



HOALOHA PARK CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES AND TRADITIONAL USES ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the cultural and historic resources and traditional uses study was to develop a more place-based, culturally accurate, local understanding of wahi kūpuna (Native Hawaiian ancestral places), historic properties, and other cultural resources valued by stakeholders at Hoaloha Park and within the Wailuku Ahupua'a.

The study provides information and community mana'o (thoughts) gathered through research of primary and secondary 'ōlelo Hawai'i resources, community ethnography, and a review of previous academic and archaeological studies. Community ethnography included five interviews with community members with a connection to Hoaloha Park. The consultations gathered information about wahi kupuna and other significant cultural resources and historic properties that characterize Hoaloha Park Park.

Wahi Kūpuna are special spaces and places where Native Hawaiians maintain relationships to the past and foster their identity and well-being in the present.

WAHI KŪPUNA (ANCESTRAL PLACES)

- > Ke Kula o Kama'oma'o – central plains of the isthmus region of Maui.
 - The dune systems in this region are famed sites of historic battles and play an important cultural role in the interment of iwi (bones).
- > Kahului (ili 'āina, town) – Town, elementary school, port, bay, railroad and surfing area known as Kahului Breakwater.
- > Kanahā (pond) – wildlife sanctuary and pond near Kahului, Maui, said to have been built by Chief Kiha-a-Pi'ilani.
- > Paukūkalo – Taro piece – homesteads, coastal area, and surging area of Kahului.

INOA 'ĀINA (PLACE NAMES)

- > Wailuku means "waters of destruction".
- > Kahului, also known as Kaihuwa'a (nose of the canoe) and Kaimuhe'e (imu for cooking octopus).

NO KA UA (REGARDING RAIN)



- > Uhiwai – rain of Īao, Wailuku
- > 'Ulalena – rain of Wailuku Maui, and identified for Kama'oma'o
- > Nāulu – rain of Kama'oma'o
- > Kili'o'opu – rain associated with Wailuku and Waihe'e
- > Hō'eha'ili – rain associated with Waiehu and Wailuku
- > Līlīhua – Rain of Waiehu
- > Kili – Rain of Waihe'e

NO KA MAKANI (REGARDING WIND)

- > Haule – Mauoni
- > Kololio – Waikapū
- > Kokololio – Waikapū
- > I'-iki – Wailuku
- > Makana-lawe-malie – Wailuku
- > Kili'o'opu – Wailuku and Waihe'e
- > 'O'opu – Waihe'e
- > 'Akipohe – Waihe'e
- > Ho'o'eha-ili – Waiehu



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NATIVE HAWAIIAN HISTORY

The shoreline along Kahului Bay (now Kahului Harbor) was commonly used to Hukilau, a traditional form of fishing using a large number of people to drive fish from the sea into a large net and onto shore. Lawai'a Kolo (drag net fishing) was also practiced in Kahului Harbor. This method of fishing can yield a large quantity of fish, but requires a sandy bottom to avoid the net snagging on boulders or coral.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Hawaiian oral traditions convey a general sense of Kanaka 'Ōiwi (Native Hawaiian) history, the connection to land, how people live, and their traditional land tenure. This can be expressed through mele (songs), 'ōlelo no'eau (proverbs), pana no'eau (sayings), mo'olelo (stories), mo'okū'auhau (genealogies) and accounts in nūpepa (newspaper).

Hawaiians honored and celebrated the world around them by the careful, thoughtful, and intentional act of giving a name, and therefore, mana (authority or power) to a person, place or thing. Natural features of the landscape, oceanscape, and skyscape were observed intimately by those who were of, and frequented a place so deeply, that the particularities of the natural elements were understood and named to honor, describe, and celebrate it.

BURIALS

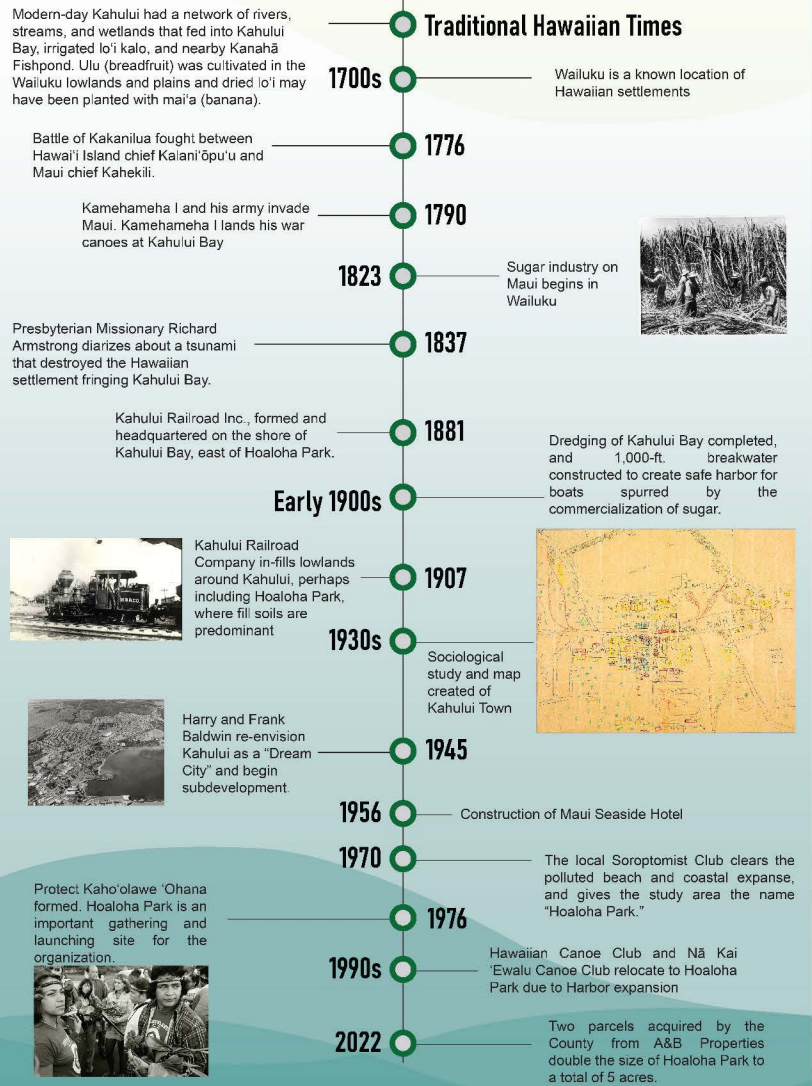
The shoreline of Kahului Bay, including Hoaloha Park, contains known burial grounds recorded in Hawaiian oral traditions and corroborated by contemporary historical and archaeological studies. Any ground disturbing activities (onshore or offshore) could lead to the discovery of iwi kūpuna (ancestral remains).

Kahului Harbor has been dredged periodically since its establishment, and Hoaloha Park as well as the adjacent shoreline have been previously disturbed through development. One burial was previously discovered in the Hoaloha Park Area and has been reinterred and honored with an existing placard in the Park.

Archaeological studies in the immediate area have identified isolated historical artifacts and a subsurface waterworn pavement likely part of a historical trail network. Previous studies and projects along the central Maui coastline have discovered iwi kūpuna including in the vicinity of Hoaloha Park. The Adaptation Plan for Hoaloha Park will identify the potential for encountering iwi kūpuna on the site, particularly as the shoreline erodes over time. Any future discoveries will require compliance with laws around cultural preservation to ensure that remains are treated respectfully in consultation with lineal descendants.

HOALOHA PARK TIMELINE

Yesterday... Today... and Tomorrow



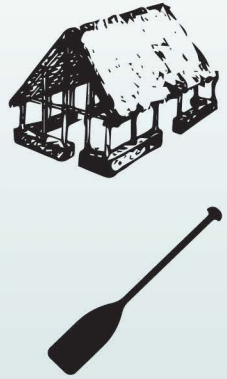
HOALOHA PARK USER PROFILE SURVEY REPORT

CANOE PADDLING AND CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL AND TRADITIONAL USES

Hoaloha park has been home to traditional Hawaiian canoe paddling since the mid 1990s when the canoe clubs were displaced from their previous location to make way for the expansion of the Harbor facilities, and were provided an opportunity to relocate to Hoaloha Park. Two canoe clubs (Hawaiian Canoe Club and Nā Kai 'Ewalu) maintain two canoe hale at the park, and other paddling organizations and schools regularly make use of the park for paddling training and regattas.

Canoe paddling represents a living culture and tradition that consultees felt strongly should be maintained and celebrated. Additionally, some contemporary uses of Hoaloha Park are rooted in tradition, including use of the imu (earth oven); religious practices (prayer), and 'awa (kava) ceremonies; fishing; canoe carving, building, and related cultural protocols and practices. Cultural enrichment programs also occur in the park associated with the ahu dedicated to Kanaloa, installed in 1995, and the traditional Hawaiian hale installed in 2010. The park is also an important gathering and launching site for the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, a movement to protect the island of Kaho'olawe from the damaging impacts of military use.

Moving forward, it is crucial to recognize the living cultures and traditions (Hawaiian, canoe clubs, local) associated with the study area. Efforts should consider maintaining access for park users in a way that respects, upholds, and is not disruptive to the Native and local activities and practices of the area.



VULNERABILITY CONSIDERATIONS

- > Damage to cultural resources.
- > Potential exposure of iwi kūpuna due to coastal erosion
- > Loss of land due to coastal erosion leading to loss of space to conduct cultural practices such as Hawaiian canoe paddling, ceremonies, and cultural protocols.

ADAPTATION CONSIDERATIONS

- > Continuing contemporary cultural and traditional uses on the site.
- > Protecting and expanding the shoreline dune to ensure that iwi kūpuna remain interred in place.
- > Developing a proactive burial management plan to be implemented if iwi kūpuna are discovered on the site.

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

Community input will be critical to shape the vision and adaptation plan for Hoaloha Park. There will be a variety of ways to get involved and make your voice heard.



Visit the Project Website

Visit www.mauicounty.gov/2787/Hoaloha-Park-Adaptation-Plan to learn more about the project and sign up for emails.



Attend Community Events

Share your mana'o at an upcoming public event or online open house.



Send Us Your Comments

Submit your comments on the draft plan or email us directly.

For more information, please contact

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