sacredness of this ' $\overline{a}$ ina. Reminder: Do not disturb any historical site and respect the

300 warriors are buried in the terraces at Lekeleke Burial forces of Liholiho (Kamehameha II). The remains of more than preserve traditional ways, but were ultimately defeated by the Kekuaokalani and his wife Manono gallantly led the fight to Kuamo'o, one that changed the course of their civilization. cousins engaged in the final battle of the Hawaiian Kingdom at Following the death of Kamehameha the Great, two powerful

transformation to Christianity.

transition between the traditions of the ancients and the old, Kamehameha III reigned during a time of tremendous the Great to rule Hawai'i. Ascending the throne at just 11 years Kamehameha III (ca. 1814-1854), the last son of Kamehameha stillborn, was revived and went on to become King Ho'okūkū when she felt the pangs of labor. Kauikeaouli, Kauikeaouli's mother, Queen Keōpūolani, was bathing near

cave making him invisible to his pursuers. by standing erect and hiding his legs in a high pocket of the has it that at Mo'ikeha Cave a king once hid from his enemies for boats today, canoe landings once dotted the shore. Legend Ocean access at Keauhou Bay is superb and, just as it is used

the Ruling Chief Lonoikamakahiki still remain. Remnants of a house site attributed as the former residence of

skillfully emerge in the sea at Mālailena inlet. through a tight mauka cave entrance, sinking them, and In days gone by, Hawaiians would maneuver their canoes

clubhouse entrance.

portion of the holua is visible directly mauka of the golf the holua from the mauka forest to the sea for finishing. A finish. Roughly-shaped canoe hulls were also transported along watch as hollua contestants raced against surfers to a shoreline large, crowds would gather on a stone platform at He'eia Bay to and mats to make the holua slippery. When the waves were treacherous speeds on their narrow sleds by adding thatching length that culminated at He'eia Bay. Contestants reached monumental Holua Slide, a stone-ramp nearly one mile in The primary archaeological feature of Keauhou was its

were less populated.

within Kahalu'u. The more dramatic lands of Keauhou I and II Early Hawaiians welcomed the comfortable living conditions

strong hahuna who could sling a stone up to five miles. and Keauhou I, this platform is said to be named for a very sits Keahiolo Heiau. Marking the border between Kahalu'u Mauha (upslope) and above the present Kamehameha III Road,

protected man — though not so in the waters of Keauhou. According to folklore, offerings made to these king-sharks Kehau, one of the legendary king-sharks of Kahalu'u. Kehau Cove, just north of Paniau Point, was the home of

princess Mākole'ā (daughter of Keolonahihi and Kahalu'u). Ke'ekūakapua'a, known as Mākole'ā Heiau for the beautiful used by commoners. Only a fragment remains of supernatural mo'o sisters. Waikahuna was the bathing pool by ali'i (royalty) for bathing and the legendary home of twin Near Hāpaiali'i and Ke'ekū Heiau is Keawehala, a pond used

located just beyond the hotel pool. Kapuanoni Heiau, associated with fish and food production, is they were brought in double-hull canoes centuries ago. Kanaio and 'Ulupalakua for the places on Maui from where Nearby, two hu'ula (stone gods to attract fish) are named a brackish water pond is adjacent to the Kalākaua House. grounds of the Outrigger Keauhou Beach Resort. Po'o Hawai'i, the thatched Halau of High Chief Kuakini, are located on the Two reconstructed sites, King Kalākaua's Beach House and

once stood by the heiau and is now housed at Hulihe'e Palace. Heiau. Lapauila, a seven-foot long stone used to strangle criminals, and Helani Church was built atop the former 'Ohi'amukumuku churches were constructed atop sites that once featured heiau by Rev. John D. Paris) still stand. As was often the custom, Ruins of the old Helani Church lava rock walls (built in 1861

site housed the hahuna (priest) of Ku'emanu Heiau. moved to its present location in 1912. At one time, this church Hawai'i's smallest churches, was originally built in 1880 and Peter's Catholic Church on Ali'i Drive. St. Peter's, one of Waiku'i Pond where chiefs once bathed, are located next to St. Associated with surfing, Ku'emanu Heiau, and the adjacent

Kahalu'u Beach Park and Outrigger Keauhou Beach Hotel. accomplishment. See remnant sections of Paokamenehune from nearly enclosed the bay, was an enormous engineering Hawaiian kings. Its breakwater, Paokamenehune, which once of high rank, served as the occasional residence of several The ahupua'a of Kahalu'u, which takes its name from a chiefess

Visible Sites



.oliH at i'iswaH

the Hawaiian Collection at Mo'okini Library, University of nade were significant and these original maps are now part of plane table maps of Kapuanoni Heiau. Contributions students and archaeological specialists to research and compose 2007 Ehunuikaimalino Charter School worked alongside cultural Students from Kealakehe High School and Ke Kula 'o

Restoration completed

#### Kapuanoni Heiau

has commenced.

this legend may be visible. Restoration work on Ke'ekū Heiau tide, petroglyphs carved into the  $p\overline{a}$ hochoe lava that speak of Kapapako, are said to continue to guard this site. At very low Ke'ekū. The spirits of his grieving dogs, Kauakahi'oka'oka and invading Chief Kamalalawalu of Maui, he sacrificed him at Oral traditions tell us that when Lonoikamakahiki defeated the

#### Ke'ekū Heiau

between 1411 and 1465. the heiau was built on a smooth pahochoe lava flow sometime platform that once stood for prayers. Carbon dating indicates pohaku (dry stack masonry) have reduilt the massive stone December 2007. Experts in the Hawaiian art of uhau humu techniques, restoration of Hapaiali'i Heiau was completed in Using modern-day technology coupled with ancient

Hapaiali'i Heiau

Outrigger Keauhou Beach Resort. Restoration projects are best viewed from the south end of and completion of the research aspects of Kapuanoni Heiau. undertaking – total restoration of Hāpaiali'i and Ke'ekū Heiau In 2007, Keauhou Resort embarked on an enormous

Restoration of Hapaiali'i underway

### Restoration Coday

Shopping Center to learn more. Visit the Keauhou Kahalu'u Heritage Center at the Keauhou

other heritage sites require extensive research and restoration. development and ravaged over time, several known heiau and oral traditions have been obliterated. Obscured by earlier this coastline together with other historical sites and related culture. Regrettably, many of the 37 heiau once detailed along foundations and sparked scholarly interest in ancient Hawaiian archaeological survey of heiau opportunely recorded visible Four generations later, in the early 1900s, the first major

heiau and their sacred traditions were handed down. traditional religious sites were abandoned, yet names of the beliefs in 1819. With the rapid conversion to Christianity, construction ceased with the overthrow of traditional Hawaiian simple platforms to intricate walled structures. Heiau Hawaiians worshipped at heiau (stone temples), ranging from

Heritage Sites

"We believe this land is a place for the conscious living and evolution of Hawaiian culture...Where ancestral knowledge is rediscovered, documented, created and applied in the past and future for the benefit of native Hawaiians and society as a whole."

GREGORY C. CHUN, PH. D., PRESIDENT BISHOP HOLDINGS CORPORATION & KEAUHOU RESORT



(L to R) Gregory Chun; Norm Stuard, General Manager Brookfield Hawaii Mahealani Pai, Cultural Specialist, Kamehameha Investment Corporation

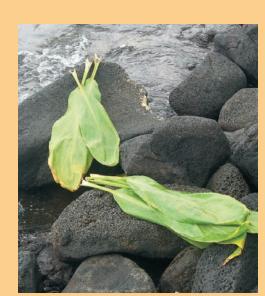
Culturally sensitive restoration work in progress. Please view from a distance as only authorized personnel permitted on site. Heiau restoration is in partnership with Kamehameha Investment Corporation, Bishop Holdings Corporation and Kamehameha Schools.

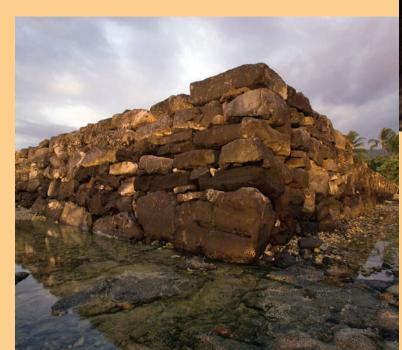






# Hoʻihoʻi kūlana wahi pana **RESTORING SACRED PLACES**





Keauhou & Kahalu'u



#### Listening to the Voice of These Lands

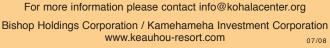
The lands of Kahalu'u and Keauhou hold special significance for Hawaiian civilization. Ancestral inheritance has been passed down for centuries in the ancient place names, historical sites and cultural practices of today.

Here, the natural upslope topography drew evening rains, making the land more livable by providing fresh water. Once densely populated, easy shoreline access allowed for fishing and travel by canoe. The sweeping coastal views enjoyed today were prized for their strategic significance in combat and served as an early warning during threats of invasion.

## Ahupua'a

Moku (island districts) were subdivided into smaller land wedges called ahupua'a. Generally, ahupua'a extend from the mountain to the sea and contain all the resources needed for sustainable living. Mauka (upland) field systems were cultivated for crops, while the makai (seaward) focus was on ocean resources such as fishing and salt preparation. Natural resources were of paramount importance and every person within the community shouldered the responsibility of sharing resources and mālama 'āina (caring for the land).

These lands are comprised of three ahupua'a: Kahalu'u, Keauhou I and Keauhou II. These ahupua'a hold some of Hawai'i's most culturally significant ancient sites.





#### **Danishing History**

To remind us how precious the past is, names of historical sites and heiau no longer visible are included.

Ahu a 'Umi

Ainekanupa Heiau

Alainamona Heiau

Anapakihi Heiau

Birth site of noted Hawaiian historian David Malo

Haleki'i Heiau

Halekoa Heiau

Haleokalani Heiau

Hale o Kane Heiau

Halela'au Heiau and Cave

Hanakalau'ai Heiau

'Inikiwai Heiau, associated with fishing

Ipunui Heiau

Kaleiopapa Heiau

Kalepuula Heiau

Kaluokele, offerings of food presented here to king-shark

Kāmau'ai Heiau

Kamohoali'i Heiau

Kanikanika'ula Heiau

Keanakiha Heiau

Kaohewai Heiau

Kapukini Heiau

Kauali'ili'i Heiau

Kaʻukulaelae Heiau

Ke'ekūakapua'a Cave

Kuheawaha Heiau

Kumaha'ula Heiau

Lahai Heiau

Makuahane Heiau

Moana-liha & Lae-nui, king-sharks

Mokuahi'ole,

former residence of Chief Ke'eaumoku and family shrine

Mokuaikau Heiau

Naahu Heiau

Nohoanapalena Heiau and Cave

Ohikiloko Heiau

Ohikiwaho Heiau

Ōpūkaha Heiau

Pihipihi Heiau

Pohakukanikaula

Pōhaku Loa, shark of supernatural powers turned to stone

Pulepule Heiau

Wahiakaai Heiau

Waiamalia Heiau

# **GLOSSARY**

Ahupua'a

chief, ruler

Heiau place of worship

H<del>o</del>lua sled

Kahuna

priest, expert

Kai (makai) sea (seaward)

Kapu taboo, prohibition

K<del>u</del>ʻula

stone god used to attract fish

Moku island district Moʻo

eider, grandparent

care for the land

lizard, water spirit

Mālama 'āina

Kupuna

Puaʻa hog; a form of Lono

Pūloʻuloʻu standard

*Uka (mauka)* upland

Wai

Mahalo to the Hawai'i Tourism Authority, County of Hawai'i Department of Research & Development, Hawai'i Island Economic Development Board and

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