

Figure 86. Plan Map of SIHP # -7079 (agricultural complex)



Figure 87. Photo of SIHP # -7079, Feature A (grinding stone)



Figure 88. Photo of SIHP # -7079, Feature B (possible terrace remnant), view to northeast



Figure 89. Photo showing SIHP #-7079, Feature C (terrace remnant), view to northeast



Figure 90. Photo showing SIHP # -7079, Feature D (mound), view to south



Figure 91. Photo showing SIHP # -7079, Feature E (terrace remnant), view to east



Figure 92. Photo showing SIHP # -7079, Feature F (possible terrace remnant), view to east



Figure 93. Photo showing SIHP # -7079, Feature G (possible terrace remnant), view to east



Figure 94. Photo showing SIHP # -7079, Feature H (stone alignment), view to east



Figure 95. Photo showing SIHP # -7079, Feature I (stone alignment, north portion), view to east



Figure 96. Photo showing SIHP # -7079, Feature I (stone alignment, south portion), view to southeast



Figure 97. Photo showing SIHP # -7079, Feature J (stone alignment), view to east



Figure 98. Photo showing SIHP # -7079, Feature K (stone alignment), view to southeast

**8.1.9 SIHP #50-80-10-8231 (Honua 4), Traditional Terraced ‘Auwai**

<b>FORMAL TYPE:</b>	‘Auwai and Terrace Complex
<b>FUNCTION:</b>	Agriculture
<b>TIME PERIOD:</b>	Likely Pre-Contact to early Post-Contact
<b># OF FEATURES:</b>	7 Features (A-G) (A-C: terraces; D-F: mounds; G: terrace remnant)
<b>SITE DIMENSIONS:</b>	20 m N/S by 75 m E/W
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to Fair
<b>UTM:</b>	N 2366438, E 626037 21°23’44.8”N, -157°47’2.8”W (center point)

SIHP #50-80-10-8231 is a terraced ‘auwai system that consists of multiple stone-stacked terraces and mounds used to divert water within a small ‘auwai (Figure 100). The construction technique suggests the site is a traditional agricultural site. The site is located just south of the formerly proposed CP, and in coordination with the landowner it will likely be included within the boundary of the CP. The ‘auwai appears to be a secondary stream tributary that drains into a larger primary tributary, which flows through an earthen ditch to a concrete drainage basin at the end of Lipalu Street (see northeast corner of SIHP # -4680 Plan Map, Figure 129).

**SIHP # -8231** includes 7 features (A-G). Feature A is a large c-shaped terrace, approximately 3 m N/S by 6 m E/W and 40 cm tall, constructed on a level area using large natural basalt boulders and cobbles stacked 4 courses high (Figure 99). An ‘auwai runs along the south side of the feature and continues westward. Due to the proximity of Feature A to the ‘auwai, the feature is interpreted as agricultural rather than a habitation structure.

Feature B is a large terrace structure, approximately 6 m N/S by 1.5 m E/W and 50 cm tall, constructed on a relatively level area by using natural boulders and small cobbles stacked up to 7 courses high (Figure 101). The ‘auwai runs on either side of Feature B and then joins into one water course just west of the feature. The function of Feature B appears to be for water diversion and likely agricultural planting on level areas above the stone facing.

Feature C is a small terrace, 2.5 m E/W x 2.5 m N/S by 40 cm in height, that is constructed using a natural large boulder with small boulders and cobbles piled adjacent to it (Figure 102). Feature C is located within the center of the ‘auwai path and appears to divide it so that the water flows on either side. The terrace was likely also used to capture soil and for agricultural planting.

Feature D consists of two small rock piles (D1-D2) on either side of the ‘auwai (Figure 103). The stones are stacked 2-3 cobbles high. Feature D1 is on the north side of the ‘auwai and measures approximately 2 m N/S x 1.5 m E/W and 20 cm high. Feature D2 is on the south side of the ‘auwai and measures approximately 2 m N/S by 1.5 m E/W and 20 cm high. The function of the mounds was likely for agricultural use.



Feature E is a small rock pile, measuring approximately 0.7 m N/W by 1.5 m E/W and 25 cm tall, situated on the south side of the ‘auwai (Figure 104). A tree is growing from Feature E. The mound was likely for agricultural use.

Feature F is a small rock pile, measuring approximately 1 m N/S by 1.5 m E/W and 30 cm tall, located on the north side of the ‘auwai (Figure 105). The feature is adjacent to a concentration of angular basalt cobbles of red coloration, extending approximately 4 m to the west. The red coloration of the stones is indicative of recent rock displacement, likely due to heavy water flow. A large noni tree is growing near Feature F. Feature F may be a planting mound and/or a remnant of a water diversion terrace.

Feature G is a terrace, measuring approximately 4.25 m long E/W and 18-25 cm high, which crosses the ‘auwai (Figure 106). Several large noni trees are growing adjacent to Feature G. Feature G is the highest documented feature in elevation of the **SIHP # -8231** complex.



Figure 99. Photo showing **SIHP # -8231**, Feature A (c-shaped terrace), view to west

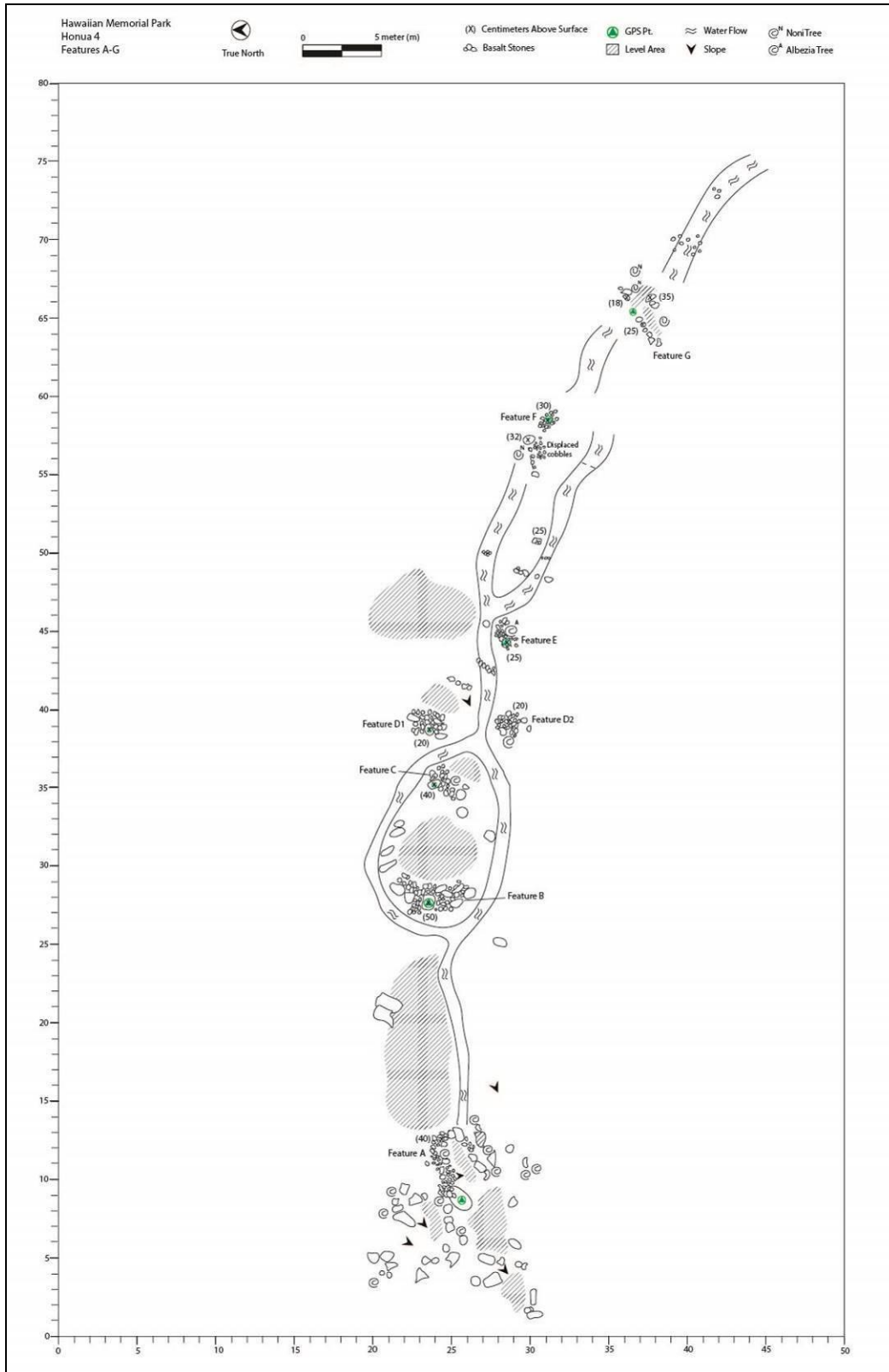


Figure 100. Plan Map of SIHP #50-80-10-8231 (traditional terraced 'auwai)



Figure 101. Photo showing **SIHP # -8231**, Feature B (terrace), view to southwest



Figure 102. Photo showing **SIHP # -8231**, Feature C (mound, on right) and a section of the 'auwai (on left), view to southwest



Figure 103. Photo showing **SIHP # -8231**, Feature D1 (mound, in foreground) and Feature D2 (mound, in background next to tree), view to south



Figure 104. Photo showing **SIHP # -8231**, Feature E (mound, under tree), view to south



Figure 105. Photo showing **SIHP # -8231**, Feature F (mound, in right foreground), view to northwest



Figure 106. Photo showing **SIHP # -8231**, Feature G (terrace), view to northeast (notice the terrace exists on both sides of the 'auwai, lined by photo scales)

**8.1.10 SIHP #50-80-10-8240 (Honua 13), Traditional Terraced ‘Auwai**

<b>FORMAL TYPE:</b>	Terraced ‘auwai
<b>FUNCTION:</b>	Agriculture/ Horticulture
<b>TIME PERIOD:</b>	Likely Pre- and Post-Contact, possibly into Historic-era
<b># OF FEATURES:</b>	3 Features (A-C: Terraces)
<b>SITE DIMENSIONS:</b>	6 m N/S by 16 m E/W
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair
<b>UTM:</b>	N 2366458, E 626192/ 21°23’45.4”N, -157°46’57.4”W (center point)

SIHP #50-80-10-8240 is a traditional terraced ‘auwai system where large ‘ekaha plants (*Asplenium nidus*) are growing (Figure 107). The site includes several terraces (Features A-C) in fair condition. The terraces are built across and adjacent to a small ‘auwai with intermittent water flow from natural hillside runoff. The hillside tends to the west and has a moderate slope with level areas adjacent to constructed terraces. Vegetation in the area includes ‘ekaha, laua‘e fern, mountain grass, hau, Christmas berry, kukui, and thick vines.

Feature A includes three terraces (A1-A3) constructed within and adjacent to an ‘auwai. Feature A1 is a slightly curved terrace, approximately 3.7 m N/S by 1 m E/W and 22-44 cm tall, constructed of basalt boulders and cobbles (Figure 108). The ‘auwai runs through the south end of Feature A1. Just downslope of Feature A1 are two small, approximately 1 m N/S by 50 cm E/W, terrace remnants (Features A2 and A3) which the ‘auwai flows over. Upslope of Feature A1 are two well-constructed terraces (Feature B and C).

Feature B is an L-shaped terrace which abuts and crosses through the adjacent ‘auwai. Feature B consists of one arm of stacked large to small-sized boulders and cobbles, approximately 5.7 m E/W x 1.2 m N/S and ranging 24-54 cm tall, along the north side of the ‘auwai and a second terrace arm of basalt cobbles in remnant condition extending north-south across the ‘auwai for approximately 1.3 m. Atop the north side of Feature B are several very large to small ‘ekaha plants. Approximately 4 m upslope, or eastward, from Feature B is Feature C.

Feature C is a well-built, 2 course basalt cobbles and boulder terrace, approximately 2.5 m N/S by 0.5 cm E/W and ranging 26-42 cm tall (Figure 109). Feature C is covered in dense hau. A large ‘ekaha plant was observed upslope of the feature.

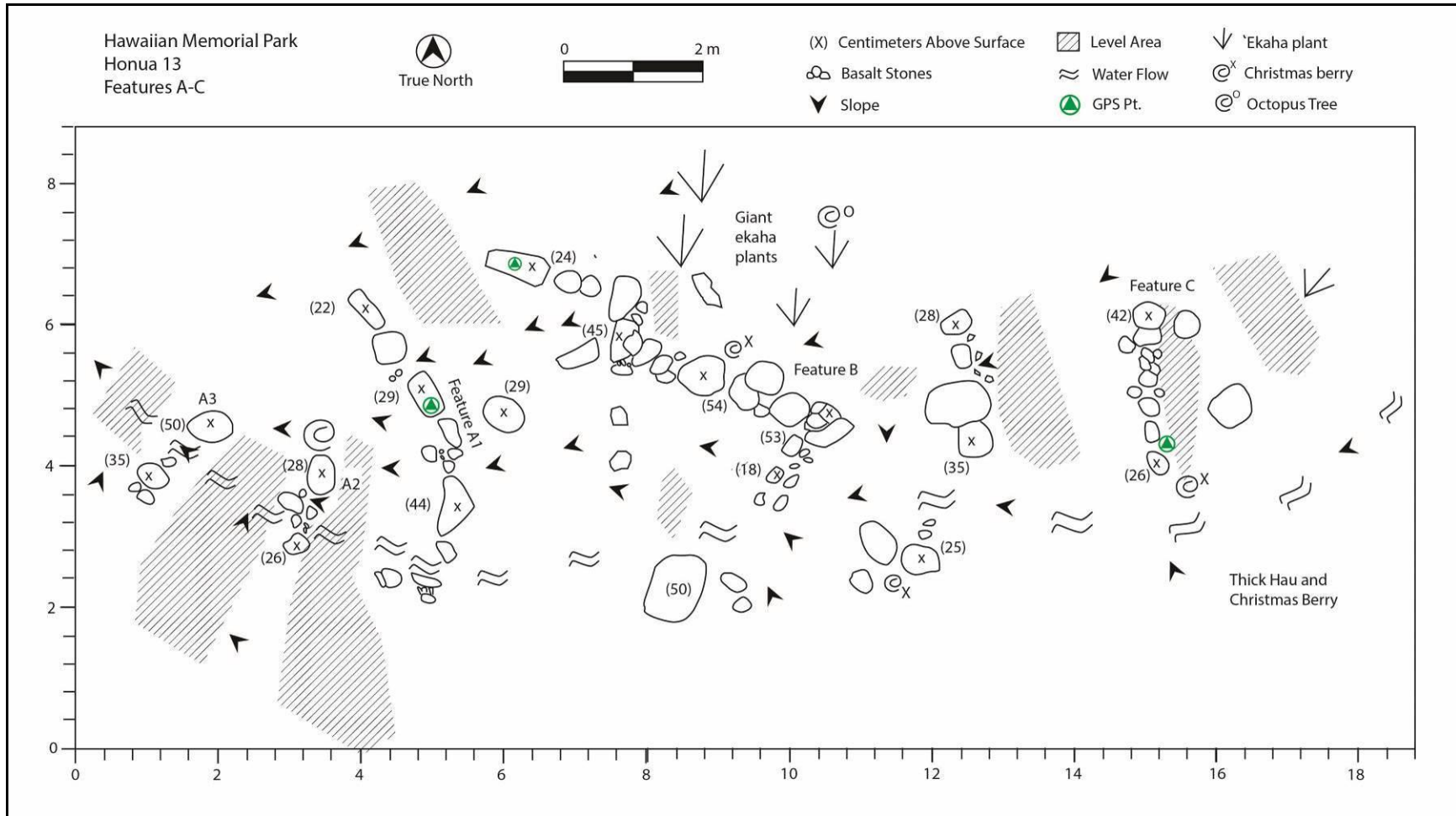


Figure 107. Plan Map of SIHP #50-80-10-8240 (terraced 'auwai)



Figure 108. Photo showing **SIHP # -8240**, Feature A2 (terrace, in foreground), Feature A1 (terrace, center), and Feature B (terrace, in background), view to northeast



Figure 109. Photo showing **SIHP # -8240**, Feature C (terrace), view to north



**8.1.11 SIHP #50-80-10-8241 (Honua 14), Historic Guava Charcoal Kiln**

<b>FORMAL TYPE:</b>	Walled Pit
<b>FUNCTION:</b>	Guava Charcoal Kiln
<b>TIME PERIOD:</b>	Historic, likely between 1825-1906
<b># OF FEATURES:</b>	8 Features; 3 Surface Features (A-C: stacked stone walls), 5 Sub-surface Features (D: kiln base and foundation [TU 1, Stratum V & VI], E: air vent [TU 1, Feature C], F: flue/ chimney [Exploratory Excavation, Feature C], Charcoal Pit Feature 1 [TU 1], and Builders Trench A [TU 2])
<b>SITE DIMENSIONS:</b>	Approximately 4.5 m N/S by 5.5 m E/W
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good
<b>UTM:</b>	N 2366424, E 626157/ 21°23'44.3"N, 157°46'58.63"W (center point)

SIHP #50-80-10-8241 is a large earthen pit with roughly stacked stone walls at the entrance (Features A and B) and a nicely constructed wall along the southern interior (Feature C) (Figure 110 through Figure 112). The interior floor of the pit measures approximately 2.65 m N/S by 2.3 m E/W, while the site itself measures approximately 4.5 m N/S by 5.5 m E/W and ranges from 53-83 cm tall from the interior surface to the surrounding site surface. The entrance to the pit faces northwest and contains stone walls, Features A and B, on either side, constructed of basalt cobbles roughly stacked up to three courses in height and ranging from 30-40 cm tall. The stone wall lining the southern section of the pit, Feature C, is constructed of basalt cobbles and boulders stacked 6-8 courses high, with approximately 3-4 courses or 30-50 cm of the wall exposed above the ground surface and 3-4 courses or approximately 70 cm of the wall below the ground surface. The site is cut into the surrounding hillside, with the abutting ground surface being level with the top of the site. The west side of the earthen pit is created by an earthen berm which borders a small drainage. The site is covered in dense laua'e fern, octopus trees, and Java Plum.

Initially the site function and associated time period were undetermined. The stone walls are constructed using a traditional Hawaiian dry-stone stacking technique. On the surface, the soil within the interior of the pit does not show evidence of burning, which is dissimilar to other large earthen pit features documented within the project area that are interpreted as historic charcoal kilns. In order to determine the site type, function, and associated time period two test units (TU 1 and 2) and a small exploratory trench were excavated adjacent to the Feature C stone wall (see Figure 110). Descriptions of excavations are detailed below.

Excavations within **SIHP # -8241** found the site is a historic guava (*Psidium* sp.) charcoal kiln. Concentrations of dense soot on the lower portions of the Feature C stone wall and adjacent

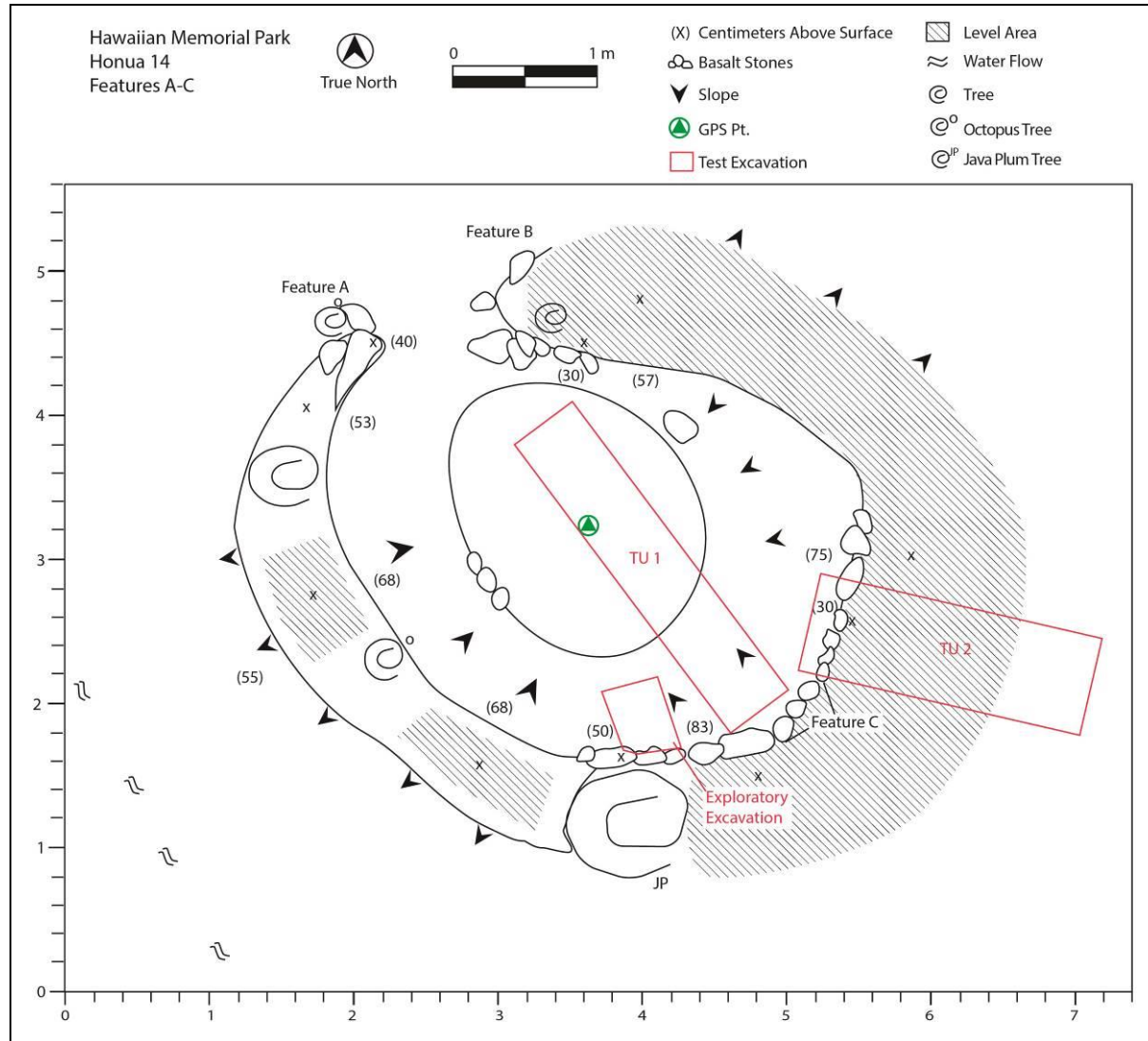


Figure 110. Plan Map of SIHP #50-80-10-8241 (historic guava charcoal kiln)



Figure 111. Photo of **SIHP # -8241** (walled pit), showing Feature A (right foreground), Feature B (left foreground), and Feature C (background), view to southeast; after clearing



Figure 112. Photo of **SIHP # -8241**, Feature C (stone wall), view to east

to intentional voids or openings within the stone wall construction indicate the site includes intact air vents and a chimney to release smoke. The site is found to be in good condition.

Several sub-surface features were documented. Within TU 1, a small charcoal pit, designated as Charcoal Pit Feature 1, was documented within Stratum II and the floor and foundation of the **SIHP # -8241** charcoal kiln site was documented as Strata V and VI and designated Feature D. Within TU 2, Builders Trench A was identified on the mauka or east side of the Feature C stone wall. The builders trench extended through Strata II and III, indicating Feature C was constructed by cutting into the natural hillside.

The function of **SIHP # -8241** is well understood and the way in which it functioned is also quite evident. An intentional break in the Feature C stone wall was documented within TU 2 and was designated as Feature E. Distinct black lenses were documented adjacent to the Feature E break in the wall, indicating it likely served as an air vent for the kiln and was an area of the site where ashes and soot commonly settled. The Exploratory Excavation found two square holes directly in alignment with each other within the Feature C wall. The two square holes, designated as Feature F, appear to be connected by a vertical air shaft and likely represent the chimney of the kiln. A large Java Plum tree is growing from the top of the Feature C wall, where the top opening of the chimney would likely be. No direct evidence of an earthen dome for the kiln was identified. Excavation found that **SIHP # -8241** is significant under criteria C of the State Register, as it is an excellent example of a site type.

Guava was introduced to Hawai'i in 1825 and production of guava charcoal was common in Windward O'ahu until a ban was created against the cutting of guava in 1906 (Herd 1906:69, quoted in Meeker and Murakami 1995:96). Guava charcoal began again after Japanese immigrants came to settle in Homestead lots around 1917 (Kelly 1976 and Allen n.d., both quoted in Meeker and Murakami 1995:96). Domed kilns are associated with Japanese influence. Therefore, due to the lack of mortar or a dome, as is common on later kiln types, it is likely **SIHP # -8241** dates between AD 1825-1906.

#### 8.1.11.1 **SIHP # -8241**, Test Unit 1

TU 1 was 2.5 m long by 0.5 m wide and was placed within the interior of site, abutting the Feature C stone wall and extending to the formal site entrance near the Feature A and B stone walls (Figure 113 and refer to Figure 110). A datum was established at ground surface (0 cm above the surface) at the southeast corner of the test unit, which was the highest point of the unit. Elevations for TU 1 were measured from the datum (cm below datum [cmbd]). Excavation proceeded in 10 cm increments. Photos and plan maps were completed for each level, Figure 114 shows representative photos and plan maps of the excavation. The test unit was excavated in two stages, the first stage excavated the entire 2.5 m long unit to approximately 72 cmbd where it was thought sterile soil had been exposed throughout the base of excavation. The second stage of excavation within TU 1 focused on the 90 cm long, eastern portion of the unit and was excavated to a maximum depth of 100 cmbd, which exposed the foundation of the kiln (Feature D).

Seven strata were identified within the TU 1 excavation (Strata I-VII). Stratum I was a modern A Horizon. Stratum II appeared to be naturally accumulated sediment that was utilized in the historic-era, evidenced by the presence of a sub-adult, partially articulated cow and a charcoal pit feature (Charcoal Pit Feature 1). Stratum III appeared to be on-site sterile soil (C-

Horizon) which was secondarily re-deposited and used as fill. Strata IV and V consisted of black sediment, discolored by soot and charcoal, associated with direct use of the charcoal kiln. Stratum IV was a vertical black lense found covering the lower portion of the Feature C stone wall. Stratum V was a horizontal black layer representing the base or floor of the charcoal kiln. Stratum VI was a layer of very gravelly sediment found directly under the Stratum V kiln floor, which represents the foundation of the charcoal kiln. Stratum VII was sterile, natural sediment. Stratum V and VI are designated as Feature D of **SIHP # -8241**, which constitutes the floor and foundation of the charcoal kiln. It was postulated whether Stratum III may be soil used in the kiln dome construction, however, it would be expected that the dome material would contain soot and charcoal flecking which was absent within Stratum III. Cultural materials encountered during excavation include charred kukui nut fragments within Strata I-II and charcoal within Strata I-II and IV-V (see Appendix F).

Several cultural deposits were found within TU 1, Stratum II and are shown in Figure 114 and Figure 115. A concentration of basalt cobbles were encountered within the west portion of TU 1. It is likely the cobbles represent historic rock fall from Features A and B. Directly under the basalt cobbles was a historic charcoal pit feature (Charcoal Pit Feature 1), extending from approximately 50-62 cmbd and spanning the width of the excavation. Also within Stratum II, in the center of the test unit was a partially articulated sub-adult cow, extending from approximately 52-57 cmbd. Encountered skeletal elements of the cow include ribs, scapula, axis vertebrae, and an articulated tibia, calcaneous, and foot bones. Stratigraphic documentation indicates Charcoal Pit Feature 1 is contemporary with the cow bones and is therefore historic, post-dating AD 1793, when cattle were introduced into Hawai'i.

Near the base of TU 1, the floor and foundation of the charcoal kiln was encountered (Figure 118). The floor of the kiln, Stratum V, was encountered from approximately 79-81 cmbd and consisted of a thin layer of black sediment that contained a high amount of soot and charcoal. Charcoal collected from Stratum V was identified as guava (*Psidium* sp.) (see Appendix E). Production of guava charcoal was a common activity in Kane'ohe and Windward O'ahu in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and then again in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The foundation of the kiln, Stratum VI, was encountered from approximately 81-85 cmbd and consisted of very gravelly sediment. The gravel consisted of basalt pebbles and small cobbles, which when broken open had a purplish coloration around the perimeter; indicating evidence of being fire-affected.



Figure 113. Photo of **SIHP # -8241** showing Test Unit 1 prior to excavation, view south

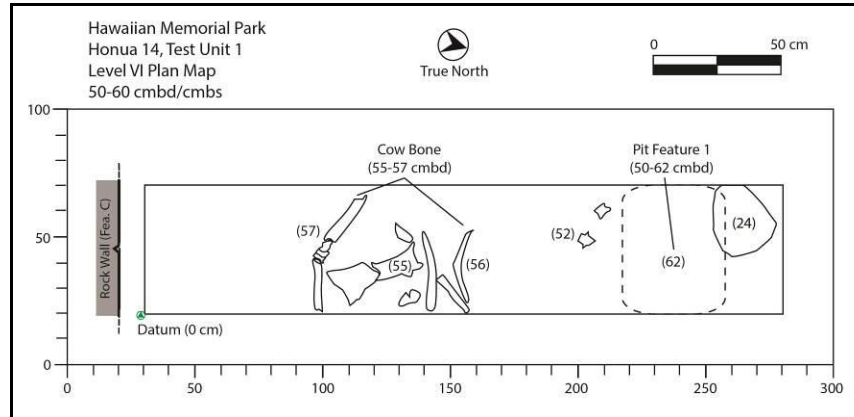
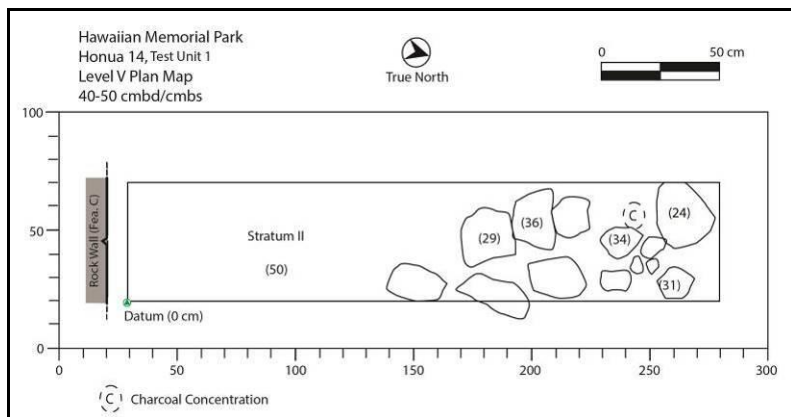


Figure 114. Photos and Plan Map of base of TU 1, Level V (50 cmbd, top and bottom left) and Level VI (60 cmbd, top and bottom right)



Figure 115. Photos showing cultural materials documented within TU 1, Stratum II (concentration of cow bones, on top; isolated cow bones and charcoal deposit, on bottom)



Figure 116. Photos showing Northeast (left) and Northwest (right) sidewalls of TU 1 at 70 cmbd (Stratum III)



Figure 117. Photos showing Southwest (left) and Southeast (right) sidewalls of TU 1 at 70 cmbd (Stratum III)





Figure 118. Photo of TU 1 at floor of charcoal kiln (Feature D, Stratum V) (left) and base of TU 1 excavation (right)

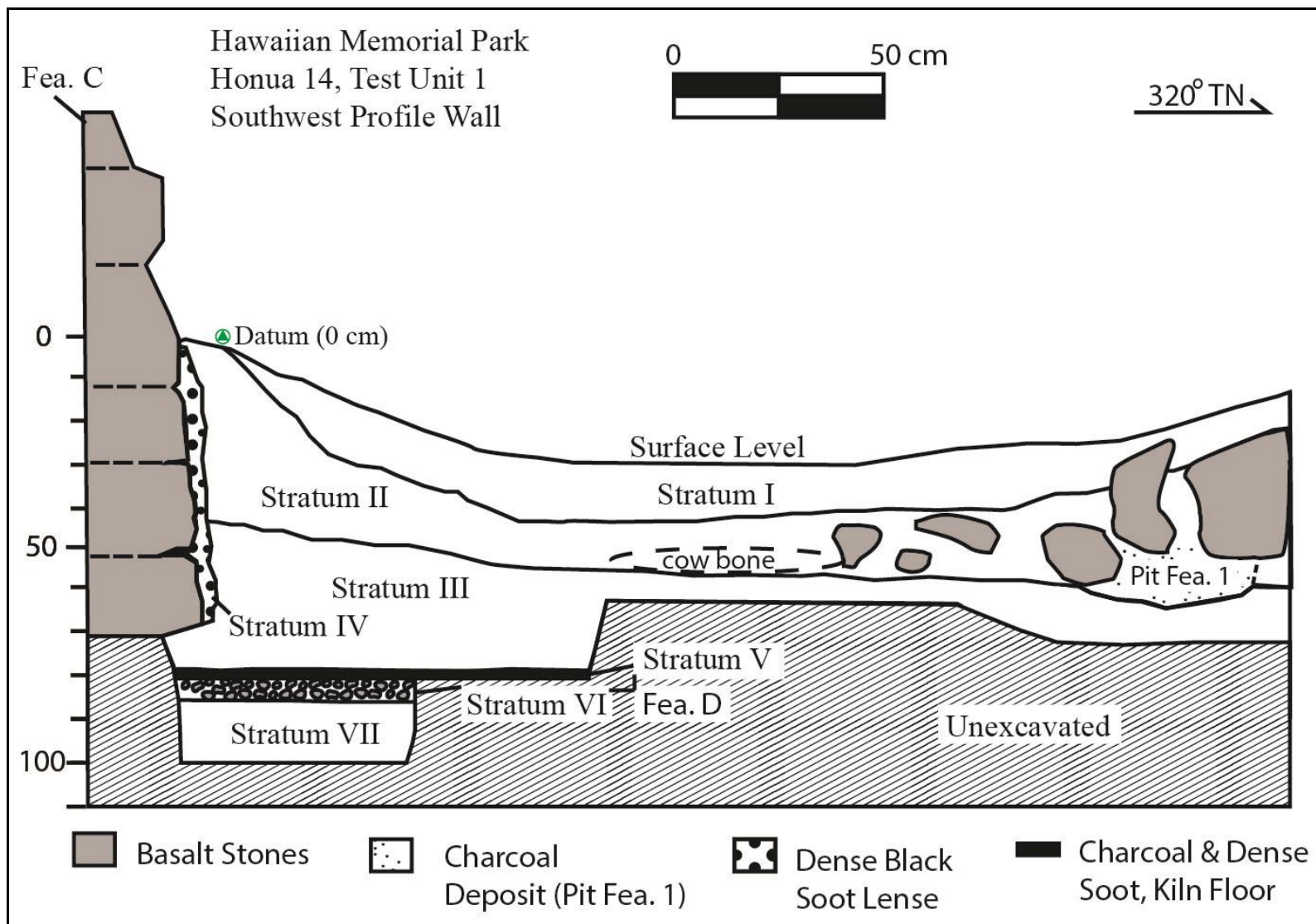


Figure 119. Photo and Profile of TU 1 Southwest Excavation Wall

TU 1 stratigraphy consisted of:

- Stratum I (0-43 cmbd) 10 YR 2/2 (very dark brown) silty clay; weak, medium, crumb structure; moist, friable consistency; plastic to slightly plastic; terrigenous, on-site, natural sediment; wavy, abrupt lower boundary; many fine to medium roots and rootlets; contained few fine charcoal fleckings and charred kukui shell; modern A Horizon
- Stratum II (0-60 cmbd) 7.5 YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) silty clay; weak, medium, crumb structure; moist, friable to loose consistency; slightly plastic; terrigenous, on-site, naturally accumulated sediment; smooth to slightly wavy, abrupt lower boundary; common fine roots, contained common charcoal flecking, basalt cobbles within the northern portion, cow bone, and a pit feature (Pit Feature 1); represents post-contact use of the site
- Stratum III (43-77 cmbd) 5 YR 4/4 (reddish brown) silty clay; weak, fine to medium, crumb structure; moist, friable to loose consistency; slightly plastic; terrigenous, on-site secondarily placed sterile soil; smooth, abrupt lower boundary; common fine to medium roots; contained decomposing basalt; natural C-Horizon soil used as fill, possibly associated with dis-use of the charcoal kiln to prevent unintended combustion
- Stratum IV (2-67 cmbd) 10YR 2/1 (black) silty clay; moderate, fine, crumb structure; moist, friable to loose consistency; slightly plastic; terrigenous, culturally-enriched natural sediment; vertical lense with smooth, discontinuous, abrupt boundary; contains a dense amount of soot; natural sediment colored black from long exposure to charcoal burning, adhering to and found within crevices of lower limits of Feature C (stone wall)
- Stratum V (77-80 cmbd) 10YR 2/1 (black) silty clay; moderate, fine, crumb structure; moist, friable to loose consistency; slightly plastic; terrigenous, culturally-enriched natural sediment; smooth, very abrupt lower boundary; contains a high amount of soot and guava charcoal; natural sediment colored black from long exposure to charcoal burning; base or floor of charcoal kiln, part of Feature D
- Stratum VI (79-83 cmbd) 5 YR 4/4 (reddish brown) gravelly silty clay; moderate, medium, crumb structure; moist, friable consistency; slightly plastic; terrigenous, on-site sediment; smooth, diffuse lower boundary; contains abundant fire-effected basalt pebbles to small cobbles; kiln foundation, part of Feature D
- Stratum VII (82-95 cmbd) 5 YR 3/4 (dark reddish brown) clay; moderate, medium, crumb structure; moist, firm consistency; very plastic; terrigenous, on-site, natural soil; lower boundary not observed; contained decomposing basalt; natural sterile soil
- Base of excavation [BOE])

### 8.1.11.2 **SIHP # -8241**, Test Unit 2

TU 2 was 2 m long by 0.7 m wide and was placed perpendicular to the Feature C stone wall, extending to the southeast or mauka (Figure 120). During excavation, sterile sediment was observed at very shallow depths within the 1 m long, east half of the unit. Therefore, the east half of TU 1 was leveled at approximately 20 cmbd and stepped to prevent the need for excavating it any further through sterile soil. The 1 m long, west portion of TU 2 was excavated around the Feature C stone wall to a depth of approximately 120 cmbd. Feature C was pedistaled and all stones of Feature C were kept in place.

Seven strata were identified (Strata I-VII) (Figure 122 to Figure 124). Stratum I was a modern A Horizon. Stratum II was a thin layer of naturally accumulated silty clay. Stratum III was sterile C Horizon. Strata IV and V were lenses of black sediment discolored by soot and charcoal, associated with direct use of the charcoal kiln. Stratum IV was a vertical black lense found covering the lower portion of the Feature C stone wall and was less dense than Stratum IV found in TU 1. Stratum V was a black lense likely representing the base or floor of an air shaft (Feature E) built in to the Feature C stone wall. Stratum VI and VII appeared to consist of naturally accumulated sediments that eroded into the site from the surrounding site area. Cultural materials from TU 2 include a charred kukui nut from Stratum I and charcoal from Strata II, IV and V.

Two structural components of **SIHP # -8241** were identified within TU 2 (Feature E and Builders Trench A). The Feature C stone wall was found to be intentionally constructed with a well-defined break in the stone-stacked wall. The break in the wall was designated Feature E. Charcoal lenses abutting the Feature E break in the wall indicate it was an air vent for the charcoal kiln. In addition, while excavating adjacent to the Feature C stone wall a well-defined builders trench, designated Builders Trench A, was identified extending from approximately 22-101 cmbd and cutting through Strata II and III. Builders Trench A is located on the mauka or east side of the Feature C stone wall, indicating the feature was constructed by cutting into the natural hillside. A piece of volcanic glass (Acc. #2) was recovered from Builders Trench A at approximately 39 cmbd. The volcanic glass artifact was sent to the UH-Hilo Geo-Archaeology Lab for EDXRF analysis and it was found that the artifactual material is consistent with basalts from the Ko'olau Range, particularly those from Mokoli'i Island in Kualoa Ahupua'a, within the Ko'olaupoko District of O'ahu (see Appendix D).



Figure 120. Photo of **SIHP # -8241** showing TU 2 prior to excavation, view to east

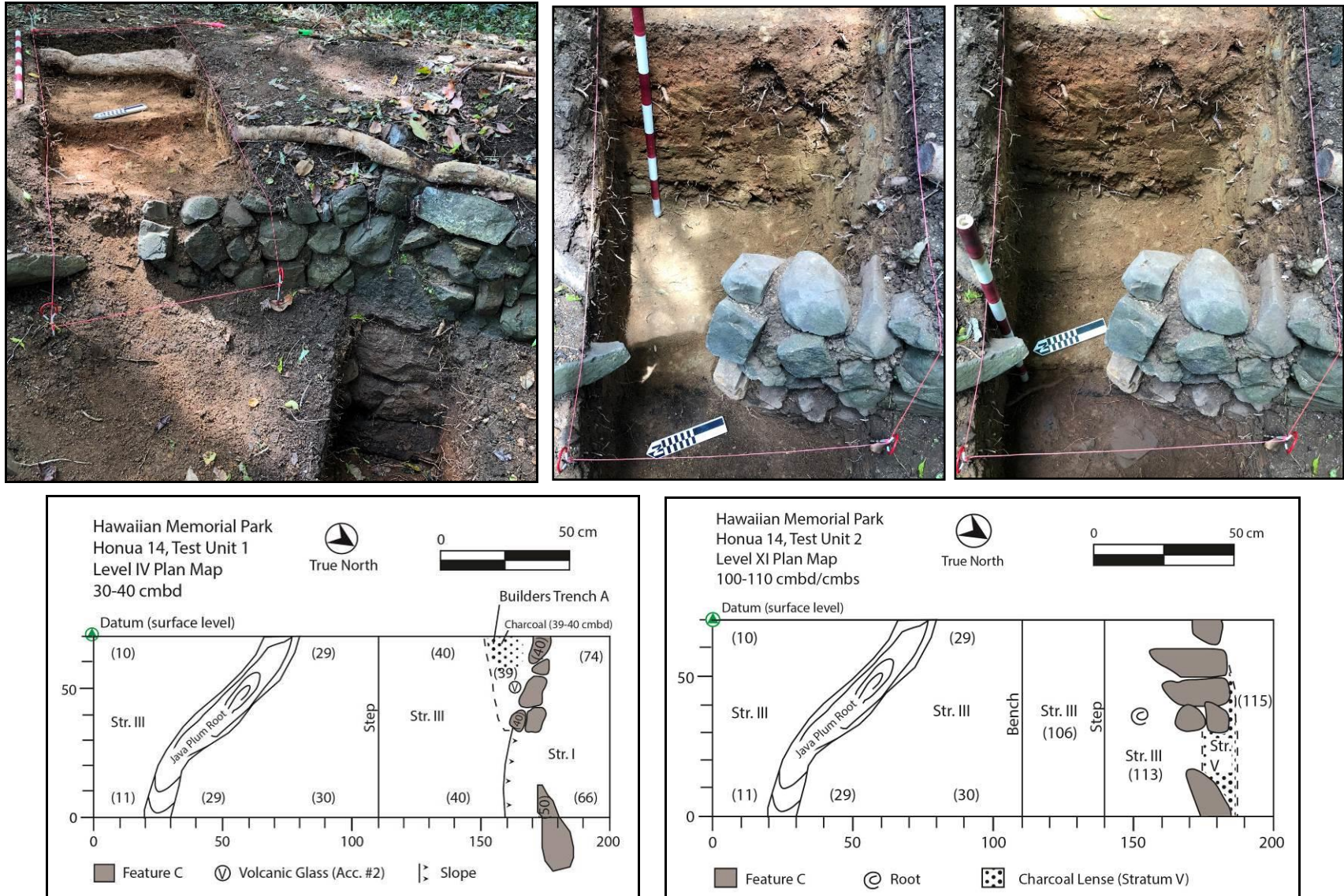


Figure 121. Photo and Plan Maps of Level IV (top & bottom left), Level XI (top center & bottom right), and Level XII (top right)



Figure 122. Photo of **SIHP # -8241** TU 2, North Wall (left) and East Wall (right)



Figure 123. Photo of **SIHP # -8241**, TU 2 South Profile Wall (left) and close-up of Builders Trench A and Feature C (right)

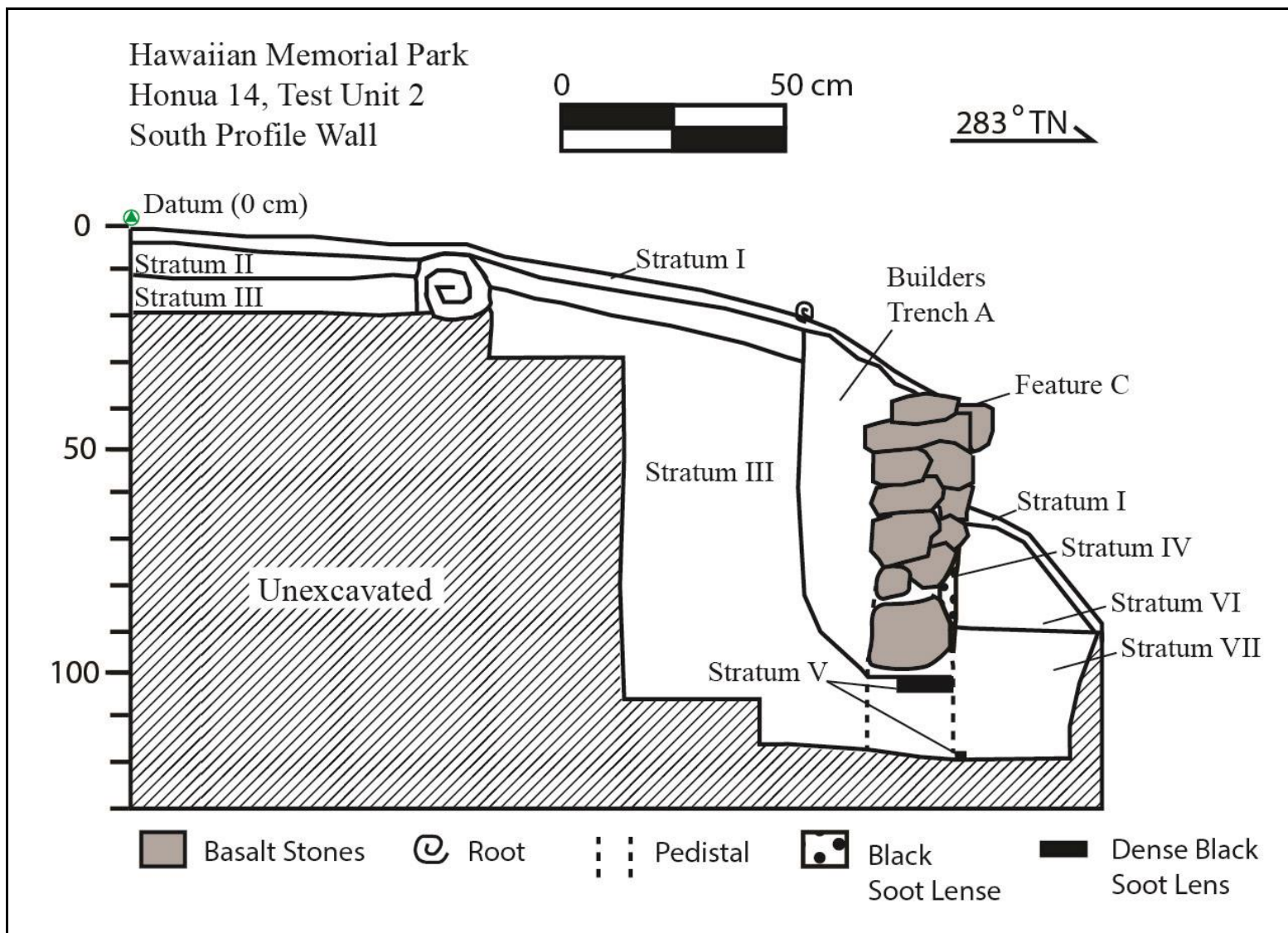


Figure 124. Profile of SIHP # -8241, TU 2 South Excavation Wall

TU 2 stratigraphy consisted of:

- Stratum I (0-3 cmbd) 10 YR 2/2 (very dark brown) silty clay; weak, medium, crumb structure; moist, friable consistency; plastic to slightly plastic; terrigenous, on-site, natural sediment; smooth, diffuse lower boundary; many fine to large roots; contained few fine charcoal fleckings and charred kukui nut shell; thick mat of leaf litter and laua'e and Java Plum roots, modern A Horizon
- Stratum II (0-30 cmbd) 7.5 YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) silty clay; moderate, medium, crumb structure; moist, friable consistency; slightly plastic; terrigenous, on-site, natural sediment; smooth, clear lower boundary; common fine to medium roots, contained charcoal flecking, Builders Trench A cuts through this stratum; natural hillside sediment
- Stratum III (10-118 cmbd, BOE) 7.5 YR 4/4 (brown) silty clay, with common mottles of 5 YR 4/6 (yellowish red) and 7.5 YR 5/6 (strong brown) clay; moderate, medium to coarse, crumb structure; moist, firm consistency; plastic; terrigenous, on-site, natural sterile soil; lower boundary not observed; common fine to medium roots; contained decomposing basalt; natural, sterile C Horizon
- Builders Trench A (22-101 cmbd) 7.5 YR 3/4 (dark brown) silty clay, with mottles of 7.5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) and 5 YR 5/8 (yellowish red) clay; weak to moderate, medium, crumb structure; moist, friable consistency; slightly plastic; terrigenous, on-site, secondarily placed sediment; irregular, abrupt to clear lower boundary; common fine to large roots; contained decomposing basalt and common fine to medium charcoal pieces; disturbed hillside sediment used for construction of Feature C (stone wall)
- Stratum IV (70-95 cmbd) 10 YR 10/1 (black) silty clay; moderate, coarse, crumb structure; moist, loose consistency with weak cementation; slightly plastic; terrigenous, culturally-enriched natural sediment; vertical lense with an irregular, abrupt boundary; contains a high amount of soot and charcoal flecking; natural sediment colored black from long exposure to charcoal burning, not as concentrated as Stratum V; adhering to and found within crevices of lower limits of Feature C (stone wall)
- Stratum V (100-103 cmbd) 10YR 2/1 (black) silty clay; moderate, fine, crumb structure; moist, friable to loose consistency; slightly plastic; terrigenous, culturally-enriched natural sediment; smooth, discontinuous, abrupt boundary; contains a high amount of soot and charcoal; natural sediment colored black from long exposure to charcoal burning, adjacent to opening in Feature C (stone wall) interpreted as a likely air vent for the charcoal kiln (Feature E)
-