

**APPENDIX A:
1994 AIS REPORT**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY
AND BOTANICAL SURVEY REPORT
KAONOULU LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PROJECT
KAONOULU *AHUPUA`A*, WAILUKU AND
MAKAWAO DISTRICTS, MAUI ISLAND
(TMK: 3-9-01: 16 AND 2-2-02: por. 15)**

Prepared for:

**Michael T. Munekiyo Consulting, Inc.
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii**

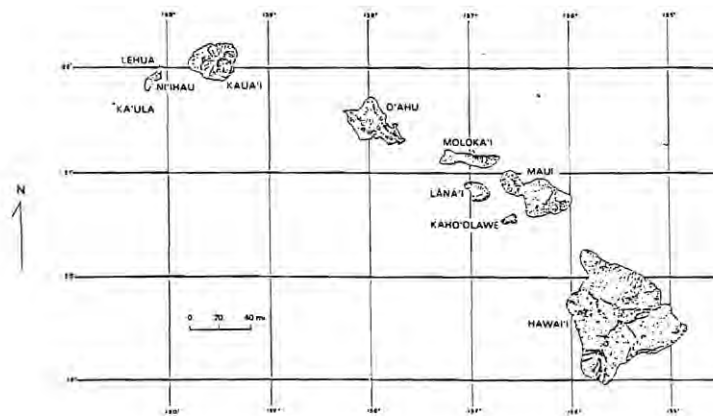
Prepared by:

**Xamanek Researches
Pukalani, Hawaii**

**Erik M. Fredericksen
Demaris L. Fredericksen
Walter M. Fredericksen**

**BOTANICAL SURVEY
David Paul**

***Revised*
July 1994**



ABSTRACT

An archaeological inventory survey and data recovery were performed on an 88 acre parcel of Kaonoulu Ranch land in Kihei, Maui, Hawaii (TMK 3-9-01: 16 and 2-2-02: por. 15), slated for development as the Ka Ono Ulu Light Industrial Project. The necessary fieldwork work was accomplished between late October, 1993 and January, 1994.

During the survey 21 sites were discovered, tested and described. Of the 21 sites, 20 of them received State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) numbers, from 50-10-3727 to 50-10-3746. All of these sites were evaluated and Site 3746, a petroglyph, was recommended for removal and preservation. No further archaeological work is recommended for the Ka Ono Ulu Light Industrial Project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF MAPS, FIGURES AND PHOTOS.....	i
INTRODUCTION	1
THE SURVEY AREA AND NATURAL HISTORY	1
BACKGROUND HISTORICAL RESEARCH.....	3
Land Use and Settlement Patterns.....	3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH	6
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS.....	7
FIELD RESULTS.....	7
SURFACE FINDINGS	8
Sites 3727 - 3734.....	8
Stone Enclosures (Sites 3735 - 3736).....	9
Stone Alignments (Sites 3737, 3738 and 3739).....	9
Erosion Containment Wall System (Site 3740).....	9
Midden and Lithic Surface Scatter Sites (Sites 3741 - 3745)	10
Petroglyph (Site 3746).....	10
SUBSURFACE FINDINGS.....	10
DISCUSSION.....	12
RECOMMENDATIONS	13
REFERENCES	14
TABLES.....	17
MAPS	22
FIGURES	25
PHOTOGRAPHS	50
APPENDIX A.....	61
Site Descriptions	61
APPENDIX B.....	72
Botanical Survey, by David Paul.....	72

LIST OF MAPS, FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

MAP 1 - Topographic Map, U.S.G.S., Puu O Kali Quadrangle, Scale 1:24000, 1983.....	22
MAP 2 - Tax Map, Zone 2, Section 2, Plat 02, State of Hawaii Tax Map Service.....	23
MAP 3 - Site Map showing locations of Sites 3727--3746 (Map prepared by Warren S. Unemori Engineering, Inc., Wailuku).....	24
FIGURE 1 - Site 3727 -- Plan view - Stone cairns #1a, #1b and #1c.	25
FIGURE 2 - Site 3728 -- Plan view - Stone pile.....	26
FIGURE 3 - Site 3728 -- Profile - East face of test unit #1, including stone feature.....	27
FIGURE 4 - Site 3729 -- Plan view - Stone cairn	28
FIGURE 5 - Site 3729 -- Profile - West face of test unit #1, including a portion of the stone cairn.....	29
FIGURE 6 - Site 3730 -- Plan view - Stone cairn.....	30
FIGURE 7 - Site 3731 -- Plan view - Stone cairn	31
FIGURE 8 - Site 3732 -- Plan view - Stone cairn.....	32
FIGURE 9 - Site 3733 -- Plan view - Stone cairn	33
FIGURE 10 - Site 3734 -- Plan view - Stone pile..	34
FIGURE 11 - (no assigned number) -- Plan view of bulldozed terrace.....	35
FIGURE 12 - Site 3735 -- Plan view - Enclosure #1.....	36
FIGURE 13 - Site 3736 -- Plan view - Enclosure #2.....	37
FIGURE 14 - Site 3737 -- Plan view - Alignment #1.....	38
FIGURE 15 - Site 3738 -- Plan view - Alignment #2.....	39
FIGURE 16 - Site 3739 -- Plan view - Alignment #3.....	40
FIGURE 17 - Site 3740 -- Plan view - Erosion containment wall system.....	41
FIGURE 18 - Site 3741 -- Plan view - Surface scatter #1.....	42
FIGURE 19 - Site 3741 -- Plan view - Test unit #1 in surface scatter concentration.....	43
FIGURE 20 - Site 3742 -- Plan view - Surface scatter #2.....	44
FIGURE 21 - Site 3743 -- Plan view - Surface scatter #3.....	45
FIGURE 22 - Site 3744 -- Plan view - Surface scatter #4.....	46
FIGURE 23 - Site 3744 -- Profile - West face of test unit #1.....	47
FIGURE 24 - Site 3745 -- Plan view - Surface scatter #5.....	48
FIGURE 25 - Site 3746 -- Petroglyph pecked into stone.....	49
PHOTO 1 - View to the east or <i>mauka</i> across the southern boundary of the project area. Portion of site 3738 in foreground.....	50.
PHOTO 2 - Large rock with drilled blasting hole to the north of site 3737.....	51
PHOTO 3 - Site 3727 (Feature 1a) - vegetation removed prior to excavation. View to the northeast.....	52
PHOTO 4 - Site 3728 - Vegetation removed, excavation completed. View to the northeast.....	53

PHOTO 5 - Site 3729 - Vegetation removed prior to excavation.	
View to the northwest.....	54
PHOTO 6 - Site 3729 - Vegetation removed, excavation completed.	
View to the east or <i>mauka</i>	55
PHOTO 7 - Site 3735 - Vegetation removed, excavation completed.	
View to the south. Note cattle trail in foreground.....	56
PHOTO 8 - Site 3736 -Vegetation removed, prior to excavation. View to the north....	57
PHOTO 9 - Site 3740 - Portion of feature B. View to the east.....	58
PHOTO 10 - Site 3744 - Excavation in process. View to the east or <i>mauka</i>	59
PHOTO 11 - Site 3746 - General view of northern face of petroglyph.....	60

INTRODUCTION

In early August 1993, we were contacted by Michael T. Munekiyo, of Michael T. Munekiyo Consulting, Inc., Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, regarding the undertaking of a botanical survey and an archaeological inventory survey for an 88 acre parcel of Kaonoulu Ranch land in Kihei, Maui, Hawaii. Both studies are required for the State Land Use Commission boundary amendment for the subject parcel, with the archaeological inventory survey also being required by the State Historical Preservation Division for permit purposes.

We received maps and other relevant data on August 16, 1993, and submitted our proposal for the work on August 17, 1993. That proposal was accepted and an initial strategy survey was performed in late October. Fieldwork for the botanical survey began November 6, with archaeological fieldwork being initiated shortly thereafter. Fieldwork for the inventory survey and data recovery continued into mid-January, 1994.

The parcel has been used for cattle grazing since the late 19th century, leaving the land relatively open to visual observation of any existing surface cultural features. Our survey included a pedestrian surface survey, noting potential sites and other interesting features. Subsurface testing was performed at features where enough accumulated soil remained for testing. Eroded lava bedrock is visible over much of the project surface area. Thin, eroded soils predominate.

Features were mapped and described in field notes. Photo-documentation of features and artifacts was undertaken where appropriate. Artifacts were collected for analysis and description in the report.

THE SURVEY AREA AND NATURAL HISTORY

The survey parcel is located in the *ahupua'a* of Kaonoulu, with the boundary between Makawao and Wailuku Districts dividing the parcel into two triangular portions (Map 1). It is further identified on TMK 3-9-01: 16 and TMK 2-2-02: por. 15 (Map 2). It is c. 88 acres in land area. The parcel is part of the c. 5966 acre Kaonoulu Ranch, owned by the Rice family.

The parcel is bounded on the north by a cattle fence, an existing light-industrial development, and the Waiakoa Homesteads. The western border is formed by an

additional cattle fence and Pi'ilani Highway. Kulanihakoi Gulch borders Ranch land to the south, while undeveloped land borders the eastern boundary of the study area.

Geologically, most of the Kihei region of Maui is located on eroded, *late stage lavas*, and a narrow beach, coastal strip, which is composed of alluvium, dune sand and lagoonal deposits (University of Hawaii, 1983, pp. 38-42). Major former volcanic activity in the region largely accounts for the rugged, exposed outcropping of lava rock typical of the landscape.

Elevations on the parcel range from c. 30 feet AMSL along the low, western border to more than 125 feet AMSL upslope toward Haleakala (Map 3). The terrain is fairly rugged, exhibiting bedrock outcroppings, loose eroded bedrock boulders and thin soil overlaying bedrock. Some of the eroded bedrock boulders are quite large, a meter or more in diameter, and weigh hundreds of pounds. Soils tend to be thin and eroded. Observed soils represent two main series: *Alae sandy loam* and *Waiakoa stony silty clay loam* (Foote et al. 1972, pp. 26, 108 and 125-27).

Although the Kaonoulu Ranch lands extend into at least two physiographic zones, the study parcel portion falls within the *kiawe, lowland-shrubs zone*, an area of low annual rainfall, usually less than 20 inches (University of Hawaii, 1983, pp. 55-58). It lies between the coastal beach zone and the inland zone. The *kiawe, lowland-shrubs zone* is notably dry and somewhat inhospitable (Photo #1).

The study area is primarily vegetated by drought resistant alien grass and tree species. According to Henry Rice, current manager of Kaonoulu Ranch, the predominant alien grass is identified as "Buffel T44". The property exhibits signs of erosion where the vegetation cover is sparse. A small gulch (c. 3-6 m. deep) traverses the northern half of the Ranch land, trending toward the southwest. A rough gravel road runs along the western boundary of the study area. A modern corral associated with ranching operations is located in the southwestern part of the study area. A wire fence crosses the study area near the eastern boundary. This fence follows a bearing of 164 degrees. The Central Maui Transmission Waterline Easement #1, placed during the late 1960's, cuts across the subject property from the northeast to the southwest (personal communication, Henry Rice, 1994).

The exposed and dry nature of the parcel is reflected in the relative paucity of floral species present. David Paul's "Botanical Survey" of this parcel, (see Appendix B), categorizes it as "*lowland dry grassland*", with the dominant understory species being buffelgrass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*). The overstory is varied, but strongly exhibits *kiawe* (*Prosopis pallida*) and *klu* (*Acacia farnesiana*). In accounting for the simple floral composition on the parcel, Paul says (Appendix B, p. 2):

"The simple composition of the vegetation on the site is presently due to the lack of moisture, grazing by cattle and feral animals, and an occasional fire. The

greatest concentration of species is located along the road on the makai side of the land where there has been recent disturbance."

The relatively sparse ground cover on parts of the study area and extensive areas of exposed bedrock allowed easier access for the pedestrian survey.

BACKGROUND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historic land use and settlement patterns

The subject parcel is located near the western border of the 5966.72 acre Kaonoulu Ranch (TMK 3-9-01: 16 and TMK 2-2-02: 15). The Ranch is made up of portions of three *ahupua'a*: Kaonoulu, Alea, and Koheo. According to Henry Rice (personal communication, 1994) the Kaonoulu Ranch is nearly 9000 acres in its entirety.

Nearly the entire *ahupua'a* of Kaonoulu was included in Land Commission Award 3237, to H. Hewahewa, and consisted of 5715 acres. Land Commission Award 8452: 20 consisted of a portion of the *ahupua'a* of Alea to A. Keohokaole, identified as Alea 3 of an unknown size. Land Commission Award 8452: 19 gave title to a portion of the *ahupua'a* of Koheo, again to A. Keohokaole (Granted June 8, 1858, from Kamehameha IV). The acreage was not specified in the Land Commission Award listings. However, the three awards make up 5966.72 acres of the Ranch shown on TMK 2-2-02: 15. In the period between 1860 and 1870, the Ranch lands were obtained from A. Keohokaole, by a Chinese immigrant, Young Hee. In the 1890's Young Hee had to return to China because of personal family problems, and decided to sell his Maui land interests. The Ranch lands were then acquired by William H. Cornwall.

Harold W. Rice purchased the property from the Cornwall family in 1916. An article in **THE MAUI NEWS**, dated August 25, 1916, states that Mr. Rice became the largest individual landowner on Maui with the purchase of the Hee property. It also goes on to say that Mr. Rice resigned as the assistant manager of Maui Agricultural Company, where he had worked for five years, to devote himself full-time to his ranching activities. In 1918 he was elected senator from Maui to the territorial legislature, and served in that capacity for many terms.

Another **THE MAUI NEWS** article, December 4, 1926, mentions the success of Kaonoulu Ranch:

"Kaonoulu Ranch, the property of Senator Harold Rice, is a combination of five different ranch properties which were known as the Robinson Ranch, the Enos Ranch, the Frank Correa Ranch, part of the Freitas Ranch and the old Cornwall Ranch. It is one of the largest properties of its kind in the whole territory and from the outset has

met with the greatest success. Cattle from its pastures, horses from its breed farm and hogs from its fattening lot are eagerly sought on the markets of the territory.

Kaonoulu Ranch is a business concern pure and simple and Senator Rice gives it his personal supervision throughout the entire year. The ranch property extends over a wide area and there is not a month in the year in which the genial owner does not visit every portion of the property to keep in touch with the various phases of the industry of cattle raising."

The article continues with a discussion of the Senator's love for polo, and for selecting and training colts for playing the game. It says:

"Senator Rice is of the firm belief that this will result in Maui having a string of ponies in the not distant future that will equal anything anywhere in the world and go a long way towards perpetuating the name of the Valley Isle in polo circles the world over."

Always on the lookout for ways to improve the products of the Ranch, Senator Rice began shipping beef, which had been fattened on pigeon peas, to market in Honolulu. **THE MAUI NEWS** reports (August 3, 1927):

"A unique feature of Senator Rice's new enterprise is the fact that he will do all his slaughtering at his Maui plant, shipping the dressed beef to Honolulu in cold storage.

'It has been my experience that livestock is frequently badly bruised when shipped from the other islands', said Rice, 'and this results in an inferior grade of beef.

'I believe we will obtain much better results by slaughtering on Maui and shipping the dressed beef.'

Senator Rice's cattle ranch on Maui is one of the showplaces of that island. All his stock is finished off on pigeon peas before being sent to market."

Kaonoulu Ranch was purchased from Senator Rice by the Kaonoulu Ranch Co., Ltd. in 1956. In 1982, this company entered into a Limited Partnership.

In her discussion of land use in the upper and lower Kula areas, Wong-Smith (in, Donham, April, 1990, Appendix B, p. B-6) points out that by the 1880's, lower Kula sections had largely become pasture land for the booming cattle industry. Large sections of Crown land were leased for grazing acreage. By 1918, Harold Rice was purchasing large tracts of land from Kula farmers for the purpose of establishing a ranch (See above).

During the latter half of the 19th century, cattle ranching became well-established in the Kihei region. During World War II, Kihei was utilized in various military training programs. Many of the military activities imposed physical changes on the land. Firing ranges for small and large-bore weapons were developed; areas for "mock" combat training exercises were constructed; and mechanized combat equipment was used to practice beach assault landings (Oral history from Jack Crouse, 1993).

The present study parcel was used by the military during World War II. The Army, Navy and Marines engaged in practice maneuvers on the property and military machinery was used in modifying the property. Dummy pill-boxes also were built on the study parcel, as well as in the Wailea area, which was a practice location for the Iwo Jima landing.

Since World War II, the general Kihei region has undergone rapid commercial and residential development. The Maui Lu Resort had been part of the Ranch and was purchased by a Canadian named Gibson. Prior to its development, the property on which it is located, had been the base for a large piggery which extended *mauka* to what is now Pi'ilani Highway.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Precontact Settlement Patterns

Previous researchers have categorized this region of Maui as the "*intermediate, or barren zone*" (Cox, 1976, Cordy 1977). It is the area which stretches from the *coastal zone*, where the exploitation of marine resources was the prime economic activity, to the *inland zone*, where habitation and agricultural activity dominated. For this reason it seems probable that the region was used intermittently by humans for subsistence and perhaps some agricultural activities. Even this intermittent usage does not appear to have taken place until late-prehistoric times. Donham suggests reexamining this model, in light of her findings of a dry land agricultural terrace in Phase I of the Pi'ilani Residential Subdivision survey, and adding a *coastal perimeter zone* in some areas (July 1989, p. 10). Other research tends to support this idea (Corey and Athens, 1988; Dobyns, 1988), and implies even greater usage inland of the *coastal zone* than initially suspected. However, it is still likely that the *intermediate or barren zone* was an area to be transited between the *coastal zone*, with its marine resources, and the inhabited *inland zone*, and was only used in late precontact times when population pressures demanded.

No specific archaeological work has been conducted on the *ahupua'a* of Kaonoulu, but the neighboring Waiohuli and Keokea *ahupua'a* have undergone some research (Donham July 1989, April 1990). However, the gulch to the south of the subject parcel (Kulanihakoi Gulch) is a significant geological feature which could well have served as a corridor leading inland in precontact times. Mr. Rice indicated that there were petroglyphs in the gulch at higher elevations which would tend to corroborate this notion. We did not confirm this information however, as our activities were confined to the 88 acre study parcel.

Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division and archaeological literature indicated the probability of historic and prehistoric sites for this parcel. Historic sites would likely include ranching activity and World War II military use. As postulated by earlier researchers, prehistoric sites indicating transient and intermittent use are found in this region of Kihei and usually reflect subsistence activities involved with exploitation of coastal marine resources (Kirch, 1971; Cordy, 1977, 1988).

Summary of previous archaeological research

Early work in Kihei was done by Winslow Walker, in his 1931 archaeological survey of Maui. In recent years, numbers of archaeological surveys have been conducted in the same general area of Kihei, where the present study parcel is located. Examples (with no effort at a complete listing of such works) include: Cox (1976), Cordy (1977, 1988), Cordy and Athens (1988), Dobyns (1988), Donham (July 1989, April 1990), Fredericksen et al. (1990, 1992, 1993), Kennedy (1986), Kirch (1971) and Walton (1972). All of these works are in general agreement regarding land use and settlement patterns in the Kihei region.

Kennedy's reconnaissance survey for the Silversword Golf Course concluded in a brief letter report that no archaeological features were found (1986). This property is located about 1.5 kilometers south of the present study parcel.

Donham (July 1989, April 1990) incrementally completed two surveys on a 188 acre parcel nearby the subject parcel at TMK 2-2-02: por. 42. Phase I (114 acres) extends northward from Lipoa Street to the southern border of the subject parcel, on the *makai* side of Pi'ilani Highway. Phase II (74 acres) extends southward from Lipoa Street. During the surveys, 21 archaeological sites were discovered, relocated from earlier surveys and verified as to type of site, e.g., alignment, temporary shelter, assemblage, enclosure, etc. (Ibid., July 1989, ii; April 1990, p. 11).

A rock shelter on the *makai* side of Pi'ilani Highway, directly across from the Silversword Golf Course, located on the grounds of Lokelani Intermediate School, was excavated by Xamanek Researches in July, 1993. A considerable amount of shell midden and over 100 pieces of volcanic glass were recovered during the archaeological inventory survey and data recovery project. A wood-charcoal sample from one of three hearths yielded a date of 279+/- 120 RCYBP--AD 1560-1800 (Fredericksen et. al., 1993, p. 9).

Radiometric dates obtained by Schilt and Dobyns (1980, p. 46) from the Wailea area to the south of the study parcel also fall within relatively late prehistoric times, between AD 1550 and 1750. These dates are consistent with the hypothesis that there was limited land usage in Kihei until overall population density in the late-prehistoric, early-contact period prompted intermittent utilization of the scarce resources present there.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

Field work for the archaeological inventory survey was conducted by four to five research personnel on various days between November 5 and December 12, 1993. Archaeological data recovery was carried out by two to four crew members between January 2 and January 10, 1994. The project directors were Walter M. Fredericksen (Ph.D.abd) and Demaris L. Fredericksen (Ph.D.abd), and the Field Director was Erik M. Fredericksen (M.A.).

The archaeological inventory survey consisted of two parts. A pedestrian survey covering 100 percent of the property was first conducted, beginning at the northern portion of the eighty-eight acre study area. Field members were spaced at 5.0 meter intervals and pedestrian sweeps were oriented in a north-south direction. The southernmost point of each sweep was marked with flagging tape in order to maintain uniform spacing. As archaeological features were encountered, they were flagged by crew members. These features were then given temporary site numbers and plotted on a topographic map.

Field inspection of located sites formed the second portion of the archaeological inventory survey. When feasible, sites were cleared of vegetation. All sites were visually inspected, measured, mapped, and photographed. Written, descriptive notes were recorded for each of the 21 sites found in the project area. All sites were mapped with a hand-held digital compass and either metric tape or hand-held metric distance meters. Evaluations of located archaeological sites were conducted during the field inspection phase of the inventory survey. Of the 21 sites identified, 20 were given permanent State Inventory of Historic Places site numbers (Map 3).

Subsurface testing was undertaken on eight of the 20 numbered sites. Selection of sites for data recovery work was based on three criteria: 1) size and appearance; 2) presence or absence of soil; 3) presence or absence of surface cultural remains. A total of ten test units were manually excavated. Of these test units, eight were 0.5 x 1.0 meter and two were 1.0 x 1.0 meter square. In all cases, test units were excavated to bedrock or decayed bedrock. One hundred percent of the excavated soil was screened through 1/8" mesh hardware cloth. All material culture remains found in the screening process were recovered for laboratory analysis.

FIELD RESULTS

During the course of the archaeological inventory survey, twenty-one sites were located. Of these, twenty were assigned permanent State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) numbers--50-10-3727 to 50-10-3746. A recent bulldozed rock terrace associated

with construction activity for Central Maui Transmission Waterline Easement #1 was not given a SIHP number.

In general, most archaeological sites on this property are located on the southern half of the project. Portions of the northern Ranch property appear to have been bulldozed many years ago. Blasting has also taken place on various portions of the project area (Photo #2). Other surface disturbance occurred when the Central Maui Transmission Waterline #1 was placed across the property in the late 1960's (Henry Rice, personal communication 1994). However, despite a fair amount of surface disturbance, it is apparent that the subject property has been utilized by humans in both pre-contact and historic times.

The twenty numbered sites consisted of one multiple stone feature complex, two individual stone piles, and five individual cairns, two enclosures, three separate, parallel alignments, an erosion containment wall system, five midden and lithic surface scatters, and a petroglyph. A brief discussion of the twenty numbered sites follows. Portable remains (except shell) were collected on the surface around sites where present. Table 1 summarizes these surface collections made in the project area. See Appendix A for detailed site descriptions.

SURFACE FINDINGS

Sites 3727 to 3734 (Figures 1-10; Photos 3-6)

A total of eight stone pile and cairn sites were found. They are located between 51 to 113 feet AMSL to the south of the gulch that traverses the study area (Map 3). Only Site 3727 contains multiple components. This site consists of a low, elongated stone pile resting on soil and two smaller, low stone piles resting partially on bedrock. Sites 3728 to 3734 consist of single components.

Of the above mentioned sites, only Sites 3727 (Feature A), 3728, and 3729 rested on soil. These sites consist of larger (i.e. over 80 cm. thickness) stone piles. The remaining components of Sites 3730 to 3734 are smaller and/or placed directly on bedrock, or very thin soil overlying bedrock.

No portable cultural remains were found directly associated with any of the components of these sites. However, portable remains were located on the surface in the vicinity (c. 20 m.) of Sites 3727, 3728, 3729, and 3732 (see Table 1). Sites 3727 (Feature A), 3728, and 3729 were initially thought to be possible burials. They were chosen for data recovery work due to their components' size, location on soil, and the presence of material culture remains in the general vicinity.

Stone Enclosure Sites 3735 and 3736 (Figures 12, 13; Photos 7, 8)

The two stone enclosures are situated in the southern portion of the study area (Map 3). Both sites are located on promontories at approximately 60 feet AMSL, c. 100 meters apart. Site 3735 is a roughly constructed mushroom-shaped feature c. 35-51 cm. in height, with an inside diameter of c. 1.5 meters. Site 3736 is less well preserved than 3735. It is an oval-shaped enclosure c. 20 to 45 cm. in height, with an inside diameter of 1.5 to 1.9 meters. Both structures are built with angular basalt cobbles which exhibit only minor weathering. Site 3735 contains a few cobbles that appear to have been broken and scarred in the past by heavy equipment.

No portable remains were found directly associated with these structures. However, two waterworn stones and a can opener key were found in the vicinity of site 3735 (Table 1). Both sites were selected for subsurface testing.

Stone Alignment Sites 3737, 3738, and 3739 (Figures 14-16; Photo 1)

Three separate sets of parallel alignments were located near the southern boundary of the study area (Map 3). Each of the sites is roughly oriented in an east-west direction. These sites rest primarily on bedrock. Both Sites 3737 and 3738 are constructed with large basalt stones c. 40-90 cm. in diameter and placed in two parallel alignments c. 6 meters apart. Site 3738 is on the edge of Kulanihakoi Gulch and Site 3737 is some 45 meters to the north. Site 3739 is on a gently sloping bank of the gulch, 75 meters west of site 3738. Site 3739 is much smaller than the other two sites.

These three sets of parallel alignments appear to be associated with military maneuvers that were conducted in the Kihei area. Several large boulders in these parallel alignments exhibit weathered heavy equipment scars.

Erosion Containment Wall System Site 3740 (Figure 17; Photo 9)

This site is located along the edges of the central portion of the small gulch that crosses the project area (Map 3). Site 3740 consists of two comparatively short wall segments (c. 11 m. long) on the west bank of the gulch, and a longer series of wall segments (total c. 44 m.) on the east bank. Some sections of the eastern walls have collapsed. Site 3740 walls are constructed from the dense "blue rock" which is found nearby on the property. Some machinery generated scars are visible on a few of the stones used in the construction of these walls. In addition, some metal wire was found in a wall segment on the eastern side of the gulch. These walls are situated in areas that have been impacted by erosion in the past.

Midden and Lithic Surface Scatter Sites 3741 to 3745 (Figures 18-24; Photo 10)

As noted earlier in this report, much of the study area has experienced significant amounts of erosion. The five midden and lithic surface scatter sites are all in areas that

have been impacted by both water and to a lesser extent, wind erosion. In general, the soil is quite thin and bedrock is exposed in many areas. These sites are more common on the lower western portion of the project area (Map 3). One site, Site 3745 lies on the *mauka*, or eastern portion of the study area at c. 105 feet AMSL. With the exception of Site 3742, all of the surface scatter sites contained both shell midden and worked and/or utilized lithic materials. Site 3742 contained a low concentration of shell midden and three waterworn stones.

Of the five sites, Sites 3741, 3744 and 3745 were chosen for data recovery work. These three sites are in areas that possess soil deposits sufficient for subsurface testing. In addition, these sites contained surface concentrations of midden and lithic materials. The surface of Site 3744 also contained a waste flake of volcanic glass, and a volcanic glass core.

Petroglyph Site 3746 (Figure 25; Photo 11)

Site 3746 is located at c. 99 feet AMSL, c. 36 meters west of the fence line that is placed near the eastern border of the study area (Map 3). The petroglyph is a figure of a man, and is pecked into a large, weathered basalt boulder, c. 1.10 m. in height by 91 cm. in width, by 85 cm. in thickness.

This site is located in an area of shallow soil and weathered bedrock. It is near a promontory. Inspection of the general vicinity revealed no other material culture remains. This petroglyph does not appear to be associated with any other site in the study area. The boulder on which it is carved does not appear to have been moved in historic times by heavy machinery, as there are no machinery scars on it. While it could be a trail marker, there do not appear to be any intact remnants of trails in the area of the petroglyph.

SUBSURFACE FINDINGS

In all, ten test unit excavations were placed in eight sites. Eight of the test units were 0.5 x 1.0 meter and two were 1.0 x 1.0 meter square. One meter square units were placed in Sites 3728 and 3741. All units were excavated using 10 cm. levels. One hundred percent of excavated soil was sifted through 1/8" screen. Subsurface investigation was utilized in order to try to assess the age and function of the tested sites.

These sites include two stone piles and a cairn (Sites 3727 - Feature A, 3728, and 3729), both enclosures (Sites 3735 and 3736), and three of the midden and lithic surface scatters (Sites 3741, 3744, and 3745). All test units were excavated to bedrock or decayed bedrock. Subsurface test results are summarized in Table 2.

In general, soil deposits excavated in the test units were thin, with bedrock or decayed bedrock encountered at c. 14 to 32 cm. below surface. Stratigraphy consisted of two main soil layers.

Layer I was typically the thickest stratum, ranging from 12 to 21 cm. This soil is reddish brown in color (5 YR 4-5/4), with a compact, fine-grained texture and a high clay content. When present, cultural material was located in the top 10 cm. of Layer I.

Layer II consists of a course-grained yellowish-red soil (5 YR 4/6), with small pieces of weathered bedrock. In all cases, this stratum yielded no cultural material remains.

Sites 3727 (Feature A), 3728, and 3729 yielded no cultural material remains. Portions of the stone piles and cairns were dismantled and test units were placed into the soil under cleared sections of these components. Sites 3727 (Feature A), 3728, and 3729 contained both Layers I and II. Soil under the stone components was compact and undisturbed at these sites.

Test units placed in both enclosures (Sites 3735 and 3736) were shallow and yielded no cultural material. The soil layers appeared undisturbed and intact. Layer I was present in both excavations and c. 6 to 9 cm. thick. Layer II was c. 3 to 5 cm. thick. No profiles were drawn.

A total of five test units were placed in the surface scatters. Layer I in both Sites 3741 and 3744 contained portable remains. In Test Unit #1 at Site 3745, Layer I was sterile.

At Site 3741, eight species of marine shellfish were recovered from Test Unit #1 (1.0 x 1.0 meter) and two species from Test Unit #2 (0.5 x 1.0 meter). Test Unit #1 also contained a utilized basalt flake, while Test Unit #2 contained a waterworn stone and a piece of coral. No materials suitable for radiocarbon analysis were discovered. In both test units, portable remains were not present below the upper 10 cm. of Layer I. It is important to note that the upper 10 cm. of Layer I was less compact and appears to have been churned by cattle activity. While cattle had not been on the property for about a month prior to our survey, abundant hoof prints and dried scat were visible at these sites.

Layer II was encountered at about 13 to 15 cm. below surface in both test units. This stratum was sterile.

At Site 3744, stratigraphy was similar to that of 3741. However, soil deposits were deeper. Two test units, each 0.5 x 1.0 meter, were excavated. Portable remains were recovered from both subsurface tests. Layer I was 14 to 22 cm. thick. Only two species of marine shellfish were recovered from Test Unit #1, while Test Unit #2 yielded none. However, Test Unit #1 yielded an unworked basalt flake, a broken waterworn stone, and two pieces of coral. Test Unit #2 contained three unworked basalt flakes, a

waterworn stone, and five pieces of coral. No materials suitable for radiocarbon dating were located. Only the upper 10 cm. of Layer I contained material cultural remains. Once again, this portion of Layer I appears to have been churned by cattle activity.

Both Sites 3741 and 3744 have subsurface deposits containing portable remains. However, at both sites, only the upper 10 cm. of Layer I contains any cultural material. It appears likely that this portion of Layer I has been churned by cattle crossing both site areas repeatedly over the years.

DISCUSSION

Archaeological investigation indicates that portions of the study area have been utilized and/or modified by humans in the past. Former human activities seem to fall into three general categories including indigenous use, military use, and ranching use. Table 3 summarizes site function and probable age assessment.

Indigenous land use appears to have been of an intermittent nature. As noted earlier, the study area is in a marginal environmental location in Kihei. While no suitable samples for radiocarbon analysis were discovered at any of the archaeological sites, it is quite probable that indigenous land use occurred during the late precontact to early post-contact period. This was most likely temporary use, stimulated by overall increases in population density during this time period.

While no direct evidence of past indigenous agricultural activity was encountered on this dry parcel of Ranch land, it is possible that some of the stone features at Sites 3727, 3728, and 3734 are remnants of dry land agriculture. However, as noted earlier, portions of the project area have been disturbed and modified in historic times by military, and ranch activities. In addition, construction work in modern times associated with the Central Maui Transmission Waterline Easement #1 may have impacted archaeological features from the study area. As noted earlier, this water transmission line crosses the property from northeast to southwest. This construction corridor may have effected portions of the project area near Sites 3727, 3728, 3734, 3735 and 3736.

Although the project area has been disturbed by bulldozing, grubbing, and blasting activities, it is apparent that Hawaiians utilized portions of the property in the past. This land use was most likely temporary, based upon the exploitation of coastal marine resources. Two surface scatters, Sites 3741 and 3744, provide the strongest evidence for this land use. The three other midden and lithic surface scatters also indicate marine resource exploitation. In addition, the lack of any clearly defined cultural layer in tested areas also suggests intermittent, rather than permanent use for the project area.

While the five surface scatter sites (3741 to 3745) indicate temporary indigenous use, only one possible habitation shelter (Site 3736) was located. The enclosure at Site

3736 seems to be somewhat small for habitation (c. 1.5 by 1.9 m. inside diameter). In addition, this feature contains some rock that may have been broken by force--possibly blasting. It is of interest to note that remnant populations of *pili* grass (*Heteropogon contortus*) were observed in portions of the project area during the botanical survey (see Appendix B). It is quite probable that this native grass species was much more abundant prior to the Western introduction of cattle and buffelgrass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), and would have been available for use in thatching temporary dwellings.

While it is tempting to identify Site 3735 as a shelter enclosure or agricultural feature, three factors indicate a likely military association. First, this stone enclosure has a relatively small inside diameter of c. 1.5 m. Second, basalt cobbles and rock used in construction do not exhibit signs of weathering. Rather, many of the rocks are quite angular and appear to have been broken by force (i.e. bulldozer or blasting). Lastly, soil inside this feature is relatively shallow (c. 10-15 cm.), stratigraphically similar to other areas of the project, and not indicative of past agricultural activities (i.e. low organic content and rocky). Consequently, this feature seems most likely to be associated with past military maneuvers on the project area.

The three sets of parallel alignments are most suggestive of past military activities on the study area. Sites 3737 and 3738 appear to be roads for overland equipment such as tanks and other all-terrain vehicles. While Site 3738 is less clearly defined smaller and narrower, it appears to be some sort of road, as well. All three sites have some rock in them that exhibit heavy equipment scars.

Like the above mentioned apparent military sites, site 3740 on the northeastern portion of the study is likely historic. Wall segments of this site are in areas of high erosion potential. Indicators of historic construction include steel wire and some rock with heavy equipment scars incorporated into the walls.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological fieldwork conducted during this investigation was at the inventory level with subsurface testing which provided a sufficient amount of information collected to permit determination of likely site age, function and significance. Significance evaluations presented in Table 4 are based upon the five criteria (A-E) used for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These criteria are paraphrased below.

- A. Association with events or broad patterns important in the history of a given area.

- B. Association with the lives of persons important to the history of a given area.
- C. Site embodies distinctive architectural achievements; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic value.
- D. Site has or is likely to yield important information about the history or prehistory of an area.
- E. Site is perceived by a given ethnic community as having traditional cultural value.

Based on archaeological inventory survey and subsurface testing results, no further archaeological work is recommended for sites 3727 to 3745. While these sites fall under Criterion "D" of the NRHP, they are no longer considered significant for their information content.

However, the petroglyph (Site 3746), while falling under Criterion "D" still requires additional attention. It can also be classified under Criterion "E", as possessing a traditional art form. As such, it has a cultural value that exceeds the basic information inherent in the form and style of the rendering. It is recommended that the petroglyph, which is on a boulder c. 1 meter in diameter, be moved to a more secure location. It does not appear that the boulder would fracture upon being moved, but caution should be taken not to mar the petroglyph or boulder with machinery. Some initial discussions have been undertaken with the Maui Historical Society about accepting it for display on their grounds. However, it might be more appropriate for Site 3746 to remain on display in a secure location within the *ahupua'a* of Kaonoulu, perhaps within the landscaping of Kaonoulu Light Industrial project. This possibility has not been pursued to date.

REFERENCES

- Bartholomew, Gail (Compiler and Editor)
 1985 Index to **THE MAUI NEWS**, 1900 to 1932, Maui Historical Society, Wailuku.
- Cordy, Ross
 1977 Kihei Flood Control Project: Archaeological Reconnaissance and Literature Search, Fort Shafter, Hawaii, U.S. Corps of Engineers.
- Cordy, Ross and J.S. Athens
 1988 Archaeological Survey and Excavation. Seibu Sites 1916 and 2101, Makena, Honuaula, Maui, International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., prepared for Seibu Hawaii, Inc. Kihei.
- Cox, D.
 1976 The Archaeology of Kula, Maui from Pulehu Nui Ahupuaa to

Kamaole Ahupuaa. Surface Survey. Piilani Highway.
Department of Transportation, State of Hawaii, Honolulu.

- Dobyns, S.
1988 Archaeological Excavations in Coastal Areas of Papa'anui, Waipo, Kalihi and Kaeuhou *Ahuapua'a*, Maui Island, Hawaii. Ms. 010488, B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
- Donham, Theresa
July 1989 Archaeological Inventory Survey, Piilani Residential Community - Phase I, Land of Waiohuli, Makawao District, Island of Maui (TMK: 2-2-02: por. 42), Prepared for Baldwin Pacific, C/O Belt Collins & Associates, Honolulu.
- April 1990 Archaeological Inventory Survey, Piilani Residential Community - Phase II, Land of Keokea, Makawao District, Island of Maui, Prepared for Belt Collins & Associates, Honolulu.
- Fredericksen, Walter M., Demaris L., and Erik M.
1990 An Archaeological Inventory Survey of an 8.5 acre Parcel, Tax Map 3-9-20: 07, Kihei, Maui, Hawaii, Prepared for Maui Realty, Inc., Lahaina, by Xamanek Researches, Pukalani, Maui.
- 1992 Additional Archaeological Research at Keawakapu View Subdivision (TMK 3-9-04: 79), Kihei, Maui, Hawaii, Prepared for Gresham and Associates, Kihei, Hawaii, by Xamanek Researches, Pukalani, Maui, Hawaii.
- Fredericksen, Demaris L., Walter M., and Erik M.
1993 An Archaeological Inventory Survey and Data Recovery Report for Lokelani Intermediate School, located in the *Ahuapua'a* of Waiohuli, Makawao District, Island of Maui (TMK: 2-2-02: por. 43), prepared for Murayama, Kotake, Nunokawa & Associates, Honolulu.
- Foote, D.E., E.L. Hill, S. Nakamura and F. Stephens
1972 Soil Survey of the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture - Soil Conservation Service and Univ. of Hawaii Agri. Experiment Station, Washington D.C., Government Printing Office.
- Kennedy, Joseph
1986 Letter Report on Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Golf Course. Prepared for Haleakala Greens Corp., Lahaina. Archaeological Consultants of Hawaii, Honolulu.

- Kirch, Patrick V.
1971 Archaeological Excavations at Palauea, Southeast Maui, Hawaiian Islands. Anthropology and Physical Anthropology in Oceania IV (1): 62-86.
- Schilt, R. and S. Dobyns
1980 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Testing on Wailea Properties in *Ahupua'a* of Paeahu, Makawao District, Maui Island, Hawaii. Ms. 030480, B.P. Bishop Museum.
- Walker, Winslow
1931 Archaeology of Maui, Unpublished manuscript, Maui Historical Society, Wailuku, Maui.
- Walton, Beth
1972 Archaeological Survey of Palauea and Keauhou Section of Piilani Highway, Island of Maui, Historic Preservation Report, Honolulu.
- University of Hawaii, Department of Geography
1983 Atlas of Hawaii, University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF SURFACE COLLECTIONS

Site #3727 (in vicinity)

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
possible basalt core	575.0	107.6 x 89.2 x 52.5
worked basalt flake	31.1	57.6 x 37.7 x 13.6
waterworn rock	95.3	65.3 x 43.1 x 23.6

Site #3728 (in vicinity)

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
waterworn rock	275.0	82.3 x 70.0 x 35.0

Site #3729 (in vicinity)

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
utilized basalt flake	132.6	88.7 x 29.5 x 48.7
possible basalt core	1150.0	131.5 x 93.3 x 95.0
waterworn rock	317.1	83.9 x 42.7 x 66.3

Site #3732 (in vicinity)

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
coral chunk	235.2	150.2 x 133.4 x 141.7

Site #3735 (in vicinity)

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
waterworn rock	209.0	63.8 x 58.5 x 44.8
waterworn rock	334.4	86.2 x 52.4 x 50.5
metal key (ie. opening corned beef can)	14.0	75.9 x 30.9 x 6.0

Site #3737

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
basalt core	1160.8	120.6 x 101.3 x 68.0
waterworn hammerstone	1837.1	143.0 x 112.8 x 76.5
waterworn rock	195.2	70.5 x 48.7 x 45.8
coral chunk	93.6	77.5 x 41.6 x 50.7
lead slug	11.6	21.5 x 11.3 x 11.0

Site #3738

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
utilized cobble	415.1	152.0 x 121.4 x 63.2

Site #3741

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
unworked basalt flake	59.6	65.7 x 61.5 x 18.2
unworked basalt flake	210.2	97.1 x 60.4 x 31.5

Site #3741 (cont.)

unworked basalt flake	17.1	33.4 x 33.0 x 9.8
waterworn rock	225.2	107.0 x 63.3 x 32.7
waterworn rock	260.3	77.5 x 60.0 x 44.5
waterworn rock	130.6	63.0 x 57.5 x 28.5
waterworn rock	325.1	10.9 x 6.5 x 3.7
coral piece	6.2	36.1 x 18.5 x 16.1
coral piece	2.1	32.3 x 23.0 x 13.7

Site #3742

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
unworked basalt flake	35.1	49.3 x 30.2 x 17.6
waterworn rock	38.9	52.6 x 27.2 x 20.8
waterworn rock	76.4	51.5 x 40.1 x 24.8
waterworn rock	98.1	62.6 x 50.6 x 21.2
coral chunk	300.5	91.2 x 87.2 x 75.2
coral piece	7.9	40.2 x 28.4 x 13.4
coral piece	6.4	35.2 x 21.8 x 16.0
coral piece	8.8	43.0 x 31.5 x 14.2
coral piece	10.1	42.0 x 28.2 x 20.3

Site #3743

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
basalt core #1	250.0	74.3 x 58.3 x 49.7
basalt core #2	225.2	81.0 x 76.1 x 31.4
unworked basalt flake	700.8	135.3 x 103.1 x 40.9
unworked basalt flake	55.3	35.0 x 16.2 x 6.8
waterworn rock	525.0	102.5 x 64.5 x 57.5
waterworn rock	121.7	68.8 x 46.0 x 26.0
waterworn rock	63.5	39.2 x 17.3 x 14.2
waterworn rock	135.2	70.5 x 42.2 x 30.4
coral chunk	108.8	68.5 x 39.9 x 63.5
coral piece	2.8	23.0 x 16.8 x 12.2
coral piece	3.9	21.0 x 18.5 x 13.4
coral piece	3.8	24.3 x 19.1 x 12.1

Site #3744

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
utilized basalt flake #1	4.9	27.3 x 22.9 x 5.1
unworked basalt flake	9.2	45.5 x 25.9 x 10.8
unworked basalt flake	12.2	44.2 x 28.1 x 8.4
basalt core	300.9	89.6 x 67.1 x 54.0
possible grinding stone	350.2	96.0 x 47.6 x 55.2
waterworn rock	82.1	61.3 x 40.1 x 28.6
coral chunk	28.8	59.4 x 44.5 x 24.8
coral piece	1.4	22.0 x 16.9 x 9.5
volcanic glass flake	.2	11.9 x 9.6 x 3.2
volcanic glass core	1.4	13.0 x 11.3 x 10.0

Site #3745

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
unworked basalt flake	24.2	31.2 x 26.0 x 9.6
unworked basalt flake	28.6	35.6 x 23.2 x 13.4
unworked basalt flake	32.1	33.1 x 19.8 x 15.2
possible basalt core	860.9	107.9 x 76.5 x 78.1
waterworn rock	132.6	66.2 x 53.8 x 32.6
utilized basalt chunk	70.7	66.6 x 40.0 x 21.7
coral piece	3.2	18.4 x 13.8 x 10.5

General Surface

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
waterworn rock	125.6	60.6 x 46.2 x 38.6
possible pecking stone	600.8	110.7 x 67.8 x 53.4
possible hammerstone	2990.6	158.0 x 155.0 x 86.3

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Site #3741 Test Unit #1 (Level 1: 0-10 cm.)

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
utilized basalt flake	24.4	46.0 x 35.0 x 17.0
Midden: Shell		
Buccinidae (Engina alveolata)	0.3 (1 pc.)	-
Conidae (conus)	1.0 (1 pc.)	-
Cymatidae (Cymatium gemmatum)	2.6 (1 pc.)	-
Cypracidae (Cypraea)	28.7 (21 pc.)	-
Mytilidae (Brachidontes)	2.7 (32 pc.)	-
Neritidae (Nerita)	1.1 (6 pc.)	-
Patellidae (Cellana)	0.1 (1 pc.)	-
Turbinidae (Turbo sandwicensis)	2.3 (8 pc.)	-

Site #3741 Test Unit #2 (Level 1: 0-10 cm.)

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
waterworn rock (dense basalt)	28.0	34.3 x 32.0 x 16.0
coral piece	2.5	20.0 x 15.0 x 11.0
Midden: Shell		
Conidae (conus)	5.1 (2 pc.)	-
Cypracidae (Cypraea)	1.7 (2 pc.)	-

Site #3744 Test Unit #1 (Level 1: 0-10 cm.)

Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
unworked basalt flake	1.3	1.5 x 1.1 x 0.6
waterworn rock (broken)	30.6	40.0 x 27.7 x 21.1
coral piece	7.8	3.9 x 2.6 x 1.8
coral piece	1.4	1.6 x 1.2 x 1.1
Midden: Shell		
Cirripedia (barnacle)	0.1 (1 pc.)	-
Neritidae (Nerita)	0.3 (6 pc.)	-

Site #3744 Test Unit #2 (Level 1: 0-10 cm.)

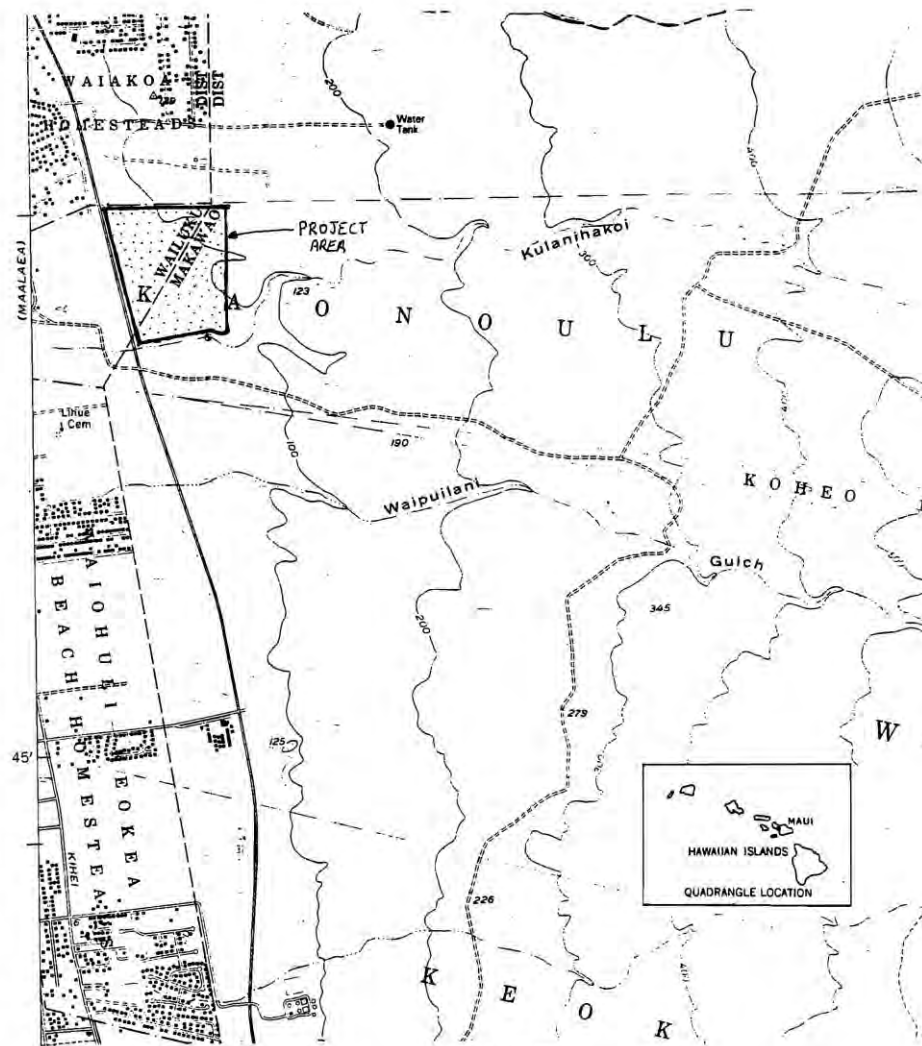
Portable Remains	Weight (gm.)	L x W x T (mm.)
unworked basalt flake	50.5	67.6 x 49.8 x 15.3
unworked basalt flake	14.8	26.1 x 15.8 x 4.7
unworked basalt flake	16.3	24.6 x 19.3 x 7.2
waterworn rock	113.2	52.6 x 51.2 x 27.5
coral piece	4.4	27.0 x 16.1 x 16.1
coral piece	1.3	17.8 x 16.1 x 6.0
coral piece	1.2	14.1 x 14.1 x 9.9
coral piece	1.1	13.1 x 6.7 x 5.3
coral piece	0.9	16.5 x 6.6 x 3.1

TABLE 3**SITE FUNCTION AND AGE ASSESSMENT**

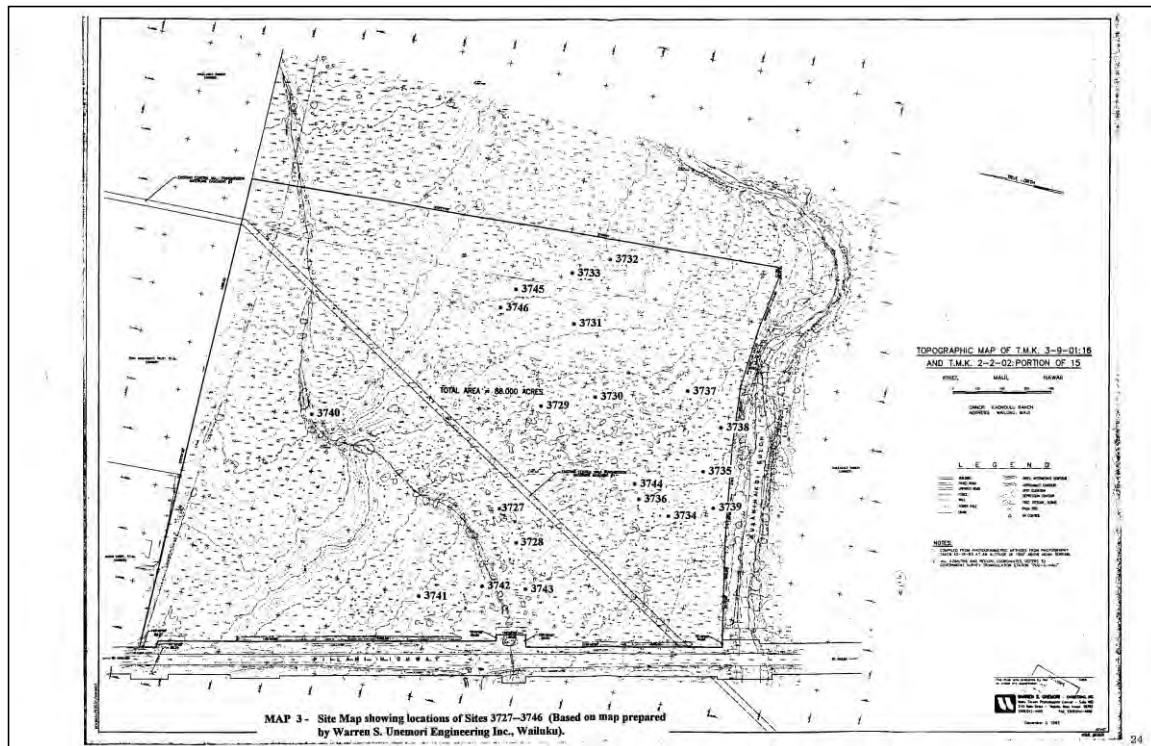
STATE SITE #	DESCRIPTION	FUNCTION	AGE
50-10-3727	Stone Piles	Agriculture (?)	Indeterminate
50-10-3728	Stone Pile	Agriculture (?)	Indeterminate
50-10-3729	Stone Cairn	Marker	Indeterminate
50-10-3730	Stone Cairn	Marker	Indeterminate
50-10-3731	Stone Cairn	Marker	Post-contact
50-10-3732	Stone Cairn	Marker	Indeterminate
50-10-3733	Stone Cairn	Marker	Post-contact
50-10-3734	Stone Pile	Agriculture (?)	Indeterminate
50-10-3735	Enclosure	Military	World War II
50-10-3736	Enclosure	Possible Shelter	Precontact (?)
50-10-3737	Parallel Alignment	Military	World War II
50-10-3738	Parallel Alignment	Military	World War II
50-10-3739	Parallel Alignment	Military (?)	World War II (?)
50-10-3740	Erosion Containment Walls	Ranching	Post-contact
50-10-3741	Surface Scatter	Temporary Habitation	Pre-contact
50-10-3742	Surface Scatter	Temporary Habitation (?)	Indeterminate
50-10-3743	Surface Scatter	Temporary Habitation (?)	Precontact
50-10-3744	Surface Scatter	Temporary Habitation	Precontact
50-10-3745	Surface Scatter	Temporary Habitation (?)	Precontact
50-10-3746	Petroglyph	Marker (?)	Precontact (?)

TABLE 4**SITE LIST AND SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT**

STATE SITE #	DESCRIPTION	SIGNIFICANCE	ADDITIONAL WORK
50-10-3727	Stone Piles	D	No
50-10-3728	Stone Pile	D	No
50-10-3729	Stone Cairn	D	No
50-10-3730	Stone Cairn	D	No
50-10-3731	Stone Cairn	D	No
50-10-3732	Stone Cairn	D	No
50-10-3733	Stone Cairn	D	No
50-10-3734	Stone Pile	D	No
50-10-3735	Enclosure	D	No
50-10-3736	Enclosure	D	No
50-10-3737	Parallel Alignment	D	No
50-10-3738	Parallel Alignment	D	No
50-10-3739	Parallel Alignment	D	No
50-10-3740	Erosion Containment Walls	D	No
50-10-3741	Surface Scatter	D	No
50-10-3742	Surface Scatter	D	No
50-10-3743	Surface Scatter	D	No
50-10-3744	Surface Scatter	D	No
50-10-3745	Surface Scatter	D	No
50-10-3746	Petroglyph	D, E	Yes, move to a secure location



MAP 1 - Topographic Map, U.S.G.S., Puu O Kali Quadrangle, Scale 1:2400, 1983.



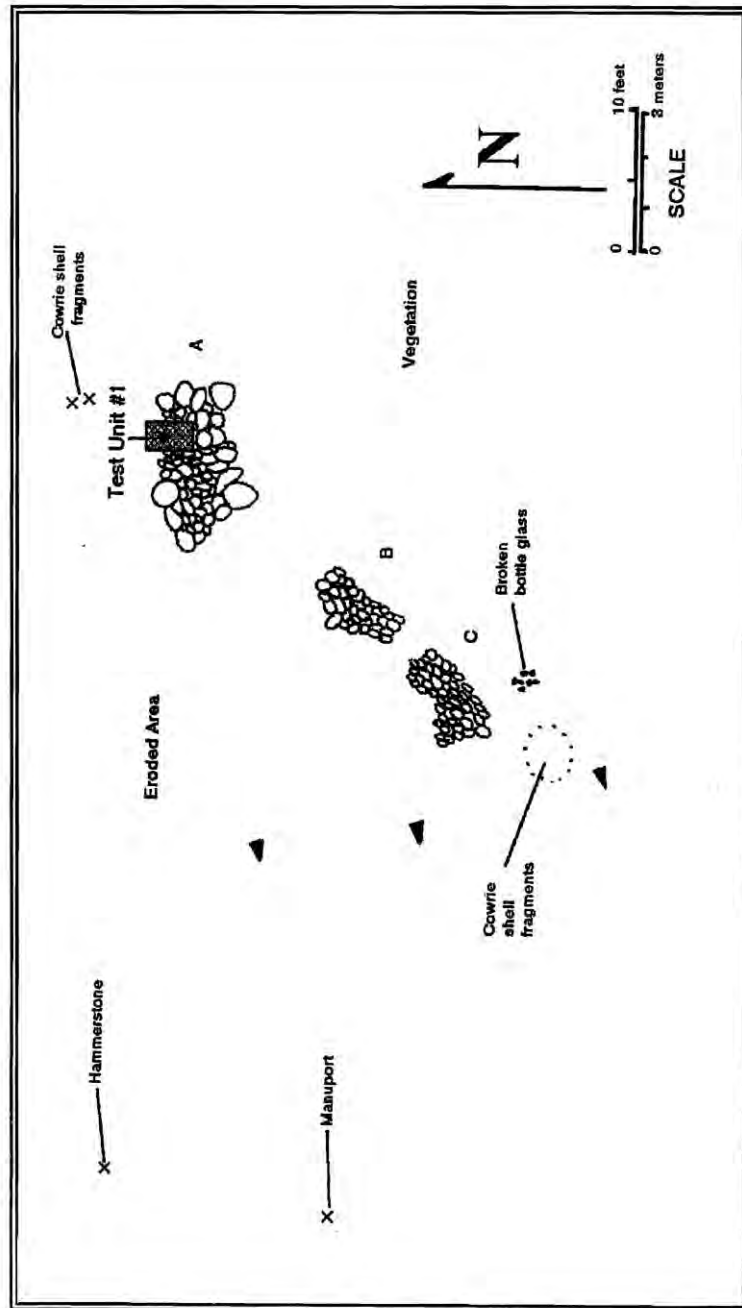


FIGURE 1 - Site 3727 - Plan view: Stone Features A, B, and C.

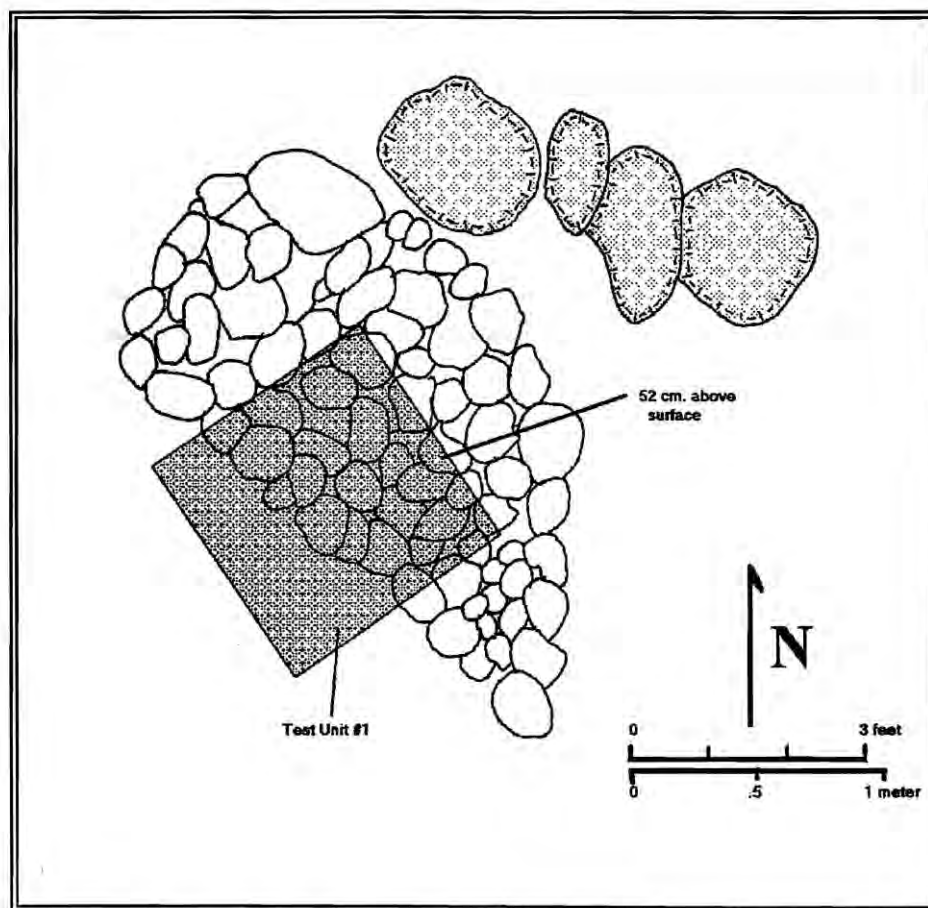


FIGURE 2 - Site 3728 -- Plan view: Stone Pile.

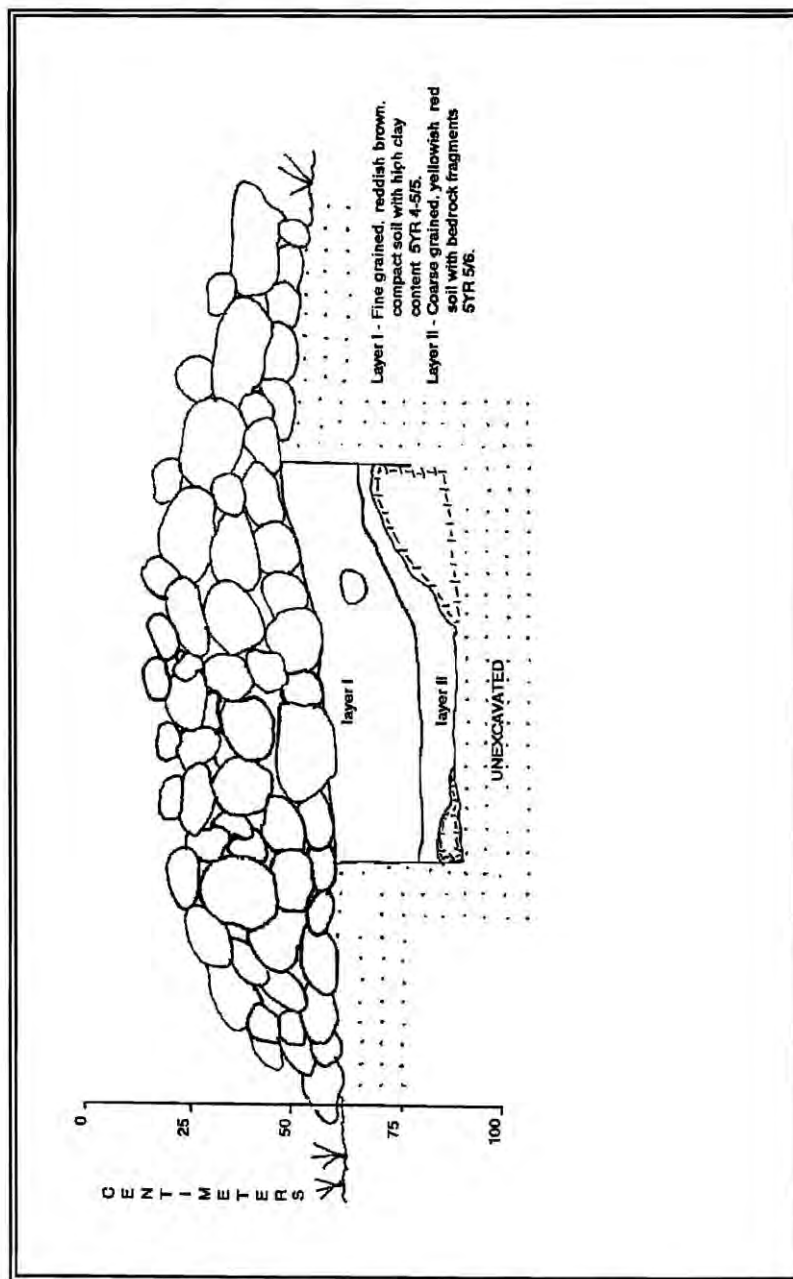


FIGURE 3 - Site 3728 -- Profile: East face of Test Unit #1, including stone feature.

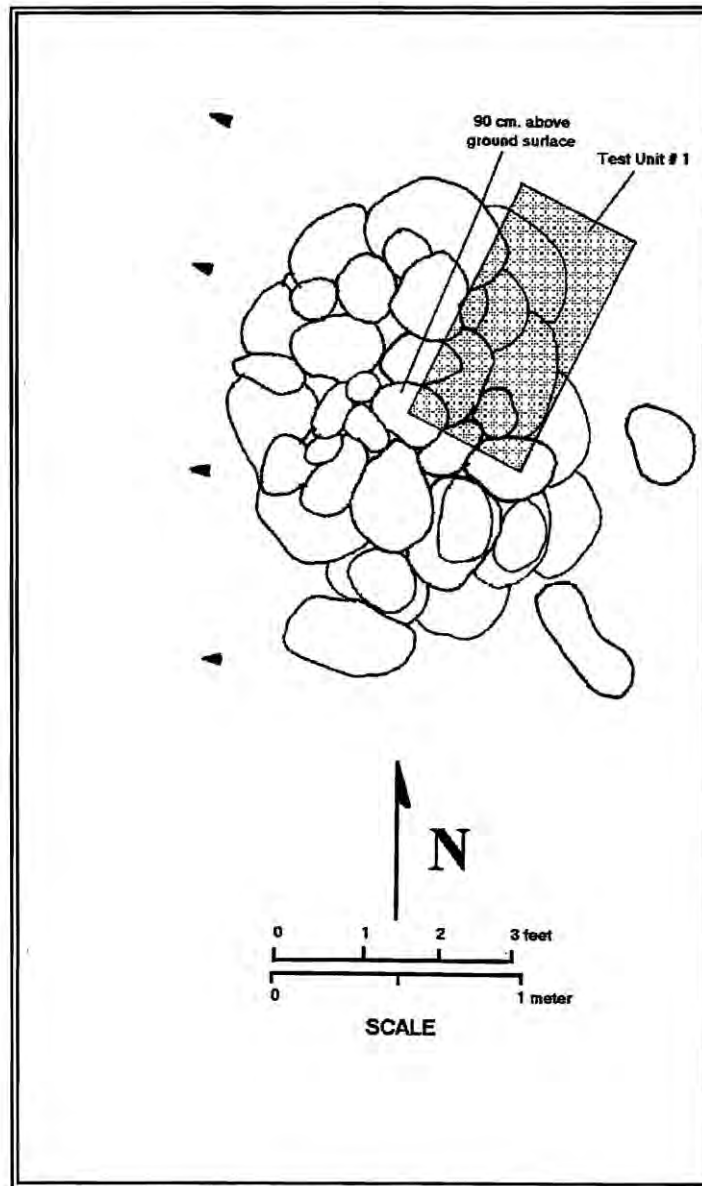


FIGURE 4 - Site 3729 -- Plan view: Stone Cairn.

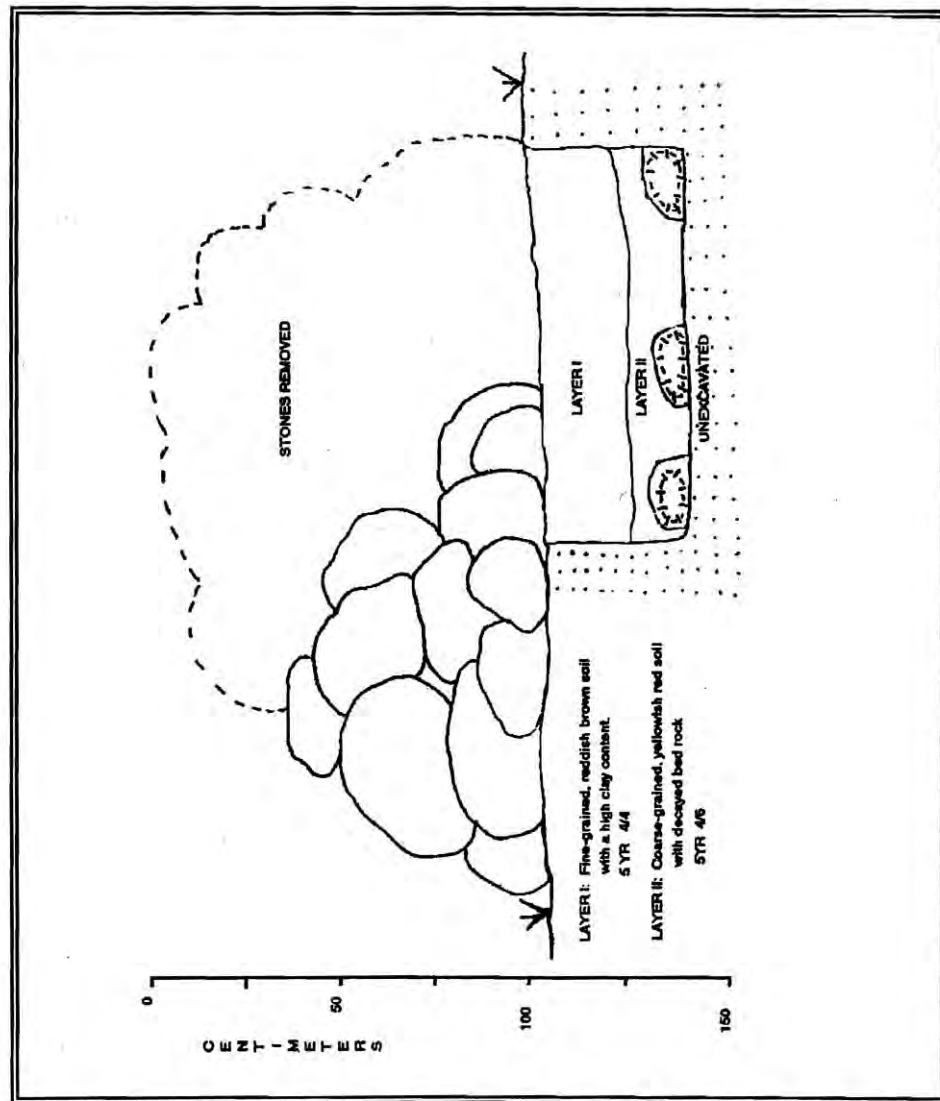


FIGURE 5 - Site 3729 - Profile: West face of Test Unit #1, including a portion of the stone cairn.

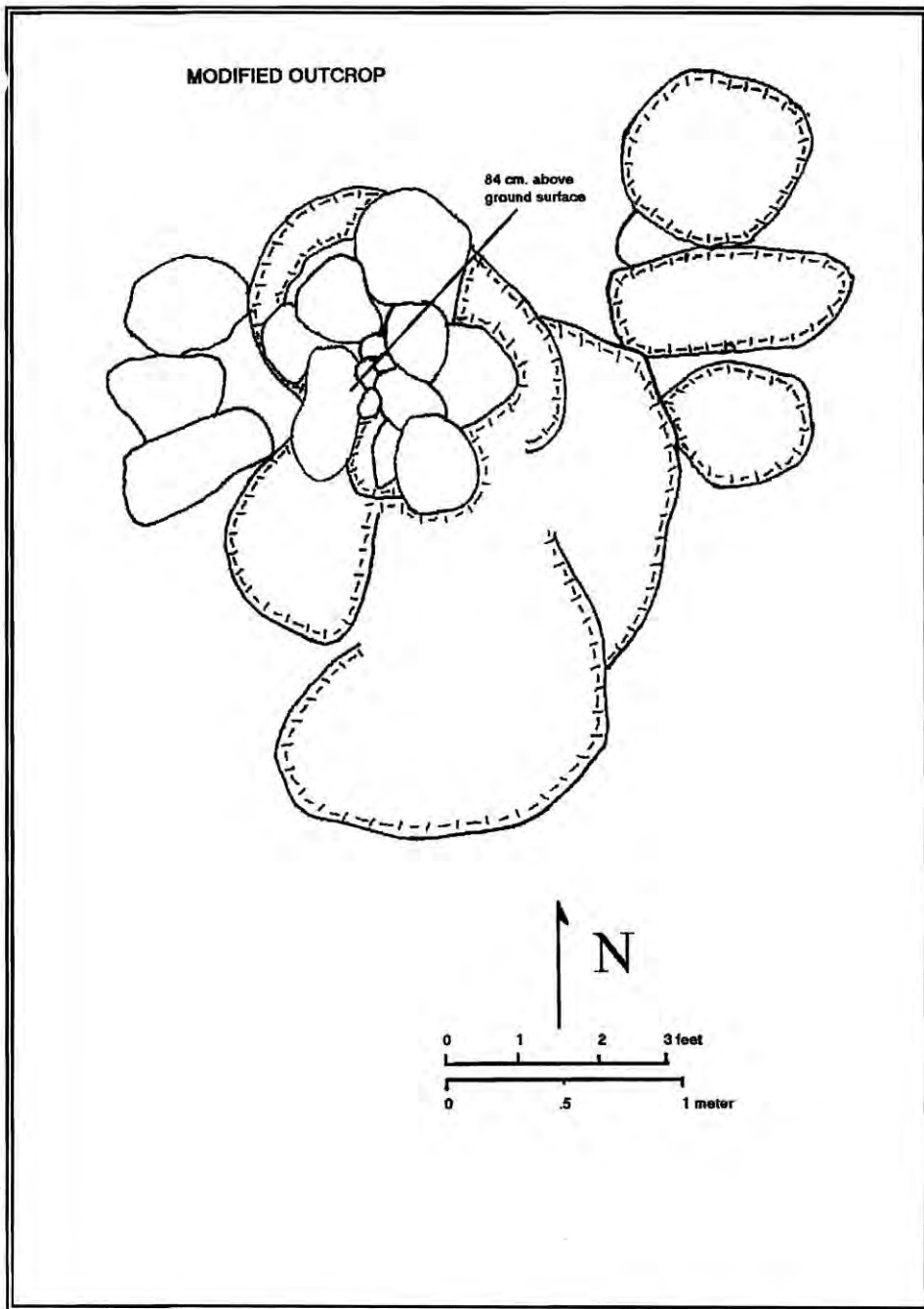


FIGURE 6 - Site 3730 - Plan view: Stone Cairn.

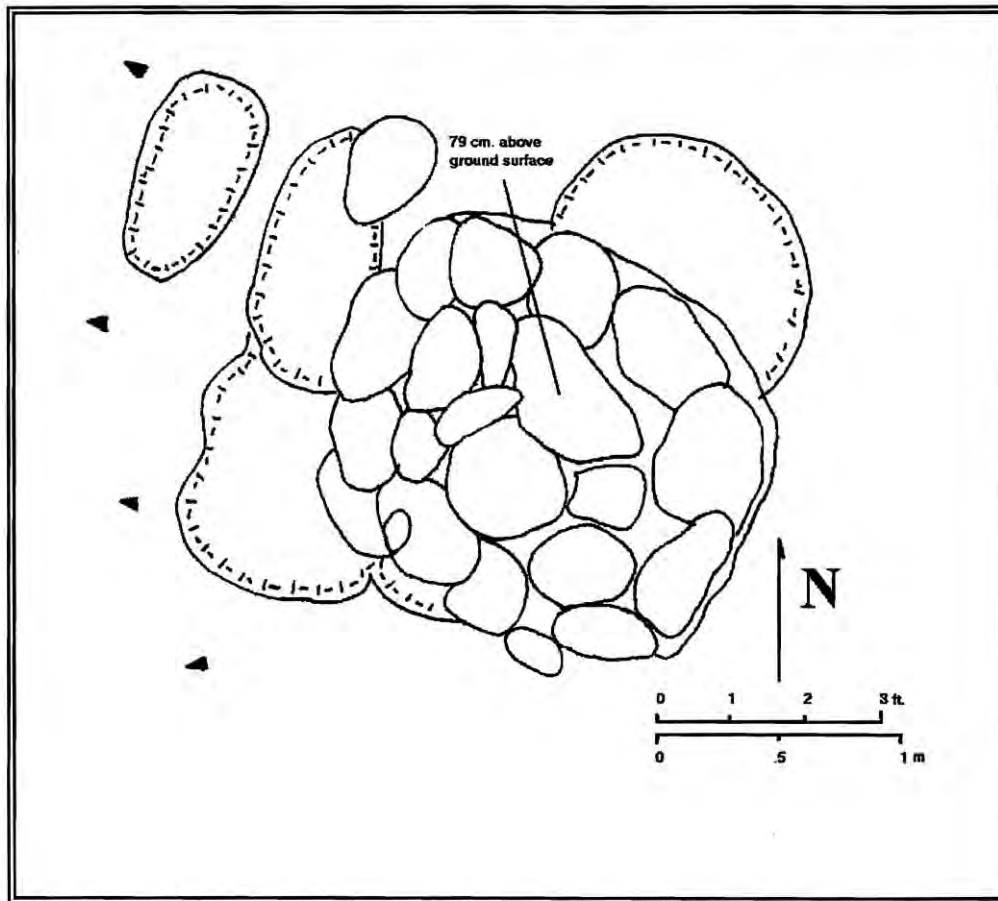


FIGURE 7 - Site 3731 – Plan view: Stone Cairn.

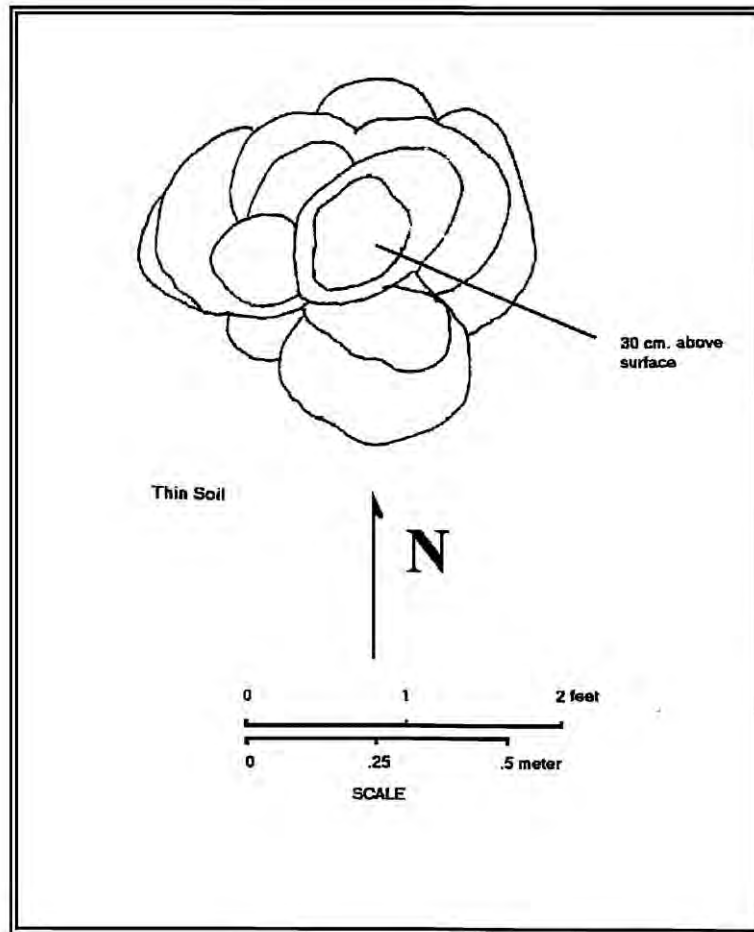


FIGURE 8 - Site 3732 – Plan view: Stone Cairn.

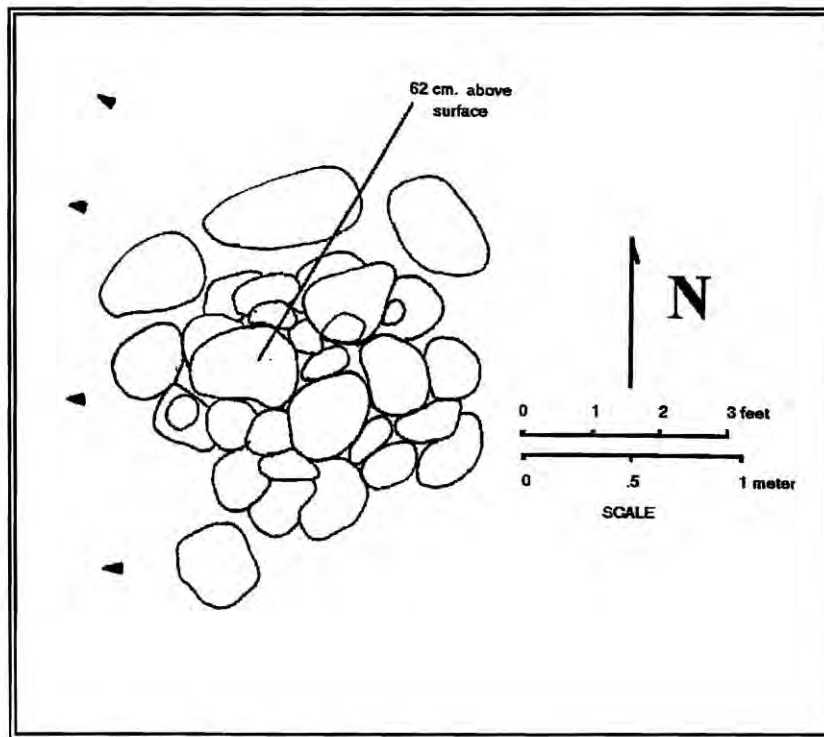


FIGURE 9 - Site 3733 -- Plan view: Stone cairn.

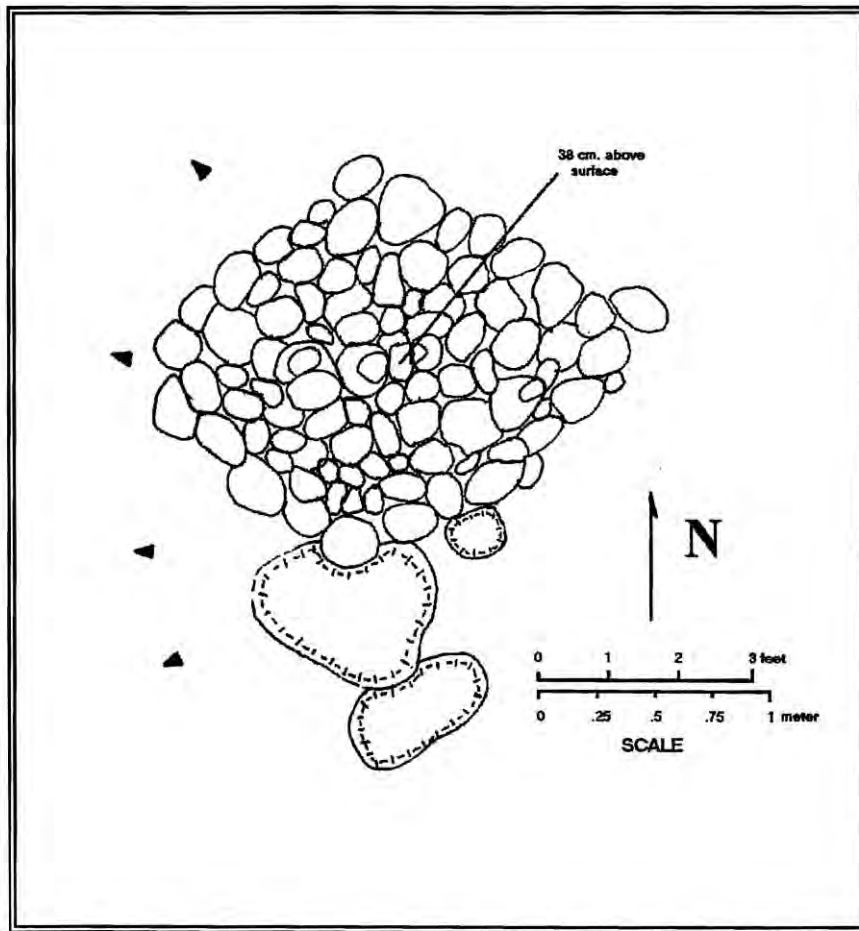


FIGURE 10 - Site 3734 -- Plan view: Stone Pile.

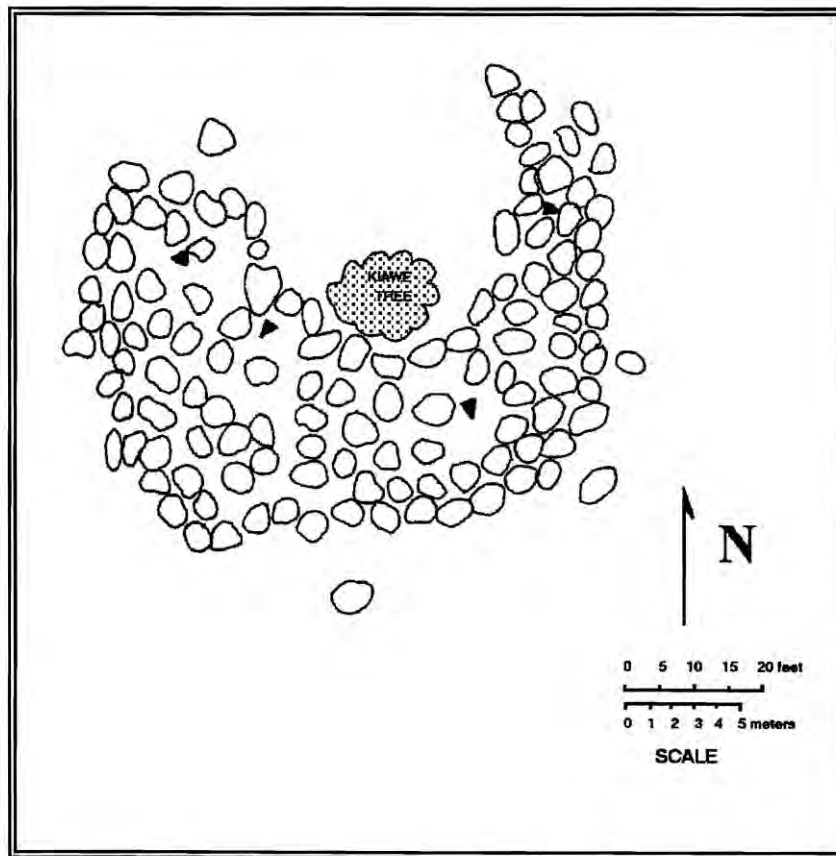


FIGURE 11 - (no assigned number) -- Plan view of bulldozed terrace.

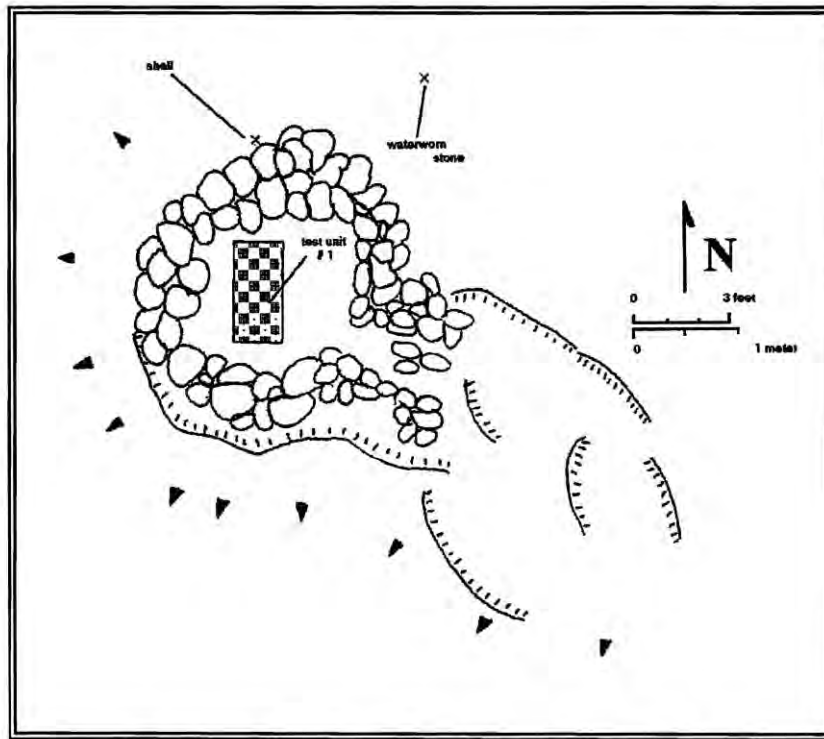


FIGURE 12 - Site 3735 – Plan view: Stone Enclosure #1.

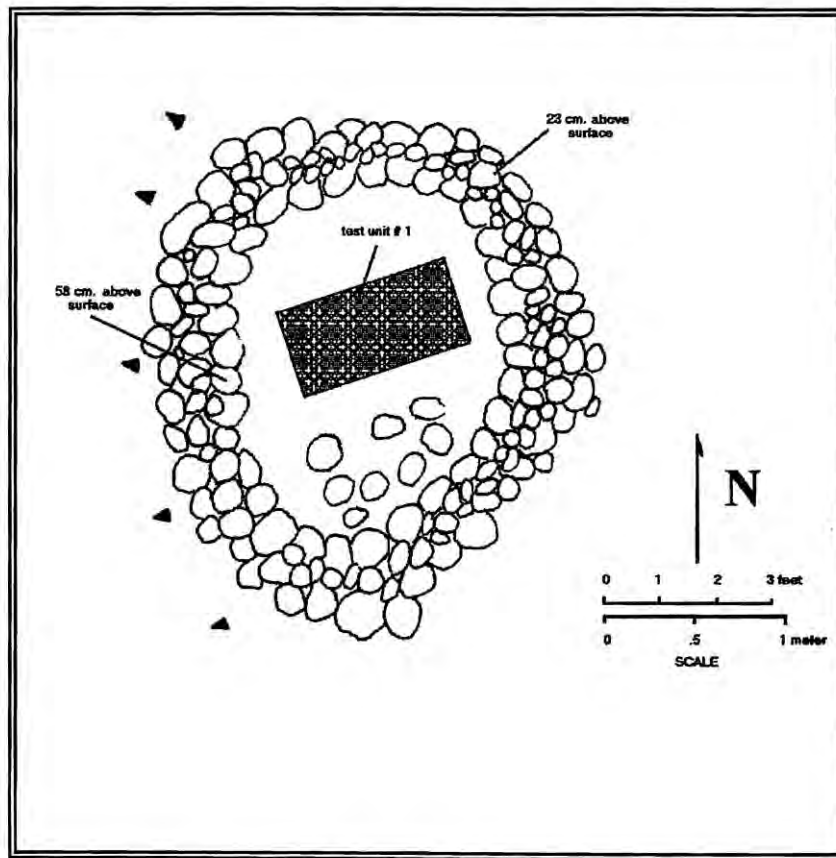


FIGURE 13 - Site 3736 -- Plan view: Stone Enclosure #2.

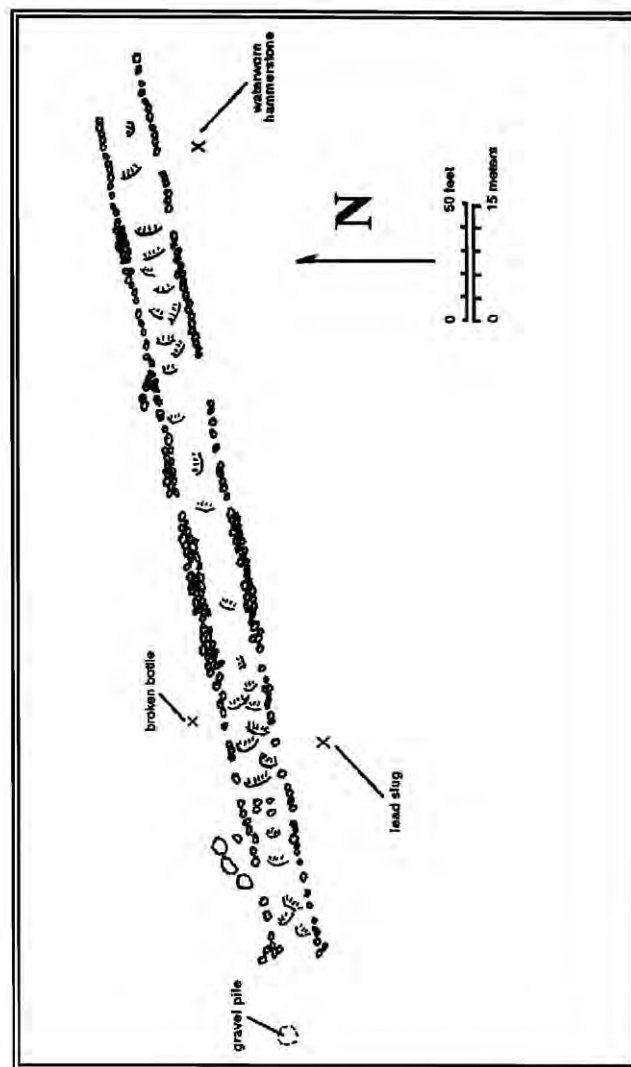


FIGURE 14 - Site 3737 -- Plan view: Stone Alignment #1.

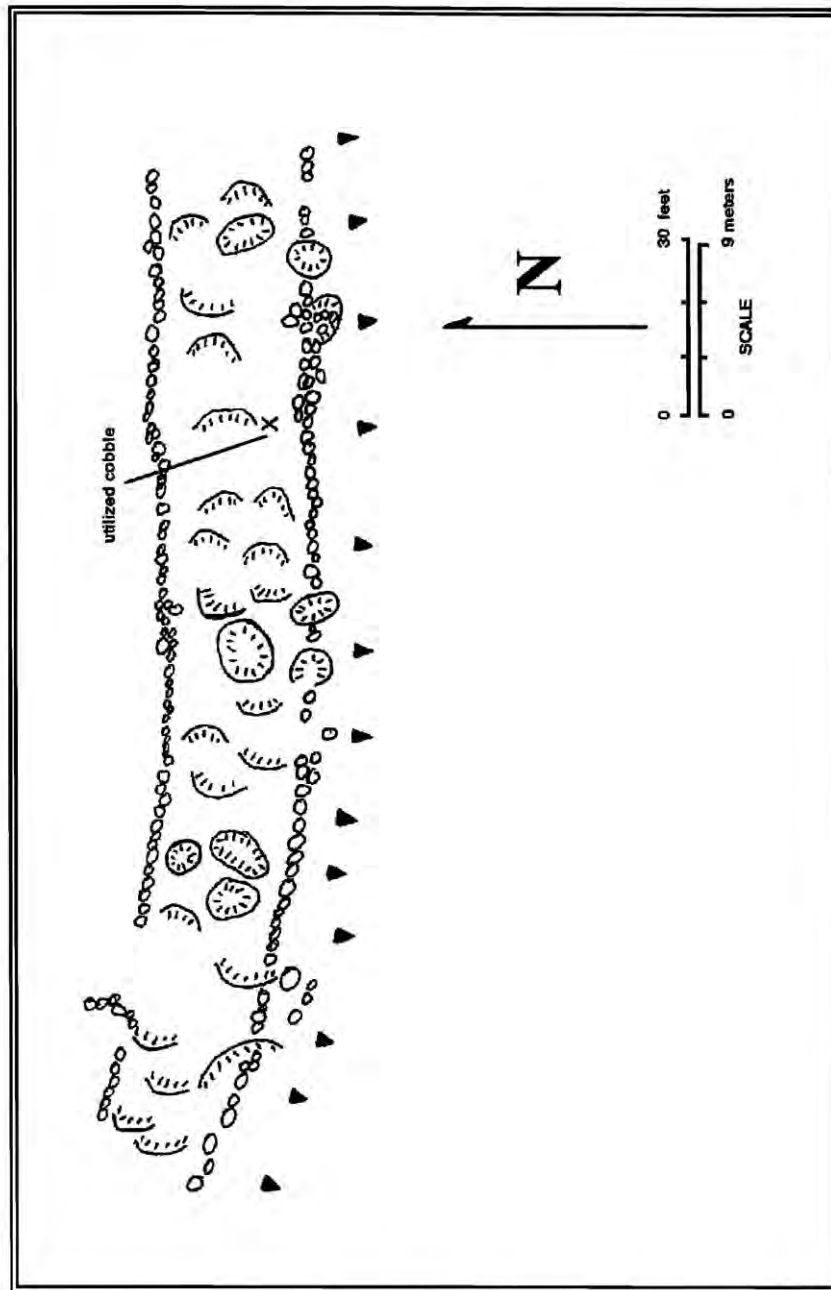


FIGURE 15 - Site 3738 - Plan view: Stone Alignment #2.

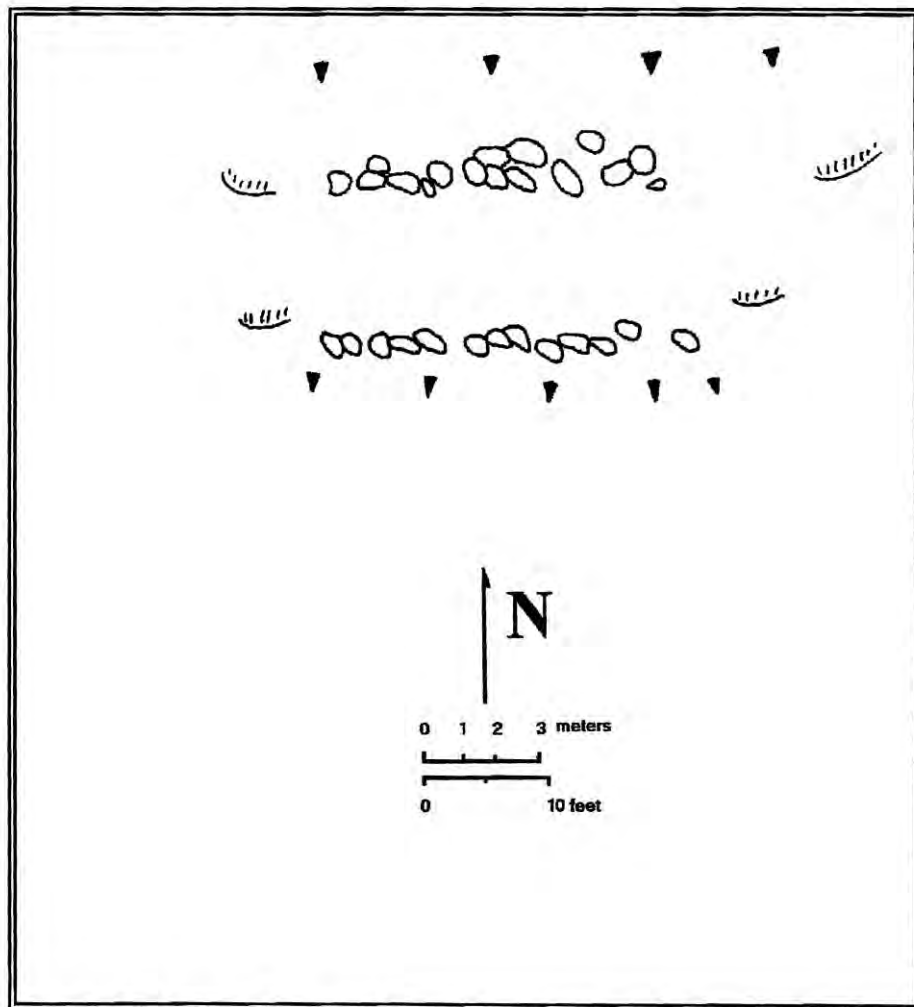


FIGURE 16 - Site 3739 – Plan view: Stone Alignment #3.

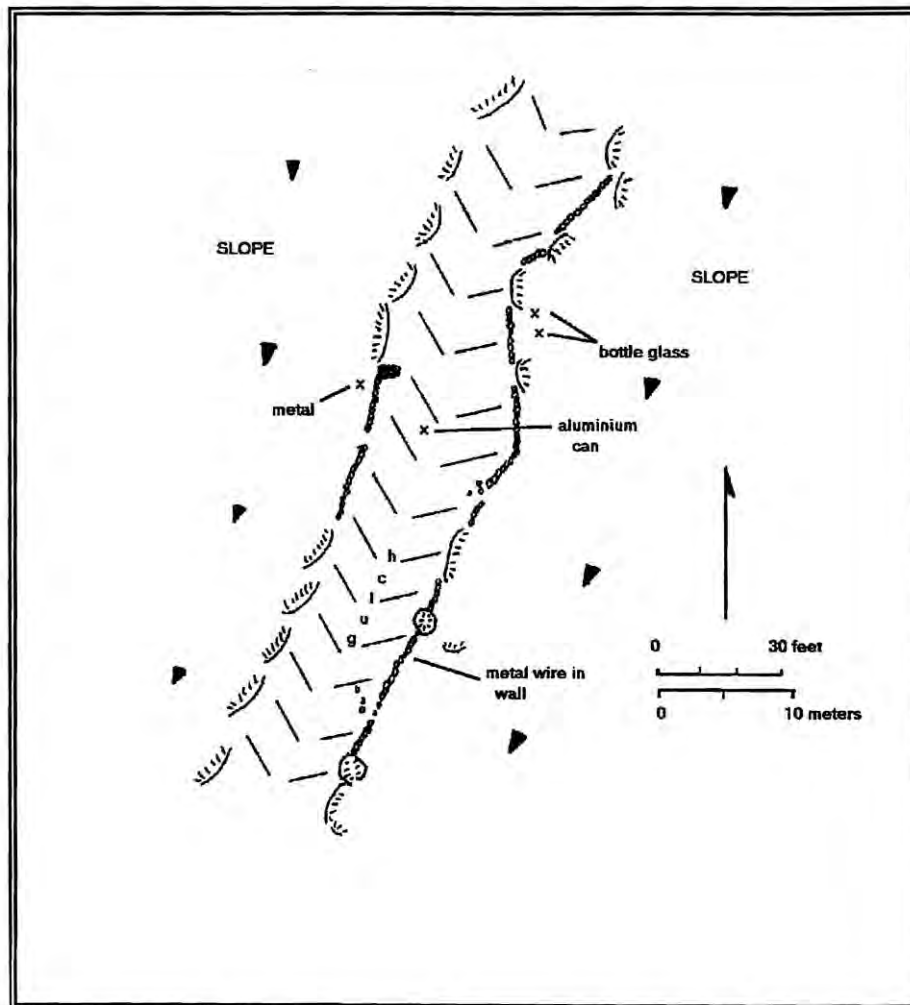


FIGURE 17 - Site 3740 – Plan view: Erosion containment wall system.

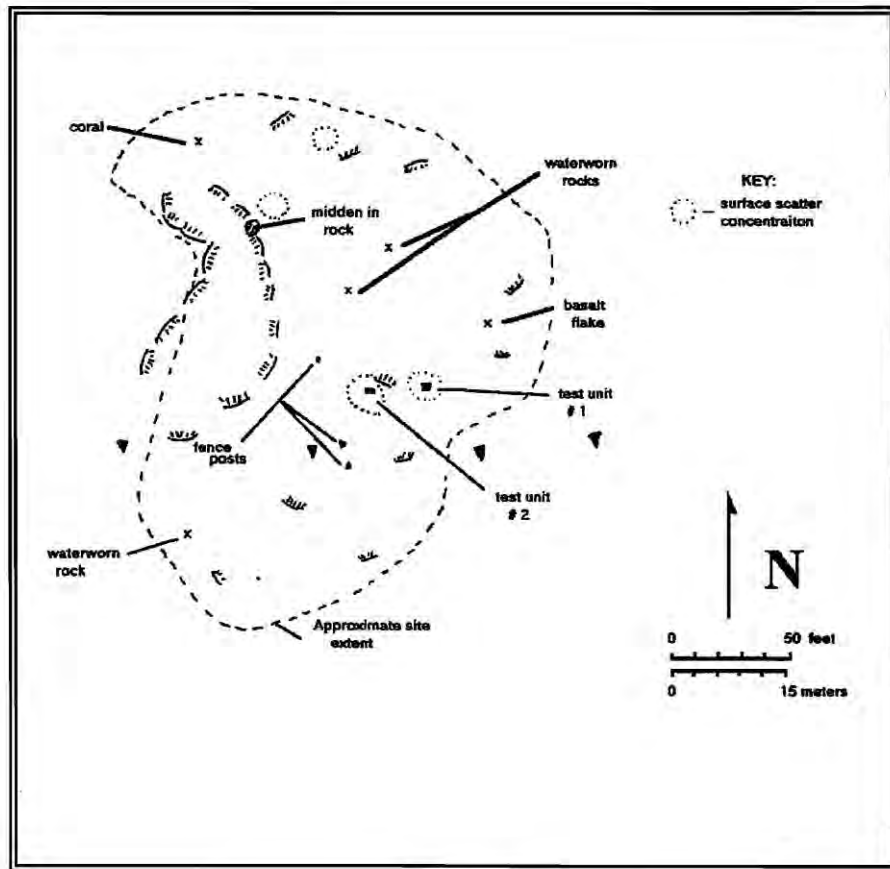


FIGURE 18 - Site 3741 – Plan view: Surface scatter #1.

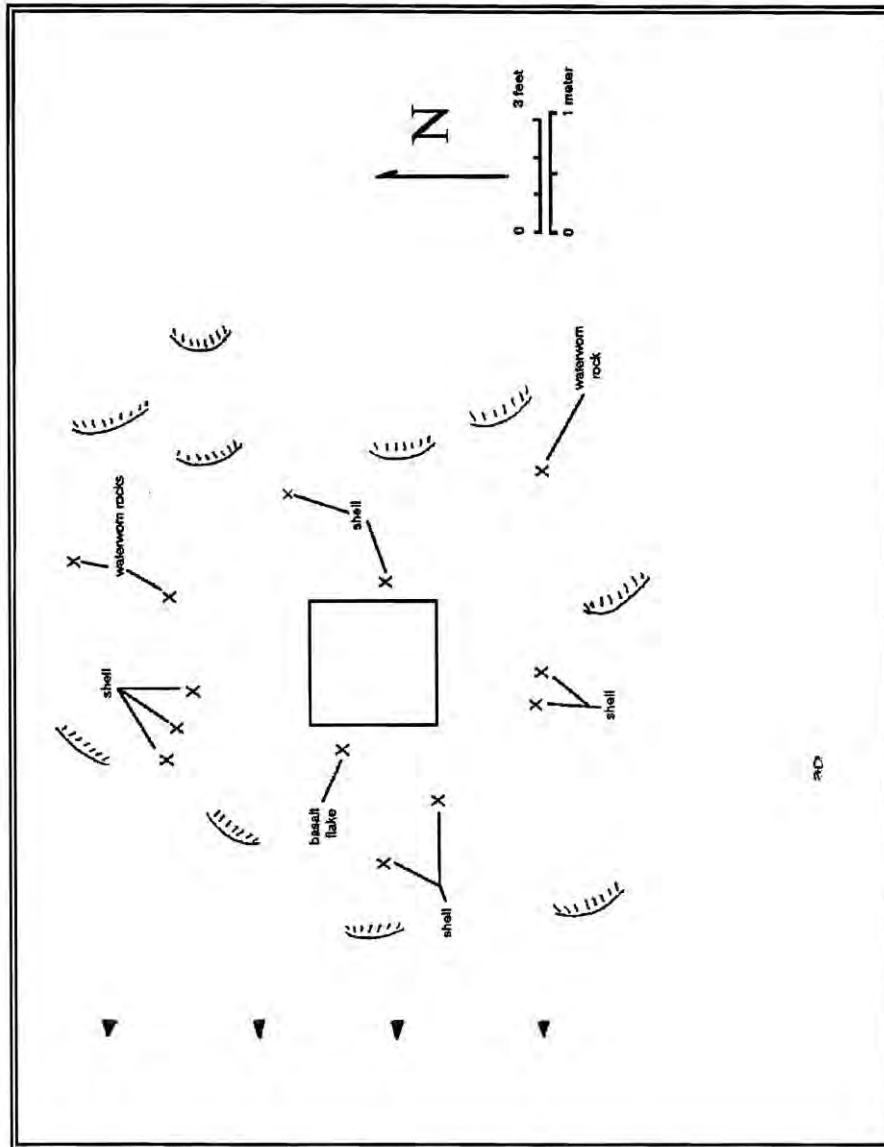


FIGURE 19 - Site 3741 - Plan view: Test Unit #1 in surface scatter concentration.

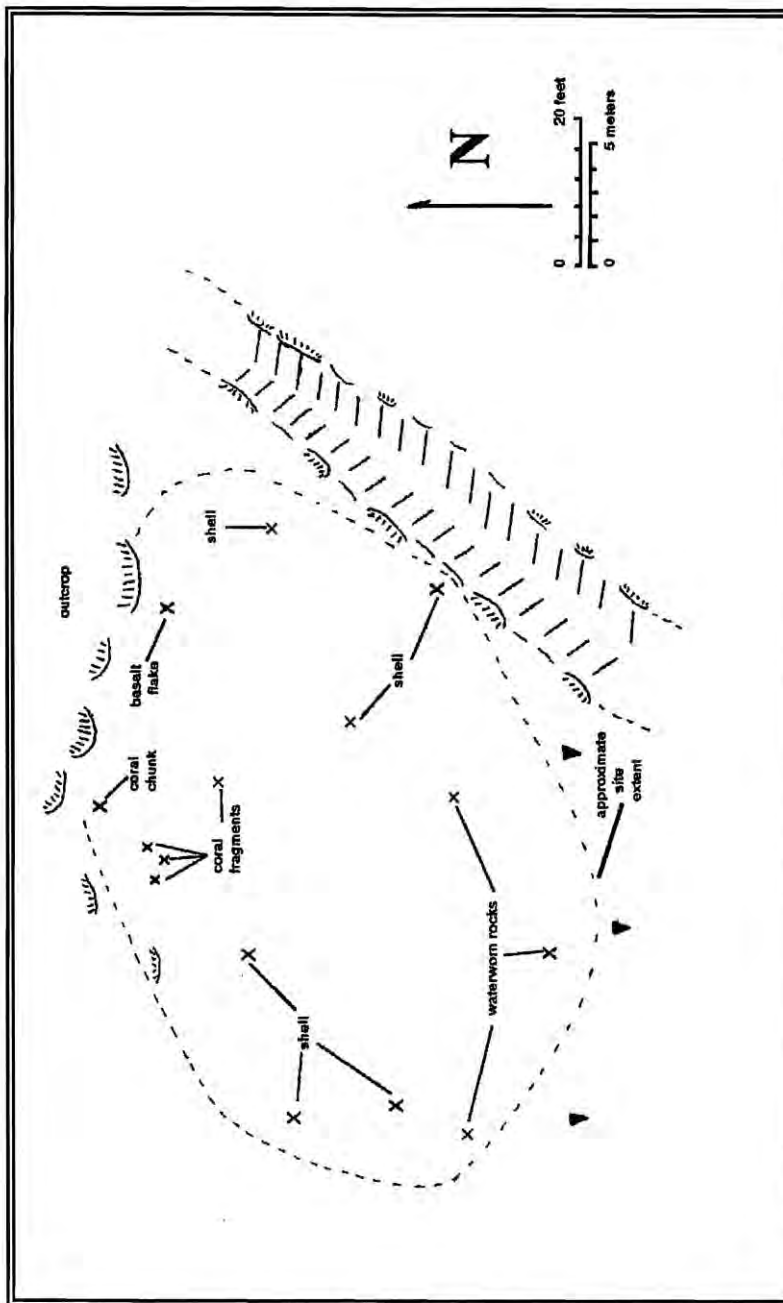


FIGURE 20 - Site 3742 -- Plan view: Surface scatter #2.

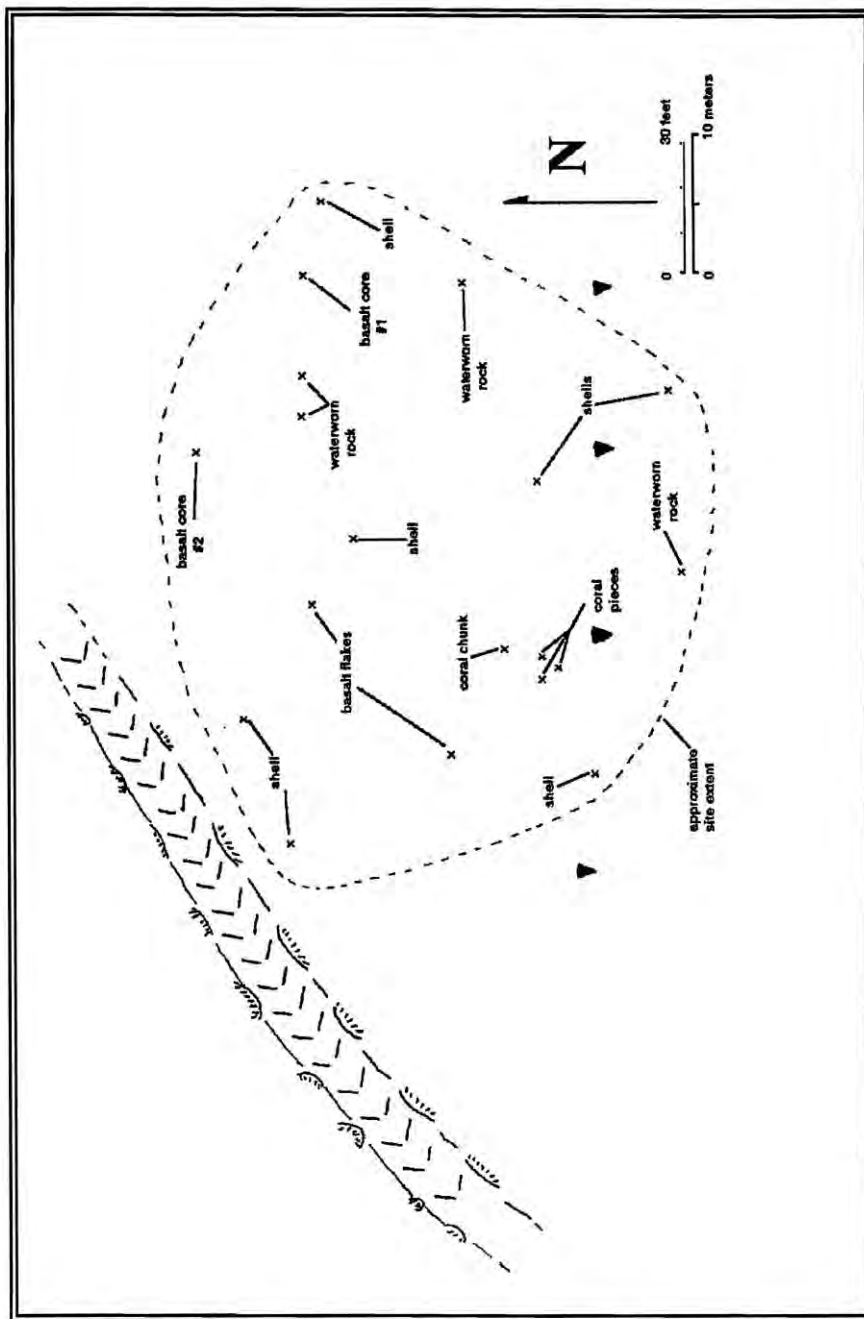


FIGURE 21 - Site 3743 -- Plan view: Surface scatter #3.

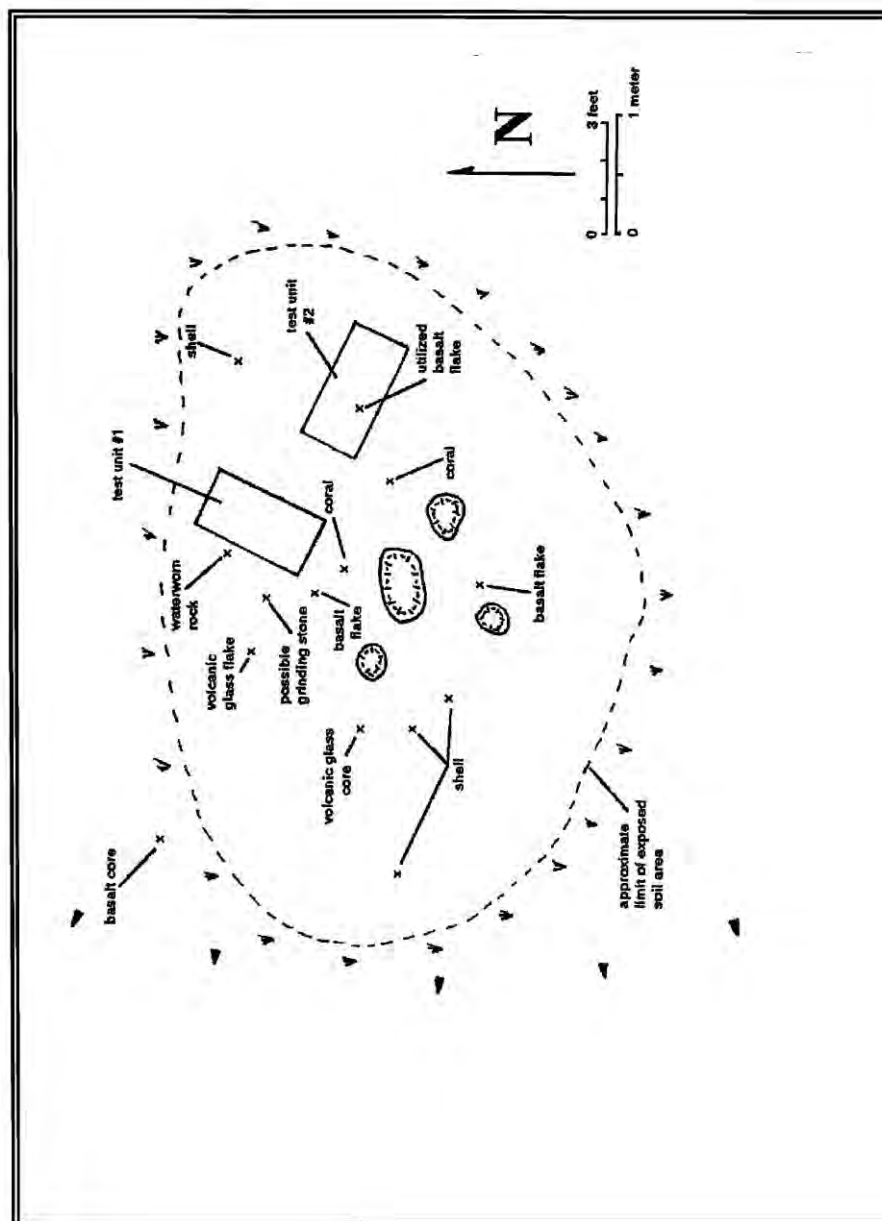


FIGURE 22 - Site 3744 -- Plan view: Surface scatter #4.

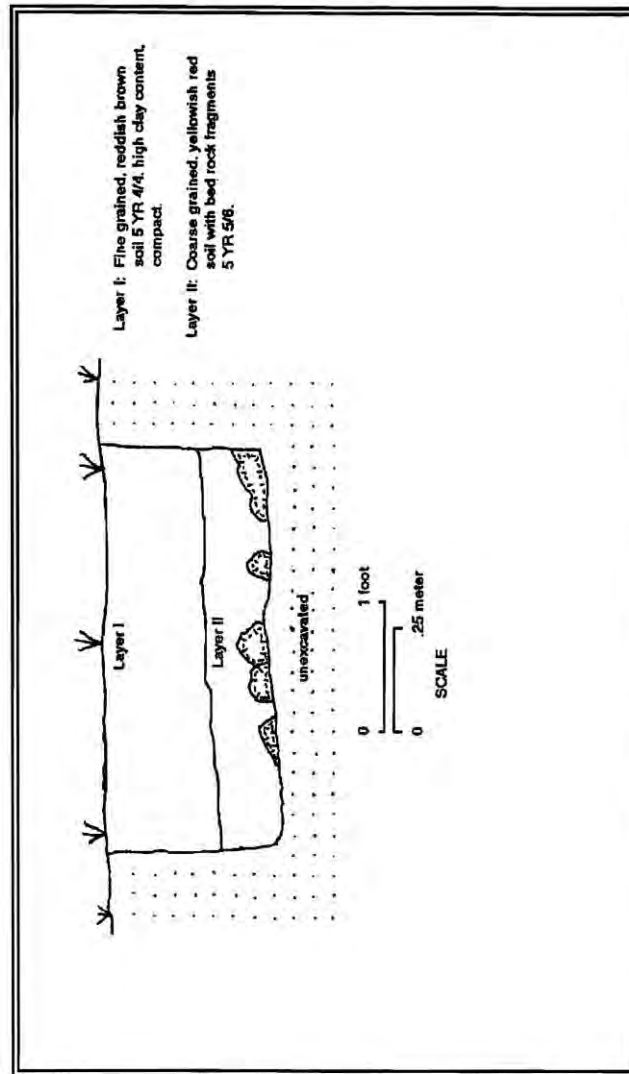


FIGURE 23 - Site 3744 -- Profile: West face of Test Unit #1.

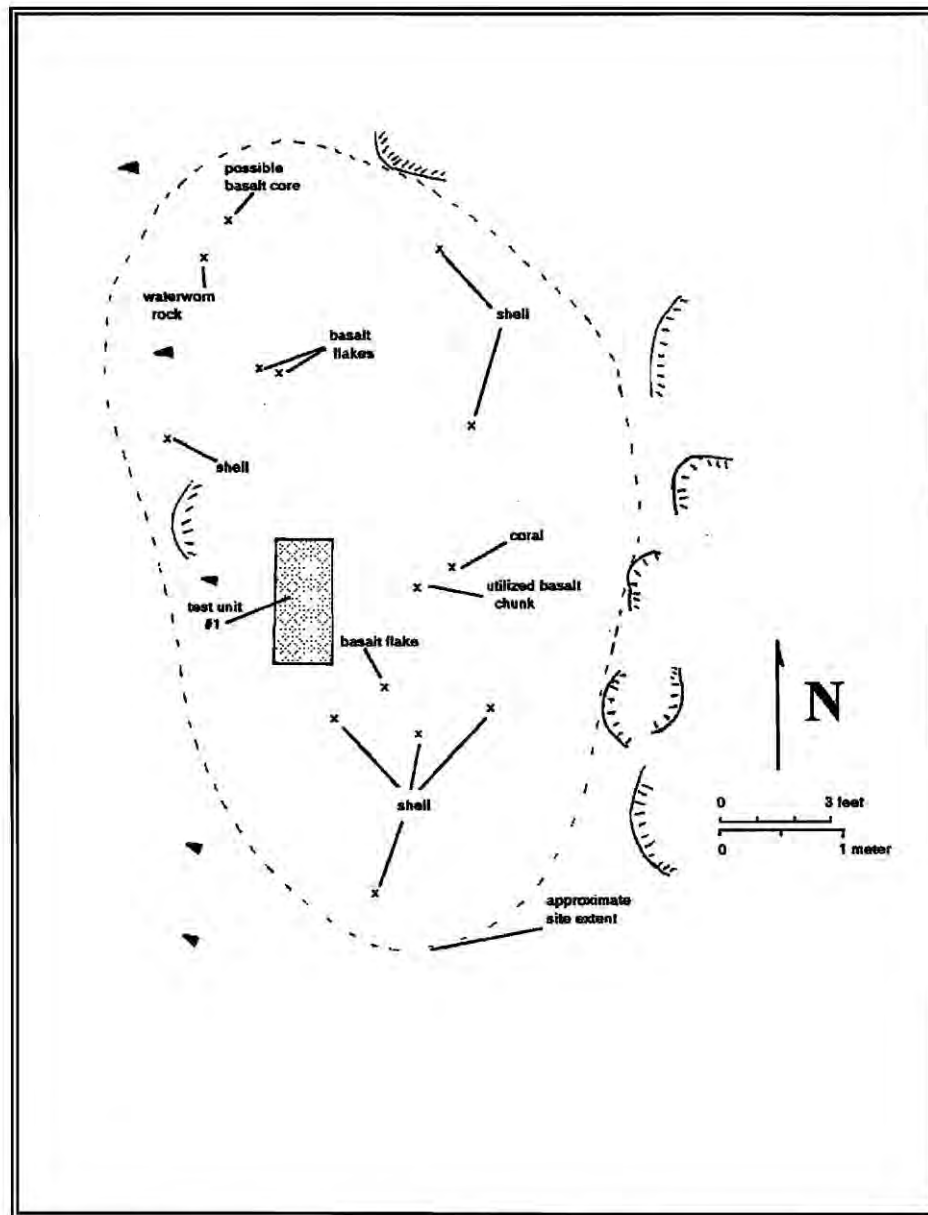


FIGURE 24 - Site 3745 - Plan view: Surface scatter #5.

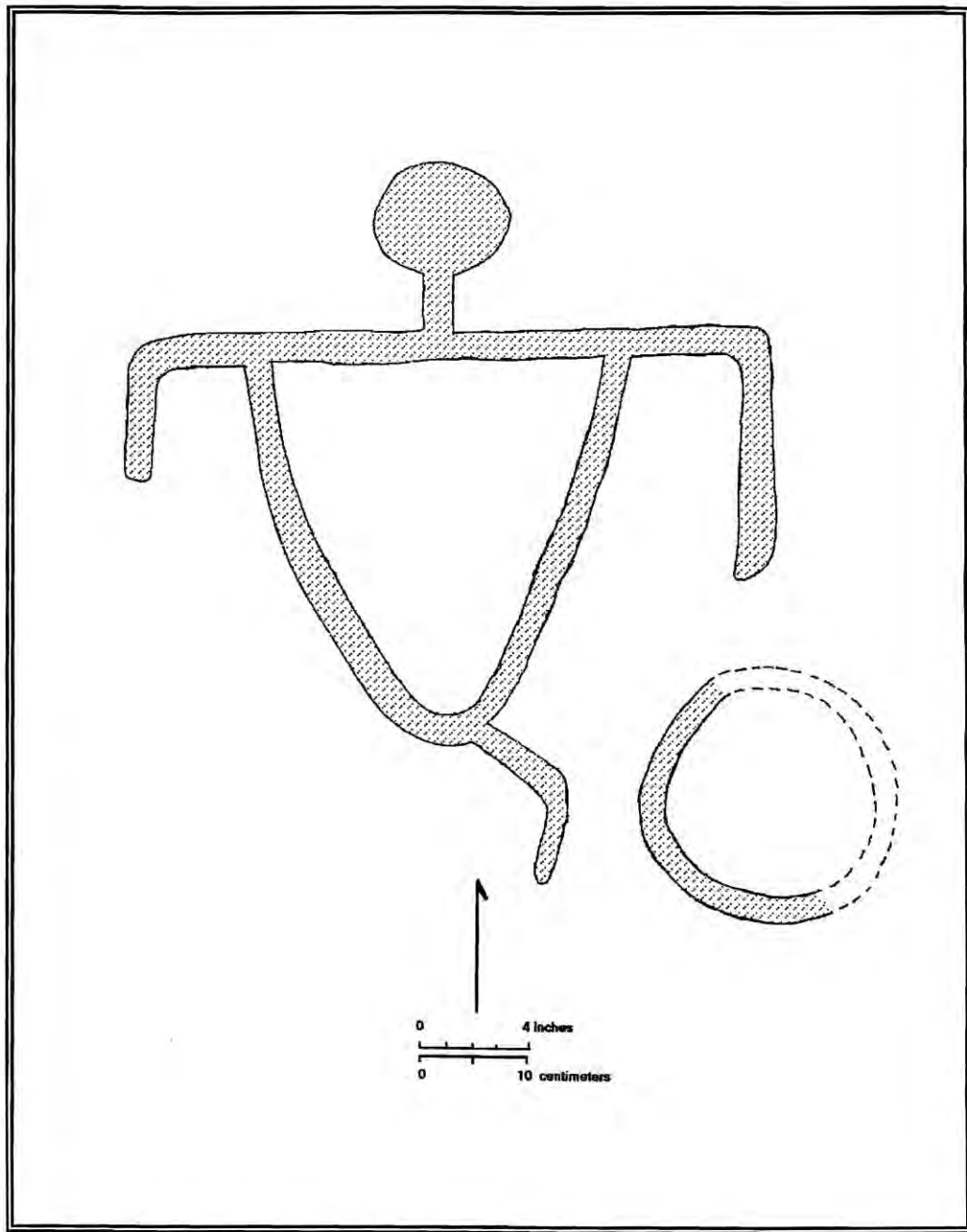


FIGURE 25 - Site 3746 – Petroglyph pecked into large boulder.

49



PHOTO 1 - View to the east or *mauka* across the southern boundary of the project area. Portion of site 3738 in foreground.

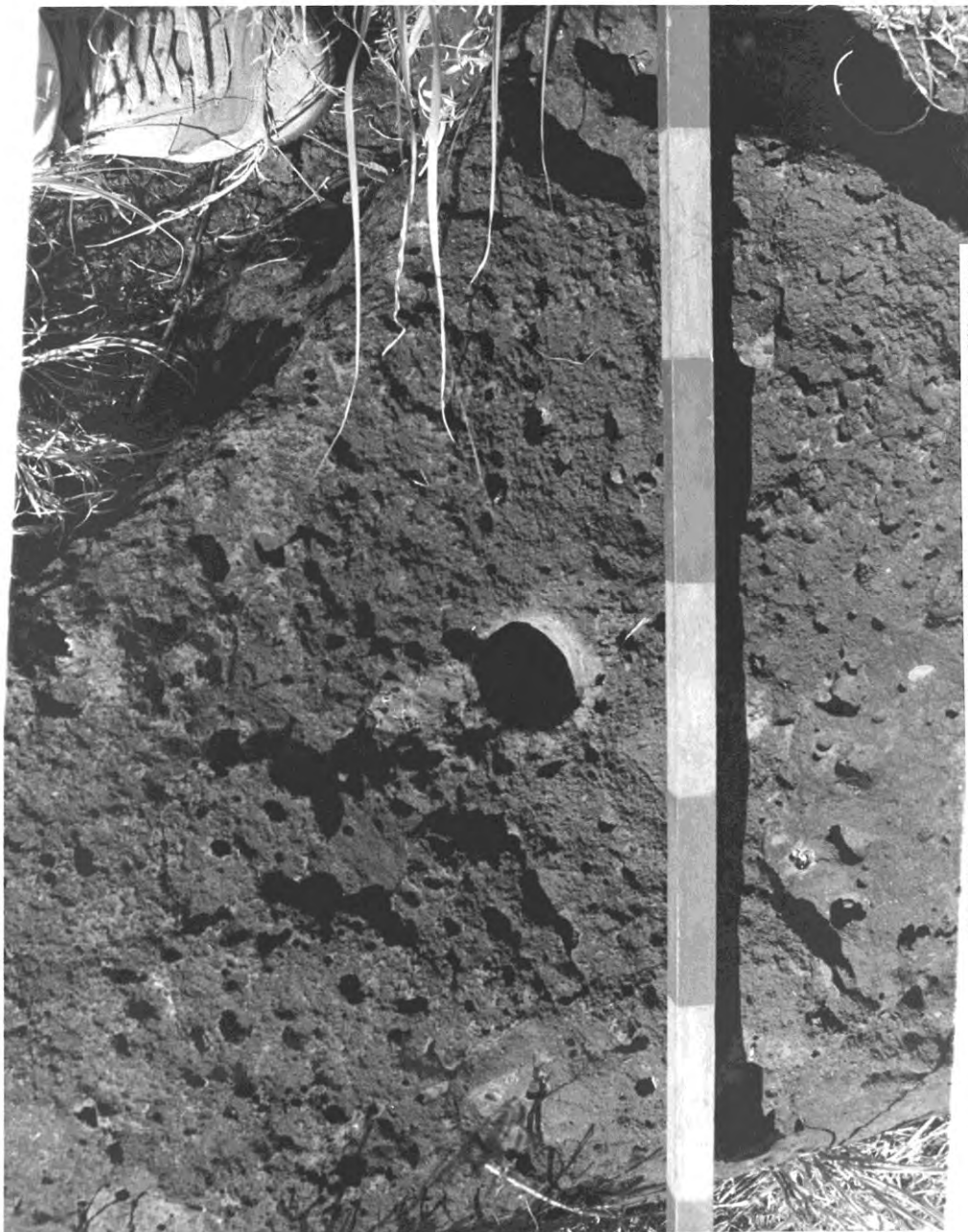


PHOTO 2 - Large rock with drilled blasting hole to the north of Site 3737.



PHOTO 3 - Site 3727 (Feature A)--vegetation removed prior to excavation.
View to the northeast.



PHOTO 4 - Site 3728--vegetation removed, excavation completed.
View to the northeast.



PHOTO 5 - Site 3729--vegetation removed prior to excavation.
View to the northwest.



PHOTO 6 - Site 3729--vegetation removed, excavation completed.
View to the east or *mauka*.



**PHOTO 7 - Site 3735--vegetation removed, excavation completed.
View to the south. Note cattle trail in foreground.**

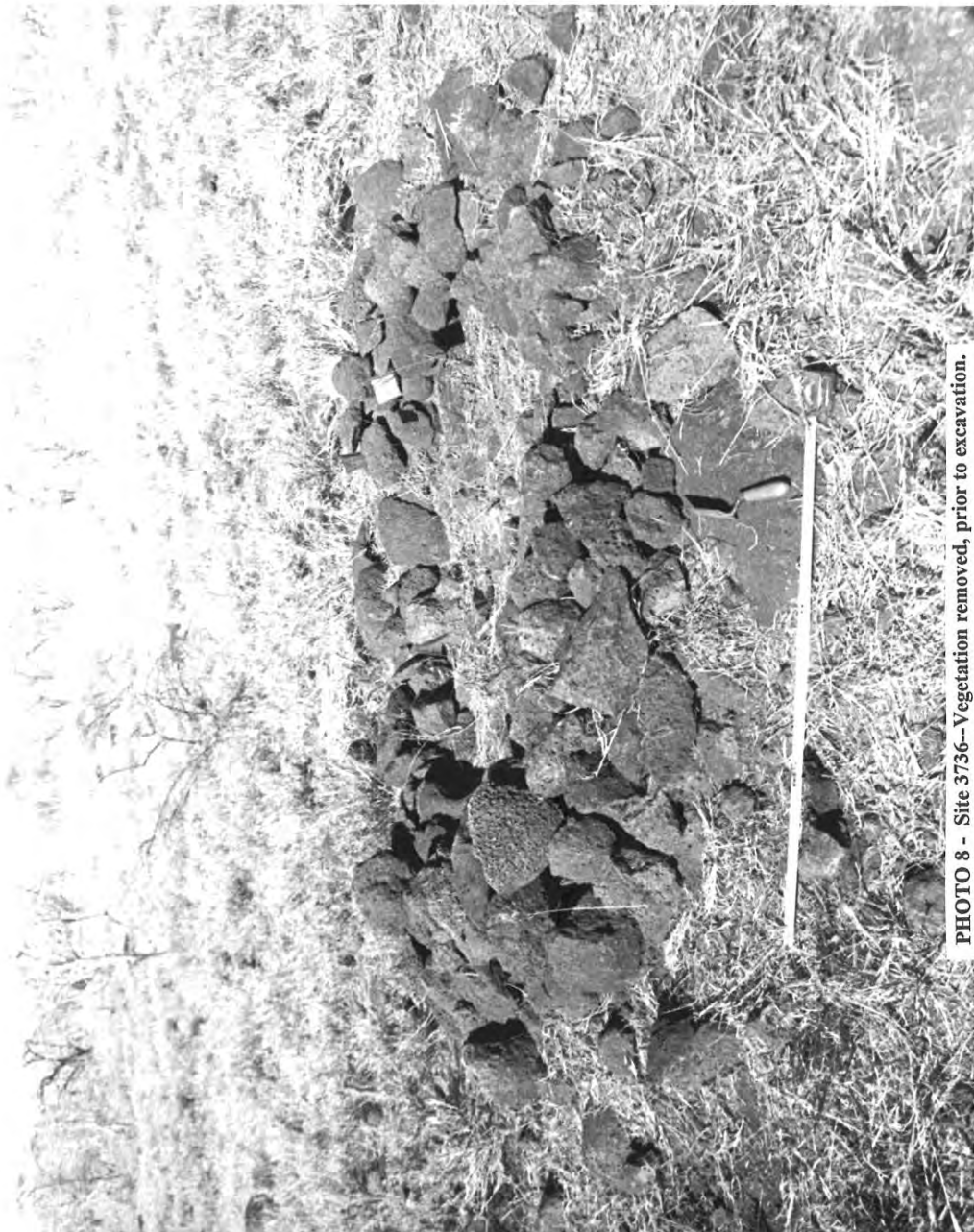


PHOTO 8 - Site 3736--Vegetation removed, prior to excavation.
View to the north.



PHOTO 9 - Site 3740--portion of Feature B. View to the east or *mauka*.



PHOTO 10 - Site 3744--excavation in process. View to the east or *mauka*.



PHOTO 11 - Site 3746—general view of northern face of petroglyph.

APPENDIX A

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Site 50-10-3727 (Figure 1)

Type: Complex (3 Features)

Environmental Setting: Located on a gently sloping portion of the study area, south of a small gulch. Area of erosion and exposed bedrock. Area dominated by buffelgrass, few *kiawe*. Elevation c. 60 to 62 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Fair

Probable Age: Indeterminate

Function: Possible agriculture

Dimensions: 10.0 m. N-S by 10.0 m. E-W

Description: The site is comprised of three low, stone features (A-C). This site is c. 30 m. north of the Central Maui Transmission Waterline Easement #1. Past bulldozing from construction activity has occurred relatively near the site and may have destroyed possible associated features.

Feature A: Stone pile

Function: Possible clear pile

Dimensions: 2.23 m. N-S by 3.58 m. E-W by 0.42 m. height

Description: Feature A is elongated and rests on soil. Exposed bedrock is to the east of the site. Generally, rounded basalt cobbles comprising Feature A range from c. 20 to 50 cm. in diameter.

A 0.5 x 1.0 m. test excavation (Test Unit #1) was placed into Feature A. Soil deposits under the feature were thin (c. 8 to 11 cm.). Layer I (5 YR 4-5/4) soil was relatively fine textured, reddish red in color, and had a high clay content. It was c. 3 to 8 cm. thick. Layer II (5 YR 5/6) was more yellowish brown in color, with a grainy texture and included pieces of decayed bedrock. Both soil layers in Test Unit #1 were sterile. Soil appeared to be undisturbed.

Feature B: Stone pile

Function: Possible clear pile

Dimensions: 2.20 m. long by 1.22 m. wide by 0.38 m. height

Description: Feature B is elongated, and partially rests on bedrock. It is c. 2.25 m. southwest of Feature A. Basalt cobbles used in its construction are c. 20 to 45 cm. in diameter, and generally rounded.

Feature C: Stone pile

Function: Possible clear pile

Dimensions: 2.34 m. long by 1.33 m. wide by 0.41 m. height

Description: Feature B is elongated, and rests on partly exposed bedrock. It is c. 0.67 m. southwest of Feature B. Basalt cobbles used in its construction are c. 20 to 45 cm. in diameter.

Site 50-10-3728 (Figures 2 and 3)

Type: Stone pile

Environmental Setting: Located c. 36 m. southwest of Site 3727 and c. 30 m. south of small gulch. The land slopes gently to the west. Area of erosion and exposed bedrock. Vegetation consists of moderate buffelgrass and sparse *kiawe* trees. Elevation c. 56 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Good

Probable Age: Indeterminate

Function: Possible clear pile

Dimensions: 2.54 m. length by 1.32 m. width by 0.52 m. height

Description: The site consists of one isolated feature. This component is a low tear-shaped rock pile resting on soil. Angular basalt cobble stones used in construction range from 15 to 35 cm. in diameter. It is c. 42 m. northwest of the Central Maui Transmission Waterline Easement #1. Past bulldozing from construction activity associated with the waterline may have destroyed possible associated features.

One test unit (1.0 x 1.0 m.) was placed into this stone pile. Stratigraphy similar to Site 3727 was encountered. However, soil deposits were deeper. Layer I (5 YR 4-5/4) soil was fine textured, reddish brown in color, and had a high clay content. It was c. 14 to 21 cm. thick. Layer II (5 YR 5/6) was more yellowish red in color, with a grainy texture and included pieces of decayed bedrock. Excavation was halted at c. 25 to 36 cm. below datum. Both soil layers in Test Unit #1 were sterile. Soil appeared to be undisturbed.

Site 50-10-3729 (Figures 4 and 5)

Type: Stone cairn

Environmental Setting: Located on a slight promontory on a relatively gently sloping area of Ranch land. Area of slight erosion and some exposed bedrock. Vegetation dominated by buffelgrass, several *kiawe* trees in vicinity. Elevation c. 78 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Good

Probable Age: Indeterminate

Function: Marker

Dimensions: 1.91 m. N-S by 1.45 m. E-W by 0.90 m. height

Description: The site consists of one isolated cairn. This component is well constructed and rests on soil. It is constructed with relatively round basalt cobbles ranging from 20 to 50 cm. in diameter. Larger basalt rocks were generally located at the base of this feature. This site is c. 76 m. southeast of the waterline easement, and c. 130 m. southwest of Site 3727.

One test unit (0.5 x 1.0 m.) was placed into this cairn. Much of the feature was dismantled for safety reasons, prior to excavation. Stratigraphy was similar to both Sites 3727 and 3728. Layer I (5 YR 4/4) soil was fine textured, reddish brown in color, with a high clay content. It was slightly more granular than Layer I at Sites 3727 and 3728. It was c. 18 to 23 cm. thick. Layer II (5 YR 4/6) was yellowish red in color, with a grainy texture and included pieces of decayed bedrock. Excavation was halted c. 30 to 36 cm. below surface. Soil appeared to be undisturbed. This excavation unit was sterile.

Site 50-10-3730 (Figure 6)

Type: Stone cairn

Environmental Setting: Located in an area somewhat impacted by erosion. Land slopes moderately to the west or *makai*. Exposed bedrock in several areas. Vegetation dominated by buffelgrass, scattered *kiawe* trees and *klu* in vicinity. Elevation c. 75 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Good

Probable Age: Indeterminate

Function: Marker

Dimensions: 1.35 m. N-S by 1.09 m. E-W by 0.84 m. height

Description: The site consists of a stack of c. 16 basalt stones and cobbles c. 15 to 25 cm. in diameter, placed on outcrop bedrock. While its overall height is 0.84 m. above ground surface, the cairn itself is c. 0.43 m. high. This site is c. 70 m. south of Site 3729.

Site 50-10-3731 (Figure 7)

Type: Stone cairn

Environmental Setting: Located on a moderate slope, near relatively large area of exposed bedrock. Vegetation dominated by thick buffelgrass and several *kiawe* trees. Elevation 95 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Good

Probable Age: Post-Contact

Function: Marker

Dimensions: 1.71 m. N-S by 1.84 m. E-W by 0.79 m. height

Description: The site consists of a stack of c. 25 basalt cobbles c. 20 to 35 cm. in diameter, placed on exposed bedrock. While its overall height is 0.79 m. above ground surface, the cairn itself is c. 0.48 m. high. It is c. 100 m. east of Site 3730 and c. 112 m. southeast of Site 3729. One cobble used in construction exhibits a heavy equipment scar.

Site 50-10-3732 (Figure 8)

Type: Stone cairn

Environmental Setting: Located on a promontory near the eastern border of the study area. Much of the promontory consists of exposed bedrock. Vegetation consists of moderate to sparse buffelgrass cover, scattered *kiawe* trees, and isolated *pili* grass. Elevation 115 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Good

Probable Age: Indeterminate

Function: Marker

Dimensions: 0.67 m. N-S by 0.78 m. E-W x 0.30 m. height

Description: The site consists of a small stack of c. 14 basalt cobbles resting on thin, eroded soil. The cobbles range in size from 20 to 30 cm. in diameter. It is c. 98 m. southeast of Site 3731, and is near the property's eastern boundary. This cairn is on the highest portion of the southern half of the study area. A large coral chunk (see Table 1) was located c. 24 m. south of the cairn (see Table 1).

Site 50-10-3733 (Figure 9)

Type: Stone cairn

Environmental Setting: Located on gentle sloping terrain near the eastern boundary of the project area. Erosion has exposed areas of bedrock. Vegetation consists of buffelgrass, and scattered *kiawe* trees. Elevation 108 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Good to fair

Probable Age: Post-Contact

Function: Marker

Dimensions: 1.24 m. N-S by 1.43 m. E-W by 0.62 m. high

Description: The site consists of a relatively low cairn resting on thin soil. An old survey stake appears to have been incorporated into the cairns construction. Basalt cobbles range in size from 20 to 45 cm. in diameter. It is c. 46 m. northeast of Site 3732.

Site 50-10-3734 (Figure 10)

Type: Stone pile

Environmental Setting: Located on a somewhat eroded slope near the southern boundary of the study area. Grubbing and, possibly, blasting has disturbed the land c. 10 m. to the west. Vegetation consists of relatively thick buffelgrass and isolated *klu* and *kiawe*. Elevation 51 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Poor to fair

Probable Age: Indeterminate

Function: Possible clear pile

Dimensions: 1.68 m. by 2.18 m. E-W by 0.38 m. high

Description: The site consists of a low rock pile resting on very thin soil and bedrock. Angular basalt stones and cobbles c. 10 to 35 cm. in diameter from the feature. Some stones and cobbles incorporated in the feature appear to have been broken in the past and exhibit only slight weathering. This feature is c. 38 m. from the nearest archaeological site (3736).

No Site Number Assigned (Figure 11)

Type: Bulldozed terrace

Environmental Setting: Located on the eastern side of the waterline easement on the southwestern quadrant of the study area. Terrain slopes moderately to the west. Area bulldozed. Vegetation comprised of moderate buffelgrass cover and scattered *kiawe* trees. Elevation 54 ft. AMSL.

Condition: N/A

Probable Age: Modern

Function: N/A

Dimensions: 20 m. N-S by 25 m. E-W

Description: This non-numbered site is the result of activities associated with the construction of the Central Maui Transmission Waterline Easement #1 in the 1960s. Large boulders c. 0.8 to 1.1 m. in diameter make up this modern feature.

Site 50-10-3735 (Figure 12)

Type: Enclosure

Environmental Setting: Located on a promontory. Terrain slopes moderately to the west. Kulanihakoi Gulch is directly to the south. Area of erosion and exposed bedrock. Some possible grubbing to the west and northeast. Cattle trail runs in a E-W direction, immediately north of enclosure. Vegetation comprised of thin buffelgrass cover and scattered *kiawe*.

Condition: Fair to good

Probable Age: World War II

Function: Military

Dimensions: 2.76 m. N-S by 3.14 M. E-W x 0.51 m. maximum height

Description: The site consists of a low stone enclosure resting on thin soil and bedrock. This mushroom-shaped feature is on a promontory and faces westward or *makai*. It is somewhat roughly constructed with basalt stones and cobbles ranging from 10 to 40 cm. in diameter. In addition, five larger cobbles (c. 50 to 70 cm. in diameter) are incorporated into portions of the feature. Many of the cobbles used in this enclosure exhibit few signs of weathering. There are also several rocks that appear to have been broken and/or scraped by heavy equipment prior to being incorporated into the structure.

The inside diameter of this enclosure is c. 1.5 m. in diameter. Its walls are c. 50 to 65 cm. thick and tend to be two courses high. The feature ranges in height from 35 to 51 cm. above ground surface. An entrance c. 40 to 55 cm. wide is located on the southeastern site of the enclosure.

A 0.5 x 1.0 m. test unit, oriented to the north, was placed inside the feature. Soil encountered in the interior tended to be relatively shallow. Stratigraphy was similar to other areas of the project. Layer I soil was reddish brown in color (5 YR 4-5/4), with a compact, fine-grained texture and a relatively high clay content. Layer I also contained some small angular gravel in it. Layer II soil was a coarse grained, yellowish red soil (5 YR 4/6), with small pieces of decayed bedrock. Layer I was c. 6 to 9 cm. thick, while Layer II was c. 3 to 5 cm. thick. No material culture remains were discovered.

Site 50-10-3736 (Figure 13)

Type: Enclosure

Environmental Setting: Located on a slight promontory. Terrain slopes moderately to the west. Some erosion in general area. Grubbing and, possibly blasting has occurred west of the site. Vegetation comprised of moderate buffelgrass cover and scattered *kiawe* trees and some *klu*. Elevation 59 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Fair

Probable Age: Pre-Contact (?)

Function: Possible shelter

Dimensions: 2.85 m. N-S by 2.56 m. E-W by 0.58 m. maximum height

Description: The site consists of a low stone enclosure resting on thin soil. It is c. 105 m. northwest from Site 3735. This oval-shaped enclosure is constructed with angular basalt cobbles ranging from 10 to 40 cm. in diameter. Some of the rocks used in this enclosure exhibit little weathering. Several of the cobbles appear to have been broken, possibly by blasting.

The inside diameter of this enclosure is c. 1.9 m. N-S by 1.5 m. E-W. Portions of the structure have been partly collapsed - possibly by cattle. The feature's wall is c. 40 to 55 cm. thick and ranges from a low of 23 cm. to a high of 58 cm. above ground surface.

A 0.5 x 1.0 m. test unit was placed inside the feature. Soil encountered in the interior was shallow. Stratigraphy was similar to other portions of the study area. Layer I was c. 8 to 10 cm. thick, while Layer II was 3 to 5 cm. thick. Bedrock was intrusive in portions of Test Unit #1. In addition, soil was generally rocky. No material culture remains were discovered. Layer I soil was reddish brown in color (5 YR 5/4), somewhat compact, fine grained in texture, with a high clay content. Layer II soil was coarse grained, yellowish red in color (5 YR 4/6), with small pieces of decayed bedrock.

Site 50-10-3737 (Figure 14)

Type: Parallel alignment

Environmental Setting: Located in an eroded area near southern boundary of Ranch property. Exposed bedrock present. Blasting has occurred north of feature and possible grubbing in general area. Vegetation comprised of sparse to moderate buffelgrass cover, *kiawe* trees, and scattered *klu*. Elevation 69 to 79 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Fair

Probable Age: c. World War II

Function: Military road

Dimensions: 8 m. N-S by 119 m. E-W

Description: The site consists of two parallel stone alignments c. 6 m. apart. The southern alignment is c. 122 m. long and the northern alignment is c. 114 m. long. Both alignments are primarily constructed with large basalt cobbles and boulders c. 0.6 to 1.0 m. in diameter. Several of the basalt boulders used in the feature exhibit weathered heavy equipment scars. In general, both alignments consist of single, large cobbles and boulders placed linearly along a bearing of 81 degrees. Much of the area between the two parallel

alignments consists of exposed bedrock. A c. 1.0 m. diameter gravel pile is located at the western end of this site. A few portable remains were found near the site (see Table 1).

Site 50-10-3738 (Figure 15)

Type: Parallel alignment

Environmental Setting: Located near the southern boundary of the study area at the edge of Kulanihakoi Gulch. Some exposed bedrock present. Area of erosion.

Vegetation composed of moderate to thick buffelgrass cover and *kiawe* trees. Elevation 67 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Fair

Probable Age: World War II

Function: Military road

Dimensions: 8 m. N-S by 58 m. E-W

Description: This site is c. 46 m. south of Site 3737. It also consists of two parallel stone alignments c. 6 m. apart. Both alignments consist primarily of a series of large (c. 0.6 to 1.0 m. diameter), single cobbles and boulders placed linearly and parallel to the curving edge of the Kulanihakoi Gulch. The southern alignment is c. 61 m. long, while the northern alignment is c. 46 m. in length. An additional alignment segment c. 8.8 m. long is some seven meters to the west of the northern alignment. This appears to have been severed from the longer alignment with a bulldozer. Some boulders utilized in the construction of Site 3738 exhibit heavy equipment scars. Much of the area between the parallel alignments is exposed bedrock. A utilized cobble was found near the eastern end of this site (see Table 1).

Site 50-10-3739 (Figure 16)

Type: Parallel alignment

Environmental Setting: Located near the base of a promontory on a moderate to gentle sloping bank of Kulanihakoi Gulch. Some exposed bedrock present. Area of bulldozing to the west. Vegetation comprised of moderate buffelgrass cover and scattered *kiawe* trees. Elevation c. 49 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Poor

Probable Age: World War II (?)

Function: Military road remnant (?)

Dimensions: 5.7 m. N-S by 9.8 m. E-W

Description: This site is c. 76 m. west of Site 3738 and c. 30 m. southwest of Site 3735. Site 3739 consists of two relatively short, parallel alignments c. 3 m. apart. Both alignments consist of relatively large basalt cobbles (c. 30 to 60 cm. diameter) placed in a linear manner. The northern alignment is c. 9 m. long, while the southern one is 9.8 m. long. Two of the feature's rocks have what appear to be heavy equipment scars. No portable remains were located in the vicinity.

Site 50-10-3740 (Figure 17)

Type: Erosion containment walls

Environmental Setting: Located near the northern boundary of the study area on either side of a relatively small gulch. Gulch is c. 4 m. deep by 20 m. wide. Exposed bedrock and "blue rock" in area. Extensive bulldozing to northwest of the gulch, grubbing and apparent blasting to the east of the site. Vegetation comprised of thick buffelgrass, relatively abundant *kiawe* trees and some klu. Elevation c. 96 to 105 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Fair to good

Probable Age: Post-Contact

Function: Ranching

Dimensions: West wall - 11.0 m. N-S by 0.5 to 1.1 m. E-W. East wall 44.0 m. N-S by 0.5 to 0.8 m. E-W

Description: This site is located along either side of the small gulch that crosses the study area. It is c. 130 m. south of the northern project boundary. The west retaining wall is generally well built, and ranges in height on the gulch side from 0.5 to 0.7 m. above ground surface. The wall on the eastern back of the gulch is tumbled down in places due to erosion and, possibly cattle activity. This wall generally does not extend onto exposed bedrock. It is c. 0.6 to 0.9 m. in height on the gulch side. Both walls are constructed with relatively dense "blue rock", some of which exhibits heavy equipment scars. Cobbles range in size from 20 to 45 cm. in diameter. Some wire was observed in one portion of the eastern wall. Historic material noted in the area included metal, bottle glass fragments, an aluminum can, and metal wire.

Site 50-10-3741 (Figures 18 and 19)

Type: Midden and Lithic Surface Scatter

Environmental Setting: Located near the middle of western boundary of property. At the base of a moderate slope, portions of which appear to have been bulldozed. Exposed bedrock and outcrop are in vicinity. Area of erosion and deposition from upslope. Vegetation comprised of sparse to moderate buffelgrass cover, scattered *kiawe* trees, and isolated clumps of *pili* grass. Elevation c. 59 to 63 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Fair, eroded

Probable Age: Pre-Contact

Function: Temporary habitation

Dimensions: c. 68 m. N-S by c. 48 m. E-W

Description: This large midden and lithic surface scatter is located c. 53 meters from the western boundary of the subject parcel. Three fence posts cross a portion of Site 3741 on a bearing of 164 degrees. Surface finds included three unworked basalt flakes, four waterworn rocks, and two pieces of coral (see Table 1). In general, marine shellfish remnants are sparsely scattered over the site. Species represented on the surface are the same as those found in Test Units #1 and #2 (see Table 2).

Test Unit #1 was 1.0 x 1.0 m. square. Excavation was halted at c. 18 to 23 cm. b.s. when decayed bedrock was encountered. Stratigraphy was similar to other subsurface tests. However, the top c. 10 cm. of Layer I had been churned by cattle crossing the site over time. Layer I (5 YR 4-5/4) soil was fine textured reddish brown in color, with a relatively high clay content. It was c. 13 to 16 cm. thick. In all, eight different marine shellfish species were found in the top 10 cm. of Layer I (see Table 2). In addition, a utilized basalt flake was recovered from this layer. Layer II was c. 5 to 7 cm. thick. It was yellowish red in color (5 YR 4/6), with a grainy texture, and included pieces of decayed bedrock. Layer II soil was sterile.

Test Unit #2 was 0.5 x 1.0 m. in size. Excavation was halted at c. 11 to 14 cm. b.s. Stratigraphy was similar to Test Unit #1. However, Layer I was only c. 7 to 9 cm. thick. Most of Layer I was disturbed by cattle activity. Layer II was relatively intact. Two species of shellfish, one dense waterworn rock, and one piece of coral were located in Level 1 (0 to 10 cm. b.s.) of Layer I (see Table 2).

Site 50-10-3742 (Figure 20)

Type: Midden and lithic surface scatter

Environmental Setting: Located directly north of small gulch, near western property boundary. Area of exposed outcrop, very thin soil. Gentle sloping terrain. Vegetation comprised of sparse buffelgrass, *kiawe* trees common next to gulch. Elevation c. 48 to 52 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Poor, eroded

Probable Age: Indeterminate

Function: Possible temporary habitation

Dimensions: 21 m. N-S by 26 m. E-W

Description: This midden and lithic surface scatter is located c. 54 m. south of Site 3741 and c. 52 m. from the western boundary of the survey area. This is a very sparse surface scatter with very shallow soil deposits. Only two types of shell were observed in the site area: Conidae and Cypraeidae. Approximately eight pieces of shell were observed. Other surface portable remains included and unworked basalt flake, three waterworn rocks, a coral chunk, and four pieces of coral (see Table 1).

Site 50-10-3743 (Figure 21)

Type: Midden and lithic surface scatter

Environmental Setting: Located to the south of small gulch, near western property boundary. Area eroded, exposed bedrock, thin soil. Gentle sloping terrain. Vegetation comprised of moderate buffelgrass cover, and isolated *kiawe* trees and *klu*.

Condition: Poor, eroded

Probable Age: Pre-Contact

Function: Possible temporary habitation

Dimensions: 42 m. N-S by 52 m. E-W

Description: Midden and lithic surface scatter which included c. 25 pieces of the shellfish Conidae, Cypraeidae and Neritidae, and lithic materials consisting of two basalt cores, two unworked basalt flakes, four waterworn rocks, one coral chunk and three pieces of coral (see Table 1).

Site 50-10-3744 (Figures 22 and 23)

Type: Midden and lithic surface scatter

Environmental Setting: Located on a promontory at the base of a partly eroded slope. Some exposed bedrock in vicinity. Drainage area c. 20 m. to the north. Some possible bulldozing to north and west. Vegetation comprised of moderate buffelgrass cover and scattered *kiawe* trees. Elevation 60 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Fair, eroded

Probable Age: Pre-Contact

Function: Temporary habitation

Dimensions: 4.20 m. N-S by 6.10 m. E-W

Description: This small midden and lithic surface scatter is located c. 168 m. southeast of Site 3743. It is c. 105 m. north of the southern boundary of Ranch land. This site is relatively free of vegetation. Shellfish including Conidae, Cypraeidae and Neritidae were present on the surface. There were c. 10 pieces of shell observed. Collected portable surface remains included one utilized basalt flake, two unworked basalt flakes, one basalt core, one possible grinding stone fragment, one waterworn rock, one waste flake of volcanic glass, one volcanic glass core, one coral chunk, and one coral piece (see Table 1). Two test units, each 0.5 by 1.0 m. were excavated at this site.

Test Unit #1 was excavated to c. 30 to 35 cm. b.s. and was halted when bedrock was encountered. Stratigraphy was similar to Site 3741. The top c. 10 cm. of Layer I had also been churned by cattle crossing the site over time. Layer I (5 YR 4/4) soil was relatively fine textured, reddish brown in color, with a high clay content. It was c. 18 to 22 cm. deep. Two different species of marine shellfish were located in Level I (0 to 10 cm. b.s.) of this test unit (see Table 2). In addition, a utilized basalt flake was also recovered from Level 1. Layer II was c. 8 to 12 cm. thick. It was yellowish red in color (5 YR 4/6), with a grainy texture, and included pieces of decayed bedrock. Layer II was sterile.

Test Unit #2 was excavated to c. 22 to 25 cm. b.s. Stratigraphy was similar to Test Unit #1. However, Layer I was slightly thinner (14 to 18 cm.). Level 1 (0 to 10 cm. b.s.) of Layer I had also been somewhat churned by cattle movement. Cultural material was only located in Level 1. Portable remains included three unworked basalt flakes, one waterworn rock, and five pieces of coral (see Table 2). Layer II (5 YR 4/6) was c. 4 to 7 cm. thick, and no cultural material was recovered from the Layer II soil.

Site 50-10-3745 (Figure 24)

Type: Midden and lithic surface scatter

Environmental Setting: Located at the base of a low, eroded promontory on gently sloping terrain. Area of erosion and exposed bedrock. Vegetation comprised of

moderate to dense buffelgrass cover, *kiawe* trees common. Elevation 102 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Poor, eroded

Probable Age: Pre-Contact

Function: Possible temporary habitation

Dimensions: 7.0 m. N-S by 3.5 m. E-W

Description: This midden and lithic surface scatter is located c. 68 m. west of the eastern boundary of the project area. It is the most eastward or *mauka* of the surface scatter sites. This surface scatter is sparse, with shallow, eroded soil deposits. Shellfish observed include Conidae and Cypraeidae. Other surface portable remains included three unworked basalt flakes, one possible basalt core, one waterworn rock, one utilized basalt chunk, and one coral piece (see Table 1). One test unit 0.5 by 1.0 meter was excavated c. 12 to 15 cm. to decayed bedrock.

Test Unit #1 was sterile. Stratigraphy was similar to the other test units. Layer I (5 YR 4-5/4) was 7 to 9 cm. thick. While Layer II (5 YR 4/6) was 5 to 6 cm. thick. Layer I appeared to have been churned by cattle.

Site 50-10-3746 (Figure 25)

Type: Petroglyph

Environmental Setting: Located on gently sloping terrain. Area of erosion, with thin soil and some exposed bedrock. Drainage area c. 30 m. north.

Vegetation comprised of moderate buffelgrass cover, *kiawe* trees common.

Elevation 99 ft. AMSL.

Condition: Fair, weathered rock surface

Probable Age: Pre-Contact

Function: Marker (?)/ Art (?)

Dimensions: On basalt boulder c. 1.10 m. high by 0.91 m. wide by 0.85 m. thick

Description: This petroglyph is pecked into a large weathered, somewhat porous rounded basalt boulder. The figure of a man is displayed on this boulder. Part of the figure's right leg appears to be missing or has weathered. In addition, a portion of a rounded object is depicted below the figure's left arm.

APPENDIX B:
SHPD APPROVAL LETTERS

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.
INTERIM CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSIONER OF WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GUY KAULUKUKUI
INTERIM STAFF CHIEF

WILLIAM M. TAM
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
LAND DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
LAND DIVISION OF RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAILUA-VIIHANGI RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

March 7, 2011

Ty Fukuroku, Civil Engineer
County of Maui, DPW-DSA
Via fax to: (808) 270-7972

LOG NO: 2011.0536
DOC NO: 1103MD05
Archaeology

Dear Mr. Fukuroku:

**SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review –
Grading & Grubbing Permit Application G 2011/0014, Piilani Promenade
Ka'ono'ulu Ahupua'a, Makawao & Wailuku Districts, Island of Maui
TMK: (2) 3-9-001:016, 170 & 171**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the aforementioned project, which we received on February 23, 2011. Our review is based on reports, maps and aerial photographs kept on file at the State Historic Preservation Division.

A search of our records indicates that an archaeological inventory survey of this parcel was conducted during the subdivision process of what was originally a larger parcel 016 (Xamanek 1994). That report documented twenty historic properties. Nineteen of the identified sites were determined significant for information content and SHPD concurred that no further work was required. One site (petroglyph) was removed from the original location and preserved at TMK (2) 2-2-006:009. During an earlier review of the proposed Ka'ono'ulu Ranch Large Lot Subdivision No. 2 in 2006, SHPD determined that there would be no effect to historic properties by the proposed subdivision. This proposed permit will entail mass grading of 88 acres, including significant deep cuts into the subsurface.

Given the above information, we recommend that an archaeological monitor be present during all ground-altering activities. We request that an archaeological monitoring plan be submitted to SHPD for review and approval pursuant to HAR §13-279. If you have questions about this letter please contact Morgan Davis at (808) 243-5169 or via email to: morgan.e.davis@hawaii.gov.

Aloha,

Theresa K. Donham
Acting Archaeology Branch Chief
State Historic Preservation Division

cc: County of Maui, Department of Planning via fax to: (808) 270-7634
Maui County CRC, Department of Planning, 250 S. High Street, Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

1204

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GUY KAULIKUKUI
FIRST DEPUTY

WILLIAM M. TAM
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATLAND AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONSERVATION
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAUOLA'S ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

August 10, 2011

Robert Spear, Ph.D.
Scientific Consultant Services, Inc.
711 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 975
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

LOG NO: 2011.2060
DOC NO: 1108MD12
Archaeology

Dear Dr. Spear:

**SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review -
Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Pi'ilani Promenade South Project
Ka'ono'ulu Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Island of Maui
TMK: (2) 2-5-002:015 (por.) and 3-9-001:016**

This letter summarizes our review of the aforementioned plan (Chaffee and Dega July 2011; *An Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Kaonoulu Marketplace Project Located in Kihei, Ka'ono'ulu Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Maui Island, Hawaii'i* [TMK: 3-9-01:16 and (2) 2-2-002:015 por.]/SCS Project Number 1224 AMP-I), which we received on July 29, 2011.

The proposed project will involve grubbing, grading and development of 88 acres. A search of our records indicates that an archaeological inventory survey of this location was conducted (Xamanek Researches 1994). SHPD previously determined that a similar proposed project would have no effect in 2006, and more recently we recommended archaeological monitoring during a grubbing and grading permit review from Maui County (Log No. 2011.0536, Doc No. 1103MD05).

This plan is accepted as final pursuant to HAR §13-279-4. Please notify the Maui and Oahu offices via fax at the start and completion of archaeological monitoring. Upon receipt of this letter please submit one paper copy of your report marked Final to our Kapolei office along with a CD containing a searchable pdf version of the final report and a copy of this approval letter, marked to the attention of the Kapolei Library. If you have questions about this letter please contact me at (808) 243-5169 or via email to: morgan.e.davis@hawaii.gov.

Aloha,

Morgan E. Davis
Lead Archaeologist, Maui Island Section
State Historic Preservation Division

APPENDIX C
COMMUNITY MEETING TRANSCRIPTS
25 February 2014

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

Piilani Promenade Cultural Consultation Meeting
February 25, 2014

Transcribed by: Jessica R. Perry, CSR, RPR

1 Sarofim Realty Investors, Inc. hosted a Cultural
2 Consultation Meeting on February 25, 2014, from 6:00
3 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at the offices of Goodfellow Bros.,
4 Inc., located at 1300 N. Holopono Street, Suite 201,
5 Kihei, Maui, Hawaii. In attendance were:

6 Charlie Jencks
7 Brett Davis
8 Eric Fredrickson
9 Kimokeo Kapahulehua
10 Kelii Taua
11 Mike Lee
12 Levi Almeida
13 Basil Oshiro
14 Sally Ann Oshiro
15 Clare Apana
16 Brian Nae`ole
17 Florence K. Lani
18 Daniel Kanahale
19 Jacob R. Mau
20 Lucienne deNaie

21 A copy of the sign-in sheet is attached as Exhibit A.
22
23
24
25

1 MR. JENCKS: Hi, everybody. Are we ready
2 to go, Mr. Audio/video?

3 MR. KINNIE: We're good to go.

4 MR. JENCKS: Good deal. Okay, thank you
5 all for coming. My name is Charlie Jencks. I'm the
6 owners representative for Piilani Promenade, which is
7 a project that you can see the land with dust control
8 fences in north Kihei. We are in the process of doing
9 an environmental impact statement, which as you all
10 probably know and understand involves a couple can of
11 things. One of those is a complete archaeological
12 inventory survey that we need to do for the project,
13 for the EIS.

14 Way back when, when the land was owned by
15 Mr. Henry Rice, he -- in the mid, early '90s, he hired
16 Zemanek to go out and do the archaeological survey
17 for the property. When we contracted with Chris Hart
18 & Partners, and Brett Davis is here from Chris Hart &
19 Partners, to do the AIS, I thought it would be best
20 and most efficient to have Zemanek redo the work as
21 an update from the AIS. So Eric's firm was hired and
22 Eric has completed a draft AIS that contains two of
23 the sheets that he's handing out right now.

24 The purpose of tonight's meeting is to,
25 number one, get a presentation from Eric on what was

1 found way back when and what we know about it today
2 and update it, because we have an updated AIS. And
3 number two, to take what he's going to tell you and
4 then have a discussion from a cultural perspective
5 what this property means to you and what you know
6 about the property, because what we'd like to do is
7 include that information as a part of the file when
8 they resubmit the AIS. The intent tonight is to
9 record video and audio. That information then will be
10 used to develop a transcript, which we will then
11 append to the AIS at some point in the future so the
12 file is complete.

13 You know, we've looked at the property
14 multiple times. I think it's decorum to ask you what
15 you think. I went to Lucienne and asked her who --
16 who should be invited to this meeting, and she came
17 up with a good list of people that I have (inaudible)
18 before and I think this should be a good discussion
19 and I look forward to it.

20 So without any further ado, may I present
21 to you Mr. Eric Fredrickson. We are going to go from
22 6:00 to 8:00, as is standard procedure here. If
23 you're going to speak, your name, so we know who it is
24 on the record so it's easy to transcribe. Remember
25 that, your name and then you talk. I said my name,

1 Charlie Jencks, so everyone knows who I am.

2 So, Eric, please, take it away.

3 MR. FREDRICKSON: Thank you, Charlie.

4 And hi, everyone. Thank you for coming. As Charlie
5 said, I'm Eric Fredrickson. I grew up on Maui and
6 have been doing archaeology for a long time. Does
7 everybody have a handout? There are a couple pages
8 that came out. Okay. (Inaudible).

9 What I'll do is before we get started, if
10 it's okay, if everybody would just say hi, I'm --
11 (inaudible) -- just to say hi. So I probably won't
12 remember everybody's name, but just at least so we can
13 all kind of say.

14 MS. DeNAIE: Hi, I'm Lucienne deNaie.

15 MR. LEE: Aloha, I'm Michael Kumukauoha
16 Lee.

17 MR. ALMEIDA: Aloha, Levi Almeida.

18 MR. OSHIRO: Basil Oshiro.

19 MR. KANAHELE: Daniel Kanahale.

20 MS. APANA: Clare Apana.

21 MS. OSHIRO: Aloha. Aunty Sally Oshiro.

22 MR. NAE`OLE: Aloha, Brian Nae`ole.

23 MS. LANI: Aloha, I'm Florence Kea`ala
24 Lani.

25 MR. MAU: Aloha. My name is Jacob Mau.

1 MR. KAPAHULEHUA: Aloha. Kimokeo
2 Kapahulehua.

3 MR. TAU`A: Aloha. Kumu Tau`a.

4 MR. DAVIS: My name's Brett Davis.

5 MR. JENCKS: Charlie Jencks.

6 MR. FREDRICKSON: Again, thanks all for
7 coming. The whole purpose of this is to -- for
8 information and then of course to get input from you
9 folks. As Charlie said, we originally carried out an
10 inventory survey, an archaeological inventory survey
11 of this parcel, which is this pink portion right here,
12 it was 88 acres originally, and a portion of it now is
13 going to be developed as housing that's not directly
14 involved with this project, which is now known as
15 Piilani Promenade. So I think the on the ground
16 component is about 75 or so acres.

17 In 1994 the archaeological inventory
18 survey that we conducted -- and I was on the ground
19 for all of that. We located 20 sites, ranged from
20 rock piles, some which were indeterminate function and
21 then some which were makers. Some really low, some
22 were a bit higher. We also found some enclosures, and
23 I'll discuss them in a bit, and we also found what we
24 are called surface scatters, which basically is an
25 area where folks in the past were doing something,

1 eating, maybe working on tools, whatever, because
2 people were going mauka-makai, and this was an area --
3 it was kind of a stop point. It wasn't a place where
4 people were living permanently because it's too dry.
5 We also found a petroglyph that was on a bolder, and
6 it's a good-size boulder, three or so feet in
7 diameter. It was out in the middle of basically a
8 pasture area. It had all been -- it was owned
9 previously by Honua`ula Ranch and they'd run cattle on
10 it. That boulder was a (inaudible). It was actually
11 removed during the project while we were working --
12 the report was in draft form and the prior owner took
13 away. It went Upcountry, and it's in the same
14 ahupua`a, but it's not on the property.

15 It was somewhere in this area, kind of
16 near where this proposed Kihei-Upcountry highway is,
17 originally. And that -- if you folks look at that,
18 that map that came out is site 3746, which is kind of
19 right up in this area. And again, that one was --
20 that was taken off site.

21 At the time of the 1994 survey, all of
22 the sites that we did locate were found to be
23 significant, further information content under
24 criteria D. No additional work was recommended at
25 that time. The petroglyph, because of its cultural

1 significance, also was designated important under
2 criteria E. And there was a -- preservation was
3 recommended for it, but didn't get to that point
4 because it was removed. The recommendation probably
5 at the time would have been preservation on site
6 somewhere. It was in an area that was not very
7 secure. I mean, it was just out in the middle of just
8 an open field. So that's a synopsis of what happened
9 in the 1994 work.

10 Now here we are 2014. Happy new year, by
11 the way, to all of you. There are some off site
12 portions of this project that, you know, that wasn't
13 even known in 1994 that anything was going to happen.
14 So recently we came back, there's one -- there's an
15 easement -- or, excuse me, there will be a road that
16 comes from this project out to Ohukai, and then
17 there's this -- it was titled a drainage easement, but
18 now it's actually going to be used just to reroute the
19 waterline. Right along the Wailuku-Makawao district
20 line, which on that map that you folks have there's
21 like an easement that's indicated, and that's the
22 central Maui transmission waterline. It's a really
23 big waterline. It's a 36-inch diameter waterline. It
24 was completed, at least in this portion of Kihei, in
25 1979, according to water department records. So that

1 comes across kind of the middle, diagonally across the
2 property line -- or, excuse me, the project area, but
3 that line is going to be diverted in this easement,
4 and then it will be on the southern side in the
5 project area, and then it connects down into the --
6 into where it is down on the other side of Piilani
7 Highway, which is down this direction.

8 And, I don't know, Charlie, maybe you can
9 help. Is this -- is this going to be connecting in
10 here?

11 MR. JENCKS: Yes, that's (inaudible).

12 MR. FREDRICKSON: So it will come in
13 toward the south, southwest, in the southwest border
14 and connect toward the system that's in place. That
15 will be a major improvement and also action.

16 Other things that are proposed, all of
17 this is required archaeological work to check out, is
18 this access road here and then it comes up here and
19 then this is -- is it a million gallon watertank?

20 MR. JENCKS: Yes.

21 MR. FREDRICKSON: A million gallon
22 watertank is proposed. So we covered this area as
23 well. This -- this area here is I believe leased by
24 Monsanto for -- they're growing corn there. This
25 whole area has been previously impacted by that

1 activity associated with land clearing.

2 There's another area -- so there's these
3 three -- four areas, actually. There's this access
4 road that goes out to Ohukai. Then you've got this
5 access road that goes up to the watertank, then this
6 easement, which was proposed for drainage formerly,
7 but that's no longer going to be used for that. It's
8 just the -- there will be a waterline kind of on the
9 makai side of the western side of the new waterline
10 will be diverted -- or not diverted, but excavated and
11 then laid in place and go down there.

12 The additional area that's going to be --
13 that was looked at, but, I mean, just basically, it's
14 shoulder right-of-way, is this pink area over here.
15 And that basically has to do with future improvements
16 that this project is going to be required to do on the
17 other side of the Piilani Highway.

18 So those areas we looked at this year,
19 and no new sites were identified or anything in those
20 areas. This area has been disturbed quite a bit. A
21 lot of your sheet erosion, there's no more topsoil,
22 it's down to bedrock. This part of Kihei, not
23 everywhere, but in a lot of areas has gotten really
24 shallow soil, and over 100 or so years of grazing and
25 everything, the grass has been eaten down and then in

1 the summer, it's stressed, you get rain, soil -- soil
2 has been washed away. So you get some pedestaling
3 effect of rocks and stuff. If anybody here has been
4 to Kahoolawe, not quite as severe because there's not
5 as much soil as there is on Kahoolawe in a lot of
6 areas, but you'll see like rocks and stuff that are
7 just stuck up on little pedestals of soil.

8 So let's take a -- just a brief look at
9 the sites that we actually located in the 1994 survey,
10 and what we did -- because a lot of time elapsed,
11 we've reevaluated sites, and in the prior survey there
12 wasn't additional work recommended for the sites that
13 were located. The preservation issue for the
14 petroglyph is something that was set on the side,
15 because it's not here. If it was here, I certainly
16 would -- that would be recommended for preservation.
17 There have been some discussions with the former
18 landowner -- I don't know what's occurred yet -- about
19 trying to have the petroglyph returned, but there's
20 nothing that I've heard at this point.

21 These sites -- the sites started from
22 3729, and there are 20 of them, so the petroglyph, the
23 last one, is 3746. So sites 3729 through site 3746,
24 those are the sites that were identified.

25 MS. DeNAIE: And did you take photos of

1 most of the sites?

2 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah, they're in --

3 MS. DeNAIE: They are --

4 MR. FREDRICKSON: In the appendix, in the
5 back of the inventory survey from 2000 -- or 1994,
6 they're in that, but not -- they may not be in this.

7 MS. DeNAIE: This was -- well, they were
8 like sort of --

9 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah, they're black and
10 white.

11 MS. DeNAIE: Yeah.

12 MR. FREDRICKSON: Which is -- that
13 preserves the best.

14 MS. DeNAIE: Oh, I'm sorry, Lucienne,
15 just asking about -- there's pictures of the sites.
16 So you have these pictures in black and white --

17 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yes.

18 MS. DeNAIE: -- if anybody needed to see
19 (inaudible)?

20 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah. So sites 3727
21 through, let's see, okay, 3728, this is 3729. What
22 are these, Charlie, I'm not quite --

23 MR. JENCKS: (Inaudible).

24 MR. FREDRICKSON: Oh, okay. Thank you.
25 These are -- these were stone piles that were just --

1 and we actually tested a couple of them to see what,
2 if anything, was underneath, just trying to get an
3 approximate idea of the age, that sort of thing. Most
4 of the piles appear to be placed on bedrock, on
5 outcrop bedrock. We didn't locate anything in -- in
6 the -- in the test phases. A couple of them had
7 artifacts that were nearby, which isn't -- it's not a
8 surprise. Hawaiians were transiting back and forth.

9 Some of the other sites -- so there's --
10 let's see, 28 -- 3728, 3729, 3730, those are stone
11 piles, (inaudible). An interesting one is -- what's
12 this one, Charlie? I'm trying to --

13 MR. JENCKS: I don't see the number on
14 it.

15 MR. FREDRICKSON: I think that one is --
16 that's 37 I think 20 -- that's part of 3728, I
17 believe. But that's a -- appeared to be a possible
18 agricultural site, but we didn't find any evidence for
19 it. I'm just going to get out my -- the other table.

20 MS. DeNAIE: Is that this one? Because
21 that's 27.

22 MR. FREDRICKSON: 3727. Thanks. I've
23 got my other table out. This has stone piles and
24 there was some -- some -- the traditional --
25 traditional cultural remains were -- was on the

1 surface. That was when we tested and weren't sure
2 what it was, and our -- at that point the guests that
3 we had was possible agricultural function. This is
4 one that merits more study. So this one will have
5 what's called data recovery work done on it in the
6 future, once the State Historic Preservation Division
7 reviews the report and once they concur, if that's --
8 if that's reasonable. It was not recommendation in
9 1994, views of things were a bit different, and the
10 state said no, no further work was needed.

11 I spent -- just a quick thing about
12 myself, just a brief -- I was on the Cultural
13 Resources Commission for ten years, two separate
14 five-year terms, and times have changed, so there does
15 need to be some more work done to try to get
16 additional information. That one, site 3727, is
17 recommended for data recovery, and so is the 3728.
18 There are other stone piles which we came across.
19 Thanks, Charlie.

20 Again, these -- if you folks can see this
21 bedrock around, there's bedrock in many of these
22 areas, just more examples of stone -- of stone piles,
23 some of them pretty high. 3731 was about -- you know,
24 about like that tall, two and a half -- two and a half
25 feet or so. Some were a bit lower. This one, 3734

1 was only about 35 centimeters, maybe a foot and a half
2 high.

3 One thing, that one we probably will be
4 doing some more -- some more work on. That's one that
5 I'm still thinking about it. It said no further work,
6 but there are a lot of -- a lot smaller rocks in that
7 pile, so it may merit some additional work, and
8 basically it would be just taking a section and seeing
9 what's underneath it.

10 Again, bedrock is right there, and it's
11 not a really big, you know, deep pile. Any time I see
12 piles that are, you know, kind of good size, always
13 there's a possibility there could be iwi there. When
14 there's bedrock and stuff around, it's a little bit
15 less, because it's not -- especially if it's not that
16 deep, but still we -- that's why we probably are going
17 to check to make sure, see if we can get any more
18 information on it.

19 The area in the past was -- have been
20 under ranching for quite a while, hundred plus years.
21 The military was in there, in this part all over in
22 Kihei during World War II and you see evidence of it
23 all over the place. I worked on the Big Island a long
24 time ago for Bishop Museum, and also on Maui, and
25 you'll get these -- we found a couple of them

1 C-shapes, is what they're called, and it was basically
2 a place where they would set up practice for machine
3 gun -- have a machine gun there, and sometimes you'll
4 find spent shell casings from practice and stuff. But
5 the military had been in the area.

6 We looked at a couple of enclosures too,
7 which I think they're -- yes, are over here. Site
8 3735, 3736, we tested, didn't locate anything, but we
9 probably will go back and do some more -- some more
10 work on those. 3735 -- or, excuse me, 3736, this one.
11 This one we think is probably military. We may go
12 back and check that as well. Then we had some
13 alignments. 3737, 3738 and 3739, two of them, 3737
14 and 3738 were pretty long, especially 3737. I mean,
15 60, 70 feet long, linear, parallel. Some of the rocks
16 and the alignments had been -- I mean, it wasn't like
17 really carefully stacked. It's like a bulldozer had
18 gone through and the rocks were on the edge. There
19 are some heavy equipment scars on some of the rocks
20 and lots of like exposed -- like bedrock, flat, but
21 it's like the -- there was hardly any rocks on the
22 inside, so it's like it had been cleared of rocks. It
23 looked like bulldozing, because there was metal --
24 excuse me, heavy equipment scarring on the rock, on
25 some of the rocks. Same with 3738. It wasn't as long

1 of a segment.

2 There is a possibility that because
3 there's a lot of bulldozing that had happened on the
4 parcel over the years in the past -- and some of it
5 could have been related to like the fire department
6 too, because sometimes Kihei has got the wild fires
7 and they will take bulldozers out wherever need be
8 just to try to -- for public safety.

9 Also, with the central -- central Maui
10 transmission line was put in in the '70s, like I said,
11 it's a three-foot diameter line. It's a big one, and
12 they buried it pretty deep, and so when all of that
13 work was going on, they had to have construction, you
14 know, access roads and all that to get the equipment
15 in and lay it, lay the pipe and everything, so that
16 was a pretty big disturbance event that went through
17 the middle of the property.

18 Yes, Lucienne.

19 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne. Did you read in
20 the report -- I guess it was Septric. They did a
21 report for the parcel immediately mauka.

22 MR. FREDRICKSON: Mauka.

23 MS. DeNAIE: And they found an
24 alignment -- I didn't see a picture of it, because I
25 didn't see the actual report. I just saw it in

1 another report, the map, but it sounded like kind of a
2 similar thing, an alignment of two things of stones
3 that were, you know, so far apart. Did you ever
4 encounter any pictures or anything to compare it, if
5 it's the same?

6 MR. FREDRICKSON: We just have gotten
7 that report. The state didn't have -- the SHPD didn't
8 have --

9 MS. DeNAIE: Yeah, I tried to get it
10 (inaudible).

11 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah, I will -- if you
12 want to take a peek at it, I just got it in PDF.

13 MS. DeNAIE: I would love to.

14 MR. FREDRICKSON: And I will email it to
15 you.

16 MS. DeNAIE: Oh, that would be great.

17 MR. FREDRICKSON: But what I was going to
18 say is -- excuse me -- is near the watertank site, off
19 the project, we just were -- just wanted to just take
20 a look around the area. We did note a bulldozed -- an
21 old bulldozed -- a road that had been bulldozed that
22 had kind of some rough alignment, you know, like
23 similar to these, but the -- there were smaller bits
24 of rock as they dug down a little bit more and there
25 was a little bit more soil, but again, it's probably

1 World War II era.

2 MS. DeNAIE: Be interesting just to even
3 line them up and see just part of that history. I
4 don't know if that's your job, but --

5 MR. FREDRICKSON: We found -- we found
6 another one down -- it was off project, Piilani farm
7 that Monsanto operates for their corn, near it, on
8 another -- I think it was on Haleakala Ranch land, we
9 saw another one of these. There was a World War II
10 road that actually ran through that property that went
11 off property and there was another one of these where
12 a bulldozer had gone through relatively long ago, and
13 you get this kind of a parallel alignment, and it's
14 pretty -- you know, you've got basically a bulldozer
15 blade width that goes through.

16 We found one more. There were three
17 total. The other one was not as long, 3739 up here.
18 Again, outcrop, bedrock, nothing in the interior
19 portion of it. 3740, which is in the little gully
20 that crosses the parcel -- a portion of the parcel,
21 erosion containment walls, and it has like old fencing
22 stuff in it and probably ranch (inaudible), so things
23 didn't get washed -- washed out when that gully did
24 flow, because when it rains, the water comes down
25 pretty -- pretty fast.

1 MS. DeNAIE: And Lucienne here. We do
2 have a former cowpoke here.

3 MR. FREDRICKSON: I'm looking forward
4 to --

5 MS. DeNAIE: Brian Nae`ole, and he rode
6 up and down here in his youth out of high school.

7 MR. NAE`OLE: 1979.

8 MS. DeNAIE: And so, you know -- and your
9 ohana worked for the ranch too, yeah.

10 MR. NAE`OLE: Yes.

11 MS. DeNAIE: Yeah, so, and Auntie Florence
12 too. So they might be able to answer some questions
13 about ranching practices.

14 MR. FREDRICKSON: Oh, yeah, no, I would
15 hope that -- I'm just talking, and, you know, feel
16 free to interrupt me and then I'll shush and then I'd
17 love to hear information from you folks, because
18 you've seen an awful lot of interesting things over
19 the years.

20 MS. DeNAIE: And we also have Jacob Mau,
21 who worked for DOCARE, and so he -- he took his Jeep
22 all over the place, so we're just hoping that, you
23 know, some of the stuff, though, they'll know
24 something about.

25 MR. FREDRICKSON: That's great. I

1 appreciate everybody, again, taking the time on what
2 is a Tuesday at 6:00, whatever, beautiful day, but I
3 know there's other things you could be doing, so I
4 appreciate it.

5 The -- and then the sites 3741 to 3745,
6 those are what are termed surface scatter, and those
7 are definitely traditional Hawaiian sites. They had
8 shell fish, like marine shell fish scattered around,
9 not lots, but some. Somebody stopped there maybe a
10 couple times, and some -- some artifacts, or like
11 pieces of coral that people brought in. We did find
12 on another project further Makena way, south from
13 here, but on the mauka side of Piilani Highway,
14 similar elevation, a place that had been -- it's kind
15 of a stop -- a resting station, a rest station, kind
16 of had an enclosure, not real -- a lot of effort put
17 into it, but it's because it was just used not that
18 often, but that actually ended up being a workshop, if
19 you will, where folks were coming up from the ocean
20 and reducing volcanic glass, taking the opala stuff
21 off so they didn't have as much to pack up the -- up
22 mauka. And that one -- that site also had food
23 remains.

24 MS. DeNAIE: Excuse me. Lucienne. Was
25 that the one that was preserve the sort of over near

1 the Monsanto area?

2 MR. FREDRICKSON: That's a different one.
3 That one had a possible religious or ceremonial
4 function, but yes, that was a different one.

5 MR. LEE: Hi. Michael Lee. When you get
6 into the Hawaiian traditional practice, when you find
7 a lot of coral on one of these mounds and stuff, that
8 links to the Ku ceremony of au`au, when you go to the
9 ocean and you cleanse and then you bring back a piece
10 for -- usually it's a heiau or an offering site.

11 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah, these -- we
12 didn't find much -- much -- it was small -- small
13 pieces of coral, not like branch --

14 MR. LEE: Yeah, usually (inaudible) --

15 MR. FREDRICKSON: -- (inaudible) chunks
16 of branch coral.

17 MR. LEE: Right, chunks (inaudible)
18 normally.

19 MR. FREDRICKSON: That site that Lucienne
20 brought up that's further south that was preserved did
21 have some --

22 MR. LEE: (Inaudible).

23 MR. FREDRICKSON: -- excuse me, branch
24 coral in it, and that was one of the rationale -- one
25 of the rationales we used to say, hey, you know, it's

1 possible ceremonial function, preserve.

2 MR. LEE: Right.

3 MR. FREDRICKSON: But these four surface
4 scatters, 3741 to 3745, the biggest one is 3741, which
5 we did -- it's pretty substantial. It's about 50, 60
6 feet, 60 feet in diameter, kind of, but it's not a
7 clean circle or anything, but that's -- that one needs
8 to have more work done, and so that would also be one
9 that's going to be -- that we're going to recommend
10 data recovery on. So we'll go back in and do some
11 more testing. We didn't locate any subsurface
12 component of it. It was only material on the top,
13 and, again, shallow soil, a lot of erosion has
14 occurred in the area, but that was certainly an area
15 where people were stopping. There were some volcanic
16 glass pieces that were there, but not good stuff,
17 waste plates where it was just a place to lighten --
18 lighten the load so you can take the good stuff up
19 mauka.

20 3742 is another one, and that one will --
21 it was just a few pieces of shell and a couple small
22 pieces of coral and a water worn rock, and it's
23 basically -- you know, somebody took it there, and
24 it's called a manuport, if it's not something that was
25 like an artifact or formal artifact. So that's

1 another one that we'll do some more excavation on --
2 or excavation on. We didn't excavate that one.

3 3743 is another one of these surface
4 scatters that we'll also do some excavation,
5 excavation on. And 3744, that one we put in a couple
6 test units. A good amount of food midden, not a ton,
7 but more than the others, and it was in the top 10
8 centimeters, which was about 6 1/2 -- 6 -- not even 6
9 inches, 5 -- less than 5 inches of soil is for the --
10 where the cultural material was and there wasn't
11 anything deeper than that. It wasn't really deep soil
12 deposited.

13 All of these areas have been traversed by
14 cattle a lot. So it's possible the cattle just
15 walking through might have pushed some of the shell
16 down, but it's possible could have been covered by
17 sheet erosion, water and dirt just going across, but
18 it was certainly in the area where people were -- you
19 know, they'd stop there, not on a regular basis, but
20 they'd stop there at some point in the past. Again, a
21 traditional site, though, it's not something that was
22 very recent.

23 3745, another one, we tested that, same
24 thing, got a little bit of shell midden in the soil
25 deposit and -- but nothing below that. No charcoal or

1 anything. That was something we were looking for to
2 try to -- so we could get a radiocarbon date -- sample
3 so we could submit it to try to get an idea of about
4 how old the site might be, but we didn't find any on
5 all the testing that we did.

6 Yeah, Lucienne?

7 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne. It looked like on
8 your chart that the -- that last midden scatter was
9 somewhat near where the petroglyph stone was --

10 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah, that one was
11 about --

12 MS. DeNAIE: (Inaudible)?

13 MR. FREDRICKSON: It was -- I'm trying to
14 remember how close it was. It was -- it wasn't right
15 next to it. It was like -- just picture yourself out
16 in the -- out in the field. It was probably 40 -- 30
17 or 40 meters, 100 plus feet away, maybe a little bit
18 farther, but it went -- comparatively speaking, it was
19 close, certainly closer than anything -- any other of
20 the sites on the project. And then the petroglyph
21 itself was itself was, again, it was on a boulder
22 about three feet in diameter and it was a real -- the
23 rock was pretty porous, like if you rubbed up against
24 it, really -- you know, you could get a pretty good
25 sanding off of it and it was weathered, and it may

1 indicate that it was really, really old, or it may
2 indicate that, you know, the rock is just more prone
3 to getting weathered. But it's certainly interpreted
4 as a traditional -- traditional site. Figure of a
5 male, possibly with a basket or something, not sure,
6 but, again, this is what got taken away.

7 Yes, Mike.

8 MR. LEE: Mike Lee. That circle on the
9 bottom, was it like weather worn on one side that you
10 could see it was a circle but it wore down or someone
11 just completed what they thought should be the
12 completed portion?

13 MR. FREDRICKSON: It -- really good
14 question. This was our interpretation. It was kind
15 of like -- it was discontinuous. It's like over here,
16 we couldn't even -- you know, even see if the leg --
17 I'm sure the leg had been there, but it was -- again,
18 it was real weathered, but that was our -- it appeared
19 that it was circular, but this -- the part that's
20 dashed lines is -- that's what our interpretation was
21 that that's what it appeared to do. There were a
22 couple sections that were partial, partial
23 (inaudible).

24 MS. DeNAIE: Showing (inaudible).

25 MR. FREDRICKSON: Oh, yeah, thank you.

1 And again, this boulder was transported off site.

2 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne. Do you have like
3 a fairly clear black and white picture of it that is
4 in electronic form at all? It might be interesting
5 (inaudible) cultural practitioners.

6 MR. FREDRICKSON: I could go back and
7 look -- look in some of our old project photos, and
8 I -- I'm sure it wouldn't be difficult to scan it or
9 anything. It would -- and I'm happy to send -- to
10 send it, to distribute that.

11 MS. DeNAIE: Yeah, we'd really appreciate
12 it.

13 MR. FREDRICKSON: So that's -- that's the
14 summary of the sites that were located and what is
15 going to be the proposal for -- because some
16 additional work does need to get done on some of
17 the -- on some of the sites, the ones that I shared
18 with you folks. And, excuse me, the data recovery
19 will -- I mean, it's -- that we do as much work as we
20 can, get as best information as possible, and
21 sometimes you don't -- you don't get a lot more
22 information, sometimes you do. It just -- it just
23 depends. I'm not super optimistic, because of the
24 real shallow soil. It would be great to get a couple
25 carbon samples, but I don't know. All we can do is

1 try the best we can. Yeah.

2 MR. LEE: Mike Lee. Is there going to be
3 a walkthrough for what these sites are, a consulting
4 walkthrough?

5 MR. FREDRICKSON: Possibly later in
6 the -- like when it's dry, prior to maybe data
7 recovery.

8 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Because it's like --
9 you cannot see anything now.

10 MS. DeNAIE: It's (inaudible).

11 MR. FREDRICKSON: (Inaudible), but nobody
12 else. Nothing else. Yeah, Daniel.

13 MR. KANAHELE: Daniel Kanahale. Eric,
14 yeah, before I ask my questions, I just want to
15 preface it by saying that this is part of a
16 consultation process, according to HAR 13-7-276,
17 where -- you know, where you're asked to seek the
18 views of those who may have knowledge of the history
19 of the area with regards to site significance and site
20 function and site identification, so first of all, I
21 wanted to ask the 2014 -- well, I did read the 1994
22 archaeological inventory survey. I read it two years
23 ago, so it's been awhile. My understanding, that was
24 accepted --

25 MR. FREDRICKSON: Uh-huh.

1 MR. KANAHELE: -- by SHPD at the time.

2 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah.

3 MR. KANAHELE: So is this a supplement to
4 that that you're undertaking? Is this something that
5 you are going to be submitting for --

6 MR. FREDRICKSON: It will be submitted.

7 MR. KANAHELE: -- for review again and
8 acceptance again?

9 MR. FREDRICKSON: Well, the 1994 --
10 this -- the 88-acre project area, that's -- that part
11 of it was accepted before. There was no monitoring
12 recommendation or no further work recommended at the
13 time in 1994. This project, like I said earlier,
14 takes this -- this lot is a different land owner, but
15 still it was part of the original survey in 1994, so
16 that -- there weren't any sites located on this at the
17 time, but that's still, in my mind, I'm considering it
18 part of the -- of this overall project, so to speak.
19 The -- so the sites that were found in 1994, that's
20 the reevaluations, just see, you know, is the -- are
21 they still significant, would they still be -- are the
22 significance evaluations valid today.

23 The criterion D evaluations certainly --
24 you know, certainly are. The petroglyph under -- is
25 significant under criterion E for its cultural

1 importance. Again, it's in longer on the project;
2 however, it's still -- doesn't mean its cultural
3 significance goes away.

4 MR. KANAHELE: Just to -- just to follow
5 up.

6 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yes.

7 MR. KANAHELE: So your recommendations --
8 because I don't see the 1994 recommendations on --

9 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah, there -- at the
10 time the views about criterion D sites were -- the
11 amount of work were a little different that was
12 figured, that was agreed upon, like, okay, well,
13 there's enough information that's been collected. And
14 the State Historic Preservation Division concurred,
15 yeah, no additional work needed in -- at that time.
16 In 2014, in my opinion, there should be some
17 additional work done on the -- on close to half of the
18 sites, to try to see if any additional information can
19 be gathered. I mean, it's just -- just doing the best
20 that can be done, and also, I mentioned a little
21 earlier, in the 1994 inventory survey, no monitoring
22 requirement was put in place. So there was no
23 monitoring at all, and that was something that, again,
24 that's 20 years ago. That has changed, and I
25 completely agree that, yeah, I mean, even though it is

1 shallow soil and everything, there should be
2 archaeologic -- precautionary archaeological
3 monitoring carried out.

4 And the State -- the State Historic
5 Preservation Division, actually in 2011, approved an
6 archaeological monitoring plan that covers some of
7 this property and some of the area mauka that -- of
8 this property that Lucienne brought up that a 2008
9 survey had looked at on the -- not in this area, but
10 the area mauka. So there is an archaeological
11 monitoring requirement that covers much of the
12 property right now, and the plan has been accepted by
13 the State Historic Preservation Division.

14 Because this -- you know, it's not a
15 project-specific monitoring plan, though, and SHPD has
16 already indicated that, hey, this project has changed,
17 because originally it was 88 acres, but now -- well,
18 it's less, this part of the original survey is a
19 little less, but there's this off site improvement
20 areas that they were never surveyed when we did the
21 original work. This was just this one -- this one
22 property. So these areas have been looked at.

23 The monitoring will also -- will
24 extend -- it will be for this portion, the 88 acres,
25 including the 13 acres or thereabouts, which is owned

1 by a separate entity, not part of the Piilani
2 Promenade. It took me awhile to get my -- wrap my
3 brain around this, but I finally do understand, so I
4 know how frustrating it can be to not completely
5 understand what a project is, because I saw this all
6 the time on the Cultural Resources Commission, so I --
7 Charlie was very patient with me, but I -- but I do
8 understand what the scope of the project is, because
9 this is the first time I've been involved with it
10 since 1994.

11 I mean, I didn't do -- we didn't do any
12 of the work in 2011 for the monitoring plan,
13 preparation or anything. This was just kind of --
14 Charlie called me last year about this and I was like,
15 hmm, okay, I was always -- it was always difficult for
16 me because of what had happened with the petroglyph,
17 and I just -- it was something that just -- didn't
18 have anything to do with them or anything. It was
19 just one of those things that happened.

20 MR. LEE: Mike Lee. Was there an LCA for
21 this whole property?

22 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yes, and I'm sorry, and
23 I know someone here -- it was a very large one. It's
24 5,000 plus acres to Heeiwa, and I don't have that --

25 MR. NAE`OLE: I have the apopuka. Brian

1 Nae`ole.

2 MR. FREDRICKSON: Oh, thank you.

3 MR. NAE`OLE: Land Commission Award,
4 3237.

5 MR. FREDRICKSON: 3237.

6 MR. NAE`OLE: Mahalo.

7 MR. FREDRICKSON: Thank you.

8 MR. NAE`OLE: And I have an apopuka.

9 MR. KANAHELE: Was there a consultation
10 process in 1994, somewhat like this, that occurred?

11 MR. FREDRICKSON: No, not -- not like
12 this at all. It was, again, different -- different
13 time. I'm trying -- we -- I think I brought -- who
14 came out (inaudible).

15 MR. KANAHELE: I'm sorry, Daniel
16 Kanahele.

17 MR. FREDRICKSON: I think -- and I'll
18 double check, Daniel, but I believe Les Kuloloio came
19 out to look at some of the -- like some of the surface
20 scatters and stuff, because he's been involved with
21 this for an awfully long time with -- you know, with
22 being interested in what is found, and he came out and
23 looked at -- looked at some of the sites, and I
24 believe he saw the petroglyph, but we didn't have, I
25 mean, as many folks -- and again, thank you for all,

1 you know, coming -- at the time who participated.

2 Yeah.

3 MR. KANAHELE: One other comment before
4 I -- my understanding was in 1994 -- I don't know when
5 the petroglyph was removed.

6 MR. FREDRICKSON: It was in 1994.

7 MR. KANAHELE: But it was removed without
8 the permission of the state?

9 MR. FREDRICKSON: It was -- it was taken
10 from the property before the inventory survey report
11 had been finalized before the state had accepted it.

12 MR. KANAHELE: So still it was considered
13 a historic property and removed from the site without
14 permission of the state at that time?

15 MR. FREDRICKSON: As far as I know, there
16 wasn't any permission, but I -- it was the land owner
17 at the time, and they -- they -- they took it, I
18 believe with good intentions, because it was -- it
19 would be in a safer -- you know, safer area.

20 MR. KANAHELE: But you couldn't do that
21 today, for example?

22 MR. FREDRICKSON: Oh, no. Well --

23 MR. KANAHELE: Do you remove a site
24 before a preservation plan was put in place?

25 MR. FREDRICKSON: It's -- it's pretty

1 tricky. You -- the preservation plan needs to get put
2 in place, and if it's not, it's kind of a gray area,
3 and I don't really want to say that too much, just
4 because there are landowner rights that can be kind
5 of -- override some things. I don't want to go too
6 much into.

7 MR. LEE: (Inaudible) tried to do some
8 research --

9 MR. FREDRICKSON: Uh-huh.

10 MR. LEE: -- for Hawaiian cultural
11 significance under Article 12, Section 7. Mike Lee.
12 So -- thank you -- so we'll look at that, we'll look
13 at survey notes and stuff like that.

14 MR. FREDRICKSON: It would be a lot -- if
15 something like this were to happen now, it would be a
16 lot different, I think, the result would be a lot
17 different.

18 MR. LEE: This was in 19 --

19 MR. FREDRICKSON: 1994.

20 MR. LEE: 1994.

21 MR. JENCKS: Charlie Jencks. My
22 understanding is that the state requested, subsequent
23 to the relocation of the stone Upcountry, they
24 requested that the land owner do the relocation --

25 MR. FREDRICKSON: There was some sort of

1 a relocation plan, but --

2 MR. JENCKS: Did you guys do that?

3 MR. FREDRICKSON: I don't think we did.

4 I don't remember, but that's --

5 MR. JENCKS: That was done --

6 MR. FREDRICKSON: That's something I will
7 look at.

8 MR. JENCKS: That was done and accepted
9 by the state.

10 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah, and there is
11 reference to it, so --

12 MR. LEE: The relocation was to bring it
13 back?

14 MR. FREDRICKSON: No, no, this was --

15 MR. JENCKS: To keep it up.

16 MR. FREDRICKSON: -- to -- (inaudible).
17 It wouldn't be -- yeah, it would be a relocation,
18 because from here Upcountry.

19 MR. JENCKS: Charlie Jencks. The point
20 there is that the state knew about the relocation, the
21 state had asked a land owner to do a study to
22 formalize it, they blessed it --

23 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah, and --

24 MR. JENCKS: -- and closed it out.

25 MR. LEE: I see.

1 MR. FREDRICKSON: And again, not the
2 ideal -- not the ideal, but there were some -- there
3 were actions that were taken to I guess make it
4 official.

5 MR. LEE: I see.

6 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. I did come
7 across sort of (inaudible) SHPD file, and I think the
8 basic discussion was, well, Mr. Rice's intentions were
9 good. (Inaudible) see it defaced or (inaudible).
10 However, he didn't follow proper procedure, so our
11 only choice here -- and they didn't -- they didn't
12 really think that they might have a choice to contact
13 lineal descendants of the land or anybody else and see
14 if anyone else wanted to say anything. They felt
15 their only choice was to provide a process to
16 formalize what had already happened, because the
17 intentions weren't bad.

18 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah.

19 MS. DeNAIE: You know, he didn't steal it
20 to start his own museum.

21 MR. FREDRICKSON: Right, to do some
22 tourist attraction.

23 MS. DeNAIE: He just said, well, you
24 know, it's out here in the open and I don't know what
25 I'm going to develop and, you know, to keep it from

1 harm, I'll just move it some place else.

2 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah, it wasn't done
3 with malice or anything. It was done with good
4 intentions. Again, it was 1994. A lot different than
5 2014.

6 MR. LEE: Article 12 -- Mike Lee, Article
7 12, Section 7 was in 1978, so it -- it's still covered
8 under the State Constitution, which because they did
9 not contact the lineal descendents, they're
10 technically in violation of the Constitution when it
11 comes to our gathering rights and religious cultural
12 practice rights were not considered. State has made
13 many mistakes while being -- this is not
14 grandfathered. It would have been grandfathered if it
15 was '77, you know, under that action, but because it
16 falls under that umbrella of we just have to find
17 specifically what those cultural practices were, if we
18 can find it as a findings of fact, that would be cause
19 to bring it back when this property is secured for
20 what it's supposed to do, to have a place back, you
21 know, maybe as a pedestal and a cleaning to
22 (inaudible) to have it back on the property because of
23 that significance. That's what I believe.

24 MR. FREDRICKSON: And the contact person
25 (inaudible) anybody does have any questions at the

1 State Historic Preservation Division is Hinano
2 Rodrigues. He's pretty knowledgeable about that
3 stuff, so if anybody does have questions about it, I
4 mean, certainly feel free to call him up. Thank you.
5 Good questions and info.

6 So any other questions?

7 MS. DeNAIE: Sorry. I have so many
8 questions. Lucienne deNaie. This project is
9 immediately bordered by a gulch. I notice that when
10 SCS did the high school site, right across the gulch
11 from it, they did note that there were sites in the
12 gulch.

13 MR. FREDRICKSON: Oh, I'm sure there's
14 sites in the gulch.

15 MS. DeNAIE: And outside the project
16 scope, but they noted them when they did some work on
17 the parcel on the other side of Waipuiani Gulch.
18 They also noted that there were some sites in that
19 gulch, even though it was outside the project area of
20 the Hi-Tech center area. So are the land owners
21 willing to have the portion of the gulch that kind of
22 surround here also surveyed, because it seems like it
23 could inform us a little bit more about maybe what was
24 going on here?

25 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yeah, good question.

1 The tricky part about that is it's a different -- this
2 is -- I believe this is all Haleakala Ranch; is that
3 correct?

4 MS. DeNAIE: (Inaudible).

5 MR. FREDRICKSON: Or, yeah, sorry,
6 (inaudible) Ranch.

7 MS. DeNAIE: So it's the same people
8 whose land you're surveying (inaudible).

9 MR. FREDRICKSON: At that time, yeah.
10 And it would be -- it would be an owner -- land owner
11 permission -- you'd have to have -- because you can't
12 any more just kind of go on to somebody's property and
13 go, oh, by the way, you have this site and this site
14 and this site and you need to do X, Y and Z.

15 MS. DeNAIE: Well, it's interesting
16 because, you know, they commissioned -- Honua`ula
17 commissioned a study of the area up until the property
18 line of this property, and yet recorded nothing in
19 this gulch, and, you know, people have seen sites in
20 that gulch, so it's sort of like a no man's land right
21 now. I mean, I guess we could take it up with SHPD
22 and ask that somehow, you know, it be included in the
23 other review, but it just seems like there was no
24 imaginary line between this gulch and this land. It's
25 like they were functioning as --

1 MR. FREDRICKSON: Sure. Well, and mauka
2 and makai do.

3 MS. DeNAIE: And you saw a (inaudible) or
4 something around (inaudible) stone, it probably came
5 from this gulch, because it's (inaudible). Also,
6 Brian, what were you saying about the gulch had gone
7 down like it was eight feet higher before or something
8 like that?

9 MR. NAE`OLE: Well, when I used to work
10 on the ranch with my uncle, John Nauwau, we used to
11 ride horses all down through there. I remember the
12 gulch as very shallow, but as the years go by, it gets
13 heavier and heavier, and you can see the way the
14 action of the water coming down is like --

15 MR. FREDRICKSON: (Inaudible) big flood
16 events.

17 MR. NAE`OLE: It's like tidal waves.
18 Yes, exactly, you know, and it got really deeper, you
19 know, from the time I saw it, because you couldn't
20 get -- you couldn't go on these lands, only if you
21 were to work on the lands.

22 MR. FREDRICKSON: Uh-huh.

23 MR. NAE`OLE: So that's the only way you
24 could see them, but riding horse, you're practically
25 right next to the gulches.

1 MR. FREDRICKSON: Oh, yeah.

2 MR. NAE`OLE: You're seeing all -- more
3 vegetation, a lot of paninis, a lot of walls, a lot of
4 lava -- man-made walls. So when you're looking at it,
5 you just vision what it was back then. The waters
6 from old-timers, they used to say it was very heavy.
7 It was dangerous. In fact, couple times my uncle had
8 to just sleep right there because (inaudible) was just
9 running.

10 MR. FREDRICKSON: Too much, yeah.

11 MR. NAE`OLE: And you would have had to
12 wait at least 12 hours, maybe more or maybe less.

13 MR. FREDRICKSON: I remember down by
14 Kamaole I, before they, you know, raise the road, I
15 mean, there were times where it's like, oh, not going
16 any further south --

17 MR. NAE`OLE: You know, it looks rainy up
18 on the top and nice and sunny down here, but then when
19 nature comes --

20 MR. FREDRICKSON: Just look out.

21 MR. NAE`OLE: -- wait 45 minutes. That's
22 why the ground is -- you can see it. You can vision.
23 It's getting -- you know, it's corroding, and how it's
24 corroding, it's getting heavier and heavier, so...

25 MR. FREDRICKSON: So you think in your --

1 in your lifetime, like -- how long did you work for
2 the ranch?

3 MR. NAE`OLE: I worked for the ranch five
4 months. I went to high school, Baldwin High School,
5 so I had the opportunity to go on a work furlough.

6 MR. FREDRICKSON: Oh, neat.

7 MR. NAE`OLE: With the job.

8 MS. DeNAIE: And what year was that,
9 Brian?

10 MR. NAE`OLE: This is back in --

11 MR. JENCKS: Let's be careful about our
12 names so we can keep track of what's going on.

13 MR. NAE`OLE: So Brian Nae`ole,
14 (inaudible). Back in 1979 I had that opportunity,
15 because uncle and in fact my grandfather used to do
16 all the roads back then. They had many, many stories.
17 They told us certain places not to go, certain places
18 to go to. So we were pretty much, you know, all word
19 of mouth, but does the experience, by looking at it
20 today, you can see a lot of devastation, you know, in
21 this area. So how can we make it safe, you know? And
22 a lot of these gulches, like this gulch or this --
23 that is coming across the property, it wasn't there.
24 So you see the overload of water transferring to
25 different areas. So we're diverting water that we

1 wasn't supposed to, because back in the old days the
2 water just flowed naturally. So you see the
3 difference.

4 And I know some of you guys in here, you
5 know, by experience we see this all the time. Every
6 year, every ten cycle, every twenty cycle, you know,
7 it changes. So we don't know if we're coming to our
8 catastrophic findings of disaster or is it naturally
9 made that way. Because back in the old days they had,
10 you know, the kupunas to -- the konahikis, the anuis
11 had it all studied down, because they knew how to
12 divert. Today we're just figuring out by word of
13 mouth so we're not really pressing it by natural.
14 We're just diverting it. So if you look by
15 construction, I think that's where the problem is.
16 So --

17 MS. LANI: Florence Lani. I was born in
18 Ulupalakua and my dad -- all my families were all
19 cowboys. My brothers, I have two brothers that worked
20 the ranch and one of my brothers, he works with -- my
21 dad was a heavy equipment operator for Ulupalakua
22 Ranch.

23 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: (Inaudible).

24 MS. LANI: Yeah. And then in about --
25 when I was about almost ten years old we moved to

1 Kula. That's where the (inaudible) Rice arena is now.
2 That's where my dad worked for Harold Rice. He was
3 the only operator that Harold Rice would have knocking
4 all the kiawe trees. My sister and I, he used to take
5 us on his bulldozer and go to red hill, and my mom --
6 he would pack us, and my dad used to find these big
7 bombs.

8 MR. FREDRICKSON: Oh, yeah?

9 MS. LANI: And he would bring it home and
10 he would put it by the door. Yeah, he don't even know
11 it's alive, and we didn't know, and, you know, my mom
12 always told him to take away that big thing, it's so
13 heavy, and he told (inaudible). He puts the bomb
14 right there and they don't know anything, but my dad
15 had so much trouble with the ranch, and he would let
16 my dad do anything. Harold Rice, my dad was one
17 (inaudible) best purpose, and only he would get brand
18 new trucks every year. He loves my dad so much,
19 that's why he would take care. We always have
20 presents every year, you know, from Harold Rice, and
21 then came Aske, all of his family, we raised with his
22 two boys, you know, Freddie and Henry. So, you know,
23 we just like family, but he used to come from Kula all
24 the way down here to behind Maui Lou because he had
25 all --

1 MR. FREDRICKSON: Oh, the road.

2 MS. LANI: The area, yes, and we always
3 going back and forth. And like Brian, they're the
4 boys, so all of them was just riding on the trucks and
5 everything with my dad, and we seen see many things,
6 you know, through our years, you know, as we were
7 growing up, but then after when they past down, then,
8 you know, my brothers started working, and one past on
9 and that's how our life was always. You know, so I'm
10 still (inaudible) in the place where I was born and
11 raised. So I know a lot, and our lineal descendents
12 is all grave back there in Lahaina.

13 MR. FREDRICKSON: Oh, in Lahaina?

14 MS. LANI: Yes.

15 MR. FREDRICKSON: Now, did you -- this is
16 Eric Fredrickson. I'll try to say my name too so
17 whoever is transcribing this doesn't get too upset.
18 When you folks used to come from Ulupalakua down --
19 did he come to Kihei area a lot?

20 MS. LANI: We would use that top road
21 from the highway in the back road coming all down to
22 Makena.

23 MR. FREDRICKSON: Uh-huh.

24 MS. LANI: That's our road every day
25 going La Perouse, all the way to Kihei, we'll never

1 forget the areas, how (inaudible). Only (inaudible)
2 kiawe trees, so we can park anyplace, you know.

3 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne. Aunty Florence,
4 what years were these?

5 MR. FREDRICKSON: Yes, thank you.

6 MS. LANI: This is back like in the '70s,
7 I mean in the '50s, you know, because I was born in
8 1939 here in Ulupalakua, and by the time five, six
9 years old he took us to Kula and Makawao, and from
10 then on my dad worked ranch all the time from then on.

11 MR. FREDRICKSON: So all for -- go ahead,
12 I'm sorry.

13 MS. LANI: And, you know, when he brought
14 us -- that is about like '52, '53. My dad always had
15 to drive the bulldozer, because he knocks every tree
16 down, you know, the kiawe tree. Red hill is his
17 favorite spot. Always go there and camp up here
18 (inaudible).

19 MR. MAU: Get all the fire wood.

20 MS. LANI: Yes, yes. And the bulls. Oh,
21 my mom and dad, I remember they used to trick a lot,
22 and they would sleep on the roadside, and my sister
23 and I just running around and (inaudible) bulls, ho,
24 just fighting and fighting, and they were just
25 sleeping because they were all drunk (inaudible). But

1 I remember these days, you know, like before, so --
2 and I never thought I gonna see that and remember
3 those things, but I -- we always used to come out, and
4 there was mean stories about that point, all the rain
5 used to come from behind (inaudible), comes down a lot
6 of times, you know, my mom said they know about these
7 wheelbarrow. When this wheelbarrow is making noise,
8 they hear the noise from up there coming down, you
9 better make room, because it's -- before they have all
10 this kind of stories and the wheelbarrow would just
11 come from up there, going full speed, and you -- they
12 know, and they just move on the side. (Inaudible),
13 you know, they use these kind of words. We tell them,
14 we don't know what they telling us. Why you moving
15 over there, daddy? We supposed to be on the road, but
16 no, he tells no, you wait, wait. Wait and keep quiet,
17 no say nothing, just respect, okay. Yeah, and big
18 wheelbarrow just come swishing right down, right down
19 to the ocean.

20 And my dad travels all the way down from
21 Makena going to La Perouse, he says he's going
22 (inaudible) nighttime by himself. He going with the
23 car and he see this cow walking in the middle road and
24 he telling the cow, go blowing the horn, telling him
25 to the move, the cow, the cow's going, he's taking his

1 time, taking his time, and he said when the bull --
2 the cow turned around and look at him, had mad face.
3 (Inaudible) those kind of stories they tell us, and oh
4 (inaudible) my mom and dad (inaudible) never taught us
5 to -- you know, don't -- you know, this is only to
6 respect. They have things that way, but respect those
7 things and we were taught that, you know. Don't
8 damage or don't go -- do anything talk back and say
9 anything, just respect that, and that's how we were
10 raised today to respect. Know who you come from, you
11 know, that's how we have to teach our children, our
12 grandchildren, the generations going down, and I'm so
13 happy that I (inaudible), I continue to learn what my
14 tutu, because we used to -- we was raised with the
15 olden tutu ways, yeah, so we know how to survive. No
16 lights, no water, wash hands.

17 MR. FREDRICKSON: You remember -- you
18 remember that. Kids now --

19 MS. LANI: I went through hell.

20 MR. LEE: Mike Lee. Aunty, how did you
21 guys find springs, since you needed water, or did you
22 pack water?

23 MS. LANI: Yes.

24 MR. LEE: Pack water?

25 MS. LANI: Yes. We had a lot of water

1 catchment, and (inaudible) big property we had, tutu
2 to used to make us early in the morning, we have to
3 get up, learn how to work, and no more this kind
4 toilet you have today. It's outhouse, you know, and
5 it's not near and in the house. You have to walk.

6 MR. MAU: (Inaudible).

7 MS. LANI: We still have that today,
8 because where I'm staying now, I living like that. My
9 kids didn't want that, but today they're used to that.
10 Just not (inaudible). They know, and they love it.
11 They (inaudible) they look up to going to the country,
12 do what you want, you know, in the country.

13 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne. Aunty Florence,
14 so have you ever like hiked down the gulch that runs
15 down, you know --

16 MS. LANI: Oh, yeah.

17 MS. DeNAIE: -- all the way --

18 MS. LANI: With my dad sometimes.

19 MS. DeNAIE: (Inaudible).

20 MS. LANI: Yes, and that's very true what
21 Brian is saying, because sometimes we can't cross
22 over. We have to, you know, stay -- stay there, but
23 (inaudible) --

24 MS. DeNAIE: (Inaudible) along the side?
25 How did you folks (inaudible) --

1 MS. LANI: Walk, and there's horse to --
2 you know, he packs us on the horse, or sometimes he
3 can use the bulldozers to come down and follow.
4 That's why sometimes it blocks up and he has to be the
5 one to knock the kahawai, you know.

6 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: So there's like big
7 trees or stuff --

8 MS. LANI: Yeah, sometimes.

9 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: -- flood came, yeah.

10 MS. LANI: Yeah, and he has to go, yeah,
11 to go and clean it, yeah. And if he can't pass, we
12 have to just find an area. My dad knew where to go
13 and, you know, make sure that we are, you know,
14 safety, yeah, yeah. So we knew how to live life the
15 hard way, but, you know --

16 MR. FREDRICKSON: When you were -- this
17 is Eric again. Aunty, when you folks -- you know,
18 when you were a kid like walking in some of the
19 gulches or, you know, like Lucienne just said, the
20 Kulanihakoi Gulch, do you remember seeing anything
21 anywhere like coming down the gulch from anyplace
22 anywhere, like caves, anything like that?

23 MS. LANI: Well, before it wasn't like
24 that. Once in a big while we used to have a lot of,
25 you know, rain, rain day -- then that's the only time

1 we see big boulders come down, then, yeah, it will hit
2 the side, so, you know, on the side sometimes you just
3 hits the side, and that's where the bank gets soft,
4 yeah, hits the bank and the water hits it again and it
5 will just fall, and it gets wider. Yeah, it's when he
6 has to go in and clean it out, make room again so the
7 water can, you know, go down.

8 MR. FREDRICKSON: Go down the channel.

9 MS. LANI: Yes. Yeah. So he always
10 taught us about being careful to go, where to go in
11 the -- you know, when you see water, don't go
12 (inaudible).

13 MR. FREDRICKSON: It comes fast. It's
14 scary.

15 MR. LEE: Aunty Florence, did your father
16 ever talk about pahoe-hoe lava tubes on this property
17 or that came from the side gulch or something that
18 went around this property or through this property,
19 like lava tube for a cave?

20 MS. LANI: Oh, no, but -- no, he was
21 all -- no, we never did enter, you know, through --
22 always following the -- either the roadside or making
23 roads. You know, sometimes the roads get all block
24 up, and he -- damaged by rain and everything, stones
25 cover 'em up, so he has to (inaudible). (Inaudible),

1 yeah. And sometimes he goes to the kahawai too, but
2 then, you know, he has to go look all the way --
3 that's why from up there to down here he has to look
4 the safest place to make the (inaudible).

5 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: (Inaudible).

6 MS. LANI: Yeah, (inaudible), yeah.

7 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne here. Now, I know
8 both of you folks used to go down to the shoreline
9 here too.

10 MS. LANI: Yes.

11 MS. DeNAIE: Over where like Menehune
12 Shores is, like that. What was that like? What did
13 (inaudible) --

14 MS. LANI: (Inaudible). Yes, yeah, a
15 lot, we could go hukilau down the beaches, you know.
16 That was when nothing was (inaudible), just kiawe
17 trees (inaudible).

18 MS. DeNAIE: And what kinds of stuff --
19 Lucienne again. What kind of stuff did you find down
20 there?

21 MS. LANI: Used to pick up limu and all
22 kind of limu, all the Hawaiian limus that you could
23 get, that's our area, just enough for us to take home
24 to eat, you know. It was -- and the water wasn't
25 liked to. Today there's slimy, the limu is slimy.

1 When you eat it, you can taste the (inaudible), the
2 taste of the lotion, yeah. So that's why I hardly --
3 hardly get it now. There's laws you can only take so
4 much, so, you know, everything's changed today.

5 MR. FREDRICKSON: It's Eric here. A
6 question actually for both of you folks. You know
7 when you folks were let's say small kid times going
8 like down to the -- to the shore, like Lucienne and
9 Mike were talking about, compared to like then to more
10 recent, what's your impressions of like how much limu
11 is there now compared to like when you were -- you
12 know when you were younger and -- because, you know,
13 you folks --

14 MS. LANI: A lot. A lot.

15 MR. FREDRICKSON: -- a resource, just
16 because -- to see the changes, you know. So, I'm
17 sorry, I interrupted you.

18 MS. LANI: Yes, my uncles were all
19 fishermens too. We'd go down Makena, La Perouse and
20 they would put a building there and that's what did
21 their job every day, and they would gather -- when
22 they gather, they pull the nets and they get fish,
23 limu, they always would share for all the families,
24 you know, because before we didn't have the kind that
25 you can go paddle or sell, you know, we would trade

1 our goods that we have, but there's rare, not today,
2 you don't see that kind of limu hardly, huh-uh.

3 MR. LEE: Aunty Florence, are we talking
4 about like lipoa, palahalaha, aalaula, lipeepee?

5 MS. LANI: Lipoa, lipeepee, all those,
6 yeah, huluhuluwaena.

7 MR. LEE: (Inaudible).

8 MS. LANI: Yeah, tutu taught us how to,
9 you know, make all the -- and it was not liked to.
10 Today you don't hardly see all those. It's all -- the
11 rocks -- every rock when you take, you know how to
12 take it out, there's always -- next time there's
13 always more, but today you don't -- you scrape the
14 rock, so that's why hardly.

15 MR. NAE`OLE: Brian Nae`ole. Back in the
16 '70s when we used to go pick up limu, remember we used
17 to go down there all the time, we were told numerous
18 times not to go in certain areas. We used to always
19 stay in like more towards the makai -- well, more
20 Makena side, because there were certain things that
21 you couldn't go more by the fishpond, but I remember
22 the limu that was so plentiful before. The fishes
23 was -- they were like right there. Not liked to,
24 they're pretty much disappearing.

25 But I remember when we go gathering, we

1 lay nets, and the limus was like lipeepee, wawae`iole,
2 ogo, you know, you never had to go too far, because
3 everything was right in the area. Now you have to go
4 like further down to St. Theresa's. Even St.
5 Theresa's is pretty much getting, you know, wiped out.
6 I guess corrosion. But by experience, the fish was
7 like -- you didn't have to go far. Now it's -- you
8 walk -- or you go in the water, everything is just
9 dead, more sand, everything is all covered up. Back
10 in the days, you can see the difference from that
11 times to what it is today. So we're pretty much
12 destroying things right in front of our eyes, and how
13 to do it, I think it takes the whole community to
14 really save it. Because this place has food,
15 resources, and I think that's part of our culture of
16 living, because that was what we used to cut up
17 tomatoes, you know, just basic stuff that we grow and
18 we add to the limu, because that was part of our --
19 like rice, you know. So now you look at it now, we
20 don't go there, because we know it's -- there's no
21 gain, you know, and even the -- you know, things are
22 just different now, compared to what it was back then.

23 So like aunty was saying, you know, all
24 that years, you know, we only hear from our ohana what
25 they tell us to do and what not to do. So I don't

1 know if anyone here ever went there lately or ever
2 tried to go and see if it came back alive.

3 MS. DeNAIE: Kimokeo?

4 MR. LEE: Yeah, we've been doing for the
5 last four years around that place, where Kimo is
6 (inaudible) -- oh, Mike Lee -- for the good work that
7 they're doing, you know, with the young people and
8 trying to teach them to bring it back. Like we went
9 down there on the lauo o Pele is coming out, the
10 pakapaka is there. This is not the season for the
11 palahalaha, usually April, May or August or October,
12 because water has to be warm for that one, but that
13 one loves freshwater. On the northern side of the
14 fishpond is where you have the spring coming down and
15 it feeds all the limu.

16 Limu and freshwater are one and one. You
17 know, certainly limu like limu kala and also your limu
18 koko needs the Jacuzzi of the ocean crashing, not just
19 the water, and sand going over crashing, like the
20 wawae`iole. They live off the sand inside their
21 little pods. And the aalaula, because you've gotta
22 clean, hard time cleaning that limu because the sand
23 inside.

24 MR. MAU: Plenty rubbish.

25 MR. LEE: Plenty rubbish inside. So

1 unless you know how to clean it properly, you don't
2 want to, you know, handle, a lot of work to clean that
3 one. So -- and lipoa needs plenty, plenty freshwater,
4 and that's like December that the (inaudible) moon
5 cuts that -- that limu to replant.

6 So we've been down there. We've taken
7 films of where you guys have been working, and
8 palahalaha was there profusely, which we use for
9 medicine and stuff for the lungs, yeah, and the lauo o
10 Pele we use for cultural practice. That one you have
11 to lawala and imu because like (inaudible), tough, but
12 it can be eaten when you put it in the hot water and
13 blanch it and it gets soft. But manawaea needs plenty
14 Jacuzzi action and freshwater, and you got six
15 different kinds from the very purple purple to the
16 rice type, you know, the green one, kane wahine one,
17 so all of this stuff, the health of the ocean depends
18 on two things, the estuary -- see, used to have pili
19 grass that used to grow, hold everything in place so
20 when the water comes down, you don't tear off the
21 sides of the gulches, yeah, so, dig, dig, dig, dig, if
22 it's all pili grass. The invasive have come in so the
23 tearing takes place. That's one of the reasons.

24 And then when you get to the estuary --
25 they kind of made it narrow, so instead of having the

1 natural plants so when the water does flow down from
2 up mauka -- that water is supposed to be crystal clean
3 coming into the ocean. That doesn't destroy anything.
4 It actually adds, yeah. But because it's coming down
5 muddy, because you don't have pili grass to bend over
6 and deep roots that go like this like limu in the
7 water, holding everything together so the water does
8 pilau, it doesn't turn red, so by the time you get to
9 the ocean, you also had your grasses down makai and
10 big so it spreads out, so when hits the energy doesn't
11 (indicating) and all the rubbish and everything and
12 red water going in and then getting inside.

13 So, you know, a project like this,
14 because the gulches are so important for the
15 drainage -- you cannot do -- you know, the arrogant
16 thing in the state, they said you have to have
17 drainage for this project. The drainage was natural.
18 The mauka takes care of the drainage, but you have to
19 make sure that the right kind of grasses -- it was
20 known that pili grass grew inside, but you now have to
21 plant it because the invasive -- the birds kukai and
22 then they take over and so you literally have to
23 replant that and take out the invasives, so that when
24 this happens --

25 And concretizing isn't good.

1 Concretizing is when, you know, they did that in New
2 Orleans, and they don't do that any more, and they did
3 it at Iao. Think don't do that. I mean, nowadays you
4 don't do it, because it has to percolate down, because
5 there's an underwater natural channel freshwater
6 that's going into the ocean.

7 So all of these protocol for safety, when
8 you get -- as you said, Brian, when this builds up and
9 it let's loose, those big boulders will crack all the
10 concrete stuff, you know, and you cannot house water
11 underneath to settle in. It's going to have a
12 devastating effect, because you're going against the
13 flow. And when you go against the flow on a -- say, a
14 one-week straight rain, it's going to bust over the
15 banks and just go like this.

16 I mean, we see that in Manoa, we see that
17 down when you go to Waikiki when it -- those big
18 ditches were flooding over, and it's those events
19 health and safety, not the regular small event, but
20 the fishery is dying. That's a native cultural
21 resource that ties into this property and this
22 project, and that's Article 12, Section 7. Article
23 7 -- Article 11, Section 7, the natural flow is
24 supposed to be protected, surface and subsurface.

25 So there are -- there are a win-win for

1 everybody. It's a doable, is what I'm saying, if the
2 proper things are put into place. It's a doable. I
3 mean, we're not here to be in the middle ages, but so
4 long as we can keep the ocean clean and that water
5 coming down fresh, this is a plus for everybody, you
6 know, if that is part of the mitigation plan. Because
7 Army Corps of Engineers will do a 10 million dollar
8 grant, you know, not out of the pocket of the
9 developers but to make sure that the Clean Water Act
10 and all of that stuff, the protocols are kept,
11 something to really keep in mind, you know.

12 MR. KAPAHULEHUA: Kimokeo Kapahulehua.
13 Another good example is Malama Maunaloa in Oahu, where
14 they have taken mauka-makai and remove all the
15 invasive seaweed and now they're moving back in the
16 land and going up and taking care, like (inaudible)
17 field in Maunaloa.

18 MR. LEE: Exactly.

19 MR. KAPAHULEHUA: So you talking exactly
20 that kind of idea.

21 MR. LEE: Because I live -- Mike Lee. I
22 lived on Summer Street from '62 to '79, so when we
23 went out Paiku lagoon, palahalaha all over. It was
24 one of the most known places, besides Ewa, for ogo,
25 okay. People took bags, big bags of ogo out there, I

1 mean huge bags. This is before any, you know,
2 (inaudible), and the octopus, the he`e, pulling he`e,
3 you know, like crazy, but that ended when they busted
4 into the springs and for the (inaudible) and they were
5 literally not letting the springs (inaudible) ocean.
6 And so then we see a big turn over and change and all
7 the palahalaha disappeared, the ogo started -- the
8 invasive started coming in and the problem.

9 And then the governor, when he was a
10 congressman, put this bill in and they really brought
11 it back. It can be brought back is the good news, is
12 what you're saying. We can bring all of this back, if
13 we do proper management plans for it.

14 MR. ALMEIDA: Levi Almeida, and to
15 further speak, to touching, you know, the (inaudible).
16 I'm actually kama`aina of Iao and (inaudible) near the
17 ocean, so is my family, and, you know, concretizing
18 and tampering with the natural flow of -- you know,
19 the natural waterways has been extremely detrimental
20 to the ocean resources in that area.

21 What it's akin to, you know, you have an
22 ordinary garden hose, yeah. You can water your
23 plants, you can -- you know, it's gentle, yeah, but
24 when you start concretizing and tampering with it,
25 what happens is you no longer have a garden hose.

1 You now have a fire hose, and we turn it on and it
2 blasts everything, you know, causing further erosion.

3 So I think with the gulches, it's
4 important for us to, you know, really be precise and
5 to have a really, really deep and clear understanding
6 of what the effects is going to have from, you know,
7 touching these waterways.

8 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Go ahead, Basil.

9 MR. OSHIRO: Basil Oshiro. From what
10 I've been hearing from everybody is we've got to be in
11 spirit with the land. We've got to know what the land
12 is telling us. We with cannot create -- actually, we
13 are creating pollution by industrialization, but
14 there's solutions to it. We've got to look at -- like
15 Kihei, the deep floods we having. Somebody's not in
16 spirit with the land. (Inaudible) ranch was one of
17 the faults of that. I can say that much because they
18 just -- they forest the whole area over there, and
19 what came down here, all the (inaudible) from up there
20 came out down here. Yeah.

21 And we just overdeveloping our wetland.
22 We putting concrete where the water supposed to
23 settle. Because you can look up mauka, the Hawaiian
24 homes are there, those gulches are huge. So you know
25 water comes down through there in -- you know, you can

1 say catastrophic amounts. And where it's gonna end up
2 if you have concrete? It cannot flow in the land. It
3 comes out to a certain amount, it disperses itself and
4 settles and creates a water table, because we on
5 volcanic islands, and the dirt is only so thick. It
6 will settle on the bedrock and that's our water table.
7 And that's a common sense kind of thing.

8 We've gotta listen what the land is
9 telling us, and industrialization is going to happen,
10 whether we like it or not, but we gotta be in spirit.
11 If the land tells us something, listen. We cannot
12 just develop. Listen to the land and find solution to
13 that, what's happening. Otherwise, we're not gonna
14 have Hawaii. We're only -- we're so limited on our
15 land space. You look mauka, you think, oh, we get a
16 whole bunch of land. We don't. We just a needle in a
17 haystack right now looking at it.

18 Look at our rain forest. It's moving
19 farther and farther up the mountain. Yeah, you go up
20 to Polepole, oh, it's a big area, because we one speck
21 of dust in that area, but look down from there, you
22 see the vast area, it's actually all wetlands. Yeah,
23 you look at where Aunty Florence guys, they talking
24 about right here, that's part of our wetland. The
25 water comes down, disperses and goes down to our

1 bedrock, but that water table is being depleted. They
2 think we have a lot of water, west Maui, east Maui,
3 Kula, but (inaudible) Haleakala, I'm quite sure
4 there's just maybe at the most two water tables that
5 we keep drawing. Water from Mokuhanu coming to Kihei.
6 They want to pump it (inaudible) Kula because Kula
7 don't have enough water. Farmers starving out there.

8 So we better listen to the land instead
9 of growing homes and making industrializations. Let's
10 grow farm land and food so we can be self-sustainable,
11 because within my lifetime I hope to see something
12 happen, that the -- we will be self-sustainable, in a
13 way that we don't have to depend on the outside so
14 much.

15 I come from -- I the only one from my
16 family as a commercial fisherman, and a lot to do with
17 the -- what we have on land, up mauka, makai, gonna
18 affect our waters. And everybody's talking about the
19 same -- same thing, and if we not in spirit with what
20 we have here, we all gonna suffer. Our future
21 generations are gonna suffer. So whenever you folks
22 decide -- we not trying to stop all developments, but
23 to be in spirit with what our kupuna had, how they did
24 it, and listen and be in spirit. It's the main thing
25 I'm talking about.

1 Right now I see Kihei, the land is
2 fighting back with the flooding, you know. Can see
3 enough already, slow it down. Study. Do studies or
4 research before you go ahead and do things, and right
5 now that promenade, I live right up mauka of that, and
6 the grass, the forest is the one that containing the
7 water. If it rains -- you have to have real big
8 rains. If it's concrete, the jungle over there, we're
9 gonna lose it, yeah.

10 Like (inaudible) Kula gulch, (inaudible)
11 Kula gulch, you don't see it flow too often. When it
12 comes, it's crazy, and if you're gonna concrete around
13 that and divert the gulches, what's gonna happen?
14 Like Mike said, it's gonna overflow. You cannot fool
15 nature. You gotta build in spirit with nature and
16 it's part of our land. So I think I talk enough
17 already. Thanks.

18 MR. KANAHELE: Yeah, getting -- you know,
19 speaking of.

20 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Your name.

21 MR. KANAHELE: Oh, Daniel Kanahele.
22 Sorry. Speaking of the archaeological inventory
23 survey, really to understand site significance of any
24 individual cultural feature, you have to understand
25 the cultural landscape that surrounds it. And so

1 often, you know, we look at just a small slice of a
2 pie. We look at it through, you know, sort of tunnel
3 vision. We can't do that, because we know as
4 Hawaiians that it's a much bigger picture, and we're
5 talking about a cultural landscape.

6 And so we're talking about the gulches,
7 Kulanihakoi and Kaonoulu, which Basil says doesn't
8 flow very often, but when it flows, it's crazy. It
9 means a lot of water comes down. We have to look at
10 our cultural landscape, and the gulches are cultural
11 resources, and it's part of the reason why you have
12 traditional sites there.

13 MR. FREDRICKSON: Sure.

14 MR. KANAHELE: Because of the water,
15 because of the access (inaudible) ocean. And we know
16 there was a lot of activity going down near the ocean,
17 you know, this makai -- you had Kalepalepo
18 (inaudible). You have a lot of people down there. So
19 I have hiked Kulanihakoi gulch many times. I know for
20 a fact that if you go along the southern boundary of
21 the project area and the gulch and as you make that
22 (inaudible) left turn in the gulch, gulch (inaudible)
23 and it turns north. There are sites, there are walls
24 along the gulch there, which is, you know, adjacent to
25 the property.

1 So I think it's important to -- in order
2 to understand the sites that you're looking at, to
3 understand the sites that are adjacent to it, what's
4 next to it, especially the sites in the gulch, because
5 it's apparent that that was used a lot. So who is --
6 who is going to cover that? Who is going to look at
7 those sites that are just right, right next to this
8 project area right along the gulch? Because the
9 project area will impact the gulch, Kulanihakoi. It
10 will impact Kaonoulu Gulch.

11 So who is going to look at those sites?
12 Will it be -- will it be part of this reassessment
13 that, you know, the survey is undergoing?

14 MR. FREDRICKSON: Really the question --
15 Eric here, Fredrickson. Again, the gulch area per se,
16 though, is -- it's not the same landowner, and trying
17 to look at that -- one has to absolutely have
18 permission, one, and -- because landowners tend to
19 be -- especially large landowners, tend to be somewhat
20 sensitive about having sites identified on their
21 property that they're not necessarily wanting to do
22 anything with or know about really.

23 Having said that, some landowners are --
24 you know, they have like land managers, et cetera that
25 they do have a level of interest about it -- if they

1 do know of something, making sure that they don't
2 inadvertently bulldoze through a site complex or
3 something, but actually looking at sites that are off
4 the project area that have not been surveyed before,
5 trying to do that is something that -- I mean, it
6 sounds -- it would be neat to do, but that can't --
7 that can't be done with this project. It's a -- I
8 mean, it would be neat from an archaeological point to
9 do that.

10 MR. KANAHELE: Is that a potential area
11 of impact for the proposed -- proposed --

12 MR. FREDRICKSON: I'll let Charlie answer
13 that, because that's -- I'm looking at the
14 archaeology. My understanding -- I will say one
15 thing, Daniel, that this easement -- excuse me, here,
16 that's on the mauka, the eastern side, this originally
17 was classified as a drainage easement, which would
18 have brought drain and from up slope and just emptied
19 it into the gulch. That -- that has been taken --
20 that potential use is no longer something that's
21 proposed. It's just going to be used for this
22 waterline, the central Maui transmission waterline
23 that will go around -- more around the property.

24 MR. KANAHELE: Okay. Close to the fence?

25 MR. FREDRICKSON: It will be -- it will

1 be next -- it will be mauka of the fence and then it
2 will be on the southern part of -- in the property
3 itself.

4 MR. KANAHELE: Okay.

5 MR. FREDRICKSON: But Charlie can
6 speak -- Charlie Jencks can speak to your question
7 about, you know, are actions of the project -- I mean,
8 like development actions going to potentially do
9 something to the gulch.

10 MR. JENCKS: Charlie Jencks. I would
11 just say, Daniel, that, you know, we -- Eric described
12 fairly accurately how the engineering plans for the
13 project changed because I learned very quickly I
14 didn't want to divert water and put it in Kulanihakoi
15 gulch for a lot of reasons. Number one, I didn't to
16 mess with the gulch in any fashion. And number two, I
17 didn't want to be influencing stream flows down stream
18 from the property, because that affects other people
19 unfairly.

20 So for those reasons, we backed
21 completely out of that approach to the stream,
22 diverting any water to the Kulanihakoi Gulch, and
23 we've -- we had a conscious effort to make sure that
24 we were not doing any work close to the (inaudible).
25 With that said, however, I'll take under advisement

1 your request and look at that in the context of the
2 plans we have today and we'll fiddle with that.

3 MR. KANAHELE: So -- Daniel Kanahale.
4 So, Charlie, your plans aren't to divert Kaonoulu
5 Gulch to the east side of the project area into
6 Kulanihakoi Gulch? There's no plans to divert
7 Kaonoulu Gulch?

8 MR. JENCKS: That stream -- that
9 intermittent stream bed is not being diverted to
10 Kulanihakoi Gulch, that's correct.

11 MR. KANAHELE: Is it being changed in any
12 way, shape or form?

13 MR. JENCKS: What it does, it comes
14 down -- it comes down here. It's going to be diverted
15 in a culvert over here, then down with the exact same
16 spot that it crosses under Piilani Highway.

17 MR. KANAHELE: I see. You are diverting
18 it.

19 MR. JENCKS: So there is no increase in
20 flow or velocity as a result of that diversion.

21 MR. KANAHELE: On the map there is drawn
22 the actual gulch, Kaonoulu Gulch, are you changing
23 that, that's what I'm asking?

24 MR. JENCKS: It's going over from here,
25 over here, then down here.

1 MR. KANAHELE: So you're diverting?

2 MR. JENCKS: Yeah, but not in -- not into
3 Kulanihakoi Gulch. It was at one time. Henry's
4 original proposal was to take it over to here and put
5 it in the gulch over here.

6 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. I think it
7 might be interesting, just from an archaeological
8 perspective, to look at this project in terms of what
9 the land might have looked like 400 years ago or so.
10 And I'm really intrigued by what Brian and aunty are
11 saying about Kulanihakoi Gulch being so much more
12 shallower, because imagine if this is kind of a piece
13 of land between two gulches. Because if you look at
14 the 1922 topo map, Kaonoulu Gulch is pretty prominent
15 on that. It's a little dotted blue line. It's not
16 just, you know, some little checkered marks saying
17 there's sort of a gully. It -- it had a life of some
18 sort. It joined in to Kulanihakoi Gulch down below
19 what is now Piilani Highway. There probably was sort
20 of a wetlands or something there, because two water
21 places coming together, because it's very low lying
22 (inaudible).

23 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: (Inaudible).

24 MS. DeNAIE: And if you look at the 1930s
25 maps you see as then the conjoined flow goes

1 through -- now it's Kaonoulu Estates and down near
2 that place where it always floods near the whale
3 sanctuary, where, you know, this gulch, Kulanihakoi
4 Gulch comes out at that point there. There was a big
5 (inaudible), and it's on the map. So in other words,
6 it was a big, open lagoon swampy area. Now there's
7 like a little channel, like Michael referred to
8 earlier, Michael Lee noted this.

9 So in essence what you have was land that
10 might have been between two areas that had maybe some
11 spring feeding and certainly intermittent flow and
12 certainly not intermittent flow like 15, 20 feet
13 below, maybe 5 feet down or 6 feet down. And so I
14 heard you say earlier, well, nobody lived here because
15 there was no water, but 400 years ago it could have
16 been --

17 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Down closer to the
18 coast there certainly would have -- were people living
19 there, yeah.

20 MS. DeNAIE: Right. And I just wonder,
21 because, you know, when you look at the archaeological
22 surveys for a number of other places that are at this
23 same elevation, a lot of times they're fairly empty.
24 They've been pretty smashed up by military -- the
25 activities or by ranching activities. It's

1 interesting that this one had all these mitten
2 scatters and other, you know, the petroglyph, that
3 there's more petroglyphs further up the gulch that
4 were found in Socheck's report.

5 You know, I'm with whoever said we
6 need -- I think it was Daniel. You need to look at
7 the cultural landscape. And I realize you can't go
8 out and do other people's work, but I'm really happy
9 that we're looking at this report, because I know
10 you're a hard working archaeologist. I've read so
11 many of your reports and I really respect your work
12 and I really respect the fact that you like to dig.
13 You're personally curious about this.

14 So I would just say that let's take a
15 look at this land. It may be that the reason that we
16 have these mitten scatters is that so much soil that
17 used to be there was washed away earlier simply
18 because the same erosion effect that has cut down that
19 gulch, Kulanihakoi Gulch, and sort of (inaudible) in
20 Kaonoulu Gulch, has kind of, you know, impacted the
21 flatter part of the land. Because there's sheet flow
22 that comes across it too.

23 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Oh, yeah, definitely.

24 MS. DeNAIE: Plenty of sheet (inaudible).
25 That's why we had that big cement thing there. It's

1 not just for the gulch. It's for all the sheet flow
2 too. So in terms of the significance, I mean, I hope
3 that, you know, your investigations shed more light on
4 what's there, but even if they don't, I think we may
5 have to assume that some of it may have been washed
6 away, but if there's a way to design this project as
7 (inaudible) parking lots, just so there's a sense of
8 history left here, so there's a couple plaques that
9 say, oh, here's a little -- here's a little -- I
10 notice there was an enclosure that was near one of the
11 mitten scatters, and it seemed like that mitten
12 scatter, number 3744 had two layers, had kind of a
13 larger selection artifacts, maybe a grinding stone,
14 this and that, maybe there's a little bit going on
15 there. I mean, if that can be preserved in a parking
16 lot somewhere and you give up like four parking
17 spaces, but you have a sense of -- Kaonoulu is not a
18 very wide ahupua`a. I mean, I bet you wouldn't oppose
19 that if that could be arranged, but just throwing this
20 out, that there may be a whole other landscape view of
21 this as we put the pieces together of what conditions
22 were like 400 years back when people were using these
23 kind of implements, what things were like further up
24 the gulch, and what was happening down at the ocean,
25 which was pretty busy. So end of rant.

1 MR. MAU: Jacob Mau. You know, I started
2 working for the state Department of Land and Natural
3 Resources in 1961, and part of my responsibility was
4 once a week I would read the rain gauges from Cosner
5 Grove, I go down Puluau, Puniiu, I come out Waikamoi,
6 and I go inside the reservoir, read the rain gauge. I
7 come out, I go inside Waiahole spring, which is
8 Olinda. I come back down, I go up Pulipuli. I take
9 the sky road, I come down on the skyland ridge, come
10 down Pulipuli, go read the rain gauge. And there were
11 times, especially in the winter months when you get
12 the Kona wind or the Kona rain, there's a river. I
13 don't know if you guys been up Pulipuli, get one
14 concrete crossing (inaudible).

15 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yeah, yeah.

16 MR. MAU: Sometime I cannot even come
17 home until the water go down. And I stand up there, I
18 sit down, I look. You see the water going all the way
19 down to Kihei and all the dirt and mud and everything
20 down there. I go, wow, I wish I had a video camera,
21 you know, just to show the devastation.

22 Another thing, I was fortunate in 1963 or
23 '64, I worked on Kahoolawe. We did a first
24 reforestation -- first we did eradication, get rid of
25 all the sheep and the goats that were -- I think

1 Kaonoulu Ranch, yeah, the Rice family had use of --

2 MS. DeNAIE: They had some use, yeah.

3 MR. MAU: Kahoolawe, so we had to get rid
4 of all of the goats and the sheep, and you like see
5 the damage, you know, over there, the erosion, the
6 damage. I look at that, you know, and (inaudible) no
7 more money for camera, but you look at the damage, the
8 erosion, you know, all over that island, the
9 devastation to all the native (inaudible), the kiawe
10 tree, the goats get so hungry, they climb the kiawe
11 tree and they go up on the limb, eat as much as they
12 can on the trees, because that's all they can eat. On
13 the ground no more nothing, you know, all gone.

14 So things like that can happen again,
15 yeah, but today (inaudible) we did all the
16 reforestation on Kahoolawe, so now get plenty rain,
17 plenty rain. Everything stay pono now, I hope. Okay,
18 that's it.

19 MR. NAE`OLE: Brian Nae`ole real fast.
20 Talking about what Lucienne was saying about 400 years
21 ago, does anybody in here knows Hewahewahapakuka, who
22 he was back then?

23 MS. DeNAIE: Eldon Liu does, but he
24 couldn't come tonight.

25 MR. NAE`OLE: Hewahewa was a kahu for

1 Kamehameha the Great, and he had some kind of
2 significant thing back in here, because back then over
3 here was green. Now we're like vacant, you know, we
4 cannot go on the land, but back in the old days they
5 used to work the lands before, so maintenance was
6 pretty well organized. So had a significant life here
7 in Kaonoulu, because Kamehameha the Great trusted
8 Hewahewa, because Hewahewa was his high priest at the
9 time.

10 So what was significant was vegetation,
11 food, resources, fishpond was all in one area, and
12 that land mass is so magnificent, it's high and it's
13 low, you know, and it makes sense, because we're just
14 trying to find --

15 MS. DeNAIE: Pili grass too. Lucienne.
16 Pili grass was on this site. It was in your report.
17 It's still there.

18 MR. LEE: Mike Lee. Hewahewanui was my
19 8th great grandfather. His granddaughter Kapele, was
20 mother of Neole, who married Kawaha, who had Julia
21 Alapa`i, who is my grandmother, who when she was with
22 Nahili or Nahele, the child that she had in the Maui
23 genealogy's keiki na miki, Captain Meek's daughter,
24 Liza Meek, alii haole, who is my 4th great
25 grandmother. The secret was that so long as you keep

1 the natural forest going, okay, the (inaudible) keep
2 double rain, okay.

3 So what happens is the water from the
4 ocean condenses and then it goes down in dew from the
5 morning time all the way to 1:00 and then you get the
6 secondary rain that takes place. The cloud forms.
7 This is the neck for the area. It's the neck. It
8 comes down and shoots over to -- this is the naulu.

9 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Naulu.

10 MR. LEE: Naulu for the uaulu rain that
11 comes down. So long as you keep -- now, what happened
12 was Kahona set this on fire, burned this, stopped
13 this. This is the neck, and it's related to the mo`o
14 that goes through here, which everything is made for
15 the mo`o from east to west to clear everything from
16 the mountain to the sea, but if you keep this in check
17 up here, the neck run, the naulu rain will take -- the
18 cloud will form, and that's part of Puumahoi's job
19 over here.

20 So this takes the moisture. In October
21 the moisture that comes off of the south -- the
22 southeast and south, what happens is there's plankton
23 inside that moisture from the surf. It gets very cold
24 in mauka, but it comes cold down below and it
25 condenses all of that. And what happens is it

1 fertilizing everything. It's more fertile than weeks
2 and weeks of rain of the so you never see one drop of
3 rain come, and everything turn green. And it's
4 like --

5 MS. DeNAIE: From the fog?

6 MR. LEE: From the mist that comes down.
7 That's the secret in the family structure of doing
8 that. So when you keep that in check, then naulu
9 comes and the uaulu rain takes place. You wipe that
10 out here, it stops it here, and then this no longer --
11 the fishery no longer proliferates because the
12 underground pahoehe lava tube and the mo`o is used to
13 clear all of that stuff, so that the fishery is going
14 to be impacted in a positive way, and that's why the
15 nakoas are set up here, here, here, it intersects with
16 the fishery and in December, through the right moon,
17 (inaudible) can go right across. Just suck you right
18 across.

19 So if it's kept in check, then everything
20 goes. Keokea Lani, which on the earth is part of
21 Puumahoi and her breast and Keokea Lani in the sky
22 match up together, and everything flows. Break that
23 cycle, you choke it all off, right down the whole
24 thing.

25 MR. KANAHELE: Question. Eric, yeah, I

1 know our time is running short, the cultural impact
2 assessment for this project area was done in 1994? I
3 know there was a CIA done -- no, I think it was
4 2000 -- (inaudible).

5 MR. FREDRICKSON: We didn't do the CIA --
6 there was no requirement in '94 and we didn't do
7 the -- I believe there was one done, but we didn't do
8 one on this project.

9 MR. KANAHELE: Okay. (Inaudible) 2004,
10 because I read a CIA for the project.

11 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yeah.

12 MR. KANAHELE: (Inaudible) did that? I
13 think around 2004, something like that. And it was
14 very short, because there was actually no one
15 interviewed. There was no one found to interview,
16 but, I mean, I'm just wondering if that should be
17 redone, if there should be a CIA, because there's like
18 two people here.

19 The other quick question -- oh, I see
20 (inaudible). Another -- the other quick question is,
21 you know, can we set a date for a site visit at green
22 dry season, Charlie?

23 MR. JENCKS: Charlie Jencks. Yes, you
24 can. We will. And number two -- that's with regard
25 to the site visit. And number two with regard to the

1 cultural impact assessment, it has been redone by
2 Hanapono as a part of this project application. It
3 will be in the AIS.

4 MR. KANAHELE: It's done or it's going to
5 be done?

6 MR. JENCKS: It has been done. It will
7 be included in the draft AIS when it's published for
8 review.

9 MR. KANAHELE: I wasn't aware that it was
10 underway.

11 MR. JENCKS: Done.

12 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Did you hear,
13 (inaudible)?

14 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: No, I just heard
15 about it now.

16 MR. LEE: Mike Lee. Can you do a
17 supplemental for aunty and uncle over there for the
18 CIA? Because they are cultural resources that are
19 valuable and lineal descendants of the --

20 MR. JENCKS: What I would suggest you do
21 or they do is comment, as a part of the draft comment,
22 and then we have to address that.

23 MR. LEE: Okay. Good.

24 MR. JENCKS: That's basically the purpose
25 of that document is to put out a draft document. You

1 have a chance to comment on every aspects of the
2 document, and then we have to address those comments.

3 MR. LEE: Okay. Fair.

4 MR. JENCKS: Okay, it is literally
5 straight up 8:00. I want to thank every -- hold on.
6 I want to thank everybody for coming. Clare, you
7 didn't say a word.

8 MS. APANA: (Inaudible). I just have a
9 question. So everyone has given such great input, I
10 mean, it's a record meeting. Seems like all the
11 kanaka are pretty much in agreement about the flow of
12 water and preserving the coastline, keeping the water
13 clean, flowing down and keeping it flowing, but -- so
14 how does -- where do you take this? Where do you take
15 this, Charlie, these comments and --

16 MR. JENCKS: Well, like I said when I
17 started the meeting, we have an audio man here. We'll
18 take this audio recording, it will be put into a
19 transcript. That transcript will then be attached to
20 the AIS, which is part of the EIS for the project.
21 Okay. And you will then have a chance to comment on
22 the transcript, if you wish, and also comment on the
23 AIS as a part of the project and the cultural impact
24 assessment.

25 MS. APANA: Does this comments get to

1 be -- does it have a chance to be seen as an impact,
2 as a cultural impact?

3 MR. JENCKS: You'll see it in context in
4 the document and you'll be able to read that and you
5 can comment on that. Okay?

6 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: (Inaudible).

7 MR. JENCKS: As I understand your
8 question, that's a yes. Okay, thank you for coming.

9 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you, Charlie.

10 MR. JENCKS: Have a good evening.

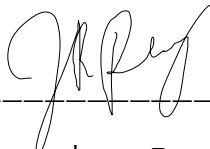
11 (End of audio-recorded proceedings.)
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Jessica R. Perry, Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of Hawaii, hereby certify that the audio-recorded proceedings were transcribed by me in machine shorthand and thereafter reduced to typewritten form; that the foregoing represents to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the audio-recorded proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

I further certify that I am not attorney for any of the parties hereto, nor in any way concerned with the cause.

DATED this 21st day of March, 2014, in Honolulu, Hawaii.



Jessica R. Perry, CSR, RPR
Hawaii CSR# 404

Piilani Promenade Cultural Consultation Meeting

February 25, 2014

Print Name	Address	E-mail Address	Phone Number(s)
Kimokeo Kapahehewa	P.O. Box 1574 Kula	honokeo@amail.com	276-7219
Kelli Tava	Waiuku 96793 P.O. Box 1973	honetwo@a mail. com	281-8743
Mike Lee	91-1200 Keolu Dr. Unit 614 Ewa Beach HI 96797	keekwas.kaloo@yahoo.au	603-1957
Leri A	616 A Kane Road Waiuku HI 96793	nehapanuku.kalo@gmail.com	250-6105
Basil Oshiro	P.O. Box 543 Kahului HI 96733	soshiroi7@hawaii.rr.com	281-5759
Sally Oshiro	"	"	264-2947
Clara Apone	260 Halemanu Dr		214 4411
Brian Nzele	477 Kamahehewa Ave Kahului HI 96732	h200leobh2025@yahoo.com	264 1231
Florence Kani	P.O. Box 1056 Kula HI 96790	Ukahuwa Piana Hapuku Kule. Kanaawa Ohana	357-5812
Daniel Kanohale	POB 648 Kihui HI 96753	hooke49@2004agehawaii.com	879-2239

[illegible]