



HISTORIC SITES

6.1 INTRODUCTION AND ANALYSIS

The heritage of a community is documented by its history. The physical evidence of such a documentation is often contained in archaeological and historic sites that support the written or traditional legacy.

The identity of a community evolves from the past. One way of understanding the present is through historic perspective, as cultural values are basically derived from past generations.

According to the State Department of Land and Natural Resources' Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), an estimated 11,500 archeological and historic sites have been identified on the island of Hawaii. However, only 5 per cent of the island has been surveyed. The other 95 per cent of the island contains an undeterminable number of historic and archeological sites. The abundance of historic sites can be attributed to the fact that much of the early history of the Hawaiian Islands had its setting on the Big Island. Archeological data indicates that Polynesian voyagers may have settled here as early as 600 A.D. Furthermore, significant historic figures such as King Kamehameha I conquered and ruled the Hawaiian Islands from the Big Island. The Historic Sites element also encompasses the recent past such as the coming of the various ethnic groups that have blended to create today's Hawaii.

There is continuing concern for the historic and archaeological sites of the County of Hawaii on the part of residents, governmental agencies, and private developers. As the early history of Hawaii was kept through oral tradition, the reconstruction of this period is largely based on the physical evidence and data recovered from archaeological and historic sites. It is realized that once destroyed, historic sites and the information they contain cannot be replaced. Many landowners are becoming aware that Hawaiian artifacts used in daily living are being removed from their lands for or by collectors. Consequently, sites have been despoiled and information regarding the function of the site itself and the artifacts have been destroyed.

The SHPD is charged with a variety of tasks within the State's historic preservation program. The SHPD maintains an inventory of known historic sites and promotes surveys to identify and document new sites. The SHPD also has a program element to place significant sites on the Hawaii Register of Historic Places and coordinates the nomination of sites to the National Register of Historic Places. SHPD also administers the Burial Sites

Program. This program manages those burial sites that are over 50 years old. Approximately 98 per cent of the burial cases handled by the SHPD relate to native Hawaiian skeletal remains. Anyone who wishes to relocate, or preserve in place previously identified Hawaiian burials over 50 years old must obtain the approval of the appropriate Island Burial Council, that meets monthly on its respective islands. Any skeletal remains accidentally discovered must be reported to the SHPD and County police. If burial remains are estimated to be less than 50 years old, they fall under the jurisdiction of the police. Other programs, such as the Hawaiian Heritage Corridor Program, seek to preserve historic sites by enabling non-profit organizations in the various County districts preserve historic sites and buildings along a transportation corridor or the Department of Land and Natural Resources Ala Kahakai trail that will connect various historic sites and parks along the shoreline. Information regarding historic sites may be obtained by contacting the SHPD.

Archaeological investigations continue to be conducted on the island, adding to the list of known sites. These investigations, as well as cultural and historical research, are important in identifying significant cultural resources and helping to provide the basis for their protection and management. However, as indicated by the large number of estimated sites on the island, it is also important to establish criteria for determining what is significant.

The Public Access Shoreline Hawaii (PASH) decision of 1995 allows native Hawaiians the right to conduct their cultural traditions and practices upon lands where those activities had been conducted in the past.

6.2 GOALS

- (a) Protect, restore, and enhance the sites, buildings, and objects of significant historical and cultural importance to Hawaii.
- (b) Appropriate access to significant historic sites, buildings, and objects of public interest should be made available.
- (c) Enhance the understanding of man's place on the landscape by understanding the system of ahupuaa.

6.3 POLICIES

- (a) Agencies and organizations, either public or private, pursuing knowledge about historic sites should keep the public apprised of projects.
- (b) Amend appropriate ordinances to incorporate the stewardship and protection of historic sites, buildings and objects.
- (c) Require both public and private developers of land to provide historical and archaeological surveys and cultural assessments, where appropriate, prior to the

clearing or development of land when there are indications that the land under consideration has historical significance.

- (d) Public access to significant historic sites and objects shall be acquired, where appropriate.
- (e) Embark on a program of restoring significant historic sites on County lands. Assure the protection and restoration of sites on other public lands through a joint effort with the State.
- (f) Encourage the restoration of significant sites on private lands.
- (g) Collect and distribute historic sites information of public interest and keep an inventory of sites.
- (h) Aid in the development of a program of public education concerning historic sites.
- (i) Signs explaining historic sites, buildings and objects shall be in keeping with the character of the area or the cultural aspects of the feature.
- (j) Develop a continuing program to evaluate the significance of historic sites.
- (k) Develop policies to protect Hawaiian rights as identified under judicial decisions.
- (l) Support the establishment of Hawaiian Heritage Corridors.
- (m) All new historic sites placed on the State or Federal Register after the adoption of the general plan shall be included in the General Plan.
- (n) Consider requiring Cultural Assessments for certain developments as part of the rezoning process.
- (o) Recognize the importance of certain natural features in Hawaiian culture by incorporating the concept of “cultural landscapes” in land use planning.

6.4 STANDARDS

- (a) The evaluation of the importance of specific historic sites is necessary for future action. The following standards establish a framework for evaluating sites.
- (b) Importance in the life or activities of a major historic person.
- (c) Associated with a major group or organization in the history of the island or community.
- (d) Associated with a major historic event (cultural, economic, military, social, or political).
- (e) Associated with a major recurring event in the history of the community (such as annual celebrations).
- (f) Associated with a past or continuing institution that has contributed substantially to the life of the community.
- (g) Unique example of a particular style or period.
- (h) One of the few of its age remaining.

- (i) Original materials and/or workmanship that can be valued in themselves.
- (j) Sites with a preponderance of original materials in context and complexes rather than single isolated sites unless they are of great significance.
- (k) Sites of traditional and cultural significance.

6.5 DISTRICTS

The following is a historical profile of the districts. The brief historical sketches of each district are intended to bring into focus the relationship of the district to the island as a whole. The list of sites that are included for the districts are those that have been officially placed on either the Hawaii Register or the National Register of Historic Places. It is important to understand that the listing of sites and their evaluation is an on-going process. Many other sites for the districts have been identified and may be equally significant but the process of evaluation and placement on a register has not been completed. New sites are constantly being discovered and these must be evaluated in conjunction with those already known.

6.5.1 Puna

6.5.1.1 Profile

Historically, the district of Puna did not have much political influence. However, Puna is closely associated with the volcano goddess Pele. For the most part, Puna followed the course of the adjacent districts of Ka'u and Hilo. No strong family lines evolved in the district for power over any of the other districts, and the lands of Puna almost always went to the ruler of Ka'u or Hilo.

The most significant historical feature known in Puna was the Waha'ula Heiau, located in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Unfortunately, it was destroyed in 1997 by the ongoing eruption of Kilauea. This was the first luakini heiau (temples presided over by the high chiefs) to be built by the priest Pa'ao, circa 1275 A.D., and the last in use until its destruction was ordered by Liholiho in 1820.

Table 6-1. Historic Sites, District of Puna

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
Johnson Summer Home/Hale Ohia Cottages	1-1-05:19, 42	Keaau	x	
Hale Ohia Tract Historic District	1-1-05: 24-26; 29-33	Volcano	x	
Star of the Sea Catholic Church, Kalapana Painted Church	1-2-06:81	Kaimu	x	x
Ala Loa	1-2-09:3	Kehena	x	

Table 6-1. Historic Sites, District of Puna (Continued)

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
Keauohana Ahupua`a Archeological District	1-2-09:3	Kehena	x	
Opihikao Evangelical Church Residence	1-3-04:18	Opihikao	x	
King's Highway	1-3-07:26	Malama Ki	x	
MacKenzie Petroglyphs	1-3-07:26, 1-3-08:1	Malama Ki	x	
Mountain View Theater	1-8-02:1	Olaa	x	

6.5.1.2 Course of Action

- (a) Support the establishment of Hawaiian Heritage Corridors.

6.5.2 North And South Hilo

6.5.2.1 Profile

In Hawaiian tradition, the district of Hilo played an important role. A cave behind Rainbow Falls was the home of Hina, the beautiful woman who bore the demigod Maui for the islands' traditional founder, Hawaii Loa. Pele herself shaped the area of Hilo by sending fingers of lava down the slopes of Mauna Loa. Kamehameha I spent part of his youth in the district and moved and overturned the Naha Stone, an omen of his later rise to power.

In 1778, the first written reports of Hilo were made by Captain James Cook, who said that heavy seas prevented his landing at "Aheedoo." One of the explorers who came after Capt. Cook was Lord Byron, who first charted Hilo Bay. For years, the bay was known as Byron's Bay and the entrance to the harbor, Blonde Reef, was named after his ship.

Following the explorers were fur traders and other seamen who found the islands an ideal location for wintering and obtaining provisions. By 1791 the exploitation of sandalwood began and Hilo's reputation as a port had emerged.

At the end of the sandalwood era, Christian missionaries arrived, led by William Ellis. In 1822, Ellis searched for a suitable location for a mission station. At the same time, Hilo was the starting point of pilgrimages to the volcano and a market place for people from Ka'u to Hamakua. The main settlement of Hilo was initially located at the mouth of the Wailoa River in Waiakea. Until the arrival of David Belden Lyman and Titus Coan in 1832, the mission's effect was not significant. By the end of 1837, however, two-thirds of the population of the area had relocated themselves to Hilo to join Coan's "Great Revival," leaving villages around Hilo deserted. When the mission eventually

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moved to the top of Haili Street from Waiakea, the new Christians followed. This established the present location of Hilo town.

Close to the end of Coan's revival, new explorers interested in commerce came to Hilo. The whaling industry had a great effect on the local population, luring Hawaiians away from home with a promise of adventure and money. The whaling industry declined after 1868 when petroleum was discovered in far-off Pennsylvania. The great tsunami and earthquake also occurred in this year.

The sugar industry began to develop in the early 1800's. However, it was not until the Reciprocity Treaty of 1875 with the United States that the industry firmly established itself. The treaty assured that no duty would be imposed on Hawaiian sugar imported into the United States. Thus, by the turn of the century, new sugar mills were established, labor was being imported from Asia and Europe, and Hilo became a thriving economic center. The present population reflects the various groups who have made their homes in the area.

Most historic sites of North and South Hilo have been either destroyed by agriculture, urban growth, and natural changes in landforms. Those sites that have been protected should remain as the area grows. Other sites, particularly historic buildings, should be the focus of these districts. These buildings, although not of ancient vintage, reflect the historic growth of the area.

Table 6-2. Historic Sites, Districts of North and South Hilo

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
Burials	2-1-13:1	Waiakea	x	
Burials	2-1-13:1	Waiakea	x	
Burials	2-1-13:1	Waiakea	x	
Burials	2-1-13:1	Waiakea	x	
Kamehameha Hall	2-1-21:43	Ponahawai	x	x
United Community Church	2-2-20:2	Ponahawai	x	
Volcano Block	2-3-03:9	Punahoa	x	x
United States Post Office and Office Building	2-3-05:3	Piihonua		x
Hilo Masonic Lodge	2-3-05:7	Punahoa	x	x
District Court House and Police Station	2-3-06:4	Punahoa	x	x
Palace Theater	2-3-07:21	Punahoa	x	x
S. Hata Building	2-3-08:16	Punahoa	x	x
Michael Victor House	2-3-14:2	Punahoa	x	
W.H. Shipman House	2-3-15:4, 5	Piihonua	x	x
Rev. D.B. Lyman House	2-3-16:24	Punahoa	x	x
Ludloff Residence	2-3-28:22	Punahoa	x	

Table 6-2. Historic Sites, Districts of North and South Hilo (Continued)

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
Masao Kubo Residence	2-3-28:44	Punahoa	x	
A.J. Williamson Residence	2-6-06:11	Kalalau	x	x
H. Tanimoto Residence (Honomu Theater)	2-8-14:15	Honomu	x	
Yamamoto Store	2-9-03:18	Wailea	x	

6.5.2.2 Courses of Action

- (a) Support the development of Kalakaua Park and its surrounding area as the Kalakaua Park Heritage Area and the restoration of its historic significance to Hilo.
- (b) Identify historic sites within the South Hilo District for inclusion within the Hawaiian Heritage Corridor Program.

6.5.3 Hamakua

6.5.3.1 Profile

Most of the early history of the Hamakua district centers on Waipio Valley. The valley was settled early and was the home of several strong rulers as early as the 13th century. Among the chiefs of Waipio were Liloa and his son Umi. The traditions regarding Liloa indicates he was the first to rule over the entire island and his rule was one of peaceful diplomacy.

In 1823, the Rev. Ellis counted 265 houses in the valley and estimated the population at 1,325. The number of residents has declined steadily since Ellis' estimate. The same is true of the once populated Waimanu Valley.

Hawaiians also lived in the smaller valleys and gulches along the Hamakua coast and were known to cultivate taro.

In relatively recent historical times, there have been Asian and European influences in Hamakua, due primarily to the sugar industry. These influences have erased much of the physical evidence of the earlier culture, but have also introduced a different perspective on historic sites.

Table 6-3. Historic Sites, District of Hamakua

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
East Hamakua Protestant Church	4-4-06:1	Keahua	x	
Pa`auhau Plantation House	4-4-06:22	Pa`auhau	x	

Table 6-3. Historic Sites, District of Hamakua (Continued)

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
Mauna Kea Adze Quarry	4-4-15:1, 9, 10	Kaohe	x	x
Chee Ying Society Clubhouse	4-5-09:9	Nienie	x	x
Honokaa Plantation Manager's Residence	4-8-06:13	Kanahonua	x	

6.5.3.2 Course of Action

- (a) Coordinate with the community to identify historical sites and buildings for inclusion in a heritage corridor program.

6.5.4 North And South Kohala

6.5.4.1 Profile

Historically, the present districts of North and South Kohala were considered to be a single unit. Kohala is the birthplace of Kamehameha I. Mo'okini Heiau at Upolu Point is said to have been built by the priest Pa'ao in the 12th century. Other important historic events occurred in the district, particularly at Kawaihae. Kamehameha I gained complete control of the entire island after the death of chief Keoua of Ka`u at the Pu'ukohola Heiau.

It was at Kawaihae that John Young and Isaac Davis in the service of Kamehameha I cleared foreign arrivals who came to Hawaii. They persuaded Capt. George Vancouver to leave cattle in the area and Richard J. Cleveland to leave horses.

In 1820, the brig Thaddeus, carrying a group of Christian missionaries, made its first anchorage at the village of Kawaihae. John Young is credited with the decision to allow the missionaries to disembark at Kailua.

John Palmer Parker was influential in shaping the character of Kohala. He started ranching in Kawaihae and hunted the large number of cattle that had turned wild under the kapu or protection placed on them by Kamehameha I. Parker eventually moved to Waimea where he expanded his operation into what is today one of the oldest and largest privately owned ranches in the United States.

In 1832, the missionary Lorenzo Lyons arrived in Kawaihae. He established his station at Waimea and his parish included the districts of Kohala and Hamakua. Ten years later, Reverend Elias Bond took over the mission duties in North Kohala and established an excellent English school.

Although the character of Kohala has changed through history, the district's relative isolation has preserved many pre-contact sites. The leeward North Kohala coast still

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contains many remnants of coastal fishing villages that were occupied from the pre-historic period through the early 1900s. Likewise, remnants of the large agricultural complexes that supported the population are still found in both North and South Kohala. Mo'okini and Pu'ukohola Heiau still stand as monuments to the past, as do John Young's house site and the early Christian churches.

North Kohala**Table 6-4. Historic Sites, District of North Kohala**

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
Bond District	5-3-05:4, 5, 17, 19, 20, 26, 27	Iole	x	x
Tong Wo Society Building	5-3-08:20	Halawa	x	x
Kohala District Courthouse	5-4-05:1	Honopueo	x	x
Nanbu Hotel/Holy's Bakery	5-4-05:22	Honopue	x	
Union Mill Manager's Residence	5-4-10:58, 59	Puehuehu-Laaumama	x	
Mo'okini Heiau	5-5-05:20	Puuepa	x	x
Kohala Pilgrim Church	5-5-15:25	Pahoa	x	
James M. Hind Residence	5-5-15:35	Hawi	x	x
Hashimoto House	5-5-15:38	Hawi	x	
Hawi Plantation Manager's Residence	5-5-15:41	Hawi	x	
Heiau in Kukuipahu	5-6-01:75	Kukuipahu	x	x
Habitation Complex	5-7-01:21	Paoo	x	
Vault Complex	5-7-01:21	Paoo	x	
Makeanehu Complex	5-8-01:12	Makeanehu	x	
Habitation and Burial	5-8-01:12	Makeanehu	x	
Possible Heiau	5-8-01:13	Kehena	x	
Lapakahi Complex (District w/ multiple sites)	Various	Lapakahi		x

6.5.4.2 Courses of Action (North Kohala)

- (a) Coordinate with the communities and residents of North Kohala to identify historic sites and buildings for protection and preservation.
- (b) Encourage the preservation of historic buildings and promote new development, that matches the style of historic commercial buildings in the area.
- (c) Recognize the natural beauty and history of the area as a major economic and social asset to be protected and perpetuated as part of the uniqueness of the island.

South Kohala

Table 6-5. Historic Sites, District of South Kohala

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
Pu`ukohola Heiau National Historic Park (District w/ multiple sites)	6-2-02:9, 10,16	Kawaihae		x
`Imiola	6-5-04:4	Waikoloa	x	x
Old Lindsey House	6-5-06:42	Lalamilo	x	
Ala Loa Foot Trail (Southernmost Kohala and Northernmost Kona Districts)	Portions of 6-8-01:32, 35;6-8-22:32;6-9-01:15;6-9-07;7-1-03:22	Various	x	
Kiholo-Puako Trail	Various	Various	x	x
Puako Petroglyph Archeological District	6-9-01:15	Lalamilo	x	x

6.5.4.3 Course of Action (South Kohala)

(a) Support the establishment of Hawaiian Heritage Corridors.

6.5.5 North And South Kona

6.5.5.1 Profile

The Kona districts have been very significant in the history of Hawaii. Before the arrival of Captain Cook, a large population was settled in villages along the coast. Various rulers lived in the area and have left evidence of the complex religious, social, and political systems that evolved in Hawaii. In North Kona, the major complexes are located at Kailua, Holualoa, and Kahaluu. In South Kona, they are located at Kealahou and Honaunau.

When Captain Cook arrived at Kealahou Bay in January 1779, he reported that the area was flourishing. It is well known that he was accepted as the god Lono and visited heiau and village sites at Napoopoo. Following Captain Cook's death, no foreign ships stopped in Kona for several years. In 1792, Captain George Vancouver arrived in Kona and left orange trees, grapevines, other plants, and cattle for King Kamehameha I and his chiefs.

In 1812, Kamehameha I established his permanent residence and capital in Kailua-Kona. The royal family remained in Kona until the capital was moved to Honolulu. The districts prospered during the sandalwood and whaling eras, with Kealahou serving as the main port. In 1820, the first missionary station on the island was established in Kailua.

§6.5.5: North And South Kona

Although Kona has experienced rapid change since Captain Cook's arrival, it still contains many undisturbed historical sites. Most of these sites are of traditionally Hawaiian origin and can reveal information important in reconstructing Hawaii's early history.

North Kona

Table 6-6. Historic Sites, District of North Kona

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
Francis Ii Brown Beach Residence	7-1-03:3, 12, 13	Puuanahulu	x	x
Bobcat Trail Habitation Cave	7-1-04:6	Puuanahulu		x
Shelter and Pen	7-3-43:3	Ooma	x	
Wawaloi Habitation	7-3-43:3	Ooma	x	
Habitation Cluster	7-3-43:3	Ooma	x	
Kalaoa Permanent House Site 10,205	Portion of 7-3-43:42	Ooma	x	x
Honokohau Settlement/Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park	7-3-09:2; 7-4-08:3, 10, 25	Kaloko, Honokohau		x
Haleokane Heiau	7-4-08:3	Kealakehe	x	
Habitation Site	7-4-08:3	Kealakehe	x	
Lanihau Papamu	7-5-05:7	Lanihau	x	
House and Burials	7-5-05:7	Lanihau	x	
Kamakahonu (Residence of King Kamehameha I)	7-5-06:24, 32	Lanihau	x	x
Moku'aikaua Church	7-5-07:18	Keopu	x	x
Hulihe'e Palace	7-5-07:20	Keopu	x	x
Pua'a 2 Agricultural Fields Archeological District	Portion of 7-5-14:23	Puaa	x	x
Hale Halawai o Holualoa	7-6-16:13	Holualoa	x	x
Keolonahihi Complex/Kamoa Point Complex (District w/ multiple sites)	7-7-04:12, 28, 31, 51, 52, various	Holualoa	x	x
Ahu-a-`Umi Heiau	7-8-01:3	Keauhou		x
Kahaluu Historic District (District w/ multiple sites)	7-8-10:2, 4, 35	Kahaluu		x
Keauhou Holua Slide	7-8-10:30	Keauhou		x
Kuamo'o Burials	7-8-10:66	Keauhou		x
Kamehameha III Birthplace (Kauikeaouli Stone)	7-8-12:17	Keauhou	x	x

6.5.5.2 Course of Action (North Kona)

- (a) Establish suitable visual buffers for the Keakealaniwahine and Keolonahihi complexes as a condition of rezoning or Special Management Area permits, for nearby properties.

South Kona

Table 6-7. Historic Sites, District of South Kona

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
Greenwell Store	8-1-04:50	Onouli	x	x
Christ Church Episcopal	8-1-05: 8	Kealakekua	x	
Kahikolu Church	8-2-07:6	Kahauloa	x	x
Daifukuji Soto Zen Mission	8-2-10:20	Kalamaumi	x	x
Uchida Coffee Farm	Portion of 8-2-15:13	Kaawalo	x	x
Kealakekua Bay Historical District (District w/ multiple sites)	8-2 Various; 8-3 Various	Various		x
Saint Benedict's Catholic Church	8-4-06:6	Honaunau	x	x
Pu`uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park (District w/ multiple sites)	8-4-11:7	Honaunau, Keokea		x
Burial Cave	8-9-03:1	Honomalino	x	
North Honomalino Complex	8-9-03:1	Honomalino	x	
Okoe Bay Complex	8-9-03:1	Kaulana, Mauna	x	
Kaulanamaluna Upland Complex	8-9-06:2	Kaulanamaluna	x	
Ahole Holua Complex	8-9-06:3	Kapua		x

6.5.5.3 Courses of Action (South Kona)

- (a) Support the establishment of Hawaiian Heritage Corridors.
- (b) Adopt the Heritage Corridor Plan, which includes lands from Holualoa to Honanau.
- (c) Establish buffers on undeveloped lands around Kealakekua Bay to assure preservation of the region's unique environment and cultural resources.

6.5.6 Ka'u

6.5.6.1 Profile

The district of Ka'u has historically been a relatively independent district, isolated from the rest of the island. Historical data indicates that Ka'u was probably settled very early by the Polynesian voyagers. As population increased, the rest of the island was inhabited. Most of the early settlement in Ka'u consisted of small fishing villages.

In 1791, Kamehameha I became ruler of the entire island after the death of Keoua, the chief of Ka'u at the dedication of Pu'ukohola Heiau at Kawaihae.

Ka'u later became the stopping point for seagoing travelers on their way to Hilo. In the 1860's, Mark Twain lived in Waiohinu and wrote extensively about his stay in Ka'u. While living in Waiohinu he declared Hawaii to be "the loveliest fleet of islands."

Table 6-8. Historic Sites, District of Ka'u

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
Manuka Bay Petroglyphs	9-1-01:3	Manuka	x	x
Platform and Mounds	9-1-01:3	Manuka	x	
Kuleana Complex	9-1-01:3	Manuka	x	
Koa	9-1-01:3	Manuka	x	
South Manuka Bay Complex	9-1-01:3	Manuka	x	
Platform and Shelters	9-1-01:3	Manuka	x	
Lava Tube Complex	9-1-01:3	Manuka	x	
Kaiakēkua Complex	9-1-01:3	Manuka	x	
Keawaiki Complex	9-1-01:3	Kaupua`a	x	
Manuka Bay Holua Slide	9-1-01:3	Manuka	x	
Heiau and Trail	9-1-01:3	Manuka	x	
Kipuka Malua Complex	9-1-01:3, 6	Manuka	x	
Shrine and Heiau	9-1-01:3, 7	Manuka	x	
Habitation Complex	9-1-01:7	Manuka	x	
South Point Complex	9-3-01:1, 3, 7, 11	Kamaoa		x
Mahana Archeological District	Portion of 9-3-01:2	Kamaoa	x	
Kapalaoa Archeological District	Portion of 9-3-01:2	Kamaoa	x	
Ki`i Petroglyphs	9-5-06:1	Waiohinu	x	x
Kilauea Crater	9-9-01:1	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park		x
1790 Footprints	9-9-01:1, 2	Kapapala Forest Reserve		x
`Ainapo Trail (Menzies Trail)	9-9-01:3	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park		x
Wilkes Campsite	9-9-01:3	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park		x
Ainahou Ranch House	9-9-01:6	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	x	x
Whitney Seismograph Vault No. 29	9-9-01:23	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park		x
Old Volcano House No. 42	9-9-01:23	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park		x

§6.5.6: Ka'u

Table 6-8. Historic Sites, District of Ka'u (Continued)

Site	Tax Map Key	Ahupuaa or Region	Hawaii Register	National Register
Mauna Loa Trail	Various	Various		x
Puna-Ka`u Historic District, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (District w/ multiple sites)	Various	Various		x

6.5.6.2 Course of Action

- (a) Support the establishment of Hawaiian Heritage Corridors.