

**NO
TRESPASSING
PROPERTY OF**



**KŪKANILOKO
REGULATORY SIGN**

EXHIBIT - 1A

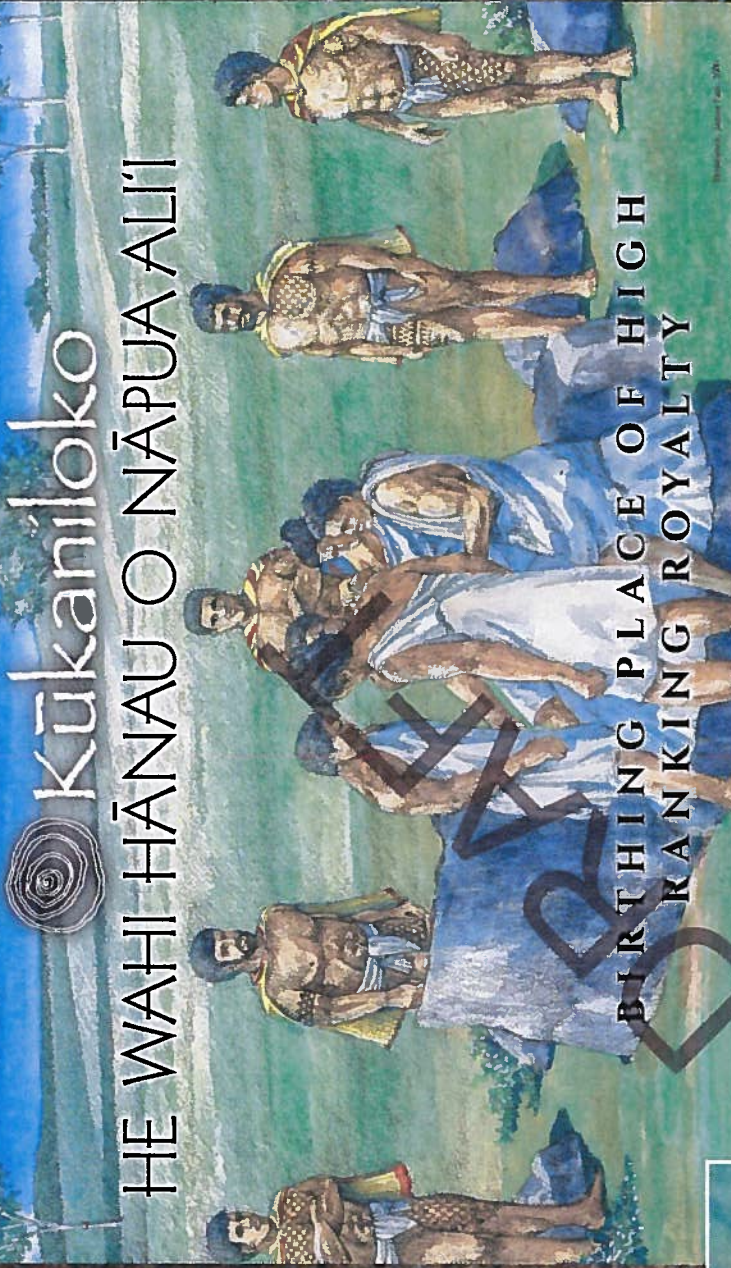
KŪKANILOKO

e kūkaʻawe i nā kapu o Kūkaniloko no ka mea
aloha nō hoʻi kākou iā lākou nā kau a kau



to guard the kapu of Kūkaniloko because we love the for all time...

Hawaiian Civic Club of Wahiawā
Established November 10, 1960



‘OLELO HAWAII’
Kūkanihoko ma O‘ahu a ‘o Ho-
hohokōki ma Kaua‘i ma wahi
kaulana ‘āua ma Hawai‘i nei
i ho‘ōka‘awale ‘a i wahi kapu
no ka hānau ‘ana o nā ali‘i, ‘ōia he‘i, nā haku
o ka mākau, āna a‘oia a me nā ‘ōwī. Aia ‘o
Kūkapū Kūkanihoko, ka pūhaka hānau kapu,
ma kēia ‘āina ‘a. Eia ‘ōia ‘o ka hānau ‘ana
o ka haku ma Kūkanihoko nā ika o nā akua e
kōkōia ana i ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka ali‘i kapu.
I ka kōkōia ma nā ali‘i i ka māka i
ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o nā ali‘i kōkōia ki‘eki‘e ma
kēia wahi kapu.

Ma hope kōkō iho o ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka kē-
ki, lawe ‘ia ka māka ika a me ka kēki i ka
o ka wāhau ‘o Ho‘olonepū. Ma kēia hānau,
ua malina ho‘okōkō ma wahi mau ali‘i i ka
kēki ma nā ali‘i o ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka ali‘i.
Aia, kōkō ma nā ali‘i o ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka ali‘i,
kōkōia ma i ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka ali‘i.

Eia okumu ‘a ‘o Kūkanihoko e Nāmōkōko a
me kēia wāhau ‘o Kūkanihoko ma ka hānau
‘a ‘ana o ka hānau kēki kēki ‘o Kūkanihoko
kēki ma nā ali‘i hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau
kapu. Eia hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau ali‘i
‘o Kūkanihoko ma nā ali‘i. Eia ma nā ali‘i, ka
‘a hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau,
ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau
kapu. Eia hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau
hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau ma nā ali‘i. Eia hānau ‘a ‘ana o
ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau
kapu i ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau ‘a ‘ana o ka hānau.

Kūkanihoko

HE WAHI HĀNAU O NĀPUA ALI‘I

BIRTHING PLACE OF HIGH RANKING ROYALTY


ENGLISH:
Kūkanihoko on O‘ahu and Ho-
hohokōki on Kaua‘i were the
two known places in Hawai‘i
that were set aside for the
birthing of ali‘i, the managers of
our sacred land, previous revere-
es, and beloved people. The sacred
birthplace, Kapu‘i‘i Kūkanihoko, is
located here on these consecrated
grounds. Thunderstorms over Kū-

kaniko were regarded as the voice
of ancestral gods welcoming an
ali‘i minister to the child and sev-
ered the umbilical cord with a ham-
mer. Nearby the drums played and
‘Ōpēka would be sounded to
announce the birth of an ali‘i.
Nāmōkōko and his wife, Kūkanihoko-
hānau, established Kūkanihoko for the
birth of their son, Kapa‘ua, the first



KŪKANILOKO
INTERPRETIVE SIGN

EXHIBIT - 1C

 **kūkaniloko**
THE WAHI KAPU
THE SACRED UPLANDS

‘OLELO HAWAII:
ia ‘o Kūkaniloko ma waena
o nā lālanī mauna ‘ehua o
‘O‘ahu nei, ‘o ia nō ka piko o
kēna mokupuni. Aia nā pūi
ko‘olau ma ka hikina. Ala ‘o Wai‘ānāe
a me Ka‘ala i ke komohana, ka wēku
o nā kuahiri o O‘ahu nei. I ka wā i
hala, ukuwehi ka uka i ka uhi ‘ohi‘a,
ka uhi kōa, ka hāpū‘u ‘i‘i, a me ke kū-
pukupu omanu. Uhihi ho‘i o lalo i ke
kukui, ka ‘ilahi, ka hau, ka ‘ahu‘awa,
ke kauwila, ka wiliwili, a me ka uhi-
uhi. I loko o nā ‘ālu hāhāki, ua maki ka
po‘e ‘ōiwi i ke kōle, ka ‘uala, a me nā
meo kahu ‘ē a ‘e.

Ua kōpono ka nohona o ka po‘e
Hawa‘ii ka hiko i ke ‘ano o ka ‘āina.
Ho‘i ke ‘āia ka ho‘onou o kō lākou pili-
na i ka ‘āina ma ke kapa ‘in ‘ana o nā
makani liko ‘ole ma Wai‘ānāe Uka.
‘O ia ho‘i: ‘o ka Waikōloa, he makani
amanu mai ka ‘ākau mai; ‘o ke Kūu,
e pā mai ana mai ka moana mai o
Wai‘ānāe; ‘o ke Kehau, he makani e
pā aheale mai ana ma Wai‘ōpua a me
Kāpopo; ‘o ka Māhualua, he makani
e pā ana mai ka ‘ākau mai ma Pu‘u
Ka‘ala.

Ke kī nei ‘oe ma ka nu‘u laulaha wae-
na o O‘ahu, nōna nā ‘ōka he 32,000 a
‘oi paha i ka momona a me ka uluwe-
hi o kēla ‘āina, ua jilo ‘o Kūkaniloko i
kōkōwāna kuhūhūna ko o nā‘ānaha
o ke aupuni ma O‘ahu nei i ka wā iā
Nanakaoko a me kāna wahine ‘o Ka-
hiki a hiki i ka wā iā Kīkūihewa.



ENGLISH:
Kūkaniloko, the physical and
spiritual piko (center) of the
island of O‘ahu, is bounded
geographically by two paral-
lel mountain ranges. To the east are
the younger Kō‘olau mountains. To
the west are the older Wai‘ānāe moun-
tains, which includes Ka‘ala, O‘ahu’s
highest peak. These cool uplands were
once covered with a forest of ‘ōhi‘a
(Metrosideros polymorpha), kōa (Aca-
cia kōa), hāpū‘u ‘i‘i (tree fern), and
fragrant kupukupu ferns. Lower el-
evations consisted of kukui (candle-
nut tree), ‘ilahi (sandalwood), hau
(sea hibiscus), ‘ahu‘awa (java sedge),
kauwila (Alphitonia ponderosa), wili-
wili (Hawaiian corn tree), and uhiuhi
(Caesalpinia kavaiensis). In the nar-
row gulches, Native Hawaiians culti-
vated kalo (taro), ‘uala (sweet potato),
and other crops.

Through continual interaction be-
tween people and environment, Na-
tive Hawaiians developed an intimate
understanding of their surroundings.
One way this is displayed is in the
naming of the various winds that af-
fect the terrain, resources, and cultural
practices of the Central Plateau, which
include: Waikōloa, a cold north wind;
Kūu, which blows from the ocean-side
of Ka‘ala; Kehau, a gentle land breeze
at Wai‘ōpua and Kāpopo; and Māhualua,
a wind that blows from the north at
Pu‘u Ka‘ala.

The grounds upon which you cur-
rently stand are part of the Central
Plateau of O‘ahu, which spans more
than 32,000 acres. The plentiful fresh-
water and forest resources provided a
unique environment that supported a
large population and the development
of Kūkaniloko as a socio-economic
center.



Office of Hawaiian Affairs in partnership with Department of Land and
Natural Resources - Division of Forestry and Wildlife State of Hawaii



kūkaniloko

HE WAHI KE'EHĪ PŌKOLE A PLACE TO MARK TIME



Winter Solstice
(December 21)

Equinox
(March 21 & September 23)

Summer Solstice
(June 21)



Pu'u Hapapa

Kolekole

Pu'u Kākaha

Pu'u Pane

Mā'ili

Mokulē'ia

'OLELO HAWAII:

A i ma kahi o 180 paha mau pōhaku ma ke kahua hānau o Kūkaniloko. I le poho ke 'ike i ka nāpo'o o ka lā ma hope pono o Ka'ala i ka mātiiti.

Wehi a kekahi po'e, ho'ohana 'ia nā pōhaku no ka ho'okele 'ana. I ka wā ma mua, māka 'ia ke kūkū-itū ākau a me ke kākūtu hema e nā ki'i pōhaku. Ma ke 'ano like, ho'ohana 'ia paha nā kihi kiwi o kekahi mau pōhaku e like me ka pānānā. Lūa kapa 'ia nā inoa o kekahi mau pōhaku i kān waiwai a no ka ho'omana'o 'ana o kekahi mau ali'i.

ENGLISH:

Approximately 180 pōhaku (stones) make up the sacred Kūkaniloko birthing sites. The pōhaku themselves have poho, natural and man-made depressions, which during childbirth, could have been used to hold birthing material. Most of the pōhaku were formed by natural processes (such as wind and rain erosion, over millions of years) while some pōhaku were modified by Hawaiians. In addition to the birthing of chiefs, it is hypothesized that the pōhaku may have also been used to track the passage of the sun, moon, planets, and stars with features on the landscape to mark

time as a calendar. From the center of Kūkaniloko, for example, the sun sets directly behind Mount Ka'ala at the equinox.

Others suggest the pōhaku may have been used for navigation. Previously, petroglyphs that were once visible onsite marked a line running precisely from true north to true south and the fluted edges of some pōhaku could have served as pointers, similar to a compass. Various pōhaku were given names for these specific uses and to commemorate specific ali'i.



Photo: Peter Fink, October 24, 2010



PAHUA HEIAU

**THIS LAND IS WITHIN AN ESTABLISHED RESERVE FOR
PROTECTION, DEVELOPMENT, AND ENJOYMENT OF RESOURCES.
DO YOUR PART TO PROTECT FOREST VALUES!**

- A. Setting fires, causing fires to be set, or allowing fires to escape, to woods, grass, or public property is prohibited and is punishable by a fine up to \$4,000. (Sec. 185-7, Hawai'i Revised Statutes). Fire may be used within portable stoves or grills. Do not leave fires unattended. Extinguish all fire remains completely.
- B. Cutting, damaging, or removing timber, young tree growth, or products of tree growth is prohibited and is punishable by a fine up to \$2,000, imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, with additional fines for each illegally destroyed or harvested tree. (Secs. 183-17 and 183-18, Hawai'i Revised Statutes).
- C. Certain other activities are also prohibited within a Forest Reserve by the Administrative Rules of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawai'i.

Activities prohibited within a Reserve under Chapter 104 of Title 13 of the Hawai'i Administrative Rules include the following:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| (1) Using, possessing, or being under the influence of narcotics, drugs, or alcohol. | (7) Peddling, soliciting, or offering to sell, except as authorized. | (15) Creating excessive noise or sound. |
| (2) Injuring, killing, or removing any plant or animal, except as authorized. | (8) Distributing or posting handbills, circulars, or other notices. | (16) Using or possessing fireworks, firecrackers, or explosive devices. |
| (3) Damaging, disturbing, or removing any natural feature or resource, or historic or prehistoric remains. | (9) Introducing any plant or animal, except as authorized. | (17) Conducting yourself in a disorderly manner. |
| (4) Damaging, disturbing, or removing any notice, marker, or structure. | (10) Dumping, littering, or polluting. | (18) Camping without a permit. |
| (5) Entering or using any structure, machine, or tool, except as authorized. | (11) Hunting, trapping, or fishing, except as authorized. | (19) Collecting items, except as authorized. |
| (6) Constructing or improving any marker or structure, except as authorized. | (12) Entering with firearms, including air or gas operated, bow and arrow, and other weapons, except as authorized. | (20) Entering without permit, where posted or closed by locked gate. |
| | (13) Driving carelessly or driving off designated roads. | (21) Engaging in commercial activities, except as permitted. |
| | (14) Entering with animals, unless caged or leashed, except as authorized. | |

A person violating any Reserve rule is subject to a fine of up to \$500 (Sec. 183-4, Hawai'i Revised Statutes).

NATIVE HAWAIIAN TRADITIONAL AND CUSTOMARY PRACTICES ALLOWED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

**Report Suspected Forest Reserve violations to enforcement officers by calling
(808) 643-DLNR**

Office of Hawaiian Affairs in partnership with
Department of Land and Natural Resources - Division of Forestry and Wildlife State of Hawai'i



**E akahele o pōpilikia
‘auane‘i ke hā‘ule
iho nā pōhaku!**

DANGER FALLING ROCKS

**Rocks may fall without warning
causing serious injury or death.**

Office of Hawaiian Affairs • State of Hawai‘i



WAO KELE O PUNA FOREST RESERVE

THIS LAND IS WITHIN AN ESTABLISHED FOREST RESERVE FOR PROTECTION, DEVELOPMENT, AND ENJOYMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES. DO YOUR PART TO PROTECT FOREST VALUES!

- A. Setting fires, causing fires to be set, or allowing fires to escape, to woods, grass, or public property is prohibited and is punishable by a fine up to \$4,000. (Sec. 185-7, Hawai'i Revised Statutes). Fire may be used within portable stoves or grills. Do not leave fires unattended. Extinguish all fire remains completely.
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EXHIBIT - 3C

**WAO KELE O PUNA
INTERPRETIVE SIGN - ACCEPTABLE SIGN ASSEMBLY EXAMPLES**

