



February 6, 2017

Sean Nāleimaile, M.A.
Hawai'i Island Archaeologist
DLNR-SHPD
Email: Sean.P.Naleimaile@hawaii.gov

Subject: Archaeological Field Inspection of TMK: (3) 7-3-043:111, Kalaoa 5th Ahupua'a, North Kona, Island of Hawai'i.

Dear Sean:

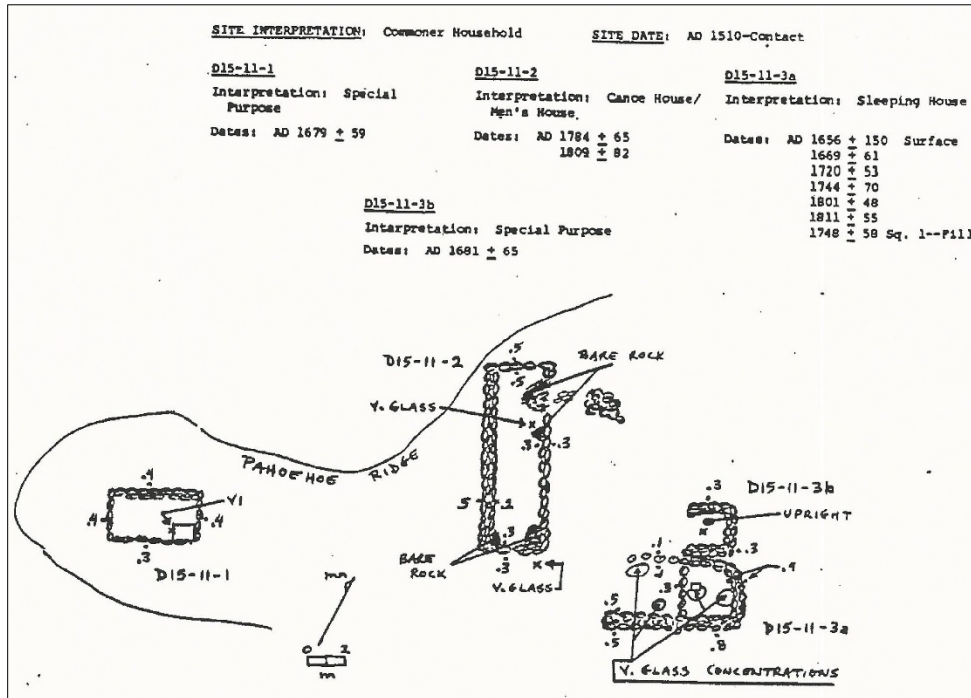
In response to a Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (DLNR-SHPD) comment letter (Log No. 2016.02314, DOC NO: 1612SN22) concerning a Chapter 6E-42 historic preservation review of a County of Hawai'i grading permit application for Kampachi Farms LLC, Stephen J. Herbert of Kona Wai Engineering asked ASM Affiliates (ASM) to conduct a field inspection of a 6.792-acre, state-owned parcel (TMK: (3) 7-3-043:111) located in Kalaoa 5th Ahupua'a, North Kona, Island of Hawai'i (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The permit applicant (Kampachi Farms LLC) leases the subject parcel from the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawai'i Authority (NELHA) and is proposing to grade a 2.33-acre portion of the parcel in order to facilitate the installation of drainage and seawater sumps and other improvements (Figure 4). The purpose of the current field inspection was to determine if any historic properties would be impacted by the proposed development activities. In the grading permit comment letter DLNR-SHPD states,

A review of SHPD records indicates that this project area was subject to archaeological reconnaissance level surveys by Bishop Museum archaeologists in 1975 and 1984 (SHPD Rpt. H-00081 and SHPD Rpt. H-00816). Our records also indicate that historic properties have been identified within and in the general vicinity of the proposed project area. Because the Bishop Museum studies were done prior to current standards for archaeological inventory surveys (per HAR §13-276), SHPD has requested that for [sic] projects occurring within undeveloped portions of this area be inspected by a qualified archaeologist prior to ground alteration (Log No. 2010.2403, Doc. No. 1009TD23).

Documentation submitted for the project identifies Site D-15 (Cordy and Clark 1975) [sic] within the boundaries of the project area. We have no records of the current condition of the site. Therefore, SHPD requests that a field inspection be conducted on parcel 111 by a qualified archaeologist to determine if additional undocumented historic properties exist in the project area and to determine the condition of previously identified historic properties on the parcel.

ASM conducted a review of historic preservation records and reports on file at DLNR-SHPD, which indicates that over the past 87 years the proposed project area has been subject to several archaeological studies (i.e., Barrera 1985, 1989; Clark 1984; Cordy 1975, 1978, 1986; Rosendahl and Kirch 1975; Reinecke 1930); and that one archaeological site (SIHP Site 1920) has been recorded on the subject parcel. Site 1920 was first documented as Site 79 by Reinecke (1930:16), who described it as "Site 79. An old platform, remains of a pen, second old platform."

In 1972, during the state-wide survey of known archaeological sites conducted by State Parks, this site was assigned State Inventory of Historic Places Site number 50-10-27-1920 and assigned a "reserve" status of significance as opposed to a "valuable" status (Rosendahl and Kirch 1975:4). In 1975, Rosendahl and Kirch (1975) described this site as part of their Locality 7 Habitation Complex; and later that same year, Cordy (1975) assigned a Bishop Museum designation to the site (D15-11) and prepared the following figure:



Cordy re-visited the site in 1986 and added:

1. D15-11. The site is as described. It is virtually in the same condition as in 1975 [referring to Cordy (1975)], except that the end of D-15-11-1's alignment nearest the road is disturbed. No signs of looting were visible at the site. The midden at this site is quite thin—a scattering over the pāhoehoe, less than or equal to 10 cm in depth. There is some midden scattered outside D15-11-2, around the northeast side of the stone cairn, and this does not show on the 1975 map. This site's canoe-house is quite low—one stone high—and is not visually impressive.

In 1984, Clark (1984) also describes the site using the Bishop Museum nomenclature:

D15-11. This feature complex is situated near the southern boundary of the project area and comprises three features.

D15-11-1. Rectangular enclosure, 4.8 by 3.2 m in size, with basalt boulder-and-cobble walls 0.3 to 0.4 m in height. Fair to poor condition. Interior floor made up of coral gravel and sand with basaltic sand component. A basalt boulder-and-cobble alignment, 3.4 m in length, extends west from the enclosure's west side. Two smaller alignments, 1.15 and 2.00 m in length, and situated adjacent to the larger alignment at the west end and about 1.75 m to the north. Surface midden includes marine shell (Cellana, Cypraea, and Nerita). No surface artifacts observed. Mean age is A.D. 1679±59. [HA(a)593-30; 331(1)-27, -28]

D15-11-2. Long, narrow, three-sided enclosure, 10.5 by 3.5 m in size, opens to the west (makai). Walls consist of single boulder alignments with some stacking, and are in poor condition. They are from 0.4 to 0.5 m in height and average 0.4 m in width. Interior floor comprises coral pebbles, gravel, and sand with a basaltic sand component. Situated 1.9 m south of south wall, next to a low pile of basalt cobbles, is a historic petroglyph made up of the symbols "E" and "X." A low stacked stone wall, 2.8 m in length and 0.7 m in height, fronts the pāhoehoe bluff overhang about 0.6 m west of the enclosure opening. Surface midden includes marine shell (Cellana, Cypraea, Conus, and Nerita), and sea

urchin (Echinometra). Surface volcanic glass present. Mean age range is from A.D. 1784±65 to 1800±82. [HA(a)593-27, -28, -29; 331(1)-26]

D15-11-3a and -3b. Two abutting enclosures 7.2 by 4.7 m (3a) and 3.0 by 2.7 m (3b) in size. Walls are stacked cobbles and boulders and range from 0.3 to 0.8 m in height. Cupboard, 0.88 by 0.42 by 0.50 m in size, at southwest corner of enclosure 3a. Two waterworn boulders present in enclosure 3b interior. Interior floors composed of coral gravel and sand with a basaltic sand and gravel component. Surface midden includes marine shell (Cellana, Drupe, Morula, Nerita, Tellina, and Cypraea) and sea urchin (Heterocentrotus mammalatus). Volcanic glass flakes and one polished basalt adz flake were observed on the surface. [HA(a)593-24, -25, -26; 331(1)-22, -23, -24]

Barrera (1985) re-records the site as Site T-34 during an inventory of the NELHA property, and then repeats that description in a subsequent data recovery effort (Barrera 1989:240):

Site 1920

This is a complex containing four features.

Feature A – This is a rectangular enclosure measuring 3.2 by 4.8 meters [13.5 square meters] and standing to a height of 0.4 meter. The wall covers an area of 5 square meters and encloses an area of 8.5 square meters. A 3.4 meter long alignment extends from the feature's west side, and two smaller alignments [1.15 and two meters in length] are located adjacent to the west end of the first alignment at a distance of about 1.75 meters.

Feature B – This is a three-sided enclosure, open to the west, measuring 3.5 by 10.5 meters [35.3 square meters]. It is formed by boulder alignments 0.4 meter wide and standing to a height of 0.5 meter, enclosing an area of 21.6 square meters. A petroglyph consisting of the letters E and X is located 1.9 meters south of the south wall. A rock wall measuring 2.8 meters in length and standing to a height of 0.7 meter is located 0.6 meter west of the enclosure opening. Midden observed includes mollusk shells and fragments of basaltic glass.

Feature C- This is an enclosure measuring 4.7 by 7.2 meters [22.8 square meters] and standing to a height of 0.8 meter. The wall covers an area of 8.6 square meters and encloses an area of 15.9 square meters.

Feature D – This is an enclosure measuring 2.7 by 3 meters [7 square meters] and standing to a height of 0.3 meter. The wall covers an area of 4.1 square meters and encloses an area of 2.9 square meters.

Surface midden observed at Features C and D includes mollusk shells, sea urchin remains, basaltic glass flakes and a polished basalt adze flake.

On January 17, 2017, Robert B. Rechtman, Ph.D. and Ashton Dircks Ah Sam, B.A. conducted a surface inspection of the entire subject parcel, the boundaries of which were clearly identifiable in the field. The bulk of the parcel consists of exposed *pāhoehoe*, which is covered with a very shallow sand deposit that supports a growth of Fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) and *kiawe* (*Prosopis pallida*) nearer the shoreline (Figure 5). The parcel was formerly the location of the West Hawai'i Explorations Academy campus, and roughly the *mauka* third of the parcel had been totally graded and developed in the past (Figure 6).

During the surface inspection, the field investigators walked meandering transects covering the entire parcel; ground surface visibility was excellent. There were no archaeological sites observed within the proposed grading area, and with the exception of the one previously known site, there were no sites present on the parcel outside of the proposed grading area. The one previously documented archaeological site (SIHP Site 1920 [D-15-11]) was found to be located near the southeastern corner of the parcel, straddling the boundary between the study parcel and the adjacent land to the east (see Figure 3). While there appears to have been no regulatory requirement for data recovery or preservation of this site (Barrera 1985, 1989; Corbin 2000), its location along a parcel boundary and near the shoreline has protected it from wholesale

destruction. The current condition of this site appears to be further degraded from that recorded by Clark (1984). While the four features of the site are identifiable, the low wall rock alignments appear to have collapsed over time (Figure 7).

By all estimation, the archaeological recording conducted by Cordy (1975, 1978), Clark (1984), and Barrera (1985) appears to have been taken by DLNR-SHPD as mitigation of the site with respect to potential impacts, and 'no further historic preservation work required' appears to be the accepted status for Site 1920. Nevertheless, Site 1920 is located in an area that will not be affected by the proposed grading, thus the proposed development activities will have no effect on the site.

In the highly unlikely event that additional archaeological resources are encountered during future development activities on the property, such activities will be halted and DLNR-SHPD contacted. Should you have any questions, or if you would like further information please feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob Rechtman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Bob Rechtman, Ph.D.
Principal Archaeologist

References Cited

Barrera, W.

- 1985 Ke-ahole Point, Hawaii: Archaeological Reconnaissance. Historic Sites Section, Division of State Parks, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii.
- 1989 Archaeological Data Recovery at HOST Park and NELH, Kalaoa and Ooma Ahupuaa, North Kona, Hawaii Island. Prepared by Chiniago, Inc., Kamuela, Hawai'i

Clark, S.

- 1984 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Natural Energy Laboratory Hawaii (NELH) Property, Keahole Point, North Kona, Hawai'i. Manuscript 110784. Department of Anthropology, B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai'i

Cordy, R.

- 1975 Site Maps with Interpretations and Dates for Sites in Ooma 1, Ooma 2, Kalaoa 4, and Kalaoa 5, North Kona, Hawaii Island (TMK: 7-3-09, 10). Ph.D. fieldwork manuscript on file at DLNR-SHPD.
- 1978 A Study of Prehistoric Social Change: The Development of Complex Societies in the Hawaiian Islands. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii at Manoa.
- 1986 Field Check of Some Sites in the NELH Property, Kalaoa 5 Ahupua'a, Keahole Point, North Kona, Hawaii. Historic Sites Section, Division of State Parks, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii.

Reinecke, J.

- 1930 Survey of Sites on West Hawaii. Department of Anthropology, B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Rosendahl, P., and P. Kirch

- 1975 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Ke-ahole Point Natural Energy Laboratory Site, North Kona, Hawaii Island. Manuscript 111775. Department of Anthropology, B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Prepared for R.M. Towill Corp.

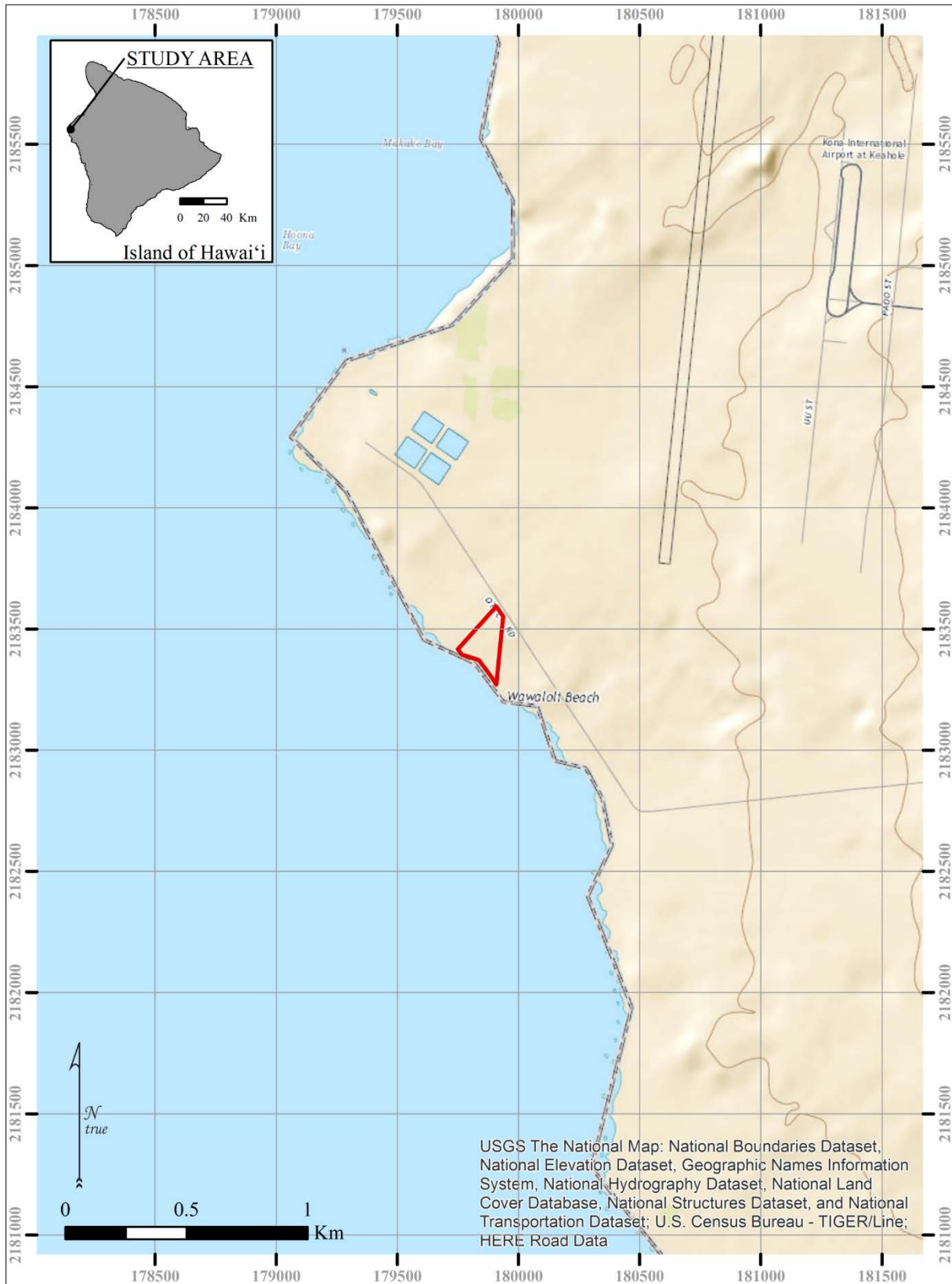


Figure 1. Portion of 2013 U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series quadrangle map (Keāhole Point, HI) with subject parcel location indicated in red.

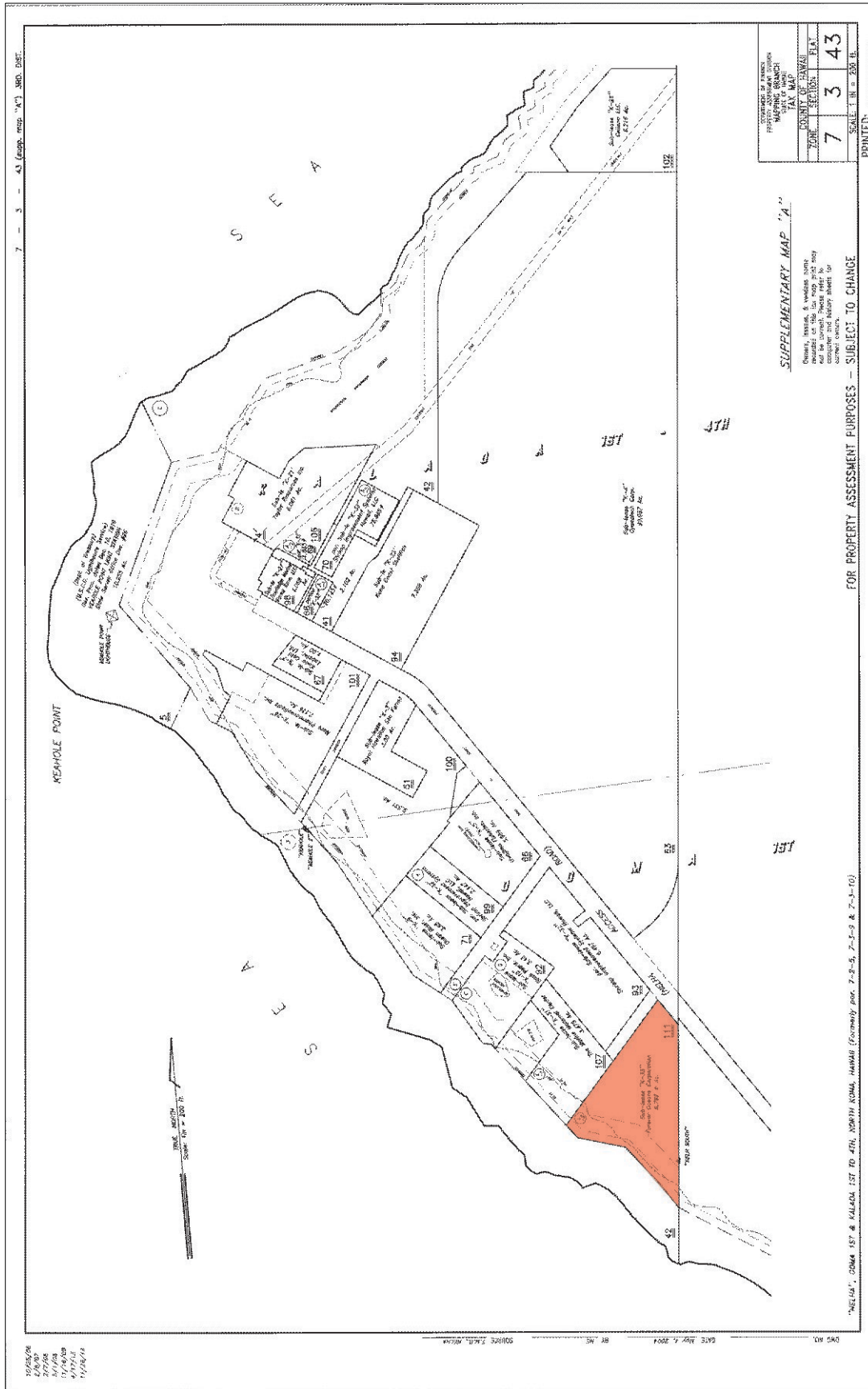


Figure 2. Tax Map Key (3) 7-3-043 Supplementary Map "A" with current study parcel (Parcel 111) shaded red.



Figure 3. Google Earth™ image showing the subject parcel (outlined in red).

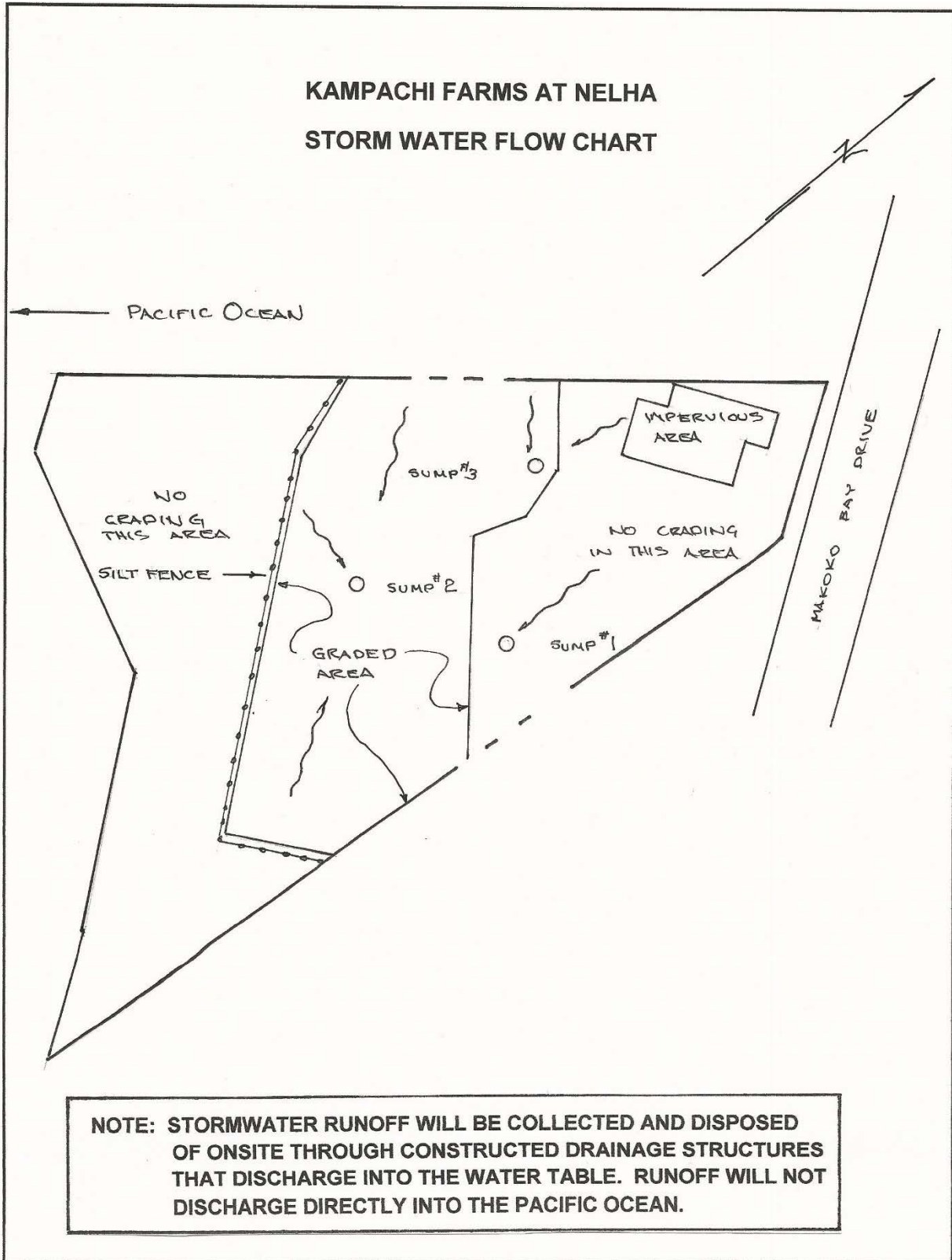


Figure 4. Proposed grading plan schematic.



Figure 5. Undeveloped portion of the parcel, view to the southwest.



Figure 6. Developed *mauka* portion of the parcel, view to the north.



Figure 7. SIHP Site 1920 view to the west.