

8.1.3 SIHP #50-80-10-4684, Traditional Habitation Complex

FORMAL TYPE:	Complex- Enclosures & terracing
FUNCTION:	Habitation
TIME PERIOD:	Pre-Contact
# OF FEATURES:	8 (Features A-H): A (enclosure), B (terrace), C (terrace), D (C-shape), E (circular stone feature), F (C-shape), G (C-shape), H (alignment)
SITE DIMENSIONS:	33 m north/south by 56 m east/west
CONDITION:	Good to Fair
UTM:	N 2366503, E 626091/ 21°23'46.9"N, -157°47'0.9"W

Szabian et al. (1989) described SIHP #50-80-10-4684 as:

Located on a small knoll between streambeds, this large multiple terraced structure is topped by a stacked freestanding wall on three sides, with the fourth wall incorporated into the slope. The overall size of the enclosure is approximately 25 by 18 m with the walls averaging slightly over 1 m wide and 0.7 m high. The structure is comprised of stacked subangular weathered basalt cobbles and boulders. The facings of the north and west walls are intact, with the lower terrace steps collapsed. The level area within the enclosure appears to be soil filled and no surface features were evident. Possible terrace structures were encountered downslope approximately 20 m to the west.

McCurdy and Hammatt (2009:48-56) mapped, documented, and excavated within the site. The study added the following description to SIHP # -4684:

The location depicted on the Szabian field map was devoid of anything resembling the previous description. However during the subsequent survey a site was observed approximately 150 m north that shared similar attributes to the available description.

SIHP #50-80-10-4684 is a habitation site consisting of several c-shaped structures, a terrace wall, a circular rock feature and several house terraces, seven features in all. To the east, west and south of the complex is a badly disturbed area. The site is situated on a west-facing slope with vegetation consisting of [a] dense canopy of large trees and an understory of laua'e fern. An intermittent drainage borders the site to the east and south. Two 1 x

1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft.) test units were excavated in order to gather more information as to the function of this site.

Feature A is an enclosure consisting of stacked basalt walls, the eastern corner is the highest standing approximately 45 cm above the ground surface. The north wall measures 7 m with the disturbed NW corner having little to no height; the west wall measures 4.2 m, and is badly disturbed with no height. The east collapsed wall measures 7.5 m by 40 cm high, and the southern wall measures 7 by 3.5 m. The interior of the enclosure provides a space of approximately 5 x 7 m and is mostly soil with scattered rocks. A 1 by 1 m test unit (TU1) was placed inside Feature A in the eastern corner.

Feature B is a stacked basalt cobble/boulder terrace wall located southwest of Feature A. It measures 19 m long running at 262 degrees east of north and ranges in height from 0 to 80 cm.

Feature C is a stacked basalt cobble and boulder wall forming an “L” shaped terrace with the long segment measuring 20 m oriented at 333 degrees and the shorter segment measuring 7 m oriented at 252 degrees. This feature appears to be mostly collapsed, with the highest portion at 50 cm. It encloses 3 apparent c-shaped features and a possible hearth.

Feature D is a c-shaped feature consisting of basalt boulders and large cobbles. It measures 4 by 3.5 m and opens to the southwest.

Feature E is a circular rock feature, possibly a hearth, measuring 2.3 m in diameter and 30 cm in height. It is located near the 3 c-shaped habitation features (Features D, F and G).

Feature F is a c-shaped feature consisting of basalt boulders and large cobbles. It measures 4 by 4 m and opens to the southwest. Contiguous to the southwest is Feature C and about 4.5 m to the Northwest is Feature E. A 1 by 1 m test unit (TU2) was placed in the middle of Feature F.

Feature G is a highly eroded c-shaped feature (damaged from unknown processes) consisting of basalt boulders and large coal cobbles. It is located about 6 m NW of Feature F, about 3 m north of Feature E. Feature G measures approximately 4 m in diameter and a single course of cobbles/boulders is intermittently present along its circumference.

Test Excavation Findings

A total of two 1 x 1 m test units were excavated at SIHP #50-80-10-4684. Test Unit #1, was excavated in the eastern portion of Feature A. Test Unit #2 was located within Feature F, along the southeastern wall.

Test Unit 1

The test excavation was located in the eastern corner of the enclosure. The test unit was excavated to a terminal depth of 35 cmbs (13.7 in.). A total of three strata were observed, Stratum I was very dark brown, clay loam sediment composed of leaf litter and humus accumulated on and within the basalt stones, mixing with the clay soil below. Stratum II consisted of a dark reddish brown silty clay generally represented soils developed from material filtering down through Features A's construction. Stratum III was dark red silty clay consisting of saprolite developed from the decomposition of the underlying basalt bedrock. The test excavation terminated at sterile Stratum III sediments.

A total of four artifacts were recovered from the excavation, three basalt flakes and a small piece of brown bottle glass. Two of the basalt flakes were recovered from between 10 and 20 cmbs (4-8 in.). The remaining flake and a single piece of brown bottle glass were recovered from 20 to 30 cmbs (8-11.8 in.). All artifacts were recovered from Stratum II.

Test Unit 2

The test excavation was placed within Feature F, along the southeastern wall. The test unit was related to a terminal depth of 40 cmbs (15.7 in.). The stratigraphy was similar to Test Unit 1. Stratum I was very dark brown, clay loam with greater than fifty percent basalt stone inclusions. Stratum II consisted of a dark reddish brown silty clay and Stratum III was dark red silty clay. The test excavation terminated at sterile Stratum III sediments. No artifacts were recovered from this excavation.

Test Units are shown in Figure 57 through Figure 60. The study recommended preservation of the site within the proposed cultural preserve area and recommended it eligible to the State and National Register under criterion d.

The current investigation found SIHP # -4684 to be similar to that previously mapped and described except it was found to be in "good to fair condition" rather than "good". Feature D (c-shape) and Feature G (c-shape) were barely observable. The previous plan map for the site was amended to include one additional feature (Feature H) and additional data concerning slope, elevations, and level areas (Figure 61). Feature H is an alignment of small basalt boulders, approximately 170 cm long E/W and 12 cm tall. Figure 62 through Figure 69 are recent photographs of all site features.



Figure 57. Photo of SIHP # -4684, Feature A, Test Unit 1 Northeast Profile Wall (McCurdy and Hammatt 2009:58)

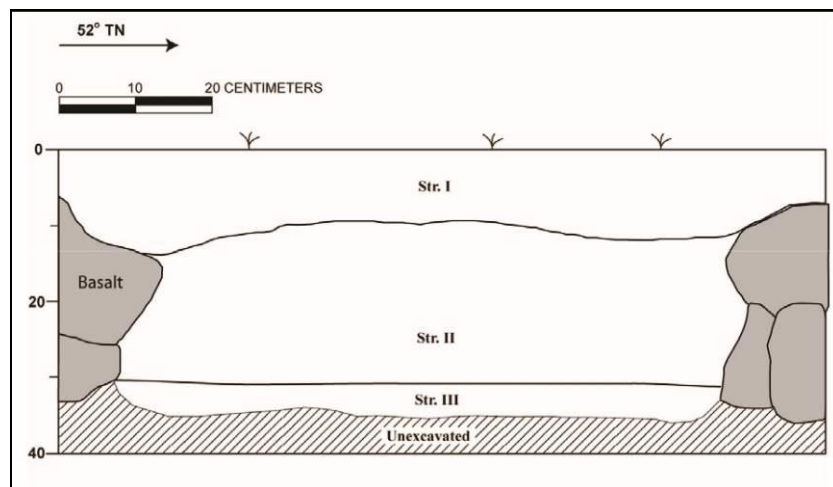


Figure 58. Profile of SIHP # -4684, Feature A, Test Unit 1 Northeast Profile Wall (McCurdy and Hammatt 2009:59)

Stratum I: 0-14 cmbs	7.5 YR 2.5/3 very dark brown clay loam with a strong, fine, blocky structure. Firm moist consistency, slightly plastic with no cementation. Terrestrial origin with an abrupt boundary and smooth topography.
Stratum II: 9-30 cmbs	2.5 YR 3/6 dark red silty clay with a strong, fine, blocky structure. Very firm moist consistency, slightly plastic with no cementation and terrestrial origin.
Stratum III: 30-35 cmbs	2.5 YR 3/6-4/6 dark red silty clay with a very fine and medium subangular blocky structure. Hard dry consistency, plastic and a gradual wavy boundary.



Figure 59. Photo of SIHP # -4684, Feature F, Test Unit 2 Southeast Profile Wall (McCurdy and Hammatt 2009:61)

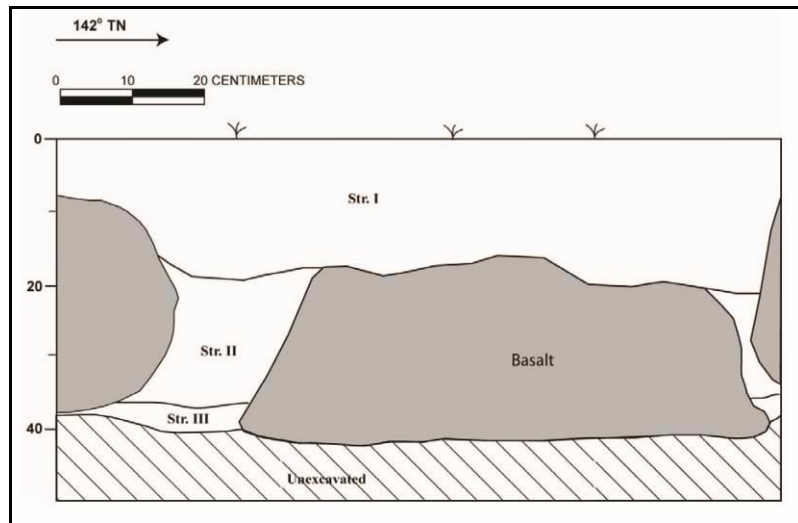


Figure 60. Profile of SIHP # -4684, Feature F, Test Unit 2 Southeast Profile Wall (McCurdy and Hammatt 2009:62)

Stratum I: 0-20 cmbs	7.5 YR 2.5/3 very dark brown clay loam with a strong, fine, blocky structure. Firm moist consistency, slightly plastic with no cementation. Terrestrial origin with an abrupt boundary and smooth topography.
Stratum II: 14-37 cmbs	2.5 YR 3/6 dark red silty clay with a strong, fine, blocky structure. Very firm moist consistency, slightly plastic with no cementation and terrestrial origin.
Stratum III: 35-40 cmbs	2.5 YR 3/6-4/6 dark red silty clay with a very fine and medium subangular blocky structure. Hard dry consistency, plastic and a gradual wavy boundary.

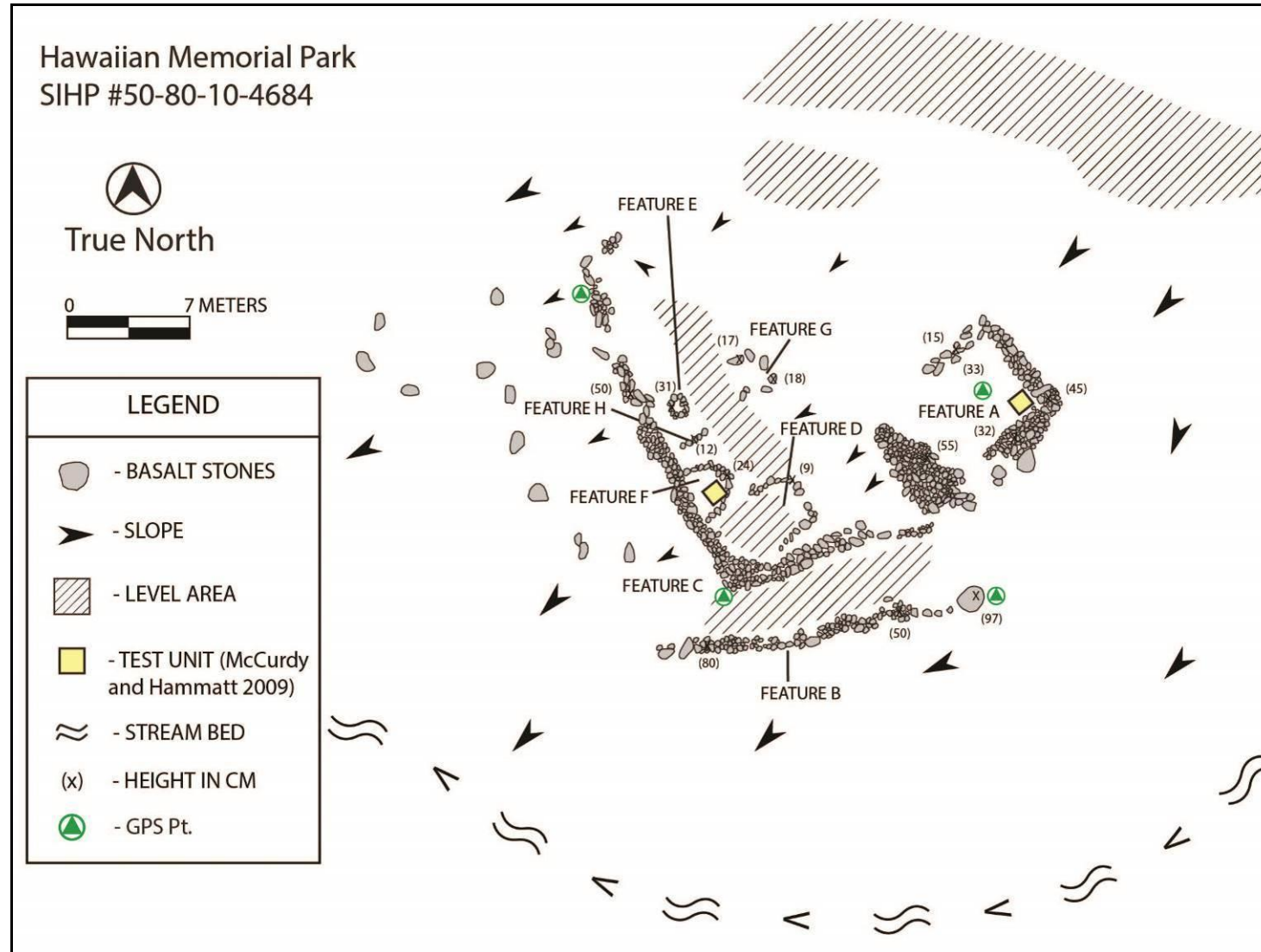


Figure 61. Revised Plan Map of SIHP -4684 (traditional habitation complex) (adapted from McCurdy and Hammatt 2009:31)



Figure 62. Photo showing SIHP # -4684, Feature A (c-shape), view to east



Figure 63. Photo showing SIHP # -4684, Feature B (terrace), view to southeast



Figure 64. Photo showing SIHP # -4684, Feature C (terrace) (south portion), view to northeast



Figure 65. Photo showing SIHP # -4684, Feature D (c-shape), view to southeast



Figure 66. Photo showing SIHP # -4684, Feature E (circular stone feature), view to northeast



Figure 67. Photo showing SIHP # -4684, Feature F (c-shape), view northeast



Figure 68. Photo showing SIHP # -4684, Feature G (c-shape), view to northwest



Figure 69. Photo showing SIHP # -4684, Feature H (stone alignment), view to east

8.1.4 SIHP #50-80-10-6930, Traditional Ceremonial Stone Enclosure

FORMAL TYPE:	Stone enclosure
FUNCTION:	Ceremonial
TIME PERIOD:	Pre-Contact
# OF FEATURES:	1
SITE DIMENSIONS:	Approximately 22 m north/south and 14 m east/west
CONDITION:	Good
UTM:	N 2366443, E 626273/ 21°23'44.9"N, -157°46'54.6"W (center)

SIHP #50-80-10-6930 was documented by McCurdy and Hammatt (2009:67-71), their site description is as follows:

SIHP #50-80-10-6930 is a rectangular shaped enclosure with an irregular notch on the east side of the structure that gives it an L shaped appearance. The structure is constructed on the east aspect of the slope with an intermittent drainage immediately to the south and another approximately 20 m (66 ft) to the north. Although trees and erosion have caused some collapse, the integrity of the structure is considered good. West of the notch, inside of the structure there are remnants of a possible paved surface. Several stone tools were observed in the general site vicinity. The effort expended on the construction seems excessive for a habitation and is more consistent with that of a ceremonial structure.

SIHP #50-80-10-6930 is constructed of stacked basalt cobbles/boulders four to five courses high. The enclosure measures approximately 14 m E/W by 22 m N/S with a total area of 256 m², on the outside. The north, south, and west walls are stacked freestanding walls. The eastern wall is built into the slope. The height of the outside walls range from approximately 30 cm in the NE corner to 1.54 m in the SW corner. The inside of the structure measures approximately 10.5 m E/W and 15.5 m N/S with a total area of 149 m². The wall height on the inside of the enclosure ranges from 72 cm at the north wall to 96 cm at the SE corner.

There is a commanding view to the north and west of the valley below SIHP #50-80-10-6930, now dominated by alien/introduced vegetation such as Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), he'e-

octopus tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*), Java plum (*Syzygium cumini*) and lemon and strawberry guava (*Psidium guajava*, *Psidium cattleianum*). In the absence of the dense vegetation Kawa'ewa'e Heiau would be visible as it is only 320 m (1050 ft) west and over 50 m (164 ft) lower in elevation.

Based on the dimensions and features SIHP #50-80-10-6930 is more characteristic of a ceremonial structure than a habitation. The interpreted function of this function can only be inferred.

Test Excavation Findings

A single exploratory 30 by 30 cm (12 by 12 in) test unit was excavated inside the enclosure against the southern wall to determine its vertical boundary and to obtain a soil profile.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was excavated to a depth of 37 cmbs (14.5 in). A total of three strata were observed, Stratum I was dark brown, clay loam sediment composed of leaf litter and humus. Stratum II consisted of a strong brown silty clay and Stratum III was yellow red clay. The wall of the enclosure continues at least one course, 20 cm (7.9 in) below the ground surface. No artifacts or cultural features were observed during this excavation.

Test Unit 1 is shown in Figure 70 and Figure 71. McCurdy and Hammatt (2009) recommended preservation of the site within the proposed cultural preserve area and recommended the site eligible to the State and National Registers under criteria d and e.

The current investigation found SIHP # -6930 to be very similar to that previously described. The previous plan map for the site was amended to include additional elevations and revised wall thicknesses in some areas (Figure 72). Recent photographs of the site are shown in Figure 73 and Figure 74.



Figure 70. Photo of SIHP # 6930 (enclosure), Test Unit 1, view south (McCurdy and Hammatt 2009:71)

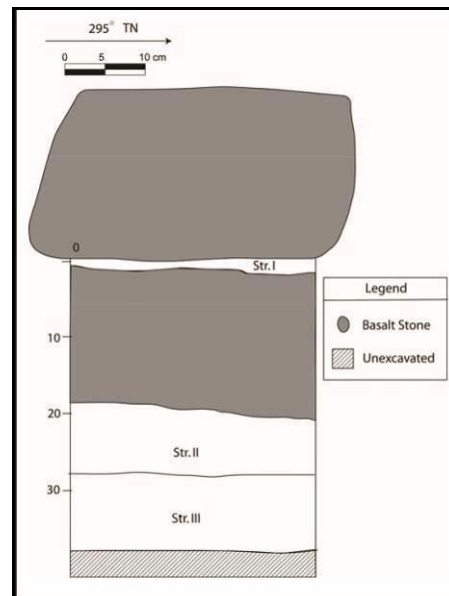


Figure 71. Profile of SIHP # 6930 (enclosure), Test Unit 1 (McCurdy and Hammatt 2009:72)

Stratum I: 0-9 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown clay loam with a moderate, medium, blocky structure. Firm moist consistency, slightly plastic with no cementation. Terrestrial origin with an abrupt boundary and smooth topography.
Stratum II: 9-27 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown clay loam with a moderate, fine, blocky structure. Firm moist consistency, slightly plastic with no cementation and terrestrial origin with an abrupt boundary and smooth topography.
Stratum III: 27-37 cmbs	5 YR 4/6 yellow red clay with a moderate, medium, blocky structure. Hard dry consistency, plastic with no cementation. Terrestrial origin with an abrupt boundary and smooth topography.

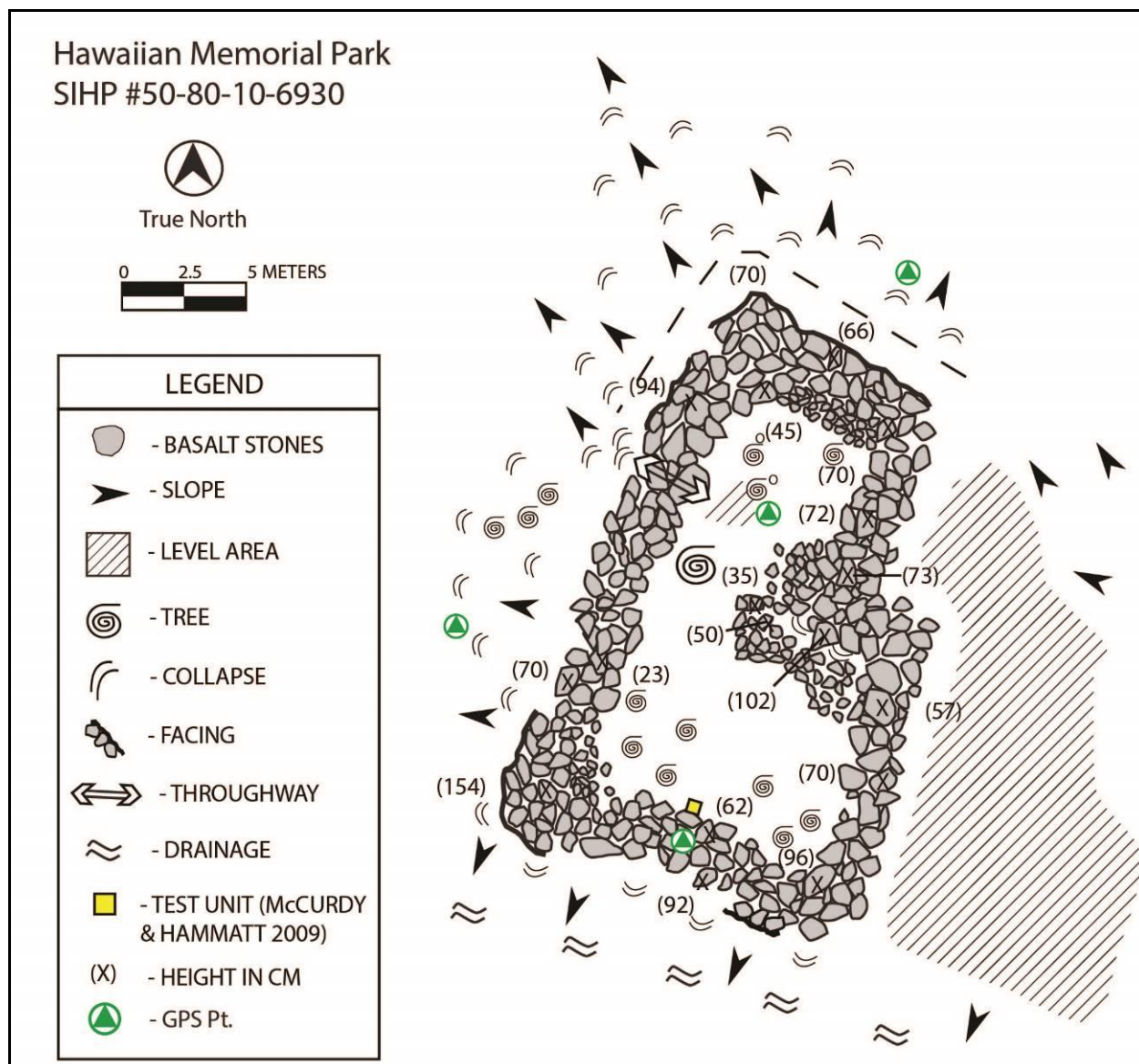


Figure 72. Revised Plan View of SIHP # -6930 (adapted from McCurdy and Hammatt 2009:39)



Figure 73. Photo of SIHP # -6930 (enclosure, north wall in foreground), view to south



Figure 74. Photo of SIHP # -6930 (enclosure, west wall), view to southeast

8.1.5 SIHP #50-80-10-6931, Traditional Ceremonial Area

FORMAL TYPE:	Stone alignment
FUNCTION:	Ceremonial
TIME PERIOD:	Pre-Contact
# OF FEATURES:	4 Features (A-D) (Features A-C: terraces; Feature D: ceremonial area)
SITE DIMENSIONS:	55 m north/south and 40 m east/west
CONDITION:	Poor
UTM:	N 2366426, E 626359/ 21°23'44.3"N, -157°46'51.6"W

SIHP #50-80-10-6931 was documented by McCurdy and Hammatt (2009:96), their site description is as follows:

SIHP #50-80-10-6931 is a possible pre-contact ceremonial area located on a natural knoll between two intermittent drainages. The site consists of four features (A-D). Features A-C are a series of stone alignments/terraces on the southern slope of the landform. Feature D is a possible ceremonial area atop the landform. Feature A, located at the base of the slope is a single course stone alignment oriented E/W approximately 6 m (20 ft) in length. Feature B based on its location may be a collapsed terrace/alignment the result of natural circumstances. Feature C is a one to two course stone alignment oriented E/W and approximately 3 m (10 feet) in length. Feature D is a cleared/leveled area atop the landform. There is a basalt boulder at the western boundary of the clearing with kukui nut fragments at its base.

SIHP #50-80-10-6931 is approximately 75 m (246 ft) east of SIHP #50-80-10-6930 and 25 m (82 ft) upslope. The intermittent drainages the border -6931 to the north and south also border -6930. Clear of the dense, introduced vegetation there would be a commanding view of -6930 and Kawa'ewa'e Heiau from Feature D.

McCurdy and Hammatt (2009) recommended avoidance and protection of the site. This is due to the site being outside of their project area. The study also recommended the site eligible to the State and National Registers under criteria d and e.

The current investigation found SIHP # -6931 to be similar to that previously described. The plan map was amended to include more data on slope, elevation, level areas, and modern disturbances (Figure 76). To the southeast of Feature D, on the southern edge of the hillside, two small pits have been dug 50-60 cm deep into the ground surface. Several black plastic pots are scattered on the ground nearby indicating the pits were likely used for growing illegal plants. Recent photos of site features are shown in Figure 75 and Figure 77 through Figure 80.



Figure 75. Photo showing SIHP # -6931, Feature A (terrace, in foreground), Feature B (terrace, center), and Feature C (terrace in background), view to northwest

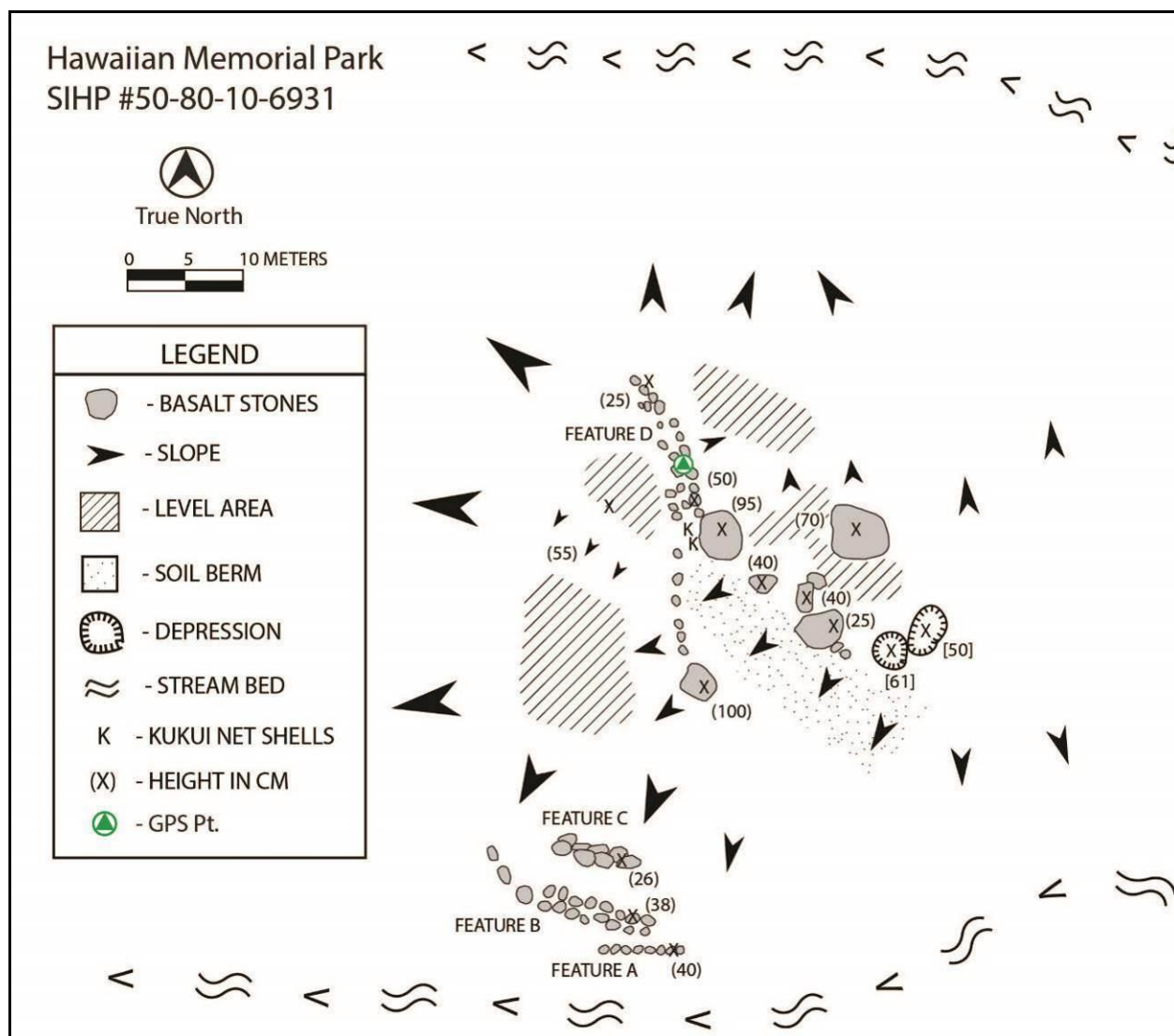


Figure 76. Revised Plan Map of SIHP # -6931 (traditional ceremonial area) (adapted from McCurdy and Hammatt 2009:97)



Figure 77. Photo showing SIHP # -6931, Feature D (ceremonial area, terrace), view to northeast



Figure 78. Photo showing SIHP # -6931, Feature D (ceremonial area, top of hill), view to south



Figure 79. Photo taken just south of SIHP # -6931, Feature D, showing a modern earthen pit (west pit) and black plastic planting pot, view to west



Figure 80. Photo taken just south of SIHP # -6931, Feature D, showing a modern earthen pit (east pit) and black plastic planting pots, view to south

8.1.6 SIHP #50-80-10-6932, Historic Stone Storage Feature

FORMAL TYPE:	Stone storage feature
FUNCTION:	Storage
TIME PERIOD:	Historic
# OF FEATURES:	1
SITE DIMENSIONS:	Approximately 4 m north/south and 4 m east/west
CONDITION:	Good
UTM:	N 2366480, E 626227/ 21°23'46.1"N, -157°46'56.2"W (center)

SIHP #50-80-10-6932 was documented by McCurdy and Hammatt (2009:73), their site description is as follows:

SIHP #50-80-10-6932 is a possible storage area beneath a boulder 5 m southeast of an intermittent drainage. The floor inside is lined with small basalt cobbles in the rear of the inside is blocked off by medium sized basalt cobbles. The site is approximately 33 m southwest of SIHP# 50-80-1-6933, a post-contact charcoal kiln.

A single historic bottle was observed on the east side of the storage feature. The manufacturers mark, A B G M Co., indicates that it was a product of the Adolphus Bush Glass Manufacturing Co circa 1886 to 1926. The beer bottle was produced in Belleville Illinois between 1886 and 1907 or St. Louis Missouri between 1904 and 1928 (Toulouse 1971:26).

McCurdy and Hammatt (2009) recommended preservation of the site within the proposed cultural preserve area and recommended the site eligible for the State and National Register under criteria d.

The current investigation found SIHP # -6932 to be very similar as previously documented. The plan map was amended to account for observed rock placement and the current location of the historic bottle which is now inside the storage feature (Figure 81). Figure 82 is a recent photo of the site.

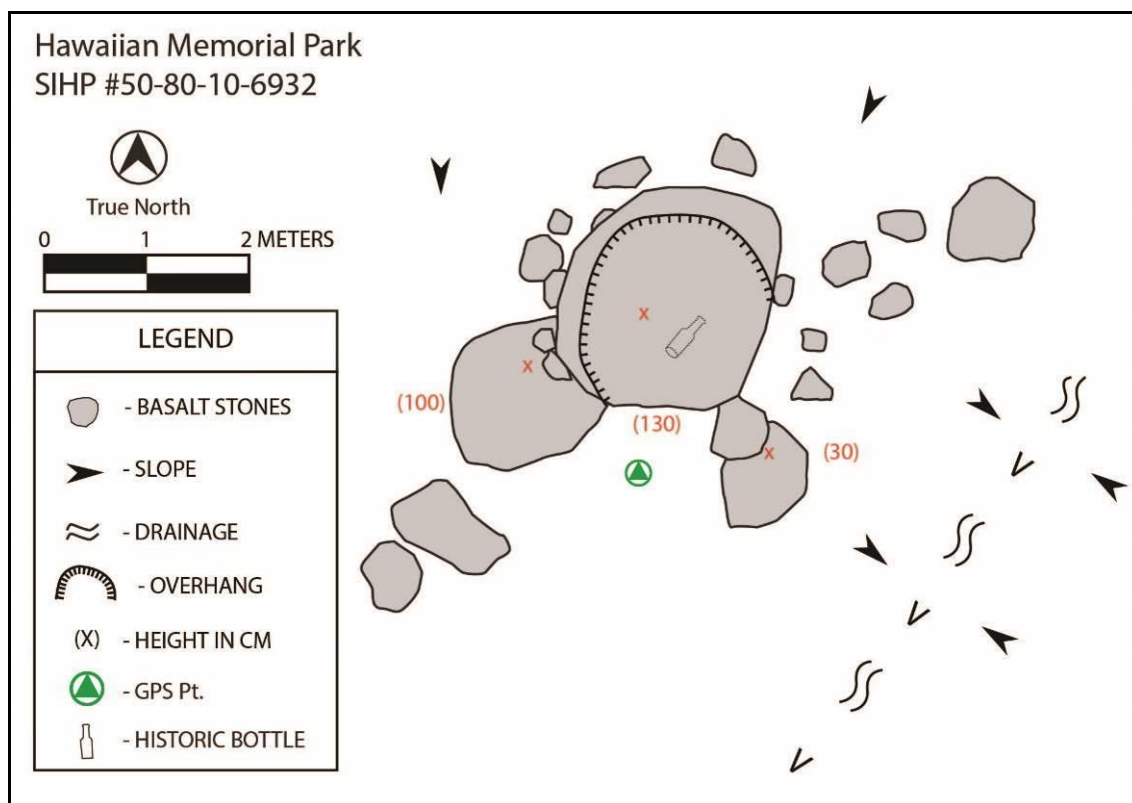


Figure 81. Revised Plan View of SIHP #50-80-10-6932 (Storage Feature) (adapted from McCurdy and Hammatt 2009:74)



Figure 82. Photo of SIHP # -6932 (Storage Feature), view to north

8.1.7 SIHP #50-80-10-6933, Historic Charcoal Kiln

FORMAL TYPE:	Pit feature with associated stone wall
FUNCTION:	Charcoal Kiln
TIME PERIOD:	Historic (uncertain)
# OF FEATURES:	2 Features (Feature A: Pit Feature; Feature B: Stone Wall)
SITE DIMENSIONS:	Approximately 8 m north/south and 10 m east/west
CONDITION:	Fair
UTM:	N 2366499, E 626261/ 21°23'46.7"N, -157°46'55.0"W (center of site)

SIHP #50-80-10-6933 was documented by McCurdy and Hammatt (2009:76), their site description is as follows:

SIHP #50-80-10-6933 is a large circular pit, approximately 4 m in diameter with burned walls. It is cut into a natural rise in the topography and includes a faced, two to three course stone wall on the northeast side. Currently 1.5 m in depth, the maximum depth is unknown at this time as it has been subject to slumping and erosion. Similar to SIHP -4683 this appears to be another historic charcoal kiln.

The following text from Meeker (1995:98-99) describes the construction and firing techniques of earth covered pit kilns from developing countries and highlights the similarities between SIHP #50-80-10-6933 and documented nonindustrial charcoal kilns:

The earth-covered pit kiln is another traditional method of charcoal making still practiced in the developing countries. Booth (1983:50) describes it as of the “equivalent of a mound but below ground level.” In size, it could range from an excavated hole of about 1 or 2 m³ to a hillside pit measuring 4 m in diameter. Dug into the slope, the side and rear walls of the pit are formed by vertical cuts in the natural earth. Sometimes the walls are reinforced by a brick or stone lining. There may be an air vent or flue cut into the rear wall. Emrich (1985:24) further notes that “after loading, the pit is covered with a layer of leaves normally 20 cm thick and on top with a layer of soil of the same thickness.”

McCurdy and Hammatt (2009) recommended preservation of the site within the proposed cultural preserve area and significance under criterion d.

The current investigation found SIHP # -6933 to be similar to that previous described. The plan map for the site was amended to include actual rock placement, elevations, slope, trees, and a nearby historic bottle (Figure 83). Recent photos of the site are shown in Figure 84 and Figure 85.

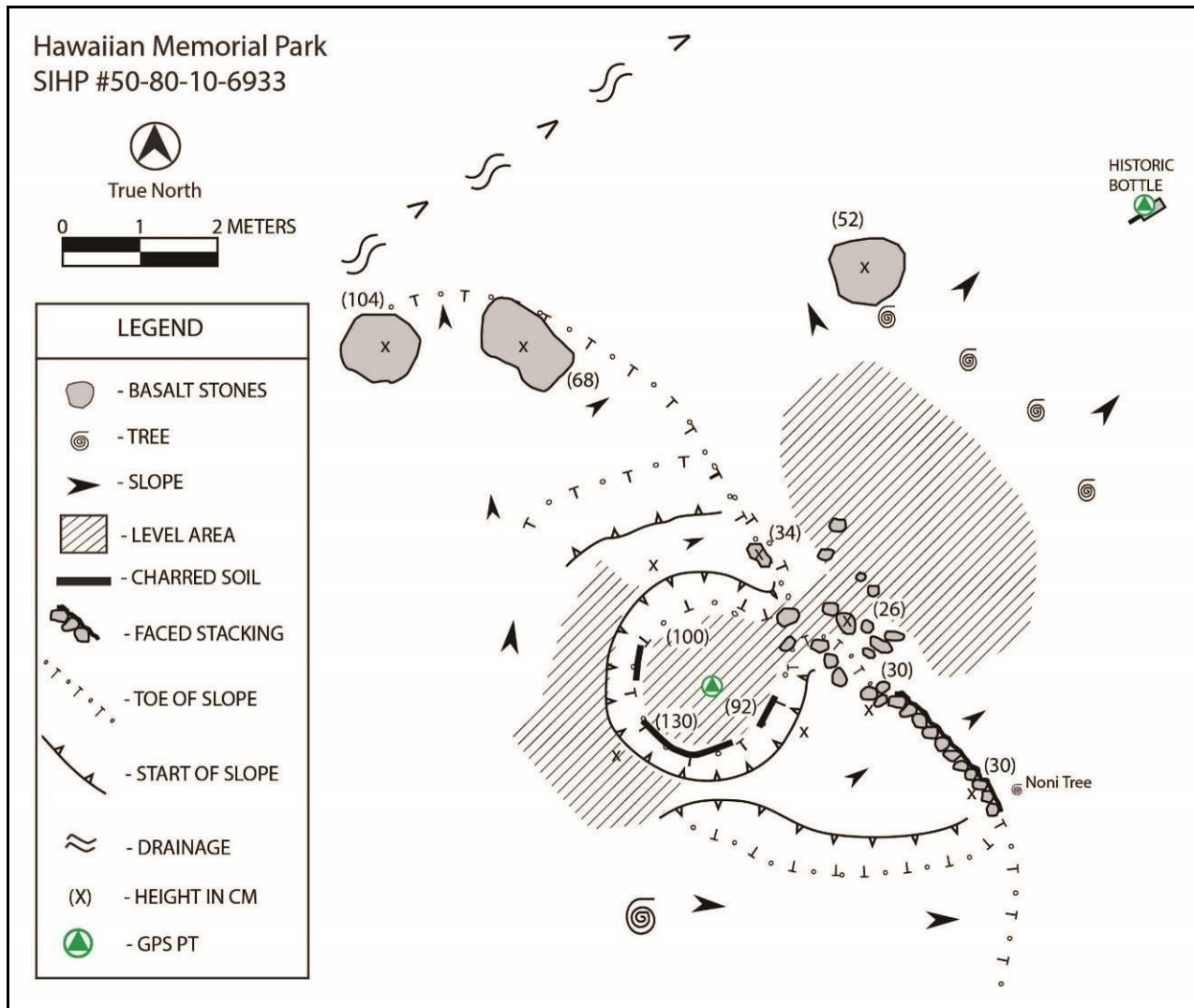


Figure 83. Revised Plan View of SIHP # -6933 (Historic Kiln) (adapted from McCurdy and Hammatt 2009:77)



Figure 84. Photo showing SIHP # -6933, Feature A (historic charcoal kiln), view to northeast



Figure 85. Photo showing SIHP # -6933, Feature B (terrace facing), view to east

8.1.8 SIHP #50-80-10-7079, Traditional Agricultural Complex

FORMAL TYPE:	Traditional Terraces, Mound, and Grinding Stone
FUNCTION:	Agriculture
TIME PERIOD:	Pre--Contact
# OF FEATURES:	11 Features (A: Grinding Stone; B-C: terrace remnants; D: mound; E-G: terrace remnants); H-I (stone alignments); J-K (terrace remnants)
SITE DIMENSIONS:	55 m N/S by 58 m E/W
CONDITION:	Poor
UTM:	N 2366442, E 626091/ 21°23'44.9"N, -157°47'0.9"W (center of site)

SIHP #50-80-10-7079 was documented by McCurdy and Hammatt (2009:79), their site description is as follows:

SIHP #50-80-10-7079 is a large basalt grinding stone discovered approximately 40 m south of SIHP #50-80-10-4684 Feature B. The stone is 60 x 45 cm (24 x 18 in) with an oval 48 x 33 cm (19 x 13 in) depression approximately 2 cm deep ground into it. No other artifacts or features were observed in the immediate vicinity. It is located in an area with abundant basalt stone and natural terracing.

McCurdy and Hammatt (2009) recommended preservation of the site within the proposed cultural preserve area and recommended the site eligible for the State and National Registers under criterion d.

The current investigation found SIHP # -7079 to be much larger in extent than previously documented. SIHP # -7079 includes 11 features (A-K), covering an area approximately 55 m N/S by 58 m E/W (Figure 86). Features include a grinding stone (Feature A), terrace remnants (Features B-C, E-G), a stone mound (Feature D), and stone alignments (Features H-K). The terraces and stone alignments are in very remnant condition, however, enough portions remain to trace their locations and deduce they are all part of a traditional agricultural complex.

Feature A is a grinding stone, approximately “60 x 45 cm (24 x 18 in) with an oval 48 x 33 cm (19 x 13 in) depression approximately 2 cm deep ground into it” as described by McCurdy and Hammatt (2009:79) (Figure 87). The stone is approximately 14 cm tall and is situated on a level ground surface approximately 20 m southwest of an intermittent drainage ditch. Feature A is the northeastern-most feature of the site complex.

Feature B is a potential terrace remnant constructed of basalt boulders, measuring approximately 3.3 m N/S by 1.3 m E/W and 40-50 cm tall (Figure 88). Feature B is approximate 3 m north, downslope, of a larger remnant terrace, Feature C.

Feature C is a large terrace remnant approximately 11 m long E/W by 4 m wide N/S and from 21-50 cm tall (Figure 89). The terrace is in very remnant condition. Basalt cobbles are scattered across the east surface of the feature. The west edge is defined by a short alignment of small basalt boulders running perpendicular to the rest of the feature.

Feature D is a mound of roughly piled basalt cobbles and boulders, measuring approximately 4 m N/S by 1 m E/W and 60-65 cm tall (Figure 90). Basalt cobbles are concentrated within the northern interior of the feature. The mound may be an agricultural push pile or possibly an animal burial.

Feature E is a short terrace remnant, measuring approximately 90 cm N/S by 55 cm E/W and 40 cm tall (Figure 91). Feature E is constructed of a single-course alignment of medium and small-sized basalt boulders. The upslope side of Feature E is relatively level and a large mango tree is growing just to the west.

Feature F is a potential terrace remnant constructed of basalt boulders, measuring approximately 6 m N/S by 1.5 m E/W and 55 cm tall (Figure 92). The upslope side of Feature F is relatively level. Feature F is approximately 6 m northwest, downslope, of Feature A (grinding stone). A large drainage ditch, running roughly north-south, is approximately 20 m to the north and east of the feature.

Feature G is a potential terrace remnant constructed of basalt boulders, measuring approximately 2 m long E/W by 1 m N/S and 40 cm tall (Figure 93). Octopus trees are currently growing from the feature. Feature G is approximately 7 m north, downslope, of Feature B (terrace remnant).

Feature H is a basalt boulder alignment, measuring approximately 2 m N/S by 2 m E/W and 25 cm tall (Figure 94). The boulders may be remnants of a former terrace.

Feature I appears to be a large, U-shaped, basalt boulder alignment, measuring approximately 8 m N/S by 8 m E/W and ranging from 25-55 cm tall. The feature is open on the east side. The northern portion of Feature I is constructed of basalt boulders and cobbles, while the southern portion is largely constructed of basalt boulders spaced relatively equidistant apart (Figure 95 and Figure 96).

Feature J and Feature K are potential terrace remnants running perpendicular to each other. The features range from approximately 5-8 m long N/S by 1 m E/W and from 20-45 cm tall (Figure 97 and Figure 98). Relatively narrow, level areas are present on the upslope sides of the features. To the north of the features, a small natural drainage runs roughly east-west then curves past the west side of SIHP # -7079 where it appears to merge into the **SIHP # -8231 (Honua 4)** site area between Features A and B.