. AUL H. ROSENDAHL, Ph.D., Inc.
Consulting Archaeologist

Report 131-042286

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

HALE-O-HO'OPONOPONO PROJECT SITE

Land of Honaunau

South Kona, Island of Hawaii

TMK:3-8-4-13:18

By

Theresa K. Donham, M.A.
Supervisory Archaeologist

Prepared for

Oda/McCarty Architects Limited
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Hilo, Hawaii 96720

April 1986

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INTRODUCTION

An archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Hale-o-Ho'oponopono project site was conducted on April 21, 1984 by Paul H. Rosendahl, Ph.D., Inc. (PHRI), under agreement with Oda/McCarty Architects, Limited. The project area consists of a 0.42 acre parcel at the seaward end of the Land of Honaunau, District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii (TMK 3-8-4-13:18). The parcel fronts Kapuwai Cove at the head of Honaunau Bay, and is immediately north of Puuhonua-o-Honaunau National Historic Park (Figure 1). It is within the boundaries of State Historic District 4158, as delineated by the Hawaii County Planning Department.

Surface reconnaissance, subsurface shovel testing, and local informant interviews were conducted by PHRI Supervisory Archaeologist Theresa K. Donham and Assistant Archaeologist David Statler. Field work was completed as part of an archaeological assessment of existing cultural resources within the area to be affected by construction of a proposed multi-purpose building.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Hale-o-Ho'oponopono project area is a six-sided parcel defined on five sides by existing stone walls which enclose the administration office and a classroom building of the Kamehameha Schools. Approximately 5000 square feet, or 27% of the 0.42 acre area, will be directly impacted by construction of the proposed 1950 sq ft (30 by 65 ft) structure. This portion of the parcel is located at the southwestern corner, in an area currently used for parking. The proposed construction site is defined on three sides by existing stone walls and is bordered to the north by the existing school buildings. The construction area incorporates nearly all of Lot 16, a former property division within the parcel. The remainder of the project area is within Lot 15.

Approximately 60% of the entire project area surface is exposed pahoehoe bedrock. The remaining area is relatively level black beach sand that has been compacted by vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Sand deposits vary in depth from 15 to 55 cm atop bedrock, and occur primarily within the area to be affected by construction. As described below, this sand deposit was examined through subsurface shovel testing.

The project area is divided into two general elevation zones that are defined by a stone retaining wall oriented roughly north-south through the center of the parcel. This retaining wall follows exposed bedrock and portions of a former enclosure wall which defined an area slightly smaller than Lot 16. Ground surface to the east of this wall is an average of 3-4 ft above ground surface to the west of the wall. Elevation varies from 5 to 15 ft above sea level within the project area.

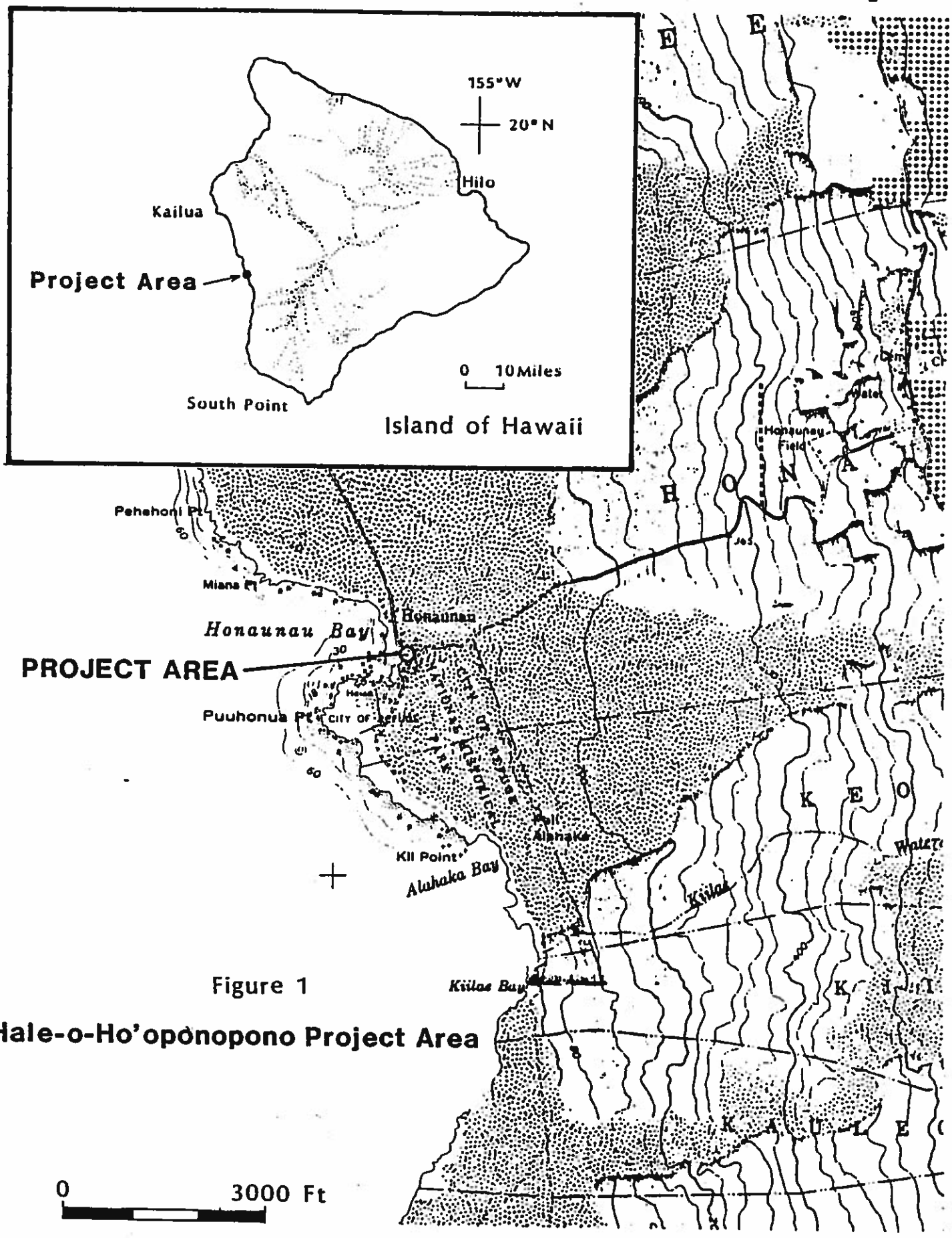

Figure 1

Hale-o-Ho'oponopono Project Area

0 3000 Ft

Vegetation within the project area includes three mature Monkeypod trees ('ohai; Samanea saman [Jacq.]), a large kiawe (Propopis pallida [Humb. and Bonpl. ex Willd.]), an opiuma (Tamarindus indica L.), a calabash tree (Crescentie cujete L.), kou (Cordia subcordata Lam.), and a variety of palms. Other plant species present include plumeria (Plumeria acuminata Ait.), aloe (Aloe vera L.), and hala (Pandnaus odoratissimus L.f.).

SCOPE OF WORK

The basic purpose of an archaeological reconnaissance survey is to identify and locate sites or features of possible archaeological significance. A reconnaissance survey is extensive rather than intensive in scope, and is conducted to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources within a specified project area.

The specific objectives of reconnaissance survey at the Hale-o-Ho'oponopono project area were outlined in a proposal for reconnaissance survey submitted by PHRI (Rosendahl 1984). These objectives were formulated after a consideration of recent land use patterns within the project area, and after consultation with Ms. Virginia Goldstein--staff planner and historic sites specialist in the Hawaii County Planning Department. Objectives of the reconnaissance survey are the following:

1. Conduct a complete surface reconnaissance survey of the project area (100% coverage);

2. Conduct a sample subsurface reconnaissance survey of the project area (systematic transects with shovel pits);

3. Make preliminary evaluations of the potential value of any archaeological remains identified within the project area; and

4. Make specific recommendations and man-hour estimates for any further archaeological work that might be appropriate and/or required.

Additional archaeological work could include intensive survey, with detailed recording of sites and features, and selected test excavations; and possibly mitigation. Mitigation might include salvage or research excavations, interpretive planning, and/or preservation of sites and features with significant scientific research, interpretive, or cultural values.

Research value refers to the potential of archaeological resources for producing information useful in the understanding of culture history, past life-ways and cultural processes at the local, regional and interregional levels of organization. Interpretive value refers to the potential of archaeological resources for public education and recreation. Cultural

value refers to the potential of archaeological resources for the preservation and promotion of cultural and ethnic identity and values.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

No records of archaeological investigations within the boundaries of the Hale-o-Ho'oponopono project area were located during this study. A number of prior studies have been conducted in the immediate vicinity of the project area, primarily in connection with the Puuhonua-o-Honaunau National Historic Park (cf. Emory 1957; Kirch 1985:161-165; Ladd 1985). The archaeological resources within the area which later became a National Park were first described by Ellis in 1823, and later mapped by Lyman in 1846, Hitchcock in 1889 and Stokes in 1919 (Ladd 1985). These early maps are reproduced and compared in a recent report on the reconstruction of Hale-o-Keawe Heiau by the National Park Service (Ladd 1985:21, 22, 163). None of these maps include the Kapuwai Cove shoreline; they do indicate that the seawall (Great Wall) surrounding the Hale-o-Keawe Heiau formed the northern boundary of the Puuhonua-o-Honaunau.

In 1966, Apple and Macdonald (1966) published results of a shoreline study conducted along Kapuwai and Ke-one-'ele Coves, immediately north of the Great Wall. This study confirmed that a former dryland access route to the Puuhonua-o-Honaunau is now submerged during high tide, along with a number of artificial concavities that were pecked into the pahoehoe bedrock surrounding these coves. A submerged pahoehoe shelf was located across the mouth of Kapuwai Cove which had been incised with at least 13 features identified by Apple as bait cups (Apple and Macdonald 1966:132). The study concludes that the shoreline in the area has risen approximately one foot per century, and that if this natural process continues, the reconstructed walls and archaeological features will be in increasing danger from wave action.

More recently, Rosendahl (1982) conducted an archaeological field inspection of a proposed boat ramp site at the northern end of Kapuwai Cove. Five artificial concavities were located on bedrock in the area surveyed, which is directly west (makai) of the project area. These features formed an L-shaped alignment, which Rosendahl tentatively interpreted as sockets for temporary shelters (Rosendahl 1982:2).

SUMMARY OF LAND USE

The project area is located within a 1.76 acre kuleana awarded to Kuhilani during the mahele, or division of crown lands, effected in 1848 (Office of Commissioner of Public Lands 1929). This Land Commission Award (1938-B) is recorded in Award Book 3: 398, and as Royal Patent 3300 (Patent Book 14: 393). Tax key maps indicate that additional kuleana were located along the coast between Kuhilani's award and the Great Wall of the City of Refuge, which is approximately 600 ft to the southeast (Figure 2).

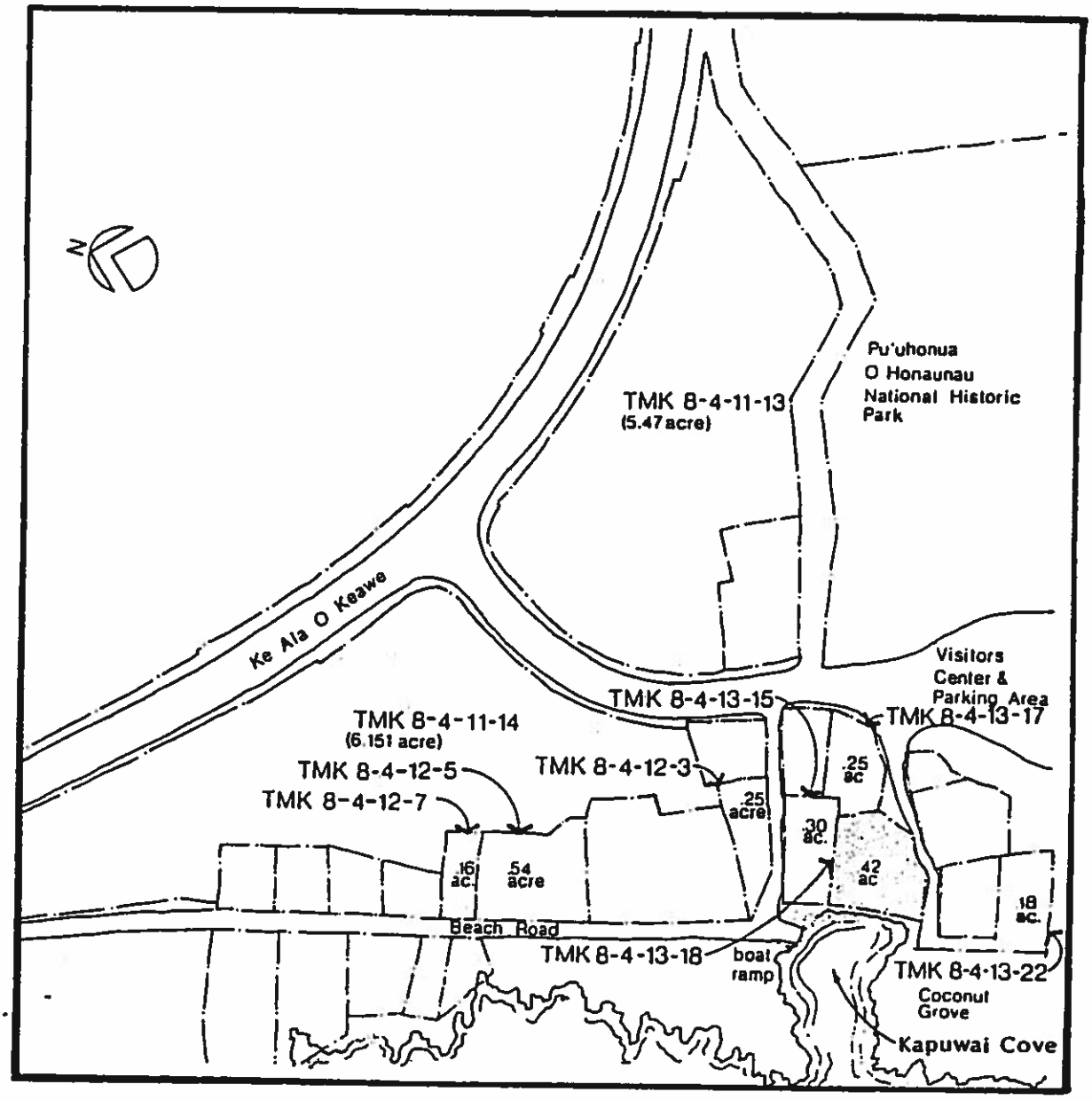

Figure 2

Kapuwai Cove Area
Showing Kuleana Awards

(Project Area Shaded)

During the early to middle twentieth century, the project area was part of the Akana family estate, and was the site of a family-operated grocery store. The grocery store was located in the building that is currently used as the administration office for the Kamehameha Schools (Figure 3). A residence was located to the south of this store, on the site of the existing counselor's office. The level sandy area now used as a parking lot was used in a similar capacity during the operation period of the grocery store. The stone walls which define the project area were intact during the Akana family's ownership, but smaller soil retaining walls within the area are recently built. The western wall along the shoreline was higher than it is presently and has been knocked over by storm wash a number of times during the twentieth century (Rose Fujimori, personal communication). The northern portion of this wall is currently down, following the most recent storm. A freshwater well, located just north of the northern project area boundary, had been used during the Akana family residency. This well is currently filled with stone rubble and is not recognizable as such from the surface.

FIELD PROCEDURES

Field work was conducted at the Hale-o-Ho'oponopono project area April 21, 1986 by PHRI Supervisory Archaeologist Theresa K. Donham and Assistant Archaeologist David Statler. Surface reconnaissance was conducted of the entire 0.42 acre area, and consisted of closely spaced (less than 5 m) pedestrian transects oriented east-west. Where possible, transects extended beneath the raised floors of existing structures, and were otherwise altered to circumvent structures and stone features.

A number of surface deposits of shell and artifacts were observed. These deposits were generally sparse and somewhat dispersed, and occurred most frequently in crevices between pahoehoe outcrops. The location of the surface debris was plotted on a topographic plan map of the project area (scale 1"=10') provided by Oda/McCarty Architects, Ltd. All surface material was examined in order to determine general period of manufacture.

Subsurface shovel testing was limited to areas of soil accumulation in the southern portion of the project area. A series of nine shovel tests 40 cm in diameter were excavated to varying depths, depending upon the extent of soil deposition. All tests were terminated at bedrock, which ranged in depth from 15 to 55 cm below ground surface. All soil removed from shovel tests was carefully examined for artifacts and subsistence remains. Walls of the excavations were examined for stratigraphic or other changes in the soil matrix; coloration, texture and other features of the matrix were recorded for each shovel test. All artifactual and ecofactual remains were also recorded by shovel test. All excavations were backfilled and returned to original surface level.

All existing walls were described and measured, with the exception of small soil retainers that have been recently erected around plants. The location and configuration of walls as shown on the field map was checked and features that were not shown were plotted. Locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the field map.

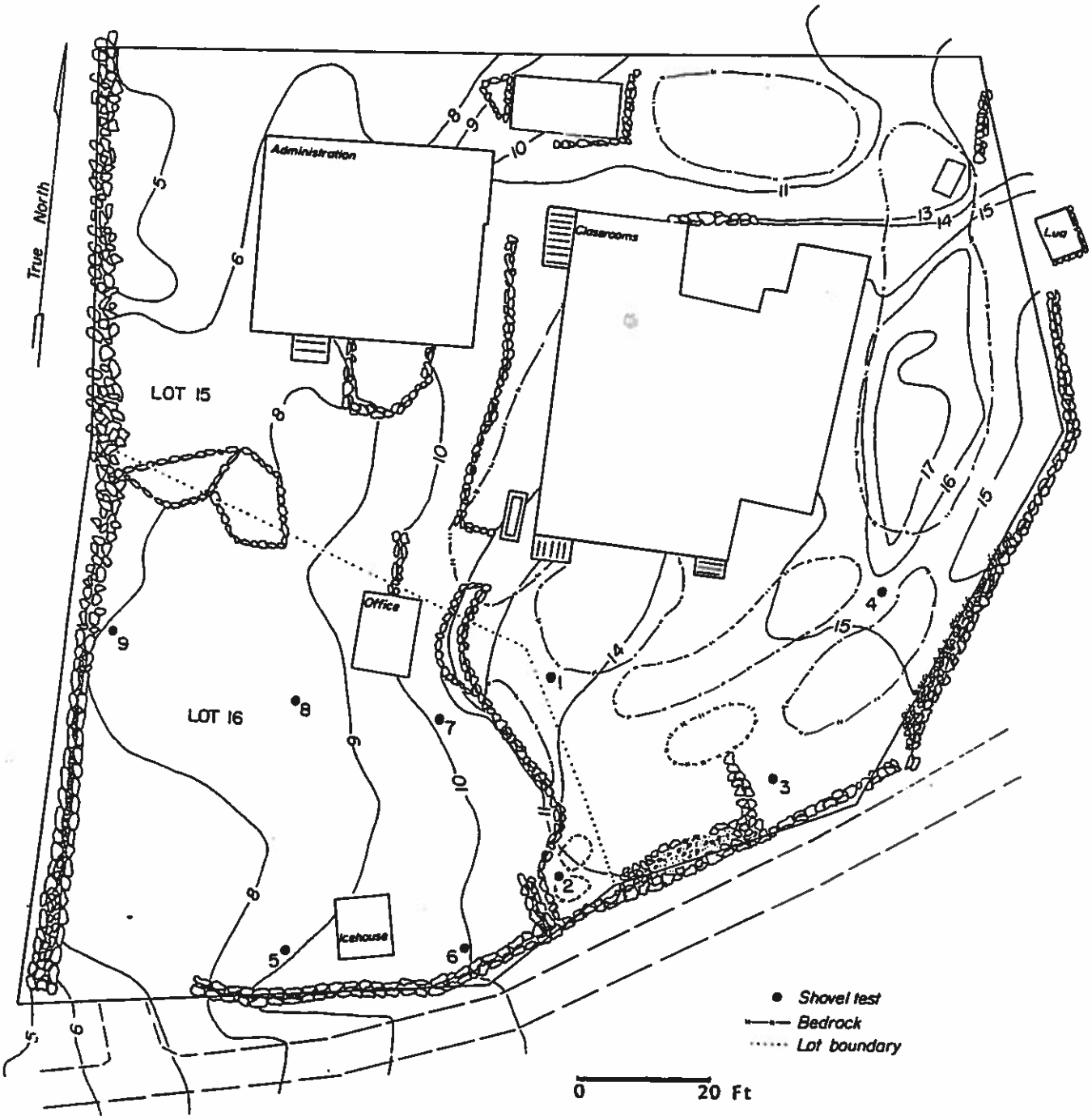

Figure 3

Map showing Existing Features and Location of Shovel Tests Hale-o-Ho'oponopono Project Area

During field investigations, persons employed of the Kamehameha Schools were interviewed concerning their knowledge of former structures and features within the project area. These persons referred us to former residents of the neighborhood and of the project area, who provided additional background information. Principal informants include John Wicks, school groundskeeper, and Rose Akana Fujimori, former resident.

FINDINGS

Features located during surface reconnaissance at the Hale-o-Ho'oponopono project area include standing walls, most of which have been either built or rebuilt during the past two decades. The most substantial of these features is the wall which defines the southern boundary of the project area. This double-faced, core-filled wall is 1.75 m wide, 1.1 m high along the interior face and 1.2 m high along the exterior face. The wall is constructed of large waterworn boulders, with smaller cobbles and coral used as core fill. A well-preserved southeastern corner in this wall occurs 3.1 m west of the Lot 16 boundary line. The wall has been continued along the southern property boundary; however, it is of a considerably less substantial construction and apparently represents a later construction phase. The eastern wall of the original enclosure extends only 1.8 m from the corner, and has been replaced by a less substantial wall, located 0.6 to 2.4 m east of the former wall location.

The wall which defines the eastern boundary of the project area is faced only on the exterior side; it is 0.85 m wide and 1.4 m high along the exterior face. The interior side of the wall has been filled with rubble and soil to within 0.4 m of the top of the wall, which levels the surface with exposed bedrock. The wall which defines the western boundary of the project area and the shoreline is double-faced and core-filled, with sections that are no longer intact. Average width is 1.4 m and maximum exterior height is 2.0 m. Interior height is 0.4 m. Portions of this wall and the western section of the southern wall appear to be the oldest walls within the project area, and may easily predate the Akana family residency at the site (John Wicks and Rose Fujimori, personal communication).

Surface artifacts observed during reconnaissance include glass, metal, ceramic, and plastic materials. Recent and historic artifacts occur most frequently under the standing structures and at the eastern end of the project area, where they are scattered in crevices between the classroom building and the lua. Glass artifacts observed are clear auto safety glass sherds, bottle sherds (brown, clear, milk), flat glass sherds, and complete bottles. All bottles and sherds observed were of recent machine molded manufacture, with the exception of a small perfume bottle that had a hand-applied neck and an unfinished lip.

Metal artifacts observed on the surface include wire nails of various sizes, a strap hinge, scraps of tinners tape, and unidentifiable metal fragments. Ceramic artifacts include porcelain bowl sherds, whiteware plate sherds, porcelain net sinkers (2), and a marked ironstone flatware sherd (Knowles Company, Ohio; c. 1930s).

Shellfish taxa observed on the surface include Cypraeidae, Isognomonidae, Neritidae and Patellidae. The most common shellfish remains observed were Cellana spp. (opihi), which occurred in small concentrations along walls and in crevices. These remains appeared to be quite recent.

Subsurface shovel tests were located in areas of soil accumulation, and were spaced as systematically as possible, given constraints of terrain, existing features, and vehicular traffic on the site (Figure 3). Nine tests were excavated, and a wide range of artifacts and subsistence remains were observed (Table 1). The soil matrix was identical in all shovel tests; it consisted of black sand with small rounded coral granules, some light sand, and a very dark organic midden matrix. Coloration was black (7.5 YR 2/0). Moisture varied slightly within the project area, relative to elevation; color also varied slightly with moisture content. Vertical stratigraphy was not observed in any shovel test. Midden was well mixed with the beach deposit and did not occur as a differentiated matrix zone. Organic content was extremely high, due to both discarded refuse and to horticultural activities on the site.

As indicated in Table 1, subsistence remains were most concentrated in Shovel Tests 6 and 7, which were located along the west side of the central soil retaining wall. Materials have accumulated along this wall as a result of both wave action and pedestrian traffic patterns on the site. Recent bottle glass sherds were observed at all depths in Shovel Tests 6 and 7. No artifacts substantially diagnostic of nineteenth century production were observed in any shovel tests. A possible exception is a very badly eroded nail shank that may have been square, recovered from Shovel Test 6. Artifacts reflective of prehistoric production were recovered from a single excavation, Shovel Test 6. These include three very small volcanic glass flakes.

CONCLUSION

DISCUSSION

Surface reconnaissance and informant interviews at the Hale-o Ho'oponopono project area indicate that human activities have been very intensive on the site since at least the beginning of the twentieth century. These activities have included construction and demolition of residencies and dependencies, maintenance of a grocery store, and most recently, maintenance of the school facilities. Pedestrian and vehicular traffic has been particularly high in the immediate area of the proposed structure. Features on the site which have existed at least 50 years are two core-filled walls, portions of which have been dismantled and/or rebuilt. It is likely that these walls will not be affected by construction activities and that they will continue to be maintained.

Subsurface investigations within the project area indicate that the soil is rich in artifactual and ecofactual materials. These materials are deposited in a mixed beach/storm wash matrix with no vertical differentiation that might reflect the period of deposition. The bulk of all arti-

Table 1.

QUALITATIVE SUMMARY OF MATERIALS OBSERVED IN SHOVEL TESTS
HALE-O-HO'OPONOPONO PROJECT AREA

Shovel Test No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Depth to bedrock (cm)	20	25	15	18	35	38	55	25	45
Shellfish (families)									
Conidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Cypraeidae	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Isognomonidae	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-
Neritade	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-
Patellidae	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
Thaididae	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Trochidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Veneridae	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Echinoidea	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
Crustacea	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
Bone									
Fish scales	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Fish	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
Pig	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Dog	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Vegetal									
Charcoal	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
Seeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Rootlets	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
Kukui nut	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Artifacts									
Bottle glass	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
Flat glass	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Misc. glass frags.	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Volcanic glass	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Nails	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
Misc. metal	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
Ceramics	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Plastics	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Other									
Weathered coral	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+

facts are recent or of twentieth century manufacture. No subsurface features or cultural strata were observed in the nine excavations and it does not appear that such features occur intact at this site.

A wide range of subsistence remains is present in the midden deposit; however, much of this material could have been deposited within the last 50 years. This interpretation is based partially on the presence of recent bottle glass sherds throughout the matrix, and on the fact that habitation has been intensive on the site throughout the twentieth century.

The deposit present on the site has been extensively mixed by both natural and cultural processes. It is unlikely that additional mixing from leveling for construction will adversely affect any intact deposits or features.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Surface reconnaissance, informant interviews, and subsurface testing failed to locate archaeological remains that might have research, interpretive or cultural values. There is no question that the site was occupied during the middle to late nineteenth century and during the twentieth century. It also appears that prehistoric activities did occur on the site; however, the remains of such activities are now scattered among recent deposits, and therefore have very limited research or interpretive value.

Additional archaeological work does not appear to be warranted at this time within the Hale-o-Ho'oponopono project area. The possibility always exists, however remote, that unlocated subsurface features or deposits of significance might be encountered during construction activities. If such a situation arises, immediate archaeological consultation is recommended.

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Exhibit B

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, STATE OF HAWAI'I AND THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS/BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP ESTATE

The purpose of this statement is to reaffirm the cooperative and beneficial working relationship between the Department of Education and The Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate hereinafter referred to as The Kamehameha Schools. This relationship is intended to enhance mutual efforts to assist a greater number of Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian students to receive the benefits of education.

The Board of Education's Goal of Public Education:

> The Goal. The State of Hawaii shall provide a public school system and a public library system with scope and programs from preschool to high school for children, youth, and adults. Such programs shall be simultaneously intellectual, aesthetic, and practical, with instructional practices which insure the learner the acquisition of knowledge relevant to living in the present, and the arts and skills of knowledge-making for speculating about living in the future. All programs derive from a curriculum which must include the areas of knowledge of English, the Sciences, Mathematics, the Social Sciences, the Humanities and the Practical Arts, and all other support services necessary for implementation.[1]

The Kamehameha Schools is a private, non-profit, accredited educational institution whose primary mission is: ". . .to assist the beneficiaries, giving preference to children and youth of Hawaiian ancestry, in their efforts to develop their highest potential as effective participants in society by offering as many meaningful educational opportunities as resources will permit."[2]

Striving for excellence in education in Hawai'i is a goal shared by the Department of Education and The Kamehameha Schools.

Both agencies have a long history of providing educational services in Hawai'i; the Department of Education since 1841 and The Kamehameha Schools since 1887.

Both agencies are mandated by law to provide educational services in Hawai'i in perpetuity.

While The Kamehameha Schools primary beneficiaries are Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian, addressing their educational needs in the public schools should benefit all children of Hawai'i.

The Kamehameha Schools desires to learn from, build upon, and assist public school programs.

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1 Policy 2000 "Philosophy of Education, Hawaii's Public Schools" Rev. 1970.

2 The Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate Mission Statement, Revised 1980.

In a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect, the Department of Education and The Kamehameha Schools agree in principle to the following:

- Programs initiated by The Kamehameha Schools which will affect the public schools will be developed in cooperation with the Department of Education.

- The Department of Education and The Kamehameha Schools seek to improve inter-agency communication at all levels; to facilitate comprehensive planning; to conduct mutually beneficial direct action and research programs; and to continue to cooperatively investigate options which may provide specific educational benefits for Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian students as well as students of other ethnic backgrounds.

- At their mutual convenience and discretion, the Department of Education and The Kamehameha Schools may exchange any information which is available or can be acquired on the educational and demographic conditions of the Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian school-age population, keeping in mind the welfare of all students and their right to privacy.

- To ensure that continued coordination and cooperation occur to benefit Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian students in the public schools, the Board of Education and the Trustees of The Kamehameha Schools will meet annually to discuss areas of mutual interest and concern.

- The Superintendent of the Department of Education and the President of The Kamehameha Schools or their designees will meet twice a year to discuss concerns and evolving issues.

- Quarterly follow-up meetings at the program-planner level will be held to address specific areas of mutual concern such as budgeting, support services, curriculum evaluation and other items which will require subsequent coordination and continuity of efforts.

- With the approval of the Board of Education and Trustees of The Kamehameha Schools, additional statements of understanding/agreement may be established between both agencies to include more detailed provisions that will address the needs of specific programs.

The signatures of the Chairman of the Board of Education and the President of the Board of Trustees of The Kamehameha Schools acknowledge and confirm their desire to re-affirm cooperative working relationships as expressed through this statement of understanding.

Noboru Yonamine
Noboru Yonamine
Chairman, Board of Education
Department of Education

Date: July 3, 1984

Richard Lyman, Jr.
Richard Lyman, Jr.
President, Board of Trustees
Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate

Date: July 3, 1984

Exhibit C

EXHIBIT C

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
between the
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
and the
HALE O HO'OPONOPONO SCHOOL, KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, STATE OF HAWAII

Relative to: Connection of Hale o Ho'oponopono School's Multi-Purpose Facility sewer line to Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau's sewage treatment facility.

The parties to this Agreement entered into on this 2nd day of September, 1981, are the NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, hereinafter referred to as "NPS", and HALE O HO'OPONOPONO SCHOOL, KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, STATE OF HAWAII, hereinafter "the School".

This Agreement is entered into by the above-named parties for the purpose of assisting the Hale o Ho'oponopono School in disposing of waste water from the School's toilet and shower facilities in accordance with State of Hawaii, Department of Health regulations. Waste water from the School will provide solids that are needed for the NPS' Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau sewage treatment facility.

1. The NPS agrees to:

   a. Permit Hale o Ho'oponopono School to connect its sewer line into Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park's sewage lift station at the School's sole expense pursuant to the terms of Special Use Permit No. PUHO-1 attached hereto and incorporated herein.

b. Assist with environmental assessment and archeological clearance work done by the School related to such sewer line connection, and provide archeological surveillance during the School's excavation work for the sewer line.

c. To approve or give some word on any drawings for installation of the permitted sewer line within thrity (30) days after their receipt by the National Park Service.

2. The Hale o Ho'oponopono School agrees to:

a. Submit drawings for the installation of the permitted sewer line to the NPS for the approval of the NPS before construction begins upon the line.

b. See that all requirements of law related to environmental assessment and archeological clearance for this project are met before construction begins upon it.

c. Pay all expenses stemming from the permitted sewer line's connection to the NPS' sewage lift station, including all added costs to the NPS stemming from treatment of the School's sewage in the NPS' sewage treatment facility. The added costs will be a monthly set fee that will be negotiated.

3. It is mutually agreed that:

a. The connection of the Hale o Ho'oponopono School's toilet and shower facilities will benefit both parties to this Agreement.

b. The permitted sewer line shall run from the School's pavilion to the NPS' sewage lift station.

c. This Agreement will remain in force until cancelled by either party upon one year (365 days) written notice to the other.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the NATIONAL PARK SERVICE and HALE O HO'OPONOPONO SCHOOL have executed this Agreement as of the date first above written.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National
Historical Park

By: _____

Title: Superintendent

By: _____

Title: Pacific Area Director

By: _____

Title: Regional Director

HALE O HO'OPONOPONO SCHOOL

By: _____

Title: Director

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

By: _____

Title: President

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII

By: _____

Title: Principal