

A Burial Treatment Plan for Feature E of SIHP Site 1915 Located on TMK: 3-7-3-009:023

‘O‘oma 2nd Ahupua‘a
North Kona District
Island of Hawai‘i

Wahi Kapu

PREPARED BY:

Robert B. Rechtman, Ph. D.
and
Matthew R. Clark, B.A.

PREPARED FOR:

Natural Energy Laboratories of Hawai‘i Authority (NELHA)
73-4460 Queen Ka‘ahumanu Highway # 101
Kailua-Kona, HI 96740

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RECHTMAN CONSULTING, LLC

HC 1 Box 4149 Kea‘au, Hawai‘i 96749-9710
phone: (808) 966-7636 fax: (808) 443-0065
e-mail: bob@rechtmanconsulting.com
ARCHAEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL, AND HISTORICAL STUDIES

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Jeff Nichols of the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawai‘i Authority (NELHA), Rechtman Consulting, LLC has prepared this Burial Treatment Plan (BTP) for a burial feature located in ‘O‘oma 2nd Ahupua‘a, North Kona District, Island of Hawai‘i (Figure 1). The purpose of this BTP is to establish procedures for the proper treatment of human skeletal remains that have been identified at Feature E of SIHP Site 1915. This feature was originally recorded as a possible burial during a 1987 archaeological survey and testing project conducted by PHRI (Donham 1987). The presence of human skeletal remains at Feature E of Site 1915 was confirmed during recent preservation planning fieldwork conducted by Rechtman Consulting, LLC within the NELHA Host Park (Figure 2). Site 1915, along with six other archaeological sites, will be preserved within a large preservation easement located in the southwestern corner of the subject parcel. This BTP follows the process described in the applicable sections of HRS Chapter 6E (Historic Preservation), and in the current administrative rules (HAR 13§13-300) for the treatment of burial sites and human remains approved and adopted by the State of Hawai‘i. The information presented within this BTP, in conjunction with presentation at a Hawai‘i Island Burial Council (HIBC) meeting, is designed to assist the HIBC in making a determination on the preservation of the Native Hawaiian burial site identified within the project area.

The parcel on which Feature E of Site 1915 is located consists of approximately 82 acres (TMK:3-7-3-009:023) within the NELHA Host Park, ‘O‘oma 2nd Ahupua‘a, North Kona District, Island of Hawai‘i (Figure 3). The parcel is intended for the expansion of the existing NELHA facilities. Although portions of the parcel have been developed, no development has occurred in the vicinity of Site 1915, however a jeep road does run north/south along the shoreline immediately west of the site.

Donham (1987:6) describes the subject parcel as situated at the coast on the lower southwestern slope of Hualālai Volcano, within the region of Kekaha. The principle environmental features of Kekaha are its hot, dry climate, and its extensive lava fields with little to no soil accumulation. This region receives roughly 10 inches of rain per year and has a mean annual temperature of 70 to 76 degrees Fahrenheit (Donham 1987:6). Terrain within the project area consists of weathered *pāhoehoe* and ‘a‘ā lava flows that originated from Hualālai Volcano 3,000 to 5,000 year before present (Wolfe and Morris 1996). With the exception of a narrow strip of coral beach deposit along the coast, no soil is present within the subject parcel. Smooth *pāhoehoe* forms most of the rocky points along the shoreline that extend beyond the coral beach wash (Donham 1987:6). Coastal vegetation includes tree heliotrope (*Messerschmidia argentea*) *naupaka* (*Scaevola sericea*), Christmas-berry (*Schinus terebithifolius*), and beach morning glory (*Ipomea pescaprae*), along with stands of ‘ilima (*Sida fallax*), noni (*Morinda citrifolia*), and a blanket of fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) slightly further inland (Figure 4).

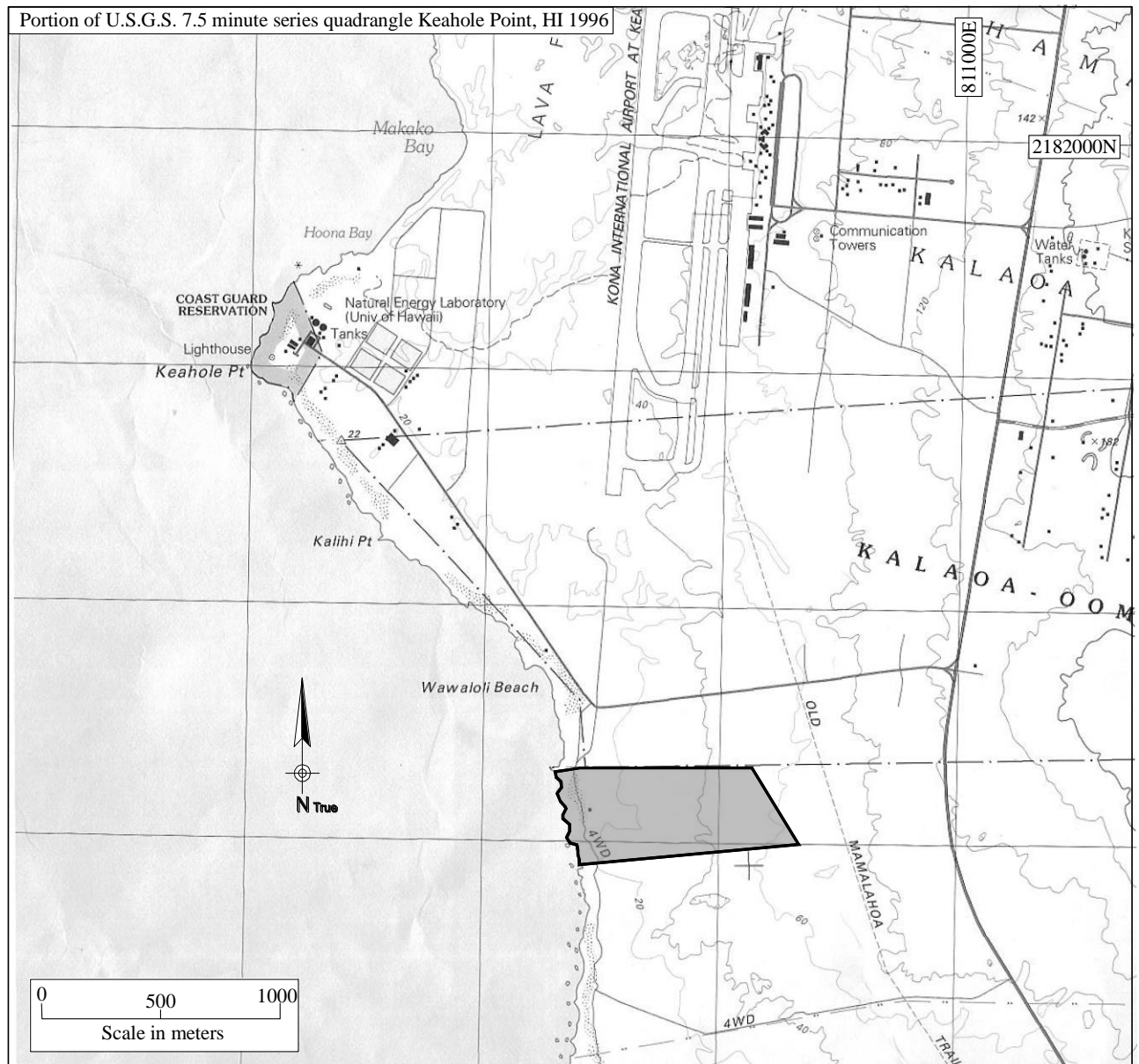


Figure 1. Project area location.

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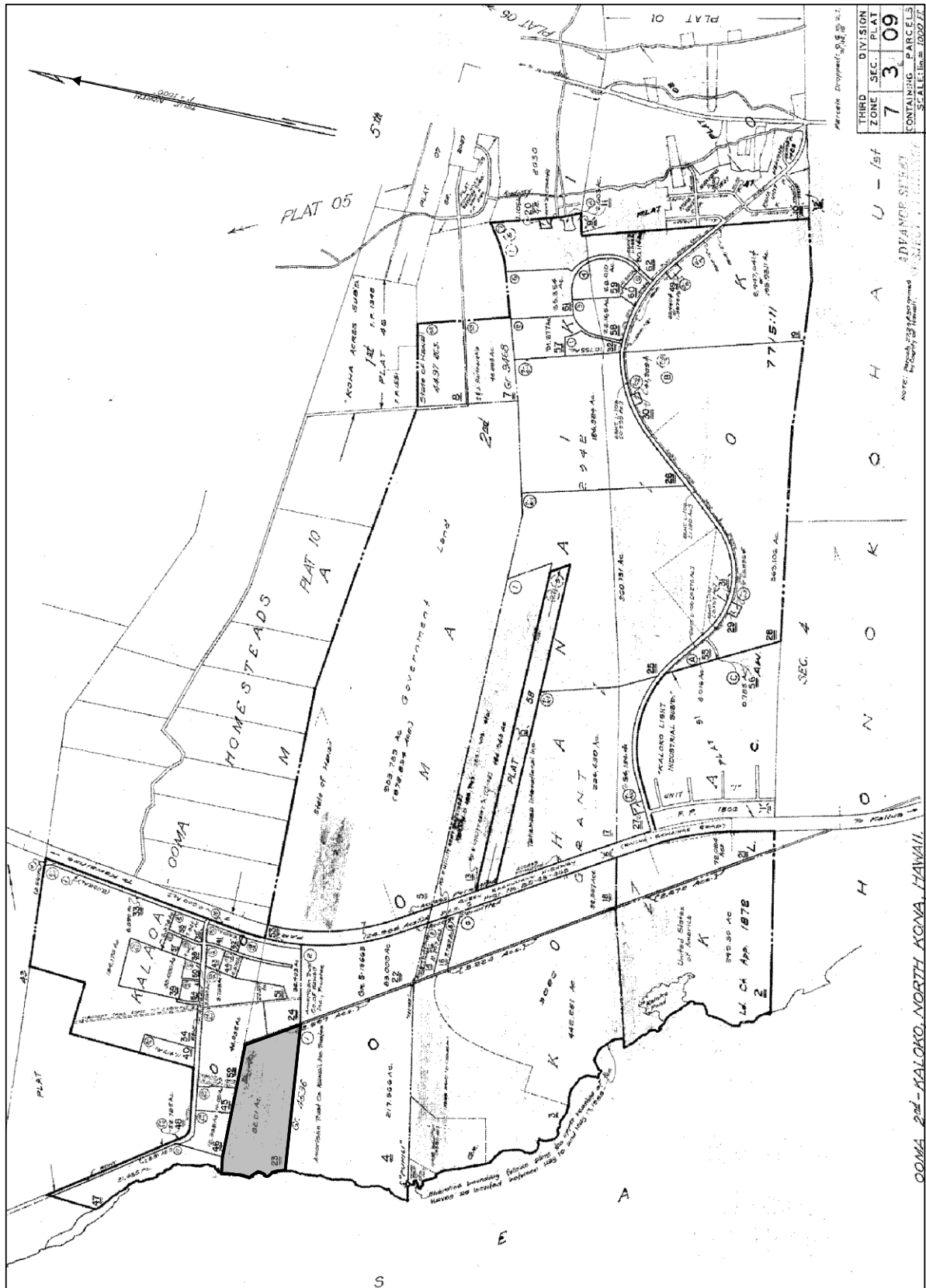


Figure 3. Tax Map Key (TMK):3-7-3-09 showing study parcel (023).



Figure 4. View to north of the subject parcel in the vicinity of Site 1915, showing the coastal jeep road, typical terrain, and vegetation.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE IDENTIFIED BURIAL FEATURE

SIHP Site 1915 was first recorded by Reinecke (1930) during a coastal survey of West Hawai‘i conducted for the B.P. Bishop Museum. Reinecke described only Feature A of Site 1915 (as Site 73; a platform), labeling it a modern dwelling site of unusual construction. During the 1971-1972 Hawai‘i Island portion of the State Inventory of Historic Places conducted by DLNR-SHPD, Site 73 as recorded by Reinecke (1930) was revisited, sketch maps were prepared, and it (Feature A) was assigned the State Site Number 50-10-27-1915 (Donham 1987:7). Feature A of Site 1915 was then tested by Cordy in 1975, who assigned it the Bishop Museum Site number D15-19 and placed two excavation units in the surface of the platform (Donham 1987:8). It was not until the Donham (1987) survey that Feature E and three other features were (Features B-D) recorded and added to Site 1915. Donham summarized the previous work conducted at Site 1915 and described it—using the Bishop Museum designation (Site D15-19)—thusly:

This large, walled platform was originally recorded by Reinecke, who identified the feature as a “modern” house site. His description is as follows:

Site 73. Apparently a modern dwelling site of unusual construction: two terraces of pebbles, the upper 29x25x2 in front and 4-5’ high elsewhere; the lower 19+10x25x3, with a three-sided pen at N.E.; surrounded by a carefully laid wall (Reinecke 1930:16).

The site was later recorded by Martin as 50-10-27-1915; he also interpreted it as a historic habitation that had been “incorrectly identified on the U.S.G.S. Quad map as a

heiau” (HRHP Archaeological form, Site 1915). Martin located ceramics, iron fragments, and bottle glass dating between AD 1850 and 1910, and a wide range of subsistence materials. Martin describes the structure as being “Very carefully built; unusual architecture.” He also makes the following observation: “Probably represents fairly late and modified Hawaiian but with really very little European flavor” (HRHP Archaeological form Site 1915).

Cordy investigated the site in 1975 and excavated two test units into the platform; one unit was located at the southern end of the platform, in the area of the former house foundation. The second test unit was located at the northern end of the lower level of the platform (see Cordy’s site map. 1986:32). Four hydration rind dates with ranges of AD 1590-1720 are listed on Cordy’s site map; however, no dates are reported in his published table of hydration dates from Ooma II (1981: 248-249). Two of the dates (AD 1640±48 and 1653±35), were attributed to surface midden scatters located west of the platform. The location of the remaining two dates (AD 1657±64 and 1658±55) is not given. Eleven surface artifacts were apparently collected by Cordy; again, these are listed on his site map, but are not in the published list of artifacts recovered (1981: 243). All material is historic and includes glass, metal, and ceramic sherds.

Cordy interpreted the site as having two construction phases. Phase 1 represents the historic house, which was not specifically dated. Phase 2 represents a prehistoric period bracketed by the hydration rind dates. Cordy offered no interpretation of the prehistoric component in his site map notes, but he indicated that the lower, northern portion of the platform was probably a modified earlier structure. The prehistoric component was not included in any discussions of Ooma II sites in Cordy’s settlement pattern study (1981), since a function had not been identifiable. In his 1985 Working Paper, Cordy identifies Site D15-19 as a heiau, but does not indicate which structural features are associated with this heiau. His brief discussion of the site implies that the platform (previously identified as a house platform) is the site of the heiau:

Last, there are 2 very large solitary structures in the coastal zone in Ooma 1 [2] (sites D15-18, and -19) which have been interpreted as heiau, D15-18 is a large enclosure, 300 sq m, with 2 internal platforms and a paving. D15-19 is a smaller structure, a high platform (160 sq.m.). Hidden scatters near D15-19 are 5-10 cm deep, and the platform has a 10 cm deposit on top of its fill (Cordy 1985:31).

Cordy includes Site D15-19 in two lists of significant sites--those which would provide good site type examples for exhibition, and those with cultural significance. In the latter discussion, D15-19 is described as a “Possible heiau or other type of religious structure” (1985:45).

As specified in the scope of work, no additional testing or mapping was conducted at Site D15-19 during the PHRI survey. The structure was examined briefly, and no indications of different building stages were apparent. The lower tier along the west wall of the platform and the northern extension seem to have been built at the same time as the main platform. The location of a former superstructure, where two partially buried stone alignments and aligned postholes occur, is easily discernable on the main platform. These alignments are oriented east-west and are spaced 2.5 m apart, 6.0 m long. Postholes vary in size, with the largest c. 0.45 m in diameter. The platform has been verbally described by Reinecke and by Martin and has been mapped by Cordy and by Martin. These studies do not mention additional features that are located in the immediate vicinity, including a pavement (Feature B), a walled shelter (Feature C), rubble piles (Feature D), a rock mound (Feature E), and a filled depression (Feature F).

The rock mound (Feature E) is located 30.0 m east (90 degrees Az) of the platform (Feature A) and is the most distant associated feature (if in fact associated). The mound is

constructed from aa boulders and waterworn basalt interspersed with some coral. It has a maximum height of 0.8 m and a diameter of 2.7 m. The mound had been opened at the southern side, near the base, exposing a depression that extends below ground surface and a number of fragmented skeletal (skull) remains. The remains were not accessible without additional excavation; they appeared to be human and are interpreted as such until further examined.

A small surface concentration of coral paving (0.9 m in diameter) occurs 1.20 m east of Feature E. Rubble piles (Feature D) and filled depression (Feature F) occur to the north of the aa flow and are associated with surface midden scatters. These features also have associated coral and may be burials.

Data recovery is recommended at this site and is necessary in order to settle the confusion over site type definition. Morphologically, the main platform has characteristics of a relatively elaborate historic house site. Recovered artifacts support this interpretation; however, the hydration rind dates do not. The dates may be associated with a former structure which was either disassembled or was incorporated into the latter house platform. (1987:103-106)

Donham (1987) did not provide any maps of Site 1915 indicating the location of its features. Nevertheless, Feature E of Site 1915 was recently relocated and mapped by Rechtman Consulting, LLC. The presence of human skeletal remains at Feature E was confirmed during this recent fieldwork. An updated description of the burial feature is presented below.

SIHP Site 1915 Feature E

Site 1915 Feature E consists of a vaulted burial chamber containing human skeletal remains. The feature is located 45 meters due east of Feature A on a mixed *pāhoehoe* and 'a'ā lava flow (Figure 5). The exterior of Feature E has the appearance of a circular mound that measures three meters in diameter and stands up to 1.2 meters tall (Figure 6). The sides of the feature are sloped and it has a domed top surface (Figure 7). To the southwest of the feature is a 30 to 60 centimeters deep depression that measures 3.5 meters by 2.0 meters, where it appears the stones used to construct the feature were taken from. Branch coral was observed on the surface of Feature E. The southwest edge of the feature, along the northeastern edge of the depression, consists of a single row of stacked small cobbles that stands 1.2 meters tall (Figure 8). This stacking appears somewhat recent, and may have created during stabilization of the feature by Donham (1987), who described the feature as opened along the southern side. Behind this stacking, a vaulted chamber is evident through the spaces between the cobbles. By carefully removing a few of the cobbles and accessing the chamber, it was determined that the skeletal remains mentioned by Donham (1987) within were certainly human. Following the identification of the skeletal remains as human, the removed cobbles were then returned to the feature and the feature stabilized.



Figure 5. View to west of Feature E with Feature A in the background.



Figure 6. View to southwest of Feature E.



Figure 7. View to northeast of Feature E.



Figure 8. View to north of Feature E.

SEARCH FOR LINEAL AND CULTURAL DESCENDANTS

The search for lineal and cultural descendants consisted of the following:

1. Review of documentary research relating to the project area and its general vicinity;
2. Publication of appropriate public notices in newspapers of local and statewide distribution; and
3. Consultations with local community members, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the Hawai'i Island Burial Council, and the State Historic Preservation Division.

Documentary Research

As part of recent cultural studies that were conducted for the 'O'oma *ahupua'a* (Rechtman and Maly 2003; Rechtman 2006) substantial archival and oral-historical research was performed, which included an examination of *Māhele* testimony, Boundary Commission descriptions, and grant records. In the *Buke Kakau Paa no ka Mahele Aina* (Land Division Book), between Kamehameha III and his supporters, it is documented that by the time of the *Māhele 'Āina*, 'O'oma was divided into two *ahupua'a*, 'O'oma 1st and 2nd. 'O'oma 1st was claimed by Moses Kekūāiwa (brother of Kamehameha IV and V, and Victoria Kamāmalu), one of the children of Kīna'u and M. Kekūānao'a, thus, a grandson of Kamehameha I. 'O'oma 2nd was held by Kamehameha III (*Buke Māhele*, January 27, 1848:13-14). On March 8, 1848, Kamehameha III assigned his interest in 'O'oma 2nd to the Government land inventory (*Buke Māhele*, 1848:183). Moses Kekūāiwa died on November 24, 1848, and his father, Mataio Kekūānao'a, administrator of the estate, relinquished in commutation, his rights to 'O'oma 1st, giving the land over to the Government land inventory (Foreign Testimony Volume 3:408). Thus, both 'O'oma 1st and 2nd were assigned to the Government Land inventory (Government Lands - Indices of Awards 1929:10). Only one additional claim (*Helu* 9162 by Kahelekahi) was made for 'O'oma during the *Māhele*; this claim was not awarded. It is interesting to note that Kahelekahi reported in his claim that he was the only person living in 'O'oma 2nd during the 15 years prior to his 1848 claim:

Kahelekahi – Helu 9162

Kailua, Hawaii February 9, 1848

Greetings to all of you commissioner who quiet land titles, I hereby tell you of my claim for land. I have an entire ahupuaa situated there in Kona, it's name is Ooma 2. It is an old land gotten by me from Koomoa, and held to this time. For 15 years, I have been the only one residing on this land, there are no other people, only me. I am the only one, there is no one living here to help from one year to the next year. Kamehameha III is the one above, who has this land, and W.P. Leleiohoku is below him, and I am the one man dwelling there. The survey of the length and width of this land is not accurately completed. That is what I have to tell you.

Done by me, Kahelekahi

[Native Register Vol. 8:543; translated by Kepā Maly]

In 1849, S. Haanio, Tax Assessor of North Kona, submitted a report to the Board of Education regarding those individuals who were subject to the Tuesday Tax Laws (*Poalua*), to be worked as a part of the School Tax requirements of the time. At the time of Haanio's report, Kahelekahi was listed as living in Kalaoa; however, three individual families were identified as residents of 'O'oma, they were Kalua, Kamaka, and Mamali. Unfortunately, there is no indication of where these families were living in 'O'oma at the time. Based on traditional patterns of residency in the region, it is likely that they had primary residences in the uplands, near sheltered *māla 'ai* (agricultural fields), and kept near shore residences for seasonal fishing, collection of salt, and other resources of the coastal zone.

In conjunction with the *Māhele*, the King also authorized the issuance of Royal Patent Grants to applicants for tracts of land, larger than those generally available through the Land Commission. The process for applications was set forth by the “Enabling Act” of August 6, 1850, which set aside portions of government lands for grants. Between 1855 and 1864, at least six applications were made for land in the *ahupua‘a* of ‘O‘oma, and four of them were patented (Table 1; Figure 9).

Table 1. Grants* in ‘O‘oma between 1855 and 1864.

<i>Grant No.</i>	<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Ahupua‘a</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Year</i>
1590	Kauhini	Ooma 1	1816.00	1855 (cancelled)
1599	J. Hall	Ooma 2	101.33	1855 (cancelled)
1600	Kaakau	Ooma 2	58.50	1855
2027	Kameheu	Ooma 2	101.33	1855
2031	Koanui	Ooma 1	24.50	1856 (same as Grant 1599)
2972	Kaakau & Kama	Ooma 1	515.00	1856

*[“Index of all Grants Issued...Previous to March 31, 1886,” 1887]

Grant Nos. 1600 (for Kaakau) and 2031 (for Koanui) are situated on the *mauka* side of the *Alanui Aupuni* (the Upper Government Road, near present-day Māmalahoa Highway) in ‘O‘oma 2nd and 1st.

Grant No. 1590 (surveyed for Kauhini) was situated across the *kula* lands from O‘oma 1st in the south, to Hāmanamana, in the north. Communications from the 1880s, indicate that the parcel was never patented, though Kauhini had lived in ‘O‘oma 1st, through the time of his death (before 1888). At almost the same time that Kauhini’s grant was surveyed, other grants in Kalaoa and ‘O‘oma covering a portion of the area described under Kauhini’s grant were patented to Kaakau and Kama (Royal Patent Grant No. 2972).

Grant No. 2027 (for Kameheu), situated in ‘O‘oma 2nd, extends from the *makai* edge of the Upper Government Road, to a short distance below the historic Homestead Road between Kaloko and Kalaoa, at about 900 feet above sea level (see Register Map No. 1449).

‘O‘oma grantee Kaakau (Grant No. 1600), also held an interest in Grant No. 2972 in the land of Kalaoa 5th and ‘O‘oma 1st, which he shared with his relative, Kama. Historic survey records (Figure 10) do identify “Kama’s Grass House” near the shore in ‘O‘oma 2nd. The same house is also identified as “Keoki Mao’s House” in J.S. Emerson’s field notebook (Figure 11). In 1888, government surveyor J.S. Emerson identified Kama as a resident in ‘O‘oma, near the *mauka* government road (see communication below). This Kama is identified in oral history interviews (Rechtman and Maly 2003) as being an elder of the Kamaka line, from whom the often-mentioned Palakiko Kamaka and others descend. A temporary beach shelter—in the vicinity of “Kama’s Grass House” marked near the shore of ‘O‘oma 2nd (see Figure 10)—remained in use by family members at least until the outbreak of World War II (Rechtman and Maly 2003; interviews with Peter Kaikuaana Park, George Kinoulu Kahananui, and Valentine K. Ako).

While no formal awards or grants of land appear to have been made for the near shore *kula* or beach lands, it is logical to assume that families living in the uplands of the ‘O‘oma, made regular visits to the near shore lands. The practice of continued travel between upland residences and near-shore shelters has been described by *kūpuna* Peter K. Park, and Elizabeth Lee, who was born and raised in the *mauka* section of ‘O‘oma, and by other *kūpuna* from neighboring lands (Rechtman and Maly 2003; Rechtman 2006).

No records indicating that the above Royal Patent Grantees had applied for coastal parcels as a part of their original claims were found while conducting the present research. A further review of the *Māhele* records was also made to determine if any of the grant applicants had been *Māhele* claimants (as is sometimes the case). Their names did not appear in the Register or Testimony volumes for the area.

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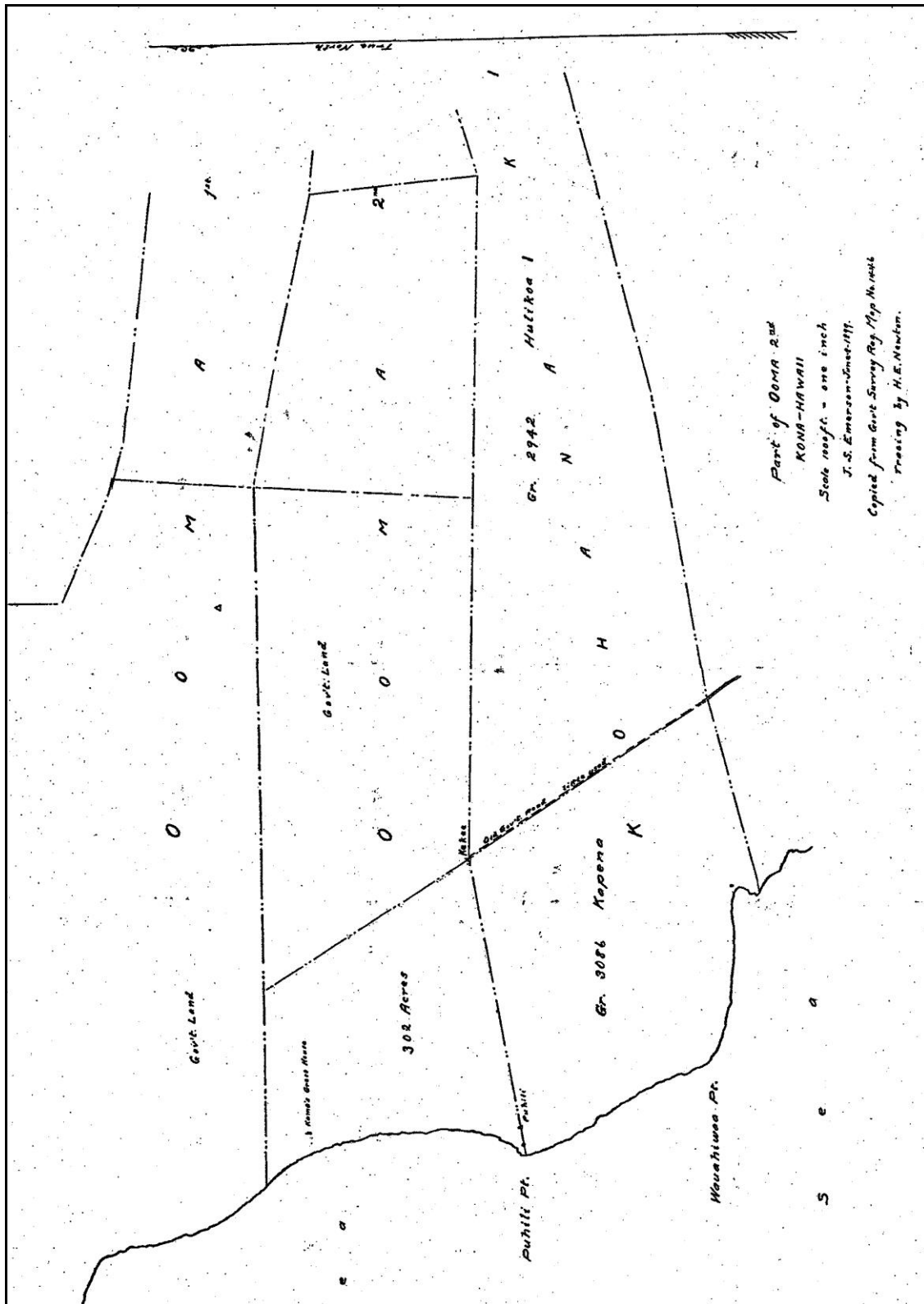


Figure 10. 1899 Grant Map No. 4536 showing *makai* portion of 'O'oma 2nd and identifying Kama's grass house.

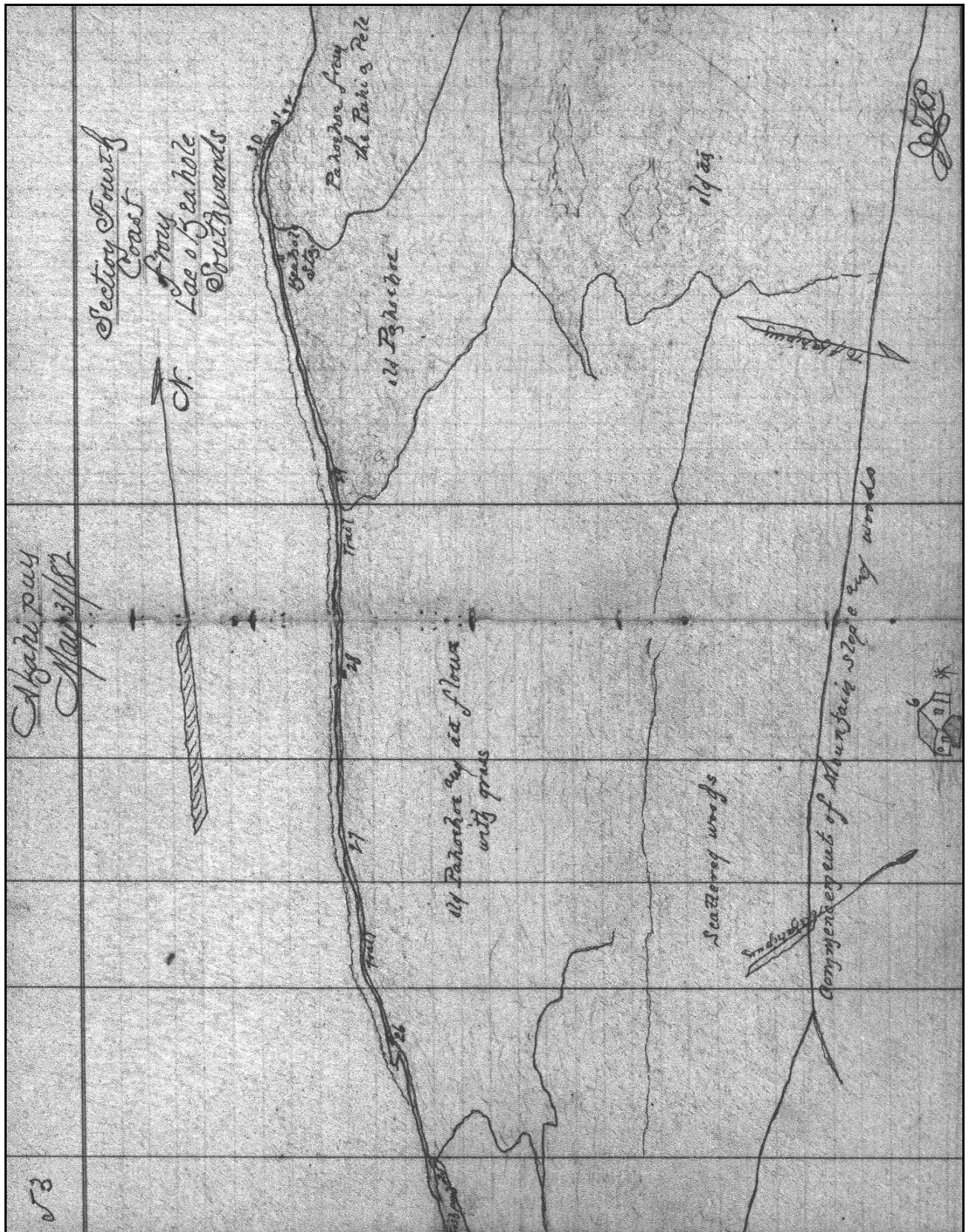


Figure 11. J. S. Emerson, field notebook map, Book 253:53 (State Survey Division; 28-Keoki Mao's grass house in Ooma).

Following the *Māhele* and Grant programs of the middle 1800s, it was found that many native tenants still remained on lands for which they had no title. In 1884, the Hawaiian Kingdom initiated a program to create Homestead lots on Government lands—a primary goal being to get more Hawaiian tenants in possession of fee-simple property (Homestead Act of 1884). The Homestead Act allowed applicants to apply for lots of up to 20 acres in size, and required that they own no other land. Between 1889 and 1912 several individuals were issued Homestead lots in ‘O‘oma (Table 2; Figure 12):

Table 2. Homestead lots sold in ‘O‘oma between 1889 and 1912.

<i>Grant/Lot No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Ahupua‘a</i>
3804/50	J. Hoolapa	‘O‘oma 1
3805/51	L. Kahinu	‘O‘oma 1
3819/55	S. Kane	‘O‘oma 1
3820/54	Loe Kumukahi	‘O‘oma 1
3820 B/53	Papala	‘O‘oma 1
3821/52	Kaulainamoku	‘O‘oma 1
3822/48	J. Palakiko	‘O‘oma 1
4343/49	J.M. Lilinoe	‘O‘oma 1
5046/15	K. Kama Jr.	‘O‘oma 1
5472/13	W. Keanaaina	‘O‘oma 1
4273/56	E. M. Paiwa	‘O‘oma 2
4536/coastal	J. Maguire	‘O‘oma 2
5912/57	Holokahiki (Patented to J. Broad)	‘O‘oma 2
9648/59	J. Kuhikahi (Patented to Hattie Kinoulu)	‘O‘oma 2

Public Notices

Public notices were published in newspapers of local and statewide distribution. The notices contained the project location information, identification of contact persons, and indication of the landowner/applicant intent for preservation in place of the unmarked grave within Site 1915. Copies of each Affidavit of Publication and Public Notice are attached to this plan (Appendix A). Notices were published as follows:

Ka Wai Ola o OHA— *Apelila* (April) 2006, Vol. 23, No. 4.

West Hawaii Today— March 12 (Sunday), March 15 (Wednesday), March 17 (Friday), 2006.

Hawaii Tribune Herald—March 15 (Wednesday), March 17 (Friday), March 19 (Sunday), 2006.

Honolulu Advertiser—March 15 (Wednesday), March 17 (Friday), March 19 (Sunday), 2006.

The notices requested that person having any information concerning the unmarked graves within the project area should contact Dr. Bob Rechtman, Rechtman Consulting, LLC; and/or Mr. Keola Lindsey, Burials Program, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD).

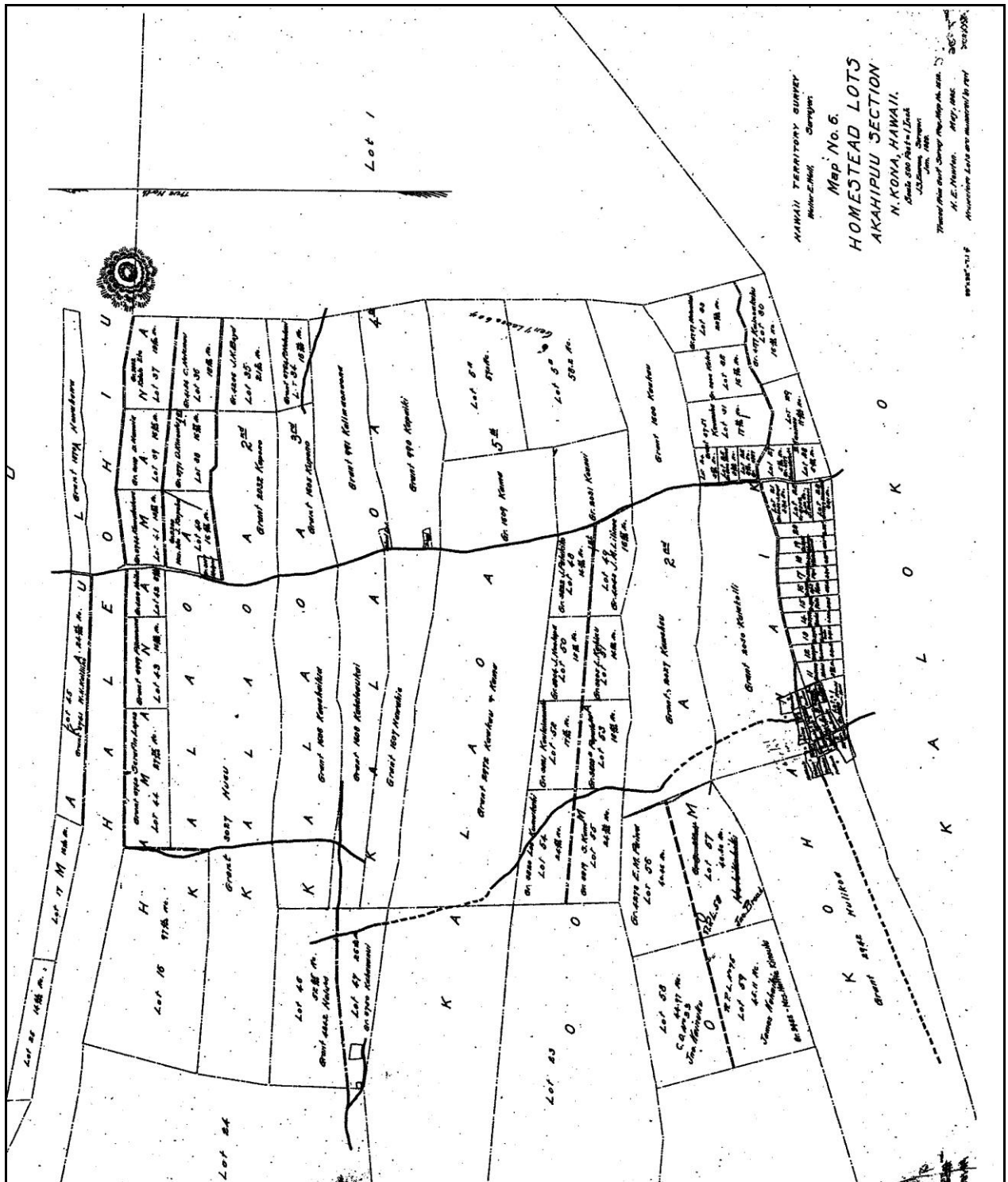


Figure 12. 1902 homestead map No. 6 showing Ooma-Kalao Homestead Lots (State Survey Division).

Consultation

Two individuals responded to the public notices (Elizabeth Young and William Hoohuli), and others (Iwalani Arakaki, Valentine Ako, Norman Keanaaina, Samuel Keanaaina, George Kinoulou Kahananui, Kaleo Kualii, Elizabeth Lee, Arthur Mahi, Ruby Keanaaina McDonald, Cynthia Nazara, and Peter Park) were contacted directly as their *kūpuna* are known to have resided in ‘O‘oma Ahupua‘a. Field visits were conducted to the site with Elizabeth Young and her nephew Keawe Alapai, and with Iwalani Arakaki. All of the individuals that expressed interest were provided with a copy of this burial treatment plan.

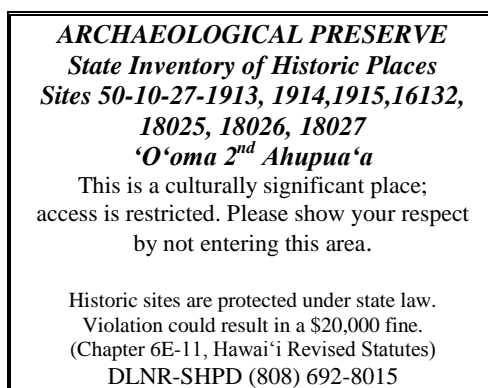
PROPOSED TREATMENT OF FEATURE E

Permanent Preservation Measures

Preservation in place is the treatment proposed for the burial in Feature E at SIHP Site 1915. In place preservation will be achieved through the establishment of a permanent preservation easement that includes the entire site as well as six other sites (roughly a 15 acre area). This will create an effective preservation buffer for Feature E of SIHP Site 1915 of roughly 330 feet on its western side, roughly 690 feet on its southern side, roughly 165 feet on its northern side, and roughly 150 feet on its eastern side. No development activities whatsoever will be permitted within the preservation easement, and the landscape of the area will be left in its current natural state. Figure 13 shows the proposed preservation easement relative to the boundary of the overall tax map parcel.

Feature E has already been stabilized by restacking fallen rocks; and as part of the overall preservation plan for the larger preserve area, a monitoring program will be established whereby all of the sites will be inspected and photo documented on an annual basis. The monitoring program is designed to help maintain the long-term preservation of the sites. It is NELHA’s intention that once the private properties to the south have been developed and public access to the coastal areas of Kohanaiki and the “pine trees” surfing area are formally established, the public vehicular travel on the existing coastal road that cuts through the proposed archaeological preserve (and directly across several archaeological sites) will no longer be permitted.

Several small signs of durable construction will be erected along the boundary of the archaeological preservation easement. Language for the signs will read:



Access to the burial site for appropriate cultural activities will be permitted to any lineal and/or cultural descendant who has been formally recognized by the HIBC in accordance with the administration procedures contained within 13§13-300-35: *Recognition of Lineal and Cultural Descendants*. The right to access the burial site by formally recognized descendants will be incorporated into the property deed by way of covenant, and NELHA will maintain, and update if necessary, a list of recognized descendants.

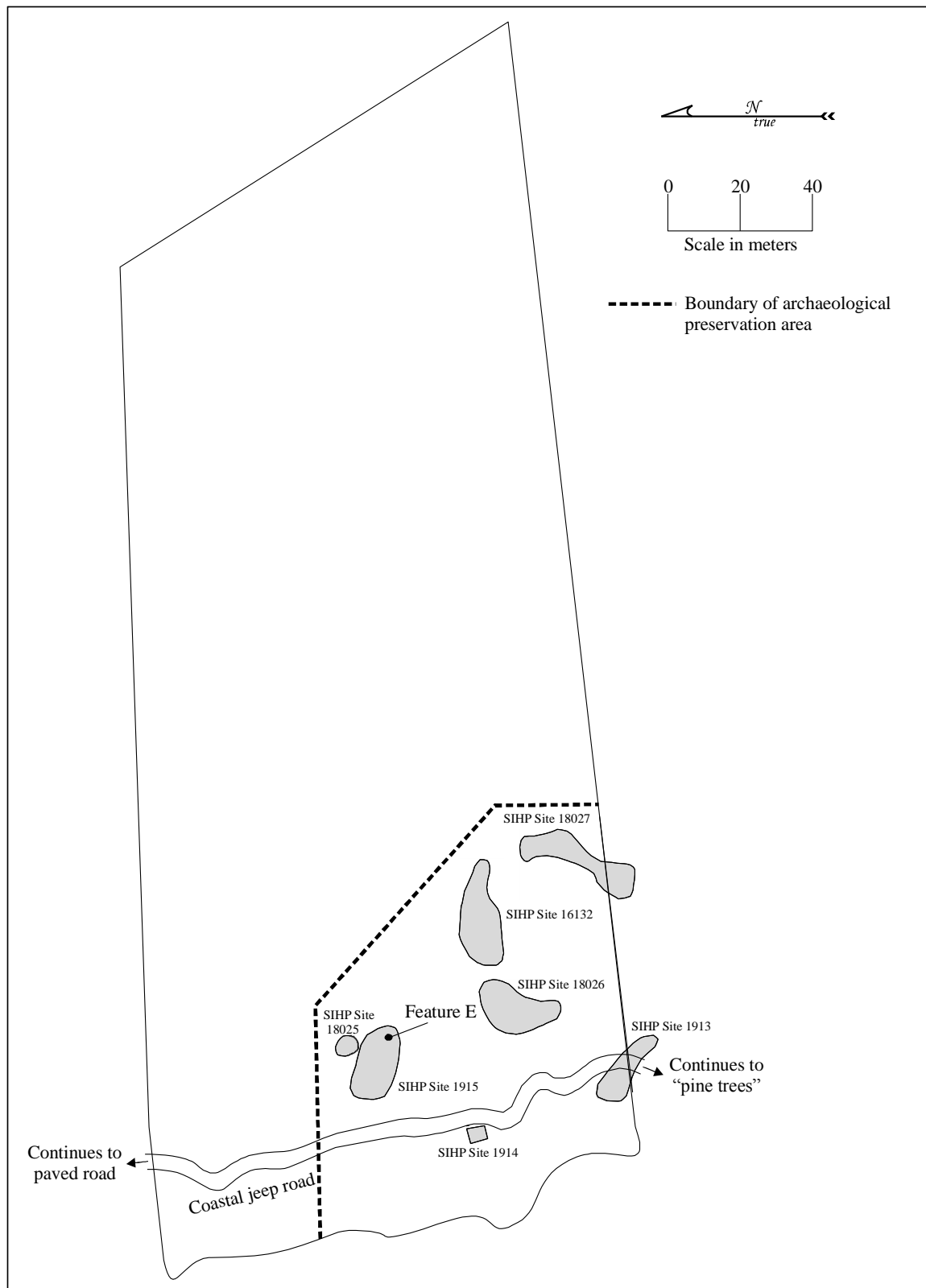


Figure 13. Archaeological preservation area.

Interim Protection Measures

As the area is not intended for development there is no need for any interim protection measures.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BURIAL TREATMENT PLAN

NELHA will implement the preservation measures described in this plan as soon as the archaeological preservation plan for the larger preserve has been approved by DLNR-SHPD.

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2003 Cultural Impact Assessment for the Proposed Development of TMK:3-7-3-9:22, 'O'oma 2nd Ahupua'a, North Kona District, Island of Hawai'i, Volume I and II. Rechtman Consulting Report RC-0154. Prepared for Helber Hastert & Fee, Honolulu, Hawai'i.
- Reinecke, J.
1930 Survey of Sites on West Hawaii From Kailua, Kona, to Kalahuipuaa, Kohala.
- Wolfe, E., and J. Morris
1996 Geologic Map of the Island of Hawai'i. Geologic Investigations Series Map 1-2524-A. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey.

APPENDIX A

Affidavit of Publication and Public Notice: *West Hawaii Today*

Affidavit of Publication and Public Notice: *Hawaii Tribune Herald*

Affidavit of Publication and Public Notice: *The Honolulu Advertiser*

Public Notice: *Ka Wai Ola o OHA*

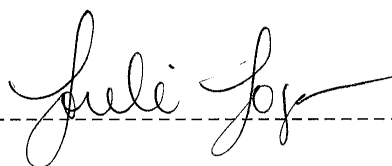
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Hawaii)
) SS:
 County of Hawaii)

Lorelei Logan, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. That she is the Advertising Administrative Assistant of WEST HAWAII TODAY, a newspaper published in the City of Kailua Kona, State of Hawaii.

2. That "PUBLIC NOTICE All persons having information concerning unmarked burials on a roughly 82-acre property (TMK: 3-7-3-009:023)" of which a clipping from the newspaper is attached hereto, was published in said newspaper on the following date(s) March 12, 15 & 17 2006 (etc.)



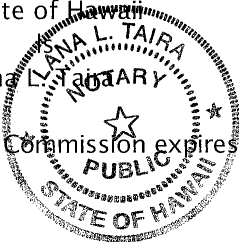
Subscribed and sworn to before me
 This 17th day of March, 2006



Notary Public, Third Circuit,
 State of Hawaii

Lana L. Taira

My Commission expires: August 4, 2009



PUBLIC NOTICE

All persons having information concerning an unmarked burial on a roughly 82-acre property (TMK: 3-7-3-009:023) in 'O'oma 2nd Ahupua'a, North Kona District, Island of Hawai'i are hereby requested to contact Dr. Bob Rechtman, Rechtman Consulting, LLC (808) 966-7636, HC1 Box 4149, Kea'au, HI 96749, and/or Mr. Keola Lindsey, Burial Sites Program (808) 327-3692, 555 Kakuhihewa Building, 601 Kamokila Blvd., Kapolei, HI 96707. Based on 1849 tax records, the following names are associated with 'O'oma 2nd Ahupua'a: Kalua, Kamaka, Mamali.

Appropriate treatment of the remains will occur in accordance with HRS, Chapter 6E, respective to this burial site. The landowner intends to preserve the burial in place, following the preparation of a Burial Treatment Plan in consultation with any identified descendants and with the approval of the Hawai'i Island Burial Council. All interested parties should respond within thirty (30) days of this notice and provide information to DLNR-SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from these specific Native Hawaiian remains, or cultural descent from ancestors once residing or buried in the same ahupua'a.

(No.7386--West Hawaii Today: March 12,15&17, 2006)

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Hawaii)

) SS:

County of Hawaii)

LEILANI K. R. HIGAKI

, being first

duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. That she is the BUSINESS MANAGER ofHAWAII TRIBUNE HERALD, anewspaper published in the City of HILO,

State of Hawaii.

2. That the " PUBLIC NOTICE All persons having information concerning an unmarked burial...(TMK: 3-7-3-009:023) in 'O'oma...etc.,

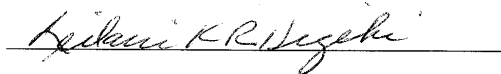
" of which a clipping from the newspaper as published is attached hereto, was pub-

lished in said newspaper on the following date(s) _____

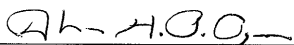
March 15, 17, 19, 2006

_____, (etc.).

243914



Subscribed and sworn to before me

this _____ 30th day of March, 2006


SHARON H. P. OGATA

Notary Public, Third Circuit, State of Hawaii

My commission expires October 1, 2009

PUBLIC NOTICE

All persons having information concerning an unmarked burial on a roughly 62-acre property (TMK: 3-7-3-009:023) in 'O'oma 2nd Ahupua'a, North Kona District, Island of Hawaii are hereby requested to contact Dr. Bob Reckman, Reckman Consulting, LLC (808) 966-7636, HC1 Box 4149, Keaau, HI 96749, and/or Mr. Keola Lindsey, Burial Sites Program (808) 327-3692, 355 Kakuhihewa Building, 601 Kamokila Blvd., Kapolei, HI 96707. Based on 1849 tax records, the following names are associated with 'O'oma 2nd Ahupua'a: Kalua, Kamaka, Mamala.

Appropriate treatment of the remains will occur in accordance with HRS, Chapter 6E, respective to this burial site. The landowner intends to preserve the burial in place, following the preparation of a Burial Treatment Plan in consultation with any identified descendants and with the approval of the Hawaii Island Burial Council. All interested parties should respond within thirty (30) days of this notice and provide information to DLNR-SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from these specific Native Hawaiian remains, or cultural descent from ancestors once residing or buried in the same ahupua'a.

(243914 Hawaii Tribune-Herald: March 15, 17, 19, 2006)

IN THE MATTER OF

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE

All persons having information concerning an unmarked burial on a roughly 82-acre property (TMK: 3-7-3-009: 023) in 'O'oma 2nd Ahupua'a, North Kona District, Island of Hawaii are hereby requested to contact Dr. Bob Rechtman, Rechtman Consulting, LLC (808) 966-7636, HC1 Box 4149, Kea'au, HI 96749, and/or Mr. Keola Lindsey, Burial Sites Program (808) 327-3692, 555 Kakuhihewa Building, 601 Kamokila Blvd., Kapolei, HI 96707.

Based on 1849 tax records, the following names are associated with 'O'oma 2nd Ahupua'a: Kalua, Kamaka, Mamali.

Appropriate treatment of the remains will occur in accordance with HRS, Chapter 6E, respective to this burial site. The landowner intends to preserve the burial in place, following the preparation of a Burial Treatment Plan in consultation with any identified descendants and with the approval of the Hawaii Island Burial Council. All interested parties should respond within thirty (30) days of this notice and provide information to DLNR-SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from these specific Native Hawaiian remains, or cultural descent from ancestors once residing or buried in the same ahupua'a. (Hon. Adv.: Mar. 15, 17, 19, 2006) (A-369793)

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF HAWAII

City and County of Honolulu

ss.

Jane Kawasaki

being duly sworn,

deposes and says that she is a clerk, duly authorized to execute this affidavit of THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER, a division of GANNETT PACIFIC CORPORATION, that said newspaper is a newspaper of general circulation in the State of Hawaii, and that the attached notice is a true notice as was published in the aforementioned newspaper as follows:

The Honolulu Advertiser:

3

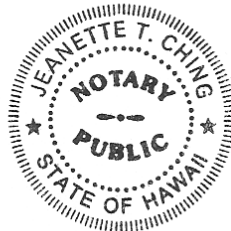
time(s), on

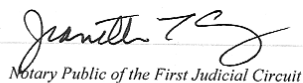
03/15/2006, 03/17/2006, 03/19/2006

and that affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in the above entitled matter.



Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of March A.D. 2006.




Notary Public of the First Judicial Circuit

State of Hawaii

My commission expires June 16, 2006



Ka Wai Ola o OHA, 2006 v.23 n.4 - April

NO KA ILINA • E

'O'OMA

All persons having information concerning an unmarked burial on a roughly 82-acre property (TMK: 3-7-3-009:023) in 'O'oma 2nd Ahupua'a, North Kona District, Island of Hawai'i are hereby requested to contact Dr. Bob Rechtman, Rechtman Consulting, LLC (808) 966-7636, HC1 Box 4149, Kea'au, HI 96749, and/or Mr. Keola Lindsey, Burial Sites Program (808) 327-3692, 555 Kākuhihewa Building, 601 Kamōkila Blvd., Kapolei, HI 96707.

Based on 1849 tax records, the following names are associated with 'O'oma 2nd Ahupua'a: Kalua, Kamaka, Mamali.

Appropriate treatment of the remains will occur in accordance with HRS, Chapter 6E, respective to this burial site. The landowner intends to preserve the burial in place, following the preparation of a Burial Treatment Plan in consultation with any identified descendants and with the approval of the Hawai'i Island Burial Council. All interested parties should respond within thirty (30) days of this notice and provide information to DLNR-SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from these specific Native Hawaiian remains, or cultural descent from ancestors once residing or buried in the same ahupua'a.