

BURIAL TREATMENT PLAN
LAND OF PAHOEHOE 2
NORTH KONA DISTRICT
ISLAND OF HAWAII (TMK: 3-7-7-08:21)

Haun & Associates

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By:

Haun and Associates

Prepared for:

D-Bar Ranch LLC
c/o Westpro Development
P.O. Box 2808
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96745

August 2006

Revised October 2006

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INTRODUCTION

Project Identification

This Burial Treatment Plan (BTP) has been prepared for D-Bar Ranch, LLC, in conjunction with the proposed development of TMK: (3) 7-7-08:21, located in the Land of Pahoehoe 2, North Kona District, Island of Hawaii. (*Figure 1*). The property consists of a roughly rectangular shaped 10.67-acre parcel bordered by stone walls along the north and south sides, the proposed Ali'i Highway corridor to the east, and wire fences and undeveloped land to the west. D-Bar Ranch, LLC is the applicant with regard to this proposed BTP. The mailing address of the applicant is P.O. Box 2808, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96745.

Plan Purpose and Organization

The purpose of the BTP is to facilitate the proper treatment of human burial remains that have been identified in three locations within TMK: (3) 7-7-08:21 by achieving compliance with the applicable sections of Chapter 6E - Historic Preservation (Haw. Rev. St.; as amended), and the current administrative rules for the treatment of burial sites and human remains that were formally approved and adopted by the State of Hawai'i in September 1996 (DLNR 1996). More specifically, the purpose of the BTP is to provide the Hawaii Island Burial Council (HIBC) with the relevant information called for in Section 13-300-33: "Request for council determination to preserve or relocate Native Hawaiian burial sites". The information contained in this BTP is organized according to the following order of presentation: introduction; project background, identification of the burial sites, search for lineal and cultural descendants, proposed treatment of the burial site, and implementation of proposed BTP.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Haun and Henry (2005) conducted an archaeological inventory survey of the subject parcel and two adjacent parcels (TMK: 7-7-08: 23 and 120) identifying 41 sites with 1,058 features (*Figures 1* and 2). The 41 sites consist of 31 that were previously identified during investigations within the project area (Ching et al. 1973, Barrera 1980, Hommon and Rosendahl 1983, Rosendahl and Rosendahl 1985, Dunn and Rosendahl 1992, Haun et al. 1998 and Clark et al. 2005), and ten that were newly identified during the inventory survey.

The 1,058 identified features consist of 450 modified outcrops, 447 mounds, 71 terraces, 26 enclosure, 17 platforms, 17 walls, 6 faced mounds, 4 filled cracks, 4 *kua'iwi*, 3 C-shapes, 3 lava blisters, 3 U-shapes, 2 L-shapes, 2 pavements and one each of the following; trough, trail and walled terrace. Functionally, features are interpreted as agricultural (n=990), permanent habitation (42), permanent habitation/burial (2), burial (1), livestock control (11), temporary habitation (5), ceremonial (4), ranching (1), transportation (1) and flood control (1).

The forty-one sites were assessed as significant for their information content by Haun and Henry (2005). The sites have yielded information important for understanding prehistoric to historic land use in the project area. One site (Site 6302 – the Kuakini Wall), had been previously determined by DLNR-SHPD to be also significant under Criteria "a", "b", "c" and "e". Two sites were also assessed as significant as good site type examples of a substantially-constructed trail (Site 6350) and the only *heiau* identified in Pahoehoe (Site 6991). As a *heiau*, Site 6991, and the possible shrine features at Site 6348 (Features A & B) have associations with traditional Hawaiian beliefs important to Hawaiian history and cultural identity and were additionally assessed as significant for their cultural value. Feature D at Site 6348, Feature A at Site 6994, and Site 24541, all situated within TMK: 7-7-08: 21, were additionally assessed as culturally significant because probable pre-contact burials are present.

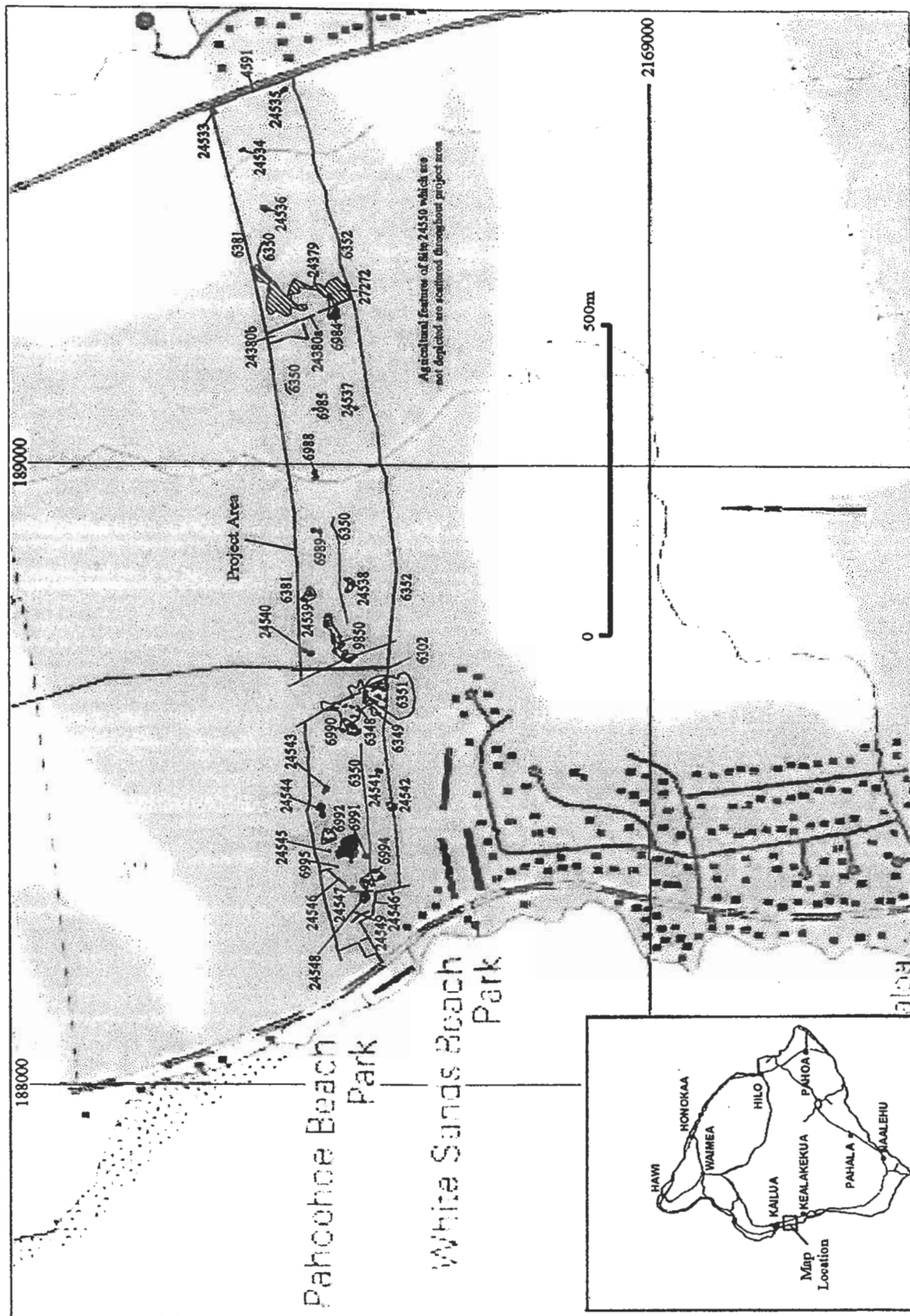


Figure 1. Portion of 1996 USGS Kealahou Quadrangle showing Inventory Survey Project Area and Site Locations

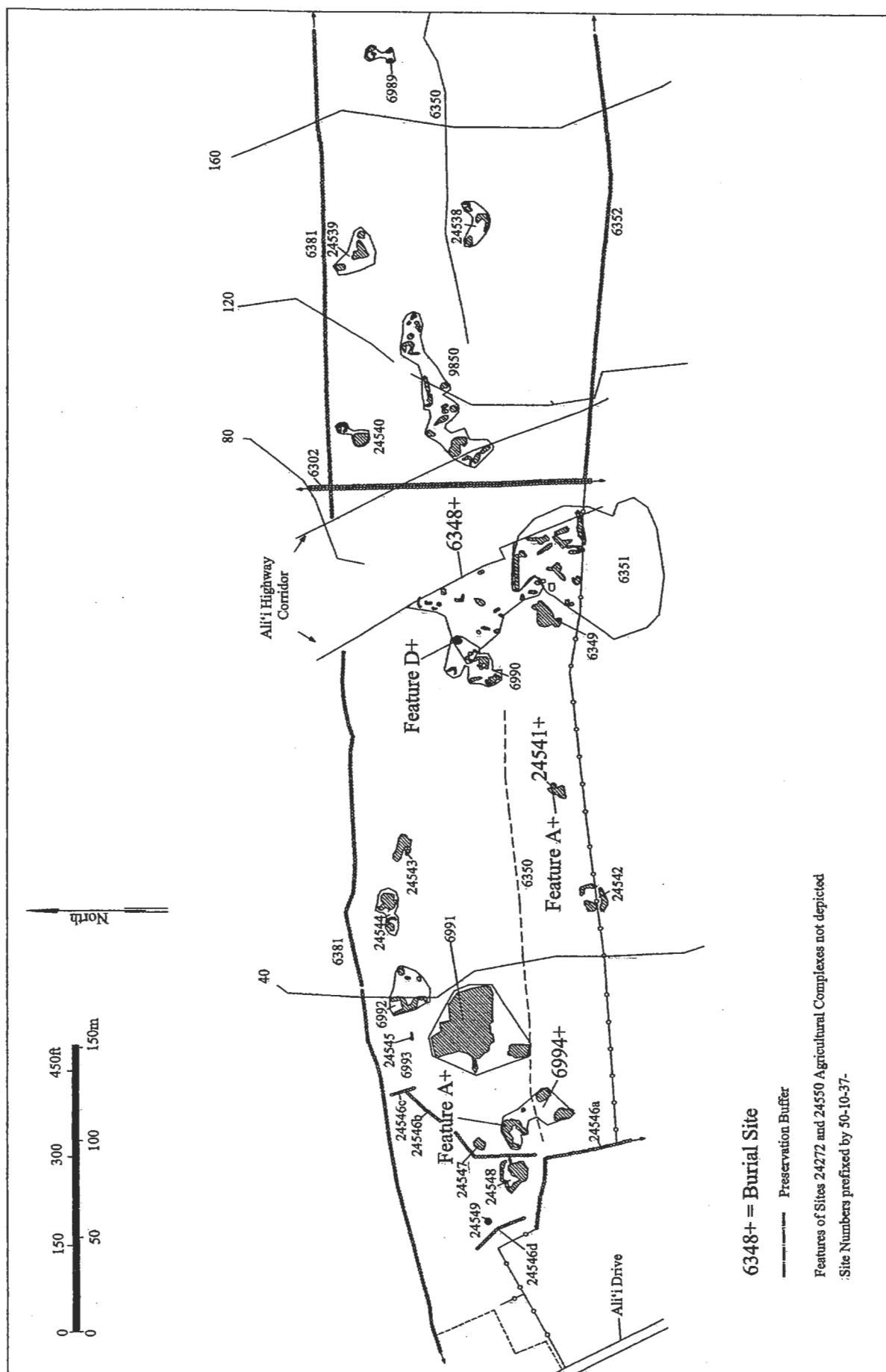


Figure 2. Location of Sites in Seaward Portion of the Inventory Survey Project Area, showing Burial Features

The mapping, written descriptions, photography, and test excavations at fourteen sites adequately documented them and no further work or preservation was recommended. Twenty-one sites were recommended for mitigation through data recovery. Three sites (6302, 6350, & 6991) and Features A and B at Site 6348 were recommended for preservation in accordance with a Site Preservation Plan to be prepared for DLNR-SHPD review and approval. DLNR-SHPD concurred with the significance assessments and recommended data recovery (letter dated May 22, 2006 to Alan Haun from Melanie Chinen; Log No: 2006.1584, Doc No: 0605JT16). This plan is for the preservation of the three burial features present in the parcel (Feature D at Site 6348, Feature A at Site 6994, and Site 24541).

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BURIAL SITES

The following describes the three features containing burials that are present within the project area.

Site 6348, Feature D

Site 6348 is a complex of 25 features located in the western portion of the project area seaward of the Site 6302 Kuakini wall at elevations ranging from 80 to 95 ft. The features of the site are comprised of six modified outcrops (Features A, E, I, J, K and R), three platforms (Features B, D and H), two terraces (Features C, F), 11 mounds (Features G, L, M, N1, N2, O, P, S, U1, U2 and W), one cairn (Feature Q), one L-shape (Feature V), and one enclosure (Feature T). The examination of the site by Haun and Henry (2005) indicated that only 19 of the 25 features are located within or partially within the project area, with the six remaining feature situated within the Ali'i Highway corridor. The features in the present project area consist of Features A-J, M, O, N1, N2, P, R-T and U1 (*Figure 3*). Of the 19 features two were assigned ceremonial functions (Features A and B), one was interpreted as a burial (Feature D), one was assigned a temporary habitation function (Feature T) and 14 were interpreted as agricultural features (Features C, E, G-J, M, N1, N2, O, P S and U1).

The **Feature D** burial structure is a square shaped platform that is 3.5 m long, 3.0 m wide and 0.5 to 1.0 m in height. This feature apparently was also recorded by Barrera as Feature G of Site 6990. The northeast and northwest sides of the structure have collapsed outward and the surface is paved with cobbles. No cultural remains were noted on the surface. Dunn and Rosendahl (1992) excavated a 1.0 by 1.0 m test unit (TU-1170-43) into the surface of the platform, revealing a stone architectural layer (Layer I), over three soil deposits (Layers II-IV; *Figure 4*). Layer I consisted of 0.47 to 0.61 m of cobbles and small boulders with no cultural remains. Layer II was comprised of 0.09 to 0.15 m of a dark brown to dark grayish brown silt loam, containing *Echinoid* and an unspecified quantity of charcoal. The Layer III deposit consisted of 0.17 to 0.36 m of a very dark brown to brown silt clay with no cultural remains. Layer IV consisted of a very dark brown to dark brown silt clay. The excavation was terminated on identification of an articulated burial in a flexed position within the Layer IV deposit. A sample of the charcoal recovered from the Layer II soil was submitted for analysis resulting in a calibrated age of 90 +/- 70 years BP. According to Haun et al. (1998:307), the *Echinoid* remains from Layer II suggests that the burial pit was excavated into a pre-existing habitation deposit.

Site 6994, Feature A

Site 6994 is a complex of five features located in the southwestern portion of the project area at c. 20 ft elevation. The features consist of three platforms (Features A, E and F), an enclosure (Feature B) and a small faced mound (Feature D; *Figure 5*). The Site 6350 trail extends through the site in an inland-seaward direction. The Feature A, E and F platforms were interpreted as the foundations for permanent habitation structures based on their formal type, substantial construction and areas, with Feature A also functioning as a burial structure. The Feature B enclosure potentially functioned as an ancillary feature serving to delineate the boundaries of a yard, and the Feature D faced mound may have served as associated site furniture.

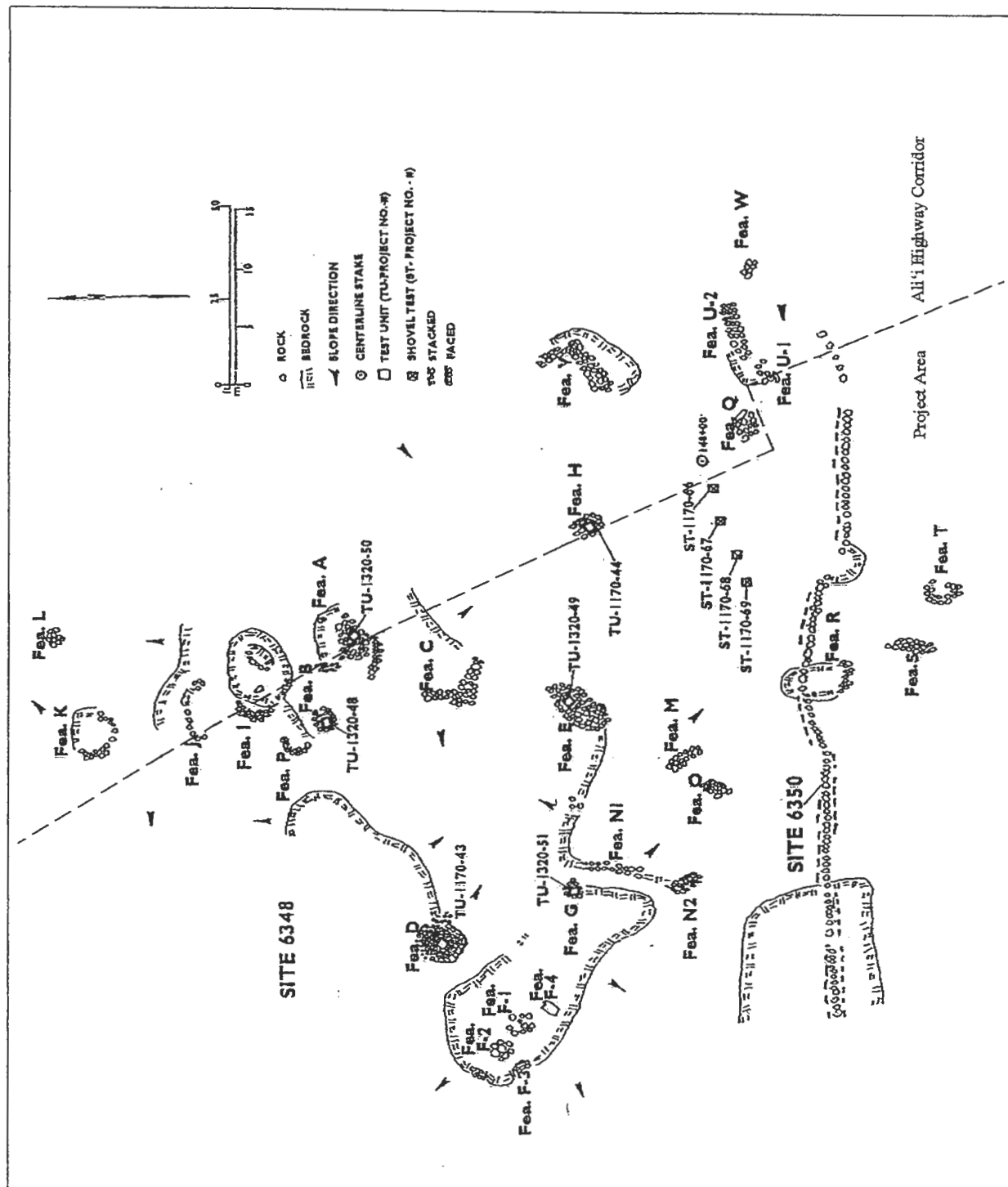


Figure 3. Site 6348 Plan Map (showing portion of Site 6350) modified from Haun et al. (1998:303)

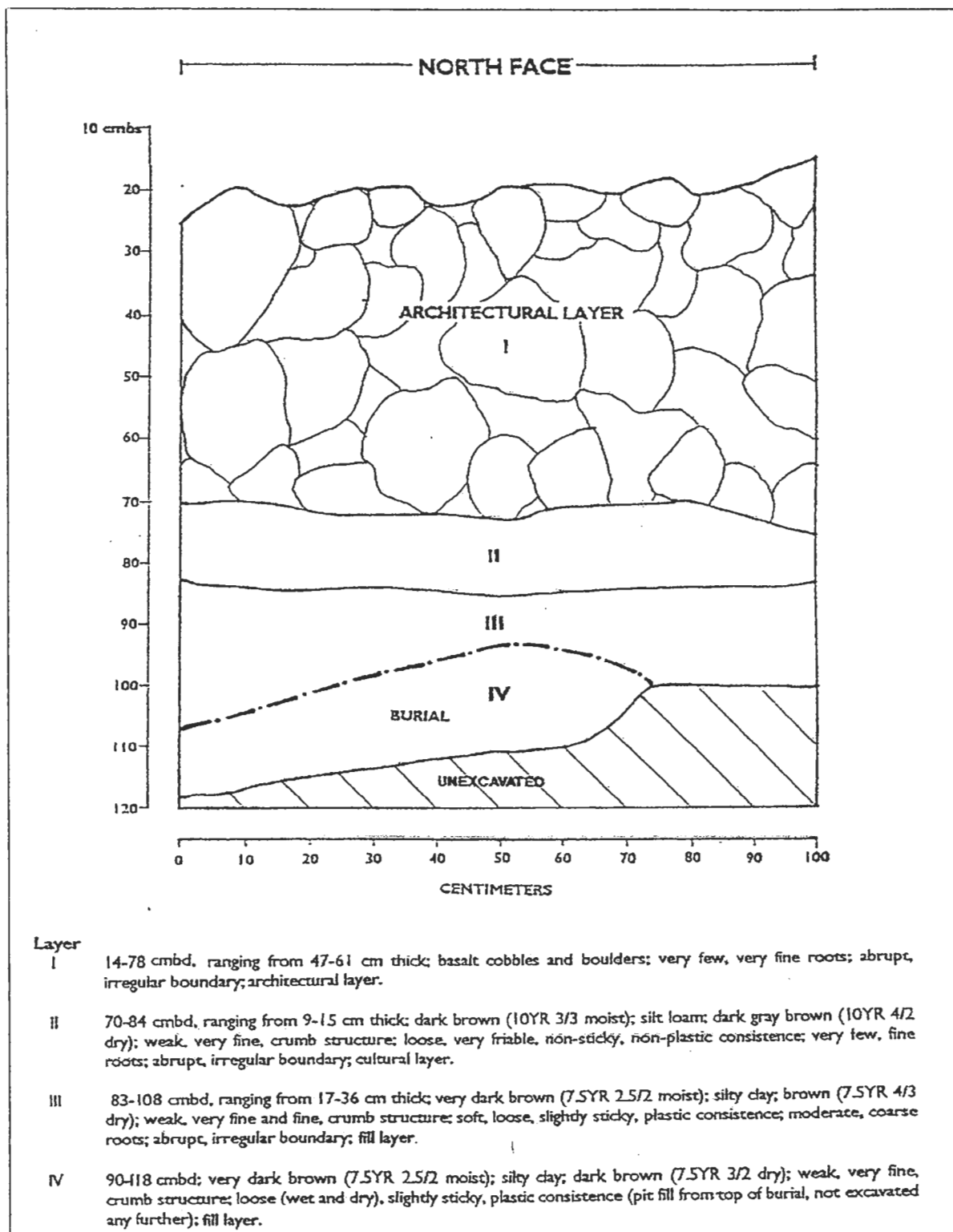


Figure 4. Site 6348, Feature D, North Face Profile of TU-1170-43
(from Haun et al. 1998:308)

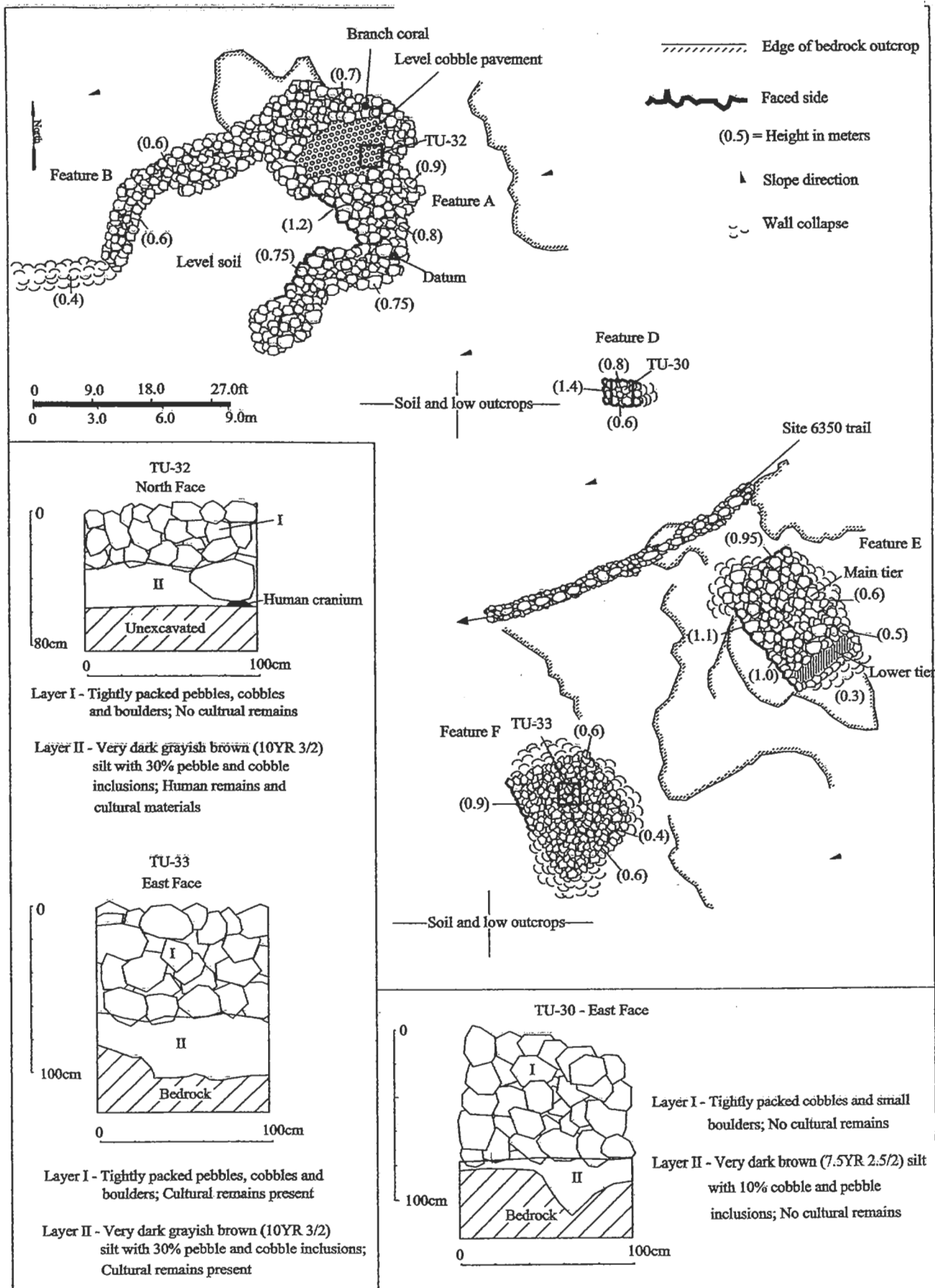


Figure 5. Site 6994 Plan Map and Profiles of TUs 30, 32 and 33

Feature A is an irregularly-shaped platform located at the northwestern end of the site. It is 10.8 m long and from 3.75 to 6.25 m wide. The sides of the structure are constructed of stacked cobbles and small boulders, ranging in height from 0.7 to 1.2 m. The Feature B enclosure extends to the west-southwest from Feature A. The west side of Feature A is faced. The surface of the feature consists of uneven cobbles and small boulders, with a level cobble pavement located in the approximate center. This paved area is 4.25 m long and 2.0 m wide. A fragment of branch coral is adjacent to the pavement to the north.

A 1.0 by 1.0 m test unit (TU-32) was excavated into the paved area in the southeastern corner by Haun and Henry (2005). This excavation revealed a stone layer (Layer I) overlying a soil deposit (Layer II) that rests on bedrock (see *Figure 5*). Layer I consisted of 0.3 to 0.52 m of tightly packed pebbles, cobbles and small boulders with no cultural remains. Layer II consisted of a very dark grayish brown silt with 30% pebble and cobble inclusions. A human cranium was identified in the northeastern corner of the unit at 0.57 m below the surface of the platform. The excavation of TU-32 was terminated when the human remains were encountered. Additional cultural remains recovered from Layer II consisted of two waterworn basalt pebbles, 11 waterworn coral pebbles, one volcanic glass flake, three *Cypraea sp.* shells, two *Echinoid* spines, a coral abrader and charcoal. The presence of habitation-related portable remains in the test unit fill indicated that the burial was potentially an intrusive feature in a pre-existing habitation deposit; however, no burial pit was visible in the deposit. The absence of a pit alternatively indicated that the burial pre-dates habitation use of the feature.

Site 24541

Site 24541 is a complex of two adjoined enclosures located in the seaward portion of the project area, north of the southern project area boundary at c. 100 ft elevation (*Figure 6*). The **Feature A** enclosure is oval in shape and is located at the northern end of the site, built along the western side of a bedrock outcrop. The enclosure is 3.5 m long by 3.1 m wide. The walls are built of stacked and piled cobbles and small boulders and range in width from 0.7 to 1.2 m and in height from 0.55 to 1.1 m. The western side of the enclosure has collapsed outward. Soil is present within the enclosure and no cultural remains were present.

A low lava blister extends into the outcrop along the east side of the Feature A enclosure. The entrance is 1.9 m long and 0.35 m in height, and opens onto an oval-shaped chamber that is 2.7 m long (north-south), 2.3 m wide and 0.25 to 0.35 m in height. The floor of the blister consists of level soil with no cultural remains.

A 1.5 m by 0.5 m test unit (TU-35) was excavated within the Feature A enclosure, revealing a soil deposit of undetermined depth (see *Figure 6*). This deposit consisted of a very dark grayish brown silt containing 10% pebble inclusions. Human remains consisting of cranium fragments and two human teeth were identified at 0.15 m below surface. The excavation was terminated upon identification of the human remains. Additional cultural material recovered from Layer I consisted of eight *Cypraea sp.* shell fragments, three waterworn coral pebbles, one waterworn basalt pebble, one *kukui* nut shell, eight volcanic glass flakes and charcoal. The presence of habitation-related portable remains in the test unit fill indicates that the burial is potentially an intrusive feature in a pre-existing habitation deposit; however, no burial pit was visible in the deposit. The absence of a pit alternatively may indicate that the burial pre-dates habitation use of the feature.

The **Feature B** enclosure adjoins Feature A on the southern side. This enclosure is 6.1 m long and 5.1 m wide. The walls of this feature are comprised of stacked and piled cobbles and small boulders, ranging in width from 0.5 to 2.8 m and in height from 0.3 to 0.9 m. The west and southwest sides of the enclosure have collapsed outward. An oval-shaped depression is located on the west wall, measuring 0.6 m long, 0.55 m wide and 0.65 m deep. The interior of the enclosure is comprised of level soil with no cultural remains present.

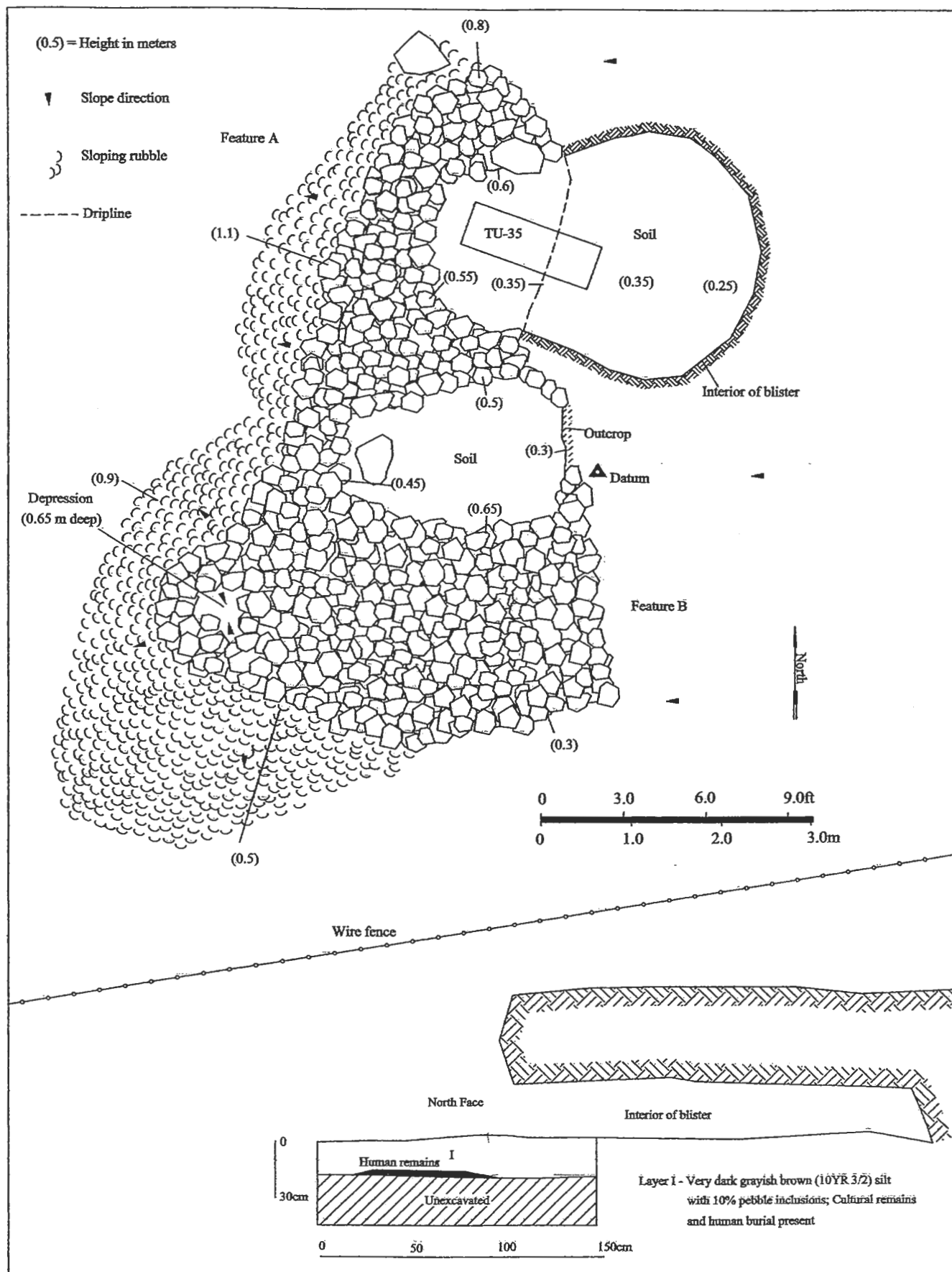


Figure 6. Site 24541 Plan Map and TU-35 North Face Profile

Site 24541 was interpreted as a permanent habitation complex with a burial by Haun and Henry (2005). The adjoined enclosures have a combined area of 41.9 sq m and potentially served as the foundation for one or two roofed structures. The blister at Feature A may have been used as an associated storage area.

SEARCH FOR LINEAL AND CULTURAL DESCENDANTS

Documentary Research

The project area is located within the *ahupua'a* of Pahoe-hoe. This Kona *ahupua'a* was named for the chiefess Pahoe-hoe-wahine-iki-a-ka-lani (Pukui and Elbert 1986:174). Kepa Maly translated portions of *Ka 'ao Ho'oniua Pu'uwai No Ka-Miki* (The Heart Stirring Story of *Ka-Miki*) a legendary account of two supernatural brothers, *Ka-Miki* and *Maka-i'ole*, who traveled around the island of Hawai'i (Maly 1996). The account was published in serial form between 1914 and 1917 in a Hawaiian newspaper, *Ka Hoku o Hawai'i*. According to Maly, the account was recorded by Hawaiian historians John Wise and J.W.I. Kihe. One portion of the account specifically mentions Pahoe-hoe:

...Kaumalumalu was named for the chief Kaumalumalu, who was the - *ali'i 'ai ahupua'a, me na paukū'aina o Pahoe-hoe, La'aloa, a me Kapala'alaea* – chief who controlled the *ahupua'a*, the land parcels, and combined subdivision ('okana) of Pahoe-hoe, La'aloa, and Kapala'alaea...(1996:A-5).

Hawai'i was first unified under the rule of 'Umi-a-Liloa and Kona was selected as a dwelling place of chiefs (Kamakau 1961). The area lies within the realm of the traditional Hawaiian political authority that was centered in the Kailua-Keauhou area from at least the 15th century to the reign of Kamehameha I. The Hawaiian historian John Papa I'i's grandfather lived at Pahoe-hoe before his death in 1813. According to I'i:

Papa's health had become much worse after the king and chiefs had left for Kahaluu. His friends and the boy's father had gathered at Pahoe-hoe in Kaumalumalu, near Kailua to be with him" (I'i 1959:115).

Hommon (1980) interprets this reference as an indication that Pahoe-hoe may have once been an *'ili* of Kaumalumalu.

The missionary, William Ellis (1963) described a visit to Pahoe-hoe in 1823 and described a canoe house:

We walked on to Pahoe-hoe, where we entered a large house, in which many workmen were employed making canoes. About fifty people soon after assembled around us...we took our leave, and proceeded along the shore to Kahaluu (Ellis 1963:75).

Boundary Commission testimony given in 1873 for Kaumalumalu, which borders Pahoe-hoe 1 to the north, describe the *ahupua'a* boundaries and other details concerning land use and geography (Volume 1-a:324, cited in Rosendahl 1999). The informants were usually elderly and most of their recollections date to the early 1800s. The testimony indicates that the mountain slopes were a source for sandalwood and 'uwa'u, the dark rumped petrel. One informant, Kamakahoohia, described the boundary between Kaumalumalu and Pahoe-hoe 1 as follows:

Pahoe-hoe 1st is on the south side, the boundary at the shore between these two lands is Manawaea, a water hole on the north side of the landing, thence mauka

to Puuola, a hill where you can find water during the rainy season, thence mauka along the iwi āina (an ahupuaa'a land division wall) to an ahu pōhaku (a stone cairn) at the mauka government road. Thence mauka along the iwi āina to Kemaui in the ferns, thence to Kue, a pali in the woods where canoe makers used to worship. Here the boundary strikes the Judd road; the water hole called Waiaaeae is on the land of Pahoeheo, thence mauka along the road to Ohiki, an ahua (small hill), here you descend into a hollow in going up mauka to the corner of Pahoeheo 1st, where the land of Kaumalumalu turns towards Kau, to Waialiipoa cutting off Pahoeheo 1st and Laaloa 1st and Laaloa 2nd joins Kahaluu at this water hole (Volume 1-a:324, cited in Rosendahl 1999).

During the Great Mahele, Pahoeheo 2 (LCA 8520B), which includes the project area, was given to Gini Lahiahi (Jane Young) daughter of John Young (Keoni Ana). The Waihona 'Aina (2000) Mahele Database; which is a compilation of data from the Indices of Awards (Indices 1929), Native Register (NR n.d.), Native Testimony (NT n.d.), Foreign Register (FR n.d.) and Foreign Testimony (FT n.d.); lists 33 LCA claims for lands in Pahoeheo. Twenty parcels were awarded to fourteen claimants. The awarded *kuleana* parcels range from 1.7 to 4.9 acres in area with an average of 2.61 acres

The awarded parcels are concentrated in two areas. One cluster of four awarded parcels is situated at the coast. The other cluster of eight parcels is situated between 1,300 ft and 1,700 ft elevation. Seven claims included house lots with at least 17 houses. Enclosing walls are described for five house lots. The testimonies refer to 140 cultivated sections or kihapai. References to specific crops include 21 taro mala/kihapai, 14 potato plots, a coffee patch, seven taro and potato plots, and single plots of noni, banana, and lauhala.

Emerson's 1880s map of Kailua shows the seaward boundary of the inland forest is at approximately 800 ft elevation in Pahoeheo. Pahoeheo 1 includes two grants: Grant 1857 to Paakea (102 ac) and Grant 2033 to Haleluhi (35 ac). Pahoeheo 3-4 is intricately divided into a series of long thin grants. Grants in Pahoeheo 3 consist of Grant 1751 to Kahanele (11.75) and Grants 1927 and 1749 to Kipapa. Pahoeheo 4 is divided into Grant 1748 to Kapahu (21 ac), Grant 1869 to Kekamakahi (26.5 ac), and Grant 2034 at the coast (3.75 ac).

Maly (1998) conducted oral historical interviews with J. Curtis Tyler III and his father. Their family is descended from the Kipapa family that received Grants 1927 and 1749 in Pahoeheo 3. According to J. Curtis Tyler III, Grant 1927 extended from the ocean to the Pa Kuakini (Kuakini Wall, Site 6302) and contains many *iwi* (burials; Maly 1998:402). He also knew of a *mauka-makai* (inland-seaward) foot trail used by Kipapa to go between his upland gardens and his coastal residence and fishing grounds.

Publication of Legal Notices

Legal notices were published in newspapers of local and statewide distribution, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) newsletter. The notices contained (a) project name and location information, (b) identification of several contact persons, (c) names of family names associated with the vicinity, and (d) the landowner/applicant's intent to preserve the burial in place. Copies of each Affidavit of Publication are attached to this plan. Notices were published as follows:

1. *West Hawaii Today* – Friday (7/14/06), Sunday (7/16/06), and Wednesday (7/19/06);
2. *The Honolulu Advertiser* -- Friday 7/14/06), Sunday (7/16/06), and Wednesday (7/19/06); and
3. *Ka Wai Ola o OHA*—August 2006

The notices requested that any person having any information concerning the unmarked graves within the project area should contact Mr. Alan Haun, Haun & Associates; and/or Mr. Keola Lindsey, Burials Sites Program, DLNR-SHPD.

Consultation

Family names associated with the property vicinity identified through historic background research include Kapule, Lahiahi, and Welu. Copies of this plan were submitted to three individuals who have indicated that they have ancestral connections to the Pahoehe Ahupua'a.

PROPOSED TREATMENT OF THE BURIAL SITES

General Proposal: Preservation in Place

Preservation in place is the general treatment proposed for the burials that have been identified within the project area. In place preservation would be achieved through the establishment of defined preservation buffers (described below).

Preservation Site Buffers

Long term in place preservation of the identified burial sites would be achieved through the establishment of a permanent preservation buffer zone of 20 ft surrounding the burial features on all sides. A setback of 10 ft surrounding the 20 ft buffers will be established within which no buildings will be constructed. Alien plant species will be removed from interior surface area of the buffers which will be planted with appropriate native Hawaiian plants determined in consultation with recognized descendents. With the exception of appropriate cultural activities and periodic maintenance, no other land modification, or other activities of any type would be permitted to occur within the preservation buffer. The buffer boundaries will be delineated by a low stone wall approximately 3 ft in height and 2 ft in thickness. The walls will be built to resemble traditional Hawaiian structures using local stone from the *ahupua'a* with a natural weathered exterior surface. The walls will have a dry stacked appearance with a concealed concrete core for stability. A narrow gated opening through the wall will provide access for recognized descendents and maintenance.

Short-Term Preservation

It is the applicant's intent to erect the permanent buffer wall as soon as feasible; however, site preparation work will be necessary prior to its erection and in the interim short-term preservation measures are necessary. Short-term preservation will consist of the following general protective measures:

1. The sites will be plotted accurately on grading plans and construction plans prior to the initiation of any grading, grubbing, and/or construction activities;
2. A temporary buffer zone of 50 ft shall be identified and marked around site perimeters. The buffer zone boundaries will be delineated with orange plastic fencing. An archaeologist will verify that the fencing is correctly in place prior to any land alteration. The verification will be documented in a letter to DLNR-SHPD. No activity will be allowed within the temporary buffer zone until the permanent buffer wall is constructed. The wall will be installed as soon as feasible; and

3. Construction supervisors will be explicitly notified as to the nature and location of the sites, the significance of the buffer zones, and the meaning of the buffer zone markings.

Preservation Buffers

Long term in place preservation of the identified burial features would be achieved through the establishment of a permanent preservation buffer zone of 20 ft surrounding the features on all sides. With the exception of appropriate cultural activities and periodic maintenance, no land modification, or other activities of any type would be permitted to occur within the preservation buffer. The interior surface area of the buffers will be left in a natural state.

Signage

A small sign of durable material would be placed beside the sites. The following signage text is suggested:

HE WAHI KAPU

This is a culturally sensitive native Hawaiian site.
Please do not disturb the site.

Damage to the site is punishable under
Chapter 6E, Hawai'i Revised Statutes.

Ownership, Maintenance, and Security

Responsibility for maintenance and security of the burial sites would lie with landowner. Long term/permanent in place preservation would be achieved by a restrictive covenant that would be incorporated into the deed of the property. The covenant will include the appropriate requirements and restrictions relating to physical improvements, maintenance, and security, and will provide access to recognized lineal and/or cultural descendants. The covenant language will be subject to prior review and approval by SHPD and recognized descendants. Copies of the recorded covenant will be provided to SHPD and recognized descendants.

Access for Lineal and/or Cultural Descendants

Access to the burial sites for appropriate cultural activities would be permitted to any lineal and/or cultural descendant formally recognized by the HIBC or DNLR-SHPD in accordance with the administration procedures contained within Section 13-300-35: "Recognition of lineal and cultural descendants" (DLNR 1996). Specific arrangements for access would be made by direct, mutual agreement between the landowner and recognized lineal and/or cultural descendants.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BURIAL TREATMENT PLAN

Preservation measures contained in the BTP would be implemented by the landowner as soon as feasible after all required permits are obtained. All requirements and restrictions of the restrictive covenant including a metes and bounds description of the preservation buffer zones would be incorporated into the property deed and recorded with the Bureau of Conveyances.

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1998 The Mahele Database, waihona.com.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Hawaii)
) SS:
County of Hawaii)

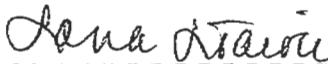
Lorelei Logan, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. That she is the Advertising Administrative Assistant of WEST HAWAII TODAY, a newspaper published in the City of Kailua Kona, State of Hawaii.

2. That "PUBLIC NOTICE All persons having information concerning unmarked burials present within an 11 acre property located in" of which a clipping from the newspaper is attached hereto, was published in said newspaper on the following date(s) July 14, 16 & 19, 2006 (etc.)



Subscribed and sworn to before me
This 19th day of July, 2006



Notary Public, Third Circuit,
State of Hawaii



My Commission Expires: August 4, 2009

PUBLIC NOTICE

All persons having information concerning unmarked burials present within an 11 acre property located in the Ahupua'a of Pahoehe 2, North Kona District, Island of Hawaii (TMK:3-7-7-08:21) are hereby requested to contact Alan Haun, Haun & Associates, (808) 982-7755, HCR 1 Box 4730, Keaau, HI 96749; and/or Keola Lindsey, Burials Sites Program, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), (808) 327-3692, 74-383 Kealahou Parkway, Kailua-Kona, HI 96740.

Treatment of the burials will occur in accordance with HRS, Chapter 6E. The landowner intends to preserve all burials in place, in accordance with a plan prepared in consultation with any identified descendants and with the approval of the Hawaii Island Burial Council. All interested parties should respond within thirty (30) days of this notice and provide information to SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from the Native Hawaiian remains, or cultural descent from ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a in which the Native Hawaiian remains are buried. Family names associated with the property vicinity identified through historic background research include Kapule, Lahiahi, and Welu.

(No.7708--West Hawaii Today: July 14, 16 & 19, 2006)

IN THE MATTER OF

PUBLIC NOTICE

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AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF HAWAII

City and County of Honolulu

SS.

Valerie L Yanagihara being duly sworn
deposes and says that she is a clerk, duly authorized to execute this affidavit of THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER, a division of GANNETT PACIFIC CORPORATION, that said newspaper is a newspaper of general circulation in the State of Hawaii, and that the attached notice is a true notice as was published in the aforereferenced newspaper as follows:

The Honolulu Advertiser: 3 times(s) on
07/14/2006, 07/16/2006, 07/19/2006

and that affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in the above entitled matter.

[Signature]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July

A. D. 20 06

[Signature: Elsie A. Maruyama]

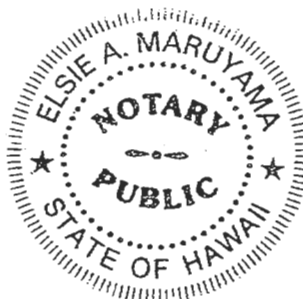
ELSIE A. MARUYAMA

Notary Public of the First Judicial Circuit

State of Hawaii

My commission expires

March 7, 2008



Ko Wai Ola o Oha

August 2006



BISHOP MUSEUM

on exhibit HO'OKAHI KAPA: LAYERS OF LIFE

July 22 through October 22, 2006 ~ Bishop Museum Vestibule Gallery

Kapa, the fine and softly-rendered bark cloth of ancient Hawai'i, was an integral part of every important phase of one's life – from birth and marriage to death. In today's context, *Ho'okahi Kapa* represents unity and wholeness among its creators – that while the work of today's kapa makers is often solitary in nature, their creations reflect the vision and movement of a community. The labor of 18 kapa makers are represented in this exhibit, along with some of the most beautiful of kapa and implements from the Museum's collections. Developed in partnership with the Keomailani Hanapi Foundation, *Ho'okahi Kapa* showcases, in unprecedented fashion, the layers of life, of kaona, of meaning, that are impressed into each fiber and fold – layers which reveal kapa's unparalleled beauty and complexity.



Call 808-847-3511 or visit www.bishopmuseum.org for more information.

Bishop Museum 1525 Bernice St. Honolulu, HI 96817

NO KA ILIMA • BURIAL NOTICES

Pāhoehoe

All persons having information concerning unmarked burials present within an 11 acre property located in the Ahupua'a of Pāhoehoe 2, North Kona District, Island of Hawai'i (TMK: 3-7-7-08:21) are hereby requested to contact Alan Haun, Haun & Associates, (808) 982-7755, HCR 1 Box 4730, Kea'au, HI 96749; and/or Keola Lindsey, Burials Sites Program, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), (808) 327-3692, 74-383 Kealahou Parkway, Kailua-Kona, HI 96740.

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North Kona

All persons having information concerning unmarked burials present within TMK: 3-7-2-007:001, a c. 989-acre parcel located in the lands of Kaulana, Awalua, 'Ōhiki, Pu'ukala and Kau, North Kona District, Island of Hawai'i are hereby requested to contact Alan Haun, Haun & Associates, (808) 982-7755, HCR 1 Box 4730, Kea'au, HI 96749; and/or Keola Lindsey, Burials Sites Program, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), (808) 327-3692, 74-383 Kealahou Parkway, Kailua-Kona, HI 96740.

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PUBLIC APOLOGY

I wish to publicly apologize for desecrating and attempting to sell the ancestral remains of Native Hawaiians. As a teenager, I removed these remains from a burial site located on the island of Maui, and then took them to the mainland. In 2004, I attempted to unlawfully sell the remains on the internet. I was caught when a member of the Hui Malama I Na Kapuna O Hawaii Nei saw my offer on the internet and notified authorities. The remains were later recovered by an undercover agent with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

As a result of my actions, I was charged with a violation of the federal Archaeological Resources Protection Act. In 2005, I pleaded guilty to that charge and am now a convicted felon.

The remains have been returned to the Island of Maui. The State of Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division, is currently working with several Native Hawaiian groups, including the Maui/Lanai Islands Burial Council, the Daughters and Sons of the Hawaiian Warriors-Mamakakaua, and the Hui Malama I Na Kapuna O Hawaii Nei, to re-inter the remains at an appropriate site on that island.

My actions were wrong and insensitive to the culture and feelings of Native Hawaiians. I am truly sorry for my offending actions. I hope that others will learn from my experience and will be deterred from unlawfully disturbing, removing, or trafficking in the ancestral remains and cultural artifacts of Native Hawaiians. I also hope that you will accept my apology.

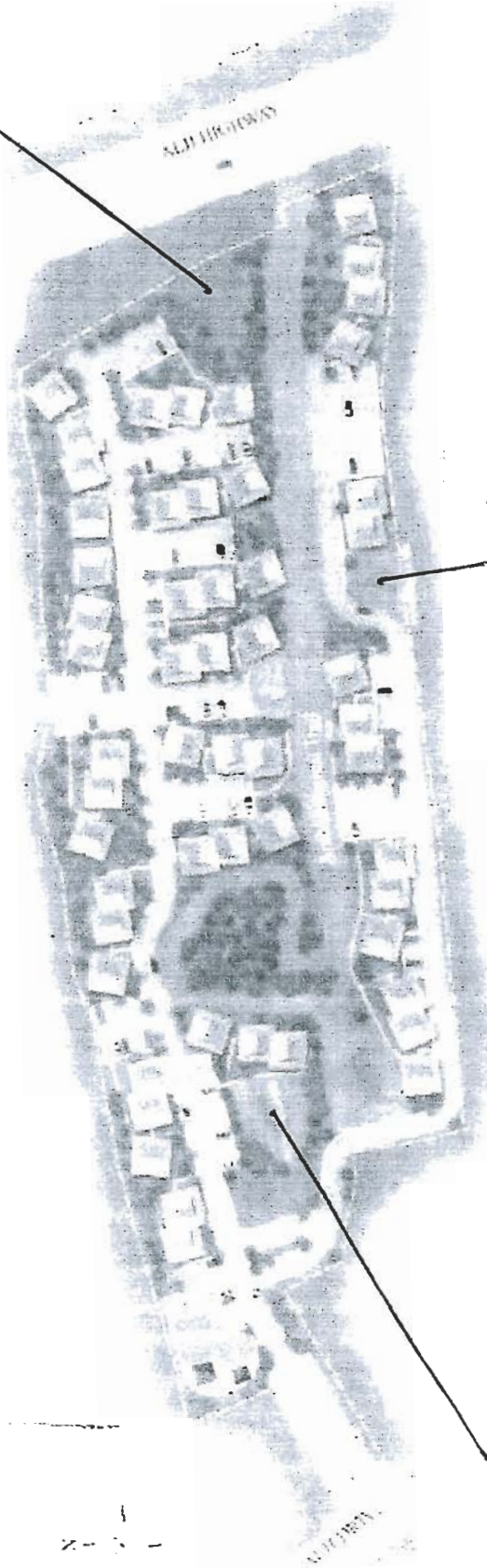
Sincerely, Jerry David Hasson

(This statement was approved by the United States Attorney's Office, Central District of California)

10 ACRES

MULTIFAMILY - 2 AND 4 PLEX BUILDINGS
108 UNITS - 2 BEDROOM

Site 6348, Feature D



Site 24541

Site 6994, Feature A

WHITE SANDS PROJECT

in

NORTH KONA, HAWAII

Date: 02/06/2008

ALII
ARCHITECTS
ARCHITECTS • PLANNERS • ENGINEERS
1000 KALANIANAʻOHE AVENUE, SUITE 1000, HONOLULU, HI 96813
PHONE: (808) 943-1111 FAX: (808) 943-1112