

**Table 1: High Potential Cultural Sites and Complexes along the Ala Kahakai NHT**

Publicly Known High Potential Site or Complex	Period Exemplified a. Ancient (pre-1778) b. Historic (1779-1892)	Recognition**
<b>North Kohala</b>		
Mo'okini Heiau; Kapakai	a,b	NHL, SM, NR
Kamehameha 'Akāhi, 'Āina Hānau (Kamehameha I Birthplace)	a	
Lapakāhi State Historical Park preserves remains of a precontact Hawaiian settlement that includes house sites, canoe sheds, shrines, and burial cairns. Agricultural fields are several miles inland.	a	NR, SHP, SR
<b>South Kohala</b>		
Pu'ukoholā Heiau, Mailekini Heiau, former Hale o Kapuni Heiau, Pelekāne, Kamehameha's "leaning post," and Pahukanilua (John Young's homestead)	a,b	NHS,NHL, NR
Puakō Petroglyph Archeological Preserve (Mauna Lani Resort)	a	NR, SPA
Kalāhuipua'a with its fishponds and small cave shelters (Mauna Lani Resort)	a,b	SPA
Waikoloa Petroglyph Preserve; Ke ahu a Lono ('Anaeho'omalu)	a,b	SPA
*Kahāpapa and Ku'uali'i fishponds at 'Anaeho'omalu		
<b>North Kona</b>		
*Kapalaoa complex and ponds		SR
*Wainānālī'i and Kīholo Fishpond complexes: storied traditional places	a,b	SR
*Kalaemanō salt works and habitation features (ceremonial significance)		SR
*Ka'ūpūlehu salt works and petroglyph fields (Kona Village Resort)	a,b	SPA
*Kūki'o to Kaulana includes fishponds, anchialine pools, and small clusters of permanent houses, associated graves, small heiau, and temporary shelters.	a,b	SR
Keāhole Point to Kaloko Ahupua'a includes small clusters of permanent houses, associated graves, small heiau, and temporary shelters including Wawaloli-'O'oma habitation cluster.	a,b	
Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park (almost every type of precontact structure is represented along with some historic structures)	a,b	NHP, NHL, NR
Kamakahonu and 'Ahu'ena Heiau, Kailua (NHL) [King Kamehameha Hotel]	a,b	NHL, NR
Hulihe'e Palace	b	NR
*Kamoa-Keolonāhihi Point Complex		
*La'aloa		
Kahalu'u Royal Center (Ke'eku, Hapai Ali'ui, Kapuanoni Heiau, Kuemanu Heiau, walled house lots. Agricultural fields in the uplands)	a,b	SPA
Kamehameha III birthplace, Kauikeaouli stone, Keauhou	b	
Kāneaka, the Keauhou Hōlua Slide	a	NHL, NR
Lekeleke and Kuamo'o Battle Site and Burial Ground (1819) and features through Honua'ino.	b	
<b>South Kona</b>		
Kealakekua Bay Historic District, the site of the landing and death of Captain Cook includes Captain Cook Monument (reachable by boat), Hikiau Heiau, Ka'awaloa, Puhina o Lono (heiau at which Captain Cook's body was prepared for burial (Kealakekua Bay State Historical Park)	a,b	NR, SHP, SM
Moku'ōhai Battleground (1782)	b	
Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park (place of refuge, ruler's residential area, royal mausoleum, 'Ale'ale'a heiau, and hōlua slides, Alahaka Ramp, and 1871 Trail)	a,b	NHP, NR
*Kapalilua Region: Ho'okena-Kauhakō, Ho'opūloa, Miloli'i, Okoe Bay, Honomalino and Kapu'a Sites		SR

\* indicates *wahi pana*

\*\* NHL = National Historic Landmark; NHS = National Historic Site; NHP = National Historical Park; NP = National Park; NR = National Register of Historic Places; SHP = State Historical Park; SM= State Monument; SR = State Register of Historic Places; SPA = state preservation area set aside in historic preservation agreements

Publicly Known High Potential Site or Complex	Period Exemplified		Recognition**
	a. Ancient (pre-1778) b. Historic (1779-1892)		
Ka'ū			
*Manukā Bay petroglyphs, habitation complex, hōlua slide			NR, SR
*Kaiakekua and Keawaiki complexes			SR
*Wai 'Ahukini (royal residence)			SR
*Kā'iliki 'i-Wai 'ahukini fishing village complex, chiefly center			SR
Heiau o Kalalea; ancient canoe moorings, salt pans, and habitation sites at Ka Lae (the Point) [South Point National Historic Landmark District]	a		NHL District, SR
*Kalalea Heiau			
*Mahana Bay and Kapalaoa archeological district—canoe mooring, salt pans, fishhook manufacturing			
Punalu'u Ruins (remains include Punalu'unui heiau, a huge luakini temple)	a,b		
Ka'ū-Puna (all sites listed are within the Puna-Ka'ū Historic District in Hawai'i Volcanoes NP)			
Kūē'ē Village Ruins, Papalehau Ruins, Kālu'e Ruins, Halapē Ruins, Halapē House Platform, Keauhou Ruins-Heiau Cave, 'Āpua Point Ruins, Kealakomo Village, Pu'u Loa Petroglyphs, Lae'apuki and Kamoamoa Village Ruins (about 85% covered in 1988-95 lava flows), site of Waha'ula Heiau (covered by 1997 lava flow)	a,b		In NP, NR

Sources: Dunbar, Helene R. *Cultural Resources Assessment, Ala Kahakai, Hawai'i Island*, NPS, Pacific Great Basin Support Office, 1997 reviewed, amended with additions of *wahi pana* by Kepā Maly, Kumu Pono Associates LLC, December 2005, noted by an asterisk (\*), and additional information from the NPS List of Classified Structures.

Along the coast of Kohala appear the uplands and the noted hills of Pili (Pu'u Pili) and Kalāhikiola, poetically described as "*nāpu'u hāele lua o Pili me Kalāhikiola*" (the hills of Pili and Kalāhikiola, which appear to march together across the land). When viewed from the coastal region, these two hills, which mark land divisions of North Kohala, seem to move with the traveler.

From Kohala, the trail enters Kona and the lava lands of Kanikū and Kanimoe. These flows are named for two goddesses who were turned to stone and who are believed to guard the trail to the present day. Continuing further south through Kona, the trail passes the *mauka* section of the ancient "*ke ala a ke akua*" (the pathway of the gods), and now commemorated in the place name, Kealakekua. And further south in Kona, the trail passes through the lands of Kolo and 'Ōlelomoana. The names of these *ahupua'a* recall that in ancient times, those who traveled the *ala loa* would sometimes forfeit their lives along the trails when caught by fishermen who were in need of bone for making new fishhooks.

Upon entering the district of Ka'ū, the trail crosses the '*ūlei* covered flatlands and looks upon the Pali Mōlīlele (cliff from which the albatross flies), but which man must climb to continue the journey into Ka'ū. And drawing near to Kilauea (abode of the goddess Pele), the trail ascends via the sun-baked

plains of Kūkalā'ula, where only the *pu'ulena* winds blowing from Puna, could cool the weary traveler.

Upon departing Ka'ū and entering Puna, the trail passes through the *ahupua'a* called Kealakomo (literally, the entry path), the land which from ancient times, marked the end of one district and beginning of another.

Such places are among the thousands of cultural resources and values accessed by the Ala Kahakai. The stories associated with the myriad places along the trail bring to life the landscape and native experience for residents and visitors alike. (See the Bibliography for a list of studies and reports completed along the trail route that use native and primary sources to detail *wahi pana*, cultural landscapes, and traditional cultural properties.)

To begin to address the significance of the trail to contemporary Native Hawaiians, a cooperative agreement with the University of Hawaii's Department of Urban and Regional Planning (DURP) produced a cultural resource study for North Kohala. This study covered cartographic research on ancient and historic trails, Māhele and land claims, place names, and ethnographic information. The project continues with similar studies being conducted at South Kohala and North Kona. A research project on ancient and historic trails in South Kona and Ka'ū is also being conducted.