

KEAHOLE POINT, HAWAII: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE
(Revised Version)

Prepared for:

HELBER, HASTERT, VAN HORN AND KIMURA
2222 KALAKAUA AVENUE
SUITE 1507

Prepared by:

William Barrera, Jr.

CHINJAGO INC.
1040 B Smith Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

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Preface to the Revised Edition

This edition, revised on August 9, 1985, incorporates the following changes to the original version:

1. The original temporary numbers for the sites have been replaced with permanent numbers that were assigned by the State Historic Preservation Office.
2. Site T-34 of the original version has been removed, as it has been determined that it lies immediately outside of the present project area.
3. Sites T-40 and T-41 have been combined into Site 1917, a previously recorded site in the records of the State Historic Preservation Office.
4. The sites have been re-arranged into their new numerical order.
5. The figures have been appropriately re-numbered.
6. The overall site map [Figure 1] has been changed to show the new site numbers.
7. A table has been appended to show the correlation between the old temporary numbers and the new permanent numbers.

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0 250 500 750 1000

SCALE IN FEET

0 100 200 300

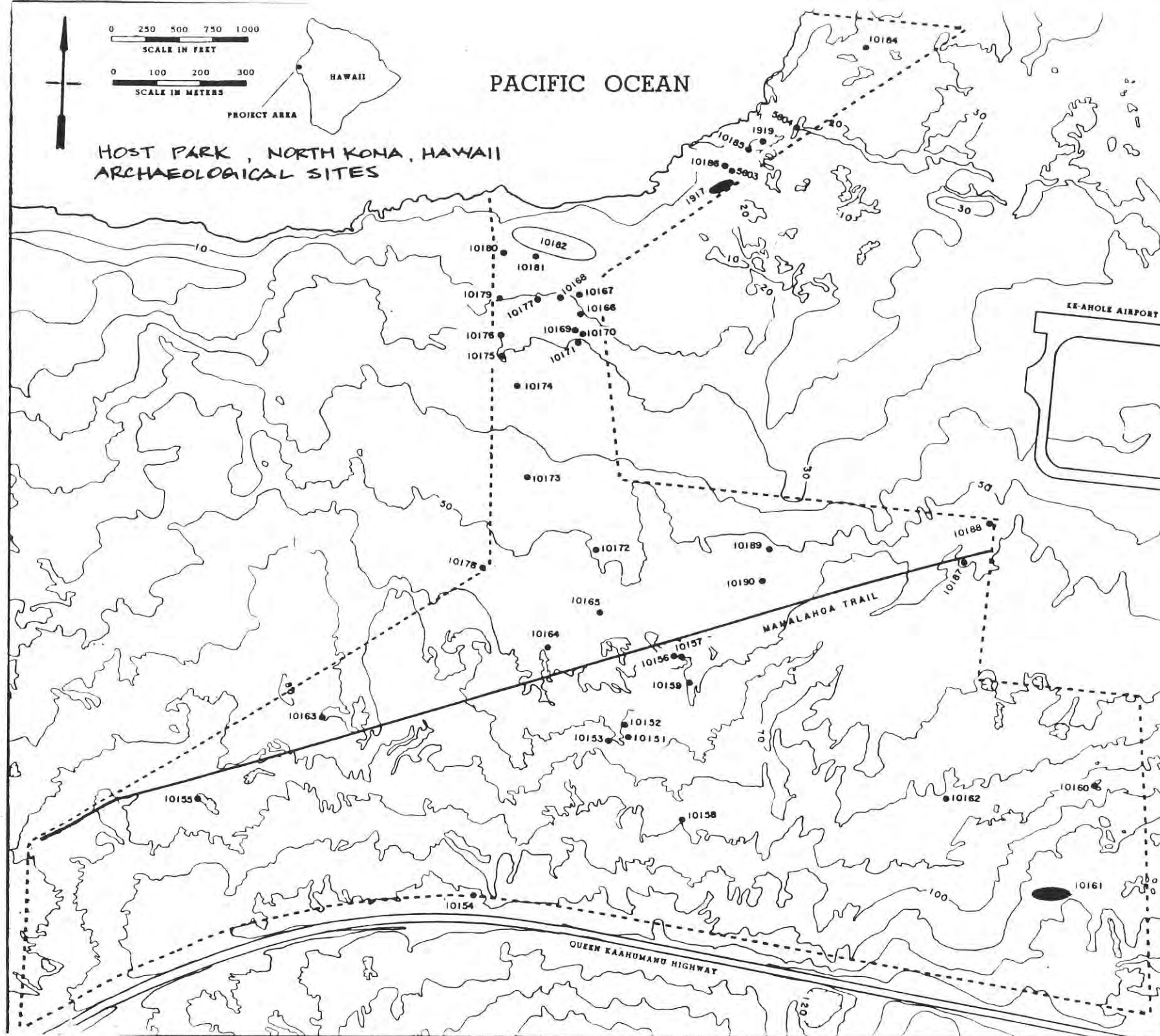
SCALE IN METERS

PROJECT AREA

HAWAII

PACIFIC OCEAN

HOST PARK, NORTH KONA, HAWAII ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological reconnaissance survey of approximately 450 acres at Ke-anole Point, North Kona, Hawaii [Figure 1]. The purpose of the project was to provide information that would assist the firm of Helber, Hastert, Van Horn and Kimura in the preparation of a marketing feasibility study, and was not intended to be an intensive survey with the complete recording of sites usually associated with such a project. The purpose was to delineate the locations of archaeological and historical sites and site clusters so that development might be planned with these features in mind.

Previous work in the vicinity includes surveys by the Division of State Parks in connection with construction of the Ke-anole Airport [Cning, Cluff and Riley:n.d.] and projects conducted in connection with construction of the facilities of the Natural Energy Laboratory, Hawaii [Rogers-Jourdane n.d., Rosendahl n.d., and Rosendahl and Kirch n.d.]. These projects revealed the presence of small rather non-descript sites inland [scattered stone mounds and crude C-shaped temporary shelters with little or no midden materials in association] and more substantial structures [habitation enclosures, caves and mounds], often with considerable deposits of associated midden, at the coast.

Pedestrian sweeps were conducted across the project area at intervals of 100 feet, looking for such evidence of past use as habitation caves, surface scatters of food remains and artifacts, walled enclosures, and so on. Rather than recording these features in detail, only brief notes concerning the nature of each were made, photographs were taken, and the features' locations plotted on a topographic map at a scale of one inch to four-hundred feet.

II. THE SITES

Site 2 [Mamalanoa Trail]

This is a Nineteenth Century kerb-stone lined footpath approximately 1.5 meters in width that runs through the project area [Figure 49].

SITE 1917

This site consists of two habitation shelters and a short wall section adjacent to a lava bubble cave. The site covers an area of about 10 by 50 meters. The more substantial habitation shelter of the two measures approximately 3.5 by 3.5 meters and stands to a height of about 1.2 meters. Midden remains are extremely dense and include the remains of a limpet [Cellana sp.], a cowrie [Cypraea mauritiana], a nerite [Nerita picea], fragments of metal and pieces of cut bone from a large mammal, probably Bos. sp.



Figure 2. Site 1917, looking northeast.



Figure 3. Site 1917, looking northeast.



Figure 4. Site 1917, looking east.

SITE 1919

This is a habitation shelter measuring about 3.5 by 3.5 meters and standing to a height of 75 centimeters. Midden remains present include the shells of two cowries [Cypraea mauritiana and C. caputserpentis] and a fragment of a basalt adze.



Figure 5. Site 1919, looking east.

SITE 5603

This is a habitation shelter measuring about 3 by 3 meters and standing to a height of 35 centimeters. Midden remains present include the shells of a nerite [Nerita picea] and a cowrie [C. caputserpentis].



Figure 6. Site 5603, looking northeast.

SITE 5604

This is a deteriorated habitation shelter and two stone mounds covering an area of about 5 by 8 meters. Midden remains present include the shells of a two cowries [Cypraea mauritiana and C. caputserpentis], a drupe [Drupa ricina] and fragments of coral.

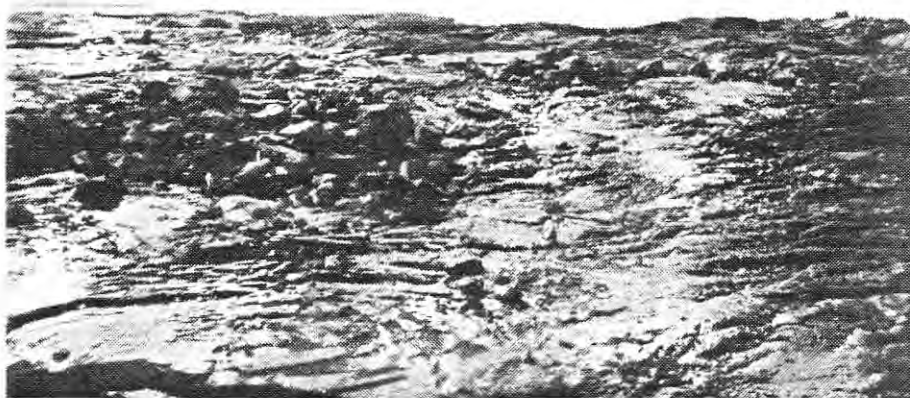


Figure 7. Site 5604, looking south.

SITE 10,151

This is a midden scatter consisting of one shell of a limpet [Cellana sp.], one shell of a cowrie [Cypraea sp.], and one shell of a Drupa ricina, covering an area of about 1 by 5 meters.

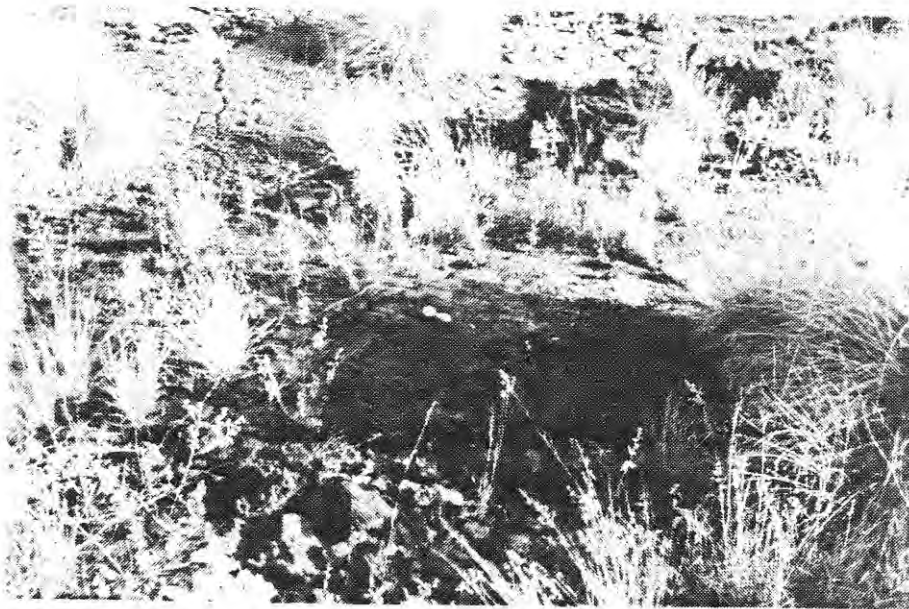


Figure 8. Site 10,151, looking north.

SITE 10,152

This is a stone mound measuring about 1 m/ 1 meter -
standing to a height of about 90 centimeters.



Figure 9. Site 10,152, looking west.

SITE 10,153

This is a stone mound measuring about 1.2 by 1.2 meters and standing to a height of about 90 centimeters.



Figure 10. Site 10,153, looking northeast.

SITE 10,154

This is a habitation structure measuring approximately .5 meters in length and 3 meters in width, and standing to a height of about 1 meter.



Figure 11. Site 10,154, looking southwest.

SITE 10,155

This is a habitation cave measuring approximately 15 meters in length and 10 meters in width, with a roof as much as 2.5 meters high. Midden materials present inside include shells of a limpet [Cellana sp.], a nerite [Nerita picea], a cowrie [Cypraea mauritiana], a cone [Conus sp.], and a drupe [Drupa ricina]. The site's distance from the coast and its proximity to the historic-period Mamalanoa Trail suggest that the site was associated with the trail, probably as a temporary resting place for travelers.



Figure 12. Site 10,155, looking south-southwest.

SITE 10,156

This is a stone mound measuring about 1.2 by 1.2 meters and standing to a height of about 1.2 meters.



Figure 13. Site 10,156, looking west.

SITE 10,157

This is a stone mound measuring about 1 by 1 meter and standing to a height of about 60 centimeters.



Figure 14. Site 10,157, looking west-northwest.

SITE 10,158

Blocks of lava have been removed from the natural pahoehoe bedrock to form this feature, which is a cavity in the lava measuring about 1 by 1.2 meters, and about 1.5 meters deep. Its function is unknown.



Figure 15. Site 10,158, looking east.

SITE 10,159

This site consists of four crude C-shaped habitation shelters covering an area of about ten by 30 meters. The only midden material noted included the shell of a drupe [Drupa ricina] and fragments of coral.



Figure 16. Site 10,159, looking north-northeast.

SITE 10,160

This is a stone mound measuring about 1 by 1 meter and standing to a height of about 50 centimeters.

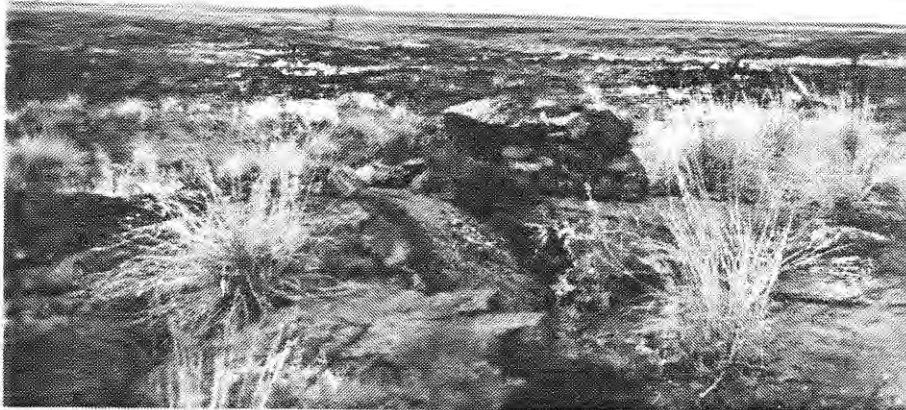


Figure 17. Site 10,160, looking west-northwest.

SITE 10,161

This site consists of one intact stone mound, several dismantled or collapsed stone mounds, and a deteriorated C-shaped habitation shelter. The site covers an area of about 50 by 100 meters.



Figure 18. Site 10,161, Mound, looking north.



Figure 19. Site 10,161, dismantled mound, looking west.

SITE 10,162

This is a stone mound measuring about 1 by 1 meter and standing to a height of about 75 centimeters.



Figure 20. Site 10,162, looking southwest.

SITE 10,163

This is a crude C-shaped habitation shelter measuring about 1.5 meters in length, with a wall measuring approximately 50 centimeters in width and standing to a height of about 40 centimeters.



Figure 21. Site 10,163, looking south.

SITE 10,164

Blocks of lava have been removed from the natural pahoehoe bedrock to form this feature, which is a cavity in the lava measuring about 1.5 by 1 meter, and about 60 centimeters deep. Its function is unknown.



Figure 22. Site 10,164, looking east.

SITE 10,165

This is a crude C-shaped habitation shelter measuring about 1.3 meters in length, with a wall measuring approximately 30 centimeters in width and standing to a height of about 25 centimeters.

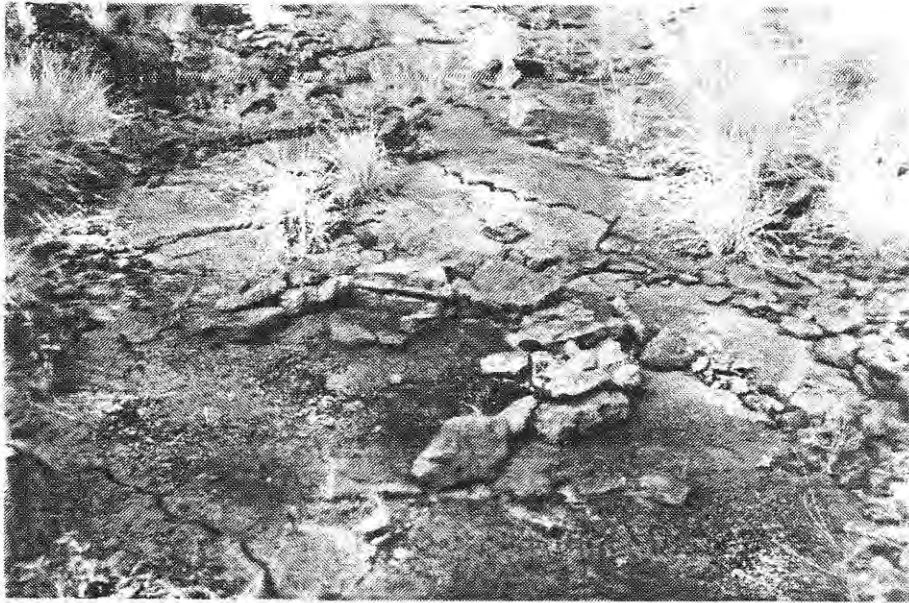


Figure 23. Site 10,165, looking west.

SITE 10,166

This is a habitation structure consisting of a collapsed lava bubble, around the edge of which has been built a stone wall. The site measures about 4 by 7 meters, the wall is about 80 centimeters high, and the roof of the cave around the edge of the lava bubble is about 75 centimeters high. Midden remains are fairly dense, and include the shells of a limpet [*Cellana* sp.], two cowries [*Cypraea caputserpentis* and *C. nautiliana*], a nerite [*Nerita picea*], a drupe [*Drupa ricina*], and sea urchin [Echinodermata]. Artifacts present include basalt adze fragments and pieces of files made of lava, coral, and echinoderm spine. The site has been vandalized, and its proximity to the beach access road virtually guarantees its eventual destruction at the hands of looters.



Figure 24. Site 10,166, looking north-northeast.

SITE 10,167

This is a stone mound measuring about 1 meter in diameter and standing to a height of about 50 centimeters.

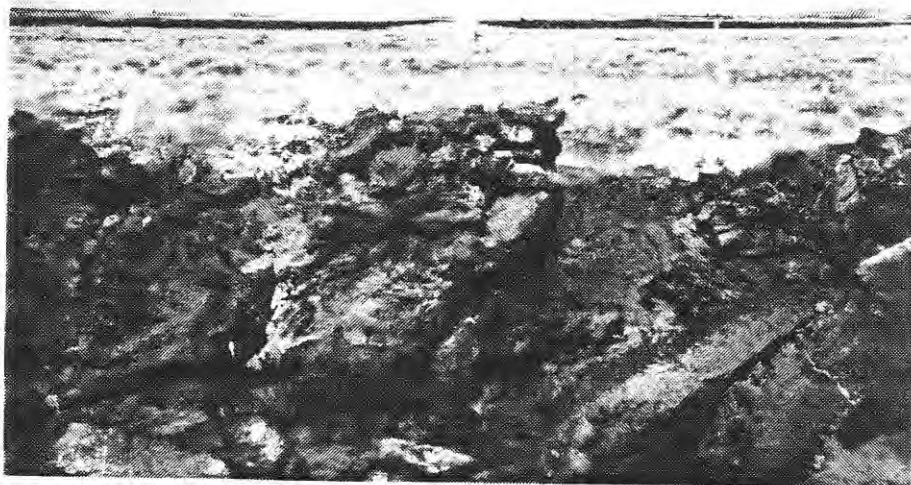


Figure 25. Site 10,167, looking north.

SITE 10,168

This is a collapsed shelter wall measuring about 5 meters in length, 50 centimeters in width, and standing to a height of about 30 centimeters. The only midden remains present are a shell of a cowrie C. mauritiana and a fragment of coral.

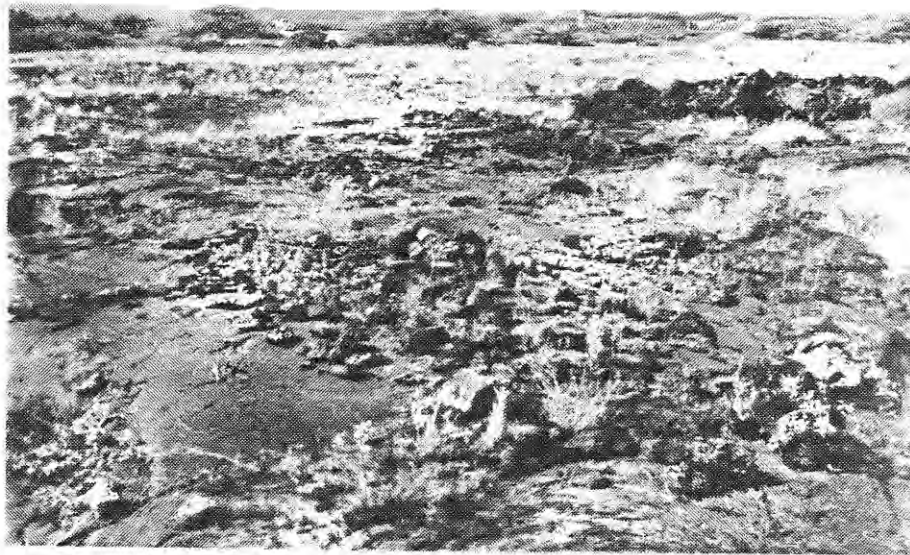


Figure 26. Site 10,168, looking west-northwest.

SITE 10,169

This is a stone mound measuring about 2 by 2.5 meters and standing to a height of about 80 centimeters. Midden remains present include the shells of two cowries [Cypraea caputserpentis and C. mauritiana] and a drupe [Drupa ricina].



Figure 27. Site 10,169, looking northwest.

SITE 10,170

This is a roughly square habitation structure measuring approximately 2.5 by 2.5 meters and standing to a height of about 50 centimeters. Midden remains are scarce and include the shells of a limpet [Cellana sp.], a nerite [Nerita picea], three cowries [Cypraea mauritiana, C. caputserpentis, and C. sp.], a drupe [Drupa ricina] and a sea urchin [Echinodermata].

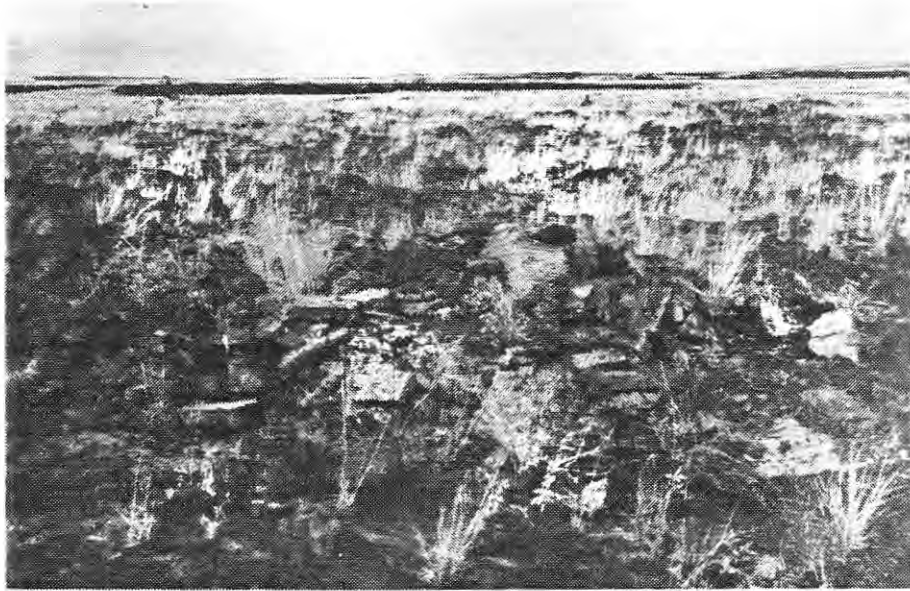


Figure 28. Site 10,170, looking north.

SITE 10,171

This is a habitation structure measuring approximately 3 by 5 meters and standing to a height of about 50 centimeters. Midden remains are moderately dense and include the shells of a limpet [Cellana sp.], a nerite [Nerita picea], two cowries [Cypraea mauritiana and C. caputserpentis] and a cone [Conus sp.].



Figure 29. Site 10,171, looking east.

SITE 10,172

This is a C-shaped habitation structure measuring approximately 2 meters in length with a wall approximately 40 centimeters wide and standing to a height of about 30 centimeters.

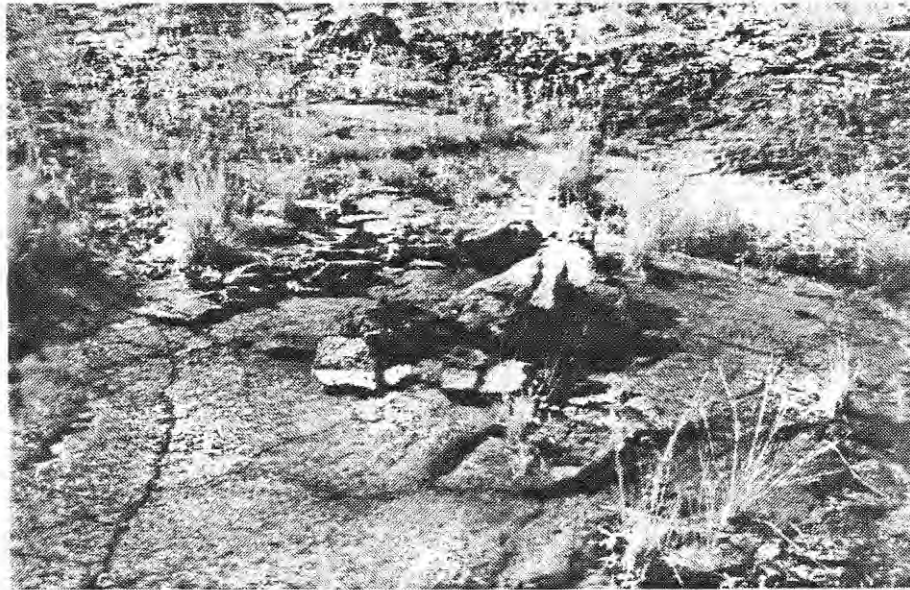


Figure 30. Site 10,172, looking west.

Figure 31. Site 10, 173, looking west.



This is a C-shaped navigation structure measuring approximately 2 meters in length with a wall approximately 60 centimeters wide and standing to a height of about 40 centimeters.

SITE 10, 173

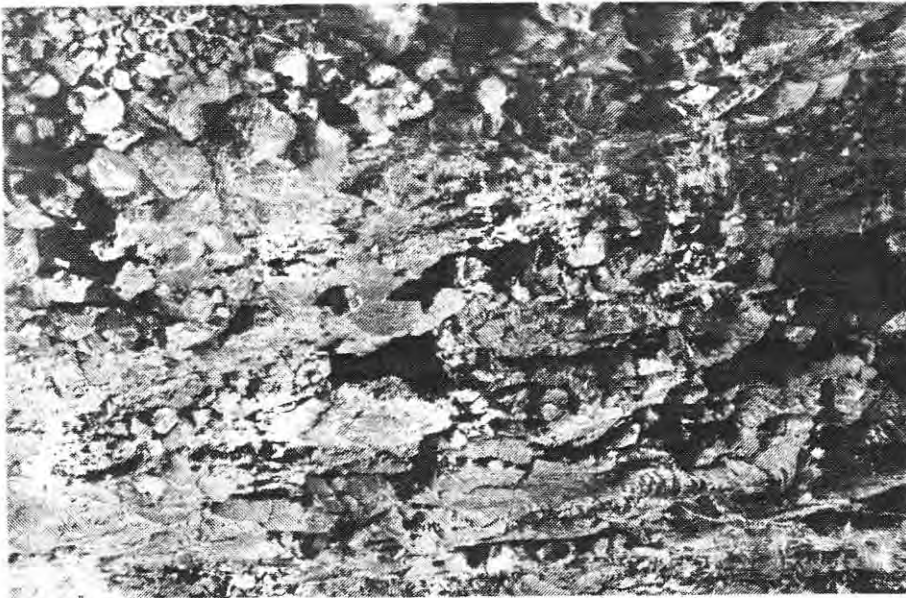
SITE 10,174

This is a stone mound measuring about 2 by 2 meters and standing to a height of about 60 centimeters.



Figure 32. Site 10,174, looking south.

Figure 33. Site 10, 175, looking north-northwest.



This is a habitation shelter measuring approximately 3 meters in length with a wall approximately 80 centimeters wide and standing to a height of about 60 centimeters. Immediately adjacent to the shelter is a lava dome cave which undoubtedly also functioned as a habitation. Widden remains present include the shells of a limpet [*Cellana* sp.], a nautilus [*Nautilus picea*], two corals [*Cypraea mauritiana* and *C. sp.*], a drupe [*Dryas plicata*], a sea urchin [*Echinodermata*] and fragments of coral. The only artifact noted was an echinoderm spine flint.

SITE 10, 175

SITE 10,176

This is a stone mound measuring about 1.5 by 1.2 meters and standing to a height of about 70 centimeters. The only midden remains found were shells of a nerite [Nerita picea]. The feature has been vandalized.



Figure 34. Site 10,176, looking east.

SITE 10,177

This site consists of four crude habitation shelters occupying an area of about 10 by 20 meters. No midden or artifacts were noted.

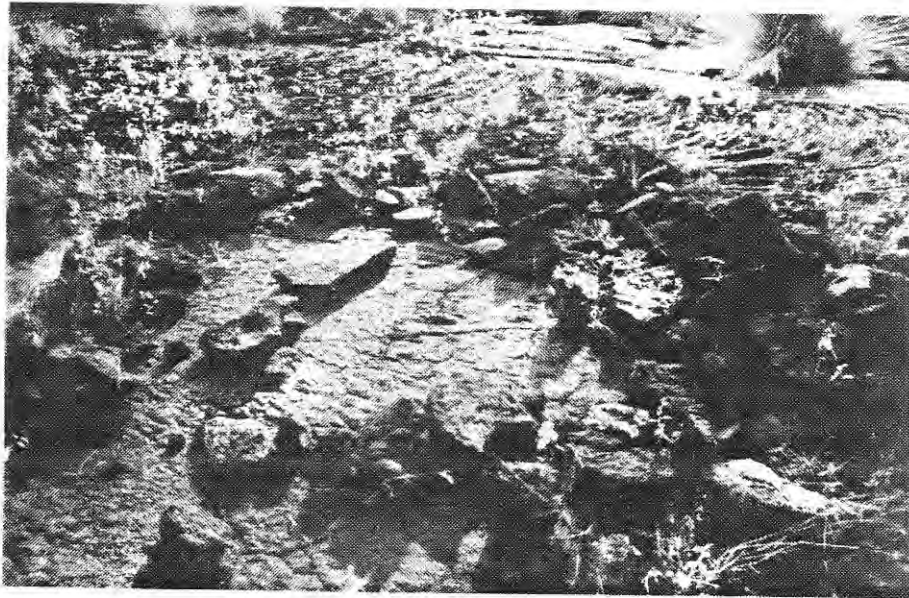


Figure 35. Site 10,177, looking east.



Figure 36. Site 10,177, looking southeast.



Figure 37. Site 10,177, looking northeast.

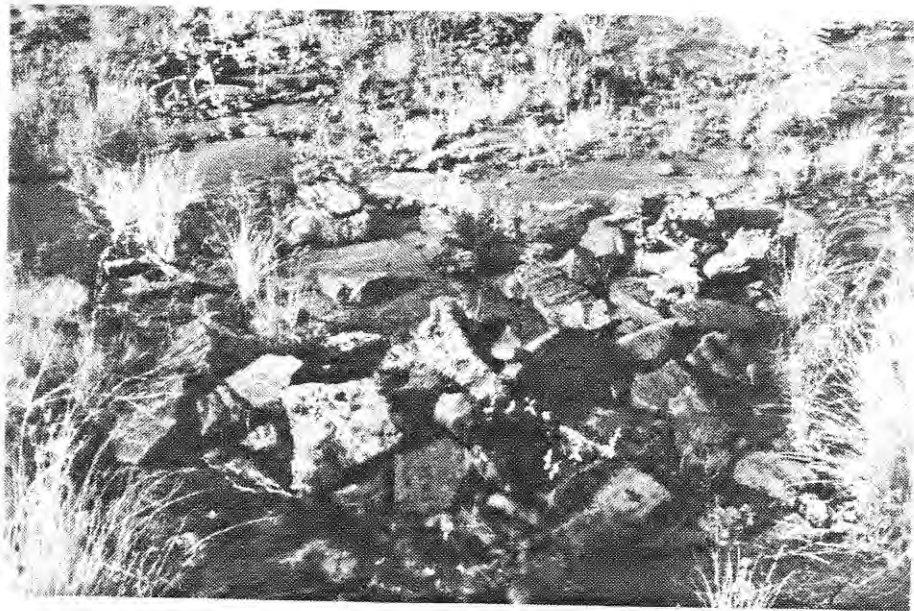


Figure 38. Site 10,177, looking southwest.

SITE 10,178

This site consists of two petroglyphs. One is a crude oval, the other consists of the letters "CN." Their close proximity to a boundary corner suggests that they may be early surveyor's marks.

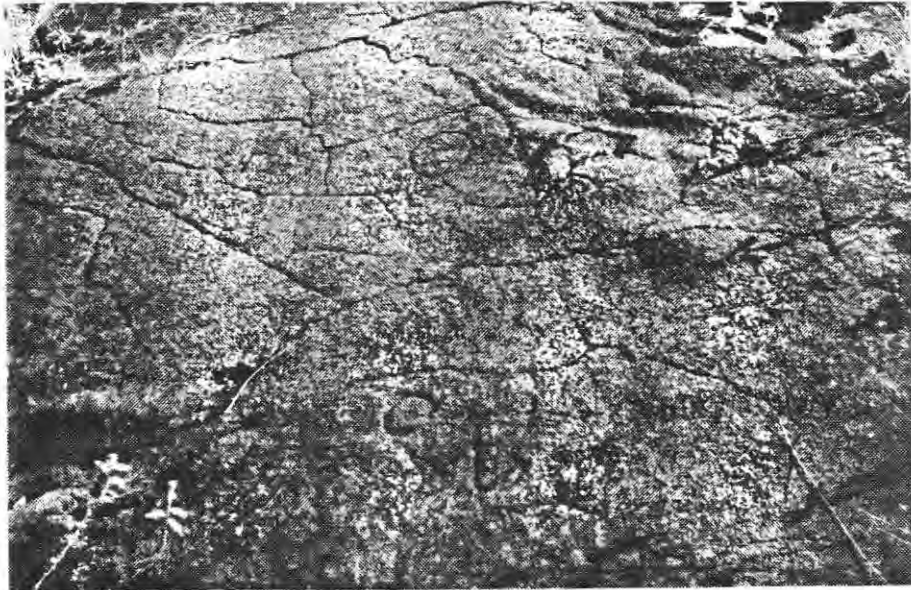


Figure 39. Site 10,178, looking northeast.

SITE 10,179

This is a collapsed habitation shelter measuring approximately 2 meters across with a wall approximately 70 centimeters wide and standing to a height of about 25 centimeters. The only midden present consists of a single fragment of the shell of a cowrie [Cypraea mauritiana].



Figure 40. Site 10,179, looking north-northeast.

SITE 10,180

This is a habitation shelter measuring approximately 2.5 meters in length with a wall approximately 75 centimeters wide and standing to a height of about 40 centimeters. Midden remains present include the shells of a nerite [Nerita picea] and fragments of coral.



Figure 41. Site 10,180, looking south-southeast.

SITE 10,181

This site consists of two stone mounds, located in an area measuring about 5 by 10 meters. Each measures about 2 by 2 meters and stands to a height of about 1 meter. Midden remains present include waterworn cobbles, fragments of coral, and beach sand. One of the features has been vandalized.



Figure 42. Site 10,181, Intact Mound, looking west.



Figure 43. Site 10,181, Vandalized Mound, looking south.

SITE 10,182

This site consists of a number of crude habitation shelters, stone mounds and midden scatters situated between the Ke-anole Airport Emergency Service Road and the ocean.



Figure 44. Site 10,182, looking north-northwest.



Figure 45. Site 10,182, looking south-southwest.

SITE 10,184

This is a lava bubble the roof of which has been removed. It measures about 3 by 3 meters and is about 1 meter deep. Its function is unknown.



Figure 46. Site 10,184 looking northeast.

SITE 10,185

This is a midden scatter measuring about 5 meters in diameter. Midden remains present include the shells of a limpet [*Cellana* sp.], a nerite [*Nerita picea*], three cowries [*Cypaea mauritiana*, *C. caputserpentis* and *C. sp.*], a drupe [*Drupa ricina*] and a sea urchin [*Echinodermata*]. Artifacts present included a fragment of a basalt adze and a basaltic glass flake.



Figure 47. Site 10,185, looking east.

SITE 10,186

This is a stone mound measuring 3 by 6 meters and standing to a height of 70 centimeters. Midden remains are scarce and consist only of the shells of a cowrie [Cypraea mauritiana], a nerite [Nerita picea] and a limpet [Cellana sp.].



Figure 48. Site 10,186, looking east.

SITE 10,187

This site consists of four stone mounds, two on each side of the Mamalanba Trail, covering an area of about 15 by 20 meters.

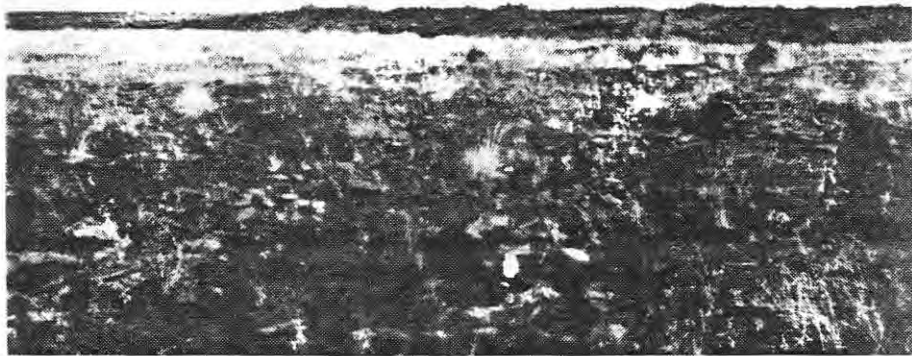


Figure 49. Site 10,187, looking northwest.

SITE 10,188

This site consists of two stone mounds covering an area about 3 by 20 meters.

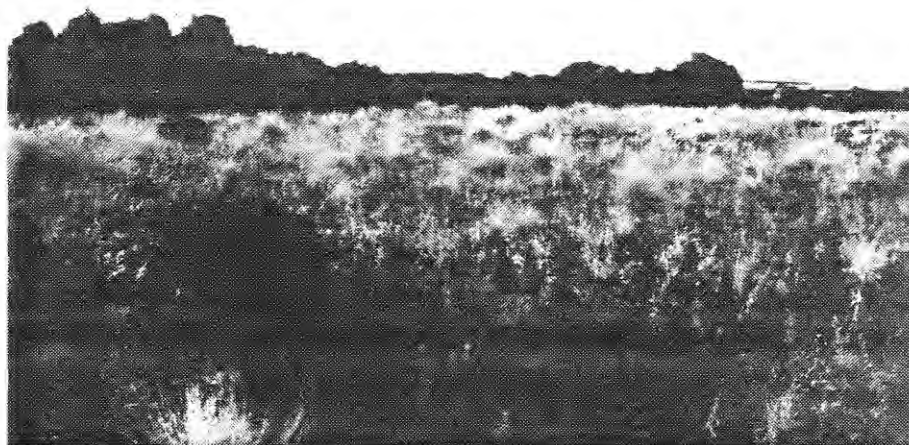


Figure 50. Site 10,188, looking south.

SITE 10,189

This site is a stone mound measuring about 1 meter in diameter and standing to a height of 70 centimeters. It is probably a survey boundary marker.

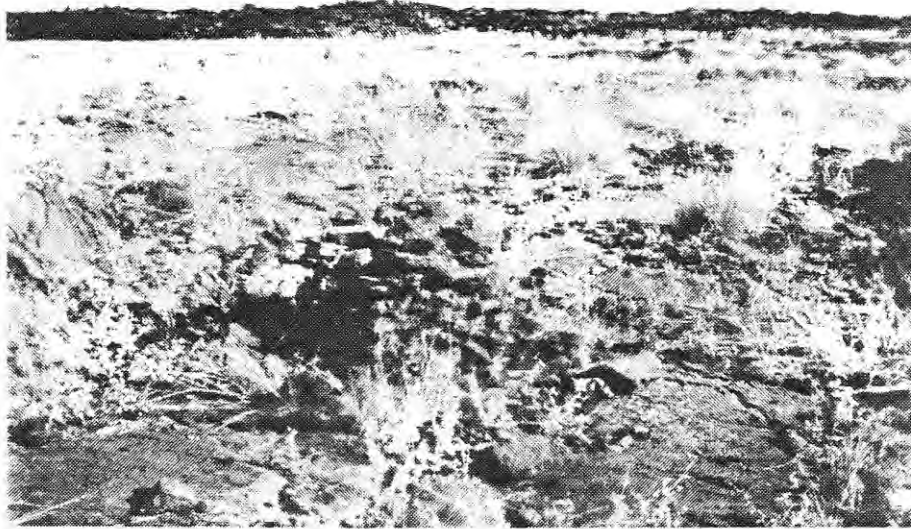


Figure 51. Site 10,189, looking north.

SITE 10,190

This is a crude C-shaped habitation shelter measuring approximately 2 meters across, with a wall that measures about 60 centimeters wide and 40 centimeters high.



Figure 52. Site 10,190, looking north-northeast.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The sites located during this reconnaissance indicate a light, probably temporary, utilization of the inland area and a primary concentration of settlement at the coast. Such inland features as were found [with the notable exception of Site 10,154] are small, scattered mounds and crude shelters with little or no midden deposits. The coastal sites, on the whole, can be characterized as large, well-built structures of a more permanent nature, as evidenced by the presence of considerably greater amounts of midden materials and artifacts.

There are no sites of such significance that they must be preserved at all costs. It is recommended that if construction is to take place at any of these site locations, detailed recording followed by archaeological salvage excavations should first be conducted to remove the scientific information contained in them. The alarming extent of vandalism and looting which has occurred at certain of the coastal sites leads to the conclusion that construction at those locations will actually represent a positive impact, in that the valuable information in them could be saved by a data recovery program. If left in their present vulnerable state, the vandalism and looting will undoubtedly continue until there is nothing left.

Because of its aesthetic and cultural values, construction which would impinge upon the Mamalahoa Trail either physically or visually should be kept to an absolute minimum. It is recommended that whatever construction takes place should be limited to crossing of the trail by roads.

Literature Cited

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APPENDIX

Correlation of Old and New Site Numbers

<u>Old Site #</u>	<u>New Site #</u>	<u>Description</u>
T-1	10151	Midden Scatter
T-2	10152	Stone Mound
T-3	10153	Stone Mound
T-4	10154	Walled Habitation
T-5	10155	Habitation Cave
T-6	10156	Stone Mound
T-7	10157	Stone Mound
T-8	10158	Clearing
T-9	10159	4 Habitation Shelters
T-10	10160	Stone Mound
T-11	10161	Mounds & Shelter
T-12	10162	Stone Mound
T-13	10163	Habitation Shelter
T-14	10164	Clearing
T-15	10165	Habitation Shelter
T-16	10166	Habitation Shelter
T-17	10167	Stone Mound
T-18	10168	Habitation Shelter
T-19	10169	Stone Mound
T-20	10170	Habitation Shelter
T-21	10171	Habitation Shelter
T-22	10172	Habitation Shelter
T-23	10173	Habitation Shelter
T-24	10174	Stone Mound
T-25	10175	Habitation Shelter
T-26	10176	Stone Mound
T-27	10177	4 Habitation Shelters
T-28	10178	Petroglyphs
T-29	10179	Habitation Shelter
T-30	10180	Habitation Shelter
T-31	10181	2 Stone Mounds
T-32	10182	Various Features
T-33	5604	Shelter & 2 Mounds
T-35	10184	Lava Bubble
T-36	1919	Habitation Shelter
T-37	10185	Midden Scatter
T-38	5603	Habitation Shelter
T-39	10186	Stone Mound
T-40	1917	Shelter, wall & Cave
T-41	1917	Habitation Shelter
T-42	10187	4 Stone Mounds
T-43	10188	2 Stone Mounds
T-44	10189	Stone Mound
T-45	10190	Habitation Shelter
	2	Mamalaanoa Trail