



July 07, 2022

SUBJECT: Pokai Heiau Identifying Placard


Aloha e,

Pursuant to the Act of March 18, 1959, Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4, The Crownlands of Hawaii are to be held by the State as a public trust (See HAWAII ET AL. v. OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS ET AL. No. 07-1372.) Such crownlands were historically conquered and unified under one united rule of Kamehameha I.

Originally organized in 1864 by Royal Decree of Kamehameha V, we, the Royal Order of Kamehameha I • Moku 'O Kapuāiwa, exist as a representation of that nation in continuity. Kuilioloa Heiau, is a representation of the unifying deeds of Kamehameha I as he historically battled to unify the island chain currently under trust to the State of Hawaii. (See attachment "A").

We recommend that an identifying plaque with the name "Kū'īlioloa" to accompany the heiau as it is historically documented and part of trust obligations under federal law.

Mahalo,


Alii Sir Shad Kane, KGCK
Ali'i 'Ai Moku
Royal Order of Kamehameha I
Moku O Kapuaiwa



Attachment "A"
Royal Order of Kamehameha I
Moku O Kapuāiwa
Kahuna Pule Chief Report



10 July 2022

Based on my findings, I support the recommendation of the Chapter to endorse the current and official name of the heiau - Kū'īlioloa, as it is the name originally given to the heiau by those who have constructed it.

1. Concerning Kāne'īlio

There are several mentions of the place Kāne'īlio in the old newspaper archives of the Kingdom Era mostly mentioned in personal announcements and in funeral kanikau. The following are several examples:

Olelo Hoomaha. Ka Hae Hawaii, December 3, 1856, Buke 1, Helu 40, Aoao 157.
<http://www.nupepa.org>

OLELO HOOLAHA.

E IKE mai na kanaka a pau, ka poe hui me Waimalu, Kaapuiki, a me Manuela, ma kahi i hoolimalima ia e lakou, mai ka lae o Kaneilio. a Maunalahilahi, mai uka a kai o Waianae nei. Ke kahea'ku nei ka mea nona ka inoa e kau ana malalo iho. E lawe mai oukou a pau loa io'u nei, i na hao kuni o ko oukou mau holoholona, iloko o na la he 30, mai keia la'ku, me ka hai no hoi i ka nui o ko oukou mau holoholona. Ina lawe ole mai oukou, a hala ka manawa i oleloia; alaila, e hopu no au, a hoopaa i na holoholona i hai ole ia mai na hao kuni, me he mau holoholona hele hewa la.

Na G. H. E. KEAUIAOLE.—Luna Kula.

Waianae, Oahu. Nov. 19, 1856.—40-t*

"He Mele No Kualii, Kulanipipili, Kulanioaka, Kunuiakea &c." Nupepa Kū'ōko'a, May 16, 1868, Buke 7, Helu 20, Aoao 4. <http://www.nupepa.org>

....

Nana ka maka i Oahu-
Me he ipuka no ka hale la-
Ke kowa o Pohakea-
Ke ku a Maunalahilahi-
Ka holo ana i Kaneilio-
Panee la-e-panee

It seems that Kāne'īlio point was indeed referenced well into the Kingdom Era known poetically as a landmark. However, the usage as the name of the temple that exists on it has no substantial evidence and is not listed so far in the Kingdom Newspaper archives.

2. Concerning Kū'īlioloa

Pukui lists the name of the temple being Kū'īlioloa and explains it as bearing the same namesake as a kūpua who was known as a protector of travelers. Outside of archaeological sketches given, there is an interesting article written by Mouritz in 1934 concerning a temple built on site at Pōka'i:

Mouritz, A. Thermal Terrene Waters in Hawaii Nei. Bishop Museum Scrapbook. July 5, 1934, pg 128, Vol 1931.

... the district of Waianae. After the rout of the army of Kalanikupule, the king of Oahu at Nuuanu, April 29, 1795 by the invading army of Kamehameha Nui, the conquered Oahuans were driven from their homes, their lands seized and divided amongst the friends of Kamehameha – the despoiled people in large numbers fled to Waianae and settled there. This part of Oahu being hot, arid, isolated, with little water, was not coveted by the invaders; the sea off the coast of Waianae has always supplied an abundance of fish, hence the name –wai, water; anae, large mullet.

The kilokilo Hoku, or astrologers. To preserve the folk-lore of their homeland, Oahu, the exiled high class priests or kahunas founded a school at Pokai bay for instructing the youth of both sexes in history, astronomy, navigation, and the genealogies of their ancient chiefs and kings; romance and sentiment hovers round Mount Kaala (the mount of Fragrance), and three valleys extending from its western base to the Waianae shore, Makaha, the valley of robbery; Po-kai, the valley of the dark sea; Lualualei, the valley of the flexible wreath, is the meaning given in Hawaiian dictionaries...

In this document there are several interesting points concerning the origin of the temple at Kāneʻīlio Pt. Firstly, according to this article, the temple itself was built just after the invasion of the Oʻahu Kingdom by Kamehameha the Great in 1795. At this time, much of the original Oʻahu aristocracy and priestly caste who were not obliterated in the occupation of the Māui chieftains moved to Waiʻanae and sought refuge in exile. They built the temple at Kāneʻīlio and utilized it as a place of instruction, and to further the traditions of their priesthoods that trace back to the lines of Māweke. This marks the temple as being only recently built, perhaps one of the last temples built a generation or two before the changing of the ʻaikapu religion. Secondly, as Pukui stated, the temple itself was given the name Kūʻīlioloa in honor of the demigod who protected travelers. It seems a fitting name for those families of nobility who travelled to this remote and defensible corner of the island to establish a refuge from the carnage raging in the central and southern arenas of the island. Whether these families were of the cults of Kāne, or of those of the Kanalu priesthood such as Kaʻōpūlupulu who worshiped Kūhoʻoneʻenuʻu - the paramount war god of Oʻahu at Puʻuomahuka at Waimea, the name of the temple was Kūʻīlioloa, and therefore should not be changed. If so, what purpose would changing the name have in regards to the function of the temple? If the intent is to reconsecrate the temple for the exclusive use of a certain group of practitioners, would those actions serve a purpose for the lāhui? While there is evidence of temples on the Waiʻanae Coast being rededicated and repurposed as luakini - war temples by Kamehameha for the purpose of gaining the favor of his war gods for his upcoming invasion of Kauaʻi, these events were done at the apex of Hawaiian culture and religion, by priesthoods who were at the height of their power, with traditions that were strong and unbroken for countless generations. Who are we in this day and age to meddle with traditions we no longer fully understand, or have access to properly facilitate?

In short, the name Kū'īlioloa as named by our ancestors should indeed remain as the name of this temple in perpetuity.

Mahalo for your time,

Oni Ezell

Kahuna Pule - Moku O Kapuāiwa

2/8

PROJECT 219

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOR THE
KŪ'ĪLIOLOA HEIAU RESTORATION PROJECT
PŌKA'Ī BAY, WAI'ANAE, O'AHU

by
Grace K. Tao

Appendix. Background History
of Kū'īlioloa Heiau

by
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Prepared for
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Camp Kaala

Rev. Clifford Enos,
Supervisor
James Kapuniai,
Supervisor
Donald and Kalani

Glover J. W., Inc.

Dai Katsumoto, Foreman
John Altropp
Alfred Espinoza
Henry Kekipi
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INTRODUCTION

The first phase of the restoration project at Kū'īlioloa Heiau was undertaken by the Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, under contract to the Wai'anae Hawaiian Civic Club, Inc. Between April 9 and May 9, 1979, the *heiau* was cleared of surface debris and test trenches were excavated to determine the extent of structural remains. The findings summarized in this report will be used to facilitate future repair and stabilization work on the *heiau*.

ENVIRONMENT

Kū'īlioloa Heiau is located on Kāne'īlio Point, a peninsula that forms the southern border of Pōka'ī Bay on the leeward coast of O'ahu (Fig. 1). The peninsula extends to the W into the ocean; the *heiau* is located about 20 meters E of the tip.

The major portion of the peninsula is formed of calcareous sediments of the Pleistocene Age, capping the recent volcanics of the Wai'anae series. West of the *heiau*, wave action has scoured the calcareous cap, creating the present rocky surface of this portion of the peninsula. The *heiau* lies on a thin bed of aeolian-deposited, weathered, reddish soil of the Ewa clay loam series. This soil covers the calcareous sediments and volcanics on the inland portion of the peninsula. The neck of the peninsula is covered in recently deposited beach sand that was dredged from Pōka'ī Bay by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during development of a jetty and a small boat harbor.

According to local informants, the *heiau* was covered with large *kiawe* trees (*Prosopis pallida*) before World War II. These trees were removed in 1972. The area is presently covered with California grass (*Brachiana mutica*), with a scattering of shrubby *kiawe* and *koa haole* (*Leucaena glauca*).

Temperatures in the area range between 50 and 96°F (Price 1967:6). At present the area is quite dry, with annual rainfall approaching 20 inches (Reichelderfer 1962:1). The source of fresh water closest to the *heiau* is a spring some 2 km away. However, numerous submarine freshwater springs have been reported for the Wai'anae Coast (Stearns and Vaksvik 1935).

At the time of this survey the *heiau* was the nesting site for 'ua'u-kani or *hō'io* (a wedge-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus*). Six of these birds were discovered under a pile of loose basaltic stone within the *heiau* itself. The birds were removed to a new nesting area so that research on the *heiau* platform and terraces would not interfere with their nesting habits.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

While some earlier references to Kū'īlioloa Heiau are found in the literature (see Appendix A-3), the site was first formally recorded by McAllister in 1930:

Site 153. Kuilioloa heiau, on the extreme tip of Kane'ilio Point.

The heiau is surrounded on three sides by water. It has three platforms, with evidence of terracing. The most important platform evidently is at the end of the point. It is the highest, and terraces once marked the three sides toward the sea. Sand and dirt have been filled in between large stones. The second platform is lower than the first and is slightly wider. The pavement is similar to the first and, like the first, the walls were made by standing large pieces of lava on end and filling in. The walls have a flat, even facing. The third platform is lower than the second and can only be distinguished from the ground to the north and west by a row of stones in the grass. It is evenly paved with sand and may possibly have been used for house sites, as suggested by Thrum [McAllister 1933:112; see Fig. 2].

Thrum's article (1907) referenced by McAllister, describes a few temples in the Wai'anae area, one of which may be Kū'īlioloa Heiau. Although Thrum does not name the *heiau*, he describes one with three terraces. The measurements for the third terrace, 25 by 60 ft, are close to McAllister's measurements for Feature 8, and Thrum refers to this feature as a house site.

The Bishop Museum's involvement with this *heiau* began in 1972 with a visit to the site by Marion Kelly, Museum anthropologist, with Paige Barber and Fred Cachola. Kelly suggested to Dr. Y. H. Sinoto, Chairman of the Museum's Department of Anthropology, that enough of the site remained for reconstruction and stabilization. She recommended using local high school students to assist the archaeologists, and a tentative schedule of work was established. In June 1972 Cachola reported that students in the summer youth program had cleared the

site of vegetation. The following month, plane-table mapping of the site was completed by archaeologist Neal Crozier of the Bishop Museum (Fig. 3), but further work on the planned restoration was delayed until the present project.

DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE FEATURES

While some of the major features described by McAllister (see Fig. 2) are still visible today, the site has been disturbed by a number of activities since 1930. These disturbances, notable in Crozier's 1972 plan map of the site (see Fig. 3), include an asphalt walkway around three sides of the *heiau*, as well as eight concrete blocks for foundations and stanchions, surrounding and on top of various terraces of the structure. The asphalt paving has disturbed the NW and SW corners of the *heiau*. In 1972, a 5-meter-long concrete and stone wall abutted the N wall of one of the terraces. In addition, a small toolshed had been constructed on the *heiau* site, a telephone pole had been erected, several piles of cinders and boulders had been deposited, and finally, a trench had been excavated.

In order to maintain some degree of uniformity, labelling of features in this report follows McAllister's numbering (see Figs. 2 and 4). Discrepancies in measurements among McAllister, Crozier, and the present survey are probably attributable to differences in measuring technique and to the alterations described above.

Feature 1

The lowest terrace, Feature 1, lies on an E-W axis above and below the present asphalt walkway. According to McAllister, Feature 1 was approximately 18 ft wide. Crozier's map indicates that Feature 1 was 19.5 meters long on the S and 17.0 meters on the W. Present measurements of Feature 1 are 17.8 meters on the S, 17.5 meters on the W, and .50 to 1 meter high. The most well-preserved sections of Feature 1 are the NW, S, and SE portions of the walls.

Feature 2

This feature, another terrace, lies on Feature 1 and is about 2 ft higher. McAllister described this feature as 12 ft wide. Crozier's measurements are c. 17.8 by 14.0 meters. Feature 2 is now almost totally destroyed. Extensive

clearing of vegetation on the top and sides of the *heiau*, by the military during WWII and by the Wai'anae Hawaiian Civic Club in 1972, resulted in erosion and subsequent collapse of the S and W portions of the terrace walls. The N edge of Feature 2 is in slightly better condition; a few of the terrace wall stones can be seen behind the stone and concrete wall constructed by the Civic Club in 1972. The N wall of Feature 2 is built on sterile red soil and runs EW for c. 5 meters behind the concrete wall. Parts of this terrace wall are skewed outwards, pushed over by the weight of heavy machinery used during WWII clearing and alterations.

Feature 3

McAllister recorded Feature 3 as a pile of weathered coral, 10 ft long, lying on the north edge of Feature 1. This feature is not mentioned by Crozier. A small pile of coral in the N part of the *heiau* was located by the present survey; because of the mounds of debris and boulders lying on and around it, it is difficult to determine whether this is the feature identified by McAllister.

Feature 4

According to McAllister, Feature 4 is the highest platform, measuring c. 30 by 50 ft. Crozier does not show the W end of this platform and the EW length of Feature 4 cannot be determined from his map; his NS measurement is c. 13 meters. Because of extensive damage to the site, the W edge of Feature 4 is not visible. The S edge is a natural volcanic outcrop running EW across the top of the *heiau*. The S side of Feature 2 was filled to the top of Feature 4, and thus the boundary between the terrace and the platform was difficult to find. The NE corner of Feature 4 is represented by a second volcanic outcrop running EW. The NE side of this corner was partially destroyed when a concrete stanchion block was imbedded in the top of the *heiau* and, later, when the upper portion of the block was removed by a backhoe. The wall stones on the N of Feature 4 are now fallen or skewed outward as a result of the weight of heavy equipment used during WWII.

Feature 5

McAllister described and mapped Feature 5 as the remains of a wall in the SW corner of Feature 4. Crozier's map does not show any features in this area. This feature is not visible at present.

Feature 6

According to McAllister, this feature was the best evidence of terracing on the slopes of the *heiau*. Feature 6 in his map extends along the S side of Feature 4. This area, however, has been badly disturbed, by the activities of the military in WWII and by the Civic Club in 1972. The present terracing is, at best, fragmentary and is difficult to follow for more than a meter. Evidence of terracing is still noticeable under the sand that accumulated after the top was cleared.

Feature 7

McAllister recorded this platform as 30 by 55 ft, lying on a NS axis adjacent to the E side of Feature 4. Crozier's map indicates measurements of 18.0 by 17.8 meters, showing the feature in basically the same position as does McAllister's map. Crozier illustrated four "steps" leading to the *heiau* from the E side. No evidence of these steps was found during the present survey, however. Except for the S wall and the SE corner of Feature 7, this part of the *heiau* is quite disturbed. Stones falling from the N, S, and W sides of the platform make determination of actual size difficult. A jeep road runs over this platform to the top of the *heiau*, making location of the NE corner nearly impossible.

Present mapping indicated that Feature 7 is 15.4 by 18.0 meters and about .50 meter lower than Feature 4. Head-sized waterworn stones placed in the coral fill form a pavement that is distinctly visible in places. Interstices between the paving stones are filled with sand.

Feature 8

McAllister's map shows Feature 8 as a terrace, 70 by 30 ft, 10 ft lower than Feature 7. He speculated that this terrace was used as a house site. Feature 8 was not included on Crozier's map and excavations through a portion of the presumed site of this structure revealed that it had been destroyed during construction of a concrete slab on the W. Further destruction was caused by the scraping and grading of the top of the feature prior to laying of the asphalt walkway.

Miscellaneous Features

Two stairways run from the SE portion of the *heiau*, from the asphalt walkway down the slope to the level of the lava bed. NW of the main part of the *heiau*, below the walkway and south of the *heiau*, are what appear to be historic-period stairways through outcrops of rock, leading down to the lava bed. On the exposed lava bed NE of the site, lie two stationary stones with abraded surfaces. Whether these were used for pounding or for crushing is not known. A pile of disturbed lava slabs and coral gravel lies approximately 42.6 meters E of the main part of the *heiau*, just before reaching the parking lot. Excavation of this pile may reveal midden material and perhaps some other features or artifacts.

RESULTS OF TEST TRENCHING

In order to determine the extent and nature of the structures composing Ku'īlioloa Heiau, eight test trenches were excavated (Fig. 4). These yielded foundation stones, floor stones, and wall stones, in addition to bone, artifacts, and some marine midden materials.

Test Trench 1

The first trench, 1.5 by 9 meters, was laid out in a SW-NE direction on the jeep road from the top to the bottom of Feature 7. Its purpose was to determine the extent of the base of Feature 7 and to locate the four "steps" suggested by Crozier's map on the E side of Feature 7. The upper part of this trench was 1.52 meters higher than the lower portion; 2.5 meters from the SW end there was a sharp drop of c. 40 cm at the present edge of the platform.

The original edge of Feature 7 can be determined by extending the partial wall and foundation stones in the SE corner of the E wall of Feature 7. The four steps described by Crozier were not identified in excavation of this trench. Scattered throughout the trench were coral blocks, lava rocks, and coral fill. The upper and lower limits of Feature 7 could not be adequately determined, as this portion of the wall was collapsed.

Test Trench 2

Test trench 2, 1.5 meters NS by c. 20 meters EW, extending E from the base of Feature 7, was excavated to sterile red soil (c. 10-20 cm below surface). The purpose was to determine the nature and condition of Feature 8. No stratigraphy was observed in this trench because all the cultural deposits lay with the surface debris, several cm below the surface. Unfortunately, this lowest terrace of the structure was unrecognizable because of the disturbance caused by anchoring a large cement block directly N of the test trench, and by the construction of an asphalt walkway. No foundation stones for Features 7 or 8 were found in this trench.

Test Trench 3

Test trench 3 (2 meters EW by 1 meter NS) was excavated in the SE corner of Feature 7 in order to locate the foundation stones in that area, and to

determine how Feature 7 was constructed and the structural relationship between Features 7 and 8. Unfortunately, this trench was left unfinished because of the lack of adequate time and personnel. However, the base of Feature 7 was located. Foundation stones for this corner were approximately 50 cm below the present surface. A considerable number of fishbones were found under and between these stones. No connection between Features 7 and 8 could be determined in this trench.

Test Trench 4

Test trench 4 (2 by 12 meters) was located in the NW corner of Feature 7 and included the NE corner of Feature 4. The purpose of the trench was to find the upper and lower limits of Features 4, 7, and 2, and to find the northern limit of Feature 1 if it still remained. Excavation revealed stones fallen out of the N wall of Features 4 and 7 and of Feature 2. Foundation stones of Feature 2 were not located, but the original position of the wall of this terrace was evidently behind the back part of the concrete wall constructed in 1972. Terrace 2 walls were found lying on sterile red soil. Many of these walls were disturbed and leaning over in several places on the W wall of the trench. When extended, trench 4 revealed cement blocks buried in sandy soil where the N edge of Feature 1 should have been. The lowest part of the trench was 2.6 meters lower than the top of the outcrop on Feature 4 where the trench started. Midden material was found primarily between the rocks in the walls of Features 4 and 2, mixed in with and just under the few cm of surface debris. This trench extended 8 meters NW of the walls and was dug 10 to 20 cm deeper to remove surface debris; directly below was sterile red soil. A difference of 20 to 40 cm in height can be seen between the top of Feature 4 and the top of Feature 2. There is about 50 cm variation in height from the top of the Feature 2 to sterile red soil.

Test Trench 5

Test trench 5 (1.5 by 5 meters) was set up on the boundary between Features 7, 1, 2, and 4, in order to locate the terraces in this area and to verify the position of the SW corner of Feature 7 and the SE corner of Feature 2. Since this part of the *heiau* was buried in sand, the excavation of this trench could not proceed without disturbing the surrounding stones, which formed branches of lesser terracing in this area. As the weight of the sand from above shifted,

loose stones were displaced. This trench was cleared but not excavated, and revealed a line of stones marking the end of Feature 7 and the beginning of Features 1 and 2 in the S slope of the *heiau*. Trench 5 was cleared of surface sand, which was sifting down from the top of Feature 2. The sand in this part of the *heiau* heavily covered the foundation coral and rocks from the E wall of Feature 7 and thinned out along the slope until there was almost none left near trench 7. This sand seemed to have come from the tops of Features 4 and 7 as these were covered with sand according to McAllister. At the time of this phase of research, very little sand remained on Feature 4.

Most of the sand on Feature 7 was in the S portion of the platform with a heavy concentration on the S slope. Less than 10 cm of falling surface sand was removed throughout this test trench, and artifacts found in this trench were labelled surface.

Test Trench 6

Test trench 6 (1.5 by 9 meters) was set up on the NW portion of Feature 4 and extended N in order to locate the perimeter of Feature 1 and the foundations and/or walls of Features 2 and 4. Trench 6 was 2.3 meters lower on the N than it was from the top of Feature 4. Surface debris removed from this trench varied from a few cm on the rocks on the walls of Features 2 and 4 to 20 cm on the N part of the *heiau*. Again, surface debris lay directly on sterile red soil. In this trench (as well as along the entire N side of the *heiau* below the Feature 2 wall, E of trench 6) there was a vertical cut in the sterile soil on which Feature 2 wall stones lay. Since this vertical cut was about 50 to 90 cm high and directly behind the concrete wall constructed in 1972, it may have been done to remove soil from the *heiau* in order to construct the wall. If this is so, then the original surface of Feature 1 on this part of the *heiau* wall would have been much higher (about 50 to 90 cm above its present surface). The surface debris and midden material were mixed to a depth of 20 cm; below this was sterile red soil.

The upper limit of Feature 4 was found in this trench and the lower limit of Feature 2 was also located. Stone and coral blocks seemed to form the floor of Feature 1 in the N portion of this trench. However, since many wall stones had fallen, these may be wall stones. Some blocks forming the walls of Features 2 and 4 were lying on these stones.

Test Trench 7

Test trench 7 (1.5 by 9 meters) was the continuation of an existing trench in the S part of Features 1 and 2. It was placed to find the boundary between Features 1, 2, 4, and 7.

Trench 7 was 1.72 meters deeper on the S part than on the N, due to the slope. Surface debris was removed and foundation stones for Feature 2, as well as other stones, appeared approximately 20 cm below the extant surface. Two meters from the top of the Feature 2 wall stones, there is a drop in height of 93 cm, which gradually slopes downward another 70 cm over 4 meters. The 93 cm drop is significant in that it indicates the height of Feature 2 from the base of Feature 1.

From this trench the foundation stones of Feature 2 were located, 2 meters from the end of the trench. These stones, as well as other boulders laid in the sterile red soil, gave an idea of the internal construction of this second terrace.

Test Trench 8

Test trench 8 (1.5 by 10 meters) was laid out diagonally in order to locate the SW corner of Features 4, 1, and 2. None was marked clearly. However, one foundation stone of Feature 1 was recorded, in addition to a number of scattered rocks on the top of Feature 2.

Trench 8, like the other trenches, was excavated to a depth averaging 10 to 20 cm; from this trench, midden material was screened out and salvaged from surface debris. Below the layer of surface debris was sterile red soil. The lowest point of trench 8, at the SW end, was 2.62 meters below the top of the outcrop of Feature 4.

There was scattered rock on Feature 4 between 2.5 and 5 meters N of the end of the trench, and 1 meter E of the opposite end was a large upright that appeared to be the continuation of the wall that was observed in the NW corner of Feature 1.

ANALYSIS OF PORTABLE ARTIFACTS

Portable artifacts representing both native Hawaiian and post-contact Euro-America technological traditions were recovered from the surface of the *heiau* and the test trenches (see Table 1). Of the 137 artifacts recovered from the *heiau*, 110 were modern, while only 27 could be attributed to native Hawaiian use of the structure.

Twenty-two shell casings, representing calibers .30, .45 and .22 rounds, probably date from 1930s military and later civilian use of the structure. Thirteen carbon conductor rods are probably attributable to the use of Kāne'īlio Point as a communications station during WWII. The remainder of the Euro-American artifacts include detritus that would be expected from recreational use of the area, including a shoe sole fragment, a broken rubber beach slipper, a mirror, and other sundries. The artifacts were all situated within 20 cm of the present surface of the structure and cannot be considered useful in dating the different disturbances and reconstructions of the *heiau* itself.

Artifacts of native Hawaiian manufacture were scarce, with only 27 represented in the sample. Twenty-two of these were from the general surface area of the site, while four of the remainder were from trench 1, and a single volcanic-glass fragment was from trench 7.

Hammerstone

One vesicular basalt hammerstone was recovered from the general surface of the site. It measures 87 mm by 78 mm and weighs 330 g.

Adz Chips

Four small basalt flakes with artificially smoothed surfaces were recovered from the surface of the site. These have been termed "adz chips" and were presumably spalled during use of polished stone adzes.

Fishhooks

Two small fishhooks and one fishhook blank were recovered from the general surface of Feature 7. A small pearl-shell hook blank was recorded from trench 1 at a depth of 10 to 15 cm below surface. It measures 14 mm by 10 mm and is 1 mm thick, with a drilled hole visible at one corner.

A rotating/jabbing (?) hook fragment of shell was found in trench 1. The specimen is 19.2 mm long by 7.1 mm wide and 1.0 mm thick.

The shank and head of a small one-piece bone hook was recovered from under a pile of loose stones on the surface of Feature 4. It has a knobbed head and measures 24.5 mm long by 3.4 mm wide and 3.0 mm thick.

Sea Urchin Spine Files

Eight small fragments of sea urchin spines, which had been modified for use as files, were recovered from the general surface of the *heiau*. Four of these fragments were worked on the distal ends. Which end was worked on the remainder could not be determined.

Coral File

A single coral file was recovered from the surface of Feature 4. It measures 47 mm long by 17 mm and 11.6 mm thick.

Volcanic Glass

Ten volcanic-glass flakes and fragments were recovered from the *heiau*. Six were found on the surface of the structure, three were recovered from trench 1, and one came from trench 7.

Five of the specimens were submitted to University of Hawaii, Department of Anthropology, for hydration-rind thickness determinations.

Table 1

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTABLE ARTIFACTS
IN THE SITE

Artifact	Provenience								Totals
	Gen.	Tr.1	Tr.2	Tr.3	Tr.4	Tr.6	Tr.7	Tr.8	
Hammerstone	1								1
Adz Chips	4								4
Shell Fishhook	1								1
Other shell		1							1
Sea Urchin Spine Files	8								8
Coral File	1								1
Bone Fishhook	1								1
Volcanic Glass Flakes	6	3						1	10
Bullet Casings	16	1						5	22
Bullets					3	1			4
Battery Rod Fragments	11		1			1			13
Shoe Sole Fragments	2								2
Slipper Fragment	1								1
Glass Fragments	26	3			2		1	1	33
Cement Blocks	3				3				6
Sewer Pipe Fragment	4								4
Ceramic Sherds	3				6				9
Coin	1								1
Nails	4	1	2		1	1			9
Other Metal					3			1	4
Mirror								1	1
Plastic	1								1
TOTALS	94	9	3		18	3	1	9	137

DATING OF VOLCANIC GLASS

Five specimens of volcanic glass were submitted to the Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii, for analysis and the determination of hydration-rind thickness. Although the University of Hawaii recommends extreme caution in the use of hydration-rind measurements for chronometric determinations, it has commonly been used for this purpose in the past (Barrera and Kirch 1973; Morgenstein and Riley 1974).

Four of the specimens were identified as flakes produced by percussion. The remaining specimen appears not to have been altered by man, and is a droplet of pure volcanic glass.

Three of the specimens, two from the general surface of the *heiau* and one that was recovered from Trench 8, were petrographically identified as coming from the Kolekole source area of O'ahu. One specimen is from an unidentified dike deposit, while the fifth specimen, the one not altered by man, was a volcanic droplet from an unknown source. It is unlike any of the other specimens currently in the University of Hawaii collections.

Measurements of hydration rinds were made at X1000, and dates were extrapolated using the currently accepted hydration rate of 11.77 $\mu\text{m}/1000 \text{ yr.}$ (Morgenstein and Riley 1974).

Hydration rinds from the four specimens altered by man range between A.D. 1557 and A.D. 1707. The single unaltered specimen yielded a date range of A.D. 1626-1656.

While the dates for the altered glass are reasonable as surface finds on the *heiau* structure, the unaltered volcanic glass droplet presents a puzzle. Hydration-rind measurements for this specimen are well within the range of the altered specimens, but there have been no active volcanics on O'ahu during the Holocene (ca. 10,000 B.P.--to present). Either the unaltered specimen was transported from a recent (17th century) volcanic flow on one of the southern, volcanically active islands (Maui or Hawaii'i), by Hawaiians who dropped the piece at Kū'īliioa, or the composition of the glass constrained hydration to such an extent that only $4.0 \pm 2 \mu\text{m}$ alteration occurred since its creation locally sometime in the Pleistocene.

A third possibility is that the dry conditions of the Wai'anae area constrained alteration by hydration, but this possibility is lessened by the fact

that percussion-altered flakes of volcanic glass that were undoubtedly utilized within the last 1,500 years were found in association with about the same amount of rind development on their altered surfaces.

Problems interpreting the volcanic glass dates arise from the fact that percussion flakes and natural, unaltered glass at the site show the same amount of hydration-rind development. We would advise extreme caution in using these dates as indicators of the age of the *heiau* features.

Table 2. HYDRATION-RIND DATES

Specimen No.	Location	Depth	Rind Thickness	Date	
				B.P.*	A.D.
UH 40-1 AL 254	General	Surface	4.0±.5	297-382	1557-1662
UH 40-2 AL 255	General	Surface	4.0±.5	" "	" "
UH 40-3 AL 256	Trench 1	10cm B.S.	3.5±.3	272-323	1656-1707
UH 40-4** AL 257	Trench 1	10cm B.S.	4.0±.2	323-357	1622-1656
UH 40-5 AL 258	Trench 8	Surface	4.0 ±.5	297-382	1557-1662

*Before Present = 1979

**Natural volcanic glass droplet; no human alteration.

SUMMARY

Without further investigation of particular walls to clarify the relationship between the features, the construction history of Kū'īlioloa Heiau can only be postulated with caution. Further excavation along the base of the S wall may prove that Features 1, 2, and 4 were built on Feature 7. Clearing of the upper part of the N wall of Feature 4 may show that this wall was built before the N wall of Feature 2, after Feature 4 was constructed on the top of the hill to further enlarge the general surface area of the *heiau*. In order to prevent the hill from eroding off onto the exposed lava bed and eventually into the sea, Features 1 and 2 were added to the back (*makai*) portion of Feature 7 and included Feature 4 on the upper portion of the hill.

Using McAllister's and Crozier's maps and the data from the present project, the *heiau* as it once looked can now be reconstructed. From the measurements of the platforms and terraces from McAllister's and Crozier's maps the presently unclear W edges of Feature 4, the N side of Feature 1, the W edge of Feature 2, and the structure and dimensions of Feature 8 can be determined. The boundaries between Features 1, 2, and 7 can be relocated and the stones marking the limits of Feature 8 can be reset.

Reconstructed, Feature 4 would have walls about 2 ft high. These walls would be filled with coral blocks; rocks set in the coral would form the floor of the platform with sand covering the cracks. Feature 7 would have a wall approximately 8 ft high on the E side, be terraced on the S, and be filled in the same manner as Feature 4. Feature 8 would be outlined with basalt rocks and filled with coral gravel, as would Features 1 and 2.

The S and W sections of Feature 1 are reconstructable. In the placement of a gun turret foundation, the N part of Feature 1 was destroyed. Utilizing the measurements found by mapping the site, however, this portion of the *heiau* can be reconstructed within the limits of the asphalt walkway.

The N edge of Feature 4 can be seen in trenches 4 and 6. Its eastern limit is determined by the drop from Feature 4 to Feature 7. The W edge of Feature 4 can be seen in the row of coral blocks in the NW portion of this platform. The S edge can easily be determined from the measurements taken by plane table.

The N boundary of Feature 7 can be seen in the drop in height from the top to the foot of this platform. The S edge is evident in the row of upright slabs that faces the bottom portion of the mound of coral blocks on which this platform lies. The eastern edge of Feature 7 can be seen in the partial wall in the SE corner and the western limit is determined by the rise in height from Feature 7 to Feature 4.

Although Feature 8 is unrecognizable due to the disturbance caused by a concrete slab and by the construction of the asphalt walkway, this terrace can easily be reconstructed by following the measurements obtained by McAllister. The row of stones that formed the N, S, and E sides can be laid in place and filled with coral gravel and/or sand.

The walls of the *heiau* are essentially multiple stacks of basalt rocks and boulders, filled with smaller coral blocks and rocks. The N wall of Feature 4 was originally faced with flat slabs of basalt that supported and hid the coral block fill behind it. This type of construction can also be seen in the S walls of Features 7 and 1. The W wall of Feature 2 is of slightly different construction, as larger basalt boulders, rectangular in shape, were placed horizontally, so that the largest flat surfaces lay either on the soil or on another boulder.

It is estimated that building the wall faces would take four men 31 days. Filling these walls should not take quite as long, provided that raw materials such as coral, sand, and rocks are available, as well as labor. The actual restoration of the platforms, terraces, and walls of Kū'īliioa Heiau should not take much longer than a month for a team of eighteen to finish, unless, of course, there are unforeseen circumstances that hinder the reconstruction work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The test excavations at the *heiau* constitute only the first step in the restoration plan of the structure and accompanying features. From now on, a phased plan for the restoration should be generated and adhered to. While the test excavations uncovered some points of reference from which to reconstruct the structure, it is necessary to confirm and further develop alignments that were noted. The following recommendations are presented to facilitate this procedure.

1. The Civic Club should determine whether or not it wishes to attempt reconstruction of Feature 8 from McAllister's report of 1933. Since the test excavations were unsuccessful in determining the presence of this terrace, it is recommended that it not be reconstructed.
2. Feature 7 should be swept and cleared down to the existing sea boulder pavement, which is still visible in some places. The pavement can be completely restored with suitable stone.
3. The SE and N walls of Feature 7 can be restored within the parameters of the map set up by the Phase I project and on the basis of McAllister's and Crozier's earlier work. Some filling will be necessary to ensure the stability of the walls.
4. Feature 1 should be reconstructed of large rectangular volcanic boulders, laid flat and one layer high. The N wall of Feature 1 should be restored to match that on the W side of this feature.

Feature 2 should have more testing done to determine whether or not this wall can be adequately restored.

5. Feature 4 should be refilled, if possible with materials like those that were removed, and a coral pavement should be added to simulate the apparent original condition as noted in this report. The wall facings of Feature 4 should be of angular basalt and calcareous sediment fragments to simulate the original.

These recommendations should be planned and executed in a manner that will permit the community to participate in all decisions regarding the restoration, and should take into account two major considerations:

1. The *heiau* is still a valuable historic property. It contains a vast amount of information about building stages and the activities that were carried out there in prehistoric and early historic times. As much of this information as possible should be preserved in the existing structure. Therefore, we recommend that no more physical alteration of existing soil, pavement, or walls be carried out than is absolutely necessary for the restoration of the shape of the *heiau*. No heavy equipment should be used on the structure, and no physical removal of soil should be carried out unless it is excavated in a scientific fashion.

2. On the basis of the test excavations and the reports that we already have in hand, a rendering of the structure should be made that takes into account the existing features of the structure for restoration. The different kinds of volcanic stone and calcareous sediments that were used in each construction phase should be catalogued and matched for the rendering. Better determination should be made of the use of coral in Features 1 and 2 as pavement, and the other features of the fill, walls, and capping of the structure. The rendering should take into consideration the engineering aspects of properly stabilizing the different construction features of the structure so that minimal maintenance will be necessary.

The rendering should be made available to the Waianae Civic Club, and should be accompanied by an estimate of the amounts and kinds of materials and personnel necessary for restoration.

A final recommendation is that the site be presented once again for nomination to the National Historic Register. The recent test excavations and "digging" on the top of Feature 4 have revealed that there is still a great deal of information contained within the structure that is significant at the State and local levels. If we can assure them that historical integrity of the structure will be maintained, and that information can and will be "banked" or stored within the restoration rather than destroyed in the process, then the nomination can be successful.

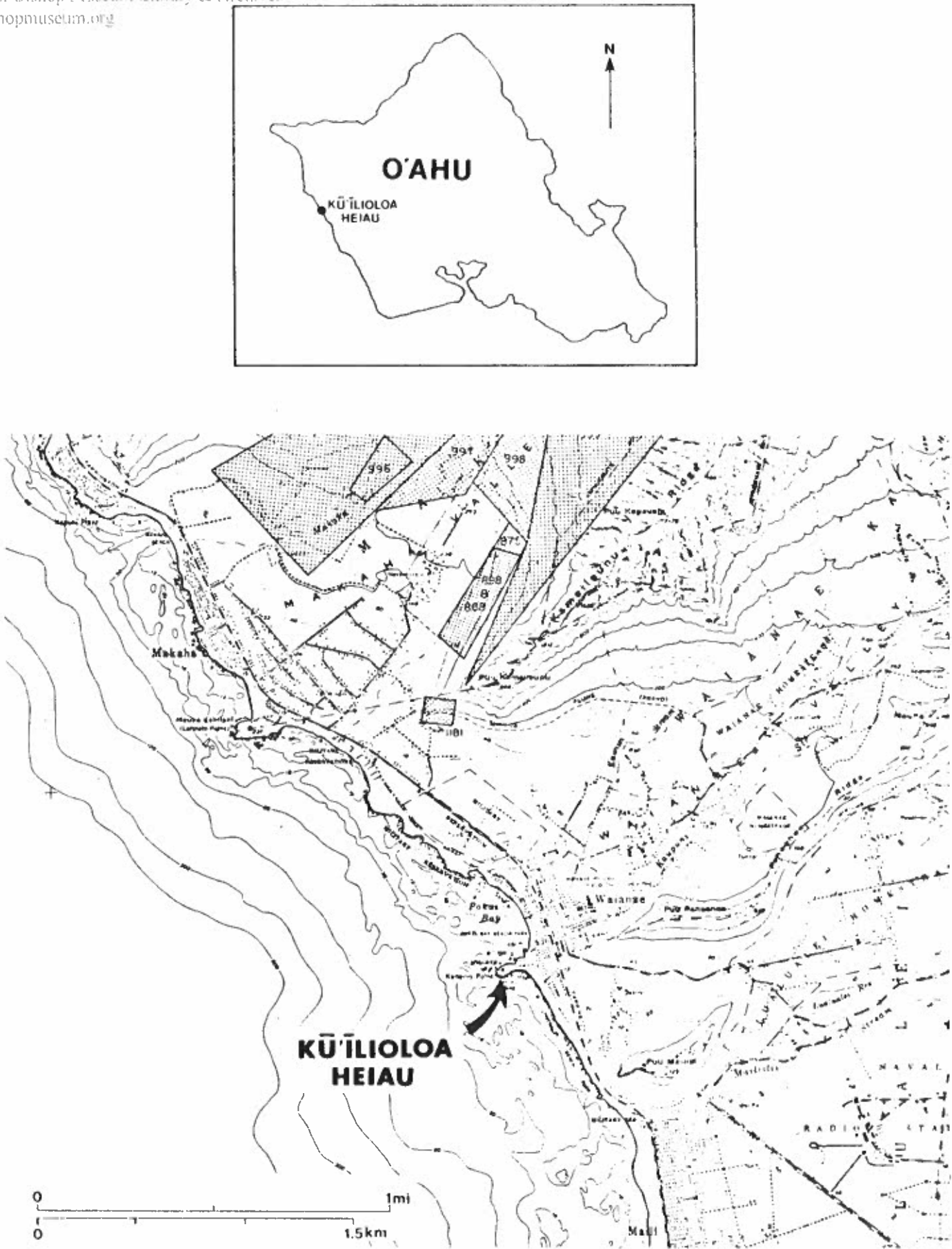
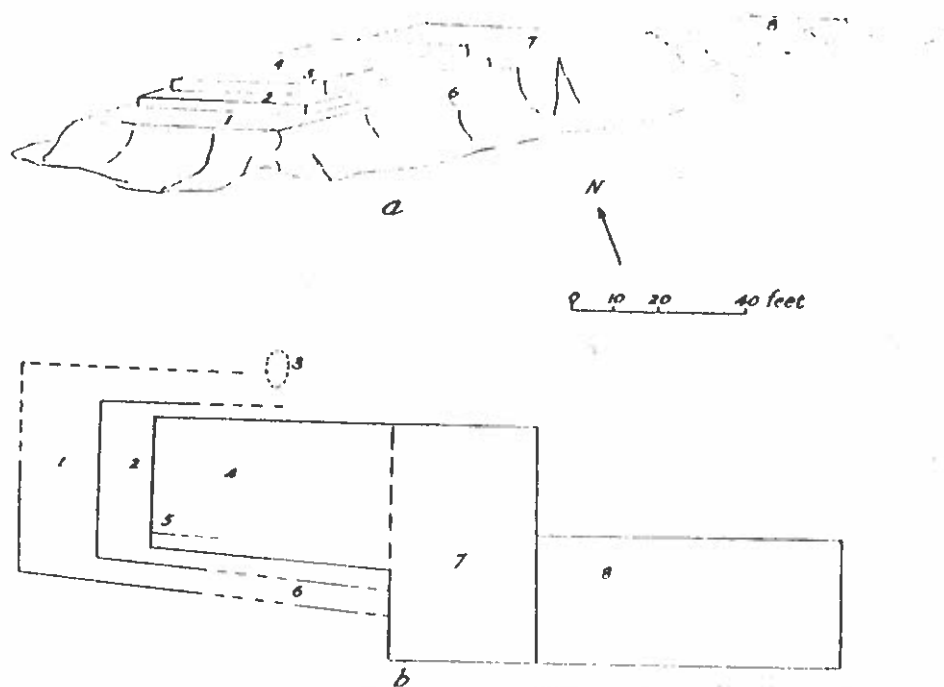


Fig. 1. MAPS SHOWING LOCATION OF KŪ'ĪLIOLOA HEIAU,
WAI'ANAE, O'AHU.



Kū'īlioloa heiau, Kaneohe Point, Waianae, Site 153. *a*, perspective plan; *b*, ground plan: 1, terrace 18 feet wide and about 10 feet above water, made by placing smaller stones between large, naturally located stones; 2, terrace 2 feet higher than 1 and 12 feet wide; 3, conspicuous oval pile of weathered coral, 10 feet long; 4, platform 30 by 50 feet, on either side of which the terraces are much narrower, the lower being from 5 to 6 feet wide and the upper from 3 to 5 feet wide; 5, remains of probable wall made of large upright slabs of lava, filled in by smaller stones; 6, best evidence of terracing; 7, terrace 55 by 30 feet, about 3 feet lower than platform 4, though no definite facing now exists; 8, terrace about 10 feet lower than terrace 7, 70 by 30 feet.

Fig. 2. McALLISTER'S PLAN AND CAPTION FOR KŪ'ĪLIOLOA HEIAU (1933:113).

NAME SHOW: HEIACR
as of JULY 1, 1972

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Mag. N.

SI: KU'ILJOLA HEIAU

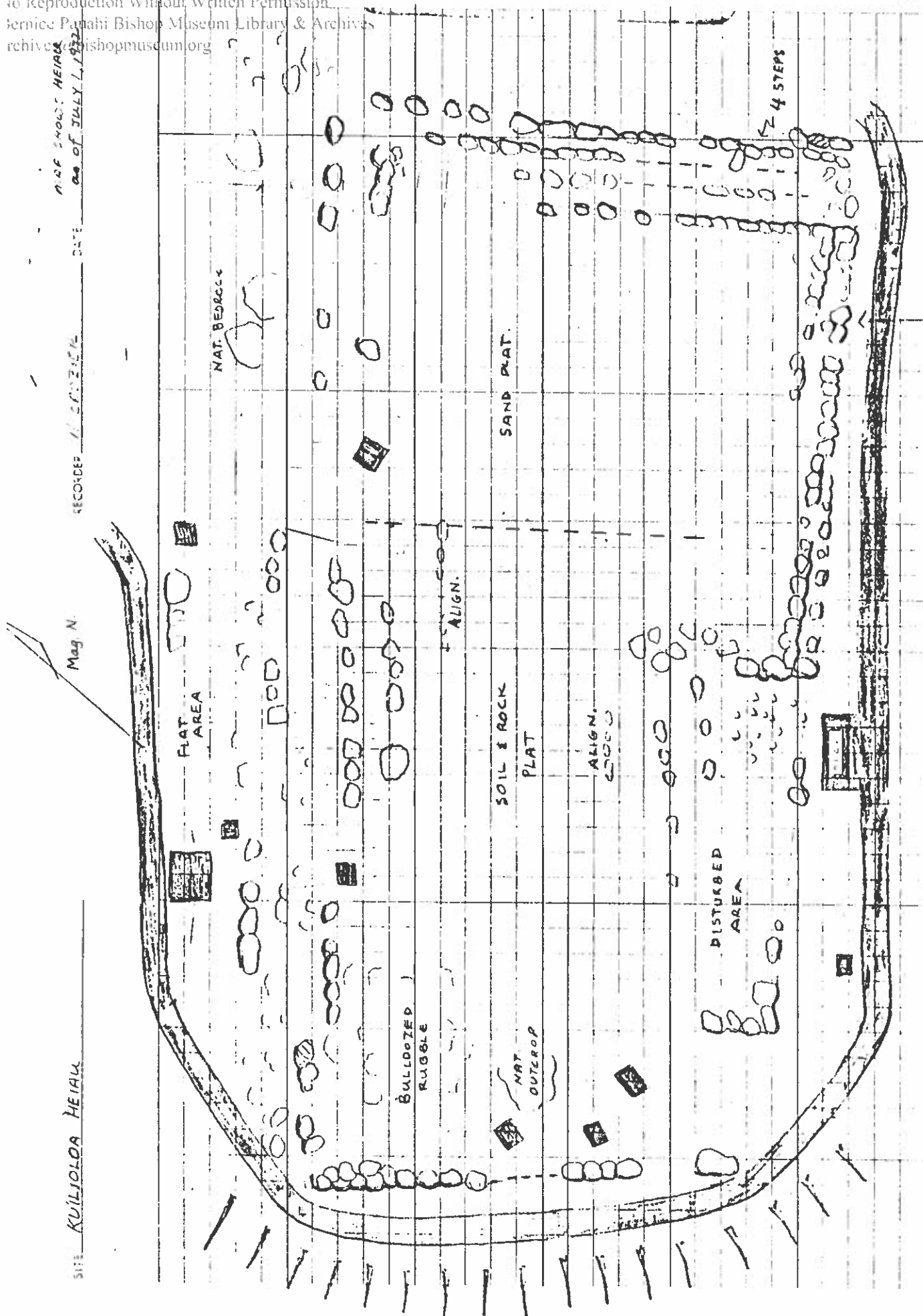
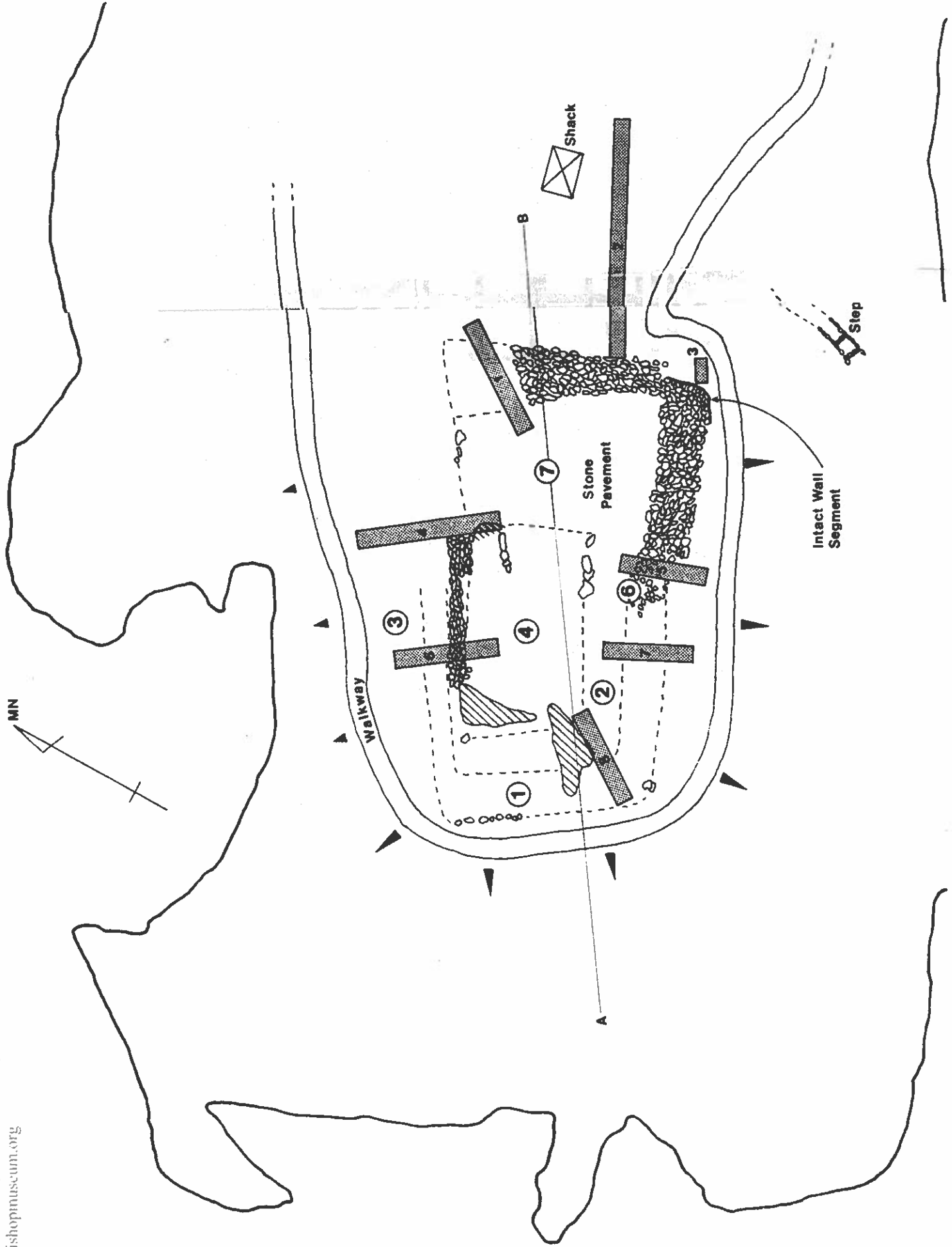


Fig. 3. PLAN MAP OF KU'ILILOA HEIAU, DRAWN BY CROZIER IN 1972.



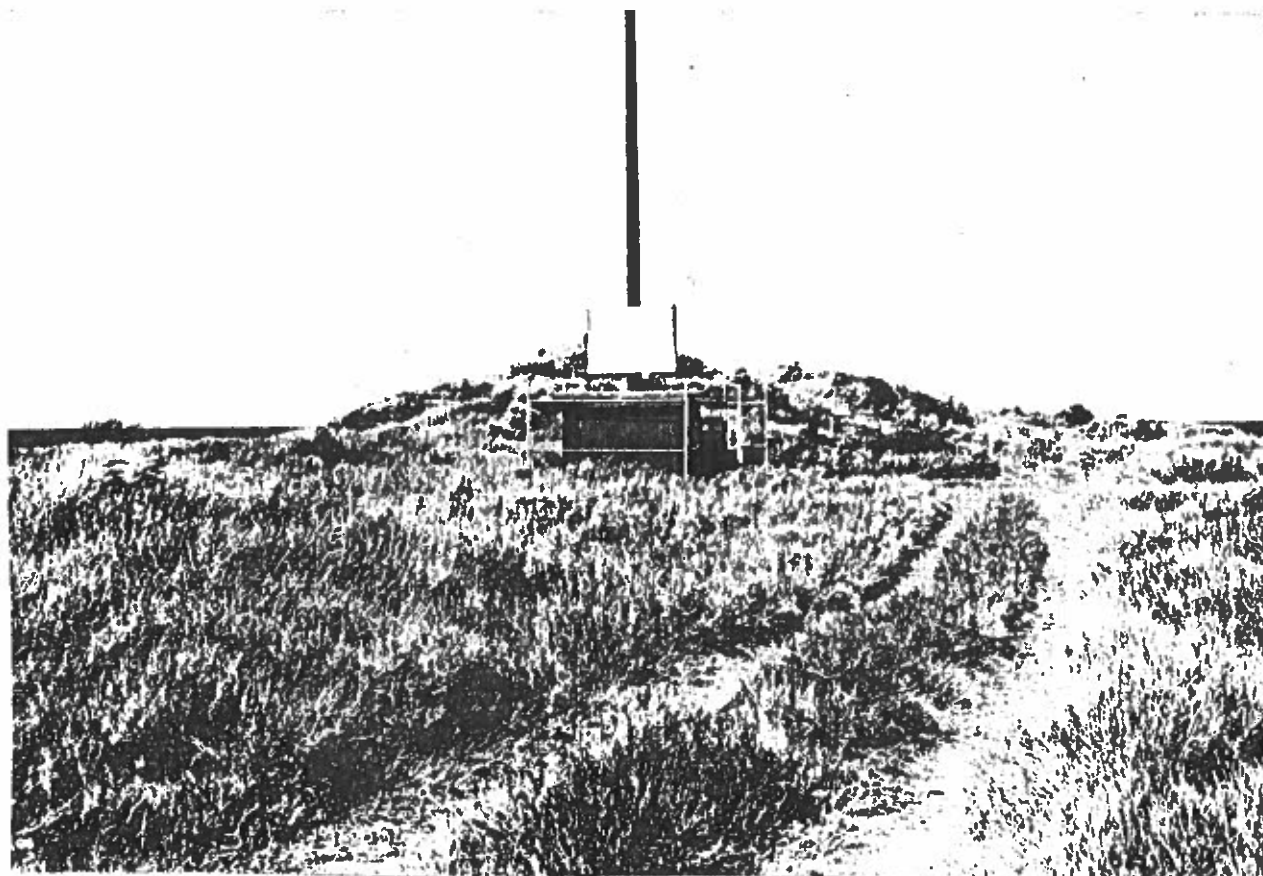


Fig. 5. KŪ'ĪLIOLOA HEIAU BEFORE CLEARING IN MAY, 1979.
View facing W.

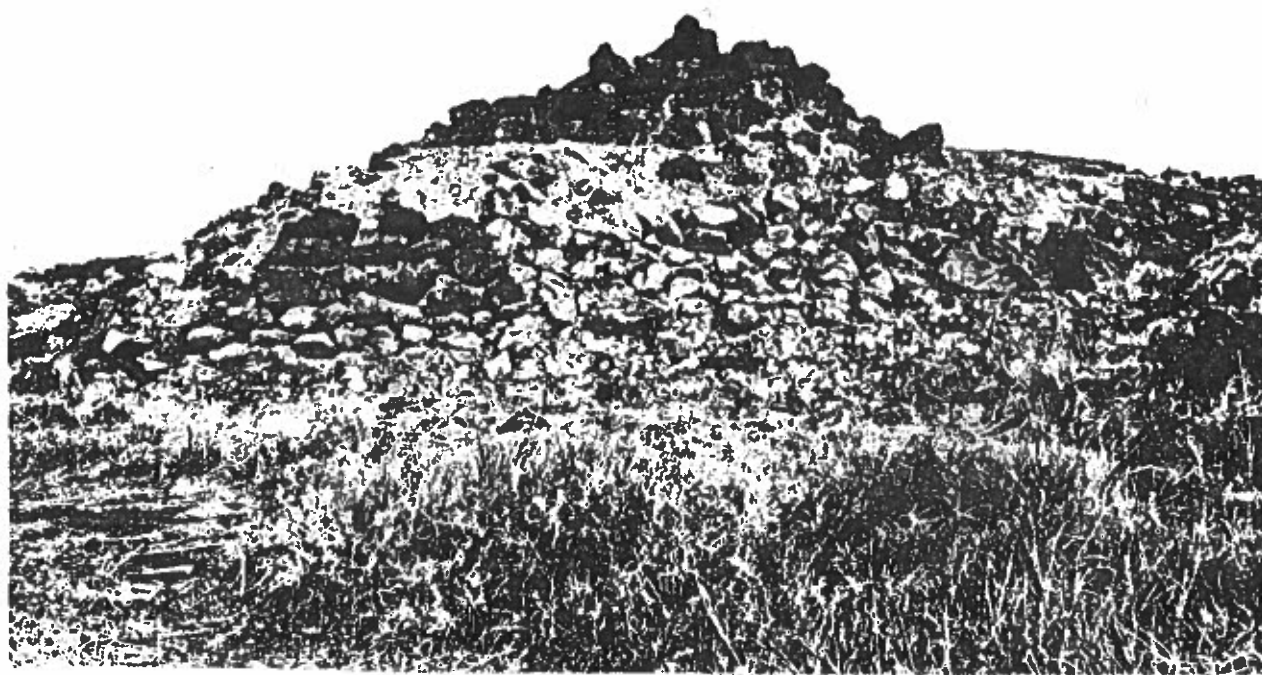


Fig. 6. PORTION OF INTACT WALL AND PILE OF DISPLACED ROCK
ON FEATURE 7, AFTER CLEARING, MAY, 1979.



Fig. 7. NORTH WALL OF FEATURE 4, SHOWING CONCRETE WALL FACING
PLACED IN 1972 RESTORATION ATTEMPT.



Fig. 8. CLEARING OF *HEIAU* FEATURE 7 DURING MAY, 1979.



Fig. 9. TRENCH 1 UP THE JEEP ROAD ONTO FEATURE 7, MAY, 1979.
View facing SW.

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APPENDIX

BACKGROUND HISTORY OF KŪ'ĪLIOLOA
HEIAU

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Bernice P. Bishop Museum
Honolulu, Hawai'i

May 1979

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WAI'ANAE

The ruins of Kū'Iliolua Heiau are located on Kāne'īlio Point at Pōka'i Bay, Wai'anae.

There were two main ways to get to Wai'anae from Honolulu. One was by sea in a canoe and the other was by land. The main land trail led through 'Ewa and then along the Wai'anae shoreline. There were two other ancient trails, both over the Wai'anae mountains, one called Elou and the other Kumaipo ('I'i 1969:96-97; Fig. 1).

Although Kū'Iliolua Heiau was not specifically mentioned by name, one might assume that when Kamehameha I went to Wai'anae shortly after the Battle of Nu'uānu with the intention of sailing on to conquer Kaua'i, he may have used or visited this *heiau*. Kamakau wrote, "the fleet went on to Wai'anae and the war god [Kūka'ilimoku] was carried on shore that evening" (Kamakau 1961:173). It was also said that after the Battle of Nu'uānu, many of the conquered O'ahu people fled to Wai'anae and settled there. "To preserve the folk-lore of their homeland, Oahu, the exiled high class priests or kahunas founded a school at Pokai Bay for instructing the youth of both sexes in history, astronomy, navigation, and the genealogies of their ancient chiefs and kings" (Mouritz 1964:128). Later, Wai'anae did become known as a district whose people were not interested in following the leadership of foreign Protestant missionaries. Some of this reticence was undoubtedly due to the influence of old O'ahu chiefs, and some was probably due to the effects of Chief Boki's influence in the district and his connections with Catholicism.

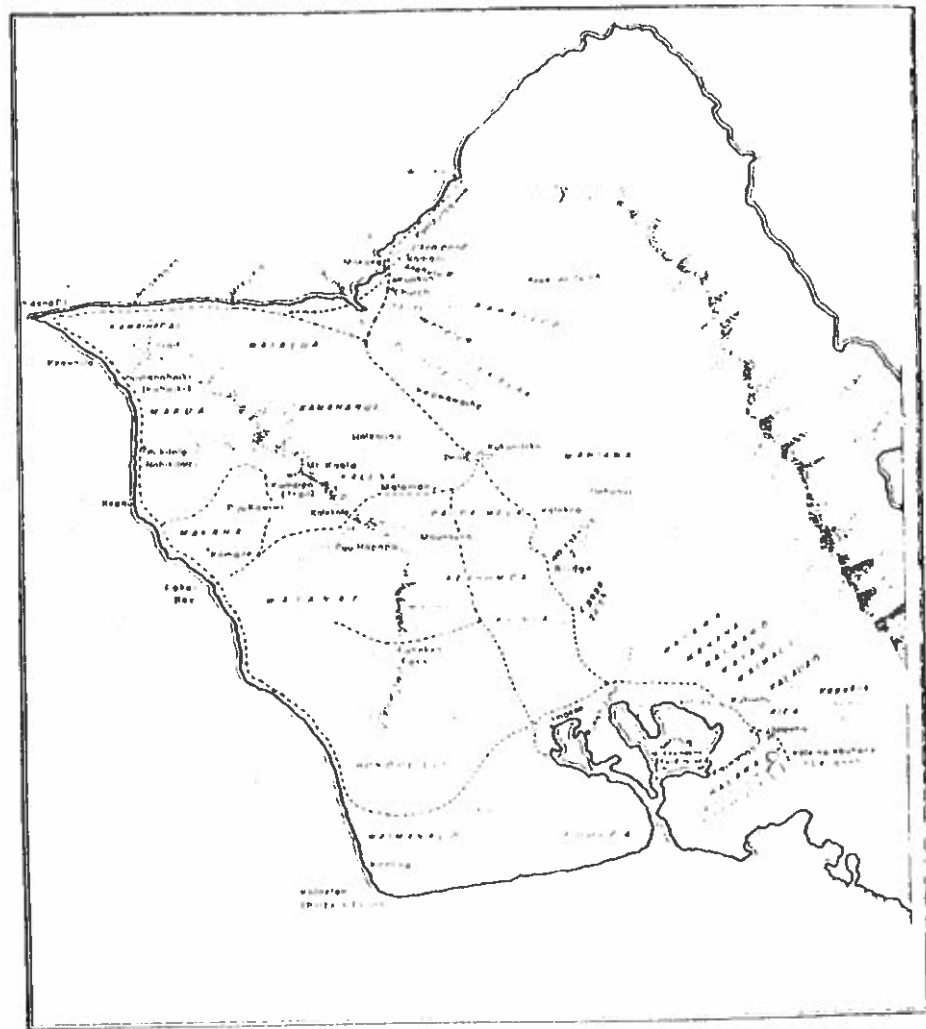


FIGURE 1. Map of O'ahu, showing showing early trails to Wai'anae. 'I'i 1969.

An early historic journey to Wai'anae was recorded by 'I'i in which Kamehameha I and his chiefs and supporters went by canoe and Liholiho, his heir, went with John Papa 'I'i overland ('I'i 1969:23). Although no mention is made in the 'I'i text about any *heiau* having been visited by Kamehameha or Liholiho on this trip, they may have visited the site of Ku'īlioloa at Pōka'i.

The earliest mention of the land of Wai'anae being associated with specific chiefs was made by 'I'i (1969:26) and relates to the Kamehameha I period. 'I'i wrote that a female chief by the name of Kaneiakama, who was famous for her skill in chanting, had been given Wai'anae by Ka'ahumanu, who in turn had received it from her husband, Kamehameha I.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS CONCERNING KŪ'ĪLIOLOA

Kū'īlioloa literally means long dog Kū (Pukui, Elbert, Mookini 1974: 120). The legendary dog was said originally to have protected travelers. "Later the qualities of a bad dog were unfairly attributed to him" (Ibid). Kamakau wrote that this mythical man-eating dog was a form of the god Kū. He came to Hawai'i from Kahiki with Lonoka'eho, the warrior with eight sharp foreheads. Kamapua'a, the hog man, encountered and overcame Kū'īlioloa (Kamakau 1961:93; Fornander 1918-1919 Vol. 5(2):332).

Kū'īlioloa was killed when Kamapua'a stuffed his weed body down the dog's throat and then cut his way out (Pukui and Elbert 1975:390). The hero, Ka-ulu tore him apart, and because of this, dogs are small today (Ibid.). Kū'īlioloa was described as having been a dog that was guarding the land and the sea (Fornander 1916-1917 Vol. 4(2):524).

Another story recorded by Martha Beckwith in one of the versions of the Ulu-Ka'a romance tells about a girl, Ke-ahi-wela, who fled down the throat of Kū'īlioloa. This resulted in his tail being cut off, and since then, dogs have short tails (Beckwith 1940:500).

Another legend is that Kū'īlioloa came from Kahiki with Lonoka'ehu (Lono-ka-'eho) to seek his brother. He was said to have found him at a *heiau* called Kapukapu-akea and took him back. A *heiau* called Lono-ake-ahu at a place called Ke'ehu was said to have "worked with" the *heiau* of Kapukapuakea in Waialua, O'ahu, and Kū'īlioloa at Kāne'īlio Point, Wai'anae (Beckwith 1940:347).

HISTORICAL MENTION OF KŪ'ĪLIOLOA

From 1816 to 1829, High Chief Boki, brother of Kalani'moku, was governor of O'ahu, and from 1824-1829, caretaker of the lands of Kamehameha III. Boki maintained a residence in Wai'anae and was visited there by Levi Chamberlain in 1828 when he toured O'ahu on an inspection of the schools (Chamberlain Ms.:672). One author states that a description made in the 1830s of Governor Boki's lands mentioned that "on Kaneilio Point stood Kuilioloa Heiau, Waianae's ancient temple by the sea" (Scott 1968:793).

A map by George Ed. Gresley Jackson, dated April of 1884, identifies the *heiau* on Kāne'īlio Point, though the shape is not clearly defined (Fig. 2).

In 1933, McAllister uses the *heiau* to describe a particular type. "Such a heiau as Kuilioloa at Kaneilio Point, Waianae (Site 153), is surrounded

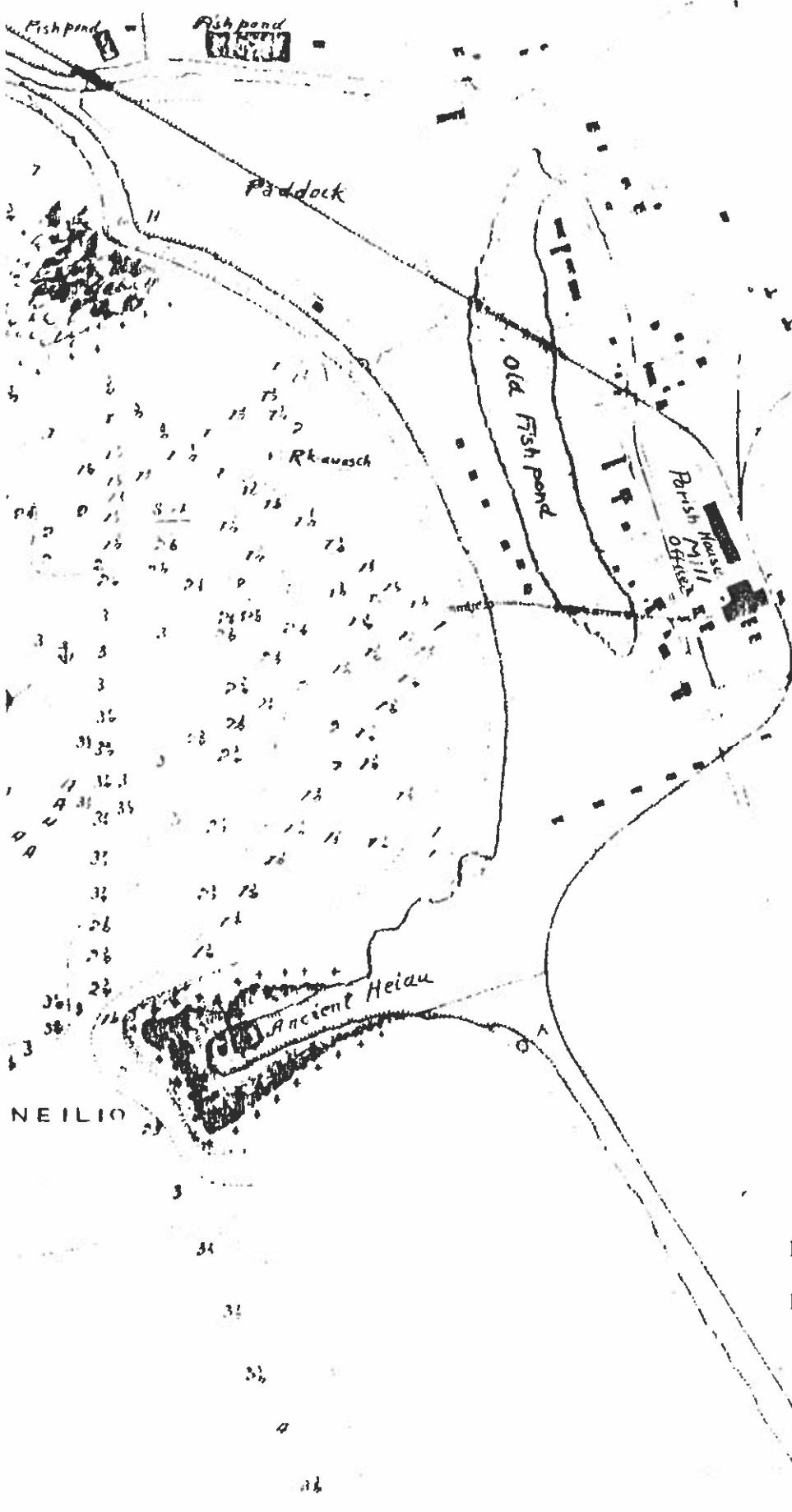


FIGURE 2. Portion of map by George Ed. Gresl y Jackson, April 1884, for the Hawaiian Government Survey, P ka'i Bay, Wai'anae, O'ahu.

on three sides by water and is thought to be associated in some way with the sea and fishing" (McAllister 1933:10-11). McAllister also wrote that it had "three platforms, with evidence of terracing" (1933:112-113).

Joseph Aiu, in a map done in 1927, located the *heiau* on Kāne'īlio Point and drew its shape in greater detail than Jackson (Fig. 3).

An article published in the Paradise of the Pacific by Burtnett, in 1949, mentions the *heiau*. "Ku'ilioloa heiau is situated at the extreme end of Kane'ilio (Kane's Dog) Point, opposite the former railroad station in Wai'anae....The heiau is surrounded on three sides by water. It has three platforms, with evidence of terracing" (Burtnett 1949:25). It would appear that he was quoting McAllister's description (McAllister 1933:112).

Two maps made for Oahu Railway and Land Co., one undated and the other by M. D. Monsarrat in 1878, show Kāne'īlio Point, but contain no details of the terrain or outline of the *heiau* (Figs. 4 and 5).

KĀNE'ĪLIO LAND HISTORY

In the Māhele of 1848, King Kamehameha III claimed the Ahupua'a of Wai'anae as crown lands (Indices of Awards...1929:28). Although no positive evidence has been found, it is assumed that Kāne'īlio Point was included in that claim. On September 10, 1850, a chief by the name of Waimalu was granted a lease by King Kamehameha III for 30 years. This involved 1,450 acres, which included Kāne'īlio Point. The price was \$100.00 per year (Bureau of Conveyances 5:164).

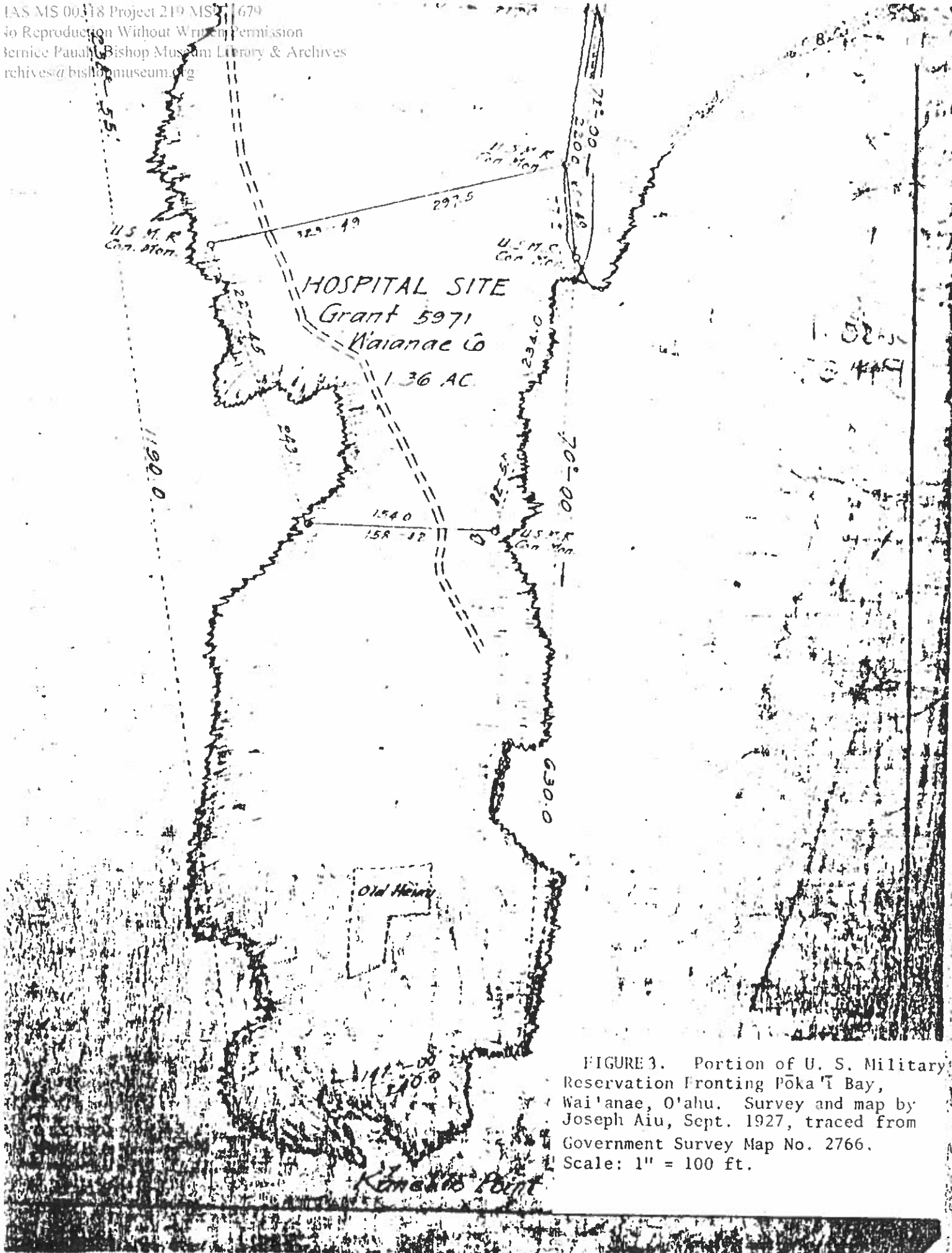
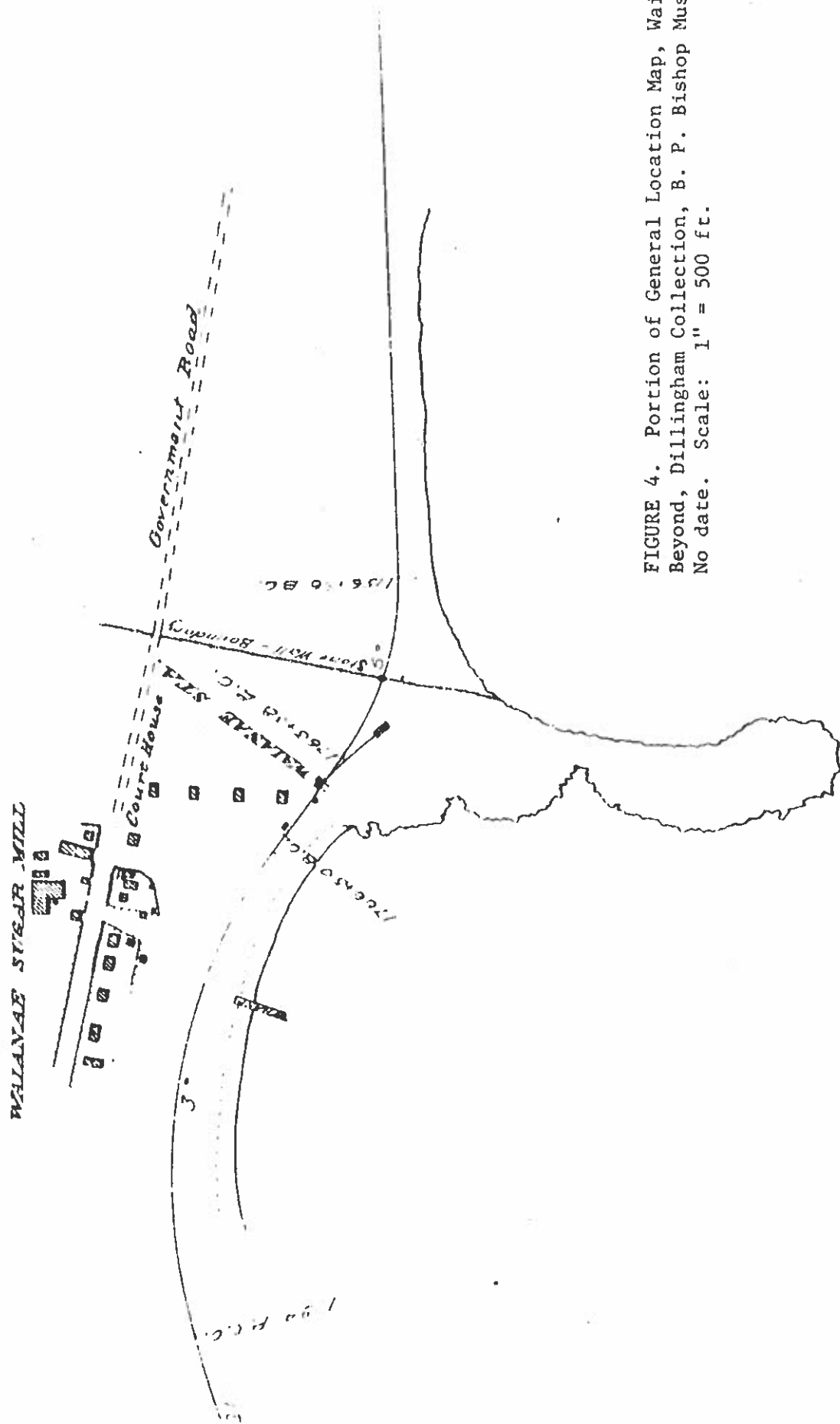
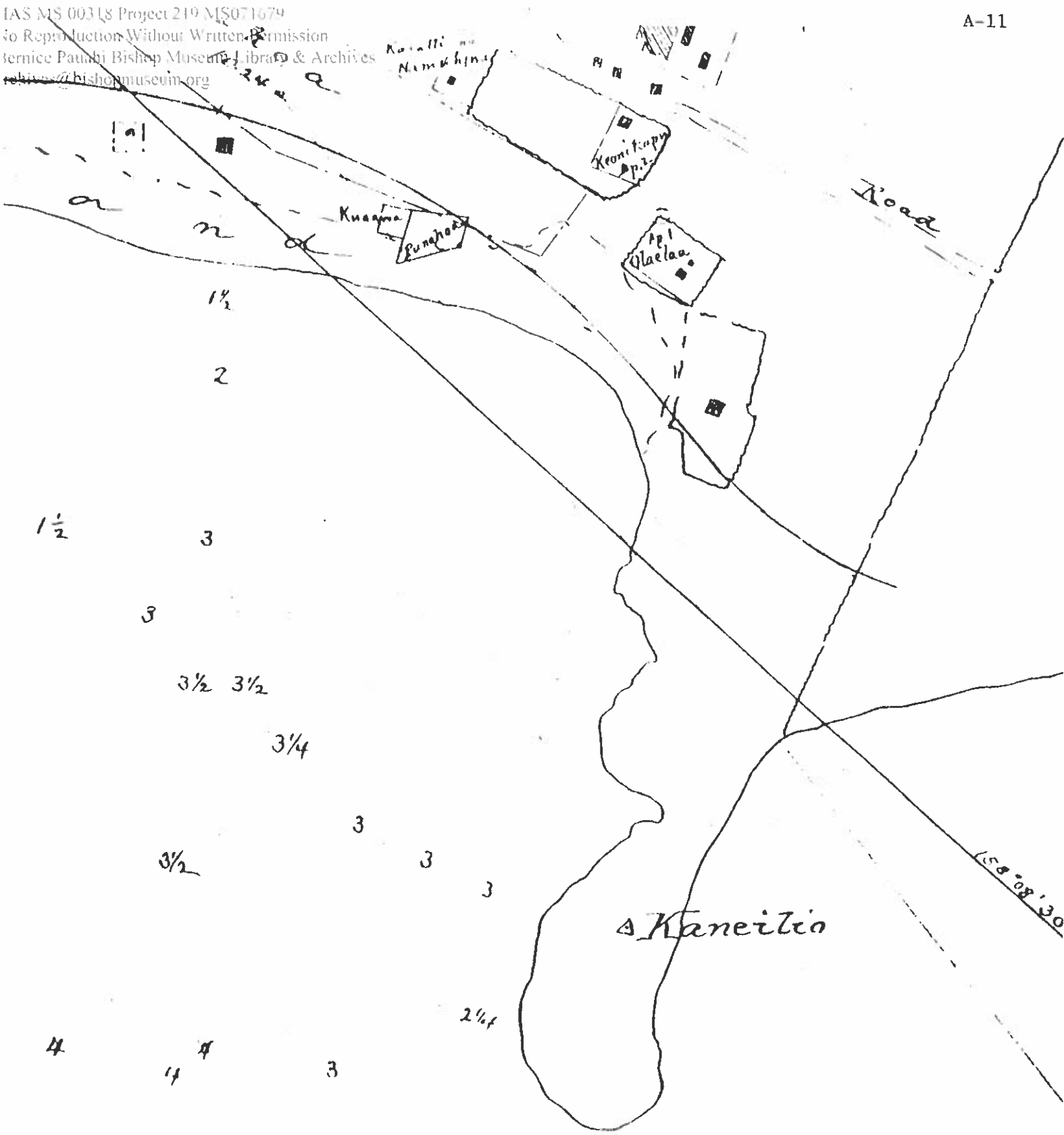


FIGURE 3. Portion of U. S. Military Reservation Fronting Pōka'i Bay, Wai'anāe, O'ahu. Survey and map by Joseph Aiu, Sept. 1927, traced from Government Survey Map No. 2766. Scale: 1" = 100 ft.





3

Plan No 786
Folder No 54

On July 1, 1879, H. A. Widemann was granted a lease of Wai'anae Kai for 25 years at \$1200.00 per year (Brown Ms.:9). On January 1, 1881, Widemann transferred this lease to Wai'anae Sugar Company, and thus it became part of the sugar plantation (General Lease No. 60-A). In 1891, the lease was extended for five additional years (beginning July 1, 1904). The period of time covered by the two leases totaled 30 years, but Wai'anae Sugar Company ended its lease on July 1, 1908, instead of 1909 (Ibid.). In the meantime, the record indicates that J. M. Dowsett purchased land from the government for Wai'anae Sugar Company in 1906. However, Kāne'īlīo Point was not included in that purchase. The land on which the *heiau* was located reverted back to the Territory of Hawai'i (Royal Patent Grant 5009 with map) at that time.

A period of 10 years elapsed before Kāne'īlīo Point was mentioned again in the land records. On July 2, 1918, the Federal government claimed the shoreline at Pōka'i Bay, including Kāne'īlīo Point (Presidential Executive Order No. 2900).

On November 15, 1930, the Territory of Hawai'i was granted a revokable license for five years (Terr. of Hawai'i, 1930) of Kāne'īlīo Point. In 1931, the Territory then issued an order to set aside this area for park purposes under the management of the City and County of Honolulu (Governor's Executive Order No. 453).

For the next 12 years, Kāne'īlīo Point was under the control of the City and County for park purposes, with revokable licenses issued every five years (Terr. of Hawai'i 1935; 1941). But with the outbreak of World War II, the Federal government terminated the license in 1942, assuming control over the area (Terr. of Hawai'i, 1945).

During the time it was in Federal government control, according to informants, a communications tower was built sometime during World War II (Walter Aki, personal communication). Then, also during the Korean War, the point was said to have been used as a training site for amphibious landing tactics. It was used as a "lookout point" (George Soares, personal communication).

Through the Presidential Executive Order No. 10688 of November, 1956, the Territory of Hawai'i was given back some of the lands under Federal control and included in this was Kāne'īlio Point (Presidential Executive Order No. 10688).

In November of 1959, through the Governor's Executive Order No. 1901, the State of Hawai'i set aside Kāne'īlio Point for park purposes under the management of the City and County of Honolulu, and this order continues to be in effect to the present (Governor's Executive Order No. 1901).

Investigations in April, 1979, by the Hawaiian Civic Club-sponsored stabilization crew discovered figures and letters incised on two cement blocks on the point seaward of the *heiau*. The markings were as follows:

<u>No. 1.</u>	<u>No. 2</u>
3-17-44	3-17-44
TKF/H.T.F.	PKF HTF
	2-44

Although inquiry was made of the United States Naval Communications Office at Whitmore Village, Wahiawa, and of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, no precise determination has been made as to the meaning of the markings. The figures are apparently dates: March 17, 1944, on both blocks, and probably February 1944 on block no. 2. These dates may

relate to the construction of the tower on the point, which is reported to have been at one time a "monitoring station antenna site" with gun placements in the area (Ballaris, personal communication). The area was also used by the Marine Corps and the Hawaiian Volunteer Force. During the Korean War, Pōka'ī Bay was used as an amphibious training center by the United States Army (Ibid.).

SUMMARY

Unfortunately, not very much information about Kū'īliolua Heiau has been recorded. Of the *heiau* itself, little is known except for its physical description. There were only two sources found which attempted to explain what kind of a *heiau* it was. From the Mouritz article, it may be inferred that the *heiau* site after 1795 was used as a school for the youth of Wai'anae by the defeated O'ahu *kahuna*. McAllister uses Kū'īliolua as an example of a fishing *heiau*, which is larger than the usual fishing shrine (*ko'a*) (McAllister 1933:10-11).

There seems to be no tradition about when Kū'īliolua might have been constructed. All that we know for certain is that it was prior to 1884, the date of the earliest map that shows a *heiau* located on Kāne'īlio Point and on which the site is indicated with the words "ancient heiau" (see Fig. 2).

The drawing with the greatest detail of the plan of the *heiau* was made by McAllister (1933:113). His map also indicates an extra platform (Feature 8; see archaeology section) not shown on other maps.

The control of the land on which the *heiau* is located has been varied, as the record shows. Unless further inquiries are made, the alterations to this site and the dates they took place, particularly those made when it was in the Federal government's control, will remain unclear.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- 1) Continued effort be made to locate informants who know something first-hand about the history of the site, or have photographs of it.
- 2) Further inquiries be made into the military historic files that are probably kept in mainland Federal depositories.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge the valuable assistance of Mr. Herbert Ewaliko, Land Management Division, Hawaii State Land and Natural Resources, and Mr. Charles Okino, Survey Division, Department of Accounting and General Services.

In addition, special mention should be made of the helpful cooperation we have received from Mr. Solomon Naone, Wai'anae Hawaiian Civic Club.

Appreciation must also be extended to Mr. Cecil Ballaris of the U.S. Naval Communications Office, Whitmore Village, Wahiawa, for his assistance and enthusiasm.

Thanks are due to two informants, Mr. Walter Aki and Mr. George Soares, both of Wai'anae, who were willing to come forward with information gathered during their lifetime

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Kuilioloa

Island: O'ahu

Ahupua'a: Waianae Kai

Feature: heiau

Comments: "Site 153. Kuilioloa heiau, on the extreme tip of Kaneilio Point. The heiau is surrounded on three sides by water. It has three platforms with evidence of terracing." Partly destroyed during World War II. " ..named for a legendary dog who protected travelers; later the qualities of a bad dog were unfairly attributed to him. In one story he is defeated by Kama-pua'a." (PEM)

Lexicology: kū-'ilio-loa. PEM: long dog Kū.

Source: McAllister 1933:112; PEM 120; USGS 1954.

Quadrangle: 80-07

North: 100,650

East: 433,900

Coordinates: 21.440504 / -158.191587

Catalog No.: 185.07.161



■ THE HEIAU RESTORER

Frederico Cachola Jr. has been lobbying for 20 years to have the Kaloko-Honokohau area north of Kona designated a "living" national cultural park. For the half-Hawaiian native of Kohala, the project fits right into place.

"If restoration is to be successful, it's got to be from kamaaina, the people from that land," says Cachola, who spearheaded the dedication of Kamehameha's birth site at Kapakahi. "Preserving Mo'okini Heiau and the birth stones of Kamehameha went so quickly, so smoothly, we couldn't believe it. In saving the sacred sites of Kohala, we had the full cooperation of all the spirits and all the aumakua (family gods)."

Cachola also has participated in restoration projects at Kuilioloa Heiau in Waianae, and alternative-education sites at Honaunau, Big Island and Keawenui, Molokai. He has served on the Kalaupapa National Historical Park Advisory Commission, and the Historic Sites Review Board of the state Department of Land and Natural Resources.

"Heiau are not just places of curiosity," he says. "Heiau are living places that can restore the Hawaiian spirit, Hawaiian emotions, the Hawaiianness of people."



Fred Cachola, at the Kuilioloa Heiau in Waianae, holds a stone to be returned to a nearby heiau.

By Dennis Oda,
Star-Bulletin

can definitely benefit from even From interpersonal relationship talking about the spirit of aloha general experience of managing land and its resources."

Boyd, cultural specialist for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, also is for Ho'okena, the music group who won Na Hoku Hanohano awards: contemporary styling of traditional lyrics. Boyd's background has to contrast native and Western.

"The innate attitude of the Hawaiian is very social," he says. "It comes from an attitude right around the house. malihini (stranger) comes to the mother would welcome them, it

See LEGACY

Tomorrow in the Star-B

■ Part 2 of "Keeping the Legacy" profiles four more Hawaiian cultural

■ A special report on how they are teaching the overthrow and

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Restoration of heiau in Waianae combines cleanup and culture

Organizers say their goal is to make people aware of the site's significance

By Gordon Y.K. Pang
gordonpang@staradvertiser.com

From kupuna to keiki, about 100 Waianae residents and other supporters of Hawaiian culture cleaned rubbish, cleared brush and placed stones at the Ku'iliohelo Heiau at Kane'iho Point in an effort to restore the 800-year-old site.

The Moku O Kapualwa chapter of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I organized Saturday's restoration with the intent to return the site to its role as an educational facility. The heiau at Pokai Bay was used by Native Hawaiians as a training center for navigation because of its strategic location looking out toward Tahiti.

Vaughn Victor, kahuna pule for the Royal Order, said getting people out and instructing them about the significance of the site and its surroundings was as important as the physical restoration of the heiau itself.

The effort included not only representatives from the Royal Order, but also the cultural non-

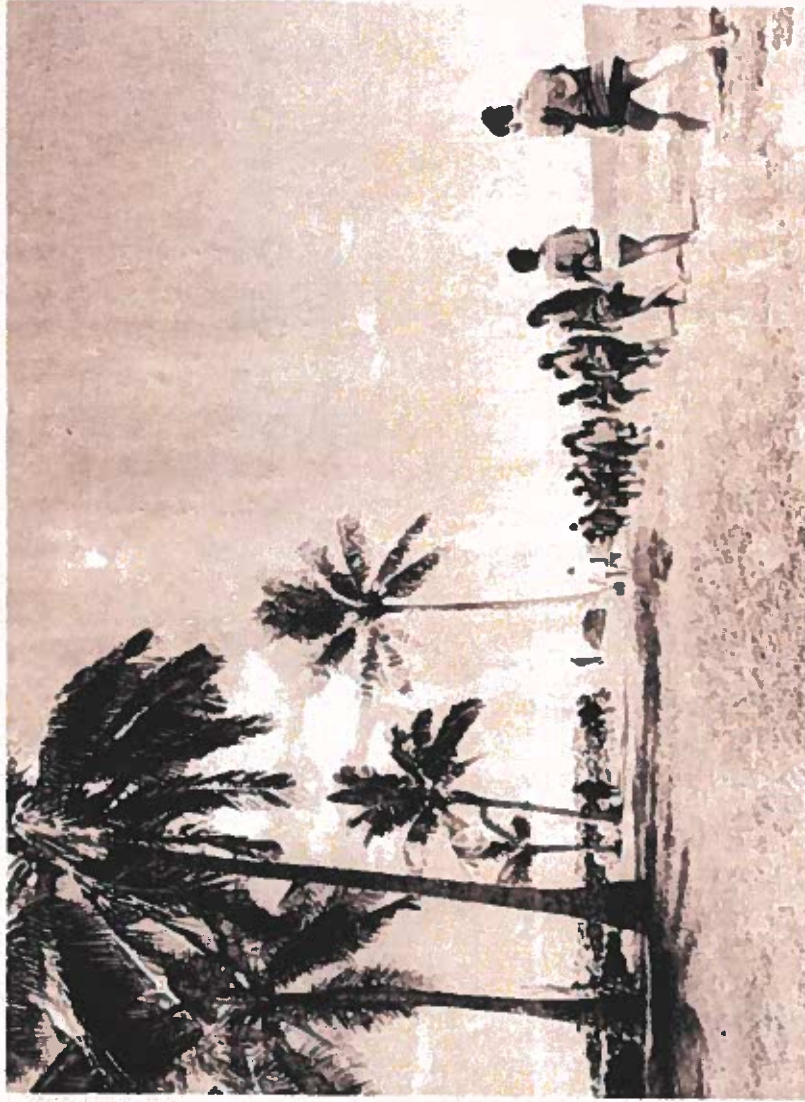
profit group Koa Ike. Halau Mapuna Leo from Ka Waihoana o ka Na'auao charter school, expert dry-stacking masons from Kalima o Punanaula and volunteers from Waianae-area homeless shelters.

"We need to get the community aware," Victor said. "When we come here, we see people that mistreat the heiau — they drink their beer, they smoke their own drugs, they practice their own rituals upon our sacred site. If we get people involved, if we get them to invest their mana and their aloha into something like this, then they themselves will be the curators in the end."

Cleaning the site, the group found beer bottles, tiny bags that once held drugs and other undesirable items among the litter, he said.

At one time, there was even a man living in a teepee-like structure at the top tier of the heiau, considered the most sacred section of the site, Victor said.

In the 1930s, the U.S. military built a bunker and lighthouse over the heiau, nearly destroying it. In 1978, federal funds were made available to restore the site, and the community, with guidance from Bishop Museum consultants, came out in droves for



CINDY ELLEN RUSSELL / CRUSSELL@STARADVERTISER.COM

About 100 volunteers, including members of Halau Mapuna Leo from Ka Waihoana o ka Na'auao charter school, gathered on Saturday to clean and restore the Ku'iliohelo Heiau at Kane'iho Point in Waianae. The beautification effort was also a learning opportunity for the participants.

the project.

But in recent years, the site has again fallen into disrepair.

Joe Akana, another Royal Order member, echoed Victor's sentiments.

"When they start to understand the significance of what this heiau is, they'll be less likely to degrade it, destroy it, or do funky things on top of it," Akana said. "A lot of times, people don't understand what it is. They think it's just a pile of rocks, or just a bunch of

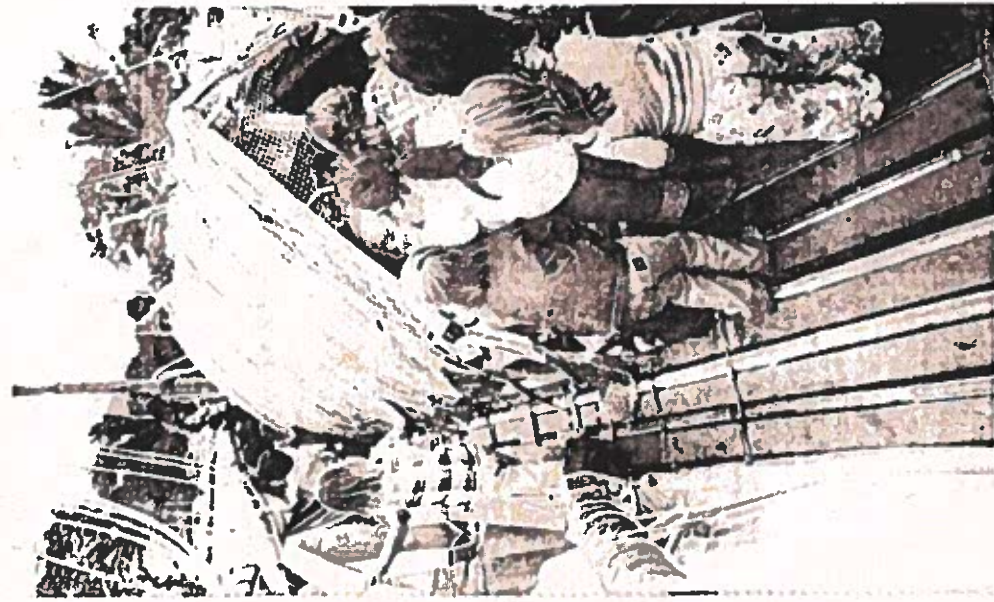
trees, that it's nothing significant." When they pause to look at it, though, they realize "that (it) is a place of honor, a place of sacredness," he said.

Waiola Higa, who headed the dry-stacking effort Saturday, has spent the past three years on Hawaii Island, helping reconstruct heiau at Puukohala Heiau National Park, Puuhonua o Honaunau, Kaloko and other culturally rich areas.

After the 2006 earthquake dam-

aged Kamehameha the Great's Puukohala heiau, Higa went to South Kohala as a volunteer to help restore the site while learning the art of dry-stacking masonry. He ended up getting hired and stayed three years.

"Hapai pohaku," literally carrying stones, uses neither mortar nor machinery. Several years ago, only a few people knew how to restore the heiau, Higa said. Today, there are 200 to 300 more



Four-year-olds from Waianae Coast Day Care Center crawl through shelter where Hokule'a crewmen slept on Tahiti-to-Hawaii voyage.



Holborn, left, and Keaulana, Ki'i, lashed to mast, was carved by Holborn and sailed with Keaulana on voyage to Tahiti.

School at sea

Continued from Page C-1

istrator of the Waianae Hawaiian Cultural Heritage Center, Nor-man Mau, Erasmus Nahalea, chaplain, and Rona Kaekukui. On-shore helpers include Apo, Holborn and Philip Naoe.

SOME OF the "good feelings" generated by Hokule'a's arrival in Waianae have to do with the fact that she is moored near Kulioloa Heiau on Kaneohe Point at the southern end of Pokai Bay. After the high chiefs of the Wa-

ianae area were brought under the rule of Kamehameha I, they designated Kulioloa Heiau as an educational center where their traditions could be preserved.

Thus, Hokule'a's presence near the heiau, and her availability as a center of traditional learning, carries special significance for the Hawaiian community in Waianae.

Keaulana said classes aboard the canoe were held every day last week and will continue through this week.



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Obituaries

OHA spiritual adviser 'Papa Kala' dies at 77

By Murry Engle
Star-Bulletin writer

Gregory K. "Papa Kala" Nalielua, 77, of Nanakuli, the spiritual adviser for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), died Friday in Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, where he was attending the OHA-sponsored Indigenous Peoples International Conference. The cause of death was believed to be a massive heart attack.

Gov. John Waihee will deliver the eulogy at 8 p.m. services Friday at Borthwick Mortuary. Friends may call after 6 p.m.

The ashes will be scattered at 9 a.m. Saturday in Pokai Bay in Waiānae, off Ku'ilioloa Heiau, where Mr. Nalielua was kahu (minister).

Mr. Nalielua was born in Koloa, Kauai.

WHEN HE was 14, he left home for a long career at sea.

Adelaide "Frenchy" DeSoto, who conceived the idea for OHA, was its first chairwoman and who was re-elected a trustee last year, said, "Papa Kala was with me all through Con Con (the constitutional convention) in 1978, when the office was created.

He became the kahu, or spiritual leader, to OHA when it began operations in 1980.

His classic Hawaiian visage, reminiscent of drawings of King Kamehameha I in his later years, was a familiar sight at OHA board meetings and other events, where he offered opening and closing prayers.

DeSoto, also a close friend of the kahu, said, "I just feel devastated, like I've lost my father. He shall always be with us in the true sense and in the spirit of aloha. This man loved his people and he loved all people. He shared every bit of love that he had to share with anyone and everyone. He didn't expect much. He was a very humble man. I think Hawaii has suffered a great loss. I know I have.

"PAPA KALA could be kolohe (very rascal). He loved to sing and have a good time, but he had many serious moments," DeSoto said.

"His greatest frustration was in trying to bring our people together. He spent a lot of time in thought and talking about that. He often was very hurt when Hawaiians stood up and insulted people or did something that was hurting.

"He would fly all over the islands, praying for people. He was kahuna kuni-o, a kahuna (priest)

who helped people put their lives back in order if they had been hurt or were physically impaired. He offered his mana (power) to make them well."

Moses K. Keale, present chairman, who has been a trustee from the start, said, "Papa Kala served as a unifying force for all of us. Calling on his deep knowledge of the old Hawaiian ways, he often helped us to overcome seemingly insurmountable problems.

"Papa Kala made us realize that as elected representatives of our people, we are caretakers of a sacred trust which must be preserved, maintained and nurtured if we po'e Hawaii are to survive.

"We shall miss his wisdom, his gentle humor and his stability," Keale said. "Papa Kala can never be replaced. His passing leaves us with a deep sense of loss, but, his memory will continue to provide guidance and inspiration to those he touched in life."

WIDELY RESPECTED as an expert on Hawaiian culture, he shared his knowledge with anyone who expressed a genuine interest.

He also offered advice and counsel on ho'oponopono, the traditional Hawaiian approach to conflict-solving, which some modern-day psychiatrists say is quite sophisticated. He calmed many heated and emotional conflicts at OHA and elsewhere.

Mr. Nalielua grew up speaking Hawaiian, in which he was fluent, even eloquent. He often addressed the board in it.

He was well-versed in Hawaiian mythology and sacred literature.

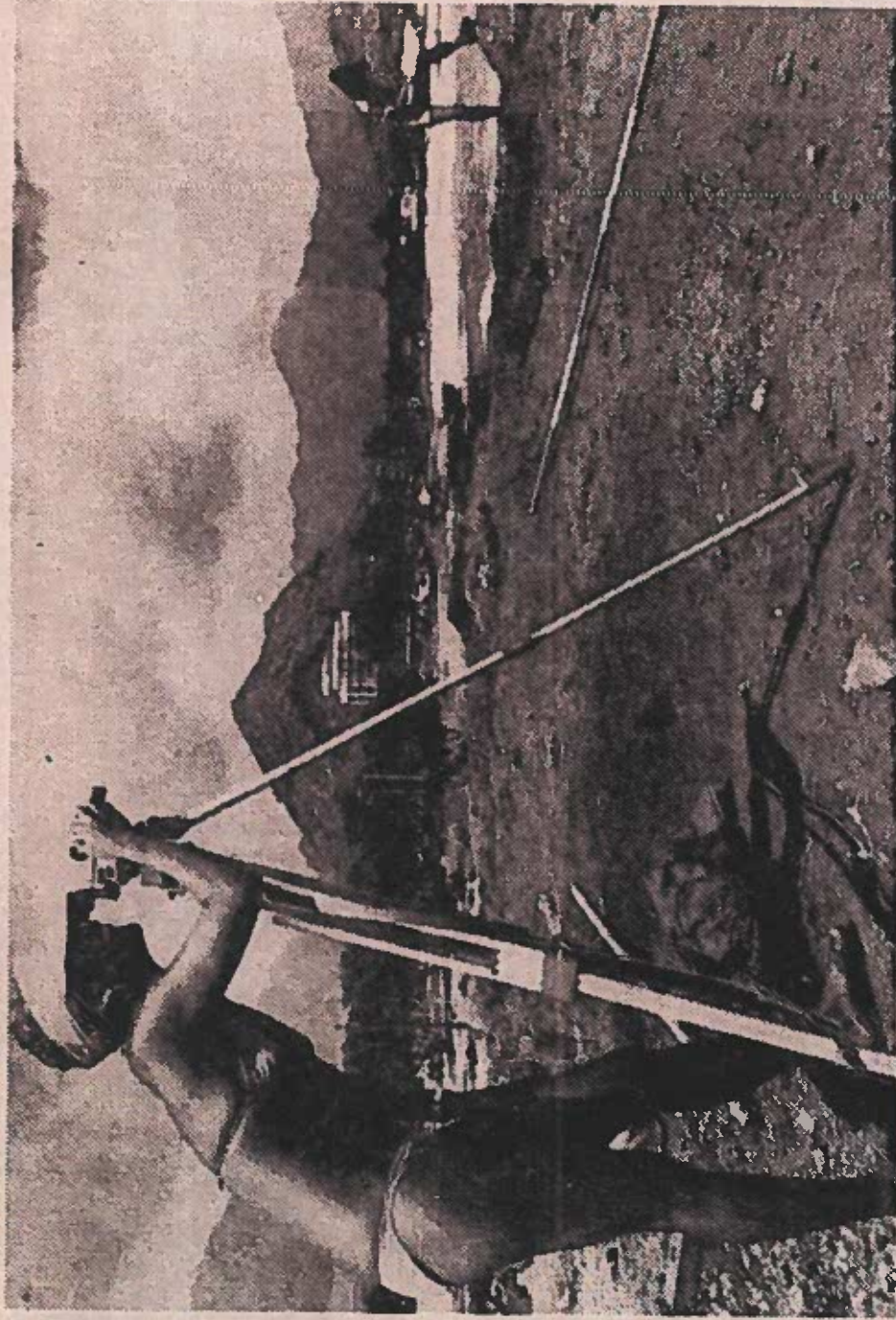
John Charlot dedicated his "The Kamapua'a Literature: The classical Traditions of the Hawaiian Pig God as a Body of Literature," to Papa Kala, because he had revealed much of it to him. That particular literature, which originally was a group of folk tales, was appropriated by the chiefs and then the priests. By the 19th century, Kamapua'a had become a symbol of Hawaiian resistance to Western pressure and the stories about him played an important part in the Hawaiian movement.

Mr. Nalielua is survived by his wife, Frances; three sons, Gregory K. Jr., Henry K. and Anthony K.; two daughters, Mrs. Hiyoichi (Cecilia K.) Abe and Mrs. Robert (Theresa K.) Liffie; a brother, New Year Keawe, six grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

More obituaries
on Page A-24

MAPPING A HEIAU

—Bishop Museum archaeologist Toni Han uses a transit to fix the perimeter of the Ku'iolioloa Heiau near the Pokai Bay yacht harbor while Grace Tao draws a map of the area. With the help of the community, the museum is reconstructing the heiau, which was last described and measured in the 1930s.—Star-Bulletin Photo by Bob Young



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