
**An Archaeological Literature Review for the
Olowalu Town Master Plan
Olowalu and Ukumehame Ahupua‘a
Lāhainā District, Maui Island
TMK: [2] 4-8-003: 84, 98, through 118, and 124
FINAL**

**Prepared for
Olowalu Town, LLC.
and
Olowalu Ekolu, LLC.**

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February 2012

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Management Summary

Reference	An Archaeological Literature Review for the Olowalu Town Master Plan, Olowalu and Ukumehame Ahupua'a, Lāhainā District, Maui Island, TMK: [2] 4-8-003:84, 98, through 118, and 124
Date	February 2012 FINAL:
Project Number (s)	CSH Job Code: OLOWALU 1
Investigation Permit Number	CSH completed the archaeological fieldwork under state archaeological permit No. 11-17 issued by State Historic Preservation Division/Department of Land and Natural Resources (SHPD/DLNR), per Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-13-282
Project Location	Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lāhainā District, Maui Island, TMK: [2] 4-8-003: multiple parcels
Land Jurisdiction	Private: Olowalu Town, LLC. and Olowalu Ekolu, LLC.
Agencies	State: Department of Land and Natural Resources/State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD)
Project Description	The Olowalu Town Master Plan seeks to combine conservation, agricultural, rural, and urban land uses to re-establish a small-scale and mixed-use community. Approximately 1,500 residential units, ranging from single-family to multi-family dwellings, are proposed with appropriate infrastructure to be built concurrently.
Project Acreage	Approximately 636 acres
Area of Potential Effect (APE) and Survey Acreage	Based on available information, the proposed multi-use residential development will not impose adverse visual, auditory or other environmental impact to any historic properties, including standing architecture, located on lands adjacent to the project area. Accordingly, the project's APE extends no further than the proposed 636-acre footprint of the Olowalu Town Master Plan.
Historic Preservation Regulatory Context	This project will likely be subject to Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) 6E-42 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-284. This investigation does not fulfill the requirements of an archaeological inventory survey investigation (per HAR Chapter 13-276). This document is intended to facilitate the project's planning and historic preservation review compliance. Based on findings, cultural resource management recommendations are presented.

Fieldwork Effort	<p>A project site orientation was conducted with Mr. Bill Frampton, Ms. Katherine Smith, and Tanya L. Lee-Greig, M.A. on January 24, 2011. The archaeological field inspection for this study was conducted by archaeologist Tanya L. Lee-Greig, M.A. on January 28 and February 8, 2011 under the general supervision of principle investigator Hallett H. Hammatt, Ph.D.</p>
Findings and Recommendations	<p>The current condition of previously recorded historic properties is likely similar to what was recorded during the archaeological inventory surveys of the current project area (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000a, b). Results of the field inspection show that while the majority of the long-term preservation measures have been implemented for historic properties identified within the <i>makai</i> portion of the current project area, those for historic properties <i>mauka</i> have not been implemented at this time.</p> <p>Additional field observations resulted in the identification of four previously unrecorded historic properties within the current project area: one possible retaining wall (CSH-1); two surface scatters of cultural material (CSH-2 and CSH-3); and one historic plantation-era reservoir (CSH-4). Further GIS work also showed the presence of former <i>kuleana</i> parcels within the Olowalu Town development area indicating a potential for the presence of undocumented and historically significant subsurface cultural deposits.</p> <p>Continued consultation with the lineal and cultural descendants of Olowalu Ahupua'a, as well as all branches of the State Historic Preservation Division in the context of the recommendations presented in Section 4 Results of Field Inspection and Recommendations and implementation of all long-term preservation measures is advised.</p>

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

At the request of Olowalu Town, LLC. and Olowalu Ekolu, LLC., Cultural Surveys Hawai'i (CSH) conducted an archaeological literature review and brief field inspection for the Proposed Olowalu Town Master Plan Project. The location of the proposed project (hereafter referred to as the current project area) is bound by the Pacific Ocean to the west and lands currently under the jurisdiction of State of Hawai'i to the north, south and east at Olowalu and Ukumehame Ahupua'a, Lāhainā District, Maui Island (TMK [2] 4-8-003:84, 98, through 118, and 124) (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Olowalu Town Master Plan will serve as a guide for the establishment of a small-scale "mixed-use" community with land uses that will vary from urban neighborhood town centers to rural and agricultural areas within the 636.48-acre project area (Munekiyo & Hiraga 2010:7 and Table 2). Overall, the master plan proposes the development of 1,500 residential units along with civic structures (educational facilities, community and cultural centers, and emergency worker facilities), park and gathering facilities, greenways, bikeways, and trails all of which would be constructed concurrently with the appropriate infrastructure over an approximate 10 year period (Munekiyo & Hiraga 2010:10).

Requisite archaeological inventory studies and the review and acceptance of subsequent historic preservation mitigation plans for the current project area were carried out between October 1998 and July 2002 culminating in seven separate documents (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000a, b; E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1999, 2001; Olowalu Elua Associates 2001, 2002a, b) and related SHPD correspondence (Appendix B). The purpose of this study is to create a comprehensive reference document of the above mentioned resources and compile GIS data using both existing spatial data and GPS data collected during archaeological field inspection as a means to evaluate the current status and condition of previously identified significant historic properties.

The project will likely be subject to Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) 6E-42 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-284. This investigation does not fulfill the requirements of an archaeological inventory survey investigation (per HAR Chapter 13-276) and is only intended to facilitate the project's planning and historic preservation review compliance. Based on findings, cultural resource management recommendations are presented.

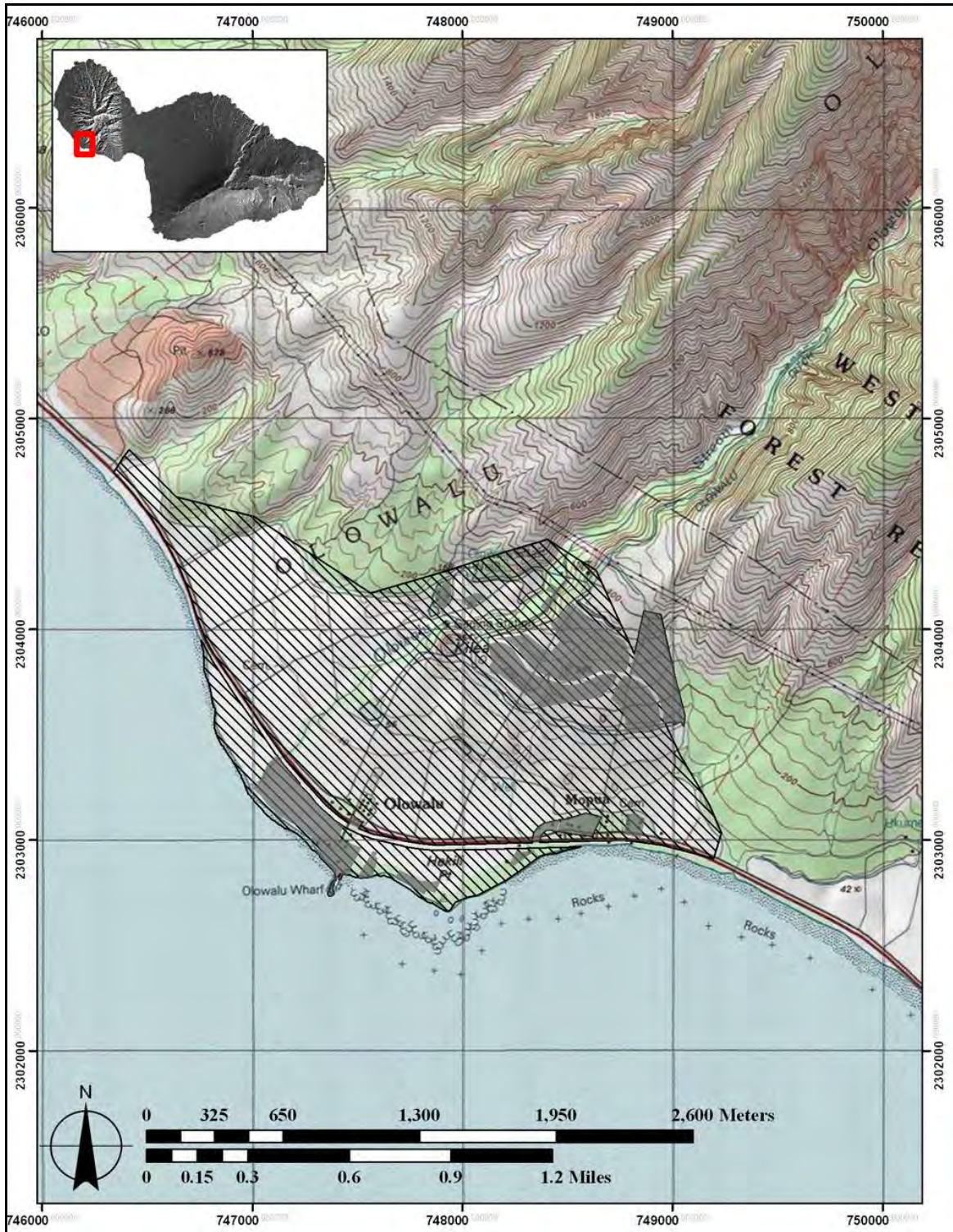


Figure 1. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing the location of the current project area in cross-hatch, privately owned parcels not included in the Olowalu Town Master Plan shaded in gray.

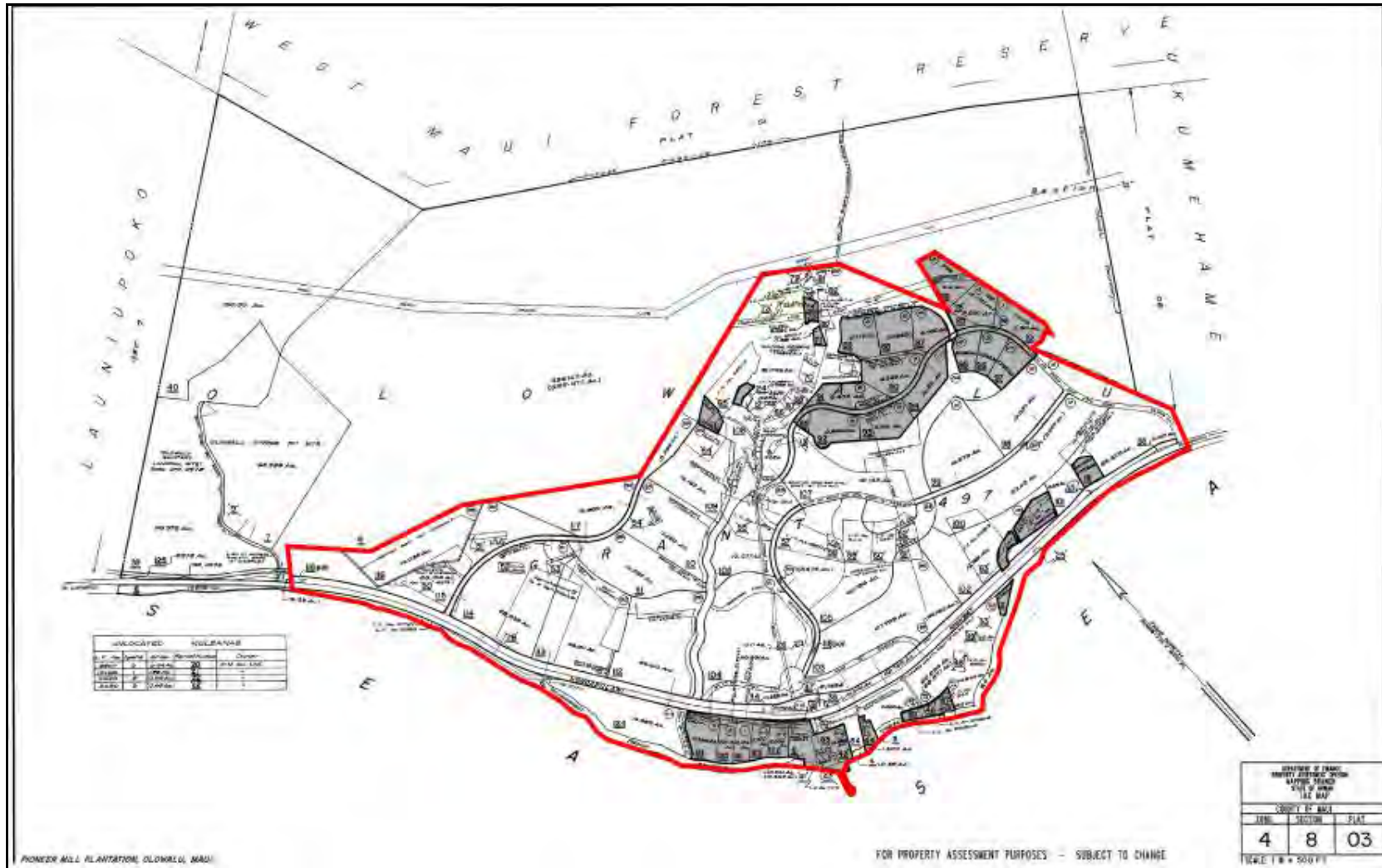


Figure 2. TMK (2) 4-8-03 showing the location of the current project area outlined in red, privately owned parcels not included in the Olowalu Town Master Plan shaded in gray.

1.2 Scope of Work

1. Background research to include study of historic preservation correspondence, previous archaeological inventory survey and/or monitoring reports, and historic property preservation and/or burial treatment and preservation plans to serve as the base line data.
2. GIS work to provide a historic preservation overview in the context of the proposed project.
3. Field visits of the project area limited to verification of previously identified site location data and implementation of mitigation measures.
4. Preparation of a report to include the following:
 - a. Results of the background research
 - b. Maps/figures resulting from the GIS work (GIS data files/layers to be provided upon request),
 - c. Updated information acquired through the limited field visits,
 - d. A section presenting recommendations and/or findings.

1.3 Environmental Setting

1.3.1 Natural Environment

The current project area is located on the broad alluvial plain of Olowalu Ahupua'a where the principle geologic features consists of the Olowalu Gulch and Stream. Other contributing physical features of the landscape include smaller stream systems and their resulting gulches along the northern and southern flanks of Olowalu Gulch.

The general soils of the project area are of the Pulehu-Ewa-Jaucus Association and are largely dominated by the Pulehu Soil Series which comprises the majority of the alluvial fan of Olowalu Ahupua'a. Other soils types include sediments associated with the Jaucus Series and Beaches that are found along the southern coastal reaches of the *ahupua'a*, patches of soils that fall into the Kealia Series and Ewa Series occur *mauka* of Honoapi'ilani Highway, soils of the Wainee and Ewa Series comprises the southern flank of Olowalu Gulch, and rocky soils are found along the streambed of Olowalu Gulch (Figure 3). The Pulehu Soil Series consists of well-drained soils that developed in alluvium washed from basic igneous rock (Foote, et al. 1972:115). Pulehu clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, consists of a surface layer of dark brown clay loam approximately 21 inches thick that is underlaying by stratified loam, loamy sand, fine sandy loam and silt loam that is approximately 39 inches thick (Foote, et al. 1972:115-116). The permeability of this soil type is moderate with a slow runoff rate and slight erosion hazard. Low areas characterized by PsA soils can be subject to flooding (Foote, et al. 1972:116). Pulehu cobbly clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (PtA), is similar to PsA soils except that it is cobbly. The underlying parent material consists of coarse, gravelly or sandy alluvium. Pulehu cobbly clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes (PtB), also has slow runoff with a slight erosion hazard. Pulehu silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, (PpA) are also similar to PsA soils except that the texture is silt loam. At the time of the USDA soil survey, PtA and PtB soils were used for sugarcane cultivation and pasture, PsA soils included some acreage that was used for truck crops, and finally PpA soils were noted as used for house sites (Foote, et al. 1972:115, 116).

Beaches (BS) occur as sandy, gravelly, or cobbly areas that are derived from coral and seashells and are washed and rewashed by ocean waves (Foote, et al. 1972:28). In the case of the current project area however, beach sediments are dark in color as the sands are derived from basalt and andesite parent material (Foote, et al. 1972:28). The USDA, at the time of the soil survey determined that soils associated with this series had no value for farming and were better suited for recreational use and resort development (Foote, et al. 1972:28). It should be noted that pre-contact human burial interments are commonly found in beach sand deposits.

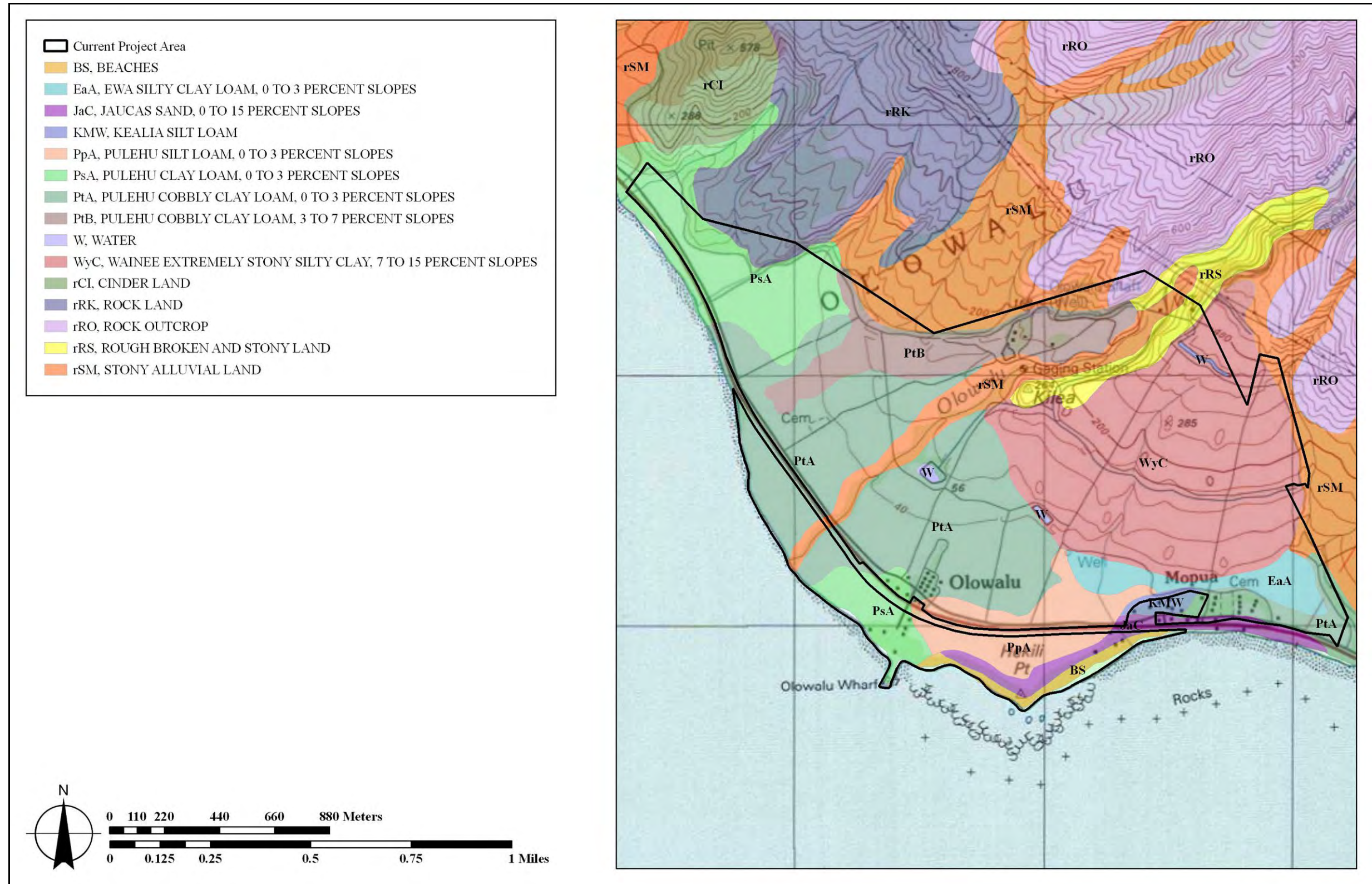


Figure 3. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing the current project area relative to the local soil series (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2001)

The Jaucas Series consists of excessively drained, calcareous soils that are developed in wind and water deposited sand from coral and seashells and occur as narrow strips on coastal plains adjacent to the ocean (Foote, et al. 1972:48). Normally pale brown to very pale brown in color, within Olowalu Ahupua'a, the surface layer is dark brown as a result of the accumulation of organic matter and alluvium (Foote, et al. 1972:48). Jaucas sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes (JaC), is neutral to moderately alkaline throughout. Permeability of JaC soils is rapid and runoff is slow to very slow. The general erosion hazard is slight, but wind erosion poses a severe hazard where vegetation has been cleared. At the time of the USDA survey, JaC soils were used for pasture, sugarcane, truck crops, and urban development (Foote, et al. 1972:49). Like beach sand deposits, pre-contact human burial interments are commonly found in jaucas sand deposits.

The Kealia Soil Series consists of rather poorly drained and poorly drained soils on coastal flats, and are geographically associated with Jaucas, Mala, and Pulehu soils. Kealia silt loam (KMW) is a poorly drained soil with a high salt content. Ponding often occurs in low areas after heavy rains and when the soil dries, salt crystals accumulate on the surface. This soil has an underlying brackish water table that fluctuates with the tides. As the occurrence of the KMW soils within the project area are near the coastline, it is important to note that the water table is nearer to the surface along the shoreline than in inland areas. Permeability of KMW soil is moderately rapid with a slow to very slow runoff. The hazard of water erosion is no more than slight, but the hazard of wind erosion is severe when the soil is dry and the surface layer becomes loose and fluffy (Foote, et al. 1972:67). At the time of the USDA survey, KMW soils were used only for wildlife habitat and occasional pasturage as the high salt content and poordrainage was not suitable for agriculture (Foote, et al. 1972:68).

Wainee soils are generally well-drained soils that have developed on alluvial fans. Unlike the Pulehu Series, which is found in similar geologic environments throughout Maui County and on the island of O'ahu, Wainee soils are found only on Maui Island. Wainee extremely stony silty clay, 7 to 15 percent slopes (WyC) occur on smooth alluvial fans with a moderately rapid permeability rate and slow to medium run off rate. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate and stones cover three to 15 percent of the surface. At the time of the USDA soil survey, WyC soils were used primarily for sugarcane with small acreages used for pasture and home sites (Foote, et al. 1972:134).

The Ewa Soil Series is generally characterized by well-drained soils in basins and on alluvial fans that have developed in alluvium derived from basic igneous rock (Foote, et al. 1972:29). Ewa silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (EeA) has very slow runoff rate and the erosion hazard is no more than slight. At the time of the USDA soil survey, EeA soils were used for sugarcane and homesites (Foote, et al. 1972:30).

Finally, Rough, Broken and Stone Land (rRS) and Stony Alluvial Lands (rSM) characterizes the soils at the base of Olowalu Gulch and adjacent soils of Olowalu Streambed respectively. Rough, Broken and Stone Land (rRS) consists of very steep, stony gulches where the local relief is generally between 25 and 500 feet with soil material general less than 20 inches deep over saprolite or bedrock (Foote, et al. 1972:119). Stony Alluvial Lands (rSM) soils consist primarily of stones, boulders, and silt deposited by streams along the bottoms of gulches and on alluvial fans (Foote, et al. 1972:120). At the time of the USDA soil survey, rRS soils was used for

pasture, wildlife habitat, and watershed (Foote, et al. 1972:119) while rSM soils were suited to pasture in dry areas and woodland in wet areas (Foote, et al. 1972:120).

The average annual rainfall accumulation within the entire project area averages from 15 to 20 inches (Giambelluca and Schroeder 1998:56) per year, with the heaviest rainfall occurring during the winter months (December through February) and little to no rainfall during the summer months (June through August) (Giambelluca and Schroeder 1998:56). This pattern of rainfall and low annual precipitation rate may have once sustained a lowland, dry shrubland and grassland native ecosystem (Pratt and Gon 1998) with some wetland environments in areas of the Kealia soil type. The landscape and watershed of the project area, however, has been heavily modified by sugarcane cultivation and supporting irrigation development from the early historic period up until modern times, with only small stands of native plants remaining. The current vegetation consists of thick *kiawe* (*Prosopis pallida*), *klu* (*Acacia farnesiana*), *koa haole* (*Leucaena leucocephala*), australian salt bush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), and pickleweed (*Batis maritima*) adjacent to the Honoapi'ilani Highway, as well as, small stands of *niu* (*Cocos nucifera*), *kou* (*Cordia sebestena*), and other introduced plant species. Inland of the highway the natural environment is dominated by fallow sugar cane fields with vegetation that can be characterized as grasslands and shrublands (Figure 4).

1.3.2 Built Environment

The most prominent feature of the modern built environment within the current project area consists of the two-lane Honoapi'ilani Highway. Other features include residential homes and associated infrastructure both *mauka* and *makai* of the Honoapi'ilani Highway, the Olowalu General Store, and unimproved cane haul access roads (Figure 4).

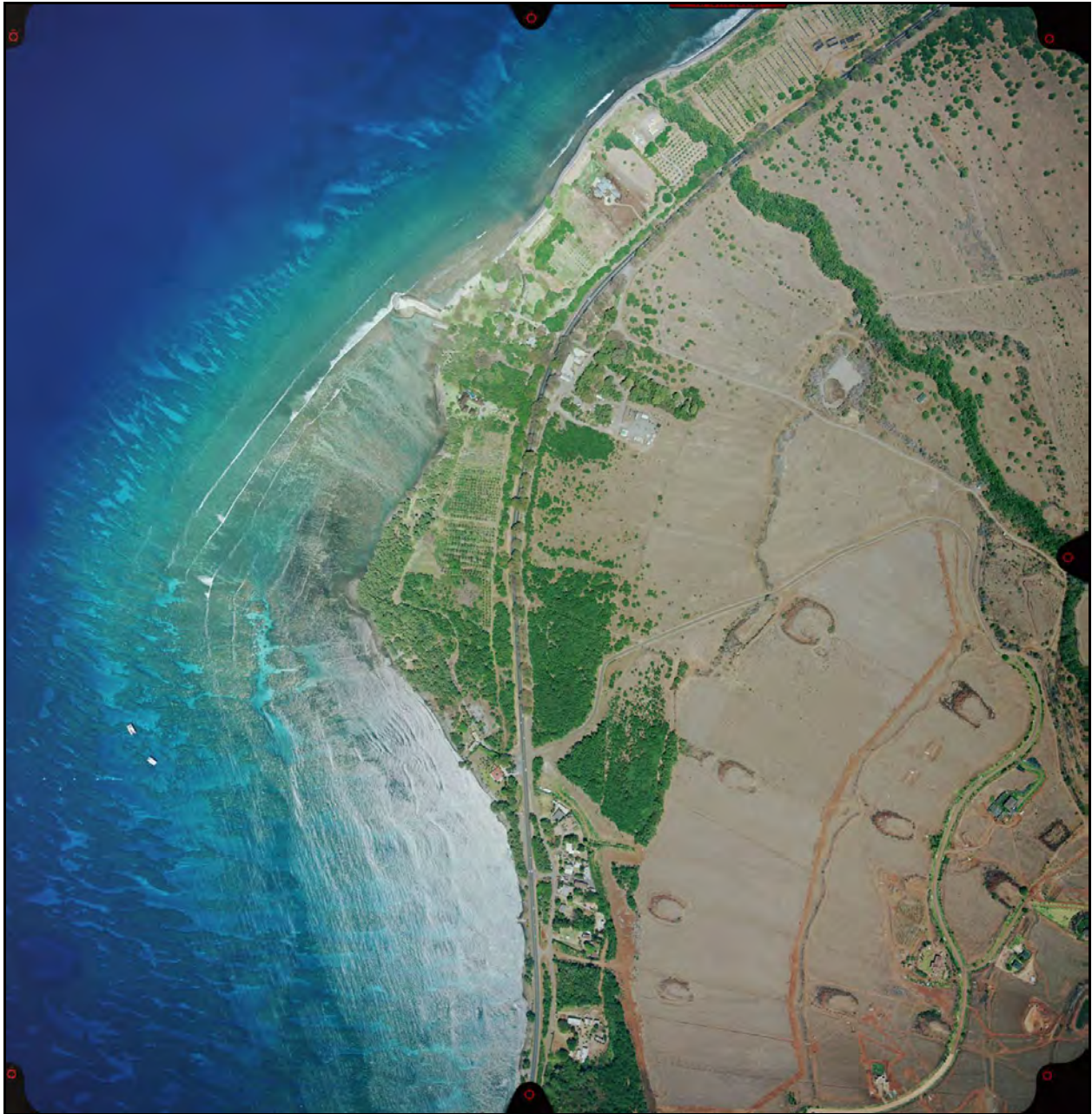


Figure 4. Aerial photo showing the built and natural environment of the current project area (Coastal Geology Group 2007)

Section 2 Methods

2.1 Field Methods

A project site orientation, consisting of a cursory walk through of the current project area with, Mr. Bill Frampton representing Olowalu Town, LLC. and Olowalu Ekolu, LLC., Mrs. Katherine Smith, and archaeologist Tanya L. Lee-Greig, M.A. was conducted on January 24, 2011. Follow up archaeological field inspections were conducted by archaeologist Tanya L. Lee-Greig, M.A. on January 28 and February 8, 2011 under the general supervision of principle investigator Hallett H. Hammatt, Ph.D. The approximate locations of historic properties as determined through GIS processing (see Section 2.3 GIS Methods below) were loaded onto an Archer Datalogger as waypoints for use with the Trimble ProXH GPS unit. Historic properties that were re-identified were photographed in both single shot and panorama modes; where present, interpretive sign and protective fencing locations, as well as historic property corners where recorded location data of historic properties appeared inconsistent with field inspection ground findings, were shot in with the Trimble ProXH GPS unit.

2.2 Document Review

Research venues included the library of the State Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, the UH System Library at Maui Community College, the Survey Office of the Department of Accounting and General Services, and the archives of the Hale Pa'i at Lahainaluna High School.

2.3 GIS Methods

Previous archaeology study area, site location maps, historic maps and AutoCAD files were georeferenced in relation to Maui Island TMK shapefile and portions of the Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangles using known points and ArcView 9.3. All topographic maps presented herein were created using ArcView 9.3 and TOPO! ©2003 National Geographic Maps, All Rights Reserved. The project area boundary depicted on historic maps, as well as, previously identified archaeological site locations included as a part of this report should be considered approximate and used for reference information only.

Section 3 Historic Preservation Efforts within the Current Project Area

3.1 Summary of Previous Archaeological Research within the Current Project Area

In 1916, John F. Stokes of the Bishop Museum performed the first systematic reconnaissance of monumental, pre-contact architecture as a part of an archaeological reconnaissance of *heiau* on Maui Island. At Olowalu, Stokes recorded Kaiwaloa Heiau with the following notation:

... on a hill near power line. Large, walled heiau in fair condition. Many graves inside. (Stokes 1916:5)

Between 1928 and 1929 Winslow Walker, also of the Bishop Museum, conducted an island-wide systematic archaeological survey that built upon the initial work carried out by Stokes. Like Stokes, the primary focus of the Walker Survey, was on the identification of monumental architecture and ceremonial structures in the form of *heiau* (temples) and *ko'a* (shrines). At Olowalu Walker re-identified Kaiwaloa Heiau and recorded a smaller unnamed *heiau* below the ditch. The following descriptive information from Walker's survey (1931) for both *heiau*, with a notable variation in the spelling of the name from Kaiwaloa (Stokes 1916:5) to Kawaialoa (Walker 1931:108) and Kawailoa (Walker 1931:109 map illustration), is offered below:

Table 1. Walker Sites within Olowalu Ahupua'a, adapted from Walker (1931)

Walker Site	Name	Location	Description
4	Kawaialoa Heiau Kawailoa Heiau	On the rising ground south of Kilea Hill above the ditch	Measures approximately 156' by 110'. The walls range in thickness from 8 ½ feet on the west to 12 feet on the south and east where it is composed of two terraces. The highest part is 10 feet high. The north wall is lower and ranges from 5 to 6 feet thick. Several low terraces and enclosures are found inside. The low platforms in the western part are probably graves of recent date. The entrance evidently was the north. At a point on the west wall and at two points on the south wall are piles of stones cone-shaped whose use or purpose could not be determined. Rough red vesicular basalt is the material used in the heiau construction and no coral is found. Nor artifacts were found there.
5	Unknown	In the cane lands below the ditch	Measures 40 x 60 feet but all interior structures have been destroyed.

While Walker was primarily concerned with the identification of ceremonial sites, he made survey notations of house and village sites within the regions that he visited. At Olowalu, Walker corroborated the later observation of Handy and Handy (1991) regarding the prominence of *lo'i* agriculture and permanent habitation within Olowalu Ahupua'a by noting that:

Terraces for the cultivation of taro were seen on West Maui in the vicinity of ... Lāhainā, Olowalu, and Ukumehame (Walker 1931:71):

Above Mrs. Naho'oikaika's house are evidences of old taro patches and house sites. The site of the ancient ditch bringing down water from Olowalu Gulch is now used for the modern ditch supplying the cane fields. At the edge of a house platform measuring 15 x 28 feet, is a large flat stone of red basalt used as a *papamu* for the game of *konane*. It has 9 rows of holes ½ inch deep, and 12-15 holes in a row (Walker 1931:77).

In 1973 the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Parks Division conducted a similar island-wide archaeological survey, as a follow-up to Winslow Walker's study. As a result of the 1973 survey, Kaiwaloa/Kawaialoa Heiau was thoroughly documented and the site was given State Inventory of Historic Property (SIHP) number 50-50-08-00004 (Connolly 1973a) (Appendix A). While an attempt to re-identify Walker Site 5 (50-50-08-00005) was made at this time, it was concluded that the *heiau* was destroyed by sugar cane cultivation (Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Division 1974). Other historic properties that were identified during the State sponsored survey included the Olowalu Petroglyph Complex (50-50-08-01200 and -01200) (Connolly 1973b), features associated with the Olowalu Mill District (50-50-08-01602) (Wright 1974a), and the Olowalu Stone Church at Mōpua (50-50-08-01603) (Wright 1974b) (Appendix A).

Robins and others (1994) conducted an archaeological inventory survey of a power transmission line from Ma'alaea to Lāhainā within the upper reaches of the current project area (Figure 5). During the survey 34 sites and site complexes were identified throughout their project corridor. The archaeological sites that were identified consisted of a wide range of formal pre-contact site types that included agricultural features characteristic of intensive non-irrigated agriculture, temporary and permanent habitation sites, major *heiau* and shrine sites, a travel route, a marker site, possible human burials, historic ranching walls, in addition to, irrigation canals, flumes and a possible railroad bed associated with large-scale, historic sugarcane cultivation. The traditional Hawaiian sites that were identified during the survey, however, were clustered in the Ukumehame and Launiupoko valley regions, with more isolated pre-contact historic properties located near Kaua'ula Stream and in the upland alluvial plains of Ukumehame Ahupua'a. Within Olowalu Ahupua'a, two historic properties (50-50-08-03172 and -03180) primarily associated with the historic sugar industry were identified adjacent to the Olowalu Stream (Robins, et al. 1994:37 and 83). The scarcity of traditional Hawaiian sites within the project corridor as it crossed the Olowalu valley area was attributed to the destructive nature of large-scale cane agriculture that encompassed nearly all of Olowalu lands within the project corridor (Robins, et al. 1994:99).

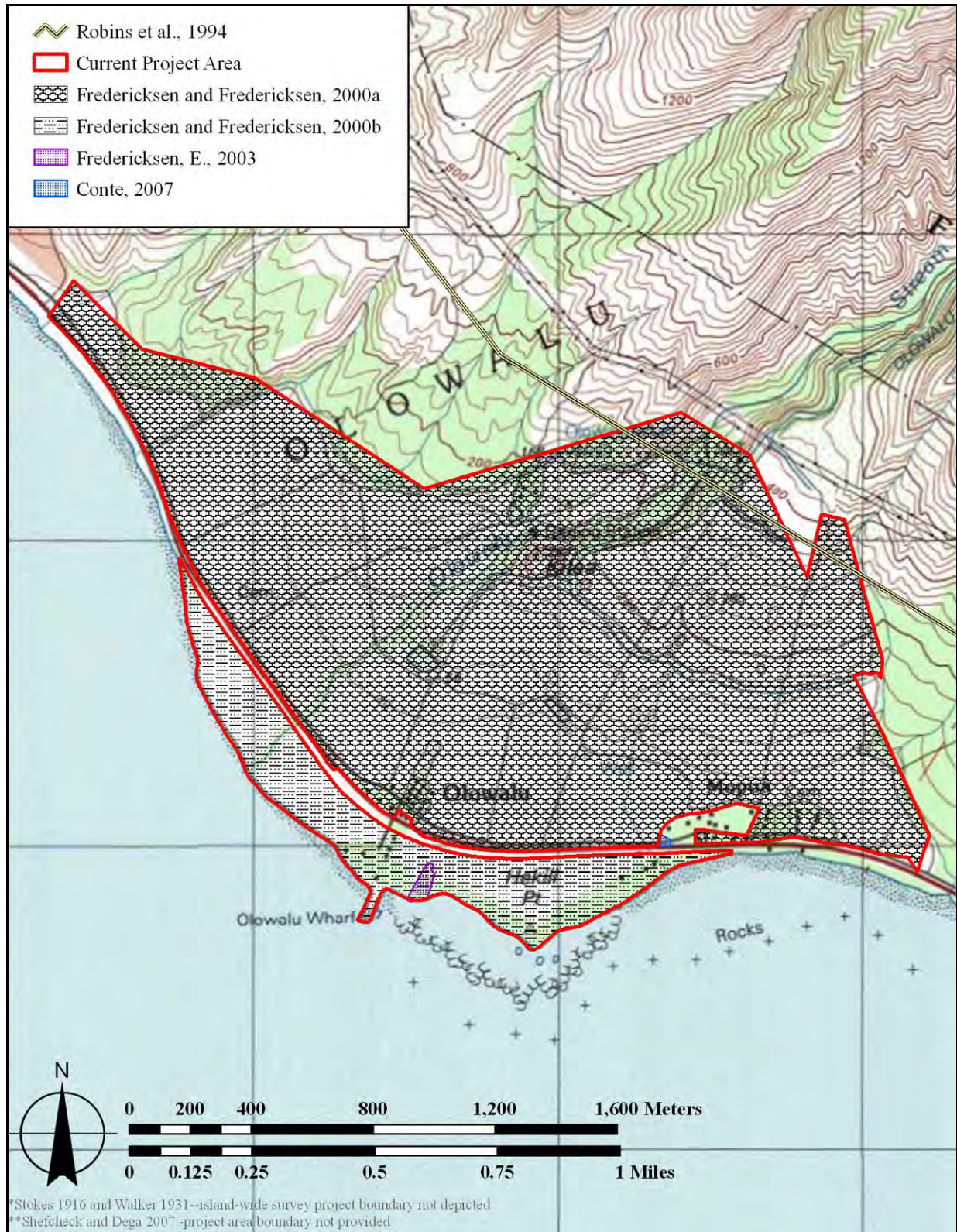


Figure 5. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing the locations of previous archaeological studies within the current project area.

Specific to the current project area, a phased inventory survey which resulted in the production of two reports under separate cover, was conducted by Xamanek Researches along a section *makai* of Honoapi'ilani Highway (Phase 1 – approximately 73-acres) (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000a) and a section *mauka* of Honoapi'ilani Highway (Phase 2 – approximately 662-acres) (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b) for an overall 735-acre project area (Figure 5). Both sections of the project area were covered by cultivated sugarcane lands at the time of the archaeological inventory survey. Seven historic properties consisting of pre-contact and early post-contact traditional Hawaiian habitation and burial sites, as well as, historic era features associated with commercial sugar cane cultivation and government infrastructure were identified within the *makai* section of the *makai* section of the current project area (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000a) (SHPD LOG NO: 24957; DOC. NO: 000RC39 – see also Appendix B). Six of these historic properties were newly identified (50-50-08-4693 through -4698 and -4822) while one, the Olowalu Mill District (50-50-08-01602), was previously recorded during the State of Hawaii sponsored inventory survey (see Section 3.2 Table 2 for summary historic property information).

A total of 31 sites, both pre-contact and historic, were identified within the *mauka* portion of the current project area (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b) (SHPD: LOG NO: 25237; DOC. NO: 0004RC10 – see also Appendix B). Three historic properties were previously identified and recorded (50-50-08-00004, -01200, -01201 and -01603) while 27 were newly identified (50-50-08-04699 through -04721, -04758, and -04820 through -04823) (see Section 3.2 Table 2 for summary historic property information). Pre-contact sites recorded in the *mauka* section include habitation sites (walls, enclosures, and rock shelters), ceremonial and religious sites (*heiau* and burials), and agricultural sites (terraces and modified outcrops); as well as, rock art features. Historic era properties identified within the *mauka* study were associated with the sugar industry and subsequent historic era settlement of the area. These features include the remnants of a church, a cemetery, and sites related to historic agriculture. Radio carbon dates from four rockshelters and a permanent habitation site (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:66) indicates that settlement of Olowalu Ahupua'a was chronologically established during the middle of the time period that Kirch (1985:Figure 239) identifies as the "Expansion Period" (A.D. 1100-1650). Throughout this 550-year time span, the Hawaiian population expanded to several hundred thousand; economic production intensified through the development of large irrigation works and dryland field systems as well as aquaculture methods and new fishing technology; and social and political organization became highly stratified (Kirch 1985:303-306).

Archaeological monitoring for the installation of a septic tank within an approximate 1.3 acre project area along the coastal boundary of the current project area was carried out by Xamanek Researches (E. M. Fredericksen 2003) (Figure 5). While no significant historic properties were identified within a subsurface context, the excavation did encounter coastal sand deposits. As sensitive historic properties are often found in these types of environments, continued archaeological monitoring within adjacent areas was recommended and approved (SHPD LOG NO: 2003.0954; DOC. NO: 0306MK31 – see also Appendix B).

An archaeological field inspection of a residential parcel (TMK [2] 4-8-004:010) within the current project area (Figure 5) was carried out by CRM Solutions Hawai'i (Conte 2007) (SHPD LOG NO: 2008.0957; DOC. NO: 0802TD16-- Appendix B). The field inspection resulted in no new or previously recorded historic properties being identified. It was further noted that the

property had been previously grubbed and graded on several occasions and, due to proposed method of dwelling construction (post and pier over imported fill), no further archaeological work was recommended.

Finally, following the large brush fires of 2007, Scientific Consultant Services was contracted by the current project applicant to conduct a field inspection of approximately 500-acres that had been cleared by fire (Shefcheck and Dega 2007). One new historic property, consisting of agricultural terraces, was identified during the course of the field inspection. Due to the horizontal proximity and morphological similarities of these terraces to Feature B of previously recorded SIHP 50-50-08-04708, the newly identified historic property was designated as Feature C of Site -04708. Additionally, two historic properties (SIHP 50-50-08-04758 and -01200) were noted as adversely impacted by the fire. Several headstones of Site -04758, historic Awalua Cemetery, had cracked and spalled as a result of the heat of the fire. Similarly, thermal damage was also noted at Site -01200, the Olowalu Petroglyph Complex, where smoke damage and spalling of some of the petroglyphs panels were noted.

3.2 Historic Properties Identified within the Current Project Area

A total of 41 historic properties, some consisting of multiple features, were identified and recorded during previous archaeological studies within the current project area (Connolly 1973a; D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000a, b; Robins, et al. 1994; Shefcheck and Dega 2007; Stokes 1916; Walker 1931). The following section provides a summary of all known historic properties that have been identified along with recommended significance evaluations by the recording archaeologists (Table 2 and Figure 6).

The State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Chapter 13-284, Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR), entitled "Rules Governing Procedures for Historic Preservation Review to Comment on Section 6E-42, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS), Projects," Chapter 13-284-6, entitled "Evaluation of Significance", states that once a historic property is identified, an assessment of significance shall occur (Department of Land and Natural Resources 2002b:12). To be significant, a historic property shall possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and shall meet one or more of the following criteria (Department of Land and Natural Resources 2002b:12- 13):

1. Criterion "a". Be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;
2. Criterion "b". Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
3. Criterion "c". Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values;
4. Criterion "d". Have yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history; or
5. Criterion "e". Have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the State due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events, or oral accounts-these associations being important to the groups' history and cultural identity.

Table 2. Summary of Historic Properties Identified and Recorded within the Current Project Area (SIHP Prefix 50-50-80-), see also Figure 6

SIHP No	Formal Type	Probable Function	Age ¹	Significance	Brief Description
00004 ^{2 3 4}	Heiau (Kaiwaloa/Kawaialoa Heiau)	Ceremonial	P	C,D,E	Site consists of "...[L]arge walled heiau...156 x 110 feet..." interior features include: "... terraces and enclosures...graves...piles of stones cone-shaped
01200 ⁵	Olowalu Petroglyph Complex	Rock Art	P	C,D,E	Petroglyph panels (2): Area 1 = minimum of 37 petroglyphs, Area 2 = minimum of 31 petroglyphs. Some are badly vandalized; Shefcheck and Dega (2007) noted fire damage.
01201 ⁶	Rock Shelter	Temporary Habitation	P	D	Rock shelter associated with Area 1 of SIHP -01200
01602 ^{7 8}	Olowalu Mill District	Habitation/Mill/ Wharf	H	A,D	Historic District: structures, sugar mill, wharf, manager's house.

¹P=Pre-contact; H=Historic; U=Undetermined (used where the archaeological report indicated a "?" in age determination)

² **Stokes, John F. G.**

1916 Maui Heiau. December 1916. (typeset notes). Unpublished Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI.

³ **Walker, Winslow M.**

1931 Archaeology of Maui. Manuscript. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. Honolulu, HI.

⁴ **Connolly, Robert D. III**

1973a *50-50-08-00004 Kawaialoa Heiau*. Hawaii Register of Historic Places Archaeological Forms. Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Division. Kapolei, HI

⁵ 1973b *50-50-08-01200 Olowalu Petroglyphs*. Hawaii Register of Historic Places Archaeological Forms. Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Division. Kapolei, HI

⁶ **Fredericksen, Demaris L. and Erik M. Fredericksen**

2000b *Archaeological Inventory Survey of Mauka Portion of Olowalu Development Parcel Phase 2, Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui Island (TMK 4-8-3:10)*. Prepared for Olowalu Elua Associates. Kahului, Maui. Xamanek Researches. Pukalani, HI

⁷ **Wright, J.C.**

1974a *50-50-08-01602 Olowalu Mill District*. Hawaii Register of Historic Places Archaeological Forms. Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Division. Kapolei, HI

⁸ **Fredericksen, Demaris L. and Erik M. Fredericksen**

2000a *Archaeological Inventory Survey of Makai Portion (Phase 1) of Olowalu Development Parcel, Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui Island (TMK 4-8-3:por.5)*. Prepared for Olowalu Elua Associates. Kahului, HI. Xamanek Researches. Pukalani, HI

SIHP No	Formal Type	Probable Function	Age ¹	Significance	Brief Description
01603 ⁹	Lanakila Hawaiian Protestant Church	Church/Cemetery	H	D,E	Historic church and graveyard.
03172 ^{10 6}	Concrete Irrigation Ditch	Agriculture	H	D	Site consists of a historic irrigation ditch constructed of cement and boulders.
03180 ^{10 6}	Historic Cattle Wall	Ranching	H	D	Site consists of a wall located on west side of Olowalu Stream; 234 x .85 x 1.45m; an alternative interpretation of function was as an <i>ahupua'a</i> boundary wall.
04693 ⁸	Burial Complex	Burial	P	D,E	Site consists of 6 <i>in situ</i> burials ranging from .05 to .80-.85cms; burials 1 thru 5 were articulated, burial 6 interpreted as scattered
04694 ⁸	L-Shape	Habitation	P	D	Site consists of an L-shape wall, 10m long (E/W) and 9.5m long (N/S) x 1.2 m wide x 0.3-0.6m high; located on Hekili Point.
04695 ⁸	Wall/terrace	Erosion Control	H	D	Site consists of retaining wall segment, 10 x 4.5 x 1.1m
04696 ⁸	Old Government Road	Transportation	H	D	Site consists of an old road segment that follows a traditional trail, 100m long x 15m wide;; located 15-18m northeast of SIHP -4695.
04697 ⁸	Subsurface Cultural Deposit	Habitation	U	D	Site consists of a possible historic dog burial, possibly associated with nearby kuleana house lots; and a subsurface cultural deposit, 6 x 3-4 x .12m deep.
04698 ⁸	Subsurface Cultural Deposit	Habitation	P	D	Site consists of subsurface cultural deposit, 35 x 50m (depth and thickness not provided).
04699 ⁶	Habitation Complex	Habitation/Burial/ Possible Boundary	U	D,E	Habitation Complex located along S-SE side of ridge: 8 rock shelters (Features A-H) with one containing a probable burials (Feature D); and a modified outcrop (Feature I), 12.6 x 0.8 x 0.75m; overall site complex dimensions = 155 x 30m.

⁹ **Wright, J.C.**

1974b *50-50-08-01603 Olowalu Stone Church Ruins*. Hawaii Register of Historic Places Archaeological Forms. Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Division. Kapolei, HI

¹⁰ **Robins, Jennifer J, William H. Folk and Hallett H. Hammatt**

1994 *An Archaeological Inventory Survey of an Approximately 14.7 Mile Proposed Transmission Line, from Ma'alaea to Lahaina, Maui, Hawai'i*. Prepared for Dames & Moore. Cultural Surveys Hawai'i Inc. Kailua, HI

SIHP No	Formal Type	Probable Function	Age ¹	Significance	Brief Description
04700 ⁶	Habitation Complex	Habitation/Undetermined	P	D	Habitation Complex: 7 rockshelters: (Features A and C-I); one C-shape (Feature B), 1.7 x 2 x 0.5m; and a wall segment (Feature J), 2.3 x 0.8 x 0.7m; overall site complex dimensions = 55 x 40m.
04701 ⁶	Possible Ko'a	Ceremonial	P	D,E	Site consists of a platform, 15 x 11 x 0.3m and paved area; overall site area = 33 x 27m.
04702 ⁶	L-Shape	Boundary	H	D	Site consists of L-shape wall, 47 x .75 x 1.2m; 6 x 0.75 x 1.2m and an inactive historic concreted ditch.
04703 ⁶	Complex	Boundary	U	D	Site complex consisting of features of an indeterminate age: enclosure/alignment/uprights (Feature A), 4 x 3 x 0.7m; wall remnant (Feature B), 5.5 x 0.65 x 0.65m; alignment (Feature C), 3 x 1 x .6m; overall site complex dimensions = 30 x 8m.
04704 ⁶	Habitation Complex w/Petroglyphs	Habitation	P	C,D,E	Habitation Complex: 27 individual petroglyphs (Feature A), 14 x 3.6m; terraces (Features B-G), 8.5 x 4 x 0.75m to 2.3 x 2.4 x .8m; overall site complex dimension = 61 x 23m.
04705 ⁶	Rock Shelters	Temporary Habitation	P	D	Site consists of 2 rock shelters: Feature A, 4.5 x 1.75 x 2m; Feature B, 2.5 x 1.3 x .9m.
04706 ⁶	Rock Shelter	Temporary Habitation	P	D	Rock shelter: 4.25 x 2.25 x 1.25m; located on west side of Olowalu Stream.
04707 ⁶	Wall and Mound	Marker/ Burial	U	D,E	Two features: wall or alignment (Feature A), 77 x 3.5 x .8m high; and a rock mound (Feature B), 5 x 2.7 x .85m; overall site dimensions = 77 x 5.5m.
04708 ^{6 11}	Platform and Terrace Complex	Agriculture/ Ceremonial	P	D,E	Agricultural Complex: terrace/platform (Feature A), 19 x 8 x 2.6m; terrace complex (Feature B), 40 x 22m; terrace complex (Feature C ¹¹); overall site complex dimensions = 62 x 23m.
04709 ⁶	Historic Hydro-Electric Plant	Historic Agriculture	H	C,D	Site consists of foundation that formerly supported a hydro-electric plant measuring 29 x 23m.

¹¹ Shefcheck, Donna and Michael F. Dega

2007 Letter Report: Field Inspection of Previously Identified Sites within a Burned Area (Approximately 500-acres of a Total 660 Acres) in Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Island of Maui [TMK: 4-8-3:10 por.]. Prepared for Olowalu Town, LLC. Wailuku, HI. Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. Honolulu, HI

SIHP No	Formal Type	Probable Function	Age ¹	Significance	Brief Description
04710 ⁶	Habitation Complex	Agriculture/Burial	P	D,E	Habitation Complex: terrace w/ enclosure (L-shape alignment) (Feature A), 14.5 x 9 x .9m; four terraces (Features B and F-G); two enclosures (Features C and D); and an oval alignment indicating a possible burial (Feature E), 2.1 x 1.5 x 0.3m
04711 ⁶	Alignment and Terrace	Agriculture	P	D	Site consists of 2 features: alignment (Feature A), 5.5 x 2 x 0.6m; and a terrace (Feature B), 3.2 x 3.5 x 0.5m; overall site dimension = 16 x 6m.
04712 ⁶	Terrace and Mound	Agriculture/Burial	P	D,E	Site consists of 2 features: terrace and rock pile (Feature A), 14 x 3 x 1.3m; modified outcrop (Feature B), 1.8 x 0.8 x 0.6m; overall site dimensions = 30 x 6m.
04713 ⁶	Rock Shelter	Temporary Habitation	P	D	Site consists of rock shelter, 6 x 3.5 x 2.4m; located on east slope of Pu'u Kilea.
04714 ⁶	Rock Shelter	Temporary Habitation	P	D	Site consists of rock shelter, 2 x 2.4 x 0.7m; located on northwest side of Pu'u Kilea.
04715 ⁶	Cemetery	Burial	P/H	D,E	Site consists of cemetery containing minimum of 33 graves; located on the summit of Pu'u Kilea; overall site dimensions = 38 x 20m.
04716 ⁶	Terrace and Wall	Boundary/Habitation	P	D	Site consists of 2 features: terrace/platform (Feature A), 5 x 3.5 x 2.3m; wall (Feature B), 22 x 1 x 1m.
04717 ⁶	Retaining Walls	Historic Agriculture	H	D	Site consists of 5 retaining wall segments: Feature A, 15 x 4 x 2.6m; Feature B, 25 x 2.5 x 2.9m; Feature C, 20 x 2.7 x 0.9m; Feature D, 51 x 3.3 x 1.3m; and Feature E; 12 x 1.8m.
04718 ^{3 6}	Heiau Complex	Ceremonial	P	C,D,E	Site is believed to be the "unnamed heiau" identified by Walker 1931 (SIHP 50-50-08-00005, see also Section 3.1 Summary of Previous Archaeological Research within the Current Project Area) and documented as destroyed during the 1973 inventory (Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Division 1974); Complex consists of 3 features: an enclosure (Feature A), 12 x 6 x 0.7m; and two burials (Features B and C); overall site complex dimensions = 21 x 12 x 0.7m.
04719 ⁶	Rock Wall	Boundary	H	D	Site consists of a dry-stacked wall, 8 x 0.8 x 0.9m.
04720 ⁶	Retaining Wall	Transportation	H	D	Site consists of a retaining wall.

SIHP No	Formal Type	Probable Function	Age ¹	Significance	Brief Description
04721 ⁶	Rectangular Platform	Habitation	H	D	Site consists of a small rectangular platform with a retaining wall on the western side. Historic era artifacts found.
04758 ⁶	Historic Cemetery	Burial	H	D,E	Site is historic Awalua Cemetery containing a minimum of 60 graves, 80 x 30m; Shefcheck and Dega (2007) noted fire damage to some of the headstones.
04820 ⁶	Surface Scatter Human Skeletal Remains	Burials	P	D,E	Surface scatter of human skeletal remains; overall site area: 100m sq; located in cane field; no indication of an <i>in situ</i> burial..
04821 ⁶	Surface Scatter Human Skeletal Remains	Burial	P	D,E	Surface scatter of human skeletal remains; overall site area: 50-60m sq; no indication of an <i>in situ</i> burial..
04822 ⁶	Kaloko o Kapa'iki Pond?	Pond	P	D	Site consists of probable fishpond sediments; located between shoreline and Olowalu Subdivision in eastern section of Olowalu Subdivision.
04823 ⁶	Marsh/Lagoon, Olowalu	Lagoon	P	D	Site consists of gleyed deposits.

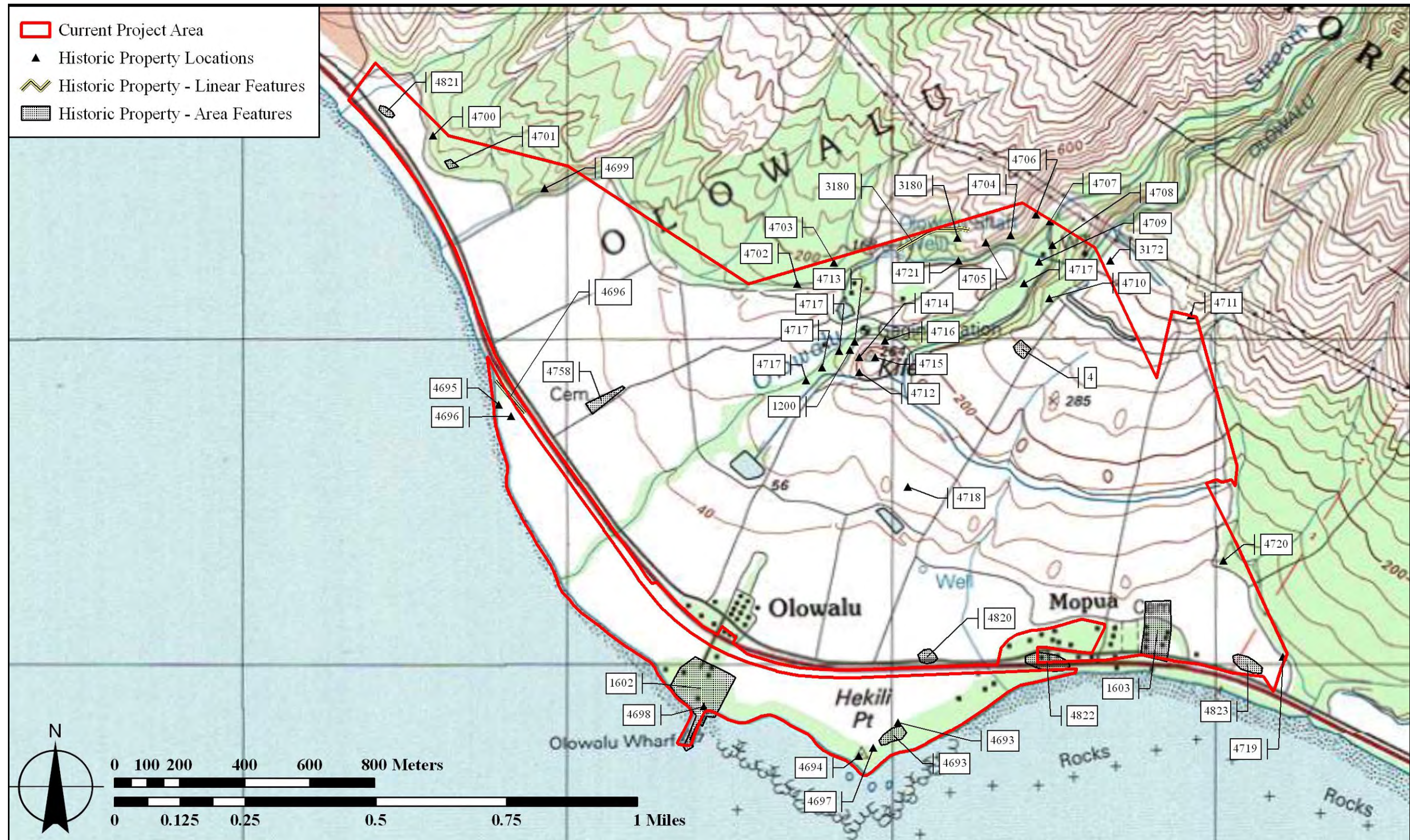


Figure 6. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing the locations of historic properties within the current project area.

3.3 Mitigation Recommendations and Preservation Commitments for Documented Historic Properties within the Current Project Area

The final mitigation and preservation recommendations for the 41 historic properties documented within the current project area were initially presented in the archaeological inventory studies conducted by Xamanek Researches (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000a, b). Continued archaeological monitoring was recommended in the eastern near shore areas of the *makai* or Phase I portion of the current project area (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:57); as well as, at the former location of SIHP 50-50-08-04820 and -04821 where human skeletal remains were identified on the surface in a secondary context (see Figure 6).

Preservation recommendations were followed up with preservation plans for historic properties that did not include features associated with human burials for both the *makai* and *mauka* portions of the current project area (Olowalu Elua Associates 2001, 2002a) (SHPD LOG NOS: 27621 and 29336; DOC NOS: 0105MK20 and 29336 respectively -- see also Appendix B) and burial treatment and preservations plans for historic properties containing both known and possible human burials (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1999, 2001). The following sections provide an outline of the activities that require archaeological monitoring in the designated shoreline monitoring area (Section 3.3.1), a summary of historic properties considered either “no longer significant” or where “no further work” was recommended (Section 3.3.2); and a summary of preservation commitments as outlined in the accepted preservation plans (Section 3.3.3) (Figure 7 and Figure 8).

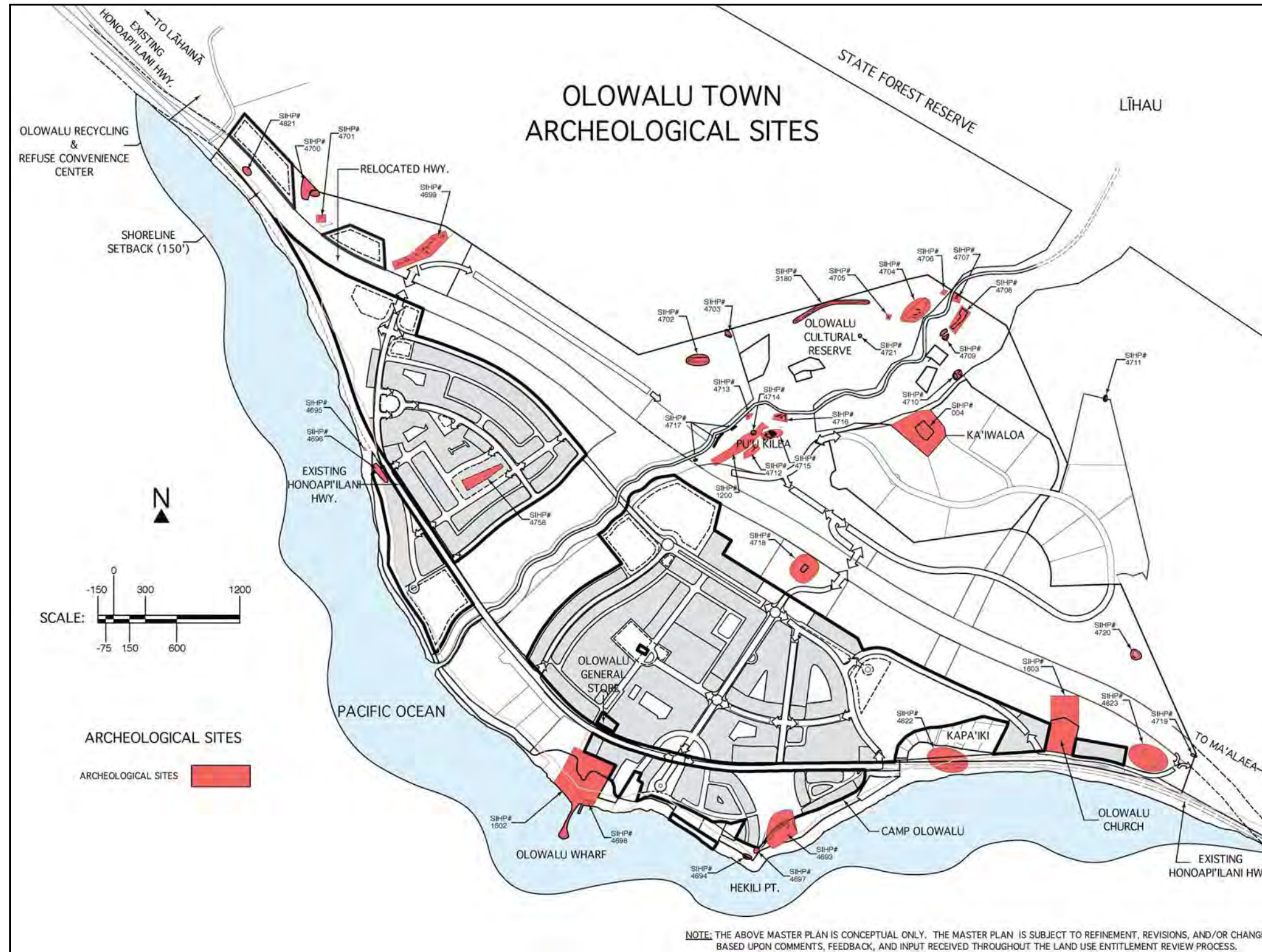


Figure 8. Archaeological sites with proposed preservation buffers (in orange) in relation to the Olowalu Town Master Plan (figure courtesy of Olowalu Town, LLC).

3.3.1 Monitoring Requirements

Monitoring plans for future work within a designated near shore area along the eastern shoreline (Figure 9) and SIHP -04820 and -04821 were produced by Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC (2001:Appendix B; 2002b) and approved by SHPD (SHPD LOG NOS: 27285 and 30376; DOC NO: 0103MK08 and 0207MK11 respectively-- see also Appendix B).

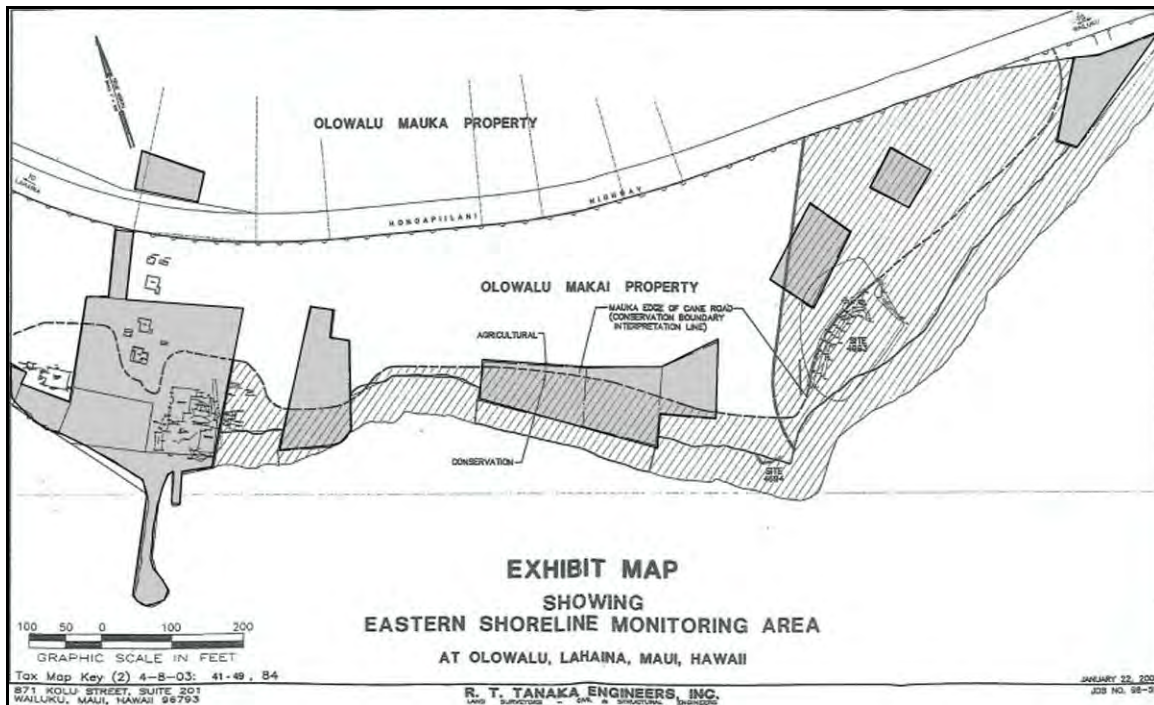


Figure 9. Map of eastern shoreline of the current project area showing the area of required archaeological monitoring in cross-hatch, privately owned parcels not included in the Olowalu Town Master Plan shaded in gray (Olowalu Elua Associates 2001:Appendix C).

According to the accepted monitoring plan for the eastern shoreline area within the current project area, the following activities within the designated area (see Figure 9) would require on-site archaeological monitoring (Olowalu Elua Associates 2001:Appendix B, p.B-1):

1. Subdivision development and improvements:
 - a. Trenching;
 - b. Roadwork;
 - c. Grading; and
 - d. Landscape work
2. Development and improvements for private residence:
 - a. Trenching for footings;
 - b. Trenching for foundations;
 - c. Trenching for utilities below 2' from current grade; and

d. Grading below 2' from current grade

With respect to the the former location of SIHP -04820 and -04821, any sub-surface activity including but not limited to the following activities would require on-site archaeological monitoring (Olowalu Elua Associates 2002b:3):

1. Trenching;
2. Grading;
3. Landscape work; and
4. Any building improvements.

3.3.2 Historic Properties with No Further Work Recommended

Of the historic properties documented within the current project area, 10 were determined to be “no longer significant” and therefore carried a recommendation of “no further work” while 2 were relocated from their recorded location to Awalua Cemetery (50-50-08-04758). The following table (Table 3) provides a list of historic properties that were either recommended for no further work or moved:

Table 3. Summary of Historic Properties that are No Longer Significant (SIHP Prefix 50-50-80-)

SIHP NO	Formal Type	Probable Function	Treatment
3180 ¹²	Historic Cattle Wall	Ranching	No Longer Significant -- No Further Work
4695 ¹³	Wall/terrace	Erosion Control	No Longer Significant -- No Further Work
4696 ¹³	Old Government Road	Road	No Longer Significant -- No Further Work
4702 ¹²	L-Shape	Boundary	No Longer Significant -- No Further Work
4703 ¹²	Complex	Boundary	No Longer Significant -- No Further Work
4711 ¹²	Alignment and Terrace	Agriculture	No Longer Significant -- No Further Work
4717 ¹²	Retaining Walls	Historic Agriculture	No Longer Significant -- No Further Work
4719 ¹²	Rock Wall	Boundary	No Longer Significant -- No Further Work
4720 ¹²	Retaining Wall	Transportation	No Longer Significant -- No Further Work
4721 ¹²	Rectangular Platform	Habitation	No Longer Significant -- No Further Work

¹² **Fredericksen, Demaris L. and Erik M. Fredericksen**

2000b *Archaeological Inventory Survey of Mauka Portion of Olowalu Development Parcel Phase 2, Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui Island (TMK 4-8-3:10)*. Prepared for Olowalu Elua Associates. Kahului, Maui. Xamanek Researches. Pukalani, HI

Table 4 (p.73)

- ¹³ 2000a *Archaeological Inventory Survey of Makai Portion (Phase 1) of Olowalu Development Parcel, Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui Island (TMK 4-8-3:por.5)*. Prepared for Olowalu Elua Associates. Kahului, HI. Xamanek Researches. Pukalani, HI (p.58)

SIHP NO	Formal Type	Probable Function	Treatment
4820 ¹⁴	Surface Scatter Human Skeletal Remains	Burials	Moved to Awalua Cemetery – continued archaeological monitoring in the area
4821 ¹⁴	Surface Scatter Human Skeletal Remains	Burial	Moved to Awalua Cemetery – continued archaeological monitoring in the a area

3.3.3 Historic Properties with Preservation Commitments

Originally, three historic properties (SIHP -04701, -04716, -04823) along with individual features from two historic properties (SIHP -04700 Features B, J and SIHP -04707 Feature A) were intended for archaeological data recovery (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:Table 4). Olowalu Elua Associates, however, decided to preserve SIHPs -04700, -04701 and -04823 while reserving the option for data recovery at SIHP -04823, a gleyed soil deposit, by a future landowner (Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a:8, footnote). Additionally, the presence of SIHPs -04707 and -04716 within the Olowalu Cultural Reserve resulted in a modification to the mitigation recommendations from data recovery to preservation in its entirety (Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a). Therefore, all significant historic properties were to be preserved.

The State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Chapter 13-277, Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR), entitled "Rules Governing Requirements for Archaeological Site Preservation and Development," lists the following forms of preservation for historic properties (Department of Land and Natural Resources 2002a)

1. Avoidance and protection (conservation);
2. Stabilization;
3. Rehabilitation;
4. Restoration;
5. Reconstruction;
6. Interpretation – where information about a historic property is presented to the public;
or
7. Appropriate cultural use.

Of the 29 historic properties currently under preservation commitments, 10 are intended for preservation through avoidance and protection (conservation) and 17 are intended for interpretative preservation. It was unclear, however, what the intended form of preservation for SIHP -01200 and -01201 would be. The following table (Table 4) summarizes the preservation measures for each of the 29 historic properties:

¹⁴ **Fredericksen, Erik M. and Demaris L. Fredericksen**

2001 *Preservation Plan for Human Remains, Burials, and Probable and Possible Burial Features Contained on the Olowalu Mauka Project Area, Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Island of Maui (TMK: 4-8-3:10)*. Prepared for Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC. Kahului, Maui. Xamanek Researches. Pukalani, HI

Footnote 10 (p.8)

Table 4. Summary of Historic Properties and Associated Preservation Measures within the Current Project Area (historic properties shaded in green located within the boundaries of the Olowalu Cultural Reserve; SIHP Prefix 50-50-80-)

SIHP NO	Formal Type	Probable Function	Buffer (ft)	Buffer Markers	Signage ¹⁵	Preservation Type ¹⁵	Comment ¹⁵
00004 ¹⁶	Heiau (Kaiwaloa/Kawaialoa Heiau)	Ceremonial	100	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Viewing platform overlooking the <i>heiau</i> for the general public, pedestrian access to the <i>heiau</i> interior restricted to Native Hawaiian traditional cultural practices(pp.10-11); Buffer markers to consist of a native hedge and boulders (p.11)
01200 ¹⁷	Olowalu Petroglyph Complex	Habitation	30	No	Yes	Undetermined	Site extent makes permanent buffer markers difficult
01201 ¹⁷	Rock Shelter	Temporary Habitation				Undetermined	To be preserved within SIHP -01200 buffer area
01602 ¹⁸	Olowalu Mill	Habitation/ Mill/Wharf	30	No	Yes	Interpretive	Site extent makes permanent buffer markers difficult; Signage will include a plot map of the preservation area (Appendix A: A-1)
01603 ¹⁶	Lanakila Hawaiian Protestant Church Site	Church/ Cemetery	0	Yes	Yes	Conservation	Buffer is the original church boundary; native hedge, boulder alignment or other appropriate buffer marker (p.14)
03172 ¹⁷	Concrete Irrigation Ditch	Agriculture	0	No	No	Conservation	Preservation as an operating water system; appears to be located outside the boundaries

¹⁵ See respective preservation plans for signage wording and detailed interpretive requirements

¹⁶ **Fredericksen, Erik M. and Demaris L. Fredericksen**

2001 *Preservation Plan for Human Remains, Burials, and Probable and Possible Burial Features Contained on the Olowalu Mauka Project Area, Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Island of Maui (TMK: 4-8-3:10)*. Prepared for Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC. Kahului, Maui. Xamanek Researches. Pukalani, HI

¹⁷ **Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC.**

2002a *Archaeological Preservation Plan, Mauka Portion (Phase 2), Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui Island, TMK 4-8-3:10, 50-82; TMK 4-8-4:11-16*. Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC. Kahului, HI (p.9)

¹⁸ 2001 *Archaeological Mitigation & Preservation Plan, Makai Portion (Phase 1), Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui Island, TMK 4-8-3:1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 33, 41-49, 83 & 84*. Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC. Kahului, HI

Table 1

SIHP NO	Formal Type	Probable Function	Buffer (ft)	Buffer Markers	Signage ¹⁵	Preservation Type ¹⁵	Comment ¹⁵
							of the current project area
04693 ¹⁹	Burial Complex	Burial	see comment	Yes	Yes	Conservation	Buffer: vertical buffer of 10-15 cm of clean sand followed by 10 cm of cinder or permeable gravel. Boundary will be marked with a hedge. Landscaping of the preservation area to ensure long-term integrity utilizing drip irrigation and shallow irrigation lines.
04694 ¹⁸	L-Shape	Habitation	10	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Preservation within the beach reserve; Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (Horcajo 2002) (SHPD DOC NO: 0204MK20 – see Appendix B).
04697 ¹⁸	Subsurface Cultural Deposit	Habitation	10	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (Horcajo 2002) (SHPD DOC NO: 0204MK20 – see Appendix B).
04698 ¹⁸	Subsurface Cultural Deposit	Habitation	0	No	Yes	Interpretive	Surface currently used as a beach access; Location to be included with interpretive signage for -01602 (Appendix A: A-1)
04699 ¹⁶ ¹⁷	Habitation Complex	Habitation/ Burial/ Boundary?	30	Yes	Yes	Conservation	Recommended sealing Feature D ¹⁶ (p. 14); Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags ¹⁷ (p. 11)
04700 ¹⁷	Habitation Complex	Habitation	15	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (p. 11)
04701 ¹⁷	Possible Ko'a	Ceremonial	15	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased

¹⁹ **Fredericksen, Erik M. and Demaris L. Fredericksen**

1999 *Archaeological Preservation Plan for Burial Ground on the Makai Project Area, Site 50-50-08-4693, Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Island of Maui (TMK: 4-8-3:Por. 5)*. Prepared for Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC. Kahului, Maui. Xamanek Researches. Pukalani, HI

SIHP NO	Formal Type	Probable Function	Buffer (ft)	Buffer Markers	Signage ¹⁵	Preservation Type ¹⁵	Comment ¹⁵
							concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (p. 11)
04704 ¹⁷	Habitation Complex w/Petroglyphs	Habitation	15	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (p. 11)
04705 ¹⁷	Rock Shelters	Temporary Habitation	15	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (p. 11)
04706 ¹⁷	Rock Shelter	Temporary Habitation	15	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (p. 11)
04707 ¹⁶ 17	Wall and Mound	Marker/ Burial	15	Yes	Yes	Conservation	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags ¹⁷ (p. 11)
04708 ¹⁷	Platform and Terrace Complex	Agriculture/ Ceremonial	15	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (p. 11)
04709 ¹⁷	Historic Hydro-Electric Plant	Historic Agriculture	0	No	No	Conservation	Preservation as an operating water system
04710 ¹⁶	Habitation Complex	Agriculture/ Burial	30	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Trail leading to a viewing platform overlooking the site complex for the general public
04712 ¹⁶ 17	Terrace and Mound	Agriculture/ Burial	30	Yes	Yes	Conservation	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags ¹⁷ (p. 11)
04713 ¹⁷	Rock Shelter	Temporary Habitation	15	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (p. 11)
04714 ¹⁷	Rock Shelter	Temporary Habitation	15	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (p. 11)
04715 ¹⁶	Cemetery	Burial	30	Yes	Yes	Conservation	Landscape buffer; improved gate at the base of the old access road (p.16)

SIHP NO	Formal Type	Probable Function	Buffer (ft)	Buffer Markers	Signage ¹⁵	Preservation Type ¹⁵	Comment ¹⁵
04716 ¹⁷	Terrace and Wall	Boundary/Habitation	15	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (p. 11)
04718 ¹⁶	Heiau Complex	Ceremonial	100	Yes	Yes	Interpretive	Cinder path leading to a viewing platform overlooking the <i>heiau</i> for the general public (p.13); interior restricted to Native Hawaiian traditional cultural practices(p.12); Buffer markers to consist of a native hedge and/or boulders (p.13); design and implement drainage measures to divert runoff (p.13)
04758 ¹⁶	Historic Cemetery	Burial	60	Yes	Yes	Conservation	Buffer markers to consist of a native hedge and/or boulders or other form of demarcation as approved by SHPD and the MLIBC; design and implement drainage measures to divert runoff (p.13);
04822 ¹⁷	Kaloko o Kapa'iki Pond?	Pond	0	No	Yes	Interpretive	Bound by existing roads and maintained as a drainage basin by the State of Hawaii
04823 ¹⁷	Marsh/Lagoon, Olowalu	Lagoon	15	No	No	Conservation	Originally intended for data recovery (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:Table 4); Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC opted to preserve the site with the caveat that data recovery was to be the responsibility of the landowner.

3.3.3.1 Interim Protection Measures

Interim protection measures are implemented to protect significant historic properties and their buffers during construction activities (Department of Land and Natural Resources 2002a:3-4). For each historic property under long term preservation commitments (see Table 4) the following interim, or short term, preservation measures must be carried out during construction activities within 100 feet of the historic property (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2001:9-10; Olowalu Elua Associates 2001:Appendix A, p. A-1; 2002a:10):

1. Temporary fencing demarcating the edge of the buffer;
2. Flush cutting of non-native trees within the preservation areas should vegetation clearing be required;
3. Notification to SHPD in writing that interim protection measures are in place; and
4. Notification to construction crews, both written and verbal, of the following items concerning nearby historic properties:
 - a. The location of the site;
 - b. A description of the designated buffer zone; and
 - c. Avoidance instruction with an emphasis of the caution needed when working near these sites.

3.3.3.2 Long Term Preservation Measures

Long term preservation measures shall follow the appropriate Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects and include the following (Department of Land and Natural Resources 2002a:4):

1. Maintenance measures to be followed;
2. Methods for clearing vegetation;
3. The manner in which litter is controlled;
4. Access to the site and possible use of the site for cultural practices, if appropriate;
5. Approaches to interpret and inform the public about the site, if appropriate;
6. Permanent marked markers, if appropriate;
7. If appropriate, provisions to address potential future impacts and site stability; and
8. Provisions for reasonable monitoring of site integrity by the person or agency, and SHPD inspection to assure compliance.

For details on the long term preservation measures for each historic property refer to Table 4 for a brief summary and the respective preservation plans for both the *makai* lands (south-southwest of the current alignment of Honoapi'ilani Highway) and *mauka* lands (north-northeast of the current alignment of Honoapi'ilani Highway) portions of the current project area.

Section 4 Results of Field Inspection and Recommendations

The field inspection for this study was focused on re-visiting previously recorded historic properties within the Olowalu Town Master Plan APE that may be directly or indirectly affected by ground altering activities associated with construction and development. Therefore, the historic properties that were re-visited were limited to those properties located along the foothills and alluvial fan that comprises the topography of the current project area (Table 5 and Figure 10). Historic properties located within the Olowalu Cultural Reserve (OCR) as it encompasses Olowalu Valley were not examined at this time. The objectives of the field inspection were as follows: 1. Document the current condition of each historic property; 2. Verify location information; and 3. Discern if either interim or long-term preservation measures, as outlined in the accepted archaeological mitigation and preservation plans (see also Sections 3.3), have been implemented. The following section details the results of the field inspection. The information gathered will be used in an effort to understand the next steps in the planning progression with respect to the proposed project and the historic preservation review process.

Table 5. Re-visited Historic Properties for the Current Study (SIHP Prefix 50-50-80).

SIHP NO	Formal Type	Probable Function
-0004	Heiau (Kaiwaloa/Kawaialoa Heiau)	Ceremonial
-1602	Olowalu Mill	Habitation/Mill/Wharf
-1603	Lanakila Hawaiian Protestant Church Site	Church/Cemetery
-4693	Burial Complex	Burial
-4694	L-Shape	Habitation
-4697	Subsurface Cultural Deposit	Habitation
-4698	Subsurface Cultural Deposit	Habitation
-4699	Habitation Complex	Habitation/Burial/ Boundary?
-4700	Habitation Complex	Habitation
-4701	Possible Ko'a	Ceremonial
-4712	Terrace and Mound	Agricultural/Burial
-4715	Cemetery (Pu'u Kilea Cemetery)	Burial
-4718	Heiau Complex	Ceremonial
-4758 ²⁰	Historic Cemetery (Awalua Cemetery)	Burial
-4822	Kaloko o Kapa'iki Pond?	Pond
-4823 ²¹	Marsh/Lagoon, Olowalu	Lagoon

²⁰ Not revisited at this time due to access difficulties

²¹ Not included in this field inspection due to the subsurface depth (0.6 to 1.2 m below surface) and nature (gleyed soils) of this deposit

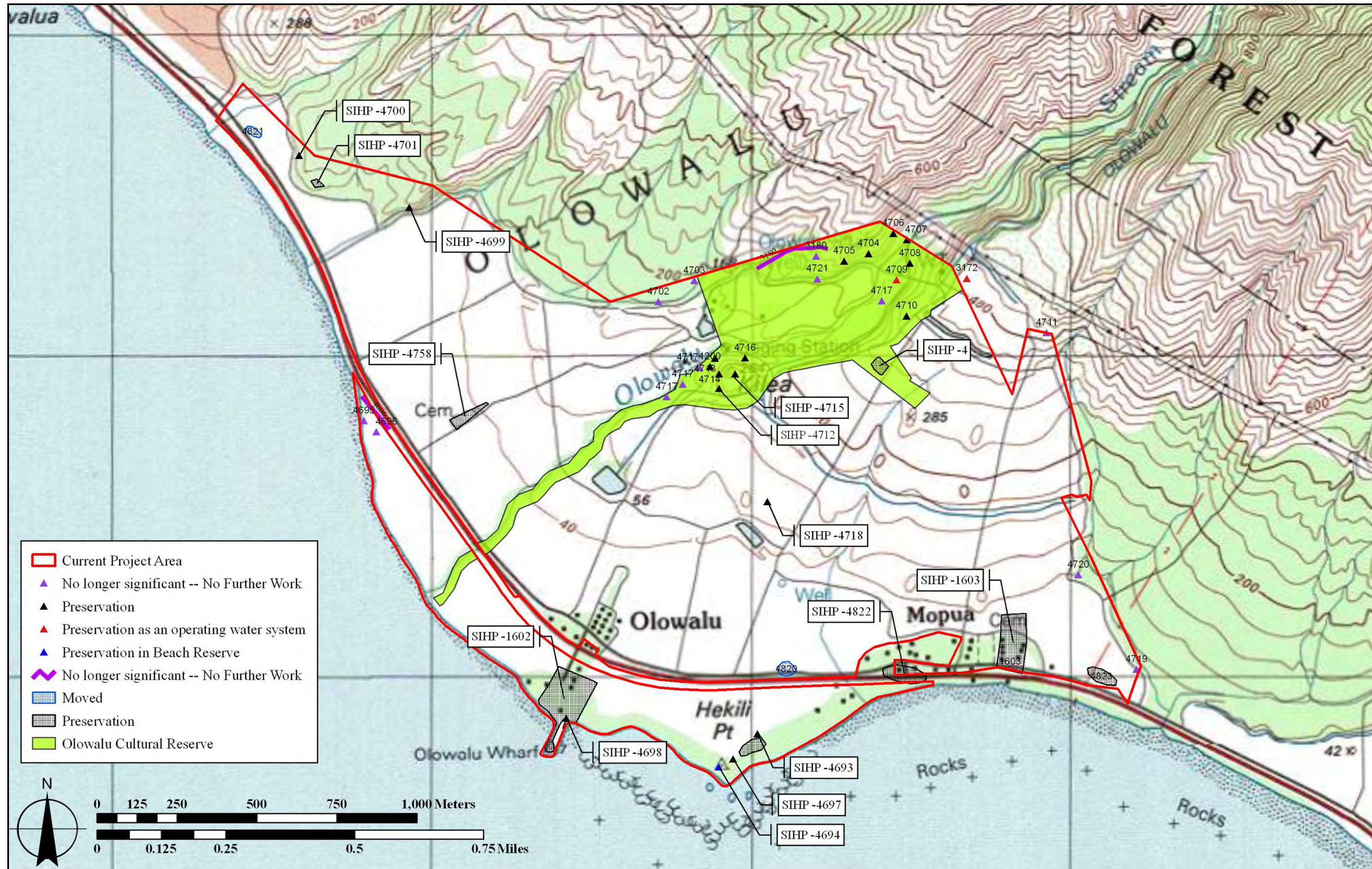


Figure 10. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing approximate historic property locations within the current project area with site identification labels for re-visited historic properties called out.

Overall ground visibility ranged from fair to poor. General vegetation in the areas that were re-visited consisted of a dense growth of kiawe (*Prosopis pallida*), opiuma (*Pithecellobium dulce*) and haole koa (*Leucaena leucocephala*) along the coastal portions, non-native head high grasses and dense kiawe, haole koa, opiuma, and klu (*Acacia farnesiana*) at the lower inland elevations, and open pasture and scrub lands consisting of ankle to knee high natal redtop (*Melinis repens*), buffelgrass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) and other non-native grasses with kiawe saplings at the mid-elevations. Commonly observed ground disturbance appeared to be associated with landscaping, sugar cane operations, camp ground improvements at Camp Olowalu (formerly known as Camp PECUSA). Extensive ground alteration associated with fire break construction during the last wildfire was also observed along the west-northwest base of the northernmost ridge of the project area.

4.1 Previously Recorded Historic Properties

4.1.1 SIHP 50-50-08-0004 (Kaiwaloa/Kawaialoa Heiau)

4.1.1.1 Current Condition

While the enclosing walls and interior area of Kaiwaloa/Kawaialoa Heiau (SIHP 50-50-08-0004) are overgrown with haole koa, klu, and buffel grass, the overall structural condition of this historic property ranges from fair to good (Figure 11). Within the 100 ft preservation buffer, however, there appears to have been some encroachment as dozer push, greenwaste, and christmas palms (*Adonidia merrillii*) were noted within and on the buffer boundary (Figure 12 through Figure 14).



Figure 11. SIHP 50-50-08-0004. View to north.

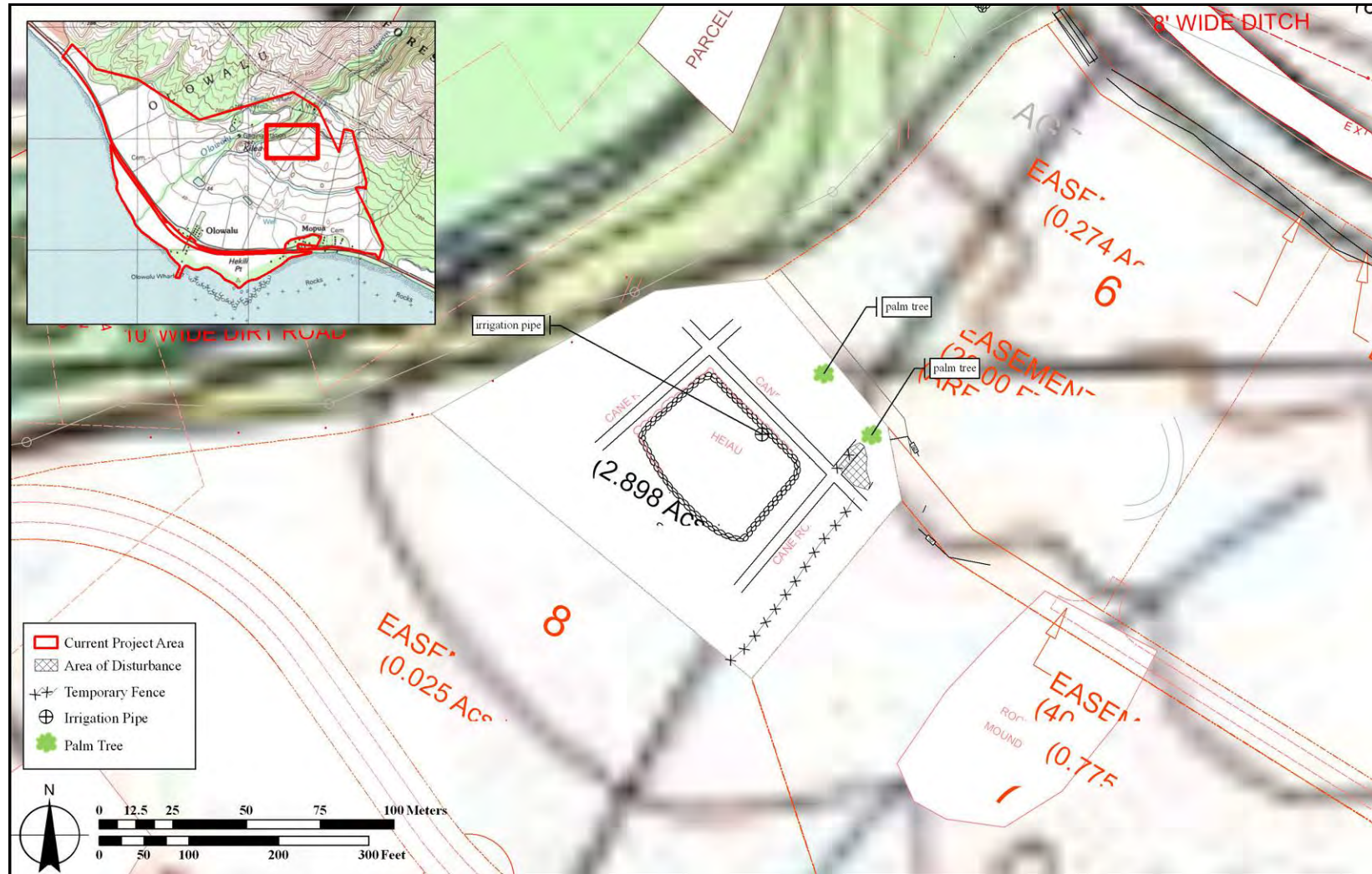


Figure 12. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing SIHP 50-50-08-0004 location and 100 ft preservation buffer boundary in gray in relation to remnant temporary fence, Christmas Palms, and green waste push.



Figure 13. Pushpile and green waste within the 100' preservation buffer. View to northeast.



Figure 14. SIHP 50-50-08-0004 access, green waste in the foreground, left of frame; Christmas Palms lining the preservation buffer boundary beginning at third and fourth palm in the middle ground, right of frame; SIHP -0004 in the background, center of frame. Overall view to northwest.

4.1.1.2 Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures

Interim Preservation Measures

A remnant portion of orange temporary fencing was observed approximately 10 m (32 ft) from the southeastern boundary line and within the 100' preservation boundary for this historic property (Figure 15, see also Figure 13) the *mauka* portion of which had fallen and been displaced. Temporary fencing along the northeastern and southwestern buffer boundary was not observed. As the southern ridge of Olowalu Gulch delineates the northwestern boundary of the preservation area buffer, the placement of temporary fencing was not expected at this location.

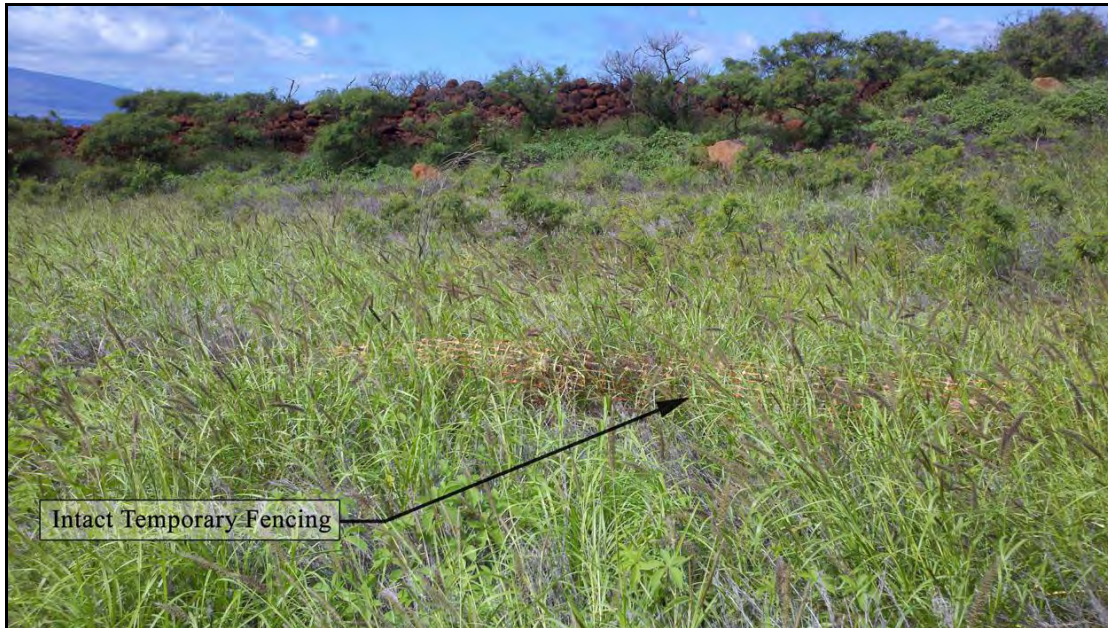


Figure 15. Remnant temporary fencing at SIHP 50-50-08-0004. View to north-northwest.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Surrounded by the Olowalu Mauka Subdivision, current access to this historic property is via Kala'i Place through a gated entry constructed by a private landowner and along an unimproved gravel road (Figure 16, see also Figure 14). Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -0004 as outlined in the accepted preservation plan included the following (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2001):

Buffer (ft)	100
Buffer Markers	Yes
Signage²²	Yes
Preservation Type	Interpretive
Comment	Pathway or foot trail, viewing platform overlooking the heiau for the general public, pedestrian access to the heiau

²² See respective preservation plans for signage wording and detailed interpretive requirements

interior restricted to Native Hawaiian traditional cultural practices (pp.10-11); Buffer markers to consist of a native hedge and boulders (p.11)

While the long-term preservation measures as indicated above had not been implemented at the time of this field inspection, the landowners have been in preliminary talks with the families of Olowalu and caretakers of this *heiau* regarding planning and design of the required preservation elements.



Figure 16. Access entry to SIHP 50-50-08-0004. View to north-northwest.

4.1.1.3 Recommendations

Based on the above findings the following recommendations are presented:

- Hand clearing of vegetation growing within the architectural features of SIHP -0004 to prevent root displacement and maintain structural integrity.
- Additional community consultation with the lineal and cultural descendants of Olowalu Ahupua'a, as well as the designated caretakers of this *heiau* and OCR regarding the layout and design of both the pathway and viewing platform; as well as plant type for the native hedge to serve as the buffer boundary.
- Implementation of the long-term preservation measures following consultation and design development for the preservation area.
- Re-establishment of temporary orange fencing at the buffer boundary in the interim and removal of any green waste within the preservation area.

- Notice to the landowner who shares the northernmost boundary of the preservation area regarding the removal of the built features located at the access entrance, as well as the green waste and palms that encroach on the buffer boundary.

4.1.2 SIHP 50-50-08-1602 (Olowalu Mill Complex)

4.1.2.1 Current Condition

SIHP 50-50-08-1602 borders the lands covered by the proposed Olowalu Town Master Plan (see Figure 7) and consists of the structural remnants of the Olowalu Mill Complex and Wharf (Figure 17 through Figure 19). The current condition of this historic property is likely similar to that of the 1998-1999 archaeological inventory survey field work (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000a:47-50). Vegetation within the interior portion of the preservation area consisted of a stand of mature kiawe trees, non-native grasses, and low-lying shrubs. Shoreline improvements within the preservation area included well maintained and manicured landscaping; as well as, a commemorative bench dedicated to the memory of Mr. Alfredo Sarian.

4.1.2.2 Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures

Interim Preservation Measures

As the long-term preservation measures for SIHP -1602 have been implemented, interim preservation measures were not needed at this historic property.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Current access to this historic property is via a beach access road off of Honoapi'ilani Highway and along an unimproved dirt road (Figure 20). Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -1602 as outlined in the accepted archaeological preservation plan included the following (Olowalu Elua Associates 2001):

Buffer (ft)	30
Buffer Markers	No
Signage	Yes
Preservation Type	Interpretive
Comment	Site extent makes permanent buffer markers difficult; Signage will include a plot map of the preservation area (Olowalu Elua Associates 2001:Appendix A: A-1)

At the time of the field inspection, the required signage for SIHP -1602 (Olowalu Mill Complex) was in place and located near the *makai* end of beach access trail (Figure 21 and Figure 22).

4.1.2.3 Recommendations

As the long-term preservation measures have been implemented no further historic preservation work is recommended.



Figure 17. SIHP 50-50-08-1602, Olowalu Mill remnant. View to north.



Figure 18. SIHP 50-50-08-1602, Olowalu Mill remnant. View to south.

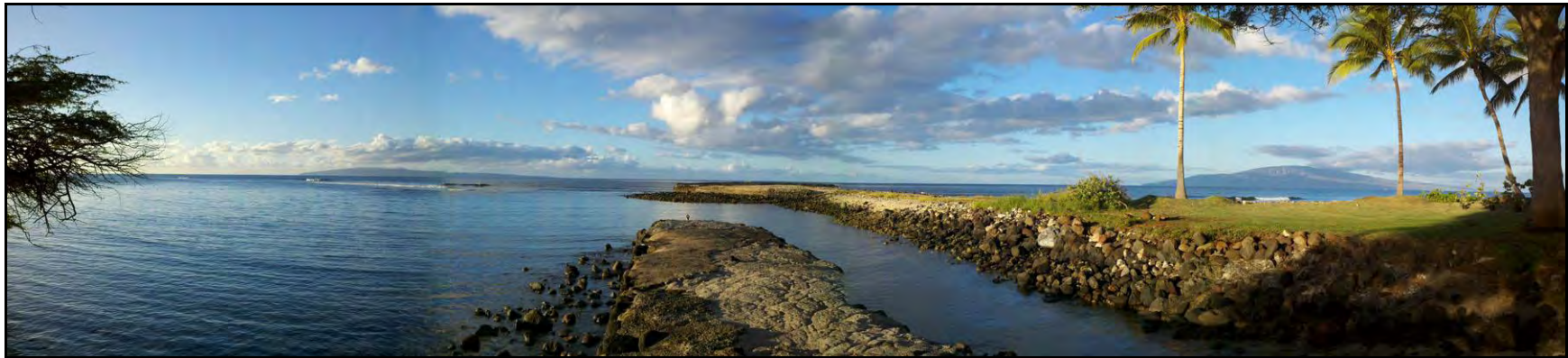


Figure 19. Panorama of SIHP 50-50-08-1602, Olowalu Wharf. View from left to right –southwest-west.

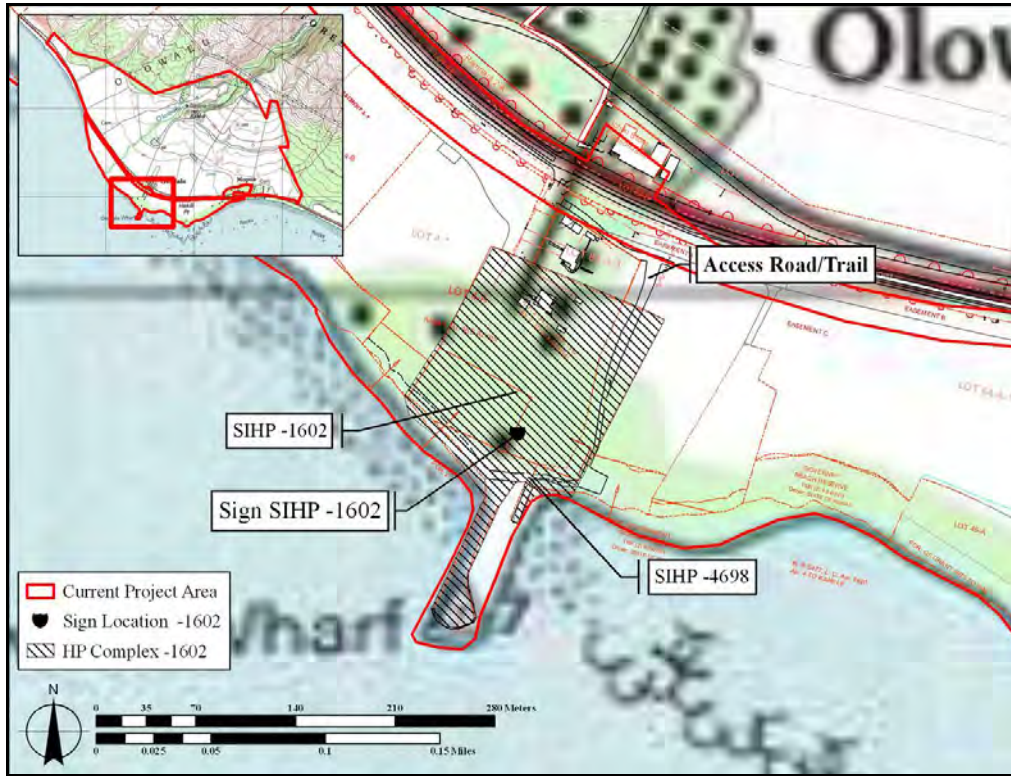


Figure 20. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing SIHP 50-50-08-1602 preservation area, SIHP 50-50-08-4698, and interpretive sign location.



Figure 21. SIHP 50-50-08-1602, interpretive sign location. View to northeast.



Figure 22. Close up of SIHP 50-50-08-1602 interpretive sign showing inclusion of a diagram of the complex features as specified in the preservation plan.

4.1.3 SIHP 50-50-08-1603 (Lanakila Historic Church)

4.1.3.1 Current Condition

SIHP 50-50-08-1603 consists of both the original stone *hale pule*, or sanctuary, as well as an associated graveyard with marked burials to the west of the *hale pule* (bordered by lands covered by the proposed Olowalu Master Plan) and unmarked grave plots in former cane lands that were once property of the church to north and within lands covered by the proposed Olowalu Town Master Plan (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:57) (see also Figure 7). With the exception of the placement of a cross in the former location of the altar, the current condition of the *hale pule* and western graveyard is likely similar to what it had been during the inventory survey of the *mauka* project area (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b). While recent rains have caused increased vegetation growth within the sanctuary and the immediate surrounding area (Figure 23), the grounds of the church proper are continuously maintained with cleared paths leading to the sanctuary (Figure 24). A cursory inspection of the former church parcel north of the sanctuary showed the area covered in a dense growth of opiuma trees and grasses with a barbed wire fence currently running along the modern *mauka* boundary of the church lot (Figure 25).



Figure 23. SIHP 50-50-08-1603, interior of *hale pule*. View to north.



Figure 24. Overall view of SIHP -1603. View to northeast.

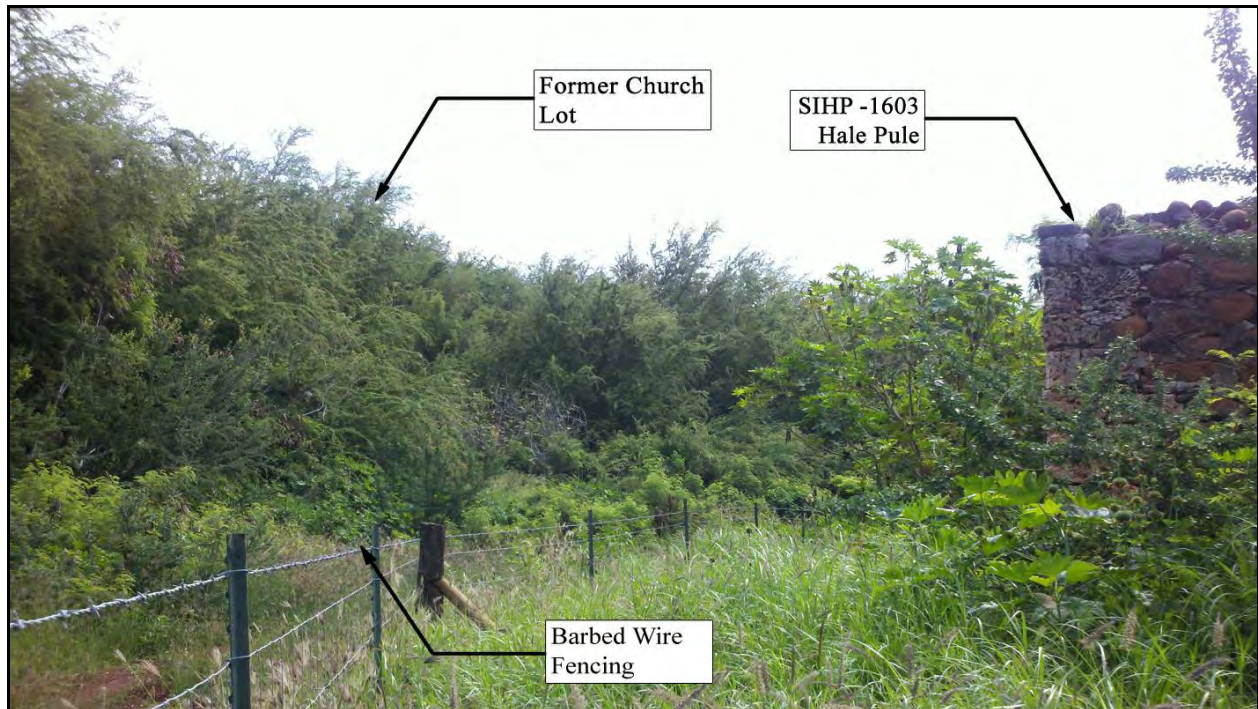


Figure 25. Area *mauka* of the stone church sanctuary, former church lot where unmarked grave plots were identified to the left of frame.

4.1.3.2 Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures

Interim Preservation Measures

No interim preservation measures demarcating the northern (*mauka*) preservation area were observed.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Current access to this historic property is via an old cane haul road directly adjacent and *mauka* of Honoapi'ilani Highway. Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -1603 as outlined in the accepted burial preservation plan included the following (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2001):

Buffer (ft)	0
Buffer Markers	Yes
Signage	Yes
Type	Conservation
Comment	Buffer is the original church boundary; native hedge, boulder alignment or other appropriate buffer marker (p.14).

While the grounds of the church are well maintained, at the time of the field inspection the interpretive signage and hedge demarcating the boundary of the preservation area directly *mauka* of SIHP -1603 was not observed.

4.1.3.3 Recommendations

Based on the above findings the following recommendations are presented:

- Land survey of the preservation area *mauka* of the *hale pule* and establishment of temporary orange fencing along the boundary for visibility.
- Additional community consultation with the lineal and cultural descendants of Olowalu Ahupua'a and designated caretakers of the church grounds regarding the placement of either a native hedge or boulder alignment as permanent preservation area boundary markers; as well as the propriety of signage denoting the presence of the preservation area.
- Implementation of the long-term preservation measures, as worked out through consultation, for the *mauka* portion of the preservation area that falls within the current project area.

4.1.4 SIHP 50-50-08-4693

4.1.4.1 Current Condition

Currently, the preservation area for SIHP 50-50-08-4693, a pre-contact burial ground (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000a:27-34), is heavily overgrown with kiawe and non-native grasses (Figure 26). Earthen berms, from what appears to have been a result of dozer push, were observed within the preservation area while a makeshift shower facility for campers is located directly adjacent to the eastern preservation area boundary (Figure 28). Finally, campground encroachment into the burial preserve area, as it is depicted on the survey CAD drawing, was observed and confirmed through GPS location of Camp Areas 10 and 15 with the Trimble ProXH GPS unit at the time of the field inspection (see also Figure 28). As of this writing however, the campsites have since been dismantled and the areas blocked from general access with the placement of kiawe log barriers.

4.1.4.2 Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures

Interim Preservation Measures

Not Applicable

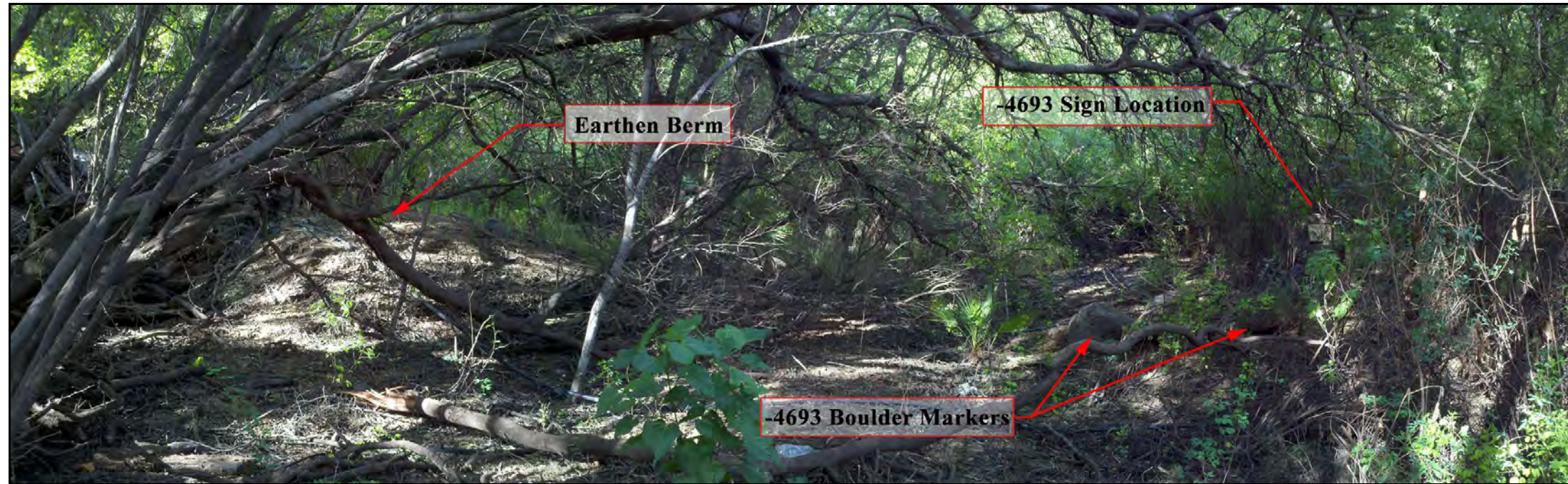


Figure 26. SIHP 50-50-08-4693, preservation area. View to northwest.



Figure 27. Camp Olowalu outdoor shower facility. View to northwest.

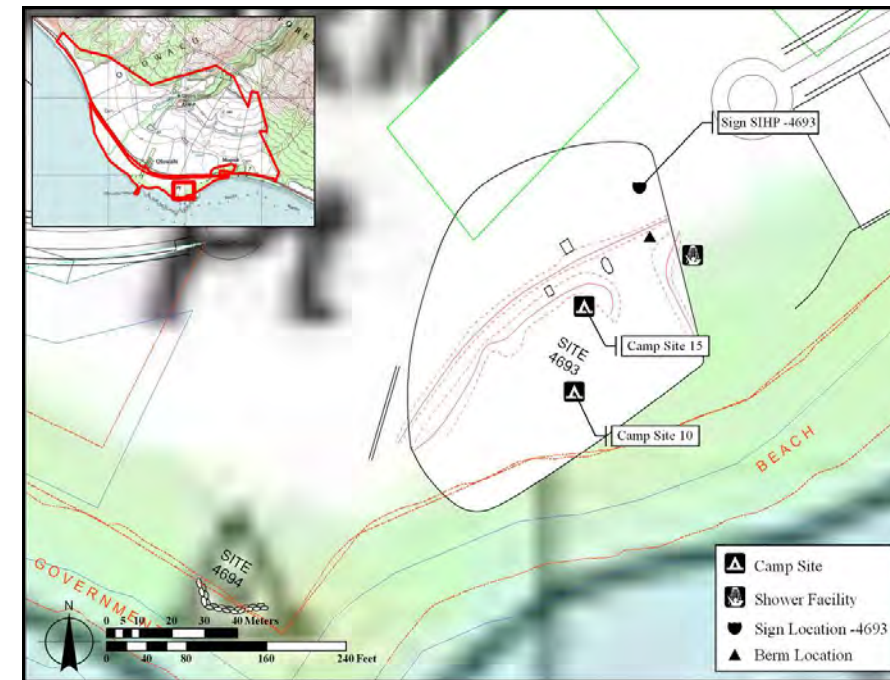


Figure 28. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing the preservation area for SIHP 50-50-08-4693 in relation to the earthen berm (shown as both a solid and dotted red line within the preservation area), shower facility, previous location of former camp sites, and sign location.



Figure 29. Close up of identifying sign for SIHP 50-50-08-4693.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Current access to this historic property is through both the beach reserve and road that services the Camp Olowalu campground off of Honoapi'ilani Highway. Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -4693 as outlined in the accepted burial treatment and preservation plan included the following (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1999):

Buffer (ft)	See comment
Buffer Markers	Yes
Signage	Yes
Preservation Type	Conservation
Comment	Vertical buffer of 10-15 cm of clean sand followed by 10 cm of cinder or permeable gravel and a thin layer of top soil. Boundary will be marked with a hedge. Landscaping of the preservation area to ensure long-term integrity utilizing drip irrigation and shallow irrigation lines.

At the time of the field inspection, the required signage for SIHP -4693 was in place and located near the northeastern corner of the preservation area (Figure 29, see also Figure 26). Client records and photographs show that the placement of the vertical buffer had been carried by September 2000, along with the planting of *naupaka* (*Scaevola* sp.) (Figure 30) and the setting of a large boulder alignment to mark the preservation boundary (Figure 31) in accord with the burial preservation plan. The current field inspection identified the boulder markers along the south and west buffer boundary, however, the *naupaka* planted in 2000 was no longer present. Drip irrigation lines for landscaping, as called for in the burial preservation plan, were also observed within the preserve area; however, regular landscaping maintenance of the preservation interior and *naupaka* boundary hedge appears to have been discontinued.



Figure 30. Signage for SIHP 50-50-08-4693 showing preservation measures carried out in 2000, view to west (photo courtesy of Olowalu Town, LLC.)



Figure 31. Preservation measures, 2000, view to south (photo courtesy of Olowalu Town, LLC.)

4.1.4.3 Recommendations

Based on the above findings the following recommendations are presented:

- Clarification and land survey of the preservation area boundary in relation to encroaching features from adjacent land uses and establishment of temporary orange fencing along the boundary for visibility.

- Consultation with the Camp Olowalu regarding the feasibility of re-locating the shower facility on the boundary of the preservation area (see also Figure 28).
- Re-establishment of the *naupaka* hedge that served as the permanent preservation area boundary marker and regular maintenance of the hedge to prevent future encroachment from heavy recreational use of the coastal environs immediately adjacent to this historic property.
- Removal of invasive non-native trees and re-establishment of the native vegetation called for in the preservation plan within the interior and establishment of regular landscaping maintenance.

4.1.5 SIHP 50-50-08-4694

4.1.5.1 Current Condition

The condition of SIHP 50-50-08-4694, an L-Shaped habitation enclosure (Figure 32), ranges from fair to poor and is likely similar to that of the original archaeological inventory survey (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000a:34-35). While some recent vegetation clearing and maintenance was evident in the immediate vicinity of the enclosure at the time of the field inspection (Figure 33 and Figure 34), the preservation area for SIHP 50-50-08-4694 was largely dominated by mature kiawe trees and opiuma followed by new growth of non-native grasses and kiawe saplings.



Figure 32. SIHP 50-50-08-4698, view to east.



Figure 33. SIHP 50-50-08-4694, showing recent clearing event. View to north.

4.1.5.2 Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures

Interim Preservation Measures

No interim preservation measures were observed.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Current access to this historic property is via the beach reserve. Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -4694 as outlined in the accepted archaeological preservation plan included the following (Olowalu Elua Associates 2001):

Buffer (ft)	10
Buffer Markers	Yes
Signage	Yes
Preservation Type	Interpretive
Comment	Preservation within the beach reserve; Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (Horcajo 2002) (SHPD DOC NO: 0204MK20 – see Appendix B).

While the required signage for SIHP -4694 is present (Figure 35), the permanent preservation buffer markers as described above were not observed. Vegetation maintenance within the preservation buffer appears to occur on a periodic basis.



Figure 34. SIHP 50-50-08-4694, showing overall vegetation. View to northeast.



Figure 35. SIHP 50-50-08-4694 interpretive sign.

4.1.5.3 Recommendations

Based on the above findings the following recommendations are presented:

- Vegetation clearance of the buffer area to facilitate installation of permanent preservation area markers.

4.1.6 SIHP 50-50-08-4699

4.1.6.1 Current Condition

SIHP 50-50-08-4699 consists of eight rock shelters and a modified outcrop (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:41-42) along the southeastern edge of a ridge located in the northwestern extent of the current project area (Figure 36 and Figure 37). An unimproved access road runs along the southeastern foot of the ridgeline where an earthen berm created by road construction and maintenance separates the ridge and rockshelters from the road. The foot, or base, of the ridgeline that comprises SIHP -4699 is currently over grown with waist to head high buffel grass and koa haole. Unfortunately, feature correlation could not be made during the field inspection as the individual historic property feature maps for the *mauka* portion of the project area were not available at that time.

4.1.6.2 Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures

Interim Preservation Measures

No interim preservation measures were observed.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Current access to this historic property is via an unimproved road off of a cane haul road that parallels Honoapi'ilani Highway on the *mauka* side. Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -4699 as outlined in the accepted archaeological preservation plan included the following (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2001; Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a):

Buffer (ft)	30
Buffer Markers	Yes
Signage	Yes
Preservation Type	Conservation
Comment	Recommended sealing Feature D (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2001:14); Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a:11)

At the time of the field inspection, while no signange denoting the presence of this historic property was observed, one pre-cased concrete block marking the buffer boundary on top of the ridge was noted.



Figure 36. SIHP 50-50-08-4699, overall. View to northeast.



Figure 37. SIHP 50-50-08-4699, overall. View to west.

4.1.6.3 Recommendations

Based on the above findings the following recommendations are presented:

- Re-identification of Feature D to determine if this feature had been sealed per the recommendation of Xamanek Researches (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2001:14).
- Implementation of the long-term preservation measures to include sealing Feature D in the event that the shelter is still open, community consultation regarding the proper placement of the interpretive signage in the context of the proposed layout of the Honoapi'ilani Highway re-alignment and subdivision plans (Figure 38), and establishment of the permanent preservation area boundary markers.

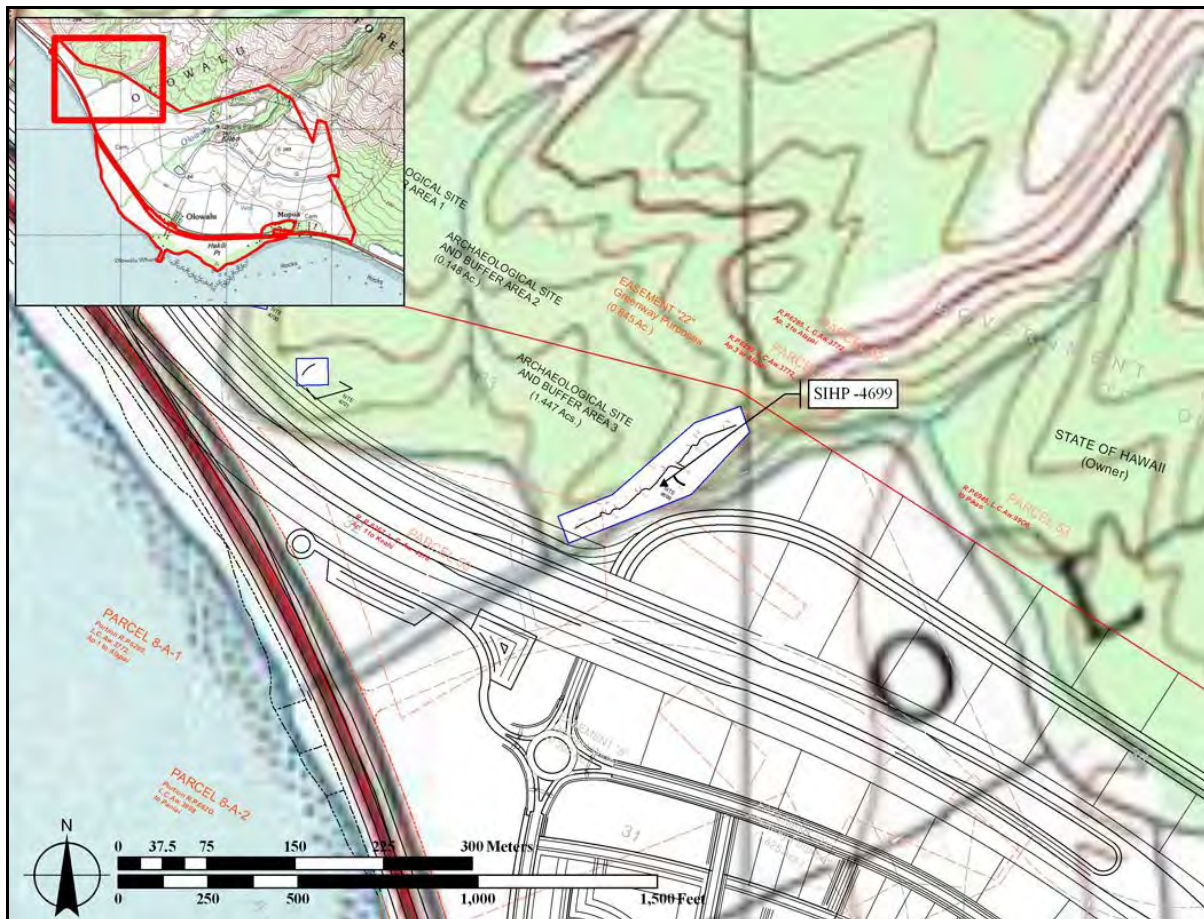


Figure 38. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing SIHP 50-50-08-4699 location in relation to proposed plans for Olowalu Town.

4.1.7 SIHP 50-50-08-4700

4.1.7.1 Current Condition

SIHP 50-50-08-4700 consists of eight rock shelters, a possible C-shaped enclosure, and a modified outcrop/rock wall (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:42-46) along the northwestern face of a ridge located in the northwestern extent of the current project area. Currently, the base of the ridgeline that comprises SIHP -4700 is overgrown with a dense thicket of kiawe trees and klu shrubs along with waist to head high grasses. Extensive ground disturbance, likely associated with firebreak construction from previous wildfires, have created a network of earthen berms and vegetation push along the base of this ridge. While Feature J, the section of modified outcrop, was easily identifiable (Figure 39), feature correlation for the rock shelters associated with this historic property within the current project area could not be made during the field inspection as the individual historic property feature maps for the *mauka* portion of the project area were not available at the time of inspection.

Currently, the condition and integrity of SIHP -4700 Feature J is consistent with that of the archaeological inventory survey description (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:45-46). During the field inspection, it was noted that Feature J was located outside of the preservation area for SIHP -4700 as indicated by the real-time GPS position taken during the field inspection and in relation to the survey CAD map. A single GPS point was collected on a culturally modified section of Feature J and post processed to within an average horizontal error of ± 30 cm. Overlay of the post-processed data showed that this feature is located approximately 38 m (124 ft) from the preservation area as depicted on CAD survey map and within the proposed corridor for the Honoapi'ilani Highway realignment (Figure 40).



Figure 39. SIHP 50-50-08-4700 Feature J. View to east.

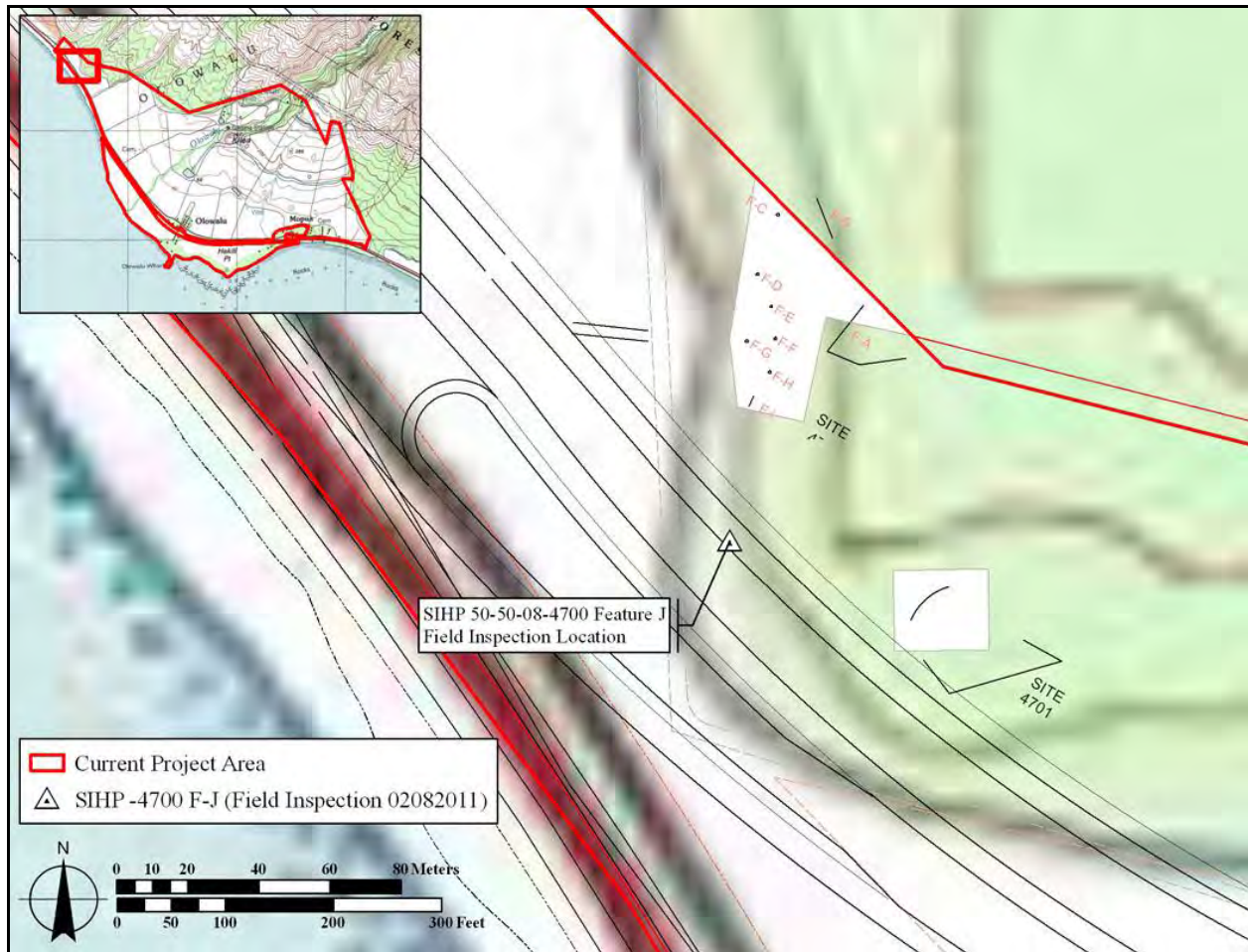


Figure 40. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing SIHP 50-50-08-4700 preservation area (white polygon) in relation to SIHP -4700 Feature J.

4.1.7.2 *Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures*

Interim Preservation Measures

No interim preservation measures were observed.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Current access to this historic property is off of a cane haul road that parallels Honoapi‘ilani Highway on the *mauka* side. Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -4700 as outlined in the accepted archaeological preservation plan included the following (Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a):

Buffer (ft)	15
Buffer Markers	Yes
Signage	Yes
Preservation Type	Interpretive
Comment	Buffer boundary to be marked with pre-cast concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags

At the time of the field inspection, it did not appear that the long term preservation measures had been implemented. The heavy vegetation in this area, however, may have obscured visibility and recognition of the buffer boundary markers and presence of identifying signage.

4.1.7.3 Recommendations

Based on the above findings the following recommendations are presented:

- Update of CAD drawing to include Feature J.
- Clarification of the proposed right of way and slope easements for the Honoapi'ilani Highway re-alignment to ascertain if Feature J will be adversely impacted by construction and consideration of re-design or minimization options.
- In the event that the proposed Honoapi'ilani Highway re-alignment will adversely impact Feature J, further consultation with SHPD and descendants and community of Olowalu Ahupua'a to revisit the archaeological inventory survey recommendation of data recovery (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:Table 4).
- Implementation of the long-term preservation measures for this historic property to include community consultation regarding the proper placement of the interpretive signage in the context of the proposed layout of the Honoapi'ilani Highway re-alignment and land use plans.

4.1.8 SIHP 50-50-08-4701

4.1.8.1 Current Condition

SIHP 50-50-08-4701 is a possible ceremonial structure, or *ko'a*, that consists of an irregularly shaped low-lying platform or paved area atop a ridge in the northwestern extent of the current project area. Construction integrity, cultural materials, heavy machinery impacts to the southeast portion of the site observed during the field inspection was consistent with the description provided in the archaeological inventory survey report for this section of the current project area (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:46). *Ili'ili* and coral fragments were also observed eroding downslope from this possible ceremonial structure.

At the time of the field inspection, SIHP -4701 was surrounded by ankle high, non-native grasses with patches of the same species of grass growing within the pavement (Figure 41). When verifying the site location during the field inspection, it was noted that the real-time position of this historic property appeared to differ slightly from the location indicated on the survey CAD map. The extent of the structure, or site boundary, was then collected as an area feature and GPS data post processed to within an average horizontal error of ± 30 cm. Overlays show that the location of SIHP -4701 differs from that of the survey CAD map in both location and horizontal extent (Figure 42). Application of a 15 ft buffer (see Section 4.1.8.2 below) to the site boundary shows that the southwestern edge of the buffer and what appears to be the edge of the proposed realignment for the Honoapi'ilani Highway share a common boundary.

Finally, what appears to be a retaining wall (CSH-1) reinforcing the southern embankment and edge of a wash located approximately 6.5 m to the north-northwest of this historic property was also observed (see also Figure 42). Possibly associated with SIHP -4701, the material used

for construction of this retaining wall is similar to that of the *ko'a* and consists of roughly stacked medium to large subangular and angular bedrock cobbles (Figure 43 and Figure 44).



Figure 41. SIHP 50-50-08-4701. View to west-northwest.

4.1.8.2 Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures

Interim Preservation Measures

No interim preservation measures were observed.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Current access to this historic property is off of the cane haul road immediately *mauka* of Honoapi'ilani Highway. Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -4701 as outlined in the accepted archaeological preservation plan included the following (Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a):

Buffer (ft)	15
Buffer Markers	Yes
Signage	Yes
Preservation Type	Interpretive
Comment	Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a:11).

At the time of the archaeological field inspection, long term preservation measures had not been implemented.

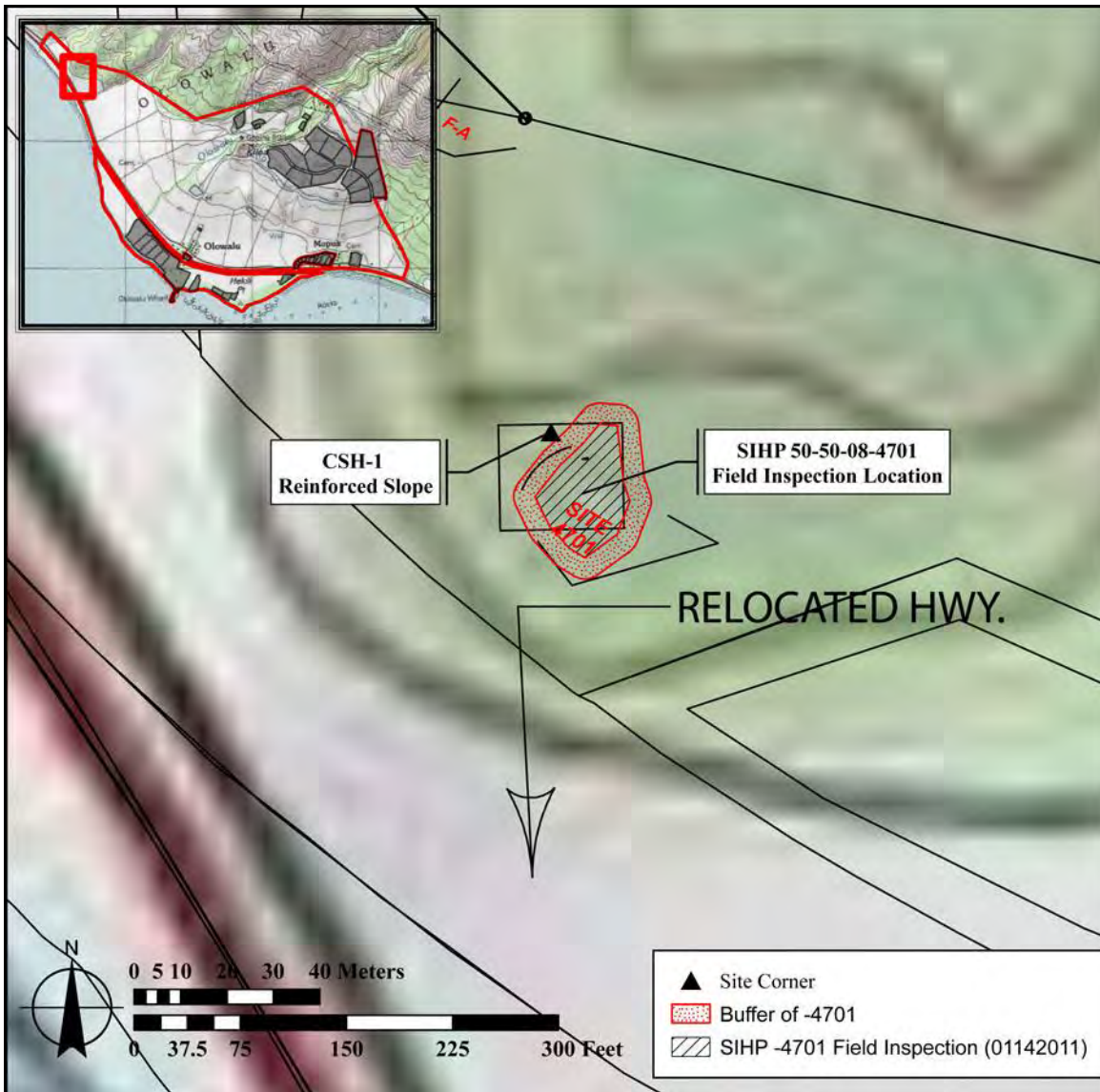


Figure 42. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing SIHP 50-50-08-4701 preservation area (white polygon) and outline (in black) as indicated on the survey CAD map in relation to the location recorded during the archaeological field inspection (shaded in black) and approximate 15 ft buffer.



Figure 43. CSH-1, close up showing construction material. View to west.



Figure 44. CSH-1 (foreground), showing relationship to the surrounding topography where ground slopes to the right of frame. View to west-southwest.

4.1.8.3 Recommendations

Based on the above findings the following recommendations are presented:

- Hand clearing of this historic property to determine the actual horizontal extent of the both the structure and associated cultural material scatter.
- Hand clearing of CSH-1 to determine the horizontal extent of this possible historic property that may be associated with SIHP -4701 and archaeological inventory survey level documentation of this feature.
- Update of the survey CAD drawing to include the revised boundary of SIHP -4701 and possible associated feature (CSH-1) with the addition of the 15 ft preservation buffer.
- Clarification of the proposed right of way and slope easements for the Honoapi'ilani Highway re-alignment to determine if there will be encroachment into the buffer area for this historic property and consideration of re-design options in the event that road construction would adversely impact the preservation area of SIHP -4701.
- Implementation of the long-term preservation measures for this historic property to include community consultation regarding the proper placement of the interpretive signage in the context of the proposed layout of the Honoapi'ilani Highway re-alignment and land use plans.

4.1.9 SIHP 50-50-08-4712

4.1.9.1 Current Condition

Located on the southwest slope of Pu'u Kilea, SIHP 50-50-08-4712 consists of a narrow terrace (Feature A) and small oval shaped mound representing a possible burial feature (Feature B) (Figure 45). At the time of the archaeological field inspection, the area in which this historic property is located was overgrown with knee to waist high grasses. While Feature A was re-identified (Figure 45), the small oval mound (Feature B) could not be re-located likely due to obscured visibility from dense vegetation growth. It appears that the current condition of SIHP -4712 Feature A is consistent with that of the original inventory survey.

4.1.9.2 Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures

Interim Preservation Measures

No interim preservation measures were observed.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Current access to this historic property is via an unimproved access road off of Luawai Road within Olowalu Mauka Subdivision. Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -4715 as outlined in the accepted burial and archaeological preservation plan included the following (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2001; Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a):

Buffer (ft)	30
Buffer Markers	Yes
Signage	Yes
Preservation Type	Conservation

Comment Boundary to be marked with pre-cased concrete blocks and hard plastic identification tags (Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a:11)

At the time of this field inspection, long-term preservation measures as indicated above, either in part or in full, were not observed at this historic property.

4.1.9.3 Recommendations

Based on the above findings, implementation of the long-term preservation measures to include community consultation regarding the proper placement of the interpretive signage in the context of the proposed plans for Olowalu Mauka and Olowalu Town (Figure 47), and establishment of the permanent preservation area boundary markers is recommended.



Figure 45. SIHP 50-50-08-4712 and southwest slope of Pu'u Kilea overview. View to north-northeast.



Figure 46. SIHP 50-50-08-4712, Feature A. View to east.



Figure 47. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing SIHP 50-50-08-4715 and -4715 location in relation to proposed plans for Olowalu Town (black lines), Olowalu Mauka Private Parcels (shaded gray), and archaeological site buffers (outlined in blue).

4.1.10 50-50-08-4715 (Pu'u Kilea Cemetery)

4.1.10.1 Current Condition

SIHP 50-50-08-4715 is a pre-contact to post-contact cemetery situated atop the summit of Pu'u Kilea (Figure 48) that consists of rock mounds, platforms, paved areas of *'ili'ili*, and upright stone burial markers along with several depressions (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen

2000b:53). At the time of the field inspection, the cemetery area was overgrown with natal redtop and kiawe saplings. With regard to structural integrity of the burial markers, the condition of these features are likely similar to the condition observed during the original inventory survey. The only change noted was that the railroad rails that served as fence posts during the archaeological inventory survey (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:53) had been replaced with steel fence T-posts and straight wire.

4.1.10.2 Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures

Interim Preservation Measures

No interim preservation measures were observed.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Current access to this historic property is via an unimproved access road off Luawai Road within Olowalu Mauka Subdivision. Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -4715 as outlined in the accepted burial preservation plan included the following (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2001):

Buffer (ft)	30
Buffer Markers	Yes
Signage	Yes
Preservation Type	Conservation
Comment	Landscape buffer; improved gate at the base of the old access road, signage to be placed in the vicinity of the USGS monument (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2001:24).

While a large boulder, in lieu of a gate, had been placed at bottom of the cemetery access road to discourage vehicle traffic to the top of the *pu'u* (Figure 49), no signage denoting the presence of this historic property was observed and the landscaped buffer was not evident.



Figure 48. SIHP 50-50-08-4715 overview. Foot trail to cemetery from parking area left of frame, cemetery area center of frame, USGS monument located atop the ridge to the right of frame.



8

Figure 49. Base of access road to Pu'u Kilea Cemetery. View to west.

4.1.10.3 Recommendations

Based on the above findings the following recommendations are offered:

- Consider installing a gate at the turn off of Luawai Road rather than at the base of the cinder access road to the summit as a means to deter vehicular traffic from entering the area.
- Consider moving the identifying sign location from the USGS monument to either the top of the cinder roadway leading to the summit of Pu'u Kilea or the trail head of the foot path into the cemetery as placement at the USGS monument would require walking through the cemetery to access it.
- Implementation of the long-term preservation measures to include community consultation regarding the above suggestion for placement of the interpretive signage in the context of the proposed plans for Olowalu Mauka and Olowalu Town (see also Figure 47) and regular maintenance of the landscaped buffer.

4.1.11 50-50-08-4718 (Walker Site 0005)

4.1.11.1 Current Condition

At the time of the archaeological field inspection, the remnant enclosing walls and interior area of SIHP 50-50-08-4718 was completely overgrown with non-native grasses and kiawe saplings while the surrounding area was dominated by open pasture (Figure 50) . The current condition of this historic property as a remnant of a *heiau* is consistent with the description provided in the archaeological inventory survey report (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:54) and although overgrown, the forms of the interior platform and terrace features are visible. Further examination of the GIS data shows that the *makai* or southern easment of the proposed realignment for Honoapi'ilani Highway as currently planned crosses the northernmost boundary of the proposed 100 ft. buffer zone (Figure 51, see also Section 4.1.11.2 below).

4.1.11.2 Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures

Interim Preservation Measures

Interim protection measures to prevent cattle trampling of the enclosing walls for this historic property consisted of a well maintained fence around the edge of the structure comprised of steel T-Posts and barbed wire (Figure 52).



Figure 50. Overall condition and *mauka* view plane for SIHP 50-50-08-4718. View to north.

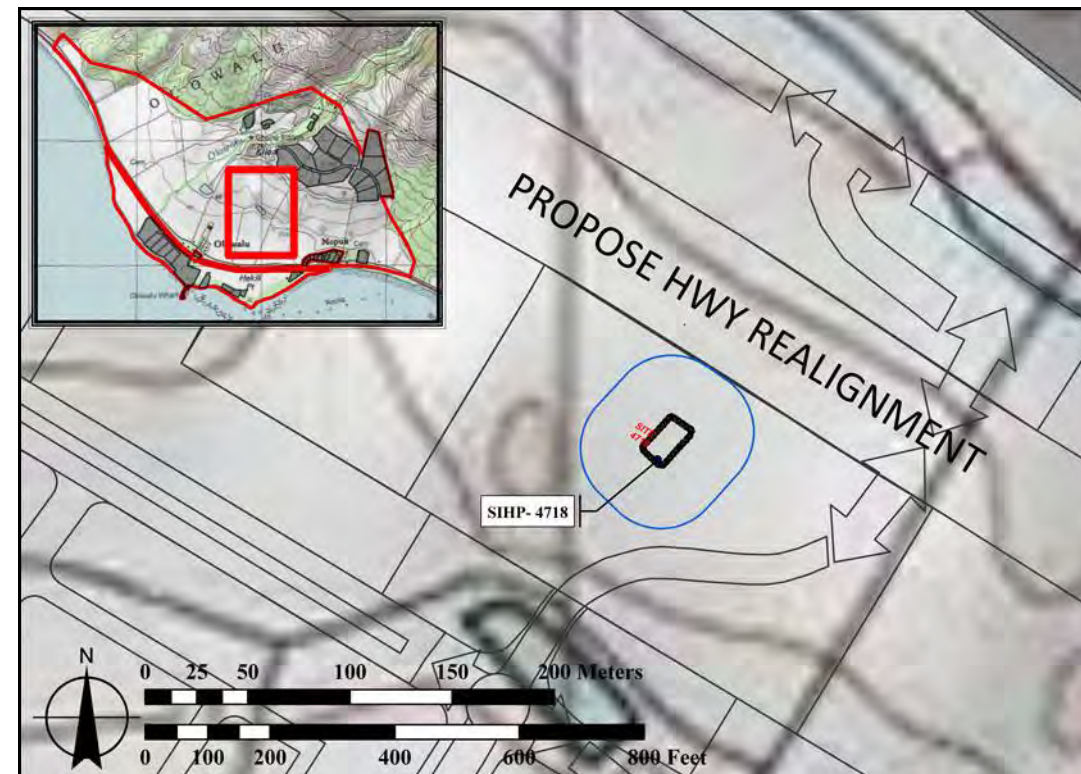


Figure 51. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing SIHP 50-50-08-4718 preservation area (outlined in blue) as indicated on the survey CAD map in relation to the proposed highway realignment.

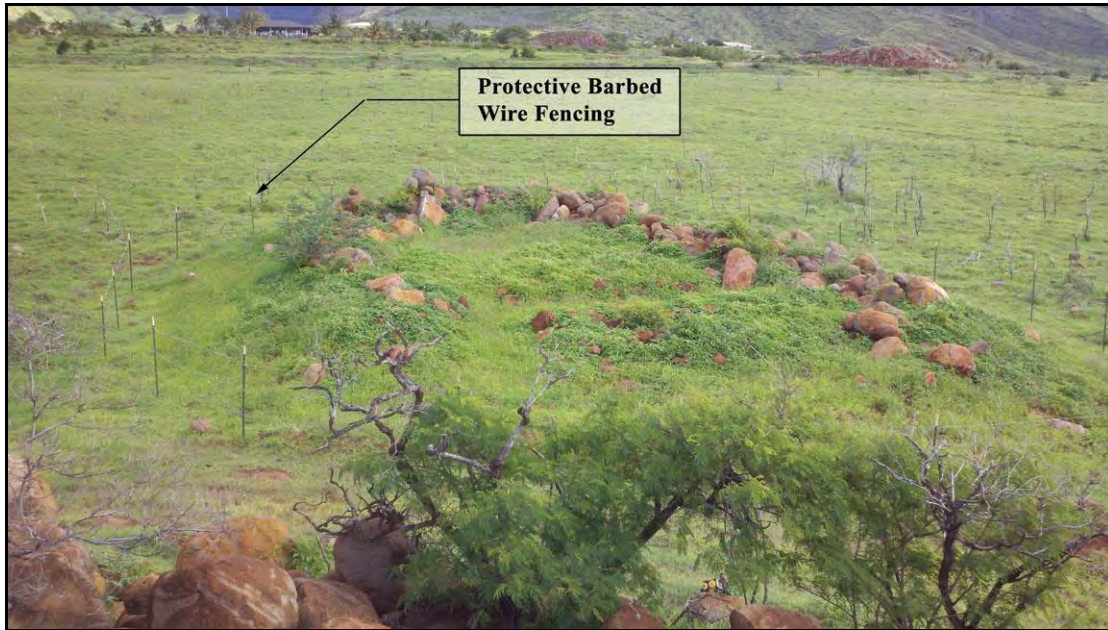


Figure 52. SIHP 50-50-08-4718. View to northeast.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Current access to this historic property is through a pasture gate and unimproved dirt road off of Luawai Road within the Olowalu Mauka Subdivision. Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -4718 as outlined in the accepted burial preservation plan included the following (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2001):

Buffer (ft) 100

Buffer Markers Yes

Signage Yes

Preservation Type Interpretive

Comment Cinder path leading to a viewing platform overlooking the *heiau* for the general public (p.13); interior restricted to Native Hawaiian traditional cultural practices(p.12); Buffer markers to consist of a native hedge and/or boulders (p.13); design and implement drainage measures to divert runoff (p.13).

While preliminary planning for the location of the viewing platform had been in progress in November 2001 (Figure 53), at the time of the archaeological field inspection, the long term preservation measures had not yet been implemented.



Figure 53. Proposed view platform location at boulder push pile for SIHP 50-50-08-4718, November 2011, view to east (photo courtesy of Olowalu Town, LLC.)

4.1.11.3 Recommendations

Based on the above findings the following recommendations are presented:

- Clarification of the proposed right of way and slope easements for the Honoapi'ilani Highway re-alignment to determine if there will be construction encroachment into the buffer area for this historic property and consideration of re-design or minimization options in the event that road construction would adversely impact the preservation area (see also Figure 51).
- Additional community consultation with the lineal and cultural descendants of Olowalu Ahupua'a, as well as the designated caretakers of the heiau regarding the layout and design of both the pathway and viewing platform; as well as plant type for the native hedge or boulder alignment to serve as the buffer boundary.
- Implementation of the long-term preservation measures following consultation and design development for the preservation area to also include regular landscaping and vegetation maintenance within the constructed features of the heiau to prevent root displacement and further degradation of structural integrity.

4.1.12 50-50-08-4822 (Ka Loko o Kapa'iki)

4.1.12.1 Current Condition

SIHP 50-50-08-4822, the former location of Ka Loko o Kapa'iki (Figure 54 and Figure 55), currently functions as a drainage basin between the present alignment of Honoapi'ilani Highway and the access road to Kapa'iki Village (see also Figure 10). When examining the current built environment and proposed Olowalu Town plans in relation to the surveyed features of the 1881 Olowalu Sugar Plantation map (see Figure 54), it is clear that the present alignment of the

Honoapi'ilani Highway bisects the former pond. Currently, a proposed access road also bisects site in nearly the same location. At the time of the archaeological field inspection, the location identified as SIHP -4822 was heavily overgrown with mature kiawe, buffel, other non-native grasses, and a single palm (Figure 56 through Figure 58).

4.1.12.2 Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures

Interim Preservation Measures

As the current alignments of Honoapi'ilani Highway and access roads to Kapa'iki Village serve as boundaries for this historic property, interim preservation measures are needed at this time.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Current access to this historic property is via the current access road for Kapa'iki Village. Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -4822 as outlined in the accepted archaeological preservation plan consists of the following (Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a):

Buffer (ft)	0
Buffer Markers	No
Signage	Yes
Preservation Type	Interpretive
Comment	Bound by existing roads and maintained as a drainage basin by the State of Hawai'i.

At the time of the archaeological field inspection, signage indicating the former presence of Ka Loko o Kapa'iki was not observed at the former pond location.

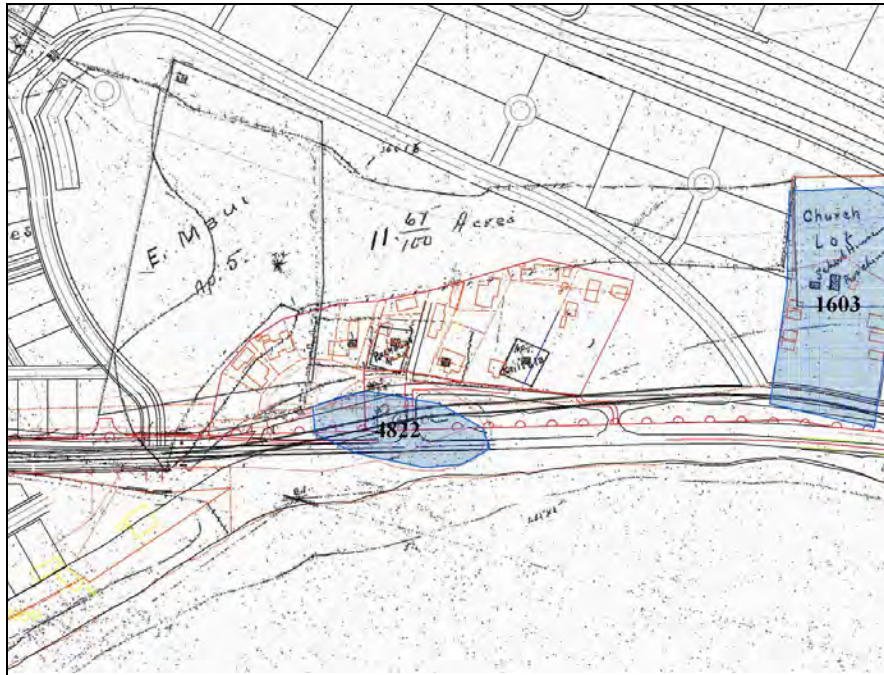


Figure 54. A portion of the 1881 Olowalu Sugar Plantation map (Monsarrat 1881) showing the former pond location and *kuleana* parcels of Kapa'iki Village in approximate relation to current historic property boundaries (shaded in blue), current built environment (outlined in red) and proposed Olowalu Town plans (outlined in black).



Figure 55. Ka Loko o Kapa'iki at Olowalu (foreground) and school house (middle ground) (Photo courtesy of Frampton and Ward, LLC.)



Figure 56. Current drainage basin in the former location of Loko o Kapa'iki. View to southeast.



Figure 57. Current drainage area in the former location of Loko o Kapa'iki. View to west.



Figure 58. Current drainage basin in the former location of Loko o Kapa'iki. View to northwest.

4.1.12.3 Recommendations

Based on the above findings the following recommendations are offered:

- Revisit the long-term preservation measures in consultation with the lineal and cultural descendants of Olowalu Ahupua'a, as well as SHPD in light of current land use plans.
- Re-examination of the alignment for the proposed access road to Kapa'iki Village along with consultation with the lineal and cultural descendants of Olowalu Ahupua'a regarding layout of the alignment in relation to Loko o Kapa'iki.
- Consultation regarding the proper placement of the interpretive signage in the context of the proposed plans for Olowalu Town.

4.1.13 50-50-08-4823

SIHP 50-50-08-4823 is a subsurface deposit of gleyed soils (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:58) located in the easternmost portion of the current project area. Originally, this historic property had been recommended for data recovery (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:Table 4) as pollen, phytolith, and carbon data which are helpful in understanding pre-contact climate, chronology, and land use patterns (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:69) are often preserved in such deposits. During the development of the *mauka* preservation plan, however, SIHP -4823 was scheduled for preservation (Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a:8) with long-term preservation commitments. Unfortunately, the subsurface nature of this historic property precluded a field inspection of current conditions. An examination of the GIS data however, shows a planned coastal access road off of the proposed Honoapi'ilani Highway realignment through the extent of SIHP-4823 as currently understood (Figure 59).

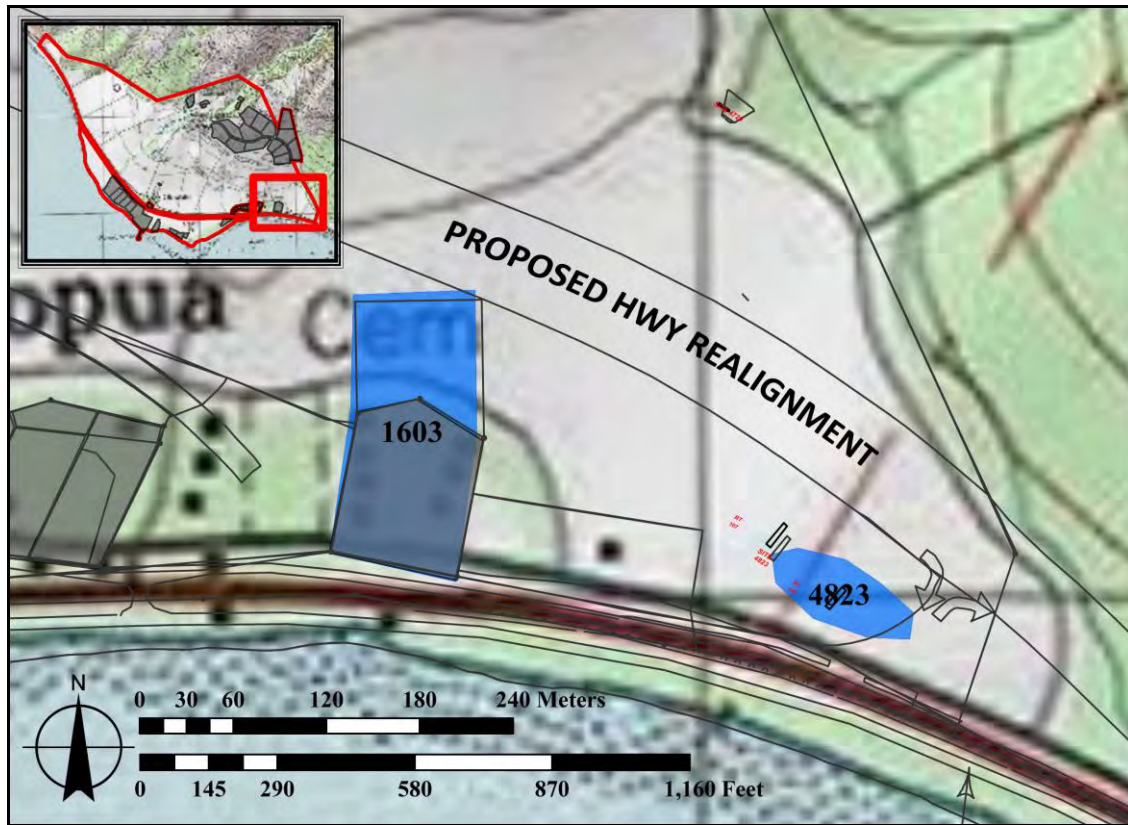


Figure 59. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing location of SIHP 50-50-08-4823 (shaded in blue) in relation to a proposed coastal access road (to the right of frame), private parcels not a part of the current proposed project shaded in gray.

4.1.13.1 *Implemented Mitigation and Preservation Measures*

Interim Preservation Measures

No interim preservation measures were observed.

Long-Term Preservation Measures

Long-term preservation measures for SIHP -4823 as outlined in the accepted preservation plan included the following (Olowalu Elua Associates 2002a:8):

Buffer (ft)	15
Buffer Markers	No
Signage	No
Preservation Type	Conservation
Comment	Originally intended for data recovery (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:Table 4); Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC opted to preserve the site with the caveat that data recovery would be left to the discretion and responsibility of the landowner.

4.1.13.2 Recommendations

Based on the above findings the following recommendations are presented:

- Examination of the proposed right of way, slope easements, and possible underground utility installation associated with the proposed coastal access road to determine if SIHP -4823 will be adversely impacted by construction and consideration of re-design or minimization options.
- In the event that the proposed coastal access road will adversely impact this historic property, further consultation with SHPD, as well as, descendants and community of Olowalu Ahupua'a to revisit the archaeological inventory survey recommendation of data recovery (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b:Table 4).

4.2 Additional Field Observations within the Current Project Area

4.2.1 Previously Unrecorded Surface Scatters

During the field inspection, two areas of branch coral surface scatters (CSH-2 and CSH-3) were observed atop exposed bedrock approximately 17 m west and 60 m northwest of SIHP -4699 respectively (Figure 60 through Figure 62). The vegetation surrounding these surface scatters consisted of sparse patches of non-native grasses. A cursory inspection of the immediate surrounding area did not identify a clear source for the material and, while the presence of branch coral at formally constructed traditional Hawaiian historic properties is often associated with a ceremonial function, the informal nature of these features make an interpretation of possible function difficult at this time.

4.2.2 Previously Undocumented Historic Era Plantation Infrastructure

During the field inspection of SIHP -4718, a historic plantation-era reservoir (CSH-4) was identified approximately 100 m to the south-southwest (Figure 63). Overall construction of this reservoir consists of cut basalt brick and mortar on the interior (Figure 64) and large subrounded basalt boulders, both drystacked and mortared, on the downslope (southwestern) face of reservoir. The *mauka* or northeastern edge of the reservoir is flush with surface and bordered by a concrete irrigation ditch. The surrounding vegetation consists of a ground cover of *'uhaloa* (*Waltheria indica*) and non-native grasses along with sparse occurrences of koa haole. A review of the GIS data shows that the historic reservoir is located in an area that is currently planned for a traffic intersection managed by a round about (see also Figure 63). It should be noted that construction of this intersection as planned will adversely affect this historic property.

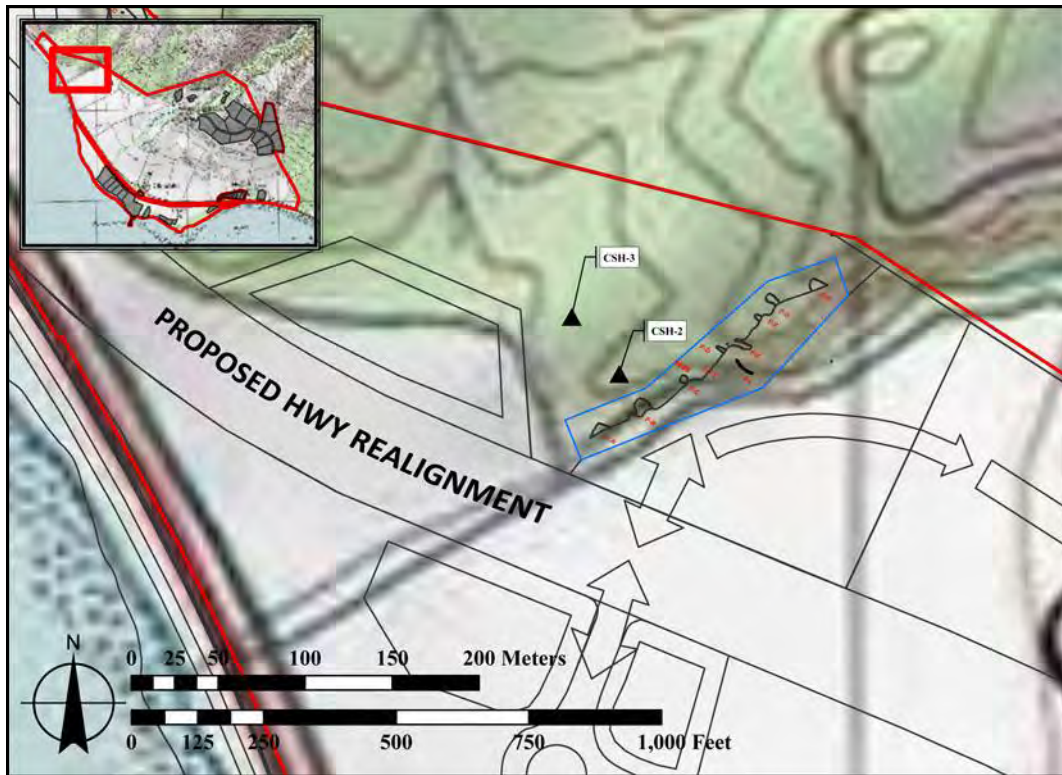


Figure 60. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing locations of branch coral scatters (CSH-2 and CSH-3).



Figure 61. Branch coral surface scatter (CSH-2). View to south.



Figure 62. Branch coral surface scatter (CSH-3). View to southeast.



Figure 63. Portion of the 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, Olowalu Quadrangle (1992) showing the location of the plantation-era reservoir (CSH-4).



Figure 64. Plantation-era reservoir interior. View to south.

4.2.3 Recommendations

With regard to the additional observations within the current project area, the following recommendations are offered:

- CSH-2 and CSH-3 – Branch coral surface scatters
 - Additional consultation with lineal and cultural descendants of Olowalu Ahupua‘a to aid in understanding the traditional land use and possible relationship between the presence of these scatters in the context of the surrounding landmarks and adjacent historic properties.
 - Archaeological inventory survey level documentation of the newly identified cultural material scatters
- CSH-4 – Historic plantation reservoir
 - Consultation with SHPD – Architectural Branch regarding the documentation requirements of both CSH-4.
 - Consultation with the lineal descendants and community of Olowalu Ahupua‘a with regard to potential preservation commitments related to historic plantation infrastructure.
 - Continued consultation with the Architectural Branch of SHPD regarding other previously unrecorded historic plantation infrastructure features within the current project area.

4.3 Observations Made During Review of GIS Data

During a review of the GIS data, an overlay of the proposed Olowalu Town plans shows that the anticipated Honoapi‘ilani Highway re-alignment corridor, as well as residential development is planned within an area of former *kuleana* or Land Commission Award parcels (Table and Figure 65). Relatively recent archaeological testing within the fallow sugar cane fields along the Olowalu shoreline (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000a) and *mauka* areas of Waine‘e Ahupua‘a (E. M. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2003) shows that historically significant and culturally sensitive subsurface historic properties have been identified in former *kuleana* parcels within and below the agricultural plow zone. Unfortunately, active sugar cane cultivation within the portion of the current project area *mauka* of the current Honoapi‘ilani Highway alignment precluded archaeological subsurface testing at the time of the inventory survey. While the *mauka* portion of the current project area has already undergone an archaeological inventory survey (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000b) with mitigation commitments reviewed and approved by the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD: LOG NO: 25237; DOC. NO: 0004RC10), and aside from work to be conducted adjacent to historic property preservation areas, there is no archaeological monitoring provisions in place for ground disturbing activities. Considering the results of the GIS data review and in light of relatively recent subsurface archaeological findings in fallow sugar cane fields, consultation with SHPD with regard to archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities within the former *kuleana* parcels is recommended.

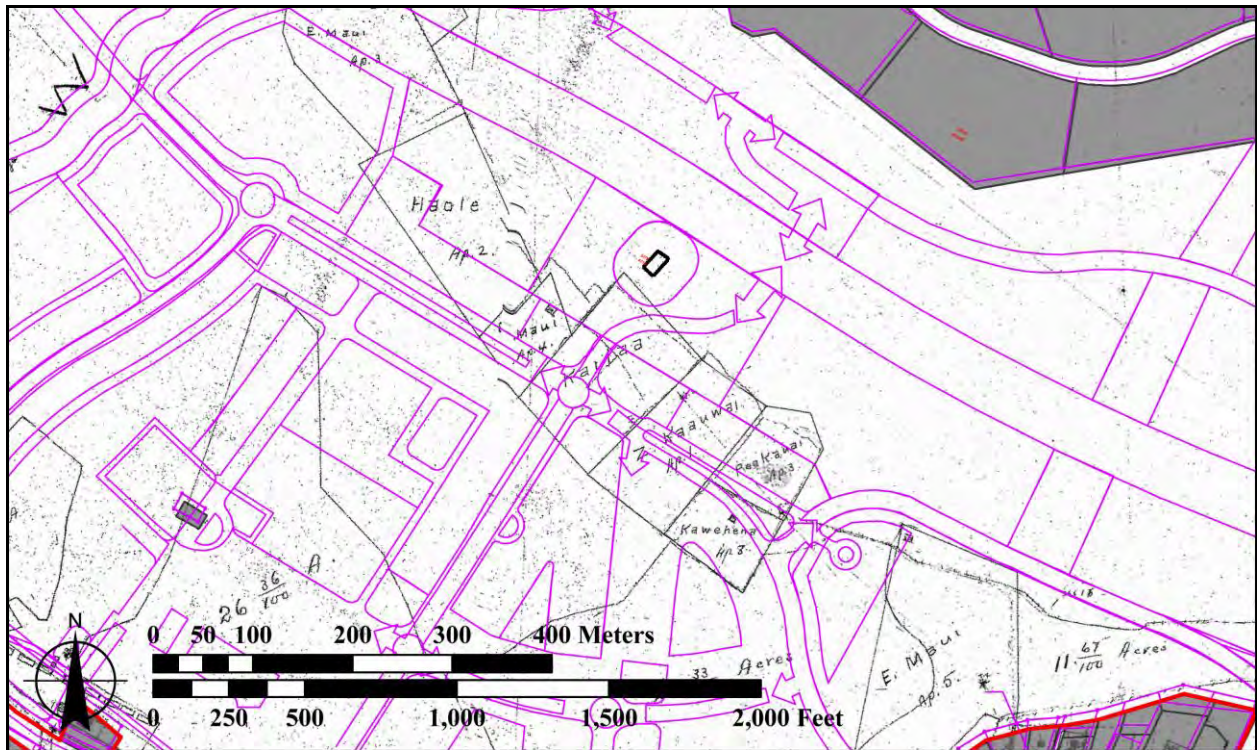


Figure 65. A portion of the 1881 Olowalu Sugar Plantation map (Monsarrat 1881) showing the *mauka kuleana* parcels in approximate relation to the proposed Olowalu Town plans (outlined in magenta).

Section 5 Summary and Conclusions

As mentioned in the preceding section (Section 4 Results of Field Inspection), the historic properties that were re-visited or re-examined for this study were limited to those properties located along the foothills and alluvial fan that comprises the topography of the current project area. Historic properties located within the Olowalu Cultural Reserve (OCR) as it encompasses Olowalu Valley were not examined as a part of this study. Overall, the current condition of previously recorded historic properties is likely similar to what was recorded during the recent archaeological inventory surveys of the current project area (D. L. Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2000a, b) and it is clear that efforts have been made toward protection of historic properties designated for preservation. Results of the field inspection show that while the majority of the long-term preservation measures have been at least partially implemented for historic properties identified within the *makai* portion of the current project area west of Honoapi'ilani Highway, long-term preservation measures for historic properties *mauka*, or east of the highway have not been implemented at this time (see Table 6). Additional field observations resulted in the identification of four previously unrecorded historic properties within the current project area. These included one possible retaining wall (CSH-1), two surface scatters of cultural material (CSH-2 and CSH-3), and one historic plantation-era reservoir (CSH-4). Further GIS work also showed the presence of former *kuleana* parcels within the Olowalu Town development area indicating a potential for the presence of undocumented and historically significant subsurface cultural deposits. Continued consultation with the lineal and cultural descendants of Olowalu Ahupua'a, as well as all branches of the State Historic Preservation Division in the context of the recommendations presented in the preceding section (Section 4 Results of Field Inspection) and implementation of all long-term preservation measures is advised.

Table 6. Summary of Field Inspection Findings

SIHP NO	Current Condition	Interim Preservation Measures	Long Term Preservation Measures	Comments
0004	Fair to Good	Partial	None	Remnants of orange temporary fencing observed; buffer encroachment along the northeastern boundary by adjacent land uses
1602	Remnant to Fair	Not Applicable	Implemented	
1603	Remnant to Fair	Not Applicable	Partially Implemented	Maintenance of church grounds continuous. Other elements of the long-term preservation plan not implemented.
4693	Overgrown	Not Applicable	Partially Implemented	Signage in place; no permanent buffer demarcation currently in place; buffer encroachment along the southeastern boundary by adjacent land uses
4694	Remnant to Fair	Not Applicable	Partially Implemented	Signage in place; no permanent buffer demarcation

SIHP NO	Current Condition	Interim Preservation Measures	Long Term Preservation Measures	Comments
4695	Good	Not Applicable	Partially Implemented	Signage not in place; a single concrete block and probable buffer marker was noted along the northwestern boundary
4700	Fair to Good	None	None	Feature J not accounted for on the CAD drawing
4701	Fair to Good	None	None	Potential new feature possibly associated with this historic property identified to the north-northwest
4712	Fair to Good	None	None	
4715	Fair	None	None	
4718	Remnant	None	None	Possible buffer encroachment along the northeastern boundary by the proposed realignment of Honoapi'ilani Highway.
4822	Overgrown	In Place	None	

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Appendix A Hawai'i Register of Historic Places Forms

SIHP 50-50-08-0004

SIHP 50-50-08-1200

SIHP 50-50-08-1602

SIHP 50-50-08-1603

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COVER SHEET

OK
File 4/24/74

HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

50 - 50-08 - _____ 4
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SITE NAME/TYPE: KAWAIALOA HEIAU
DISTRICT: LAHAINA
AREA: 22 square ARES 8
CATEGORY: Single Feature Complex Places
OWNERSHIP: Public Private
PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes No (Temp/Tech)
KNOWN PRESSURES ON SITE: NONE

SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
2 1 PRE-1778
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

CARD No. DATE/PERIOD
PRESENT LAND USES: SUGAR CANE

DESTRUCTION: No Known Future Danger Possible Future Danger Future Danger Certain
 Present Danger Presently Being Destroyed

STATUS: Occupied Unoccupied CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
INTEGRITY: Unaltered, Orig Loc Unaltered, Moved Altered, Orig Loc Altered, Moved
ACCESSIBILITY: Unrestricted Restricted Inaccessible

LEGENDARY MATERIALS KNOWN: Yes No WRITTEN HISTORICAL MATERIALS: Yes No
IMPORTANCE AS EXAMPLE OF TYPE SITE: Good Moderate Poor
SUSCEPTABILITY TO INTERPRETATION: Good Moderate Poor
RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Good Moderate Poor

LOCAL ATTITUDES ABOUT SITE: Valuable Moderate Value Low Value Ambivalent Unknown
BRIEF DESCRIPTION (Columns 21-80): A LARGE HEIAU ON WEST MAUI IN A SUGAR CANE FIELD

STAFF EVALUATION: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal
SUGGESTED THEMES: POLYNESIAN HAWAII; RELIGION; DISPOSITION OF THE DEAD

DATE SUBMITTED TO REVIEW BOARD: _____

REVIEWER'S RECORD AND EVALUATION

NAME: _____ DATE REVIEWED: _____
CATEGORY: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal
SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local
RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION: Nominate National Register State Register Staff Files
RECOMMENDED THEMES: _____

REVIEWER'S COMMENTS: _____

REVIEW BOARD EVALUATION RECORD

DATE REVIEWED: _____ RECORDER: _____
OFFICIAL CATEGORY: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal
OFFICIAL SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local
OFFICIAL THEMES: _____

OFFICIAL DISPOSITION: National Register Nomination State Register Staff Files
REVIEW BOARD COMMENTS: _____

VOTING RECORD: Daws _____ Hormann _____ Jackson _____ Kikuchi _____
Lind _____ Mark _____ Nagata _____ Paglinawan _____
Roche _____ Tuggle _____

HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

0 - 50 - 08 - 4
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
2 2 20TH CENT
0 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

RD No. DATE/PERIOD
PRESENT LAND USES:

SITE NAME/TYPE: _____
DISTRICT: _____
AREA: _____ square _____ s
CATEGORY: ___ Single Feature ___ Complex ___ Places
OWNERSHIP: ___ Public ___ Private
PHOTOGRAPHS: ___ Yes ___ No (Temp/Tech)
KNOWN PRESSURES ON SITE: _____

DESTRUCTION: ___ No Known Future Danger ___ Possible Future Danger ___ Future Danger Certain
___ Present Danger ___ Presently Being Destroyed
STATUS: ___ Occupied ___ Unoccupied CONDITION: ___ Excellent ___ Good ___ Fair ___ Deteriorated
INTEGRITY: ___ Unaltered, Orig Loc ___ Unaltered, Moved ___ Altered, Orig Loc ___ Altered, Moved
ACCESSIBILITY: ___ Unrestricted ___ Restricted ___ Inaccessible

LEGENDARY MATERIALS KNOWN: ___ Yes ___ No WRITTEN HISTORICAL MATERIALS: ___ Yes ___ No
IMPORTANCE AS EXAMPLE OF TYPE SITE: ___ Good ___ Moderate ___ Poor
SUSCEPTABILITY TO INTERPRETATION: ___ Good ___ Moderate ___ Poor
RESEARCH POTENTIAL: ___ Good ___ Moderate ___ Poor
LOCAL ATTITUDES ABOUT SITE: ___ Valuable ___ Moderate Value ___ Low Value ___ Ambivalent ___ Unknown
BRIEF DESCRIPTION (Columns 21-80): _____

STAFF EVALUATION: ___ High Value ___ Valuable ___ Reserve ___ Marginal
SUGGESTED THEMES: _____

DATE SUBMITTED TO REVIEW BOARD: _____

REVIEWER'S RECORD AND EVALUATION

NAME: _____ DATE REVIEWED: _____
CATEGORY: ___ High Value ___ Valuable ___ Reserve ___ Marginal
SIGNIFICANCE: ___ National ___ State ___ Local
RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION: ___ Nominate National Register ___ State Register ___ Staff Files
RECOMMENDED THEMES: _____

REVIEWER'S COMMENTS: _____

REVIEW BOARD EVALUATION RECORD

DATE REVIEWED: _____ RECORDER: _____
OFFICIAL CATEGORY: ___ High Value ___ Valuable ___ Reserve ___ Marginal
OFFICIAL SIGNIFICANCE: ___ National ___ State ___ Local
OFFICIAL THEMES: _____
OFFICIAL DISPOSITION: ___ National Register Nomination ___ State Register ___ Staff Files
REVIEW BOARD COMMENTS: _____

VOTING RECORD: Daws _____ Hormann _____ Jackson _____ Kikuchi _____
Lind _____ Mark _____ Nagata _____ Paglinawan _____
Roche _____ Tuggle _____



DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE PARKS DIVISION

HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORMS

FORM $\frac{0}{1} \frac{1}{2}$: FIELD SURVEY

$\frac{12}{4}$ CORNER

$\frac{2}{13} \frac{14}{14} \frac{15}{15} \frac{16}{16} \frac{17}{17} \frac{18}{18}$ N. / $\frac{19}{19} \frac{20}{20} \frac{21}{21} \frac{22}{22} \frac{23}{23}$ E.
SINGLE POINT COORDINATE LOCATION

$\frac{54}{24} \frac{25}{25}$ DISTRICT $\frac{5}{26}$ LOC $\frac{3}{27}$ FACTOR $\frac{22}{28} \frac{22}{29} \frac{30}{30}$ AREA SQUARE $\frac{1}{31}$ CATEGORY $\frac{10}{32} \frac{33}{33}$ SIG 1 $\frac{61}{34} \frac{35}{35}$ SIG 2

$\frac{1}{36}$ DESTR $\frac{9}{37} \frac{8}{38} \frac{8}{39}$ LAND CLASS $\frac{1}{40}$ PHOTOS $\frac{RDC}{41} \frac{42}{42} \frac{43}{43}$ INITIALS $\frac{05}{44} \frac{45}{45}$ INSTITUTION $\frac{08}{46} \frac{47}{47}$ MONTH $\frac{73}{48} \frac{49}{49}$ YEAR

HISTORICAL OR COMMON NAME: KAWAIALOA HEIAU
50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67

$\frac{541}{68} \frac{70}{69} \frac{71}{71} \frac{72}{72} \frac{73}{73} \frac{74}{74} \frac{75}{75} \frac{20}{76} \frac{77}{77}$ FEATURE CLASSIFICATION CODE $\frac{2}{78}$ COND $\frac{1}{79}$ INTG $\frac{5}{80}$ PERIOD

FORM $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}$: FOUR CORNER LOCATION

NW CORNER: $\frac{12}{12} \frac{13}{13}$ $\frac{2}{14} \frac{15}{15} \frac{16}{16} \frac{17}{17}$ $\frac{18}{18} \frac{19}{19}$ N. / $\frac{20}{20} \frac{21}{21} \frac{22}{22}$ $\frac{23}{23} \frac{24}{24}$ E.

NE CORNER: $\frac{25}{25} \frac{26}{26}$ $\frac{2}{27} \frac{28}{28} \frac{29}{29} \frac{30}{30}$ $\frac{31}{31} \frac{32}{32}$ N. / $\frac{33}{33} \frac{34}{34} \frac{35}{35}$ $\frac{36}{36} \frac{37}{37}$ E.

SE CORNER: $\frac{38}{38} \frac{39}{39}$ $\frac{2}{40} \frac{41}{41} \frac{42}{42} \frac{43}{43}$ $\frac{44}{44} \frac{45}{45}$ N. / $\frac{46}{46} \frac{47}{47} \frac{48}{48}$ $\frac{49}{49} \frac{50}{50}$ E.

SW CORNER: $\frac{51}{51} \frac{52}{52}$ QUAD $\frac{2}{53} \frac{54}{54} \frac{55}{55} \frac{56}{56}$ $\frac{57}{57} \frac{58}{58}$ N. / $\frac{59}{59} \frac{60}{60} \frac{61}{61}$ $\frac{62}{62} \frac{63}{63}$ E.
NORTH GRID COORDINATE EAST GRID COORDINATE

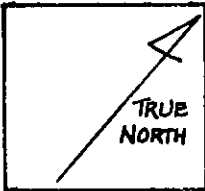
CLASS: Nominated _____
Accepted _____
NRHP

Category A _____
B _____
C _____
HRHP

Keypunched

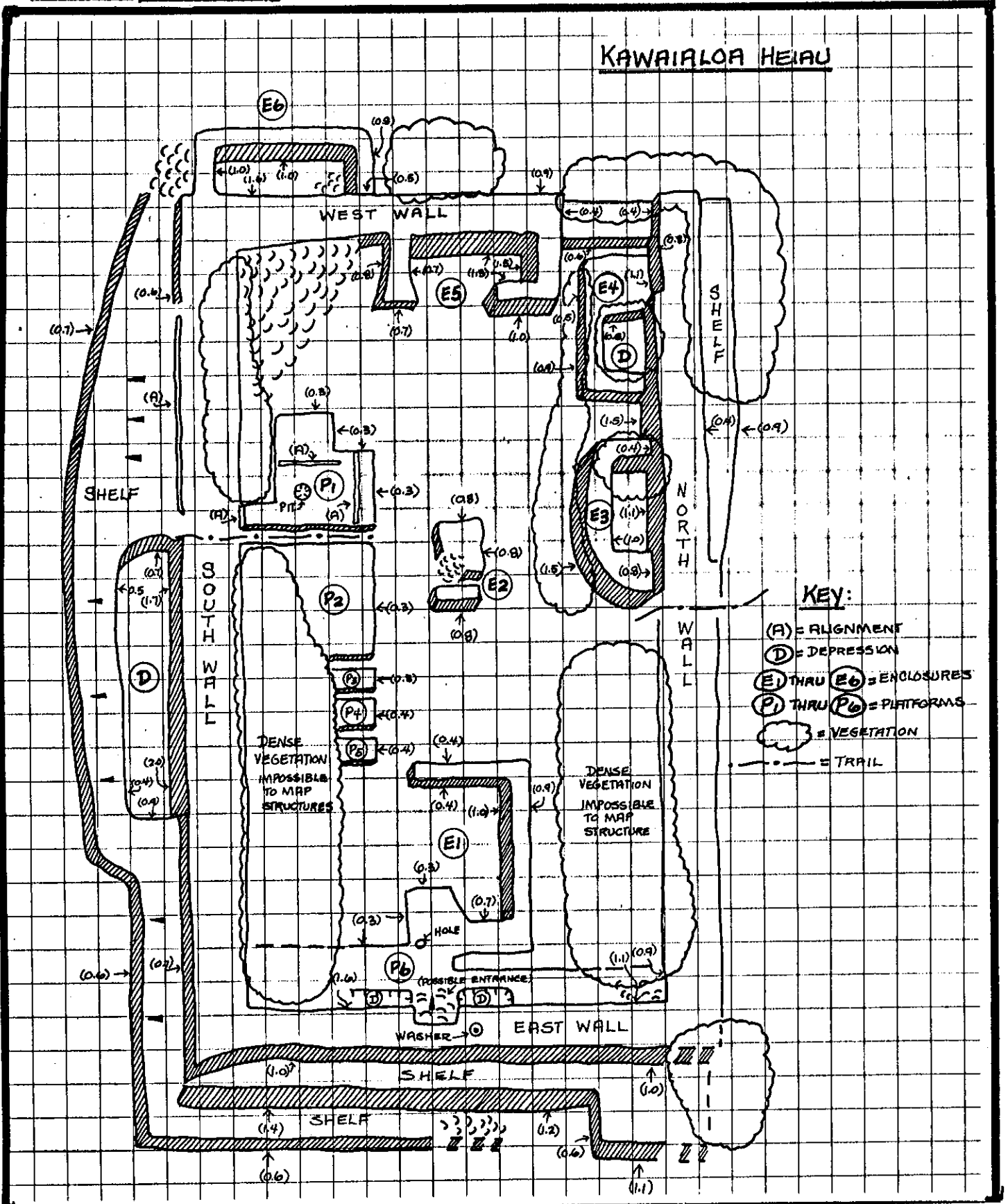
ISLAND 50 - $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{50}{4}$ - $\frac{0}{5}$ $\frac{8}{6}$
QUAD 7 - $\frac{8}{8}$ - $\frac{9}{9}$ $\frac{10}{10}$ $\frac{11}{11}$
IDENTIFICATION NO. 4

0 2 4 6 8
SCALE: cm MV



MAPPING TECHNIQUE: 03

KAWAIALOA HEIAU



FEATURE DESCRIPTION FORM50 - 5 0 - 0 8 - _____ 4
ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.

VERBAL DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE: bearings and sources used to locate feature; size; shape; construction technique; materials used; terrain features; condition; surface artifacts; midden. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT MUST INCLUDE: research potential; interpretive potential; unusual or important characteristics; probable function; importance as representative of its class; recommendation of Register status.

DESCRIPTION

This is known as Kawailoa heiau. To reach the heiau we drove on Highway 30 past Maa-laea toward Lahaina. Two cane roads before Olowalu, we turned inland and proceeded 0.6 mi through the cane fields to the site, which is on the left side of the road. It is in a natural area within the cane fields and is easily distinguishable. The heiau itself measures approximately 55 m x 39 m and is rectangular in shape. Among the features of this heiau are (1) walls, (2) shelves, (3) depressions, (4) enclosures, and (5) platforms. All of these features are discussed individually below. The heiau is mostly constructed of waterworn, reddish basalt boulders.

See Insert A below.

WALLS: All walls are constructed of reddish waterworn basalt boulders arranged in multiple-stacked construction.

N wall: The N wall measures approximately 51 m in length and approximately 3 to 4 m in width. Its average height is 1.3 m outside (from the top of the wall to the ground) and 1.3 m inside. These height readings are deceptive because the ground inland of the N wall slopes up and the interior of the heiau is too heavily overgrown to permit reading of the height. On the western portion of the wall is an external shelf which will be discussed later.

E wall: The E wall measures approximately 32 m long by 2.3 m wide and ranges in height along the interior from S at 1.6 m high to N at 1.1 m high. The height on the outside (from the top of the wall to the ground) ranges from 3 m on the S to 2.1 m on the N end. Along this wall run 2 external shelves which will be discussed later. This wall runs parallel to the cane road that passes the heiau. About midway in this wall is a tumbled-down area leading into the interior which might have been the entrance into the heiau. Along the interior of this wall is a platform (6) with 2 depressions in it. The depressions are located on either side of the opening in the E wall.

S wall: The S wall is approximately 51 m long by 3.5 m wide. The interior height could not be ascertained because of the large quantity of haole koa refuse in the interior of the structure. The exterior height is approximately 1.3 m from the ground. This wall, like the others, is quite well built; only on the western end is it broken down to a sloping pile of rocks, where it is hard to distinguish between the wall and the external shelf that runs along it. There are many internal features directly inland of this wall in the interior of the heiau but their outlines are obscured by the dense vegetative refuse which has been placed on top of them.

W wall: The W wall is approximately 31.5 m long by 2 to 3 m wide. Its internal height ranges from 1.3 to 0.6 m and its external height ranges from 1.6 m in the S to 0.5 m at the N end. This is the only wall without external shelves. It has an external enclosure on the S, and 2 internal enclosures use part of its wall for their boundaries.

This site is located in the middle of a sugarcane field, so that the original environment has been completely obliterated, except the site itself, which is covered with haole koa.^{*} The site is in relatively good condition and could easily be rebuilt for interpretation. No surface artifacts or midden were found by the inventory team.

* haole koa - (*Leucaena glauca*)

FEATURE DESCRIPTION FORM

50 - 5 0 - 0 8 - 4 -
ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO. FEATURE NUMBER

VERBAL DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE: bearings and sources used to locate feature; size; shape; construction technique; materials used; terrain features; condition; surface artifacts; midden. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT MUST INCLUDE: research potential; interpretive potential; unusual or important characteristics; importance as representative of its particular class; probable function; recommendation for Register status.

Page 2

SHELVES: Like the walls, all the shelves are built of reddish basalt waterworn boulders, and are of multiple-stacked construction. There are 4 external shelves surrounding this heiau. One along the N wall is 22 m long, 1 to 2 m wide, and 0.9 m high, and one along the S wall is 56 m long, 2 to 6 m wide, and from 0.6 to 1.3 m in height.

In this shelf is a depression ^{ca}16 m x 3 m. It is devoid of any rocks and has haole koa growing in it. A trail from the interior of the heiau leads into it. The function of this depression is unknown. The E wall has 2 external shelves. One is 32 m long by 1 m wide with a 4 m wide portion at the N end. The other shelf is 17 or 18 m long and disappears into rubble at the NE end.

External Enclosure #6: This is the only external feature yet to be discussed and it is located at the southern portion of the W wall. It is 10 m long by 4 m wide, and 1 to 1.6 m high inside, and 0.8 m high on the outside. The outside measurement is approximate because of rubble. No midden or artifacts were found in this enclosure.

INTERNAL FEATURES

PLATFORMS:

Platform #1: Measures approximately 8 m x 8 m and is only about 0.3 m high. On this platform, 2 easily distinguishable rock alignments can be seen. The function of these rock alignments could not be determined without excavation of this area. Also in the middle of this platform is a pit which is about 1 m in diameter and 1 m in depth. This pit might have been dug by pot hunters. The pit also looks as if it might have been a collapsed man-made chamber. This platform is paved with fist-sized rocks and is quite uniformly flat.

Platforms #2, 3, 4, and 5: These platforms were described by W. Walker (1931) as burials. Walker did not give any evidence in support of his assertions and apparently did not excavate these sites. Excavation of the mounds would be necessary to determine whether these are in fact burials.

Platform #6: This platform runs along the length of the E wall. It is approximately 25 m long and varies in width from 2 to 3.5 m. This platform also adjoins enclosure #1 and forms its E wall. This platform has 2 depressions in it on either side of what

(continued)

SIGNED

Robert D. Connolly

ARCHAEOLOGIST

DATE

Oct 28, 1973

FEATURE DESCRIPTION FORM

50 - 5 0 - 0 8 - 4 -
ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO. FEATURE NUMBER

VERBAL DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE: bearings and sources used to locate feature; size; shape; construction technique; materials used; terrain features; condition; surface artifacts; midden. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT MUST INCLUDE: research potential; interpretive potential; unusual or important characteristics; importance as representative of its particular class; probable function; recommendation for Register status.

Page 3

appears to be an opening in the E wall. This opening appears to come over and down the E wall and down onto the platform. In this platform near the enclosure is a hole that looks as if it might be a post hole. This platform is near the N wall and overgrown with haole koa near the S wall.

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosure #1: This enclosure uses part of platform #6 as one of its 3 walls. It is approximately 6.5 m x 11.4 m and varies in height from 0.3 m to 1 m. This enclosure is probably the biggest internal structure in this heiau. Its walls are well constructed with large, reddish, waterworn boulders as is every other structure in the heiau.

Enclosure #2: This structure, according to Walker (1931), is a C-shape. The inventory team found in its place a mound and a wall but with considerable fall so that it might have once been a C shape. The wall and the mound measured together are 4.5 m x 3.75 m and are about 0.8 m high. The amount of rubble does suggest more construction than is presently there.

Enclosures #3 and 4: Both these enclosures are located along the N wall in the western half of the heiau. Both measure about 9 m long by 3.5 m wide, and vary greatly in height because of the unevenness of the ground. No entrances to these enclosures are visible. The function of these structures is unknown.

Enclosure #5: Walker recorded this structure as completely enclosed but we observed that it is in actuality not. The enclosure uses the W wall for one wall and has a wall on the S, 4.5 m long. There is also a N wall of the same length but the E wall is only about 4 m long. There is, therefore, an opening of 5 m in the E wall since the enclosure utilizes 10.5 m of the W wall. The walls vary from 1 m to 1.8 m in thickness and wall heights vary from 0.7 to 1.5 m. Walker also mentions 2 pavements in this area, but these were not observed by the inventory team.

Enclosure #6: This was discussed earlier, under W wall.

SIGNIFICANCE: This site offers a number of ^{good} research possibilities. First, the platforms in the interior of the heiau should be excavated to determine whether they are burials. This would affect the interpretive potential of the site. Second, the numerous interior and exterior features could be excavated in order to determine their

SIGNED

~~Dr.~~ Ronald Conway, III
ARCHAEOLOGIST

DATE

Oct. 28, 1973

FEATURE DESCRIPTION FORM

50 - 5 0 - 0 8 - 4 -
ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO. FEATURE NUMBER

VERBAL DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE: bearings and sources used to locate feature; size; shape; construction technique; materials used; terrain features; condition; surface artifacts; midden. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT MUST INCLUDE: research potential; interpretive potential; unusual or important characteristics; importance as representative of its particular class; probable function; recommendation for Register status.

Page 4

function. The interpretive potential of this site is very high for a number of reasons. First, it is an interesting and complex structure and is still in good condition. Little restoration would be needed to put it into excellent condition. The heiau has an excellent view of the Island of Lanai. The site is also easily accessible from a well-traveled road (Highway 30), the road from Maalaea to Lahaina.

The possible graves in this site, as they are not part of a recognized cemetery, limit the interpretive potential and should be accorded legal protection.

The overall good condition of the site, despite the occasional tumbled walls, and the high research potential combine to convince the inventory team to recommend Valuable status, State Register.



KAWAIALOA HEIAU; SOUTH EXTERIOR ENCLOSURE

SMa(a)48-3

SIGNED

Robert D. Connors III
ARCHAEOLOGIST

DATE

Oct. 28, 1973

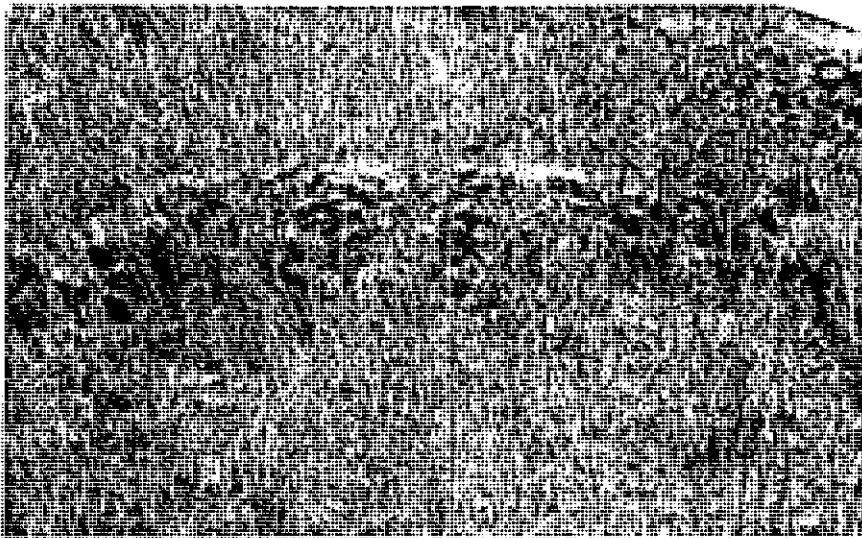
FEATURE DESCRIPTION FORM

50 - 50 - 08 - 4
ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.

VERBAL DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE PERTINENT DATA ON: bearings and sources used to locate feature; terrain and vegetation; size; shape; construction technique; materials used; condition; surface artifacts or midden visible. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT MUST INCLUDE: unusual or important characteristics; accessibility; interpretive and research potential; evaluation of the site's importance as a representative of its class; recommendations for register category.

KAWAIALOA HEIAU;
Interior Enclosure, NW Corner

SMA(a)48-6



KAWAIALOA HEIAU;
Interior Enclosure by E Wall.

SMA(a)48-10

KAWAIALOA HEIAU;
Interior, W Wall

SMA(a)48-11



SIGNED:

DATE:

FORM $\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$: PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

50 - $\frac{50}{3\ 4}$ - $\frac{08}{5\ 6}$ - $\frac{4}{7\ 8\ 9\ 10\ 11}$
 ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.

$\frac{11}{12\ 13}$ $\frac{22}{14\ 15}$ $\frac{22}{16}$ $\frac{2}{17}$ $\frac{1}{18}$ $\frac{2}{19}$ $\frac{4}{20}$ $\frac{8}{21}$ $\frac{03}{22\ 23\ 24}$ $\frac{10}{25\ 26\ 27}$
 USE 1 USE 2 STAT OWNR ATTD ACCS zone sect plat parcel
 T A X M A P K E Y

PROPERTY OWNER: PIONEER MILL CO
 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

STREET ADDRESS: _____
 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63

TOWN OR CITY: LAHAINA HI 96761
 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
 STATE ZIP CODE

FORM $\frac{4}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$: BACKGROUND DATA

50 - $\frac{50}{3\ 4}$ - $\frac{08}{5\ 6}$ - $\frac{4}{7\ 8\ 9\ 10\ 11}$
 ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.

AHUPUA'A: OLOWALU
 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

PREVIOUS SURVEYS: ARCHAEOLOG OF MAUI
 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44

PREVIOUS SITE DESIGNATION(S): MA-D2-1 4
 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62

LAST NAME OF SURVEYOR: WALKER
 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74

$\frac{05}{75\ 76}$ $\frac{31}{77\ 78}$ $\frac{05}{79\ 80}$
 INSTITUTION YEAR FILED AT

9025 Ma-I 2-1

50-50-08-4

Site: Ma-D2-1 State: 50-50-8 Kaiwaloa heiau Date: _____

Land: Olowalu, Lahaina 4 Kaiwaloa heiau

TMK: 4-8-03

Owner: _____

General Survey Excavation _____ Artifacts _____ HHD- _____ HRC- _____

Description: Large walled heiau in good condition on the rising ground S of Kilea Hill above the ditch. Several low terraces and enclosures inside. Rough red vesicular basalt used in construction.

Sources: Walker, Site 4 ~~4~~ p. 108
Stokes, 4, 5; not thru Stokes Kaiwaloa

Photos: ^{E: 1, 2} Color
B/W

Geographic coordinates USGS Quadrangle 1000 Meter Grid

latitude 20-49-26 Olowalu

longitude 156-36-56 Bishop Museum _____ N/ _____ E

LEHAINA DISTRICT

50-50-08-4

Olowalu Region

75975 Walker
1931:108

D2-1

Heiau Sites

1, 5
D2-1
D2-3

Name: Kawaialoa

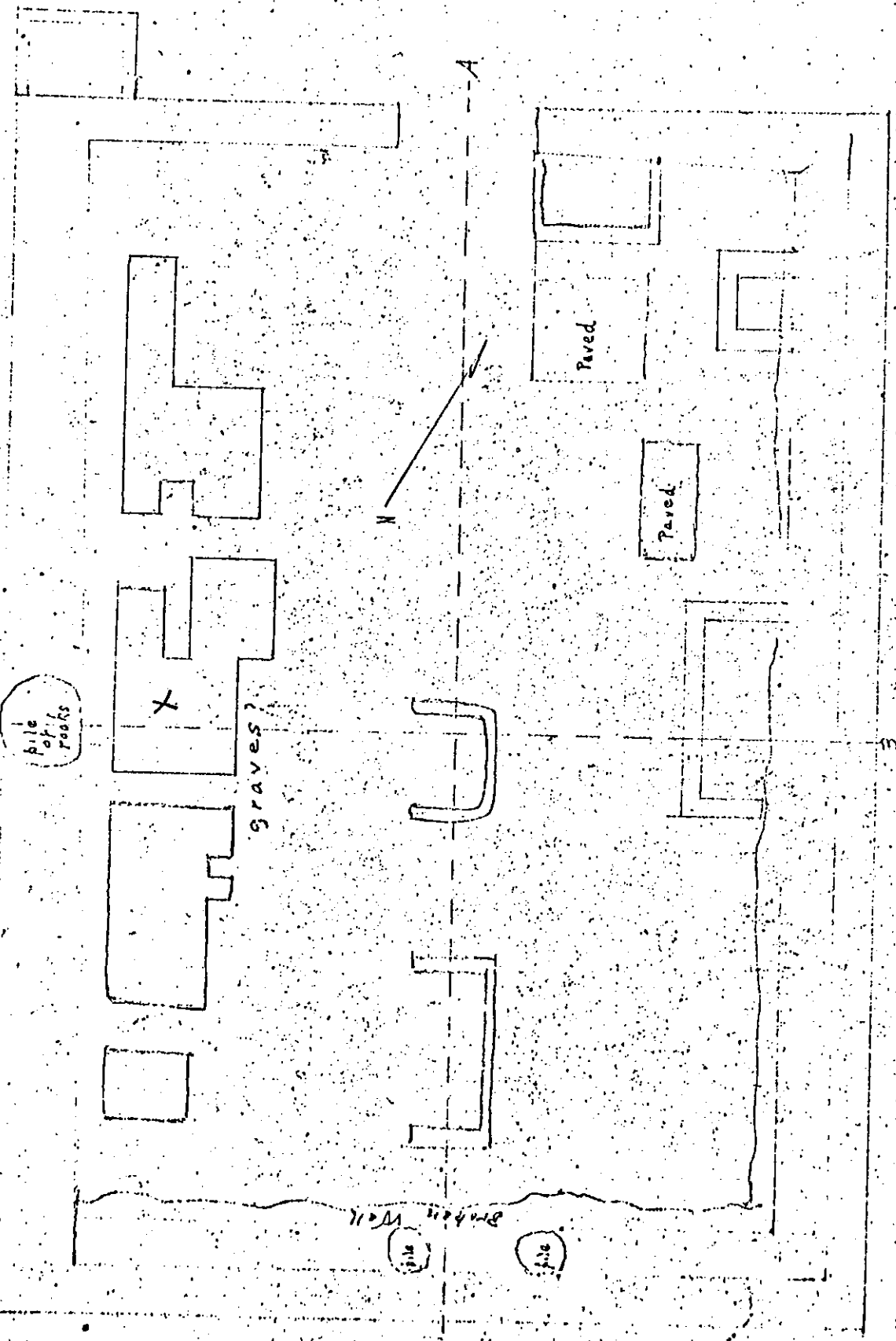
Location: On the rising ground south of Kilea Hill above the ditch.

Description: A large walled heiau in good condition. It measures 156 x 110 feet.

The walls range in thickness from 8 1/2 feet on the west to 12 feet on the south and east where it is composed of two terraces. The highest part is 10 feet high. The north wall is lower and ranges from 5 to 8 feet thick. Several low terraces and enclosures are found inside. The low platforms in the western part are probably graves of recent date. The entrance evidently was at the north. At a point on the west wall and at two points on the south wall are piles of stones cone-shaped whose use or purpose could not be determined. Rough red vesicular basalt is the material used in the heiau construction and no coral is found. No artifacts were found there. (See III fig. 4)

Walls tumbled out

pile of rocks



75475 Walker 1931. fig 4
SD. 1-08-4

10/11/71

X "caved in" hole
2" x 3" x 2"

KAWAILOA HEIAU

KAWAILOA HEIAU
W.M. FIG. 4. # 4
ED. FIG. 5

Site 4

OLOWALU QUADRANGLE
 HAWAII—MAUI CO.
 ISLAND OF MAUI—LAHAINA DISTRICT
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

MI.

37°30'

1520 000 FEET

156°35'

20°50'

(WAILUKU)



180 000 FEET

MAALAEA 5.5 MI.
 WAILUKU 12 MI.



Cano

ROCKY LAND

ROCKY LAND

Cano

Kaliula

O L O W A L U

Cano

E. Maui

Kaozohama

Cano

Kawoona

Haole

KIKILA

Keahi

E. Maui

Pohouu

Kikau

Hale

ROCKY LAND

Kauai

Kaiwi

Cano

Hawshend

Peekquai

Haole

E. Maui

Cano

ROCKY LAND

DR. BOYD DIXON
2065 Lanihuli Dr., Apt. U-8
Honolulu, HI 96822

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles

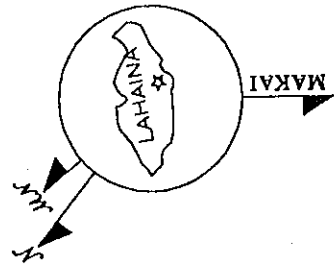
Social Power,
Chiefly Authority,
and Ceremonial Architecture,
in an Island Polity, Maui, Hawaii

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the
requirements for the degree Doctor of Philosophy
in Anthropology

by

Michael John Kolb

1991

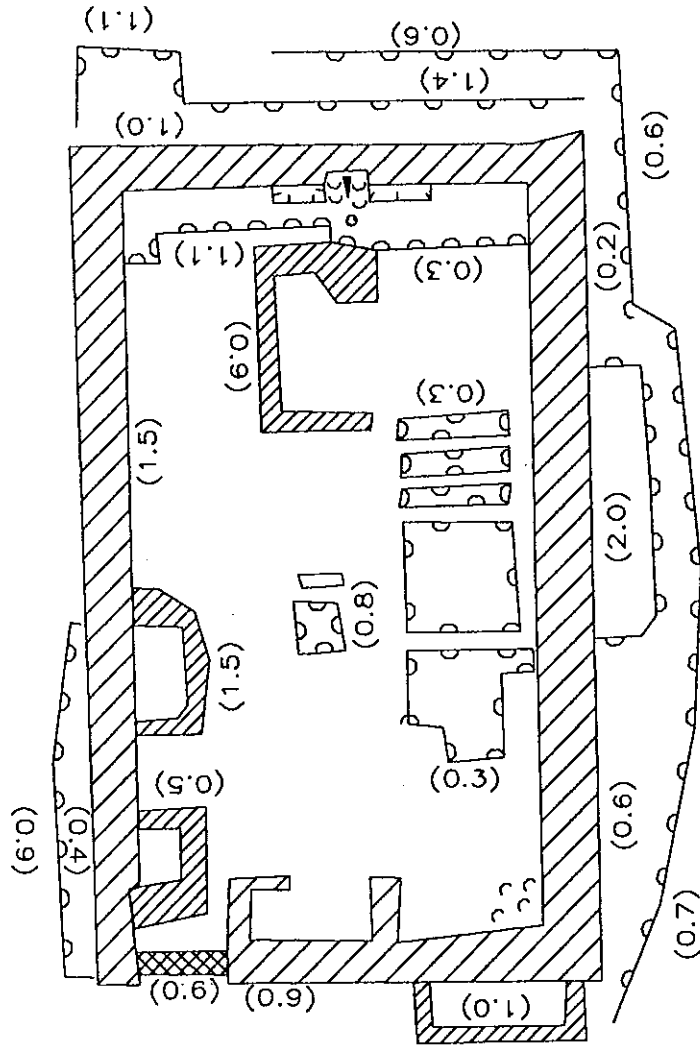


10 meters



N.H.O.M. '89

KAWAI'ALOA HEIAU
at Olowalu
#50-08-04



Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION PLAN

Mauka Portion (Phase 2)
Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui Island
TMK 4-8-3:10, 50-82;
TMK 4-8-4:11-16

January 2002 (1st revision)

Prepared by:
OLOWALU ELUA ASSOCIATES, LLC
173 Ho'ohana Street, Suite 201
Kahului, Hawai'i 96732
(808) 877-4202

SITE IDENTIFICATIONS PROPOSED MITI

SIHP SITE #50-50.08	SIGNIFICANCE CRITERION NLS - No Longer Significant	FUNCTION	STATUS U=Unaltered M=Modified A=Altered	CONDITION F=Fair P=Poor G=Good	AGE I=Indigenous H=Historic	PROPOSED
4 ¹	C, D, E	heiau	U	G	I	Prese
1200	C,D,E	Petroglyph panel	A	F	I	Prese
1201	D	Temporary habitation	A	F	I	Preservation as
1603 ^{1,2}	D,E	Burial; religious	A	F	H	Prese
3172	D	Irrigation system	U	G	H	Preservation as an o
3180	NLS	Historic wall	A	G	H	N
4699 ¹	D, E	Temporary habitation; burial	Varies	G	I/H	Prese
4700	D	Temporary habitation	U	G	I	Prese
4701	D,E	Ceremonial/habitation	A	P	I	Prese
4702	NLS	Boundary wall	A	G	I	Prese
4703	NLS	Temporary habitation	A	G	?	N
4704	C,D,E	Petroglyph panel; irrigated agriculture	A	Varies	?	N
4705	D	Temporary habitation	U	G	I	Prese
4706	D	Temporary habitation	U	G	I	Prese
4707 ¹	D,E	Burial, wall marker	A	F-P	I	Prese
4708	D,E	Ceremonial/religious	A	G	I/H	Prese
4709	C,D	Irrigation system	A	G	H	Prese
4710 ¹	D,E	Permanent habitation	A	G-F	I	Preservation as an o
4711	NLS	Agricultural terrace	U	G-P	I	Prese
4712 ¹	D,E	Possible burial	A	F	I	N
4713	D	Temporary habitation	U	G	I/H	Prese
4714	D	Temporary habitation	U	G	I	Prese
4715 ¹	D, E	Cemetery	U	G	I	Prese
4716	D	Habitation	A	F-G	I/H	Prese
4717	NLS	Flood control walls	U	G-P	H	Prese
4718 ¹	C,D,E	heiau	A	FP	I	NI
4719	NLS	Boundary wall	A	P	H	Prese
4720	NLS	Road crossing	A	G	H	NI
4721	NLS	Permanent habitation	A	F	H	NI
4758 ¹	D,E	Cemetery	A	F	H	NI
4820 ¹	D,E	Remnant of burial	A	P	I	Prese
4821 ¹	D,E	Remnant of burial	A	P	I	n
4822 ³	D	Pond Remnant	A	P	I/H	n
4823	D	Marsh/lagoon soils	U	G	I/H	Prese

¹ The preservation of this site or burial feature(s) within this site was approved by the Maui/Lana'i Islands Burial Council (see Appendix 1)

² Site 1603 (stone church) is on an adjoining parcel (TMK 4-8-03:18). The coffin burial inadvertently discovered is assumed associated toward the location of the coffin burial. The preservation area around this burial is the original church boundaries.

³ Site 4822 is bordered by the Honoapi'iiani Highway, two highway accesses, and an existing service road. The State of Hawaii maintains

BACKGROUND RESEARCH SUMMARY

Xamanek Researches conducted an archaeological inventory survey of the 661-acre mauka portion of the Olowalu ahupua'a. The fieldwork was conducted in late 1998 and early 1999 and consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey, extensive backhoe trenching, and limited subsurface testing.

A total of 34 sites were identified during the inventory survey. Of these, six had previously been recorded and numbered (Sites 04, 1200, 1201, 1603, 3172, 3180). The only sites not additionally described here are Site 3172, a plantation-era concrete irrigation ditch; and Sites 1200 and 1201, which were recorded in a 1973 survey, and are discussed in the Archaeological Inventory Report associated with this Preservation Plan.

Twenty-one of the sites are interpreted as precontact cultural resources. There are 52 recognizable features associated with these 21 sites. These features include structures or areas for religious purposes, petroglyphs panels, burials, permanent and temporary habitation shelters, agricultural features, boundary walls, boundary markers, a pre-contact fishpond and subsurface marsh soils.

Nine of the sites are interpreted as historic sites associated with the Plantation Era. Features include a boundary marker, a habitation platform, features associated with sugar cane agriculture activity and cemeteries or burial features. The other sites have both a pre-contact and historic context.

During its regular meeting held on November 30, 2000, the Maui/Lana'i Islands Burial Council approved the Burial Treatment Plan for the burial features within the mauka lands. At its regular meeting held on February 22, 2001, the Maui/Lana'i Islands Burial Council approved a Burial Preservation Plan for all burial features or sites within the mauka lands.

In summary, of the 34 sites identified during the inventory survey, 8 were deemed "no longer significant" and 2 of the sites are plantation irrigation systems currently being used, and therefore no mitigation measures are proposed for those sites. Seven of the remaining 24 sites are solely burial sites, and the preservation plans for these sites were approved by the Maui/Lanai Island Burial Council (MLIBC). This plans addresses the remaining 17 sites, 4 of which have burial features within a larger site whose preservation measures for the burial features were approved by the MLIBC.

LONG-TERM PRESERVATION MEASURES

SHP SITE #50-50-08	FUNCTION	FLUSHED CUT	PLATFORM	MARKERS
4*	<i>heiau</i>	Yes	No	Yes
1200 ²	Petroglyph panel	Yes	No	No ²
1201 ²	Temporary habitation	Yes	No	No ²
1603*	Burial; religious	Yes	No	No
3172 ¹	Irrigation system	Yes ¹	No	No
4699*	Temporary habitation; burial	Yes	No	Yes
4700	Temporary habitation	Yes	No	Yes
4701	Ceremonial/habitation	Yes	No	Yes
4704	Petroglyph panel; irrigated agriculture	Yes	No	Yes
4705	Temporary habitation	Yes	No	Yes
4706	Temporary habitation	Yes	No	Yes
4707*	Burial, wall marker	Yes	No	Yes
4708	Ceremonial/religious	Yes	No	Yes
4709 ¹	Irrigation system	Yes ¹	No	No
4710*	Permanent habitation	Yes	Yes	Yes
4712*	Possible burial	Yes	No	Yes
4713	Temporary habitation	Yes	No	Yes
4714	Temporary habitation	Yes	No	Yes
4715*	Cemetery	Yes	No	Yes
4716	Habitation	Yes	No	Yes
4718*	<i>heiau</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
4758*	Cemetery	Yes	No	Yes
4820*	Remnant of burial	N/A	N/A	N/A
4821*	Remnant of burial	N/A	N/A	N/A
4822 ³	Pond Remnant	No ³	No	No ³
4823	Marsh/lagoonal soils	No	No	No

1. Site 3172 and portions of Site 4709 are currently being maintained as an operating water distribution system (from stream water) to service existing agricultural pursuits within the project area. Should all or a part of the system be abandoned or damaged beyond repair, the applicant will cease to maintain that portion of the water system.

2. The size and breadth of these sites (1200 & 1201) would make it difficult to place markers that would have any relevance.

3. Site 4822 (pond remnant) is being maintained by the State of Hawaii (Highways Division) as a drainage basin. The fact that it is surrounded on all sides by road right of ways makes markers somewhat irrelevant.

*Burial features (See Appendix A)

SIGNAGE TEXT

Introductory sign: Olowalu Ahupua'a Olowalu was a land unit (ahupua'a) before Europeans arrived in the islands. Archaeologists believe that Olowalu could have been permanently occupied as early as the A.D. 900s-1000s. Its residents were part of the district (moku) of Lahaina, which was part of a larger kingdom on Maui beginning in the A.D. 1300s-1400s. In 1795, the Maui Kingdom was defeated in battle by Kamehameha's Hawaii Kingdom, and all the Maui lands became part of the Hawaii Kingdom.

The ahupua'a of Olowalu ran from the shoreline to the top ridges of West Maui Mountains and provided the community of Olowalu with all the resources necessary for living. Water resources were managed for drinking, bathing and irrigation. Wild and cultivated plants provided food, clothing, canoes, weapons and many other products.

The people and land of Olowalu were linked to other communities of the Maui Kingdom by trails. A coastal trail near today's highway once led on to Lahaina and on around the island. Little known today, another major trail led up Olowalu Valley into and across the West Maui Mountains into Iao Valley in the Wailuku ahupua'a.

Olowalu is characterized by four main topographic zones—the flat coastal plain, the dry gradual slopes extending up to the base of the steeper West Maui Mountains, the narrow Olowalu stream floodplains and the narrower and wetter upper valley floor and ridges within West Maui Mountains. Generally, each zone had a primary function to the community depending on its natural attributes. The coastal plains acted primarily as houselots, although temporary and permanent habitation sites could be expected in all the topographic zones. The dry gradual slopes provided kula (farm) lands for crops such as u'ala (sweet potato). The wetter upper valley floor and the lower stream floodplains to a lesser extent, provided kalo (taro) for sustenance. The forest of the upper valley also provided trees for canoes and other woodcraft products.

Unfortunately, 100 + years of sugar cultivation destroyed many of the pre-contact and historic cultural sites. What sites are available today however, do provide a glimpse into the community of pre-contact and historic Olowalu. Evidence of temporary and permanent habitation sites were located along the shoreline, the stream and along the natural rock cliffs. Burials were noted in the three (3) known cemeteries of Olowalu, however, the *kanaka maoli* were also known to bury their family members near their homesites. Surface scatters of human remains that were found in a couple sugarcane fields seem to substantiate this practice. Evidence of irrigated fields for kalo (taro) along the Olowalu streambed and a fishpond near the shoreline used for fish cultivation validate agricultural components of community life in pre-contact times. Lastly, religious components are evident in the three (3) heiau (temple) sites and several habitation sites.

While these sites are probably only a portion of what was here, these existing sites confirms the existence of a thriving community at Olowalu. The upper valley of Olowalu has yet to undergo archaeological survey, but because no major mechanized agricultural operation like sugarcane existed in the upper valley, it is expected that archaeological ruins such as irrigated kalo (taro) fields and habitation sites should be numerous.

Site 04: Large Heiau This large heiau (temple) was called Kawaialoa or Kaiwaloa heiau. It is the largest heiau site in Olowalu, measuring approximately 51 meters long by 32 meters in width. The size and location of this heiau suggest Olowalu played a significant role in religious matters in the moku (district) of Lahaina. It is considered the site of major religious ceremonies, probably involving high chiefs and rulers. Features within the heiau suggest possible burials as well.

The "kanaka maoli" (indigenous people) of these islands were very religious and even considered paganistic by Christian standards. Therefore, this heiau would have played an important part in the daily lives of residents in Olowalu.

Sites 1200 & 1201: Petroglyphs & Temporary Habitation Site This complex is made up of petroglyphs (pecked images) on the rock faces and a natural rock overhang at the base of the cliff that was used as a shelter. The shelters may have been used by people who traveled on the trail which ran up Olowalu Valley and over the mountains to Iao Valley, or they may have been made and used by residents of Olowalu.

There are approximately 70 petroglyphs in this area. Many are basic triangular human figures of men, women and children, but others seem to reflect typical life activities. There are animals, boats, lateen sails, a canoe paddle, a fisherman, a diver, a father with children. Unfortunately, recent vandalism and modern imitations have marred portions of this site.

Site 1603: Burial; religious For description, please refer to signage descriptions contained in the Mitigation Plan approved by the Maui Lana'i Islands Burial Council at its February 22, 2001 meeting, attached hereto as Appendix "A".

Site 4699: Temporary Habitation For description, please refer to signage descriptions contained in the Mitigation Plan approved by the Maui Lana'i Islands Burial Council at its February 22, 2001 meeting, attached hereto as Appendix "A".

Site 4700: Temporary Habitation Site Temporary habitation sites or shelters that were used for a few hours, a day or longer, were scattered throughout Olowalu. These were used by people when fishing, farming or gathering resources in the forest. These series of rock overhangs, a rock wall and a C-shaped structure are interpreted as temporary shelters.

For farmers (mahiai) in the area, daytime shelter from the very hot sun or strong winds would have been important. Being close to the shoreline, the shelters facing the coast would have also afforded the fishermen (lawai'a) an observation point.

Site 4701: Possible Shrine The kanaka maoli (indigenous people) of Old Olowalu believed that numerous deities (akua) could provide help in their everyday lives. For example, certain gods were associated with fishing and others with farming. Families had small shrines where they gave prayers and offerings to these gods.

This platform contains branch coral, an archaeological indicator of past religious activities. The close proximity of the site to the shore suggests it may have been a fishing shrine (ko'a) used by Olowalu families in the past.

Site 4704: Permanent Habitation, Agricultural & Religious Site With its location next to Olowalu Stream, this site is located in an area where Native Hawaiians lived and farmed. Some of these farms were able to irrigate with stream water and were irrigating kalo (taro) fields (lo'i).

This site's stone terraces are ruins of irrigated fields and a house. Archaeological excavations found food remains and tools in the habitation terrace. Over 27 petroglyph images were located on the basalt cliff face, adding a religious component to this site.

Site 4705: Temporary Habitation Site This site is another one associated with the fields found along Olowalu Stream. Not all the houses in this area were typical thatched dwellings; some were field shelters used briefly by people who lived nearer the shore. This site is one of those field shelters, consisting of two rock overhangs which would have provided shelter from the sun, wind or rain.

Site 4706: Temporary Habitation Site Near the fields along Olowalu Stream, this site is another temporary shelter used by a family residing elsewhere, probably near the shore. This rock overhang

IDENTIFICATION OF SITES WITH DESCRIPTIONS

▪ SITE 4

Site type: known *heiau*—Kawaiialoa

Function: ceremonial

Comments: This is a large walled *heiau* in remarkably good condition, considering it is surrounded on 3 sides by cane roads, and an active cane field on the *makai* side. The walls range in thickness from 2.6 meters on the west side to 3.8 meters on the south and east, where it is composed of 2 terraces. The north wall is lower and ranges from 1.5 to 2.5 meters thick. Several low terraces and enclosures are identifiable inside. The low platforms in the western part are probably graves. The *heiau* is constructed of rough red vesicular rock.

Winslow Walker recorded this site during his 1929-1930 inventory of ceremonial structures on Maui. It is considered to be the most culturally significant indigenous site on the survey property.

▪ SITE 1200 / 1201

Site 1200 was identified in the Statewide Inventory (conducted in 1973-74) as the "Olowalu Complex," a complex made up of two features – the Olowalu Petroglyphs, and a natural rock overhang at the base of the cliff, which was probably used as a shelter (HRHP, Connolly, 1973) (Subsequently the Olowalu Rock Shelter part of the Olowalu Complex was given the site number 50-50-08-1201).

▪ SITE 1603

Site type: Olowalu Hawaiian Protestant Church

Function: ceremonial

Comments: While this site is technically excluded from study parcel, informants indicated that the church property had been more extensive in the past. There was concern that graves of church members might be present in the adjacent cane fields. For this reason, we undertook a series of backhoe trench tests in this area. A backhoe trench located an unmarked casket burial quite near the old church ruins, which vindicated their concern.

Olowalu L

(lot lines and lot sizes as shown)

Greenway S

Cultural Re

Olowalu Archaeological

•



Olowalu
Olowalu (E) Associates, LLC
171 Ho'ohana Street, Suite 201
Kahului, Maui, Hawaii 96732
(808) 877-4302 Fax (808) 877-4409

INTERVIEW PLAN FOR HUMAN REMAINS,
BURIALS, AND PROBABLE AND
POSSIBLE BURIAL FEATURES CONTAINED
ON THE OLOWALU WILKINSON PROJECT AREA,
OLOWALU 4TH PEACE PARK DISTRICT,
ISLAND OF MAUI
HAWAII

Prepared on behalf of:

Mr. Robert Horcajo, Project Manager
Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC
Kahului, Maui

Prepared by:

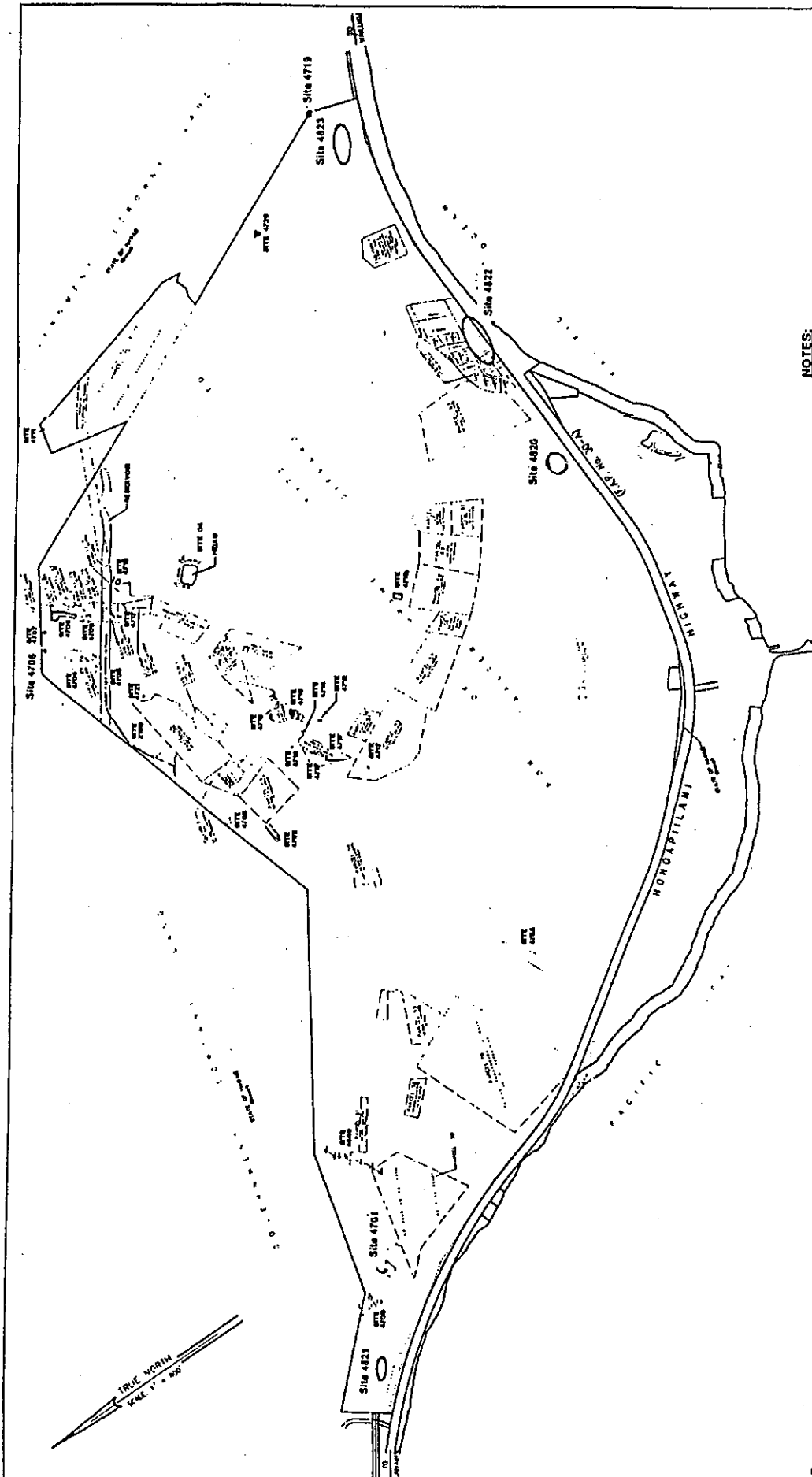
Erik Fredericksen
Demaris L. Fredericksen
Xamanek Researches
Pukalani, Maui

January 15, 2001
(Final revisions—March 8, 2001)

INTRODUCTION

Xamanek Researches was contacted during late August 1998 by Mr. Robert Horcajo, Project Manager, Olowalu Elua Associates LLC, Kahului, Maui, regarding the Olowalu project area at Olowalu *ahupua'a*, Lahaina District, Maui. The overall project area encompassed much of the existing Olowalu *ahupua'a* and a small portion of Ukumehame *ahupua'a* (Figure 1). We were asked to prepare and submit a proposal for an archaeological inventory survey, following an onsite meeting.

Xamanek Researches was subsequently contracted to carry out an inventory survey of the c. 732 acre property, which was to be carried out in two phases. Phase 1 focussed on the area *makai* (southwest) of Honoapi'ilani Highway, while Phase 2 was carried out on the area *mauka* (northeast) of the road. We located Site 50-50-08-4693, a precontact burial ground on the eastern portion of the *makai* project area, in November 1998. A burial preservation plan for Site 4693 was prepared in consultation with the Maui/Lana'i Islands Burial Council (MLIBC) [Fredericksen and Fredericksen, 28 Feb. 1999]. Fieldwork on the *mauka* project area began in late 1998 and continued through June 1999. We identified 11 sites that contain or are thought likely to contain human remains during the Phase 2 inventory survey. We recently prepared a burial treatment plan for these 11 sites on behalf of Olowalu Elua Associates, LL. The Maui/Lanai Islands Burial Council (MLIBC) at its November 2000 meeting approved this treatment plan (Fredericksen and Fredericksen November 2000). The following preservation plan for these sites has been prepared in order to address State Historic Preservation Division requirements for these sites on the *mauka* portion of the Olowalu project area. This plan has again been prepared on behalf of Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC.



NOTES:

1. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES SHOWN ON THIS EXHIBIT MAP WERE IDENTIFIED BY THE EARLY FLOODING OF KAHANUI RESEARCH AND WERE LOCATED ON THE GROUND DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1999.
2. KULEAHAS AS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES LOCATION
OLOWALU MAUKA AND MAKAI PROPERTIES
AT OLOWALU, LAHAINA, MAUI, HAWAII

SCALE: 1 in. = 800 ft.

Prepared for: OLOWALU ELUA ASSOCIATES, LLC.
 173 Hooahana Street, Suite 201
 Kahului, Hawaii 96732

GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET
 0 200 400 600 800

Tax Map Key (2) 4-8-03
 871 KOLU STREET, SUITE 201
 WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793

REVISED: JULY 09, 1999
 REVISED: JULY 01, 1999
 REVISED: APRIL 30, 1999
 JOB NO. 98-59

Figure 1 – Plan view of the project area, including recorded sites.

recommended site preservation areas and the tree roots left in place to rot. This methodology will help minimize potential disturbance to the sites slated for preservation.

Long-term preservation

As noted earlier, three sites (Sites 04, 4710, and 4718) are recommended for interpretive preservation, and six sites (Sites 1603, 4699, 4707, 4712, 4715, and 4758) are recommended for "as is" preservation. Comments and recommendations from Native Hawaiian lineal and cultural descendents of Olowalu have been included in the recommended long-term actions for each of these sites listed below:

Sites Recommended for interpretive preservation

Site 04 – Kawaialoa/Kaiwaloa *heiau* (Figure 3)

1. Interpretive preservation is recommended for this large *heiau*. This impressive structure is constructed with large rounded boulders and cobbles, and measures c. 50 meters (165 feet) N-S by c. 36 meters (120 feet) E-W. Several probable burials are likely contained in this site.¹² The *heiau* has been placed in the proposed Cultural Reserve for Olowalu.¹³ Site 04 is bounded by three parcels that are slated for development (Lots 6, 7 and 8).¹⁴
2. Interpretive signage shall be placed on the northern (*mauka*) side of the Site 04 preservation area. This sign should be placed where it is clearly visible at the trail terminus/parking area. The placement of this sign will help to inform the public of the site's overall significance. However, given the site's cultural significance, it has been requested that access to the interior of the *heiau* be reserved for traditional Native Hawaiian cultural purposes.¹⁵ Text and graphics will relay basic information about the *heiau*.
3. Provisions for access to the interior will be made for Native Hawaiians who wish to visit the *heiau* for traditional cultural purposes. Access to the interior of the structure by the general public will not be encouraged.
4. It is recommended that a path lead from the interpretive sign to a natural viewing platform that overlooks the site. The intention of this platform is to

¹² Walker noted that burials were contained in Site 04 in his island inventory in 1931. At the writing of this preservation plan, contemporary informants Ms Katie Nahina, Mr. William Waiohu, and Ms. Adeline Rodrigues, all lineal and cultural descendants of Olowalu, have indicated that traditional burials are indeed contained within Kawaialoa/Kaiwaloa *heiau*.

¹³ A nonprofit corporation—Olowalu Cultural Reserve—has been formed under 503 C3 rules to administer the c. 75-acre Cultural Reserve in Olowalu.

¹⁴ Mr. Robert Horcajo, Project Manager for Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC, has indicated that all parcels bordering the proposed Cultural Reserve will have a set back buffer of nearly 10 meters (30 feet), as required by a condition of the SMA permit.

¹⁵ This request has been put forth by lineal descendents of Olowalu, including Ms. Katie Nahina, Ms. Adeline Rodrigues, and Mr. William Waiohu.

help reduce foot traffic in the *heiau* itself. The planned location of this path and platform will be reviewed by Xamanek Researches, Olowalu lineal and cultural descendants, and the Olowalu Cultural Reserve to help ensure that Site 04 is not inadvertently impacted by the placement of the pathway or platform.

5. At this time, minimal landscaping actions are recommended for Site 04, including flush cutting *kiawe* trees and other alien tree species that are in and nearby the site.¹⁶ It may be possible—over time—to encourage drought tolerant native plants such as *'ilima (Sida fallax)* in the site preservation area. A request has been made to mark the boundaries of the preservation area with a native hedge and boulders to help buffer the preservation area from the planned development of Olowalu.
6. Olowalu Elua Associates LLC shall maintain a preservation area buffer of c. 30 meters (100 feet) for Site 04.

Site 4710 – habitation complex with probable burial—Feature E (Figure 4)

1. This late pre- to early post-European contact habitation complex consists of seven features including a probable burial (Feature E). It is located along the northeastern crest of Olowalu Valley relatively near the northern boundary of the project area. Interpretive preservation is recommended for this complex because it is a rare surviving example of a habitation complex that includes agricultural terraces in the project area. This site has been placed in the proposed Cultural Reserve for Olowalu. Site 4710 is bounded to the south by Parcel 6, a property slated for development. The southern portion of this site has been impacted by previous earth disturbance activities associated with sugarcane agricultural operations.
2. Interpretive signage shall be placed on the southern side of the Site 4710 preservation area. This sign should be placed where it is clearly visible at the trail head/parking lot. The placement of this sign will help to inform the public of the site's function and age. Text and graphics will relay basic information about Site 4710.
3. Access to the site will be from the proposed Cultural Reserve. The site will be readily visible from a natural viewing platform just to the south of the exposed portion of this complex.
4. It is recommended that a path lead from the interpretive sign to a viewing platform that overlooks this site. The intention of this platform is to help

¹⁶ Ms. Katie Nahina, a lineal and cultural descendant of Olowalu, has indicated that a group that includes her son, Mr. Daniel Kalanihou Lunalilo Nahina, and Mr. Ke'eaumoku Kapu, a family member, shall serve as caretakers of this *heiau*.



DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE PARKS DIVISION

HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORMS

FORM $\frac{0}{1} \frac{1}{2}$: FIELD SURVEY

$\frac{12}{4}$ CORNER

$\frac{2}{13} \frac{14}{15} \frac{16}{17} \frac{18}{19} \frac{20}{21} \frac{22}{23}$ N. / E.
SINGLE POINT COORDINATE LOCATION

$\frac{5}{24} \frac{4}{25} \frac{5}{26} \frac{4}{27} \frac{5}{28} \frac{0}{29} \frac{0}{30} \frac{3}{31} \frac{1}{32} \frac{0}{33} \frac{8}{34} \frac{5}{35}$
DISTRICT LOC FACTOR AREA SQUARE CATEGORY SIG 1 SIG 2

$\frac{36}{37} \frac{9}{38} \frac{8}{39} \frac{1}{40} \frac{R}{41} \frac{D}{42} \frac{C}{43} \frac{0}{44} \frac{5}{45} \frac{0}{46} \frac{7}{47} \frac{7}{48} \frac{4}{49}$
DESTR LAND CLASS PHOTOS INITIALS INSTITUTION MONTH YEAR

HISTORICAL OR COMMON NAME: $\frac{0}{50} \frac{L}{51} \frac{O}{52} \frac{W}{53} \frac{A}{54} \frac{L}{55} \frac{U}{56} \frac{C}{57} \frac{O}{58} \frac{M}{59} \frac{P}{60} \frac{L}{61} \frac{E}{62} \frac{X}{63} \frac{64}{65} \frac{66}{67}$

$\frac{68}{69} \frac{70}{71} \frac{72}{73} \frac{74}{75} \frac{76}{77}$ FEATURE CLASSIFICATION CODE	$\frac{78}{79}$ COND INTG	$\frac{80}{81}$ PERIOD
--	------------------------------	---------------------------

CLASS: Nominated _____
Accepted _____
NRHP

Category A _____
B _____
C _____
HRHP

Keypunched

FORM $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}$: FOUR CORNER LOCATION

NW CORNER: $\frac{12}{14} \frac{13}{15} \frac{16}{17} \frac{18}{19}$ N. / $\frac{20}{21} \frac{22}{23} \frac{24}{25}$ E.
NE CORNER: $\frac{25}{27} \frac{26}{28} \frac{29}{30} \frac{31}{32}$ N. / $\frac{33}{34} \frac{35}{36} \frac{37}{38}$ E.
SE CORNER: $\frac{38}{40} \frac{39}{41} \frac{42}{43} \frac{44}{45}$ N. / $\frac{46}{47} \frac{48}{49} \frac{50}{51}$ E.
SW CORNER: $\frac{51}{53} \frac{52}{54} \frac{55}{56} \frac{57}{58}$ N. / $\frac{59}{60} \frac{61}{62} \frac{63}{64}$ E.
QUAD NORTH GRID COORDINATE EAST GRID COORDINATE

ISLAND $\frac{50}{51} \frac{52}{53} \frac{54}{54} \frac{55}{55} \frac{56}{56} \frac{57}{57} \frac{58}{58} \frac{59}{59} \frac{60}{60} \frac{61}{61} \frac{62}{62} \frac{63}{63} \frac{64}{64} \frac{65}{65} \frac{66}{66} \frac{67}{67}$
QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO. $\frac{0}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{6}{7} \frac{7}{8} \frac{8}{9} \frac{9}{10} \frac{10}{11} \frac{11}{12}$

FORM $\frac{3}{1} \frac{1}{2}$: PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

50 - $\frac{5}{3} \frac{0}{4}$ - $\frac{0}{5} \frac{8}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{7} \frac{2}{8} \frac{0}{9} \frac{0}{10} \frac{0}{11}$
 ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.

$\frac{1}{12} \frac{9}{13}$ $\frac{2}{14} \frac{2}{15}$ $\frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{17}$ $\frac{4}{18} \frac{8}{19}$ $\frac{0}{22} \frac{3}{23} \frac{3}{24}$ $\frac{1}{25} \frac{0}{26} \frac{0}{27}$
 USE 1 USE 2 STAT OWNR ATTD ACCS zone sect plat parcel
 T A X M A P K E Y

PROPERTY OWNER: P I O N E E R M I L L C O
 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

STREET ADDRESS: 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63

TOWN OR CITY: L A H A I N A H I 9 6 7 6 1
 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
 STATE ZIP CODE

FORM $\frac{4}{1} \frac{1}{2}$: BACKGROUND DATA

50 - $\frac{5}{3} \frac{0}{4}$ - $\frac{0}{5} \frac{8}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{7} \frac{2}{8} \frac{0}{9} \frac{0}{10} \frac{0}{11}$
 ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.

AHUPUA'A O L O W A L U
 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

PREVIOUS SURVEYS: M A U I S I T E S
 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44

PREVIOUS SITE DESIGNATION(S): M A - D 2 4
 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62

LAST NAME OF SURVEYOR: S T E R L I N G
 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74

$\frac{0}{75} \frac{5}{76}$ $\frac{6}{77} \frac{2}{78}$ $\frac{0}{79} \frac{5}{80}$
 INSTITUTION YEAR FILED AT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COVER SHEET

HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

50 - 5 0 1 0 8 - 1 2 0 0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

2 1 P R E - 1 7 7 8
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

CARD No. DATE/PERIOD

PRESENT LAND USES : PARK

SITE NAME/TYPE, OLOWALU COMPLEX

DISTRICT: LAHAINA

AREA: 500 square meters s

CATEGORY: Single Feature x Complex Places

OWNERSHIP: Public x Private

PHOTOGRAPHS: x Yes No (Temp/Tech)

KNOWN PRESSURES ON SITE: VANDALISM

DESTRUCTION: No Known Future Danger x Possible Future Danger Future Danger Certain Present Danger Presently Being Destroyed

STATUS: Occupied x Unoccupied CONDITION: Excellent x Good Fair Deteriorated

INTEGRITY: Unaltered, Orig Loc Unaltered, Moved x Altered, Orig Loc Altered, Moved

ACCESSIBILITY: x Unrestricted Restricted Inaccessible

LEGENDARY MATERIALS KNOWN: Yes x No WRITTEN HISTORICAL MATERIALS: Yes x No

IMPORTANCE AS EXAMPLE OF TYPE SITE: x Good Moderate Poor

SUSCEPTABILITY TO INTERPRETATION: x Good Moderate Poor

RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Good x Moderate Poor

LOCAL ATTITUDES ABOUT SITE: x Valuable Moderate Value Low Value Ambivalent Unknown

BRIEF DESCRIPTION (Columns 21-80): PETROGLYPHS AND SHELTER CAVE IN SMALL PARK AREA.

STAFF EVALUATION: High Value x Valuable Reserve Marginal

SUGGESTED THEMES: POLYNESIA: HAWAI'I: PETROGLYPHS, HABITATION

DATE SUBMITTED TO REVIEW BOARD:

REVIEWER'S RECORD AND EVALUATION

NAME: DATE REVIEWED

CATEGORY: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal

SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local

RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION: Nominate National Register State Register Staff Files

RECOMMENDED THEMES:

REVIEWER'S COMMENTS:

REVIEW BOARD EVALUATION RECORD

DATE REVIEWED: RECORDER:

OFFICIAL CATEGORY: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal

OFFICIAL SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local

OFFICIAL THEMES:

OFFICIAL DISPOSITION: National Register Nomination State Register Staff Files

REVIEW BOARD COMMENTS:

VOTING RECORD: Daws Hormann Jackson Kikuchi
Lind Mark Nagata Paglinawan
Roche Tuggle

Olowalu Petroglyphs

Of an entirely different sort, two particularly interesting areas of these rock writings are to be found right in the middle of Pioneer Mill Co.'s cane fields near Lahaina. Of the two, the better known and more easily reached is in the Olowalu area, about a mile through the cane, mauka of the highway to Lahaina. Plainly seen, even from the access road, they're scratched in the bare stone sides of a hill. Further along, there's a heiau (temple) too.

The Olowalu petroglyphs are of several types and of apparently different periods, some appearing fresher than others. The most recent were obviously made after the Hawaiians learned the written alphabet, as evidenced by names painstakingly carved above the older and more historic scratchings.

The majority of the Olowalu figures are of triangular form. Others, apparent of a different era, display more shape and body. One, reminiscent of an American Indian -- he certainly possesses a feathered headdress resembling an Indian's war bonnet -- seems to be held firmly in the grasp of another figure.

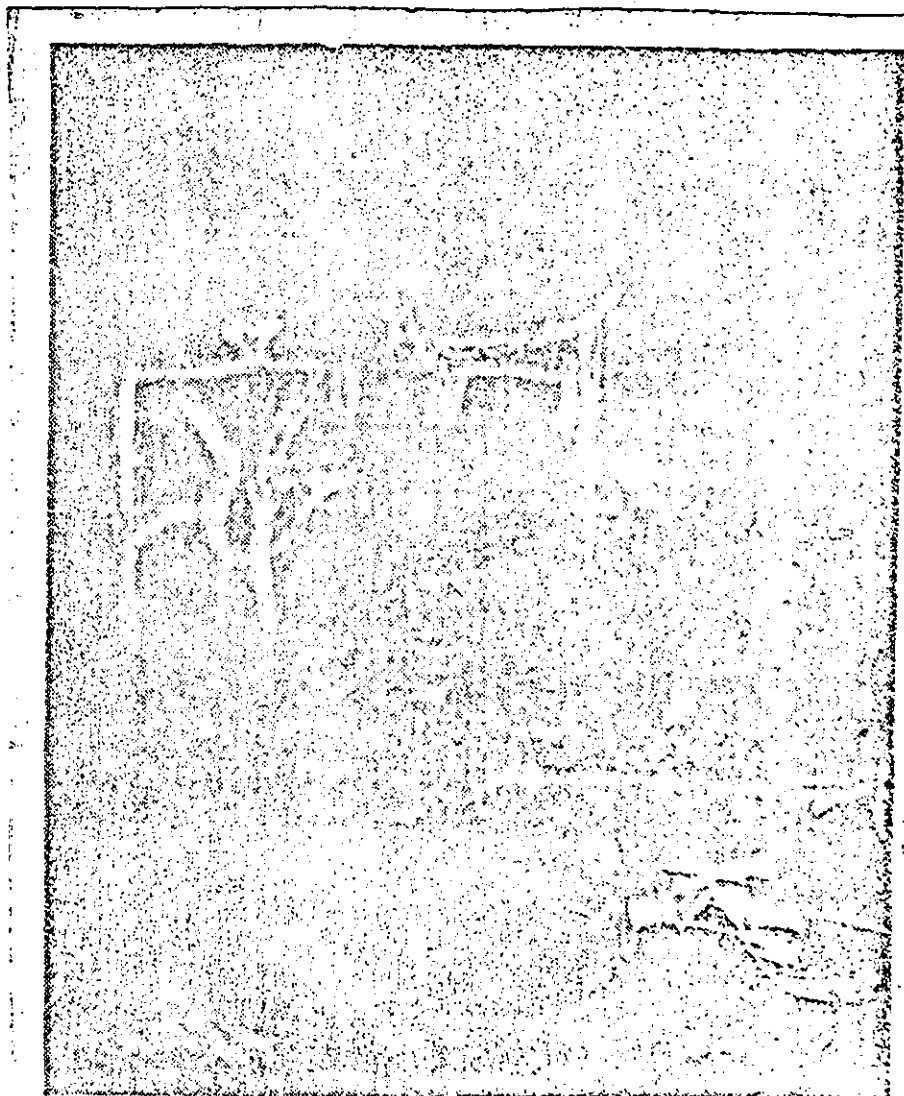
Images of dogs, too, are plentiful, along with those of women and children.

Jeanne Booth Johnson

Maui's Past Shown in Stone

Hawaiian Holiday, Dec. 7, 1958

Honolulu Advertiser



Jeanne Booth Johnson

Figures from Olowalu petroglyphs.

Site: Ma-D2-2 State: 50-50-2 Petroglyphs Date: _____

Land: Olowalu, Lahaina 1200

TMK: 4-8-03

Owner: _____

General Survey Excavation Artifacts HHD- HRC-

Description:
See
Folder M5.1 Petroglyphs Maui for photos

Sources: _____

Photos: Color
B/W

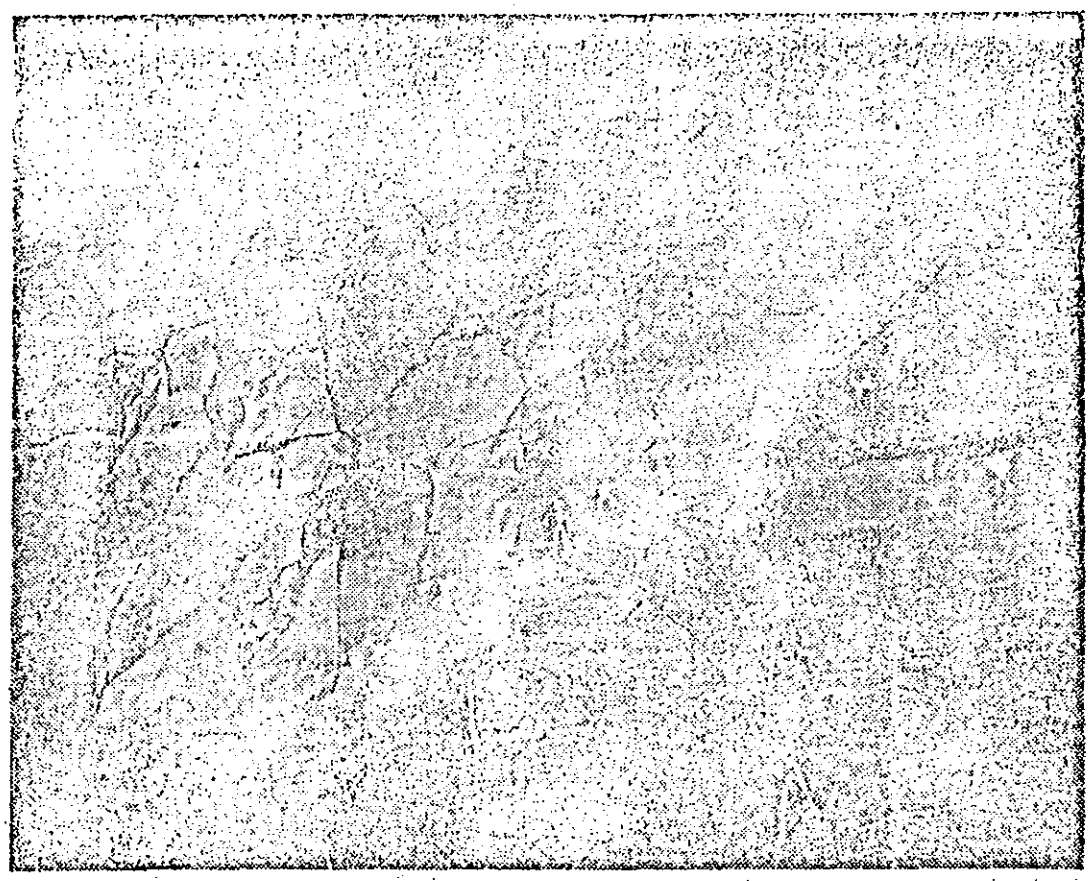
Geographic coordinates USGS Quadrangle 1000 Meter Grid
latitude 20-49-22 ? Olowalu
longitude 156-37-45 ? Bishop Museum N/ E

UNISORT ANALYSIS CARD FORM 99 BURROUGHS CORPORATION - TOOD DIV. - L. HADLEY PRINTED IN U.S.A.

21

50-50-08-1200

Miami News
Sept. 21, 1963



Olowalu Petroglyphs

PETROGLYPHS OR ROCK-WRITING as it is sometimes referred to, is found in many locations around the Island of Maui as well as on the other isles of Hawaii. Still somewhat of a mystery, it seems to tell the story of the passing of early Polynesians in these different locations. This photo, supplied by Roy Okada, shows the fine examples at Olowalu, fairly close to the road that turns towards the mountains at Ichiki Store. —Roy Okada photo.



DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE PARKS DIVISION

HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORMS

FORM $\frac{0}{1} \frac{1}{2}$: FIELD SURVEY

12
4 CORNER

$\frac{2}{13}$ $\frac{14}{15}$ $\frac{16}{17}$ N. / $\frac{19}{20}$ $\frac{21}{22}$ $\frac{23}{23}$ E.
SINGLE POINT COORDINATE LOCATION

54 5 4 68 1 01 05
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35
DISTRICT LOC FACTOR AREA SQUARE CATEGORY SIG 1 SIG 2

4 98 1 RDC 05 8 73
36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
DESTR LAND CLASS PHOTOS INITIALS INSTITUTION MONTH YEAR

HISTORICAL OR
COMMON NAME: 0 L O W A L U P E T R O S
50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67

<u>55123</u> <u>68</u> <u>69</u> <u>70</u> <u>71</u> <u>72</u> <u>73</u> <u>74</u> <u>75</u> <u>76</u> <u>77</u> FEATURE CLASSIFICATION CODE	<u>2</u> <u>78</u> COND	<u>1</u> <u>79</u> INTG	<u>4</u> <u>80</u> PERIOD
--	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------

FORM $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}$: FOUR CORNER LOCATION

NW CORNER: $\frac{2}{12}$ $\frac{13}{14}$ $\frac{15}{16}$ $\frac{17}{18}$ N. / $\frac{19}{20}$ $\frac{21}{22}$ $\frac{23}{24}$ E.
NE CORNER: $\frac{2}{25}$ $\frac{26}{27}$ $\frac{28}{29}$ $\frac{30}{31}$ N. / $\frac{32}{33}$ $\frac{34}{35}$ $\frac{36}{37}$ E.
SE CORNER: $\frac{2}{38}$ $\frac{39}{40}$ $\frac{41}{42}$ $\frac{43}{44}$ N. / $\frac{45}{46}$ $\frac{47}{48}$ $\frac{49}{50}$ E.
SW CORNER: $\frac{2}{51}$ $\frac{52}{53}$ $\frac{54}{55}$ $\frac{56}{57}$ N. / $\frac{58}{59}$ $\frac{60}{61}$ $\frac{62}{63}$ E.
QUAD NORTH GRID COORDINATE EAST GRID COORDINATE

CLASS:
Nominated _____
Accepted _____
NRHP

Category A _____
B _____
C _____
HRHP

Keypunched

ISLAND 50 - 50 - 08 - 71200
QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COVER SHEET

not complete
information result

HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

50 - 5 0 - 0 8 - 1 2 0 0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
2 1 P R E - 1 7 7 8
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

SITE NAME/TYPE: OLOWALU PETROGLYPHS
DISTRICT: LAHAINA
AREA: 68 square meter s
CATEGORY: Single Feature Complex Places
OWNERSHIP: Public Private
PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes No (Temp/Tech)
KNOWN PRESSURES ON SITE: VANDALISM

CARD No. DATE/PERIOD: 1/2/81
PRESENT LAND USES: PARK
DESTRUCTION: No Known Future Danger Possible Future Danger Future Danger Certain
 Present Danger Presently Being Destroyed
STATUS: Occupied Unoccupied CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
INTEGRITY: Unaltered, Orig Loc Unaltered, Moved Altered, Orig Loc Altered, Moved
ACCESSIBILITY: Unrestricted Restricted Inaccessible

LEGENDARY MATERIALS KNOWN: Yes No WRITTEN HISTORICAL MATERIALS: Yes No
IMPORTANCE AS EXAMPLE OF TYPE SITE: Good Moderate Poor
SUSCEPTABILITY TO INTERPRETATION: Good Moderate Poor
RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Good Moderate Poor
LOCAL ATTITUDES ABOUT SITE: Valuable Moderate Value Low Value Ambivalent Unknown
BRIEF DESCRIPTION (Columns 21-80): PETROGLYPHS ON TWO DIFFERENT FACES; AREA HAS BEEN MADE INTO A SMALL PARK.

STAFF EVALUATION: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal
SUGGESTED THEMES: HAWAIIAN SITE/ART

DATE SUBMITTED TO REVIEW BOARD: _____

REVIEWER'S RECORD AND EVALUATION

NAME: _____ DATE REVIEWED: _____
CATEGORY: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal
SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local
RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION: Nominate National Register State Register Staff Files
RECOMMENDED THEMES: _____

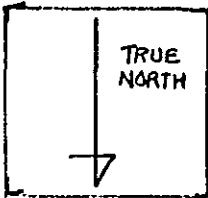
REVIEWER'S COMMENTS: _____

REVIEW BOARD EVALUATION RECORD

DATE REVIEWED: _____ RECORDER: _____
OFFICIAL CATEGORY: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal
OFFICIAL SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local
OFFICIAL THEMES: _____
OFFICIAL DISPOSITION: National Register Nomination State Register Staff Files
REVIEW BOARD COMMENTS: _____

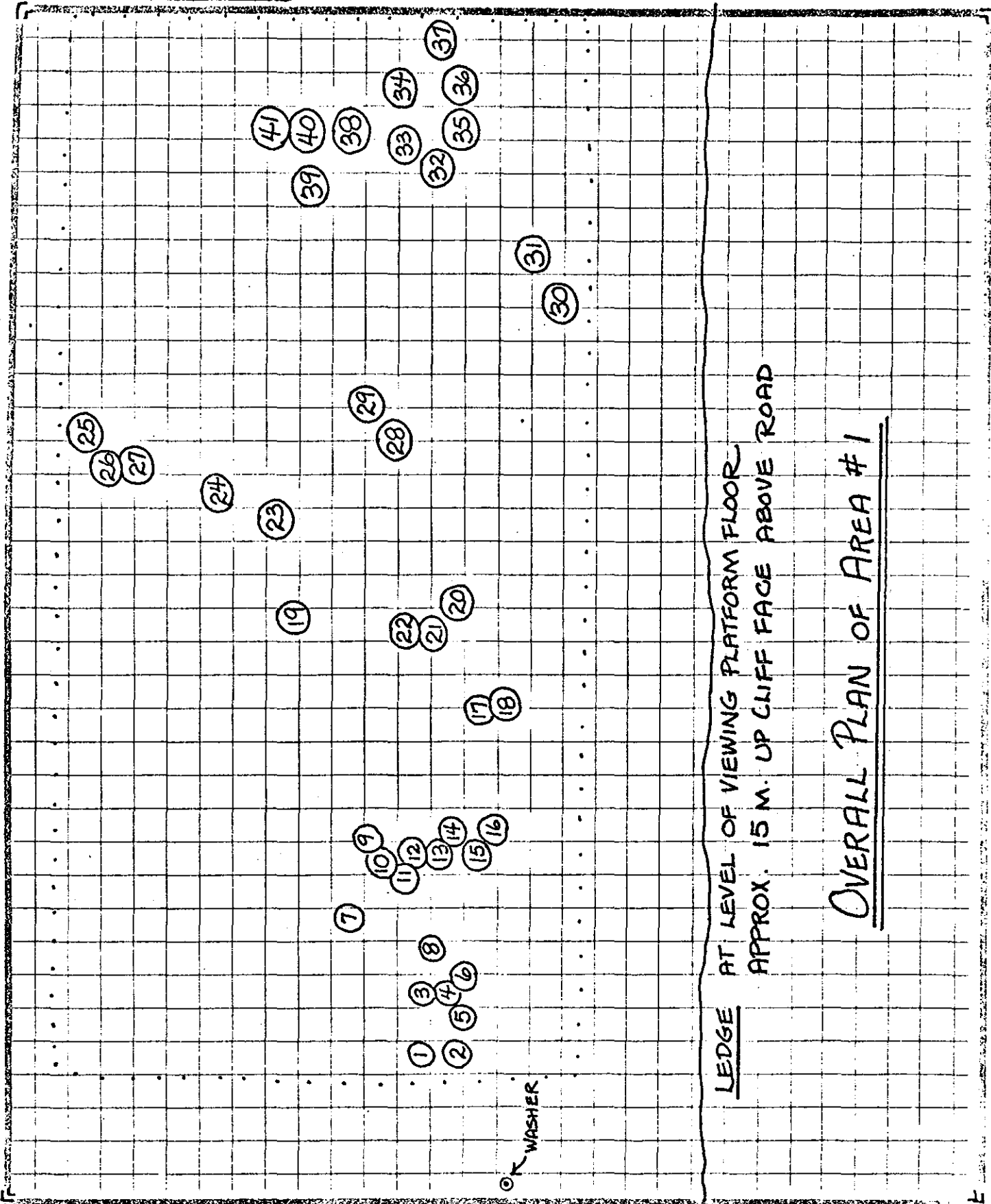
VOTING RECORD: Daws _____ Hormann _____ Jackson _____ Kikuchi _____
Lind _____ Mark _____ Nagata _____ Paglinawan _____
Roche _____ Tuggle _____

NORTH ARROW



SCALE: 0 0.5 1
cm mV

MAPPING TECHNIQUE: 01 AND 03



LEDGE AT LEVEL OF VIEWING PLATFORM FLOOR
APPROX. 15 M. UP CLIFF FACE ABOVE ROAD

OVERALL PLAN OF AREA #1

○ WASHER

Coordinates
20°49'21" N
156°37'15" W

FEATURE DESCRIPTION FORM

50 - 5 0 - 0 8 - 1 2 0 0
ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.

VERBAL DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE: bearings and sources used to locate feature; size; shape; construction technique; materials used; terrain features; condition; surface artifacts; midden. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT MUST INCLUDE: research potential; interpretive potential; unusual or important characteristics; probable function; importance as representative of its class; recommendation of Register status.

DESCRIPTION:

This site is known as Olowalu Petroglyphs. To locate it, we drove to Olowalu General Store by way of Highway 30. Just past the store we turned right (inland) and proceeded to the old road that parallels Highway 30. We turned left onto this road. About 50 m down, there is a dirt road with a yellow sign saying "petroglyphs". We turned right onto this road and continued for 0.5 mi to the site area. The area has already been converted into a small park, complete with a viewing platform that rises about 15 m up the cliff face to allow the public to enjoy the rock art. The site consists of 2 areas. Area 1 is the large cliff where the viewing platform is located. The petroglyphs extend along this cliff face 8 m and are situated from 1 to about 4.7 m up the face. Area 2 is about 15 m S of Area 1 and is right next to the road. The petroglyphs here extend along the cliff (and on rocks in front of the cliff) about 60 m, and are situated from 0.5 to 3.3 m up the cliff face. In Area 1, there are at least 41 petroglyphs. The figures include human forms with both stick and triangular bodies; animals, probably dogs and horses; circles; a sail, and other indistinct forms. They range in size from 2 x 2 cm to 35 x 55 cm. In Area 2, there are at least 31 petroglyphs. The figures here include human forms with both stick and triangular bodies, historic writing, animals including dogs and horses, a figure resembling a coffee pot, a large fish or whale, a figure with five lines radiating from the head, an outrigger canoe with sail, and many indistinct forms. The forms range in size from 4 cm x 6 cm to 40 cm x 40 cm. One of the historic forms, early Hawaiian writing, measures 80 cm by 10 cm. The petroglyphs are basically in good condition except for the fact that vandals have covered the petroglyphs with paint, crayon, chalk, and charcoal. Also many of the figures have been scratched over. Finally, many very modern "petroglyphs" have been added in recent years including such additions as names of people, profanity, and poor attempts to imitate the early Hawaiian petroglyph forms.

The site is situated on the NW side of Puu Kilea next to sugar cane fields. Directly opposite the site are kiawe trees (algaroba).

SIGNIFICANCE: Complete and accurate data should be recorded on all petroglyphs sites due to the scarcity of this type of site on Maui. After this is completed little further research can be done. The interpretive potential is already high. The site has easy access and has many visitors each day. However, some sort of cleaning program should be initiated to remove the chalk, paint, charcoal, and crayon that presently mar the petroglyphs. We recommend valuable status.

This is a National Register quality site, but in no way could this S.G. statement justify it.

Peter A. Cammilleri III

SPOT 4 1972

6

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7

50-50-8-1200

0 3 6 9 12

03

cmV

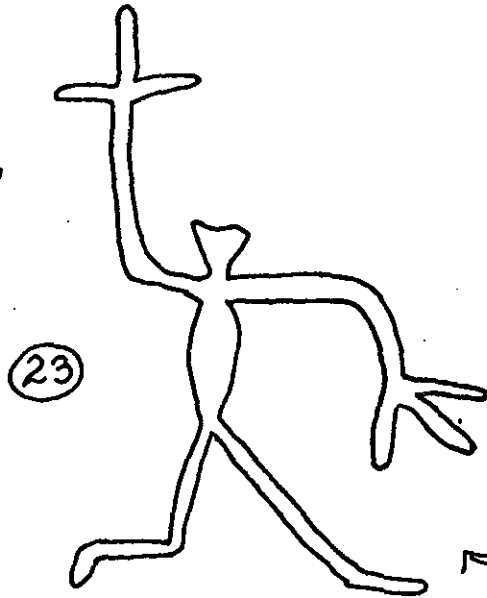
L

J

Γ

7

AREA #1 - PETROGLYPH



↖
 YELLOW CRAYON
 WHITE CHALK
 AND
 SMEARED WITH WHITE PAINT

7

7

cmv L

⑨

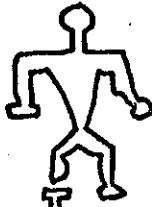


← YELLOW CRAYON

AREA #1

PETROGLYPHS

⑩

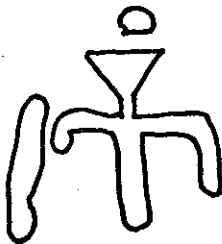


← PINK & BLACK CRAYON

⑪



⑫

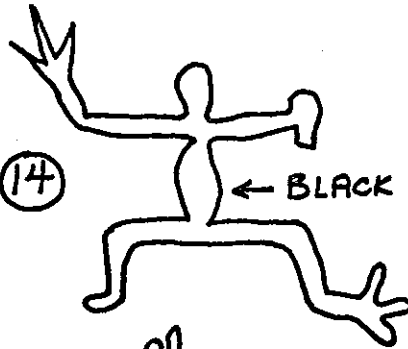


⑬



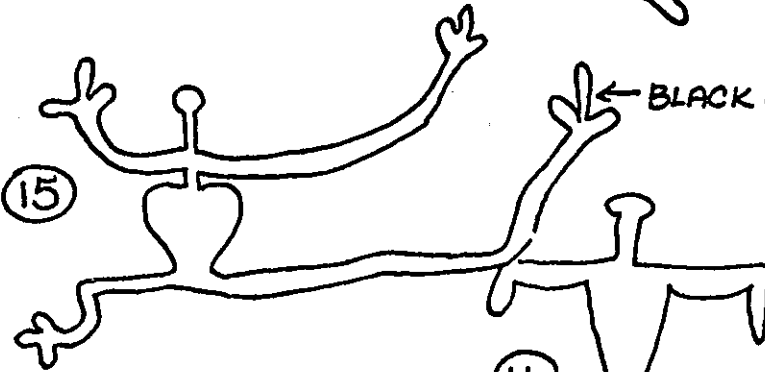
← BLACK CHALK

⑭



← BLACK CHALK

⑮



← BLACK CHALK

⑯



0 2 4 6 8

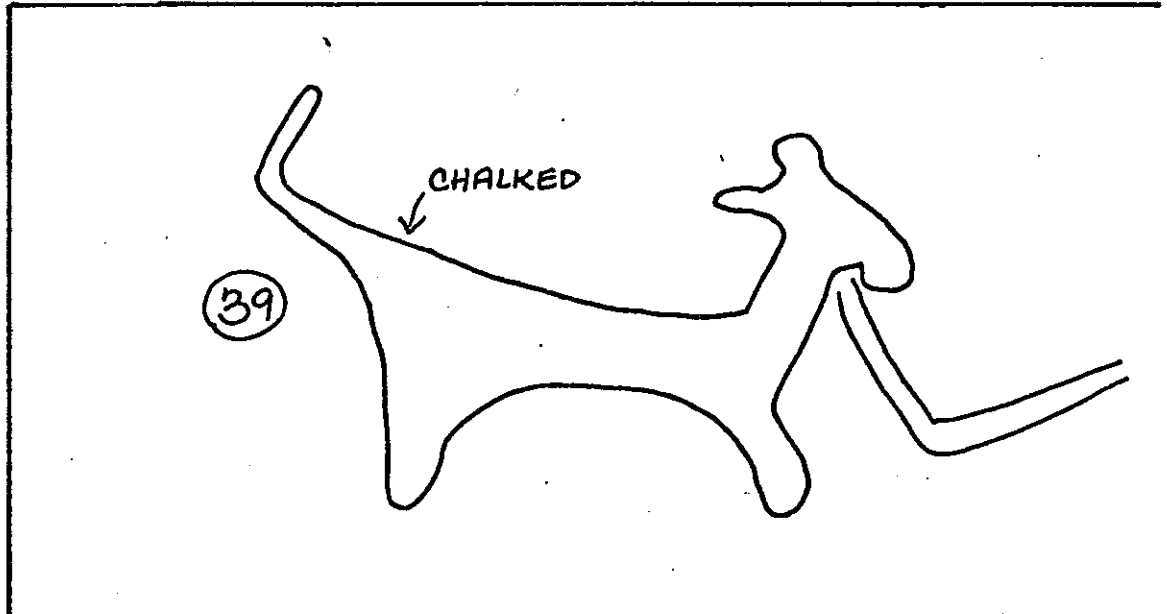
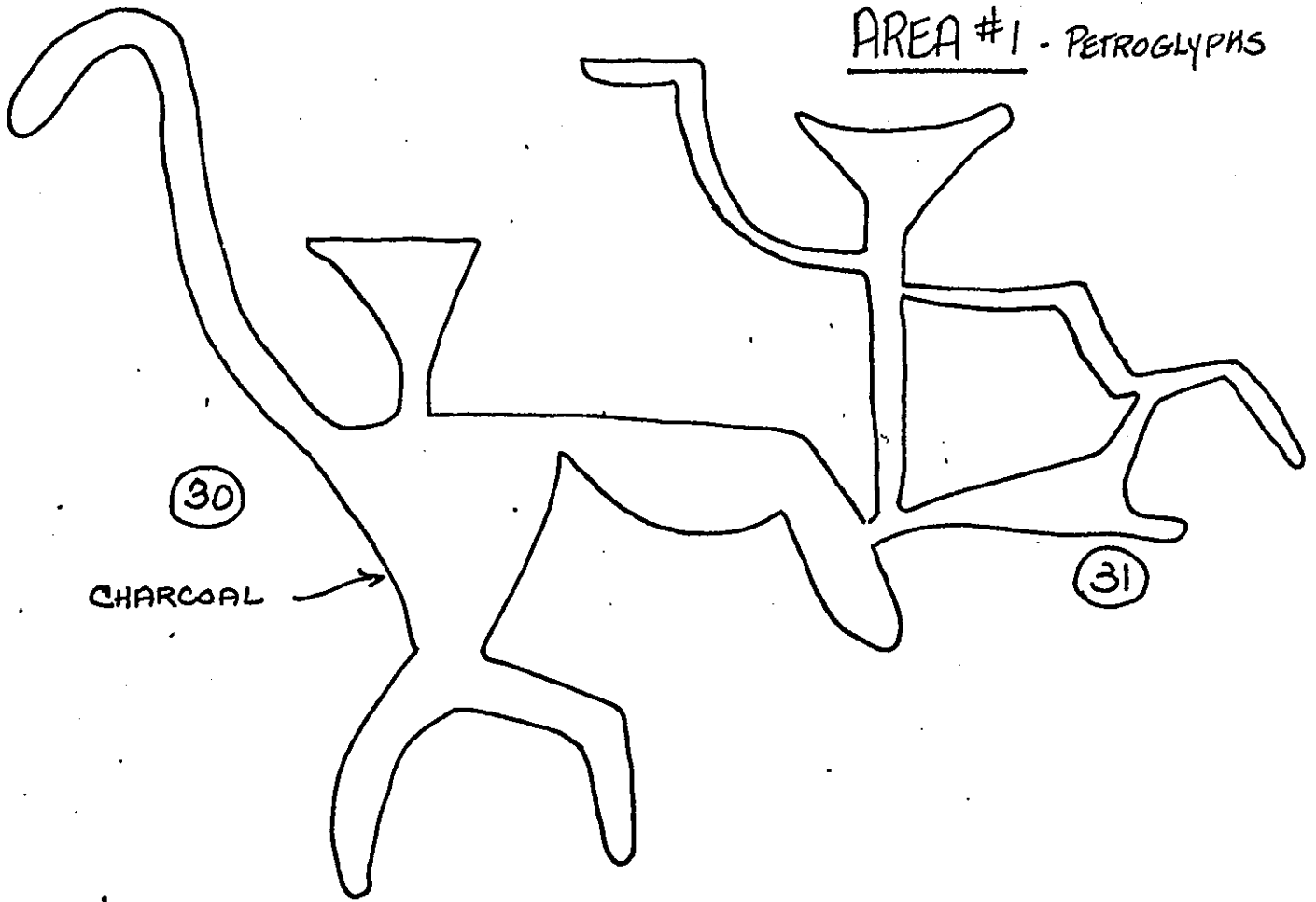
cm ✓

03

Fr

Fr

AREA #1 - PETROGLYPHS



Fr

Fr

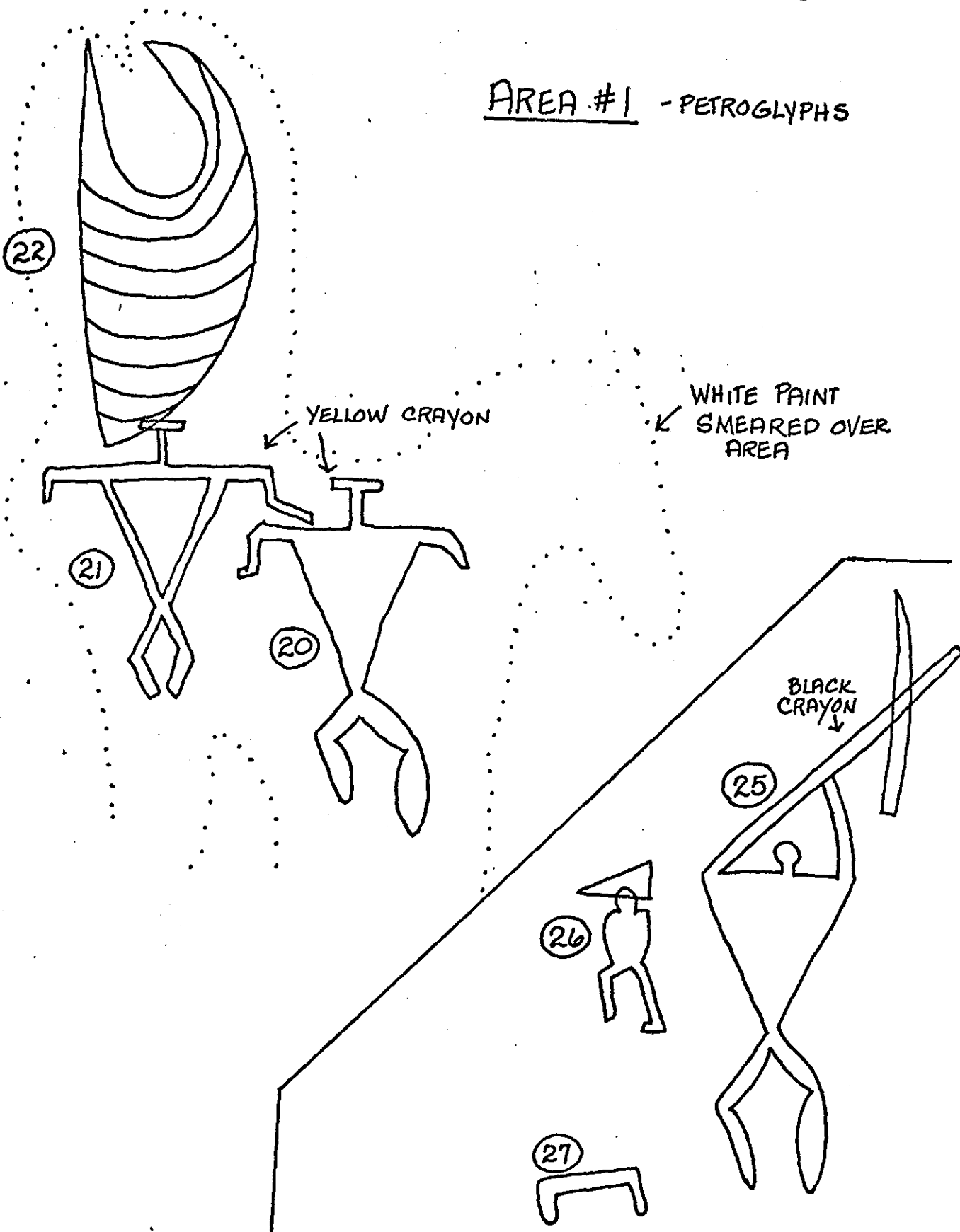
0 5 10 15 20

cmV

Fr

03

AREA #1 - PETROGLYPHS



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0 2 4 6 8

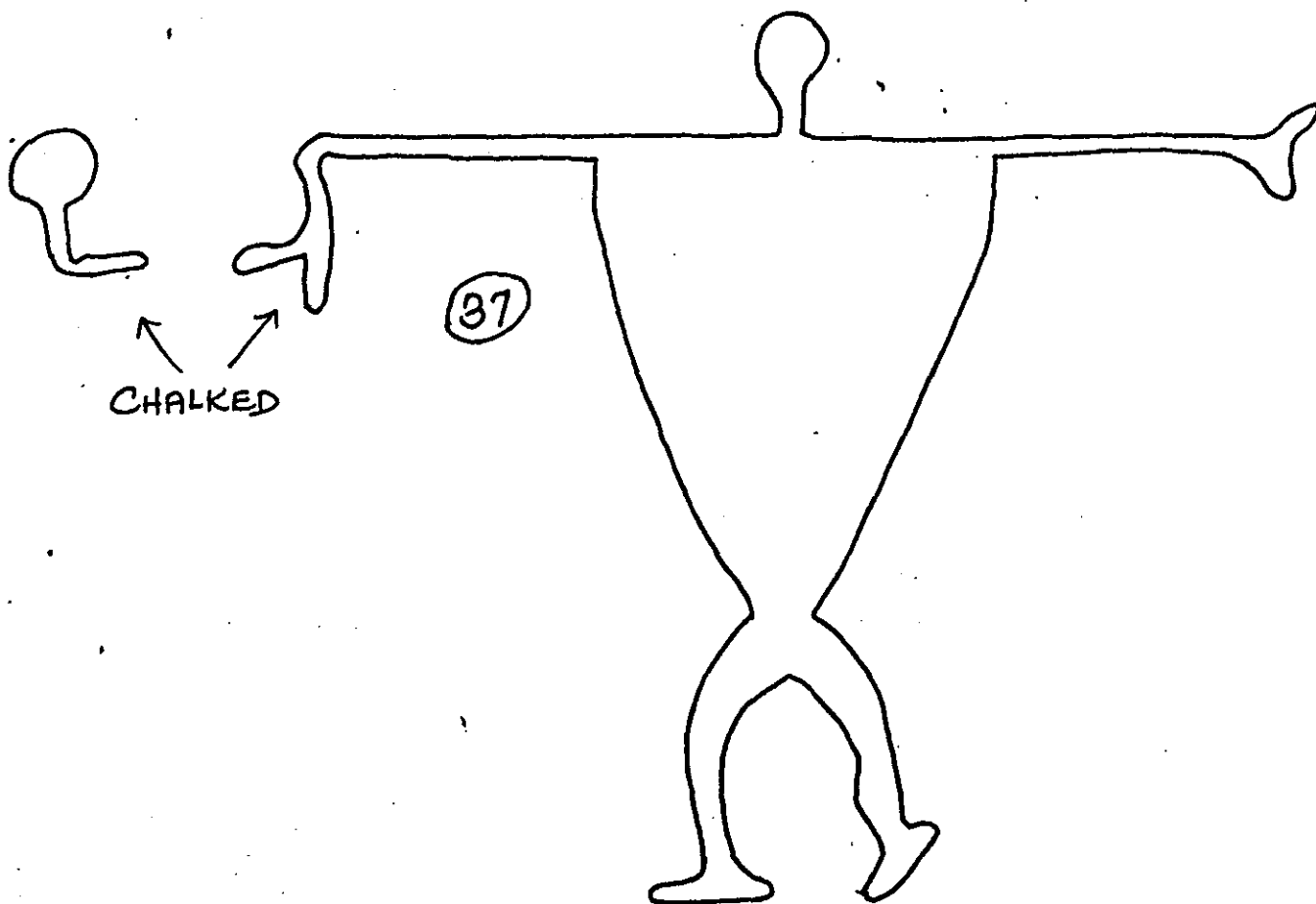
CMV

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7

AREA #1 - PETROGLYPH



CHALKED

7

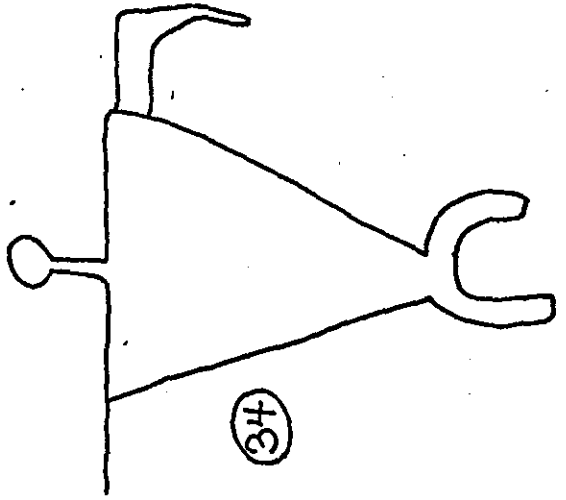
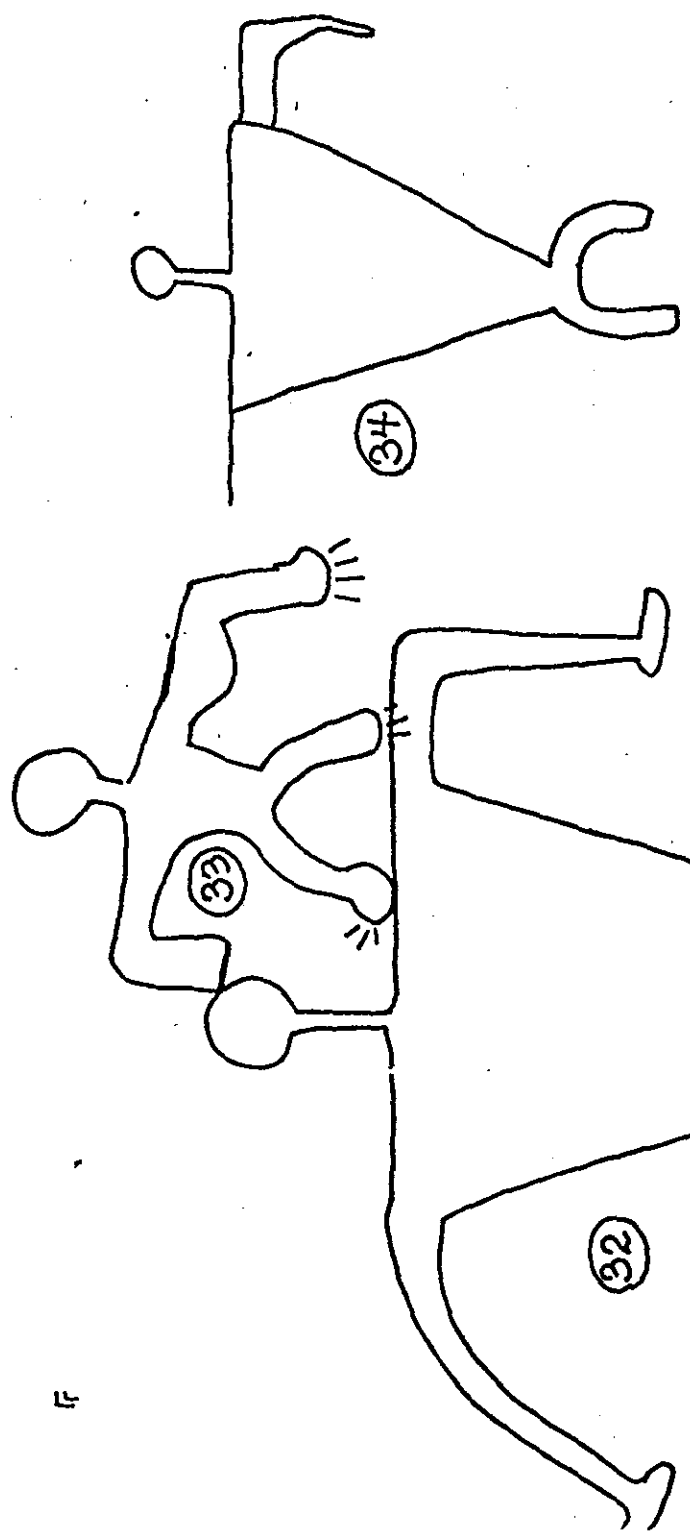
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0 2 4 6 8

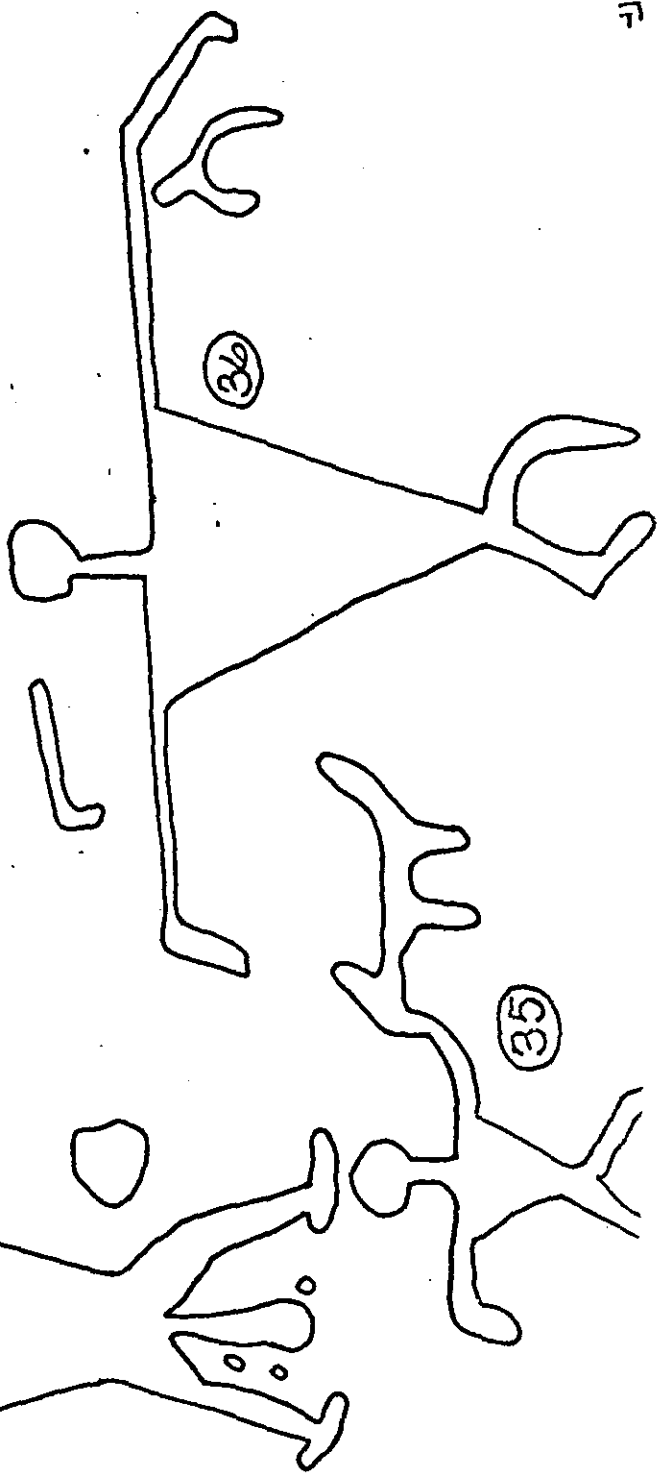
cmv

03

AREA #1 - PETROGLYPHS



(ALL OF THESE ARE CHALKED)



F

F

F

50-50-8-1200

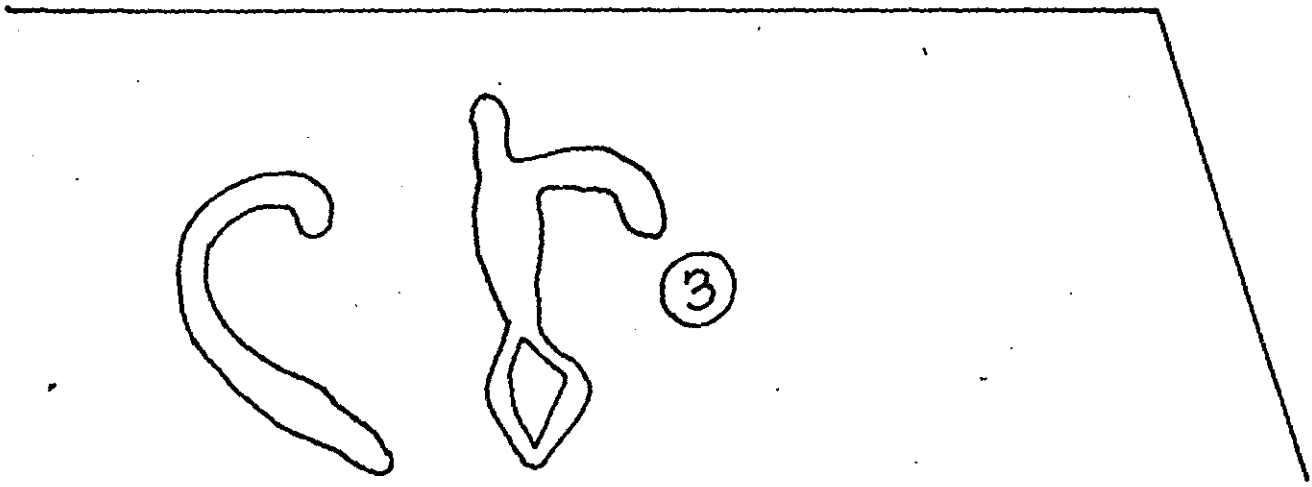
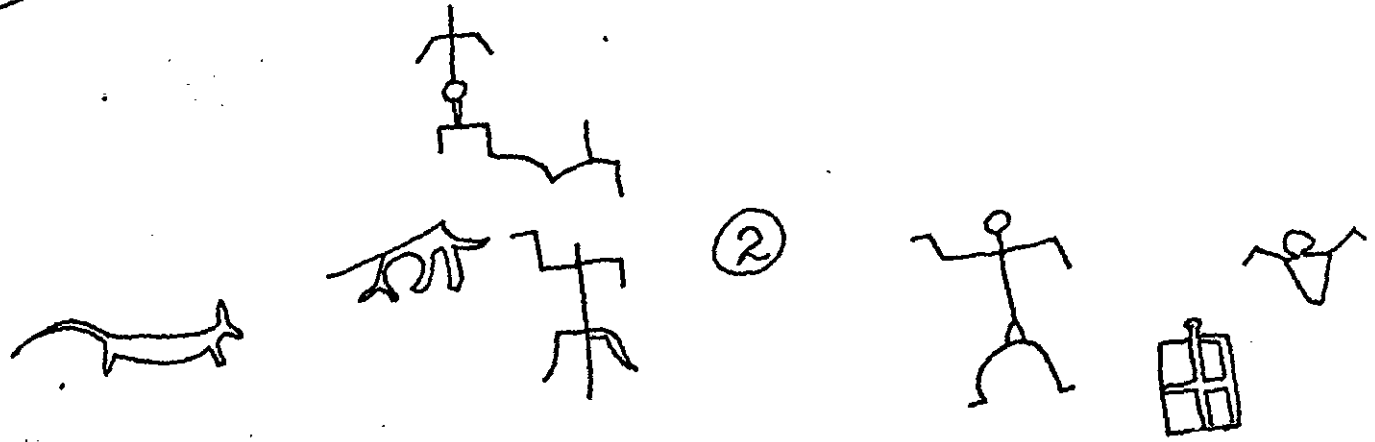
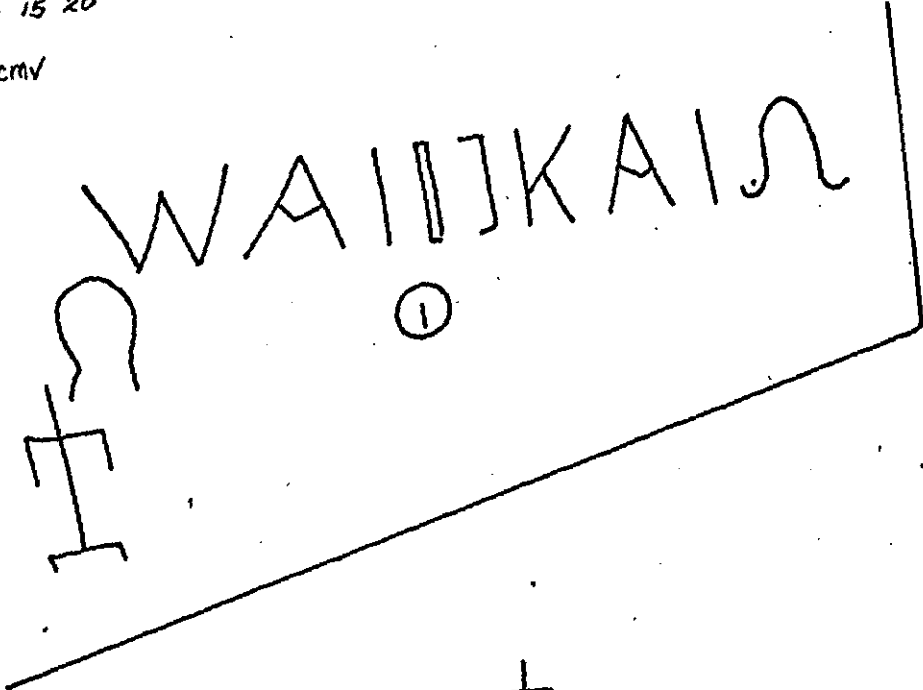
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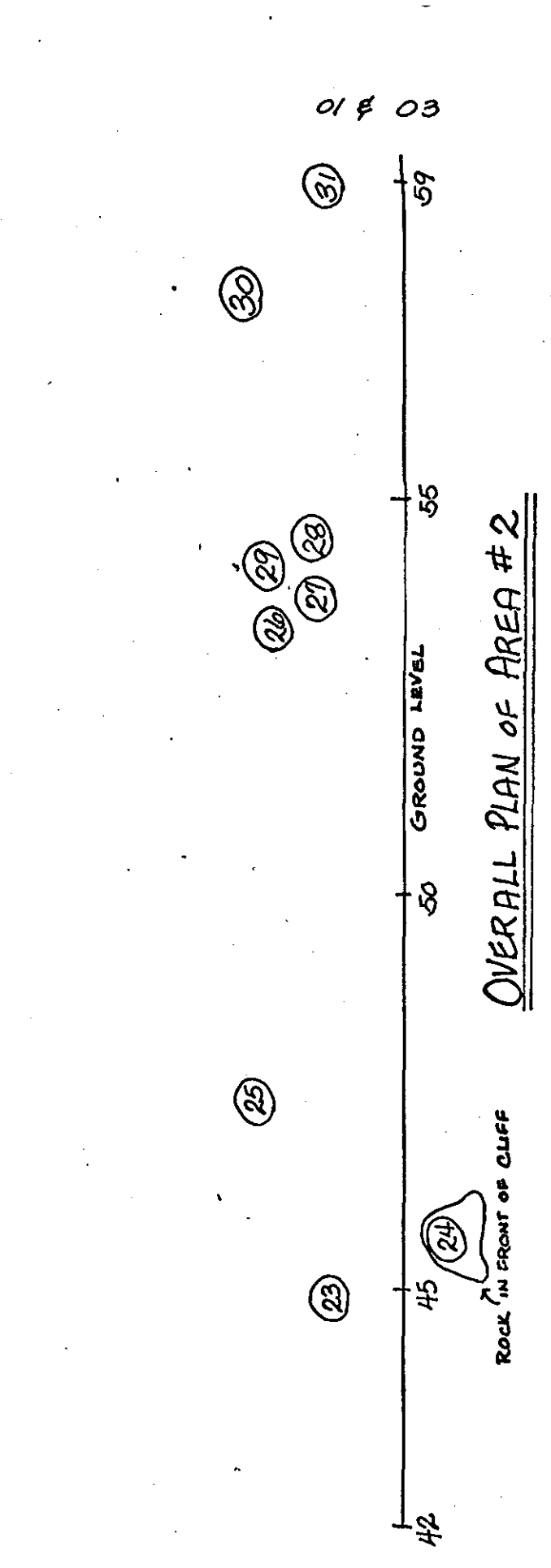
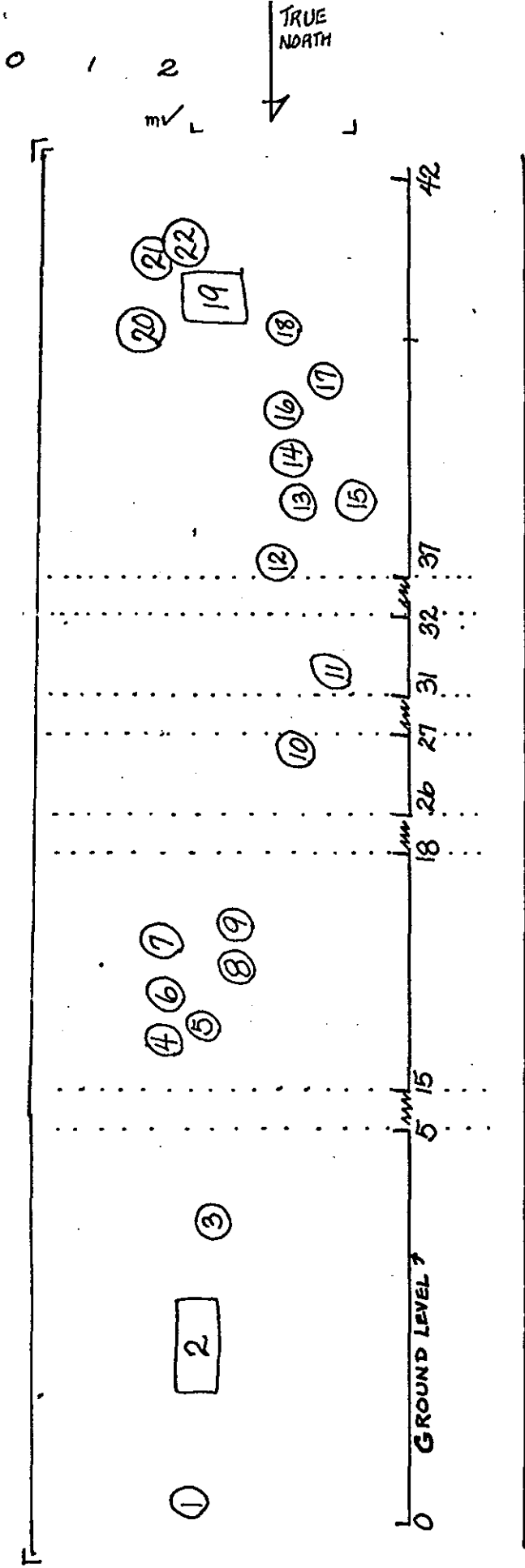
0 5 10 15 20

cmv

Fr

AREA #2
PETROGLYPHS





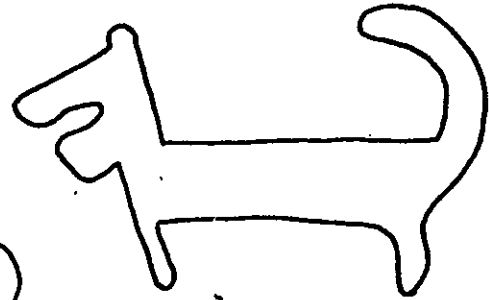
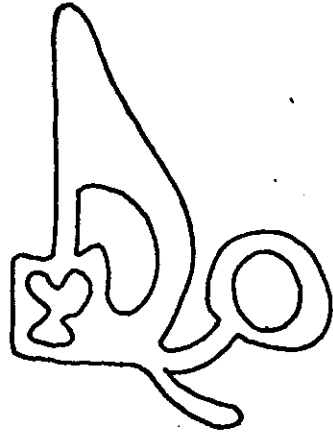
OVERALL PLAN OF AREA #2

0 2 4 6 8

03

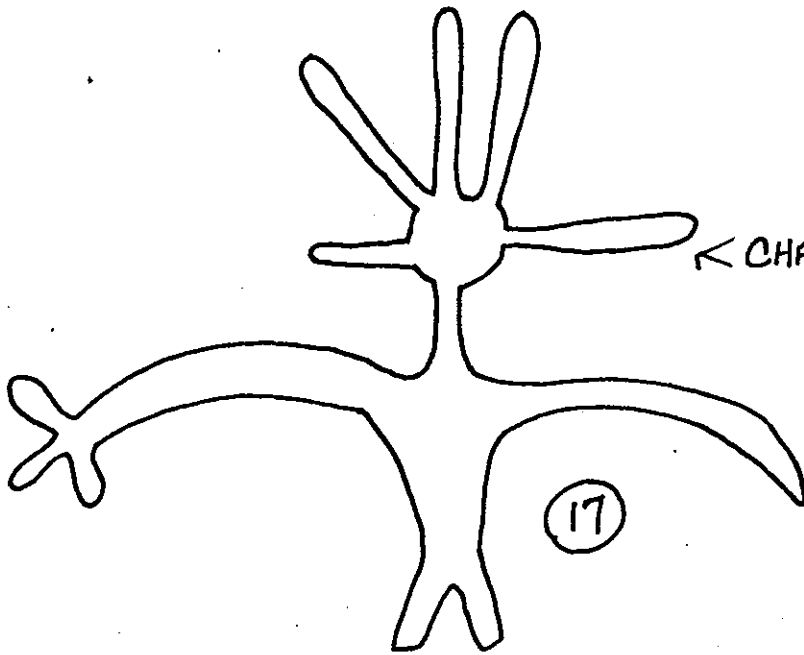
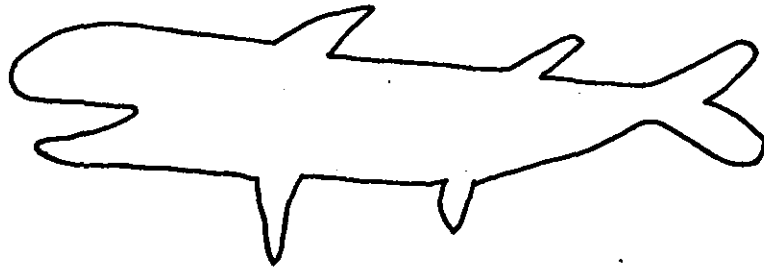
cmv
F

AREA #2 - PETROGLYPHS



18

(ALL CHARCOALED)



← CHALKED

17

0 2 4 6 8

cmv

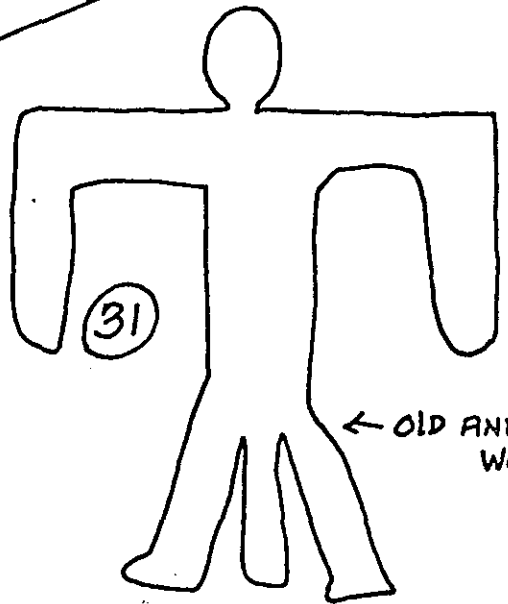
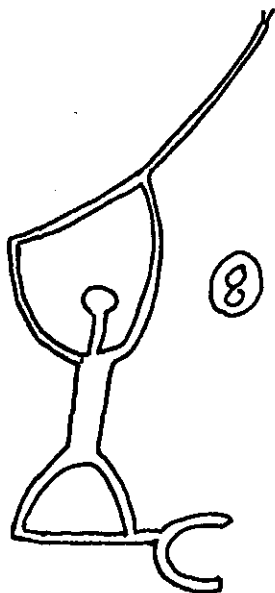
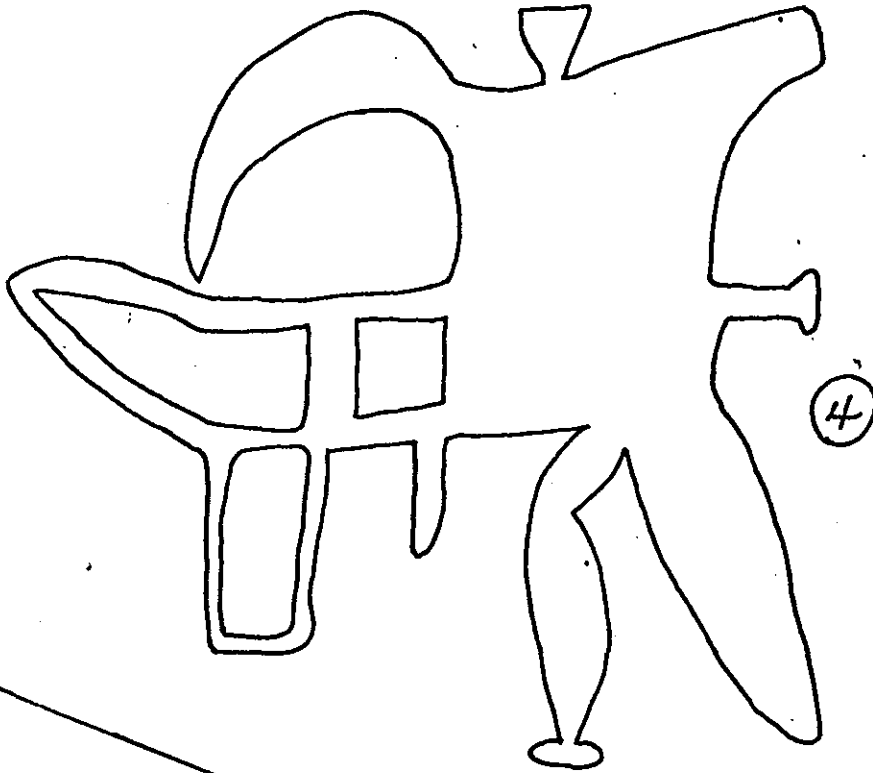
Fr

03

Fr

AREA #2

PETROGLYPHS



← OLD AND VERY WORN

Fr

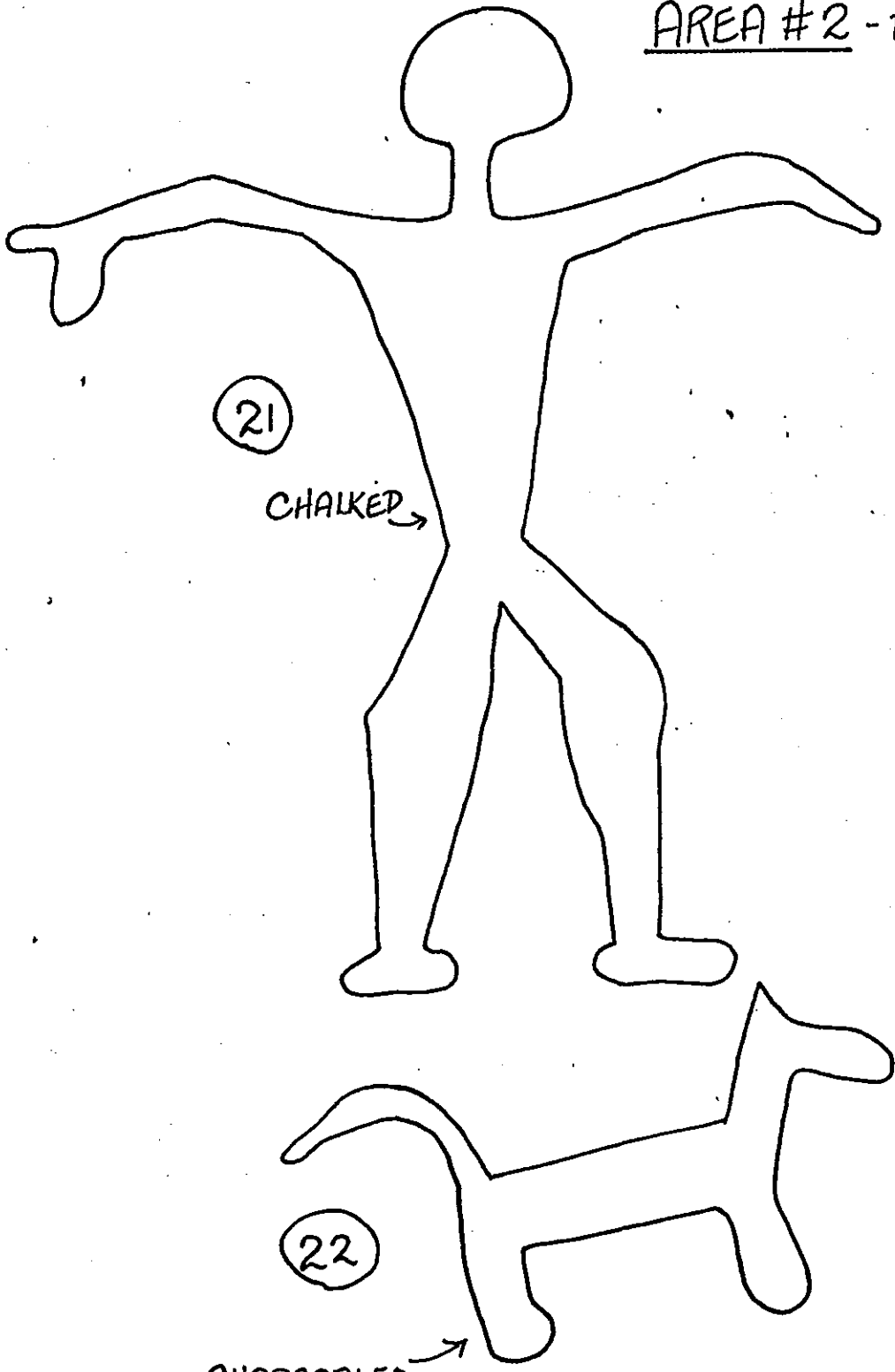
Fr

0 2 4 6 8

03

cm✓
Fr

AREA #2 - PETROGLYPHS



CHARCOALED

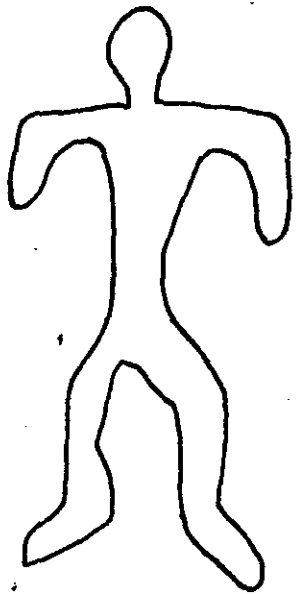
0 2 4 6 8

fr cmv

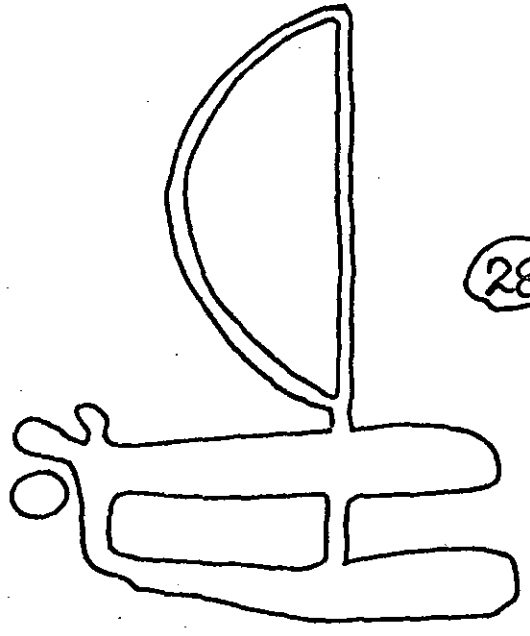
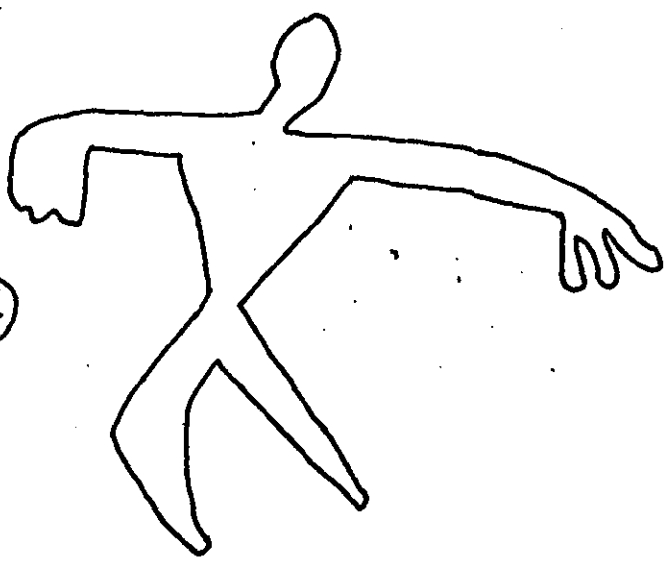
03

7

AREA #2 - PETROGLYPHS



24



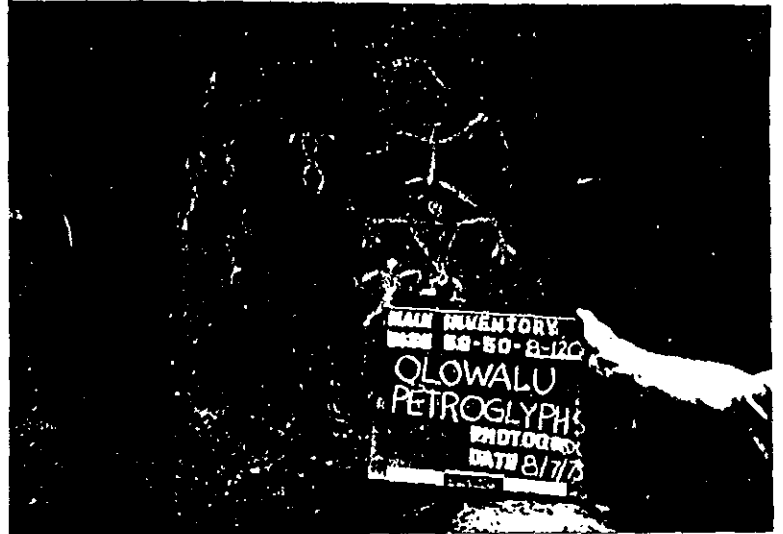
28

FEATURE DESCRIPTION FORM

50 - 5 0 - 0 8 - 1 2 0 0
ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.

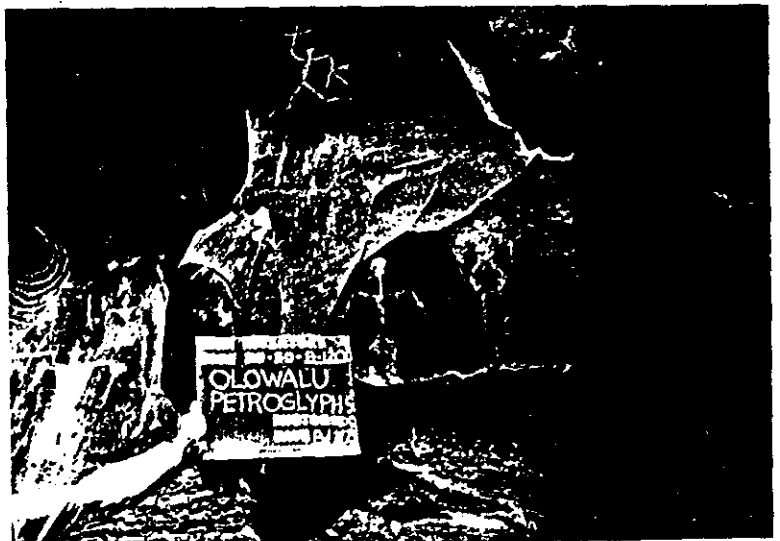
VERBAL DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE PERTINENT DATA ON: bearings and sources used to locate feature; terrain and vegetation; size; shape; construction technique; materials used; condition; surface artifacts or midden visible. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT MUST INCLUDE: unusual or important characteristics; accessibility; interpretive and research potential; evaluation of the site's importance as a representative of its class; recommendations for register category.

LOWALU PETROGLYPHS;
Area 1, Groups 1-6, 8
SMa(a)45-2



LOWALU PETROGLYPHS;
Area 1, Group 7
SMa(a)45-4

LOWALU PETROGLYPHS;
Area 1 (cliff face), Groups 28, 29
SMa(a)45-7



SIGNED:

DATE:

18
FEATURE DESCRIPTION FORM

50 - 5 0 - 0 8 - 1 2 0 0
ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.

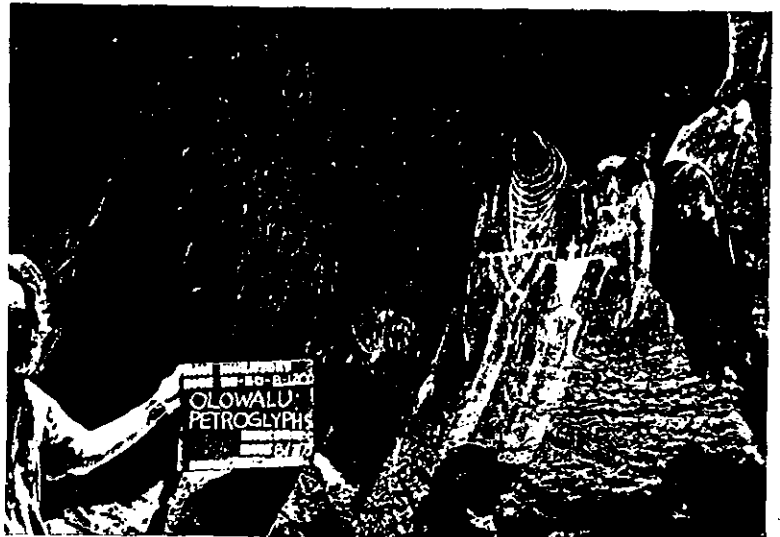
VERBAL DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE PERTINENT DATA ON: bearings and sources used to locate feature; terrain and vegetation; size; shape; construction technique; materials used; condition; surface artifacts or midden visible. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT MUST INCLUDE: unusual or important characteristics; accessibility; interpretive and research potential; evaluation of the site's importance as a representative of its class; recommendations for register category.

LOWALU PETROGLYPHS;
Area 1, Groups 17-22
SMa(a)45-5



LOWALU PETROGLYPHS;
Area 2, Group 18
SMa(a)45-22

LOWALU PETROGLYPHS;
Area 1, cliff face
SMa(a)45-10



SIGNED:

DATE:

FORM $\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$: PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

50 - $\frac{50}{3\ 4}$ - $\frac{08}{5\ 6}$ - $\frac{1200}{7\ 8\ 9\ 10\ 11}$
 ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.

$\frac{19}{12\ 13}$ $\frac{22}{14\ 15}$ $\frac{22}{16}$ $\frac{1}{17}$ $\frac{1}{18}$ $\frac{1}{19}$ $\frac{4}{20}$ $\frac{8}{21}$ $\frac{03}{22\ 23\ 24}$ $\frac{10}{25\ 26\ 27}$
 USE 1 USE 2 STAT OWNR ATTD ACCS zone sect plat parcel
 T A X M A P K E Y

PROPERTY OWNER: $\frac{P}{28}$ $\frac{I}{29}$ $\frac{O}{30}$ $\frac{N}{31}$ $\frac{E}{32}$ $\frac{E}{33}$ $\frac{R}{34}$ $\frac{M}{35}$ $\frac{I}{36}$ $\frac{L}{37}$ $\frac{L}{38}$ $\frac{C}{39}$ $\frac{O}{40}$ $\frac{C}{41}$ $\frac{O}{42}$ $\frac{C}{43}$ $\frac{O}{44}$ $\frac{O}{45}$

STREET ADDRESS: $\frac{46}{46}$ $\frac{47}{47}$ $\frac{48}{48}$ $\frac{49}{49}$ $\frac{50}{50}$ $\frac{51}{51}$ $\frac{52}{52}$ $\frac{53}{53}$ $\frac{54}{54}$ $\frac{55}{55}$ $\frac{56}{56}$ $\frac{57}{57}$ $\frac{58}{58}$ $\frac{59}{59}$ $\frac{60}{60}$ $\frac{61}{61}$ $\frac{62}{62}$ $\frac{63}{63}$

TOWN OR CITY: $\frac{L}{64}$ $\frac{A}{65}$ $\frac{H}{66}$ $\frac{A}{67}$ $\frac{I}{68}$ $\frac{N}{69}$ $\frac{A}{70}$ $\frac{H}{71}$ $\frac{I}{72}$ $\frac{I}{73}$ $\frac{9}{74}$ $\frac{6}{75}$ $\frac{7}{76}$ $\frac{6}{77}$ $\frac{6}{78}$ $\frac{1}{79}$ $\frac{1}{80}$
 STATE ZIP CODE

FORM $\frac{4}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$: BACKGROUND DATA

50 - $\frac{50}{3\ 4}$ - $\frac{08}{5\ 6}$ - $\frac{1200}{7\ 8\ 9\ 10\ 11}$
 ISLAND QUAD IDENTIFICATION NO.

AHUPUA'A $\frac{O}{12}$ $\frac{L}{13}$ $\frac{O}{14}$ $\frac{W}{15}$ $\frac{A}{16}$ $\frac{L}{17}$ $\frac{U}{18}$ $\frac{U}{19}$ $\frac{20}{20}$ $\frac{21}{21}$ $\frac{22}{22}$ $\frac{23}{23}$ $\frac{24}{24}$ $\frac{25}{25}$ $\frac{26}{26}$

PREVIOUS SURVEYS: $\frac{N}{27}$ $\frac{O}{28}$ $\frac{N}{29}$ $\frac{E}{30}$ $\frac{31}{31}$ $\frac{32}{32}$ $\frac{33}{33}$ $\frac{34}{34}$ $\frac{35}{35}$ $\frac{36}{36}$ $\frac{37}{37}$ $\frac{38}{38}$ $\frac{39}{39}$ $\frac{40}{40}$ $\frac{41}{41}$ $\frac{42}{42}$ $\frac{43}{43}$ $\frac{44}{44}$

PREVIOUS SITE DESIGNATION(S): $\frac{M}{45}$ $\frac{A}{46}$ $\frac{-}{47}$ $\frac{D}{48}$ $\frac{2}{49}$ $\frac{-}{50}$ $\frac{2}{51}$ $\frac{-}{52}$ $\frac{2}{53}$ $\frac{-}{54}$ $\frac{2}{55}$ $\frac{-}{56}$ $\frac{2}{57}$ $\frac{-}{58}$ $\frac{2}{59}$ $\frac{-}{60}$ $\frac{2}{61}$ $\frac{-}{62}$

LAST NAME OF SURVEYOR: $\frac{63}{63}$ $\frac{64}{64}$ $\frac{65}{65}$ $\frac{66}{66}$ $\frac{67}{67}$ $\frac{68}{68}$ $\frac{69}{69}$ $\frac{70}{70}$ $\frac{71}{71}$ $\frac{72}{72}$ $\frac{73}{73}$ $\frac{74}{74}$

$\frac{75}{75}$ $\frac{76}{76}$ $\frac{77}{77}$ $\frac{78}{78}$ $\frac{79}{79}$ $\frac{80}{80}$
 INSTITUTION YEAR FILED AT

1 1
TO TT
CARD NO

SITE NAME/TYPE (Columns 12-43) OLOWALU PETROGLYPHS

DISTRICT (Columns 44-55) LAHAINA

AHUPUA'A (Columns 56-80) OLOWALU

PREVIOUS SITE NUMBER(S) MA-D2-2 NUMBER SYSTEM BISHOP MUSEUM

BACKGROUND DATA

CONDITION DATA

Source	Volume	Page(s)
Johnson "Maui's Past in Stone" in Hawn Hol. Honolulu Adv. 12/7/58 photo-Maui News. Sept 21, 1963		

Extent of Destruction SLIGHT
 Agent of Destruction VANDALS/NATURE
 Destruction Reported by _____
 Source/Page _____
 Date Reported _____

PROCESSING CHECKLIST DATE INITIALS

Literature xeroxed	<u>5-7</u>	<u>SDC</u>
Field Map plot	<u>517</u>	<u>SDC</u>
Final Mylar plot	_____	_____
Final ink sketch(es)	<u>8/20</u>	<u>JH</u>
Statement drafted	<u>8/6/73</u>	<u>SDC</u>
Cover sheet complete	<u>8/6/73</u>	<u>SDC</u>
Form 01/11 complete	<u>8-6-73</u>	<u>SDC</u>
Form 21 complete	_____	_____

Form 31 complete	<u>8/15</u>	<u>DK</u>
Form 41 complete	<u>8-15</u>	<u>DK</u>
Supplementals complete	_____	_____
Checked	<u>8-15</u>	<u>L.M.P</u>
To typist	<u>8/14</u>	<u>DK</u>
Typing complete	<u>8/14</u>	<u>DK</u>
Typing proofed	<u>8-15</u>	<u>L.M.P</u>
To xeroxing	_____	_____
Xeroxing complete	_____	_____

DISPOSITION

3 1 0 1 0 5 1 1 1 1
 TO TT 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
 CARD NO THEME (S) TO REVIEW BOARD

31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
 REVIEWED STATE CATEGORY SIG LEVEL NAT'L REG NOM

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61
 TO TRUSTEES TO STATE LIAISON OFFICER TO NATIONAL REGISTER

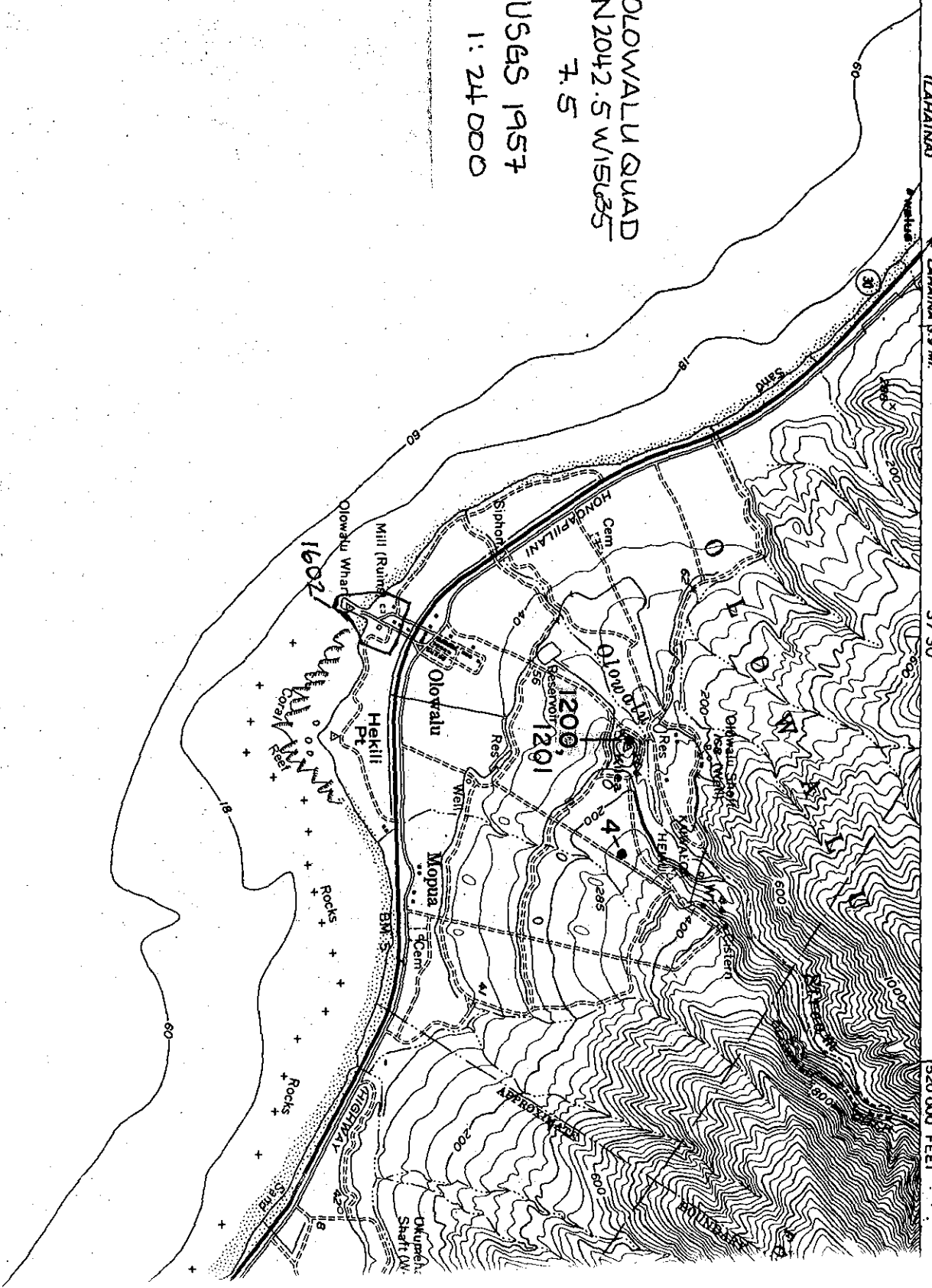
62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71
 NATIONAL REGISTER ACTION NRHP DISPOSITION: OK NO RET

OLOWALLU QUAD
N2042.5 W15U85
7.5
USGS 1957
1: 24 000

LAHAINA 13.9 MI.

37°30"

1520 000 FEET





SITE NAME/TYPE Olowalu Mill District
LOCATION Olowalu, Lahaina
OWNER Pioneer Mill Company
Lahaina, Maui

MERIT: Architectural Historical MAUI NEWS, October 8, 1915
J.C. Conde, Sugar Trains, Felton, 1973.
INFORMATION: Written No Yes: Olowalu Sugar Co., Annual Reports
Informant No Yes: M.N. Nelson, Pioneer Mill Co/ Olowalu resident

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This site is being recommended for Reserve status based on a combination of architectural and historical interest. The general interest is mainly historical.

The early history of Olowalu Sugar Company is not clear, and is said to have originated as an enterprise of Kamehameha V (reigned 1863-1872) and was sold in 1877. When Olowalu Sugar Company was incorporated on May 6, 1881, H. Hackfeld & Co. were agents. From about 1898 to 1910, W.G. Irwin & Co. were agents. With the consolidation of Irwin into C. Brewer & Co., the latter assumed the agency until December, 1931, when Olowalu was purchased by Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.

References to repairs made to Olowalu wharf in 1884, with costs shared by the Hawaiian government and the sugar company, indicate the wharf as having been built several years previously. Little else is known of it at this time.

In 1915, new boilers were installed in the mill and other improvements made. The boilers replaced some which had been in service for 35 years (1880).

The house, built for the company manager, is assumed to have been built either just before or after 1915, with 1910 assumed.

The house is a one-story wooden structure with a sloping hip roof and ventilated gable ends. A front porch seven bays long is marked by a simple balustrade. Rafter ends are left exposed and the house is raised approximately three feet above the grade.



20-48-46 N
156-37-32 W

REASON FOR USE OF SHORT FORM: limited architectural interest- engineering site
SURVEYED BY J.C. Wright RECOMMENDATION Reserve
DATE OF SURVEY March 1974 TAX KEY 4-8-03
LOCATION MAP IS DRAWN ON OPPOSITE SIDE OF SHORT FORM

HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

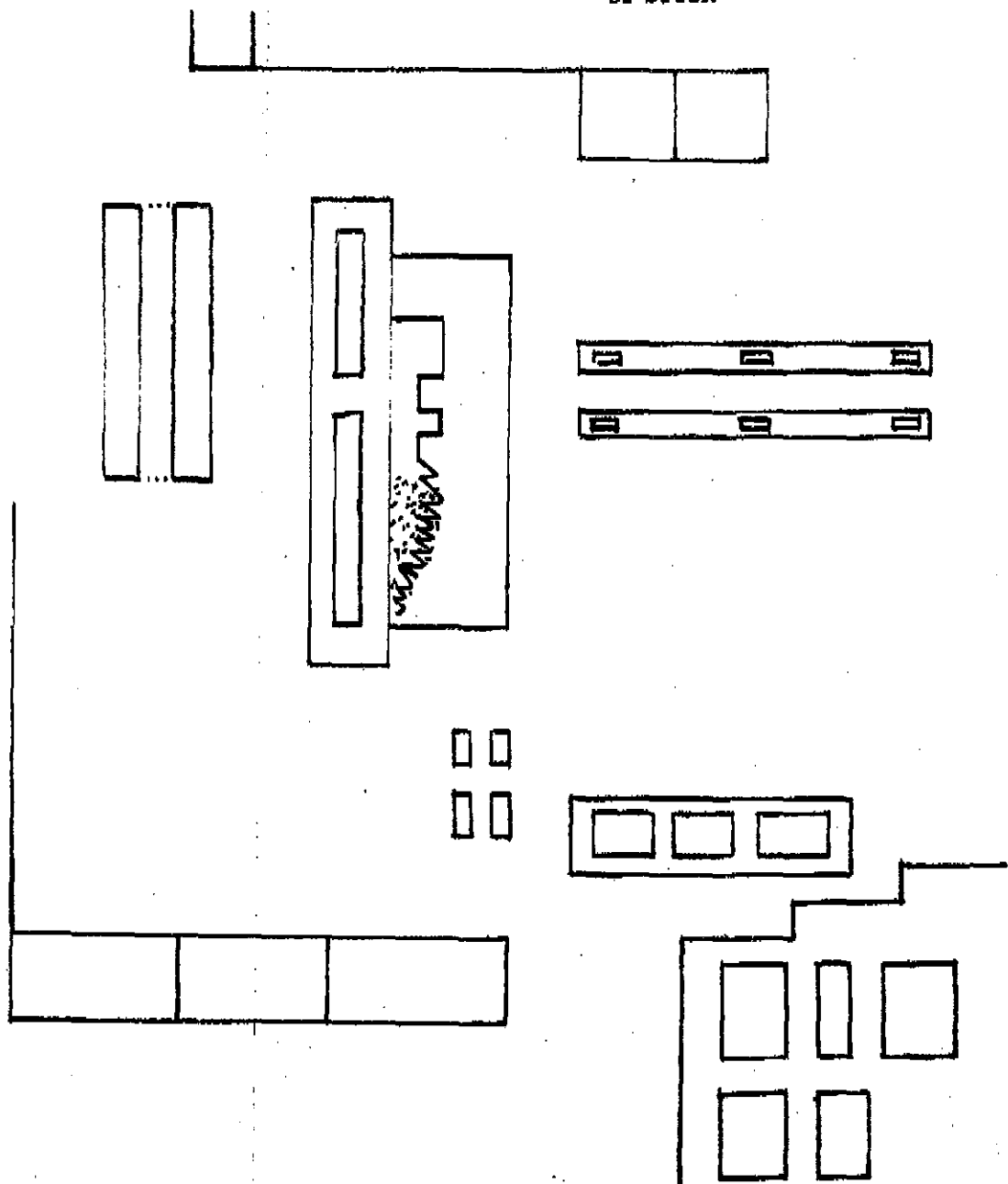
HISTORICAL SITES INFORMATION AND REVIEW FORM---CONTINUATION SHEET p. 1

Please note subject heading (Statement of Significance, etc.; use separate sheet for each heading).

Olowalu Sugar Mill Ruins

Site 100 x 200 feet

Walls and platforms of concrete with minor traces of brick



FORM CS-1

Number 50-08-1602

Name Olona Mill District

Review

31 Jul 74 originals sent to state

Review Board Action

Files

Original _____

Certification _____

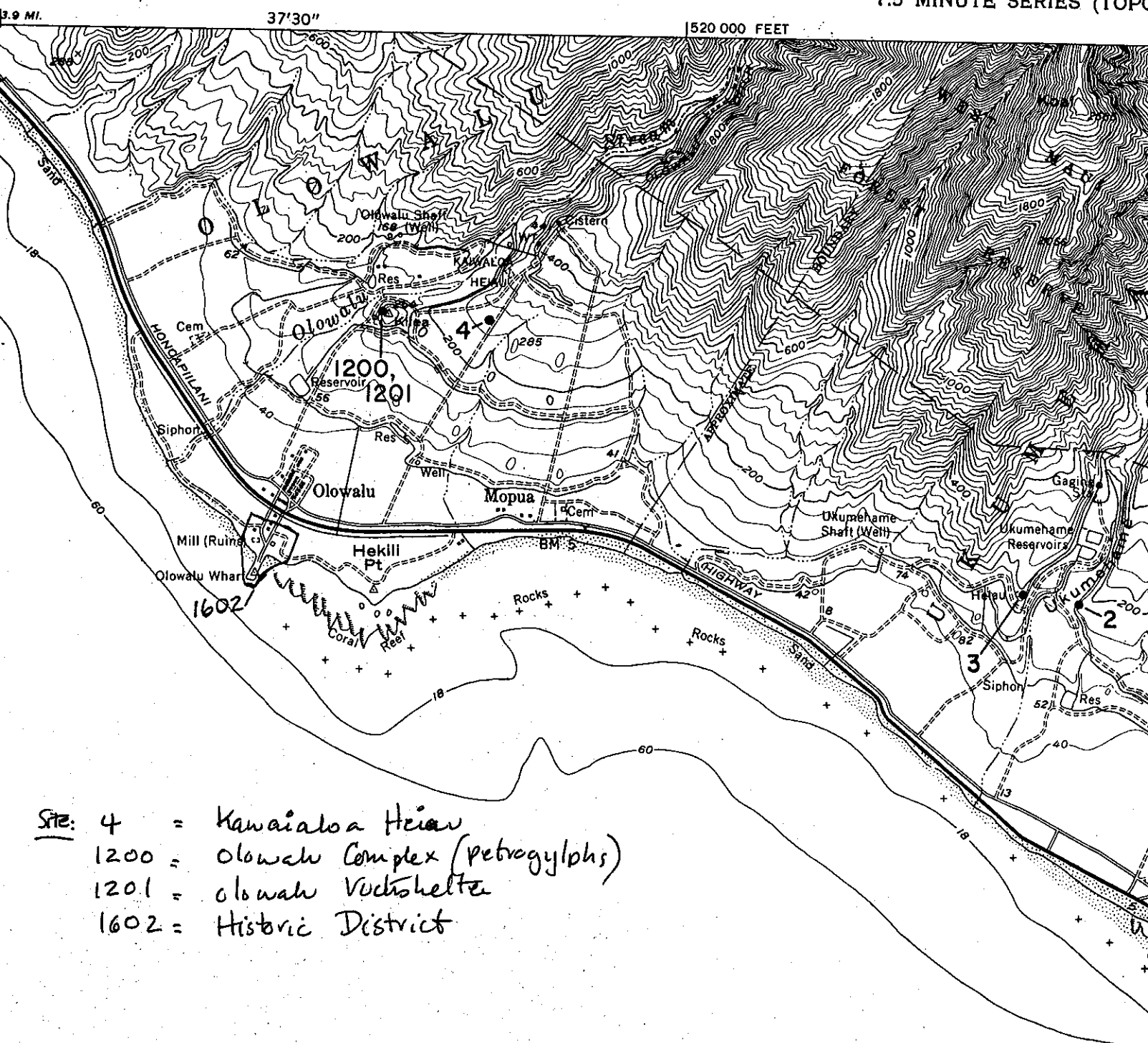
Working _____

Certification _____

Form 51 _____

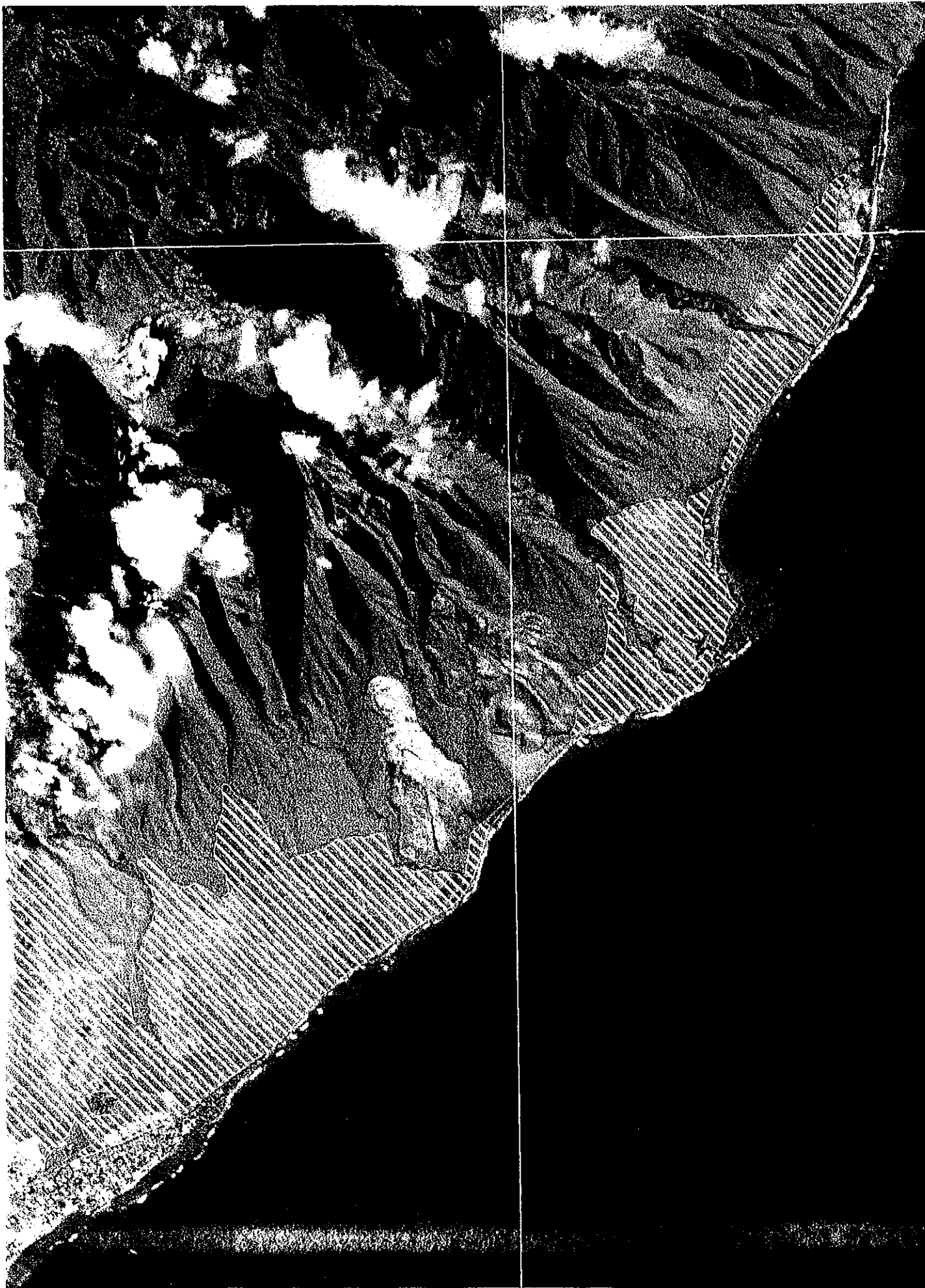
Comment Not yet reviewed (cf 200574)

OLOWALU QUADRA
 HAWAII-MAUI CO
 ISLAND OF MAUI-LAHAINA
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPO)



- Site: 4 = Kawaialoa Heiau
 1200 = Olowalu Complex (petroglyphs)
 1201 = Olowalu Votivsheltes
 1602 = Historic District

+



OLD WAI LU
SUBMER CANE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COVER SHEET

HAWAII REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

50 - 50 - 08 - 1603
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
2 1 1835
 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 CARD No. DATE/PERIOD
 PRESENT LAND USES: Religious
 DESTRUCTION: No Known Future Danger Possible Future Danger Future Danger Certain
 Present Danger Presently Being Destroyed
 STATUS: Occupied Unoccupied CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
 INTEGRITY: Unaltered, Orig Loc Unaltered, Moved Altered, Orig Loc Altered, Moved
 ACCESSIBILITY: Unrestricted Restricted Inaccessible

SITE NAME/TYPE: OLOWALU STONE CHURCH RUINS
 DISTRICT: LAHAINA
 AREA: Two acres
 CATEGORY: Single Feature Complex Places
 OWNERSHIP: Public Private
 PHOTOGRAPHS: Yes No (Temp/Tech)
 KNOWN PRESSURES ON SITE: NONE

LEGENDARY MATERIALS KNOWN: Yes No WRITTEN HISTORICAL MATERIALS: Yes No
 IMPORTANCE AS EXAMPLE OF TYPE SITE: Good Moderate Poor
 SUSCEPTABILITY TO INTERPRETATION: Good Moderate Poor
 RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Good Moderate Poor
 LOCAL ATTITUDES ABOUT SITE: Valuable Moderate Value Low Value Ambivalent Unknown
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION (Columns 21-80): Ruins of the early mission stone church 30 x 60 feet.

STAFF EVALUATION: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal
 SUGGESTED THEMES: World View - Religion / Art - Architecture

DATE SUBMITTED TO REVIEW BOARD: _____

REVIEWER'S RECORD AND EVALUATION

NAME: _____ DATE REVIEWED: _____
 CATEGORY: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal
 SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local
 RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION: Nominate National Register State Register Staff Files
 RECOMMENDED THEMES: _____
 REVIEWER'S COMMENTS: _____

REVIEW BOARD EVALUATION RECORD

DATE REVIEWED: _____ RECORDER: _____
 OFFICIAL CATEGORY: High Value Valuable Reserve Marginal
 OFFICIAL SIGNIFICANCE: National State Local
 OFFICIAL THEMES: _____
 OFFICIAL DISPOSITION: National Register Nomination State Register Staff Files
 REVIEW BOARD COMMENTS: _____

VOTING RECORD: Daws _____ Hormann _____ Jackson _____ Kikuchi _____
 Lind _____ Mark _____ Nagata _____ Paglinawan _____
 Roche _____ Tuggle _____



SITE NAME/TYPE Olowalu Stone Church Ruins
LOCATION Mopua, Lahaina
OWNER Hawaii Conference United Church of Christ
Honolulu, HI

MERIT: Architectural Historical
INFORMATION: Written No Yes: Maui Historical Society, Lahaina Historical Guide, 1971
Reports, Hawaiian Mission Children's Society
Informant No Yes:

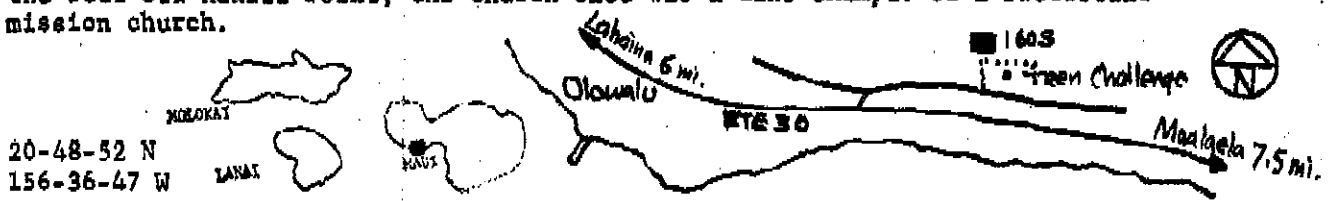
GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This site is being recommended for Valuable status based on a combination of architectural and historical interest.

The general shore district of Olowalu was a small Hawaiian village of farmers and fishermen, located about half way between Lahaina and Maalaea, toward Wailuku. A mission station from Lahaina was established at Mopua in 1835, and in 1837 a small adobe and thatch roof church was built. Early in 1858, work began on the construction of a stone church and by May, 1859, the walls were completed. The exact date of the finishing of the church is not known. Originally, it may have had a thatch roof, but a previously unidentified photograph, most likely taken about 1890, shows the church with a shingled gable roof and short square steeple.

Members of the church voted in 1868 to become an independent church, keeping that status until 1897 when again the church affiliated with the mother church in Lahaina. (The usual founding date of May 10, 1868, relates to this) At some time prior to 1930 the church was abandoned. Clearing and reconditioning work was done in 1960 by an ecumenical work group. Services in Lahaina during the Whaling Spree include an offering of funds for eventual reconstruction of the church. Care is given to the property by the nearby camp used by Teen Challenge, a religiously oriented drug rehabilitation program.

The church ruins stand on a slightly sloping plain with the mountains to the northeast forming a spectacular background. On the W side of the ruins are remains of a cemetery, heavily overgrown. The walls of the church are 30 by 60 feet, parts being collapsed, and the loose rock has been piled outside the S entrance. Three window openings are indicated for each side, with one at the N end, the altar end. Constructed of fieldstone set in mortar, with quoins of coral blocks cut from the reef off Hekili Point, the church once was a fine example of a Protestant mission church.

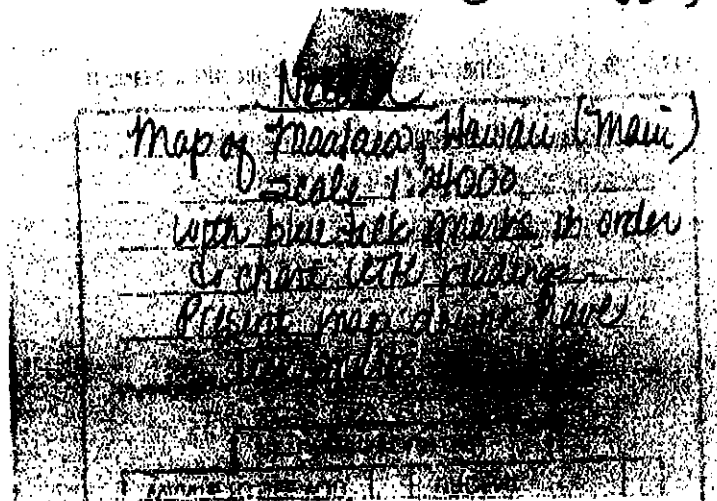


20-48-52 N
156-36-47 W

REASON FOR USE OF SHORT FORM: stone ruins only- no structure
SURVEYED BY J.C. Wright RECOMMENDATION Valuable
DATE OF SURVEY March 1974 TAX KEY 4-8-03-18

LOCATION MAP IS DRAWN ON OPPOSITE SIDE OF SHORT FORM

Site 1603



Memo to Short Form

FORM CS-1

Number SD-08-1603

Name Olowalu Stone Church Ruins

Review

31 Jul 74 originals sent to state

Review Board Action

Files

Original _____

Certification _____

Working _____

Certification _____

Form 51 _____

Comment Not yet reviewed (9/22/74)

poor reason for use 7 short form
little actual history for valuable site

Appendix B SHPD Correspondence

April 12, 2000



STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
Kakuhine Building, Room 555
801 Kamehale Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES
ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
LAND
STATE PARKS
WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

April 12, 2000

Mr. Robert Horcajo
Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC
173 Ho Ohana Street, Suite 201
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

LOG NO: 25237 ✓
DOC NO: 0004RC10

Dear Mr. Horcajo:

**SUBJECT: Review of Archaeological Inventory Survey -Mauka Olowalu Lands
Olowalu, Lahaina, Maui
TMK: 4-8-3: 10**

This letter reviews this revision of this report which our staff received March 20, 2000 (Dee Fredericksen & Erik Fredericksen 2000. Archaeological Inventory Survey of Mauka Portion of Olowalu Development Parcel ... Xamanek ms.). The report is now acceptable.

We can now conclude that all historic sites have been found, totaling 34 sites. It now seems clear that the irrigated kalo fields along the lower stretches of Olowalu Stream were destroyed by intensive land clearing activities of the sugarcane industry. The background section is acceptable, as are site descriptions and interpretations.

Only remnants of the precontact to early 1800s Hawaiian settlement pattern survive - notably one large heiau (site 4, Kawalia heiau), a medium-size heiau (4718), the burial area on Pu'u Kilea (4715), and inland of Pu'u Kilea, sites along Olowalu Stream associated with habitation and irrigated kalo farming (including two small, possible agricultural heiau in sites 4701 and 4708). Petroglyphs are also present in sites 1200, 4704, 4708. Remnants of the sugarcane era (late 1800s-1900s) include walls, canals, and a workers' cemetery. Burials are present in 9 sites - including cemeteries at Pu'u Kilea (Hawaiian), some unmarked graves extending from the Old Hawaiian Protestant Church, and a plantation era Japanese cemetery.

We agree with the significance evaluations that are proposed in Table 4 (p. 73). Eight of the 34 sites were significant solely for their information content, but they contained minimal information (being late 1800s-1900s walls, or having been severely damaged) and this information was adequately and reasonably recorded, making these sites "no longer significant". The remaining 26 sites are significant - 9 solely for their information content and 17 for multiple criteria.

We also agree with the proposed mitigation commitments for the 26 significant sites, with some clarifications. Nineteen of the sites are proposed for preservation, while 5 sites are proposed for archaeological data recovery, and 2 are proposed partly to be preserved/partly data recovered.

APR 17 2000

We are pleased to see that a number of the sites are proposed for interpretive preservation, which we believe will enhance the public's understanding of past settlement in this area of Maui. These sites include the large heiau and moderate-sized heiau on the slopes not far from the former houses and lo'i once located along Olowalu Stream, two sites with sizable numbers of petroglyphs, and an irrigated kalo field complex. This part of Maui (indeed the entire island) has very few interpreted historic sites which are accessible to the public. Some sites are to be interpreted in the Launiupoko area (habitations and some dry land agricultural features near the mouth of the upper valley and some temporary habitations - rock shelters - along the lower reaches of Launiupoko Stream), and with the addition of sites being interpreted in Olowalu, the public will be able to go to a series of historic preserves and see how Hawaiians used the landscape in the Lahaina area in the past. We hope eventually to expand this picture with sites being preserved in the upper valleys (such as upper valley lo'i and houses) and along the shore (coastal habitations in the form of subsurface deposits, ponds, and irrigated kalo fields) including important places in Lahaina which was a royal center in precontact times up to the time of Kamehameha III. Having such sites preserved improves the public's understanding of the past, enabling people to see and touch places where people once lived, farmed and worshipped in addition to seeing objects in Museums and reading about the past in books.

We are also pleased to see that one of the sites to be archaeologically data recovered is the buried marsh/lagoonal soils (site 4823). These soils may have the potential (through pollen cores) to identify when permanent settlement began along this shoreline. Often pollen shows vegetation changes reflecting human clearing of vegetation for farming. Current scientific models suggest that the Lahaina area may have been one of the earliest leeward areas settlement on Maui with its small flowing streams, perhaps as early as the A.D. 1000s. Thus, data recovery work may be able to shed light on this important subject.

Our few clarifications are:

1. The Maui Island Burial Council must vote on the burial treatment proposals, before those proposals can be considered final. Most burials are recommended for preservation in place, which is the general policy of our office and the councils. But, we note that two sites (4820 & 4821, each a cluster of human bone, evidently single burials disturbed by cane activities) are proposed for disinterment (and data recovery) and reinterment. The text on page 69 states as if this will occur. However, the Burial Council must first vote on this proposal, and it is possible that they would recommend preservation in place. (If removal were approved, then archaeological data recovery and monitoring would be a component of removal. If preservation in place were approved, then archaeological monitoring in the vicinity, to ensure all bones are recovered and placed in the preservation area, would be a component of the preservation plan.)
2. It must be understood that no preservation activities should occur without an approved preservation plan. We understand that your firm may be planning to deed over preserve areas to a local group for them to care for the sites, or possibly have a group act as curator. While this seems fine, it needs to be clear that no preservation tasks should begin without a plan approved by our office and the County. This ensures that the preservation actions will be appropriate. In cases like this when native Hawaiian sites are involved, our policy is that the local Hawaiian community be either involved in the preparation of the preservation plan or be able to comment on the plan before the plan's submittal to our office for review.

Mr. Robert Horcajo

Page 3

Again, we find the survey report acceptable. Please send a copy of the final report to our Maui office also.

Clearly, the proposed development of this area will impact the significant historic sites that are present. The proposed mitigation commitments (preservation and data recovery) will help reduce the impacts of the development and should have educational benefits to the public at large. To ensure that the mitigation commitments are acceptably carried out, we recommend to the County by copy of this letter that any approved permit application contain the following standard conditions:

1. The Maui/Lana'i Islands Burial Council must vote on the mitigation proposals for all burials.
2. The survey report identifies sites which shall be preserved. The applicant shall submit a detailed preservation plan (scope of work) for these sites to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for approval. This plan will include buffer zones, interim protection measures (as needed), and long-range preservation plans. No land alteration may occur in the vicinity of these sites until minimally the buffer zones and interim protection measures are approved and the SHPD verifies the interim protection measures are in place. No preservation activities may occur in these sites until the preservation plan is approved. The SHPD shall verify in writing to the County when the plan has been successfully executed.
3. Archaeological data recovery shall occur at the sites so identified in the survey report. The applicant shall submit an archaeological data recovery (scope of work) for these sites to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for approval. The SHPD shall verify in writing to the County when the plan has been successfully executed.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact our office. Assuming that all permits will be obtained from the County and/or State, we will await receiving the preservation and data recovery plans. Ross Cordy, our Branch Chief for Archaeology (692-8025), can be contacted on those matters. Please contact Ka'iana Markell of our Burials Program (587-0044) for placement on the Burial Council's agenda and for information that the Council will need to see.

Aloha,



Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

RC:jen

c: Public Works Department, County of Maui
Planning Department, County of Maui
Maui Cultural Resource Commission
Ed Henry, DLNR Land Division
Chair, Maui/Lanai Island Burial Council
Dee Fredericksen, Xamanek Researches

4-8-003:010,050-82,
4-8-004:011-016
Mar 7, 2002



STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING, ROOM 565
601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

4-8-36105082
4-8-411-16
GILBERT S. COLMAN, CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

DEPUTIES
ERIC T. HIRANO
LINNELL NISHIOKA

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MANAGEMENT
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ENFORCEMENT
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FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
LAND
STATE PARKS

March 7, 2002

Mr. Bob Horcajo
Olowalu Elua Associates
173 Ho'ohana Street, Suite 201
Kahului, Hawai'i 96732

LOG NO: 29336 ✓
DOC NO: 0202MK03

Dear Mr. Horcajo,

**SUBJECT: Historic Preservation Review - Site Preservation Plan, Draft 2
Mauka Portion, Olowalu Elua Associates
Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui
TMK (2) 4-8-3:10, 50-82, 4-8-4:11-16**

Thank you for the opportunity to review this revised plan which was sent to our office on January 22, 2002.

In this letter we specifically address your revisions to our initial recommendations. The buffer zones have been established and field checked by our office. The boundaries of the cultural preserve will not serve as the buffer, and you have provided a rationale for this decision. Instead, each site within the cultural preserve will have a set buffer zone boundary. You have clarified the following points.

1. Public access. You have clearly stated that access will be provided from either new or existing roads or trails. For sites within the preserve, access will be facilitated by pedestrian trails. Maintenance roads within the preserve may provide vehicular and ADA compliant access.
2. Maintenance. Clarification has been made regarding the removal of alien trees which will occur by flush cutting and rotting, not mechanical removal, and some trees may be left as barriers or to provide shade.
- 3 and 4. Fencing/Hedges and Landscaping. No landscaping is proposed at this time. The rationale for this is that sites within the cultural preserve will be under the jurisdiction of the OCR (Olowalu cultural preserve), a non-profit corporation. No plans are formalized for these sites, as input from the Board of the OCR is necessary. It is clear in the preservation plan that when specific landscaping plans are developed, they will be submitted to our Division for review, as amendments to the plan.

Mr. Bob Horcajo

Page 2

5. Viewing platforms. Viewing platforms will be constructed only for Sites 4718 and 4710. These will utilize existing natural materials, including soil and field boulders. You have indicated that the platforms serve only to afford a view of the site, but other forms of access will be discouraged by signage.

6. Boundary Markers. The markers will consist of concrete blocks, 12" at the base, 7" at the top, with an overall height of 12". We question the height, it might be more appropriate to have the boundary markers higher so that they would be more visible. The hard plastic tags are satisfactory, providing they cannot be easily defaced.

7. Sign Text. The sign texts have incorporated some of our suggested language and seem acceptable, with one minor exception, and with the understanding that it will be addressed, we can approve the text.

1. Site 4 text. We recommend that the last paragraph be deleted. The reference to paganistic could be misinterpreted by some individuals. The first paragraph is sufficient to clearly indicate the importance of the heiau.

8. Preservation Commitment. Appropriate clarification has been made to this section.

The preservation plan is acceptable. If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Melissa Kirkendall at 243-5169.

Aloha



Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

MK:jen

c: John Min, Director, Department of Planning, County of Maui, FAX 270-7634
Bert Ratte, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972
Glen Ueno, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972

MAR 11 2004



4-8-3:1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 33,
41-49, 8 & 84

GILBERT S. COLOMA-AGARAN, CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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LINNEL NISHIOKA

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DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamohila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

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STATE PARKS

April 16, 2001

Mr. Robert Horcajo
Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC
173 Ho'ohana Street, Suite 201
Kahului, Hawai'i 96732

LOG NO: 27285 ✓
DOC NO: 0103MK08

Dear Mr. Horcajo,

**SUBJECT: Review of Archaeological Mitigation and Preservation Plan
the Makai Portion
Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui
TMK 4-8-3:1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 33, 41-49, 83 & 84**

Thank you for the opportunity to review this combined mitigation and preservation plan which our staff received on January 25, 2001 (Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC, 2001, *Archaeological Mitigation & Preservation Plan, Makai Portion (Phase I) Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui Island, TMK 4-8-3:1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 33, 41-49, 83 & 84*)...Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC ms.

The preservation plan includes six sites recommended for in-place preservation -- Site 4693, consisting of burials and a subsurface archaeological deposit outside of the burial area (burials covered under a separate preservation plan), Site 4694 (a wall structure on the subject parcel and on State Beach Reserve Land), Site 4697 (subsurface archaeological deposit), Site 4698 (subsurface archaeological deposit) and Site 1602 (the Olowalu Mill Complex), and the gleyed soils.

Interim protection of the sites will be provided by placement of temporary fencing along the buffer edge where construction may occur. This will be in place for any sites where construction will occur within one hundred feet (100'). Construction supervisors will be notified as to the nature and location of the site through written and verbal notice. This is acceptable, but the plan needs minor revision to include a statement saying that once the fences are in place our Division will be contacted, and our Division will then verify in writing that the interim protection measures are in place.

Long term preservation will consist of boundary markers along the outer edge of the buffer zones. Buffer zones vary on each site (10 feet for Sites 4694, 4697, and 4693, 30 feet for Site 1602). This is acceptable.

Mr. Robert Horcajo
Page 2

Public Access for Site 4694 is along Beach Reserve access, and has no limitations. Access to Site 1602, the mill area, will be during daylight hours seven days a week. Access issues are not applicable for Sites 4697, and 4698, subsurface deposits. This part of the plan is acceptable.

Maintenance measures are applicable for Site 4693 (detailed in burial treatment plan) and 1602 (flush cut trees, native plants in an area that will not damage the structure). All maintenance is the responsibility of Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC.

Signage as indicated in the preservation plan consists of the State Site Number, the ahupua'a, moku, and island, and function. A brief description/explanation of each site is also included on each sign. Signs conclude with citation of appropriate statutes. The heading and text of some signs do need revision. Please see the attachment.

Archaeological monitoring will be conducted on the Eastern shoreline sand areas in case subsurface historic sites are found, allowing for their identification, documentation and appropriate treatment. The monitoring plan is acceptable.

Please make the minor revisions to the preservation plan. You can replacement pages if you wish. As always, if you disagree with our comments or have any questions, please contact our review staff as soon as possible to resolve these concerns. Should you have questions, please contact Dr. Melissa Kirkendall (Maui/Lana'i SHPD 243-5169).

Aloha,



Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

MK:jen

Attachment

c: John Min, Director, Department of Planning, County of Maui, FAX 270-7634
Bert Ratte, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972
Glen Ueno, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972

ATTACHMENT

REVISIONS FOR SIGNAGE OLOWALU MAKAI

1. To standardize the headings of all the signs, please have them read like the following:

Historic Site 4694
Olowalu Ahupua'a
Lahaina Moku, Maui

Habitation Site

2. Sign for 4694.
 - a. There should be an initial paragraph supplying some ahupua'a context. For example, it could say "In pre-European times, Olowalu had permanent houses located along the shoreline, scattered up along Olowalu stream, and in the distant upper valley. When the land system was converted to private lands in the late 1840s, several house lots (kuleana) were awarded to commoner families in this area."
 - b. There should then be a second brief paragraph which says something about this specific site. What does it look like? What was found in it? How old was it? Any of these points could be made.
3. Sign for 4697
 - a. As with 4694, a brief introductory paragraph is needed to provide some ahupua'a context for the reader. This should not be the same paragraph as in previous signs.
 - b. As with 4694, then say something about this specific site's archaeological appearance, finds, function, or age.
4. Sign for 4698
 - a. As with 4694, a brief introductory paragraph is needed to provide some ahupua'a context for the reader. This should not be the same paragraph as in previous signs. This sign text mentions that a family would also have farm lands in the lowlands or upper valley, and that could be the focus of the general statement.
 - b. As with 4694, then say something about this specific site's archaeological appearance, finds, function, or age. Do not say late-precontact habitation site. If a radiocarbon date is available, say something like: Two archaeological dates from this site indicate it was occupied from the A.D. 1600s to European contact (1779).
5. Sign for Site 1602. This sign text is good. In the heading, delete the "Historic" in front of "Sugar Mill Ruins". It will already say historic site at the top of the sign.

BENJAMIN J. CATFANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



TIMOTHY E. JOHNS, CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPUTIES
JANET E. KAWILO

STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
Kakihua Building, Room 555
501 Kamehameha Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

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February 25, 2000

Mr. Robert Horcajo, Project Manager
Olowalu Elua Associates, LLC
173 Ho Ohana Street, Suite 201
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

LOG NO: 24957 ✓
DOC NO: 0002RC39

Dear Mr. Horcajo:

**SUBJECT: Review of Revised Archaeological Inventory Survey Report – Olowalu Makai
Development Parcel
Olowalu, Lahaina, Maui** **TMK: 4-8-3: portion 5**

This letter reviews the revised report which was submitted February 7, 2000 and received in our office on February 9th (D. Fredericksen & E. Fredericksen 2000. Archaeological Inventory Survey of Makai Portion (Phase 1) of Olowalu Development Parcel ... Xamanek ms.). This revision addresses our review letter of January 14, 2000 (Log: 24,721; Doc: 0001RC11).

The summary of the ahupua'a settlement pattern in the background section of the report is better, but it still does not summarize the details of all the important information that was presented in that section of the report. However, rather than ask for another revision, our staff will prepare a detailed summary which will be placed in our library along with the report.

The revision has addressed all our other concerns, particularly regarding site size, descriptions, and interpretation matters. The report is now acceptable.

Although many precontact and early 1800s habitation sites may have been along the shoreline in this project area, sugarcane cultivation has apparently destroyed most of these sites. A fishpond to the east seems to be under the highway today, and it appears not to be in the project area. Seven archaeological sites, plus glyeyd marsh soils with possible historical importance, survive in the project area. These include 4 precontact to early 1800s sites (3 habitation sites - 4694, 4697, and 4698; 1 burial site - 4693) plus the glyeyd marsh soils, and 3 late 1800s-1900s sites (the Olowalu Mill Complex - 1602; a road remnant - 4696; a sea wall apparently associated with a road remnant - 4695).

We agree with the report's significance determinations. The road remnant (4696) and the sea wall (4695) are "no longer significant" because they do not contain important information about the site's history during the survey. The 3 precontact to early 1800s habitation sites are significant by their location and context, as are the glyeyd marsh soils, which may contain important pollen and charcoal material for dating initial settlement along this coast. The burial site (4693) and the Olowalu Mill Complex (1602) are significant under multiple criteria. As an aside, our review letter of January 14th contained an error in final editing. Table 2 should have "no longer significant", not D, in the significance column for 4695 and 4696 and simply "no further work" or no entry at all in the mitigation column (as only significant sites need mitigation). We apologize for this, but could you please have Table 2 revised accordingly and send a replacement page? This change will clearly show to all readers of the report that these 2 sites are not significant.

Mr. Robert Horcajo

Page 2

Last, we agree with the revised mitigation proposals for the 5 significant sites and the gleyed marsh soils. The 5 sites will be preserved, and the gleyed marsh soils will undergo archaeological data recovery. These actions will alleviate (mitigate) the adverse effects of the proposed project to these sites.

Thus, by a copy of this letter, we recommend to the County and State permitting agencies that the following standard conditions be attached to any approved permits, to ensure that the mitigation commitments to treat the significant sites are acceptably carried out:

1. Five sites shall be preserved (3 precontact to early 1800s habitations sites – 4694, 4697, 4698; 1 burial site – 4693; and the Olowalu Mill Complex – 1602). A preservation plan for all sites but the burial site must be submitted to and be approved by the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) (including buffer zones, as appropriate around the sites, interim protection measures, and long-term preservation measures). The preservation proposal and plan for the burial site shall be submitted to the Maui/Lana'i Islands Burial Council for vote. Minimally, the buffer zones and interim protection measures shall be in place (and verified in writing by the SHPD) prior to land alteration in the area of the sites. The SHPD shall verify in writing to the permitting agencies when the plan has been successfully completed.
2. The gleyed marsh soils shall undergo archaeological data recovery. An archaeological data recovery plan (scope of work) shall be submitted to and be approved by the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) prior to the beginning of the data recovery work. This scope should be completed, before a data recovery contract is negotiated. Minimally, data recovery fieldwork must be successfully concluded (and verified in writing by the SHPD) prior to land alteration in this part of the project area. The SHPD shall verify in writing to the permitting agencies when the plan has been successfully completed.
3. Archaeological monitoring of land altering construction in the sand areas along the shore shall occur, as a contingency to identify, document and treat any burials that might be found. A monitoring plan (scope of work) shall be submitted to and be approved by the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) prior to the beginning of the monitoring. This plan (which need only be a few pages long) must specify how any burials that are found will be documented archaeologically, notification procedures, and treatment measures that will be taken. This scope should be completed, before a monitoring contract is negotiated.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Dr. Cordy at 692-8025.

Aloha,


Don Hill, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

RC:jen

c: Land Division, DLNR (CDUA application)
Planning Department, County of Maui
Public Works Department, County of Maui
Burials Program, DLNR
Maui/Lana'i Islands Burial Council Chair

MR - 100

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



PETER T. YOUNG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DAN DAVIDSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - LAND

ERNEST Y.W. LAU
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER



**STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING, ROOM 555
601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

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June 25, 2003

Mr. Erik Fredericksen
Xamanek Researches
P.O. Box 880131
Pukalani, Hawai'i 96788

LOG NO: 2003.0954
DOC NO: 0306MK31

Dear Mr. Fredericksen,

**SUBJECT: Chapter 6-E-42 Historic Preservation Review-Archaeological
Monitoring Report 1.3 Acres of Land on the Olowalu Makai
Project Area, for Mr. Glenn Mason
Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui
TMK (2) 4-8-03:44**

Thank you for the opportunity to review this report which was sent to our office on May 14, 2003 (Fredericksen 2003, *Archaeological Monitoring Report for a 1.3 Acre of land on the Olowalu makai project area, Olowalu ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui, [TMK:2-4-8-03:44]*. Xamanek ms). Monitoring was required because the parcel is located within Pu'uone Sand series.

The monitoring program conformed to DLNR/SHPD guidelines governing standards for monitoring and included the following provisions. An archaeologist was on site on a full-time basis with the authority to halt excavation in the event that cultural materials were identified. Consultation with Maui SHPD was to occur in this event, to determine acceptable course of action. Coordination meetings with the construction crew were held prior to project initiation. The monitoring report has been submitted to this office within 180 days of project completion.

No historic properties were identified during the monitoring program. The deposits consisted of sterile marine sand, underlying most of the impacted portions of the project.

Mr. Erik Fredericksen
Page 2

We concur with the recommendation that future projects in the Olowalu makai area continue be monitored archaeologically, as three historic properties, Site 50-50-08-4693, 4697, and 4698 were identified below the plow zone of the former sugar cane land, and additional historic properties may be identified in the future.

The report is acceptable. If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Melissa Kirkendall at 243-5169.

Aloha,



P. Holly McEldowney, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

MK:jen

c: Michael Foley, Director, Department of Planning, County of Maui, FAX 270-7634
Bert Ratte, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972
Glen Ueno, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972
Cultural Resources Comm, Plng Dept, 250 S. High Street, Wailuku, HI 96793

WHL/BC

41-8-003:008 + 040

41-7-001:002

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DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD, ROOM 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

December 15, 2008

Erik M. Fredericksen, M.A.
Xamanek Researches, LLC
P.O. Box 880131
Pukalani, Hawai'i 96768

LOG NO: 2008.3073
DOC NO: 0812PC10
Archaeology

Dear Erik:

**SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review –
Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Proposed Lihau Natural Area Reserve System
Firebreak Corridor and Associated Lateral Road Improvements
Olowalu and Launiupoko Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Island of Maui
TMK: (2) 4-8-003:008 por., 040 por. and (2) 4-7-001:002 por.**

Thank you for the opportunity to review this report, which our staff received on July 25, 2008 (Madeus and Fredericksen 2008): *An Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Proposed Lihau Natural Area Reserve...*Xamanek Researches, LLC.

Please accept our apologies for the lengthy delay in commenting, which was due to misinformation regarding the Department of Forestry and Wildlife's exemption from report/plan review fees. The SHPD agrees that such documents submitted for contract work *paid for by* other divisions within the state Department of Land and Natural Resources should be reviewed free of charge and is in the process of determining whether we can offer this as a courtesy at the time of review or whether it will require a formal change in our program rules.

The survey area as described in the report consists primarily of a 4.8 kilometer (3 mile) long x 16 meter (52 foot) wide corridor of pre-existing unpaved access roads totaling approximately 18.2 acres (7.28 hectare) in size, which the DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife would like to improve for use as a firebreak corridor. Field work, undertaken on December 11 of 2007, was comprised of a 100% pedestrian survey of the proposed area of impact with a follow-up field inspection on March 10 of 2008 and included the manual excavation of one 1.0 m x 1.0 m test unit. One new post-Contact era site, now on record as SIHP #50-50-03-6481 Feature A [three rock wall segments with posts and wire fence] and Feature B [crudely built non-weathered circular rock mound] was identified. Feature A is believed to have been related to animal husbandry activity, while the function of Feature B is not certain, as subsurface testing within it produced no significant material culture which might otherwise indicate its purpose. Although not formally recorded, four additional historically significant plantation era features [1933 entrance to the Olowalu Well, concrete irrigation ditch, basalt terrace and basalt wall segments] were also observed just outside of the current project area.

The report contains most of the required information as specified in HAR §13-276-5 regarding report documentation of inventory level field work completed in general; however, the following revisions are requested:

1. Please clarify whether the two lateral roads in need of improvement are included in the 18.2 acre figure provided for the total land area surveyed. If not, this information must be added to the report. The information is necessary not only for SHPD's own records, but we required to accurately


- document how many acres are covered by inventory surveys each fiscal year as a condition of our federal grant operating grant appropriation;
2. Page 8: references Olowalu LCAs being in the “upper reaches of the property” (see below) but the last sentence of the third paragraph then states that no LCAs are present within the project area;
 3. Page 9/Table 1: this table appears to have been taken directly from an earlier report located solely within Olowalu *ahupua'a* and although the inventory survey report states that no LCAs are within current project area, it is like a fish out of water because there is no similar discussion of the LCAs within/near the portion of Launiupoko *ahupua'a* included in the survey – reusing something you’ve already got is not a problem as long as you add what’s missing so it is complete;
 4. Page 18: a significant amount of previous archaeological work has been conducted within the *mauka* portions of Launiupoko *ahupua'a* within recent years, yet there is no mention of it here;
 5. Page 27 (Results of Fieldwork): given that the project area includes multiple TMKs, the specific TMK where identified sites are located needs to be specified.

We concur that SIHP #50-50-03-6481 is significant under Criterion D of the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places for its ability to yield important information related to prehistory or history and that no further work with respect to the site itself is needed because it is significant solely for information content and a reasonable and adequate amount of that information was collected during the survey. Further, in light of the fact that SIHP #50-50-03-6481 is expected to be impacted by the proposed firebreak corridor as well as the presence of four nearby unrecorded features, we agree with your recommendation for precautionary archaeological monitoring during all ground altering disturbance work near the site and those areas which have not been previously subjected to such disturbance.

We have received a monitoring plan for review, to which we will respond under separate cover once the AIS report has been accepted. However, to eliminate further delay you may choose to proactively revise and resubmit the monitoring plan if it does not clearly specify the distance around SIHP #50-50-03-6481 and other locations within the subject parcels that will be subject to precautionary monitoring and depict the location of proposed orange fencing in relation to the site(s) on a U.S.G.S. topo map.

In support of SHPD's digital archiving project, you may submit one copy of the revised document in PDF format directly to the reviewer at the following email address: Patty.J.Conte@hawaii.gov.

Aloha,



Nancy McMahan, Deputy SHPO/State Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Division

c: Jeff Hunt, Director, Dept. of Planning, 250 S. High Street, Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793
Maui CRC, Dept. of Planning, 250 S. High Street, Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793
Bryon Stevens, DLNR-DOFAW Maui, 54 S. High Street, Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

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DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD, ROOM 555
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February 11, 2008
4-8-004:010

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February 11, 2008

Ms. Patty J. Conte
CRM Solutions Hawaii, Inc.
P.O. Box 1866
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

LOG NO: 2008.0957
DOC NO: 0802TD16
Archaeology

Dear Ms. Conte:

SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review of an Archaeological Field Inspection Report for a 10,459 square foot Parcel in the Olowalu Subdivision Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Island of Maui
TMK: (2) 4-8-04:10

Thank you for submitting a letter report entitled *Notice of Field Inspection Completed* (P.J. Conte letter to M. Kirkendall January 9, 2007). The letter was submitted in response to a prior recommendation from our office that an inventory survey be conducted of the parcel (LOG NO 2006.3482; DOC No 0610JP18). Our review was conducted in connection with a building permit application.

Photographs of the current conditions of the property are provided, along with the following information: the property has been subjected to prior excavation for soil borrowing; it was subjected to mechanized sugar cane cultivation; no evidence of historic properties is present on the property; a minimum of two feet of fill will be brought onto the parcel prior to house construction; and the proposed residence will be post and pier construction, with one associated subsurface excavation for a septic tank.

The letter provides sufficient information to support a determination that the proposed construction will have no effect on historic properties, and we concur with this recommendation. No further archaeological work is warranted in connection with this proposed building permit.

We request that in the future, you include the tax map parcel information, ahupua'a, and district in the subject line of your letter reports, as these reports are filed and tracked by subject line.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Theresa Donham (Theresa.K.Donham@hawaii.gov).

Aloha,

N Nancy McMahon, Acting Archaeology Branch Chief
State Historic Preservation Division

cc:

BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



GILBERT S. COLOMA-AGARAN, CHAIRPERSON
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May 7, 2002

Mr. Bob Horcajo
Olowalu Elua Associates LLC
173 Ho Ohana Street, Suite 201
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

LOG NO: 29826 ✓
DOC NO: 0204MK20

Dear Mr. Horcajo,

**SUBJECT: Historic Preservation Review - Clarification to Preservation Plan
Olowalu Elua Associates, Boundary Markers for Makai Archaeological Sites
Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui
TMK (2) 4-8-03:5**

Thank you for the opportunity to review the proposed changes in site signage which was sent to our office on March 26, 2002.

We understand the changes apply to the archaeological site boundary markers to keep the mauka and makai markers consistent. The previously approved makai site markers were to be constructed of field boulders encased in cement in the form of a monument, with no identification tags. The markers currently proposed for the makai sites and previously approved for the mauka Olowalu sites consist of pre-cased concrete blocks with hard plastic identification tags. We agree that it is acceptable to keep the signs consistent throughout the ahupua'a.

The State Historic Preservation Division supports the requested change in signage style. If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Melissa Kirkendall at 243-5169.

Aloha,

Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

MK:jen

c: John Min, Director, Department of Planning, County of Maui, FAX 270-7634
Bert Ratte, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972
Glen Ueno, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972

4-8-003: por 10
July 25, 2002



~~4-8-3:10~~

R

GILBERT S. COLOMA-AGARAN, CHAIRPERSON
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July 25, 2002

Robert Horcajo
Olowalu Elua Associates LLC
173 Ho Ohana Street, Suite 201
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

LOG NO: 30376 ✓
DOC NO: 0207MK11

Dear Mr. Horcajo,

**SUBJECT: Chapter 6-E-42 Historic Preservation Review of an Archaeological
Monitoring Plan Sites 50-50-08-4820 and 50-50-08-4821
Olowalu Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Maui
TMK (2) 4-8-03:por of 10**

Thank you for the opportunity to review this plan which was sent to our office on July 9, 2002. Monitoring is required because the parcel contains two known sites which consisted of scattered human remains. The remains were reinterred at Site 4758, Awalua Cemetery.

The plan conforms with DLNR/SHPD guidelines governing standards for monitoring and includes the following provisions. An archaeologist will be on site on a full-time basis and will have the authority to halt excavation in the event that cultural materials are identified. Consultation with Maui SHPD will occur in this event, to determine acceptable course of action. If human burials are identified, work will cease and Maui SHPD office will be notified, and compliance with procedures outlined in HRS 6.E-43 will be followed. Coordination meetings with the construction crew will be held prior to project initiation. An acceptable report will be submitted to this office within 180 days of project completion.

The plan is acceptable. If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Melissa Kirkendall at 243-5169.

Aloha

Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

MK:jen

- c: John Min, Director, Department of Planning, County of Maui, FAX 270-7634
- Bert Ratte, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972
- Glen Ueno, County of Maui, Land Use and Codes, FAX 270-7972