



Friends of Haleakalā National Park

FALL 2011

P.O. Box 322 ☼ Makawao, HI ☼ 96768 ☼ www.fhnp.org

PACIFIC ARCHAEOLOGIST'S LONG CAREER BEGAN IN HALEAKALĀ CRATER

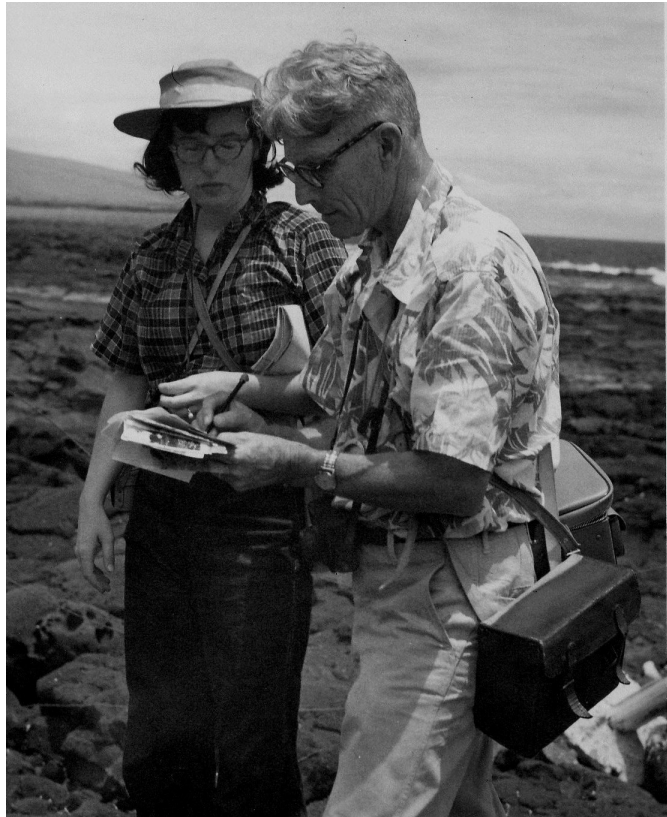
By Jill Engledow

Kenneth Emory spent 60 years of his life exploring and recording the remnants of ancient Polynesian culture all over the Pacific. Born in 1887 in Massachusetts, he grew up in Honolulu, where archaeological digs piqued his interest in Hawaiian history. Emory's relationship with Haleakalā began well before the first scientific expedition of his career, which also happened to be the first archaeological study within Haleakalā Crater.

As a teenager, young Kenneth went into the crater just for fun, with a son of the Baldwin family, who then owned the top of the mountain. Mary "Maizie" Cameron Sanford remembers the stories she heard of Emory's adventures with her Uncle Jared not long before young Jared died of appendicitis in 1914.

The Emory family lived in Honolulu near William O. Smith, the grandfather of Jared and Frances

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Young Maizie Cameron accompanied Kenneth Emory on field trips, like this one to Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau on Hawai'i Island.

Photo courtesy of Maizie Cameron Sanford.

FRIENDS AMONG VOLUNTEERS RECOGNIZED FOR HELPING PARK



FHNP hike leaders Joani Morris, Matt Wordeman and Jessica Sage-Blank, along with Elizabeth Speith (not shown), were recognized for leading monthly service trips into the park.

Haleakalā National Park honored its volunteers and partners at a dinner Oct. 20 at the Maui Ocean Center's Seascape Restaurant. Volunteer manager Melissa Chimera said volunteers put in a total of 18,429 hours in the past 12 months, of which the Friends of Haleakalā National Park contributed 1,872 hours. Service trip leaders were recognized with lei and goodie bags. They head up hikes that take Friends' volunteers to maintain the wilderness in places most folks never see.

Among the others recognized were college-age interns in the park's 'Imi Kalama program and high school interns in the summer Pōhai Maile program. A middle-school internship program, Kupukupu 'Āina, will begin next spring. The park's Kuhea Paracuelles runs the intern programs with help from the Student Conservation Association and Americorps.

WINTER PLAY AT THE SUMMIT NOT SO SIMPLE



A ranger stands beside a car that met with trouble on the icy road and ended up buried during a 1971 snowstorm. Haleakalā National Park photo.

Here comes winter, and maybe snow. It's always a thrill to look up from the low lands of Maui and see snow atop Haleakalā. Such a thrill, in fact, that many local residents hop into their cars and head up to get their hands on the white stuff. This is a real problem for Haleakalā National Park staff, who must deal with excited folks not equipped to drive on icy roads (and maybe under dressed for the weather) while protecting the park's natural resources.

A few years ago, after visitors caused significant damage to silversword seedlings while romping in the snow, there was discussion about setting aside some sort of "playground" area on snowy days. That plan was discarded, however. Here's what Navnit K. Singh, chief of interpretation and education, has to say about the park's position on snowy weather.

Safety first

"Our primary concern during inclement weather is safety; for visitors, park partners and our own staff. Experience has proven that when weather conditions are conducive for snow, it accompanies less-fun conditions like freezing rain, sleet and black ice accumulating on Crater Road at our higher elevations. All of these combine to make for extremely hazardous and dangerous road (and therefore driving) conditions.

"There are unforgiving natural features through-

out the park like roads with no shoulders, drop-offs and rock-fall hazards. The associated risks to people are simply not acceptable when driving or other park conditions are hazardous. Loss of vehicle control, flash floods and rock falls are just of a few of the hazards with which the park has ample experience, and protecting people from those hazards becomes paramount regardless how much people want to play.

"In addition to safety, we have natural and cultural considerations. The summit district has long been considered *Wao Akua* (the region of the gods) and not a playground. There is a history of utilization of the area for spiritual (and personal) practices with

strict protocols, reverence and respect. One sunrise experience with all the crowds illustrates how difficult balance becomes. Setting up a 'playground' may satisfy some residents, but there is high probability doing so would be interpreted as a cultural affront to others.

No place to play

"Other than parking lots which are only accessible by road, there are no areas in the park, off trail at the summit or in the crater where crowds and throngs of people can't damage the fragile resources in the ecosystems of this unique place. Part of what makes the park special are the critical habitats throughout the landscape and, in some cases, immediately adjacent to visitor areas and trails.

"Planning development of natural wilderness which is gifted with an abundance of rare, endangered and/or endemic natural and cultural resources to provide 'playgrounds' or any human-made alterations to this natural landscape requires significant (and costly) planning, environmental compliance and investment. Haleakalā is already a form of playground, albeit a natural one, with many opportunities to experience and enjoy it—but in a respectful way which does not impair it."

EMORY FOUND HIS FUTURE SEARCHING FOR THE PAST IN HALEAKALĀ CRATER

Emory—Continued from page 1

Baldwin, whose father was Harry A. Baldwin. Young Kenneth used to visit the family both at the Smiths' Nu'uano home and at the Baldwins' home on Maui.

The boys would ride up into the crater to hunt goats. One time, they left their campsite for, of all things, ice cream. "They rode all the way down to Makawao, and once they were there, galloped into town like cowboys, tied up their horses, and then banged their fists on the store's counter as if they were going to order whiskey," Maizie Sanford said. "They ate the ice cream and then rode back up to the crater. Poor horses!"

The first archaeological study

This long-standing friendship with the Baldwin family was a big help when Emory, now a young man in his early 20s, set out in 1920 to study ruins reported to the Bishop Museum by both territorial forester C.S. Judd and Armine von Tempsky, daughter of the manager of Haleakalā Ranch and a frequent crater visitor.

Newly employed as assistant ethnologist at the Bishop Museum, Emory was accompanied by Robert T. Aitken, a visiting anthropologist from the Milwaukee Public Museum. They sailed for Maui on August 27 on the interisland steamer *Claudine*.

Harry Baldwin provided horses, pack mules, and two cowboys to help the scientists on their mission, which is described in detail in Bob Krauss's 1988 book *Keneti: South Sea Adventures of Kenneth Emory*.

On that first trip, the two found much evidence of human activity in a place where no one had expected it. Platforms, terraces, stones used for hunting birds—there was plenty to see and record. Lorrin Thurston, who had spearheaded the establishment of Hawai'i National Park, and Armine von Tempsky, visited their camp and then headed down to Kaupō, with Emory riding along. There he met a Kaupō native, Leonard Po'ouahi, who later hiked up to the camp and who shared place names and stories with the visiting scientists.

Finding his life's work

Emory would return on his own a few months later to continue the studies, which he described in a report the museum published in 1921. Once again, Harry Baldwin helped with the arrangements, and museum trustees appropriated \$500 for the trip. Emory hired three cowboys to help him, Antone Gouveia, Joe Silva, and Ben Franco, and the four lived mostly on stews made from wild goat.

According to biographer Bob Krauss, the young ethnologist discovered more than the ancient ruins of



Kenneth Emory posed with Maizie Cameron Sanford on a 1970 visit to Haleakala Crater. July 1970. The children (left to right) are Mrs. Sanford's son Jared, daughter Claire, and niece Frances E. Cameron. Photo courtesy of Maizie Cameron Sanford. See Mrs. Sanford's story on page 9.

Haleakalā during these visits. As Emory sat in the saddle looking down into Haleakalā Crater on that first expedition, "a conviction came to him with startling clarity that he had found his life's work," Krauss wrote. "It was as if he emerged, like a butterfly from its cocoon, as a full-blown archaeologist."

A lasting relationship

Emory would continue to visit Haleakalā, both in an official and unofficial capacity, and he also would continue his relationship with the Baldwin family. In the mid-1950s, young Maizie Cameron, granddaughter of Harry Baldwin, was a student of Emory's at the University of Hawai'i. "All of a sudden, this new world opened up," as she listened to Emory teach anthropology and archaeology courses and participated in a dig, Maizie Cameron Sanford recalled. Emory offered her a job, and she became the second member of the anthropology department at Bishop Museum, mostly as "a gofer." She also helped Emory on an expedition funded by the National Park Service at Pu'uhoonua o Hōnaunau on Hawai'i Island. Even after she married Wallace Sanford in 1957, she continued

See Emory, page 9

FRIENDS OF HALEAKALĀ NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TRIPS

By Elizabeth Speith

Give back to the Haleakalā you love. The FHNP monthly service trips are an opportunity to actively contribute to the conservation of Haleakalā Crater through non-native plant removal, trail clearing and cabin maintenance. These three-four day backpacking trips give *kama'āina* and visitors alike a chance to explore the Haleakalā back country with a purpose. Each trip includes two full days of hiking and one-two days of service. Participants must be physically fit enough to hike 5-10 miles at elevations of 7,000-10,000 feet with a pack. Accommodations are in one of the park's historic wilderness cabins, or join us for our annual tent camping expedition to the remote Waikau area at the top of Ko'olau Gap.

New participants are encouraged to join us in a service learning trip, where we are accompanied by a park ranger who gives educational talks and we get a chance to hike from the summit down through Kaupō Gap to the sea. All trips provide a chance to actively take a role in protecting this environmentally and culturally significant place. Haleakalā is home to more endangered species than any other national park in the U.S. and many sacred Hawaiian sites. It needs your *mālama!*

Free time on the trips can be spent hiking, taking photographs, or relaxing in the spectacular volcanic surroundings. Many of the park's unique and imperiled native plants and animals can be viewed right around the cabins, including *nēnē*, Hawaiian honeycreeper forest birds, the Haleakalā silversword and others that can be seen nowhere else the world. Nighttime star - and planet-gazing opportunities are world class, and

perhaps the best place to enjoy sunrise is from the inside of the "house of the sun."

This service trip schedule is subject to change. Please contact a trip leader to confirm dates, cabins and mission. The last date of each trip is the return date. Participants will backpack into the crater to a cabin or campsite and back. Depending upon the trip, the group will perform one of a number of tasks ranging from cabin maintenance to native planting to invasive species removal.

Before signing up for a service trip, please go to the FHNP website at www.fhnp.org, create an account, then log into the account to learn more about the trips and certify your readiness for a service trip. For more information or to make reservations for a trip, call Matt (808)876-1673, Elizabeth (808)264-4757 or Joani (808)669-8385 or write matt@fhnp.org, bethspeith@yahoo.com, sageblank@aol.com or napili-joani@aol.com.

Date Location (Leader)

Dec 3-5 Kapalaoa - heterotheca (Elizabeth)
Jan 14-16 Palikū - seeds, thistle (Jessica)
Feb 18-20 Hōlua - heterotheca (Matt)
Mar 10-12 Kapalaoa – heterotheca (Elizabeth)
Apr 21-23 Hōlua – heterotheca (Matt)
May 26-28 Palikū Service/Learning (Elizabeth)
June 8-10 Kapalaoa – heterotheca (Joani)
July 2-4 Palikū Service/Learning (Matt)
Aug 4-7 Waikau Tent Camp (Jessica)
Sep 1-3 Palikū Service/Learning (Elizabeth)
Oct 5-7 Kapalaoa heterotheca (Joani)
Nov 10-12 Hōlua– heterotheca (Matt)
Dec 1-3 Kapalaoa – heterotheca (Matt)

In addition, we hold two half-day events for which you do not have to register—Christmas tree cutting on Dec. 10, 2011, and on Dec. 8, 2012. Details on page 8.



We work in some beautiful places on Friends of Haleakalā National Park service trips!
Come join us for service, learning and fun.

SUPPORT THE FRIENDS OF HALEAKALĀ NATIONAL PARK

Who we are ...

We are a non-profit organization dedicated to assisting Haleakalā National Park achieve the purposes and goals for which it was established: To preserve Haleakalā's unique eco-systems, scenic character and associated native Hawaiian cultural and spiritual resources so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

What we do ...

- ◆ Facilitate volunteerism to accomplish projects recommended by park staff.
- ◆ Monitor actions and activities that could impact the Haleakalā.
- ◆ Urge responsible use of the Park by the public.
- ◆ Provide financial assistance for the benefit of the Park by soliciting funds from the general public. Provide financial assistance for the benefit of the Park by soliciting funds from the general public.
- ◆ Promote programs such as Adopt-a-Nēnē to generate funds that will enhance the protection and preservation of the endangered natural resources of the Park.
- ◆ Implement programs and activities that increase public awareness and appreciation of the Park and its highly diverse geological and biological resources.

What you can do ...

- ◆ **Join** the Friends of Haleakalā National Park
- ◆ **Adopt-a-Nēnē** – an unusual gift idea.
- ◆ **Volunteer** in the Park
- ◆ **Sign up** for Service Projects.
- ◆ **Serve** on the Board of Directors or Advisory Board of the Friends

The Adopt-a-Nēnē Program ...

was developed as a fun and educational way for you to become a part of the projects that are being conducted in Haleakalā National Park. The nēnē is an endemic bird on the Federal List of Endangered Species. By adopting a nēnē, you will be helping us protect not only the nēnē, but all endangered species and their important habitat in the Park.

REGULAR Supporters receive “adoption papers” that include information about your nēnē, an adoption certificate and a nēnē postcard.

MĀLAMA Supporters receive a postcard pack and all gifts given to Regular supporters.

ALI I Supporters receive an exclusive 5”x7” matted nēnē photo and all gifts given to Regular supporters. They will have their names displayed at the Park. ALI I NUI Supporter receive an exclusive 8”x10” matted nēnē photo, a special certificate for display and all gifts given to Regular supporters. They will also have their names displayed in the Park.

Yes! I want to **become a Friend of Haleakalā N.P.** Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution:

\$15 \$25 \$50 \$100 \$500 \$ Other _____

Yes! I want to **Adopt A Nēnē.** Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution:

\$20 Student/Senior \$30 Regular \$50 Mālama \$100 Ali‘i \$200+ Ali‘I Nui

Send me no gifts please, I want my entire contribution to protect endangered species

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Phone _____ e-mail _____

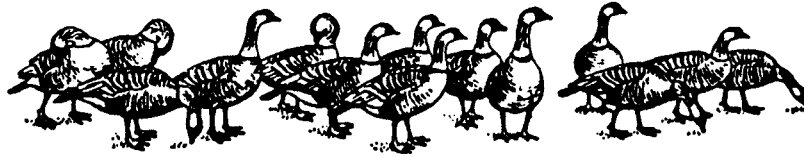
Make checks payable (in U.S. dollars) to:

Friends of Haleakalā National Park, Inc. Send to P.O. Box 322, Makawao, HI 96768

You can also donate on-line using your credit card at www.fhnp.org

ALI'I DONORS 2010

Mahalo to these friends who donated at least \$100 in 2010. Your support of both the Adopt-a-Nēnē program and the Friends of Haleakalā National Park general fund is greatly appreciated.



Elizabeth & Chris Accashian
Richmond, VA

IBM
Endicott, NY

Pony Express
Kula, HI

Celeste Ahern
Prosper, TX

Brian Jenkins
Kula, HI

Kiope & Lisa Raymond
Kula, HI

Joshua & Ethan Altschuler
Norwood, MA

David & Deborah Kahaku
Canyon County, CA

Don Reeser
Makawao, HI

Daniel Anderson
Kailua, HI

James & Eleanor Lahti
San Jose, CA

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Kirk Lewis
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Trento, Italy

Andy Maffei
Portland, OR

Bruce Taylor
Pukalani, HI

Diane Bryan
Titusville, FL

Gerald Mangine
Trenton, NJ

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Westmont, IL

Sheri Buller
Arbor Vitae, WI

Martha Martin
Paia, HI

Renee Trevino
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Tom Umbour
Kula, HI

Conservation Council for Hawaii
Honolulu, HI

Terrie Mui
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Keith & Vicki Coombs
Louisville, KY

Marsha & Jayson Nunes
Norwood, MA

Rene'e Verspoor
Denver, CO

Lisa Ferreira
Los Angeles, CA

Jennifer & Michael Oakes
Arlington, VA

Lene Westerman
Addison, TX

Rhoda Belle Firth
Los Gatos, CA

Orchids of Olinda
Makawao, HI

Ruth Weston
Portland, OR

Chanoane Hartt
Port Townsend, WA

Jennifer Lei Orre
Mount Shasta, CA

Marian Zajac
Haiku, HI

Lynn Hogben
Philadelphia, PA

Kristofer Orr
Morgan Hill, CA

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR GROUNDED BABY 'UA'U

'Ua'u chicks are fat, fluffy and ready to fly from their childhood burrows atop Haleakalā. After hatching last summer, Hawaiian petrel babies have grown on a diet of calorie-rich food gathered by their parents on foraging trips that took them as far as the coast of northern Canada and Alaska. These well-fed chicks typically leave the nest in mid-October and November, sometimes even as late as December, according to wildlife biologist Fern P. Duvall. Scientists believe the birds spend almost all of the four to five years it takes them to mature at sea. But first, they must get there.

These amazing birds evolved before human development created physical obstacles (buildings, towers, electrical wires, etc.) and nighttime lights that look to baby-bird eyes like the stars that should guide them to sea. The birds sometimes run into the obstacles or are confused by the lights and end up on the ground, where they are subject to predation by cats, dogs and mongoose or may even be hit by a car.



Haleakalā National Park photo.

What to do if you find a grounded petrel? Follow these directions from bird experts:

Quietly approach the bird and gently pick it up with a cloth or hat. Be careful, the bird might bite.

Place it in a covered, well-ventilated box and keep it in a cool and shady place.

Do not give it any food or water.

Immediately call **1-877-428-6911**.

Do not release the seabird. It is important that trained wildlife specialists inspect the bird for injuries.

TELESCOPE DECISION STILL ON HOLD AT PRESS TIME

The fate of the proposed Advanced Technology Solar Telescope atop Haleakalā was still undecided as this newsletter went to press. A hearing was held in July after the community group KilaKila o Haleakalā intervened in opposition to a conservation district use permit granted by the Hawai'i State Board of Land and Natural Resources. That group and other opponents say that, despite the telescope's scientific value in studying the sun, the summit of Haleakalā is the wrong place for the project, due to environmental and Hawaiian cultural concerns. The Friends of Haleakalā National Park did not intervene in the case, but strongly opposes locating the telescope on Haleakalā, saying the project will adversely change the summit of Haleakalā forever, causing irrevocable loss of natural, cultural and scenic resources.

At the end of October, the hearings officer in the case was still working on findings of fact and conclusions of law in order to make a recommendation to the board. Both sides at the July hearings told *The Maui News* that, whatever the board's ruling, it is likely that one side or the other would appeal to the Circuit Court, and the future of the telescope probably would end up in the hands of the Hawai'i Supreme Court.

LEARNING ABOUT NATURE AT THE MAUI FAIR



Haleakalā National Park Interpretive Ranger Wendy Swee makes learning about native species fun for kids and families attending the 89th annual Maui Fair. The park set up colorful and educational displays for the fair, which ran from Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.

COLLECT CHRISTMAS GREENS AT OUR ANNUAL PINE CUTTING



Fill your home with fresh Christmas greenery and do a good deed at the same time! Our annual Pu'unianiau alien-pine cutting is also a great way to start a family tradition—kids are welcome to come along with their parents. The pine cutting is set for December 10 from 9 a.m. to noon. Each year, we help control the spread of these alien pines by cutting trees and branches on the slopes of Pu'unianiau, just outside the park entrance. This is actually on Haleakalā Ranch property, but these invasive pines could easily spread across the Park boundary.

Pine species planted early in the 20th century originally were thought to be a good way to restore the forests on the slopes of Haleakalā. Now we know that these species are not suitable for that purpose—they make it impossible for the many layers of vegetation found in a native forest to exist. The native forest is a miracle of water collection, attracting and soaking up rain that filters down to fill aquifers or runs downhill in streams.

You can help control the spread of these invasive pine trees and take home greens with that Christmasy pine smell by participating in this annual event. No need to register ahead of time—just arrive anytime between 9 and noon at the pullout about 1/10 a mile before the park entry gate. Wear closed-toe shoes and bring rain gear and sun protection, water, gloves and a handsaw. (If you don't have your own saw, there will be some that you can borrow.) No power tools are allowed.

HIKERS SHOULD BE ON ALERT FOR ANTS LOOKING FOR A RIDE

Watch out for little hitchhikers next time you hike in the crater. The Park shut down the Hōlua campground for several nights in September and October 2011 to treat the area for an infestation of ants, particularly by the Argentine Ant. Help control these invasive creatures by checking your backpack, boots and trash before you set out after taking a rest break during your hike (especially around Hōlua).

The Argentine Ant is an aggressive and dangerous invasive species that is native to South America. It is a nuisance to humans, and researchers have learned that this ant has damaging effects upon native insects and may adversely impact native plants. The ants were originally found in relatively small areas of Haleakalā, but now are spreading.

During the treatment at Hōlua campground, park managers used ant poisons that have little to no odor and are extremely low to non-toxic to humans and non-target animals. Treatment notice signs were posted in the area, and visitors planning to hike near the Hōlua area were encouraged to use other on-trail areas for resting spots.

WEEDING THE DREADED HETEROTHECA



Friends of Haleakalā National Park volunteers help control heterotheca near Hōlua. Heterotheca is a member of the aster family. This invasive nonnative plant, whose yellow flowers send thousands of seeds into the air, is one of the weeds Friends' volunteers target on monthly services trips. Interested in joining us for fun as well as work? See the service trip schedule on page 4.

WHAT HALEAKALĀ MEANS TO ME

By Maizie Cameron Sanford

Those of us fortunate enough to have grown up on the slopes of, or in sight of, the mountain called Haleakalā, have felt its power and *mana* in our lives. The song, “*Kila kila Haleakalā, kuahiwi nani o Maui*” (majestic Haleakalā, beautiful mountain of Maui), says it well but doesn’t go far enough. The mountain is more than a beautiful landscape; it’s the solid anchor of the island, (with apologies here to the West Maui mountains, which are extraordinary in their own way). To look up at Haleakalā in times of stress and take a deep breath is to gain some of its strength and calm.

Getting to the top

Hawaiians in the old days would walk to the top of the mountain and down through the so-called crater to get to the Hānā side of the island; quite a trek. Since 1935, the journey to the top has been considerably easier with the building of the paved road. Before then my mother, Frances Baldwin Cameron, told of riding expeditions with her father and others into Haleakalā and camping in the Bubble Caves, formed from lava bubbles in the middle of the crater floor. They were the best shelter in Haleakalā before the three cabins were built in the 1930s, and certainly better than the aptly named “Little Flea Cave” and “Big Flea Cave” on the rough slope outside. These were shallow, barely habitable and made nights miserable for riders and hikers going up to view the world-famous sunrise, until the time when the stone cabin “Craigielea” was built on the top rim to accommodate sightseers.

The cabins at Kapalaoa, Palikū and Hōlua were very comfortable, with bunks, water, a stove and an outhouse. Spillover space could be found at two campgrounds. My first two trips were on horseback, definitely the way to go. After that, hiking on foot with backpacks was more arduous, but still worth the effort. I usually went with my brother Colin’s family, and other friends. On two occasions, we had Kenneth Emory, eminent anthropologist and archaeologist at the Bishop Museum and a family friend, as our companion. He made the adventure even more fascinating; he had so much to tell us about ancient sites, rock structures, caves and peaks.

A world of its own

Being inside the crater walls was like being in on another planet, and yet uniquely Hawaiian. In this incredible place you were cut off from the world you had known. At night under the sparkling stars, very close in the thin air, the silence was so profound it made your ears ring. Once in a while you heard a bird call.



The new road completed in 1935 was narrow, but it made getting to the summit a lot easier. HNPS photo.

You were in a time warp; back in the ancient days.

On one trip my brother hired a pack horse; a luxury as it could *hāpai* all our supplies. There was one drawback; trying to catch the horse in the chilly damp morning at Palikū after it had been in a big pasture overnight. The frisky animal had no desire to leave the green grass and be a pack horse again. Some *pilikia*; horses are fast! But grain in a bucket tempted him, and we could set off for the return home. At the other cabins there were hitching posts for horses; no pastures.

There used to be snowfalls every couple of years when I was a child. Every year I remember my grandfather Harry Baldwin telephoning us early in the morning on April 1st to say, “There’s snow on the mountain!” We always fell for it, (it might be true!) and rushed outside to look. Alas, there would be NO snow on top of the mountain, but he was happy to get his joke in for “April Fool.”

Emory—continued from page 3

working part time at the museum, doing jobs like writing numbers on artifacts and copying maps. Years later, when her own children were teenagers, Maizie Cameron Sanford hiked in twice with her old boss, Kenneth Emory. Even on a family trip for fun, the eminent scientist “never stopped being an archaeologist.” Emory explained sites and told them place names, then enjoyed beautiful moonlit nights with snow gleaming around the summit rim in the place that had launched his career.

This article is excerpted from Jill Engledow’s forthcoming history of Haleakalā, to be published in 2012.

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