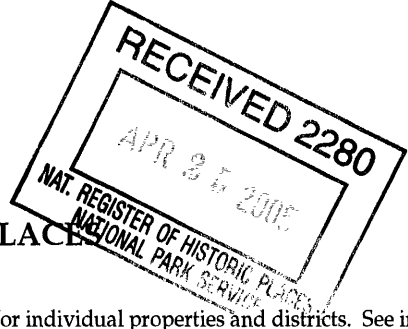


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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name: Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District (State Site No. 50-10-37-23,661)

other names/site number: Kamoa Point/Keolonāhihi Complex (10-37-2059); Keākealaniwahine Residential Complex (no #); and Kaluaokalani

**2. Location**

street & number Ali'i Drive not for publication   
city or town Kailua-Kona vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Hawai'i code HI county Hawai'i zip code 96745

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] APR 20 2005  
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Gabson Beall 6/5/05  
See continuation sheet.

See continuation sheet.

See continuation sheet.

[Signature]  
Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action



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### 8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- RELIGION AND POLITICS
- ETHNIC HERITAGE
- ENGINEERING
- ARCHAEOLOGY

Period of Significance 1300 - 1800 A.D.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

- Keolonāhihi
- Keakamahana
- Keākealani-wahine (daughter of Keakamahana)
- Keawe-i-kekahi-ali'i-o-ka-moku (son of Keākealani-wahine)
- Kamehameha I

Cultural Affiliation Native Hawaiian  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Keolonāhihi (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Division of State Parks Office, Honolulu, Hawai'i

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### 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 28.4 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| Zone | Easting   | Northing      | Zone           | Easting | Northing  | Zone          | Easting        | Northing |           |               |                |
|------|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1    | <u>05</u> | <u>187500</u> | <u>2170720</u> | 5       | <u>05</u> | <u>187780</u> | <u>2170640</u> | 9        | <u>05</u> | <u>187660</u> | <u>2170300</u> |
| 2    | <u>05</u> | <u>188070</u> | <u>2170820</u> | 6       | <u>05</u> | <u>187700</u> | <u>2170680</u> | 10       | <u>05</u> | <u>187420</u> | <u>2170240</u> |
| 3    | <u>05</u> | <u>188160</u> | <u>2170640</u> | 7       | <u>05</u> | <u>187680</u> | <u>2170580</u> | 11       | ___       | _____         | _____          |
| 4    | <u>05</u> | <u>187780</u> | <u>2170480</u> | 8       | <u>05</u> | <u>187620</u> | <u>2170540</u> | 12       | ___       | _____         | _____          |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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### 11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Martha Yent, Interpretive Program Supervisor  
organization DLNR - Division of State Parks date February 15, 2003  
street & number 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 310 telephone (808) 587-0287  
city or town Honolulu state HI zip code 96813

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**Additional Documentation**  
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
**Property Owner**  
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Hawai'i, Department of Land and Natural Resources

street & number 1151 Punchbowl Street telephone (808) 587-0401

city or town Honolulu state HI zip code 96813

=====  
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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(8-86)

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The archaeological and cultural sites within the *ahupua'a* of Hōlualoa 4 (Palau'eka) are located in the district of North Kona on the island of Hawai'i (Map 1). The Hōlualoa Royal Center at Hōlualoa Bay comprises one of the seven royal centers that existed along the Kona Coast, circa A.D. 1600-1800. The other chiefly residences of Kona were located at Kamakahonu, Kahalu'u, Keauhou, Ka'awaloa, Kealakekua, and Hōnaunau (Map 2). Traditional histories record the lands of Keolonāhihi in Hōlualoa as a chiefly residence and royal center during the reign of at least five consecutive generations of paramount *ali'i* (high chiefs) in the dynastic line of Hawai'i Island:

"Kalaniopuu then returned to Kau, but he left Kamehameha with his mother, Kekuiapoiwa II, and his guardians, Keaka and Luluka, at Puu in Holualoa, a place inhabited in Alapai's time and before. It was in the Holualoa lands of Kona that the chiefs dwelt in olden times, from the time of Keakamahana, the great kapu chiefess of Hawaii, and earlier. Where the large stone wall is located above Keolonahihi was Keakealaniwahine's dwelling place, for her parents, Keakamahana and Iwikauikaua, resided there. These were lands occupied by the chiefs because the surfing there was good, and the food abundant in ancient times. There Kamehameha learned to surf and to glide with a canoe over the waves, guarded by *kaikunane* of Keaka, in accordance with her commands." (John Papa 'Ii 1959: 6).

The royal centers were areas selected by the *ali'i* for their residences and *ali'i* often moved between several residences throughout the year. The royal centers were selected for their abundance of resources and recreation opportunities, with good surfing and canoe-landing sites being favored. Hōlualoa offered a wealth of agricultural products from the Kona Fieldsystem, offshore marine resources, and the surf site off Kamoā Point in Hōlualoa Bay. Structures associated with the royal centers include *heiau* (religious structures) and sacred areas, housesites for the *ali'i* and the entourage of family and *kāhuna* (priests), and activity areas for burial, bathing, games, recreation, and crafts.

Oral traditions suggest that the Hōlualoa royal center was constructed as early as A.D. 1300 by the Chiefess Keolonāhihi and her husband, Aka (Pinehaka 1974). However, much of the site's history relates to the occupation of the royal center by Chiefess Keakamahana and her daughter, Chiefess Keākealaniwahine, in the 17th Century. These two women were the highest ranking *ali'i* of their dynastic line and generation. Kamehameha I is said to have learned to surf and canoe in the waters of Hōlualoa Bay, circa 1760s to early 1770s. After his rise to power, he stored his war god, Kūkailimoku, at Hale O Kaili within the Hōlualoa Royal Center.

The Hōlualoa complex was first recorded in 1823 by missionary William Ellis during a tour of Hawai'i Island. Ellis makes reference to the village of Kaluaokalani:

"Shortly after, we reached a village called Kaluaokalani (the second heaven), where was a fine heiau in good preservation. It is called Pakiha; its dimensions were two hundred and seventy feet by two hundred and ten. We could not learn the idol to which it was dedicated, but were informed it was built in the time of Keakealani, who, according to tradition, was queen of Hawaii about eleven generations back." (Ellis 1969: 117).

Individual sites in the Hōlualoa 4 *ahupua'a* were sketched by John Stokes in 1906 and John Reinecke in 1930. Henry Kekahuna and Theodore Kelsey gathered information on place names and site use from Naluahine

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Ka'opua in the 1940s. They mapped the sites in the Hōlualoa 4 *ahupua'a* as two complexes in 1950 and 1956. It was from Kekahuna and Kelsey's work that the center became identified as two complexes - Keolonāhihi on the *makai* (west) side of Ali'i Drive and Keākealaniwahine on the *mauka* (east) side. Because of different ownership of these two complexes, much of the subsequent archaeological work has addressed the complexes, rather than the entirety of the Hōlualoa 4 *ahupua'a*.

There have been two archaeological surveys conducted at Keākealaniwahine since Kekahuna and Kelsey's work in 1956. A 1973 survey for a new roadway known as the Ali'i Drive Realignment was conducted along the *mauka* portion of the Keākealaniwahine complex (Ching et. al. 1973). This survey located 1 *heiau* site, 2 burial sites, and 3 house platforms. A more comprehensive archaeological survey of the Keākeakealaniwahine complex was conducted in 1994 with a total of 28 sites being identified (Hammatt 1994).

An archaeological survey of the Keolonāhihi complex was conducted in 1977 (Sinoto 1977) with updated mapping and archaeological excavations conducted by the Division of State Parks between 1985 and 1989 (Yent 1995). The inventory included a total of 16 sites with multiple features. In addition to the archaeological investigations, a review of all the written literature and maps was conducted in 1986 which produced a historical overview and annotated bibliography (McEldowney 1986).

There have been inconsistencies in the site names found in the traditional histories, oral histories, and archaeological surveys from the early 1800s until the present. This has created some confusion when trying to correlate sites and identify sites by a traditional place name. For this reason, several names may be given to a site or different sites may have the same name. Table 1 tries to correlate the site names from various sources.

The Hōlualoa Royal Center was split into two archaeological complexes when Ali'i Drive was constructed in the 1800s (Maps 3 and 4). The parcel *makai* (seaward and west) of Ali'i Drive consists of 12 acres and was purchased by the State of Hawai'i in 1980. This area has been set aside for preservation and designated Keolonāhihi State Historical Park. The 16.4-acre parcel on the *mauka* (inland and east) side of Ali'i Drive is referred to as Keākealaniwahine's Residence, and this parcel was donated to the State in 1998 for inclusion into the historical park. Both portions of the Hōlualoa district set aside for park purposes lack any modern improvements and at present, both areas are covered with a dense growth of vegetation and are not open for public visitation.

Historical photographs suggest that the site was fairly open with *loulou* palms and coconut trees lining the shore (Photo I). Early descriptions also suggest *kou* trees were common in the area (Ellis 1969: 118). Today, the dense vegetation cover consists of introduced species, such as Moreton Bay fig, Chinese banyan, *opiuma*, and *kiawe* (Photo II).

Located about 3 miles south of Kailua-Kona town, the Hōlualoa 4 archaeological district is situated within the rapidly growing urban center between Kailua-Kona and Keauhou. The parcels around the district are zoned urban residential and resort. There are several privately owned parcels with modern house structures along Ali'i Drive and a residential subdivision to the south of the Keolonāhihi site at Kaumalumu. There are also several proposed roadways along the perimeter of the Hōlualoa district. The proposed realignment of Ali'i Drive runs along the *mauka* (east) boundary of the Keākealaniwahine complex and the proposed extension of the Lako Street runs along the northern side of Keākealaniwahine. While the complex has been impacted by shoreline erosion, the construction of Ali'i Drive, and post-contact house construction, the major portion of the archaeological district is intact and considered well-preserved.

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Hōlualoa Royal Center (ca. 1300-1780)

There are two legends dealing with the Kamoā Point area of Hōlualoa. One legend involves the giant named Maukaleoleo. Reverend Ellis in 1823 recorded a place named for the giant within the village of Kaluaokalani in Hōlualoa (Ellis 1969: 118). The giant was an attendant and warrior of Umi-a-Liloa who was a Hawai'i Island chief in the 15th Century. Ellis associated Kaluaokalani with the large enclosure that encompasses Keakealaniwahine's residence. The other legend involves a sorcery *kahuna* whose deeds are associated with Kona. There were 9 stone images called Hawa'e, one of which was said to be hidden in a cave close to *heiau* called Hailualani in Hōlualoa 4. This *heiau* may be Haulelani which is part of the Keakealaniwahine complex.

Traditional histories record the history of the dynastic families in Hawai'i over a number of generations. These histories record the lands of Keolonāhihi and Pu'u as a chiefly residence during the reign of at least five consecutive generations of paramount *ali'i* in this dynastic line (I'i 1959). Chiefly residences are known to have changed over time and an *ali'i* would expand or modify a residential complex to meet his or her needs and desires. Therefore, it appears very likely that the Hōlualoa Royal Center grew and changed over time. Three major occupation sequences have been identified based on the association with various *ali'i*: A.D. 1300 (Keolonāhihi), A.D. 1600 (Keakamahana and Keakealaniwahine), and A.D. 1780 (Kamehameha I).

Keolonāhihi. The story of Kamiki was published in the Hawaiian language magazine Ke Au Hou between 1910 and 1912. In this reference, Keolonāhihi is referred to as an *ali'i wahine* who lived in the *lele* of Palau'ekeā (Hōlualoa 4). This is the earliest document that applies the name Keolonāhihi to a mythical character instead of a place or feature. John Reinecke in 1929 recorded a legend told to him by his informant Kahulamu which tells of Keolonāhihi, a male figure who was the husband of Kahalu'u and the father of a daughter named Makole'a.

In 1950, Kekahuna and Kelsey state that Keolonāhihi was a young chiefess who lived at Kamoā. Pinehaka in 1974 added that Keolonāhihi was the daughter of the priest Pa'ao and that Kamoā Point is named after her. The advisory committee for Keolonāhihi (1982) stated that Keolonāhihi, either the daughter or niece of Pa'ao, constructed the complex at Kamoā with her husband Aka. These sites included the women's features (Keolonāhihi Heiau, Hale Pe'a, and Palama), the sports *heiau* (Kanekaheilani), and the grandstand at Kamoā Point to view the surfing and canoeing events in Hōlualoa Bay.

Pa'ao brought the Kū religion, along with a highly stratified social system, to Hawai'i from Kahiki, circa A.D. 1300. He installed Pili Ka'aiea, an *ali'i* of the most royal blood, as ruler of Hawai'i Island. Oral traditions from Naluahine Ka'opua suggest that Keolonāhihi maintained the traditions of Pa'ao by continuing pure *ali'i* blood lines within the walls of the Hōlualoa royal center through the practices of *ho'omau keiki* (to conceive high ranking children) and *ho'ao* (marriage between high ranking *ali'i*). The following sites within the Keolonāhihi Complex are thought to be associated with Keolonāhihi and these Pa'ao traditions: Keolonāhihi Heiau, *palama* (sacred *kapu* enclosure), *hale pe'a* (menstrual house), Kanekaheilani Heiau (warrior's *heiau*), Hale 'A'ama, Haleokekupa Heiau, and Keolonāhihi's *kahua hale* (housesite) (Map 5).

Keakamahana and Keakealaniwahine. Traditional histories and genealogies associate the chiefess Keakamahana and her daughter Keakealaniwahine with a residence at Hōlualoa and they are thought to have expanded the compound *mauka*. The residence of Keakamahana and Keakealaniwahine is believed to be the large walled enclosure on the *mauka* side of Ali'i Drive based on Ellis' and I'i's description of the residence



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being on an elevation above Keolonāhihi in Hōlualoa (I'i 1959: 159). The rule of both of these *ali'i wahine* is thought to have been nominal in secular affairs with their political and economic powers being limited to Kona. However, their religious obligations encompassed the entirety of Hawai'i Island. Both chiefesses were of the *pi'o* (highest) rank which carried the *kapu moe* (prostrating *kapu*). This status allowed them to be honored through human sacrifice and Keākealaniwahine is the only woman known to have conducted ceremonies associated with a *luakini heiau*, with the exception of the rituals involving the eating by the male priests and chiefs. Keākealaniwahine is the traditional figure most strongly associated with chiefly residential land in Hōlualoa and "there was no other chiefess her equal" (I'i 1959). Keākealaniwahine was a direct descendant of Pili Ka'aiea.

Keakamahana is the first named *ali'i* known to have resided near Kamoā Point. Keakamahana was of the highest rank (*pi'o*) and was the most senior *ali'i* of her generation. Keakamahana married the warrior Iwikauikaua and they were the parents of Keākealaniwahine. Keākealaniwahine succeeded her mother as the highest ranking *ali'i* of the dynastic family. Battles between the Kona and Hilo chiefs marked her reign and resulted in her banishment to Moloka'i for several years.

Besides the residence at Hōlualoa, Keākealaniwahine is associated with the Heiau of Keolonāhihi (Haleokekupa) where she conducted the navel-cord cutting ceremony (*oki piko*) for her grandson. It appears that the major changes to the chiefly residence during the reign of Keakamahana and Keākealaniwahine took place in the *mauka* portion of the residence now referred to as the Keākealaniwahine Complex. Sites specifically associated with Keākealaniwahine include Haleokekupa Heiau and Pakiha, her residential enclosure (Map 6).

Kamehameha I. John Papa I'i recorded that Kamehameha lived with his mother Kekuiapoiwa II and his guardians, Keaka and Luluka, at Pu'u in Hōlualoa during the rule of Kalaniopu'u. At Hōlualoa, Kamehameha learned to excel in board and canoe surfing. Later, Kalaniopu'u took Kamehameha to Ka'u and there is no evidence that Kamehameha maintained a residence at Hōlualoa during his reign. Instead, Kamehameha used Keolonāhihi for religious purposes. Ellis credits Kamehameha with the construction of 2 *heiau* at Keolonāhihi, Hale o Kaili and the *heiau* adjacent to the pond at Kamoā Point (Map 7). Ellis states the the pond was used exclusively by Kamehameha for bathing and the war god Kūkailimoku was kept at Hale o Kaili. Ellis names the *heiau* at the pond as Kanekaheilani, but after evaluating all the historical documents, the name Haleokekupua appears to be the correct name for this site.

Historic Land Use (circa 1800 to Present)

Keolonāhihi was abandoned as a chiefly residence after Kamehameha's reign. In the Great Māhele of 1848, Hōlualoa 4 was awarded to a woman named Lo'e. The land had come to her through her husband Ka'iamā who had received the land prior to his death in 1842 from the king. Lo'e died in 1898 and the lands were passed to her children. The native testimonies indicate that there were 8ouselots on the *mauka* side of the beach road in Hōlualoa 4. Other activities included the cultivation of selected trees, including *lo'ulu*, *kou*, *hala*, and coconut. Taro, bananas, and breadfruit were being grown in the uplands with sweet potato the dominant crop in the lowlands.

In 1884, Queen Kapiolani purchased 2/3 interest in the property of Lo'e while a descendant of Lo'e, Mo'i Kalani, retained the other 1/3. It is Mo'i's house that appears in the 1890s photograph of Kamoā Point (Photo I). Along with the house, Mo'i constructed a pumphouse and water tank within a large walled enclosure (Map 8).

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The lands of Hōlualoa 4 were sold to the Kona Sugar Company in 1899, but it appears that sugar was grown only in the uplands. In 1933, the land was purchased by Thomas White who used it for cattle grazing. In 1956, Frank Kent bought the *makai* portion of Hōlualoa 4 with plans to build a hotel. It was in response to the plans for resort development, that the Friends of Kamoā Point formed. Consisting of members of the Kona community, the Friends fought resort development and pushed for preservation of the cultural and historical complex at Kamoā Point. As a result of this preservation effort, the State of Hawai'i purchased the 11.6 acres at Kamoā Point and designated the area Keolonāhihi State Historical Park.

Keolonāhihi Complex (Kamoā Point) - State Site No. 50-10-37-2059

The Keolonāhihi site corresponds to the 11.6-acre parcel on the *makai* side of Ali'i Drive. This site is situated along the southern edge of Hōlualoa Bay and the shoreline consists of a coral and basalt boulder beach. Inland of the shoreline, the rocky *pahoehoe* is covered by a thin soil deposit of volcanic ash, weathering lava, and organics. The surf site along the southern edge of Hōlualoa Bay is named Kamoā and was known as a popular site for surfing and canoeing contests. This surf off Kamoā Point remains a popular surf site today.

The Keolonāhihi Complex consists of 16 contributing sites (Map 9). The sites in this complex are mostly religious in function, including five *heiau* and a *pu'uhonua* (place of refuge). While oral traditions suggest that the complex was constructed by the chiefess Keolonāhihi circa A.D. 1300, archaeological testing has not provided an early date related to this occupation (Yent 1995). However, the dates confirm a pre-contact occupation, circa A.D. 1600-1778. A housesite built within the complex along Ali'i Drive in the mid-1800s adds a post-contact component to the site. Archaeological test excavations indicate the presence of subsurface cultural deposits in the northern portion of the site that have the potential to yield additional information about the chronology and use of the site.

In the 1906 survey of *heiau* on Hawai'i Island, John Stokes of Bishop Museum located 3 *heiau* at Keolonāhihi: Keolonāhihi Heiau, Hale'a'ama Heiau, and Haleokekupa Heiau (Stokes 1991: 60-63). His informant for these sites was John Bull. John Reinecke, also with Bishop Museum, followed with a survey of the Kona Coast in the late 1920s. In addition to Keolonāhihi Heiau and Hale 'A'ama, Reinecke identified the *Pu'uhonua* of Haulelani. Haulelani is part of the Keākealaniwahine Complex, but Reinecke mislocated the *pu'uhonua* on the *makai* side of Ali'i Drive. In addition, Reinecke mislocated Haleokekupa in Kaumalumu, rather than in Hōlualoa.

In the late 1940s and 1950s, Kekahuna and Kelsey surveyed and mapped a number of historic sites in Kona. On their 1956 map of Keolonāhihi, they identified 6 *heiau* (Ka-Hala-o-Mapuana, Hale A'ama, Kane-ka-hei-lani, Keolonāhihi, Hale-o-Kaili, and Hale-o-ke-kupua) along with house platforms, canoe sheds, wells/springs/ponds, and the grandstand feature.

In 1970, the Statewide Inventory of Historic Places delineated the Kamoā Point Complex (site #2059) and the Kaumalumu Complex (site #2058). Both complexes were placed on the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places in 1973. In 1974, George Pinehaka Nelson, a resident of Kona, reiterated much of Kekahuna's, Kelsey's, and Naluahine's information in an effort to protect the site from development. In 1977, Aki Sinoto of Bishop Museum conducted an archaeological survey and mapping of Keolonāhihi for owner Kent. Since 1980, State Parks archaeologists have conducted several phases of archaeological investigations at Keolonāhihi (Yent 1995). During these later surveys, bulldozer damage to some of the sites based on Kekahuna and Kelsey's 1956 map (Map 10). In other cases, damage was high surf was recorded.

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- Site 1 *Pu'uhonua/Ahupua'a* Wall. This massive wall separates the Keolonāhihi complex and the Hōlualoa 4 *ahupua'a* to the north from the Kamalumalu *ahupua'a* to the south. The wall measures 4 meters in height, 1.5 meter in width, and runs *mauka-makai* (E-W) from the shoreline to Ali'i Drive, a distance of about 100 meters. References to a *pu'uhonua* wall may be due to the mislocation of the *pu'uhonua* of Haulelani in the Keolonāhihi area (Reinecke 1929; HRHP 1970).
- Site 2 *Heiau*. Referred to as Kane-ka-Hei-Lani Heiau and associated with sports and the training of warriors (Kekahuna/Naluahine 1956). Also named Hale-O-Kekupa (Stokes 1906) and referred to as a *pu'uhonua*. Six (6) features of this site have been identified:
- 2a *Heiau* platform at the *mauka* end of the site. Platform measures 25 by 15 meters with numerous depressions on the surface. Recorded as idol holes (Kekahuna and Kelsey 1956).
  - 2b Large paved area (150 by 75 meters) where the sports and training are said to have occurred. Small pits excavated into the paving may be later agricultural modifications.
  - 2c Raised platform (12 by 6 meters) referred to as *kahua-hale* (priest's house) (Kekahuna and Kelsey 1956).
  - 2d Raised platform (10 by 15 meters and 50cm high) adjacent to the Site 1 wall.
  - 2e Entry ramp to the south of the *heiau* platform (Feature 2A).
  - 2f Midden deposit on the *makai* end of the paved area (Feature 2B).
- Site 3 Hale 'A'ama Heiau (Kekahuna/Naluahine 1956). This *heiau* platform (70 by 7 meters) is located on the coastline and is referred to as a surfing *heiau*. The platform has been damaged and reduced in size by high surf. The site consists of two features:
- 3a *Heiau* platform of stacked rock measures 25 by 8 meters and one meter high.
  - 3b Wall remnant oriented parallel to the shoreline.
- Site 4 *Heiau*. Referred to as Keolonāhihi Heiau and associated with the Chiefess Keolonāhihi and the worship of female deities (Kekahauna/Naluahine 1956). The *heiau* consists of 8 features within an area of 175 by 60 meters.
- 4a *Mauka-makai* stacked rock wall measures 150 meters in length with stepped terrace on the north face.
  - 4b *Heiau* platform which is a built up portion of the terrace (feature 4A).
  - 4c Lined pit/enclosure (8 by 8 meters and 1 meter deep) within the terrace (4A).
  - 4d Walkway through the wall and over the terrace.

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- 4e Rectangular platform defined by a low retaining wall. Referred to as Keolonāhihi's house platform (Kekahuna/Naluahine 1956).
- 4f Entry to the *heiau* area marked by two upright basalt slabs with unique, linear and circular petroglyph forms. Larger slab measures 5 feet high by 3 feet wide and 12 inches thick.
- 4g Depression/enclosure within the terrace (4A) near the *makai* end. Measures 5 by 10 meters.
- 4h Spring within the terrace area. The lined pit measures 1.5 meter in diameter.
- Site 5 *Heiau*. Referred to as Hale-O-Kaili and this platform *heiau* is where Kamehameha I placed his war god, Kūkailimoku (Kekahuna/Naluahine 1956). Measures 9 by 12 measures with collapsed walls.
- Site 6 *Heiau*. Referred to as Hale-O-Ke-Kupua (Kekahuna/Naluahine 1956), Keolonahihi (Stokes 1906), and Kanekaheilani (Ellis 1823). This *heiau* platform, within a walled enclosure, is where the bones were defleshed prior to burial. The enclosure area measures 75 by 60 meters and consists of 5 features:
  - 6a Southern wall of 3-wall enclosure that is roughly square and open on the *makai* side. Wall of stacked basalt boulders measures up to 2 meters in height with possible bulldozer break in the wall.
  - 6b Brackish water pool called Hala-O-Mapuana. Referred to as royal bathing pool for royal surfers (Kekahuna and Kelsey 1956) and sacred spring where *ali'i* bones were washed (Pinehaka 1974).
  - 6c Massive wall along the northern shoreline that measures 2 meters in height and 2.5 meters in width. The wall was stepped with one large upright in the wall construction. This has been referred to as the grandstand area for viewing surfing events and religious ceremonies (Kekahuna and Kelsey 1956).
  - 6d Spring that has been modified as a walled depression and is adjacent to the pool.
  - 6e *Heiau* platform adjacent to the stacked east wall.
- Site 7 Walled well site. This excavated well has been walled with faced, stacked basalt boulders on three sides and a ramp down on the fourth side. Measures 4 by 2 meters and 2 meters in depth.
- Site 8 Wall remnants. Appears to have been a rectangular enclosure and connected with Feature 9 wall, but with bulldozing disturbance.
- Site 9 Wall. This wall runs along the eastern side of the site and is adjacent to Ali'i Drive. Wall has been disturbed by bulldozing.
- Site 10 Wall remnants. The foundation stones and the form of the wall remnants suggest a possible walled enclosure that has been disturbed by bulldozing.
- Site 11 Wall remnants. Located along the cove of Hōlualoa Bay in the vicinity of Feature 12. Possibly the canoe houses (*hale wa'a*) mentioned by Kekahuna/Naluahine.

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- Site 12 Subsurface cultural deposit. A sandy silt cultural deposit, 50-80cm in thickness, is located along the small cove of Hōlualoa Bay. Three pre-contact cultural layers within the deposit are marked by shell midden, fishing implements, volcanic glass, adze fragments, and basalt flakes (Yent 1995). These layers date to A.D. 1640-1790. One post-contact layer, circa late 1800s, relates to Mo'i's occupation at the housesite along Hōlualoa Bay (Site 14) and is marked by buttons, nails, and ceramics.
- Site 13 Stone structure. Walls built of faced basalt boulders, cut basalt slabs, and concrete. Sections of wall remain standing and indicate a structure 5 by 5 meters and 3 meters in height. Structure probably housed the watertank for the pump house in the northwest corner of Site 8.
- Site 14 Historic house platform (Mo'i's housesite, ca. late 1800s). Stone alignments on the west (5 meters long) and north (2 meters long) define the platform that is now covered with boulders pushed onto the site in the 1970s. Archaeological excavations indicated 2 upper post-contact cultural layers associated with occupation of the house and a lower pre-contact layer marked by shell, fish bone, and charcoal.
- Site 15 Platform. Stone-lined platform paved with rounded basalt and coral pebbles underlying the stone and mortar structure. Platform measures approximately 10 by 10 meters and mapped by Kekahuna and Kelsey as Keolonāhihi's *kahua-hale*. Archaeological excavations suggests that the platform dates to the post-contact period (Yent 1995).
- Site 16 Platform. Small, raised platform that measures 15 by 6 meters and 1.5 meter in height. Labelled a *hale pe'a* (women's menstrual house) by Kekahuna and Kelsey.

Keākealaniwahine Complex (No State Site Number)

The Keākealaniwahine complex was mapped in 1950 by Kekahuna and Kelsey and again in 1994 (Hammatt 1994). The later survey identified 29 sites, including 7 sites from the previous 1973 survey for the Ali'i Drive Realignment in the *mauka* portion of the Keākealaniwahine complex (Ching et. al. 1973) (Map 11). The complex is often referred to as Keākealaniwahine's Residence, although the Pakiha enclosure is believed to be the actual house compound. This complex contains many religious sites, including 3 *heiau*. Most of the sites date to the pre-contact period (A.D. 1600-1778). The Keākealaniwahine complex consists of 16 contributing sites with multiple features, and the corrals constitute the 1 non-contributing structure.

- Site 17 Keākealaniwahine or Pakiha enclosure (State Site No. 50-10-37-3831). Large enclosure measuring 60 by 70 meters with 3 meter high stacked rock walls. Referred to as the residence of Keākealaniwahine (Ellis 1823; Kekahuna and Kelsey 1950). Interior features noted on Kekahuna and Kelsey's map are not readily evident today. Described as Hā'ulelani *pu'uhonua* or Pakiha Heiau by Stokes, 1906.
- Site 18 Mo'ipe Heiau. Paved platform measuring 25 by 20 meters with interior divisions. Recorded as a *heiau ho'oulu'ai* dedicated to the replenishment of the land with food (Kekahuna and Kelsey 1950).
- Site 19 Hualani Heiau (State Site No. 50-10-37-6319). Structure consisting of several paved platforms with interior divisions and walled enclosures. Recorded as a *heiau ho'oulu* (medicinal or healing *heiau*) where students were trained in *lā'au lapa'au*. Separated from Mo'ipe Heiau to the west by an area of open, level ground. Site consists of 4 features:

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- 19a Main paved platform that measures 50 by 20 meters.
- 19b Paved platform extension to the north of 19A which measures 40 by 15 meters.
- 19c Paved platform off the west side of 19A which measures 18 by 16 meters.
- 19d Walled enclosure with dirt surface that measures 50 by 40 meters with walls 5 meters in height. Recorded as a *ko'ele* for the planting of medicinal plants and herbs (Kekahuna and Kelsey 1950).
- Site 20 Housesite. Walled enclosure with paved platform and terrace walls between Pakiha to the south and Mo'ipe Heiau to the north. Recorded as *kahuna* housesite by Kekahuna and Kelsey 1950.
- Site 21 *Heiau* (State Site No. 50-10-37-6327). Recorded as a burial *heiau* by Kekahuna and Kelsey, 1950.
- 21a Paved platform measuring 15 by 10 meters. Platform contains 4 possible graves.
- 21b Burials. Three burial platforms located adjacent to the *heiau* platform.
- 21c Walled enclosure located to the east of the *heiau* platform (21a).
- Site 22 Burial platform (State Site No. 50-10-37-6375). Located to the north of the burial *heiau* (Site 21), this platform measures 9 by 8 meters with walls 1 meter in height. Built of stacked *pahoehoe* with a depression in the center (Ching et. al. 1973: 87).
- Site 23 *Pu'uhonua* Enclosure. Large walled enclosure consisting of 3 smaller walled areas. This enclosure is contiguous with the eastern wall of Pakiha (Site 17). Referred to as a *pu'uhonua* by Kekahuna and Kelsey 1950. Consists of 10 features:
- 23a Western walled enclosure adjacent to Pakiha (Site 17) that measures 90 by 65 meters.
- 23b Roughly paved area in the northwest corner of enclosure 23a.
- 23c Faced bluff with pebble paving measuring about 6 by 6 meters.
- 23d Second enclosure in the northeast corner of the larger enclosure and feature 23a. Enclosure measures 40 by 20 meters.
- 23e Paved area within feature 23d that measures 5 by 6 meters and 1 meter in height.
- 23f Paved platform within feature 23d that measures 10 by 5 meters and 1 meter in height. Recorded as a *kahuna* housesite by Kekahuna and Kelsey 1950.
- 23g Third enclosure in the southeast corner of the larger enclosure and feature 23a. Enclosure measures 40 by 70 meters.

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- 23h Small walled enclosure measuring 8 by 8 meters near the center of enclosure 23g. Floor of enclosure is paved. Recorded as a pen by Kekahuna and Kelsey 1950.
- 23i Paved, raised platform measuring 12 by 12 meters and located within enclosure 23g. Recorded as a housesite by Kekahuna and Kelsey 1950.
- 23j North-south stacked rock wall that separates the large enclosure (Site 23) into east and west halves. Wall is 1 meter high and 3 meters wide.
- Site 24 Platforms and walls (State Site No. 50-10-37-6376). Series of low walls, terraces, and paved platforms to the east of Hualani Heiau and *Pu'uhonua* Enclosure. Reported to contain 2 house platforms and one burial platform (Ching et. al. 1973). A small cave is located at the southern end of the feature (State Site No. 50-10-37-9843?).
- Site 25 Platforms and walls (State Site No. 50-10-37-6328). Series of low walls, terraces, and paved platforms to the east of Hualani Heiau. Reported to contain one house platform and 2 burial platforms (Ching et. al. 1973). Recorded as the location where *lā'au lapa'au* students lived while in training (Kekahuna and Kelsey 1950).
- Site 26 Enclosure with platforms and walls (State Site No. 50-10-37-6320). Walled enclosure measures 40 by 30 meters and adjoins the east wall of enclosure 23. Within the enclosure are paved platforms and walls. Recorded as a housesite (Kekahuna and Kelsey 1950).
- Site 27 Platform and paving. Located south of the southern wall of enclosure (Site 23).
- 27a Paved platform that measures 15 by 15 meters and 80cm in height.
- 27b Pebble paving along the exterior of the southern wall of enclosure (Site 23).
- Site 28 Platform and paving. Paved platform (15 by 11 meters) with pebble paving.
- Site 29 Platform and paving. Boulder paved platform (7 by 7 meters and 40cm high) along the west wall of Pakiha (Site 17).
- Site 30 Platform. Remnant of a small platform that measures 6 by 6 meters.
- Site 31 Trail. *Mauka-makai* trail in the northeast quadrant of the site that runs along the south side of the burial *heiau* (Site 21).
- Site 32 Trail. *Mauka-makai* trail along the exterior (south) face of the southern wall of *pu'uhonua* enclosure (23).
- Site 33 Corrals. At least four (features 33a through 33d) walled corrals from the ranching activities conducted in the site area in the early 1900s. Concentrated in the northwest portion of the site. Non-contributing structures in the complex.

TABLE 1  
HŌLUALOA 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT  
SITE AND FEATURE CORRELATION

| REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (2003) | STOKES (1906)    | REINECKE (1930) | KEKAHUNA & KELSEY (1950 & 1956) <sup>1</sup> | CSH (1994) <sup>2</sup> | STATE SITE NO. <sup>3</sup> |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Keolonāhihi Complex                |                  |                 |  |                         | 50-10-37-2059               |
| 1                                  | Ahupua'a Wall    |                 | Pu'uhonua Wall                               |                         |                             |
| 2                                  | Kanekaheilani    | Haleokekupa     | Haulelani                                    | Kanekaheilani           |                             |
| 3                                  | Hale 'A'ama      | Hale 'a'ama     | Hale A'ama                                   | Hale A'ama              |                             |
| 4                                  | Keolonāhihi      |                 |  |                         |                             |
| 5                                  | Hale O Kaili     |                 |  |                         |                             |
| 6                                  | Haleokekupa      | Keolonahihi     | Keolonahihi                                  | Haleokekupa             |                             |
| 7                                  | Walled well      |                 |  | Palama                  |                             |
| 8                                  | Wall             |                 |  |                         |                             |
| 9                                  | Wall             |                 |  |                         |                             |
| 10                                 | Wall             |                 |  |                         |                             |
| 11                                 | Wall             |                 |  | Hale wa'a               |                             |
| 12                                 | Cultural Deposit |                 |  |                         |                             |
| 13                                 | Stone building   |                 |  | Keolonahihi's           |                             |
| 14                                 | Moi's house      |                 |  | Kahua hale              |                             |
| 15                                 | Platform         |                 |  | Kahua hale              |                             |
| 16                                 | Platform         |                 |  | Hale pe'a               |                             |
| Keākealaniwahine Complex           |                  |                 |  |                         | No Site No.                 |
| 17                                 | Pakiha           | Pakiha Heiau    |  | Pakiha                  | 50-10-37-3831               |
| 18                                 | Mo'ipe Heiau     |                 |  | Mo'ipe Heiau            | 15                          |
| 19                                 | Hualani Heiau    |                 |  | Hualani Heiau           | 2,13,14                     |
| 20                                 | Housesite        |                 |  | Kahuna's hale           |                             |
| 21                                 | Burial Heiau     |                 |  | Burial Heiau            | 3                           |
| 22                                 | Burial           |                 |  |                         | 50-10-37-6375*              |
| 23                                 | Enclosure        |                 |  | Pu'uhonua               | 7-12                        |
| 24                                 | Platforms/walls  |                 |  | Student houses          | 5                           |
| 25                                 | Platforms/walls  |                 |  | Student houses          |                             |
| 26                                 | Platforms/walls  |                 |  | Housesite               |                             |
| 27                                 | Platform/paving  |                 |  |                         | 6,18                        |
| 28                                 | Platform/paving  |                 |  |                         | 19                          |
| 29                                 | Platform/paving  |                 |  |                         | 16                          |
| 30                                 | Platform         |                 |  |                         | 17                          |
| 31                                 | Trail (north)    |                 |  |                         |                             |
| 32                                 | Trail (south)    |                 |  |                         |                             |
| 33                                 | Corral walls     |                 |  |                         | 1,4                         |

<sup>1</sup> Place names and site function as recorded on 1950 and 1956 maps by Kekahuna and Kelsey.

<sup>2</sup> Cultural Surveys Hawaii (CSH), 1994 - Archaeological survey of Keākealaniwahine parcel.

<sup>3</sup> State Site numbers assigned from Ching et. al. (1973) (\*) and Hawai'i Statewide Inventory (1970).



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The cultural significance of the Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District relates to the use of this area as one of the seven royal centers of Kona and the important role that these royal centers played in the political, religious, and social development of Hawai'i Island for at least 200 years prior to Western contact, circa A.D. 1600-1778. This makes the district significant on the local and state levels in the area of religion and politics, ethnic history, engineering, and archaeology under criteria A, B, C, and D. The continuous use of these royal centers reflects the importance of these places through several generations of high-ranking *ali'i*. The key figures associated with the Hōlualoa royal center are *ali'i* of the highest ranking status, including its unique association with chiefesses. The Keolonāhihi and Keākealaniwahine complexes that comprise the Hōlualoa 4 District are well-preserved archaeological sites. The major impact to the integrity of the Hōlualoa District has been the construction of Ali'i Drive through the district and the modern houses built along this roadway.

Religion and Politics

Religion and politics were closely interwoven in Hawaiian culture. The royal centers of Kona reflect this interrelationship with residential sites, *heiau*, and sacred sites present within a defined royal compound. Often associated with these royal centers were *pu'uhonua* (places of refuge), reflecting the strong association between *pu'uhonua* and sites occupied by the high-ranking *ali'i*.

Keakamahana was of the highest *pi'o* rank, born of the union between brother and sister. Both Keakamahana and her daughter Keākealaniwahine were the highest ranking *ali'i* of their generation. The power of these chiefesses is thought to have been nominal in secular affairs with their political and economic powers being limited to Kona. Kamehameha I's association with the Hōlualoa center spanned his childhood when he learned to surf and canoe in Hōlualoa Bay, until the time of his rule (1795-1819) when he placed his war god, Kūkailimoku, at the Hale O Kaili structure at Hōlualoa. Kūkailimoku and the Hale O Kaili sites play an important role in Kamehameha's efforts to unite Hawai'i Island and later, the Hawaiian Islands.

As a royal center, the Hōlualoa 4 District contains a total of 8 *heiau* structures that were constructed and dedicated for a range of religious functions that are representative of Hawaiian cultural traditions and practices. The functions of these *heiau* include surfing (Hale 'A'ama), warrior training (Kanekaheilani Heiau), medicine and healing (Hualani Heiau), fertility (Mo'ipe Heiau), and preparation of *ali'i* for burial (Burial Heiau and Haleokekupa). Because of its association with chiefesses, it is believed that rituals and ceremonies related to women were held at these sites.

Ethnic Heritage

With the arrival of Pa'ao circa A.D. 1300 from Kahiki, new traditions were introduced to Hawai'i. With time and adaptation, Hawaiian culture became more complex as a stratified social system developed, agriculture and aquaculture expanded with population growth, massive stacked rock *heiau* structures were constructed, religious ceremonies became more elaborate, and warfare became more common as chiefs fought for land and power. The royal centers of Kona are representative of this complex socio-political-religious system that had become well established on the island of Hawai'i by A.D. 1600.

With the stratified social system, it was important to retain the division between *ali'i* (chiefs) and *maka'ainana* (commoners). This was done through a physical separation, such as the royal centers that were restricted to only the *ali'i* and *kahuna*. The other means of maintaining the class distinction was to arrange royal marriages and

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births that insured the continuation of high-ranking geneologies. There were *ho'ao* rituals where arranged marriages among the *ali'i* were consummated. There were also ceremonies associated with the birth of an *ali'i keiki* (child) to recognize the child's rank and status in the society. At Hōlualoa, these practices continued for five generations of *ali'i* prominent in the history of the island. The *ali'i* known to have resided in Hōlualoa were Keakamahana and Keākealaniwahine. It is unclear if Kamehameha actually resided at Hōlualoa, but his association with the area was both recreational and religious. Other prominent *ali'i* in the Kona District who may have resided at Hōlualoa include Keakealani-kane (father of Keakamahana), Keawe-i-kekahi-ali'i-o-kamoku (Keawe, son of Keākealaniwahine), Ke'eaumoku-nui (son of Keawe), and Alapa'i-nui (nephew of Keawe). Marriages between high-ranking *ali'i* also assisted in retaining control over a district or island.

Engineering

The sites of the Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District are representative of the traditional Hawaiian construction style that consisted of stacking rock to build walls and platforms without the use of mortar. As such, each rock had to be carefully placed and "locked" for stability. Several walls within the district are significant for their massiveness, especially the Pakiha enclosure with walls described as 13 feet wide and 9 feet high (Stokes 1906: 58). This massive enclosure remains intact (Photos VII and VIII). Another massive stacked stone site is the Grandstand (Site 6c) near Kamoia Point where spectators would watch the surfing and canoeing in Hōlualoa Bay from the stepped terraces. This wall was described as 7 feet wide and 8 feet high (Kekahuna and Kelsey 1956), but has been damaged and reduced by shoreline erosion. The other massive wall is the *ahupua'a* wall (Site 1) within the Keolonāhihi complex. This wall averages 4 meters in height.

The enclosure of springs at Keolonāhihi with retaining walls represents another example of engineering. There are four (4) such features within the Keolonāhihi complex - features 4h, 6b and 6d and site 7. Site 7 is located inland of the shoreline and involved excavation to a depth of at least 2 meters, construction of stacked rock retaining walls, and a ramp down to the water level. The springs associated with Site 6 were enclosed to capture the brackish water that was used for religious rituals and ceremonies and as a bathing areas for *ali'i*.

Archaeology

Archaeological excavations conducted in the Keolonāhihi Complex have identified subsurface cultural deposits related to both the pre-contact and post-contact occupation of the site. While similar excavations have not been conducted within the Keākealaniwahine Complex, it appears likely that subsurface cultural deposits are present and have a potential to yield information for interpreting the age, construction sequence, and cultural use of sites within the Hōlualoa Royal Center.

The archaeological testing at Keolonāhihi provided a preliminary site chronology based on radio-carbon dating of charcoal from various depths within the cultural deposits. Three phases of pre-contact occupation were dated to A.D. 1640-1790. The lack of sterile cultural deposits between the cultural layers suggests that much of the occupation was continuous, rather than distinct periods of occupation separated by periods of abandonment. There were no cultural deposits in the test excavations that dated to an earlier occupation, circa A.D. 1300, that would correspond to residency of the site by chiefess Keolonāhihi. A post-contact cultural deposit, circa mid to late 1800s, corresponds to the post-contact occupation of the site.

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The archaeological investigations also provided an opportunity to test the site functions indicated on the Kekahuna and Kelsey maps. In one case, the site identified as Keolonāhihi's housesite by Kekahuna and Kelsey contained historic artifacts suggestive of a much later construction and use of the area. While not all the cultural practices mentioned for Hōlualoa will be reflected by the archaeological remains, there is a high potential to understand the use and construction of the sites through additional archaeological research.

If the Hōlualoa Royal Center was used by five consecutive generations, there is a high probability that the different *ali'i* modified and expanded the site over time. Archaeological research can evaluate the various construction sequences that would reflect such change over time. By dating the construction phases, it may be possible to associate a site or building phase with a given chief or chiefess.

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(8-86)

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District corresponds to the properties currently owned by the State of Hawai'i and designated for inclusion into Keolonāhihi State Historical Park. The boundaries of the Keolonāhihi Complex correspond to Tax Map Key 7-7-04: 12, 51, 52 and the boundaries of the Keākealaniwahine Complex correspond to Tax Map Key 7-7-04: 11 (refer to Map 3). These two complexes are separated by Ali'i Drive and a series of privately-owned parcels along both sides of the roadway.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries were selected to correspond to the intact archaeological complexes associated with the Hōlualoa royal center. The privately-owned parcels along Ali'i Drive contain modern houses that do not contribute to the archaeological district and do not maintain the historical integrity.

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MAPS

All maps were prepared by Hawai'i State Parks.

- MAP 1 USGS, Kealakekua Quadrangle, Island of Hawai'i with boundaries of Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District indicated.
- MAP 2 Hawai'i Island map showing the location of the Kona Royal Centers, ca. A.D. 1600-1800.
- MAP 3 Tax Map Key (7-7-04) indicating the parcels that comprise the Keolonāhihi Complex, the Keākealaniwahine Complex, and the Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District.
- MAP 4 Sites and complexes within the Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District.
- MAP 5 Keolonāhihi Complex, circa A.D. 1300.
- MAP 6 Keolonāhihi Complex, circa A.D. 1600.
- MAP 7 Keolonāhihi Complex, circa A.D. 1780.
- MAP 8 Keolonāhihi Complex, circa A.D. 1890.
- MAP 9 Keolonāhihi Complex within the Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District.
- MAP 10 Site Damage from Bulldozing and High Surf at Keolonāhihi.
- MAP 11 Keākealaniwahine Complex within the Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District.

PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTO I

- 3. Unknown photographer
- 4. Unknown date; circa 1890
- 5. Hawai'i State Archives
- 6. View south of Keolonāhihi from Ali'i Drive and across Hōlualoa Bay.

PHOTO II

- 3. Martha Yent
- 4. April, 1983
- 5. Hawai'i State Parks, Honolulu Office
- 6. View south of Keolonāhihi from Ali'i Drive and across Hōlualoa Bay.

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PHOTO III

3. Rebecca Banks
4. September 12, 1950
5. Kaua'i Historical Society
6. East-facing face of basalt slab along wall (Site 4f) of *palama* enclosure within Keolonāhihi Complex.

PHOTO IV

3. Rebecca Banks
4. September 12, 1950
5. Kaua'i Historical Society
6. East-facing face of basalt slab along wall (Site 4f) of *palama* enclosure within Keolonāhihi Complex.

PHOTO V

3. Martha Yent
4. January 11, 1990
5. Hawai'i State Parks, Honolulu Office
6. Aerial view north of Hōlualoa 4 with Kaumalumu in foreground, Keolonāhihi and Hōlualoa Bay to north and Keākealaniwahine to east (*mauka*) of Ali'i Drive.

PHOTO VI

3. Martha Yent
4. January 11, 1990
5. Hawai'i State Parks, Honolulu Office
6. Aerial view northeast of Hōlualoa 4 with Kaumalumu and Keolonāhihi in foreground and Keākealaniwahine to east (*mauka*) of Ali'i Drive.

PHOTO VII

3. Martha Yent
4. April, 1983
5. Hawai'i State Parks, Honolulu Office
6. View south of Site 1 (*ahupua'a* wall) of Keolonāhihi Complex.

PHOTO VIII

3. Martha Yent
4. April, 1983
5. Hawai'i State Parks, Honolulu Office
6. View east of Feature 2A (*heiau* platform) of Site 2 (Kanekeheilani Heiau), Keolonāhihi Complex.

PHOTO IX

3. Martha Yent
4. April, 1987
5. Hawai'i State Parks, Honolulu Office
6. View northeast of Hale 'A'ama (Site 3) showing damage from high surf and build-up of basalt and coral beach.



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PHOTO X

3. Martha Yent
4. April, 1983
5. Hawai'i State Parks, Honolulu Office
6. View west of Feature 4f (slab with petroglyphs) along west wall of Keolonāhihi Heiau (Site 4).

PHOTO XI

3. Martha Yent
4. April, 1983
5. Hawai'i State Parks, Honolulu Office
6. View east of Feature 6c (Grandstand) of Haleokekupa Heiau (Site 6).

PHOTO XII

3. Martha Yent
4. April, 1983
5. Hawai'i State Parks, Honolulu Office
6. Pumphouse, Site 13. View west of exterior face of east wall showing the construction style of basalt boulders and concrete.

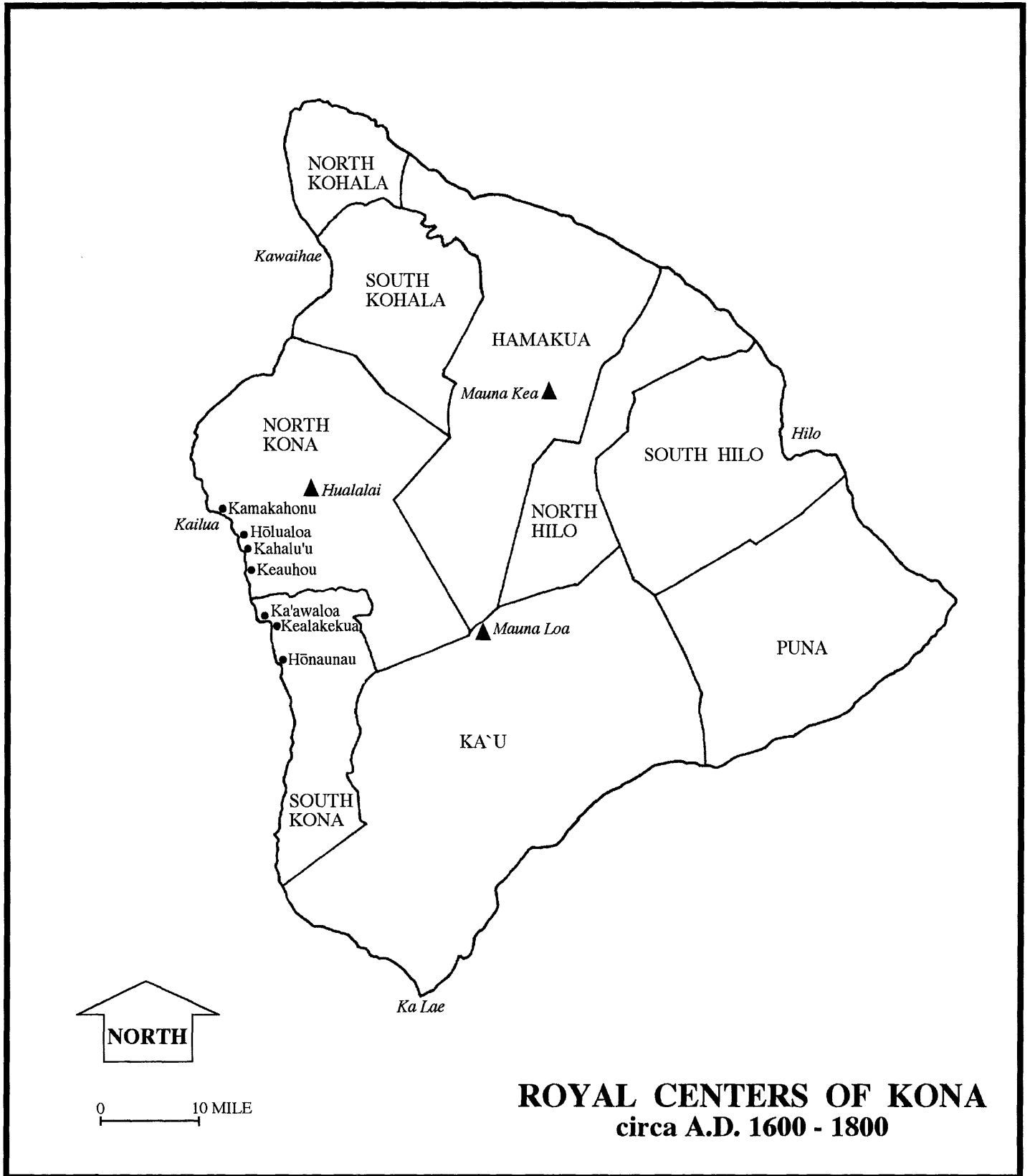
PHOTO XIII

3. Martha Yent
4. April, 1986
5. Hawai'i State Parks, Honolulu Office
6. View east of northeast corner of Pakiha enclosure (Site 17) within Keākealaniwahine Complex.

PHOTO XIV

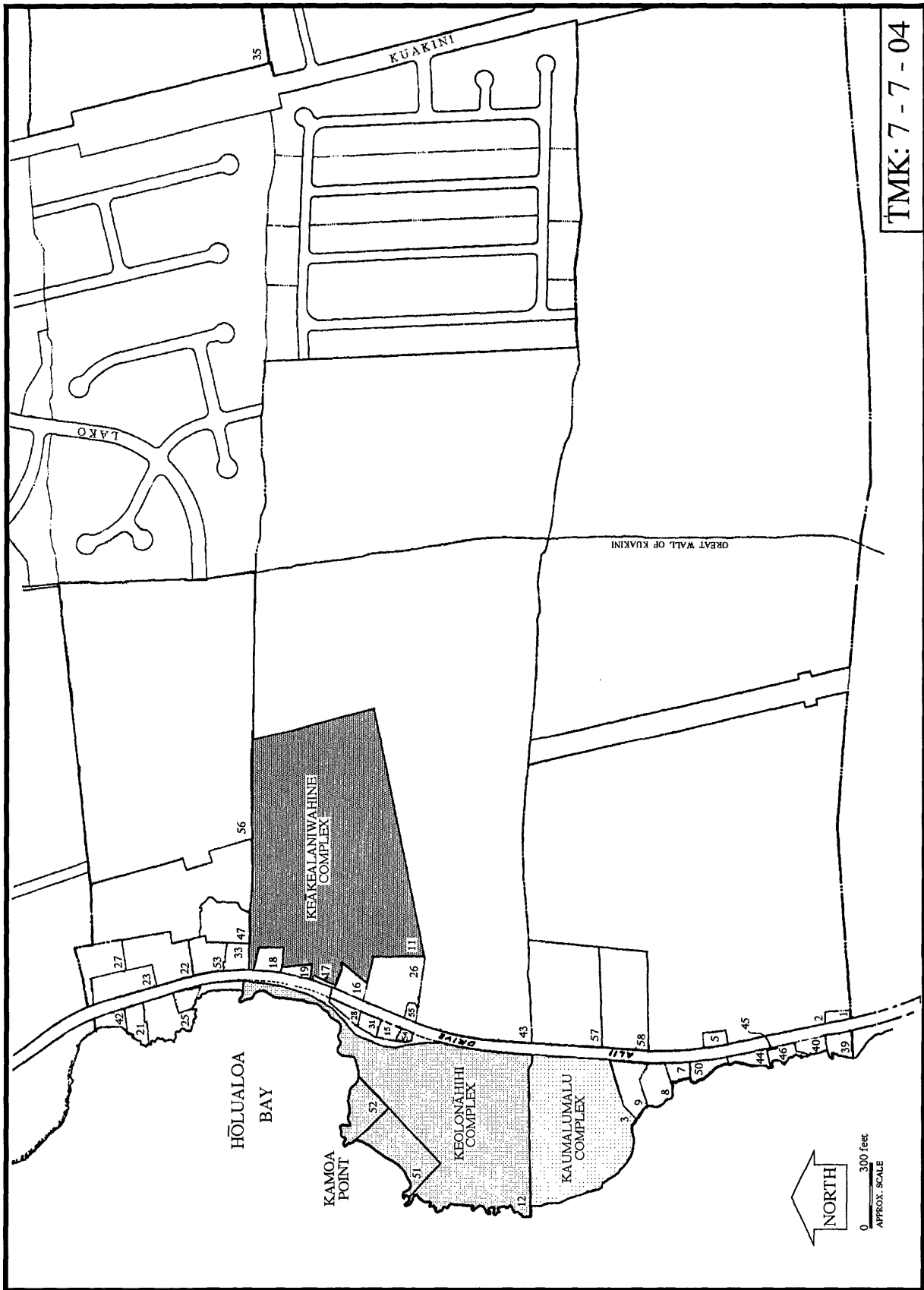
3. Martha Yent
4. December 12, 1989
5. Hawai'i State Parks, Honolulu Office
6. View northeast of interior wall face of northeast corner of Pakiha enclosure (Site 17) within the Keākealaniwahine Complex.



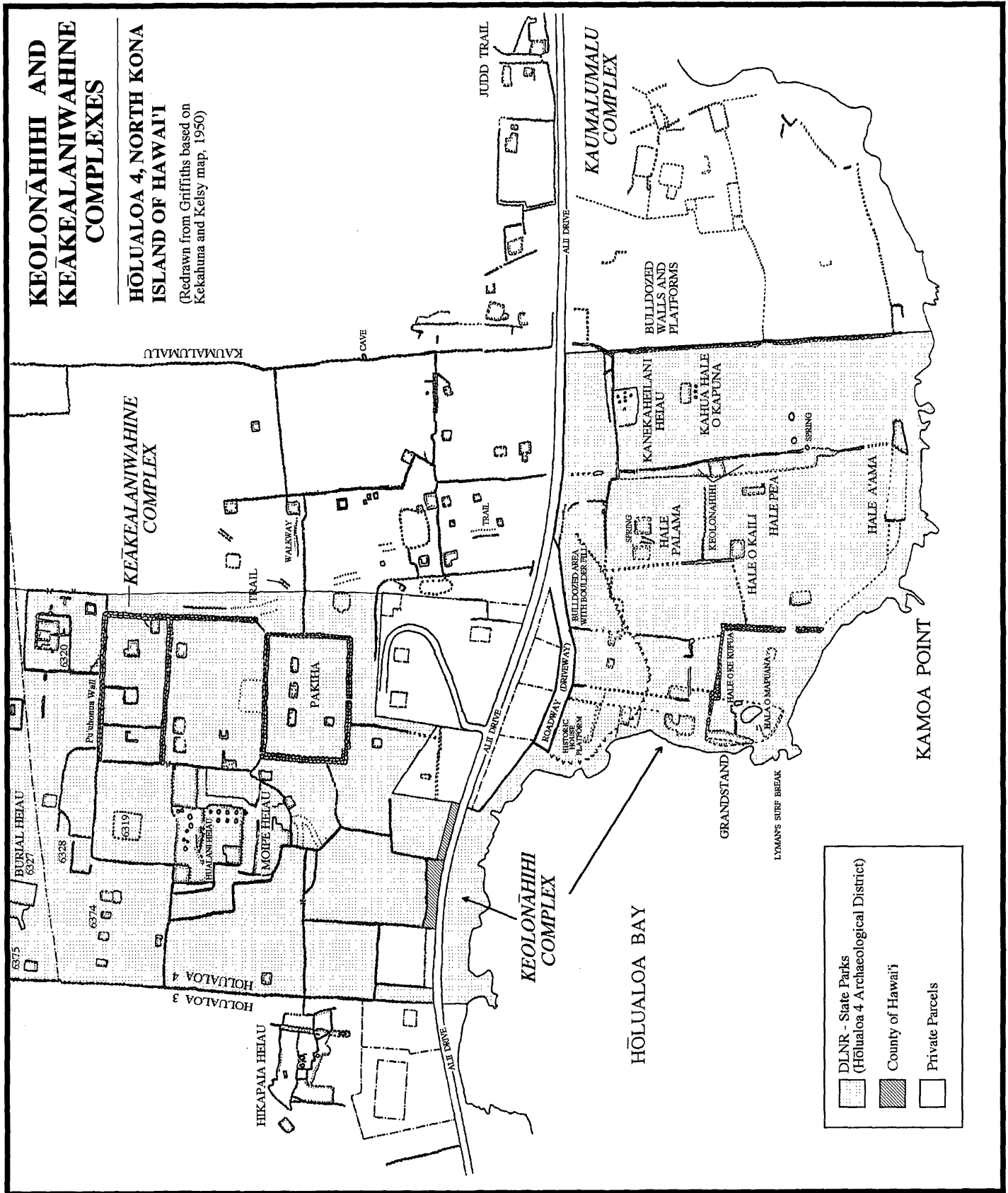


**ROYAL CENTERS OF KONA**  
**circa A.D. 1600 - 1800**

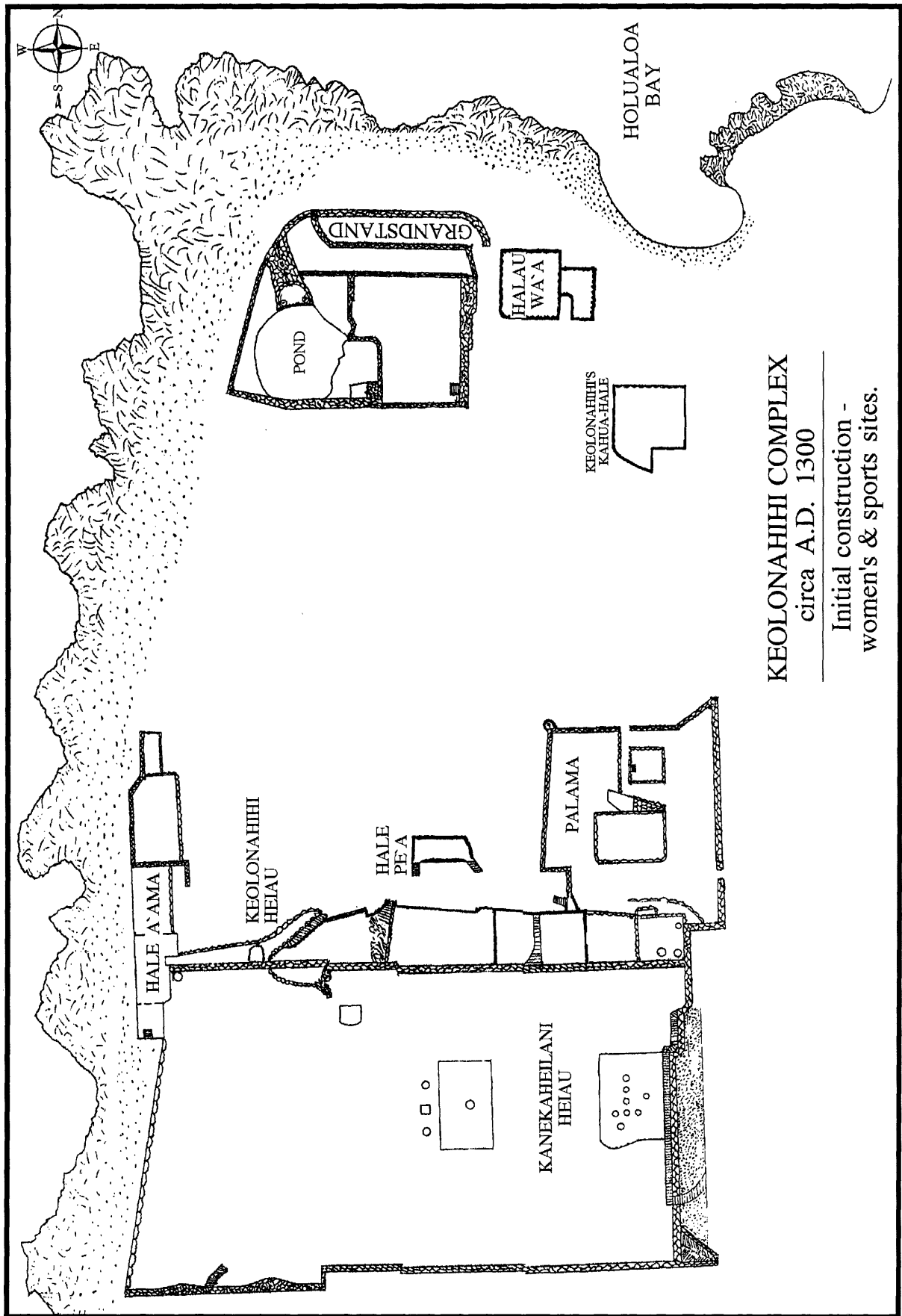
MAP 2 - Royal Centers of Kona, circa A.D. 1600-1800



MAP 3 - Tax Key Key (7-7-04) showing location of Kaumalumu Complex, Keolonāhihi Complex, and Keākealaniwahine Complex. Keolonāhihi and Keākealaniwahine comprise the Hölualoa 4 Archaeological District.

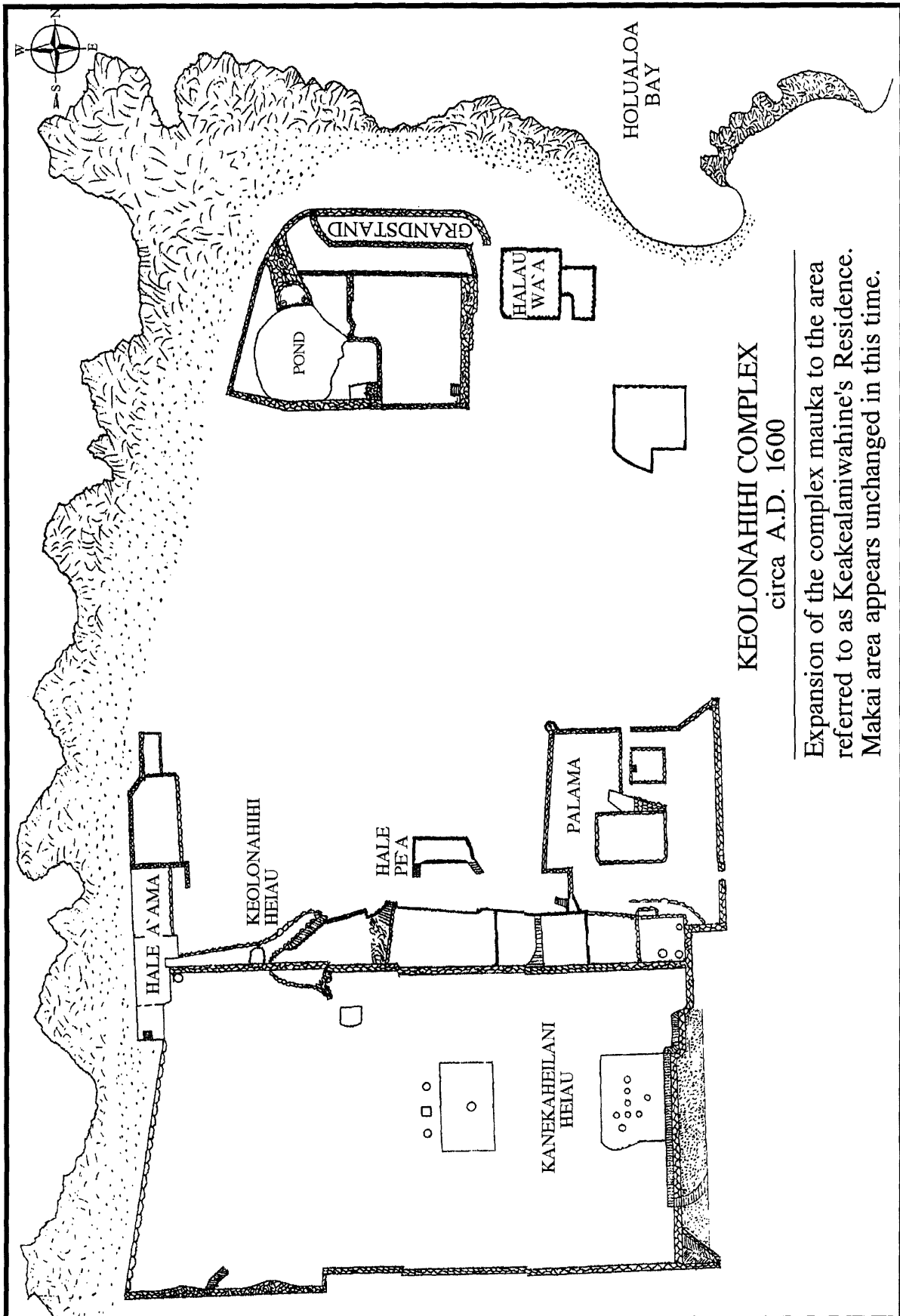


MAP 4 - Sites and complexes within the Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District.



**KEOLONAHIHI COMPLEX**  
circa A.D. 1300  
Initial construction -  
women's & sports sites.

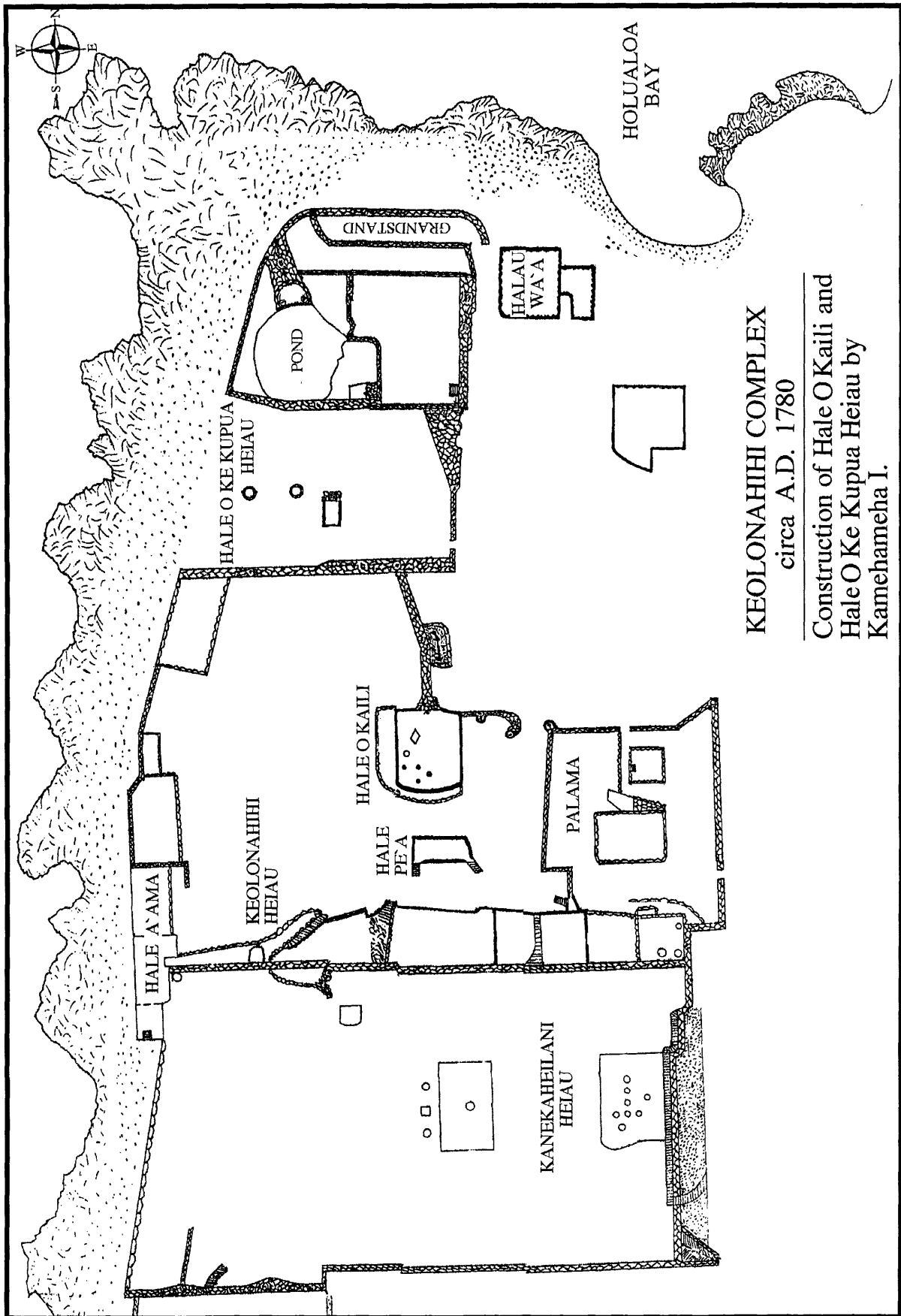
MAP 5 - Keolonāhihi Complex, circa A.D. 1300.



**KEOLONAHIHI COMPLEX**  
circa A.D. 1600

Expansion of the complex mauka to the area referred to as Keakealaniwahine's Residence. Makai area appears unchanged in this time.

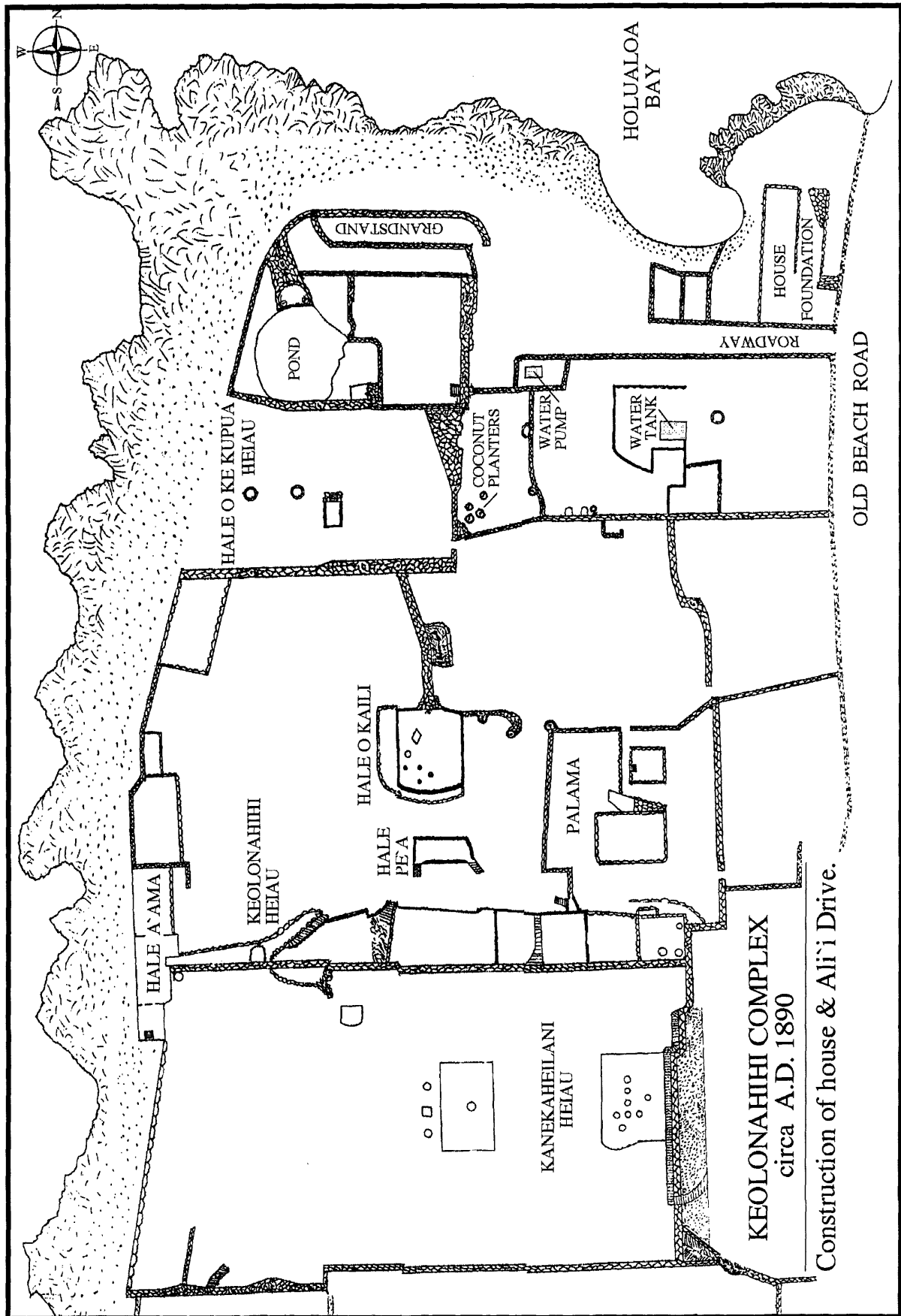
MAP 6 - Keolonāhihi Complex, circa A.D. 1600.



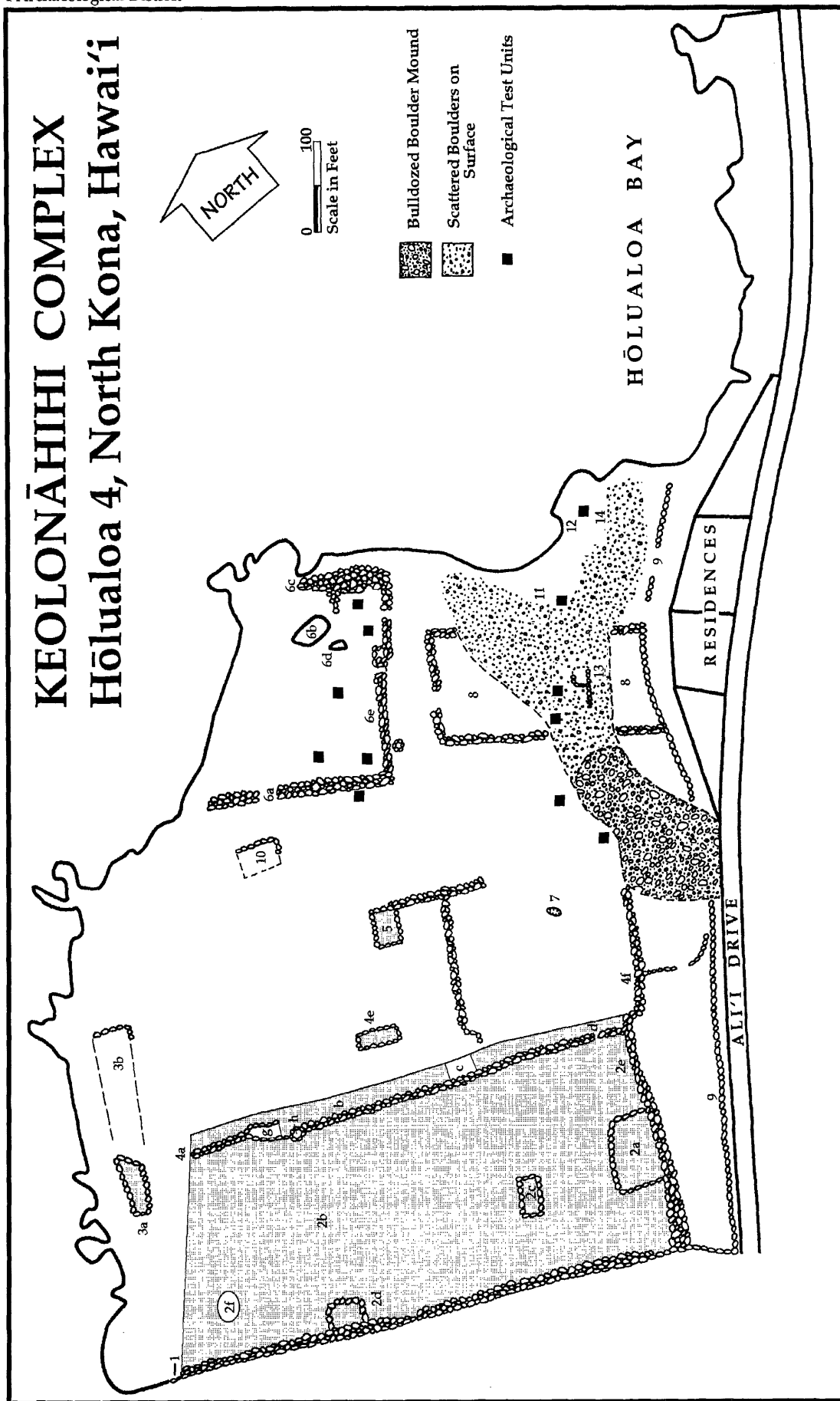
**KEOLONAHIHI COMPLEX**  
circa A.D. 1780  
**Construction of Hale O Kaili and  
Hale O Ke Kupa Heiau by  
Kamehameha I.**

MAP 7 - Keolonāhihi Complex, circa 1780.

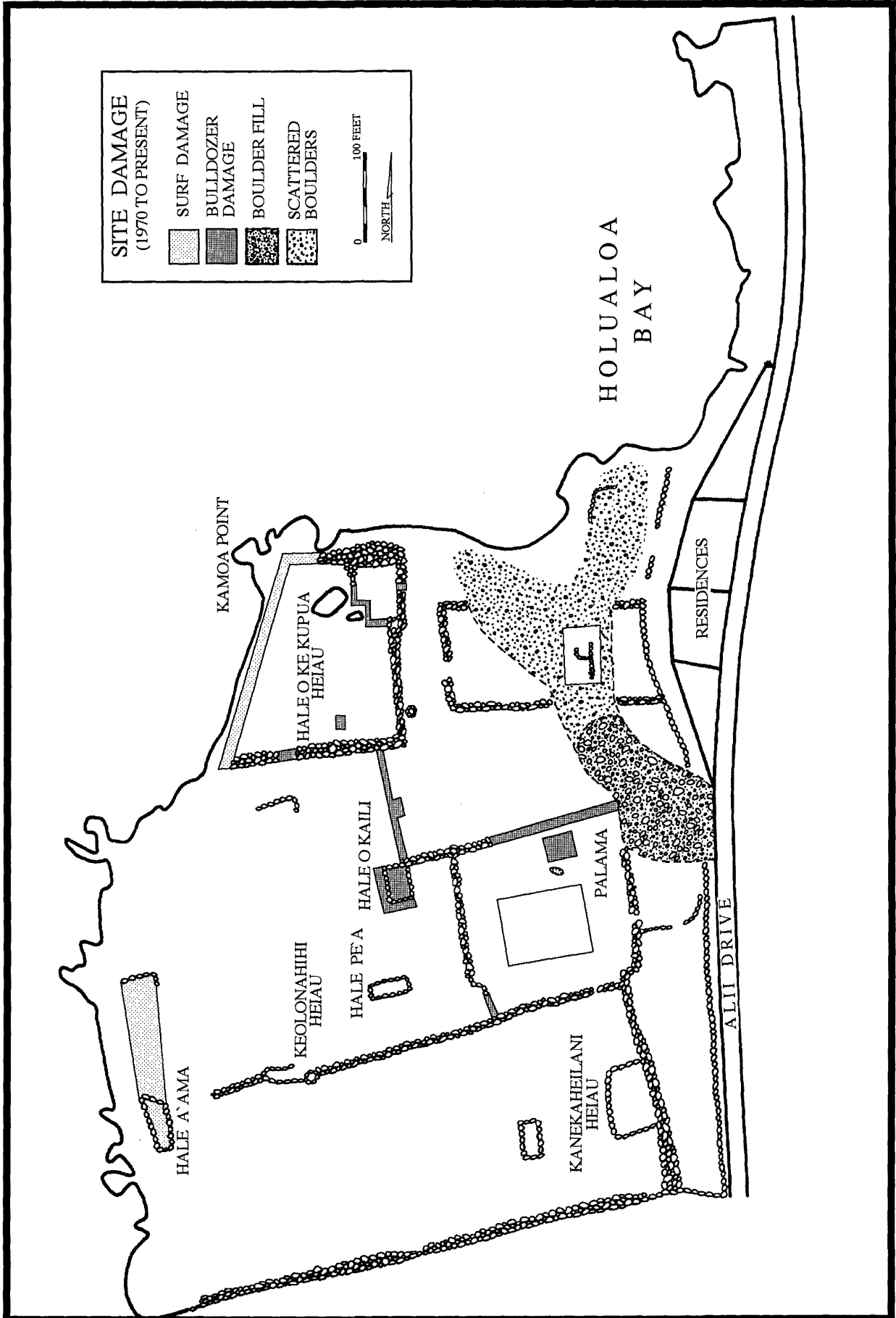




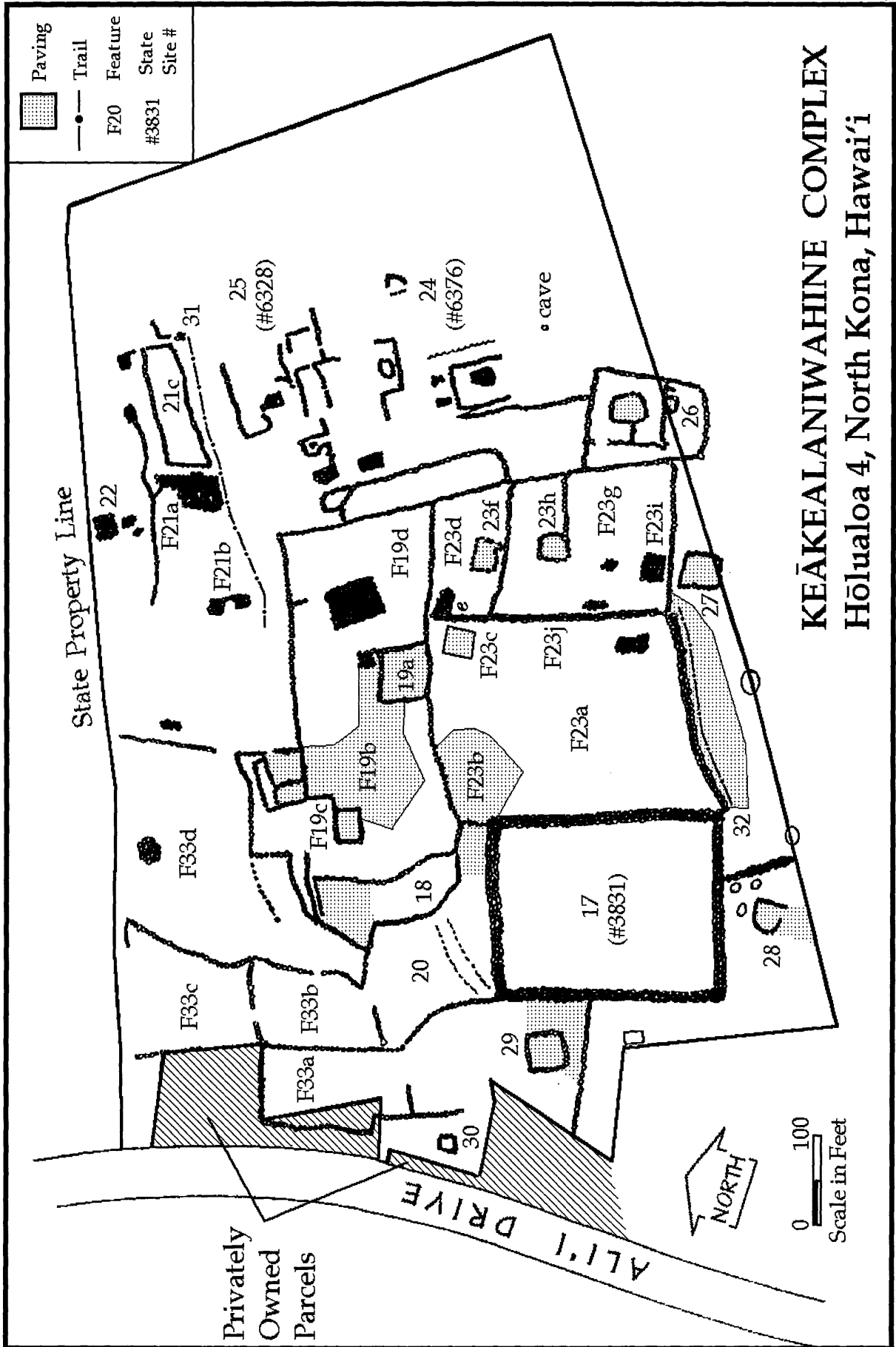
MAP 8 - Keolonāhihi Complex, circa A.D. 1890.



MAP 9 - Keolonāhihi Complex within the Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District.



MAP 10 - Site Damage from Bulldozing and High Surf at Keolonāhihi



MAP 11 - Keākealaniwahine Complex within the Hōlualoa 4 Archaeological District.