

Five modified outcrops (Features 183, 201, 204, 239, and 297), ones that appeared to have the most time invested in their construction, underwent subsurface testing in the form of 1 meter by 1 meter test units. The results are presented below.

Feature 183

Feature 183 is a modified *pāhoehoe* outcrop located in the extreme northwestern portion of the project area (see Figure 76). The feature measures 6.7 meters long by 5.3 meters wide and stands up to 80 centimeters above the surrounding ground surface (Figure 90). It consists of *pāhoehoe* cobbles and boulders stacked along the southeast edge of a bedrock outcrop stretching to the west (Figure 91). The central portion of the feature, on top of the outcrop, consists of a soil area (2 meters in diameter) cleared of cobbles possibly used for planting. Along the west edge of the soil area is a small blister opening that measures 48 centimeters from floor to ceiling and 60 centimeters deep. No cobble modification was evident around the blister. The feature is most likely constructed from the remains of a larger collapsed blister.



Figure 90. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 183, view to the northwest.

A 1 x 1 meter test unit (TU-4) was excavated in the cleared soil area at the center of Feature 183 (see Figure 91) and revealed the following stratigraphic profile (which contained no cultural items, but could have been used as a planting area (Clark and Rechtman 2003)):

- Layer I (0-10cmbs)..... very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) topsoil mixed with decaying organics and grass roots.
- Layer II (10-45cmbs) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) fine silt mixed with decomposing bedrock at the base of the layer.

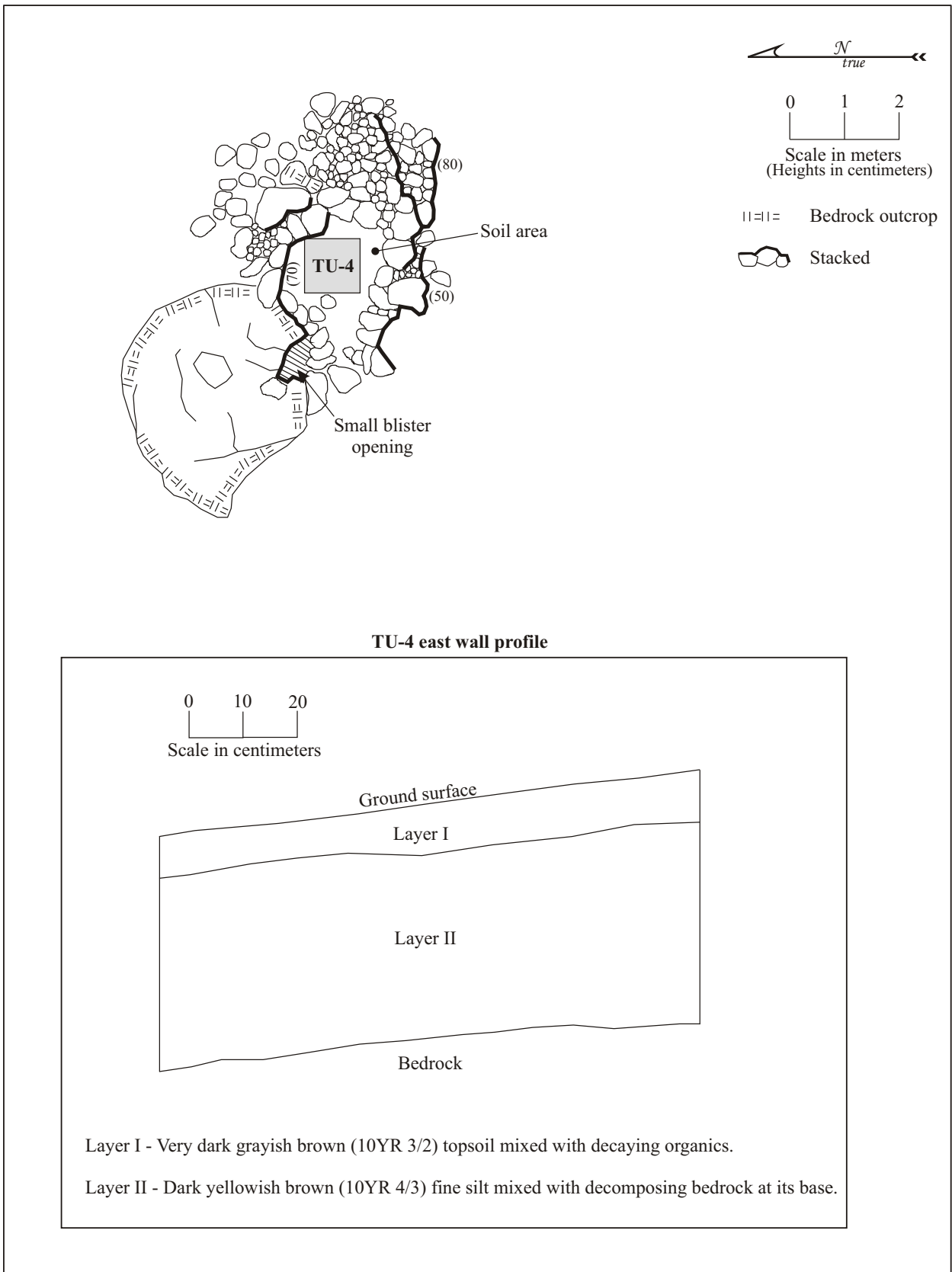


Figure 91. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 183 plan view and TU-4 profile.

Feature 201

Feature 201 is a modified *pāhoehoe* outcrop located in the northwestern quadrant of the project area along the northern property boundary (see Figure 76). The feature consists of formerly stacked *pāhoehoe* cobbles and boulders, now partially collapsed, supported by a bedrock outcrop to the east (Figure 92). Feature 201 is roughly oval in shape and measures 6.2 meters long by 3.8 meters wide and stands up to 70 centimeters high along its western edge (Figure 93). The surface of the feature is roughly leveled and paved with small *pāhoehoe* cobbles.



Figure 92. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 201, view to the east.

A 1 x 1 meter test unit (TU-5) was excavated in the central portion of Feature 201 (see Figure 93) and revealed the following stratigraphic profile (which contained no cultural items, but could have been a by-product of agricultural clearing nearby (Clark and Rechtman 2003):

Layer I (0-25/40cmbs) architectural layer with small to large sized *pāhoehoe* cobbles.

Layer II (25/40-35/50cmbs) dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt mixed with organics only within bedrock low spots.

Feature 204

Feature 204 is a modified *pāhoehoe* outcrop located in the northwestern quadrant of the project area (see Figure 76). The feature has an irregular shape and may have been formerly stacked, but is now mostly collapsed (Figures 94 and 95). Some remnant *pāhoehoe* cobble stacking still remains along its southwestern edge and the northeastern edge abuts the bedrock outcrop. The surface of the feature, which has evidence of protruding bedrock, is roughly leveled and paved with small *pāhoehoe* cobbles (see Figure 95). A waterworn cobble was found on the feature's surface adjacent to the bedrock outcrop. Feature 204 measures 3.4 meters long by 2.7 meters wide and stands 70 centimeters high along its western edge.

A 1 x 1 meter test unit (TU-6) was excavated in the west-central portion of Feature 204 (see Figure 94) and revealed the following two layers (which contained no cultural items):

Layer I (0-18cmbs) small to large sized *pāhoehoe* cobbles mixed with organics on bedrock and bedrock pockets.

Layer II (18-25cmbs) low-lying bedrock pockets with dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt mixed with organics on bedrock.

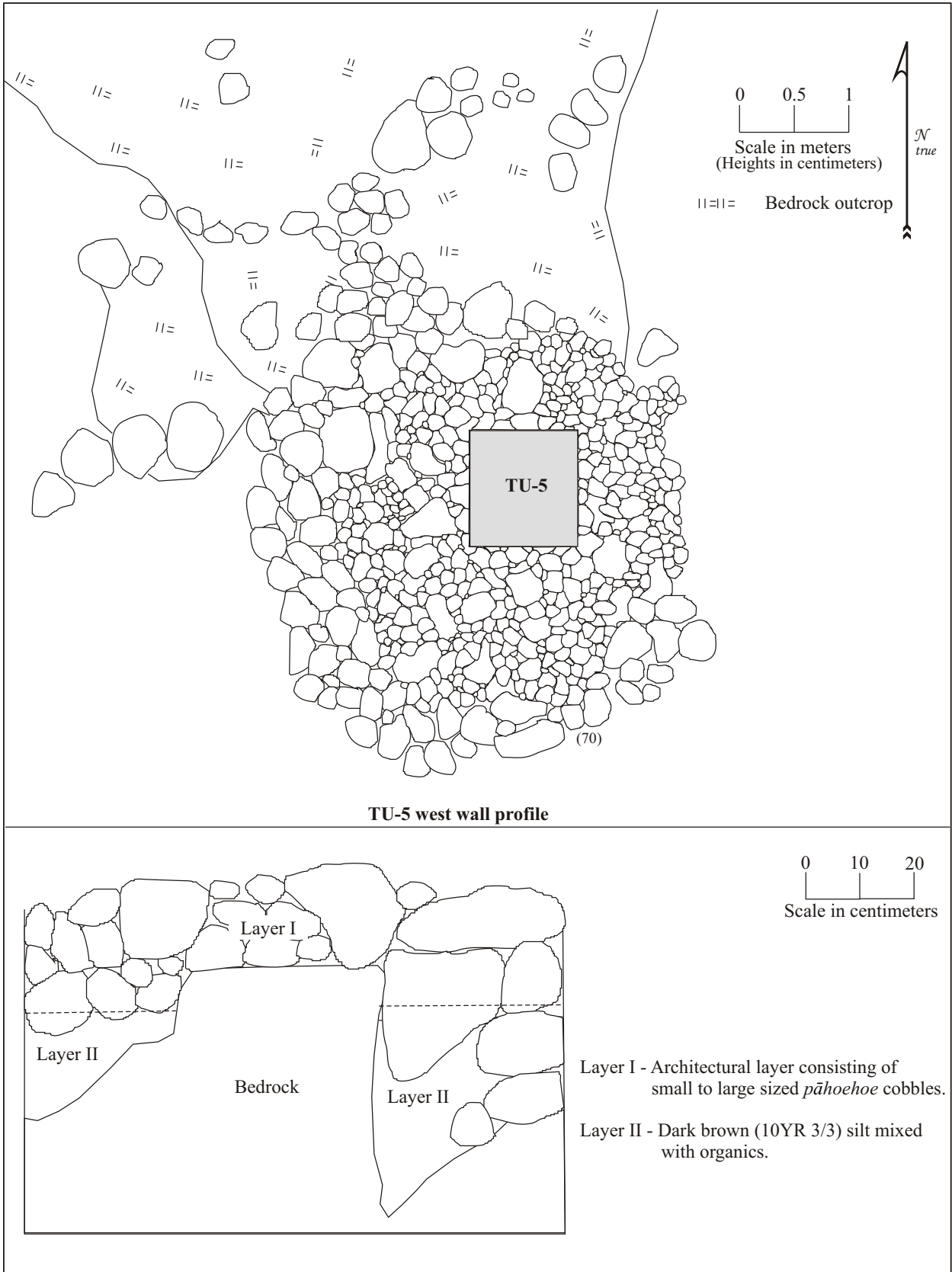


Figure 93. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 201 plan view and TU-5 profile.

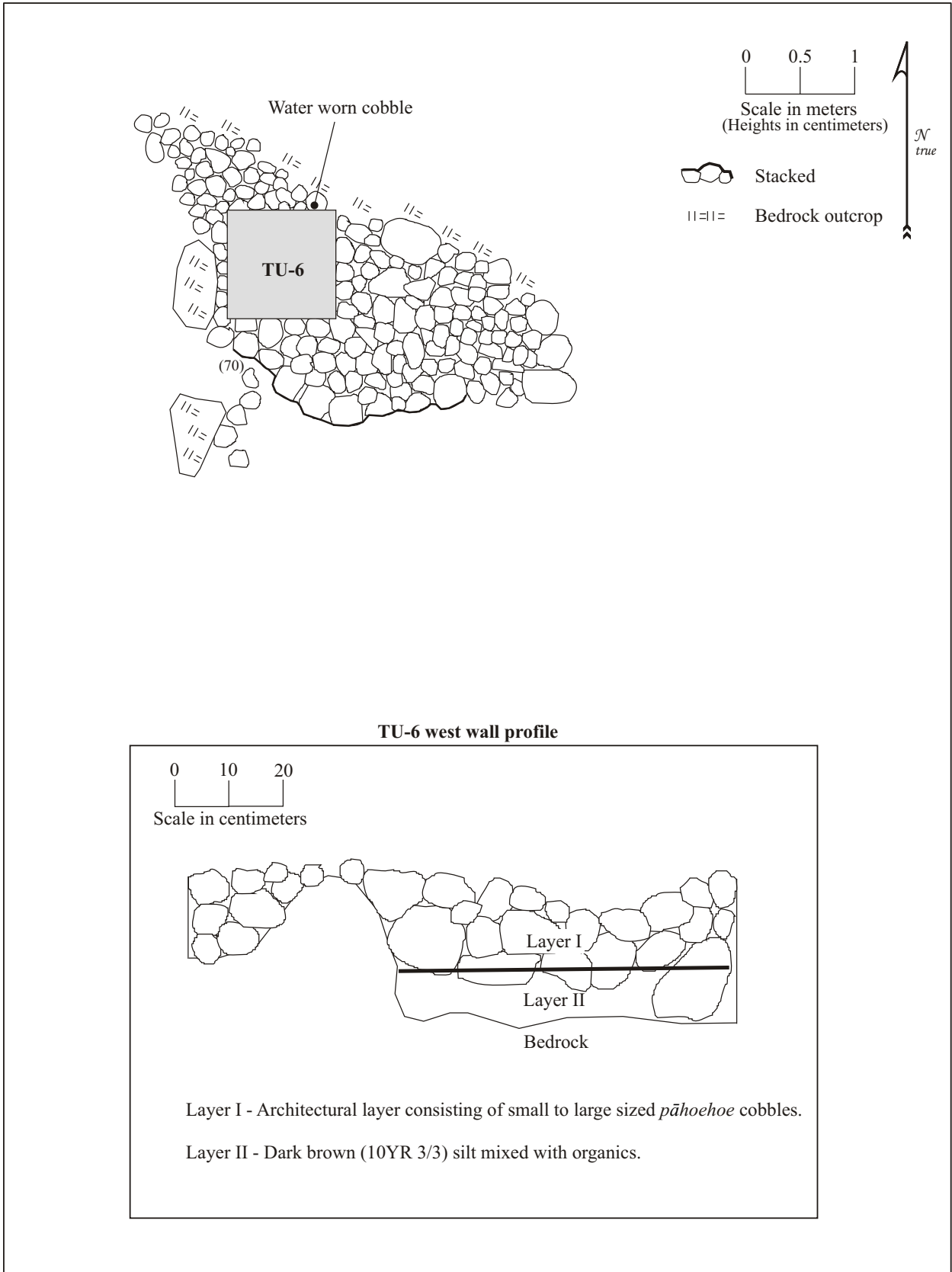


Figure 94. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 204 plan view and TU-6 profile.



Figure 95. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 204, view to the west.

Feature 239

Feature 239 is a modified 'a'ā outcrop centrally located within the project area amongst a number of other agricultural features (see Figure 76). The feature, which is roughly rectangular, measures 4.0 meters long by 2.5 meters wide and stands up to 70 centimeters high along its southern edge (Figure 96). The southern and western edges consist of stacked 'a'ā cobbles and boulders (Figure 97). The eastern edge is completely collapsed and the bedrock outcrop supports the northern edge of the feature. The surface of Feature 239 is roughly paved and leveled with small 'a'ā cobbles.



Figure 96. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 239, view to the north.

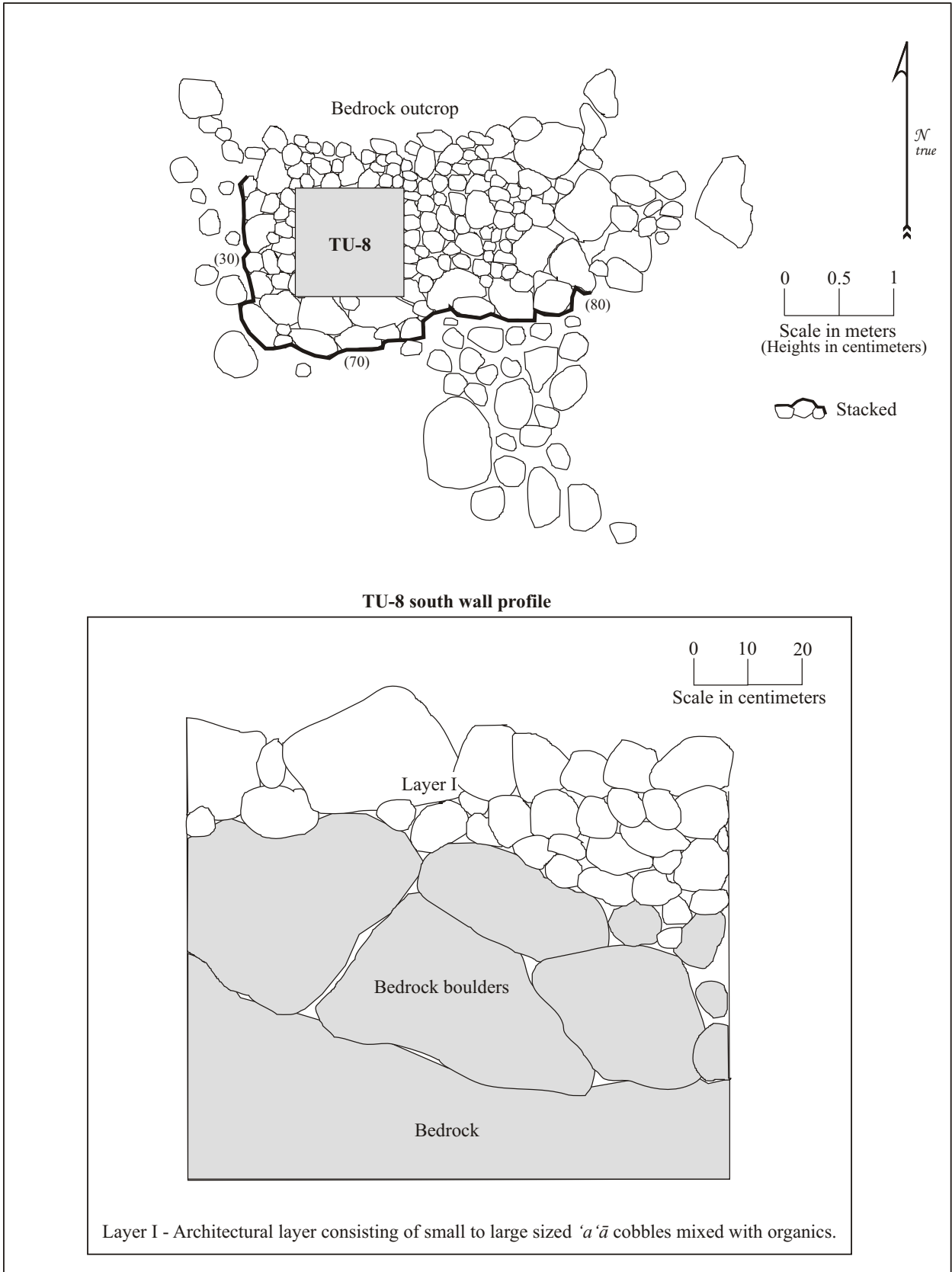


Figure 97. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 239 plan view and TU-8 profile.

A 1 x 1 meter test unit (TU-8) was excavated in the west-central portion of Feature 239 (see Figure 97). Excavation of TU-8 revealed a single architectural layer (Layer I) resting on bedrock. Layer I consisted of small to large sized 'a'ā cobbles mixed with organics 55 centimeters thick resting on bedrock and mixed with fractured bedrock boulders. A small amount of soil (approximately 1 to 2 centimeters thick) had accumulated at the base of the unit within low-lying bedrock areas subsequent to the construction of the feature. Excavation of TU-8 terminated at bedrock 55 centimeters below the feature's surface (Figure 98). No cultural material was recovered from Feature 239, and Clark and Rechtman (2003) suggested that this feature may be a by-product of agricultural clearing in the area.



Figure 98. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 239 TU-8 base of excavation, view to the south.

Feature 297

Feature 297 is a modified 'a'ā outcrop located at the extreme eastern end of the project area along the southern edge of the old access road (see Figure 76). Feature 297 was formerly constructed of stacked 'a'ā cobbles, but is now collapsed in several sections (Figures 99 and 100). The feature, which is roughly oval in shape, measures 4.5 meters long by 4.0 meters wide and stands up to 70 centimeters above ground surface in its southwestern corner. The southern and northern edges of the feature are stacked. The western edge is nearly completely collapsed and a bedrock outcrop supports the eastern edge of the feature. The surface of Feature 297 is roughly paved and leveled with small sized 'a'ā cobbles. Overall, the feature has a very formal appearance.

A 1 x 1 meter test unit (TU-22) was excavated in the east central portion of Feature 297 (see Figure 99) and revealed the following stratigraphic profile:

- Layer I (0-33cmbs)..... architectural layer with small to large sized 'a'ā cobbles mixed with organics
- Layer II (33-63cmbs) dark brown (10YR 3/3) very fine sandy silt mixed with decaying organics, the lower portions grading into dark yellowish brown soil (10YR 4/4) mixed with decomposing bedrock on bedrock.

No cultural material of any kind was recovered from TU-22, and Clark and Rechtman (2003) suggested that Feature 297 may be the by-product of agricultural clearing in the area.

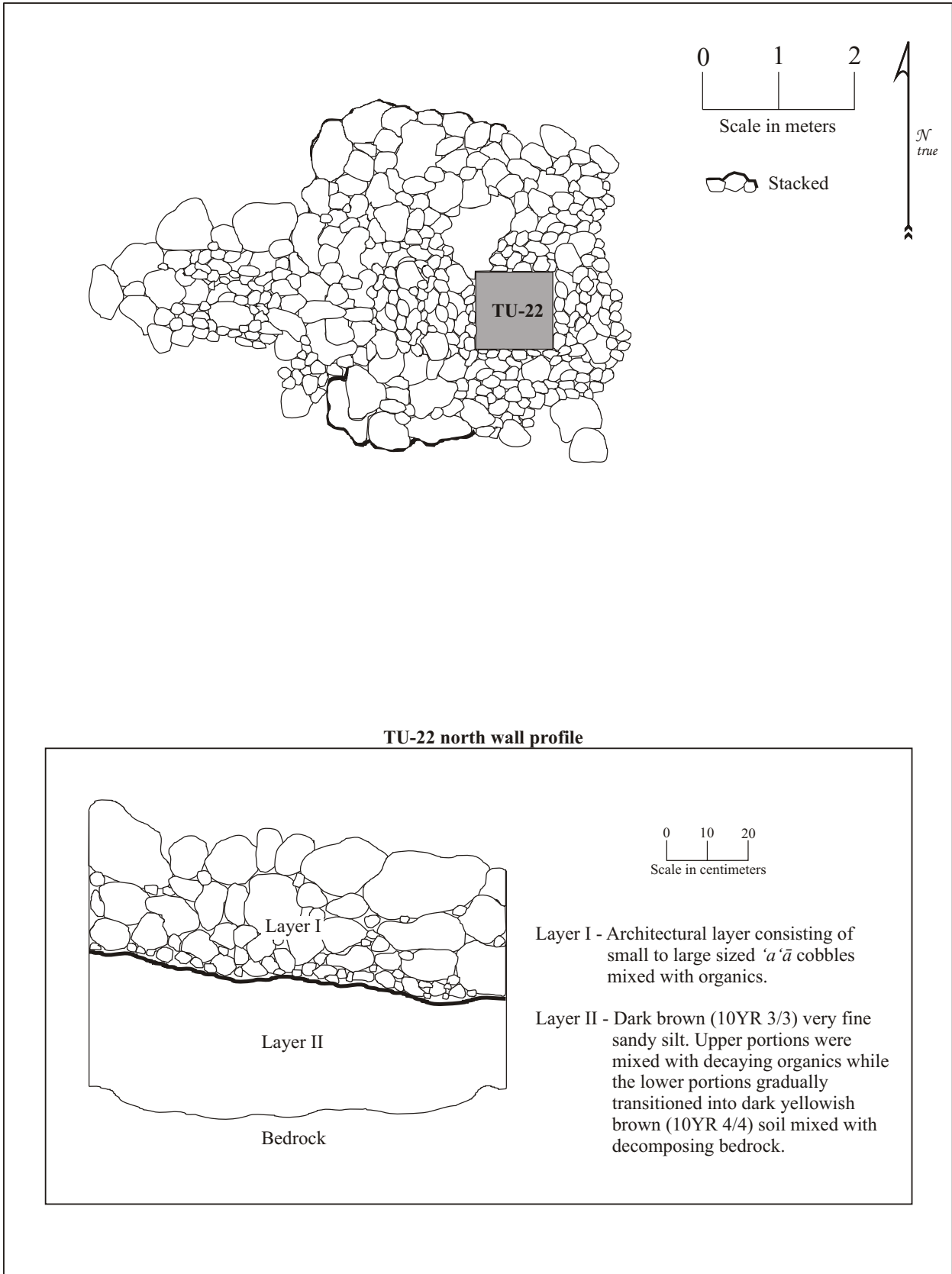


Figure 99. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 297 plan view and TU-22 profile.



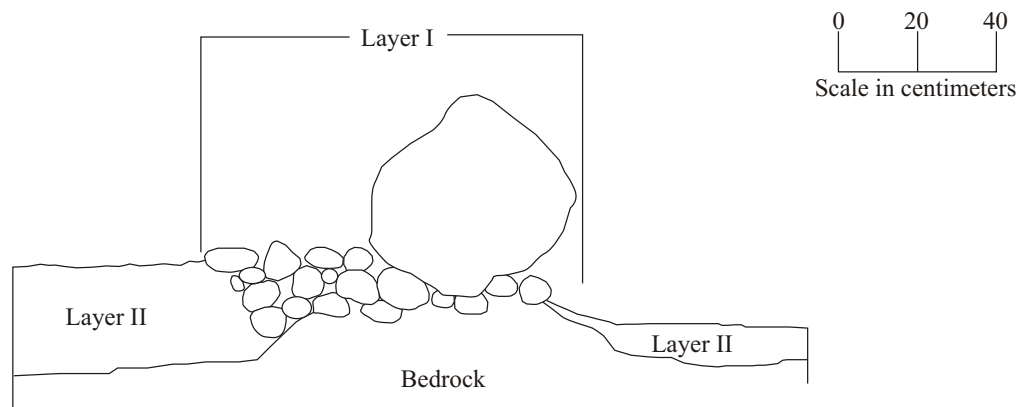
Figure 100. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 297, view to the north.

Feature 185

Feature 185 is a linear terrace constructed of piled *pāhoehoe* near the western end of the project area not far from the Kuakini Highway (see Figure 76). The southeast to northwest aligned feature is 17 meters long, 60 centimeters wide, and 90 centimeters high. Small to medium boulders align the *makai* edge of the wall whereas small cobbles make-up the *mauka* side of the wall. Soil accumulation occurred after construction of the wall, particularly on the northeastern side. The wall rested directly on *pāhoehoe* bedrock.

A 2 x 1 meter excavation unit (EU-1a), aligned southwest-northeast, was placed two meters from the northern edge of the terrace wall and revealed the following stratigraphic profile (Figure 101). No cultural items were recovered:

- Layer I with boulders on wall (0-50cmbs) architectural layer with medium to small *pāhoehoe* boulders and cobbles on *pāhoehoe* bedrock.
- Layer II northeast/*mauka* of wall (0-40cmbs) very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3) silt mixed with 10 percent rock.
- Layer II northeast/*makai* of wall (0-20cmbs) very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3) silt mixed with 10 percent rock.



Layer I - Architectural layer consisting of medium to small *pāhoehoe* boulders and cobbles on bedrock.

Layer II (northeast/*mauka* of wall) - Very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3) silt mixed with 10% rock.

Layer II (northeast/*makai* of wall) - Very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3) silt mixed with 10% rock.

Figure 101. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 185 EU-1a south wall profile.

Feature 247

Feature 247 is a linear terrace constructed of small 'a'ā cobbles near the center of the project area (see Figure 76). The southwest to northeast aligned feature is 11 meters long, 2.6 meters wide, and 90 centimeters high. The wall consists of piled stone with an outer stacked edge.

A 2 x 1 meter excavation unit (EU-5) aligned west to east, was placed within the wall *mauka* of the *makai* stacked wall edge. EU-5 revealed the following stratigraphic profile (Figures 102 and 103):

- Layer I (0-40cmbs)..... architectural layer with piled 'a'ā cobbles and stacked 'a'ā cobble facing on the west.
 Layer II (40-80cmbs) very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine silt grading into reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silt immediately above weathered and undulating 'a'ā bedrock (95cm deep pocket within 'a'ā bedrock in northwest corner).

Recovered items from EU-5 include *Cypraea* sp., *Drupa* sp., *Cellana* sp., coral, *kukui* nutshell, charcoal, basalt flakes, and a volcanic glass flake (Table 29). A corroded iron horseshoe nail (Acc# 034) from Level 1 of Layer I is probably intrusive. This nail is 36 millimeters long, 7.4 millimeters wide and 3 millimeters thick. Other than the nail the vertical distribution of species and artifact types appears fairly constant within the unit.

Table 29. Recovered items from SIHP Site 23686, Feature 247, EU-5.

<i>ACC#</i>	<i>Layer</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Species/type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>MNI</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
33	Surface		Marine shell	<i>Cypraea</i> sp.	1	1	23.4
36	I	1	Marine shell	<i>Cypraea</i> sp.	3	1	4.3
38	I	1	Marine shell	<i>Cellana</i> sp.	1	1	0.7
35	I	1	Coral	Unidentified	10	-	9.7
37	I	1	Organic	<i>Kukui</i> nutshell	4	-	2.6
34	I	1	Metal	Iron horseshoe nail	1	-	2.1
Layer I, Level 1 Total:					19	2	19.4
42	II	1	Marine shell	<i>Cypraea</i> sp.	2	1	1.1
41	II	1	Coral	Unidentified	3	-	1.2
40	II	1	Volcanic glass	Flake	1	-	1.4
39	II	1	Organic	<i>Kukui</i> nutshell	5	-	2.2
Layer II, Level 1 Total:					11	1	5.9
45	II	2	Marine shell	<i>Cypraea</i> sp.	7	2	9.0
47	II	2	Marine shell	<i>Drupa</i> sp.	1	1	2.8
44	II	2	Basalt	Flake	1	-	4.2
48	II	2	Basalt	Flake	8	-	6.7
46	II	2	Organic	<i>Kukui</i> nutshell	7	-	2.2
43	II	2	Organic	Charcoal	-	-	3.3
Layer II, Level 2 Total:					24	3	28.2
EU-5 Total:					55	7	76.9

Charcoal collected from Layer II Level 2 of EU-5, Feature 247, was submitted for radiocarbon assaying. The sample (Beta-212757) intercepts the tree-ring calibration curve at AD 1530, 1560, and 1630 and has a 2-sigma standard deviation calibrated date range of AD 1460 to 1660.



Figure 102. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 247 EU-5 base of excavation.

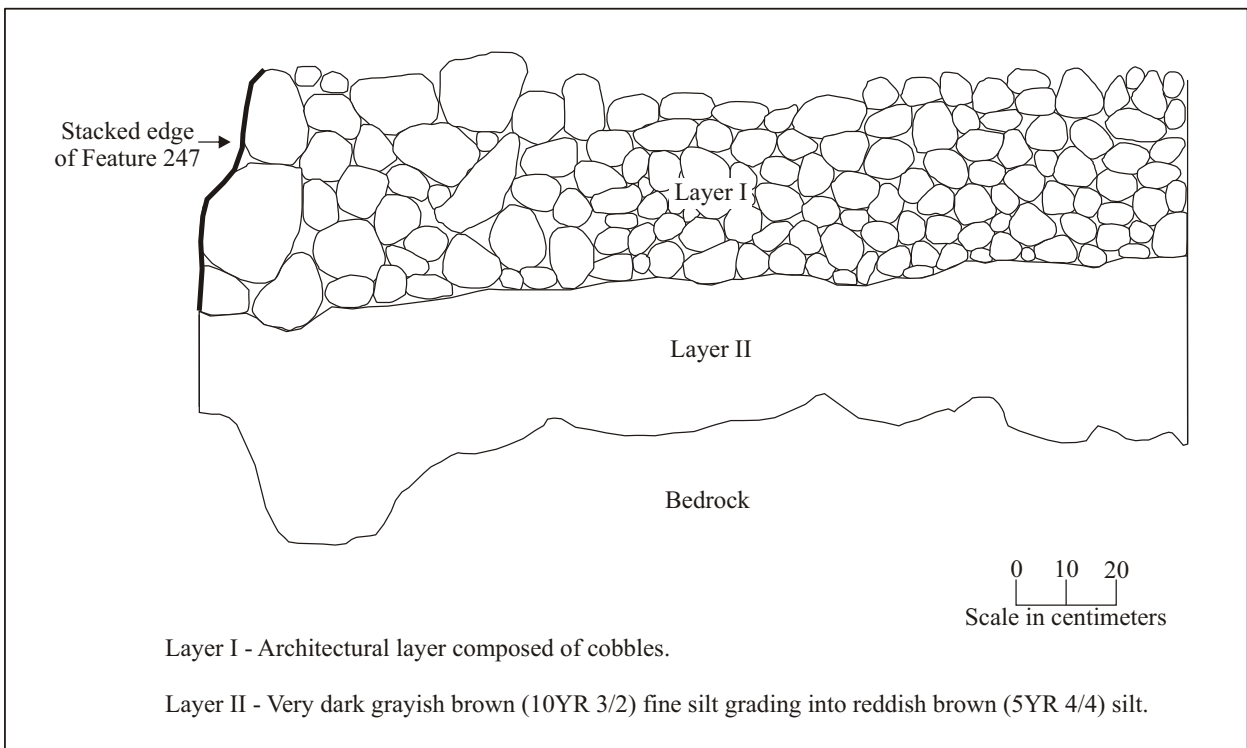


Figure 103. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 247 EU-5 north wall profile.

Feature 251

Feature 251 is a rectangular enclosure constructed of 'a'ā cobbles within the southeastern quadrant of the project area (see Figure 76). The southeast to northwest aligned walled-enclosure is 12.5 meters long by 11.5 meters wide, and the wall is 60 centimeters high.

A 2 x 2 meter excavation unit (EU-8) was placed within the enclosure, two meters east of the western wall and four meters south of the northern wall, and revealed the following stratigraphic profile (Figures 104 and 105):

Layer I (0-25cmbs)..... 20cm thick dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy silt with 25% cobbles on
5cm thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt mixed with
decomposing 'a'ā bedrock.

Seventeen fragments, or 34.5 grams, of bovine bone and teeth fragments came from Layer I Level 1 of EU-8 (Acc# 95). The fragments probably represent the remains of a single cow.

Feature 250

Feature 250 is a rectangular pavement constructed of 'a'ā cobbles within the southeastern quadrant of the project area (see Figure 76). The east to west aligned platform is 2.5 meters long, 1.8 meters wide, and 50 centimeters high.

A 2 x 2 meter excavation unit (EU-11) was placed on the central portion of the platform surface, and revealed the following stratigraphy (Figure 106):

Layer I Level 1 (0-65cmbs).....architectural layer with piled 'a'ā cobbles, diminishing in size with
increasing depth.

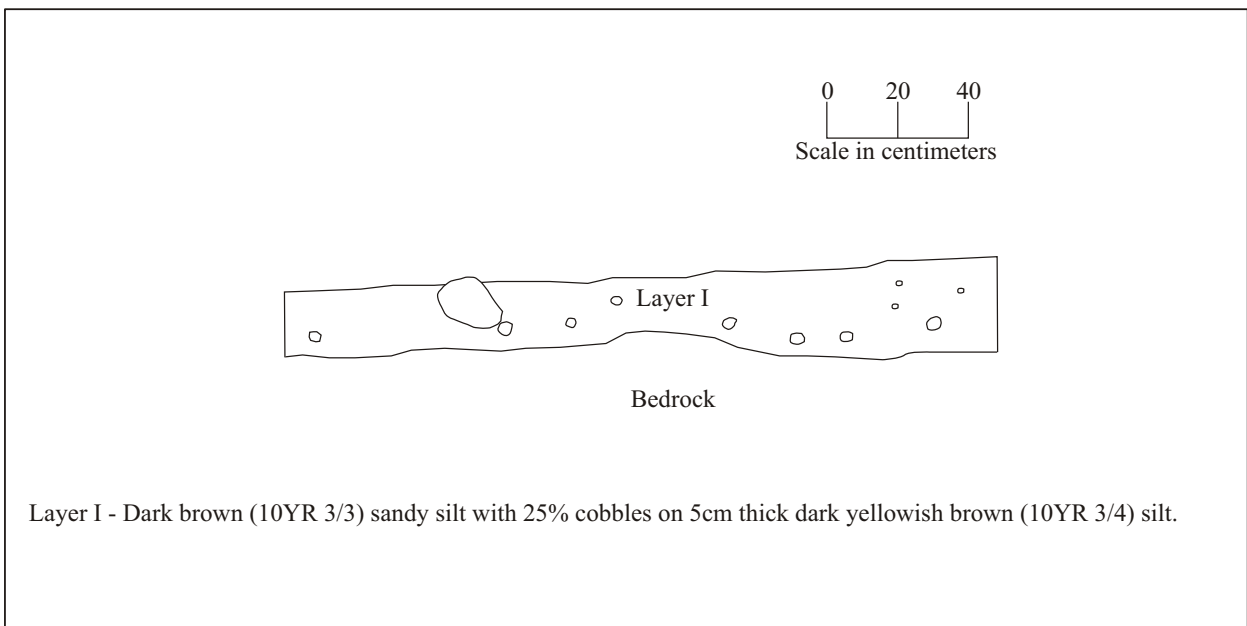
Layer II Level 1 (65-90cmbs).....dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt with 85% cobbles.

Layer II, Level 2 (90-100cmbs).....dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt with 85% cobbles on weathered
bedrock.

Recovered items from EU-11 include fish, *Cypraea* sp., *Drupa* sp., *Cellana* sp., coral, *Sus* sp., *kukui* nutshell, charcoal, and volcanic glass flakes (Table 30). Overall species and artifact type density increases with increasing depth within EU-11. Apart from this stratigraphic trend there is no evidence for shifting diet or activities between the different layers.



Figure 104. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 251 EU-8 base of excavation, view to the west/southwest.



Layer I - Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy silt with 25% cobbles on 5cm thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt.

Figure 105. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 251 EU-8 north wall profile.

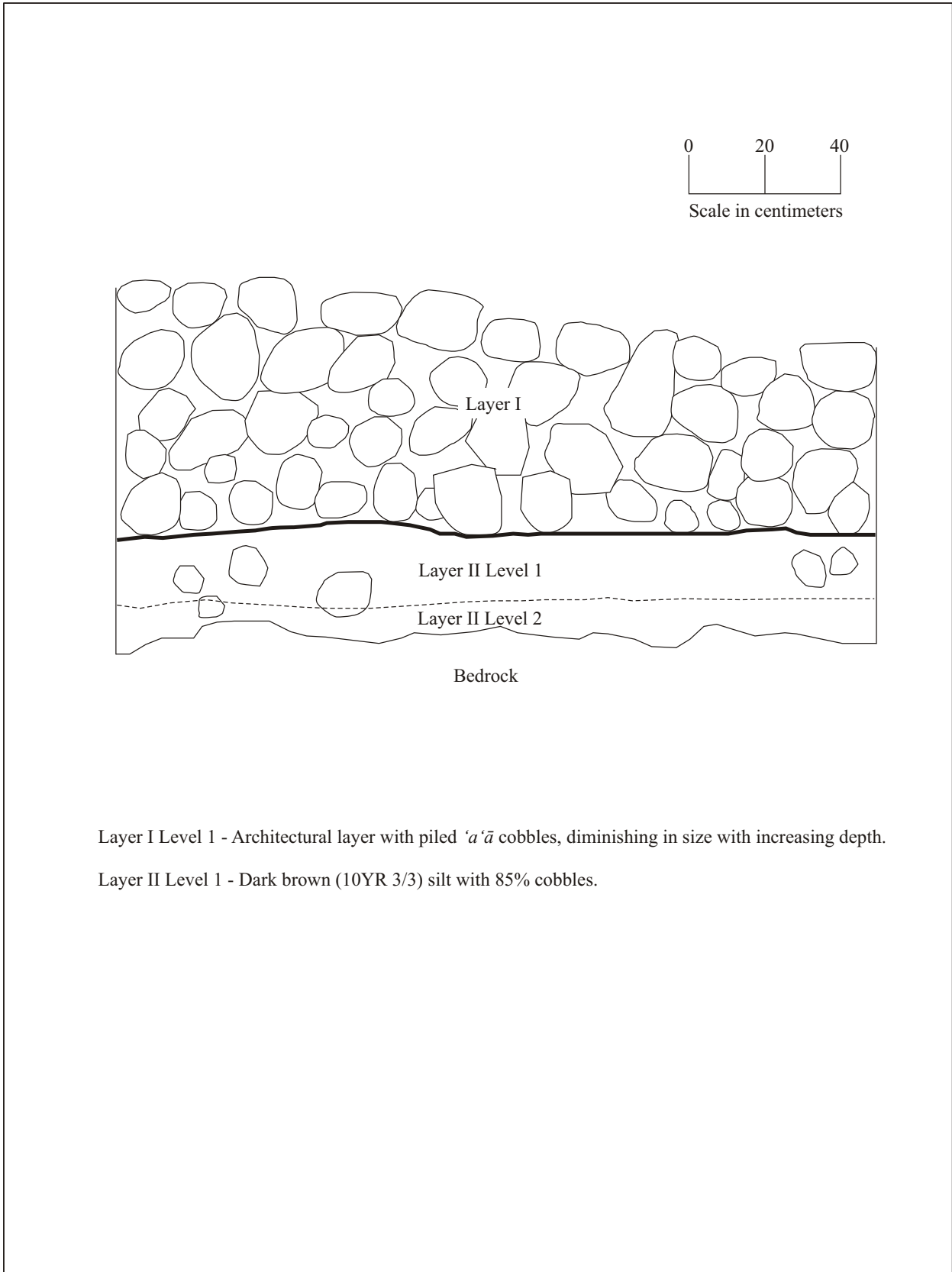


Figure 106. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 250 EU-11 north wall profile.

Table 30. Recovered items from SIHP Site 23686, Feature 250, EU-11.

<i>ACC#</i>	<i>Layer</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Species/type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>MNI</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
142	I	1	Marine shell	<i>Drupa</i> sp	1	1	20.5
143	I	1	Marine shell	<i>Cellana</i> sp.	1	1	59.1
Layer I, Level 1 Total:					2	2	79.6
147	II	1	Fish bone	<i>Scarus</i> sp. pharyngeal plate	1	1	0.6
148	II	1	Marine shell	<i>Drupa</i> sp.	1	1	2.2
149	II	1	Coral	Unidentified	1	-	0.4
146	II	1	Mammal	<i>Canis</i> sp. tooth	1	1	1.0
145	II	1	Volcanic glass	Flake	2	-	1.8
144	II	1	Organic	<i>Kukui</i> nutshell	3	-	1.0
Layer II, Level 1 Total:					9	3	7.0
153	II	2	Fish bone	Unidentified	1	-	0.1
154	II	2	Marine shell	<i>Cypraea</i> sp.	4	1	1.3
155	II	2	Marine shell	<i>Drupa</i> sp.	3	1	3.5
156	II	2	Coral	Unidentified	10	-	7.2
157	II	2	Coral	Unidentified	1	-	0.3
152	II	2	Volcanic glass	Flake	5	-	3.2
151	II	2	Organic	<i>Kukui</i> nutshell	2	-	0.9
150	II	2	Organic	Charcoal	-	-	0.5
Layer II, Level 2 Total:					26	2	17.0
EU-11 Total:					37	7	103.6

Charcoal collected from Layer II Level 2 of EU-11, Feature 250, was submitted for radiocarbon assaying. The sample (Beta-212760) intercepts the tree-ring calibration curve at AD 1650 and has a 2-sigma standard deviation calibrated date range of AD 1520 to 1950.

Feature 254

Feature 254 is a linear terrace wall constructed of 'a'ā cobbles within the southeastern quadrant of the project area (see Figure 71). The southeast to northwest aligned wall is 20 meters long, 2.7 meters wide, and 80 centimeters high. The wall is loosely stacked along its edges with a slightly mounded interior surface of piled cobbles.

A 2 x 1 meter excavation unit (EU-12) was placed perpendicularly across the terrace wall in a northeastern alignment and revealed the following stratigraphic profile (Figures 107 and 108):

- Layer I, Level 1 (0-60cmbs).....architectural layer with small piled 'a'ā cobbles and larger stacked 'a'ā cobbles along outer edges.
- Layer II, Level 1 (60-70cmbs).....dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt with cobbles.
- Layer II, Level 2 (70-80cmbs).....dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) mottled silt with medium-sized cobbles.
- Layer II, Level 3 (80-90cmbs).....very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) mottled silt with cobbles.
- Layer II, Level 4 (90-100cmbs).....dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt with less cobbles on undulating 'a'ā bedrock.

Recovered items from EU-12 included *Cypraea* sp., coral, unidentifiable shell, *Sus* sp., and charcoal (Table 31). All the recovered items came from Layer II; the architectural layer and the bottom-most silt layer being sterile.



Figure 107. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 254 EU-12 base of excavation, view to the southeast.

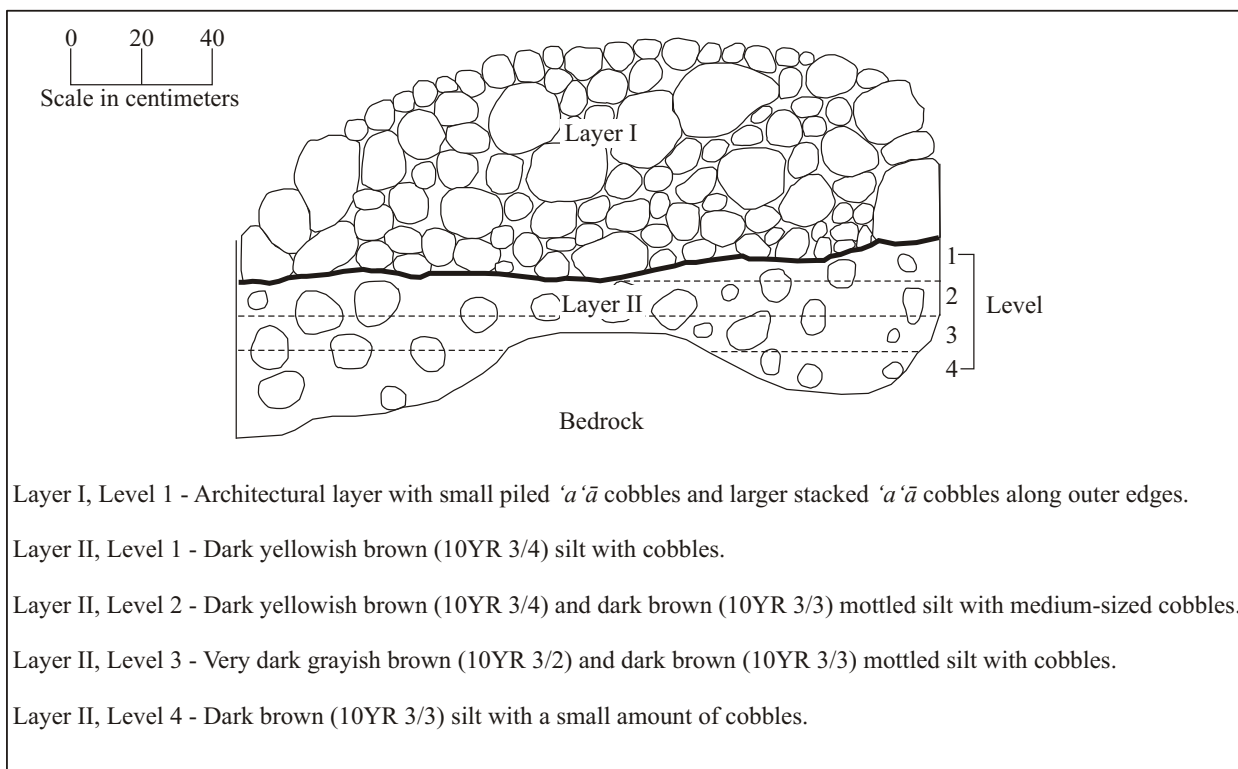


Figure 108. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 254 EU-12 northwest wall profile.

Table 31. Recovered items from SIHP Site 23686, Feature 254, EU-12.

<i>ACC#</i>	<i>Layer</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Species/type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>MNI</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
159	II	1	Marine shell	<i>Cypraea</i> sp.	1	1	0.7
158	II	1	Organic	Charcoal	-	-	0.2
Layer II, Level 1 Total:					1	1	0.9
163	II	2	Marine shell	Unidentified	1	-	0.2
162	II	2	Coral	Unidentified	4	-	1.5
161	II	2	Mammal bone	<i>Sus</i> sp. vertebrae	1	1	1.1
160	II	2	Organic	Charcoal	-	-	0.5
Layer II, Level 2 Total:					6	1	3.3
164	II	3	Organic	Charcoal	-	-	0.3
Layer II, Level 3 Total:					0	0	0.3
EU-12 Total:					7	2	4.5

Charcoal collected from Layer II Level 2 of EU-12, Feature 254, was submitted for radiocarbon assaying. The sample (Beta-212761) intercepts the tree-ring calibration curve at AD 1650 and has a 2-sigma standard deviation calibrated date range of AD 1520 to 1950.

Feature 291

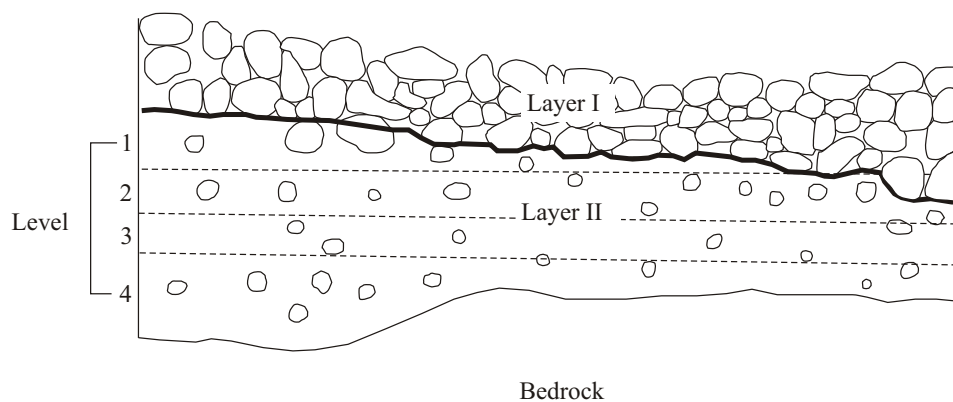
Feature 291 is a linear *kuaiwi* constructed of 'a'ā cobbles within the northeastern quadrant of the project area (see Figure 76). The southwest to northeast aligned wall is 78 meters long, 3.5 meters wide, and 30 centimeters high. The wall is comprised of loosely piled small to medium cobbles.

A 2 x 1 meter excavation unit (EU-13) was placed from north to south across the wall near its northeastern tip and revealed the following profile (Figure 109):

- Layer I (0-30cmbs).....architectural layer with small to medium piled 'a'ā cobbles.
- Layer II, Level 1 (30-40cmbs).....dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt with cobbles.
- Layer II, Level 2 (40-50cmbs).....brown (10YR 4/3) silt with 40% cobbles.
- Layer II, Level 3 (50-60cmbs).....brown (10YR 4/3) silt with smaller cobbles.
- Layer II, Level 4 (60-80cmbs).....brown (10YR 4/3) silt with 80% smaller cobbles on undulating 'a'ā bedrock.

Items recovered from EU-13 include *Cypraea* sp., *Drupa* sp., *Morula* sp., *Isognomon* sp., coral, Echinoidea, *Conus* sp., unidentifiable shell, volcanic glass flake, and waterworn basalt pebbles (Table 32). Layer II yielded more items than the architectural Layer I. However, no dietary or activity shifts are evident.

0 20 40
Scale in centimeters



Layer I - Architectural layer with small to medium piled 'a'ā cobbles.

Layer II, Level 1 - Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt with cobbles.

Layer II, Level 2 - Brown (10YR 4/3) silt with 40% cobbles.

Layer II, Level 3 - Brown (10YR 4/3) silt with smaller cobbles.

Layer II, Level 4 - Brown (10YR 4/3) silt with 80% small cobbles.

Figure 109. SIHP Site 23678 EU-13 west wall profile.

Table 32. Recovered items from SIHP Site 23686, Feature 291, EU-13.

<i>ACC#</i>	<i>Layer</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Species/type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>MNI</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
165	I	1	Marine shell	<i>Cypraea</i> sp.	7	2	15.3
166	I	1	Marine shell	<i>Drupa</i> sp.	1	1	1.2
167	I	1	Marine shell	<i>Conus</i> sp.	1	1	2.1
170	I	1	Marine shell	<i>Conus</i> sp.	1	1	0.0
168	I	1	Coral	Unidentified	1	-	2.8
169	I	1	Coral	Unidentified	12	-	67.5
Layer I, Level 1 Total:					23	5	88.9
172	II	1	Marine shell	<i>Cypraea</i> sp.	7	1	5.3
173	II	1	Marine shell	<i>Drupa</i> sp.	3	1	1.1
174	II	1	Marine shell	<i>Conus</i> sp.	6	2	2.4
175	II	1	Marine shell	Unidentified	1	-	0.2
176	II	1	Coral	Unidentified	20	-	7.7
177	II	1	Coral	Unidentified	1	-	1.5
178	II	1	Coral	Waterworn	2	-	1.1
171	II	1	Basalt	Waterworn pebble	2	-	3.7
Layer II, Level 1 Total:					42	4	23.0
180	II	2	Marine shell	<i>Cypraea</i> sp.	11	1	5.2
184	II	2	Marine shell	<i>Drupa</i> sp.	1	1	1.5
185	II	2	Marine shell	<i>Morula</i> sp.	1	1	1.0
183	II	2	Marine shell	<i>Isognomon</i> sp.	1	1	0.1
182	II	2	Marine shell	<i>Conus</i> sp.	4	1	1.5
186	II	2	Marine shell	Unidentified	5	-	1.6
188	II	2	Coral	Unidentified	2	-	1.5
189	II	2	Coral	Waterworn	2	-	0.4
190	II	2	Coral	Unidentified	5	-	3.3
181	II	2	Echinoderm	Echinoidea	1	-	0.3
179	II	2	Volcanic glass	Flake	1	-	0.9
Layer II, Level 2 Total:					34	5	17.2
191	II	3	Marine shell	<i>Cypraea</i> sp.	10	2	6.1
194	II	3	Marine shell	<i>Drupa</i> sp.	1	1	0.4
192	II	3	Marine shell	<i>Conus</i> sp.	8	2	3.9
195	II	3	Marine shell	Unidentified	12	-	1.1
196	II	3	Coral	Unidentified	5	-	1.7
197	II	3	Coral	Waterworn	6	-	2.5
193	II	3	Echinoderm	Echinoidea	3	-	0.5
Layer II, Level 3 Total:					45	5	16.2
EU-13 Total:					144	19	145.3

Feature 286

Feature 286 is an irregularly shaped terrace wall constructed of 'a'ā cobbles within the east-central portion of the project area (see Figure 76). The roughly L-shaped wall extends for approximately ten meters from the southeast to the northwest where it turns into a generally northeasterly facing arc-shape for another six meters. The average width of the wall is 1.8 meters and its height is 60 centimeters. The wall consists of piled large cobbles and small boulders.

A 2 x 1 meter excavation unit (EU-16) was placed from east to west across the wall near its eastward turn and revealed the following stratigraphic profile (the deposits yielded no cultural items) (Figure 110):

- Layer I (0-50cmbs)..... architectural layer with piled large to small 'a'ā cobbles and a few boulders.
- Layer II (50-80cmbs) dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt grading into dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt immediately above weathered and undulating 'a'ā bedrock.

Feature 282

Feature 282 is a rectangular pavement constructed of 'a'ā cobbles within the east-central portion of the project area (see Figure 76). The southeast to northwest aligned platform is 12.5 meters long, 8.5 meters wide, and 20 centimeters above ground surface. Two excavation units (i.e., EU-17 and EU-18) were placed on the Feature 282 pavement.

A 2 x 1 meter excavation unit (EU-17) was placed in the northwestern portion of the pavement and revealed the following stratigraphic profile (the deposits yielded no cultural items) (Figures 111 and 112):

- Layer I (0-25cmbs)..... architectural layer with piled small to large 'a'ā cobbles (smaller pebbles formed a 10cm thick pavement).
- Layer II (25-50cmbs) brown (10YR 4/3) silt with 80% rock above weathered 'a'ā bedrock.

A 2 x 2 meter excavation unit (EU-18) was placed near the northwestern corner of the pavement and revealed the following stratigraphic profile (the deposits yielded no cultural items) (Figures 113 and 114):

- Layer I (0-25cmbs)..... architectural layer with piled small to large 'a'ā cobbles.
- Layer II (25-45cmbs) brown (10YR 4/3) silt with 80% rock above weathered 'a'ā bedrock.

Feature 289

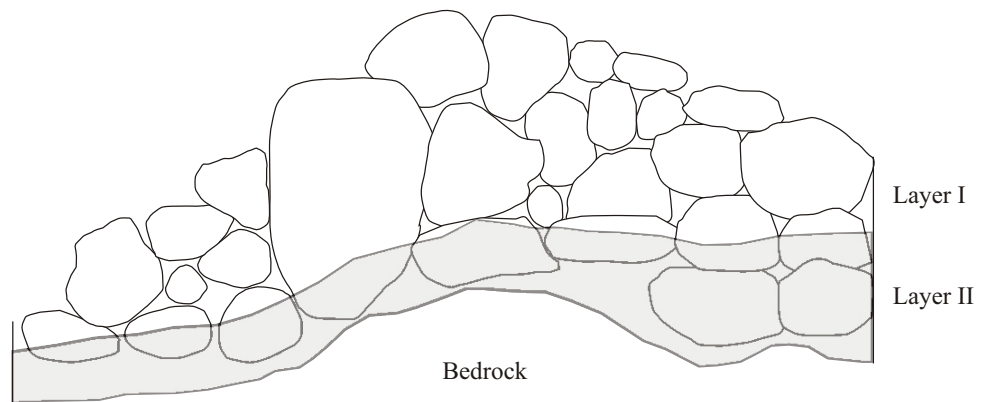
Feature 289 is an irregularly-shaped pavement constructed of 'a'ā cobbles within the east-central portion of the project area (see Figure 76). The west to east aligned platform is nine meters long, 5.5 meters wide, and 20 centimeters above the surrounding ground surface. Two excavation units (i.e., EU-19 and EU-20) were placed on the Feature 289 pavement.

A 2 x 2 meter excavation unit (EU-19) was placed near the southwestern portion of the pavement and revealed the following stratigraphic profile (Figure 115):

- Layer I (0-45cmbs).....architectural layer with piled small to large 'a'ā cobbles and a few small boulders.
- Layer II, Level 1 (45-55cmbs).....dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt with 'a'ā cobbles from architectural layer.
- Layer II, Level 2 (55-65cmbs).....dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt with 20% 'a'ā gravels.
- Layer II, Level 3 (65-80cmbs).....dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt with crumbly 'a'ā cobble fragments from underlying undulating bedrock.

Items recovered from EU-19 include *Cypraea* sp., *Morula* sp., *Isognonom* sp., coral, and *Conus* sp. (Table 33). All the items came from Layer II below the architectural layer.

0 20 40
Scale in centimeters



Layer I - Architectural layer with piled large to small 'a'ā cobbles and a few boulders.

Layer II - Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt grading into dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt.

Figure 110. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 286 EU-16 north wall profile.



Figure 111. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 282 EU-17 base of excavation, view to the east.

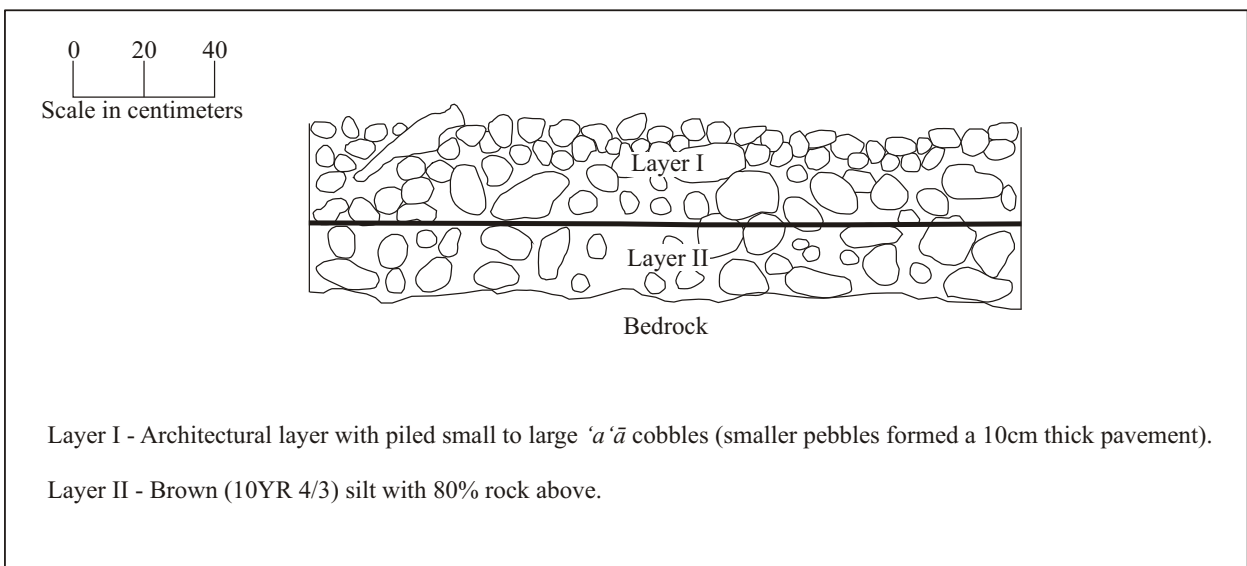


Figure 112. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 282 EU-17 east wall profile.



Figure 113. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 282 EU-18 base of excavation, view to the east.

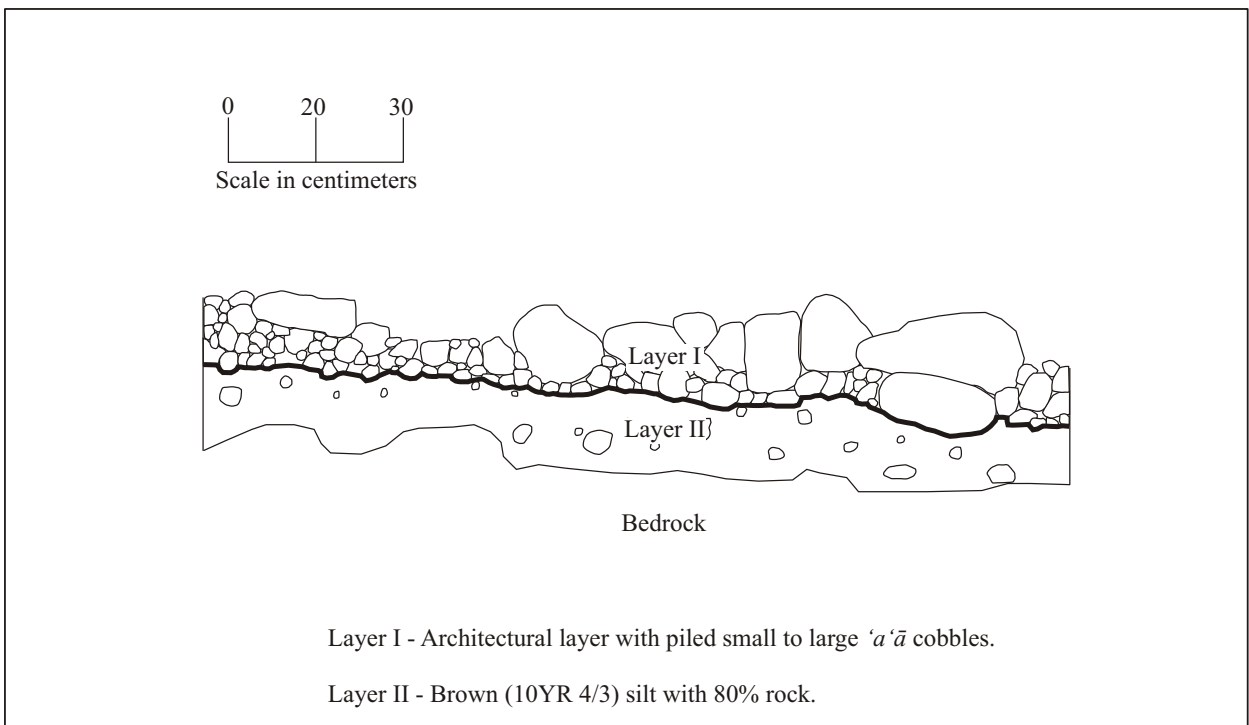


Figure 114. SIHP Site 23686 Feature 282 EU-18 east wall profile.