

HANAPĒPĒ ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Hanapēpē Ahupuaʻa, Waimea Moku, Island of Kauaʻi

359 Acres in TMK (4) 1-8-007:003 and 6 Acres in TMKs (4) 1-8-008:035, 081, 086, and 087

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

DUDEK PROJECT NAME: Hanapēpē Archaeological Assessment

COUNTY/BOROUGH: Hanapēpē, Kauaʻi, Hawaiʻi, 96716

AHUPUAʻA/MOKU: Hanapēpē Ahupuaʻa, Waimea Moku

TMKS: 359 acres in TMK (4) 1-8-007:003 and 6 acres in TMKS (4) 1-8-009:035, 081, 086, and 087

COORDINATES: 21°55′18.6″N, 159°35′54.7″W

USGS QUAD MAP: Hanapepe, HI, USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle

DIRECT APE: 365 acres (Parcel Nos. 180070030000, 180080810000; 180080350000; 180080860000; 180080870000)

INDIRECT APE: One-half-(0.5)-mile radius around the subject properties

PURPOSE: Archaeological assessment

INVESTIGATION PERMIT NUMBER: Archaeological Permit Number 19-04, issued by the State of Hawaiʻi Department of Land and Natural Resources-State Historic Preservation Division

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this archaeological assessment is to assess impacts of SSFM's proposed land use plan in accordance with the requirements set forth in Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343. SSFM International is coordinating Phase I planning and permitting for a rural homestead community development project on approximately 365 acres of lands owned by the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) adjacent to the Hanapēpē town center. Proposed is a development that will provide residential and agricultural homesteading opportunities to DHHL's waitlist beneficiaries, and support DHHL's mission to manage the Hawaiian Home Lands trust effectively and to develop and deliver lands to native Hawaiians.

HISTORIC PROPERTIES: There are no historic properties within the direct APE. One historic property is located in the indirect APE: Hanapēpē Lot No. 18 (listed on the Hawaiʻi Register of Historic Places on 8/31/1991 and the National Register of Historic Places on 10/13/1993).

PROJECT ACREAGE: 365 acres (Parcel Nos. 180070030000, 180080810000; 180080350000; 180080860000; 180080870000)

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DETERMINATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS: It is not possible to determine whether significant historic properties are present on the subject properties that would be affected by the proposed work. An archaeological inventory survey scoped in coordination with the State Historic Preservation Division is recommended to determine whether significant historic properties are present on the subject properties, and if so, their location, extent and nature.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description and Location

At the request of SSFM International, LLC, Dudek prepared this archaeological assessment for the 365-acre Hanapēpē Homestead Project located in Hanapēpē, Hawai‘i, 96716, Hanapēpē Ahupua‘a, Waimea Moku, Island of Kaua‘i (Figure 1). SSFM International is coordinating Phase I planning and permitting for a rural homestead community development project on approximately 365 acres of lands owned by the Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) west of the Hanapēpē town center and Hanapēpē Heights neighborhood. Proposed is a development that will provide residential and agricultural homesteading opportunities to DHHL’s waitlist beneficiaries, and support DHHL’s mission to manage the Hawaiian Home Lands trust effectively and to develop and deliver lands to native Hawaiians.

The purpose of this archaeological assessment is to assess impacts of the proposed land use plan in accordance with the requirements set forth in Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 (DLNR-SHPD 2019). This assessment reviews the known heritage of Hanapēpē Ahupua‘a, determines the likely presence or absence of additional heritage resources within the Project Area and recommends an Archaeological Inventory Survey, coordinated with the Department of Land and Natural Resources-State Historic Preservation Division (DLNR-SHPD).

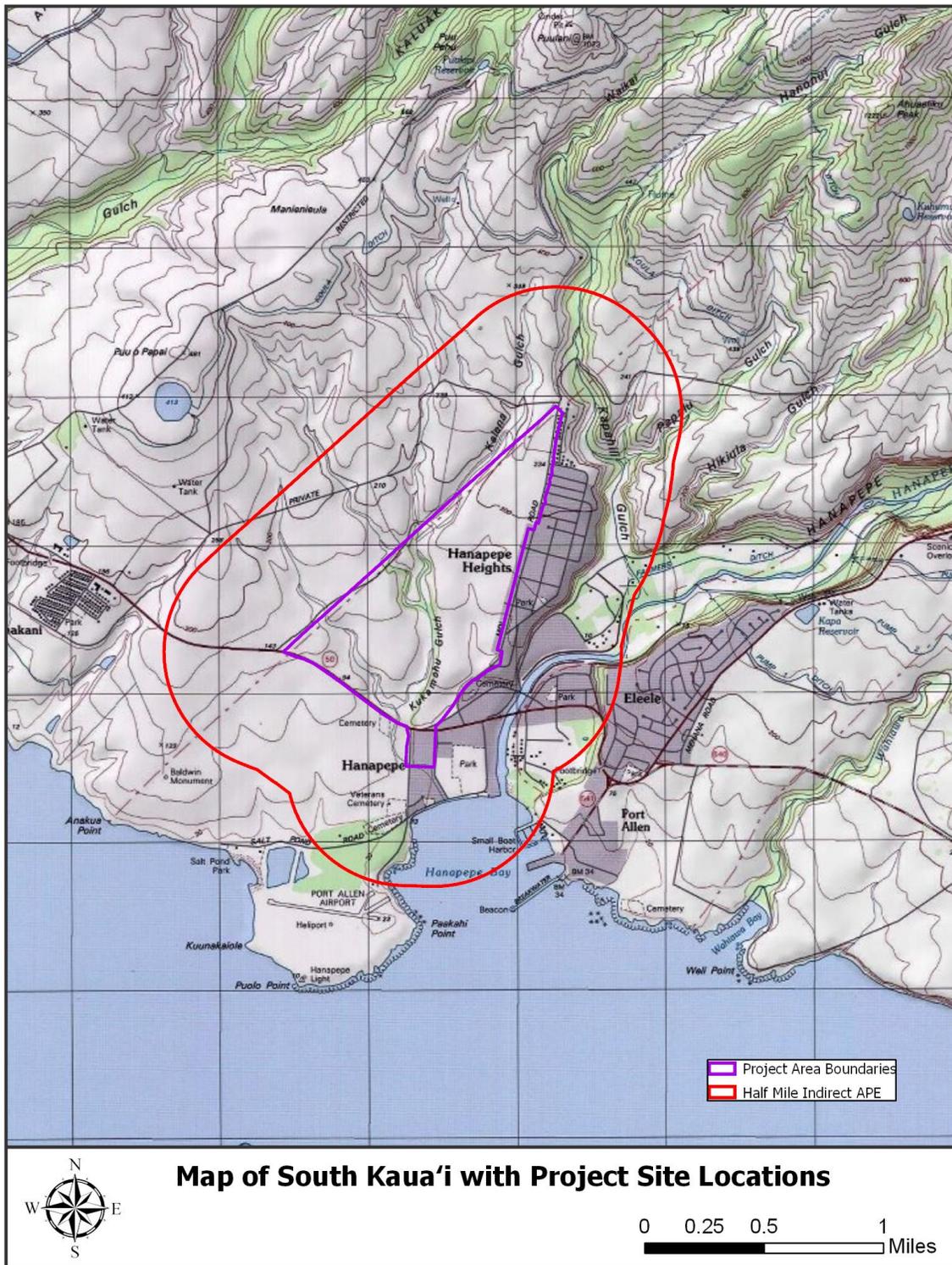
The proposed project will take place on two land parcels. One is a 359-acre sloped, triangular tract of undeveloped, presently fallow agricultural land directly west of a row of existing, north-south trending DHHL homesteads in the Hanapēpē Heights residential neighborhood. It is bordered to the south by the Kaumuali‘i Highway and a narrow tract of forested land, and to the west and north by agricultural lands. The other land parcel is a six-acre tract of land bordered by Kaumuali‘i Highway to the north, Puolo Road, to the east, mixed residential and commercial development to the south and Lele Road to the west. The Hanapēpē Valley lies 0.25 miles east of the larger parcel, and the Hanapēpē River flows within 0.25 miles east of both parcels. The County of Kaua‘i Real Property Tax Office Website (County of Kaua‘i) lists Hawaiian Homelands as the owner of the larger subject property and the State of Hawai‘i as the owner of the smaller subject property.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. Determination of the APE is influenced by a project's setting, the scale and nature of the undertaking, and the different kinds of effects that may result from the undertaking (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.16(d)).

The direct APE for the proposed project is defined as the two subject properties totaling 365-acres upon which ground disturbance for development will occur. The indirect APE is defined as a one-half (0.5)-mile radius around each of the subject properties constituting the direct APE (Figure 2).

Figure 2. South Kaua'i with Project Site Locations



1.3 Regulatory Setting

Federal

The NHPA, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq., formerly 16 USC 470 et seq.; National Historic Preservation Act), instituted historic preservation as a national policy. The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and National Historic Landmarks Program, and implemented historic preservation as a partnership among Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, non-profit organizations, and private individuals. The NHPA directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the NPS, to issue regulations governing State Historic Preservation Programs and staff. NHPA statutory provisions define the SHPO's role as assisting Federal agencies with fulfilling their review and compliance responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA; mandate requirements every State or Territory historic preservation office must meet in order to retain federally approved status; and, require federal agencies to create historic preservation programs, designate historic preservation officers and create processes for nominating properties to the NRHP under Section 110.

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize those who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. NRHP criteria are intended to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in their evaluations of historic properties' significance and NRHP eligibility.

A historic property is defined as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the NRHP criteria" (36 CFR Sections 800.16(i)(1)).

"Integrity" is defined in NRHP guidance, How to Apply the National Register Criteria, as "the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity" (NPS 2002). NRHP guidance further states that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be "exceptionally important" (criteria consideration G) to be considered for listing.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location,

design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To be eligible for NRHP listing, a historic property must possess integrity and meet at least one of the criteria for significance:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Effects on historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA are defined in the assessment of adverse effects in 36 CFR Sections 800.5(a)(1) as follows:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be further removed in distance or be cumulative.

Adverse effects on historic properties are clearly defined and include the following (36 CFR 800.5(2)):

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contributes to its historic significance;

- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

To comply with Section 106 of the NHPA, the criteria of adverse effect are applied to historic properties that exist in the area of potential effects (APE), pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.5(a)(1). If no historic properties are identified in the APE, a finding of "no historic properties affected" is made for a project. If there are historic properties in the APE, application of the criteria of adverse effect will result in project-related findings of either "no adverse effect" or "adverse effect," as described above. A finding of no adverse effect may be appropriate when the undertaking's effects do not meet the thresholds in criteria of adverse effect under 36 CFR Section 800.5(a)(1), in certain cases when the undertaking is modified to avoid or lessen effects, or if conditions were imposed to ensure review of rehabilitation plans for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (codified in 36 CFR Part 68).

If adverse effects findings were expected to result from a project, mitigation is required, as feasible, and resolution of those adverse effects by consultation may occur to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties, pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.6(a).

State

The Hawai'i Register of Historic Places (Hawai'i Register) is an official list of properties recognized for their significance to the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of communities throughout Hawai'i. Buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects over 50 years old are eligible for nomination to the Hawai'i Register. Private residential and commercial properties listed on the Hawai'i Register are eligible for county property tax benefits and access to grant funding. The Hawai'i Register is not comprehensive, but rather intended to represent the variety of significant historic properties throughout Hawai'i.

§6E-3 Historic preservation program

Hawai'i's Historic Preservation Division is ensconced within the Department of Land and Natural Resources and charged with administrating a comprehensive historic preservation program under the NHPA as amended, when applicable, and:

(1) Development of an on-going program of historical, architectural, and archaeological research and development, including surveys, excavations, scientific recording, interpretation, and publications on the State's historical and cultural resources.

(2) Acquisition of historic or cultural properties, real or personal, in fee or in any lesser interest, by gift, purchase, condemnation, devise, bequest, land exchange, or other means; preservation, restoration, administration, or transference of the property; and the charging of reasonable admissions to that property.

(3) Development of a statewide survey and inventory to identify and document historic properties, aviation artifacts, and burial sites, including all those owned by the State and the counties.

(4) Preparation of information for the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places and listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(5) Preparation, review, and revisions of a state historic preservation plan, including budget requirements and land use recommendations.

(6) Application for and receipt of gifts, grants, technical assistance, and other funding from public and private sources for the purposes of this chapter.

(7) Provision of technical and financial assistance to the counties and public and private agencies involved in historic preservation activities.

(8) Coordination of activities of the counties in accordance with the state plan for historic preservation.

(9) Stimulation of public interest in historic preservation, including the development and implementation of interpretive programs for historic properties listed on or eligible for the Hawai'i Register of Historic Places.

(10) Coordination of the evaluation and management of burial sites as provided in section 6E-43.

(11) Acquisition of burial sites in fee or in any lesser interest, by gift, purchase, condemnation, devise, bequest, land exchange, or other means, to be held in trust.

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(12) Submittal of an annual report to the governor and legislature detailing the accomplishments of the year and recommendations for changes in the state plan or future programs relating to historic preservation, and an accounting of all income, expenditures, and the fund balance of the Hawai'i historic preservation special fund.

(13) Regulation of archaeological activities throughout the State.

(14) Employment of sufficient professional and technical staff for the purposes of this chapter without regard to chapters 76 and 77.

(15) The charging of fees to at least partially defray the costs of administering sections 6E-3(13), 6E-8, and 6E-42 of this chapter.

(16) Adoption of rules in accordance with chapter 91, necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(17) Development and adoption, in consultation with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs native historic preservation council, of rules governing permits for access by native Hawaiians and Hawai'i and to cultural, historic, and pre-contact sites and monuments.

(L 1976, c 104, pt of §2; am L 1987, c 330, §1; am L 1989, c 324, §2; am L 1990, c 306, §5; am L 1991, c 108, §2; am L 1993, c 323, §2; am L 1996, c 97 §4; am L 1997, c 207, §1; am L 1998, c 311, §1.)

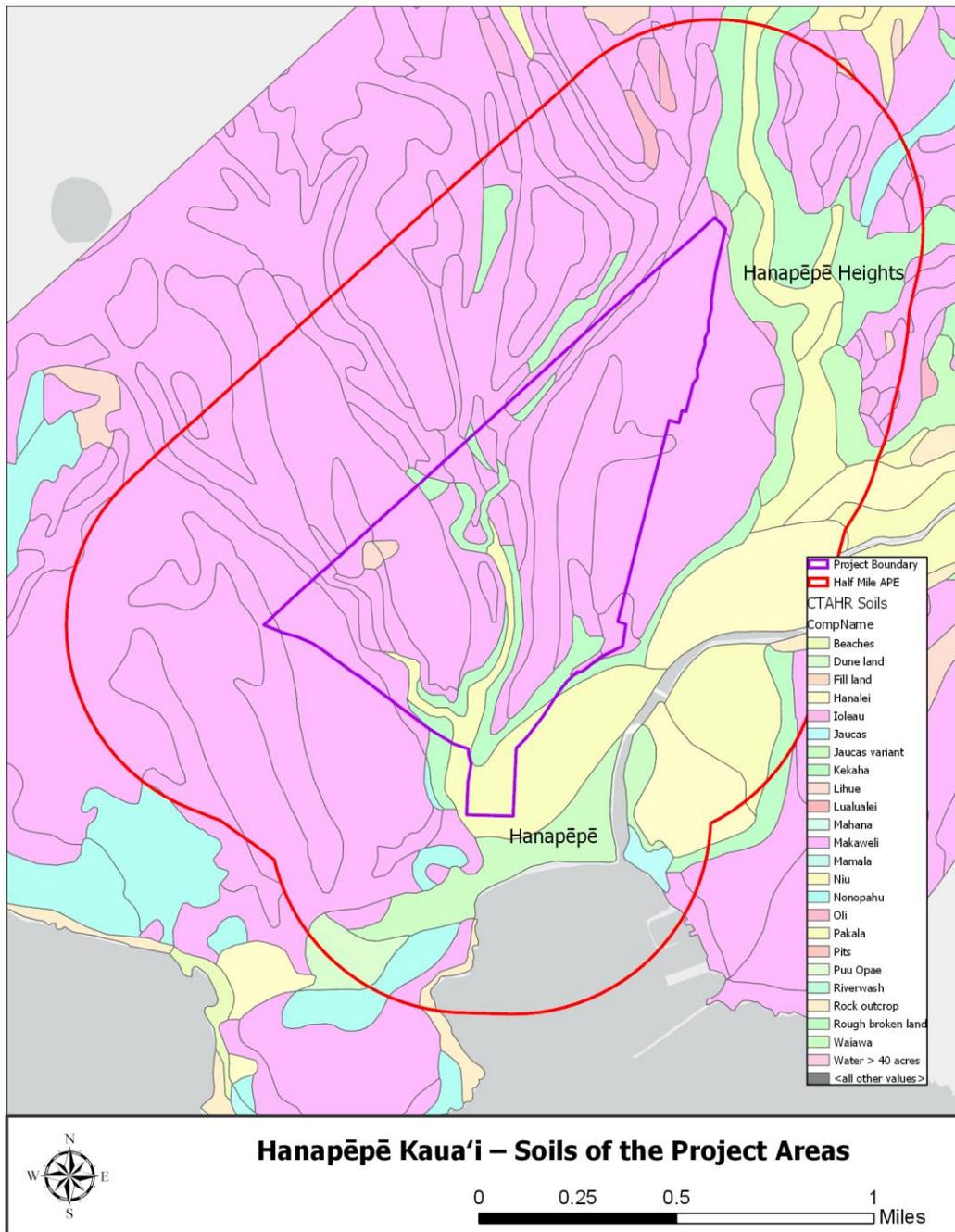
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2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project will take place at Hanapēpē, Kauaʻi, Hawaiʻi, 96716, Hanapēpē Ahupuaʻa, Waimea Moku, Island of Kauaʻi. The Hawaiian archipelago consists of volcanic high mountain-islands formed by tectonic activity beginning roughly 11.3 ma to the present. The Island of Kauaʻi was likely formed by the collapse of a single shield volcano roughly 5.5 million of years ago, that has since heavily eroded, sunk, and been partially inundated by the sea. Hanapēpē Bay is the mouth of a former valley. The project areas flank and perhaps are also on top of, fragments of the collapsed shield volcano, as well as younger tectonic geology (Blay and Siemens 2013:52, 53, 61). Kauaʻi and Niʻihau are the two leeward islands of the Hawaiian chain.

The two subject properties constituting the project areas are in leeward, semi-coastal, arid locations. Cane grass, as well as other unidentified trees, grasses and cacti, populate the 359-acre subject property that is also veined by ancient gorges. The remaining 6 acres are located on a flat, developed lot in a mixed residential-commercial neighborhood where vegetation consists primarily of ornamental landscaping on private and commercial property. Both project areas are predominated by the deep-red Makaweli soil series endemic to coastal Kauaʻi from Waimea to Hanapēpē, and punctuated by pukas (depressions) of rough, broken land (Figure 3). The larger subject property slopes drastically towards the sea while the other lies roughly at sea level. The majority of the project areas sit between 10 and 33 feet above sea level on a 6–12% slope. The rest of the landscape sits at sea level or is characterized by a 40–70% slope. Hanapēpē has a tropical savannah climate with light rainfall most months of the year. The mean annual temperature is 74 degrees Fahrenheit with mean annual precipitation averaging 27 inches (UHM 2014).

Figure 3. Hanapēpē Kauaʻi – Soils of the Project Areas



3 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Traditional and Early Post-Contact Eras to the Late 18th Century

Kaua'i Kuapapa (ancient Kaua'i) and Hanapēpē Ahupua'a hosted a rich trajectory of initial human settlement and use unique throughout the Hawaiian Islands. Kaua'i Kuapapa was likely settled sometime after the 11th century C.E. by waves of Polynesian Seafarers from the Marquesas and Tahiti (Bayman and Dye 2013; Cozad 2008: 7). Legends and oral histories state Kaua'i experienced famine and drought less frequently than the other islands, and served as a refuge for those fleeing violence, war and violation of kapu (Joesting 1984: 111). Known as Kaua'i Malie (peaceful Kaua'i), the island and was never conquered in warfare during traditional times (Cozad 2008: 7-8; Joesting 1984:1).

Hanapēpē is translated as "crushed bay", and may be derived from Hanapēpēhi "killing bay" (Cozad 2008: 21; Pukui et al. 1974 : 41; Wichman 1998:30). Traditional land divisions and boundaries changed through time; Hanapēpē Ahupua'a was initially part of Kona Moku, then Waimea. It encompasses the Hanapēpē River system that winds through numerous canyons and valleys before terminating at Hanapēpē Bay. Plentiful freshwater flowing through an array of terrains and elevations ensured Hanapēpē's natural resources were plentiful and variegated. Hauli'i Valley was renowned for its kava. Bird catching was practiced throughout the valley (see summary of accounts in Winieski et al. 1996: 23-24). Salt was harvested from ancient salt pans (Figure 4) pockmarking the coast, and there were surf breaks off Hanapēpē's shores (Finney and Houston 1966).

Figure 4. Undated photograph of Traditional Salt Pans in Hanapēpē



On the basis of archaeological, linguistic and botanical evidence, as well as oral history, Handy and Handy suggest Hanapēpē, as well as canyonlands throughout Kauaʻi hosted rare inland populations and settlements. They argue people within them subsisted primarily on kalo yields from dryland loʻi flanking rivers and streams and interacted rarely with the sea (Handy and Handy 1972: 266-268; 396, 397).

Eleven heiau are associated with Hanapēpē Ahupuaʻa. Francis Gay (1875) situates three temple complexes in the valley:

- Maloku – a small heiau on top of Kahalau land
- Kauakahiuunu – a small heiau proximal to Kailiili
- Name unknown – located at West Paleilei, beneath Peapea Peak

Thrum (1907) recorded seven heiau complexes in Hanapēpē Ahupuaʻa:

- Nihoana – a small, low-walled heiau that was destroyed
- Makole – a small heiau with a platform and walls located on Makole Bluff that was destroyed in the 1860s, although walls might remain
- Pualu – a walled, paved pookanaka heiau dedicated to Kane in disrepair
- Name unknown – Dedicated to Kaumualii and destroyed in roughly 1865
- Kuwiliwili – a large, high walled pookanaka heiau in Hanapēpē
- Kauakahinunu – a coastal heiau at Puolo Point dedicated to Kane and Kanaloa, with walls still standing
- Moloku – an open platform heiau in decent condition near the intersection of Kuopoo and Kahalau ridges

Beckwith (1970: 53) mentions one heiau in the ahupuaʻa:

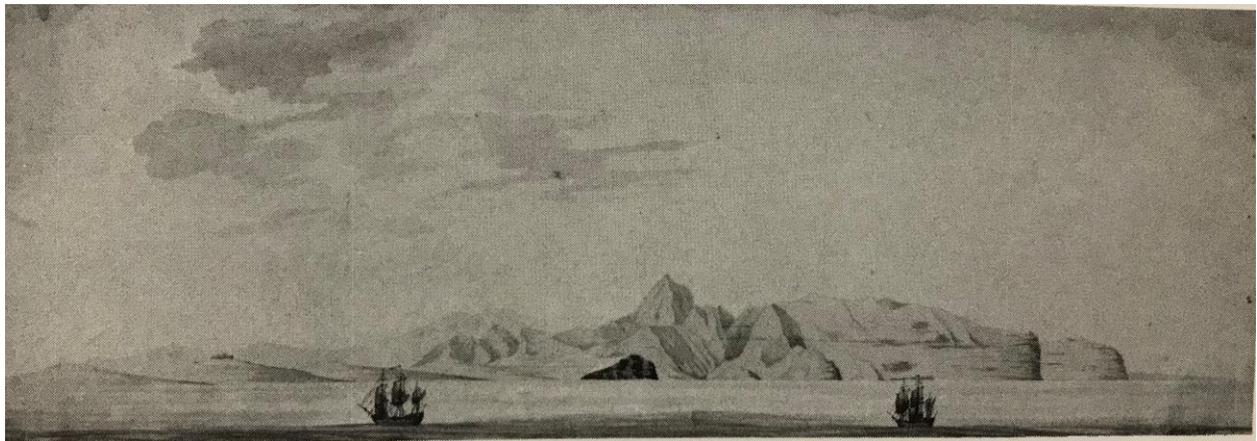
- Kuikahi – a heiau near Manawaiopuna Stream

Hanapēpē Ahupuaʻa is replete with wahi pana (legendary places) and oral history. In a rare occurrence, makaʻāinana (common people) purportedly disposed of an unreasonable, obsessive high chief by throwing him off Holo iwi (traveling bones) Cliff. Hanapēpē Ahupuaʻa hosts several leina ʻo ka ʻuhane - leaping places associated with the transit of the dead into pō, the “place of the dead”, or afterlife (Beckwith 1970:154, 155; Fornander 1999:5:575; Wichman 1998:29). In 1999, Hanapēpē resident Ms. Holi identified Pūolu Point as one such location.

3.2 Early Historical Era: The Late 18th Century Through the 1830s

In 1778, Captain James Cook and the crew of *The Discovery* arrived at the mouth of the Waimea River, roughly 6 miles northwest of the project areas. James Ellis, the surgeon's mate on board, sketched Kaua'i Island's south shore (Figure 5; Kaua'i Museum 2017; Ellis in Josting 1984:64). Cook's arrival opened Kaua'i and the islands to successive eras of foreign incursion, invited settlement and colonization.

Figure 5. James Ellis' 1778 sketch of Kaua'i Island's South Shore



Kamehameha I unified the major Hawaiian Islands in 1795 and solidified his rule in 1810 with the political conquest of King Kaumuali'i, and therefore Kaua'i and Ni'ihau (Joesting 1984: 54, 70). After the death of Kamehameha I, changes unfolding throughout the Hawaiian Kingdom drastically altered Hanapēpē.

From the 1810s through the 1830s, the arrival of European and American missionaries, foreign diseases and establishment of the sandalwood and whaling trades shifted the population demographics, usage and economy of Hanapēpē, including the subject parcel (Cozad 2008:21, 29; Īī, 1959:87-89). Kaua'i Ali'i controlled the sandalwood trade and enlisted the maka'āinana to physically transport it from inland to the port at Waimea (Joesting 1984: 92). From 1815-1817, the Russian trader and emissary Georg Scheffer engaged in commerce and efforts to establish a Russian colony on Kaua'i. Through alliance with King Kaumuali'i, Scheffer was granted land holdings throughout the island, including the 'ili of Kuiloa in Hanapēpē, though he was ultimately driven from the islands by Americans allied to King Kamehameha (Kaua'i Museum 2017).

On April 4, 1820, George Prince Kaumuali'i, son of King Kaumuali'i, returned to Kaua'i with missionaries sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who then

established themselves in Koloa. A decade previously, George Prince Kaumuali'i's father entrusted a sea captain with funds to transport his 5 to 6 year-old son to the northeastern United States and secure him a Western education. After enrolling him in school briefly, the sea captain relinquished charge of the child to a schoolteacher named Cotton. King Kaumuali'i's attempts to locate his son and inquire after his welfare went unanswered. As a young man, George Kaumuali'i took numerous jobs and fought as a marine with the U.S. Navy in the war of 1812 before attending a mission school and returning to the islands (Kaua'i Museum 2017; Joesting 1984:82-83).

In 1824, a series of skirmishes and battles occurred throughout the Hanapēpē Ahupua'a and neighboring landscapes between factions of Kaua'i Ali'i and the forces of the O'ahu-based Liholiho (Kamehameha II) their family and retainers. In August 1824, a battle between forces loyal to Kaua'i Ali'i led by George Kaumualii and King Kamehameha occurred on the 'Ele'ele Plains of the Hanapēpē Ahupua'a, east of the project area. Armed with traditional weapons, the army of the Kaua'i Ali'i's were overwhelmed by the cannons and rifles of King Kamehameha II's forces. Slaughter of the local community ensued. First-hand accounts state the majority of victims were women and children whose bodies were left where they fell (Cozad 2008:21; Joesting 1984:107-109).

The 1824 conflicts resulted in the re-districting and redistribution of land throughout Kaua'i, including the project area. An influx of settlers from throughout the Hawaiian Islands were awarded land in Hanapēpē and surrounds (Joesting 1985: 1).

Located between the capital city of Waimea and busy port city of Koloa, Hanapēpē town and the lands adjacent, likely including the project areas, were home to Hawaiian kalo (taro) and Chinese rice farmers, sugar and pineapple plantation workers of a variety of nationalities from 1830 onwards.

3.3 The Constitutional Monarchy of Hawai'i and the Great Māhele: 1840s–1850s

Promulgated by Kamehameha III (King Kamehameha III), two constitutions drafted in 1840 and 1852 transformed the Hawaiian Kingdom into a constitutional monarchy and established systems of governance, representation and law throughout the archipelago. From the maka'ainana to the Ali'i, many laws focused on distributing land and power to the Hawaiian people. Their intention was to provide a degree of landed security and autonomy against the threats of disease, increasing foreign incursion into the island, social, political and religious tumult and the conquest of island nations elsewhere in the Pacific by the Europeans and Americans (Van Dyke 2003:30,31).

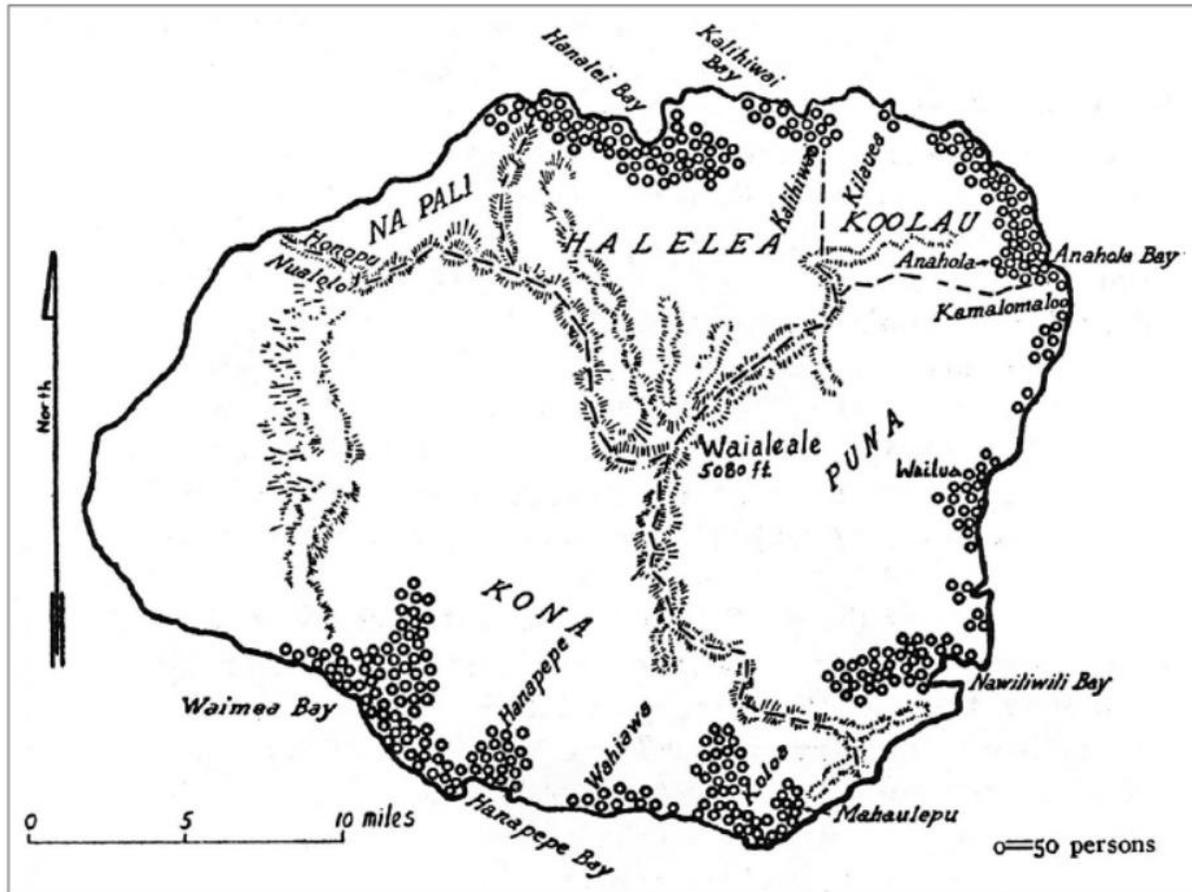
The Great Māhale (literally, “division”) was a complex, sweeping series of land acts and reforms enacted between 1840 and 1856. It upended the traditional Native Hawaiian system of collective land utilization based on agricultural yield and complex social hierarchies and introduced concepts of land commodification and ownership to the Hawaiian Islands (Van Dyke 2003:1,11).

Three key actions and acts are pertinent to the background context of this archaeological assessment. In 1846, a Land Commission operational through 1855 was created to review and grant Native Hawaiian land claims (Van Dyke 2003: 33–34). On July 10, 1850, the Alien Land Ownership Act granted private land ownership rights to foreigners. The December 1850 Kuleana Act encouraged makaʻainana to file claim with the Land Commission for the ʻĀina they were presently using plus 0.25 additional acres for a house lot. However, concepts of and paths to land ownership were unknown/unclear to makaʻainana, the majority of whom did not file claims (Van Dyke 2003:46).

During the Great Māhele, social and political upheaval heavily influenced formal land tenureship in Hanapēpē. Following his victory in the Kauaʻi rebellion, King Kamehameha III incorporated the entire ahupuaʻa into his private land holdings. Numerous Land Commission Awards (LCAs) were also granted to *Aliʻi* related to or associated with King Kamehameha III. Additionally, makaʻāinana from throughout the islands were granted LCAs that enabled their settlement of Hanapēpē. Dudek conducted a review of LCAs for 359 acres in TMK (4) 1-8-007:003 and 6 acres in TMKs (4) 1-8-009:035, 081, 086 and 087 using Avakonohiki’s online Land Commissions Awards Index and Search (Avakonohiki) and the Kipuka Database (Office of Hawaiian Affairs) to determine Victoria Kamamalu was granted a Land Commission Award (LCA) for the entire Makaweli Ahupuaʻa (LCA 7713:1) in 1861 that included the larger project area. Kamamalu’s LCA contained 19 additional, unlocated kuleana (OHA). Notably, LCAS 3654 and 9059:1 were granted to Kamae and included Kukamahu Gulch, Kuwiliwili Heiau and a fishing shelter. No LCAs are associated with the smaller project area.

A plentitude of mid-19th century accounts describe the fertile kalo fields, inland settlements and population of Hanapēpē. In 1847, Reverend Bingham situated an inland settlement of 140 cottages and seven hundred inhabitants farming kalo in Hanapēpē Valley. An 1853 map of Kauaʻi population estimates (Figure 6) counts roughly 1,400 people in the Hanapēpē Ahupuaʻa (Coulter 1971: 16). A description of Hanapēpē Valley from the same year describes its plantations, dwellings and coconut and taro patches (Coulter 1971: 15). In an 1864 letter, Norwegian settler and ally of King Kamehameha III Valdemer Knudson describes Hanapēpē as replete with fallow kalo and rice fields, and states hula is still being practiced despite missionary bans.

Figure 6. Map Depicting Kaua'i's Population, 1853



Whaling, trade and commerce flourished between 1830 and 1861 in cities and settlements along Kaua'i's southwest coast (Joesting 1984: 170). Rice farming became established on Kaua'i between the 1850s–1860s and persisted through the 1960s. Economic prosperity and proximity to the ports led to bars and opium dens and later pool halls proliferating in Hanapēpē town (Cozad 2008:29).

The expansive growth of the sugar cane and pineapple industries throughout the archipelago transformed settlement and land use in Hanapēpē. The sugar industry in the Hawaiian Islands

began on Kaua'i; from 1835 through 1985, drastically altering the landscape, economy and settlement patterns across the island and on the project areas (Cozad 2008: 29).

In 1865, Elizabeth McHutcheson Sinclair, a wealthy Scottish emigrant to the islands via numerous booming economic frontiers around the Pacific Rim, purchased the land between the Hanapēpē and Waimea Rivers. Sinclair's purchase is referenced as the Makaweli Ahupua'a, but by description and in maps through the early 20th century, appears to have included the project areas in adjacent Hanapēpē Ahupua'a (Joesting 1984: 193). Sinclair partnered with her sons-in-law Francis Gay and Aubrey Robinson to form the Gay and Robinson partnership, purchased the lands adjoining theirs in Hanapēpē, and owned the entirety of the Kona District by 1873 (Joesting 1984: 190-199). Gay and Robinson and the Hawaiian Sugar Company plantations, as well as a ranch, resulted on Makaweli and Hanapēpē lands.

A photograph taken in Hanapēpē town in the mid-to-late 1880s (Figure 7) shows houseplots with structures and gardens flanking a muddy thoroughfare. Rice paddies are found throughout the lowland coastal zone. The smaller project area appears as a wooded tract of land, whereas the southerly portions of the larger project area appear vacant and vegetated.

Figure 7. Hanapēpē Town, Mid- to Late 1880s.



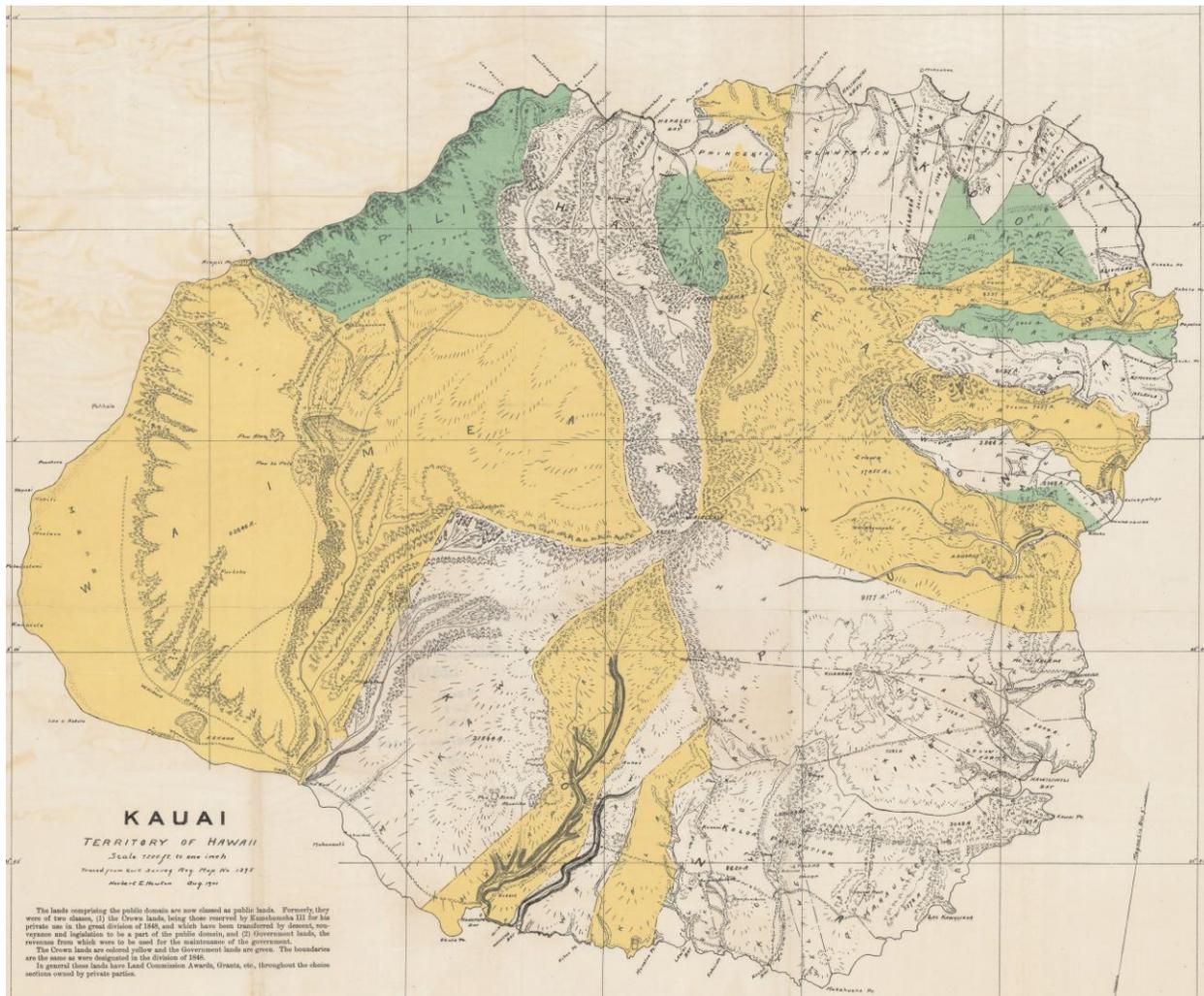
HANAPĒPĒ ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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3.4 Hanapēpē from the Late 19th Century to the Present

A 1901 map of Kaua'i (Figure 8; Newton 1901) classifies Hanapēpē and the project areas as former Crown Lands initially reserved exclusively for use by Kamehameha III that transitioned into public domain before being classed as "Public Lands".

Figure 8. Map of Kaua'i, 1901



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A 1903 map of Kaua'i (Figure 9; Newton and Wall 1903) prepared for the Governor's Annual Report shows depicts Hanapēpē and the project areas as "Public Lands". The project areas also appear as part of the Gay and Robinson Makaweli Plantation.

Figure 9. Map of Kaua'i, 1903

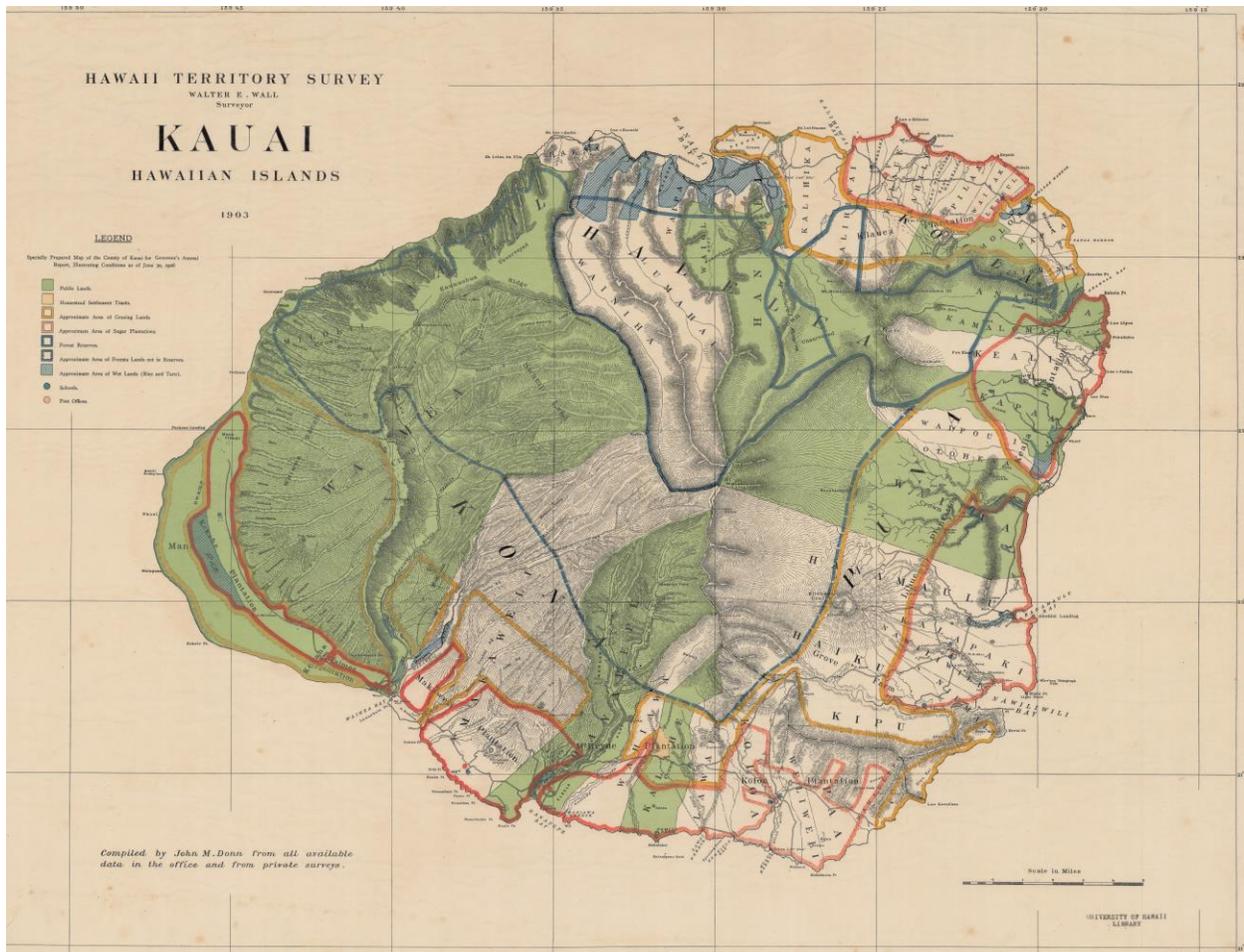
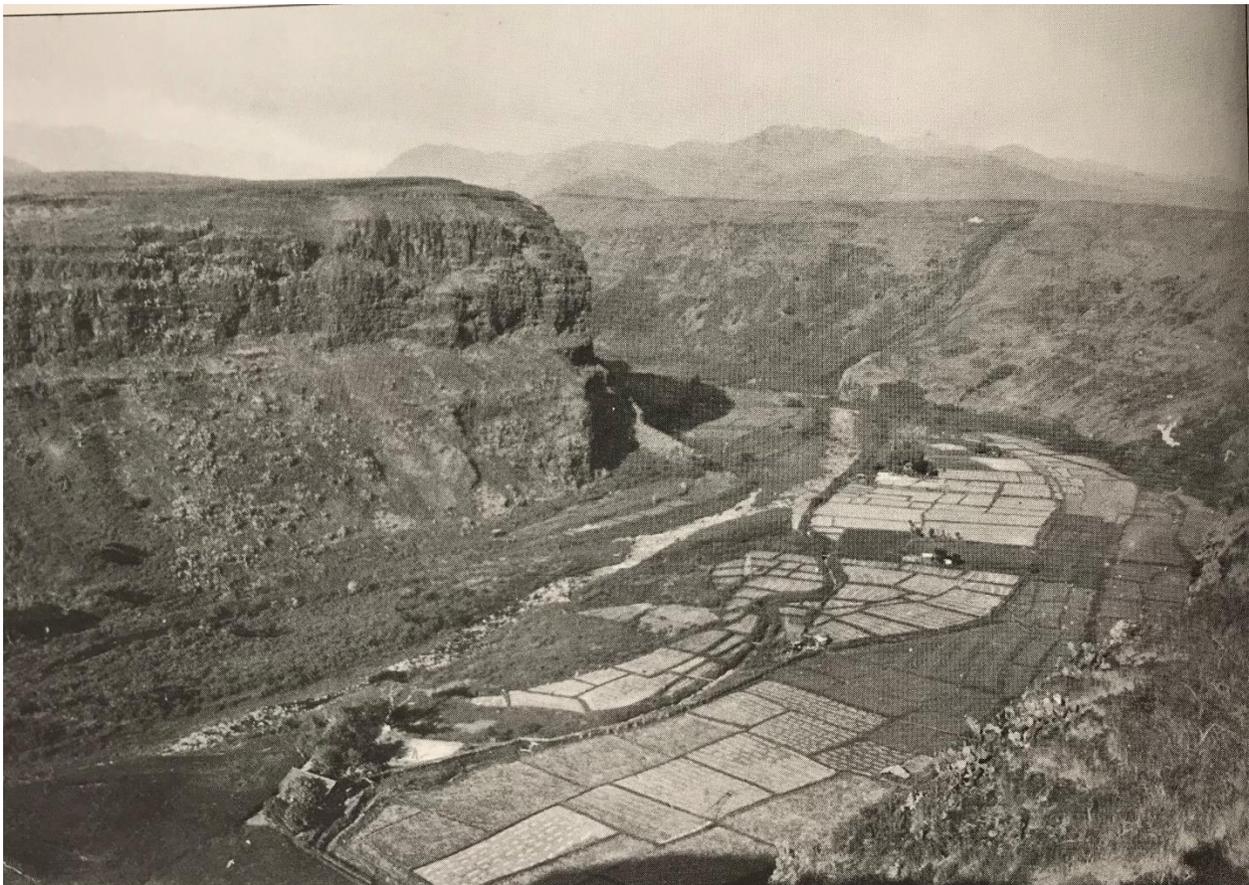


Figure 10. Hanapēpē Valley, 1930s

A photograph of Hanapēpē Valley taken in the 1930s from the bluff above shows a landscape under heavy agricultural cultivation (Cozad 2008: 24).



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In 1941, C. Brewer Co. leased land from Gay and Robinson and established the Olokele Sugar Company, which operated until 1994 before being reabsorbed into the Gay and Robinson family holdings. Gay and Robinson is the last of three sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands and the last family-owned plantation (Joesting 1984: 219, 220). A photograph of Hanapēpē Town in the 1940s (Figure 11), looking towards the ocean, shows the bluff comprising the southern portion of the larger project area vegetated and devoid of development. The same photograph provides an overview of the already-developed smaller project area.

Figure 11. Hanapēpē Town, 1940s



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During the 1950s and 1960s, numerous LCAs consisting of vacant land tracts located in the Hanapēpē Heights neighborhood directly adjacent to the larger project area were granted (Table 1). Photographs of Hanapēpē (Figures 12 and 13) feature vantages of the settlement east of the project areas, during the same timeframe.

Table 1. LCAs Granted in the Hanapēpē Heights Neighborhood During the 1950s

LCA #	Claimant	TMK
13192	Daniel Gonsalves Peters, Sr., and Fannie Kawaimakalehua Ellis Peters	418008999
8652	Edward K. Watase	418008999
8071	Kiyoshi Kimata	418008999
13263	Koichi Kujima Kanna	418008999
13165	Masaji Obuchi and Hatsuyo Suzurikakawa Obuchi	418008999
13202	Mitsuo Nozaki	418008999
13169	Shigeo Nakao	418008999
10481	Yasue Enoki	418008999
11313	Yasue Enoki	418008999
11804	Yasue Enoki	418008999
12283	Yasue Enoki	418008999
13430	Ayako Nishimura Nakatsuka	418007017
8672	John I. Silva	418007017
10984	Masayuki Shimonishi	418007017
11695	Masayuki Shimonishi	418007017
11995	Ayako Nishimura Nakatsuka	418009999
13430	Ayako Nishimura Nakatsuka	418009999
12458	Hifumi Kawahara and Hatsuko F. Kawahara	418009999
12189	Isidro Cabugon Buduan	418009999
12077	Kenzo Watase	418009999
11861	Louis Ganansa Silva	418009999
12771	Masaichi Saito and Shigeo Saito	418009999
13542	Norman Stanley Cabral and Satsuki Fujii Cabral	418009999

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359 ACRES IN TMK (4) 1-8-007:003 AND 6 ACRES IN TMKS (4) 1-8-009:035, 081, 086, AND 087

Table 1. LCAs Granted in the Hanapēpē Heights Neighborhood During the 1950s

LCA #	Claimant	TMK
12689	Sadao Tsuneta and Haruyo T. Tsuneta	418009999
12792	Stanley Luke Seto	418009999
12965	Thomas Cayetano Mortera and Gertrude Asignar Mortera	418009999
12094	Tsukasa Murakami and Yukie Kawakami Murakami	418009999
11799	Wah Git Dang and Amy Chuck Dang	418009999
13525	William Takashi Kanekiyo and Frances Fujie Fanamura Kanekiyo	418009999
12491	Yasuo Nishikawa and Ayame Onzuka Nishikawa	418009999
11937	Yoshiyuki Ogata	418009999
11995	Ayako Nishimura Nakatsuka	418009016
11995	Ayako Nishimura Nakatsuka	418009999
13430	Ayako Nishimura Nakatsuka	418009999
12458	Hifumi Kawahara and Hatsuko F. Kawahara	418009999
12189	Isidro Cabugon Buduan	418009999
12077	Kenzo Watase	418009999
11861	Louis Ganansa	418009999
12771	Masaichi Saito and Shigeo Saito	418009999
13542	Norman Stanley Cabral and Satsuki Fujii Cabral	418009999
12689	Sadao Tsuneta and Haruyo T. Tsuneta	418009999
12792	Stanley Luke Seto	418009999
12965	Thomas Cayetano Mortera and Gertrude Asignar Mortera	418009999
12094	Tsukasa Murakami and Yukie Kawakami Murakami	418009999
11799	Wah Git Dang and Amy Chuck Dang	418009999
13525	William Tasaki Kanekiyo and Frances Fujie Funamura Kanekiyo	418009999
12491	Yasuo Nishikawa and Ayame Onzuka Nishikawa	418009999
11937	Yoshiyuki Ogata	418009999
12925	Jaime Balauro Basquez and Apolonia Funtanilia Basquez	N/A
12925	Jaime Balauro Basquez and Apolonia Funtanilia Basquez	418009034

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Table 1. LCAs Granted in the Hanapēpē Heights Neighborhood During the 1950s

LCA #	Claimant	TMK
12771	Masaichi Saito and Shigeo Saito	N/A
12925	Jaime Balauro Basquez and Apolonia Funtanilia Basquez	418009020
12771	Masaichi Saito and Shigeo Saito	418009020
13366	John Simao and Dorothy Kona Simao	418009020
12491	Yasuo Nishikawa and Ayame Onzuka Nishikawa	418009020
13366	John Simao and Dorothy Kona Simao	N/A
13366	John Simao and Dorothy Kona Simao	418009036
13366	John Simao and Dorothy Kona Simao	418009019
12771	Masaichi Saito and Shigeo Saito	418009019

Figure 12. Hanapēpē Town, 1950s



Figure 13. Hanapēpē Town, 1960s



In addition to the literature review described above, Dudek also reviewed pertinent online records from pertinent agencies and entities for additional information concerning historical development of the subject properties through the present:

- **County of Kauaʻi Property Record Search.** On March 20, 2019, Dudek staff reviewed all available property information on the Kauaʻi County Assessor’s website. The review included details relating to owner and parcel information, commercial improvements, sales information, and of all available permit information. Dudek also reviewed the online parcel map to assess adjacent parcels within the indirect APE. The 359-acre subject property lists Hawaiian Home Lands as the Fee Owner of the subject property, currently tax-classified as agricultural land. The same website lists the State of Hawaiʻi as the owner of the subject property, also tax classified-as agricultural, with the County of Kauaʻi as lessee. No additional permits were associated with either project area.
- **Historic Properties Located Within the Project Direct and Indirect APE.** Searching the NRHP and Historic Hawaiʻi Foundation’s online databases located one NRHP and Hawaiʻi Register listed property within 0.5 miles of the direct APE: Hanapēpē Town Lot #18, a pool hall constructed in 1926 (National Register of Historic Places; Historic Hawaiʻi Foundation).

- **Aerial Photograph and Historic Topographical Map Review.** A review of historic and modern aerial photographs and topographical map from the National Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR) was conducted as part of archival research for the project. Aerials from 1950 and 1981 were available for the subject properties, as were topographic maps from 1965, 1971, 1984, 1985, 1998, 2013 and 2017. The 1950 aerial depicts the 359-acre project area as subdivided into fields under heavy mechanized agricultural cultivation, and the 6-acre land tract as hosting multiple buildings. Topographic maps from 1965 and 1971 depict the 359-acre subject property as vacant land and the 6-acre subject property as the location of one building. In a 1981 aerial photo, the larger project area appears subdivided into fields and under heavy agricultural cultivation and the smaller project area as developed and hosting structures. The NETR topographic maps available between 1984 and 2017 show the 359-acre subject property remained undeveloped, and a suite of buildings and features difficult to distinguish for an exact count on the 6-acre land parcel.

3.5 Previous Archaeological Background Information

On November 29, 2018, with the assistance of Helen Wong Smith, Librarian/Archivist for the SHPD, Dudek Archaeological Technician Tiffany Brown conducted an in-person search for records pertaining to the subject property. The SHPD library is located in Kapolei, O’ahu, Hawai’i, and houses cultural resources records for the Hawaiian Islands. Ms. Brown’s search revealed 16 resources on file related to the subject property. Previous archaeological studies conducted within the direct and indirect project APEs, as well as their results, are mapped in Figures 14 and 15, summarized in Table 2, and discussed below.

Figure 14. Previous Archaeological Studies Conducted Within the Direct and Indirect Project APEs

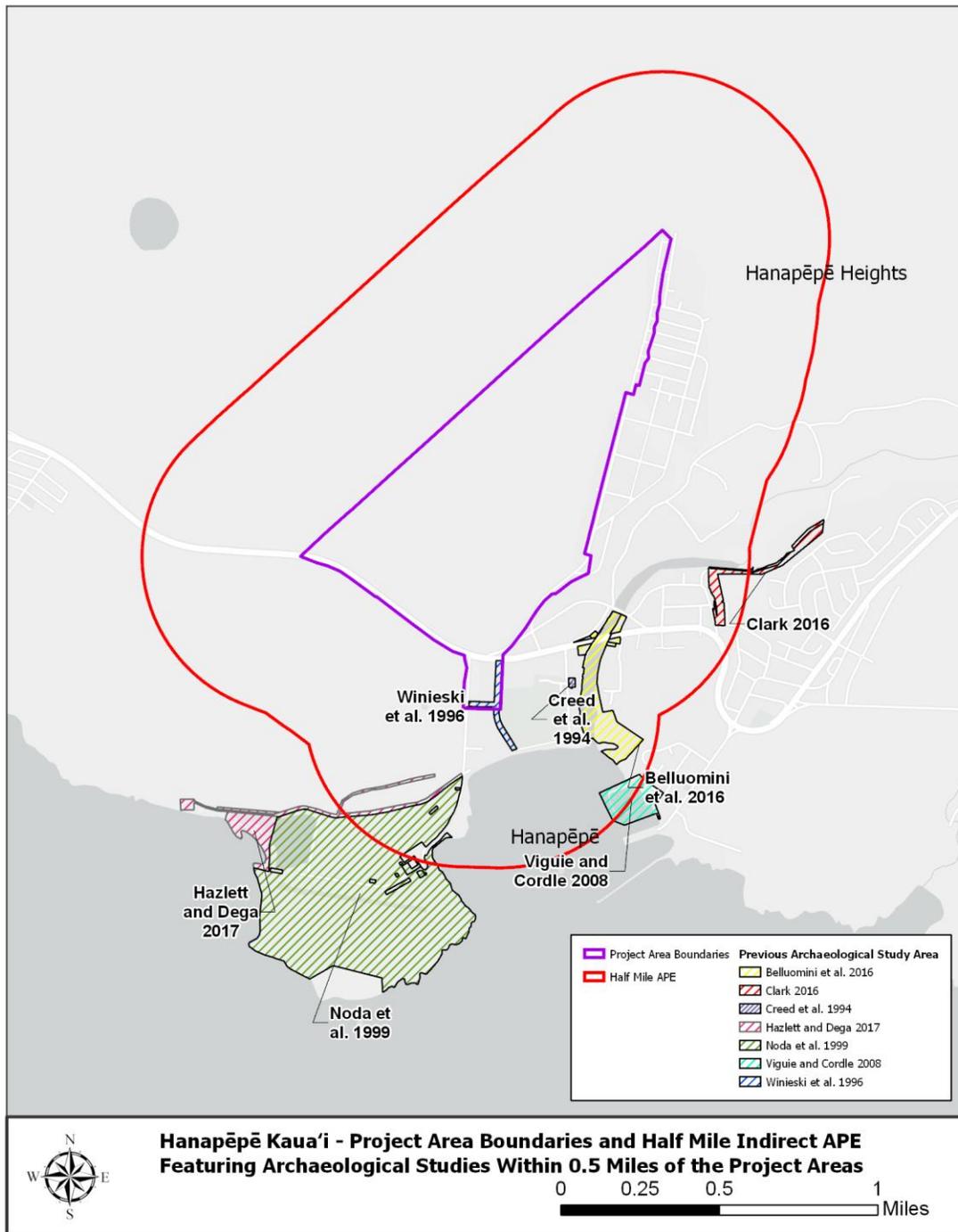


Figure 15. Hanapēpē Kaua'i – Project Area Boundaries and Half Mile Indirect APE Featuring State Inventory of Historic Places-Listed Archaeological Sites

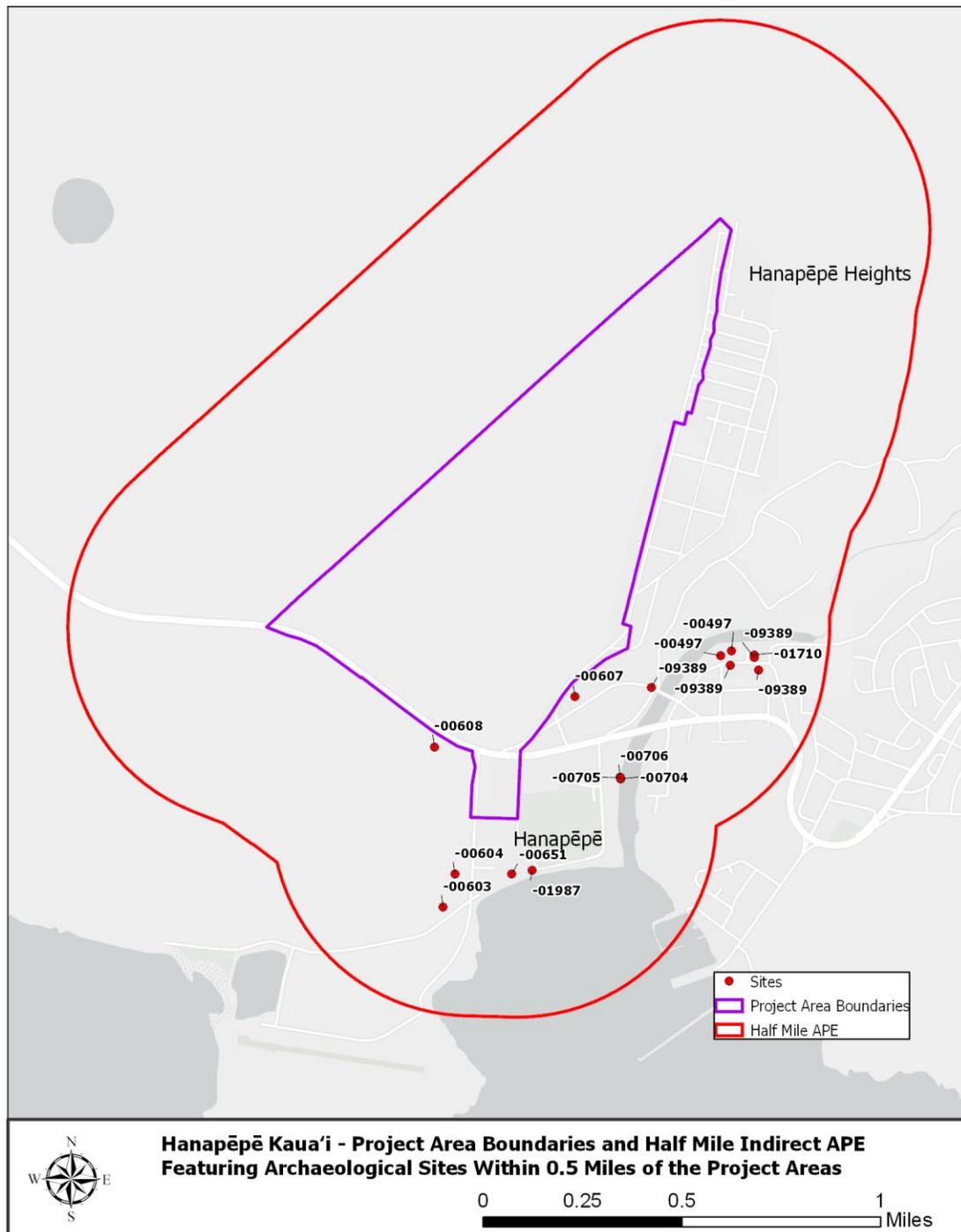


Table 2. Archaeological Resource Investigations and Technical Reports within the Project Direct and Indirect APEs

Reference	Study/Resource Type	Location	Results
Kikuchi 1963	Archaeological Inventory Survey and	Southern coast of Kaua'i from the bay of Hanapēpē to the southeastern shore of Maha'ulepu	Numerous archaeological sites and features reported: Historic burials noted throughout caves in Hanapēpē Valley; Akowai Heiau in Hanapēpē Valley; Salt Pan Beach Park; multiple heiaus; Salt Pan harvesting areas; House sites on Pu'olu Point; rock shelters, house sites, shrines, canoe shed walls, enclosures, rock formations, middens and multiple petroglyph sites along the coast
Creed et al. 1994	Archaeological Inventory Survey	TMK (4) 1-9-10:2 and 3	Two human burials, State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) Site #s 50-30-09-704 and 705, and a cultural deposit, State Site 50-30-09-706
Winieski et al. 1996	Archaeological Monitoring Report	TMK (4) 1-8-08:45	One primary coffin burial, SIHP Site # 50-30-09-1987, additional scattered/fragmented human burials
Noda et al. 1999	Environmental Assessment	TMK (4) 1-8-08:04, 33, 80, 83, 85	Reconfirmed existence of previously recorded archaeological sites. Noted no new sites.
Viguie and Cordle 2008	Archaeological Monitoring Report	TMK (4) 2-1-03:010	One historic railroad junction feature, SIHP Site #50-30-09-585
Donham 2010	Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review	TMK (4)-1-8-008:020 and :038	No historic properties affected

Table 2. Archaeological Resource Investigations and Technical Reports within the Project Direct and Indirect APEs

Reference	Study/Resource Type	Location	Results
Donham 2011a	NHPA Section 106 Consultation	(4) 1-7-006:004	Community consultation and visual impacts mitigation requested
Donham 2011b	National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consultation	TMK (3) 2-4-057:001	With proper mitigation, no adverse effect on historic properties
Donham 2014a	Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review	TMKs (4) 1-8-008:020 (portion)	Additional information requested
Donham 2014b	Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review and NHPA Section 106 Consultation	TMK (4) 1-4-004:003; 1-9-009:006-009; 1-9-010:003; 4-1-009:054; 4-1-011:016, 020 and 4-5-008:009, 012	No historic properties affected (TMKs (4) 1-6-005:003, (4) 4-1-009:054 and (4) 1-011:016 and 020) Archaeological Inventory Survey (TMKs (4) 1-9-009:006, 007,008 and 009) Burial Treatment Plan and Archaeological Monitoring Plan (TMK (4) 1-9-010:003) Archaeological Inventory Survey Report (TMKs (4) 4-5-008:009 and 012, 4-5-011:007)
Kamai and Hammatt 2014	Final Archaeological Monitoring Plan	TMK (4) Zone 1	Potential for significant sub-surface cultural deposits and pre-Contact human burials requires on-site archaeological monitoring near previously-identified historic properties

Table 2. Archaeological Resource Investigations and Technical Reports within the Project Direct and Indirect APEs

Reference	Study/Resource Type	Location	Results
Clark 2016	Emergency Archaeological Monitoring Plan	TMKs (4) 1-9-003:001, 002, 003 & 004	Archaeological monitoring plan for vegetation clearing rock scaling, post hole excavations, surface survey of cleared areas and documentation of existing historic properties
Belluomini et al. 2016	Final Archaeological Inventory Survey Report	TMK (4) 1-9-007:001 (por.), Hanapēpē River, 013 (por.), 020 (por.) and 034 (por.) and 1-9-010:014 (por.), 015 (por.), 046 (por.) and 050 (por.) Kaumuali'i Highway and Iona Road Rights-of-Way	SIHP Site #s 50-30-09-2280, the Hanapēpē River Bridge; 50-30-09-2281, a historic wall; 50-30-09-2282, a basalt retaining wall; 50-30-09-2283 a large earthen and piled basalt stone berm; Sites-2280 and -2283 NRHP eligible
Belluomini et al. 2017	Mitigation Plan	TMKs: [4] 1-9-007, [4] 1-9-010, [4] 2-7-001, [4]-4-6-014, [4]-4-7-003, and [4] 4-7-008	Precautionary archaeological monitoring for all ground disturbance related to the Hanapēpē River Bridge replacement project; Historic American Engineering Record documentation and interpretive signage developed and installed for the Hanapēpē River Bridge; Best management practices employed in order to preserve the historic integrity of the Hanapēpē River Bridge and earthen/basalt berm

Table 2. Archaeological Resource Investigations and Technical Reports within the Project Direct and Indirect APEs

Reference	Study/Resource Type	Location	Results
Hazlett and Dega 2017	Final Archaeological Assessment	TMK (4) 1-8-008: Portions of 016, 036, 043, 044	No cultural deposits or archaeology identified; monitoring requested by the SHPD

In 1963, Kikuchi (Kikuchi 1963) conducted an archaeological survey and test excavations focused on locating sites, determining the extent of vandalism, and assessing the archaeological potential of the Waimea District. The study was sponsored by the University of Hawaii Committee for the Preservation and Study of Hawaiian Language, Art, and Culture. It supplemented and corrected findings from a 1961 coastal survey from Hanapēpē Bay to the southeastern shore of Maha'ulepu filed with the Bishop Museum that could not be located. The 1963 fieldwork focused on Waimea District coastal zones, waterways, and valleys. Fieldwork extended inland to an indeterminate extent that may or may not have included part or all of the project area. Kikuchi noted no heritage in the project area, but confirmed seven sites and site clusters proximal to the coasts and waterways of Hanapēpē Ahupua'a. Those sites included 1) An unspecified number (possibly four, possibly more) of heavily vandalized burial caves and associated stone walls in Hanapēpē Valley; 2) Platforms, walls, a paved area, and house sites associated with Akowai Heiau, relocated from an old map belonging to Alexander and Baldwin; 3) A vandalized subsurface cultural deposit at Salt Pan Beach Park, actively being eroded by natural forces as well (Kikuchi and his team recovered bird, pig, and shell midden from the site and noted 20–30 fishhooks were previously recovered from the site); 4) A coastal fishing shelter and associated midden deposit; 5) A monument marker called "Ka-wiliwili" above "Ke-ana-kua" Point demarcating "Ku-wiliwili" Heiau, said to be a po'okanaka heiau; 6) A salt pan used by local families to procure salt in traditional through modern times; and 7) House sites and walls at Pu'ulo Point.

In 1994, Cultural Surveys Hawai'i conducted a subsurface archaeological subsurface inventory survey of a Hanapēpē house plot outside and southeast of the 359-acre project area and east of the 6-acre project area, on the west bank of the Hanapēpē River (Creed et al. 1994). During backhoe trenching, a discontinuous cultural deposit (State Site # 50-30-09-706) radiocarbon dated to the historic period and two human burials (State Site #s 50-30-09-704 and 50-30-09-705) were discovered. The human burials were left *in situ*, reburied and their locations denoted on the ground surface. Given the house plot owner's unknown future plans, archaeological

monitoring and additional protective measures in the event of ground surface disturbance were recommended.

In 1996, Cultural Surveys Hawai'i performed archaeological monitoring for the Hanapēpē Drainage Improvement Project – the only archaeological study that occurred within the direct APE (Winieski et al. 1996). Work occurred south of the 359-acre project area, on a linear strip of land above a subsurface drainage pipe extending from Kaumualii Highway to Hanapēpē Bay in a land tract that included the eastern boundary of the smaller project area. One historic-era coffin burial (State Site # 50-30-09-1987) as well as additional scattered/fragmented human burials. Archaeological monitoring for future ground disturbance was recommended given the history of human burial discoveries in the area.

In 1997, International Archaeological Research Institute Inc. (IARII) conducted an archaeological inventory survey included in Noda and Associates 1999 Environmental Assessment (Noda and Associates 1999). IARII's original report was not included in the documentation or available during Dudek's SHPD research trip. As stated by Noda and Associates, previously noted archaeological—House Sites (State Site #50-30-09-50), Kauakahiuu Heiau (State Site #50-30-09-51), the House or Fishing Site (State Site #50-30-09-52)—could not be relocated, perhaps due to recent hurricanes and storms; no new archaeological or historic sites were reported. Prohibiting development in sandy areas was recommended due to the high likelihood of encountering human burials. The Environmental Assessment Reviewee, the Director of Transportation, determined the project would have no significant environmental effect, including to cultural resources.

In 2008, an archaeological monitoring report produced by Scientific Consultant Services summarized results from "spot check" archaeological monitoring activities in support of septic system improvements roughly 0.5 miles southeast of the 359-acre project area and 0.5 miles east of the 6-acre project area, on the eastern shores of Hanapēpē Bay (Viguie and Cordle 2008). Excavations encountered State Site # 50-30-09-585, historic plantation-era railroad infrastructure. Archaeological monitoring was recommended for all future work due to prolific sand deposits in the area.

In 2010, Theresa Donham, Acting State Historic Preservation Archaeology Branch Chief, conducted a Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review for the County of Kaua'i Planning Department for subdivision followed by consolidation of the Kaua'i Veteran's Cemetery (Donham 2010). The cemetery sits south of both project areas, northwest and inland of Hanapēpē Bay. Citing high disturbance from grading visible from aerial photos and intensive,

well-documented sugar cane farming, Donham returned a determination of no historic properties affected.

In 2011, Theresa Donham, Acting State Historic Preservation Archaeology Branch Chief, conducted an NHPA Section 106 review of documentation from Earth Touch, Inc., for construction of new antenna support structures by/for the use of Federal Communications Commission (FCC; Donham 2011a; Donham 2011b). The supporting documentation was not included with the letters on file at the SHPD and available to Dudek. Proximity to the Olokele Sugar Company mill and plantation led Donham to initially requested community consultation and visual impacts mitigation (Donham 2011a), before ultimately determining the antenna collocation would have no adverse effects on historic properties and could proceed (2011b).

In 2016, Pacific Consulting Services, Inc., submitted an Emergency Archaeological Monitoring Plan in support of the Ko Road Rockfall Project roughly 0.5 miles east of the 359-acre project area and 1.5 northeast of the 6-acre project area (Clark 2016). Archaeological monitoring of vegetation clearing and redocumentation of historic sites including rock walls, an old survey marker and potential Native Hawaiian burial cave were proposed.

In 2016, Belluomini et al. submitted a final archaeological inventory survey report for the Hanapēpē River Bridge Replacement project southeast of the 359-acre project area and east-northeast of the 6-acre project area (Belluomini et al. 2016). The study identified four historic properties, SIHP Site #s 50-30-09-2280, the Hanapēpē River Bridge; 50-30-09-2281, a historic wall; 50-30-09-2282, a basalt retaining wall; 50-30-09-2283 a large earthen and piled basalt stone berm. Mitigation recommendations for NRHP-eligible Sites -2280 and -2283 included Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscape NPS consultation and architectural recordation, interpretive signage developed in consultation with the SHPD, best management practices exercised when removing a portion of the NRHP-eligible berm as well as avoidance and proper protection of historic properties adjacent to the APE. Precautionary archaeological monitoring undertaken with community consultation was requested by the project proponent.

In 2017, Belluomini et al. authored a mitigation plan for the Hanapēpē Bridge replacement project, southeast and northeast of the project areas. Precautionary archaeological monitoring for all ground disturbance related to the Hanapēpē River Bridge replacement project, Historic American Engineering Record documentation and interpretive signage developed and installed for the Hanapēpē River Bridge, and best management practices employed in order to preserve the historic integrity of the Hanapēpē River Bridge and earthen/basalt berm were recommended.

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In 2017, Scientific Consultant Services performed an archaeological assessment in support of utilities installation by the County of Kaua'i Department of Public Works at the Salt Pond Beach Park. The assessment occurred south-southwest of the project areas, following Salt Pond Road from Salt Pond Beach Park to Hanapēpē town (Hazlett and Dega 2017). No cultural deposits or new archaeology was noted. The SHPD recommended monitoring ground disturbance associated with the project due to the project area's proximity to Salt Pond Beach Park (State Site #50-30-09-03038) and proximal sandy, subsurface deposits likely to contain cultural materials.

4 FIELDWORK

Preliminary project fieldwork consisting of stakeholder outreach and a site visit were conducted in December 2018. On December 13, 2018, Dudek Principal Investigator and Archaeologist Rachel Hoerman, PhD, attended a stakeholder outreach meeting for the project at the Hanapēpē town library convened by SSFM International and the Department of Hawaiian Homelands. Other members of the project team were also present. The purpose of the stakeholder outreach meeting was to familiarize community members with the project, introduce the project team, and provide a forum for conversation, questions and feedback. During and after the meeting, community members informed Dr. Hoerman of sinkholes and burial caves purportedly located in the larger project area. They also provided the names and phone numbers of reputed elders with cultural/lineal ties to Hanapēpē who might be able to provide additional information regarding archaeology contained in the project areas; however, multiple attempts to connect with the individuals were unsuccessful.

Dr. Hoerman conducted a site visit to the project areas alongside other members of the project team on December 14, 2018. The larger project area is densely vegetated and fenced with limited access along the east side only, via access points and gates in the Hanapēpē Heights neighborhood. The smaller project area is a heavily paved and developed land parcel sitting at sea level near Hanapēpē Bay.

Although recommended (see next section), an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) was not part of the scope of work for this project.

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5 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological features or deposits within the project areas were noted during background research of the subject parcel. Nor were archaeological features or deposits observed during the preliminary site visit, though extremely dense, tall vegetation obscures the majority of the larger land parcel. Ranching and extensive mechanized agricultural activities have taken place on the larger project area for over 150 years, and the smaller project area has undergone at least one century of development.

Based on the fact that one archaeological study has partially, definitively occurred in the project areas (it is indeterminate whether Kikuchi's 1963 pedestrian inventory survey of coastal Kaua'i covered any, part or all of the project areas), Dudek determines an AIS of the subject properties is necessary. The AIS should be developed in coordination with the DLNR-SHPD and undertaken in full compliance with Hawai'i Administrative Rules 13-275, 13-276 and all additional applicable heritage legislation. AIS results should determine whether heritage is present in the project areas, and if so, verify its location and extent, evaluate its significance and plan for its avoidance/conservation/management in consideration of the proposed project. Special attention should be given to sinkholes and caves present on the larger subject property – they may contain cultural materials/heritage destroyed or cleared from the rest of the landscape by extensive, sustained, ranching and sugar cane farming activities.

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