



Restoration of Hāpali'i under way



Restoration completed

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

Restoration Today

Students from Kealekehe High School and Ke Kula o 'Ehunikamihino Charter School worked alongside cultural

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

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

Heritage Sites

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

Hāpali'i Heiau

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

Kapuanoni Heiau

Two reconstructed sites, **King Kālakaua's Beach House** and the thatched **Hāiau of High Chief Kuakini**, are located on the grounds of the Outrigger Keauhou Beach Resort. **Po'o Hawai'i**, Nearby, two *ki'i'ula* (stone gods to attract fish) are named Kanaiō and 'Ulu'ulakua for the places on Maui from where they were brought in double-hull canoes centuries ago. **Kapuanoni Heiau**, associated with fish and food production, is located just beyond the hotel pool.

Ke'ekū Heiau



Near **Hāpali'i** and **Ke'ekū Heiau** is **Keawehala**, a pond used by *ali'i* (royalty) for bathing and the legendary home of twin princess Māko'eā (daughter of Keolonahihī and Kahalu'u). **Ke'ekū Heiau**, known as **Māko'eā Heiau** for the beautiful Ke'ekūkapūa, used by commoners. Only a fragment remains of supernatural *mo'o* sisters. **Waikahuna** was the bathing pool of **Kēhau Cove**, just north of **Paniau Point**, was the home of Kēhau, one of the legendary king-sharks of Kahalu'u. According to folklore, offerings made to these king-sharks protected man — though not so in the waters of Keauhou.

Mauka (upslope) and above the present Kamehameha III Road, sis **Ke'ehiolo Heiau**. Marking the border between Kahalu'u and Keauhou I, this platform is said to be named for a very strong *kahuna* who could sling a stone up to five miles.

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

Remnants of a house site attributed as the former residence of the Ruling Chief **Lonoikamakahiki** still remain. Ocean access at **Keauhou Bay** is superb and, just as it is used for boats today, canoe landings once dotted the shore. Legend has it that at **Mo'i'keha Cave** a king once hid from his enemies by standing erect and hiding his legs in a high pocket of the cave making him invisible to his pursuers.

In days gone by, Hawaiians would maneuver their canoes through a tight *mauka* cave entrance, sinking them, and skillfully emerge in the sea at **Māliena** inlet. Remnants of a house site attributed as the former residence of the Ruling Chief **Lonoikamakahiki** still remain. Ocean access at **Keauhou Bay** is superb and, just as it is used for boats today, canoe landings once dotted the shore. Legend has it that at **Mo'i'keha Cave** a king once hid from his enemies by standing erect and hiding his legs in a high pocket of the cave making him invisible to his pursuers.

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

Visible Sites

Ho'ihō'i kūlana wahi pana

RESTORING SACRED PLACES



Listening to the Voice of These Lands

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

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

Ahupua'a

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

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

Reminder: Do not disturb any historical site and respect the sacredness of this *āina*.

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

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



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

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



Keauhou & Kahalu'u



Danishing History

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

- Ahu a 'Umi
- Ainekanupa Heiau
- Alainamona Heiau
- Anapakihi Heiau
- Birth site of noted Hawaiian historian David Malo
- Haleki'i Heiau
- Halekoa Heiau
- Haleokalani Heiau
- Hale o Kane Heiau
- Halela'au Heiau and Cave
- Hanakalau'ai Heiau
- 'Inikiwai Heiau, associated with fishing
- Ipunui Heiau
- Kaleiopapa Heiau
- Kalepuula Heiau
- Kaluokele, offerings of food presented here to king-shark
- Kāmau'ai Heiau
- Kamohoali'i Heiau
- Kanikanika'ula Heiau
- Keanakiha Heiau
- Kaohewai Heiau
- Kapukini Heiau
- Kauali'ili'i Heiau
- Ka'ukulaelae Heiau
- Ke'ekūakapua'a Cave
- Kuheawaha Heiau
- Kumaha'ula Heiau
- Lahai Heiau
- Makuahane Heiau
- Moana-liha & Lac-nui, king-sharks
- Mokuahi'ole, former residence of Chief Ke'eumoku and family shrine
- Mokuaikau Heiau
- Naahu Heiau
- Nohoanapalena Heiau and Cave
- Ohikiloko Heiau
- Ohikiwaho Heiau
- Opūkaha Heiau
- Pihipihi Heiau
- Pohakukanikaula
- Pōhaku Loa, shark of supernatural powers turned to stone
- Pulepule Heiau
- Wahiakaai Heiau
- Waiamalia Heiau

GLOSSARY

<i>Ahupua'a</i> land division, generally mountain to the sea	<i>Kupuna</i> elder, grandparent
<i>Ali'i</i> chief, ruler	<i>Mālama 'āina</i> care for the land
<i>Heiau</i> place of worship	<i>Moku</i> island district
<i>Hōlua</i> sled	<i>Mo'o</i> lizard, water spirit
<i>Kahuna</i> priest, expert	<i>Pua'a</i> hog; a form of Lono
<i>Kai (makai)</i> sea (seaward)	<i>Pūlo'ulo'u</i> standard
<i>Kapu</i> taboo, prohibition	<i>Uka (mauka)</i> upland
<i>Kū'ula</i> stone god used to attract fish	<i>Wai</i> freshwater

Mahalo to the Hawai'i Tourism Authority, County of Hawai'i Department of Research & Development, Hawai'i Island Economic Development Board and NOAA Preserve America Initiative for their support of this project.

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