

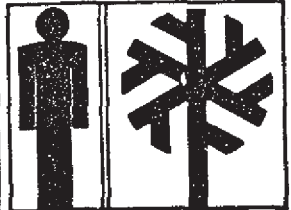
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Pu'uhonua O
HōNāu Nāu

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

D-5

City of Refuge



NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK - HAWAII

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STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

CITY OF REFUGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
(PU'UHONUA O HŌNAUNAU)

Prepared by:

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Superintendent

6/22/78
Date

Recommended:

D. L. Bond
State Director
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7/18/78
Date

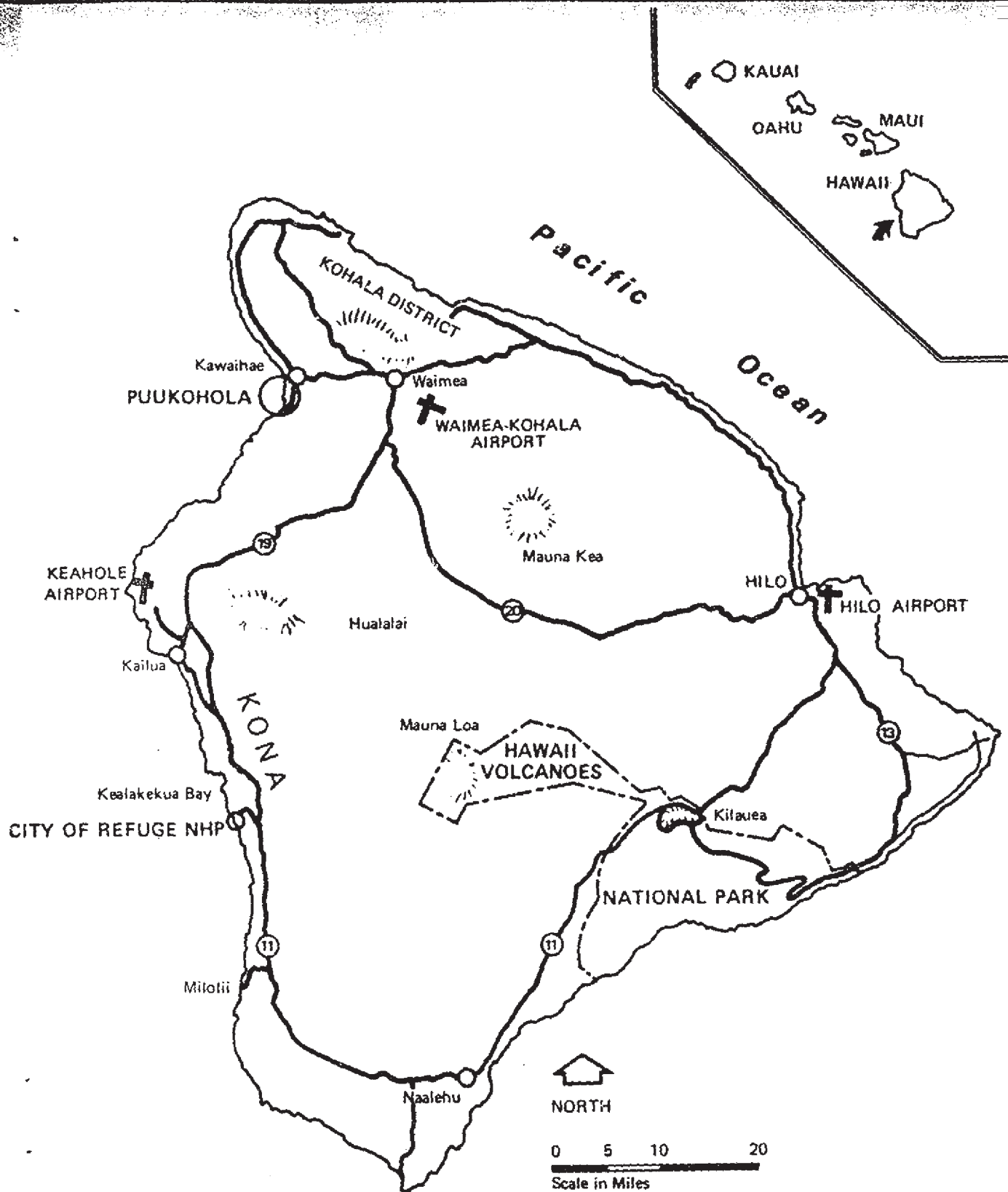
Concurred:

Howard H. Chapman
Director
Western Region

8/30/78
Date

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ON MICROFILM

Island of Hawaii

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CITY OF REFUGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

I. PURPOSE OF THE PARK

The park was authorized (69 Stat. 376) on July 26, 1955 "...for the benefit and inspiration of the people...and...shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior subject to the provisions of the National Park Service Organic Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535)...and such additional authority compatible therewith as is contained in the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666)...with regard to preservation of historic sites and objects of national significance."

A detached parcel (Parcel #2, 3.7 acres) was included in the original Act. Its original purpose was to provide an area for the construction of a rainwater catchment which was to supply water to the park. A connecting pipe line easement of 1.21 acres was also provided. However, the Park was subsequently connected to a regional water system and the catchment was never constructed.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF PARK RESOURCES

A. Cultural Resources

The most important existing historical feature of the park was referred to by the Hawaiians as Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau, Place of Refuge of Hōnaunau. The present park area was an integral part of Hōnaunau, which was the original seat for the chiefdom of Kona. Here the ruling chief and his court occupied the best dwelling areas at the head of Hōnaunau Bay and along the shore to the south. The homes of lesser chiefs and of the common people who directly served the court and priests were on the north shore of Hōnaunau Bay, mauka (toward the mountain) of the present park, and at Ki'ilae. Thus, the City of Refuge was part of a complete cultural center.

The place of refuge itself, adjacent palace grounds, royal fishponds, nearby stone platforms on which were the houses of important chiefs, holua slides, temple structures, and the archeological remains of Ki'ilae Village constitute the principal historic and archeological resources. Within the pu'uhonua are the Hale-o-Keawe and two earlier temple sites.

The primary historic feature is the Great Wall (Pa Pu'uhonua) that encloses the place of refuge; however, the primary visitor attraction is the reconstructed Hale-o-Keawe. The Great Wall, which forms the inland boundaries of the place of refuge, averages 10 feet in height, 17 feet in width, and is about 1,000 feet long. One leg of the wall starts at Hōnaunau Bay and extends more than 600 feet to the corner; the other runs from the corner toward the open sea and is almost 400 feet long.

The park includes numerous other archeological ruins, burial and shelter caves, trails, sledding tracks, and heiau (temple) sites.

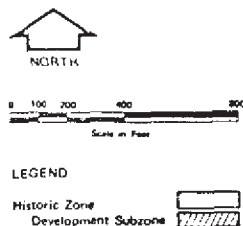
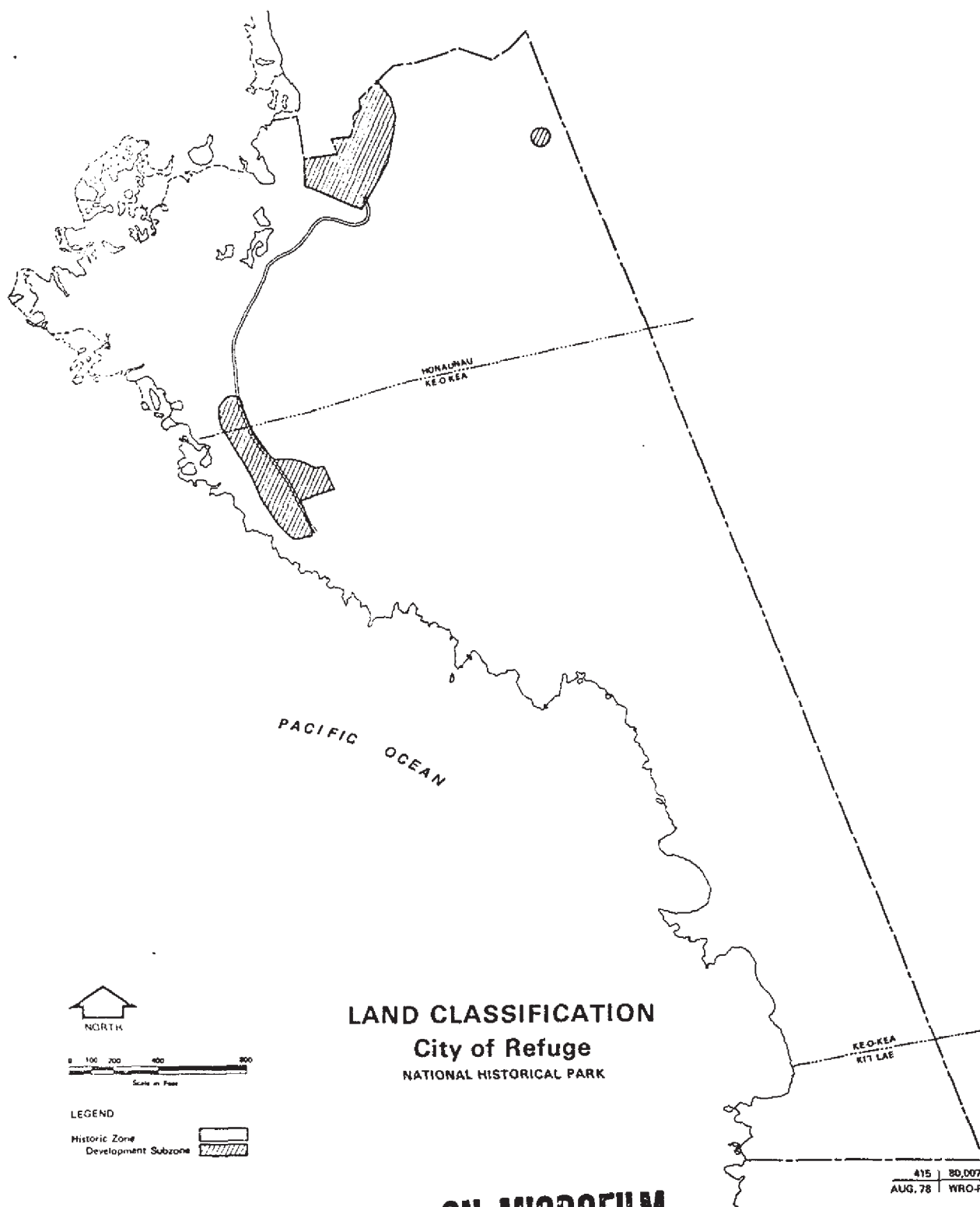
Hōnaunau was the seat of power until 1782 when Kalaniopu'u died. The scene then shifted from Hōnaunau to Kailua, Kona, to Lahaina, Maui, to Honolulu. However, the story of the place of refuge will be carried to 1819 when the kapu system was abolished by Kamehameha II.

B. Natural Resources

Natural resources are of secondary importance to cultural resources in the area and have largely been diluted by the introduction of exotic species, both plants and animals.

The shoreline vegetation of Mōnaunau Bay is predominately xerophytic scrub with some trees. There are some remaining native plants such as niu (coconut), hala (pandanus), kou, 'ilima, and other plants that were used for medicinal purposes. Among the exotic plants in the park are koa haole, "klu," 'opiuma, kiawe, 'ōhai (monkeypod), and wilelaiki (Christmasberry). The grass present is mostly red top, an introduced forage species.

The Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus Cinereus Semotus*) is recognized as an endangered species. Birds of former distribution on the island of Hawaii and presently of endangered status are the 'io or Hawaiian hawk (*Buteo solitarius*), 'alalā or Hawaiian crow (*Corvus tropicas*), ahepa or Hawaiian ahepa (*Losops coccinea coccinea*), and ou (*Psitterostra psittacea*).



III. LAND CLASSIFICATION

The Park has been classified according to the nature of its resources and management for preservation and visitor use.

Historic Zone - 181.80 acres (total park acreage).

The entire park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is within this zone. This land is managed to preserve, interpret, and protect the historic resources of the park. The primary zone contains a subzone which covers modern facilities.

Development Subzone - 40 acres.

This subzone covers the visitor center and parking area, the principal visitor contact point. The center houses an information station, interpretive devices, comfort station, and other support services. Also in the subzone is the picnic area, temporary administrative and maintenance facilities, and the sewage treatment plant.

The detached parcel (not shown on map) where native plants are raised for interpretation, structural repairs, and landscape restoration is in the development subzone.

IV. INFLUENCES ON MANAGEMENT

A. Legislative and Administrative Constraints

1. Legislative

The enabling act (69 Stat. 376) that set the park apart "for the benefit and inspiration of the people" did not include sufficient land to protect all historic resources associated with the City of Refuge.

The subsequent National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and as supplemented by Executive Order 11593, has placed all undertakings in the park under the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR, part 800). The city of Refuge National Historical Park is a property in the National Register of Historic Places.

2. Administrative

The Master Plan for City of Refuge National Historical Park was recently approved. This plan contains proposals which will influence and guide future management of the park. These include boundary expansions of 204 acres of land and 112 acres of intertidal and water area; research into historic resources and intertidal area problems; and relocating maintenance, management, and parking facilities out of the prime historic resource.

The place of refuge and the several heiau in or near it are sacred to many present-day Hawaiians. Respect for their beliefs and sensitivity to conflicts between public use and sanctity of sites is central to the administration of the area.

When the park was established, a verbal commitment was made by the National Park Service to the local people to permit them to continue fishing, swimming and picnicking in the park. Fishing is permitted so far as they follow National Park Service regulations and State fish and game regulations. Swimming is permitted but not encouraged. This includes snorkeling and scuba diving for observing underwater reef life. Picnicking in the park is permitted in a designated picnic area only.

B. Regional Influences

At the present time there is no control on the anchoring of boats in Hōnaunau Bay as long as they are not anchored in the boat channel. Because of this they sometimes anchor in the coral gardens and destroy some of the coral. If this continues, Hōnaunau Bay will soon not have one of the most beautiful coral gardens in West Hawaii.

Our main concern is that the number of large modern boats anchoring in the bay is increasing annually. This affects the historic scene of the area. Sometimes these boats stay for weeks at a time and dump their garbage and sewage into the bay. This concerns us because Hōnaunau Bay is, and has been for generations, a swimming beach for the children of Kona. On weekends one can see 40-50 children in the water.

The gathering of coral has also increased, and tropical fishes are taken for salt water aquariums by commercial outfits.

The State of Hawaii's Department of Fish and Game does its best to regulate, but they do not appear to have the machinery to enforce their regulations adequately. Their problem is a lack of manpower. On the other hand, we have the enforcement machinery but cannot enforce State fishing regulations in

State waters. However, our problems go beyond fishing regulations and also involve boating regulations -- anchoring, dumping, landing; resolving the State-Federal boundary question of where our jurisdictions lie with respect to the land and ocean; water sanitation; swimming; diving; etc. There is also the problem of Federal-State jurisdictional limits at the water's edge that should be resolved. At present, the State claims to the vegetation mark and the Federal Government claims to the high water mark.

An area of some 61 acres north of the present boundary and between Hōnaunau Bay and Highway 160 contains the site of a support village for the palace grounds and refuge area. The area was studied for the State by Mr. Lloyd J. Soehren of the Bishop Museum in 1967. In Mr. Soehren's words, "This area contains archeological features and historical associations comparable to those found on the south shore of the bay within the National Park." People are living in the area, and many changes are being made both on the surface and underground without the benefit of environmental assessment.

Although the lower portions of two holua (slides) are within the park boundary, their upper reaches are not. Better control of the entire area of these important historic features is desirable.

An area of twenty-five acres adjacent to the south boundary of the park includes the very important homesite of Queen Emma's mother, Kekela, the spring that was used by the villagers of Ki'ilae, two heiau, and a cave system, called 'ilo cave, used by the people. All of these historic features are now on private land.

The proposed land additions described under IV.A.2. above are designed to bring these areas under the control of the National Park Service so that adequate protection measures can be instituted. Most critical is the parcel north of the present boundary. People are living in this area, and many changes are occurring both above and below the surface without environmental assessments being made.

In the area north of the present boundary is the Hale-o-Ho'oponopono Project. This is a project jointly sponsored by Kamehameha Schools and the Department of Education. At the present time there are 32 students who would normally be school dropouts in the program. Their project is located within the proposed boundary area on the shores of Kapuwai Cove. We will need a Special Use Permit and/or a written Memorandum of Agreement with them if they are to continue to operate within the park after land acquisition. We expect them to continue to do so.

Regional Trends

The State of Hawaii, under pressure from the local fishing club, is pressing for an expanded and relocated boat ramp in Hōnaunau Bay within the proposed boundary expansion area north of the park. The State Department of Transportation prepared an environmental impact statement in 1972 on an earlier design in a different location; and a public meeting was held on it on May 14, 1974, by the Corps of Engineers. The Corps was considering the issuance of a permit for work in navigable waters. The issuance was a Federal undertaking and thus covered by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The proposed site was in the setting of a property in the National Register of Historic Places. Public opinion was overwhelmingly against expansion of the present boat ramp and deepening of the channel.

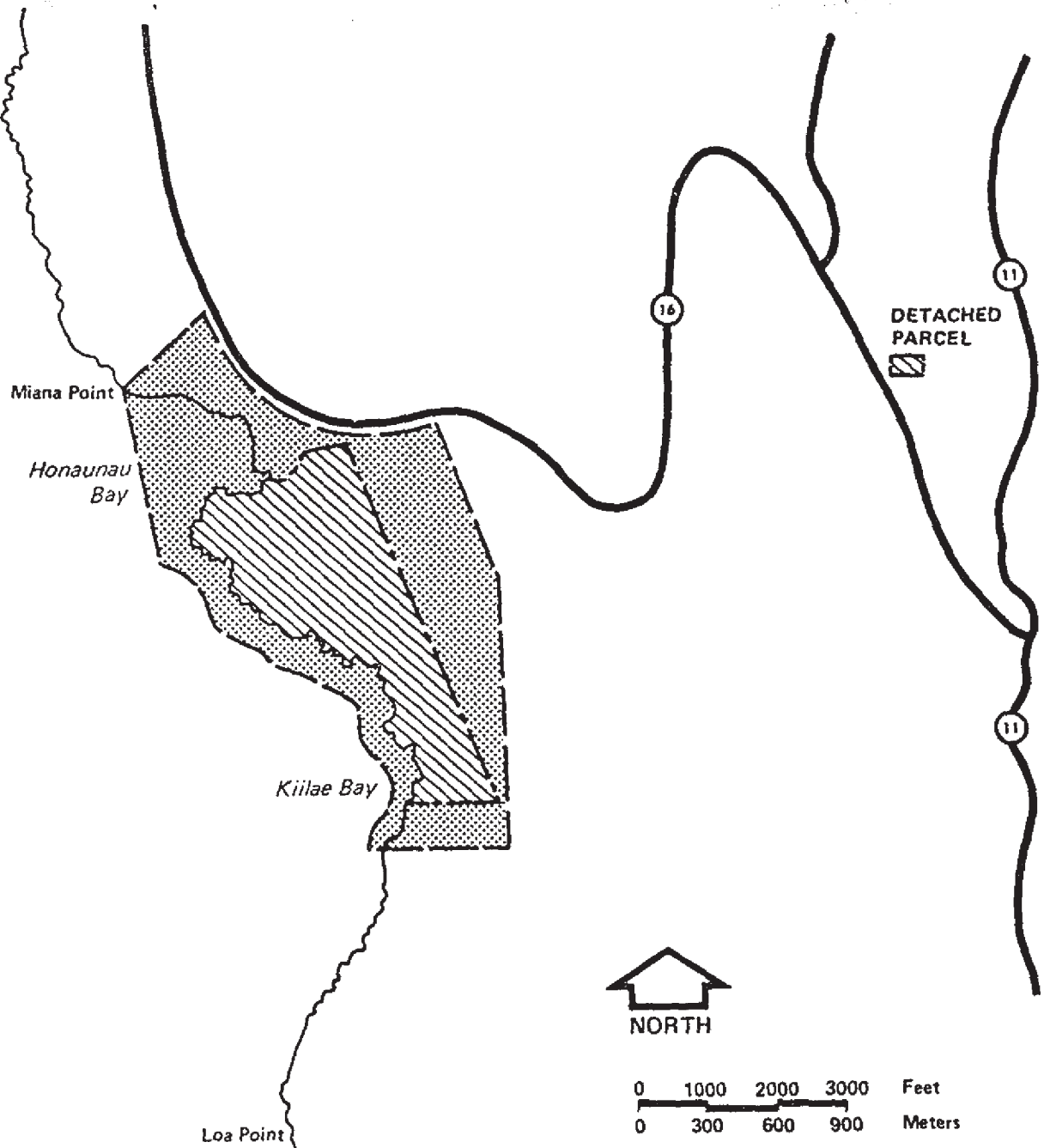
Our position at the present time is that of wishing to see an objective EIS written that considers all alternative sites fairly rather than one that justifies why Hōnaunau Bay is the only place. We do not believe that alternative sites have been adequately studied. The overriding factor seems to be time and money, and we believe that the values of the historical resources are not being considered fairly.

We have no objection to the present boat ramp as long as it is kept as it is except for maintenance and repair. The ramp area is leased by the County Park and Recreation Department from Bishop Estate.

The County Park and Recreation Department has plans to expand and improve their parks at Palemanō Point, about 3 miles north of City of Refuge NHP, and at Ho'okena, 7 miles south of City of Refuge NHP. These will have definite effect in spreading the visitor load at City of Refuge NHP.

The State Park plans at Kealahakua Bay will emphasize the circumstances of Captain Cook's visit in 1779 to the bay and will also help to relieve the visitor load here.

It is hoped that camping will be expanded and continued by the County at Ho'okena and started at Palemanō Point because there is none that is adequate between Whittington Park in Ka'u and Spencer Beach Park in Kawaihae. The County stopped camping at Napo'opo'o Park a few years ago, and the facilities for camping at Ho'okena are very limited. Because of this, there is virtually no tent camping facility on the west coast of Hawaii except at Spencer Beach Park.



Boundary Proposal

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C. Within-park Influences

The number of coconut trees within the palace grounds, refuge area, and picnic area makes it comfortable for visitors walking through those areas. The rest of the park can be hot and uncomfortable because it has dryland scrub vegetation.

Occasional high winds, sometimes up to 40 miles per hour, create a hazard because of falling coconuts, fronds, and tree branches. Only one hurricane has been recorded here in the past 60 years.

During winter months, high seas occasionally batter the coastline and affect the refuge area and palace grounds. Because of this a request for funds to study the Old Heiau has been submitted. This must be done before all is lost. During high seas, signs are posted and visitors are warned verbally to stay away from the coastline.

Tsunami warnings are posted along the beach area when major earthquakes occur in places such as Alaska, South America, and South Pacific Islands. There have been at least two major tsunami in the area since 1823. Development planning must consider this for visitor safety and preservation of buildings. A County Civil Defense tsunami warning system exists in the park.

The existing administration-maintenance and residential complexes encroach on historic and natural values because of the restrictive nature of the present boundary. Proposed land acquisition will allow these facilities to be relocated out of primary visitor areas.

A sewage lift station was built in the palace grounds in 1971. It pumps the sewage that comes from the restrooms through a pipe up to the sewage treatment plant located in the northeastern corner of the park. When operating, the lift station emits a humming sound that destroys the peacefulness of the area. This happens several times a day. At the present time, it is surrounded by a stone wall that was built to conceal it; but now it gives one the impression of a humming heiau.

The sewage treatment plant consists of a steel vat, that stands 12 feet above ground level, with other equipment. When the new administration-orientation building and maintenance facilities are built, the treatment plant will "stick out like a sore thumb." There will be no adequate way to hide it except to bury it in the ground.

Plans call for removal of the present picnic area because it sits on prime historic lands. The ultimate location has not yet been determined.

Almost all uses of the area are related to its historic qualities, with the exception of fishing and picnicking. Pole fishing, day and night, poses no threat to the values of the park; but there is a threat potential in boat fishing (salt water aquarium fishing and anchoring) and picnicking (present location).

In February of 1976 the Statewide Association of Hawaii Civic Clubs passed a resolution calling for a name change for this park from City of Refuge National Historical Park to Pu'uhonua-o-Hōnaunau National Historical Park. The Regional Director, State Director, and Superintendent are in agreement with the name change. The best timing for this would probably be when the legislation is introduced to expand the park.

We now have a very good relationship with the Hawaiian community and conservation organizations, and they must continue to be sought out for their input into our management and development plans.

Visitor use at City of Refuge is developing into a relatively uniform pattern throughout the year. Park visitation is 75 percent nonlocal, off-island tourists and 25 percent local, Big Island residents. During the summer, holiday periods, and weekends, the proportion is closer to a 50-50 ratio. There are no provisions for overnight use. Most visitors find accommodations in the Kailua area.

Total annual visits have continued to rise sharply from 37,800 visitors in 1962 (the year after the park was established) to 446,568 visitors in 1977. This upward trend is expected to continue but not with the same great acceleration as in previous years.

The following chart offers a general view of park uses:

Off-Island Visitors

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Period of Heaviest Visitation | Summer Extended Holiday Periods |
| Average Length of Stay: | |
| Tour Visitor | 30 minutes |
| Rental Car Visitor | 45 minutes |
| Major Activities: | |
| Self-Guiding Trails | |
| Conducted Walks | |
| Interpretive Talks | |
| Picnicking | |
| Shoreline and Tidepool Hiking | |
| Transportation: | |
| Tour Car and Bus | 65 percent |
| Rental Car | 35 percent |

Local Visitors

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Period of Heaviest Visitation | Fall Holidays, Weekends |
| Average Length of Stay (varies as to activity) | 1-3 hours |
| Major Activities: | |
| Picnicking | |
| Fishing | |
| Swimming | |
| Sea Harvesting | |
| Skindiving | |
| Interpretive Activities | |

Summary of Resource Knowledge

A composite natural and cultural history of Honaunau prepared by Bishop Museum in 1957 in preparation for the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park serves as an authoritative information base for park management. Professional consultation and occasional on-site surveys have been provided to the park on a continuing basis by Bishop Museum.

The park boundaries coincide with the property boundaries on the National Register of Historic Places. The site was recorded on the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings in 1962. This survey recorded a total of 321 archeological and historical features, and the following 15 features were separately nominated to the National Register.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Hale-o-Keawe | Hōnaunau Holua |
| Great Wall | Keokea Holua |
| 'Alealea Heiau | Ki'ilae Holua |
| Ancient Heiau | Alahaka Ramp |
| Chief's House Site | 1871 Trail |
| Keawe's House Site | Ki'ilae Village |
| 'Oma'o Heiau | Keanaee Shelters |
| Keanaee Heiau | |

These features have been included in the list of classified structures of the National Park Service.

Since 1961, under the direction of the Pacific Archeologist, the Great Wall of the Place of Refuge has been stabilized and restored; the 'Alealea Heiau's stone platform has been restored; the platform of the Hale-o-Keawe has been restored and the temple images reconstructed; and the Chief's house site was archeologically tested in 1968.

The Ancient Heiau is scheduled to be excavated in FY 1979 under the project title, Refuge Area Ruins (Old Heiau Site), by the Pacific Archeologist. Results of a study made by Bishop Museum on the site is available. This site needs to be excavated and recoverable material recovered because high winter surf each year destroys it more and more. The 1979 study will, among others, locate walls, platforms, and pavement areas on a detailed grid map and expose these features by removal of fallen debris. All work will be done using the best archeological techniques.

A base map locating the Alahaka-Keanaee Ruins site was made in 1963. It is proposed that the site be cleared of vegetation and a detailed map of the structure be made. Each structural failure will be identified, measured, etc., by the Pacific Archeologist.

The Keokea Temple Ruins include the O'mao Heiau and Alahaka Heiau. These sites will be stabilized "as is" by the Pacific Archeologist.

An historical study of Ki'ilae Village was made by Francis Jackson in 1966. Archeological maps, completed in 1968 by the Pacific Archeologist,

show all the major walls and stone structures. Stabilization procedures at Ki'ilae Village will consist of detailed mapping and photographic records to identify structural weakness and broken areas. Preservation treatment will consist of (1) Removal of broken areas if they endanger structural integrity of the site or create a public safety problem, and (2) Identification, plotting, measuring, and recording of intact areas.

Holua slides -- Five slides are known to be in the Honaunau region. Three of them are partially or totally in the park. All three will be entirely within the park when park expansion is completed. The slide nearest the Visitor Center is within the present boundary and was archeologically tested and stabilized in 1968 by the Pacific Archeologist. Preservation through stabilization and repair of all is the management policy. Partial or full restoration of the slide nearest visitors to explain this unique and dangerous sport may need to be done in the future to satisfy interpretive needs.

A study of the village of Hōnaunau, to be acquired in the future, was done by Archeologist Lloyd Soehren for the Bishop Museum in 1967; and a Preliminary Survey was done by the Pacific Archeologist in 1969.

A Cooperative Park Studies Unit (CPSU) is available to the park. It consists of the University of Hawaii faculty and graduate assistants contracted by the National Park Service to do research and gather data

which park managers need to make resource decisions. This unit is scheduled to do a Hōnaunau Bay marine resources survey and a bioecological atlas of the park which will incorporate existing information and current field observations. It also acts as a consultant on plant diseases, replanting programs, etc.

A study of plants in the park was done in the above-mentioned composite natural and cultural history of Hōnaunau. Another study, entitled An Ethnobotanical Survey of the National Parks at Hōnaunau and Kalapana on the Island of Hawaii and Kipahulu, Maui, was done by Douglas Yen in 1971. These studies form the basis of our native plants replanting program in City of Refuge.

Destruction of cultural and natural resources was resolved with boundary fencing, but now we are faced with the control of exotics that the intruding cattle fed on. Fortunately, we have been funded to carry out this work by a three-person crew nine months out of the year.

We do not know everything we need to know about our cultural and natural resources. We do need a marine study to gather data on edible marine resources that encouraged the Hawaiian people to settle in Hōnaunau; we are concerned about the impact of park visitors on the Palace Grounds and what effects it has on the cultural and natural resources; we need more data, archeological and vegetative, on Ki'ilae Village to interpret it as a transitional village and what effect

boating is having on Hōnaunau Bay and on the living things in the bay,
including coral.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Resource Management

To restore and maintain the historic scene of the Pu'uhonua, Palace Grounds, and house complexes in the park to the year 1819 and to restore and maintain Ki'ilae Village as a transition village.

1. Identify all historic remains, stabilize those of prime historical and interpretive significance, and maintain them to preserve those resources.
2. Keep developments in the historic and prehistoric areas to the minimum needed for access, interpretation, and visitor comfort.
3. Relocate administrative, maintenance, and residential facilities from the historic scene and restore the terrain and vegetation to conditions of the periods.
4. Secure an adequate land base through acquisition and/or zoning for the conservation of historic and marine resources and to provide for administrative needs.

Visitor Use and Interpretation

To interpret man and his environment up through the year 1819 and his relationship to the plants, animals, and the sea and to interpret Ki'ilae Village as a transition village.

1. Help visitors understand and appreciate the history and culture of the Hawaiians, particularly with respect to the Pu'uhonua-o-Hōnaunau before 1819 and to its continuing sanctity.
2. To tell the story of how the Hawaiian culture evolved from its original state up to 1926 at Ki'ilae Village.
3. Promote and encourage school use of the park's resources for teaching the conservation practices of the Hawaiian. Also, to teach the arts and crafts of old Hawaii and, in turn, these arts and crafts will be perpetuated.
4. Permit and manage fishing, swimming, and picnicking so long as these activities do not destroy the resources.
5. Develop unobtrusive administrative facilities that include visitor orientation facilities and other visitor facilities, including maintenance, to provide a safe, comfortable, and meaningful visit.
6. Relocate sewage lift station from prime historical area and lower sewage treatment plant.
7. Relocate picnic area from prime historical area.

Cooperation

To participate actively with Federal, State, and local agencies and with private organizations in conservation, historical preservation, and outdoor recreation activities.

1. Cooperate with the Bishop Estate and other local land owners and local groups in the zoning and planning of the Hōnaunau Bay shore.
2. Maintain close liaison with the Bishop Museum, Kona Hawaiian Civic Club, and other organizations in exchanging information and research needs.
3. Maintain close working relationships with the schools in the State of Hawaii, especially with the Hale-o-Ho'oponopono School, which will come into the park when park expansion is completed.
4. Work with the State Park System and the County Park System in providing boat ramps and camping facilities in South Kona.

General

To change the official name of the Park to Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park.

APPENDIX

3. City of Refuge National Historical Park

Establishment of park authorized.....Act of July 26, 1955 Page 195

An Act To authorize the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes, approved July 26, 1955 (69 Stat. 376)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to such lands located on the island of Hawaii, within the following-described area, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his judgment and discretion as necessary and suitable for the purpose, shall have been vested in the United States, said lands shall be set apart as the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, for the benefit and inspiration of the people:

City of Refuge
National Historical Park,
Hawaii.

PARCEL 1

Being all of R.P. 3306, L.C. Aw. 7219, Apana 2 to Kaliā, all of L.C. Aw. 9470 to Muki, and portions of R.P. 7874, L.C. Aw. 11216 Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi (Ahupuaa of Honaunau), and R.P. 6352, L.C. Aw. 7712 Apana 1 to M. Kekuanāoa (Ahupuaa of Keokea).

Beginning at a one and one-half-inch pipe in concrete monument called "Kalani", at the southeast corner of this parcel, the northeast corner of parcel 3, and on the common boundary of the lands of Keokea and Kiilae, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Laa-O-Kanoni" being seven thousand four hundred forty-four and eight-tenths feet south and five thousand three and two-tenths feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Seventy-nine degrees thirty-three minutes fifteen seconds six hundred and eighty feet along the land of Kiilae, L.C. Aw. 8521-B to G. D. Huen and passing over a rock called "Kuwaia", marked K + K at six hundred seventy-three and two-tenths feet to high-water mark; thence along high-water mark, along seacoast for the next three courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points at seacoast being:

2. One hundred and thirty-five degrees fifty-one minutes three thousand nine hundred seventy-six and one-tenth feet;

3. One hundred and fifty-two degrees twenty-five minutes one thousand and seventy-eight feet;

4. Two hundred and forty degrees fifty-five minutes one thousand two hundred four and four-tenths feet;

5. Three hundred and fifty-four degrees nine minutes two hundred twenty four and one-tenth feet along the remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216: 34 to M. Kekauonohi, along stone wall and old trail;

6. Two hundred and sixty degrees fifty-four minutes one hundred seventy-five and nine-tenths feet across old trail along stone wall to a "+" on rock;

7. One hundred and fifty-eight degrees six minutes seventy-two feet along L.C. Aw. 7296 to Puhī, along stone wall;

8. Two hundred and sixty degrees thirty-six minutes ninety and seven-tenths feet along stone wall;

9. One hundred and ninety-four degrees ten minutes sixty-two and nine-tenths feet along stone wall along L.C. Aw. 7295 and 6979-B: 2 to Keolewa;

10. One hundred and seventy-five degrees fifty-four minutes twenty-six and nine-tenths feet along stone wall;

11. Two hundred and fifteen degrees thirty-seven minutes forty-seven and four-tenths feet along stone wall along remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216: 34 to M. Kekauonohi;

12. One hundred and seventy-two degrees twenty-eight minutes forty-eight and one-tenth feet along same;

13. Two hundred and twenty-six degrees twenty-three minutes two hundred twenty-eight and eight-tenths feet along remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216: 34 to M. Kekauonohi to the south side of fifty-foot road;

14. Two hundred and sixty-four degrees fifty-one minutes one hundred fifteen and two-tenths feet along the south side of fifty-foot road;

15. Two hundred and fifty-two degrees thirteen minutes two hundred and two-tenths feet along same;

16. Two hundred and eighty-six degrees thirty minutes one hundred seventy and nine-tenths feet along same;

17. Two hundred and thirty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes ninety-two and eight-tenths feet along same;

18. Two hundred and twenty-three degrees one minute one hundred fourteen and four-tenths feet along same;

19. Three hundred and thirty-eight degrees forty-nine minutes thirty seconds four thousand nine hundred eighty and three-tenths feet along the remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216: 34 to M. Kekauonohi and L.C. Aw. 7712: 1 to M. Kekuanaoa and passing over a one and one-fourth-inch pipe in concrete monument at one thousand four hundred eighty-one and six-tenths feet to the point of beginning.

Area, one hundred sixty-six and ninety one-hundredths acres.

PARCEL 2

Being portions of L.C. Aw. 11216 Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi, R.P. 7874 (Ahupuaa of Honaunau).

Beginning at a pipe in concrete at the northeast corner of this parcel, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being two thousand one hundred thirty-nine feet south and eleven thousand six hundred seventeen and nine-tenths feet east and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Three hundred fifty-eight degrees twenty-three minutes two hundred sixty and four-tenths feet along the remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi;

2. Ninety-three degrees thirty minutes two hundred and sixty-nine feet along the same, along stone wall, along lot 2 of the subdivision by B. P. Bishop estate;

3. Eighty-two degrees no minutes three hundred and eighteen feet along same to the east side of fifty-foot road;

4. Thence along the east side of fifty-foot road, the direct azimuth and distance being: one hundred seventy-one degrees twenty minutes two hundred ninety-one and five-tenths feet;

5. Two hundred and seventy degrees no minutes six hundred and twenty feet along the remainder of L.C. Aw. 11216:34 to M. Kekauonohi to the point of beginning.

Area, three and seventy one-hundredths acres.

Together with an easement six feet wide for a pipeline right-of-way extending from the Government road to parcel 1, the south side of said right-of-way being described as follows:

Beginning at the east end of this right-of-way on the common boundary of the lands of Honaunau and Keokea, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being three thousand one hundred ninety and eight-tenths feet south and eleven thousand seventy-eight and eight-tenths feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Eighty degrees thirty-six minutes five seconds one hundred and seventeen feet along L.C. Aw. 7712:1 to M. Kekuanaoa, to the Triangulation Station "Ahupuaa" of the B. P. Bishop estate;

2. Eighty-two degrees twenty minutes seven thousand two hundred eighty-nine and one-tenth feet along same to a one and one-fourth-inch pipe in concrete monument on the east boundary of parcel 1 the coordinates of said point of the end of this six-foot right-of-way referred to Government Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being four thousand one hundred eighty-two and four-

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tenths feet south and three thousand seven hundred thirty-nine and four-tenths feet east.

Area, one and two one-hundredths acres.

PARCEL 3

Being portion of L.C. Aw. 8521-B to G. D. Hueu, being portion of the Ahupuaa of Kiilae.

Beginning at a one and one-half-inch pipe in concrete monument called "Kalani" at the northeast corner of this parcel, the southeast corner of parcel 1, on the common boundary of the land of Keokea and Kiilae, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being seven thousand four hundred forty-four and eight-tenths feet south and five thousand three and two-tenths feet east and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Three hundred thirty-eight degrees forty-nine minutes thirty seconds five hundred ninety-five and four-tenths feet along the remainder of L.C. Aw. 8521-B to G. D. Hueu to the eight thousand foot south coordinates line referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni";

2. Ninety degrees no minutes one thousand ninety-nine and seven-tenths feet along same and along said eight thousand foot south coordinates line and across school grant 7 Apana 6 to high-water mark;

3. Thence along high-water mark, along sea, the direct azimuth and distance being: two hundred six degrees thirty-three minutes thirty seconds four hundred eighty-two and nine-tenths feet;

4. Two hundred fifty-nine degrees thirty-three minutes fifteen seconds six hundred eighty feet along L.C. Aw. 7712:1 to M. Kekuanaka and passing over a rock called Kuwaia, marked K + K at six and eight-tenths feet to the point of beginning.

Area, ten and twenty-five one-hundredths acres. (16 U.S.C. § 397.)

Establishment

SEC. 2. Upon the vesting of title in the United States to such lands as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior as necessary and suitable for historical park purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of this Act, the City of Refuge National Historical Park shall be established by order of the said Secretary, which shall be published in the Federal Register. Any other lands within the area described above shall become a part of the national historical park upon the vesting of title thereto in the United States and upon publication of an appropriate supplemental order by the said Secretary in the Federal Register. (16 U.S.C. § 397a.)

Publication in F.R.

Procurement of lands.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to procure, by donation or purchase, with any funds that

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may be available for that purpose, lands and interests in lands which may be needed for the City of Refuge National Historical Park within the area described in section 1 hereof. (16 U.S.C. § 397b.)

SEC. 4. In order to cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior in consolidating in Federal ownership lands within the area described above, and to facilitate acquisition of the lands needed for the national historical park, the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii is also authorized to acquire lands for said park, at the expense of the Territory of Hawaii by exchange or otherwise, in accordance with procedure prescribed by the Act of February 27, 1920 (41 Stat. 452). (16 U.S.C. § 397c.)

16 U.S.C. 392.

SEC. 5. The City of Refuge National Historical Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C., 1946 edition, secs. 1-4), as amended and supplemented, and such additional authority compatible therewith as is contained in the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C., 1946 edition, secs. 461-467), with regard to preservation of historic sites and objects of national significance. (16 U.S.C. § 397d.)

Adminis-
tration.

List of Classified Structures

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Pa Pu'uhonua | A1-2-3-stabilized |
| 2. 'Alealea Heiau | A26-stabilized |
| 3. Ancient Heiau | (Scheduled to be stabilized during FY 79) |
| 4. Chief's House Site | B108-(10-238's pending) |
| 5. Ki'ilae Village #D | (10-238's pending) |
| 6. Keanaee Shelters | (10-238's pending) |
| 7. Keawe's House Site C23 | (10-238's pending) |
| 8. Omao Heiau B89 | (10-238's pending) |
| 9. Keanaee Heiau C38 | (10-238's pending) |
| 10. Hōnaunau Holua B105 | (10-238's pending) |
| 11. Keokea Holua C56 | (10-238's pending) |
| 12. Ki'ilae Holua D186 | (10-238's pending) |
| 13. Alahaka Ramp C57 | (Stabilized) |
| 14. 1871 Trail | (Stabilized) |