old goat and cattle corrals, old *kahua hale* (house sites), shelters, springs, burial sites, and fishery resources. Except for the old *mauka/makai* trail, the *Alanui Aupuni* (*makai* Government Road – “Old Māmalahoa Trail”), and walls, few other features were known by the interviewees on the lower *kula* lands (the area of the current proposed development). This is not surprising as the interviewees observed, when they were young, they were instructed not to wander around, and *maha'oi* (poke their noses) into caves and such. Their primary interest while traveling *makai* was to get to the fishing ground, and in reverse, to get back home. In the region of the lower homestead lots (the area of the current project) and above, interviewees have described the occurrence of caves, walls, and various features, including burials. Occasionally, when working the range, rounding up cattle, *huaka'i pō* or night marchers have been heard, or even seen. The explanation being that the people of old, who once lived on the land, were traveling the trails in one direction or the other to attend to some ceremony or to venture out on fishing journeys, or other such activities. Both Auntie Elizabeth Maluihi Ako Lee and George Kinoulu Kahananui described their family's agricultural practices within portion of the current project area, and their father's use of the *mauka/makai* trails to access the shore for fishing.

When asked about proposed development on the 'O'oma lands and in other locations of Kekaha, the interviewees all speak with hesitancy. It is difficult for them to see the landscape that they have known all their lives, and for which traditions were handed down, change. None of the interviewees shared any specific knowledge about traditional cultural resources and associated practices within the boundaries of the current project area. All interviewees believe that *ilina* (burial sites) should be preserved in place; likewise, should any *heiau*, or other important sites be located, they should be protected. Whenever possible all sites, such as house sites, petroglyphs, walls, and other features should be protected.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

Fieldwork for the current project began on November 16, 2006 and was completed on January 11, 2007. Robert B. Rechtman, Ph.D. directed all fieldwork. Fieldworkers included Christopher S. Hand, B.A., Olivier M. Bautista, B.A., Johnny R. Dudoit, B.A., Sandy L. Ireland, B.A., and Robert L. Snibley.

During the intensive pedestrian survey of the study area, the entire parcel was subject to north/south transects with fieldworkers spaced at 10-meter intervals. When archaeological resources were encountered, they were compared to existing site location maps to determine if they had been previously recorded. If they had been recorded during the earlier studies, the sites were examined to see that the earlier sites descriptions were consistent with current observations. Previously recorded sites fell into three categories based on DLNR-SHPD approved treatments: no further work, data recovery, and preservation. Those sites approved for no further work received only cursory investigation during the current fieldwork. The five sites (SIHP Sites 18774, 18808, 18821, 18822, and 18831) that were identified for data recovery and ten sites (SIHP Sites 2, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 10155, 10181, 18027, 18773, 18775) that had earlier been approved for preservation were investigated to verify current site conditions and site boundaries.

During the current survey fieldwork two sites (SIHP Sites 25932 and 26678) was discovered that had not been previously documented, they were plotted on a map (see Figure 5) of the study parcel using Garmin 76s handheld GPS technology (with sub five-meter accuracy), and then mapped in detail using tape and compass, photographed, tagged with temporary site numbers, and described using standardized site record forms. Only two newly discovered sites were recorded.

Previously Identified Data Recovery Sites

As a result of the earlier studies conducted within the project area, five sites were identified that DLNR-SHPD approved for data recovery (see Figure 5). Each of these is described below and an assessment of its current condition is provided.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-18774

SIHP Site 18774 was originally recorded by Donham (1987) as temporary site T-14, a complex containing five features (Features A-E), including two rectangular coral pavements, and a small cairn. This site was located

near the boundary of, or within the Kohanaiki project area to the south (see Figure 5). Donham described Site 18774 (as Site T-14) thusly:

This site consists of two coral pavements, three rubble-filled depressions, and a cairn. It is located along the southern boundary of the project area and has been previously recorded as Site T-175 within the Kohana-Iki Resort Development project area (Donham 1986a:58). Since the final property line boundary between these two project areas has not been demarcated in the field, it is impossible to determine which project area will contain the site. Its assignment to one land division must await boundary demarcation.

The five features within this complex are arranged in a linear pattern, c. 20.0 m long, that is oriented north-south. Barrera identified three of these features in his description of the site (1985:17).

Feature A, a small sinkhole, is 8.0 m in diameter and has been filled with pāhoehoe rubble to within 1.0 m of the rim. The rubble deposit has an average depth of 0.5 m and contains three small cleared holes which extend to bedrock. In the center of the rubble fill is a depression 0.6 m in diameter that is ringed with upright pāhoehoe slabs. Exterior diameter of the ring of slabs is 1.6 m. The base of this depression is 0.7 m below the rubble fill level and appears to have been deeper at one time.

Feature B is a roughly rectangular (5.5 by 3.5 m) coral pavement that is partially surrounded by pāhoehoe boulders. It is described by Barrera as an enclosure and is located c. 18.0 m south of Feature A. Immediately to the north is a circular area of rubble fill (c. 4.0 m in diameter) that had been deposited in a crevice in order to level the ground surface. Several small waterworn pebbles and a large boulder grinding stone are located on the coral pavement.

Feature C, a small rectangular (1.2 by 1.5 m) coral pavement, is situated in a slight depression at the northern edge of the Feature A sinkhole. The southern side of this pavement is defined by a low, faced wall that serves to isolate the pavement from the rubble fill in the sinkhole. Waterworn pebbles are present on this pavement.

Feature D, a small area of rubble fill, is located 3.0 m west of Feature B. This 1.5 sq m area of rubble was apparently deposited to level the surface of a depression. The surface is somewhat rough, and there are no indications that it was paved with smaller pebbles or cobbles.

Feature E, a cairn, is located near the center of the site. This feature is in very poor preservation, and stones are scattered in an area 6.0 m in diameter. The original structure was 1.25 m in diameter at the base; it is presently 0.35 m high. This cairn is situated very close to the Kohana-Iki/‘O‘oma II boundary, and its relationship to the other features on the site is unclear. It may have been erected at a later date, or it may be part of a cairn alignment that surrounds the anchialine ponds in Kohana-Iki.

Following an intensive examination, this site could not be relocated during the current study, thus it is very likely that it was within the Kohanaiki project area and no longer a consideration for the proposed development within ‘O‘oma.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-18808

SIHP Site 18808 was originally recorded by Donham (1987) as temporary site T-48, a complex consisting of four features (Features A-D), including two platforms and a large basalt abrader. This site is located in the southwest corner of the project area (see Figure 5). Donham describes Site 18808 (as Site T-48) thusly:

This site is located on a coral beach, near the southern edge of the project area, less than 10.0 m west of the coastal jeep road. The complex consists of three platforms, retaining walls, and a salt pan stone. These features occur within an area of c. 450 sq m.

Feature A, a roughly rectangular platform, is constructed from large weathered, porous lava stones and beach cobbles. It is 3.1 m long, 2.14 m wide, and has a maximum height of

0.36 m. The exterior sides of the platform are outlined with a single course of large stones, and the interior is filled with smaller beach boulders and weathered coral, much of which appears naturally deposited. The corners of the platform are rounded; the surface is currently slightly mounded and appears to have had minor disturbances.

Feature B, a large basalt stone with an abraded depression in its surface, is located c. 8.0 m west of Feature A. The stone is positioned horizontally, with the abraded surface up. The abraded surface is oval in plan and is worn to a maximum depth of 5.0 cm. The stone is 0.96 m long by 0.77 m wide and is 0.24 m thick. It is movable, but only with considerable effort by more than one person. Two upright basalt stones are adjacent to the salt pan stone.

Feature C, a partially buried platform, is located adjacent to Feature A. It is similar in construction to Feature A; however, it is smaller and is square in plan, with sides of 1.93 and 1.95 m. The east wall of the platform is 0.34 m high and consists of a single course of large boulders. The west wall is partially buried in storm wash, and its height is indeterminate. This feature has been exposed to more erosion than has Feature A, suggesting that it may be of somewhat earlier construction.

A partially buried retaining wall extends southward from this platform for a distance of 13.0 m. The wall is constructed from large waterworn boulders and is quite jumbled; it may be the remnant of a large platform.

Feature D consists of badly eroded wall segments that appear to represent a house foundation. The walls are constructed from unusually large waterworn basalt boulders; they are double-faced, with most of the core filling washed away. A rectangular area, 7.0 by 6.1 m, is defined by the segments; however, no corners are clearly defined. An internal wall is oriented north-south within the enclosed area, defining an eastern compartment, 6.1 by 2.7 m. An additional alignment of what appear to be the basalt stones of a former wall occurs directly west of this feature.

Site T-48 appears to have been considerably more extensive than is indicated by the features that are still intact. Its location correlates with Site 66, identified by Reinecke in 1930 (1930:11). Site 66 is plotted on Reinecke's map at Puhili Point, very near the border between Kohana-Iki and 'O'oma II; it is described as follows:

Very doubtful dwelling site. Then a row of sand-covered platforms at the border of the sand and the beach lava, enough for 6-10 homes. Remains of an old, large pen (Reinecke 1930:15).

It is uncertain which of the features described by Reinecke may correlate with the features at Site T-48. The pen has been tentatively associated with Site T-16, located 13.0 m to the northeast. The "row of sand-covered platforms" appears to best fit what is currently visible at the site. Features A and C are morphologically more similar to burial platforms than to house platforms; however, Feature D and the longer feature identified as a retaining wall could easily be house platform remnants.

Being close to the active jeep road, and within the coastal storm wash area, this site has experienced further degradation relative to when it was last documented by Donham (1987). Visible today are only the retaining wall partially (Feature D) buried in sand, and one low coral topped platform (Feature c) (Figure 17).

SIHP Site 50-10-27-18821

SIHP Site 18821 was originally recorded near the northern project area boundary (see Figure 5) by Donham (1987) as temporary site T-61, a habitation complex containing eight features (Features A-H), including two intensively utilized cave shelters, four overhang shelters and a dismantled cairn. Donham describes Site 18821 (as Site T-61) thusly:



Figure 17. SIHP Site 18808 Feature C view to the northeast.

This site consists of nine features within an area of 1,672 sq m. Two cave shelters, four overhang shelters, two rubble piles and a cairn are present. Feature A, a cave shelter, is entered through a vertical opening in smooth pāhoehoe, 1.3 m long and 1.0 m wide. The entrance is 0.9 m above the cave floor, which is covered with decomposing basalt crumbs and thin organic deposits. The cave has a habitable area of c. 75.0 sq m, with a major axis of 10.0 m. Two bedrock pillars near the center of the cave divide it into three distinguishable chambers, all of which have low ceilings (0.9 m and less).

Portable remains are scattered over the cave floor, with no definite concentrations. Shellfish species present include Conidae, Cypraeidae, Neritidae, and Thaididae. Echinoidea, mammal bone, and coral cobbles are also present.

Feature B is located 8.2 m northwest (328 degrees Az) of Feature A. It is an intensively utilized cave shelter with internal modifications. The cave is small (c. 18.0 sq m habitable space), amorphous in shape, and has a generally low ceiling (0.85 to 1.3 m high). There are two cave openings, both of which are small and vertical. The westernmost (entrance) is 0.9 m long and 0.47 m wide; the eastern opening is 1.26 m long and 0.23 m wide.

Loose rockfall has been piled near the entrance to form a mound, 1.17 by 1.78 m and 0.25 m high. Three tube extensions from the main chamber have been walled off with stacked rockfall, and a stone alignment has been constructed to the south of the rubble mound. Large, waterworn boulders are positioned at either end of this short alignment.

The midden deposit is dense in this small cave, and it has been disturbed by relic hunters. Shellfish families observed include Conidae, Cypraeidae, Isognomonidae, Littorinidae, Neritidae, Patellidae, Spondylidae, and Thaididae. Other portable remains include kukui nut shell, fish and mammal bone, gourd, Echinoidea, charcoal, modified wood, modified mammal bone and volcanic glass. Two volcanic glass flakes were collected and were submitted to

Mohlab for hydration rind age determination (PHRI VG-535, -536). The samples yielded calendric date ranges of AD 1648-1704 (two sigmas), respectively.

Feature C, an overhang shelter and cleared blister, is located 3.8 m northeast (45 degrees Az) of Feature B. This low-ceilinged (0.5 m high) overhang opens to the south and is located along the perimeter of a collapsed blister. The opening is 3.10 m wide, and the sheltered area has a maximum depth of 1.6 m. The sheltered area is triangular in shape and has an interior area of 2.5 m. Pāhoehoe cobbles have been deposited at the entrance of this overhang, in order to level the ground surface. A linear pile of boulders is located to the north, along the floor of the blister. This pile is 7.0 m long and has a maximum height of 0.20 m. Additional stones are piled along the rim of the blister, above a small adjacent shelf along the blister rim. Conidae, Cypraeidae, Neritidae and Thaididae shellfish families were observed in low numbers at the entrance to the overhang.

Feature D, an overhang shelter in a cleared blister, is located 16.4 m southwest (220 degrees Az) of Feature B. The overhang shelters an area 3.2 m wide and 2.5 m deep. Average ceiling height is 0.6 m. A crevice in the shelter floor has been filled with boulders and large waterworn stones, and loose rockfall has been cleared from the collapsed blister.

Portable remains observed include Conidae, Cypraeidae, Thaididae, and Brachidontes sp., all in sparse amounts.

Feature E is a dismantled cairn that is presently scattered over an area 3.4 m in diameter. It has a present height of 1.2 m. A portion of the disturbed scatter may represent the remnants of a small platform. An area 1.7 m long, to the south of the cairn, is relatively level and has a uniform height of 0.3 m. A single piece of coral was observed on the rubble adjacent to the cairn. This feature is 34.5 m southwest (222 degrees Az) of Feature B.

Features F and G are rubble piles that may be dismantled cairns. They are located 34.5 and 33.9 m southwest of Feature B. Stones from Feature F are scattered over an area 1.9 by 1.8 m. A portion of the feature is still intact, indicating an original circular shape with a diameter of 1.1 m. This remnant is constructed from thin pāhoehoe slabs stacked five courses high (0.65m).

Feature G is a small rubble pile on top of a filled crevice. It is 1.6 by 1.8 m at its base and is 0.4 m high. A shallow crevice has been filled with small cobbles, over which have been piled large, chunky pāhoehoe boulders. There is no indication of former structure to this pile of stone.

Feature H consists of two adjacent overhang shelters located along the east-facing wall of a collapsed lava tube. The northernmost overhang is 2.2 m wide at the opening, 1.6 m deep, and has a maximum ceiling height of 95 m. The floor of the shelter is rough and sloping, and the east half is covered with roof fall; minimal use is suggested by a few pieces of Cypraeidae shell and coral. The adjacent shelter is 1.46 m wide at the opening, 0.9 m deep, and has a ceiling height of 0.95 m. A few small pieces of weathered coral are scattered outside the entrance and on the roof of this small overhang.

Site 18821 appears today as it did when it was recorded as temporary site T-61 (Donham 1987) some twenty-one years ago. This site is proximate to Site 18027 and the two together could be considered parts of a larger complex.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-18822

SIHP Site 18822, a *pāhoehoe* platform, was originally recorded as temporary site T-62 by Donham (1987). It is situated adjacent to the coastal side of Site 1913 (see Figure 5) and is described thusly:

This feature is located along an exposed pāhoehoe shoreline, on the seaward side of the coral storm beach, in a low area that is exposed to considerable wave action. The northern edge of the platform is still intact; however, all other sides are badly eroded and ill-defined. That feature has an east-west axis of 6.0 m and a north-south axis of 3.5 to 5.5 m. Its original width appears to have been 3.5 m. The present height of the feature varies from 0.15 to 0.25 m. It is constructed of pāhoehoe boulders and cobbles and has natural deposit of coral over its surface, which is still relatively level. This platform is located 25.9 m south (170 degrees Az) of Site D15-18, which has been interpreted as a heiau.

For purposes of the current study this site, while administratively distinct, will be treated as an element of Site 1913 (D-15-18). It appears to have suffered some further degradation since the time of its original (Donham 1987) recordation.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-18831

SIHP Site 18831 was originally recorded by Donham (1987) as temporary site T-71, a footpath located near the eastern boundary of the project area. Donham describes Site 18831 (as Site T-71) thusly:

This footpath section was located in the inland area during the search for Site T-6. It is 75.0 m southwest (245 degrees Az) of Site T-6 and consists of a 12.0-m-long alignment of pāhoehoe slabs arranged as steppingstones. The path is oriented east-west (80 degrees Az) and crosses an area of rough, broken pāhoehoe. The path could not be traced beyond the ends of the slab alignment. This site was tagged PHRI-5 during field work.

This site was identified during the current study and after a detailed investigation it was determined that the earlier interpretation as a “footpath” was not accurate. Rather the alignment of *pāhoehoe* slabs appears to be a collection and sorting location for modern quarrying activities associated with (possibly Tongan) rock wall builders. The evidence that leads to this conclusion is as follows: 1) the short alignment of slabs is adjacent to solid *pāhoehoe* (Figure 18), which calls into question their necessity, 2) the slabs are thin and brittle such that stepping on them would cause them to break, 3) there is evidence of modern quarrying activity in the immediate vicinity of the slab alignment (Figure 19), and 4) there is a modern rubbish accumulation (Figure 20) very close to the “site.”



Figure 18. Alignment of *pāhoehoe* slabs “Site 18831,” view to the west.



Figure 19. Evidence of modern quarrying activity to the south of the slab alignment.



Figure 20. Rubbish (Mountain Dew cans) located between the slab alignment and the modern quarry area.

Previously Identified Preservation Sites

As a result of the earlier studies conducted within the project area, ten sites were identified that DLNR-SHPD approved for preservation (see Figure 5). Each of these is described below and an assessment of its current condition is provided.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-2

This is the 1847 *makai* Government Road and has been variously referred to as the Māmalahoa Trail and the King’s Highway. The site is visible across the landscape as a kerbstone alignment (see Figure 16) and forms a portion of the boundary between the two existing parcels that make up the current project area, and then alters its course to a slightly more *mauka* direction (see Figure 5). This site has been maintained (kerbstone replacement and vegetation removal) over the years as part of various community service projects. SIHP Site 2 is a linear trail feature that extends from Kailua Town to Kawaihae. Historical records indicate that the “Māmalahoa Trail” is more properly identified as the *alanui aupuni*, or government road, and was constructed through the ‘O‘oma area in 1847. This road is shown on the 1928 version of the USGS topographic map (Figure 21), and corresponds precisely to what can be seen on aerial photographs (Figure 22) and what was observed on the ground during our study.

It was not until 1847 that detailed communications regarding road construction on Hawai‘i began to be written and preserved. It was also at that time that the ancient trail system began to be modified and the alignments became a part of a system of “roads” called the “*Alanui Aupuni*” or Government Roads. Work on the roads was funded in part by government appropriations, and through the labor or financial contributions of area residents and prisoners working off penalties. Where the *Alanui Aupuni* crosses the lands of ‘O‘oma the alignment includes several construction methods: kerbing, elevating, and bridging. It should be noted that the alignment on the ground in this area does not match the alignment indicated on most early maps (and transposed to new maps). This deviation appears to be a result of early surveying errors. The actual alignment of the trail (labeled Māmalahoa Trail) was surveyed in 1986 as depicted on the Hawai‘i State Survey Division’s map C.S.F. No. 20499 (Figure 23). There is no physical evidence of a trail route on the ground matching the location of the “mapped” King’s Trail.

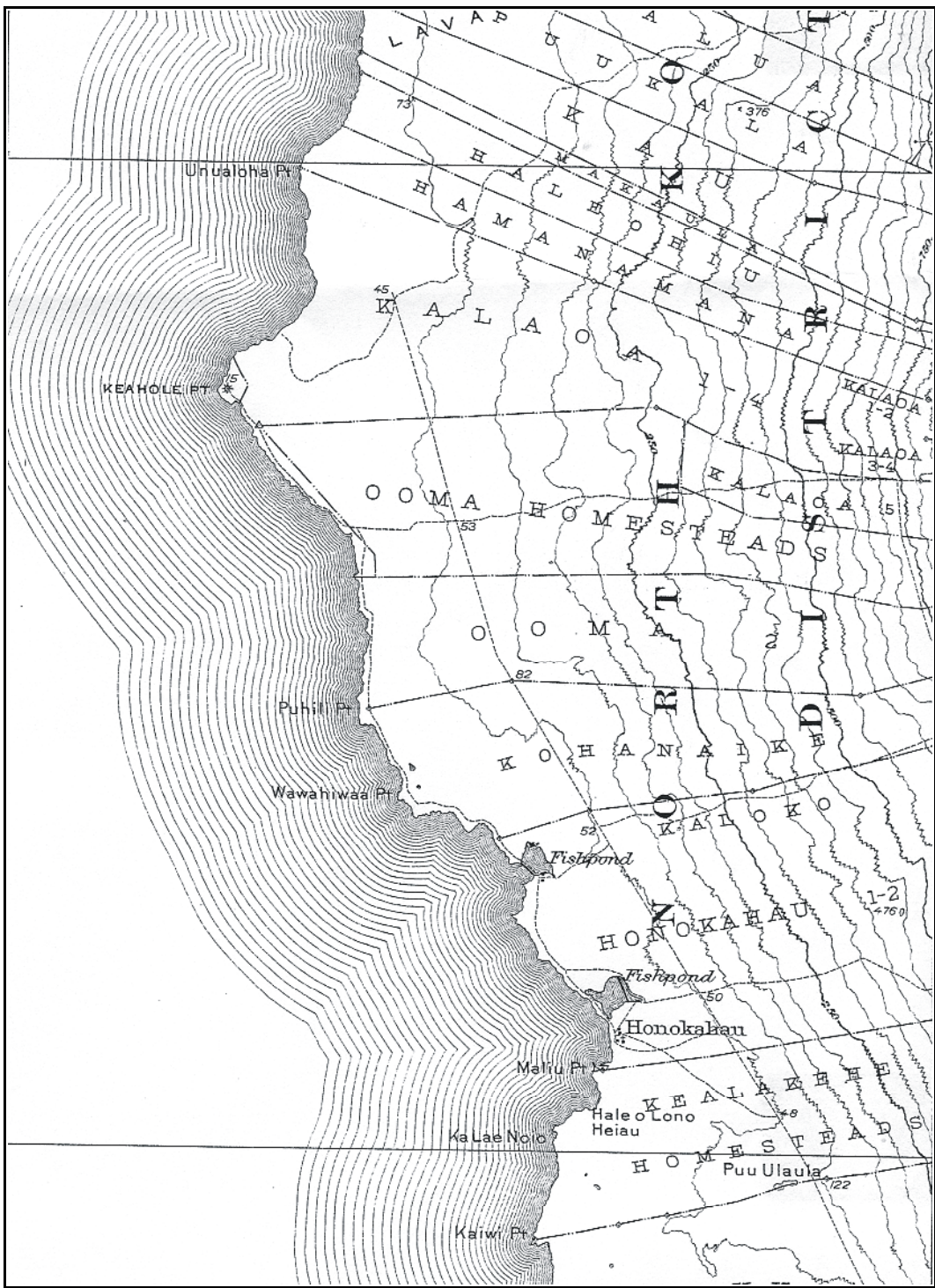


Figure 21. Portion of 1928 U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series quadrangle Keahole HI showing SIHP Site 2.



Figure 22. Aerial view of *mauka* portion of property showing route of SHIP Site 2.

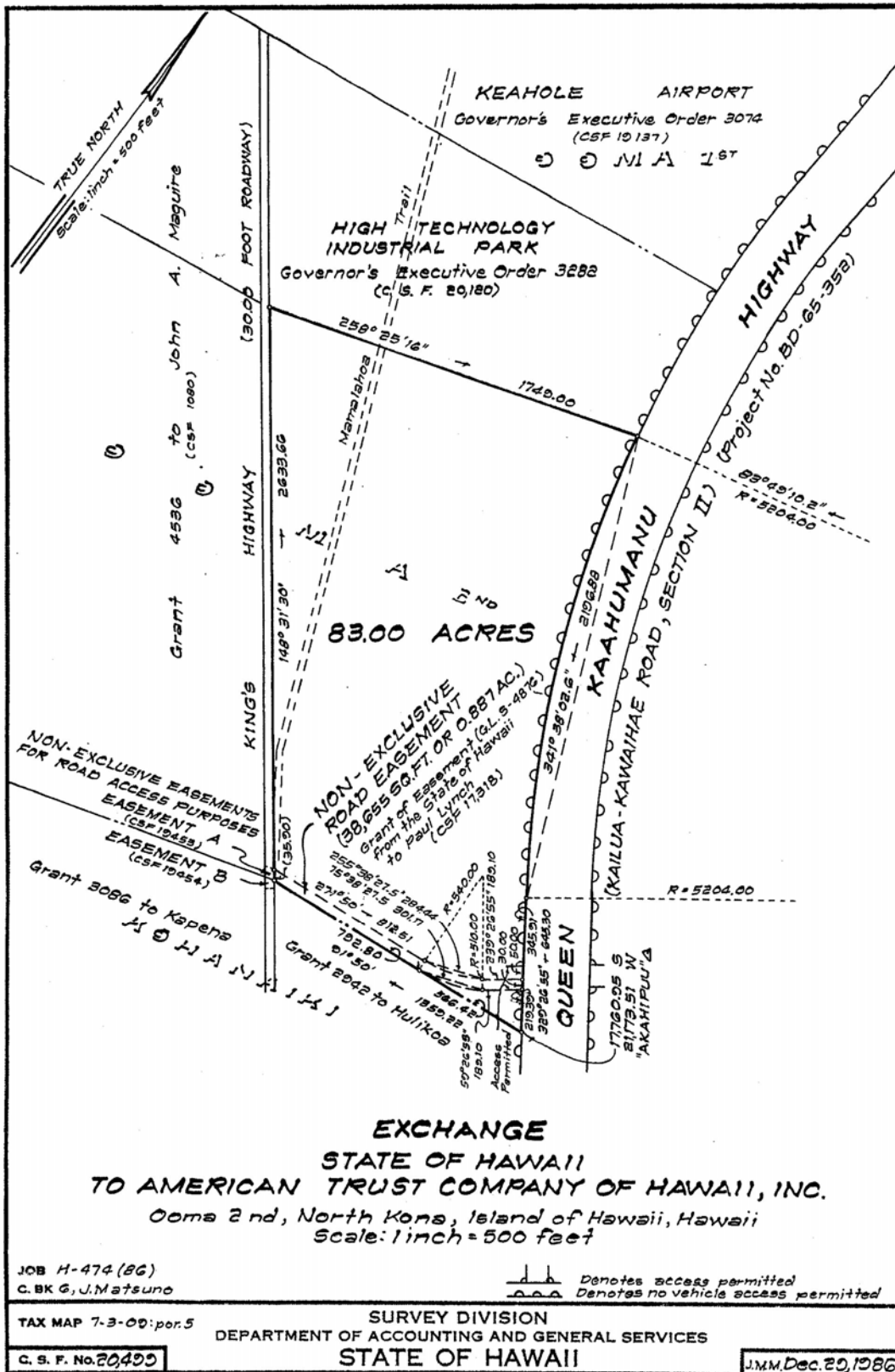


Figure 23. State Survey map depicting old Government Road alignment through 'O'oma 1st and 2nd.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-1910

First recorded by Reinecke (n.d.) in 1930 as “Site 68,” by Martin in 1971 as 50-10-27-1910, this site was arbitrarily separated by Cordy in 1975 into D15-1 and D15-2 using the Bishop Museum nomenclature. However, as Donham expressed, “the reason for breaking up this complex is unclear, since the distance between the features at Sites D15-1 and D15-2 is no greater than the distance between the two features of Site D15-2.” (1987:83). Thus, Site 1910 is reported here in its originally recorded configuration. The ten features that comprise this site are described by Donham (1987), and appear today as she described them (Figures 24-28).

Site D15-1 is located at the west-central edge of a broad aa flow that extends to the coral beach. The features are situated along the west-facing slope of the flow and are 2.0 m to 5.0 m above the coral beach. The entire site area has been exposed to storm wash.

Feature designations used here correspond with those assigned on the state inventory form. Features A through D correspond with Features 1 through 4, as shown on Cordy’s plan map of the site (1986a:15).

Feature A is a large, nearly square (9.0 by 10.0 m) coral pavement that is subdivided into two levels. The upper level is at the southern end of the pavement and is 2.9 m wide; it is defined by an eroded retaining wall and is a maximum of 0.2 m above the rest of the paving. The northeast corner of the pavement has been faced in order to maintain a leveled surface, and small patches of bedrock are exposed in areas. A small, raised platform is present in the southwest corner.

Two linear rubble mounds extend out from the northwestern corner of the pavement. These mounds are situated between the platform and a prominent rock outcrop; they are 2.5 m long, 1.0 m wide, and 0.04 to 0.5 m high. The western mound is constructed from small aa cobbles and has a relatively flat surface. The eastern mound is constructed from larger aa boulders, but is also platform-like in form. . .

A rubble mound is also located at the southeast corner of the pavement; this feature is more amorphous than the two linear mounds and may represent a clearing pile. A disturbed water worn boulder is located at the northeast corner; this stone was apparently upright at the time of Cordy’s survey. A second water worn boulder is located on one of the linear mounds.

A single, 1.0-m-sq test unit was excavated by Cordy in the northeast quarter of the pavement. No artifacts or volcanic glass specimens for dating were recovered from this unit (Cordy 1981:242, 248). Cordy interpreted the feature as a men’s house, on the basis of size and on the presence of coral, which indicated to him a ceremonial function.

Feature B is a walled shelter that incorporates a 1.55-m-high up thrust of bedrock. Two nearly straight walls have been constructed on the north side of the bedrock to form a roughly U-shaped shelter. The west wall is 2.4 m long and 0.9 m wide. It is double-faced and is core-filled to a maximum height of 1.0 m. The east wall is 2.2 m long and 0.8 to 1.0 m wide. It is faced on the interior and exterior sides and is stacked three to five stones wide, rather than being core filled. This wall has a maximum height to 1.10 m (six courses of stone). The deposit inside this small shelter (c. 2.5 sq m) is extremely rich in subsistence remains, charcoal, and lithic debris, and the floor appears to have been paved with small beach pebbles (‘ili’ili).

This feature was interpreted as a special purpose house and was designated as Site D15-1-3 by Cordy. A 1.0-m-sq test unit was excavated along the inside of the west wall. Two volcanic glass specimens collected from this unit were dated, along with four additional specimens collected from the surface of the feature . . . Cordy reports no artifacts collected from this feature; however, there is no question that a quantity of midden would have been collected from the excavation unit.

Feature C, a three-sided, C-shaped wall, is constructed from rough pahoehoe and a’a slabs interspersed with water worn basalt stones. Cordy designated this structure as Site D15-1-2. The wall opens to the west and is aligned with a steppingstone path that leads westward for a distance of c. 6.0 m. The interior sides of the walls are nicely faced and are stacked three to

four courses high (0.7 m). The exterior sides slope outward from top to base; width at top is 0.7 m and at the bottom is 0.9 m. A bedrock outcrop occurs at the southeast corner of the structure, behind which is a filled crevice and a small cupboard-like excavation.

The deposit inside this structure is similar in composition to that in Feature B; however, it is less dense and contains considerably less wood charcoal. A test unit was excavated by Cordy along the interior side of the north wall . . . No artifacts were recovered from this excavation; the feature was interpreted as a sleeping house by Cordy.

Feature D is a platform constructed on a narrow projection of lava. It is nearly level with ground surface on the south side and is 0.6 m high on the north side. The general shape is rectangular (5.0 by 4.0 m), and the surface consists of chunky pahoehoe boulders without smaller paving stones. A small depression occurs in the center of the platform and a small, low-walled, C-shaped structure occurs immediately to the south. Cordy excavated a test unit at the southern edge of the platform where it was extremely shallow . . .

Feature E, a walled shelter, is located 11.0 m northeast of Feature C, and they are connected by a well-worn footpath (Feature E). It consists of two naturally up righted lava slabs, which form the roof for a sheltered area. The shelter measures 1.3 m wide and 0.8 m deep, with a ceiling height of 0.9 m. The area inside the overhang is cleared and leveled and is surrounded by a wall. The wall, which incorporates naturally occurring bedrock, encloses an area 2.89 m wide and 1.9 m deep, in front of the rock shelter. It is 0.9 m high and is roughly faced on the interior side. The exterior side slopes outward from top to bottom; there is a central opening in the wall. Shellfish remains are scattered inside the shelter.

Feature F is a walled shelter similar in form and construction to Feature E; however, it is somewhat smaller, and the surrounding wall has non-entranceway. This feature is located along the path that connects Features C and E.

This site has been determined to significant as site type example (Cordy 1986a), and it may also be significant as ceremonial . . . locale.

As noted above, . . . [Site D15-2] was designated by Reinecke and Martin as a component of a single complex, which included Site D15-1. It consists of three major features and a steppingstone footpath that connects Features A and B. The site is located northeast of Site D15-1, on a west facing slope of the rough pahoehoe and aa flow. A plan map of the site is given by Cordy (1986a:18).

Feature A, an enclosure, is situated along the lower slope, immediately east of an anchialine seep. It is 8.0 m long and 7.1 m wide, with the long axis oriented northwest-southeast. The walls are constructed from aa and rough pahoehoe slabs that are well staked and faced on two sides. Wall height varies from 1.0 to 1.9 m, and thickness varies from 0.7 to 0.9 m.

Three small, low, pebble and weathered coral platforms are located inside the enclosure. The longest of these platforms is located in the northeast corner and extends along the west wall of the enclosure. It is 4.7 m long, 1.6 m wide and 0.2 m high. A second platform is located at the northwest corner; it is 3.0 m long, 2.1 m wide and 0.2 m high. The third platform is along the center of the south wall; it is 3.7 m long, 1.1 m wide and 0.2 m high. These platforms do not have faced sides.

A smaller, L-shaped wall section extends south from the southeast corner of the enclosure. This wall is 0.4 m thick and 0.5 m high. It is not as well constructed as the main enclosure wall and consists of piled aa boulders. The long axis 3.2 m, and the shorter, east-west section is 2.3 m long. A small wall remnant is present, parallel to the long wall, suggesting that this feature may have been a small, adjoining enclosure. Adjacent to the east wall at the southeast corner of the main enclosure is a concentration of weathered coral and cobbles.

This feature was designated as Site D15-2-1 by Cordy and was interpreted as a special purpose house. A test unit was excavated just off the long platform within the enclosure . . . A number of shellfish varieties were observed within the enclosure, as well as Echinodea fragments.

Feature B is located c. 35.0 m east and upslope from Feature A. It is a rectangular enclosure measuring 5.5 m long and 4.5 m wide, with a small opening at the northwest corner. The walls are well-faced on the interior and exterior sides and are constructed from aa and rough pahoehoe slabs. They are 0.7 m wide and range in height from 1.0 to 1.2 m. The interior and exterior areas immediately west of the wall are paved with weathered coral pebbles. The exterior pavement extends 4.0 m west from the wall and averages 4.7 m long. No artifacts were visible in the area; however, four shellfish families are represented in the surface scatter.

Feature B was interpreted by Cordy as a sleeping house and was designated as D15-2-2. The test units were excavated; one inside the structure at the southwest corner and another outside in the coral pavement . . . Three artifacts were recovered from inside the enclosure; a piece of metal wire (near surface), a coral abradar, and a bone fishhook (Cordy 1981:242).

Feature C is a steppingstone path that connects Features A and B. The path is best defined at the western end, where slabs and water worn basalt boulders are in place for a distance of 10.0 m from Feature B. The remainder of its distance is defined primarily by coral cobbles. Its exact location in relation to Feature A is uncertain.

Feature D is a walled shelter located 20.3 m southeast (120 degrees Az) of Feature B. It consists of a shallow overhang (2.3 m wide and 1.2 m deep) that is partially enclosed by two short walls. The southern wall extends up to the drip line of the overhang, increasing the sheltered area to 3.3 by 2.5 m. This wall is 2.0m long and 0.8 m high. The opposite wall is 1.2m long; both walls are 0.3 to 0.5 m wide. A sparse scatter of shellfish remains was observed on the surface inside the shelter, Chamidae, Cypraeidae, Neritidae, and Thaididae families are present. No artifacts were observed.



Figure 24. SIHP Site 1910 (D15-1) Feature C, view to the east.



Figure 25. SIHP Site 1910 (D15-1) Feature E, view to the east.



Figure 26. SIHP Site 1910 (D15-1) Feature B, view to the south.



Figure 27. SIHP Site 1910 (D15-2) Feature B, view to the east.



Figure 28. SIHP Site 1910 (D15-2) Feature c, view to the west.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-1911

SIHP Site 1911 was first recorded by Reinecke (n.d.) as a portion of “Site 69.” Martin assigned the SIHP Site 50-10-27-1911 designation in 1971, and in 1975 Cordy (1895) used the Bishop Museum designations D15-16 and D15-17 to describe the two extant features (an enclosure and a platform) of the site. Barrera referred to the enclosure as T-32 and the platform as T-34. Donham (1987) described the enclosure as:

. . . a rectangular wall that encloses an area 30.3 m long and 12.7 m wide. The wall is constructed from wayterworn basalt and pahoehoe boulders, with inclusions of coral concretions and limestone boulders. It is double faced with boulder fill and currently stands eight to nine courses high (2.20 m maximum height). Average wall thickness is 1.2 m. Sections of the wall have collapsed, particularly along the west side. The interior surface of the enclosure is covered with storm wash, and no use-related deposit is observable. The enclosure was interpreted by Reinecke as a cattle pen and by Martin as “perhaps for goats.” It exhibits no features of a habitation enclosure. Cordy recorded this site . . . which he defines as a historic animal pen. (Donham 1987:101)

This enclosure appears today in a further state of collapse (Figures 29 and 30) than documented by Donham (1987), whose interpretations of function seem valid. Vegetation covers most of the site affecting its long-term stability.



Figure 29. SIHP Site 1911 collapsed western wall of enclosure in foreground and stacked eastern wall in background. The heavily utilized road is immediately adjacent to the site.



Figure 30. SIHP Site 1911 southeastern corner of enclosure documenting current state of wall collapse.

The platform at SIHP Site 1911, recorded by Cordy as D15-17, appears today (Figure 31) in a more degraded state than was documented by Donham (1987), who describes it thusly:

This platform is 12.7 m northeast (29 degrees Az) of the west corner of the Site D-16 enclosure. It is roughly rectangular in plan, with a length of 11.5 m and a width of 7.0 m; major axis is oriented northeast-southwest. Height of the platform varies from 0.7 to 0.9 m. It is constructed from large, waterworn basalt boulders and pahoehoe slabs, with inclusions of weathered coral and limestone cobbles and boulders. Three of the sides are faced, with three to four courses of stone. The southwest side is extremely disturbed, and it is difficult to determine the exact location of the edge.

Platform fill consists of large boulders, cobbles and weathered coral; the surface is roughly level. A sparse scatter of shellfish remains, kukui nut shell, branch coral, and recent glass and aluminum beverage containers occurs on the platform surface. (Donham 1987:101)



Figure 31. SIHP Site 1911 platform, view to the east.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-1912

SIHP Site 1912 was recorded by Reinecke (n.d.) as a portion of “Site 69.” Martin assigned the SIHP Site 50-10-27-1912 designation in 1971, and in 1975 Cordy (1895) used the Bishop Museum designation D15-3 to describe the a cluster of five features (Features A–E). Barrera (1985) referred to a portion of this site (Feature B) as T-33. Donham (1987) noting the costal jeep road has potentially migrated in an east-west direct over the years, suggested that this site may have been significantly impacted by activities associated with the use of that road. While the features of the site are identifiable today, they are poorly preserved. Feature B (Figure 32) remains the most intact, however, it is considerably diminished compared to the description presented by Donham (1987). Donham described all of the features of the site as follows:

Feature A is a low enclosure with a west-facing entrance at the southwest corner. The enclosed area is rectangular (6.8 by 5.4 m), with the major axis oriented northwest-southeast. The walls are in very poor preservation and are collapsed at the northwest corner. Wall height varies from 0.2 to 0.3 m. Waterworn basalt boulders were used in construction of the wall, and the interior area is covered with coral pebbles and sand, which is probably a natural deposit. Beneath this layer is a very rock deposit which may extend to a maximum depth of 0.2 m. A few scattered shellfish remains were observed among the fill stones. Feature A was designated D15-3-1 by Cordy, who interpreted it as a sleeping house. He excavated a test unit immediately inside the west wall, near the entrance.

Feature B, a large rock mound, is located 6.2 m southwest (240 degrees Az) of Feature A. It is roughly square in plan, with basal dimensions of 2.2 by 2.6 m. It is faced on all sides, with three to four courses (0.6 to 0.8 m) still intact. Jumbled stones are piled on top of the faced portion, to a maximum height of 1.10 m. The feature has a waterworn basalt boulder base, and a coral concretion boulder is incorporated into the structure.

Feature C, a very low terrace (4.4 by 5.0 m), is located 11.4 meters southeast (115 degrees Az) of Feature B. Two sides of the structure are along a sloping ground surface and are 0.5 to 0.4 m high. The western side is nearly even with the ground surface, with a maximum height of 0.15m. The raised sides of the terrace are not faced, and stones are dispersed along the slopes on the north and east sides. The terrace surface is a rough fill of boulders and cobbles with coral pebbles or possibly natural deposit). A small area (0.8 by 0.6 m) in the center of the terrace is outlined with waterworn and rough boulders. This depression is interpreted by Cordy and Martin as a firepit or hearth. . . . Cordy excavated a test unit adjacent to the hearth. On the west side. No dates were determined for this feature. Cordy designated it Site D15-3-2 and interpreted the feature as a sleeping house.

Feature D is a very poorly preserved terrace or platform, located 3.3 m northwest (330 degrees Az) of Feature B. It consists of a somewhat amorphous and dispersed arrangement of basalt cobbles, with a major axis of 5.2 m and a minor axis of 3.7 m. The northwest and southwest sides are slightly raised; however, no side walls or facing are present. Surface concentrations of basalt boulders occur along three sides and probably represent collapsed sides. . . . This feature was designated as Site D15-3-4 by Cordy, who excavated a test unit along the southwest wall.

Feature E is a filled and leveled crevice with a very poorly defined semicircular alignment adjoining to the west. The filled area is terraced, primarily by naturally occurring bedrock, to form two levels. The upper level is 2.8 m long and 2.6 m wide; the lower level is 2.8 m long and 2.0 m wide. The alignment adjoins the upper level at the north and southwestern corners. It is roughly D-shaped (3.0 by 2.0 m), and the south side is indistinct to nonexistent. . . . Feature E was subdivided into two distinct features (D15-3-3 and -5) by Cordy, who suggested they represent two special-purpose structures. A test unit was excavated inside the alignment, at the southeast corner. (Donham 1987:89-90)



Figure 32. SIHP Site 1912 Feature B, view to the northeast.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-1913

SIHP Site 1913 was first recorded by Reinecke (n.d.) as “Site 70.” He described only Feature A of the site, labeling it a walled platform that was rather unusual in appearance. During the 1971-1972 Hawai‘i Island portion of the State Inventory of Historic Places conducted by DLNR-SHPD, Martin recorded the walled platform and three associated smaller platforms, which collectively were assigned the State Site Number 50-10-27-1913. Feature A of Site 1913 was then reexamined in 1975 by Cordy (1985), who assigned it the Bishop Museum Site number D15-18. Both Martin and Cordy describe Feature A as a *heiau*. Donham (1987) indicates that the associated small platforms (Features B, C, and D) have been subject to impacts from storm related events. Feature A is located on the adjacent state parcel, and the three other smaller are located within the current study area (see Figure 5). Donham (1987) summarized the previous work conducted at Site 1913 and described it—using the Bishop Museum designation (Site D15-18)—thusly:

This site was first recorded as Site 70 by Reinecke, who described it as follows:

Walled platform, S.E. corner terraced, badly broken down. Platform amuka [sic. mauka]. Walls of this and of site 73 are built of thin plates of surface lava, rather unusual in appearance (Reinecke 1930:15).

Reinecke’s description of the building material refers to the fact that waterworn basalt boulders were not used in the construction of the main platform; rather, the building stones are flat-surfaced pieces of rather porous pahoehoe . . .

Martin, who located the main platform and identified it as a *heiau*, recorded this site as 50-10-27-1913. He also located three, associated platforms to the east. Cordy recorded the *heiau* only and does not indicate additional platforms. This is surprising, since he was specifically looking for platforms of this type during his survey, and Martin described them as “house platforms.” Barrera did not record the major feature, since it was located west of the coastal jeep road. He did record the largest platform to the west as Site T-35. This feature is described as containing a slab-lined central firepit, which Martin also identified in the largest associated platform.

Four features were identified as part of this complex during the PHRI investigation. These features are spatially patterned, as shown on Martin’s site plan map, and include the main *heiau* (Feature A) in addition to three platforms of variable sizes. The platforms are currently located directly across the jeep road, 22.0 m west [sic east] of the *heiau*. The largest platform (Feature B) is visible on the project area aerial photograph, as is the *heiau*. Features C and D are located south of Feature B.

Feature A, a large rectangular, walled platform, is situated on a large pahoehoe bedrock finger which is elevated above the adjacent coral beach. This location has undoubtedly contributed to the preservation of the site, which is unusually good for a high, walled structure so close to the shoreline.

Overall length of the structure is 19.5 m, and overall width is 15.25 m. The walls are double-faced and core-filled along the west side. The platform has been filled up to within 0.5 to 0.7 m of the top of the wall. Fill material is pahoehoe and aa rubble, with weathered basalt and coral pebbles used as paving material. Larger coral cobbles also occur on the platform surface. Two smaller platforms occur along the north and eastern walls of the platform; these are raised 0.4 m above the surface.

Feature B is nearly square, with a length of 5.5 m and a width of 5.0 m. It is defined by perimeter large boulders and is filled with various-sized rubble. The surface is leveled, waterworn pebbles and coral. The feature is storm-washed, and it is difficult to determine whether the corral deposit is totally natural. A rectangular, slab-lined depression occurs in the center of the platform; it is 0.53 m long and 0.34 m wide. The depression has been partially filled with beach wash, and it is impossible to determine actual depth without excavation.

Features C and D are smaller in size, but are constructed with techniques and materials similar to those used for Feature A [sic Feature B]. Feature D is located 10 m southwest [sic southeast] of Feature C. It is square in plan (2.6 by 2.6 m) and is outlined with large boulders and filled with small pieces of pahoehoe. (Donham 1987:102-103)

SIHP Site 1913 continues to be impacted by both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. While Feature A (Figure 33) exhibits the least amount of modern disturbance, it is further degraded than when documented by Donham (1987). Features B (Figure 34), C, and D have also been significantly impacted beyond that previously recorded.



Figure 33. SIHP Site 1913 Feature A view to the northwest.



Figure 34. SIHP Site 1913 Feature B, view to the east. Heavily utilized road bisects the site.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-10155

Site 10155 (Figure 35) is a temporary habitation cave and potential potable water source. This site appears to have been associated with travel along SIHP Site 2, the “Māmalahoa Trail.” Within the cave is a substantial amount of habitation debris, and during an earlier archaeological reconnaissance survey (Rechtman 2002) a seemingly old coconut shell “cup” was observed to have been cached within a *puka* formed by collapsed rocks. This cup may have served to aid in collecting water from small seeps at the rear of the cave. During the recent inspection of the site, the rear of the cave was observed to be damp. This site appears to be in the same condition as when it was first recorded (Barrera 1985) and later documented (Rechtman 2002).



Figure 35. Entrance to SIHP Site 10155, view to the southwest.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-10181

SIHP Site 10181 was originally recorded by Donham (1987) as temporary site T-31; a complex containing three features (Features A-C), including a paved terrace with a small looter's hole in its southern half, and two cairns. Donham describes Site 10181 (as Site T-31) thusly:

The principal feature at this site is a coral paved terrace that has been constructed at the base of a pāhoehoe pressure ridge, on a narrow ledge that overlooks a steep ravine. It is situated at the western edge of an 'a'ā flow, 232 m from the shoreline, and has a western exposure. The terrace is amorphous in shape, conforming to the available space of the ledge. Portions of the sides are faced to a height of 0.5 m, in order to extend the leveled surface along the slope of the ledge [Figure 36].

A rectangular looter's hole (1.2 by 1.4 m) has been excavated into the southern half of the terrace, revealing pāhoehoe slab fill to a depth of at least 0.75 m. Other portions of the feature appear to have a shallow deposit of fill stone underlying a leveled and compacted surface of fine coral paving. All loose stone on the feature originated from the looter's hole, with the exception of three large waterworn basalt boulders. Two of the basalt boulders are oval uprights (0.45 and 0.56 m long); the third stone is horizontal and relatively flat (0.9 by 0.75 m). These stones are clustered near the center of the terrace. Two small rubble-filled crevices are located around the periphery of the terrace, which has a maximum length of 11.0 m and a maximum width of 6.0 m.

The largest filled crevice is located at the eastern edge of the coral paving, against the bedrock slope of the pressure ridge. An area 2.5 m long 1.0 m wide has been filled with cobble and boulder-sized pāhoehoe stones. Two small holes around the edges of the fill suggest that the crevice may have been quite deep.

The second filled crevice is on the west side of the terrace, 0.5 m below the surface of the pavement, along the slope of the ravine. An area 2.0 m long and 1.0 m wide has been filled with cobble-sized pieces of pāhoehoe. Original depth of the crevice is indeterminate.

No midden or other portable artifacts were observed on or near the terrace or in the looter's backpile of stones. This feature is tentatively interpreted as a shrine, with possible burial(s) either located under the pavement or in the filled crevices.

Feature B and C, two cairns, are located to the west of the terrace, along the edges of the ravine. Feature B is located 15.0 m to the southwest (225 degrees Az). It is roughly circular in plan and is 0.74 by 0.71 m at its base and 0.55 m high. Feature C is located 22.0 m to the northwest (3.05 degrees Az). It measures 0.61 by 0.75 m at its base and is 0.33 m high. Both cairns are simple constructions of stacked pāhoehoe slabs and chunks.

This site is set back from the coastal jeep trail and thus does not appear to be frequently visited. It's current condition (Figure 37) is similar to that described by Donham (1987).

SIHP Site 50-10-27-18027

SIHP Site 18027 was originally recorded by Donham (1987) as temporary site T-63; a complex containing thirteen features (Features A-M), including four cairns, four rubble piles, a cave shelter, an enclosure, two modified outcrops, an alignment, and a rubble pavement. Feature M, a cave shelter, is located within the current study area (see Figure 5), and Features L and K, two cairns, are both located approximately along the study area boundary with NELHA. Donham (1987:68), based on presence of a glass vase with flowers in it left at Feature K, suggested that that cairn was possibly a recently constructed memorial shrine. However, its location along the parcel boundary suggests a boundary function for the feature is more likely. No evidence that Feature K contained a burial, or could contain a burial (the feature is constructed on bedrock), was observed during the current fieldwork. Donham describes Site 18027 (as Site T-63) thusly:

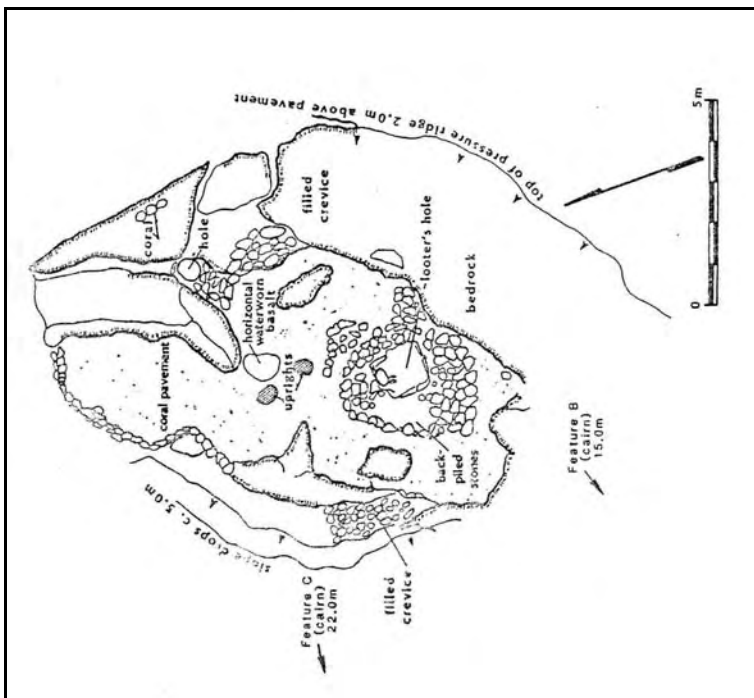


Figure 36. SIHP Site 10181 plan view (from Donham 1987:46).



Figure 37. SIHP Site 10181 overview, view to the northeast.

This site consists of 13 features within an area 95.0 m north-south by 30.0 m east-west. It is located at the coastal/inland interface in an area of relatively flat, broken pahoehoe and is one of five extensive complexes that occur in this interface zone. All of these complexes (T-61, T-63, T-64, T-66, and T-67) include a number of minimally used shelters, small cairns, and rubble piles. Site T-63 includes four cairns, four rubble piles, a cave shelter, an enclosure, two modified outcrops, an alignment, and a rubble pavement.

Feature A is the largest cairn on the site. It is located at the southern end of a loose cluster of five cairns and/or rubble piles. It is roughly circular at its base, with axes of 4.2 and 4.8 m and a height of 1.41 m. It is constructed from loosely piled pahoehoe slabs and has no faced or vertical sides. A portion of the cairn surface is flat; however, the overall shape is mounded. A few pieces of Conidae shell and coral are situated near the cairn.

Feature B, a smaller cairn, is located 8.2 m north (360 degrees Az) of Feature A. It is circular in plan, with base axes of 3.2 and 3.35 m; height is 0.39 m. Construction is very similar to that of Feature A, and the overall form is mounded rather than vertically stacked. No portable remains were observed near this feature.

Feature C is a rubble pile with a central depression possibly created by relic hunters. This feature is located 3.0 m northeast of Feature B and is very similar in overall size and shape. Base axes are 3.3 and 2.7 m; height is 0.38 m. The central depression penetrates to 0.2 m below the top of the feature. A few pieces of waterworn coral are present in the central depression.

Feature D is located 4.0 m east of Feature C. This small rubble pile is scattered over an area 2.2 by 2.0 m and has a maximum height of 0.52 m. The east side of this pile is defined with upright slabs that have a height of 0.42 m. No portable remains occur near this feature.

Feature E is a single layer of small pahoehoe cobbles placed in an area 3.3 m long and 2.4 m wide. There is no indication of a filled crevice beneath this pavement, which is located 9.0 m northwest of Feature B. Small coral fragments and a single piece of Cypraeidae shell are scattered on the paved area.

Feature F is the most substantial structure on the site. It is a small habitation enclosure with a 0.9-m-wide opening in the northern wall. It is rectangular in shape, with squared corners and walls 4.5 by 4.0 m long. The walls are constructed from thin pahoehoe slabs stacked up to eight courses high (0.8 m) and three stones wide, and they are faced on both sides. Average wall width is 0.7 m, and the corners are 1.0 m wide. Interior space within the enclosure is 2.3 by 2.4 m. No midden or portable remains were observed inside or outside this structure. It is located near the center of the complex and is somewhat isolated, with the nearest feature (G) located 12.0 m to the northeast.

Features G, H, I and J form a second loose cluster, the center of which is 20.0 m south of Feature A. Features G and H are rubble piles spaced 6.0 m apart. Both appear to be dismantled cairns, particularly Feature G, which has the remains of a square shape, 1.1 m on a side. Stones are presently scattered over an area 2.1 by 2.4 m and 0.4 m high. The center of the feature has been excavated, and there is one piece of Cypraeidae shell nearby.

Feature H is a rubble pile that is currently scattered over an area 2.7 by 2.8 m. The original shape appears to have been square, 1.5 m on a side. Maximum height is currently 0.4 m. Features G and H may have functioned as shelter post supports.

Feature I is an L-shaped alignment that incorporates a naturally uplifted pahoehoe shelf. The longest portion of the alignment is oriented northwest-southeast and is 6.0 m long. It curves southward at the western end and continues for 1.3 m. The bedrock portion of the alignment occurs at the curved section and is 0.8 m long. The alignment consists of large blocky pahoehoe boulders positioned two to three stones wide and a single stone high. No portable remains were observed in the area of the alignment, which is 5.0 m northeast of Feature H.

Feature J, a small modified outcrop, may have functioned as a storage facility. It consists of a small, cleared overhang, with stones piled around the entrance to create a smaller opening. Overall size of the overhang is 1.4 m wide and 0.7 m deep. An artificial opening, 0.4 sq m, was left in the positioned stones, creating a small sheltered area 0.24 m deep, with a ceiling height of 0.47 m. A few pieces of weathered coral were observed near this feature, which is located 7.0 m northeast of Feature I.

Features K, L, and M form the southernmost cluster of the complex. They are located on a prominent extension of the pahoehoe ridge, 20.0 to 30.0 m south of Feature F. Feature K is a cairn and recent memorial shrine. The cairn is in much better condition than are the features north, and it is probably of recent construction. It is constructed from large pahoehoe slabs piled eight courses high, with two pieces of weathered coral positioned on top. The base is roughly circular (1.1 m in diameter), and the cairn is conical in shape.

At the base of Feature K cairn are two large slabs that lean upright against a fault line, forming a type of backdrop for several pieces of weathered coral and a glass vase with dried flowers (ginger?). The vase is modern, and the condition of the flowers indicates quite recent placement.

Feature L, a large cairn, is located 5.0 m west of Feature K. It is situated on a high uplift, which gives the feature the appearance of being larger than its actual constructed size. The cairn is constructed from stacked pahoehoe slabs and is roughly circular (2.0 by 1.67 m). It incorporates bedrock into the form, so that six courses are stacked on the south side and four courses on the north side to obtain a consistent height of 1.0 m. A well-defined hole is present in the center of the cairn and appears to have been part of the original structure. It is 0.25 m in diameter and 0.7 m deep, and it may be a posthole.

Feature M, a small cave shelter, is located along the west-facing slope of the ridge, 15.0 m south of Feature K. The entrance to the tube cave is oriented to the west and is 1.14 m above the cave floor; it is rather small (0.79 by 0.55 m). The main chamber of the shelter is 6.0 m long, 2.28 m wide, and has a ceiling height of 0.8 m. The tube continues as a crawlspace for a distance of 10.0 m northward from the main chamber. It is accessible, but only with difficulty. Minor modifications occur inside the cave and are confined to rockfall clearing and piling. A pile of rockfall near the entrance appears to have been formed into a circle for use as a hearth; however, there was no concentration of ash or midden within this formation.

Portable remains observed in the shelter include Conidae, Cypraeidae, Neritidae (common) and Thaididae shellfish families; waterworn pebbles; a few Echinoidea spines; and a modern Pepsi can. The deposit of material represents the most concentrated occurrence on the site; however, it is quite sparse. One crevice directly beneath Feature K may have been artificially filled. (Donham 1987:66-69)

As SIHP Site 18027 is set back from the coastal road, it is seldom visited by the general public. As such this site is in the same condition as reported by Donham (1987), and her site map (Figure 38) is reproduced here. Features K, L, and M are shown in Figures 39-42.

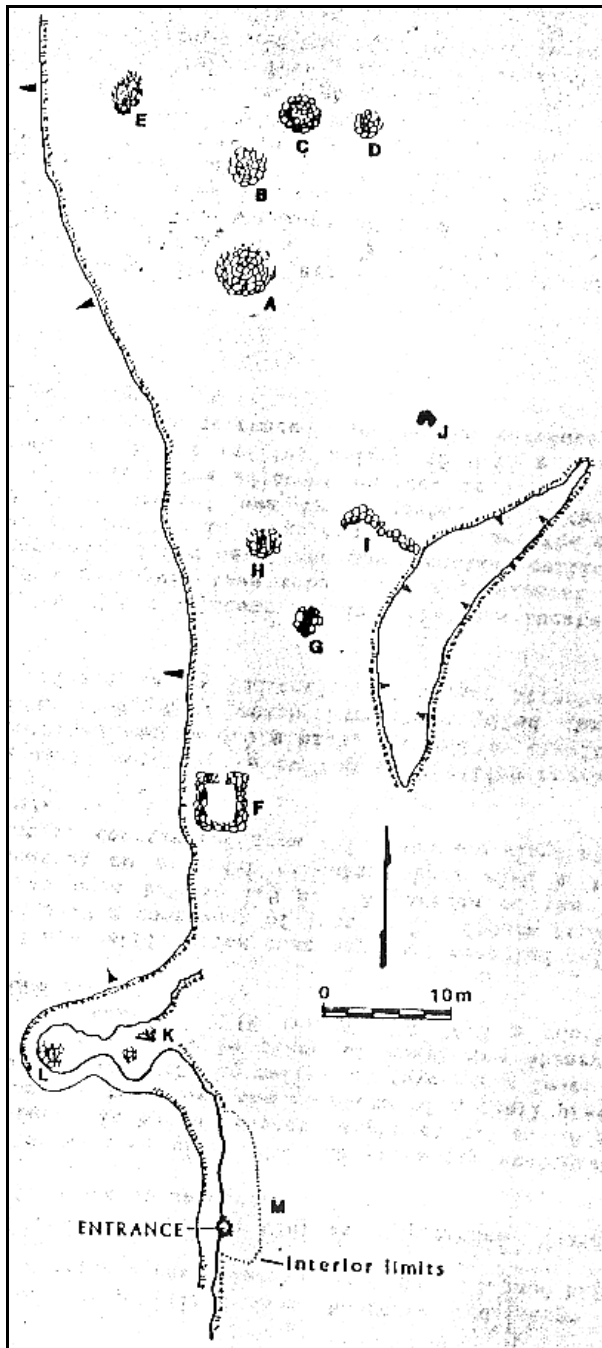


Figure 38. SIHP Site 18027 plan view (from Donham 1987:67).



Figure 39. SIHP Site 18027 Feature K, view to the south.



Figure 40. SIHP Site 18027 Feature L, view to the northeast.



Figure 41. Figure 36. SIHP Site 18027 Feature M, view to the north.



Figure 42. SIHP Site 18027 Feature M, view to the east.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-18773

Originally recorded by Barrera (1985) and later tested by Donham (1987) this site is an isolated rock mound built over a bedrock crevice containing buried human remains, and located roughly 240 meters *mauka* of Site 1911 (see Figure 5). Donham description of this burial site is as follows:

This isolated rock mound is in open rocklands . . . It is oval in shape, with a major axis of 2.8 m, oriented east-west. The minor axis is 2.3 m, and average mound height is 0.6 m. The mound is constructed from pahoehoe slabs and boulders that are stacked to form somewhat vertical, unfaced sides and a roughly level mound surface. This feature was tentatively interpreted by Barrera as a possible grave.

A 1.0 by 0.5 m excavation unit was established over a portion of the mound, and the stones were removed in order to determine if it was in fact a burial. The unit bisected the mound on a north-south axis. A natural bedrock crevice, which was found at the base of the mound, had been filled with cobble-sized stones and capped with two large pahoehoe slabs. After removal of these stones, skeletal remains were visible in the crevice, 0.75 m below bedrock surface. The remains were extremely weathered and deteriorated and were not removed from the crevice. The crevice was covered, and a portion of the original mound was reconstructed over the burial. (Donham 1987:27)

This site was located during the current study, and found to be in the condition described and left by Donham (1987).

SIHP Site 50-10-27-18775

SIHP Site 18875 was originally recorded by Donham (1987) as temporary site T-15; a habitation complex containing seven features (Features A-G), including an extensively modified sinkhole, a rubble-filled terrace, and a large cairn. This site is located along the boundary with the Kohanaiki project area to the south, and only partially within the current study area (see Figure 5). Donham describes Site 18775 (as Site T-15) thusly:

A sinkhole, which contains four of the seven features within this complex, is 15.0 m long (east-west) and 11.25 m wide. It has an average depth of 2.5 m, and the western portion extends beneath the opening to form two overhang shelters [Figure 39]. The shelters were not located by Barrera, who recorded the well and stone wall only.

Feature A, a well, is constructed around an anchialine spring at the western end of the sinkhole. It consists of faced walls, 1.8 m high, that partially enclose a small (1.0 sq m) spring pool. The northern portion of this feature consists of two straight walls, nine courses high, that face an access to the small pool. The southern portion is a circular wall, four courses high, that encircles the pool. This latter wall is built under a low natural overhang. Water level at the time of survey was 1.62 m below the top of the straight wall; a high water mark occurs 0.65 m above present water level. Boulders used in this structure are regularly sized and are squared; the construction technique appears to be historic.

Feature B is a cobble paving that occurs in the floor of the sinkhole. This feature covers an area of 30.5 sq m and apparently was deposited in order to raise and level any irregularities in the sink floor. Areas of bedrock are exposed in the paving. A ramp extends off the north side of the paving and leads into Feature D, an overhang shelter.

Feature C, also an overhang shelter, is situated at the eastern end of the sinkhole. It is 2.5 m deep and 3.75 m wide. A faced wall section which serves to separate it from Feature D is located at the northern end of this shelter. A soil deposit is present in this shelter, as well as a number of late nineteenth/early twentieth century bottles.

Feature D, an overhang shelter, is located along the northern edge of the sinkhole; it is 7.5 m wide and 1.75 m deep. The western 3.0 m of this shelter opening has been closed off with a faced wall, six courses high. The exterior side of the wall is built up with rubble fill; the interior side is faced to the dripline of the shelter. A short north-south wall,

four to six courses high, extends out from the dripline at the eastern end of the former wall. The floor of Feature D has a beach sand deposit, and historic bottles are scattered about. It is divided into two compartments by a low (two course) wall which extends 1.25 m from the back of the shelter.

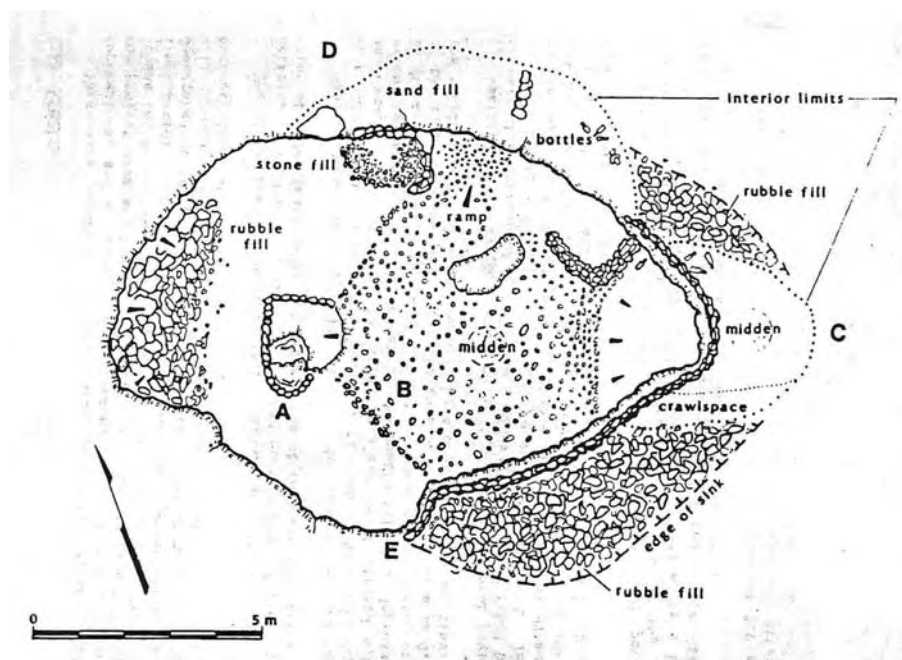


Figure 43. SIHP Site 18775 Features A-E plan view (from Donham 1987:31).

Feature E, a wall, is constructed around the outer edges of the sinkhole opening on the eastern side. It is a stacked wall, five courses high, that is faced on the interior and is built up with rubble fill on the exterior side. The fill extends as much as 3.0 m away from the wall and serves to fill in the sloping ground surface between the outer rim of the sink (at ground surface) and the actual opening, which is lower than the outer rim.

Feature F, a large cairn, is located c. 7.0 m south of the modified sinkhole. It is constructed of stacked pāhoehoe slabs with a core fill of smaller cobbles and coral. The cairn is partially dismantled, and stones are scattered over an area 2.2 m in diameter. Original dimensions were 1.5 by 1.7 m at the base. The present structure is 0.75 m high, and the central fill has been removed to below this level. Coral, shell midden, and historic bottles are scattered on the surface around the cairn. A recent aluminum can has been placed inside the feature. This cairn is northernmost of an alignment of similar, but somewhat larger, features which define a boundary around the anchialine ponds of Kohana-Iki.

Feature G, a low, faced terrace, is located c. 10.0 m south of the modified sinkhole. The terrace is odd-shaped, with overall dimensions of 3.0 by 3.0 m. A stone-lined depression, 2.0 by 1.0 m, occurs in the center of the terrace. The western side of the terrace is paved with small pāhoehoe cobbles and is more level than the eastern portion. Artifacts scattered over this feature include bottle glass, coral and sponge-stamped whiteware. It is possible that this latter feature is within the Kohana-Iki project area and that all other features are within the 'O'oma II project area.

Two artifacts were collected from the site surface, near the access path to the sinkhole; these include a metal spike and a basalt adze that was apparently broken and re-used as a hammerstone. No excavations were conducted at the site, since its location within the project area could no be substantiated.

During the current study this site was found to be contained within orange preservation fencing (Figure 44) placed by the developer of the Kohanaiki project. The site is in the same condition as earlier reported by Donham (1987), and situated partially within the current study area and partially within neighboring Kohanaiki.



Figure 44. SIHP Site 18775 showing protective fencing, view to the east.

Newly Discovered Sites

As a result of the current fieldwork two new site, both lava tubes containing burials, were discovered.

SIHP Site 50-10-27-25932

Site 25932 is situated in the *mauka* portion of the project area roughly 250 meters *makai* of the *Alanui Aupuni* (SIHP Site 2) (see Figure 5). The site consists of a lava tube that contains a minimal amount of cultural material and the skeletal remains of three individuals (Figure 45). The primary tube is accessed through a surface collapse (Figure 46) and extends for roughly 25 meters before it becomes unpassable. The floor in the portion of the tube is solid rock and a single basalt flake was found one meter from the entrance. At a distance of 14 meters within the tube along the northern edge is a 2 meter long by 90 centimeter tall (3-4 courses) stacked wall. This wall once concealed a small (6 meters by 4 meters) side chamber. The central portion of the wall had been dismantled and the side chamber was visible. A scatter of goat bone was found within the chamber, which was otherwise devoid of any natural or cultural material.

At one meter within the entrance, a second side passage extends for roughly 20 meters in an easterly direction. This narrow (maximum width 4 meters), low (maximum height 80 centimeters) passage can also be accessed by squeezing through a surface crack (Figure 47). At a distance of roughly 10 meters east of the primary entrance, three sets of human remains were placed under two large slabs that were positioned to partially

conceal the location. The individuals represented by the remains appear to be a subadult, an adult, and an elderly adult. No other cultural material was observed in the lava tube. A small tube segment is also accessible from the northeastern side of the surface collapse; a single crab claw was discovered in this segment.

On the ground surface of the site above the burials and slightly to the east is a surface crack in the *pāhoehoe* in which three cowry shells (*Cypraea* sp.) were observed (Figure 48). These shells are all modified in various stages of completion as either *kilo* or *leho he'e*, or octopus (squid) fishing lures (Figure 49) (Buck 1957). It seems more than coincidental that there are three such artifacts above and three burials below, thus these items are considered to be *moepū* (grave associated artifacts).

SIHP Site 50-10-27-26678

Site 26678 is situated in the *mauka* portion of the project area roughly 170 meters due south of SIHP Site 25932 (see Figure 5). The site consists of a lava tube that contains the skeletal remains of at least nine individuals (Figure 50). The tube is accessed through a sinkhole depression (Figure 51) that measures roughly 8 meters x 8 meters, in a section of *pāhoehoe* flow. The opening to the subsurface chamber is in the southwest corner of the depression. Small overhang areas also exist around the south, east, and west peripheries of the sinkhole and the floor of the sinkhole is half *pāhoehoe* and half cobble rubble. The opening to the tube measures roughly 1 meter x 50 centimeters down a rubble strewn slope (Figure 52). The inner chamber measures 20 meters x 8 meters, and is 1.3 meters tall at its highest. The floor of the chamber is level solid rock and very rough.

Six burial areas (Areas A–F) are present within the chamber along its edges (see Figure 50). Area A is located 3 meters from the chamber entrance, and is a secondary bundle burial containing the long bone remains of a single individual. Area B is 5 meters from the entrance and is the articulated remains of an adult (perhaps female) individual in a flexed (on its left side) position. Much of the vertebral and rib elements are not well preserved. Found in association with this primary burial was a collection of insect larva shells from a flesh-eating fly. Area C is ten meters from the entrance and contains the articulated, yet somewhat scattered, remains of an adult (perhaps male) individual in a tightly flexed (on its back) position. The cranium of this primary burial has been dislodged toward the chest. Area D is located at the furthest extent of the chamber, 20 meters from the entrance. The articulated skeleton appears to be that of an adult male, on its back with its arms and legs bent up and back, respectively, at the elbows and knees.

Area E, situated 16 meters from the tube entrance, contains the remains of two primary interments and two long bone and cranial bundles. The skeletal elements of the four individuals are discrete enough to identify that both of the primary burials were placed on their left sides in flexed positions. The two bundles were placed in the area between and on top of the primary burials. The primary burials, one possibly an adult male and the other a juvenile female, were interred with cultural material. The juvenile appears to have been wrapped in a *lauhala* mat and there is an unidentified wooden object about 12 centimeters from the knees. The adult skeleton has a gourd helmet partially in place and partially offset from its cranium.

Area F contains the badly preserved skeletal remains of one individual that appears to have been a primary burial. It is situated 15 meters from the tube entrance, and based on mandibular morphology (severe alveolar resorption) appears to an older adult. As with areas A–D, there were no cultural remains identified in association with this burial. The lack of cultural material with most of the burial makes it difficult to assign a temporal association for the remains. There were no *kukui* lamps or charcoal observed anywhere within the chamber, which are typically seen in Precontact Period burials of this type. Poor preservation may account for the absence of such material. Conversely, in Historic Period burials of this type, items of European manufacture are typically present. It is possible, but purely speculative, that these burials were placed in this tube during a time when artificial light (oil lantern) was available but before the time when the use of cultural material of a European origin was widespread.

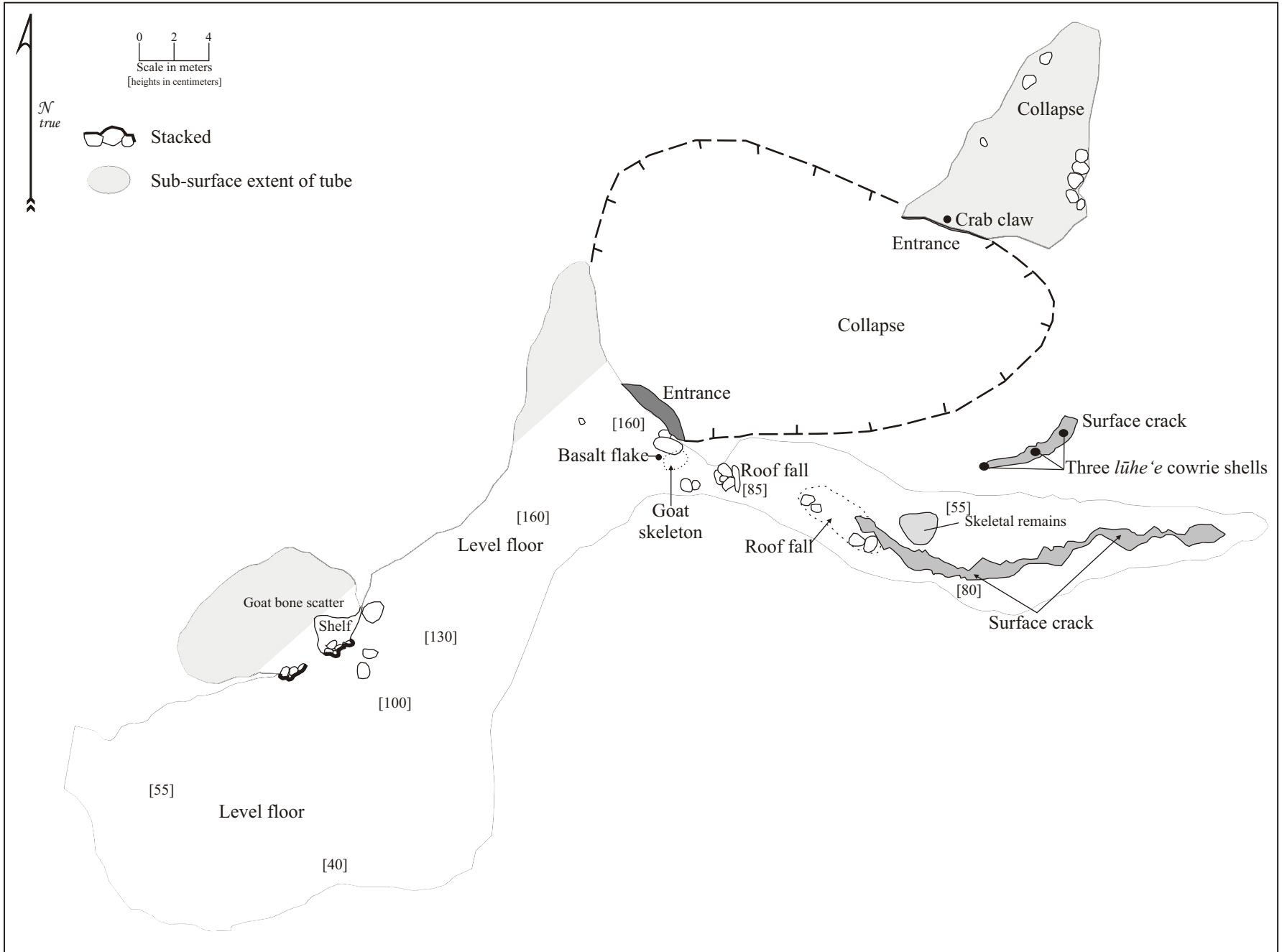


Figure 45. SIHP Site 25932 plan view.



Figure 46. SIHP Site 25932 primary tube entrance, view to the southwest.



Figure 47. SIHP Site 25932 crack entrance near burials.



Figure 48. SIHP Site 25932 surface crack with cowry shells.



Figure 49. SIHP Site 25932 one of three *leho he'e* found in a surface crack.

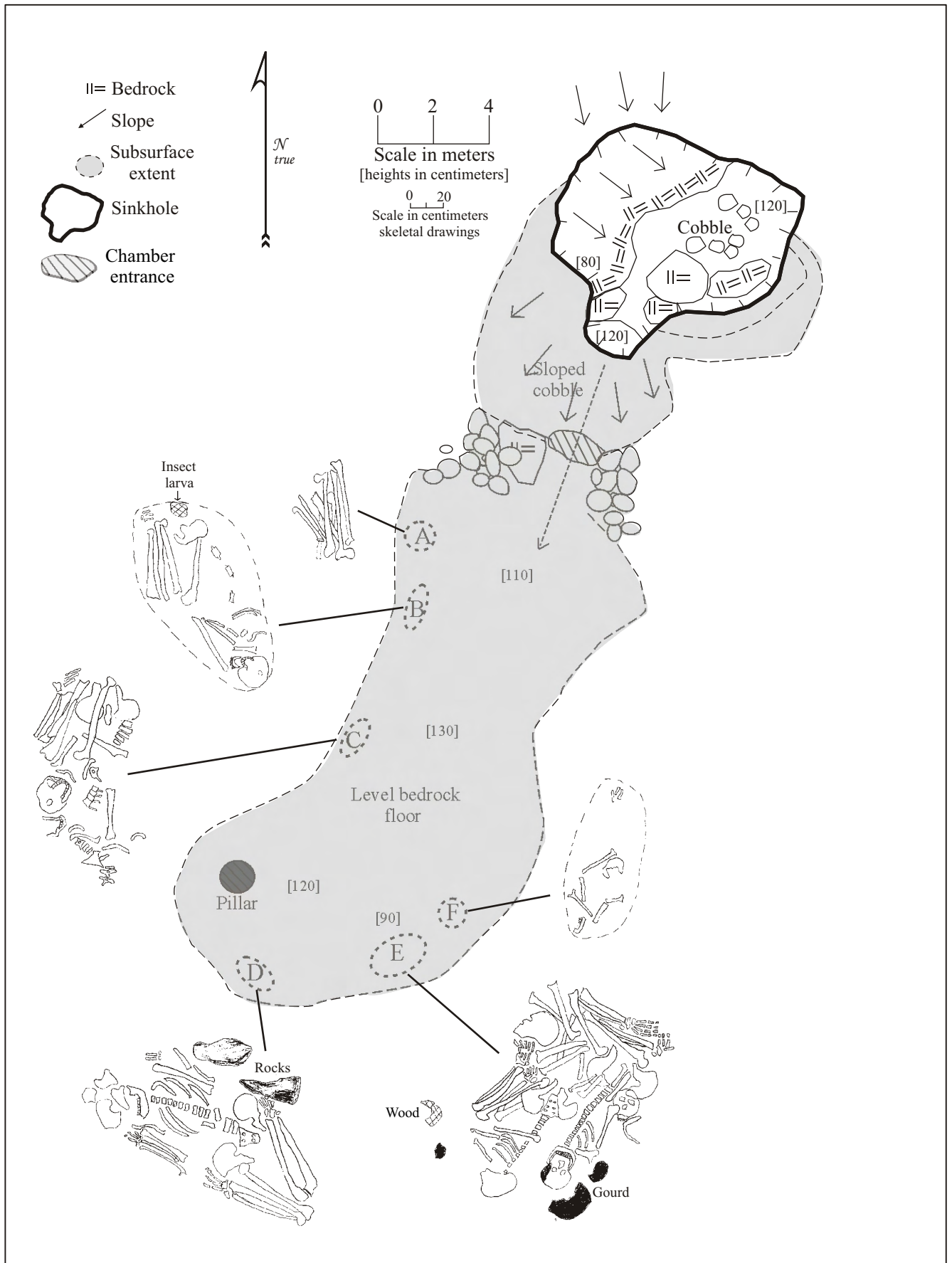


Figure 50. SIHP Site 26678 Areas A-E plan view.



Figure 51. SIHP Site 26678 sinkhole.



Figure 52. SIHP Site 26678 tube entrance.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION AND TREATMENT RECOMMENDATION

Fifteen of the above-described archaeological resources have already been assessed for their significance based on criteria established and promoted by the DLNR-SHPD and contained in the Hawai'i Administrative Rules 13§13-284-6. The significance of those sites (one modified as a result of the current study) and that of the two newly discovered sites are presented below. The significance evaluation for the earlier recorded site that has been modified, and the newly discovered sites should be considered as preliminary until DLNR-SHPD provides concurrence. For resources to be significant they must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meet one or more of the following criteria:

- A Be associated with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B Be associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- C Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value;
- D Have yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history;
- E Have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity.

Table 1 presents a summary of the significance and treatment for all seventeen sites.

Table 1. Significance and treatment for the unmitigated archaeological sites in the study area.

<i>SIHP No.</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Temporal Association</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
2	Trail	Precontact	A, C, D, E	Preservation
1910	Habitation	Precontact	C, D, E	Preservation
1911	Habitation	Precontact/Historic	D	Preservation
1912	Habitation	Precontact	D, E	Preservation
1913*	<i>Heiau</i>	Precontact	D, E	Preservation
10155	Habitation	Precontact	D	Preservation
10181	Shrine	Precontact	D,E	Preservation
18027*	Habitation	Precontact	D, E	Preservation
18773	Burial	Precontact	D, E	Preservation
18774 [§]	Habitation	Precontact	D	No further work
18775	Habitation	Precontact/Historic	D	Preservation
18808 [§]	Habitation	Precontact	D	Preservation
18821 [§]	Habitation	Precontact	D	Preservation
18822 [§]	Habitation	Precontact	D	Preservation
18831 [§]	Resource extraction	Modern	Not Significant	No further work
25932 [§]	Burial	Precontact	D, E	Preservation
26678 [§]	Burial	Precontact	D,E	Preservation

* Portions of both of these sites are included in the archaeological preservation area established on the NELHA property to the north.

[§] Significance and/or treatments for these sites should be considered recommendations until DLNR-SHPD provides concurrence.

The three sites containing burials (SIHP Site 18773, 25932, and 26678), which are significant under both Criterion D and Criterion E, will be preserved pursuant to a burial treatment plan prepared in consultation with recognized descendants and the Hawai'i Island Burial Council. One of the previously identified sites (SIHP Site 18831) is no longer considered to be a site and another (SIHP Site 18774) apparently could not be found within the project area, and thus no further work is recommended for either of these sites. The twelve remaining sites, considered significant under multiple criteria, will all be preserved and treated in accordance with a preservation plan submitted to and approved by DLNR-SHPD prior to final subdivision approval. Development activities will not commence until the site protection measures and stewardship aspects of these preservation plans are implemented. Two of these sites (SIHP Sites 1913 and 18027) are direct extensions of sites that exist to the north on state (NELHA) land, and the several others are part of the larger continuous archaeological landscape that remains for coastal 'O'oma. NELHA has committed to preserving a significant portion of this landscape (15 acres), and the developers of the current project area are committed to spatially extending that preservation commitment. In an effort to reduce direct impacts to significant cultural resources, as part of the NELHA preservation plan the coastal jeep road may in the near future be closed to vehicular traffic, as a more direct public access route for the "Pine Trees" recreational area is developed in neighboring Kohanaiki. The developers of the current project area will support this road closure, if and when it occurs.

Given the nature of the volcanic substrate within the project area, with its potential for concealed tubes and blisters, it is further recommended that a program of archaeological monitoring be maintained during the grading activities associated with the 'O'oma Beachside Village project. Such a program will help to ensure that any inadvertently discovered resources would receive immediate attention and protection, while their ultimate disposition is being determined by DLNR-SHPD.

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APPENDIX A — Past DLNR-SHPD Regulatory Documents

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
33 SOUTH KING STREET, 6TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

September 16, 1998

Ms. Marilyn Metz
MCM Planning
703 Honua Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Ms. Metz:

**SUBJECT: Site 10174, HOST Park (NELHA)
O'oma 2, North Kona, Hawaii Island
TMK: 7-3-09: 4**

This is in response to your memo of September 1, 1998 to Ross Cordy, Archaeology Branch Chief regarding the mitigation of Site 10174 at the above referenced location.

Your review of the 1989 Chiniago report indicates that Site 10174 was to be mitigated, but that there is no indication that it was actually done because there is no description of the site or what was found. It is our belief that the entire former HOST Park area has undergone satisfactory archaeological data recovery work. Preservation commitments still need to be executed for historic sites in several areas, but not in this project area. Thus, we conclude that all mitigation in your specific parcel has been concluded.

If you have any questions please contact Patrick McCoy (587-0006).

Aloha,

DON HIBBARD, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

PM:amk

MICHAEL D. WILSON, CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DEPUTY
GILBERT COLOMA-AGARAM

AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM
AQUATIC RESOURCES
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RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

LOG NO: 22204 ✓
DOC NO: 9809PM04

SEP 16 1998

BENJAMIN J. CAYetano
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



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STATE PARKS

October 21, 2002

Mr. Scott Ezer
Helber, Hastert & Fee
Bishop Street, Suite 2590
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

LOG NO: 30935 ✓
DOC NO: 0210RC16

Dear Mr. Ezer:

**SUBJECT: Request for an Update on the Historic Preservation Status for this Parcel
Ooma, North Kona, Hawaii
TMK: 7-3-9: 22**

This follows-up on your phone conversations with Ross Cordy of our staff on October 15 and 16, 2002.

Our records indicate that when this parcel was part of the HOST Park, it underwent an acceptable archaeological inventory survey (Barrera 1985). As a result of that survey, four significant historic sites on this parcel were slated for mitigation. Two were to undergo archaeological data recovery, and two (the Mamalahoa Trail and a shelter cave in association with that trail, site 10,155) were committed to interpretive preservation.

Archaeological data recovery of the parcel (again when it was part of NELH/HOST Park) took place in 1988, and the report (Barrera 1989, Archaeological Data Recovery at the HOST Park and NELH, Kalaoa and O'oma Ahupua'a, North Kona, Hawaii Island. Chiniago ms.) was accepted in 1989 (March 9, 1989 letter to R. Nagata of DAGS from W. Paty of DLNR; Doc: 1750c). Thus, the two sites committed to data recovery have been data recovered, and no longer need protection.

Not long thereafter a land exchange took place with the State in which Ooma II Resort's owners gave up a small coastal parcel (with important historic sites) for this inland parcel (parcel 22). Part of this exchange included the passing of the historic preservation commitments with the land.

Thus, at this time, a preservation plan for the Mamalahoa Trail and site 10,155 still needs to be prepared and be submitted to our office for review and approval. We will then need to verify that the plan is successfully executed. Elements of this plan must include buffer zones around

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the sites (to preserve their setting), interim protection measures should any nearby construction be planned, and long-range preservation measures (which must include interpretive signage, as these sites were committed to interpretive preservation). Since the Mamalahoa Trail was built in the early to mid-1800s, it reflects transportation routes of that period in the Kona area. Much of the trail survives between this parcel and the airport to the north and between this parcel and the highway in the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park area. Preservation-interpretation efforts should be compatible with efforts in adjacent parcels. A unique aspect of this parcel is that it includes the shelter cave along the trail, an excellent example of rest/overnight shelters along such trails.

We also suggest as part of the preservation planning efforts that a fieldcheck should be made by a professional archaeologist early-on to check on the conditions of the two sites.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact Dr. Patrick McCoy, our Hawaii Island Archaeologist (692-8029).

Aloha



DON HIBBARD, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

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