FINAL PRESERVATION PLAN FOR SITE 50-10-27-10,211 NATURAL ENERGY LABORATORY OF HAWAII AUTHORITY

Kalaoa 5 Ahupua'a, Keahole Point North Kona District, Island of Hawaii (TMK 7-3-43:3)

Prepared for:

Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii Authority 73-4460 Queen Kaahumanu Highway, #101 Kailua-Kona, HI 96740-2632

Prepared By:

Garcia and Associates 729B Emily St. Honolulu, HI 96813-5144

May 2001



GARCIA AND ASSOCIATES

NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANTS

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Alice K.S. Roberts, M.A., R.P.A Principal Investigator Garcia and Associates 729B Emily St. Honolulu, HI 96813-5144

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii Authority (NELHA), Garcia and Associates (GANDA) conducted archaeological data recovery investigations at Site 50-10-27-10,211 in the NELHA area of Keahole point, *ahupua* 'a of Kalaoa 5, North Kona, Island of Hawai`i (TMK: 7-3-43:42). Site 10,211 was investigated, found to be significant under H.A.R. §13-198-8 Criteria A and D, and recommended for protection (conservation). This preservation plan provides a description of Site 10,211, a delineation of buffer zones around the site, and short-term and long-term preservation measures.

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2.0 SETTING

Site 10,211 is in the coastal zone of Kalaoa 5 (Figure 1). The *ahupua'a* of Kalaoa 5 is situated on the lower slopes of Hualalai Volcano in the Kekaha region of the North Kona District. The topography in the vicinity of the site is characterized by undulating pahoehoe lava fields that gently slope west toward the ocean. The ground surface consists of prehistoric and historic pahoehoe derived from Hualalai Volcano that extends to the shoreline (McDonald and Abbott 1982:353). A narrow band of coral beach wash runs parallel to the coastline in the tidal zone and smooth pahoehoe forms the coastline.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

Site 50-10-27-10,211 is a complex consisting of three features: a small platform, a C-shape enclosure, and a petroglyph. Site 10,211 Features 1 and 2 are situated on the crest of a broad tumulus of smooth pahoehoe bedrock with sparse grass; and Feature 3 is located on the southern extent of the tumulus approximately 16m south of Feature 2 (Figure 3). Site 10,211 was previously documented by Cordy (1981, 1985) and Clark (1984). Based on information derived from these studies, GANDA conducted data recovery excavations (Roberts and Roberts 2001).

3.1 Feature 1

Feature 1 is a low, rectangular platform situated on pahoehoe bedrock. It measures 2.7m (N-S) by 2.0m and ranges from 0.2m-0.3m high. Angular basalt cobbles and boulders are stacked and faced 1-2 courses high to form the perimeter of the platform. The surface of the interior pavement consists of approximately 80% branch coral with angular basalt pebbles and water-worn pebbles and coral. A water-worn basalt boulder is located at the northwest corner of the platform and may have been an irregular saltpan or unidentified type of receptacle.

A test unit was excavated in the center of the platform. Artifacts recovered from the test unit included: a coral disc and an urchin spine abrader. Shell and faunal midden samples were also recovered from the unit. A possible water-worn, fine-grained basalt core with two detached flakes was also identified on the platform surface.





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Based on the proximity to Feature 2, the limited size of the platform, and branch coral surface fill, the feature is interpreted to have primarily functioned as a traditional fishing shrine. This interpretation correlates with those made by Barrera (1992:13-15) and Donham (1986:14) for similar features located in the coastal zones of the *ahupua* a of Kalaoa and Ooma.

3.2 Feature 2

Feature 2 is a low, rectangular enclosure situated on pahoehoe bedrock. The exterior measures 3.1m (N-S) by 2.9m and the interior measures 2.5m by 2.5m. The walls are 0.4m-0.6m thick and ranged from 0.2m-0.7m high. Angular basalt cobbles and boulders are stacked directly on bedrock and faced 1-3 courses high to form the walls of the enclosure. A water-worn basalt boulder is located at the northeast corner of the enclosure and appears to be an irregular saltpan or unidentified type of receptacle.

A test unit was excavated in the floor of the enclosure. No artifacts were recovered from the unit. Sparse faunal remains and shell midden were collected from the unit. Radiocarbon analysis yielded five calendar calibrations ranging between AD1510-1595 and AD1915-1950. Based on the enclosure construction and results of subsurface testing, the feature is interpreted to have functioned as a traditional temporary habitation.

3.3 Feature 3

Feature 3 consists of a single petroglyph located approximately 16m southeast of Feature 2. A human figure was pecked into smooth, southeast-facing pahoehoe bedrock. The slightly muscled figure shows both arms bent downward from the elbows with legs spread out and tapering to dull points. The petroglyph measures 20cm(N-S) by 15cm with a maximum depth of 4mm. A sketch drawing of the petroglyph is provided in Figure 3. It is suggested that the style of the petroglyph, which depicts a human figure that is muscular, or fuller, rather than linear, may be indicative of some artistically progressive stage (Cox 1970:57). However, no age or interpretation for the petroglyph is known at this time.

3.4 Site 10,211 Interpretation

Based on the size and shape of the platform and the abundance of branch coral on the surface, Feature 1 is interpreted as a fishing shrine. The enclosure (Feature 2) is interpreted as a temporary habitation feature. The petroglyph (Feature 3) depicts a human figure and is an example of rock art. Radiocarbon analysis of charcoal samples from Feature 2 yielded multiple calendar calibration ranges spanning from AD 1510-1595 to AD 1915-1950. GANDA considered the site significant under H.A.R. §13-198-8 Criteria A and D because of the inferred ceremonial function of the platform (Feature 1) and the information the site yielded that is important to understanding the prehistory of the *ahupua*`a, region, and island.



4.0 PRESERVATION SITE TREATMENT AND BUFFERS

The tumulus upon which the site is located forms a natural boundary for the site preservation area. The preservation area will include the level crest of the tumulus and would extend to the base of the tumulus at the southern extent of the site to include Feature 3. The preservation area, thus defined, will allow for an approximate 2-5 meter buffer zone around the site features (Figure 4). No construction or land modification will occur within the preservation buffer zone.

5.0 SHORT TERM PRESERVATION MEASURES

Short-term preservation measures require: the erection of orange, protective fencing; placing avoidance instructions on construction specifications; and conducting on-site briefing with construction contractors. The SHPD will be notified once the protective fencing is erected so that SHPD representatives can verify the fences are in the proper location.

6.0 LONG-TERM PRESERVATION MEASURES

Long-term preservation measures for Site 10,211 focus on protection and conservation. Currently, there are no plans to interpret the site to accommodate unlimited public access/education. Long-term preservation measures for the site follow.

- NELHA will ensure that the current and future leaseholder(s) does not encroach on the site through additional development.
- NELHA will ask the cooperation and vigilance of the leaseholder to ensure that the site is kept clean of litter and protected from vandalism.
- NELHA will inform the leaseholder of the rights of Native Hawaiian groups and/or other interested parties to be granted access to the site.
- ✤ NELHA will periodically check the site to ensure the protection of the site.



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