

SUPPORT FOR THE ALA MAUNA SADDLE ROAD INTERPRETIVE PROJECT PROVIDED BY:

- U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye
- Hawai'i Tourism Authority
- Federal Highway Administration
- Hawai'i State Department of Transportation
- Hawai'i Department of Land & Natural Resources – DOFAW
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- U.S. Army – Pōhakuoa Training Area
- Office of U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye
- County of Hawai'i
- Dave Gedeon
- Okahara & Associates
- Hawai'i Island Economic Development Board
- Current Events
- Bishop Museum
- Jack Jeffrey
- Ron Dahlquist

KE KŌMIKE ALA MAUNA SADDLE ROAD

ALA MAUNA SADDLE ROAD COMMITTEE

- |                |                 |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Steve Araujo   | Larry Kimura    | Skylark Rossetti |
| Liz Barton     | Richard Kuehner | Fred Stone       |
| Steve Bowles   | Charles Langlas | Bill Stormont    |
| Linda L. Chinn | Bruce Meyers    | Tom Wolforth     |
| Reggie David   | Kepa Maly       | Stan Tamura      |
| Ulu Garmon     | Onaona Maly     | Robert Taira     |
| Paula Helfrich | Hugh Montgomery | Dick Wass        |
| Roger Imoto    | Mark McGuffie   | Jim Juvik        |
|                | Alex Penovaroff |                  |

KE KŌMIKE NU'UKIA (Nā lāiā hou a kahiko)

SADDLE ROAD TASK FORCE (Present & Past Members)

- Walter Kunitake, Co-chair
- Arnold Okamura, Co-chair
- Marni Herkes
- Robert Kim
- Dwayne Mukai
- Charles Young
- Alvin Chong, Sr.
- William Moore

- |                 |               |                   |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Bob Bethea      | Mel Hewett    | Reginald Okamura  |
| Shirley Freeman | George Martin | Liliuokalani Ross |

# Humu'ula Sheep Station

MILEPOST 28

Ua lilo ka hānai hipa he 'oihana ko'iko'i ma nā 'āina mauna o ka mokupuni ma ka hapalua mai o ke kenekūlia 'umikūmāiwa. Ho'omaka ka Waimea Grazing and Agriculture Company i kahua hānai hipa ma Humu'ula i nā makahiki 1860. Ma ka makahiki 1873 e kū ana he hale noho a he hālau hulu hipa. I ka makahiki 1883 i ho'ohui 'ia ai 'o ia ka Hui Kahua Hipa 'o Humu'ula a ua lilo ia Hui ma hope mai i ka Hui Hānai Pipi 'o Paka.

Sheep raising became economically important within the interior of Hawai'i during the second half of the nineteenth century. In the 1860s, the Waimea Grazing and Agricultural Company established a station for sheep at Humu'ula. By 1873 it had a house and wool barn. In 1883, the operation was incorporated as the Humu'ula Sheep Station Company. Later it was acquired by Parker Ranch.

Nui ka hipa ma kēia 'āina ma mua. I ka makahiki 1890 ua kūkulu nā kānaka Kepanī he mau pā pōhaku ma nā kula mau'u o Maunakea. He mau pā pōhaku pa'a loa kēia 'oiāi ua uhi 'ia kekahi mau māhele e ka pele o ka makahiki 1935. Ma nā mākahiki 1900 aia he 23,000 hipa ma kēia mau 'āina i hui 'ia me kekahi mau haneli pipi a lio. 'Ako hulu 'ia ka hipa ma kekahi mau pule o ke kupulau e nā limahana hui pipi mai Waimea mai.

How many sheep grazed these lands? In 1890, Japanese laborers built the network of prominent stone walls which still enclose the grassy area south of Maunakea. These stone walls were built to last, though some sections were covered by the 1935 lava flow. By the early 1900s, a herd of 23,000 sheep grazed these lands along with several hundred head of cattle and horses. Shearing was done over a six-week period every spring by ranch hands from Waimea, most of them part-Hawaiian.



Transporting wool Ray J. Baker / Bishop Museum

Ho'ohuli 'ia ka pipi mai uka nei a hiki i kai o Kawaihae, a ma laila i hō'au 'ia ai i nā mokuahi. 'O ka hana ia a nā paniolo pipi Hawai'i. Ma ka pau 'ana o ke Kāua 'Elua, pa'a maila ke alanui 'o Saddle Road a ua māmā a'ela ka hana ma ka hali pipi 'ana ma luna o ke kalaka. Ma nā makahiki 1960 pau ka mālama hipa 'ana a he pipi wale nō kai hānai 'ia. No ka 'Āina Ho'opulapula kēia 'āina i kēia lā.

Paniolo (Hawaiian cowboys) would drive the herd on horseback from these pastures to the port at Kawaihae for off-island shipping. After the conclusion of World War II, Ala Mauna (Saddle Road) opened to vehicular traffic and truck transportation proved more efficient. By the 1960s, cattle had replaced most of the sheep. Today the land is owned by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

# Maunakea State Park

MILEPOST 34

'O Poli'ahu ke akua wahine o ka hau e noho maila ma ka piko o Maunakea. No ka hāli'i mai o ka hau i kekahi manawa i luna o ke kuahiwi i mana'o 'ia ai he 'a'ahu ia e uhi ana i kona poli. 'O Lilinoe kekahi kaikaina ona, a 'o ia ke akua wahine o ka noe, a 'o Līhau ho'i ka mea nona kekahi kuleana o ka hu'ihu'i me ke anu a noho pū nō 'o ia i ia uka 'iu o Maunakea.



Big Island Visitors Bureau

Maunakea

Poli'ahu is the goddess of the snow who lives in the summit area of Maunakea. Her name literally means clothed bosom, referring to the blanket of snow that sometimes covers the top of her mountain home. Her sister, Lilinoe, goddess of the mist and fog, and Līhau, guardian of the cold chill, also dwell on the lofty slopes of Maunakea.

I ke au kahiko, he hele wāwae ka helena i luna o ke kuahiwi. Ua lilo kekahi o ia mau ala hele i alanui e hiki aku ai i ka piko o Maunakea 'oiāi ke waiho nei nō nā ala 'ē a'e, he mau ala hele.

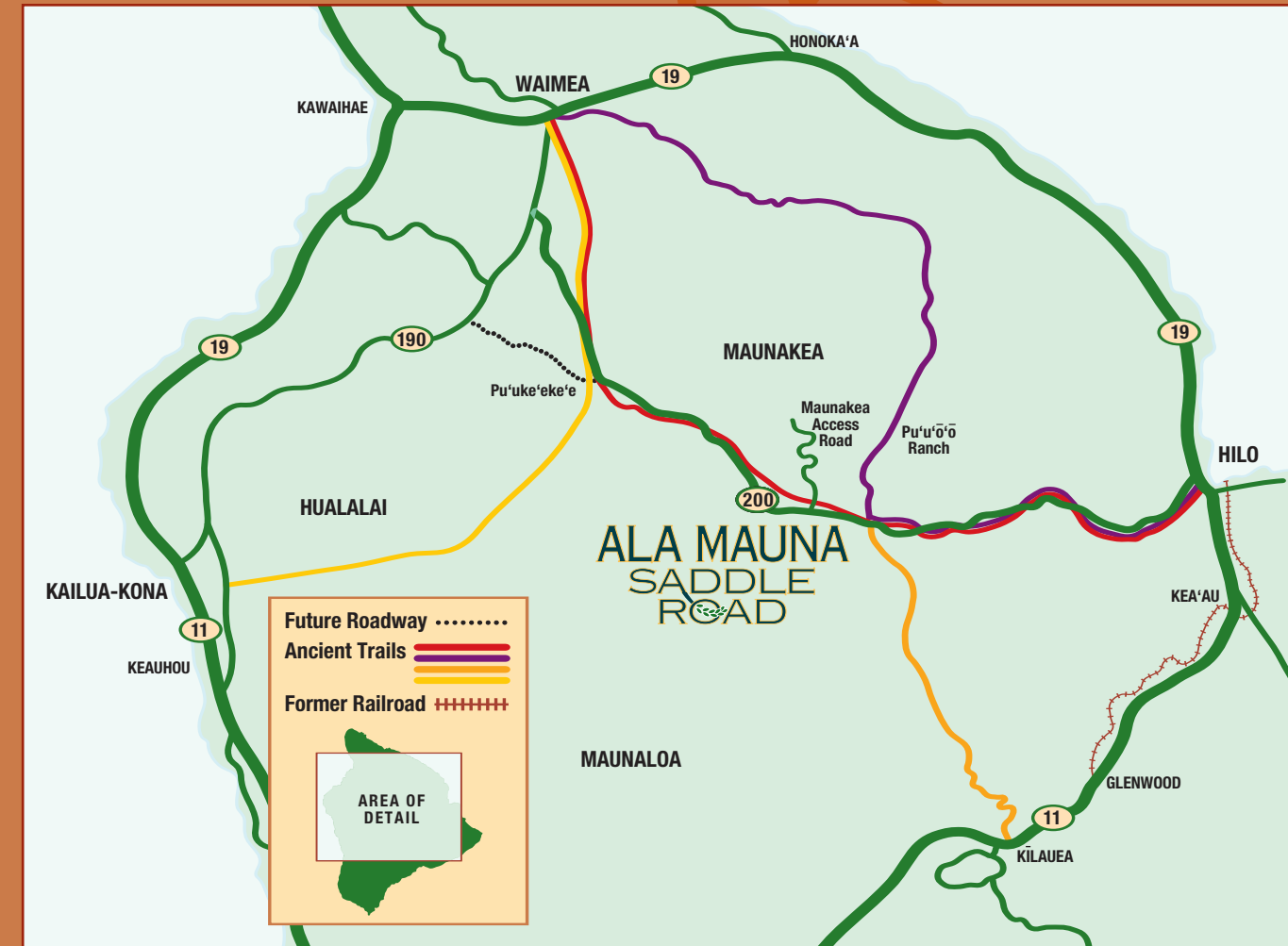
In ancient times, travel to the kuahiwi (mountain) was by foot. One of the early trails evolved into the present road up to the summit of Maunakea, while others still exist as trails.

Mālama pū 'ia me kēia pāhana 'o Ala Mauna Saddle Road, nā hana ho'omalua a ho'olaupa'i i ka manu 'ane nalowale he palila ma nēia kuahiwi 'o Maunakea.

As part of the new Ala Mauna (Saddle Road) construction project, efforts to protect and expand the population of the endangered palila bird on Maunakea are underway.

Aia i ke ki'eki'ena 6,500 kapua'i ka Pāka Moku'āina 'o Maunakea. He hale ho'omoana Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) ia ma nā makahiki 1930. He nanaina kehakeha ko 'one'i, he mau hale ho'omoana, he kahua pikiniki, he wahi ho'opauipilikia, a he kelepona.

Located at the 6,500-foot elevation, Mauna Kea State Park began as a Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) camp house in the 1930s. Majestic views, cabin lodging, picnic opportunities, rest rooms and public telephone are available here.



## Hiking in Hawai'i

Nā Ala Hele, Hawai'i's Trail and Access Program, provides guidance on safety, planning and hiking essentials. Its informative Hiking Safely in Hawai'i brochure is available online at www.hawaiitrails.org

Be aware that trails may traverse hunting areas. Detailed trail information may be found on the website or by contacting Nā Ala Hele/DLNR-DOFAW staff.



The māmane leaf represents the restoration of māmane forest and expansion of the endangered palila population on the slopes of Maunakea. Palila depend on the māmane trees for food and nesting.

Cover photo: Palila, Jack Jeffrey The cross-island Ala Mauna Saddle Road (Hwy. 200) passes through lands designated as Critical Habitat for the federally endangered Palila. Restoration efforts are under way to protect and expand the bird's habitat on the slopes of Maunakea. Please refrain from entering fenced sections and private property. Mahalo.

## Ka Hekehi Ala i Hawai'i

Ho'olako 'ia nā 'ike palekana a me nā mea e pono ai ka hana hekehi e ka hui 'o Nā Ala Hele, he papahana no ka po'e hekehi. Aia ka pepelu a'oa'o ma ke kahuapa'a www.hawaiitrails.org

Aia he mau ala no ka uhā holoholona no laila e maka'ala i ke a'oa'o no ia 'ano ala a me ka hekehi ala laulā ma ka helu kahuapa'a a i 'ole ma ka ho'ohui 'ana me ko Nā Ala Hele/DLNR-DOFAW.



He kūhō'ailona ka lau māmane no ka ho'omalua ho'oulu i ka ulu māmane a me ka manu palila ma nā lapa kuahiwi o Maunakea. Aia i ka ulu māmane ka 'ai ola a me kahi e ho'opūnana ai ka palila.

Ki'i Pa'i 'Ao'ao Mua He Palila: Na Jack Jeffrey Kaha aku 'o Ala Mauna Saddle Road (Alanui 200) mai kekahi 'ao'ao o ka mokupuni a i kekahi ma nā 'āina i ho'omalua 'ia no ka palila, he manu 'ane halapohe, e mālama 'ia nei ma ka malū aupuni pekelela. Ke ho'okō 'ia nei nā hana e ho'opalekana a e ho'oulu a'e ai i ko kēia manu wahi noho ma nā lapa o ke kuahiwi. Mai komo wale i kahi i kūkulu pū 'ia. Mahalo.

# ALA MAUNA SADDLE ROAD

'O Nā Kahua Ho'oilina a me Nā Kahua Ho'oulu 'Ike

## Heritage Sites & Points of Interest



Aia kekahi mau 'ike ma loko o kēia pepelu e pili ana i nā kahua ho'oilina a me nā kahua ho'oulu 'ike ma ka 'ao'ao o ke Ala Mauna (Saddle Road Alanui 200). E maka'ala i nā hō'ailona e kuhikuhi ana i ia mau kahua ka'ana 'ike ma ka holo 'ana i ke alanui.

This brochure provides information on important heritage sites and points of interest along the Ala Mauna (Saddle Road Highway 200). Look for signage that directs you to these special interpretive areas along the route.

# Hilo — Pu'ū'ō'ō Trail (Ka'ūmana Trail)

BETWEEN MILEPOST 19 & 20



Maunakea, near Halepōhaku. June 1936. Ray J. Baker / Bishop Museum

Ua alahula kēia ʻāina mauna i nā Hawai'i o ke au ma mua. Aia ke waiho nei kekahi mau mō'ali ala, 'o ia ho'i:

How did ancient Hawaiians travel across the island? In days of old, Hawaiians walked this land along foot trails, *ala hele*. Within the island's interior sections, four primary routes were traveled:

- Hilo — Pu'ū'ō'ō — Humu'ula — Waimea
- Hilo — Pu'ū'ō'ō — Keanakolu — Waimea
- Kona — Waimea which connected to the Humu'ula — Waimea trail at Pu'uke'ekē'e
- Pu'ū'ō'ō — Humu'ula — Volcano

Ho'okolo 'ia ka mō'ali ala kahiko i uhi 'ia e ka pele i ka makahiki 1855 a 'o ia ke ala Hilo — Pu'ū'ō'ō i ka'āhele 'ia ma luna o ka lio a ma ka wāwae a hiki i ka Hui Pipi 'o Pu'ū'ō'ō a i Humu'ula. Ma kahi pāhoehoe o ke ala, māka 'ia me nā ahu pōhaku. Ma kahi 'a'a, ho'one'ene'e 'ia ka pōhaku a 'ano hālua maila ke ala.

The Hilo — Pu'ū'ō'ō trail was built atop the 1855 lava flow and was used to travel by horse or foot to Pu'ū'ō'ō Ranch and Humu'ula. It approximates the route of earlier prehistoric trails. Much of the trail traverses smooth pāhoehoe lava and is marked by rock cairns. Where the trail crosses the stony 'a'a lava, the larger stones have been moved to each side so the trail forms a trough. Today's remaining trail section is approximately six miles in length.

I ke au kahiko hele 'ia nā ala o ka hikina o ke kuahiwi e nā kia manu. Ma hope mai ka'āhele 'ia nā ala e nā paniolo pipi me nā uhai holoholona.

During the nineteenth century, trail use shifted from native Hawaiian bird catchers, *kia manu*, who worked on the eastern slopes of Maunakea to hunters and cowboys.

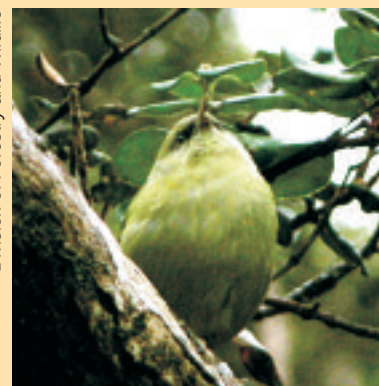
# Kaulanamanu Rainforest Trail & Interpretive Site

NEAR MILEPOST 21

E nanea i ka nānā i nā lau nahele Hawai'i a me nā manu Hawai'i ma ke Ala Wao Nahele o Kaulanamanu. He 'ano hou ke 'ā pele e puni ana kēia wahi 'mokupuni' nani li'ili'i, he wahi hō'malu ulu lā'au, he waihona kālaimeaola kūlohelohe.

Intimately observe Hawai'i's native plants and forest birds at the Kaulanamanu Rainforest Trail and Interpretive Site. Surrounded by relatively recent lava flows, this small, yet beautiful island of ancient forest acts as an important biological reservoir and seedbank.

Ua hana 'ia he ala hele no ke a'o kipa 'ana ma loko o ke kīpuka 'o Kaulanamanu e kekahi mau 'oihana aupuni 'o ka Ululā'au me ka Holoholona Lōhiu i hui pū 'ia me ka 'Oihana I'a me ka Holoholona Lōhiu, ka Māhele Alu Kālai 'Ike Pākīpika o ke Kulanui o Hawai'i, a me kekahi mau hui moku'āina, kū'oko'a, a 'āuhau 'ole. He kaiapuni a'o kēia no nā waihona ao kūlohelohe a me ka mō'omeheu. Aia he paepae nānā e pili pū ana me ke kīpuka no nā kānaka kīnānā a ma luna paha o ka noho hūila.



Hawai'i Creeper

Division of Forestry and Wildlife

In an effort to offer those visiting the Ala Mauna (Saddle Road) area the opportunity to experience the unique ecosystem of a kīpuka, the Division of Forestry and Wildlife in partnership with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Hawai'i Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit, the Hawai'i Tourism Authority, the Federal Highways Administration and other state, federal, private, and non-profit organizations has developed an interpretive trail at Kaulanamanu. Here visitors will be able to learn about the natural and cultural resources of the area. The viewing area adjacent to the kīpuka affords wheelchair access to those with mobility impairments.

Ua kūkulu pā 'ia ke kīpuka 'o Kaulanamanu i komo 'ole ka pua'a, hipa, me ke kao o hana 'ino 'ia ke kaiaola 'ōiwi Hawai'i. 'O kekahi mau hana kōkua i kēia kaiameaola kūlohelohe 'o ia ka hō'oku'u 'ana i ka manu Hawai'i i ha'akipu 'ia e like me ka 'alauahio me ka 'ākepa, 'o ke kanu 'ana ho'i i kekahi mau lā'au Hawai'i a me ke kāohi haipilikia.

Kaulanamanu was fenced to keep out introduced pigs, sheep, and goats, known to destroy and degrade native ecosystems. Additional efforts to restore biodiversity include the release of captive bred Hawai'i Creeper and Hawai'i 'ākepa, outplanting of native plants, and control of alien rodents that prey upon both native birds and plants.

# Saddle House — Hale Noho Lio

NEAR MILEPOST 22

Ma mua loa o ka hiki 'ana mai o ka hānai hipa me ka hānai pipi i ka hapalua hope o ke kenekūlia 'umikūmāiwa, alahula neia ʻāina mauna i nā ka'āhele, nā kono manu me nā kāko'i pōhaku. Aia i luna o Maunakea nā pōhaku pa'a po'okela loa no ka hana ko'i 'ana.

Well before sheep and cattle ranching took hold in the second half of the nineteenth century, these rugged 'āina mauna, mountain lands, were traveled for collecting birds and rock or for religious purposes. Rock from the Maunakea adze quarries at Keanakāko'i was especially fine-grained, so it was prized throughout the islands.

Pi'i mai nā kono manu i uka nei no ke kāpili manu 'ana. 'O ka 'ua'u, ka nēnē me ke koloa kekahi mau manu i ki'i 'ia no ka 'ai 'ana 'oia ho'i, ki'i 'ia ka hulu nani o kekahi mau manu 'ē a'e no ka haku 'ana i nā kāhiko ali'i, e like me ka 'ahu'ula a me ka mahiole.

How did ancient Hawaiians use bird feathers? Bird catchers captured their prey in the lands of the Humu'ula Saddle. 'Ua'u, nēnē and koloa were hunted as a food source while other birds were valued for their colorful feathers. These bright feathers were used to craft glorious cloaks and helmets worn by ali'i (royalty).

