Draft

Burial Treatment Plan for SIHP # 50-80-14-7656,

Block B East Project, Kaka'ako Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu

TMK: [1] 2-3-001:005 (por.)

Prepared for
Howard Hughes Corporation

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August 2014

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Management Summary

Reference	Burial Treatment Plan for SIHP # 50-80-14-7656, Block B East Project, Kaka'ako Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMK: [1] 2-3-001:005 (por.) (Sroat and McDermott 2014)
Date	August 2014
Project Number (s)	Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. (CSH) Job Code: KAKAAKO 144
Investigation	CSH prepared this burial treatment plan (BTP) under archaeological
Permit Number	permit # 14-04, issued by the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation
	Division (SHPD) per Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-13-
	282.
Land Jurisdiction	Private, Victoria Ward, Limited (VWL)
Project Location	The Block B East project is a discrete project within the larger Ward
•	Neighborhood Master Plan project. The project area consists of the
	central portion of the current Ward Warehouse commercial complex.
	The project area is bounded to the northeast by Auahi Street and to the
	southwest by Ala Moana Boulevard. The project area is depicted on
	the 1998 Honolulu U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute
	topographic quadrangle.
Agencies	SHPD; Oʻahu Island Burial Council (OIBC)
Project Description	The Block B East project is a discrete project of HHC's 60.5-acre
	(24.5-hectare) Ward Neighborhood Master Plan, a long-range
	development plan of 20-plus years expected to evolve over time to
	fulfill the needs of the community. It follows guidelines set forth in the
	Mauka Area Plan of the Hawai'i Community Development Authority
	(HCDA). The Block B East project is part of the Ward Village
	Gateway project, which also includes the adjacent Block C West
	project area. The Ward Village Gateway project consists of a central
	plaza flanked on either side by low-rise villas, a residential tower, a
	parking structure, and ground level retail space. The Block B East
	project consists of the northern half of the Ward Village Gateway
	project.
	Ground disturbance associated with project construction includes
	demolition and removal of Ward Warehouse and at-grade parking lot,
	borings related to foundation pile installation, and excavation related
	to the project area's development, including structural footings, utility
	installation, roadway and parking area installation, and landscaping.
Project Acreage	Approximately 2.2 acres (0.89 hectares)
Historic	As part of the historic preservation review process, a cultural impact
Preservation	assessment (CIA) (Cruz et al. 2012) and an archaeological literature
Regulatory Context	review and predictive model study (O'Hare et al. 2012) of the entire
	60.5-acre Ward Neighborhood Master Plan area were prepared and
	submitted to the SHPD on 20 July 2012. An archaeological inventory

BTP for SIHP # 50-80-14-7656, Block B East Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu, O'ahu

TMK: [1] 2-3-001:005 (por.)

survey plan (AISP) (Sroat et al. 2014) was prepared to address the Block B East project area component of the Master Plan; the AISP was accepted in a 24 January 2014 SHPD 6E Historic Preservation Review (LOG NO.: 2013.6925; DOC NO.: 1401SL19).

In 2014, CSH performed an AIS for the Block B East project area. An AIS report (Pammer et al. 2014), detailing the results of the AIS, was submitted to the SHPD on 3 July 2014. Mitigation recommendations included within the AIS report for the Block B East project consisted of a data recovery program, a monitoring plan, and a burial treatment plan addressing the previously identified human remains.

Prepared in consultation with SHPD, Howard Hughes Corporation (HHC), the OIBC, and recognized cultural descendants, this BTP is designed to fulfill the State requirements for burial treatment plans per Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E-8 and HAR § 13-300-33(b) regarding a request for OIBC determination to preserve or relocate previously identified Native Hawaiian burial sites. Accordingly, the applicant shall submit a request to preserve in place or relocate a Native Hawaiian burial site to the department in the form of a burial treatment plan. The Block B East burial treatment plan was prepared to provide SHPD and the OIBC with relevant information to support the OIBC's determination of appropriate treatment for the project area's previously identified human skeletal remains (iwi kūpuna). It was also prepared to support the project's historic preservation review under HRS § 6E-42 and HAR § 13-284. The plan describes the methods and procedures that will be used to protect the previously identified iwi *kūpuna* identified during project archaeological inventory survey (AIS) investigations.

Historic Properties Addressed in this Plan

One historic property, SIHP # 50-80-14-7656, is addressed within this plan. SIHP # -7656 consists of a single human cranial fragment.

Consultation

Consultation with the SHPD, the OIBC, and recognized cultural descendants was conducted as part of the AIS as well as part of the current BTP. Consultation included presentation to the OIBC of preliminary AIS results, discussion with the SHPD and cultural descendants concerning AIS testing results and proposed test location shifts, cultural descendants' consultation meeting following the completion of AIS fieldwork, and consultation regarding the treatment of SIHP # -7656 (human skeletal fragment). As part of the consultation process, a legal notice to identify potential lineal and cultural descendant claimants meeting the requirements of HAR § 13-300-33 was printed in the *Honolulu Star-Advertiser* on 11, 13, and 16 July 2014. A burial notice was also printed in the Office of Hawaiian Affairs' (OHA) August 2014 edition of the monthly *Ka Wai Ola* publication (Vol. 31, No. 8).

Proposed Burial Treatment

The project proponents and recognized cultural descendants are agreed to preservation in place for SIHP #50-80-14-7656, to avoid any unnecessary disturbance. Long-term burial treatment measures will include the previously implemented "short-term" protective measures established during the project AIS. Long-term burial treatment measures will consist of:

- 1. Preservation of the *iwi kūpuna* beneath a protective plywood board and within a *lauhala* basket, implemented as part of the immediate "short-term" protective measures during the project AIS;
- 2. No surface treatment (marker, plaque, mound, or boulder) of the burial location or burial preserve in order not to attract unwanted attention to this public-accessible location;
- 3. A burial preserve area buffer of two to three foot radius around the remains, with the exception of where this radius intersects the public street right-of-way along Ala Moana Boulevard;
- 4. This burial preserve buffer will be recorded by land surveyors and recorded with the Bureau of Conveyances as a Burial Preservation Agreement;
- 5. The area in the vicinity of the burial preserve area, *mauka* of Ala Moana Boulevard, will be landscaped and maintained by the landowner;
- 6. Within the 2-3 foot radius burial preserve area, which is immediately adjacent to a publically-accessible area, sidewalk installation, pedestrian traffic, and landscaping installation and maintenance is permitted; however, no mechanized excavation is permitted within the burial preserve area; and
- 7. Recognized cultural descendants will have access to the burial preserve with prior consent of the landowner.

While the agreed upon burial treatment for SIHP # -7655 is preservation in place, due to concerns regarding the potential vulnerability of the iwi $k\bar{u}puna$ (as a result of their shallow location approximately 2.3 ft below surface), the recognized cultural descendants reserve the right to reconsider the burial treatment measures for SIHP # -7656 at any time during project construction, including potential relocation.

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

At the request of Victoria Ward, Limited (VWL) and the Howard Hughes Corporation (HHC), Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. (CSH) has prepared this burial treatment plan (BTP) for SIHP # 50-80-14-7656, Block B East project area, Kaka'ako Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMK: [1] 2-3-001:005 (por.). The project area is located in the central portion of the Ward Warehouse commercial complex. It is bounded to the northeast by Auahi Street and to the southwest by Ala Moana Boulevard. The project area is depicted on the 1998 Honolulu U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1), a 2013 aerial photograph (Figure 2), and a tax map plat (Figure 3).

The proposed Block B East project is a discrete project within the larger VWL's 60.5-acre (24.5-hectare) Ward Neighborhood Master Plan (General Growth Properties Inc., 2008), described as "a long-range development plan of 20-plus years that would evolve over time to fulfill the needs of the community." It follows the guidelines set forth in the Mauka Area Plan of the Hawai'i Community Development Authority (HCDA).

The 2.2-acre (0.89-hectare) Block B East project is part of the Ward Village Gateway project, which also includes the adjacent Block C West project area. The Ward Village Gateway project consists of a central plaza flanked on either side by low-rise villas, a residential tower, a parking structure, and ground level retail space (Figure 4). The Block B East project consists of the northern half of the Ward Village Gateway project. This is a private development owned and funded by HHC. Ground disturbance associated with project construction will include demolition of Ward Warehouse and at-grade parking lot, borings related to foundation pile installation, and excavation related to the project area's development, including structural footings, utility installation, roadway and parking area installation, and landscaping.

This plan addresses SIHP # 50-80-14-7656, a single human skeletal element encountered during archaeological inventory survey (AIS) trenching along the *makai* edge of the Block B East project area.

1.2 Historic Preservation Regulatory Context

As part of the historic preservation review process, a cultural impact assessment (CIA) (Cruz et al. 2012) and an archaeological literature review and predictive model study (O'Hare et al. 2012) of the entire Ward Neighborhood Master Plan project area were submitted to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) on 20 July 2012. An archaeological inventory survey plan (Sroat et al. 2014) for the Block B East component project area was accepted by the SHPD in a letter dated 24 January 2014 (LOG NO.: 2013.6925, DOC. NO.: 1401SL19). CSH completed the Block B East archaeological inventory survey in June 2014 and submitted an archaeological inventory survey report (AISR) documenting the AIS findings to the SHPD on 3 July 2014. The AISR was prepared in accordance with the requirements for an archaeological inventory survey report as stated in Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) § 13-276-5.

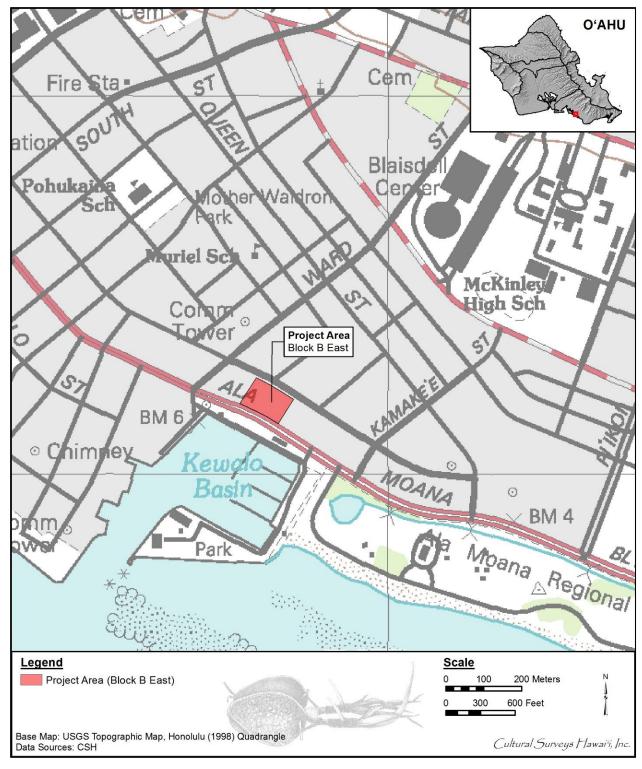


Figure 1. 1998 Honolulu USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle showing the location of the Block B East project area south of the intersection of Ala Moana Boulevard and Ward Avenue



Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the location of the Block B East project area (base map: Google Earth 2013)

TMK: [1] 2-3-001:005 (por.)

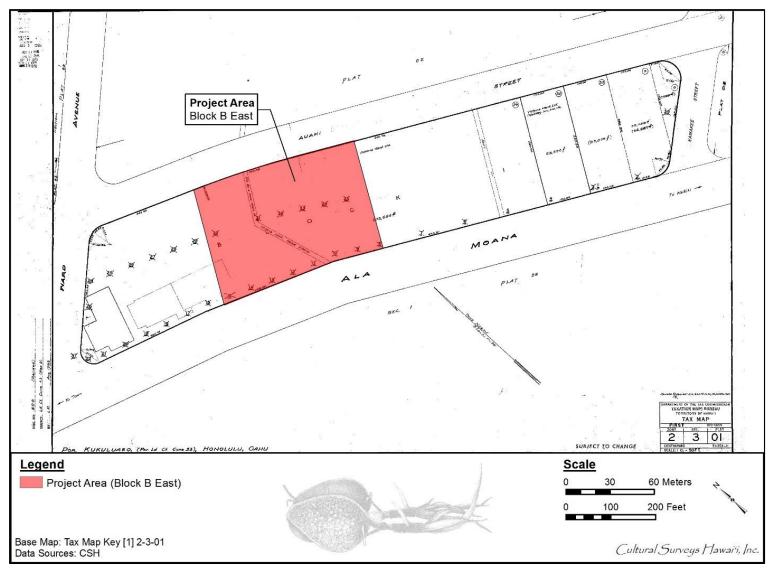


Figure 3. Tax map key (TMK): [1] 2-3-01, showing the location of the Block B East project area

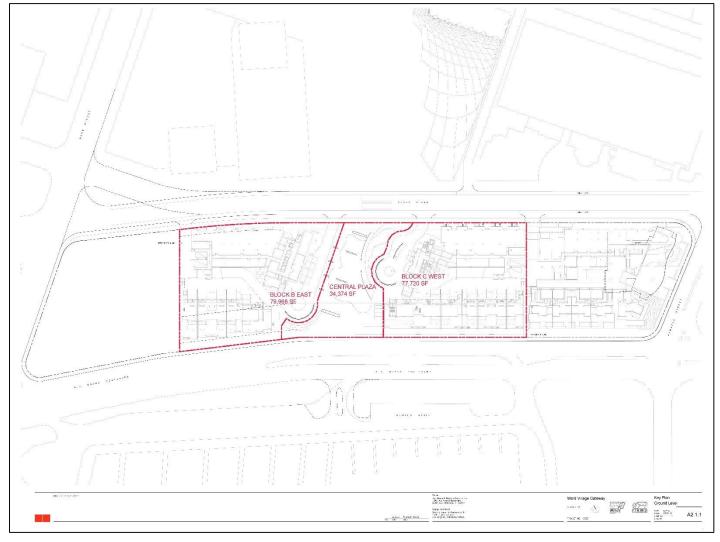


Figure 4. Project design showing the Ward Village Gateway building complex, straddling the Block B East and Block C West project areas, consisting of low-rise villas, residential towers, and commercial retail shops separated by a central plaza

The inventory survey report's effect recommendation was "effect, with agreed upon mitigation measures." The recommended mitigation measures included an archaeological monitoring program during project construction, a data recovery program, and the preparation of a project specific burial treatment plan for SIHP # 50-80-14-7656 (a requirement of HAR § 13-300).

Prepared in consultation with SHPD, HHC, the Oʻahu Island Burial Council (OIBC), and recognized cultural descendants, this BTP is designed to fulfill the State requirements for burial treatment plans per Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) § 6E-8 and HAR § 13-300-33(b) regarding a request for OIBC determination to preserve or relocate previously identified Native Hawaiian burial sites. Accordingly, the applicant shall submit a request to preserve in place or relocate a Native Hawaiian burial site to the department in the form of a burial treatment plan. The Block B East burial treatment plan was prepared to provide the SHPD and the OIBC with relevant information to support the OIBC's determination of appropriate treatment for the project area's previously identified *iwi kūpuna* (human skeletal remains). It was also prepared to support the project's historic preservation review under HRS § 6E-42 and HAR § 13-284. The plan describes the methods and procedures that will be used to protect the *iwi kūpuna* identified during project construction.

1.1 Environmental Setting

1.1.1 Natural Environment

The Block B East project area is within a portion of O'ahu called the Honolulu Plain, an area generally less than 4.5 m, or 15 ft, above sea level (Davis 1989:5). The Honolulu Plain is stratified with late-Pleistocene coral reef substrate overlaid with calcareous marine sand or terrigenous sediments, and stream-fed alluvial deposits (Armstrong 1983:36). The top soil stratum consists of Fill land (FL), containing areas filled with material dredged from the ocean and hauled from nearby areas (Foote et al. 1972).

The modern Hawaiian shoreline configuration is primarily the result of 1) rising sea level following the end of the Pleistocene (Stearns 1978; Macdonald et al. 1983); 2) the mid- to late Holocene approximately 1.5-2.0 m high-stand of the sea (see summary in Dye and Athens 2000:18-19); and 3) pre-Contact and post-Contact human landscape modification.

At the end of the Pleistocene, between approximately 20,000 and 5-6,000 years ago, water previously locked in glacial ice returned to the world's oceans, and the sea level rose over 100 m to approximately its current level. In the vicinity of the Block B East project area, rising sea levels flooded the previously dry, earlier Pleistocene reef deposits, which had formed hundreds of thousands of years previously when sea level was comparable to modern levels. When sea levels reached approximately modern levels, the now coastal regions became depositional environments, where for tens of thousands of years previously, during the lower sea levels, they had been erosional environments.

A high stand of the sea for the Hawaiian Islands, approximately 1.5 to 2.0 m above present sea level, has been well documented between 4,500 and 2,000 years ago (Stearns 1978; Athens and Ward 1991; Fletcher and Jones 1996; Grossman and Fletcher 1998; Grossman et al. 1998; Harney et al. 2000). During this high stand, there appears to have been an increase in coral reef production and the production of detrital reef sediments. Littoral environments appear to have been augmented substantially by the deposition of marine sediments. "What this means is that the great shoreline

sand berms must have developed around the islands at this time because this was when calcareous sand was being produced and delivered to the shorelines in large quantities" (Dye and Athens 2000:19).

The Honolulu coastline was likely greatly affected by the deposition of marine sediments during this elevated sea level. The subsequent drop in sea level to its present level, ca. 2,000 years ago, most likely created a slightly erosional regime that may have removed sediments deposited during the preceding period of deposition (Dye and Athens 2000:19). However, the net gain in sediments would have been substantial. In 1911, it was estimated that about one-third of the Honolulu Plain was a wetland (Nakamura 1979:65, citing a Hawaiian Territory Sanitary Commission report). Pre-Contact Hawaiians used the lagoonal/estuary environment of the Honolulu plain to construct fishponds. Fishpond walls served as sediment anchors for the accumulation of detrital reef sediments. They also likely affected along-shore sedimentary transport, resulting in new littoral deposition and erosion patterns. In the post-Western Contact period, when the fishponds were no longer utilized, they became obvious locations for the deposition of fill. These reclaimed areas provided valuable new land for expanding urban development near the heart of growing urban Honolulu.

Foote et al. (1972) show the study area as being fill (FL), as shown in Figure 5. The authors describe fill land as: "This land type occurs mostly near Pearl Harbor and in Honolulu, adjacent to the ocean. It consists of areas filled with material dredged from the ocean or hauled from nearby areas, garbage, and general material from other sources" (Foote et al. 1972:31).

While fill materials will likely be found throughout the project area, the coastal location of Block B East indicates natural Jaucas sand (JaC) may be encountered underneath portions of the Block B East project area. Foote et al. (1972) describe Jaucas sand as:

In a representative profile the soil is single grain, pale brown to very pale brown, sandy, and more than 60 inches deep. In many places the surface layer is dark brown as a result of accumulation of organic matter and alluvium. The soil is neutral to moderately alkaline throughout the profile. [Foote et al. 1972:48]

In this area of the Honolulu District, rainfall averages less than 30 inches per year (Armstrong 1983:62). Northeasterly trade winds prevail throughout the year, although their frequency varies from more than 90% during the summer months to 50% in January; the average annual wind velocity is approximately 10 miles per hour (Wilson Okamoto 1998:2-1). Vegetation within the project area is limited to a few ornamental trees and shrubs along the project area margins.

1.1.2 Built Environment

The project area is located within central Honolulu, surrounded by modern urban development including commercial buildings, paved streets, sidewalks, utility infrastructure, and landscaped margins.

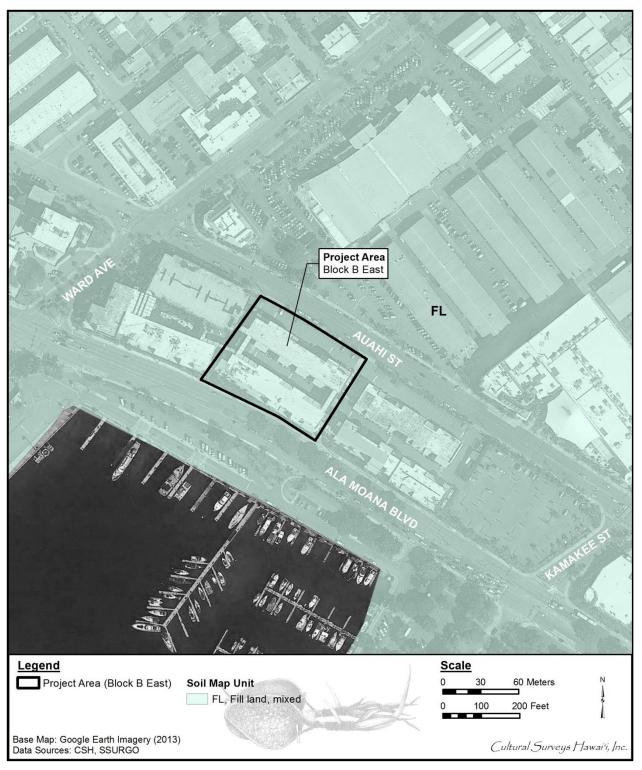


Figure 5. Overlay of *Soil Survey of the State of Hawaii* (Foote et al. 1972), showing Fill lands (FL) within and surrounding the Block B East project area (base map: Google Earth 2013)

Section 2 Background Research

2.1 Mythological and Traditional Accounts

2.1.1 Explanation of Place Names

As noted in the introduction, the project area is within the Kaka'ako Community Development District. However, the boundary of this development district is not the same as the ancient boundary of Kaka'ako. The development district is comprised of the 'ili (land section) of Kaka'ako and lands once known as Ka'ākaukukui, Kukuluāe'o, and Kewalo, and even smaller areas—portions of 'ili—called Kawaiaha'o, Honuakaha, Ka'ala'a, 'Āpua, 'Auwaiolimu, Pualoalo, Pu'unui, and Kolowalu. The Block B East project area is within the 'ili of Kukuluāe'o (Figure 6).

The land called Kukuluāe'o was named for the Hawaiian stilt bird (*Himantopus himantopus*), also called *kukuluāe'o*, which means "to walk on stilts." The area was described as having contained "marshes, salt ponds, and small fishponds," an environment well suited for this type of bird (Griffin et al. 1987:36). Kekahuna (1958:4) described it as "the land on the upland side of Ka'ākaukukui. Salt was formerly made there."

John Papa 'Ī'ī mentions some of these lands while discussing early nineteenth century trails in the Honolulu/Waikīkī area (Figure 7). The fact that the trail traversed this region—characterized by ponds, marshlands and *lo'i* (irrigated fields)—suggests the trail, especially as it neared the coastline at Kālia, must have run on a sand berm raised above surrounding wetlands and coral flats. On this inland trail (probably close to the current alignment of Queen Street), walking from Waikīkī to Honolulu, "The trail from Kalia led to Kukuluaeo, then along the graves of those who died in the smallpox epidemic of 1853, and into the center of the coconut grove of Honuakaha" ('Ī'ī 1959:89).

The smallpox epidemic graves referred to are within the Honuakaha Cemetery, designated State Inventory of Historic Properties (SIHP) # 50-80-14-3712, near the corner of Halekauwila and South Streets, *makai* (seaward) of Kawaiaha'o Church. Honuakaha was a settlement located generally between Punchbowl and South Streets, on the *makai* side of Queen Street.

2.1.2 Legendary Accounts

The Block B East project area is located in an area called Kukuluāe'o on historic maps. The place name Kaka'ako is found in various legends and traditions, but Kukuluāe'o does not appear in any sources referenced in the *Hawaiian Island Legends Index* (Gotanda 1989) or in the index to *Fornander's Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folklore* (Fornander 1916-1920).

However, a *heiau* (place of worship) called Pu'ukea may have once been located in Kukuluāe'o. This *heiau* is mentioned in a *mele* (chant) to the chief Huanuikalala'ila'i, who was born in Kewalo, the land section north and adjacent to Kukuluāe'o.

'O Hua-a-Kamapau ke 'li'i O Honolulu o Waikīkī Hua-a-Kamapau the chief Of Honolulu, of Waikīkī

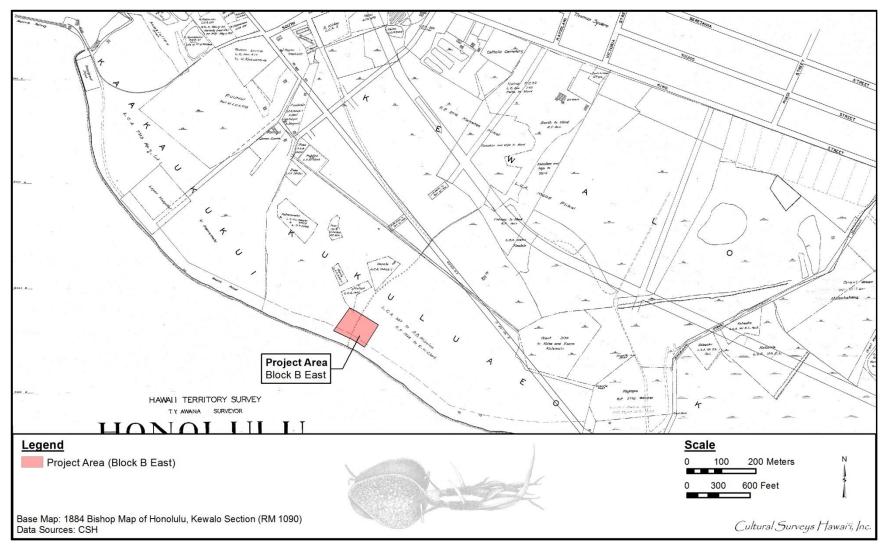


Figure 6. 1884 map of Honolulu, Kewalo Section (portion), by S.E. Bishop, showing place names and Land Commission Award (LCA) locations within and near the project area (Hawai'i Land Survey Division, Registered Map 1090)

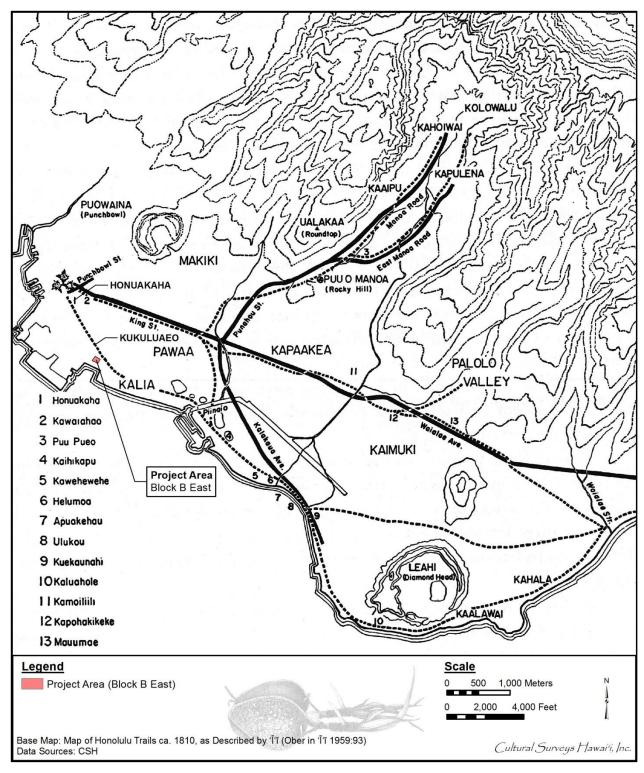


Figure 7. Early nineteenth century (ca. 1810) trails on the southwest coast of Oʻahu (illustration by Gerald Ober from 'Ī'ī 1959:93), showing the location of Honuakaha, Kukuluāe'o, and Kālia

I hanau no la i kahua la i **Kewalo**, 'O Kālia la kahua
O Makiki la ke ēwe,
I Kānelā 'au i Kahehuna ke piko,
I Kalo i Pauoa ka 'a'a;
I uka i Kaho 'iwai i
Kanaloaho 'okau . . .
[Kamakau 1991:24]

Was born at **Kewalo**,
Kālia was the place [the site]
At Makiki the placenta,
At Kānelā'au at Kahehuna the navel cord,
At Kalo at Pauoa the caul;
Upland at Kaho'iwai, at
Kanaloaho'okau . . .

[The increasing "first rain" of 'Ewa]

Overcomes the fish of Mokumoa,

The chief Hua was famous for his love of cultivation and his care for the people. His *heiau*, Pu'ukea, is mentioned in a traditional *wānana* (prophecy) recorded by Kamakau (1991:24-25) as follows:

[Ka makaua ua kahi o 'Ewa]
Ua puni ka i 'a o Mokumoa,
Ua kau i 'a ka nene;
Ua ha 'a kalo ha 'a nu;
Ha 'a ka i 'a o kewalo,
Ha 'a na 'ualu o Pahua,
Ha 'a ka mahiki i **Pu'ukea**,
Ha 'a ka unuunu i Pele 'ula,
Ha 'a Makaaho i ke ala.
E Kū e, ma ke kaha ka ua, e Kū,

Washes up fish to the nene plants;
Lays low the taro as it patters down;
Lays low the fish of Kewalo,
Lays low the sweet potatoes of Pahua,
Lays low the mahiki grass at **Pu'ukea**,
Lays low the growing things at Pele'ula
Lays low Makaaho [Makāho] in its path
O Kū, the rain goes along the edge [of the island], O Kū

[I 'ai 'na ka i 'a o Maunalua] . . .

[Eating the fish of Maunalua] . . .

The chant mentions the *mahiki* grass of Pu'ukea Heiau. The Hawaiian term *mahiki* means "to peel off" (Andrews 2003:369). The word was also used to describe a rite to exorcise an evil spirit, as the skilled *kahuna* (priest) "peeled" the malicious spirit from the afflicted. Used in the ritual was a shrimp called *mahiki* or a native grass called *mahiki*. *Mahiki*, or 'aki'aki, is a tufted rush (*Sporobolos* sp.) found near the seashore. The ethnologist Mary Kawena Pukui states that even during her youth, parents put "ti leaves, or hala, or 'aki'aki grass, in a little sea-salt water and [would] have the child drink it" (Pukui et al. 1972:163) to rid them of badly-behaving spirits. The use of this grass in a ritual may explain its association with a ceremonial heiau, or it may simply be that the Kukuluāe'o coast was a good habitat and thus a favored place for healers to collect this type of grass. The literal meaning of Pu'ukea is "white hill" (Pukui et al. 1974:199), although it may have alternate meanings. Pu'ukea is also the name of a small land division within the 'ili of Kukuluāe'o, mentioned in at least two Land Commission Awards, LCA 1502 (not awarded) and 1504. LCA 1504 was located near the junction of Halekauwila Street and Cooke Street.

It is fairly common for a *heiau* to have the same name as the '*ili* it is located within, so it is possible that Pu'ukea Heiau was also near the junction of Halekauwila and Cooke streets. The majority of the house sites in the mid-nineteenth century in Kukuluāe'o were located near Halekauwila Street and Queen Street, *mauka* (inland) of the low-lying coastal swamplands on higher dry ground. It is possible that the *heiau* platform or the area that it was built on was one of the few "high spots" in the flat, low-lying swamp that surrounded it, and thus gained the name *pu'u kea* (white hill).

From these legendary accounts it can be seen that Kukuluāe'o was traditionally noted for its fishponds and salt pans, for the marsh lands where *pili* grass and other plants could be collected, for ceremonial sites such as Pu'ukea Heiau, and for the trails that allowed transport between the more populated areas of Waikīkī and Honolulu. Important chiefs were born in the area and conducted religious rites, and commoners traveled to the area to procure food and other resources; some commoners probably also lived in the area, possibly adjacent to the ponds and trails.

2.2 Early Post-Contact History and Population Centers

Kukuluāe'o is between two centers of population, Kou and Waikīkī, on the southern shore of pre-Contact O'ahu. In Waikīkī, a system of taro *lo'i* (irrigated terrace) fed by streams descending from Makiki, Mānoa, and Pālolo valleys blanketed the plain, and networks of fish ponds dotted the shoreline. Similarly, Kou—the area of downtown Honolulu surrounding the harbor—possessed shoreward fishponds and irrigated fields watered by ample streams descending from Nu'uanu and Pauoa Valleys. The pre-Contact population and land use patterns of Kukuluāe'o may have derived from its relationship to these two densely populated areas; this population may have participated in some of the activities associated with them. Thus, the attempt to reconstruct the Kukuluāe'o region (and the present study area)—as it existed for the Hawaiians during the centuries before Western Contact and the modern urbanization that has reconfigured the landscape—must begin with accounts of Kou and Waikīkī.

Waikīkī is actually the name of a large *ahupua* 'a (traditional land division) encompassing lands stretching from Honolulu to Maunalua Bay. Within that *ahupua* 'a, by the time of the arrival of Europeans during the late eighteenth century, the area today known as Waikīkī had long been a center of population and political power on O'ahu. According to Martha Beckwith (1940:383), by the end of the fourteenth century, Waikīkī had become "the ruling seat of the chiefs of O'ahu." The pre-eminence of Waikīkī continued into the eighteenth century and is confirmed by the decision of Kamehameha, in the midst of unifying control of the islands, to reside there after winning control of O'ahu by defeating the island's chief, Kalanikūpule. The nineteenth century Hawaiian historian John Papa 'Ī'ī, himself a member of the *ali'i* (chiefly class), described the king's Waikīkī residence:

Kamehameha's houses were at Puaaliilii, makai [seaward] of the old road, and extended as far as the west side of the sands of Apuakehau. Within it was Helumoa where Kaahumanu ma went to while away the time. The king built a stone house there, enclosed by a fence; . . . ['Ī'ī 1959:17]

'Ī'ī (1959:17) further noted that the "place had long been a residence of chiefs. It is said that it had been Kekuapoi's home, through her husband Kahahana, since the time of Kahekili."

Chiefly residences were only one element of a complex of features sustaining a large population that characterized Waikīkī up through the pre-Contact period. Beginning at least by the fifteenth century, a vast system of irrigated taro fields was constructed, extending across the littoral plain from Waikīkī to lower Mānoa and Pālolo valleys. This field system, an impressive feat of engineering, the design of which is traditionally attributed to the chief Kalamakua, took advantage of streams descending from Makiki, Mānoa, and Pālolo Valleys, which also provided ample fresh water for the Hawaiians living in the *ahupua* 'a. Water was also available from springs in nearby Mō 'ili 'ili and Punahou. Closer to the Waikīkī shoreline, coconut groves and fishponds dotted the

landscape. A continuous zone of population and cultivation, from the shoreline of present day Waikīkī Beach, extended north well into Mānoa Valley. The western and eastern bounds of this zone are less clear, and there are no specific references to Waikīkī's abundance reaching into the Kewalo region.

A basic description of Honolulu and Kou, up to Western Contact, is given by E.S. Craighill and Elizabeth Handy:

What is now Honolulu was originally that flatland area between the lower ends of Nu'uanu and Pauoa Valleys and the harbor. [W.D.] Westervelt . . . wrote that 'Honolulu was probably a name given to a very rich district of farm land near what is now . . . the junction of Liliha and School Streets, because its chief was Honolulu, one of the high chiefs at the time of Kakuhihewa'. . . . It is probable that the chief referred to by Westervelt took his name from the harbor and adjoining land. The original name of the land where the town grew when the harbor became a haven for foreign ships was Kou. . . . The number of *heiau* in this area indicates that it was a place of first importance before the era of foreign contact. [Handy and Handy 1972:479]

Rev. Hiram Bingham, arriving in Honolulu in 1820, described a still predominantly Native Hawaiian environment—still a "village"—on the brink of western-induced transformations:

We can anchor in the roadstead abreast of Honolulu village, on the south side of the island, about 17 miles from the eastern extremity. . . . Passing through the irregular village of some thousands of inhabitants, whose grass thatched habitations were mostly small and mean, while some were more spacious, we walked about a mile northwardly to the opening of the valley of Pauoa, then turning southeasterly, ascending to the top of Punchbowl Hill, an extinguished crater, whose base bounds the northeast part of the village or town. . . . Below us, on the south and west, spread the plain of Honolulu, having its fishponds and salt making pools along the seashore, the village and fort between us and the harbor, and the valley stretching a few miles north into the interior, which presented its scattered habitations and numerous beds of kalo (arum esculentum) in its various stages of growth, with its large green leaves, beautifully embossed on the silvery water, in which it flourishes. [Bingham 1847:92-93]

The Kukuluāe'o region would have been in Bingham's view as he stood atop "Punchbowl Hill" looking toward Waikīkī to the south; it would have comprised part of the area he describes as the "plain of Honolulu" with its "fishponds and salt making pools along the seashore."

Another visitor to Honolulu in the 1820s, Captain Jacobus Boelen, hints at the possible pre-Contact character of Honolulu and its environs, including the Kukuluāe'o area:

It would be difficult to say much about Honoruru. On its southern side is the harbor or the basin of that name (which as a result of variations in pronunciation [sic] is also written as Honolulu, and on some maps, Honoonoono). The landlocked side in the northwest consists mostly of tarro fields. More to the north there are some sugar plantations and a sugar mill, worked by a team of mules. From the north toward the

east, where the beach forms the bight of Whytetee, the soil around the village is less fertile, or at least not greatly cultivated. [Boelen 1988:62]

Boelen's description implies that the Kukuluāe'o region and the present study area are within a "not greatly cultivated" region of Honolulu perhaps extending from Pūowaina (Punchbowl Crater) at the north through Kaka'ako to the Kālia portion of Waikīkī in the east.

An early, somewhat generalized depiction of the pre-Contact Native Hawaiian shaping of Waikīkī, Honolulu, and the Kukuluāe'o region is given on an 1817 map by Otto von Kotzebue (1821), commander of the Russian ship *Rurick*, who had visited O'ahu the previous year. The map (Figure 8) shows taro *lo'i* (the rectangles, representing irrigated fields) massed around the streams descending from Nu'uanu and Mānoa valleys. The depicted areas of population and habitation concentration (illustrated by the trapezoids) probably reflect distortions caused by the post-Contact shift of Hawaiians to the area around Honolulu harbor—the only sheltered landing on O'ahu and the center of increasing trade with visiting foreign vessels. Kamehameha himself had moved from Waikīkī to Honolulu in 1809.

Kotzebue's map illustrates that the land between Pūowaina (Punchbowl Crater) and the shoreline—which would include the Kukuluāe'o area—formed a "break" between the heavily populated and cultivated centers of Honolulu and Waikīkī; the area is only characterized by fishponds, salt ponds, trails connecting Honolulu and Waikīkī, and occasional taro *lo'i* and habitation sites.

A clearer picture of Kukuluāe'o and the present project area develops with accounts of other visitors to and settlers of Honolulu during the first half of the nineteenth century. Gorman D. Gilman, who arrived in Honolulu in 1841, recalled in a memoir the limits of Honolulu during the early 1840s:

The boundaries of the old town may be said to have been, on the *makai* [seaward] side, the waters of the harbor; on the *mauka* [inland] side, Beretania street; on the Waikīkī side [i.e. the area just beyond Punchbowl Street], the barren and dusty plain, and on the Ewa [west] side, the Nuuanu Stream. [Gilman 1903:97]

Gilman further describes the "barren and dusty plain" beyond (east of) Punchbowl Street:

The next and last street running parallel [he had been describing the streets running *mauka-makai*, or from the mountains to the shore] was that known as Punchbowl Street. There was on the entire length of this street, from the *makai* side to the slopes of Punchbowl, but one residence, the two-story house of Mr. Henry Diamond, *mauka* of King Street. Beyond the street was the old Kawaiahao church and burying ground. A more forsaken, desolate looking place than the latter can scarcely be imagined. One, to see it in its present attractiveness of fences, trees and shrubbery, can hardly believe its former desolation, when without enclosure, horses and cattle had free access to the whole place. [Gilman 1903:89]

That the environs of the missionary enclave and Kawaiaha'o Church were indeed "forsaken" and "desolate looking" in the 1820s when the missionaries first settled there is confirmed in the memoirs of the American missionary C.S. Stewart who, arriving on Maui after living at the mission, declared Lahaina to be "like the delights of an Eden" after "four weeks residence on the

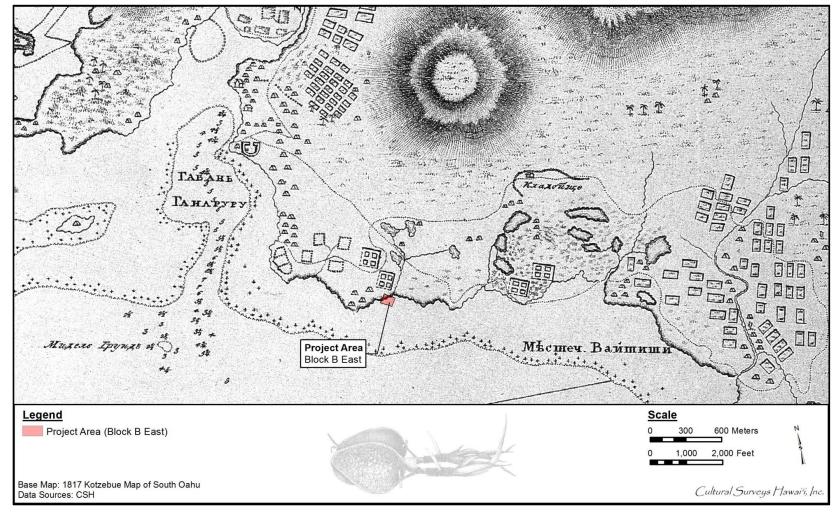


Figure 8. The 1817 map by Otto von Kotzebue of the Russian ship *Rurick* shows taro *lo'i*, fishponds, and salt pans in Honolulu and Waikīkī; few habitations are depicted along much of the shoreline portions near the project area (map reprinted in Fitzpatrick 1986:48-49). (Note: Although geo-referencing in this map places the project area offshore, in historic times the block was always back from the shore)

dreary plain of Honoruru" (Stewart 1970:177). It is likely these descriptions of the Honolulu plain also include—at least for western sensibilities—the Kukuluāe'o region. The barrenness of the Kukuluāe'o area is illustrated in two sketches, one made in 1834 (Figure 9) when Kawaiaha'o Church was still a long grass-thatched building and one made in 1853 (Figure 10) after the grass hut had been replaced by a large coral stone structure with a steeple. Between Kawaiaha'o Church and the sea are only a few scattered huts along the shore and aligned along the inland trail (now covered by King Street). The project area would be *makai* and left (east) of the church along the shore. An 1887 photograph (Figure 11 and Figure 12) of the area also shows the marshy nature of the area, with only scattered houses near the ponds or near the shore *makai* of Kawaiaha'o Church. The missionary families grazed their cows in the lands *makai* of the mission houses, possibly on lands within the project area (*Paradise of the Pacific* 1950:21).

2.3 Mid-Nineteenth Century and the Māhele

In 1845, the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles, also called the Land Commission, was established "for the investigation and final ascertainment or rejection of all claims of private individuals, whether natives or foreigners, to any landed property" (Chinen 1958:8). This led to the Māhele, the division of lands between the king of Hawai'i, the *ali'i*, and the common people, which introduced the concept of private property into Hawaiian society. In 1848, Kamehameha III divided the land into four divisions: certain lands to be reserved for himself and the royal house were known as Crown Lands; lands set aside to generate revenue for the government were known as Government Lands; lands claimed by *ali'i* and their *konohiki* (supervisors) were called Konohiki Lands; and habitation and agricultural plots claimed by the common people were called *kuleana* (Chinen 1958:8-15). The common people presented their claim, several witnesses confirmed that the person lived on or used the land, the parcel was surveyed, and the claimant was presented with the award.

The 'ili of Kukuluāe'o (LCA 387) was awarded to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The claim (in English) with witness testimony and the award (in Hawaiian) with a map of the surveyed lot are presented in Appendix A. Initially this land was associated with Punahou School in Makiki and Mānoa Valley, as Chief Boki gave the Punahou lands to Hiram Bingham, pastor of Kawaiaha'o Church in 1829 (DeLeon 1978:3), as stated in the LCA testimony:

The boundaries of that part which lies on the sea shore we cannot define so definitely, but presume there will be no difficulty in determining them as it is commonly known as pertaining to Punahou. This part embraces fishing grounds, coral flats & salt beds. [Land Commission Award 387; see Appendix A]

In the Māhele, however, this sea land became "detached" from the Mānoa award and was instead given to the pastor of the Kawaiaha'o Church, as noted in Punahou School history:

There belonged in former times, as an appurtenance to the land known as Kapunahou, a valuable tract of salt-ponds, on the sea-side to the east-ward of Honolulu harbor, called Kukuluaeo, and including an area of seventy-seven acres. At the time of the settlement of land claims before the Land Commission, application was made for it by the successor of Mr. Bingham in the pastorate of Kawaiahao Church—he believing it to be a glebe land for the support of that church. His claim was resisted by the then Principal of Punahou School, but without

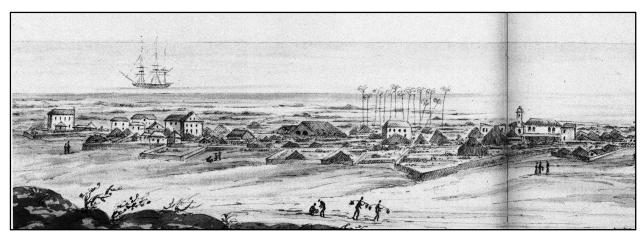


Figure 9. "Town of Honolulu: Island of Woahoo: Sandwich Islands," portion of 1834 sketch by anonymous illustrator; the project area is west and south (left and back) of Kawaiaha'o Church, the long thatched structure in the center of the sketch (original sketch at Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum; reprinted in Grant 2000:64-65)

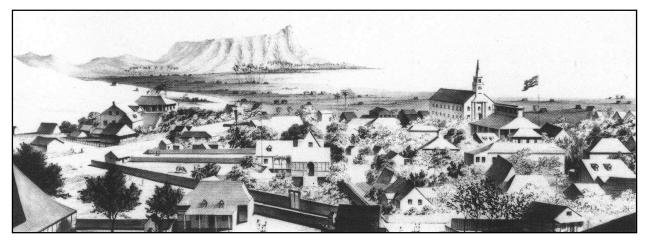


Figure 10. "View of Honolulu from the Catholic Church No. 2," central panel of sketch by Paul Emmert ca. 1853; the project area is west and south (left and back) of the coral-block Kawaiaha'o Church (structure with steeple completed in 1842) (original sketch at Hawaiian Historical Society; reprinted in Grant 2000:5)

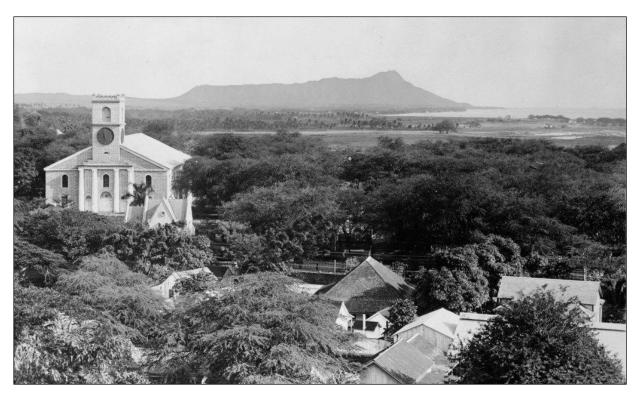


Figure 11. Kawaiaha'o Church and Honuakaha Village, ca. 1887 photograph; the Ward's House roof cupola, on the *mauka* end of Old Plantation, can be seen to the left of the church steeple; the project area is within the marshlands in the right upper background (Hawai'i State Archives, Henry L. Chase Collection; reprinted in Stone 1983:84-85)



Figure 12. Kaka'ako area, portion of a ca. 1887 (see Figure 11 above), close-up of right upper background area, showing marshlands and scattered huts along the coast

success, and a Royal Patent was issued, severing it from the Punahou estate, and awarding it to the applicant as his private property. [Punahou School and Oahu College 1866]

Within this larger award were eight 'āpana (lots) of five kuleana awards to commoners: LCA 1503 ('Āpana 1, 2, and 3), LCA 1504, LCA 1903 ('Āpana 2), LCA 9549, and LCA 10463 ('Āpana 1 and 2). The 1884 map by Sereno Bishop shows the location of these LCA parcels, and other parcels outside the project area. This figure (Figure 13) is color-coded to match the description of lands indicated in the LCA testimonies, blue for fishponds, yellow for salt ponds or salt lands, and orange for house lots. As can be seen, the salt lands are mainly along the coast, the fishponds are usually located mauka of Queen Street, and the house lots are clustered around established roads, especially Queen and King Streets.

Only one LCA parcel may overlap part of the Block B East project area, LCA 1903 to Lolohi. The claim and award documents for this award are presented in full in Appendix A. In his claim, he mentions the parcel contained two salt beds, two *hoʻoliu* (salt water drainage ditch), two *poho kai* (depression where salt is gathered), and one salt *kula* (dryland). The land was given to his father "when Haaliho had returned from Briton. Lolohi's parents had received it during the lifetime of Kinau . . "Kīna'u was the daughter of Kamehameha I and sister of Kamehameha III. She was the *kuhina nui* (generally analogous to a prime minister) to her brother from 1832 to his death in 1854 (Day 1984:78). Timothy Ha'alilio was the private secretary to Kamehameha III who made a trip in 1842 to Washington, London, and Paris to get agreement on political independence for the Hawaiian Islands. He died in 1842 on the ship carrying his party back to Hawai'i (Day 1984:47). Thus Lolohi's family was given the land sometime between 1842 and 1854 (after Ha'alilio's death and before Kamehameha III's death). Lolohi also claimed a second 'āpana, a farm with taro patches in Kaliu, an 'ili of Honolulu. This 'ili is located near the corner of Liliha and Kuakini Streets in lower Nu'uanu Valley.

2.4 Nineteenth Century Land Use in Kakaluāe'o

2.4.1 Salt-Making

In the testimony for LCA 1903, four separate types of salt features are mentioned—the ponds near the shore that fill with salt water at high tide ($\bar{a}lia$), the drains (ho'oliu) where salt water is transferred to smaller clay-lined or leaf-lined channels, the natural depressions (or modified depressions) in the rocks along the shore where salt formed naturally (poho~kai), and the salt kula, which was waste land, land that could probably not be used for agriculture as it was impregnated with salt. Lolohi did not live near his salt lands, but Pahiha, claimant of LCA 1504, did have a house near his fish pond and salt bed. The house was probably a simple grass hut, similar to those shown on an 1838 sketch entitled "Honolulu Salt Pans, Near Kakaako" and the one shown on an 1845 sketch of Kawaiaha'o Church viewed from the "Old Salt Pans" (Figure 14 and Figure 15).

Salt was traditionally made by these methods before Western Contact for local use, but when Westerners began to land at the islands, salt became an important export commodity. In the next years after the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778, most visitors to the islands were British and American fur-traders, who stopped at Hawai'i on their way to China. One reason for their visit was to stock up on food and water, but another purpose was to buy or trade for salt, which was used to cure seal and mammal pelts collected from the Northwest Coast.

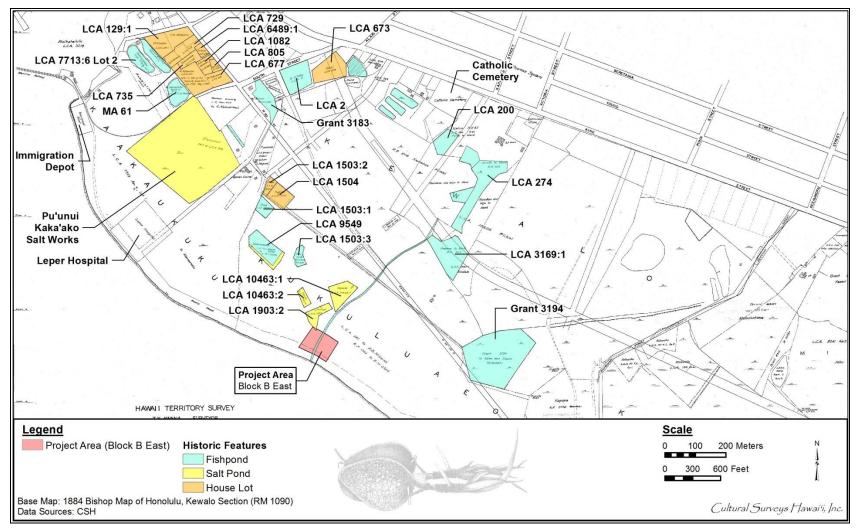


Figure 13. 1884 map of Honolulu, Kewalo Section (portion), by Sereno Bishop (Hawai'i Land Survey Division, Registered Map 1090), showing the locations of LCA parcels, fishponds, salt lands, and house lots surrounding the project area

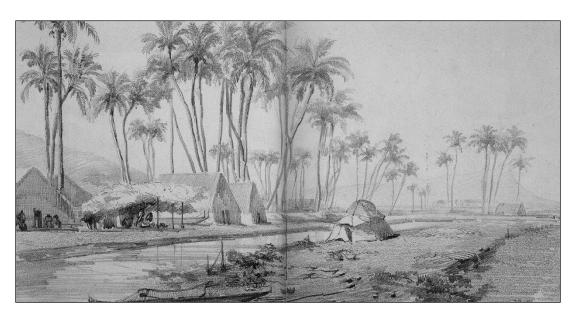


Figure 14. "Honolulu Salt Pan, near Kaka'ako," 1838 sketch drawn by a French visitor, Auguste Borget (original sketch at Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Massachusetts; reprinted in Grant 2000:64-65)



Figure 15. "Native Church [Kawaiaha'o Church], Oahu, from the Old Salt Pans," 1845 sketch drawn by John B. Dale, from the U.S. Exploring Expedition led by Lt. Charles Wilkes (J. Welles Henderson Collection, reprinted in Forbes 1992:126); the sketch is probably from the salt pans in Ka'ākaukukui, west of the project area

During Kotzebue's visit in 1816 and 1817, he noted that "Salt and sandalwood were the chief items of export" (Thrum 1905:50).

The journals of none mention the object of call other than for refreshments, though one, 3 some years later, records the scarcity and high price of salt at the several points touched at, with which to serve them in the curing of furs obtained on the coast. In all probability salt was the first article of export trade of the islands and an object, if not the object, of these pioneer fur-traders' call. [Thrum 1905:45]

In an article on Hawaiian salt works, Thomas Thrum (1924:112-117) discusses the large salt works at Ālia Pa'akai (Salt Lake in Moanalua) and at Pu'uloa on the western loch of Pearl Harbor. Kamakau (1961:409) reported "The king and Isaac of Pu'uloa are getting rich by running the salt water into patches and trading salt with other islands." The salt was sent to Russian settlements in the Pacific Northwest, where it was used to pack salmon and other fish (Thrum 1924:115, 117). Thrum also mentions a salt works in Kaka'ako, likely in the vicinity of the present Ala Moana Shopping Center.

Honolulu had another salt-making section in early days, known as the Kakaako salt works, the property of Kamehameha IV, but leased to and conducted by E.O. Hall, and subsequently E.O. Hall & Son, until comparatively recent years. This enterprise was carried on very much after the ancient method of earth saltpans as described by Cook and Ellis. [Thrum 1924:116]

Additional salt works in the Kaka'ako area shown on historic maps extended into the Block B East project area (Figure 16).

2.4.2 The Ward Estate

The *mauka* portion of the Ward Estate (north of Queen Street) is within the '*ili* of Kewalo, and was part of LCA 272 to Joseph Booth. Joseph Booth was an early English resident of the Hawaiian Islands who operated a saloon and hotel in Honolulu, known at the time of the Māhele as the Eagle Tavern (Greer 1994:54). He was granted lands in downtown Honolulu (where the tavern was located), in Kewalo Uka (Pacific Heights area), in the '*ili* of Kapuni, and in an area with "Three fish ponds, and a part of the plain near the road leading to Waikiki." Little information on these three fishponds is given in the LCA testimony, but the Royal Patent No. 306 for these lands, mentions one known as "the large fishpond" or "long fishpond" (*loko ia nui*), which had two huts beside it. This pond would later be modified into the "lagoon" on the Ward estate.

Curtis Perry Ward, a native of Kentucky, came to the Hawaiian Islands in 1853, and soon established a livery and draying business, moving goods from the harbor to Honolulu town and loading goods at the docks for the whaling and shipping industries. In 1865, he married Victoria Robinson, who was descended from the Hawaiian *ali'i* and early French and British residents (Hustace 2000:21-29). For his new family, Ward purchased at auction the 12-acre estate of Joseph Booth, Royal Patent 306 and additional contiguous lands in the Kō'ula area in 1870. This constituted the *mauka* portion of the "Old Plantation," from Thomas Square on King Street to the *makai* border at Waimanu Street. A few years later (before 1875), Ward added to his property with the purchase of 77 acres and 3,000 ft of ocean frontage in the 'ili of Kukuluāe'o, *makai* of Queen Street (Hustace 2000:37-38) (Figure 17). The Wards had a permanent easement for the 'auwai (ditch) that extended from the long fishpond to the sea through the Kukuluāe'o section (Figure 18). *Makaloa* grass, used to make mats and hats, grew along this 'auwai and was one source of

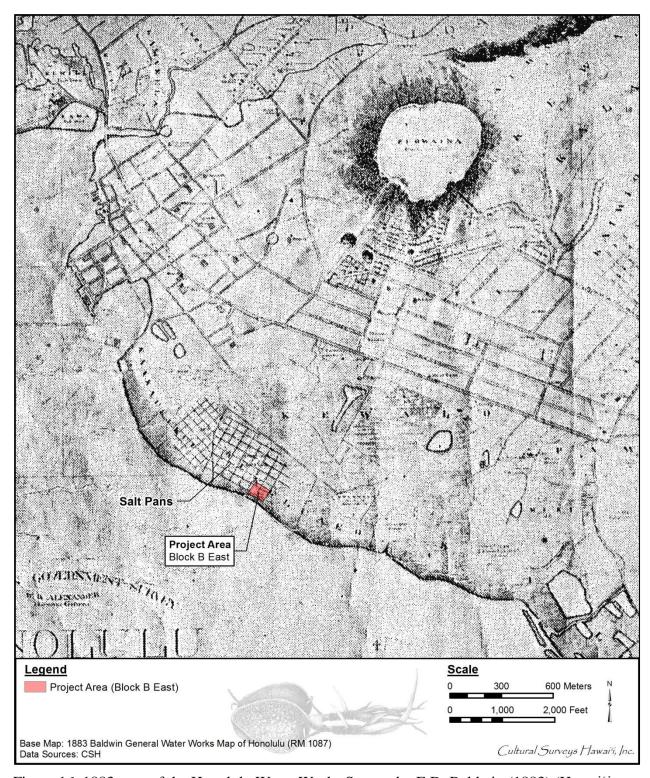


Figure 16. 1883 map of the Honolulu Water Works System by E.D. Baldwin (1883) (Hawai'i Land Survey Division, Registered Map 1087); the grid symbol within the project area represents salt pans

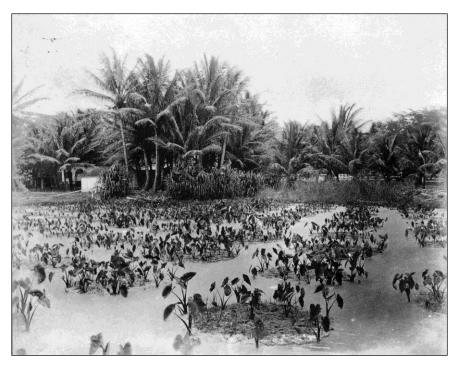


Figure 17. The Kukuluāe'o portion of the Ward Estate, nineteenth century photograph (reprinted in Hustace 2000:49)

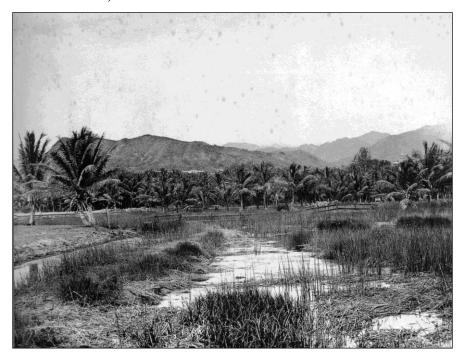


Figure 18. The Old Plantation 'auwai, extending from the sea to the mauka "lagoon" of the Ward Estate, nineteenth century photograph, view north toward Punchbowl (Hustace 2000:51)

income for the family (Hustace 2000:7-55). The alignment of this ditch is shown on Figure 19; today it is between the alignments of Ward Avenue and Cummins Street.

Workers were hired to clear the fishponds and ditches, plant taro in the fishponds, fence in pastures for the horse, plant 6,000 coconut trees, plant kiawe trees for firewood, and restore the $k\bar{a}haka$ (salt pans) near the shore (Hustace 2000:41). A house in the southern style was built at the mauka end near King Street, and the fishponds were modified into a long "lagoon". An article in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser reported:

In taking a drive out on the Kulaokahua continuation of King street, attention is attracted to the premises just beyond the Catholic cemetery, the property of Mr. C.P. Ward. The lot consists of some thirty acres, and is thickly planted with algaroba and, in rows, there are some seven thousand thrifty young cocoanut trees. . . . The algarobas will certainly be valuable as firewood, and the cocoanuts alone will in a few years produce a handsome income. The property is well watered by means of pumps driven by windmills, there being an inexhaustible supply of water a few feet below the surface of the plains. [Pacific Commercial Advertiser, 4 September 1875:3]

Income from the 111-acre estate was also generated by leasing the rights to the Kukuluāe'o fishery, which was part of the Kukuluāe'o LCA 387 award. After the death of her husband in 1882, Victoria Ward derived much of her income from "eggs, bananas, firewood, 'awa, taro leaf, makaloa grass, chickens, fish, hay, pigs, salt, white sand, mānienie grass, hides, butter, squid, and horses" (Hustace 2000:47) collected from the estate. On this estate, Victoria Ward raised her seven daughters, Mary (Mrs. Ernest Hay Wodehouse), Keakealani (Mrs. Robert Booth), Annie (Mrs. Wade Armstrong), Mele Elizabeth (Mrs. Frank Hustace, Sr.), and three unmarried daughters, Kathleen, Lucy, and Kulumanu Ward.

By 1901, most of the fishponds and salt pans *makai* of Queen Street were reported as abandoned. In that year, the Hawaii First Legislature Assembly (1901:185) proposed to build a ditch to drain away the "foul and filthy water that overflows that district at the present time."

The district makai of King St. and the Catholic Cemetery, Ewa of Mrs. Ward's (the Old Plantation), mauka of Clayton St., and Waikiki of the land from King St., leading to the Hoomananaauao Church, consists of six large abandoned fish ponds and a large number of smaller ones, all in filthy condition, fed by springs and flowing into Peck's ditches. Just makai of these ponds, at the end of Clayton street, next to Mr. Ward's, is Peck's place. An artesian well flushing the wash houses flows into two foul ditches, thence to the big pond which is Waikiki of what used to be Cyclomere and next to Mrs. Ward's line [ditch] extending down to Waimanu St.

The rear portion of Mrs. Ward's property down to Waimanu St. used to be fish ponds all connecting to the sea by a ditch which is fed by an artesian well. These ponds, with the exception of three, are abandoned. [Hawaii First Legislature Assembly 1901:185]

In 1930, Victoria Ward incorporated Victoria Ward, Limited to manage the estate. In 1957, the City and County of Honolulu purchased the *mauka* portion of the estate to construct the new Blaisdell Civic Center (Hustace 2000:67, 77).

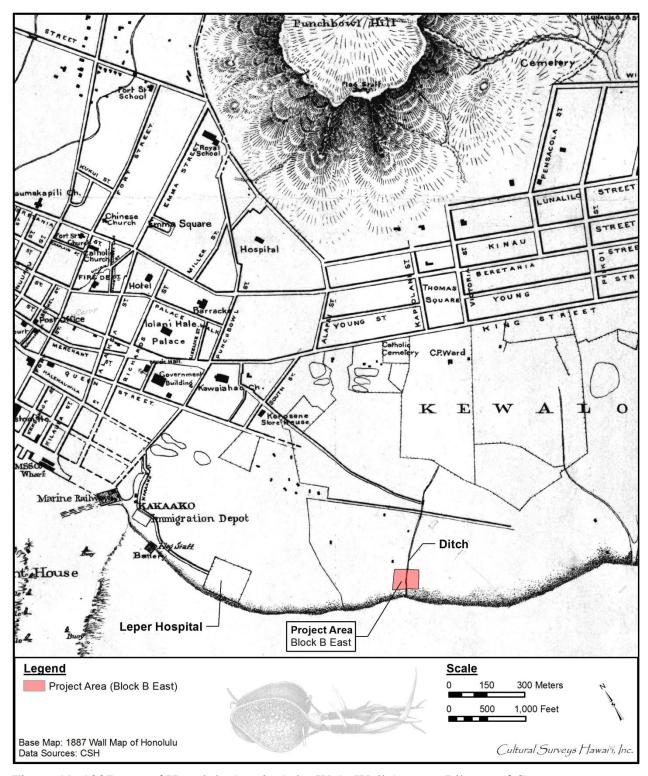


Figure 19. 1887 map of Honolulu (portion), by W.A. Wall (copy at Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division), showing the project area location; also note the location of Ward Estate ditch through Block B East

2.5 Twentieth Century Land Use

2.5.1 Trash Burning and the Kaka'ako and Kewalo Incinerators

In the early years of garbage disposal, all trash was dumped into low-lying ground or landfills, or burned in an open area. To reduce the volume of waste, plans were made to build incinerators, where "putrescible" (mainly animal and fish waste) trash could be burned in incinerators, while non-animal material, called "combustible" waste was still disposed of in the earlier method (Young 2005). Thomas Thrum reported on the first incinerator in the Kaka'ako area in 1905:

Early in the year was completed the long projected garbage crematory for the disposal, daily, of the city's refuse by a patent and sanitary process. It is located on the shore of Kakaako, adjoining the sewer pumping station; is two stories in height and built of brick. [Thrum 1906:177]

The dredging of Honolulu harbor and its channel is completed as far as planned for the present, and excavations for the *Alakea* and *Kinau* slips finished, the material therefrom being used to fill in a large area of Kakaako and the flats in the vicinity of the sewer pumping station and garbage crematory. The amount of material removed by the Federal dredging was a million and a half cubic yards. [Thrum 1907:148–149]

For the incinerator, Thrum noted:

The new station is built on piles on reclaimed land that is being filled in from the coral dredgings that is going on, and is gradually taking on a tropical appearance. . . Adjoining its premises on the mauka side is the new building designed for the Planters's Association for their labor bureau. [Thrum 1907:148–149]

In the early 1920s, trash was burned in the open at the Ala Moana Dump (landfill area *makai* of Ala Moana Boulevard) (Figure 20). The Hawaii Public Works recommended that an incinerator should be built for the burning of "putrescible" waste. The Kewalo Incinerator (Incinerator Number 1) was built in the Italianate-style, at the intersection of Ahui and Olomehana Streets in 1930 by the City and County of Honolulu. The facility was built to dispose of waste from the Ala Moana dump and use the ash to fill the seawall in Kaʻākaukukui in the late 1940s to create 29 additional acres of land, adjacent to Fort Armstrong (Figure 21). It ceased operations in 1945 when a new incinerator was built on Ohe Street. The second incinerator, built on Ohe Street in 1946–1948 was used for waste burning until 1997 (Mason Architects 2002).

2.5.2 Kaka'ako Reclamation

The first efforts to deepen Honolulu Harbor were made in the 1840s. The idea to use this dredged material, composed of sand and crushed coral, to fill in low-lying lands, was quickly adopted. Between 1857 and 1870, the "Esplanade" between Fort and Alakea streets was created on 22 acres of filled-in former reef and tideland. By 1874, Sand (Quarantine) Island, site of the first immigration station, had been created over "reclaimed" land on reefs (Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Harbors Division 2007:3).

By the 1880s, filling-in of the mud flats, marshes, salt ponds in the Kaka'ako and Kewalo areas had begun. This filling was pushed by three separate but overlapping improvement justifications. The first directive or justification was for the construction of new roads and raising the grade of

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Figure 20. Open-air burning of trash in area between Kewalo Basin and Ala Moana Park, 1921 photograph (Hill 1921, reprinted in Scott 1968:578)

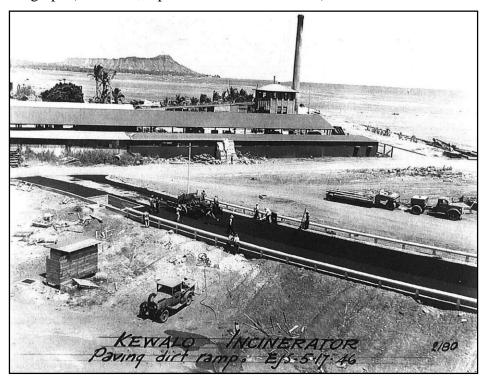


Figure 21. 1946 photograph of the Kewalo Incinerator No. 1, west side of Kewalo Harbor (Mason Architects 2002)

older roads so improvements would not be washed away by flooding during heavy rains. A report by the Hawaii Board of Health (1908) noted:

I beg to call attention to the built-up section of Kewalo, 'Kaka'ako,' where extensive street improvements, filling and grading have been done. This, no doubt, is greatly appreciated and desirable to the property owners of that locality, but from a sanitary point of view is dangerous, inasmuch as no provision has been made to drain the improved section, on which have been erected neat cottages occupied for the greater part by Hawaiian and Portuguese families, now being from one to three feet below the street surface, and which will be entirely flooded during the rainy season. Unless this is remedied this locality will be susceptible to an outbreak [of cholera] such as we experienced in the past. [Hawaii Board of Health 1908:80]

As mentioned in the above section, the justification most frequently cited was public health and sanitation, the desire to clean up rivers and ponds that were reservoirs for diseases such as cholera and that acted as breeding places for rats and mosquitoes. Thus as early as 1902, it is reported that:

The Board [of Health] has paid a great deal of attention to low-lying stagnant ponds in different parts of the city, and has condemned a number of them. The Superintendent of Public Works has given great assistance to seeing that the ponds condemned by the Board are filled. In September a pond on South Street was condemned as deleterious to the public health. [Hawaii Board of Health 1902:80]

The first areas to be filled were those closest to Honolulu town, then areas moving outwards to Kaka'ako (Griffin et al. 1987:13). The first fill material may have been set down for the Kaka'ako Leper Branch Hospital (between Coral and Keawe Streets), which had been built on a salt marsh. Laborers were hired to "haul in wagonloads of rubble and earth to fill up that end of the marsh" (Hanley and Bushnell 1980:113). In 1903, five more lots in Kewalo, on Laniwai, Queen, and Cooke Streets, were condemned and order to be filled (Hawaii Board of Health 1903:6).

A main concern in this area was the Kaka'ako Ditch, which originated from the large fishponds in the *mauka* portion of the Ward Estate and extended to the sea. A Hawaii legislature report of 1901 asked for an appropriation to build a new drainage ditch through the Kewalo district to address problems with older ditches:

The district makai of King St. and the Catholic Cemetery, Ewa of Mrs. Ward's (the Old Plantation) . . . consists of six large abandoned fish ponds and a large number of smaller ones, all in filthy condition, fed by springs and flowing into Peck's ditches. . . . The rear portion of Mrs. Ward's property down to Waimanu St. used to be fish ponds all connecting to the sea by a ditch which is fed by an artesian well. These ponds, with the exception of three, are abandoned.

When Desky opened Kewalo for settlement he dug a ditch from the pond on Peck's place along Waimanu St. to Mrs. Ward's ditch, and drained all the above described property. A law suit ensued, as the foul water drove away the fish, and the connecting ditch was torn out . . . and a dyke wall was built between Mr. Ward's and Peck's.

The result was that as the Kakaako ditch, at the point of juncture with Peck's ditch, was too high, the water in Peck's ditch rose and backed up . . . and as it must

necessarily go somewhere, it overflowed its banks and at present Ward avenue from end to end is a big pond with no footing for pedestrians, and a carriage driven through the other day sank to the body of the same in water and mud. [Hawaii First Legislative Assembly 1901:186]

Although public health and safety were prominently cited, according to Nakamura (1979), the main desire (and third justification) to fill in Honolulu, Kewalo, and then Waikīkī lands was to provide more room for residential subdivisions, industrial areas, and finally tourist resorts. In the early part of the twentieth century, Kaka'ako was becoming a prime spot for large industrial complexes, such as iron works, lumber yards, and draying companies, which needed large spaces for their stables, feed lots, and wagon sheds. In 1900 (Thrum 1901:172), the Honolulu Iron Works, which produced most of the large equipment for the Hawaiian plantation sugar mills, moved from their old location at Queen and Merchant Streets near downtown Honolulu to the shore at Kaka'ako, on land that had been filled from dredged material during the deepening of Honolulu Harbor. Other businesses soon followed. Thrum (1902) noted:

The Union Feed Co. is another concern whose business has outgrown the limits of its old location, corner of Queen and Edinburgh streets. Like the Iron Works Co. they have secured spacious premises at Kakaako, erecting buildings specially adapted to the needs of their extensive business at the corner of Ala Moana (Ocean Road) and South Street. [Thrum 1902:168]

Private enterprises were not the only new occupants of Kaka'ako. A sewer pumping station, an immigrant station, and a garbage incinerator were also built on "reclaimed land." For the incinerator, Thrum noted:

The new station is built on piles on reclaimed land that is being filled in from the coral dredgings that is going on, and is gradually taking on a tropical appearance. . . . Adjoining its premises on the mauka side is the new building designed for the Planters's Association for their labor bureau. [Thrum 1907:148–149]

The new immigration station had seven large rooms for dormitories, surrounded by a breezy, open *lanai*, where immigrant workers would stay while waiting for clearance to go to their new work places on the sugar plantations. Adjacent to the dormitory was a hospital, which was used to check the new immigrants for any "loathsome or dangerous contagious disease" (Hawaii Governor 1905:77). The hospital was also used during epidemics to isolate contagious patients suffering from diseases such as smallpox, cholera, or plague.

In 1900, a pond surrounded by a bicycle racing track, called the Cyclomere (built in 1897), in the Kewalo area was filled. This was located on the *makai* side of Kapi'olani Avenue between Cooke Street and Ward Avenue. In 1904, the area around South Street from King to Queen Streets was filled in. The Hawaii Department of Public Works (1904:7) reported "considerable filling [was] required" for the extension of Queen Street, from South Street to Ward Avenue, which would "greatly relieve the district of Kewalo in the wet season."

2.5.3 Kewalo Reclamation Project

Although the Board of Health could condemn a property and the Department of Public Works could then fill in the land, the process was rather arbitrary and piecemeal. In 1910, after an epidemic of bubonic plague, the Board of Health condemned a large section of Kewalo, consisting

of 140 land parcels, (including areas once known as Kukuluāe'o and Ka'ākaukukui), which had numerous ponds (Hawaii Department of Public Works 1914:196).

In 1914, the entire

. . . locality bounded by King street, Ward avenue, Ala Moana and South street, comprising a total area of about two hundred acres, had been found by the board of health of the Territory to be deleterious to the public health in consequence of being low and below 'the established grades of the street nearest thereto' and at times covered or partly covered by water and improperly drained and incapable by reasonable expenditure of effectual drainage, and that said lands were in an insanitary and dangerous condition. [Hawaii Reports 1915:329]

The superintendent then sent a letter to all of the property owners, informing them that they must fill in the lands to the grade of the street level within sixty days. Only a few of the land owners complied, filling their land with a variety of materials. Most of the land owners did not comply with this notice, and in 1912 the bid to fill in the land was given to Lord-Young Engineering Company to fill in the land with "sand, coral and material dredged from the harbor or reef and the depositing of the same upon the land by the hydraulic method" (Hawaii Reports1915:331). The recalcitrant land owners sued to stop the work, and in the suit, the method of hydraulic filling is described:

By this [hydraulic] method the material dredged is carried in suspension or by the influence of water which is forced through large pipes and laid upon the lands and intervening streets, and afterwards is distributed and leveled, the water having drained off through ditches provided for the purpose. The work is done in large sections around which bulkheads have been constructed. A section can be filled in about thirty days, the dredger working about fifteen hours per day. And in about two months after a section has been filled the ground will have dried out so as to be fit for use as before. . . . The character of the material varies from very fine sand to coarse bits of coral . . .

It appears in evidence that though the method employed the finest of the material which is carried upon the land settles when the water which transports it becomes quiet and as the water runs off a sludge or mud remains which forms a strata more or less impervious to water. This strata, however, is covered by the coarser and more porous material. . . . it appears that by mixing in to a depth of a few inches ordinary soil small plants will grow without difficulty. . . . The character of the locality must be considered. It is not adapted to agriculture, but is suited more particularly to such business purposes as it is now partly used for, such as stables, laundries, warehouses, mills, etc., and for cottages with small yards for the accommodation of laborers engaged in connection therewith. Upon the whole, we are of the opinion that the material proposed to be used in the fill-in of the lands of the complainants is not of a character as should be held to be improper for any of the reasons urged. [Hawaii Reports 1914:351]

The first land to be filled in was the portion of the Ward Estate Kukuluāe'o property west of Ward Avenue, which was completely filled in by June 1913. In July "25,000 cubic yards of sand and ground-up coral were deposited on the Bishop Estate in the vicinity of Ala Moana and Keawe

street, the reason for shifting operations to this part of the district being that the Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Association had erected a reinforced concrete building there and wished to have the lot brought to grade" (Hawaii Department of Public Works 1914:198). By August, the rest of the Ward Kukuluāe'o lands west of Ward Avenue had been completely filled and by February 1914, all of the land from South Street to Ward Street, and from Ala Moana to Queen Street had been filled.

Legal proceedings in 1914 did manage to shut down operations planned for the area from Ward Street to Waikīkī but the filling in was eventually completed (Thrum 1916:159-160). This land was mainly owned by the Bishop Estate, which leased the land to small farmers growing taro and rice and raising ducks in the ponds. In 1916, the Bishop Estate announced that as soon as their present tenant leases expired, they planned to fill the lands and divide them into residence and business lots (Larrison 1917:148-149). In 1919, a portion of the coastal section of the Bishop Estate lands was secured by the government in order to expand Kewalo Basin (Thrum 1920:148).

2.5.4 Kewalo Basin Dredging

Prior to dredging, Kewalo Basin was a natural deep pocket in the reef seaward of Ala Moana Boulevard between Ward Avenue and Kamake'e Street. It had been used as a canoe landing in pre-Contact times. In 1919, the Hawaii Government appropriated \$130,000 to improve the small harbor of Kewalo for the aim of "harbor extension in that it will be made to serve the fishing and other small craft, to the relief of Honolulu harbor proper" (Thrum 1920:147). As the area chosen for the harbor area was adjacent to several lumber yards, the basin was initially made to provide docking for lumber schooners, but by the time the wharf was completed in 1926, this import business had faded, so the harbor was used mainly by commercial fishermen. The dredged material from the basin was used to fill a portion of the Bishop Estate on the western edge of Waikīkī and some of the Ward Estate in the coastal area east of Ward Avenue (U. S. Department of Interior 1920:52). The new basin and the coral fill, used to fill inland areas and make new land offshore, can be seen in a 1933 oblique aerial photograph of Kaka'ako and Waikīkī (Figure 22). In 1941, the basin was dredged and expanded to its current 55 acres. In 1955, dredged material was placed along the *makai* side to form an 8-acre land section protected by a revetment, now part of the Kewalo Basin Park (Kewalo Basin Harbor 2013).

2.5.5 Waikīkī Reclamation Project

It was during the 1920s that southeast O'ahu would be transformed when the construction of the Ala Wai Drainage Canal—begun in 1921 and completed eight years later—resulted in the draining and filling in of the remaining ponds and irrigated fields of Honolulu and Waikīkī. The canal was one element of a plan to urbanize Waikīkī and the surrounding districts, first conceived in 1906. Dredging for the Ala Wai Canal began in 1921 and was completed seven years later. The final result was a "canal three miles long, with an average depth of twenty-five feet and a breadth of two hundred fifty feet" (*Honolulu Advertiser*, 17 October 1928:2:16).

The land surface of modern Honolulu and Waikīkī is situated on the result of this decade-long dredging and fill project of which the creation of the Ala Wai Canal was part. In Nakamura's (1979:113) *The Story of Waikīkī and the Reclamation Project*, he writes that this land "reclamation" program, under the subterfuge of "drainage" and "sanitation," changed the ecology of Waikīkī from a once viable and important agriculture and aquaculture center. Many of the

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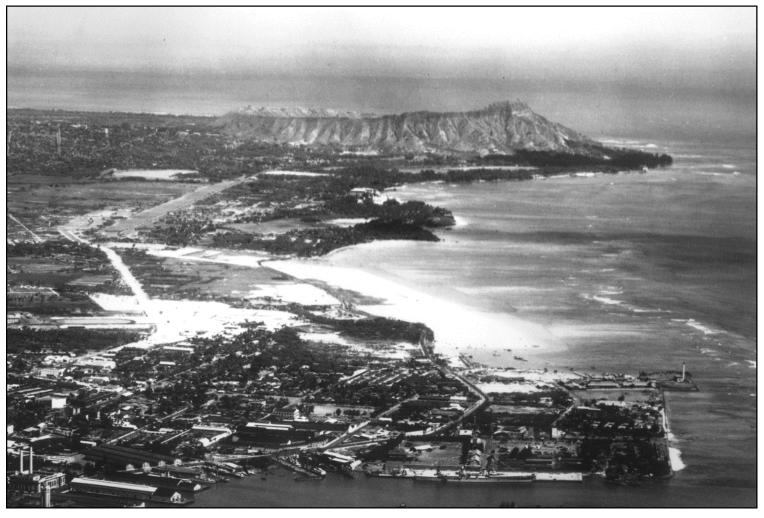


Figure 22. Honolulu and Waikīkī from Fort Armstrong (lower right) to Diamond Head, 1933 oblique aerial photograph (Hawai'i State Archives); new lands of coral fill are shown as white patches in inland areas, along Kapi'olani Boulevard, and offshore for the new Ala Moana Park; Kewalo Basin is at the western (lower) end of the offshore fill area

original property owners lost their land or had serious damage to their property as a result of the reclamation activities and/or the costly expense for the mandatory filling in of their properties.

2.6 Twentieth Century Commercial and Residential Redevelopment

Subsequent maps show the future development of the Kukuluāe'o area in a grid of streets extending from Honolulu town towards Waikīkī. Other maps and documents generated during the last decades of the nineteenth century and first decades of the twentieth century reveal the disappearance of the traditional Hawaiian landscape of Kukuluāe'o, including the conversion of taro *lo'i* to rice fields. The urban development of the area is shown on a series of late nineteenth and twentieth century maps and aerial photographs from 1897 to 1978 (Figure 23 through Figure 33).

The 1884 Bishop map (see Figure 13) shows the nascent traces of the future development in the grid of roads stretching *mauka* of the project area. Kaka'ako was considered outside the Honolulu town boundary and was used in the mid- to late nineteenth century as a place for cemeteries, burial grounds, and for the quarantine of contagious patients. Then in the beginning of the twentieth century, the area was used as a place for sewage treatment and garbage burning, finally becoming an area for cheap housing, and commercial industries (Griffin et al. 1987:13). Other maps, photographs, and documents generated from the last decades of the nineteenth century up to the present reveal further characteristics of the original character of the Kewalo lands and the disappearance of that landscape.

An 1897 map (Figure 23) by M.D. Monsarrat shows Thomas Square and the Old Plantation, and makes evident the urbanization of the landscape of Honolulu that had taken place near the end of the nineteenth century. The map clearly displays the development occurring *mauka* and 'Ewa (westward) of the project area, and the "arm" of streets projecting from downtown Honolulu into Kaka'ako and Kewalo. It is on this map that Kamake'e Street first appears, running from Queen Street and dead-ending *mauka* of Waimanu Street towards where Kapi'olani Boulevard would eventually be constructed. A large portion of Kaka'ako, however, remains open and the map reveals that the area adjacent (east) of the Old Plantation and *mauka* of the project area has become "Rice Fields." The 1897 map shows the Cyclomere, a pond surrounded by a bicycle racing track in the Kewalo area. This was located on the *makai* side of Kapi'olani Avenue between Cooke Street and Ward Avenue.

A 1903-1909 U.S. Engineer's map (Figure 24) depicts houses clustered around the few paved roads, with a scatter of houses along the Ward Estate 'auwai and along the shore. There is no indication on this map of the deep water channel east of Fort Armstrong that will later be dredged to create Kewalo Basin. Numerous ponds are shown to the east of the project area, especially Kolowalu Pond at the eastern terminus of Queen Street, and the "Long Lagoon" of the Ward Estate, north of the Queen Street terminus.

The 1919 U.S. Army War Department Fire Control map (Figure 25) shows residences clustered around Queen Street and Ward Avenue. There are still many ponds east of the project area, in the area northeast later to be part of McKinley High School, and the area east along the coast, which will be developed into Ala Moana Shopping Center and Park. Poor people, mainly Native Hawaiians, inhabited the area. In the 1920s, on the east side of Kewalo Basin they congregated at a camp named "Blue Pond," named after a large and deep pond near the shore. On the west side

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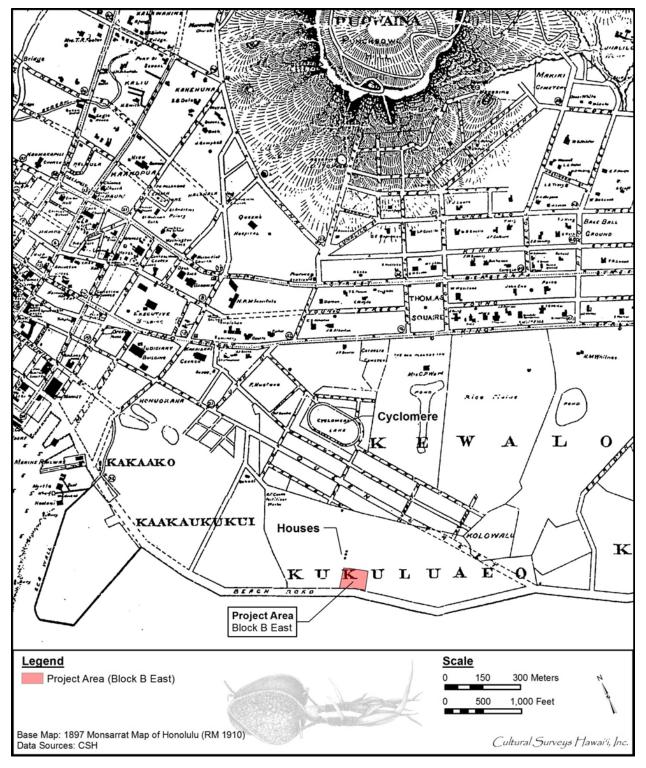


Figure 23. 1897 map of Honolulu by M.D. Monsarrat, showing the location of the project area; the map also shows the location of the "Cyclomere"

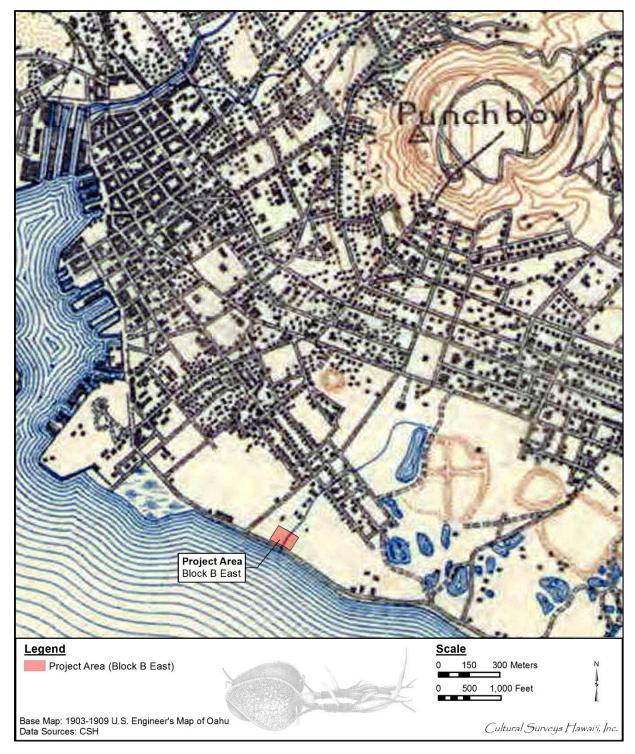


Figure 24. 1903-1909 (published 1917) U.S. Engineer's map of O'ahu (portion) depicting Kaka'ako; many ponds, including Kolowalu and the Ward Estate "Long Lagoon" are still open and unfilled at the eastern terminus of the northwest-southeast aligned Queen Street

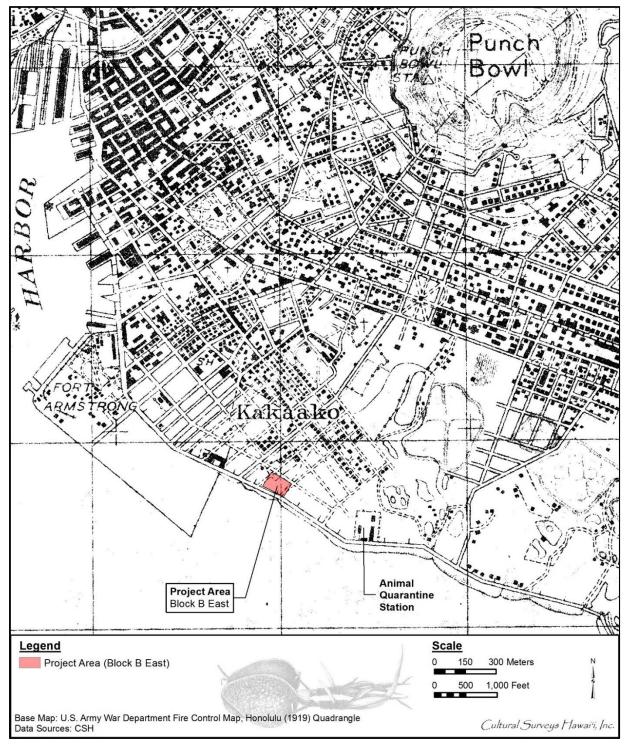


Figure 25. 1919 U.S. Army War Department Fire Control map of O'ahu, Honolulu Quadrangle, showing the location of the project area within a grid of streets; solid lines denote paved streets, while dotted lines represent unpaved streets or planned streets



Figure 26. 1927 USGS aerial photograph of the Kaka'ako area (UH SOEST 1927)

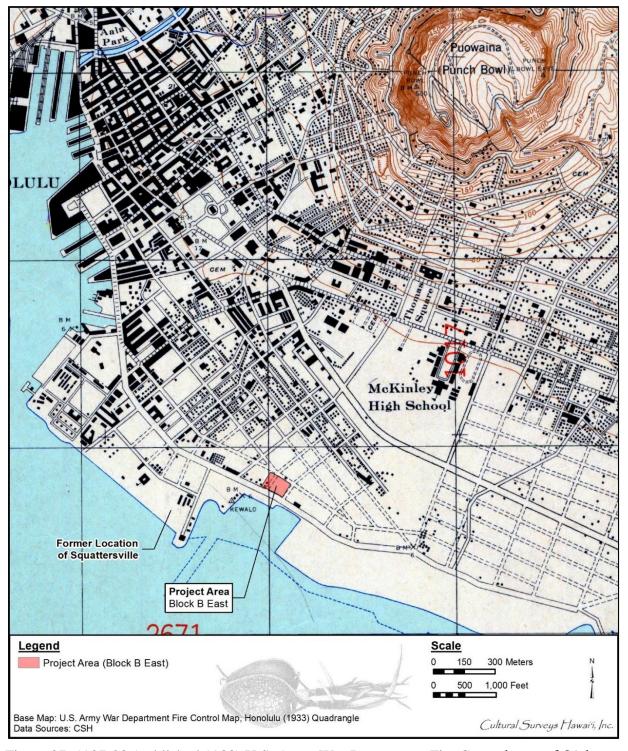


Figure 27. 1927-28 (published 1933) U.S. Army War Department Fire Control map of O'ahu, Honolulu Quadrangle, showing the project area within a grid of streets; note the former location of Squattersville, adjacent to Kewalo Basin and east of Fort Armstrong

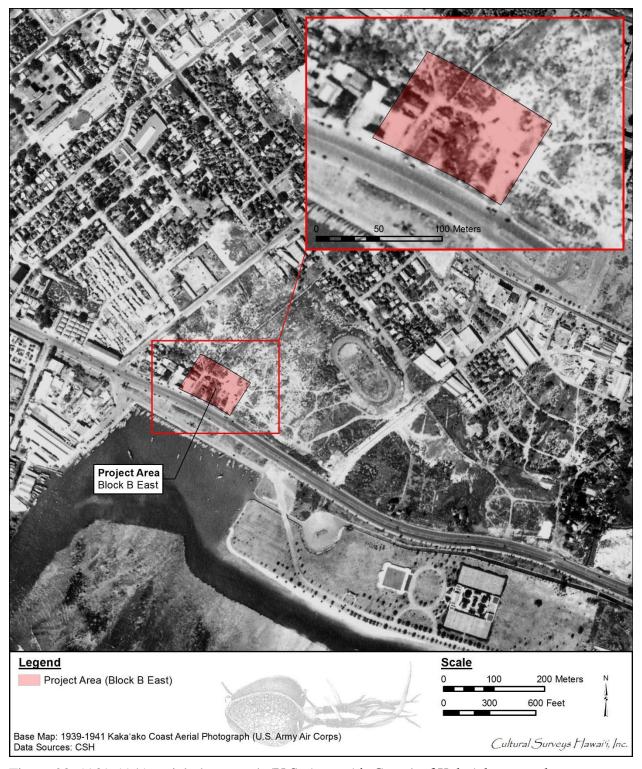


Figure 28. 1939-1941 aerial photograph (U.S. Army Air Corps) of Kakaʻako; note the completion of Kewalo Harbor to the west and the construction of Ala Moana Park to the east along the shore

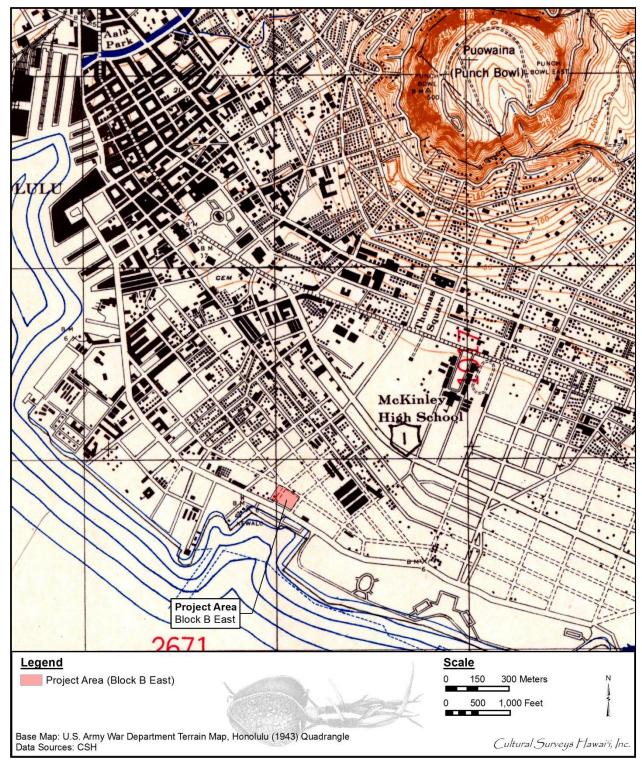


Figure 29. 1943 U.S. Army War Department Fire Control map of O'ahu, Honolulu Quadrangle; note the location of structures along Ala Moana Boulevard to the east and west of Block B East

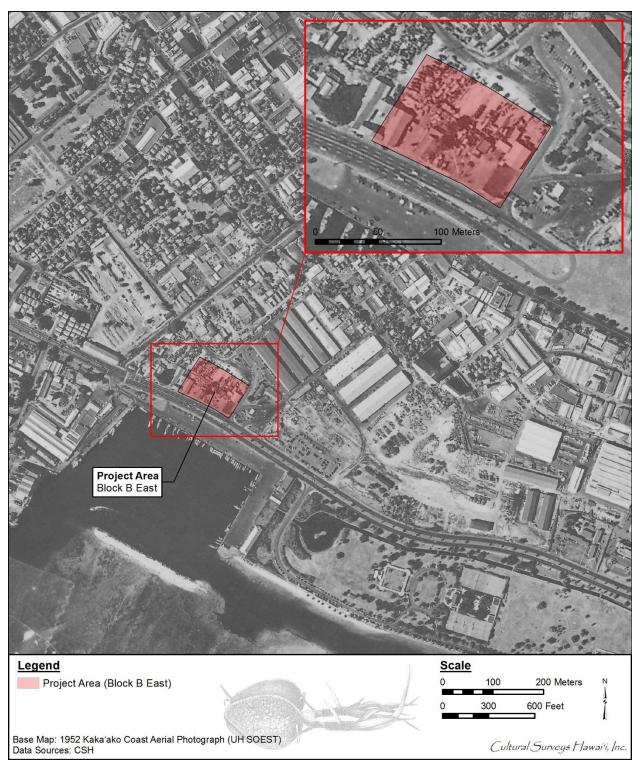


Figure 30. 1952 aerial photograph (U.S. Army Air Corps)

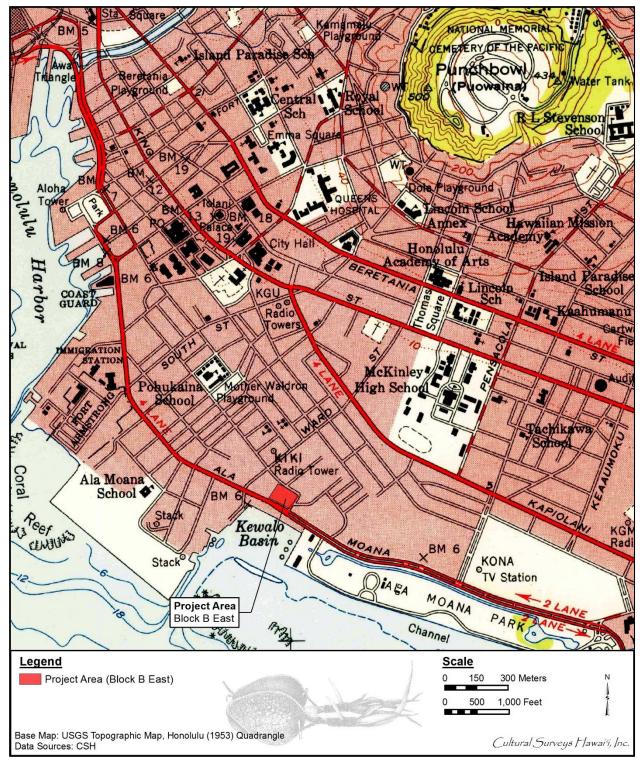


Figure 31. 1953 U.S. Army Mapping Service topographic map of O'ahu, Honolulu Quadrangle, showing project area within an improved street grid

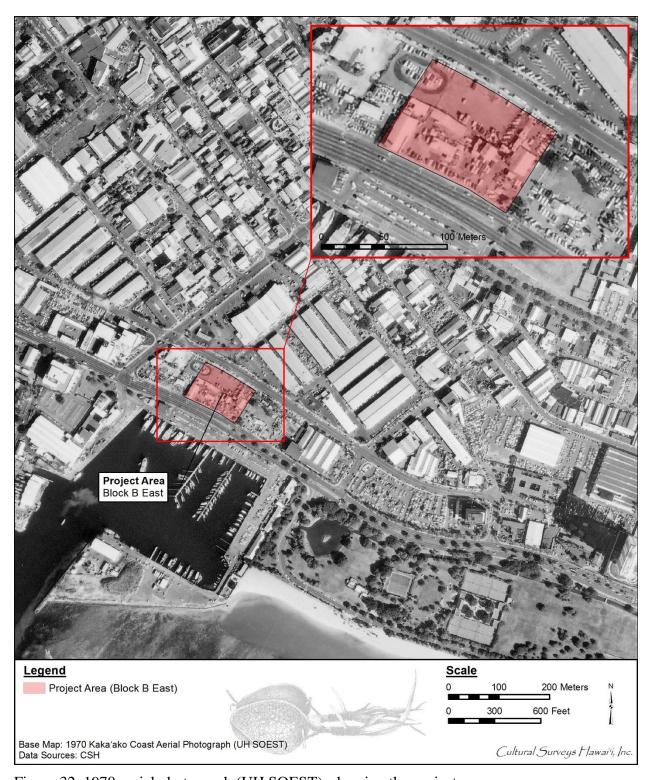


Figure 32. 1970 aerial photograph (UH SOEST), showing the project area

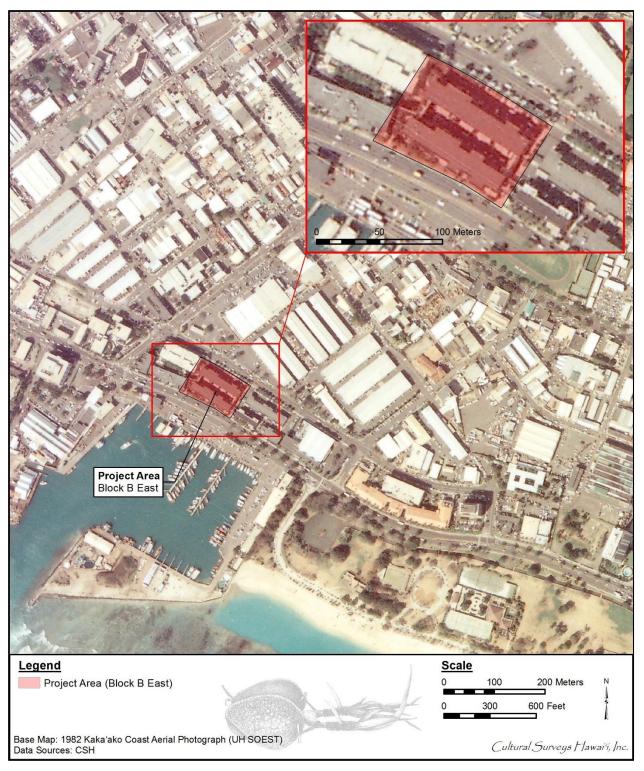


Figure 33. 1982 UH SOEST aerial photograph, depicting large warehouses throughout Kaka'ako and Ward Warehouse within the project area

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of the basin, in the Kaʻākaukukui area (shortened to ʻĀkaukukui), they lived in shacks and sturdy houses in an area called "Squattersville," named because they lived without authorization on government land. This camp was generally around Olomehani Street near the shore, protected from the waves by a long sea wall. There were around 700 Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians living in these two camps in the mid-1920s, but by 1926 they were all gone. The government evicted the families and razed the houses (Clark 1977:64).

A 1927 aerial photograph (Figure 26) shows the development of dredging and filling projects in Kaka'ako. Areas west of Ward Avenue and *makai* of Ala Moana Boulevard are filled and developed, while the areas *mauka* and east, including Block B East, have only been recently filled (indicated by bare white coral fill areas) or are still open marsh/rice lands, such as *makai* of the new McKinley High School, the long lagoon of the Ward Estate, and the Kolowalu Pond. Kewalo Basin is an ill-defined dredged area of deep water east of Fort Armstrong directly *makai* of Block B East.

A 1933 U.S. Army War Department Fire Control map (Figure 27) shows the first buildings of the new McKinley High School campus and also illustrates that the eastern portion of Kakaʻako is still undeveloped, with dotted lines showing unimproved or proposed streets, including within the area of Block B East. However, the land was more inhabited than is evident from this map. The Ward family leased to the Japanese lands for camps, schools, playground, temples and shrines (University of Hawaiʻi 1978:847). Kakaʻako was one of the first residential areas for working class families, housing people working at the laundries, the harbor, the Honolulu Iron Works, the Honolulu Brewery, and truck drivers, seamen, and fishermen. In 1940, Kakaʻako had over 5,000 residents. Hawaiians, Portuguese, Chinese, and Japanese settled in camps based on their ethnic origins. The residents all came together for social and community functions.

On a 1939-1941 aerial photograph (Figure 28), Ala Moana Park, on new land created with dredged fill, is depicted with a deep-water channel meant to allow boats to sail from Kewalo Basin to the Ala Moana Yacht Harbor. Kewalo Harbor has been completed and ships line the shoreline. The former white coral areas east of Ward Avenue now have some vegetation, but they are still not greatly developed past the stage shown on the 1927 aerial photograph. One exception is the McKinley High School grounds, which have been completely filled in and leveled, and covered with several new campus buildings. The long lagoon of the Ward Estate is still unfilled. Block B East is still largely undeveloped, although small structures now occupy the western/*makai* corner.

On a 1943 U.S. Army War Department Fire Control map (Figure 29), this eastern section of Kaka'ako is an area of open lumber yards and large warehouses. After World War II, Kaka'ako became increasingly industrialized, and residents moved out to the newer subdivisions away from the central Honolulu area. The 1943 map depicts the docks for Kewalo Basin. The McFarlane Tuna Company (now Hawaiian Tuna Packers) built a shipyard at the basin in 1929 for their fishermen's "sampan fleet." A new tuna cannery was built at the basin in 1933 and operated successfully. However, the entire cannery was taken over in 1941 by the military after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The cannery was converted to military use and used to make airplane gas tanks. Land in Kaka'ako taken by the military was not returned until 1946 (Clark 1977:64; Gessler 1938:182-185).

A 1952 aerial photograph (Figure 30) shows major development in the eastern section of Kaka'ako, with parking lots and small buildings within Block B East. Coral fill has been placed to create the substrate for the new Ala Moana Shopping Center to the east of the project area, and

new land has been created on the *makai* side of the former Fort Armstrong, west of Kewalo Basin. The dredged strip along the coast still extends from Kewalo Basin to Ala Moana Yacht Harbor and the western end of the Ala Wai Canal. A 1953 topographic map (Figure 31), less detailed than earlier maps, does indicate many of the improved or proposed roads in the eastern section of Kaka'ako are now paved and improved.

In 1964, new land along the western boundary of the Ala Wai Yacht Club was created to make a peninsula called "Magic Island," later renamed 'Āina Moana State Recreation Area. The construction of this peninsula cut off access for boats between the Kewalo and Ala Moana boat docks, and the function of the channel along Ala Moana Beach Park was changed into a safe swimming area (Clark 1977:60-63). On a 1970 aerial photograph (Figure 32) of the eastern section of Kaka'ako, the new Ala Moana Shopping Center is completed and the Blaisdell Civic Center has replaced the grounds, house, and lagoon of the Ward Estate. Small commercial structures are largely clustered on the *makai* half of the Block B East project area.

In 1975, it was estimated there were 990 firms operating in Kaka'ako and approximately 30% of the neighborhood residents also worked in the area (University of Hawai'i 1978:A-116-117). In the 1970s to 1990s, portions of eastern Kaka'ako were used for various small businesses that existed in warehouses and parking lots, as shown on a 1982 aerial photograph (Figure 33). Many of these warehouses were roofed, open-sided storage sheds for large lumber yards. Ward Warehouse was built in 1975 (Daysong 1997) and the shopping center can be seen as several adjacent structures on the 1982 aerial photograph. The Block B East project area is located within the central portion of the Ward Warehouse complex.

In summary, the project area was apparently outside the two most intensely populated and cultivated areas—Waikīkī and Honolulu (or Kou)—along this portion of Oʻahu's southern shore during the pre-Contact period. The area of Kaka'ako was nonetheless well utilized by Hawaiians for activities appropriate to the specific environment, salt making and farming of fishponds, along with some wetland agriculture. The eastern portion of Kaka'ako, including the project area, was also among the last areas of urban Honolulu to be built on and developed, with many of the roads in the area not developed until World War II.

2.7 Previous Archaeological Research

Most traditional Hawaiian surface structures had been demolished in the Kaka'ako area by the time of the first scientific archaeological surveys (e.g., Griffin 1987). In his report on the survey of O'ahu sites conducted in the early 1930s, McAllister (1933:80) says of Honolulu, "Information regarding former sites within the present limits of Honolulu must come entirely from literary sources." He mentions Pākākā Heiau, once the main royal temple in Honolulu. This heiau would have been located around the foot (makai end) of Fort Street. He does not list Pu'ukea Heiau (discussed in Section 2.2), which Kamakau (1991:24-25) placed in Kukuluāe'o, but he does note that Peter Corney, a visitor to the island in 1819, saw several heiau (morai) along the Honolulu shore:

There are several morais, or churches in the village, and at new moon the priests, chiefs and hikanees (aikane) [counselors] enter them with offerings of hogs, plantains, and cocoanuts, which they set before the wooden images. The place is fenced in, and have pieces of white flags flying on the fences. [Corney 1896:101]

Although no previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within the Block B East project area prior to the recent Block B East AIS, several archaeological studies have been conducted in parcels and on road alignments within the vicinity; the most relevant investigations are summarized in Table 1 and the following text. Figure 34 shows the locations of previous archaeological investigations and recorded profiles. Figure 35 shows the location of documented historic properties and burials.

2.7.1 Kaka'ako Improvement District 6 (ID-6)

The Kaka'ako Improvement District 6 (ID-6) was an area bounded by Ala Moana Boulevard (mauka), 'Āhui Street, Kewalo Basin, and extending approximately 200 ft seaward of Ilalo Street. The project completed an extension of Ward Avenue makai of Ala Moana Boulevard, connecting to 'Āhui Street. The street extension was accompanied by improvements to drainage, water, sewer, and utility systems, as well as the construction of a parking lot and landscaping involving relocation of existing trees and the addition of new vegetation.

The project area lay seaward of the pre-Contact and early historic shoreline; therefore, it was highly unlikely that intact or in situ cultural materials or burials were present. It was considered possible that scattered cultural materials, partial burials, and historic trash could have been transported to the area during the period when fill materials were placed in this area. No burials, traditional Hawaiian or early historic cultural layers, or large historic to modern trash pits were observed.

2.7.2 Ward Village Phase II (Ward Theatres)

In 2000, CSH performed archaeological monitoring for Victoria Ward, Ltd. at the site of the Ward Village Phase II (Ward Theaters) construction project in Kaka'ako (Winieski and Hammatt 2001). This project area is bound by Auahi Street on the southwest and Kamake'e Street to the southeast. The commercial building does not have extensive footing or any subsurface structures (e.g., underground parking, businesses, storage, etc.); instead, the structure is supported by numerous drive piles (see Figure 34). The open cut excavation component of the pile installation involved excavation of typically 4 by 4 m trenches, 130 cm deep, to accommodate pile caps. Open cut trenching was also required for installation of underground utilities. These were typically less

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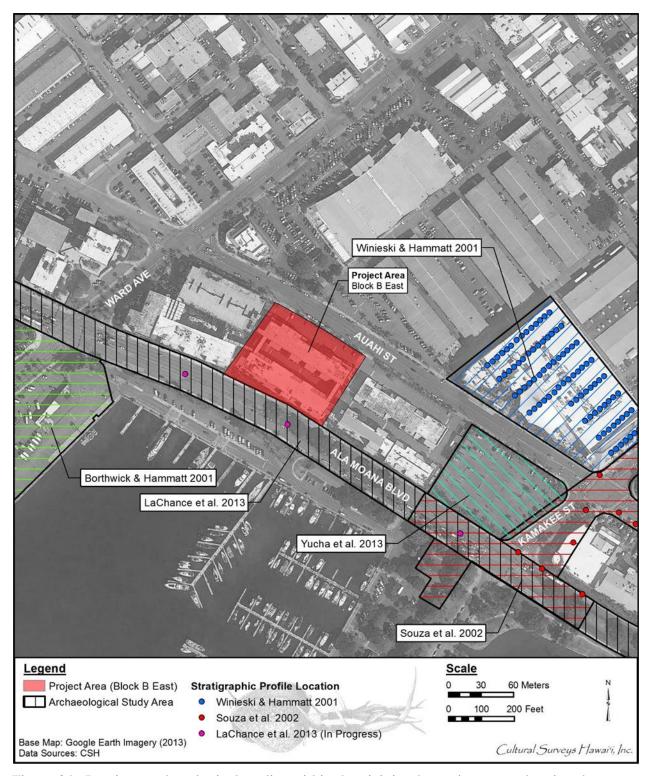


Figure 34. Previous archaeological studies within the vicinity the project area, showing the location of recorded profiles (base map: Google Earth 2013)



Figure 35. Aerial photograph showing the location of documented historic properties and burials within the vicinity of the project area (base map: Google Earth 2013)

Table 1. Previous Archaeological Studies within the Vicinity of the Block B East Project Area

Reference	Project Name	Type of Study	Results
Borthwick and Hammatt 2001	Kaka'ako ID-6	Archaeological monitoring	No cultural materials found during monitoring; fill material found over old tidal flats
Winieski and Hammatt 2001	Ward Theaters	Archaeological monitoring	No burials or cultural deposits found; buried A horizon found in pile caps in NW and SE corners
Souza et al. 2002	Kakaʻako ID-7	Archaeological monitoring	Three disturbed pre-Contact burials recorded (SIHP #s -6376, -6377); buried A horizon found in seven of ten profiles
Yucha et al. 2013	Ward Neighborhood Block C	Archaeological inventory survey	Burned trash layer (SIHP # -7422) identified; majority of project area contained sand or peat A horizon and Jaucas sand beneath reclamation fill layers; no cultural material or features observed
LaChance et al. 2013	Ala Moana Blvd/Nimitz Hwy Resurfacing and Hwy Lighting Replacement	Archaeological monitoring	No finds within the vicinity of the current project area; Jaucas sand found in profiles just <i>makai</i> of current project area

than a meter in depth. No pre-Contact materials, historic cultural materials, or human burials were encountered.

Approximately 90% of the pile cap excavations exhibited nearly identical stratigraphic sequences. Beneath what had previously been asphalt parking surfaces or building slabs was a 40-cm thick crushed coral fill layer. Beneath this layer was hydraulic (i.e., pumped dredged material) clay fill, usually light gray. However, in some instances a brownish yellow clay hydraulic fill overlay the gray layer, evidence of different hydraulic fill episodes. Beneath the hydraulic fill layers, decomposing coral shelf occurred.

At the northwest corner of the building's footprint, a few of the pile cap excavations exposed an old A horizon beneath fill materials, shown in a profile and a photograph (Figure 36, Figure 37). Underlying the silty sand A horizon was light brownish gray sandy clay, which was interpreted as old pond sediments. A buried A horizon was also present above a sterile calcareous sand layer in a 50-m long shallow trench dug for telephone cable conduits behind Nordstrom Rack, just mauka of the project area. In this trench the old A horizon and sand layer were continuous, apparently not disturbed by previous construction.

At the southeast corner of the project area, near the intersection of Auahi and Kamake'e streets, the old A horizon and sand layer were present, however, they were discontinuous, having been disturbed by previous construction activities and replaced with backfill. It is near this area that a human burial (SIHP # -6377) was encountered within the sand matrix during the adjacent Kaka'ako Improvement District 7 Project.

2.7.3 Kaka'ako Improvement District 7 (ID-7)

The Kaka'ako Improvement District 7 (ID-7) project constructed improvements to drainage, water, sewer, and utility systems on Kamake'e Street between Queen Street and Ala Moana Boulevard, and also extended the drain system from Ala Moana Boulevard to Kewalo Basin (Souza et al. 2002). The project also included realignment of the existing Kamake'e Street between Auahi Street and Ala Moana Boulevard.

During excavation activities associated with the Kaka'ako Improvement District 7 construction project, three human burials were encountered. Burial 1 (SIHP # -6376), a single cranium, was inadvertently discovered by construction personnel in the base yard back dirt pile. The back dirt pile was derived from a trench on Ala Moana Boulevard and Kamake'e Street. Burial 2 (SIHP # -6377), an adult individual, was encountered by an archaeologist during backhoe excavations for a box drain on Kamake'e Street. The burial was within an undisturbed sand deposit (see Figure 36). Burial 3 (SIHP # -6378), consisting of a femur and several rib fragments, was recovered in the construction base yard. The original location of the burial could not be determined.

Ten profiles were described and drawn along along Kamake'e Street between Queen Street and Ala Moana Boulevard. Most of the excavations occurred in previously disturbed fill material. As expected, the land comprising Ala Moana Beach Park and the Kewalo Basin consists totally of fill material, since the areas were seaward of the shoreline in the pre-Contact and early historic periods. Natural discontinuous deposits were exposed most frequently along the 'Ewa (west) and Diamond Head (southeast) sides of Kamake'e Street extending down to Ala Moana Boulevard. A buried A horizon was observed in seven profiles.

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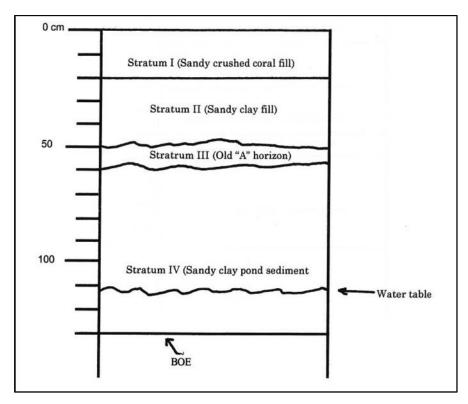


Figure 36. Profile of pile cap excavation in northeast corner of Ward Village Phase II footprint (Ward Theaters) showing old A horizon and pond sediment (Winieski and Hammatt 2001)

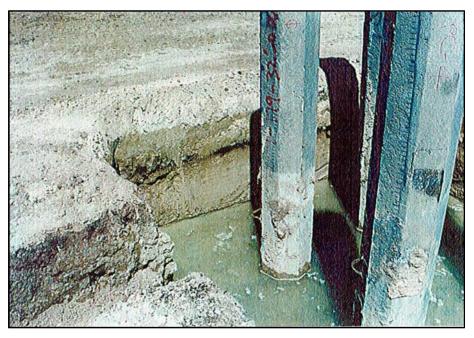


Figure 37. Photograph of pile cap trench showing old A horizon (dark stratum) capping sandy clay pond sediments (Winieski and Hammatt 2001)

2.7.4 Ward Neighborhood Block C Project

In December 2012 and January 2013, CSH conducted an archaeological inventory survey of the Ward Neighborhood Block C project, a component of the Ward Neighborhood Master Plan area, located just south of the current project area within a parking lot at the intersection of Ala Moana Boulevard and Kamake'e Street (Yucha et al. 2013). Forty-one test excavations were distributed across the project area. Only one historic property was identified, a burned trash layer located near the corner of Kamake'e and Auahi Streets (SIHP # -7422). Stratigraphy within the project area was largely consistent. A deposit of hydraulic fill associated with the reclamation infilling of Kaka'ako during the 1913–1930 period was found within the north, west, and south portions of the project area (Figure 38). Beneath the fill layers, a coarse sand A horizon was documented within 25 test excavations throughout the project area, while a peat A horizon was found within three excavations within the northern portion of the project area (Figure 39). A majority of the project area (35 test excavations) contained Jaucas sand (Figure 40). No cultural material or features were observed within the test excavations or within screened and bulk sediment samples. A representative profile of stratigraphy containing a sand A horizon is shown in Figure 41.

2.7.5 Ala Moana Boulevard/Nimitz Resurfacing and Highway Lighting Replacement Project

From March 2011 through the present, CSH has performed archaeological monitoring for the Ala Moana Boulevard/Nimitz Highway Resurfacing and Highway Lighting Replacement project, located between Fort Street and Kalākaua Avenue (LaChance et al. 2013). The majority of the project-related subsurface impacts were due to the installation of subsurface utilities. The project was divided into five phases, with Phase 3 located in the immediate vicinity of the current project area.

Within Phase 3, two representative profiles (Profiles 7 and 8) were drawn of stratigraphy just makai of the Block B East project area along Ala Moana Boulevard (see Figure 34). Profile 7 is located immediately to the south of the current project area. The stratigraphy of Profile 7 consisted of the asphalt roadway and basalt gravel base course overlying natural Jaucas sand and the coral shelf. Profile 8 is located to the west of the project area and contained similar stratigraphy with an additional layer of crushed coral fill beneath the base course. Within the two profiles, the upper boundary of the Jaucas sand was located between 40–80 cm below surface. No historic properties or burials have been identified within the vicinity of Block B East. Burial 3 (SIHP # -6378), consisting of a femur and several rib fragments, was recovered in the construction base yard. The original location of the burial could not be determined.

Ten profiles were described and drawn along along Kamake'e Street between Queen Street and Ala Moana Boulevard. Most of the excavations occurred in previously disturbed fill material. As expected, the land comprising Ala Moana Beach Park and the Kewalo Basin consists totally of fill material, since the areas were seaward of the shoreline in the pre-Contact and early historic periods. Natural discontinuous deposits were exposed most frequently along the 'Ewa (west) and Diamond Head (southeast) sides of Kamake'e Street extending down to Ala Moana Boulevard. A buried A horizon was observed in seven profiles.



Figure 38. Aerial photograph depicting the Ward Neighborhood Block C project, showing where hydraulic fill deposits were encountered (Google Earth 2008)

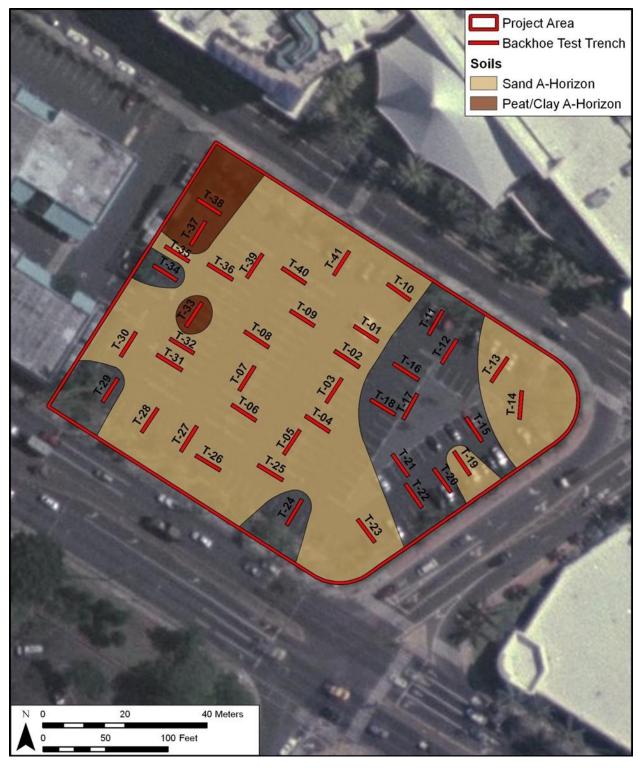


Figure 39. Aerial photograph depicting the Ward Neighborhood Block C project, showing where a buried A horizon was encountered (Google Earth 2008)



Figure 40. Aerial photograph depicting the Ward Neighborhood Block C project, showing where Jaucas sand deposits were encountered (Google Earth 2008)

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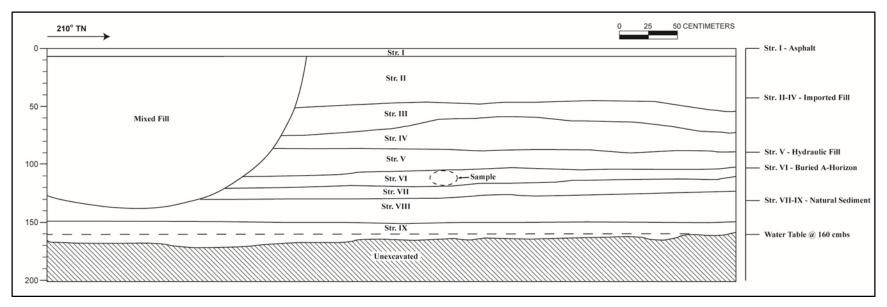


Figure 41. Ward Neighborhood Block C project AIS, Trench 30, profile of southeast sidewall (Yucha et al. 2013)

Stratigraphic Description

- I Asphalt
- II Fill; 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown); very gravelly loamy sand
- III Fill; 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown mottled with 30% medium 2.5YR 4/6 red); gravelly clay loam
- IV Fill; 10YR 7/2 (light gray); coarse sand; crushed coral
- V Hydraulic Fill; 10YR 8/2 (very pale brown); very fine sandy clay; land-reclamation fill
- VI A horizon; 10YR 5/1 (gray); medium sand; truncated and compacted former land surface
- VII Natural; 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown); medium sand; natural marine sand
- VIII Natural; 10YR 7/2 (light gray); sandy clay
- IX Natural; 5BG 6/1 (greenish gray); sandy clay; natural lagoon sediment

2.8 Ward Gateway Project AIS Results (Blocks B East and C West)

Between 14 April and 9 June 2014, CSH conducted AIS investigations of Block B East and Block C West, contiguous project areas which together comprise the proposed Ward Gateway project. A total of 38 test excavations were completed within Block B East and 36 test excavations within Block C West (Figure 42). The stratigraphy within the adjacent project areas was consistent, evidencing similar natural stratigraphy and historic development (Figure 43).

The modern developed land surface consisted of asphalt parking lot surfaces and concrete commercial floors associated with the present Ward Warehouse commercial complex, as well as various layers of fill. Beneath these modern layers, within 38 test excavations (18 in Block B East and 20 in Block C West), were located previous twentieth century development land surfaces (SIHP # -7658) consisting of asphalt, concrete, coral and tar pavement, and oil-rolled surfaces (Figure 44). These buried surfaces were documented 20–105 cm below surface, with an average depth of 49 cm below surface.

Underlying the modern and historic surfaces and fill layers were extensive reclamation fill deposits, utilized to in-fill low-lying wetland areas and create a dry, level land surface (Figure 45). The reclamation fill deposits consisted of crushed coral and hydraulic-dredged marine clays and were documented 23-116 cm below surface, with an average depth of 68 cm below surface. A total of 59 test excavations contained reclamation fill, located almost ubiquitously throughout the project area, with the exception of the makai landscaped edge of the property.

Background research indicated land reclamation activity within the Block B East and C West project areas occurred sometime between 1919 and 1927, following allocation of territorial funds for the dredging of Kewalo Basin in 1919. The narrow date range of these reclamation fill deposits provided a clear dating tool, indicating the strata underlying the reclamation fill could be considered older than 1919, and conversely, that the overlying strata could be considered older than 1927.

Underlying the reclamation fill deposits, and corresponding in extent, historic salt pan remnants were documented (SIHP # -7655) (Figure 46). This was consistent with the location of the historic salt pan remnants within areas of natural low-lying wetlands, which had been converted to salt pan basins enclosed by man-made berm structures. The berm structures were comprised of archaeosediments, likely marine sandy clay deposits previously located within or in the immediate vicinity of the project areas. The salt pan beds consisted of the natural underlying wetland sediments covered with very thin organic laminations, likely associated with salt production methods.

Within the Block B East project area, two features associated with the historic salt pans (SIHP # -7655 Features 1 and 2) were identified. Feature 1, identified within Test Excavations 15 and 17, consisted of naturally tabular limestone boulders, placed to create a relatively level surface over the natural marine sandy clay. The limestone boulders were determined to be associated with the land altering events associated with the historic salt pans. Feature 2, identified within Test Excavation 38, consisted of limestone boulders integrated into a man-made berm adjacent to a small section of peaty pond sediments.

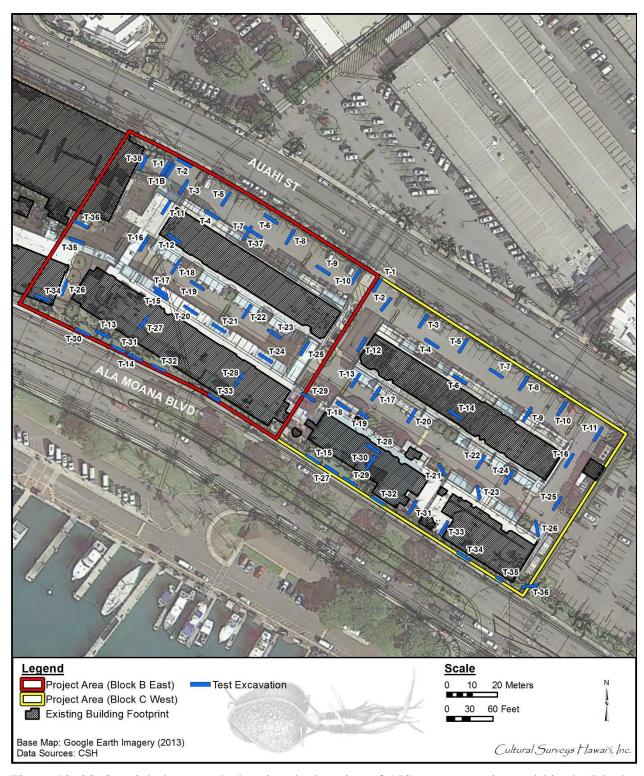


Figure 42. 2013 aerial photograph showing the location of AIS test excavations within the Block B East project area

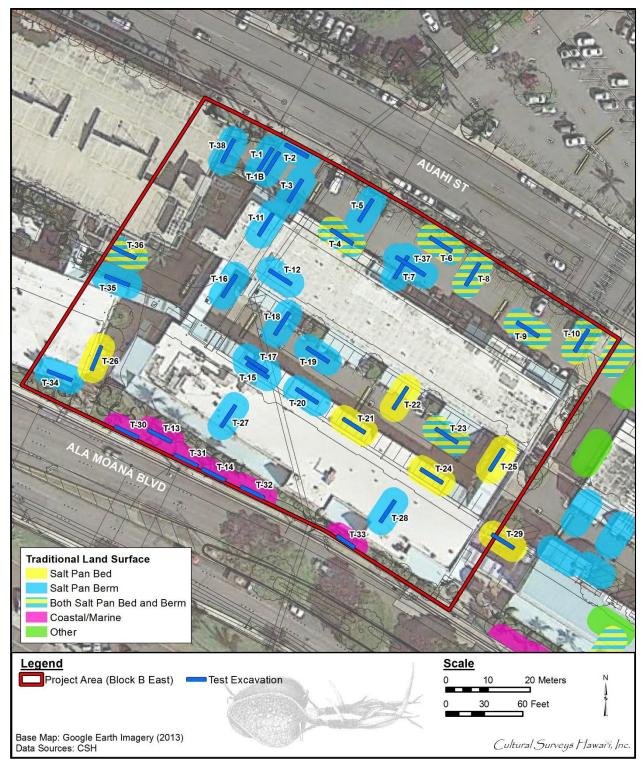


Figure 43. Aerial photograph showing the distribution of natural surfaces documented within the Block B East project area, including the salt pan beds and salt pan berms associated with SIHP # -7655 and the disturbed and reworked marine sand (source: Google Earth 2013)

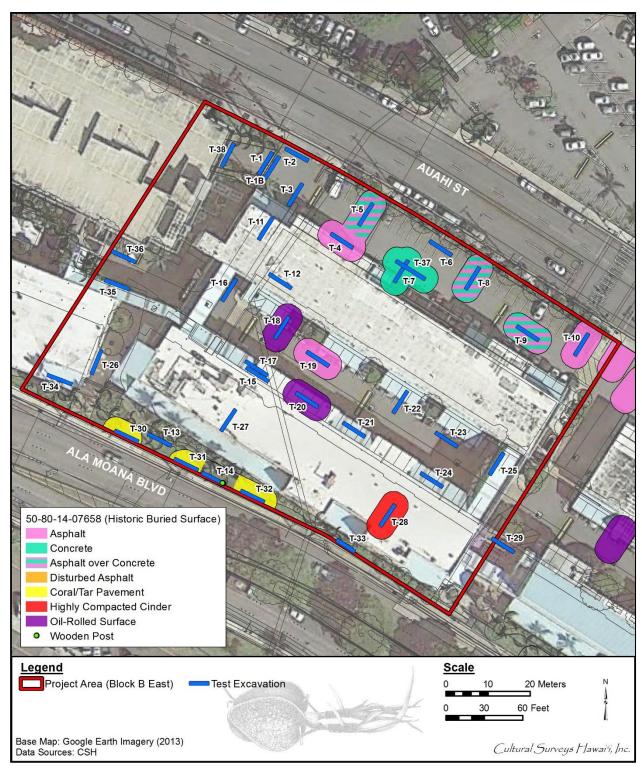


Figure 44. Aerial photograph showing the extent of the historic buried surfaces (SIHP # -7658) documented within the Block B East and Block C West project areas (source: Google Earth 2013)

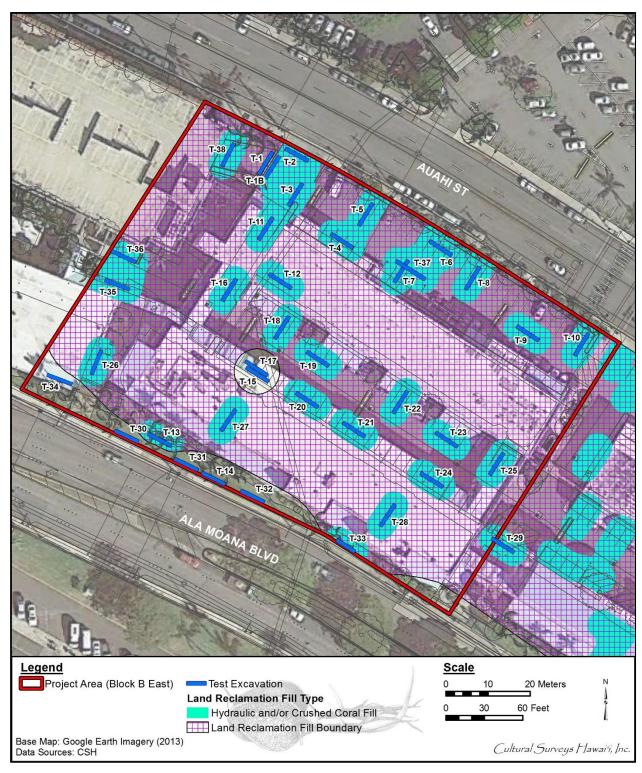


Figure 45. Aerial photograph showing the extent of the land reclamation fill, including both hydraulic fill and crushed coral fill, documented within the Block B East project area (source: Google Earth 2013)

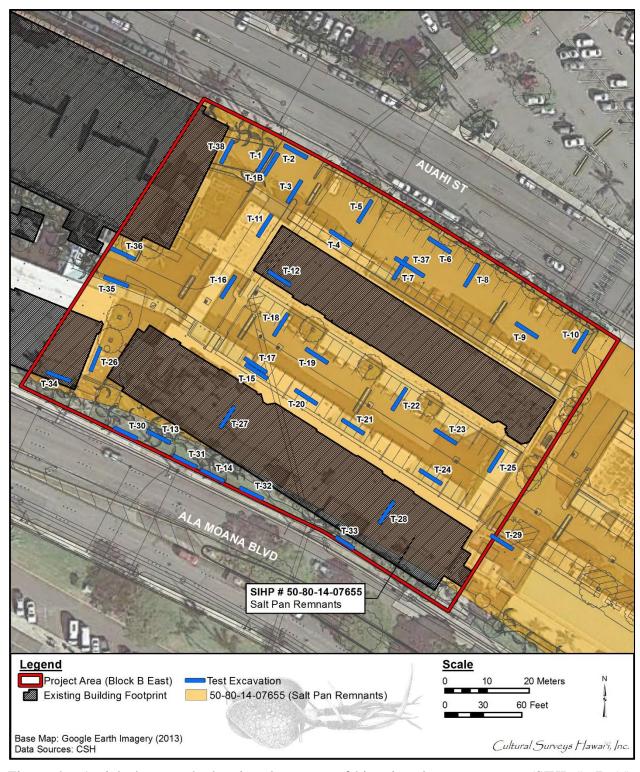


Figure 46. Aerial photograph showing the extent of historic salt pan remnants (SIHP # -7655) documented within the Block B East project area (source: Google Earth 2013)

Along the *makai* edge of the Block B project area, the stratigraphy changed to disturbed and reworked Jaucas sand and coastal marine sandy clay sediments, overlain by various fill deposits and crisscrossed by utility lines. Much of the disturbance to the natural sediments in this area appeared to be due to the surrounding urban development including landscaping, roadway improvements, and various stages of building infrastructure. The natural sandy clay marine deposits appeared very similar to the historic salt pan berm sediments (SIHP # -7655) and were determined to likely represent the source of these archaeosediments. Within the Block C West project area, Jaucas sands were largely absent, the stratigraphy instead consisting of fill deposits overlying disturbed and in situ marine sandy clay deposits.

Block B East contained three additional historic properties. SIHP # -7656 consisted of a single human cranial fragment encountered within disturbed sand along the *makai* boundary of the project area (Test Excavation 31). SIHP # -7659 consisted of the concretized and rerouted Ward Estate 'auwai, encountered in Test Excavations 15 and 17 (Figure 47). SIHP # -7660 consisted of a historic trash fill deposit located within an abandoned storm drain box along the *makai* boundary of the project area (Test Excavation 32) (Figure 48). The historic trash included bottles, ceramic, metal fragments, and boat trash likely related to the nearby fishing and tuna cannery industry.

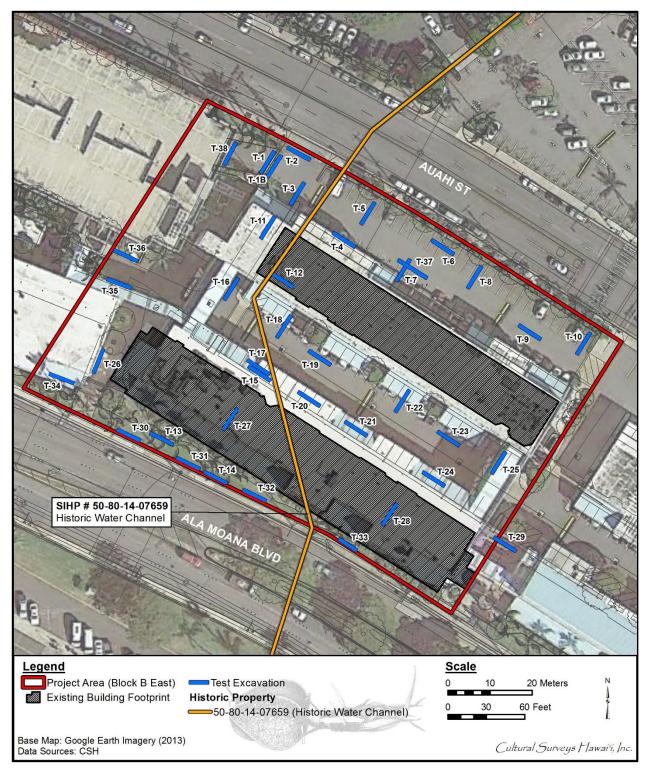


Figure 47. Aerial photograph showing SIHP # -7659 within the Block B East project area (base map: Google Earth 2013); note 'auwai observed in the southeast end of TE 15 and 17, but not within TE 12

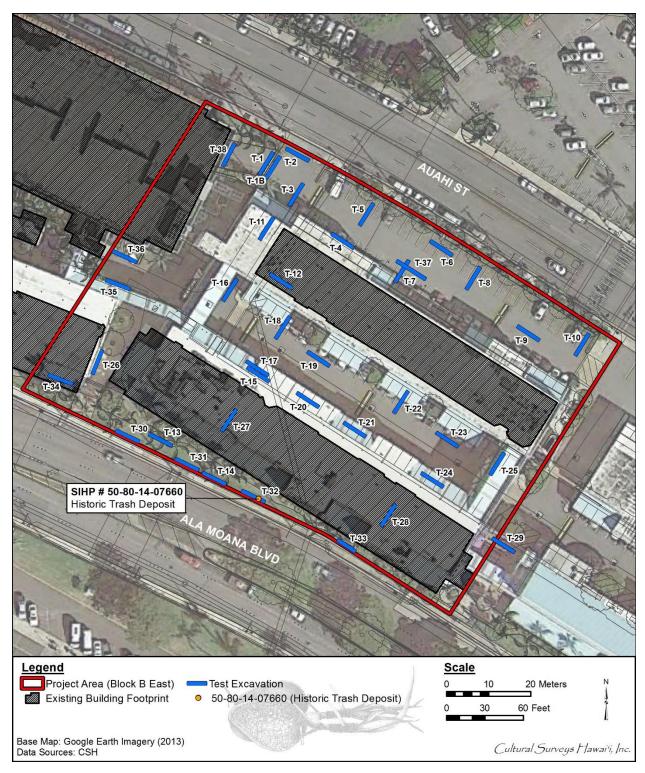


Figure 48. Aerial photograph showing SIHP # -7660 within the Block B East project area (base map: Google Earth 2013)

Section 3 Historic Property Description

3.1 SIHP # 50-80-14-7656

FORMAL TYPE:	Human skeletal remains
FUNCTION:	Burial (disturbed)
NUMBER OF FEATURES:	1
AGE:	N/A
TEST EXCAVATIONS:	Test Excavation 31
TAX MAP KEY:	[1] 2-3-001:005 (por.)
LAND JURISDICTION:	Private; Howard Hughes Corporation (HHC)
PREVIOUS	N/A
DOCUMENTATION:	

SIHP # -7656 consists of a previously identified human skeletal fragment, encountered near the western end of Test Excavation 31 (Figure 49 through Figure 51). SIHP # -7656 was discovered during exploration of Test Excavation 31, within a disturbed and reworked sand layer (Stratum II).

SIHP # -7656 consists of an isolated cranial fragment, observed at 0.72 mbs. No associated pit feature was observed; however, the sand was carefully inspected and hand troweled. The fragment was positively identified by a qualified osteologist. Following the complete excavation of TE 31, a clean sand pedestal was constructed at 0.8 mbs and lined with $t\bar{t}$ leaves. The fragment was wrapped in muslin, secured in a *lauhala* basket, and placed on the pedestal by the on-site cultural monitor. Clean sand was then deposited over the basket, followed by a wooden board and additional clean sand to the current ground surface. The remaining portions of TE 31 were then backfilled to the current ground surface level. No additional human skeletal fragments or undisturbed Jaucas sand were identified within TE 31 or the surrounding excavations.

SIHP # -7656 appears to be an isolated human cranial fragment. Ethnicity is presumed to be probable Hawaiian based on its geographic context. SIHP # -7586 is assessed as significant under Hawai'i state historic property significance criterion "d" (have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history) and criterion "e" (historic property has cultural significance to an ethic group, including, but not limited to, religious structures, burials, and traditional cultural properties) pursuant to HAR §13-284-6. This assessment was based exclusively on the information it has provided and its cultural significance.

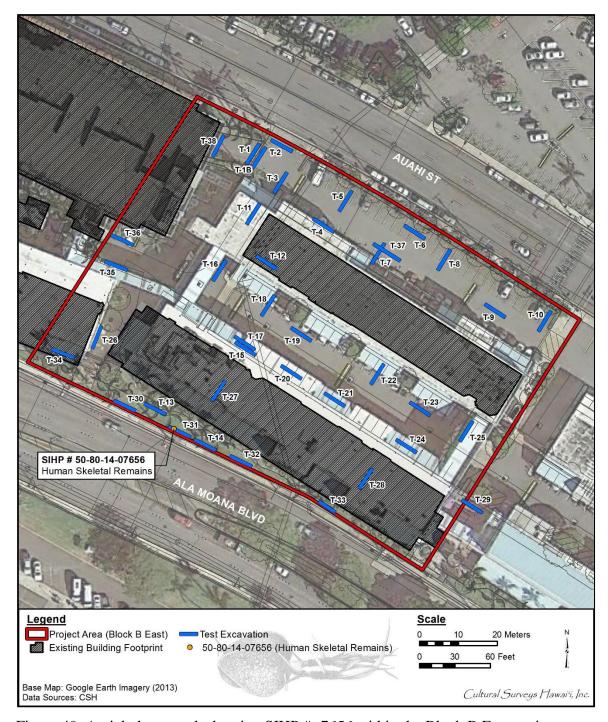


Figure 49. Aerial photograph showing SIHP # -7656 within the Block B East project area (base map: Google Earth 2013)

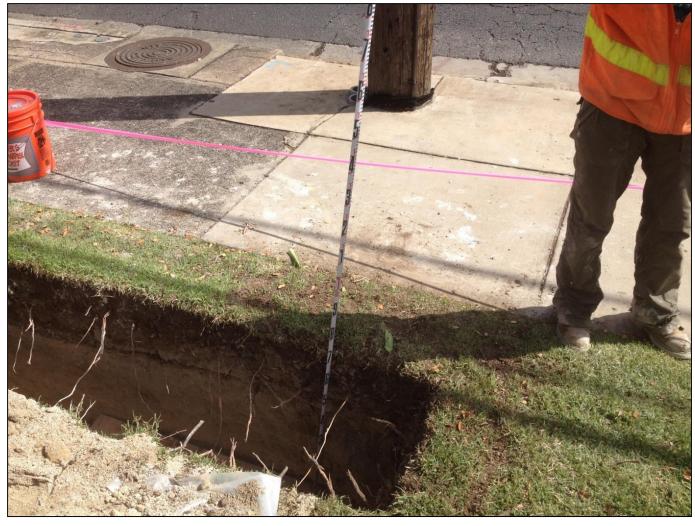


Figure 50. Photograph of west end of TE 31, showing interim protection location of the SIHP # -7656 isolated skeletal fragment, view to south

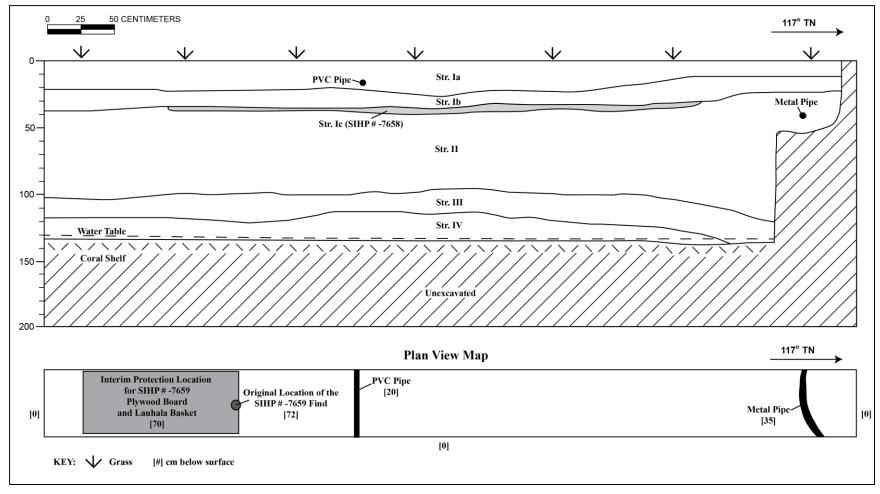


Figure 51. Profile of TE 31, north sidewall, showing the location of the burial find and its interim protection location

Section 4 Consultation

HAR § 13-300-33 specifies that a burial treatment plan present evidence of a good faith search for lineal and cultural descendants by means of research of relevant land conveyance documents, inquiry to persons with knowledge of families affiliated with the remains, and public notice in a general circulation newspaper.

4.1 Publication for Burial Notice

A legal notice to identify potential lineal and cultural descendant claimants meeting the requirements of HAR § 13-300-33 was printed in the *Honolulu Star-Advertiser* on 11 July 2014 (Friday), 13 July 2014 (Sunday), and 16 July 2014 (Wednesday) (see Appendix B). As a further good faith measure, this same burial notice has been included in the August 2014 edition of *Ka Wai Ola* (Vol. 31, No. 8), the monthly newspaper published by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) (see Appendix C). To date, no specific responses were received pursuant to the publication notices.

Public Notice for Star-Advertiser and Ka Wai Ola

NOTICE TO INTERESTED PARTIES IS HEREBY GIVEN that a single human bone fragment, designated as State Inventory of Historic Properties (SIHP) # 50-80-14-7656, was identified by Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. during the course of an archaeological inventory survey related to the Block B East Project, Kaka'ako Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu TMK: [1] 2-3-001:005 (por.).

Following the procedures of Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 6E-43, and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-300, the bone fragment is believed to be over 50 years old. Based on the context of the find, the bone is believed most likely to be Native Hawaiian.

Background research indicates that during the *Mahele* the 'ili of Kukuluae'o, within which the project area is located, was awarded to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. *Kuleana* (maka 'ainana) Land Commission Awards (LCA) within the vicinity include LCA 1903 to Lolohi and LCA 10463 to Napela.

The landowner is Victoria Ward Limited (VWL), and the contact person is: Dawn Chang, 1003 Bishop Street, Suite 750, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813 [TEL (808) 539-3583, FAX (808) 539-3581].

The landowner has proposed preservation in place; however, the decision to preserve in place or relocate this previously identified human skeletal fragment shall be made by the Oʻahu Island Burial Council in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and any recognized lineal and/or cultural descendants, per the requirements of HAR Chapter 13-300-33. Appropriate treatment shall occur in accordance with HAR Chapter 13-300-38.

All persons having any knowledge of the identity or history of this human bone are requested to immediately contact Mr. Hinano Rodrigues at the DLNR Maui Office

Annex, 130 Mahalani Street, Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793 [TEL (808) 243-4640, FAX (808) 243-5838].

All interested parties shall respond within thirty (30) days of this notice and file descendancy claim forms and/or provide information to the SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from this designated burial or cultural descent from ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a or district.

4.2 Recognized Cultural Descendants

The recognized cultural descendants for the project area, including those in the process of becoming recognized, consist of Michael Kumukauoha Lee (recognized at the OIBC meeting on 9 July 2014), Brandy and Mana Caceres and 'ohana (recognized at the OIBC meeting on 10 June 2014), and Ka'anohi Kaleikini and 'ohana, (seeking recognition on 13 August 2014) (Table 2).

Table 2. Listing OIBC Recognized Cultural Descendants of the SIHP # -7656 Remains and Statements Regarding the Proposed Treatment

Name	Statement of Proposed Treatment
Paulette Kaʻanohiokalani Kaleikini and <i>'ohana</i>	Preservation in place
Brandy Kalehua Kamohali'i Caceres, Mana Caceres, and 'ohana	Preservation in place
Michael Kumukauoha Lee	

4.3 Consultation Undertaken as Part of the Block B East AIS

AIS fieldwork for the Block B East project area commenced on 21 April 2014. Following completion of the exterior test excavations, Matt McDermott met with Dr. Susan Lebo of the SHPD in order to provide a brief outline of preliminary results and to discuss the shifting or relocation of several interior test excavations. As discussed within Section 2.5, six interior test excavations were proposed to be shifted or relocated based on the AIS results and logistical difficulties. Based on the preliminary AIS results, which documented a large area of buried historic salt pan remnants within the majority of the project area, Dr. Lebo agreed that two of the interior excavations (T-13 and T-14) could be relocated to the *makai* edge of the project area in order to provide more testing in an area containing an isolated human cranial fragment, and four test excavations (T-26 through T-29) could be shifted laterally within the *makai* Ward Warehouse building to alleviate access issues. The proposed relocations and rationale were also discussed with recognized cultural descendant and project area cultural monitor, Ka'anohi Kaleikini, who agreed to the relocations/shifts.

On 14 May 2014, Matt McDermott also presented an overview of the Ward Neighborhood Master Plan Project's ongoing AIS fieldwork to the OIBC, including the Blocks B East, C West, and I project areas. The discussion focused on a summary of the *iwi kūpuna* (human skeletal remains) finds documented within Block I and Block B East.

BTP for SIHP # 50-80-14-7656, Block B East Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu, O'ahu

On 16 June 2014, a follow-up meeting was held with families who had been previously recognized for the Ward Villages Project. Attendees included CSH principal investigator Matt McDermott, Kaka'ako Ward Village cultural descendants (Keala Norman, Mana Caceres, Ka'anohi Kaleikini and 'ohana members), OIBC representatives Hinaleimoana Wong-Kalu and Jonathan Scheuer, and HHC representatives (David Striph, Race Randle, Nick Vanderboom, and John Simons). Matt McDermott provided a summary of the recently completed test excavation results from both Block B East and Block C West, as well as of the ongoing AIS excavations within Block I. The discussion and cultural descendants' concerns focused on the burial finds within Block I.

Following completion of the Block B East AIS fieldwork on 9 June 2014, a consultation letter was mailed to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) on 20 June 2014 (see Appendix D). The major findings of both the Block B East and adjacent Block C West AIS investigations were provided and any comments and/or concerns requested from OHA. The consultation letter specifically noted the presence of a disturbed, isolated cranial fragment within the *makai* portion of Block B East. To date, no response has been received from OHA.

4.4 Burial Treatment Consultation

On 4 August 2014, a consultation meeting to discuss proposed disposition of the human skeletal remain, burial treatment, and interim protective measures was held with the project proponent (HHC) and recognized cultural descendants in order to discuss long-term burial treatment measures for SIHP # -7656. The meeting was attended by Mana and Brandy Caceres and 'ohana, Ka'anohi Kaleikini and 'ohana (cultural descendants); Nick Vanderboom, Race Randle, and David Striph (HHC); Dawn Chang (Ku'iwalu Consulting); and Matt McDermott and Ena Sroat (CSH). Recognized cultural descendant Michael Lee was invited to the meeting but was not present.

Following a short PowerPoint presentation by Matt McDermott, summarizing the Block B East AIS findings and specifically the identification of iwi kūpuna and the assoicated short-term protection measures implemented by CSH archaeological field crew and 'Oiwi cultural monitors, discussion centered upon whether to preserve in place or relocate the remains and what long-term protective measures to implement. While preservation in place was agreed upon as the preferred option, some concern was expressed regarding the vulnerability of the iwi kūpuna due to their shallow location (less than 2.5 ft below surface) and the effects of sidewalk widening and potential utility trenching. HHC clarified that utility trenching is not anticipated along the *makai* boundary of the project area since most utility connections are anticipated to extend *mauka* to Auahi Street. The main ground disturbance anticipated along the *makai* boundary is the diversion of the current Ward Estate concretized water channel to an open-air waterway; however, this ground disturbance will be located significantly further south than SIHP # -7656. On the other hand, the expansion of the current Ala Moana Boulevard sidewalk approximately 2 ft mauka, while it may border or potentially cover the location of SIHP # -7656, shall require only shallow ground disturbance. Concern was also expressed regarding the placement of the construction perimeter fencing posts, as the iwi kūpuna are located very close to the project area perimeter. Matt McDermott suggested that the posts should straddle the location of SIHP # -7656, or otherwise be deliberately placed so as to avoid the immediate area of SIHP # -7656.

Based on the above concerns, it was decided that preservation in place would be the agreed upon burial treatment for SIHP # -7655, with the proviso that the recognized cultural descendants reserve the right to reconsider the burial treatment measures for SIHP # -7656 at any time during project construction, including potential relocation. It was also agreed that the current "short-term" protection measures implemented for SIHP # -7655 be continued as part of the long-term protective measures. It was also agreed that the burial preserve area would include a very limited buffer radius and be recorded by a land surveyor and recorded with the Bureau of Conveyances.

Section 5 Proposed Burial Treatment

The project proponents have made a good faith effort to identify potential lineal and cultural descendants for the human skeletal element encountered within the Block B East project area. They have been proactive in consulting with cultural descendants, SHPD, and the OIBC regarding the project's development and proposed burial treatment options. This burial treatment plan was prepared to reflect the input from these various parties.

With all previously identified Native Hawaiian burial sites on O'ahu, the decision to preserve in place or relocate burial remains falls under the jurisdiction of the OIBC, which makes its decision in consultation with any recognized lineal and/or cultural descendants, per the requirements of HAR § 13-300-33. Once the determination regarding burial treatment is made, the remains' proper treatment is carried out in accordance with HAR § 13-300-38. This burial treatment plan is intended to provide the OIBC, any recognized lineal and/or cultural descendants, and SHPD with detailed information to support this burial treatment decision-making process.

5.1 Statement of Proposed Treatment

The project proponents and recognized cultural descendants are agreed to preservation in place for SIHP # 50-80-14-7656, located within TMK: [1] 2-3-001:005 (por.), in order to avoid any unnecessary disturbance (Figure 52, Figure 53).

While the agreed upon burial treatment for SIHP # -7655 is preservation in place, due to concerns regarding the potential vulnerability of the *iwi kūpuna* (as a result of their shallow location approximately 2.3 ft below surface), the recognized cultural descendants reserve the right to reconsider the burial treatment measures for SIHP # -7656 at any time during project construction, including potential relocation.

5.2 Mailing Addresses of Applicant, Land Owner, and Consultant

Applicant and Land Owner

Howard Hughes Corporation 1240 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 200 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96814 Contact: Nicholas Vanderboom

Consultant

Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. P.O. Box 1114 Kailua, Hawai'i 96734 Contact: Matt McDermott

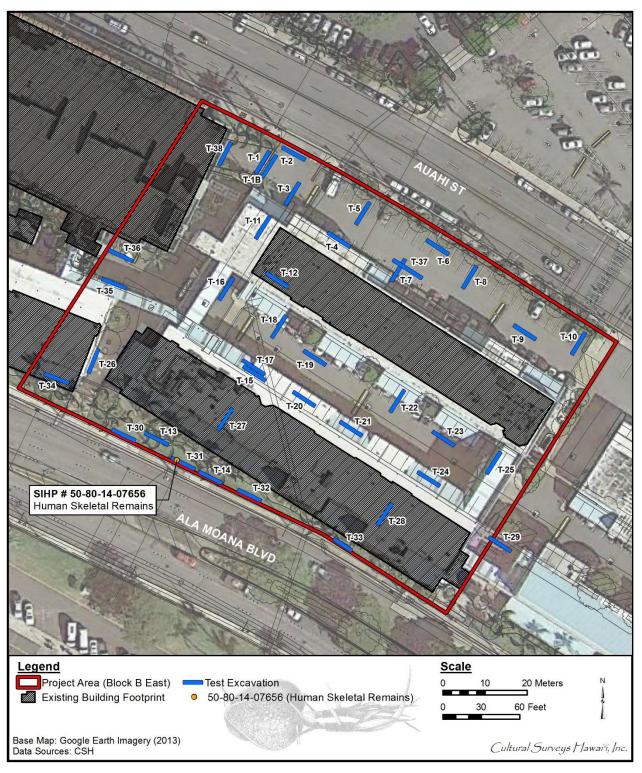


Figure 52. Aerial photograph showing the location of SIHP # -7656 within the Block B East project area and in relation to the current Ward Warehouse commercial center infrastructure

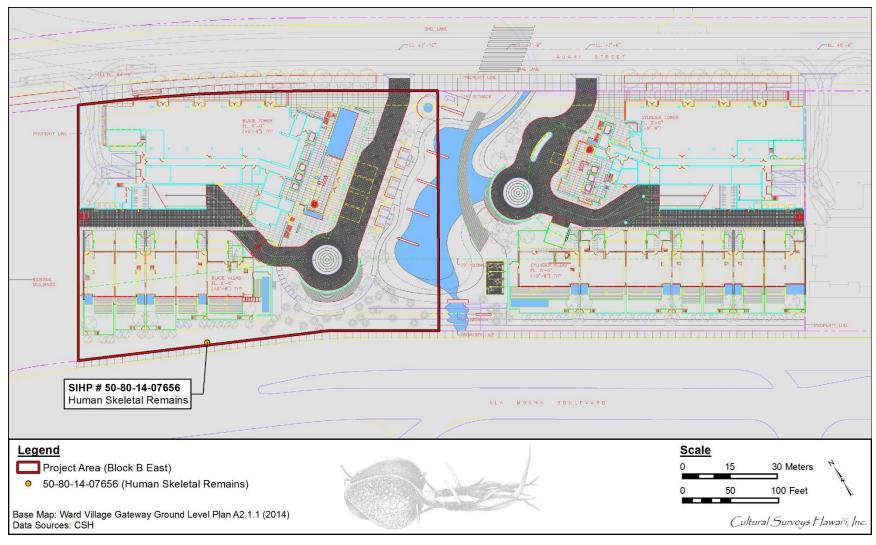


Figure 53. Ward Gateway project design, showing the location of SIHP # -7656 in relation to the proposed project infrastructure and Ala Moana Boulevard sidewalk

5.3 Immediate Short-Term Burial Protection Measures

Following identification of human remains within AIS Test Excavation 31, short-term preservation measures were carried out to protect the *iwi kūpuna* from harm, until such time as long term burial treatment measures could be agreed upon and implemented. Short-term preservation measures included construction of a clean sand pedestal within the northwest end of the test excavation to 0.8 m (2.6 ft) below surface, near to the 0.72 cm (2.36 ft) below surface depth the *iwi* was originally encountered, which was then lined with *tī* leaves. The *iwi* fragment was wrapped in muslin, secured in a *lauhala* (pandanus leaf) basket, and placed on the constructed pedestal. Clean sand was then deposited over the basket, followed by a horizontally placed plywood board at 0.7 m (2.29 ft) below surface, and additional clean sand to immediately below the landscaped grass (Figure 54, Figure 55). In order not to draw unwanted attention to the location of the *iwi kūpuna*, located alongside a heavily trafficked public sidewalk, no surface markers were installed. However, the location of the *iwi kūpuna* was recorded using a Trimble ProXH (submeter accuracy) GPS unit.

5.4 Ward Gateway Project Design

The Ward Village Gateway project consists of a central plaza flanked on either side by low-rise villas, a residential tower, a parking structure, and ground level retail space. The Block B East project consists of the northern half of the Ward Village Gateway project.

Project construction potentially affecting SIHP # -7656 is anticipated to be minimal, consisting primarily of expansion of the current sidewalk approximately 2 ft *mauka* and project area landscaping extending from the sidewalk approximately 15 ft *mauka*. Expansion of the sidewalk will likely extend close to, if not slightly over, the location of SIHP # -7656 (see Figure 53). No utility relocations or trenching are anticipated in this area.

5.5 Interim Protection Measures During Project Construction in the Vicinity of the Burial Preserve Area

Upon commencement of project construction, a construction perimeter fence will be installed along the boundaries of the project area. Given the proximity of SIHP # -7656 to the *makai* edge of the project area, placement of the perimeter fence posts shall be designed to avoid the immediate area surrounding SIHP # -7656. In accordance with the archaeological monitoring plan for the Block B East project, the subsurface placement of the perimeter posts will proceed only in the presence of an archaeological monitor.

5.6 Long Term Preservation Measures and Management of the Burial Preserve Area

Based on consultation with the project proponent and recognized cultural descendants, the long-term burial treatment shall consist of preservation in place. The long-term treatment measures shall continue the "short-term" measures implemented during the project AIS, as detailed within Section 5.3 above. These previously implemented long-term treatment measures include:

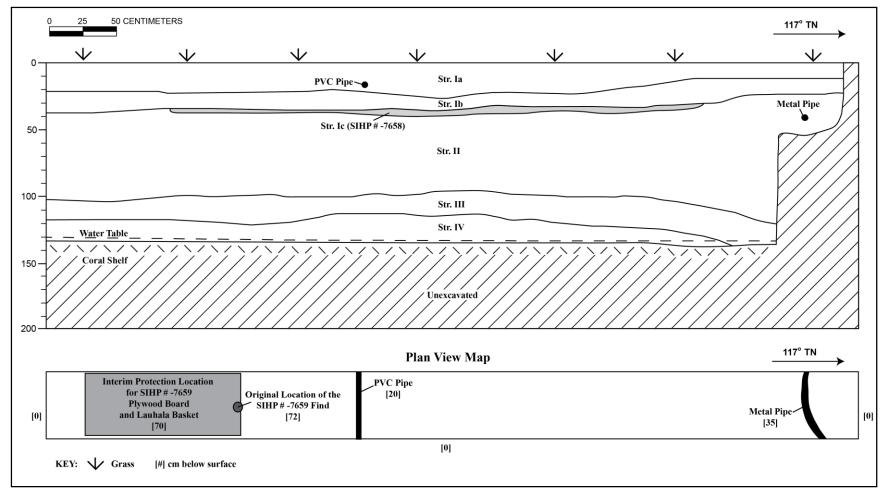


Figure 54. Short-term protection measures implemented following identification of *iwi kūpuna*, SIHP # -7656, within AIS Test Excavation 31. Long-term protection measures and burial treatment shall keep these initial protection measures in place.



Figure 55. Photograph showing the protective plywood board placed over the area of the *iwi* $k\bar{u}puna$, SIHP # -7656. The current mauka Ala Moana Boulevard sidewalk is located less than two feet makai of AIS Test Excavation 31.

- 1. Preservation of the *iwi kūpuna* within the *lauhala* basket, located at 80 cm below surface, and beneath the horizontally placed plywood board, located at 70 cm below surface; and
- 2. No surface treatment (marker, plaque, mound, or boulder) of the burial location or burial preserve in order not to attract unwanted attention to this public-accessible location.

Additional long-term protection measures agreed upon during consultation shall include:

- 3. The burial preserve area shall be demarcated by a buffer of two to three foot radius around the remains, with the exception of where this radius intersects the public street right-of-way along Ala Moana Boulevard;
- 4. This burial preserve buffer will be recorded by land surveyors and recorded with the Bureau of Conveyances as a Burial Preservation Agreement;
- 5. The area in the vicinity of the burial preserve area, *mauka* of Ala Moana Boulevard, will be landscaped and maintained by the landowner;
- 6. Within the 2-3 foot radius burial preserve area, which is immediately adjacent to a publically-accessible area, sidewalk installation, pedestrian traffic, and landscaping installation and maintenance is permitted; however, no mechanized excavation is permitted within the burial preserve area; and
- 7. Recognized cultural descendants will have access to the burial preserve with prior consent of the landowner.

While the agreed upon burial treatment for SIHP # -7656 is preservation in place, concerns were expressed during the cultural descendants' consultation meeting regarding the potential vulnerability of the *iwi kūpuna* (as a result of their shallow location, approximately 2.3 ft below surface). Although the proposed project (Ward Gateway) design includes only minimal ground disturbance to the *makai* edge of the project area in the vicinity of the *iwi kūpuna*, consisting primarily of expansion of the current sidewalk approximately 2 ft *mauka*, the sidewalk expansion may extend to or potentially cover the location of the *iwi kūpuna*. While it is understood that the widening of the sidewalk shall require only shallow (non-mechanized) excavation, due to concerns for the protection of the *iwi kūpuna*, the recognized cultural descendants reserve the right to reconsider the burial treatment measures for SIHP # -7656 at any time during project construction, including potential relocation.

5.7 Burial Preserve Recordation

In order to provide perpetual protection for the burial preserve area, the project proponents (HHC), acting on behalf of SHPD pursuant to HAR § 13-300-38(g), will record the burial preserve area locations with the State of Hawai'i Bureau of Conveyances. This recordation would create an encumbrance on the project property (TMK: [1] 2-3-001:005 por.) to run with the land in perpetuity. The burial preserve area recordation with the Bureau of Conveyances will be done upon the completion of project construction. Copies of the recorded document shall be submitted to SHPD, the OIBC, and the recognized cultural descendants.

BTP for SIHP # 50-80-14-7656, Block B East Project, Kakaʻako, Honolulu, Oʻahu

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Appendix A Land Commission Awards

F.R. = Foreign Register

F.T. = Foreign Testimony

N.R. = Native Register

N.T. = Native Testimony

LCA 387 Claim to the A.B.C.F.M.*

*A.B.C.F. M. = American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

LCA No. 387*O'ahu, General Claim, Mission Claims

To the Board of Commissioners for quieting Land titles, Gentlemen:

The undersigned as agents of the Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions a the Sandwich Islands beg leave to present for your examination, the accompanying documents; being statements of grants made to various individuals of the mission at sundry times & places, for the purpose of affording facilities for the prosecution of the Missionary work in these Islands by the Missionaries of the said A.B.C.F.M. to the end, that if upon examination, they shall be found valid, the said grants may be confirmed in such manner as the laws of the Sandwich Islands may require. The following is a list of claims to be considered, viz.

Kauai - Premises & lands at Waiole, Koloa & Waimea
Oahu - Premises & lands at Honolulu, Ewa, Waialua, Kaneohe, Hauula & Punahou
Molakai - Premises & lands at Kaaluaha & out stations - if any
Maui - Premises & lands at Lahaina, Lahainaluna, Kanipali, Wailuku & Hana
Hawaii - Premises & lands at Kailua, Kealakekua, Kau, Hilo, Kohala & Waimea.

The lands & premises at the above-mentioned stations are in care of the resident missionaries

of the A.B.C.F.M. at said stations. We have thought it best to enumerate all the stations though some of the claims have not been received, & some have been already presented to the Board.

Signed, Samuel N. Castle, Edwin O. Hall, agents Honolulu, March 125h, 1847

The claims herewith sent are for Waialua, Honolulu, Punahou, Kaneohe, Waiole, Koloa, Waimea, Kaui, Hilo, Kealakekua, Kailua, Waimea, Hawaii, Kohala.

I believe Kau, Lahainaluna, Lahaina, Wailuku, Hana & Molakai are already sent in.

S.N.C.

BTP for SIHP # 50-80-14-7656, Block B East Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu, O'ahu

F.R. 31-33v2

[No. 387], Honolulu, Statement of Mission Lands Claims at Honolulu.

Premises occupied by Mr. Dimond, given by Kalaimoku to Reverend William Ellis of F. M. [Foreign Missions] Society, & by him to the Mission of A.B.C.F.M, at these islands. The original grant was much larger than the spot at present enclosed by Mr. Dimond.

2d. All the parcels of land enclosed by the mission in the district known as Kawaihao, which whole distinct was given by Kaahumanu, 1st to Mr. Bingham for the use of the mission & also any enclosed portions of said district, if there be any such, not in actual possession of the natives. The mission buildings & land upon said lands. Also a portion of ground enclosed & upon which stands an adobie school house, at present occupied by Mr. Wilcox.

In addition there is a land in Koolau called Kaluanui, given by Kaahumanu to Mr. Bingham. S.N. Castle, Edwin O. Hall, agents.

To the Board of Commissioners &c, Gentlemen:

In compliance with your public notice relative to claims of land & I beg leave to state that I have no lease or written document of the Mission premises now occupied by myself in the Northwest part of Honolulu called Kaumakapili.

This station was commenced by myself soon after the general meeting of the American missionaries held in May 1837.

The land upon which the dwelling house, the station school house & meeting house are erected, was said to belong at that time to Konia, wife of Paki. Several of the chiefs then in authority, viz. Kinau, Kekuanaoa, Kona & Paki, after mature deliberation, informed me that they had set apart the yard in which the dwelling house is built, & the one where the station schoolhouse is erected, for a new missionary station & told me that I might commence operations at pleasure.

In the fall of 1838, the same persons set apart our meeting house yard as a place upon which to erect a house of worship to Almighty God. These 3 several yards are each enclosed with adobie walls, & their boundaries & dimensions are nearly as follows:

1st. Residence of the missionary measures about 46 yards & is bounded by a narrow lane. The mauka side is about 53 yards long, the northwest end is about 46 yards wide & the makai side is 60 yards long.

2d. The schoolhouse yard lies contiguous to the enclosure above described on the Southwest and is an oblong square, bounded on the Southeast side by the narrow lane & is 46 yard long and about 24 yards wide.

3d. The meeting house yard lies a few rods mauka of the mission dwelling house. The makai end is bounded by the public road & measures 48 yards, the northwest side is about 70 yards long & the mauka end is 40 yards wide, the southeast side is 61 yards long

Signed, Lowell Smith Honolulu, July 14, 1846

F.R. 33-34v2

[No. 387], Punahou [margin note illegible]

The undersigned claim in behalf of the mission of A.B.C.F.M. at the Sandwich Islands all that tract of land known as Punahou lot mauka & makai; to be used for the purposes for which it was granted.

That portion of said land which lies mauka of the Wai'un [?] road is said to be bounded nearly as follows: commencing by Allen's bridge which crosses the street near Allen's house & running inland to near the top of Ualakaa. Thence east into the valley near a certain rocky knowl [sic. knoll] pointed out by natives as the corner, thence toward the sea along a line running a short distance [illegible] east of that part of said land which is enclosed & extending to the road which runs from Honolulu to Waikiki just mauka of Allen's house, thence along said road to place of beginning.

The boundaries of that part which lies on the sea shore we cannot define so definitely, but presume there will be no difficulty in determining them as it is commonly known as pertaining to Punahou. This part embraces fishing grounds, coral flats & salt beds.

The above land was given by Boki to Mr. Bingham; then a number of the above named mission & the grant was afterwards confirmed by Kaahumanu. We have heard several persons mentioned as being acquainted with the facts & circumstances respecting this grant of land among whom are Reverend H. Bingham, Asa Thurston, William Richards, Levi Chamberlain, Governor Kekuanaoa, Laanui, John Ii, &c&c.

Signed, Daniel Dole, W.H. Rice.

I was told that Punahou extended from the road near to Allens, back to the top of Ualakaa, then the northern boundary was said to run from the top of Ualakaa eastward into the valley so far that the eastern line would include much of the rocky hill near the spring in passing down the road near Allens. There, there was a large flat on the sea shore embracing fishponds & salt beds & coral flats.

The above was written by Mr. Bingham from United States

W. Richards

F.R. 34-35v2

[No. 387], Kaneohe, Land connected with the mission station at Kaneohe

About 4 acres are held by the mission enclosed by a fence; it has been occupied about 12 years. The station was taken by permission of the King & the land given by an agent of Liliha, widow of Boki, since deceased.

In addition to the above there is a taro land, known among the natives as an ili aina; not designated by any particular boundaries. This was given for the use of the mission by Liliha - widow of Boki.

(No signature)

Kaneohe, December 8,1846

F.R. 35-36v2

[No. 387], Ewa, April 20, 1847

To the Commissioner, &c, Gentlemen:

I hereby make application for confirmation of title to a piece of land called Kionaole, a small ili in the ahupuaa of Waiawa, Ewa. I hereby enclosed a draft of said land, the measurement of which is as follows: Beginning at Northwest course & running south 74 fathoms, thence east 70 fathoms, thence north 20 fathoms, thence west 26 fathoms, thence north 44 fathoms & thence west 40 fathoms to the place of beginning. Said land comprises about 3 acres more or less.

Also a fish pond situated near the river joining southeast corner on a piece of waste land reckoned as belonging to Manana, an ahupuaa on the opposite side of the river. Said fish pond was dug out for me by my church members in 1838 & measures 27 fathoms by 14 (see draft).

I would also ask for a grant to the Protestant Church at Ewa for the use of their pastor, one of the moo paahao, of which there are two in Waiawa. As they have not been cultivated for more than 3 years & are now overgrown with bulrushes, there is no probability that both will be wanted again for the aupuni. Each moo contains 3 or 4 acres each. The members of the church wish one of them to cultivate, the avails of which are to be devoted to religious purposes.

Also, my house lot within the ili aina of Waiawa called Panaio, & three or four acres of land adjoining the Protestant Chapel for a church yard and burying ground, to be confirmed by title in the same manner as similar grants are confirmed.

For authority respecting the grant of my land marked out i the enclosed draft. I beg to refer you to Governor Kekuanaoa executor of Kinau, who gave me the said land in 1836 or early in 1837.

Signed, A. Bishop

[DIAGRAM]

F.R. 28v2

No. 387, [American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions], [Oahu claims, continuation of claims from other islands]

Extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Castle dated February 17th, Waialua and Signed P.J. Gulick.

"P.S. I opened this to say a few words relative to the land connected with our premises. What it seems desirable to retain is a long narrow strip of probably 20 acres; bounded on the East by a road which crosses the river, or brook, Anahula, about 1/4 of a mile east of Mr. Emerson's residence, On the south by the brook Lanahula, On the west by the road which crosses said brook just opposite Mr. Emerson's house & On the north by a crooked stone wall built by Mr. Lock & Mr. Wilcox.

It has also been a stone wall on the east and a doby west, built by our Brethren. It is the better part of the land called Lokoea, but on the west & north it is said to fall considerably within the boundaries of Lokoea. With these data & the papers, I think you can make a more correct statement that I can; unless I get it surveyed. I don't know that I can do any better than I have now done.

Signed P.J. Gulick.

N.R. 229-231v2 No. 387, [Missionary claim]

Unirrigated farm land at Waialua, Oahu. Conveyance of a portion of land for dry farming at Waialua.

Because of my thought of the importance of knowledge and education which will benefit the Kingdom of Hawaii; and because I also think Mr. Loke /Mr. Looke/ has a good school at Waialua and the students are preparing to be educated to end the idleness and deficiencies of this land, therefore I agree and explain that a portion of land at Waialua shall be transferred to said school without payment or tax. the diagram of this land is below, however, the north side is not exactly like the diagram. The ancient boundary will prevail on that side until the time when I understand the correctness of the new move. The steam is not conveyed with the land. It is, however, the boundary on this side. If the supplies of the school are taken on the stream this is not a wrong, however, the fish are protected.

Furthermore, there are given some divisions of water for this land, three days in one week on the north side of the stream, and on the south side, two days. On those two days the water shall flow to irrigate the crops.

Furthermore, John Ii, the School Superintendent of Oahu, shall administer that land and he is also the perpetual custodian of that land.

It /the land/ is conveyed absolutely to that school; it shall not be arbitrarily taken, nor shall it be disturbed unless the school is at fault or its haole teacher or his successor, perhaps. The land shall be administered so as to benefit the school. The land may not be given over to anyone else. It is given only for the benefit and to supply the needs of the school. Here is the diagram of the land: /see diagram/ [No diagram in this text]

This diagram is not absolutely correct, as it was not surveyed with a transit. The beginning of the measurement is at the corner marked I, at a place close to the wooden road over the water /bridge or causeway?/

This word is recorded at Honolulu on the 14th day of September, 1841.

KEKUANAOA

Witness: Paalua, Limaikaika / Armstrong/

In accordance with Kekuanaoa's thought explained in this paper, giving me the administration of that kula farm land at Waialua, I agree that this land be conveyed to said school, and Locke or

his successor, perhaps, the one who teaches at that school, to stimulate intellectual growth here in Hawaii.

Recorded at Honolulu this 14th day of September, 1841. JOHN II, School Superintendent of Oahu

We two consent to all the words in this document. KAMEHAMEHA III, KEKAULUOHI

F.T. 260v3

No. 387, American Mission, Part 1, Section 5, Division 1, 22 February, Emerson Waialua

1. Kuakoa, sworn, I know this land at Kawaipuole in Waialua.

It is bounded:

Mauka by Kukipa's land

Waianae by an old adobe fence

Makai by my fence

Waimea by land of mine and a kalo patch of Poli and a river called Anahulu, and a kalo patch of mine.

2. This land is in Olohana, an ili, the land is called Manawai. It is an orange garden

bounded:

Mauka by a stone wall and a dry stream Waianae by stream of Kawailoa Makai by konohiki's land Kolauloa by a pali.

3. This piece is an ili aina of Kawailoa at Paalaa.

It is kalo and kula bounded: by konohiki's land, Mauka Waianae by a pali Makai by konohiki's land Kolauloa by a stream of Paalaa.

Claimant got the piece No. 1 from Kinau in 1832 and has lived there constantly ever since, and no one has ever disturbed him.

He got No. 2 from Gideon Laanui in Kinau's time, 1838, and has occupied it without disturbance in peace ever since.

He got the piece No. 3 from Kinau in 1835 and has held it ever since in peace.

Olopana, sworn, the preceding testimony is correct and true, which I now of my own knowledge, and that Mr. Emerson has lived there to the present time in peace.

Continued page 302.

No. 2. Mr. Emerson did not think required a survey and states it at less than acre.

F.T. 302v3

No. 387, Sandwich Islands Mission Claim, Part 1. Section 5, Division 1, J.S. Emerson, from P. 260 [p. 260 claim for Waialua Oahu]

Kilioe, sworn (from Kauikawaha's written Report to Claimant and translated by him for the Commissioner), I heard D. Oleloa & Kaukualii ,his wife, say the Kinau wrote to them at Kauai thus "Laanui sought for land for the Missionary located at Waialua & he has found it within your land viz. Hawailoa - Give Your assent that it be given him" To which we Daniela ma gave our assent in writing.

Kamalie, sworn, I heard the same things as Kilioe says - and I heard before, at a time when Hawailoa was our land as hoaainas - my mother's brother named Wana, one of Laanui's family, came to us and said "Your land is given by the foreigner, Mr. Emerson by Kinau - so says Laanui.

Continued 306 page, Division 2

F.T. 306-307v3

No. 387, Sandwich Islands Mission, Part 1, Section 5, Division 2, P.I. Gulick, from p. 302

Reverend I.S. Emerson, sworn, In about 1837 Kinau granted to me a certain part of the land now coccupied by Mr. Gulick to aid the Church. This grant included the Western end, containing

probably 3 to 5 acres. It did not I think to include the spot of Mr. Gulick's house lot. that spot, as I understood Mr. Locke came into an unwritten contract between him & Laanui, by which Mr. L. [Locke] was to pay Laanui a certain sum per annum for the remainder of the land which Mr. Gulick now claims. This land has been in the possession & use of the Mission from about 1838 to this time.

Witness admitted Mr. Metcalf's survey [as] correct.

"E ike auanei na kanaka a pau ma keia palapala ke nana mai lakou.

Owau o M. Kekuanaoa ka makua Kane a kahu waiwai o Victoria Kamamalu. Ua Kuai lilo loa aku au no`u iho a no kuu poe hooilina a hope paha i kekahi mau Eka Umikumamaono a me ka hapa Eka aina e waiho la ma Kawailoa & Waialua Mokupuni Oahu. Aia keia aina maka aoao mauka iho o ka pa ona Gulicka la. Ua komo pu keia me kahi i Ku mua ai kona hale.

Eia ke kumu o ka lilo ana o keia aina no ka loaa ana mai ma kuu lima na Dala maikai \$82.50. No laila aole o`u kuleana i koe. ua lilo loa ia Gulika a me kona mau hooilina a hopepaha.

No ka oiaio Kekakau nei au i kou inoa i keia la 23 October, 1850, M. Kekuanaoa Ike maka, Kahiwalani

F.T. 341-343v3 [Claim 5877 of Keakaku]

F.T. 368v3

Cl. 387, American Mission, Part 1, Section 6, Ewa, May 14, 1856

Artemis Bishop testified that in 1836 this land called "Kianaole" in the district of Ewa was given to witness for the American Board of Missions and that the 2 surveys of T. Metcalf of the same, dated March 2, 1849, correctly desribe the lot which has been occupied & used for the Mission without interruption to the present time.

Note. Governor Kekuanaoa has seen these surveys & approved of them before the Commission.

See page 343

N.T. 592-593v3

No. 387, Honolulu Mission, Part 1, Section 5, Waialua, Emerson

Kuakoa, sworn, I have seen his land at Kawaipuolo in Waialua.

The boundaries are:
Mauka, Huki's lot
Waianae, the old mud wall
Makai, my fence
Waimea, Kuokoa's land, Poli's patch, Anahulu River and one patch for me.

2. Olohana ili land in Kawailoa named Manawai and is an orange grove.

Mauka, a stone wall and dry stream Waianae, Kawailoa stream Makai, the konohiki's land Koolauloa, a precipice.

3. Hawaiiloa's ili land at Paalaa, a taro land and the pasture. Mauka, the konohiki's land Waianae, a precipice Makai, the konohiki's land Koolauloa, Paalaa's stream.

Section 1 from Kinau in the year 1833 and he has always lived there to the present. No one has objected.

Section 2 is from G. Laanui during Kinau's time in 1838 and life has been comfortable; No one has objected. Section 3 is from Kinau in 1835. No one has objected.

Olopana, sworn, The statements just made by Kuokoa are true, accurate and right and I have known the same way. Emerson has always lived there to the present. No one has objected.

N.T. 677v3 No. 387, Emerson, Part 1, Section 5, October 8, 1850

Kuokua, sworn, I have seen Emerson's land at Kawailoa Paalaa in Waialua. I have known the boundaries, but I have not known who had given him his land except that I had heard only it was given by Kinau and Kamekualii; however, I am not very sure.

F.T. 115-116v3

Cl. 387, part 1, americal Sandwich Island Mission, Oahu, 23 March [1849], section 2 Punahou, Oahu, [illegible], William H. Rice, agent, present

[Margin note: Mr. Lee's notes]

John Ii, sworn for claimant, I am well acquainted with Punahou and its boundaries. It consists of two parts, one inland and the other a sea land.

It is bounded:
Mauka by the large land called Manoa
Waialae by Mauna Pohaku
Makai by kula land of Allen, Kapeau, myself & others.

I think it extends nearly down to the road leading from Honolulu past Allen's place, Honolulu side by the road leading from the old Allen place to Manoa and by my land.

The makai part of Punahou is bounded: Mauka by Kewalo and Koula Waititi side by Kalia Seaward it extends out to where the surf breaks Honolulu side by Honoliilii.

This land was given to Mr. Bingham for the Sandwich Island Mission by Governor Boki in 1829. It was given upon the same terms as all their other lands were given to them; and the Grant was confirmed, so far as silence proved it, for in truth she [he?] had no right to set aside this grant.

From that time to this, the Sandwich Island Mission have been the only possessors and konohikis of the land. I was a witness to the gift. The title of the Mission is perfectly clear.

The name of the makai part is Kukulaaeo. There are several tenants on the land of Punahou whose rights should be respected.

Z. Kaauwai, sworn, I know this land. I heard Boki say to Hoapili Kane concerning the gift of this land to Sandwich Island Mission that they had given it to Mr. Bingham.

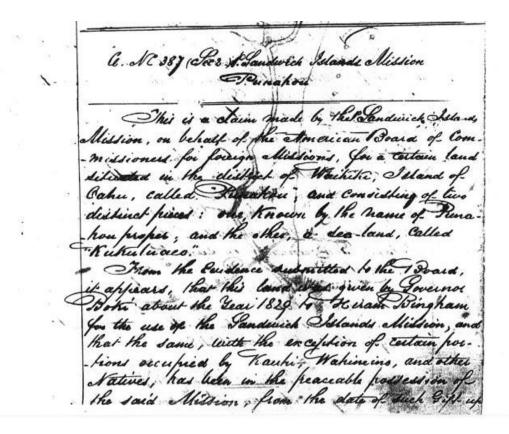
Boki's wife made some objections to giving it to Mr. Bingham, claiming it has hers as received from her father, Hoapili Kane but Hoapili Kane confirmed the gift and it was adjudged to be right & propert.

From what I heard at the time of the boundaries, I should think Mr. Metcalf's survey correct.

[Award 387; (Oahu) R.P. 1600; Beretania St. Honolulu Kona; 2 ap.; 5.36 Acs; R.P. 1600; King St. Honolulu Kona; 1 ap.; .41 Ac.; King St. Honolulu Kona; 3 ap.; 6.66 Acs; no R.P.; R.P. 5698; Printers Lane Honolulu Kona; 1 ap.; .36 Ac.; R.P. 1947; Panaio; 3 ap.; 4.13 Acs. (A. Bishop); R.P. 1931, Punahou Manoa Kona; 1 ap.; 224.68 Acs; R.P. 1945; Punahou Manoa Kona; 1 ap.; 77 Acs; R.P. 1941, 1945, 1958 R.P. 1931; Punahou Honolulu; 1 ap.; 36.90 Acs (S.N. Castle and Amos S. Cooke); R.P. 1932; Kawaiahao Honolulu; 1 ap.; 1.23 Ac. (S.N. Castle); R.P. 1941; Kawaiahao Honolulu; 1 ap.; 1.30 Ac.(Maria P. Chamberlain); R.P. 1941 Punahou Honolulu; 1 ap.; 26.66 Acs (Maria P. Chamberlain); R.P. 1944; Kukuluaeo; 3 ap.; 77 Acs (Ephraim W. Clarke; R.P. 1944; Kawaiahao Honolulu; 2 ap.; 1.64 Ac. (Ephraim W. Clarke); R.P. 1934; Kawaiahao Honolulu; 1 ap.; 1.5 Ac. (Amos S. Cooke); R.P. 1945; Kawaiahao & Punahou Honolulu; 3 ap.; 27.97 Acs (E.M. Rogers); R.P. 1933; Kaumakapili Honolulu; 1 ap.; .53 Ac.; R.P. 1600; Kaumakapili Honolulu Kona; 1 ap.; .6 Ac.; R.P. 1600; Kaumakapili Honolulu Kona; 1 ap.; .6 Ac.; R.P. 1600; Kaumakapili Honolulu Kona; 1 ap.; .19 Ac.; (Lowell Smith); R.P. 1938; Pukauki Kaneohe Koolaupoko; 1 ap.; 16.1 Acs; R.P. 1958; Waikapoki Kaneohe Koolaupoko; 1 ap.; 5.13 Acs (ABCFM); R.P. 1951; Kawailoa Waialua; 2 ap.; 10.81 acs (John S. Emerson); R.P. 1940; Kawailoa Waialua; 1 ap.; 24.56 acs. (Peter I. Gulick)]

LCA 387 Award to the A.B.C.F.M.

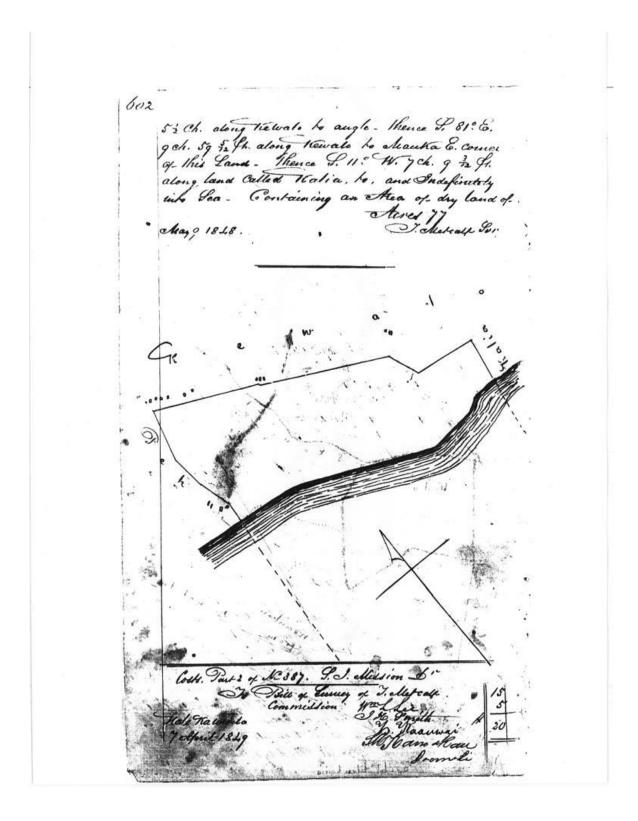
The boundary of the Kukulāe'o lands given to the A.B.C.F. M. is on the last page of the award.



BTP for SIHP # 50-80-14-7656, Block B East Project, Kakaʻako, Honolulu, Oʻahu

600 to the present time. We consider the Sittle of the Imerican Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Punchou proper, and to the Sea land "Kukuluaco", to be the same in its nature as that Let forth in the Award of Tebruary 1-1849 of the Lot now occupied by Henry Dismond, and designated as Claim No 384 - part of Konolulu Claims ! We do therefore adward to the American Board of Commissioners for Jouign Missions" the aforesaid lands of Dunahou proper " and "Kukuluaco" lith the exception of those posions occupied by Natives 1 - to have and to hold to them and to their Successors, during the existence of the "Sandwich Island Mission":that is to say - do long as the "Sandwich Islands Mission" That continue to exist, and labor to promote the christian faith they profess. But if They should cease to exist on to pursue the object of their profession . these lands will then revert-to the Sandwich Islands Povernment The above twaid, however, is made upon the express understanding, that if the A merican Downed of Commitsioners for foreign Missions; shall desire to lease, sel; or other. - wise dispose of these lands, or any portion thereof, they shall be at liberty to do do, by tust obtaining the consent of the Sandwich Island Government, to such leade, sale, or other disposition. The course meter and bounds of the above awaided lands, are contained in the following surveys, made by J. Metcalf on the 6th days of May 181,8. Notes of Survey of Punahou premises" nencing at Manka N. corner of enclosed

premises by Road leading to Manoa valley - and run. ming S. 40: W. Ich. 53 f. along wall to slight angle. Where S. 35° W. 75ch. 26 to f. blong Road to W. cornel of anclosed Fremises. thence 9.26 W. 16 3 ch along road to maker W. Come of this land (9 3 ch. on to new Road) thenes 9. 63:15'8. 22 Ch. 29 ft. along Pausa to Stake, at makai & comer of this land . thence N. 58: 45'8. 7 ch. 8 h ft. along Keanhow to Rock marked + angle thence N. 64: 45 6. 26 ch. Ly ft. along Her! haha to Rock marked + on stoney rise - angle . Thence N. 55.8. 11 Ch. 59 1/2 ft. along Pilipilis to file of stones by path - angle. Thence N. 15:30' 6. 8 5. ch. along Filipili Is Rock on makai dide of stine wall by Fath N.T: 15 W. y Ch. 5% 7/2 f. to 8. angle of This lot - thence N. 37 . 4. 5" W. 13 ch. 13 12 ft. along Mauta side of this land to Waitale Path ang 6. thence N. 34:15 W. 9 Ch. 19 12 f. to state at intersection of Proads leading up Manoa balley. Thence N 27 W. 20 ch. 13 ft. to point on Pulunala_ the manka N. Comer of this land - then direct down Malataa to place of Commence ment Including Noves 224 100 an area of May 6. 1848. Juney of Kritulu aco. " the sea-land Commencing at heried Shore at Marcha N. Come "Hewalo" on mauka and Vohu on N.W. side, and running & 16° W. 8ch. 1.14. Pehu to angle - thence & 5. 4. 5 %. 5 ch 19 12 f g and to C. Corner of large fresh Pond thence I. 12 15 8. 6 ch. 23 1 f. 10 8 Corner of Lagohash angle - theirce I. 5. 1,51 W. 2-3, Ch. to, and indefinite Then from point of Commencem Tunning Q. 61: 15 6. 19 Ch. 19 10 f. alon to post in front of Onewa's house - angle. then 600 6 21 ch. 6 30 ft. along Kewalo to anele Sich makar of Samuel Goddys house



Land Commission Claim, LCA No. 1903 to Lolohi N.R. 293v3

To the Great President of the Land Commissioners,- William L. Lee, and his companions, Greetings to You and your commissioners: As directed by you to the claimants to state their claims I have some claims for salt works at Kukuluaeo:

2 salt beds

15 Hooliu /Literally - cause to leak, therefore, drains./

2 Poho kai /depressions where salt is gathered/

1 salt kuIa

A small farm is at lower Kaliu, close to the kawa /leaping place/ of Puehuehu.

4 lo`i

1 cultivated kula.

These are my claims.

I am, with thanks, LOLOHI Honolulu, 15 December, 1847

F.T. 220v3

Cl. 1903, Lolohi

Peka wahine, sworn, I know this place. It is on the salt plains, Honolulu, used for making salt.

Mauka is a stream of salt water

Waititi also several salt ponds, Napula, Kumiao and others own them.

Makai, Government road

Honolulu, Peke, Kaula, Lilea, Bolabola, Poe.

Claimant received this land from his father who died last year and held it a long time back in Kinau's time.

2. Honolulu aina, kalo.

Eseta, sworn, deferred, Witness being claimant's wife.

Paalua, sworn, confirmed the testimony in claim. 1

Resumed p. 223

F.T. 223v3

Cl. 1903, Lolohi, 26 November [1849], from page 220

Puhi, sworn, I know this place called Kaliulalo, Honolulu aina, consisting of 4 kalo patches & kula.

Mauka is Kanakaokai Waititi, Puhana Makai, same Ewa, Keliula land, Kekualoa.

Claimant received this from Kuke - Tahitian in 1844 and has held it in peace ever since.

N.T. 549v3

No. 1903, Lolohi, November 23, 1849

Peke, sworn, I have seen his place at Kukuluaeo in Honolulu.

Salt land, the boundaries are:
Mauka, a salt water ditch
Waikiki, Napela
Makai, government road
Ewa, Kaula, Lilea, Polapola and my land.

Lolohi had acquired this interest from his parents when Haaliho had returned from Briton. Lolohi's parents had received it during the lifetime of Kinau and he has been living peacefully on this interest; no one has objected.

Paulua, sworn, Our testimonies are alike; no one has objected.

The hearing on Lohilohi's taro section will be heard on Monday. See page 550

N.T. 550-551v3

No. 1902!, Lolohi, From pg. 549, November 26, 1849 [should be 1903]

Puhi, sworn, I have seen his land at Kaliu in Honolulu district.

4 taro patches, 1 pasture: Mauka, Kanakaokai Waikiki, Paahana Makai, Paahana also Ewa, Kaliuluna which is Kekualoa's land. Lolohi's land is from Kuke given in the year 1844 and he has been living comfortably. No one has objected.

Kelalaina, sworn, Our testimonies are alike. No one has objected.

[Award 1903; Land Patent 8174; Kaliu Honolulu Kona; 1 ap.; .69 Ac.; Land Patent 8237; Kukuluaeo Honolulu Kona; 1 ap.; .74 Ac.]

LCA 1903 Award to Lolohi*

*Note map of parcel on the page bottom that is partially within Block B East

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Appendix B Honolulu Star-Advertiser Burial Notice Affidavit

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION				
IN	THE MATTER OF Legal Notice		<pre>} } } } }</pre>	
STATE OF HAWAII City and County of Honolulu	} } ss. }			v
Publication Motan Signature Julie Clark being duly sworn, depos execute this affidavit of Oahu Publi Star-Advertiser and MidWeek, that circulation in the State of Hawaii, as published in the aforementioned new	affidavit of JUL 1 6 2014 Date es and says that she is a certions, Inc. publisher of said newspapers are new ad that the attached notice vapapers as follows: 3 times on: n:	The Honolulu papers of general e is true notice as was	uit	NOTICE TO INTERESTED PARTIES IS HEREBY GIVEN that a single, human, bone fragment, designated as State inventory of Historic Properties (SIRP) # 50-80-14-7655, was ideatified by Cultura Surveys. Hawari, Inc. during the course of an archaeological unwentory survey related to the Block B East Project, Kakarako Ahupus'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu TIMK, [1] 2-3-001-005 (per.). Following the procedures of Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 6E-43, and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-300, the hone fragment is believed to be over 50 years old. Based on the context of the find, the hone is believed most likely to be Native Hawaiian. Background research indicates that during the Mahale the "Ill of Kukiluse'o, within which the project area is located, was swarried to the American Board of Commissioners for "Foreign Missions. Kuleana (maker langs) Land Commission Awards (LCA) within the vicinity include LCA 150-03 bits of Lolol and LCA 10483 to Napela. The landowner is Victoria Ward Limited (WNL), and the context person is: Dawn Chang, 1003 Bishop Street, Suite 175, Honoloul, Hawari 19613 (TEL (809) 539-3583, FAX (808) 539-35811. The isandowner has proposed preservation in place; however, the decision to presser in place or relocate this previously identified human skeletal fragment shall be made by the O'ahu Island Burial Council in consultation with "the State Historic Preservation Division (SIPD) and any recognized lineal analo cour. In accordance with HAR Chapter 13-300,-38. All persons having any knowledge of the identity or history of this human bone are requested to intendiately contact Mr. Hinano Rodrigues at the DUNN Mail "Office Ames, 130 Mahalan Street, Walluku, Hawaii' 9673; ITEL (809) 243-4640, FAX (808) 243-5638]. All interested parties shall respond within thirty (30) days of this notice and file descendancy claim forms and/or provide information to the SIPD adequately demonstrating ilmeal descent from insectors buried in the same shupus'a or district. (SAB-6838 7/11, 7/13, 7/16/
Patricia K. Reese/Notary Public of My commission expires: Oct 07 201 Ad # 0000646836	the First Judicial Circuit,	NOTARY PUBLIC Comm. No. 86.467	SP.NO.:	L.N.

Appendix C Ka Wai Ola Burial Notice

Follow us: /oha_hawali | Fan us: /officeofhawalianaffairs | Watch us: You | Discounting / OHAHawali

KAUA'I MUSEUM

Continued from page 17

hula. "Aunty Bey" embraces both with skill and aloha. Her hula lineage is traced to a great-grandmother, a court dancer for King Kalākaua. In 2013, her hālau, Healani's Hula Hālau and Music Academy, was invited to perform at the 50th Merrie Monarch Festival. which she did in honor of her late sister

MARINA PASCUA

Excellence in Community Service Marina Pascua gained a passion for sharing the aloha spirit from her plantation roots and career in the visitor industry. The proof is the many lifelong friends she made. When she volunteers in countless clubs, service organizations, at her church and as a greeter at the Kaua'i Museum, she brings her passion for engaging in people with aloha. When she vol-unteers, she gives her all. Pascua also excels at making ribbon and flower lei and studies the art of Japanese flower arranging. These she shares through exhibits and teaching at the county fair and other venues

FRANK AND ABBEY SANTOS

Excellence in Business Leadership and Community Service

Learning from their elders, Abbey and Frank Santos each grew up learning about and appreciating nature. Through Frank, a Kaua'i native, Abbey learned to treasure his island home in deep and meaningful ways not only through their landscaping business but through the perpetuation of Hawaiian salt making that has been handed down in his family for generations. Through their business, Nō Ka 'Oi Landscaping, they have ing Hanapēpē Bougainvillea and the Knudsen Gap Tree Tunnel clean-up projects.

MARY THRONAS

Excellence in Government Service

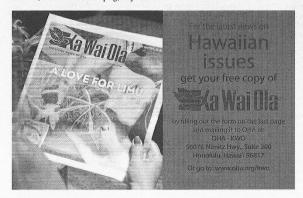
Strength and resilience are the fabric of Mary Thronas' chosen career paths. She learned about both in training as a stewardess with an overnight dunk in a life yest! She entered the political fray of the early statehood years as a Democratic convention delegate in 1962. Thronas was appointed in the later years of the John Burns administration as governor's liaison for Kaua'i, and she remained in the office under Govs. George Ariyoshi and John Waihe'e. In this way, see championed concerns of the people of Kaua'i, not just the businesses but the everyday people.

ED KENNEY

Excellence as a Performing Artist

Spending summers with his grandmother in Anahola, Ed Kenney grew up surrounded by the Hawaiian culture. He fell in love with his island home and its music, both new and old. Music and acting became muses for the young singer and in 1950 he won a Rodgers and Hammerstein scholarship, which allowed him to appear in the Broadway production of Shangri La. Other productions followed giving him the opportunity to become one of the most successful singers and actors from Hawai'i. He missed the islands and return to Hawai'i as a headliner in Waikīkī. Now retired, Kenney has made his home in Anahola again, life at full circle.

This is the first time the museum honors someone who made an impact on all of Hawai'i and spent most of his life away from his spiritual home of Kaua'i.



, HO'OLAHALEHULEHU

'aukake2014 **31**

KAKA'AKO AHUPUA'A NOTICE TO INTERESTED PAR-

TIES IS HEREBY GIVEN that a single human bone fragment, designated as State Inventory of Historic Properties (SIHP) # 50-80-14-7656, was identified by Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. during the course of an archaeological inventory survey related to the Block B East Project, Kaka'ako Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu TMK: [1] 2-3-001:005 (por.).

Following the procedures of Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 6E-43, and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-300, the bone fragment is believed to be over 50 years old. Based on the context of the find, the bone is believed most likely to be Native Hawaiian.

Background research indicates that during the Māhele the 'ili of Kukuluāe'o, within which the project area is located, was awarded to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Kuleana (maka'āinana) Land Commission Awards (LCA) within the vicinity include LCA 1903 to Lolohi and LCA 10463 to

The landowner is Victoria Ward Limited (VWL), and the contact person is: Dawn Chang, 1003 Bishop Street, Suite 750, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813 [TEL (808) 539-3583, FAX (808) 539-3581].

The landowner has proposed preservation in place; however, the decision to reserve in place or relocate this previously identified human skeletal fragment shall be made by the O'ahu Island Burial Council in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and any recognized lineal and/or cultural descendants, per the requirements of HAR Chapter 13-300-33. Appropriate treatment shall occur in accordance with HAR Chapter 13-300-38.

All persons having any knowledge of the identity or history of this human bone are requested to immediately contact Mr. Hinano Rodrigues at the DLNR Maui Office Annex, 130 Mahalani Street, Wail-uku, Hawai'i 96793 [TEL (808) 243-4640, FAX (808) 243-5838].

All interested parties shall respond within thirty (30) days of this notice and file descendancy claim forms and/or pro-vide information to the SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from this designated burial or cultural descent from ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a or

BURIAL NOTICE: PŪPŪKEA AHUPUA'A

Notice is hereby given that human skel-

etal remains were discovered at TMK; (1) 5-020:029, a coastal property near Ehukai Beach Park in Pūpūkea Ahup Ko'olauloa District, on the island of O'ahu. Land Commission awardees in the immediate area include the families of Lono, Punahoa, and Waha/Waka. The remains are more than 50 years old and are of undetermined ethnicity. They will be preserved in

place on the property.

Descendants of individuals who may have been buried on the property and those who may have knowledge regarding these remains are asked to contact Hinano Rodrigues of the State Historic Preservation Division at (808) 243-4640, 601 Kamokila Blvd., Suite 555, Kapolei, HI 96707 or Windy McElroy of Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting at (808) 381-2361, 53-412 Kamehameha Hwy., Hau'ula, HI 96717. Interested persons shall respond within thirty days and provide information to the department adequately demonstrating descent from the remains, or descent from ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a or district where the remains are buried.

PUAPUA'A 2 AHUPUA'A

All persons having information concerning an unmarked burial present within a 0.03-acre portion of TMK: (3) 7-5-035:007 in Puapua'a 2 Ahupua'a, North Kona Dis-trict, Island of Hawai'i are hereby requested to contact Kauanoe Hoomanawanui, Burial Sites Specialist, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), (808) 933-7650, 40 Po'okela Street, Hilo, HI 96720 or Alan Haun, Haun and Associates, 73-1168 Kahuna A'o Rd., Kailua Kona, HI 96740, (808) 325-2402. Treatment of the remains will occur in accordance with HRS, Chapter 6E. The applicants, Marc and Kathleen Hembrough, propose to preserve the burial in place, in accordance with a plan prepared in consultation with any identified descendants and with the approval of the Hawai'i 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 or district in which the Native Hawaiian remains are buried Family names associated with the property ahupua'a identified through historical document research include William C. Lunalilo (LCA 8559), Keawe (LCA 5849), Keliikanakaole (LCA 7486), Kalimapaa (LCA 7743), Kalauli (LCA 7947), Kauila (9177), and Paaluhi (LCA 10732).

BTP for SIHP # 50-80-14-7656 for the Block B East Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu, O'ahu

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Appendix D OHA Consultation Letter

TURAL SURVEYS HAWAI'I

20 June 2014

Dr. Kamana opono Crabbe Administrator Office of Hawaiian Affairs 711 Kapi'olani Blvd. Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Subject:

Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc.'s (CSH) request for consultation regarding archaeological inventory survey results for the Block B East and Block C West Project Areas, Kaka'ako Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu Island (TMK: [1] 2-3-001:005

por.)



O'ahu Island P.O. Box 1114 Kailua, Hawai'i 96734 Ph: (808) 262-9972 Fax: (808) 262-4950

Maui Island 1860 Main Street Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793 Ph: (808) 242-9882 Fax: (808) 244-1994

Branch Offices: Hilo, Hawai'i Kona, Hawai'i Lāwai, Kaua'i

CSH Job Codes: KAKAAKO 119-120

Aloha Dr. Crabbe:

On behalf of Victoria Ward, Limited and The Howard Hughes Corporation, CSH has recently completed archaeological inventory surveys (AIS) for the Block B East and Block C West project areas within the Ward Neighborhood Master Plan area (Figure 1). For the purposes of consultation and to provide the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) with the preliminary results of these archaeological investigations, a brief summary of the AIS findings is presented below. Following your review of the information provided, CSH requests that OHA reply with any questions, comments, or concerns regarding the Block B East and Block C West project area AIS findings.

Block B East Project Area

The Block B East project area comprises the central portion of the Ward Warehouse commercial complex. A total of 38 test excavations were completed (Figure 2). The majority of the test excavations, extending from the mauka project area boundary along Auahi Street to the makai edge of the makai Ward Warehouse commercial building, contained buried historic salt pan remnants (Figure 3). The salt pan remnants consist of a complex of man-made berm structures arranged in a grid formation around lowlying salt pan beds (Figure 4). Only along the *makai* project area boundary, directly adjacent to Ala Moana Boulevard, were disturbed natural sand deposits encountered. Within Test Excavation 31 in this area, an isolated human cranial fragment was documented within disturbed sand (Figure 5). Careful cleaning of the surrounding area did not identify any additional human remains, nor within any of the closely adjacent test excavations. Cultural monitors from 'Oiwi Cultural Resources were on hand to assist



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with treatment of the *iwi kūpuna*, which has been left in place pending the results of burial treatment consultation. Also identified within the Block B East project area was the historic Ward Estate *'auwai*, modified in the early twentieth century into a concrete-encased channel (visible as an elbow-shaped line within Figure 4, adjacent to Test Excavations 15 and 17).

Block C West Project Area

The Block C West project area comprises the southern portion of the Ward Warehouse commercial complex. A total of 36 test excavations were completed (see Figure 2). As with Block B East, the majority of the project area documented buried historic salt pan remnants, extending from the *mauka* project area boundary along Auahi Street to the *makai* edge of the *makai* Ward Warehouse commercial building (see Figure 3). Disturbed marine and sand deposits were encountered along the *makai* project area boundary fronting Ala Moana Boulevard, with no significant finds in this zone.

Consultation

Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) concerning the results of the Block B East and C West AIS investigations has been ongoing throughout the AIS fieldwork. In addition, on 16 June 2014, the AIS findings were presented to the recognized cultural descendants of the project, including detailed information concerning the *iwi kūpuna* identified within Block B East. On 14 May 2014, the Block B East AIS *iwi kūpuna* findings were also presented to the Oʻahu Island Burial Council (OIBC).

Once again, CSH welcomes OHA's input in this consultation process. Please review the information and figures provided in this consultation letter and contact CSH with any questions, concerns, or comments that OHA may have regarding the AIS investigation and findings. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc.

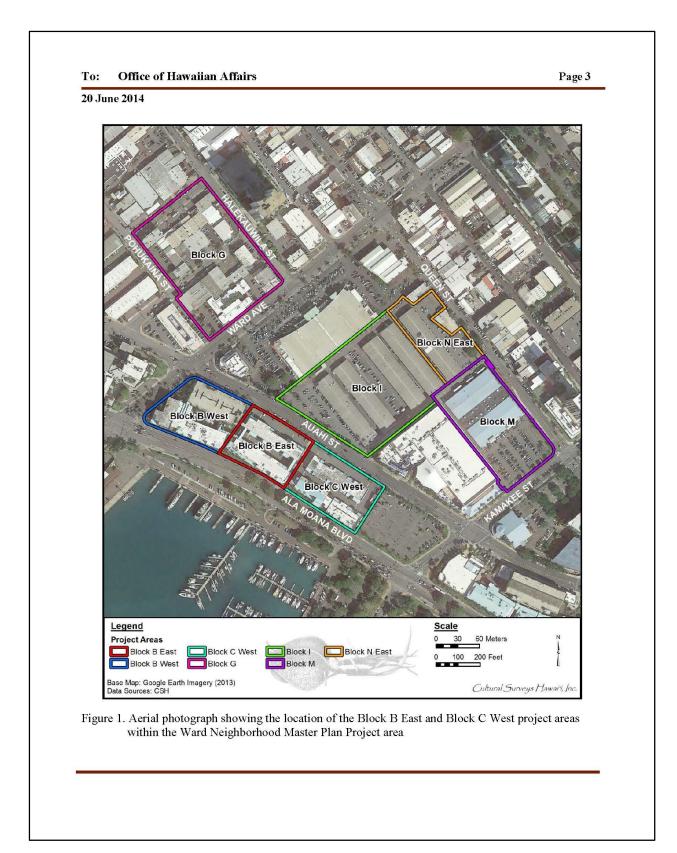
Matt McDermott

(mmcdermott@culturalsurveys.com)

Tel. (808) 262-9972

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info@culturalsurveys.com



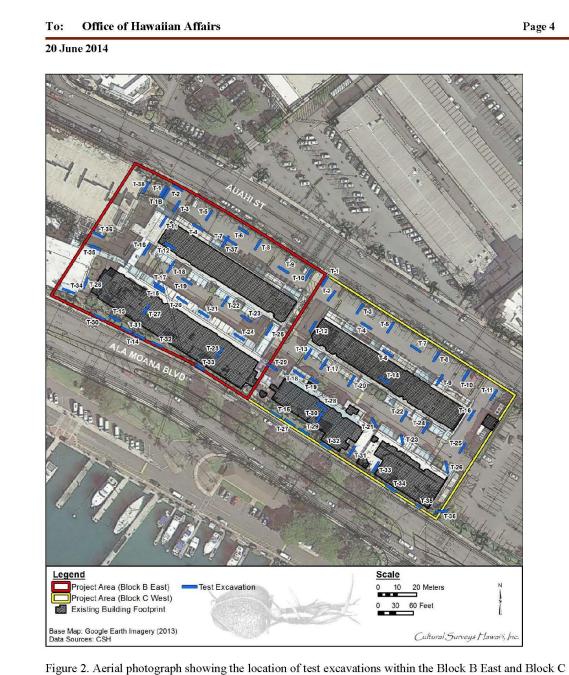


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the location of test excavations within the Block B East and Block C West project areas

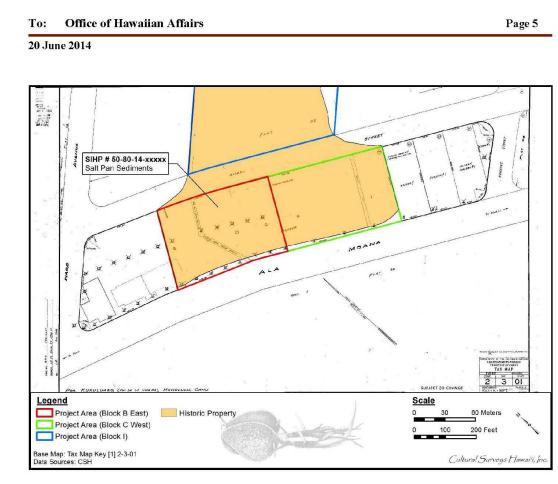


Figure 3. Figure showing the extent of documented historic salt pan remnants within Blocks B East and C West

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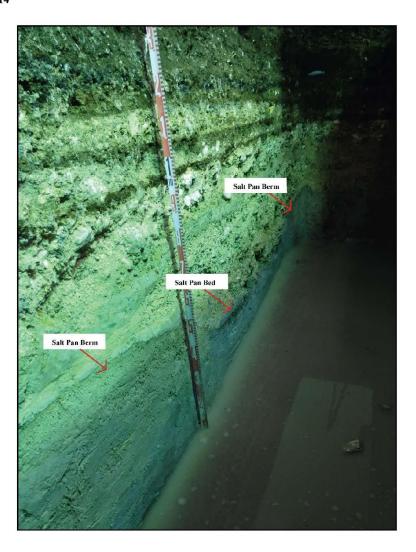


Figure 4. Photograph showing man-made historic salt pan berm structures and salt pan bed

