

## Historic Properties

*Historic Properties* are defined as any building, structure, object, district, area, or site that is significant in the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of the State, its communities, or the nation. Historic Properties on Maunakea include traditional cultural properties, trail systems, Archaeological sites, and Buildings. For more information on Historic Properties, visit the [Cultural Resources Management Plan](#).

### Traditional Cultural Properties



Traditional cultural properties are defined as having an association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are a) rooted in that communities history, and b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

The summit region of Maunakea is considered a traditional cultural property.

### Trail systems

Although traditional accounts of trails upon Maunakea do not provide precise route information, they do suggest the presence of ancient trails through the summit region. A mo'olelo associated with chief Pili-a- Ka'aiaea, and thus dating from the 1300s, recounts the journey of two brothers, Ka-Miki and Maka-iole, who traveled around the island using ancient ala hele (trails). Sent up to the Maunakea summit, Ka-Miki was guided by the following traveling mele:

*The path goes to the uplands  
The path goes to the lowlands  
It is a lonely path to the mountain  
A damp dreary path  
A fire will be the wrap  
Warming you along the sacred trail...*

[Maly and Maly \(2005:454\)](#) contend that ancient trail systems across all the mountain lands afforded travel to burial sites and facilitated travel for the collection of resources like adze stone, canoe koa, and bird feathers. Many historical trails are no longer visible or in use, so please be respectful and stay on current trails only.



### Archaeology



Numerous archeological sites, including shrines, burials, ahu, lele, and other features can be found on Maunakea. These sites retain their significance in Hawaiian culture, please respect the sites and do not add to or alter them.

### Buildings

In the 1930's the first stone cabin structures were built by the Civilian



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Conservation Corps (CCC). The stone cabins served as a base camp for hunters, hikers, and explorers. The name of the mid-elevation area, Halepōhaku or house of stone, is derived from these cabins. An architectural survey completed in 2010 provides additional detail on these cabins: [Halepōhaku Rest House 1 15 Mb PDF](#), [Halepōhaku Rest House 2 16 Mb PDF](#), [Halepōhaku Comfort Station 12 Mb PDF](#).



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