

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**  
**AN**  
**UPDATE ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK CONDUCTED ON A PARCEL IN**  
**KIHEI**

**TMK: (2) 3-9-10: 077**

**KEOKEA, WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII**

**NANCY MCMAHON, M.A., M.ED., RPA**  
**April 2011**

**EXHIBIT '16'**

## INTRODUCTION

Back in 1992, SCS conducted an archaeological inventory survey of the proposed land, the report was entitled: **An Archaeological Inventory Survey of Parcel TMK 3-9-10:77, Town of Kihei, Keokea Ahupualā, Wailuku District, Island of Maui (Spears, SCS, 1992)**. Two backhoe trenches were excavated on the parcel yielding negative findings.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In reviewing the archaeological report for this parcel, aerial photographs and Google Earth maps, the parcel has been leveled and vacant. No historic properties have been found in the subject project location. On December 17, 1992, the then Maui Archaeologist, Annie Griffin, concluded that that any development on this parcel would have a "no effect" on historic properties.

Based on the report, the State Historic Preservation Division's letter and updated research, no further archaeological work is needed. Therefore, because the project area has undergone the historic preservation review process back in 1992 and that determination should stand. With the current rules as specified in HAR §13-276-5, the effect determination is that *no historic properties will be affected* by the proposed action.



DEPUTIES

JOHN P. KEPPELER, II  
DONA L. HANA'KE

AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAM

AQUATIC RESOURCES  
CONSERVATION AND

ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS  
CONSERVATION AND  
RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT  
CONVEYANCES

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
DIVISION  
LAND MANAGEMENT  
STATE PARKS  
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION  
33 SOUTH KING STREET, 6TH FLOOR  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

December 17, 1992

LOG NO.: 7079  
DOC NO.: 9212AG40

Dr. Robert Spear  
Scientific Consultant Services, Inc.  
47-269 D Hui Iwa Street  
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. Spear:

SUBJECT: Historic Preservation Review of an Archaeological  
Report  
Kihei, Wailuku, Maui  
TMK: 3-9-10: 77

Thank you for submitting a revised copy of your final report entitled An archaeological Inventory Survey of Parcel TMK 3-9-10:77, Town of Kihei, Keokea Ahupua'a, Wailuku District, Island of Maui (1992). We now find this report acceptable. Our previous comments have been adequately addressed on pages 7 and 10. Based on the negative findings of your survey, the proposed development will have "no effect" on historic sites.

Please call Ms. Annie Griffin at 587-0013 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

  
DON HUBBARD, Administrator  
State Historic Preservation Division

AG:aal

DEC 17 1992

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY  
OF PARCEL TMK 3-9-10:77  
TOWN OF KIHEI  
KEOKEA AHUPUA'A, WAILUKU DISTRICT  
ISLAND OF MAU'I**

By

**Robert L. Spear, Ph.D.**

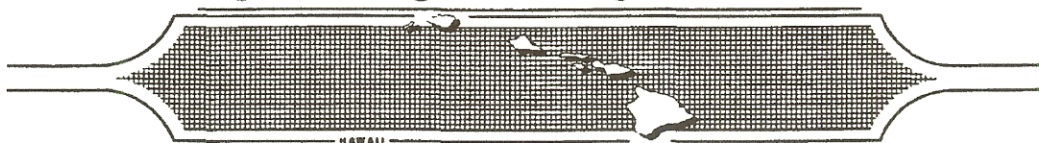
October, 1992

For

**Wayne I. Arakaki, Engineer**

Wailuku, Hawaii

**SCIENTIFIC CONSULTANT SERVICES Inc.**



47-269 D HUI IWA STREET KANELOE, HAWAII 96744



## INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

At the request of Wayne I. Arakaki, Engineer an Archaeological Inventory Survey was conducted by Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. at TMK:3-9-10:77, Town of Kihei, Keokea ahupua'a, Wailuku District, Island of Mau'i (Figure 1). The purpose of this survey was to determine the presence or absence of significant cultural remains in the project area. The fieldwork was carried out on October 15 and 16, 1992 by Robert L Spear, Ph.D (Principal Investigator) and David Chaffee (Field Assistant).

The project area encompassed slightly less than one acre (43,390 sq. ft.) and was bordered on the east by South Kihei Road, and on the north, south, and west by empty lots. Vegetation was limited to Kiawe, Indian Pluchea, and 'Akulikulikai (Pickleweed).

## HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

A brief review of the Land Commission Award (LCA) books found no LCA's within or near the project area.

No previous archaeological work has been conducted in the project area. Work most closely associated with the present project area was conducted by Keau (1981), Neller (1982), Shapiro and Rosendahl (1988), and Donham (1990) at Kalama Park. Although Keau (1981:1-2) initially identified two archaeological features in Kalama Park further work by Donham (1990:13) determined these



features to be, "...portions of a more extensive secondary deposit of structural stone and twentieth century rubbish." The fieldwork of Shapiro and Rosendahl (1988) and Donham (1990) produced negative results. Neller notes the presence of one, and perhaps more, human burials at Kalama Park (1982:1). The Fredericksens surveyed and tested a parcel in the Kihei beach zone (TMK:3-9-5:19). The results of their 23 backhoe trenches were negative.

Archaeological sites appear to be limited within the area of the coastal and barren zones of Keohea ahupua'a. Site 223 consisted of two C-shaped temporary habitation structures. Site 1709 included enclosures and a platform. Site 1710 consisted of a walled enclosure, site 1711 was a C-shape, and site 1712 was an enclosure.

The results of the reviewed archaeological reports and the distribution of the known archaeological sites indicates that little should be expected within the present project area. At the most potential sites would be limited to temporary habitation features or perhaps human burials. This is similar to what Cordy indicates for the area just south of the present project area (Cordy 1977).

### **METHODOLOGY**

The purpose of this inventory survey was to determine the presence or absence of significant cultural deposits through a surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing. The surface

reconnaissance was conducted by walking the project area in systematic sweeps with the surveyors no more than 10 m apart.

The subsurface testing was carried out using a backhoe to excavate stratigraphic trenches (ST) which were used to examine soil deposits and explore for buried cultural material. The soils from these trenches were not screened.

Records were kept through the use of fieldnotes, profile drawings, and a black-and-white photo record. Mapping was done by tape and compass. All soil colors were based on the Munsell color charts. All project materials are stored at the office of Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., Kaneohe, Hawai'i.

The project area was difficult to conduct archaeological investigations in because of its water saturated condition (Figure 2). The surface of at least a portion of the project area had been modified at some point because of the presence of the remains of a hard packed, gravel road (Figure 3). This road provided access to a portion of the project area and allowed for the excavation of two of the four planned stratigraphic trenches. It was impossible to move the backhoe to the other planned trench locations because the machine constantly became mired in mud. When ST-1 and ST-2 were excavated they had to be quickly profiled because of unstable ground conditions. Figure 4 shows the wall collapse and flooding that occurred at ST-1. Figure 5 shows the catastrophic wall failure that occurred at ST-2.





FIGURE 2: PROJECT AREA SHOWING STANDING SURFACE WATER.



FIGURE 3: PROJECT AREA SHOWING REMAINS OF GRAVEL ROAD.





FIGURE 4: STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH 1, WALL COLLAPSE AND FLOODING.

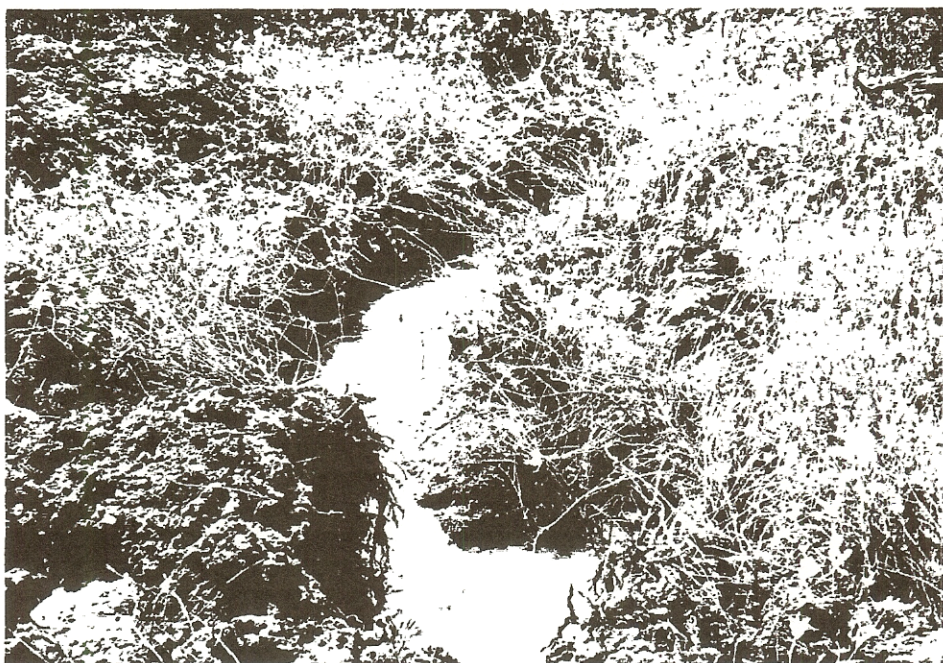


FIGURE 5: STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCH 2, CATASTROPHIC WALL FAILURE.



## FIELDWORK RESULTS

The surface survey of the project area found no evidence of significant archaeological remains. Deposits of modern trash and the remains of a modern gravel road were all that was found on the property.

Two stratigraphic trenches were excavated during this project (Figure 6). Stratigraphic Trench 1 measured 10.0 by 0.7 m and had a maximum depth of 2.0 m (Figure 7). Stratigraphic Trench 2 measured 10.0 by 0.7 m and had a maximum depth of 1.8 m (Figure 8).

The same seven natural layers were recorded in both stratigraphic trenches. This indicates that a continuous stratigraphic profile exists across the project area in an east/west direction.

Layer I was a dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4, m) silt layer which contained the majority of the observed roots and rootlets. No rock was present. This layer was roughly 30 cm thick in ST-1 and 25 cm thick in ST-2.

Layer II was a reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/8, m) sand layer which contained few roots and no rock. This layer was approximately 20 cm thick in both St-1 and St-2.

Layer III consisted of a dark brown (7.5 YR 3/2, m) sand which had no roots or rocks. This layer was roughly 25 cm thick in ST-1 and 30 cm thick in ST-2.

Layer IV was a dark gray (7.5 YR 4/0, m) sand layer with no roots or rock. This layer was approximately 30 cm thick in ST-1 and 35 cm thick in ST-2.

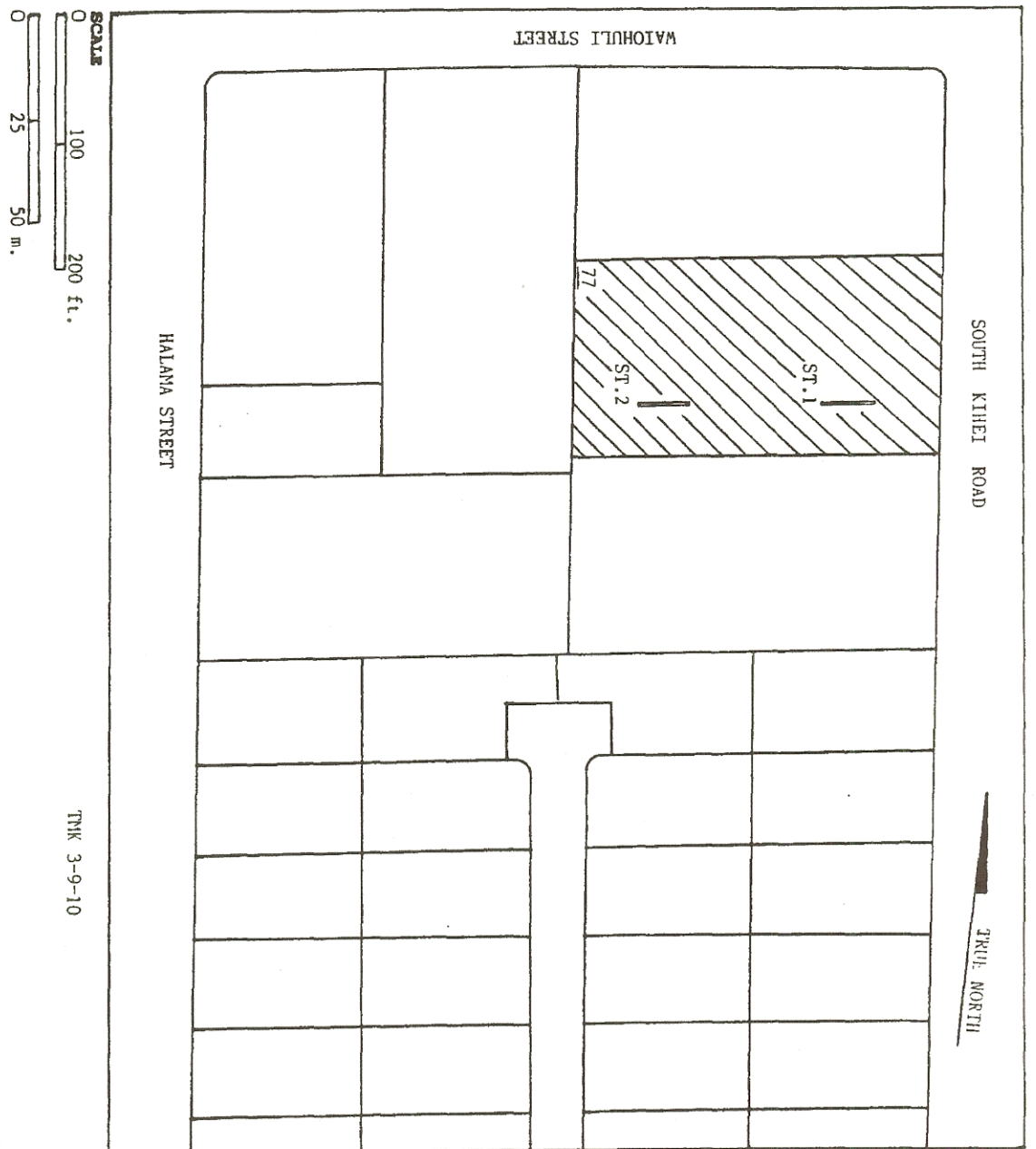


FIGURE 6: PROJECT AREA AND LOCATION OF STRATIGRAPHIC TRENCHES 1 AND 2.

Layer V was a black (7.5 YR 2/0, m) sand Layer with no roots or rock. This layer was roughly 20 cm thick in both ST-1 and ST-2.

Layer VI was a reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/8, m) sand and coral layer. Because of its coral content this layer was much courser than Layers I through V. This layer was approximately 25 cm thick in ST-1 and 20 cm thick in ST-2.

Layer VII extended from the base of Layer VI to the base of the excavations. This layer was also comprised of sand and coral. The color of the layer was a dark gray (7.5 YR 4/0, m).

No cultural material was located in any of these natural layers.

#### **DISCUSSION**

Extremely difficult conditions limited the amount of excavation possible in the project area. However, the two stratigraphic trenches along with the surface survey produced no evidence of significant cultural deposits within the project area and none are believed to be present. These results are in line with the results expected from the earlier archaeological review. The absence of historic sites in the project area may be due to the generally wet soil conditions (several of the local people called the area a "swamp") and due to modern activities such as the creation of the gravel road that was identified.

This does not preclude the slight possibility that human remains might be encountered during development activities. If this should occur work in the immediate area must be stopped and the State Historic Preservation Division be contacted.

Based on the results of this project it is recommended that no further archaeological work be required on lot TMK:3-9-10:77.

## REFERENCES CITED

Cordy, Ross

- 1977 "Kihei Flood Control Project: Archaeological Reconnaissance and Literature Search", Fort Schafter, Hawaii: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Donham, Theresa

- 1990 "Archaeological Inventory Survey Potential Kihei Public Library Site D", Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc.

Fredericksen, Demaris, E. Fredericksen, and W. Fredericksen

- 1991 "Archaeological Inventory Survey, Subsurface Testing Required by State of Hawaii, Historic Sites Section, Honolulu, Hawaii", letter report, Xamanek Researchers.

Keau, Charles

- 1981 "Archaeological Reconnaissance (Surface Survey) for Kalama Park, Kihei, Maui", Letter report prepared for Nolle R Smith, Director, State of Hawaii-Department of Parks and Recreation.

Neller, Earl

- 1982 "An Archaeological Reconnaissance at the Kalama County Beach Park, Kamaole, Maui (TMK:3-9-12:13 and 3-9-05:52)", Ms. on file at State Historic Preservation Division.

Shapiro, William and Paul Rosendahl

- 1988 "Subsurface Archaeological Reconnaissance Testing Auhana Road Drainline Project Area, Land of Kamaole, Wailuku District, Island of Maui", Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc.