JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

DAWN N.S CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY

CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, O'ahu Island Burial Council

FROM: Regina Hilo, Burial Sites Specialist RKH

RE: Notification of the Next O'ahu Island Burial Council Meeting

The O'ahu Island Burial Council meeting has been scheduled as follows:

Date: **Wednesday, August 6, 2025**
Time: **10:00 AM**
Place: **Department of Land and Natural Resources**
Kalanimoku Building
Board Room #132
1151 Punchbowl St.
Honolulu, HI 96813
—AND—
Online via Zoom

Board members, staff, applicants, and testifiers can choose to participate either in-person, online via Zoom using the link below, or by telephone at +1 699 900 6833

To Attend/Provide Testimony via Zoom:

https://zoom.us/j/93627863067?pwd=W6eYo2R3tMBrV0rzgf2Ofnmr2stC20.1

Meeting ID: 936 2786 3067
Passcode: 3VwWWe

STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI. HAWAII 96707

AGENDA
O'AHU ISLAND BURIAL COUNCIL

DATE: **Wednesday, August 6, 2025**
TIME: **10:00 AM (HST)**
PLACE: **Department of Land and Natural Resources**
Kalanimoku Building
Board Room #132
1151 Punchbowl St.
Honolulu, HI 96813
—AND—
Online via Zoom

This meeting will be held using interactive conference technology under section 92-3.7, Haw. Rev. Stat. (HRS). Board members, staff, applicants, testifiers, and the public can choose to participate in person, online via Zoom, or by telephone at +1 699 900 6833.

To Attend/Provide Testimony via Zoom:

https://zoom.us/j/93627863067?pwd=W6eYo2R3tMBrV0rzgf2Ofnmr2stC20.1

Meeting ID: 936 2786 3067
Passcode: 3VwWWe

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. ROLE CALL/PULE

III. MINUTES

A. Approval of the Minutes for March 12, 2025

B. Approval of the Minutes for April 9, 2025

C. Approval of the Minutes for May 14, 2025

D. Approval of the Minutes for June 18, 2025

IV. NEW BUSINESS

A. **Discussion on O'ahu Island Burial Council Membership, Roles, and Responsibilities.**
Information/Discussion: Discussion on the above item.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HRS § 92-5(a)(4) to consult with the Council's attorney on questions and issues pertaining to the Council's powers, duties, privileges, immunities, and liabilities.

B. **DRAFT Burial Treatment Plan for SIHP #50-80-14-09455, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu Island, TMK: (1) 2-1-050:058.**
Discussion//Determination/Recommendation: Discussion and determination on whether to preserve in place or relocate human skeletal remains at the above location.
Recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Division on whether to accept or not accept the above DRAFT BSCDRP.

C. **Update on Implementation of the Burial Treatment Plan for Iwi Kūpuna at Kawaiaha'o Church Multi-Purpose Center/Building Project, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Kona District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 2-1-032:017.**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

D. **Lineal Descendancy Recognition of Norman 'Mana' Kaleilani Caceres to Identified Native Hawaiian Iwi Kupuna located at Kawaiaha'o Church, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Kona District, O'ahu, TMK: (1) 2-1-032:017.**
Discussion/Determination: Discussion and determination on the Department's recommendation to recognize the applicant as cultural descendant to the unidentified Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above project.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HAR §13-300-25(d). The Council may close a meeting whenever a location or description of a Native Hawaiian Burial site is under consideration. The chairperson, by a concurrence of a majority of members present at the meeting, shall be authorized to require the public to leave the meeting while the confidential matter is being discussed and reopen the meeting once the confidential matter is no longer being considered.

E. **Cultural Descendancy Recognition of William Papa'iku Haole, III, to Iwi Kupuna at 1042 Fort Street, SIHP 50-80-14-10032, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Kona District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 2-1-002:001, 007, and 999.**
Discussion/Determination: Discussion and determination on the Department's recommendation to recognize the applicant as cultural descendant to the unidentified Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above project.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HAR §13-300-25(d). The Council may close a meeting whenever a location or description of a Native Hawaiian Burial site is under consideration. The chairperson, by a concurrence of a majority of members present at the meeting, shall be authorized to require the public to leave the meeting while the confidential matter is being discussed and reopen the meeting once the confidential matter is no longer being considered.

F. **Cultural Descendancy Recognition of William Papa'iku Haole, III, to Iwi Kupuna at 810 Halekauwila Street, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Kona District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 2-1-050:058.**

Discussion/Determination: Discussion and determination on the Department's recommendation to recognize the applicant as cultural descendant to the unidentified Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above project.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HAR §13-300-25(d). The Council may close a meeting whenever a location or description of a Native Hawaiian Burial site is under consideration. The chairperson, by a concurrence of a majority of members present at the meeting, shall be authorized to require the public to leave the meeting while the confidential matter is being discussed and reopen the meeting once the confidential matter is no longer being considered.

G. **Cultural Descendancy Recognition of William Papa'iku Haole, III, to Iwi Kupuna at the Waikīkī Aquarium, Waikīkī Ahupua'a, Kona District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 3-1-031:006.**
Discussion/Determination: Discussion and determination on the Department's recommendation to recognize the applicant as cultural descendant to the unidentified Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above project.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HAR §13-300-25(d). The Council may close a meeting whenever a location or description of a Native Hawaiian Burial site is under consideration. The chairperson, by a concurrence of a majority of members present at the meeting, shall be authorized to require the public to leave the meeting while the confidential matter is being discussed and reopen the meeting once the confidential matter is no longer being considered.

H. **Lineal Descendancy Recognition of Edwina Lopes (mother) and China Fong (son) to Identified Iwi Kupuna at Ulupehupehu Ahupua'a, Ko'olauloa District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 5-6-003:062**
Discussion/Determination: Discussion and determination on the Department's recommendation to recognize the applicant as cultural descendant to the unidentified Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above project.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HAR §13-300-25(d). The Council may close a meeting whenever a location or description of a Native Hawaiian Burial site is under consideration. The chairperson, by a concurrence of a majority of members present at the meeting, shall be authorized to require the public to leave the meeting while the confidential matter is being discussed and reopen the meeting once the confidential matter is no longer being considered.

I. **Lineal Descendancy Recognition of Henry Ahiamana Spillner, Sr. to Identified Iwi Kupuna at Ulupehupehu Ahupua'a, Ko'olauloa District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 5-6-003:062**
Discussion/Determination: Discussion and determination on the Department's recommendation to recognize the applicant as cultural descendant to the unidentified Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above project.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HAR §13-300-25(d). The Council may close a meeting whenever a location or description of a Native Hawaiian Burial site is under consideration. The chairperson, by a concurrence of a majority of members present at the meeting, shall be authorized to require the public to leave the meeting while the

confidential matter is being discussed and reopen the meeting once the confidential matter is no longer being considered.

J. Lineal Descendancy Recognition of Henry Ahiamana Spillner, Jr., to Identified Iwi Kupuna at Ulupehupehu Ahupua'a, Ko'olauloa District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 5-6-003:062

Discussion/Determination: Discussion and determination on the Department's recommendation to recognize the applicant as cultural descendant to the unidentified Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above project.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HAR §13-300-25(d). The Council may close a meeting whenever a location or description of a Native Hawaiian Burial site is under consideration. The chairperson, by a concurrence of a majority of members present at the meeting, shall be authorized to require the public to leave the meeting while the confidential matter is being discussed and reopen the meeting once the confidential matter is no longer being considered.

K. Lineal Descendancy Recognition of Leona I. K. Tagana to Identified Iwi Kupuna at Ulupehupehu Ahupua'a, Ko'olauloa District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 5-6-003:062

Discussion/Determination: Discussion and determination on the Department's recommendation to recognize the applicant as cultural descendant to the unidentified Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above project.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HAR §13-300-25(d). The Council may close a meeting whenever a location or description of a Native Hawaiian Burial site is under consideration. The chairperson, by a concurrence of a majority of members present at the meeting, shall be authorized to require the public to leave the meeting while the confidential matter is being discussed and reopen the meeting once the confidential matter is no longer being considered.

L. Lineal Descendancy Recognition of Kimberly K. Kupukaa to Identified Iwi Kupuna at Ulupehupehu Ahupua'a, Ko'olauloa District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 5-6-003:062

Discussion/Determination: Discussion and determination on the Department's recommendation to recognize the applicant as cultural descendant to the unidentified Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above project.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HAR §13-300-25(d). The Council may close a meeting whenever a location or description of a Native Hawaiian Burial site is under consideration. The chairperson, by a concurrence of a majority of members present at the meeting, shall be authorized to require the public to leave the meeting while the confidential matter is being discussed and reopen the meeting once the confidential matter is no longer being considered.

M. Lineal Descendancy Recognition of Timothy J. K. Spillner to Identified Iwi Kupuna at Ulupehupehu Ahupua'a, Ko'olauloa District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 5-6-003:062

Discussion/Determination: Discussion and determination on the Department's recommendation to recognize the applicant as cultural descendant to the unidentified Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above project.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HAR §13-300-25(d). The Council may close a meeting whenever a location or description of a Native Hawaiian Burial

site is under consideration. The chairperson, by a concurrence of a majority of members present at the meeting, shall be authorized to require the public to leave the meeting while the confidential matter is being discussed and reopen the meeting once the confidential matter is no longer being considered.

N. **Cultural Descendancy Recognition of Melissa Ka'onohi Camit (mother), Reign Mahinahinakauahiahi Aiyana Ka'ohiai Ka'onohi Camit (daughter), and Lilian Moanike'alaokekilinoe Catalina Ka'ohiai Ka'onohi Camit to Unidentified Iwi Kupuna at Hanakaoe, Ulupehupehu, Kahuku, Punalau, Oio 1 and Oio 2 Ahupua'a, Ko'olauloa District, Island of O'ahu, TMKs: (1) 5-7-001:054, 055: 5-6-003:062; 5-7-001:044, 048, 050; and 5-6-004:025, 027**
Discussion/Determination: Discussion and determination on the Department's recommendation to recognize the applicant as cultural descendant to the unidentified Native Hawaiian skeletal remains located at the above project.

The Council may elect to go into executive session pursuant to HAR §13-300-25(d). The Council may close a meeting whenever a location or description of a Native Hawaiian Burial site is under consideration. The chairperson, by a concurrence of a majority of members present at the meeting, shall be authorized to require the public to leave the meeting while the confidential matter is being discussed and reopen the meeting once the confidential matter is no longer being considered.

O. **Update on Archaeological Inventory Survey and DRAFT Burial Treatment Plan for Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains – Iwi Kupuna – at the Waikīkī Aquarium, Waikīkī Ahupua'a, Kona District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 3-1-031:006.**
Update/Discussion: Update and discussion on the above agenda item.

P. **Archaeological Inventory Survey for the University of Hawaii at Manoa Coconut Island Sewer Improvements in Heeia and Kaneohe Ahupuaa, Koolaupoko District, Island of Oahu, TMK: (1) 4-5-001:999 (Lilipuna Road), 4-6-001:001, 014-016, and 051.**
Introduction/Discussion: Introduction to the above agenda item and discussion.

Q. **280 Beach Walk Grease Interceptor Replacement Project, Waikīkī Ahupua'a, Kona District, O'ahu, TMK: (1) 2-6-003:048.**
Introduction/Discussion: Introduction to the above agenda item and discussion.

R. **Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Kamehameha Schools Kaiāulu 'o Kaka'ako Master Plan (KKMP) Increment II Electrical Infrastructure Project in Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Kona Moku, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 2-1-053:031, (1) 2-1-053:031 (por.), (1) 2-1-053:032 (por.), and (1) 2-1-053:999 (Cooke Street ROW); (1) 2-1-054:001 (por.), (1) 2-1-054:036 (por.), (1) 2-1-054:999 (Auahi Street and Coral Street ROWs); (1) 2-1-055:002 (por.), (1) 2-1-055:018 (por.), (1) 2-1-055:999 (Coral Street ROW); (1) 2-1-056:010 (por.), (1) 2-1-056:015 (por.), (1) 2-1-056:999 (Kō'ula Street and Auahi Street ROWs); and (1) 2-1-059:999 (Ala Moana Boulevard ROW).**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

S. **Oahu Subsea Cable Telecommunications Project, Honouliuli Ahupuaa, Ewa District, Island of Oahu, TMKs: (1) 9-1-016:179 por. and 222 port.; (1) 9-1-026:027 por. and 999 (Olai Street, Kalaeloa Boulevard, and Farrington Highway Right-of-Ways).**
Introduction/Discussion: Introduction of the above agenda item and discussion.

T. **OIBC election of a member to serve on the House Resolution 186/Senate Resolution 130 Office of Hawaiian Affairs Working Group.**
Nomination/Election: Nomination and election of an Oahu Island Burial Council member to provide representation on the Working Group.

V. **INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES/COMMUNICATIONS**

A. **Letter from UH West Oahu to OIBC, dated June 18, 2025, received at SHPD on June 23, 2025, regarding NAGPRA Consultation.**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

A. **Inadvertent Discovery at Turtle Bay Resort; ʻŌʻio 1, Ulupehupehua, and Punalau Ahupuaʻ□; K□□□□□District, Isl□nd □f □ʻ□h□, TMKs: (1) 5-7-001:050.**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

B. **Inadvertent Discovery of Unidentified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains at Laniākea during Kamehameha Highway Drainage and Safety Improvements Project, HDOT, Kuikuiloloa Ahupuaʻa, Waialua District, Island of Oʻahu, TMKs: (1) 6-1-005:023 and 024; 6-1-009:002, 004, 018, 019, 020, 021, and 022; 6-1-010:001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 019, and 020.**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

C. **Inadvertent Discovery of Unidentified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains at 59-585 D Ke Iki Road, Pūpūkea Ahupuaʻa, Koʻolauloa District, Island of Oʻahu, TMK: (1) 5-9-003:016**
Information/Discussion: information and discussion on the above agenda item.

D. **Inadvertent Discovery of Unidentified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains at 38 Kainehe Street, Kailua Ahupuaʻa, Koʻolaupoko District, Island of Oʻahu, TMK: (1) 4-3-057:047**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

E. **Inadvertent Discovery of Unidentified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains at 44 Kainehe Street, Kailua Ahupuaʻa, Koʻolaupoko District, Island of Oʻahu, TMK: (1) 4-3-057:048**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

F. **Inadvertent Discovery of Unidentified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains at Kalae (formerly Howard Hughes Corporation Block B West Project); Kakaʻako, Honolulu Ahupuaʻa, Kona District, Island of Oʻahu, TMK: (1) 2-1-001:133**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

G. **Inadvertent Discovery of Unidentified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains at 5799 Kalanianaole Hwy, Waikīkī Ahupuaʻa, Kona District, Oʻahu, TMK: (1) 3-7-002:005.**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

H. **Inadvertent Discovery at 4561 Aukai Avenue, Waikīkī Ahupuaʻa, Kona District, Oʻahu, TMK: (1) 3-5-004:020.**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

I. **Inadvertent Discovery at 4451 Kahala Avenue, Waikīkī Ahupuaʻa, Kona District, Oʻahu, TMK: (1) 3-5-003:005.**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

J. **Inadvertent Discovery of Unidentified Native Hawaiian Skeletal Remains at 418A North Kainalu Drive, Kailua Ahupua'a, Ko'olaupoko District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: (1) 4-3-025:014**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

K. **Inadvertent Discoveries during implementation of HART HRTP City Center Archaeological Monitoring Plan, Halekauwila Street and Cooke Street; Nimitz Highway near Fort and Bishop Streets, various TMKs**
Information/Discussion: Information and discussion on the above agenda item.

VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS

A. **The Next OIBC Meeting is Scheduled for Wednesday, September 10th, 2025, 10:00 A.M., at the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Kalanimoku Building, Board Room #132, 1151 Punchbowl St., Honolulu, HI 96813.**

VII. ADJOURNMENT

To provide written testimony:
We encourage interested persons to submit written testimony in advance of the meeting, which will be distributed to Council members prior to the meeting and allow a timely review. Please submit written testimony to: Regina.Hilo@hawaii.gov. Written testimony may also be mailed to: State Historic Preservation Division, Kakuhihewa Building, Attn: Regina Hilo - Oahu Burial Sites Specialist; Suite #555; Kapolei, HI 96707. Written testimony may be posted to the SHPD's IBC meeting website; as a precaution, please be mindful with any personal information prior to submitting unless you intend it to be shared. Late written testimony will be retained as part of the administrative record and distributed to OIBC members accordingly., but we cannot ensure the OIBC will receive it in sufficient time to review, prior to decision-making.

To provide in-person oral testimony:
Attend the meeting in person: address, date, and time are on the meeting notice and at the top of the agenda.

We kindly ask that all oral testimony be limited to not more than three (3) minutes. We ask that you identify yourself and any affiliation before speaking, but you can choose not to do so.

Pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) §92-3, all interested persons shall be afforded the opportunity to present oral testimony or submit data, views, or arguments, in writing, on any agenda item. Additionally, pursuant to a policy adopted by the Oahu Island Burial Council at its September 14, 2005 meeting, oral testimony for items listed on the agenda is limited to three minutes per person, per agenda item.

Pursuant to sections §92-4, §92-5(a)(8), and §6E-43.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and upon compliance with the procedures set forth in section 92-4, HRS, the council may go into a closed meeting to consider information that involves the location or description of a burial site.

The OIBC may go into Executive Session pursuant to HRS §92-5(a)(4) in order to consult with its attorney on questions and issues pertaining to the Council's powers, duties, privileges, immunities, and liabilities.

A request to be placed on a burial council meeting agenda must be made with the Burial Sites Program staff at least two weeks preceding the scheduled meeting date. In addition, the request must be accompanied by all related documents. Failure to comply with this procedure will delay the item to the following month's agenda.

Materials related to items on the agenda are available for review at the State Historic Preservation Division in room 555 of the Kakuhihewa Building located at 601 Kamokila Boulevard, Kapolei, Hawaii 96707.

If you need an auxillary aid/service or other accommodation due to a disability, please contact: Regina Hilo, Burial Sites Specialist, at (808) 436-4801 or Regina.Hilo@hawaii.gov as soon as possible. Requests made as early as possible have a greater likelihood of being fulfilled. Upon request, this agenda and other materials are available in alternate/accessible formats.

2025-08-06_01Bc IV B

DRAFT FOR SHPD REVIEW
Burial Site Component of Data Recovery Plan For SIHP # 50-80-14-09455, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu Island TMK: [1] 2-1-050:058

Prepared for
Mason Architects (MASON)
Honolulu, Hawai'i

Prepared by
Christopher M. Monahan, Ph.D.
Nathan DiVito, M.A.
and
Trisha K. Watson, Ph.D.

HONUA
CONSULTING
Honolulu, Hawai'i

June 2025

Management Summary

This burial site component of a data recovery plan (BSC/DRP) was completed for Mason Architects (MASON) on behalf of a private landowner in Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i, TMK (1) 2-1-050:058. The approximately 0.235-acre project area is located at 810 Halekauwila Street. The project area is in urban Kaka'ako (between Honolulu and Waikīkī); the project-area environs consist of mostly low-rise commercial buildings and high-rise residential buildings. Honua Consulting (Honua) recently completed an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) of the subject parcel (Monahan et al. 2024); the AIS report is currently in review with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). The AIS documented State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) # 50-80-14-09455, a subsurface historic property consisting of a single, disarticulated human bone (left juvenile humerus) in a non-burial context. The bone was identified near the base of excavation close to, or within, the water table in Trench #1. Additional details and documentation of this find are included in the subject report. In consultation with the SHPD, a determination was made that SIHP # 09455 shall be relocated to a reburial site within the subject property. This BSC/DRP includes details of the burial find (SIHP # 09455), short term (temporary) burial protection measures carried out from the time of its discovery until now and proposed long term (permanent) burial protection measures. This document is intended to facilitate ongoing consultation and review by the SHPD, the O'ahu Island Burial Council (OIBC) and recognized descendants.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

This burial site component of a data recovery plan (BSC/DRP) was completed for Mason Architects (MASON) on behalf of a private landowner in Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i, TMK (1) 2-1-050:058. The approximately 0.235-acre project area is located at 810 Halekauwila Street (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3). The project area is in urban Kaka'ako (between Honolulu and Waikīkī); this general area has been designated Central Kaka'ako for planning purposes. The project area environs consist of mostly low-rise commercial buildings and high-rise residential buildings. Mother Waldron Park is about a block northwest of the project area. The waterfront at Kewalo Basin and Ala Moana Boulevard are about 0.35 miles due south. Honolulu Harbor is about 1.0 miles to the west.

Honua Consulting (Honua) recently completed an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) of the subject parcel (Monahan et al. 2024); the AIS report is currently in review with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). The AIS documented State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) # 50-80-14-09455, a subsurface historic property consisting of a single, disarticulated human bone (left juvenile humerus) in a non-burial context. The bone was identified near the base of excavation close to, or within, the water table in Trench #1. Additional details and documentation of this find are included in the subject report.

In consultation with the SHPD, a determination was made that SIHP # 09455 shall be relocated to a reburial site within the subject property (see Section 1.1.1 Regulatory Context, below).

The proposed project, based on information provided by MASON, can be paraphrased as follows:

> A private landowner/client proposes to open a Korean BBQ restaurant in what is currently a vacant building. The site was previously an automobile repair shop. We will need to run waste lines underground within the building (probably digging no more than 2 feet), connect to sewer and water lines in the street, and install a grease interceptor, which will require at least 4 feet of excavation.
>
> We are adding 7.5" to the floor height. Part of this is to be able to install water lines and electrical lines right on the existing concrete. The existing slab is about 4.5" thick and we are raising the floor by 7.5." That means from our new floor to the bottom of the existing slab is about a foot. I am figuring an invert elevation of 1'4" with everything sloping down from that at ¼" per foot.

A graphic depiction of the existing floorplan is provided in Figure 4.

1.1.1 Regulatory Context

The regulatory purpose of the BSC/DRP is to satisfy Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-300 governing the practice and procedure relating to burial sites and human remains. In addition to providing relevant background information and details of consultation with the SHPD during the process of discovery and treatment of the iwi kūpuna (human skeletal remains), this plan also includes:

1. Detailed archaeological context of the burial site, including the three-dimensional location of the single human bone as well as stratigraphic and geomorphological observations and discussion of site formation processes;
2. Short term measures that were taken to protect the burial site from the time of its discovery to its current (temporary) disposition (i.e., on-site storage);
3. Long term measures to protect the reburial site in perpetuity; and finally,
4. Commitment to record the burial site, including its long term preservation buffers, at the State Bureau of Conveyances.

1.2 Environmental Setting

1.2.1 Natural Environment

The natural environment in and around the project area has been completely altered by more than a century of urbanization and development of Kaka'ako and Honolulu. Prior to its urbanization and development, the project area environs were known as a relatively arid place with salt pans and mudflats between Honolulu town and harbor (to the west) and Waikīkī (to the east). Today, there are no natural, through-flowing streams in or near the urbanized, hardscaped project area. Elevation in the project area, which consists of level terrain, is approximately 6–7 feet (1.8–2.1 meters) above mean sea level. By O'ahu standards, the area in and around the subject parcel receives a modest amount of rainfall—about 25 inches (635 millimeters) annually (Giambelluca et al. 2013). According to published data, soils in the project area consist of Fill Lands (FL) (Figure 5), which are described as ". . . areas filled with material dredged from the ocean or hauled from nearby areas, garbage, and general material from other sources" (Foote et al. 1972:31). Archaeological and other studies that have excavated in the vicinity of the project area, however, have shown that below the fill sediments, there are other natural, underlying strata in the area such as lithified coral reef, terrigenous and marine sands and clays, etc., with substantial variation from one block to the next. In some places, Hawaiians also created salt pans and small fishponds in this area, which leave varying traces of clay and other sediments. There is no vegetation in the project area.

1.2.2 Built Environment

The project area consists of an abandoned automobile repair shop. Halekauwila Street is lined with small parcels currently used for various commercial purposes including retail, services and light industrial, as well as some residential. The area is fully urbanized and hardscaped.

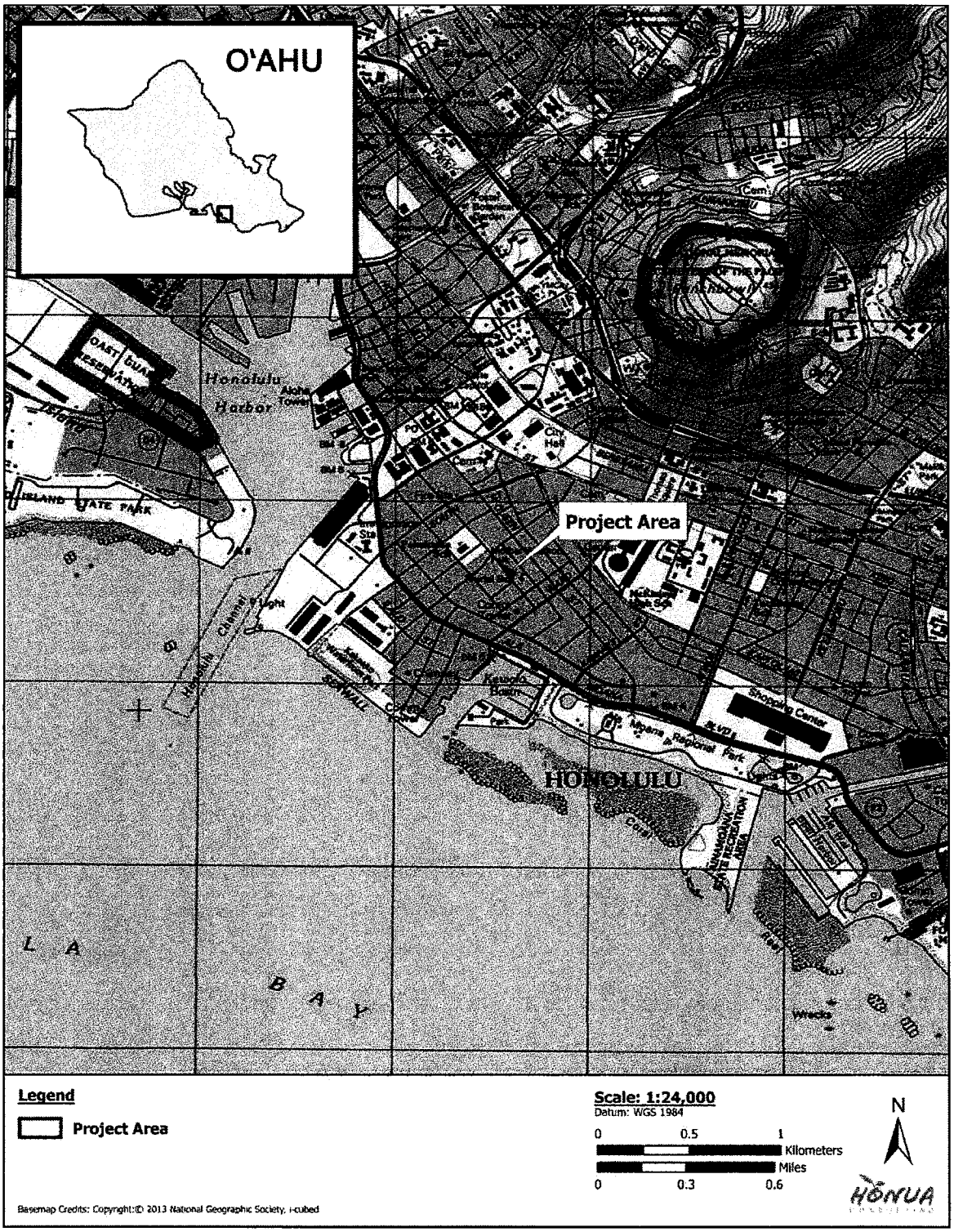


Figure 1. Portion of 1998 USGS topographic map (Honolulu Quadrangle) showing project (TMK) parcel location (base map source: University of Hawai'i-Mānoa's digital maps, http://magis. manoa.hawaii.edu/maps/index.html)

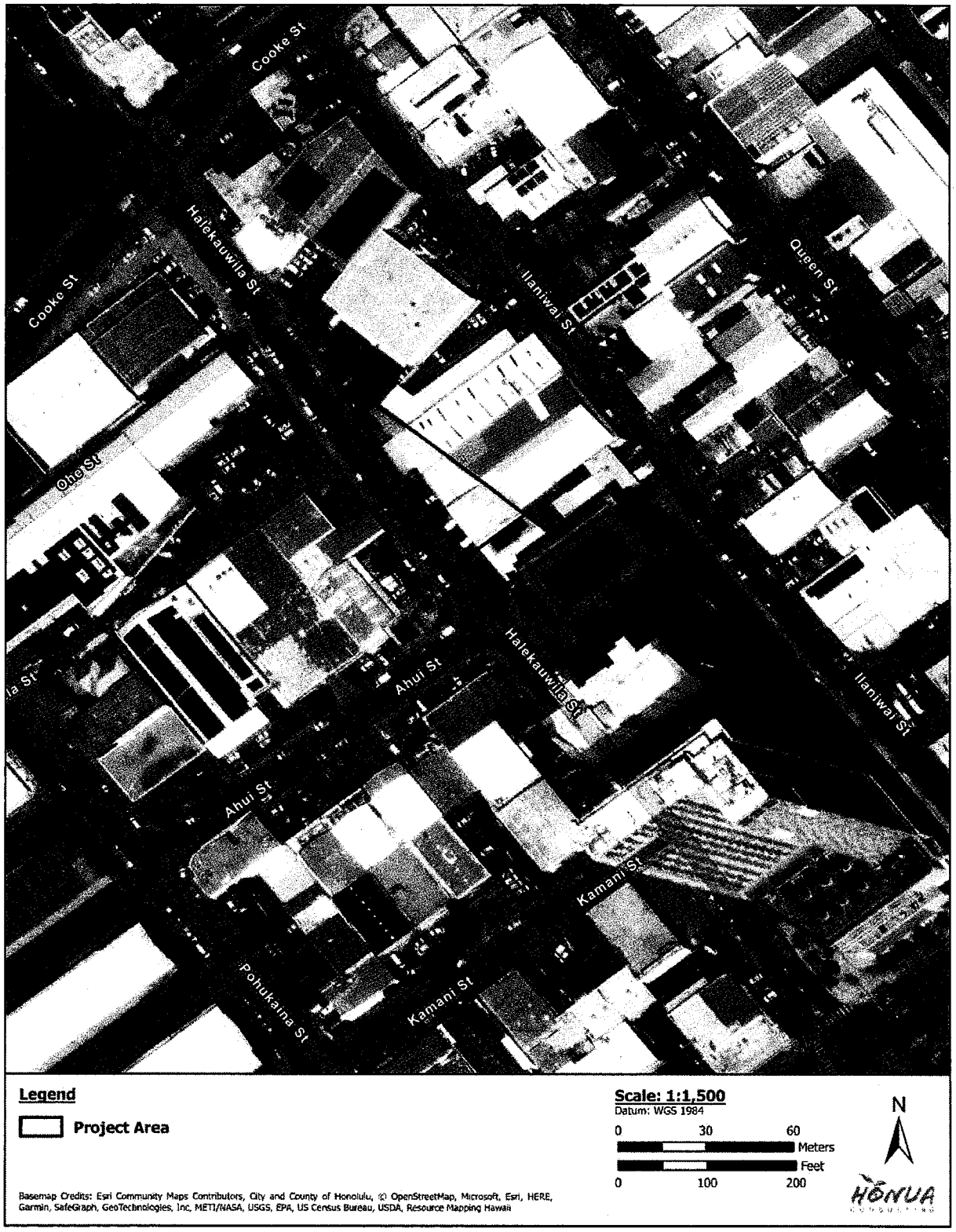


Figure 2. Aerial image showing project (TMK) parcel location (base image source: ESRI's ArcMap 10.8.2)

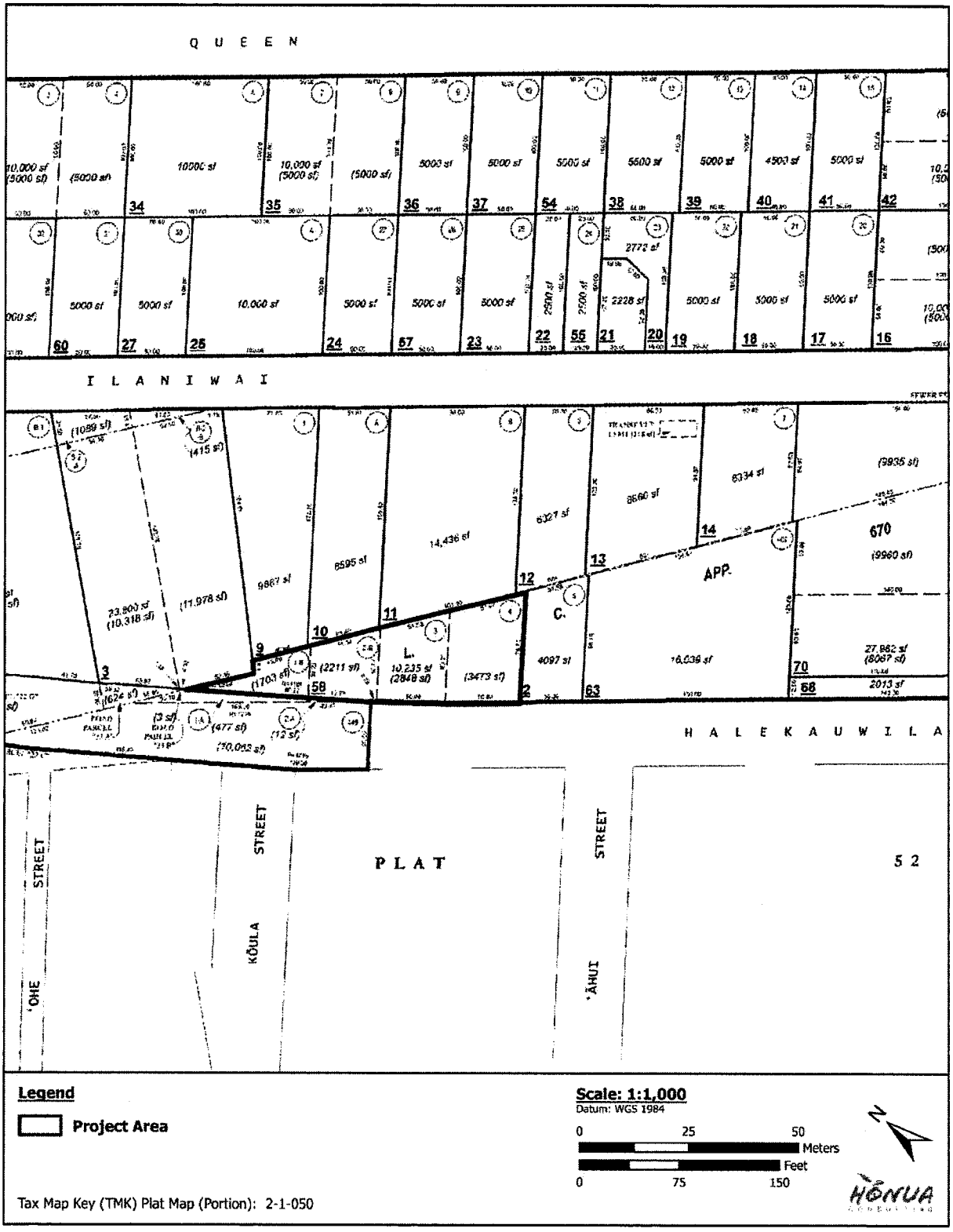
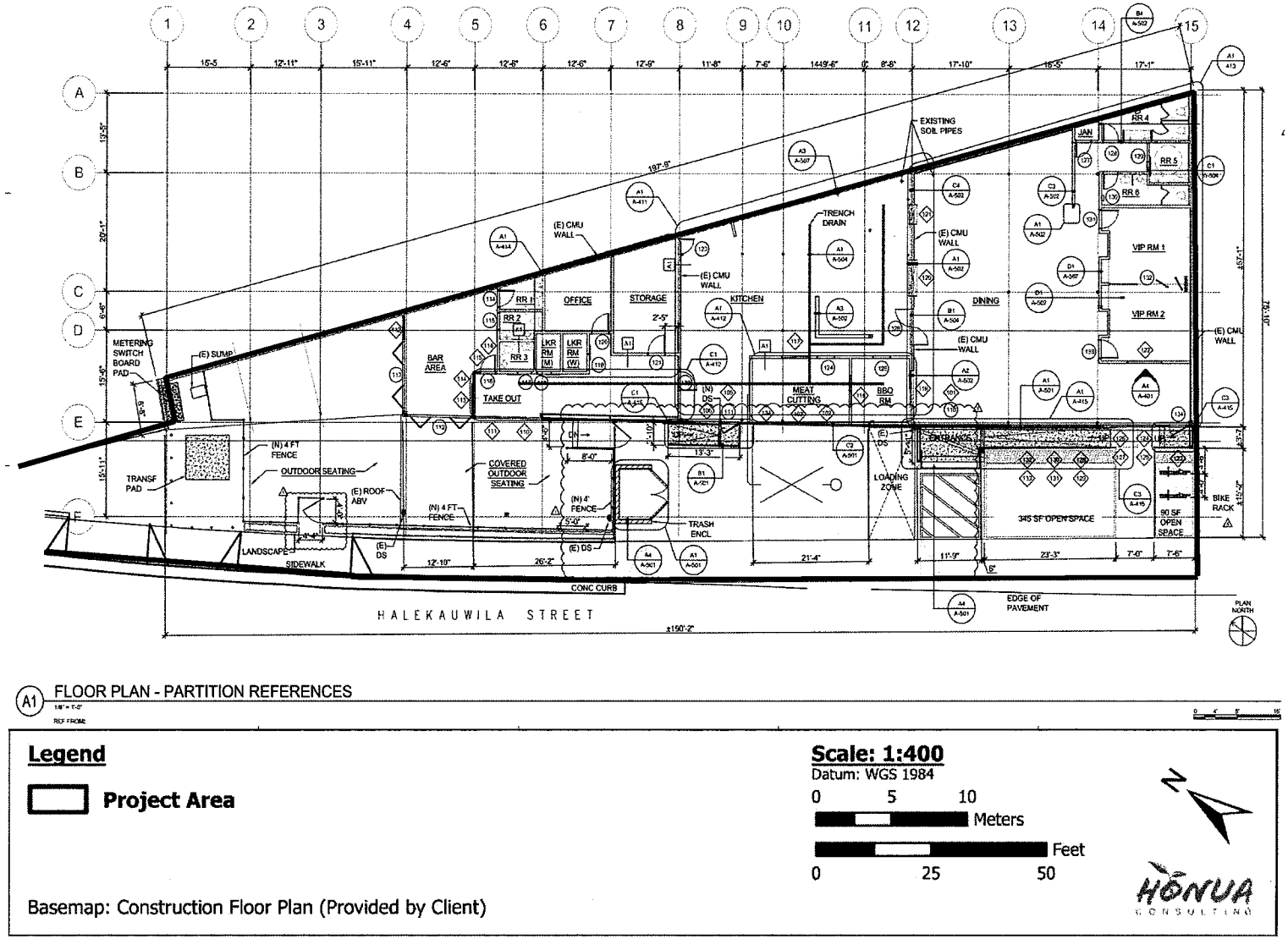


Figure 3. Tax Map Key (TMK): [1] 2-1-050 (portion) showing project (TMK) parcel location (base image source: Hawai'i TMK Service n.d.)

Figure 4. Client-provided Site plan



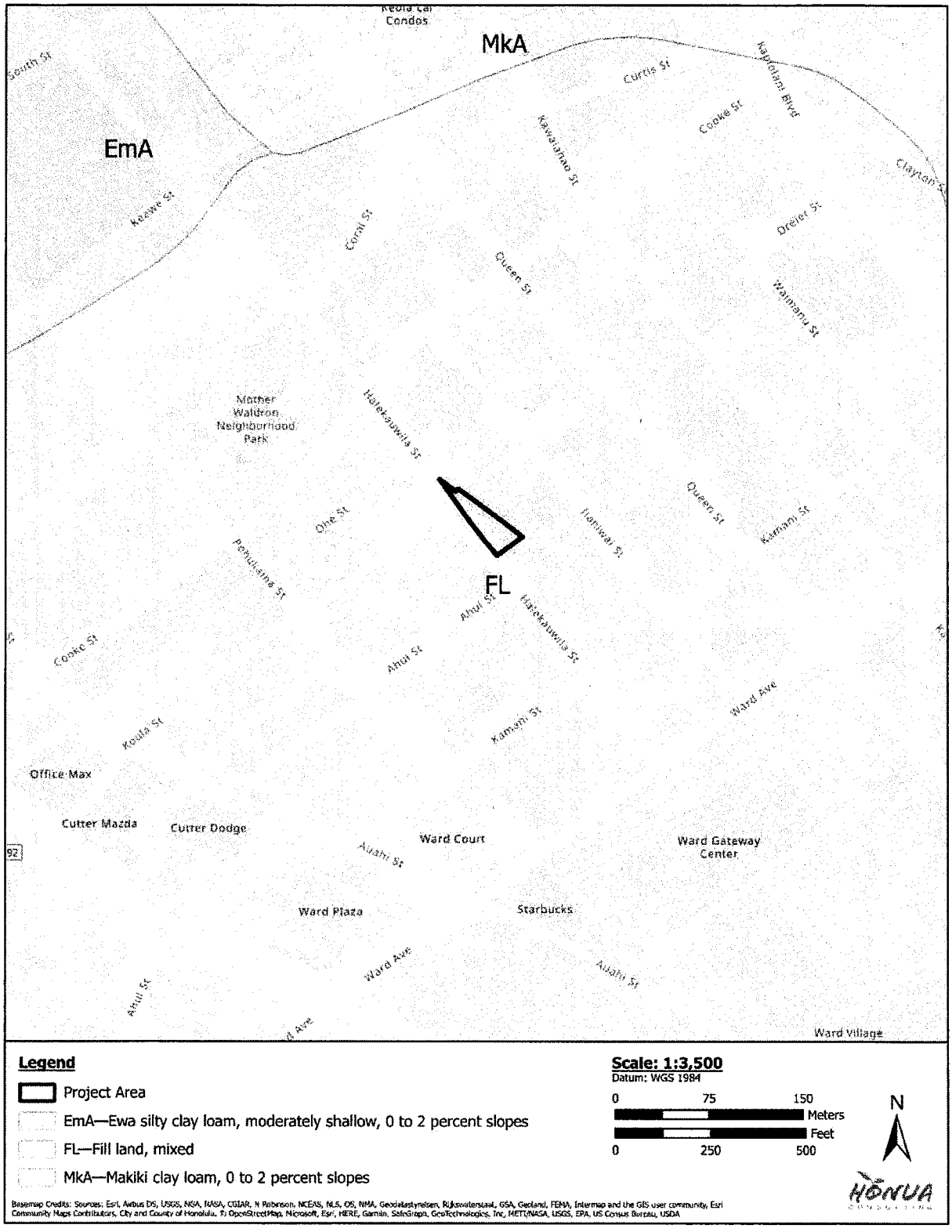


Figure 5. Soils native to the project (TMK) parcel (data source: Foote et al. 1972)

Section 2 Cultural and Historical Context

This section is a synthesis of relevant cultural and historical information related to the types of land uses in and around the project area from pre-Contact, traditional Hawaiian times into the historic period.

2.1 Hawaiian Cultural Landscape

Land division boundaries in Hawai'i, including moku (districts), ahupua'a and 'ili (smaller divisions of ahupua'a), change over time, and can be extremely variable for various legal and political reasons that do not necessarily reflect traditional Hawaiian configurations or old O'ahu boundaries. This is especially true in Honolulu, Kaka'ako and Waikīkī, where many place name boundaries and land divisions have more to do with the political history of the nineteenth and early twentieth century—starting with Kamehameha's establishment of Honolulu and Waikīkī as seats of power and royal residence, and the development of Honolulu harbor as a shipping port for Euro-American merchants in the first few decades of the 1800s—than with traditional Hawaiian settlement or subsistence patterns (Beechert 1991; Daws 2006).

Depending on which source one cites, or what specific time period is referenced, the answer to which ahupua'a the project area is in—either Honolulu or Makiki—varies. For example, the Hawai'i state GIS layer and Snakenberg's (1990) well-known "pre-Māhele" configuration of ahupua'a considers Makiki Valley and its streams as part of the large ahupua'a of Honolulu (which also includes Nu'uanu and Pauoa). Under this configuration, there is no Makiki Ahupua'a, which almost certainly does not reflect how pre-Contact Hawaiians or "old O'ahu" people viewed this landscape: it seems unlikely that several large, productive valleys would have been lumped into a single ahupua'a. On the other hand, some sources (e.g., USGS topographic maps) show Makiki Ahupua'a coming down from the mountains just above Tantalus but stopping around the upslope side of Pūowaina [Punchbowl] on its west side and just above the campus of Punahou School on its east side. The well-known Bishop Museum compendium of archaeological sites and wahi pana (legendary places) *Sites of Oahu* (Sterling and Summers 1978) shows a similar configuration to the USGS versions with Makiki Ahupua'a ending at its makai limits around Beretania Street. Such a general configuration also seems highly unlikely in traditional or pre-Contact times.

2.1.1 Makiki – the Uplands of Kaka'ako

The land-division configuration discussed above is inconsistent with everything we know about the traditional purpose and function of ahupua'a, which is to provide access to resources from the mountains to the sea. It is much more likely that "old O'ahuans" would have considered the project area as part of Makiki Kai (i.e., the lower, near-shore part of the ahupua'a) with access to the ocean, reef resources and so on. Thus, it is relevant when reconstructing the project area's ahupua'a to discuss its uplands, represented by Makiki.

While the lower portion of Makiki has been heavily modified by urbanization, including the Makiki Heights and Papakōlea neighborhoods, most of Makiki is undeveloped forest lands. The Hawaiian name for Tantalus is Pu'u 'Ōhi'a (literally, 'ōhi'a tree hill).[1] Several streams in upper

[1] Unless stated otherwise, place name interpretations and translations are from Pukui et al. (1974).

Makiki feed into Makiki Stream proper, including Kanealole (or Kānealole) and Moleka (which drain the Pu'u 'Ōhi'a slopes), and Maunalaha (which drains the flanks of Round Top, traditionally known as 'Ualaka'a). Only the last of these three stream names, Maunalaha (literally, "flat mountain") are translated by Pukui et al. (1974:149). Another stream named Kanahā (literally, "the shattered [thing]"), drains part of the Pu'u 'Ōhi'a slopes and the west side of Makiki. Both this stream and Makiki Stream eventually empty down into urban Honolulu and Kaka'ako. Given the relatively steep slopes of Makiki, these streams were not ideal for traditional irrigated agriculture (lo'i kalo), which would have been extensive in the lands of old Honolulu. Several pūnāwai (fresh-water springs) are located along Kanealole and Moleka streams. The one on Kanealole is named Makiki Springs on some USGS maps; a pair on Moleka Streams is labeled Herring Springs on some USGS maps. The upper reaches of Makiki do not extend to the ridgeline of the Ko'olau—like many other lands in Kona Moku, but rather are overtaken by neighboring Mānoa Ahupua'a and Pauoa Palena (a land division generally smaller than an ahupua'a) above Pu'u 'Ōhi'a. Two small lakes—one just above Pu'u 'Ōhi'a and one above 'Ualaka'a are depicted on some historic maps.

Pukui et al. (ibid.:142) do not provide a translation for Makiki, but they do suggest it was "probably named for a type of stone used as weights for octopus lures." A lot of mo'olelo about Makiki is associated with Pūowaina (Punchbowl). There is also some mo'olelo associated with Papakōlea, which is in both Makiki and Pauoa. The area of Maunalaha is associated with mo'olelo about a particular stone known as Aniani-ku (or Aniani-kū) (literally, "stand beckoning"); this place and stone is, in turn, related to stories about a Papakōlea girl calling out to a chanting Mānoa girl, as well as the famous pig-god Kamapua'a.

In his ground-breaking study of native planters in Hawai'i, Handy (1940; Handy and Handy 1972) talked briefly about Makiki as a famous place for growing 'uala (sweet potatoes) on the steep, cinder slopes of Pūowaina:

> The steep cinder-covered sides of Round Top and Makiki Heights were famous for their sweet-potato plantations. The old Hawaiian name for this area was 'Ualaka'a meaning "Rolling-sweet-potato." The slope is such that it is said that if a potato was displaced at the bottom end of a row that ran up the hillside, all the 'uala would roll down. Kamehameha revived the use of this locality for sweet-potato cultivation The place is ideal, because all the year round there is enough rain for 'uala, and even in rainy winter months the drainage on the cinder slopes is complete . . . Kamehameha is said to have had the whole hillside planted (Handy and Handy 1972:478)

According to Kamakau (1992:277) and 'Ī'ī (1959:145), Kalanimoku (or Kalanimōkū, also known as Kalaimoku and Billy Pitt), a close assistant to Kamehameha I, built a house in Makiki in the early 1800s; this house was apparently used by Ka'ahumanu to keep an eye on her competing Ali'i Nui over in Mānoa. According to 'Ī'ī (ibid.), this house was named Kīlauea.

Kamakau (1992:335) also noted the presence, in the 1830s, of a "long stone called the Pohaku Ke-opu-o-lani [that] belonged to the king" in "[t]he space between Makiki and Punahou." It is unclear precisely where this pōhaku was located, but it may have been close to the southeast corner of Makiki Palena.

2.1.2 Kaka'ako Area in Hawaiian Traditions

Currently, the project area is located in the modern urban district known as Kaka'ako, in the ahupua'a and district of Honolulu, but the history of place names and boundary changes in and around Kaka'ako is somewhat complicated. Even the place name Honolulu ("protected bay"), as its geographic extent is currently understood, has changed over the past 200 years or so:

> Originally the name of a small place at Niukūkahi at the junction of Liliha and School Street [in lower Nu'uanu] which some man turned into a small taro patch, "Honolulu" is the name referenced for much of the coastal downtown urban corridor between Kalihi and Waikīkī . . . the area in and around Honolulu Harbor was named Kou, a favored sheltered harbor of O'ahu's chiefly class named after the Cordia trees which were a prominent feature on the landscape. (Group 70 2013:18) (brackets added)

Thus, the old harbor and its environs were known as Kou, rather than Honolulu, and sometimes—referring specifically to the harbor, Māmala. It was to Kou, for example, that Kamehameha I moved his seat of governance in 1809 (ibid., citing Maly et al. 2013).

According to Zapor et al. (2021:11),

> The modern urban district known as Kaka'ako is significantly larger than the traditional area of the same name, which is described in mid-nineteenth century documents and maps as a small *'ili* (traditional land unit within an *ahupua'a*) within the *ahupua'a* (traditional land division) of Honolulu. In addition to the *'ili* of Kaka'ako, the modern Kaka'ako area also includes lands once known as Ka'ākaukukui, Kukuluāe'o, and Kewalo, as well as even smaller areas—possibly portions of *'ili*—called Kawaiaha'o, Honuakaha, Pu'unui, Ka'ala'a, 'Āpua, and 'Auwaiolimu, as shown on late nineteenth century maps . . .

As discussed below, depending on what map or document is referenced, the current project area is located either in the western end of Kewalo or between Kewalo and Pu'unui, a small land division (possible 'ili) just mauka (inland) of Ka'ākaukukui.

Zabor et al. (ibid.) also summarize historical evidence for the location of the original 'ili of Kaka'ako *sensu stricto*:

> The original location and extent of [the] area called Kaka'ako is ambiguous. The ethnographer Henry Kekahuna . . . who was born in Hawai'i in 1891 and was a long-time resident of O'ahu, placed it "on the Ewa side of Kuloloia Stream where the Honolulu Iron Works and Fort Armstrong are now." [referring to the early twentieth century] This is the area currently covered by One Waterfront Plaza, between South and Punchbowl streets. Kekahuna . . . also related that "there were formerly scattered dunes of white sand there. Gilbert Islanders (Kilipaki) squatted there and made a living by fishing, collecting coral for curios, and catching octopus." Only four LCA claims list their location as being within the 'ili of Kaka'ako. These are generally adjacent to the sea, east of Punchbowl Street, between Pohukaina Street and Reed Lane. On an 1897 map of Honolulu by M.D. Monsarrat, the area adjacent to the coastal wharfs is labeled Kaka'ako . . . These maps and documents place the 'ili of Kaka'ako at the western end of the modern Kaka'ako district.

Regarding the physiography of the modern district of Kaka'ako and its value to Hawaiians living a traditional subsistence lifestyle, it was neither a primary center of settlement nor a major cultivation area; this does not, however, detract from its importance to Hawaiians, who recognized the value of many types of land considered "wasteland" by malihini (i.e., foreigners or visitors). What we today call the modern district of Kaka'ako was characterized by low-lying marshes and wetlands—indicative of a shallow, brackish water table—that were transformed into loko i'a (fishponds) and places to make pa'akai (salt for domestic, ceremonial and medical purposes). Traditional settlement and cultivation areas were to the west of Kaka'ako in Kou (Honolulu) or to the east at Waikīkī; cross-slope trails connecting these places and cutting through Kaka'ako were generally along the current Queen and King streets.

2.1.2.1 Mo'olelo (Oral-Historical Accounts) including Kaka'ako

Although not recounted here in detail, oral-historical accounts (mo'olelo) associated with this area include the following:[2]

- The famous demi-god Kū'ula and his son 'Ai'ai, who taught fishing techniques to people in and around Kou and Kaka'ako;
- Pu'unui, a famed location of salt-making ponds mauka of Ala Moana Boulevard between Coral and South streets (just west of current project area);
- Kūāi, an old canoe landing in Ka'ākaukukui, along the old shoreline;
- Pu'ukea Heiau in Kukuluāe'o, built by an O'ahu chief named Hua-nui-ka-la-la'ila'i (who was born at Kewalo);
- A famous pūnāwai (freshwater spring) at Kewalo where sacrificial victims were drowned;
- The supernatural pueo (Hawaiian short-eared owl) and the story of Kapo'i at Kukaeunahiokapueo in Kewalo.

Zapor et al. (2021:14) recount a portion of the volcano goddess Pele's beloved sister, Hi'iakaikapoliopele's (Hi'iaka) epic saga that includes mention of Ka'ākaukukui (makai of project area), referring to a pool there that may have been part of its ancient saltworks.

2.1.3 Project Area

Historical maps suggest the project area was once located in the western end of the 'ili of Kewalo just east of a smaller 'ili of Pu'unui; this general area was once part of an extensive salt-making operation, which involved shallow evaporation pools of salt water, extending to the shoreline at Ka'ākaukukui. This activity, which is clearly documented in historic times, was also likely to have taken place in this area in pre-Contact times.

The following four maps, which date from the early to middle 1800s, are included here for their value in depicting the traditional appearance of the landscape in and around the project area before major urbanization and development began. These maps are not intended to be interpreted literally (e.g., the absence of evidence of land use in and around the project area is not necessarily evidence of absence); rather, these early depictions provide thumbnail sketches or snap shots as to what early observers, including the great native Hawaiian historian, statesman and citizen, John Papa 'Ī'ī, deemed worthy of describing and highlighting.

[2] Interested readers can refer to Kawaharada 1996, who cites many well-known, primary sources such as Fornander).

Figure 6 shows traditional trails from the early 1800s in and around the project area, as remembered by ʻĪʻī. A major traditional trail ran right past the project area along today's Halekauwila Street; this old trail connected the original downtown of Kou (Honolulu) with Waikīkī and points beyond (e.g., Lēʻahi or Diamond Head).

Figure 7, a portion of 1817 map by Russian naval officer Otto von Kotzebue, shows aspects of the early historic-period cultural landscape, which included numerous loko iʻa (fishponds), garden plots in the mauka areas, and house sites. The map shows the vast majority of settlement and cultivation was centered around Nuʻuanu Stream. Today's Kakaʻako is depicted as a sparsely inhabited area between Honolulu to the west and Waikīkī to the east; there appear to be salt pans (depicted as several dashed-line squares) just makai of the project area. The project area cross-cuts an old Hawaiian trail connecting Kou (Honolulu) with Waikīkī. Inland fishponds are located just southeast of the project area (near the southeast end of today's Ilaniwai Street).

Figure 8, a portion of 1825 map by British naval officer Charles Malden, shows a similar project-area setting as the previous (1817) depiction. As with the previous depiction, the fishponds shown to the east of the project area would be those in and near Kālia and the west end of today's Waikīkī.

Figure 9, a portion of 1855 map by French naval officer Joseph LaPasse, appears to show the project area in and among fishponds ("Pecheries"), but it is more likely that these were salt pans. This map also shows the major build-up of Honolulu as a town center with formally-laid out streets and what are probably western-style structures around Honolulu Harbor and King Street.

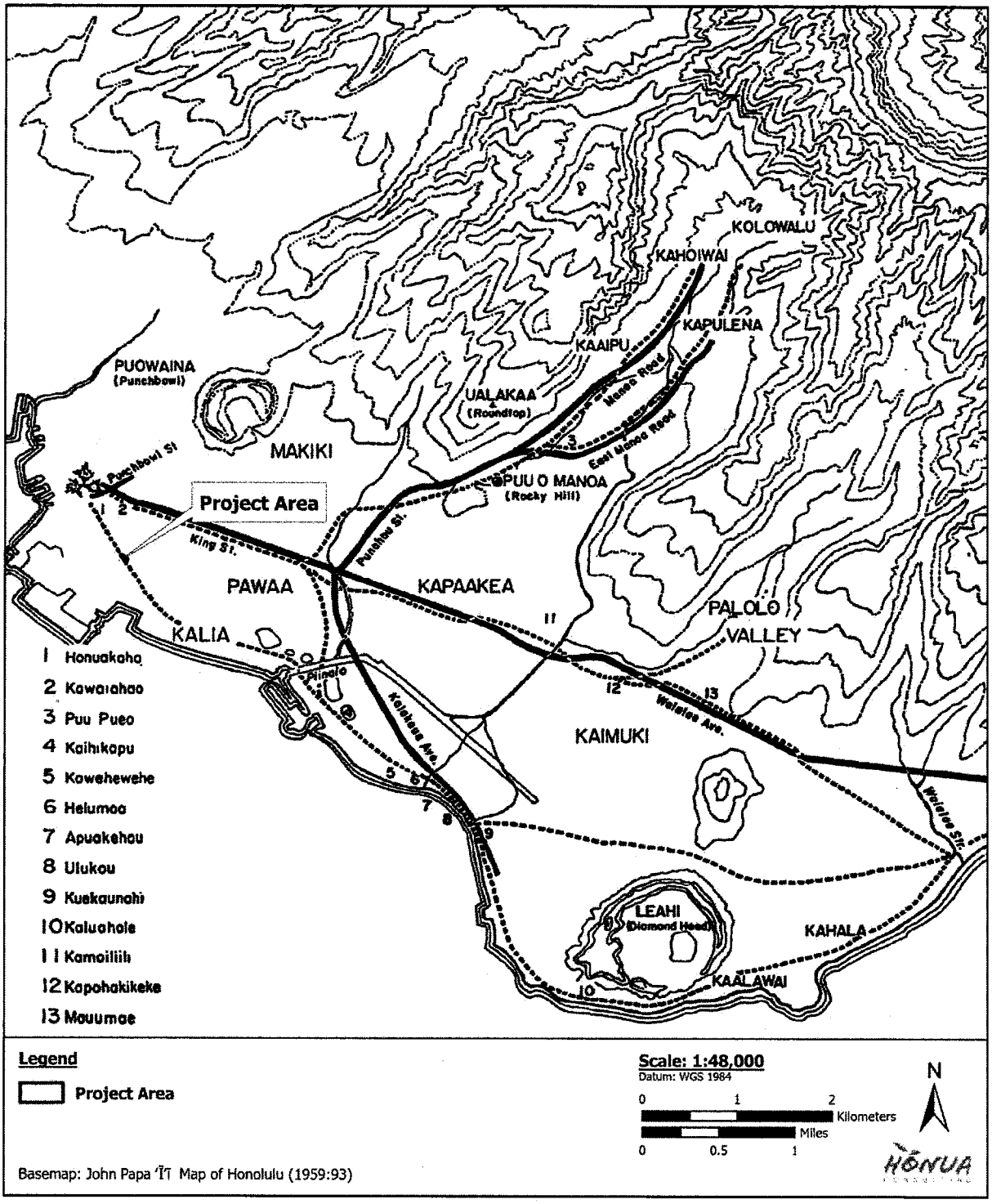


Figure 6. Traditional (early 1800s) Hawaiian trails as remembered by John Papa 'Ī'i with project area location ('Ī'i 1959:93)

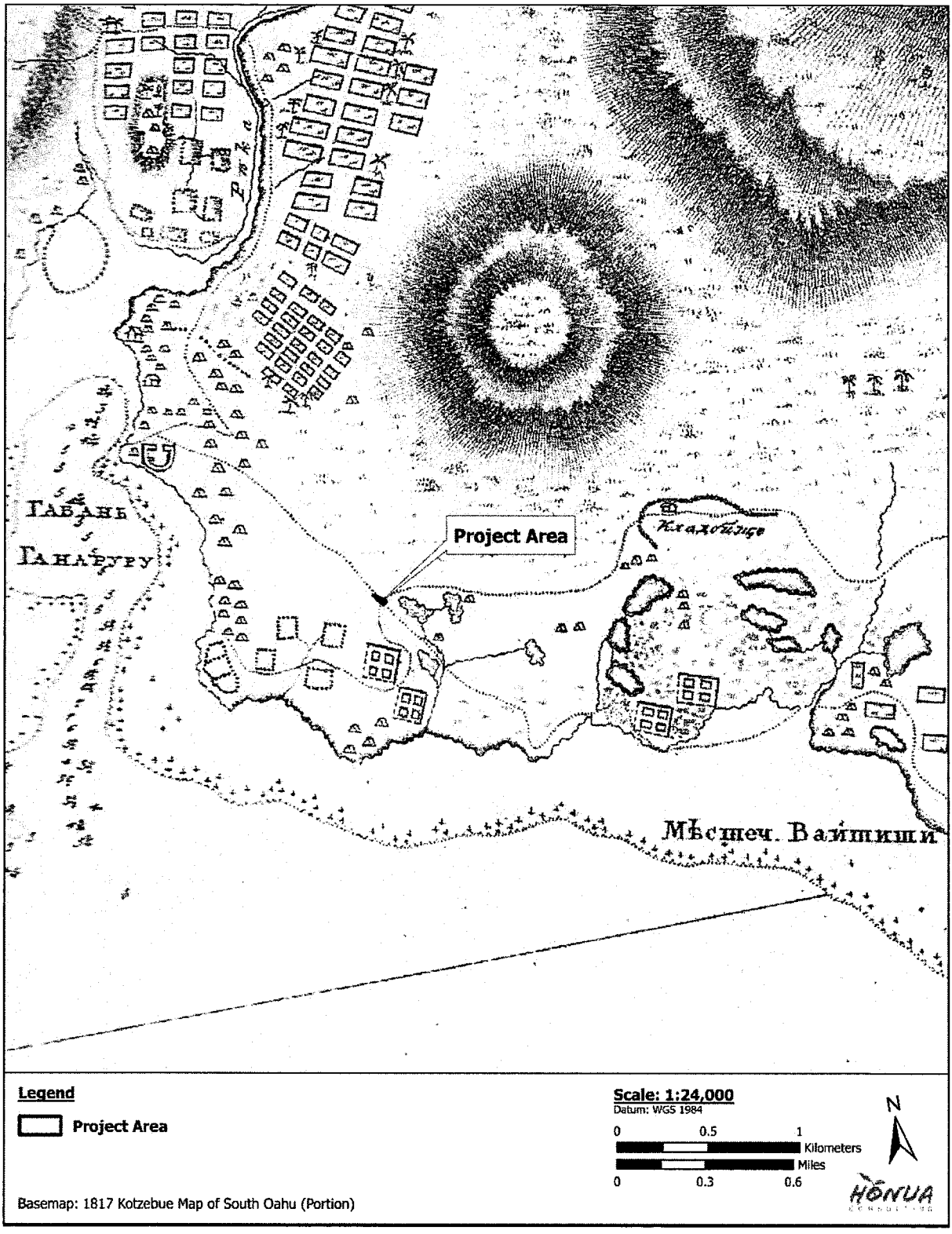


Figure 7. Portion of 1817 Kotzebue map (Fitzpatrick 1986:48–9) with project area location

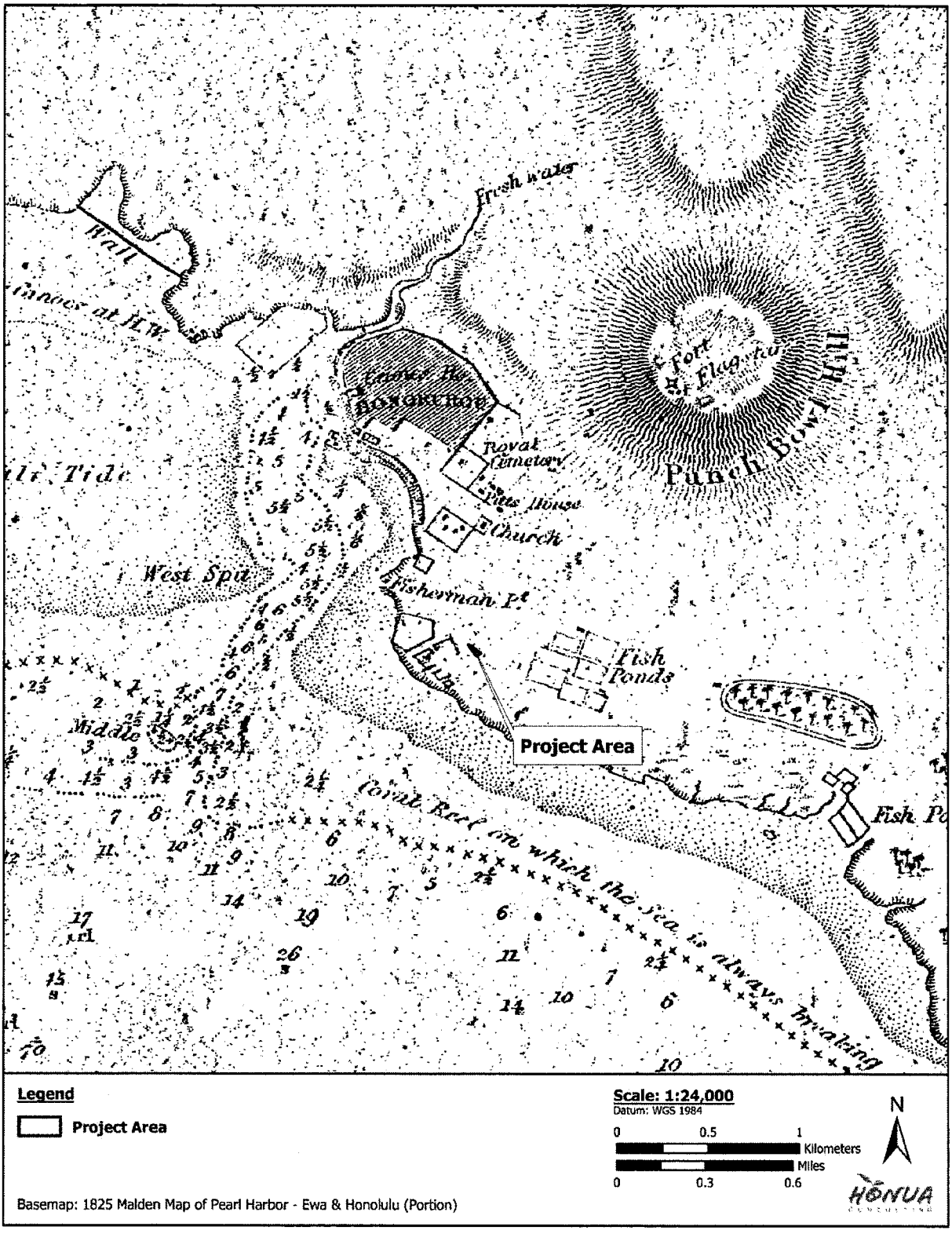


Figure 8. Portion of 1825 Malden map (Fitzpatrick 1986:62–3) with project area location

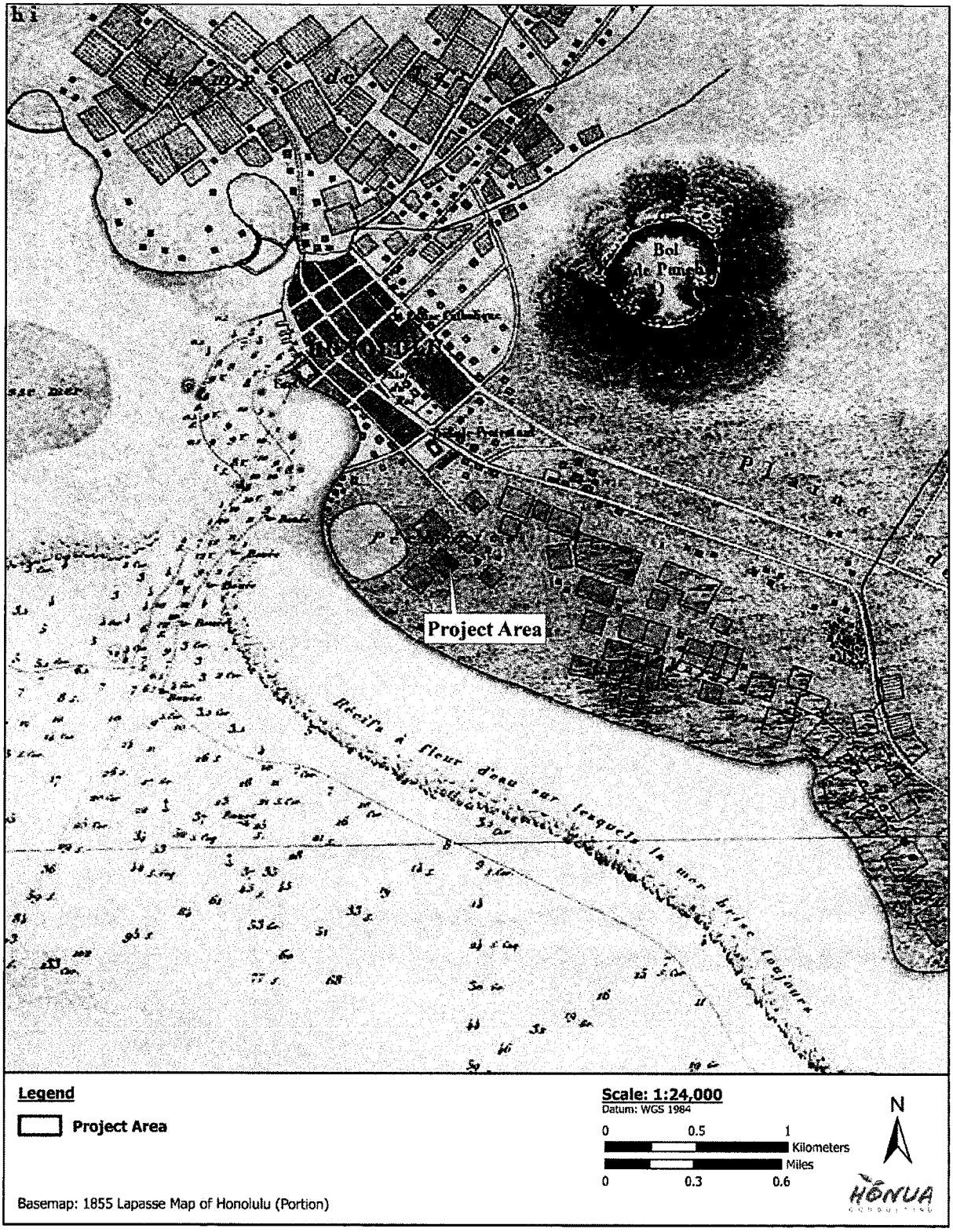


Figure 9. Portion of 1855 La Passe map (Fitzpatrick 1986:82–3) with project area location

2.2 Historic Period in and near the Project Area

This subsection first discusses the general area of Kaka'ako (not the original, small 'ili, but the greater urban district), then focuses specifically on the project area and adjacent blocks.[3]

2.2.1 Kaka'ako Vicinity

As stated above, while both Kou (Honolulu) and Waikīkī were important political and economic centers in the early historic period, Kaka'ako was not a primary center of settlement. Waikīkī, in particular, had been a traditional power center for centuries before Kamehameha I decided to reside there after his defeat of O'ahu forces in 1795 (Beckwith 1940:383). Honolulu, which had been a traditional center of Hawaiian settlement and cultivation for centuries (in particular the lower flats of Nu'uanu Stream), became even more important as a link to the world economic system (e.g., sandalwood trade, whaling and provisioning) in the early 1800s. Its harbor and town became a maritime hub for international commerce in the Pacific.

Starting in the early 1800s, an area next to the grounds of Kawaiaha'o Church (northwest of the current project area) known as Honuakaha was home to many ali'i (chiefs) and their attendants, including Kīna'u, ancestors of John Dominis Holt, Princess Kekaulike, David Kawānanakoa, Jonah Kūhio, and others.

The first missionaries in the islands were led by Rev. Hiram Bingham; in 1820, he described the village of Honolulu as including "some thousands of inhabitants, whose grass thatched habitations were mostly small and mean, while some were more spacious." After climbing Punchbowl Hill (Pūowaina), he looked down onto Kaka'ako, describing it as part of the "plain of Honolulu, having its fishponds and salt making pools" (Bingham 1847:92–3, quoted in Zapor 2021:17).

Other early observers (e.g., Captain Jacobus Boelen in the 1820s) described Kaka'ako as "less fertile, or at least not greatly cultivated" (ibid.:17–18). Additional early accounts from visitors in the early 1800s echoed this description of Kaka'ako as a "forsaken" and "desolate looking" place. This does not mean Kaka'ako was actually a "wasteland," but, rather, that those new to the area may not have grasped traditional Hawaiian land use in Kaka'ako.

If, as seems likely, the area's shallow soils and water table was at least partially saline, then Hawaiians' use of it for fishponds and salt works is entirely in keeping with their principles of sustainable land and water use. In other words, short of widespread draining and filling of these lands—which did, indeed, take place decades later as western concepts of urbanization were applied—Hawaiians minimally modified this area, yet benefited from, and enhanced, its resources.

Zapor et al. (2021:15), quoting 'Ī'ī's (1959) description of multiple old trails in Kaka'ako, note an important aspect of the early historic-period landscape near the project area:

> The fact that a trail traversed this region characterized by ponds, marshlands, and lo'i (irrigated terraces) suggests that the trail, especially as it neared the coastline

[3] It is important to note that quoted material in this section from Zapor et al. (2021) is the product of Cultural Surveys Hawai'i's many dozen projects in Kaka'ako—by far the most prolific chronicler of this area—over the past several decades.

at Kālia, must have run on a sand berm raised above surrounding wetlands and coral flats. ʻIʻī describes the middle trail (probably close to the current alignment of Queen Street) from Waikīkī to Honolulu:

> The trail from Kalia led to Kukuluaeo, then along the graves of those who died in the smallpox epidemic of 1853, and into the center of the coconut grove of Honuakaha. On the upper side of the trail was the place of Kinau, the father of Kekauonohi.

2.2.1.1 Salt works of Kakaʻako

Zapor et al. (2021:25), quoting Thomas Thrum's writings, provides some historical details on the extensive, commercial salt works that Kakaʻako was known for starting in the early 1800s. Salt making in tidal areas around the islands was an established traditional practice that supported Hawaiian subsistence, medicinal and ceremonial practices. Captain Cook, for example, commented on the advanced state of its manufacture in the late 1770s (ibid.). Hawaiʻi's entry into the world economic system made it a successful commercial venture at Kakaʻako:

> Following Western Contact in 1778, commercial trading vessels began to frequent Hawaiian waters at an increasing rate; one important reason for their visit was to trade for salt. Kotzebue noted during his visit in 1816 and 1817 that "Salt and sandalwood were the chief items of export."
>
> In all probability salt was the first article of export trade of the islands and an object, if not the object, of these pioneer fur-traders' call.
>
> In order to supply this demand, commercial salt production works began to multiply throughout the early to late 1800s, including within the Kakaʻako area.

Zapor et al. (2021:26), citing Thrum's writing from the 1920s, discuss Kakaʻako's salt works:

> Honolulu had another salt-making section in early days, known as the Kakaako salt works, the property of Kamehameha IV, but leased to and conducted by E.O. Hall, and subsequently E.O. Hall & Son, until comparatively recent years. This enterprise was carried on very much after the ancient method of earth saltpans as described by Cook and Ellis.

According to Zapor et al. (2021:28), the salt export trade reached its apex by 1870 but continued to be made for local markets for decades. Kakaʻako Salt Works continued until at least as late as 1891, just before the Hawaiian Kingdom was overthrown (in 1893) by a group of U.S. business with the support of the U.S. military, with other operations on Oʻahu's south shore (at Puʻuloa [Pearl Harbor], Kalihi and Waikīkī [possibly referring to Kālia]) continuing at least as late as 1916. Many aliʻi had homes in and around Honuakaha (just makai of Kawaiahaʻo Church and west of the current project area), as they had an interest in the prosperous salt trade, in which salt from the ponds along the Kakaʻako shore could be sold to visiting fur traders and whalers to preserve their goods (ibid.:42).

Starting in the middle to late 1800s, the character of Kakaʻako began to change as population growth in Honolulu and urban expansion led to the draining and filling of low-lying areas, including marshes and wetlands east of Honolulu. This initiated a new period of development of the Kakaʻako area that contrasted with its old Hawaiian land use. The legal reforms resulting from the introduction of western concepts of land ownership and transfer, known as the Māhele

'Āina, were an integral part of these changes as various commercial enterprises as well as government infrastructure and services came to Kaka'ako. A systematic summary of the Māhele for all of Kaka'ako is beyond the scope of this report. The specific purpose of introducing Māhele data in archaeology reports is to obtain information relative to land use changes over time. A discussion of Māhele data for the project area and immediate surroundings is provided in a Project Area specific subsection below (see 2.2.2.1 Māhele 'Āina in and near the Project Area).

By 1901, a year after Hawai'i became a U.S Territory, most of Kaka'ako's fishponds and salt pans makai of Queen Street—including the general environs of the current project area—were reported as abandoned, and the legislature began efforts to fund its widespread drainage, in part to clean up the stagnant water and other waste that ended up in it.

2.2.1.2 Kaka'ako's Role in Quarantine Activities and Infectious Disease Burial Grounds

One of the darker sides of Kaka'ako's history relates to its role in trying to quarantine and then dispose of victims of a smallpox epidemic, and other infectious outbreaks, that ravaged O'ahu and other islands starting in the middle 1800s (readers can refer to Greer 1969 for details). In brief, thousands of locals, mostly consisting of Hawaiians who did not have natural immunity to diseases from the continents, contracted smallpox and died in a short period. A parcel makai of Kawaiaha'o Church, a few blocks west of the current project area, was set up to quarantine disease victims. This place, today known as Honuakaha Cemetery (bounded by Queen and Punchbowl streets), was then used to bury more than 1,000 people as of 1854. This burial ground, and others in Kaka'ako (e.g., one known as the Ka'ākaukukui burial area, also west of the current project area in a large block bounded by South and Pohukaina streets), became places where mass burials were necessary.

Significantly for archaeologists working in Kaka'ako, many families ended up burying their dead not in official cemeteries but in undeveloped lots and also around the margins of formal cemeteries but without markers or headstones. The result of this, as documented by archaeologists in Kaka'ako over the past 20 year or so, has been a number of historic-period burial grounds that have been unearthed during construction projects but that were previously unknown.

Zapor et al. (2021:32) discuss a facility makai of the current project area set up to quarantine victims of Hansen's Disease (leprosy), which was first reported in the islands in the middle 1800s:

> In cases where it was uncertain if the patient had leprosy or some other type of skin disease, the stay at the hospital could extend into weeks while the doctors waited for definite symptoms of leprosy to develop. A branch hospital and receiving station for cases of Hansen's Disease was opened in 1881 at Kaka'ako, within the city block now bound by Ala Moana Boulevard, Keawe Street, Auahi Street, and Coral Street . . . with 48 patients tended by Dr. George L. Fitch . . . This land at "Fisherman's Point" was donated by Princess Ruth Ke'elikōlani. The "Leper Hospital" is indicated on [a] 1884 map of Honolulu [Registered Map 1090 by S.E. Bishop] (brackets added)

This facility, although modified, was apparently still in use as late as 1895 to receive and treat cholera victims (ibid.:33). Makai areas of Kaka'ako along the current Ala Moana Boulevard were used for other similar purposes (e.g., housing displaced people from a bubonic plague

outbreak in Chinatown, quarantine station for newly arrived immigrants heading to work on commercial plantations) as late as the turn of the twentieth century.

2.2.1.3 Land Reclamation Efforts in Kaka'ako Lead to Urban Expansion in the District

According to Zapor et al. (2021:33–36), who provide a lengthy historical recap of land reclamation efforts in Kaka'ako including several contemporaneous accounts of government documents, such work began as early as the 1880s (having started even earlier in Honolulu's shorefront and reef islands [e.g., Sand Island]):

> By the 1880s, infilling of the mud flats, marshes, and salt ponds in the Kaka'ako area had begun. This infilling was driven by three separate, but overlapping, improvement justifications. The first directive was for the construction of new roads and the improvement of older roads by raising the grade, so the improvements would not be washed away by flooding during heavy rains (ibid.:33–34).

The other two justifications for infilling of Kaka'ako were public health and sanitation (i.e., getting rid of stagnant or standing water) and to provide more room for industrial areas:

> In the early part of the twentieth century, Kaka'ako was becoming a prime spot for large industrial complexes such as iron works, lumber yards, and draying companies, which needed large spaces for their stables, feed lots, and wagon sheds. In 1900 . . . the Honolulu Iron Works, which produced most of the large equipment for the Hawaiian plantation sugar mills, moved from their old location at Queen and Merchant streets near downtown Honolulu to the shore at Kaka'ako, on land that had been filled from dredged material during the deepening of Honolulu Harbor (ibid.:34).

A direct result of the infilling of greater Kaka'ako was its subsequent development:

> In the first decades of the twentieth century, residential areas began to expand from these main routes [Queen and Punchbowl streets], as a new gridline of roads was built. Many of the new residents were working class people, who moved to work at the Honolulu Iron Works or at the many draying businesses, such as the Ward family business or Hustace-Peck. Some worked for the fishing industry, in the Kewalo Basin sampan fleets or at the McFarlane tuna cannery (ibid.:42) (brackets added)

The late historic-period and early modern times in Kaka'ako have witnessed shifts from an emphasis on commercial and light-industrial business in the 1950s to a resurgence on residential buildings such as apartments and condominiums as well as affordable housing complexes from the 1970s. The most recent plans for the area have sought to enhance its mixed-use nature (i.e., residential and commercial).[4]

[4] Other historical events and trends in Kaka'ako such as the military's establishment of Fort Armstrong at the coast and various incinerator locales (see Zapor et al. 2021 for details) are not discussed here since they have no specific bearing on the current project area or potential findings of the subject study.

2.2.1.4 Mother Waldron Park and Pohukaina School

Zapor et al. (2021:40–41), citing a number of primary and secondary sources, recount the history of the block now partially occupied by Mother Waldron Park (designated State Inventory of Historic Places [SIHP] # 50-80-14-01388), which bounds the project area to the southwest. The entire block, bounded by Halekauwila, Cooke, Pohukaina and Keawe streets, was once also home to the Pohukaina School, which over time developed into a special education facility whose services were eventually moved (and the structures demolished) in 1980–81. Excerpts below (ibid.) explain these developments:

> [From its original, circa 1874 location at the corner of King and Punchbowl streets] . . . the Pohukaina School for Girls, one of three government-supported schools on O'ahu during the second half of the nineteenth century . . . moved to Kakaako—a more central location with reference to its constituency and with much more space for buildings and playgrounds . . .
>
> Pohukaina School remained in operation in Kaka'ako until 1980, by which time it had developed into a special education facility. The buildings were demolished and in 1981, the Pohukaina School special education program was transferred to the campus of Kaimukī Intermediate School . . .
>
> One of the teachers at the Pohukaina School was Margaret Waldron. Mrs. Waldron taught at Pohukaina School for 18 years, from 1916 until her retirement in 1934 . . . Mother Waldron, as she was affectionately called, was a dominant and positive influence in the Kaka'ako community. She was noted for her community service and volunteer work . . .
>
> The Mother Waldron Playground was then, in 1937, the most modern facility in the Territory . . .

2.2.2 Project Area and Immediate Surrounding Area

Historic-period use of the project area and immediate surroundings is summarized in this subsection.

2.2.2.1 Māhele 'Āina in and near the Project Area

Beginning in the 1840s, the concept of private property was introduced to Hawai'i through formation of the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles, and the adoption of the Māhele (division of Hawaiian lands), or Māhele 'Āina. In 1845, King Kamehameha III waived his right to full authority over the land, portioning out land for his personal use (crown lands) and dividing the rest into government land, land for the ali'i and konohiki (land overseers usually of high rank or connection to high ranking individuals), and land for commoners (kuleana land) (Alexander 1891; Board of Commissioners 1929; Moffat and Fitzpatrick 1995).

Following thereafter, Land Commission Awards (LCAs) were awarded to commoners as kuleana parcels for fee ownership. LCAs therefore record who resided on the land and how the land was used. For the most part, however, LCAs awarded to ali'i did not systematically record information about traditional land use. Other common types of land ownership parcels that first appeared in the nineteenth century include Land Grants, which were direct purchases of surplus Hawaiian government land that did not involve the Land Commission process.

Table 1 summarizes several LCAs closest to the project area. The entries in this table include all nearby awards, but by no means is this list complete for Kewalo or Kaka'ako. There are several interesting aspects of these nearby data:

1. Several ali'i (chiefly) awards were located northwest and west of the project area, including not only the Ali'i Nui (highest-ranking chiefs) Victoria Kamāmalu (a granddaughter of Kamehameha I) and Kekūanaō'a Mataio (father of Kamehameha IV and V), but also the Kaukau Ali'i (lower-ranking chiefs who served the highest chiefs) Jonah (or Iona) Pi'ikoi (after whom Pi'ikoi Street is named);
2. Reported details about land use in the Ali'i Nui parcels to the west and northwest include an extensive, commercial salt-making area known as Pu'unui (part of Kamāmalu's LCA 7713)[5] and Kekūanaō'a's lands at Honuakaha, which had two house lots and salt ponds;
3. What appear to be maka'āinana (commoner) awards are located close to the project area in and around what is now Halekauwila Street; these three awards (LCA #s 1503, 1504 and 9549) report house lots, fishponds and salt beds or ponds.

This information makes it clear that salt making, in particular, was an activity that all types of people (ali'i as well as maka'āinana) were engaged in; and that both subsistence use and commercial enterprises were found in the area. Small inland fishponds also seem to have been an integral part of the historic-period landscape.

The 'ili of Ka'ākaukukui, just makai of the project area, consisted of three non-contiguous sections, including the aforementioned Pu'unui (just west of the project area), and also a large fishpond labeled Loko Ka'ākaukukui on some historical maps. According to Zapor et al. (2021:22), this was likely a freshwater pond, but others mentioned in LCA 7713 for Kaka'ako (including Loko Kaimukanaka, Loko Kalokoeli and Loko Kuaimeki) "were probably salt ponds filled by tidal waters." The only structures shown in this area into the late 1880s consist of those related to the extensive salt works (labeled Kaka'ako Salt Works on some maps and Pu'unui Salt Works on others).

In 1910, after an epidemic of bubonic plague, a large section of Kewalo—including the project area environs—was condemned. In 1914, the entire area "bounded by King street, Ward avenue, Ala Moana and South street, comprising a total area of about two hundred acres" was slated for infilling (i.e., land reclamation); after legal action by many landowners, and a Hawai'i Supreme Court decision in favor of the government, by February 1914, all of the land from South Street to Ward Avenue, and from Ala Moana Boulevard to Queen Street had been filled, including the current project area (ibid.:35). A Hawai'i Department of Public Works map dated 1914 (not reproduced here but see ibid.:38) shows the entire area makai of Queen Street had been infilled to Ala Moana Boulevard.

Some twentieth century developments in and near the project area are discussed in the next section, which consists of a sampling of historical maps and aerial images that include the project area environs.

[5] LCA 7713 awarded to Victoria Kamāmalu (sister of Alexander Liholiho [Kamehameha IV] and Lot Kamehameha [Kamehameha V]) included 50 or more 'āpana (portions) on Hawai'i, Kaua'i, Maui and O'ahu.

Table 1. Land Commission Awards in and near the Project Area

#[1]	Awardee	Comments
LCA 1504 RP 5589	Pahika (also Pahiha)	Pahika (Pahiha) appears to have received 1 parcel measuring 0.97 acres, right next to the current project area (see Figure 16) but describes in his testimony multiple ʻāpana (or pieces): ". . . my claim consisting of three loi, one fishpond, a salt bed and a house lot. The loi are in the ili of Kaakaukukui . . . and the house lot and pond and salt bed are at Puukea [another name for Kukuluāeʻo], adjoining Waikiki."
LCA 1503 RP 5591	Puaa	3 ʻāpana—1 of which (ʻāpana 1) is right next to the current project area (see Figure 16); the others are just to the WNW and SE; these lands are described by Puaa as containing 3 fishponds and also a house lot
LCA 9549 RP 2099	Kaholomoku	Contained a fishpond and 4 salt ponds; 1.8 acres; this LCA # is written incorrectly in parts of the *Indices of Awards* [1929] as 5949, but 9549 appears to be the correct number
LCA 10605 (multiple RP #s)	Jonah (also Iona) Piikoi and wife Kamakeʻe	RM 1090 (see Figure 16) shows this parcel, which is NW of the current project area, located along E side of Coral St., labeled Puaaloalo (spelled Pualoalo on some maps); Piʻikoi was a Kaukau Aliʻi (lower ranking chief) who served Kaumualiʻi (Ruling Chief of Kauaʻi at the time of Kamehameha I); then, later, Kamehameha II and III; Piʻikoi had multiple awards under this number on Oʻahu, Kauaʻi and Maui
LCA 7713 (RP 4483 and/or 4484)*	Victoria Kamāmalu	LCA 7713 was an Aliʻi Nui award to V. Kamāmalu (a granddaughter of Kamehameha I); included much of makai portion of modern-day Kakaʻako including fishponds and wetlands; this award was known as Kaʻākaukukui (later included Fort Armstrong)
LCA 677 (RP 1245)	Mataio Kekūanaōʻa	M. Kekūanaōʻa, Governor of Oʻahu from 1830s to 1860s, and father of Kamehameha IV and V; multiple parcels with this number are NW of project area; *Indices of Awards* (1929) state the ʻili within which these were located was called Honuakaha; included a fenced lot with 2 houses mauka (inland) of salt ponds; a portion of this LCA later became the Honuakaha Smallpox Cemetery

[1] LCAs are arranged from nearest to furthest from the project area.

Abbreviations: LCA = Land Commission Award, RM = Registered Map, RP = Royal Patent.

* There is some uncertainty about both the Royal Patent # and which ʻāpana (or portion) of LCA 7713 is near (just west of) the project area; the *Indices of Awards* (Board of Commissioners 1929) lists two Royal Patents (4483 and 4484) for "Kaakaukukui" (just southwest of the project area), one of which is ʻāpana 6 (the other has no ʻāpana listed); further, some historical maps (see, e.g., RM 1090 [see Figure 14] in this report) indicate Kaakaukukui was LCA 7713, ʻāpana 1, but the *Indices of Awards* (1929) lists this ʻāpana in Makaweli, Kauaʻi.

2.3 A Sampling of Historical Maps and Aerial Images

Figure 10, a portion of 1876 Hawaiian Government map, shows the project area at the margins of the platted and developed portions of Honolulu to the north and northwest. This map also shows the area just makai (seaward) to the southwest of the current project area is labeled "Kakaako Salt Work." Labeled areas in the eastern half of Kaka'ako, which all appear to have symbols representing wetlands, include Kewalo and Kukuluaeo (Kukuluāe'o).

Figure 11, a portion of 1878 map, again shows the area inland of the current project area as the developed portions of Honolulu.

Figure 12, a portion of 1881 Hawaiian Government map, includes more detail of the Kakaako Salt Works, which appears to include all of what 'ili maps at this time would call Ka'ākaukukui. The area directly in and around the current project area is still depicted as devoid of streets or any other development.

Figure 13, a portion of 1884 map by Awana, shows details of the project area's proximity to several LCAs discussed above (see Section 3.2.2.1 Māhele 'Āina in and near the Project Area). Also, several small structures, probably residential buildings, are shown just to the north (in Pahika's [or Pahiha] LCA 1504) and northwest, south and southeast of the current project area, which, at this time, shows no structures within it.

Figure 14, a portion of 1900 map, shows the initial construction of the streets in and immediately adjacent to the project area. It is noteworthy that the entire area makai of Halekauwila Street and to the northeast in Kewalo is depicted as wetlands. Several small ponds are depicted King and Queen streets. The current project area is right at the edge of the depicted marshlands.

Figure 15, a portion of 1902 Territory of Hawai'i map, shows the project area in the midst of—but still south and east of—several platted streets including an extended Queen Street; both Cooke and Coral streets are depicted as well. The general area of the current project area is now labeled Kakaako.

Figure 16, a portion of 1914 U.S. Army topographic map, shows continuing development of the Kaka'ako area with more streets laid out. This map depiction also shows numerous inland ponds stretching over east towards Kālia, Waikīkī.

Figure 17, a portion of 1927 USGS topographic map, shows a fully developed Kaka'ako but little specific details about the project area.

Figure 18, a portion of 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, shows the areas along both the north and south sides of Halekauwila (spelled Halekauila on the map) as residential structures (marked "D" for dwelling). A Japanese school is shown to the southeast. The Kewalo Athletic Association Hall and Arena is just to the north of the current project area in the same block. At this time, the project area appears to be devoid of any structures.

Figure 19, portions of 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, shows a machine shop ("Mach. Shop") with a concrete floor was located in the project area (blue shaded in the image); next to this building is a smaller (gray shaded) structure labelled "Mach. Repg" (the meaning of "repg" is unclear). Otherwise, most of the area are the project area was still home to single-family homes and small apartment buildings, with a bit more commercial development here and there.

Figure 20, a portion of 1952 USGS aerial image, shows the changing nature of this area from residential to increasing commercial. Blocks to the south and west are depicted as having been raised of their previous residential and other small structures to make way for larger, commercial development.

Figure 21, a portion of 1953 USGS topographic map, shows no specific structures in the project area. An older configuration of Halekauwila Street to the northwest past the Mother Waldron Playground is shown at this time.

Figure 22, a portion of 1968 USGS aerial image, shows the area in and around the project area as much more commercial, compared with the early 1950s, having replaced the many single-family homes and small apartment buildings.

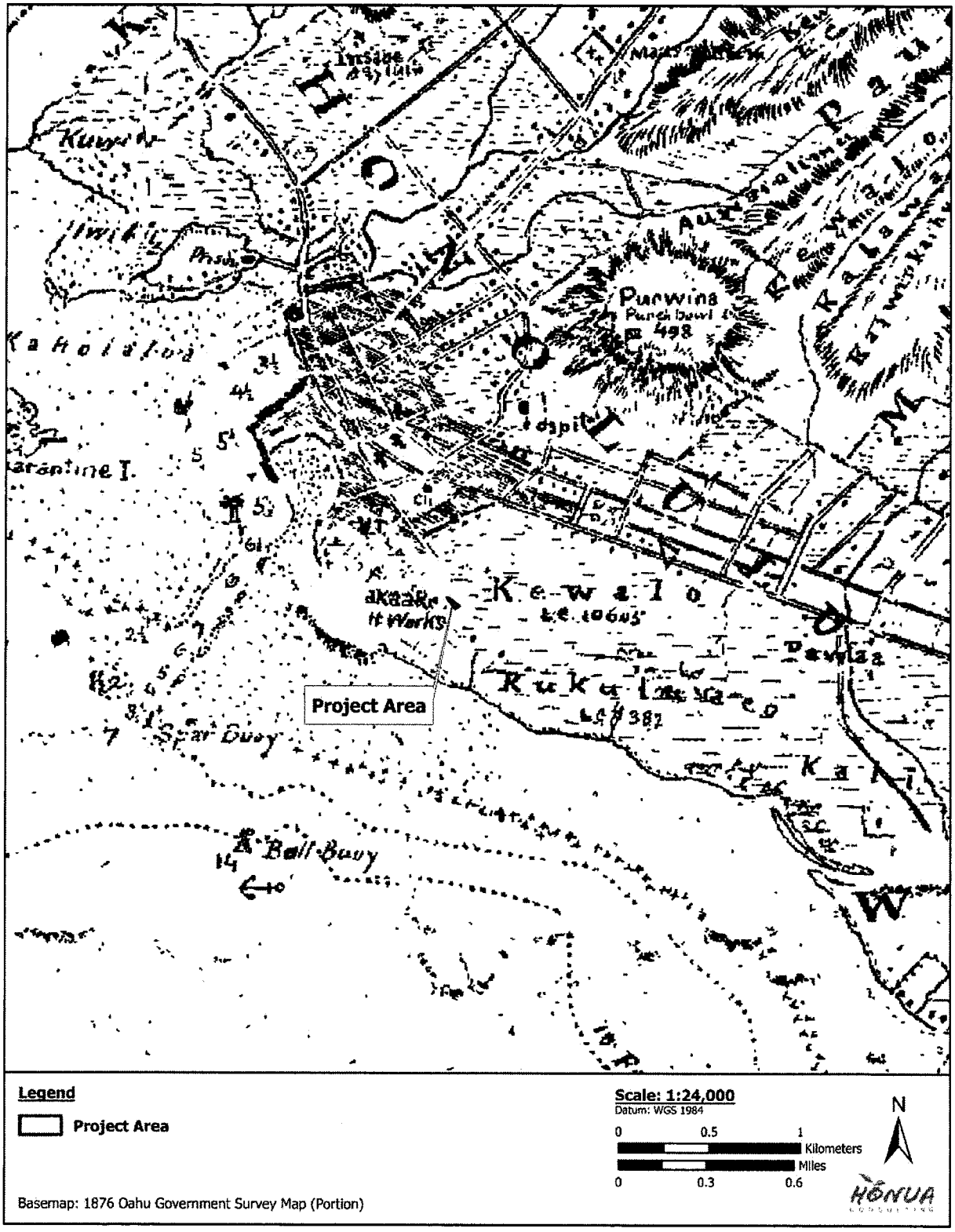


Figure 10. Portion of 1876 government map showing project area location (base map source: DAGS Land Survey Map Search, http://ags.hawaii.gov/survey/map-search/)

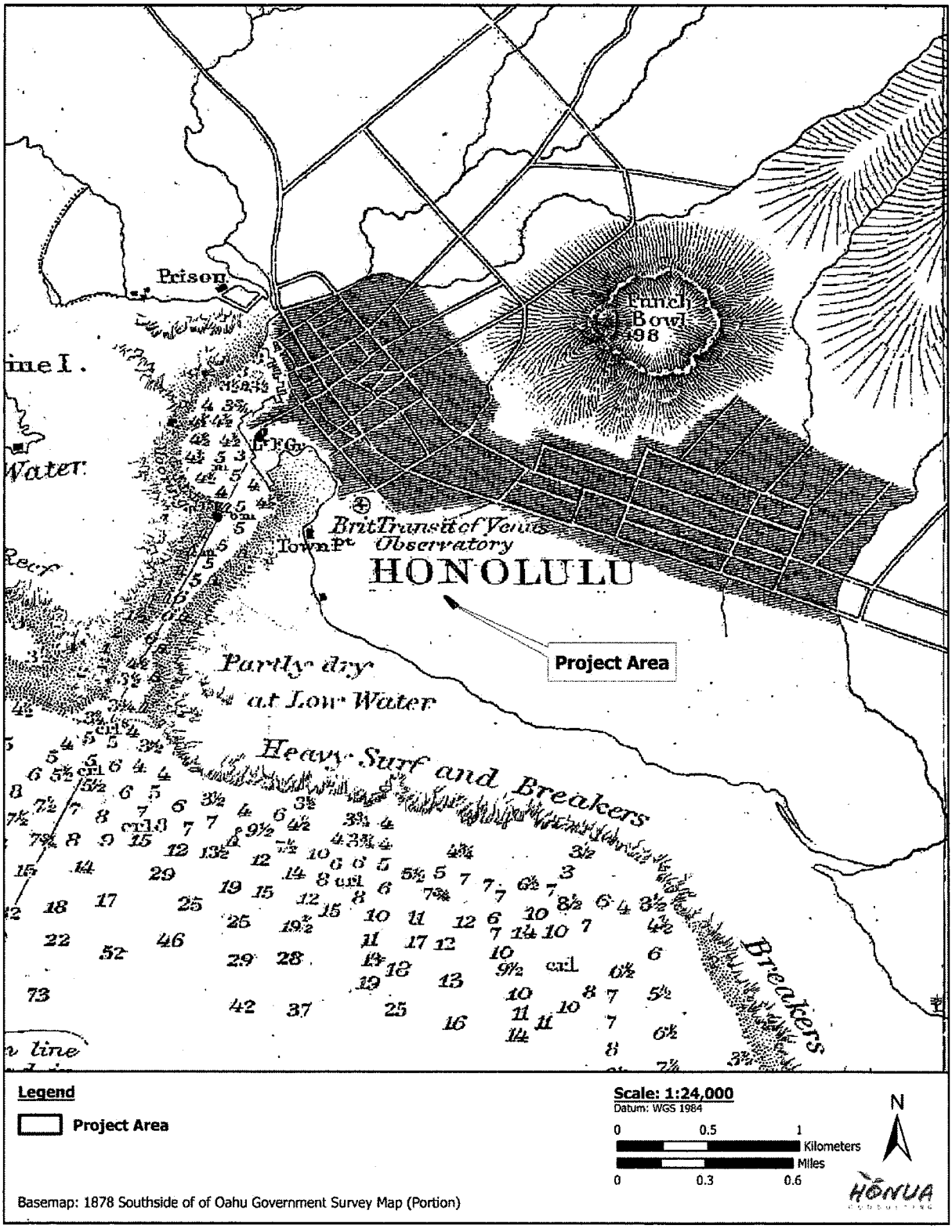


Figure 11. Portion of 1878 Southside of O'ahu map showing project area location (base map source: DAGS Land Survey Map Search, http://ags.hawaii.gov/survey/map-search/)

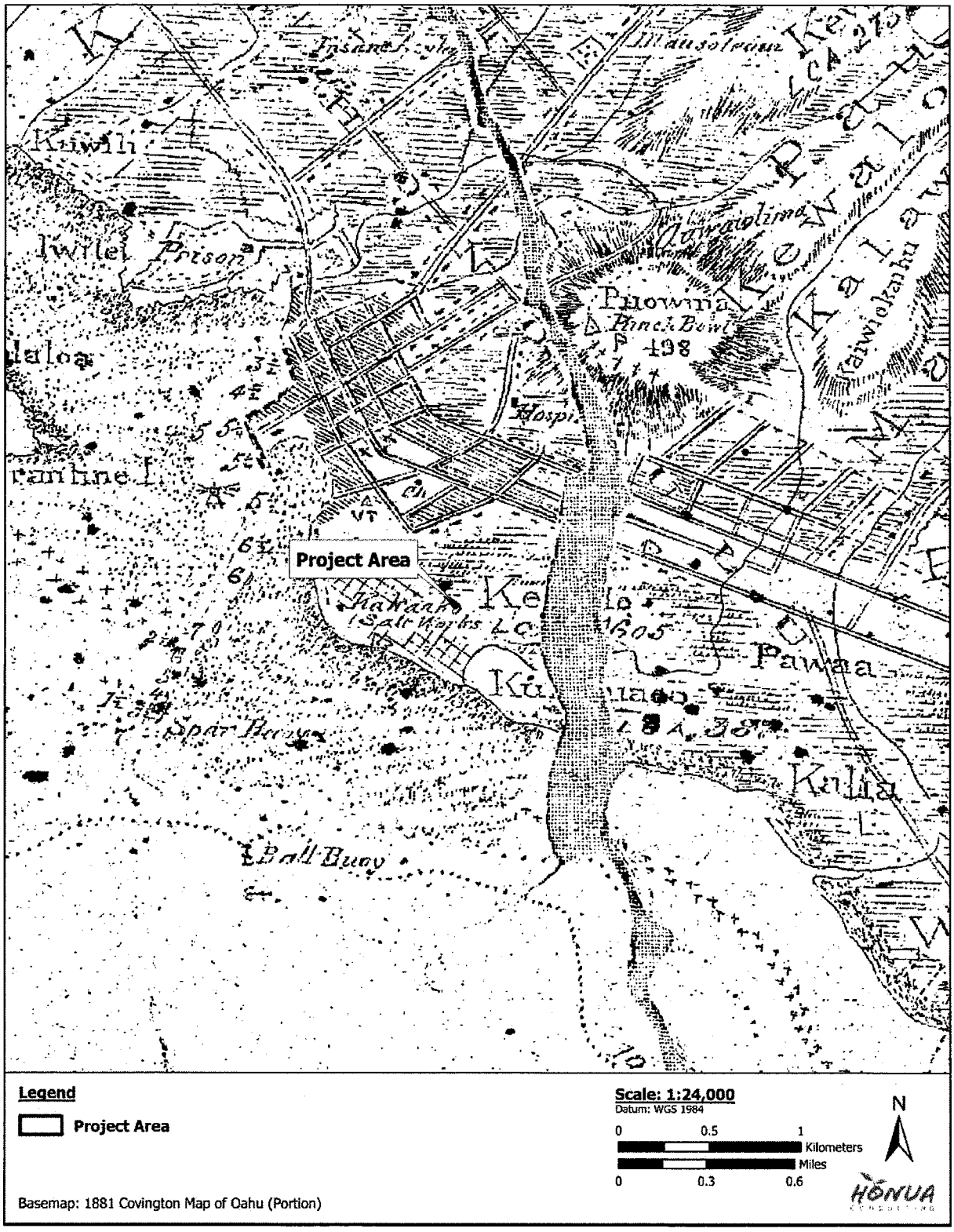


Figure 12. Portion of 1881 Covington map (base map source: DAGS Land Survey Map Search, http://ags.hawaii.gov/survey/map-search/)

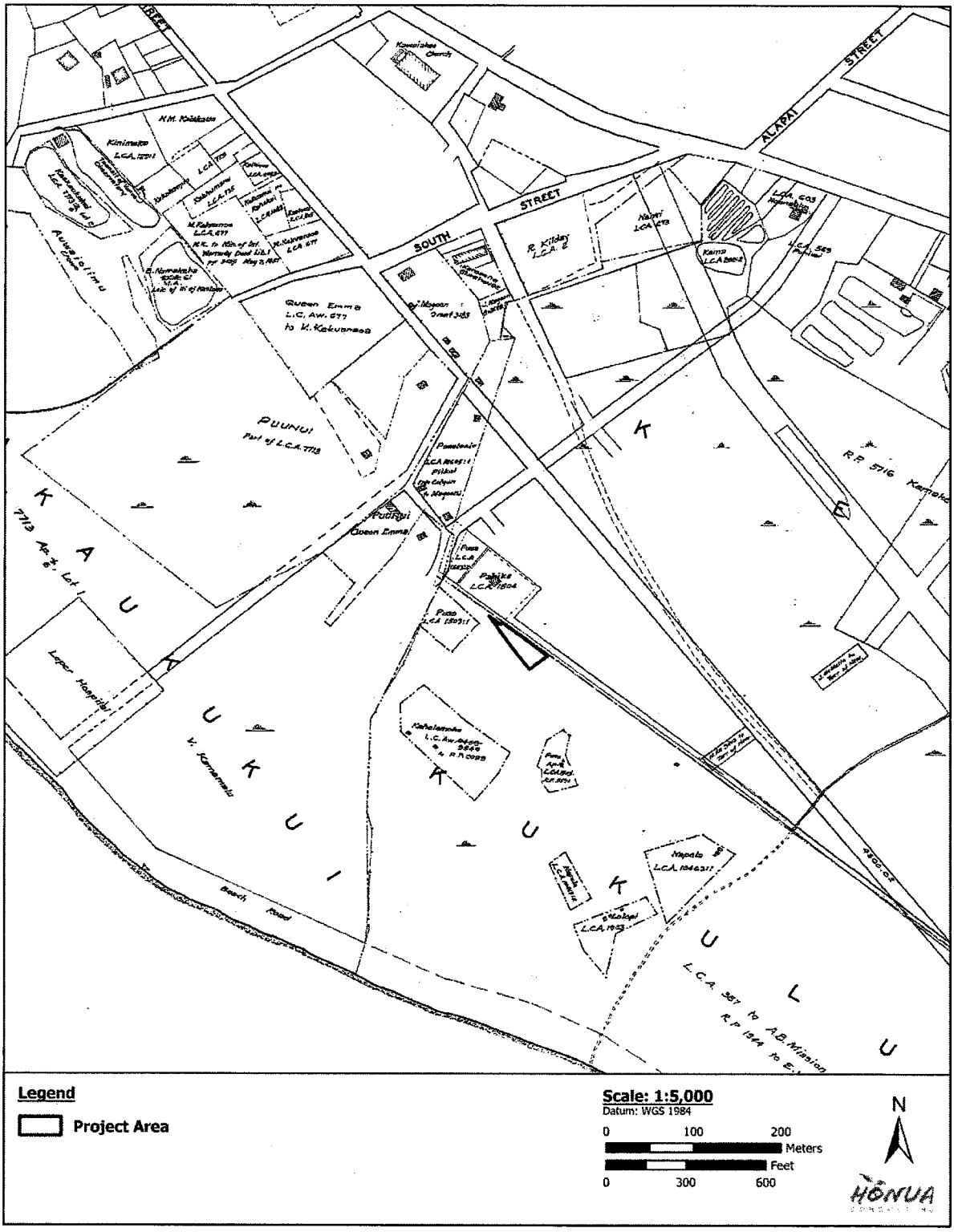


Figure 13. Portion of 1884 map showing the project area (base map source: DAGS Land Survey Map Search, http://ags.hawaii.gov/survey/ map-search/)

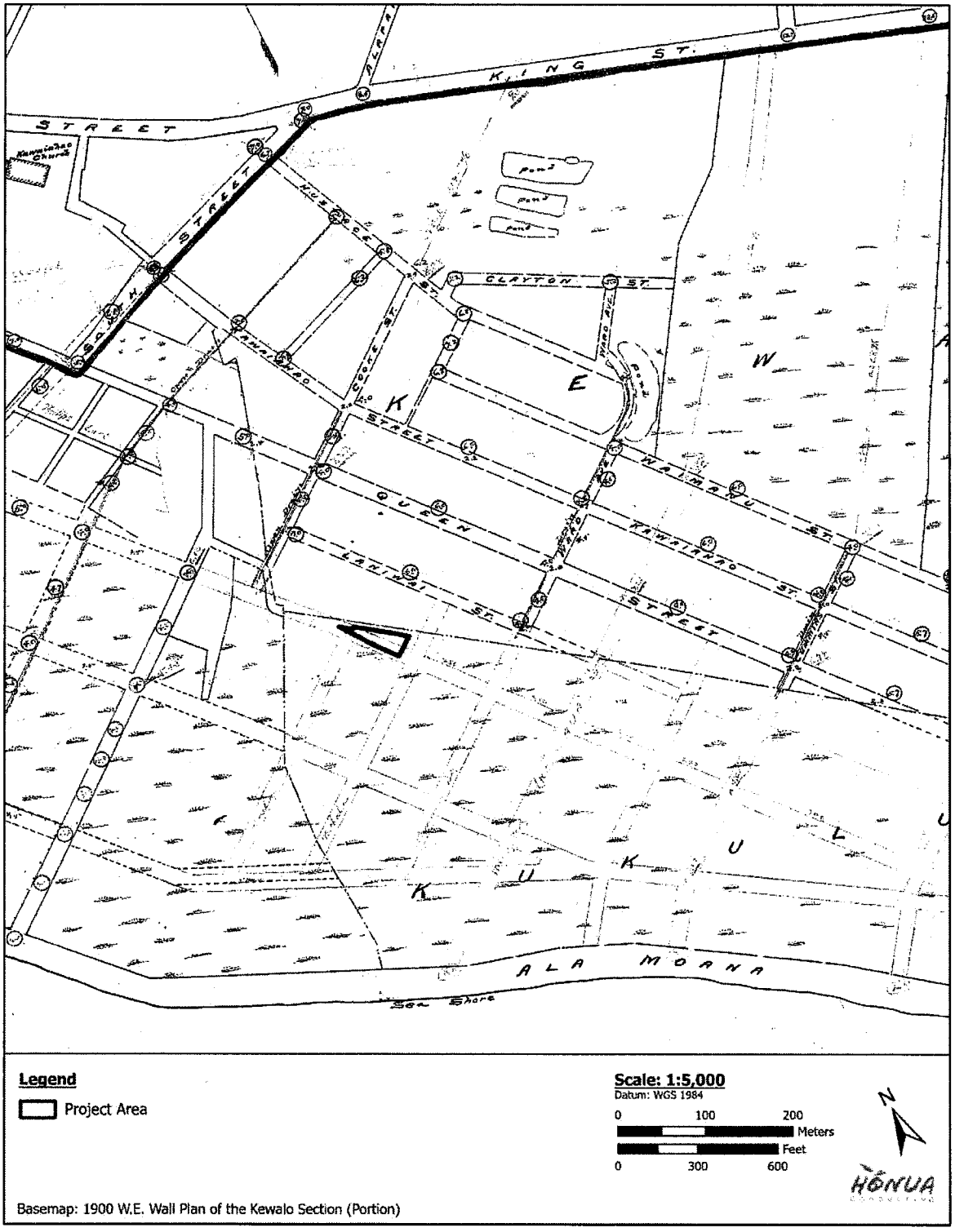


Figure 14. Portion of 1900 Wall map showing project area location (variation of Registered Map 1090) (base map source: DAGS Land Survey Map Search, http://ags. hawaii.gov/ survey/map-search/)

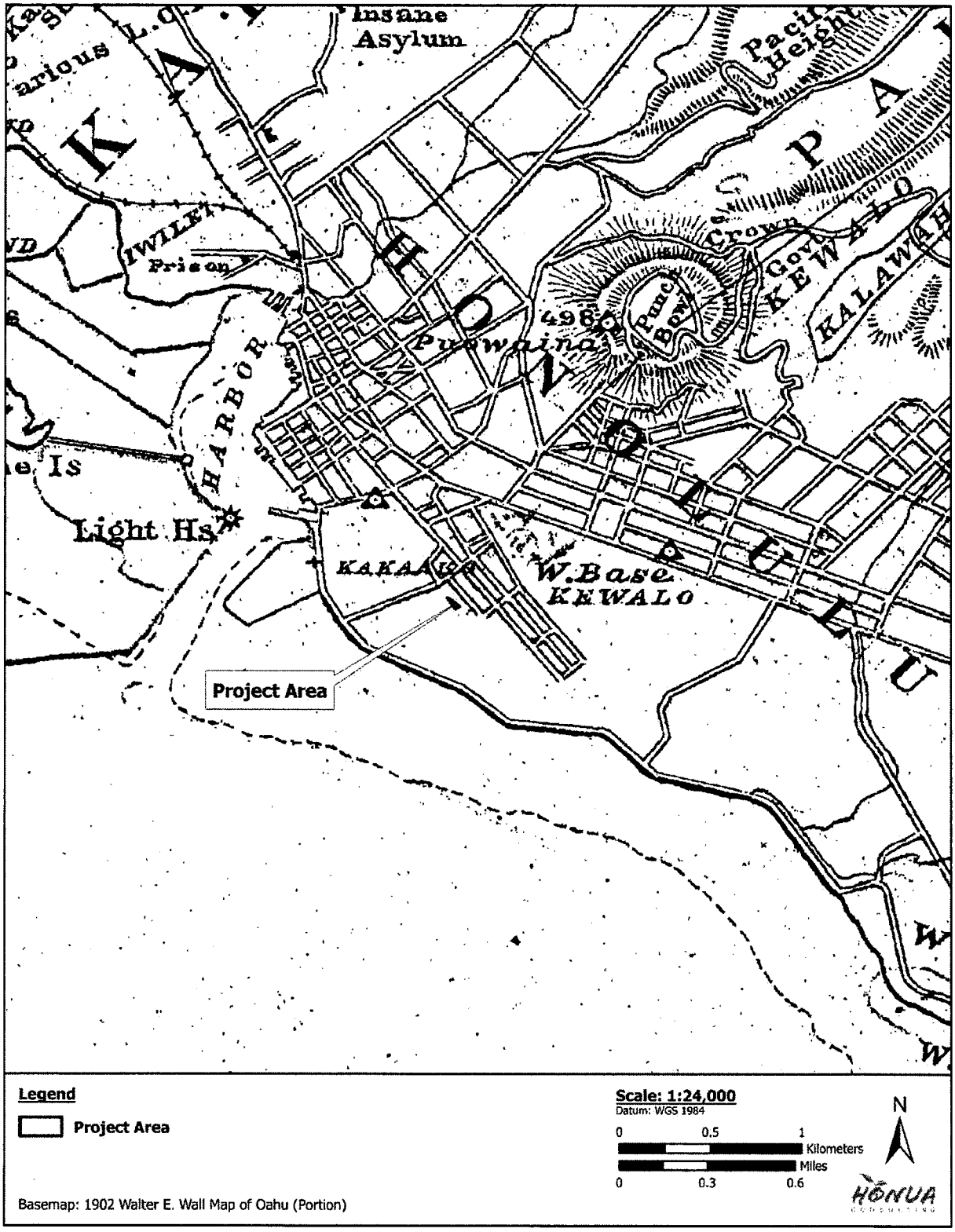


Figure 15. Portion of 1902 Wall map showing project area location (base map source: University of Hawai'i-Mānoa's digital maps, http://magis.manoa.hawaii.edu/ maps/index.html)

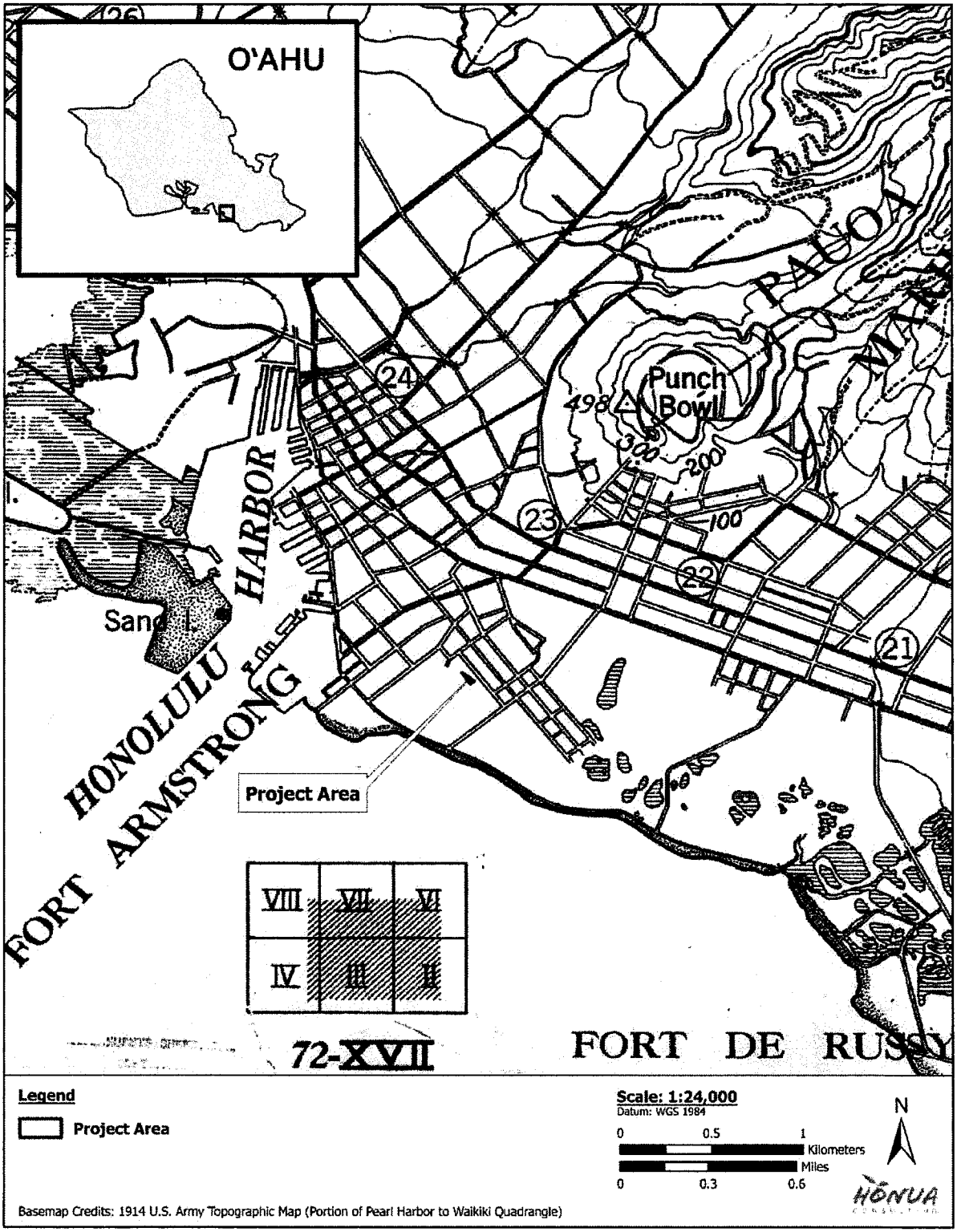


Figure 16. Portion of 1914 U.S. Army topographic map showing project area location base map source: University of Hawai'i-Mānoa's digital maps, http://magis.manoa.hawaii.edu/maps/index.html

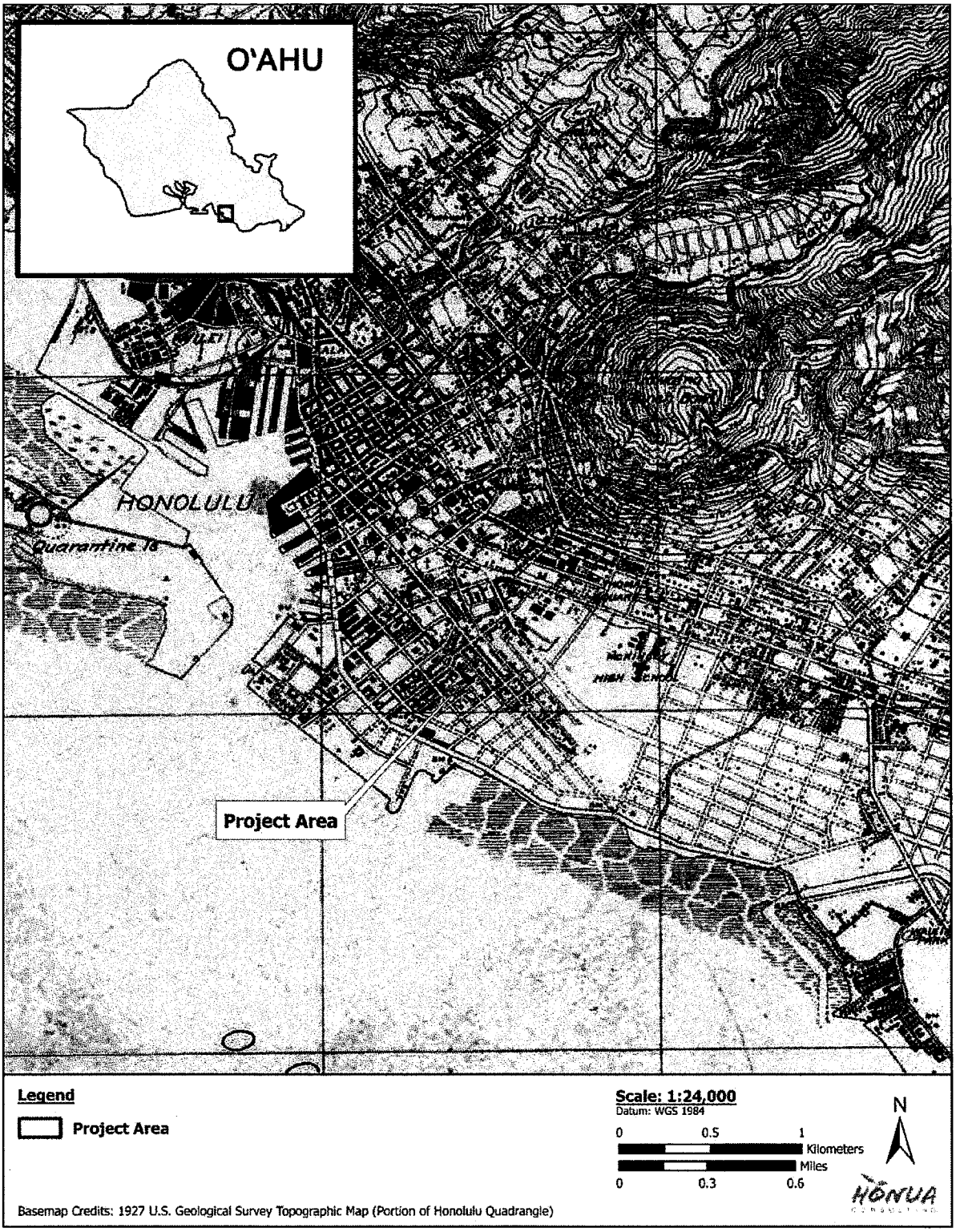


Figure 17. Portion of 1927 USGS topographic map showing project area location (base map source: University of Hawai'i-Mānoa's digital maps, http://magis.manoa.hawaii.edu/maps/index.html

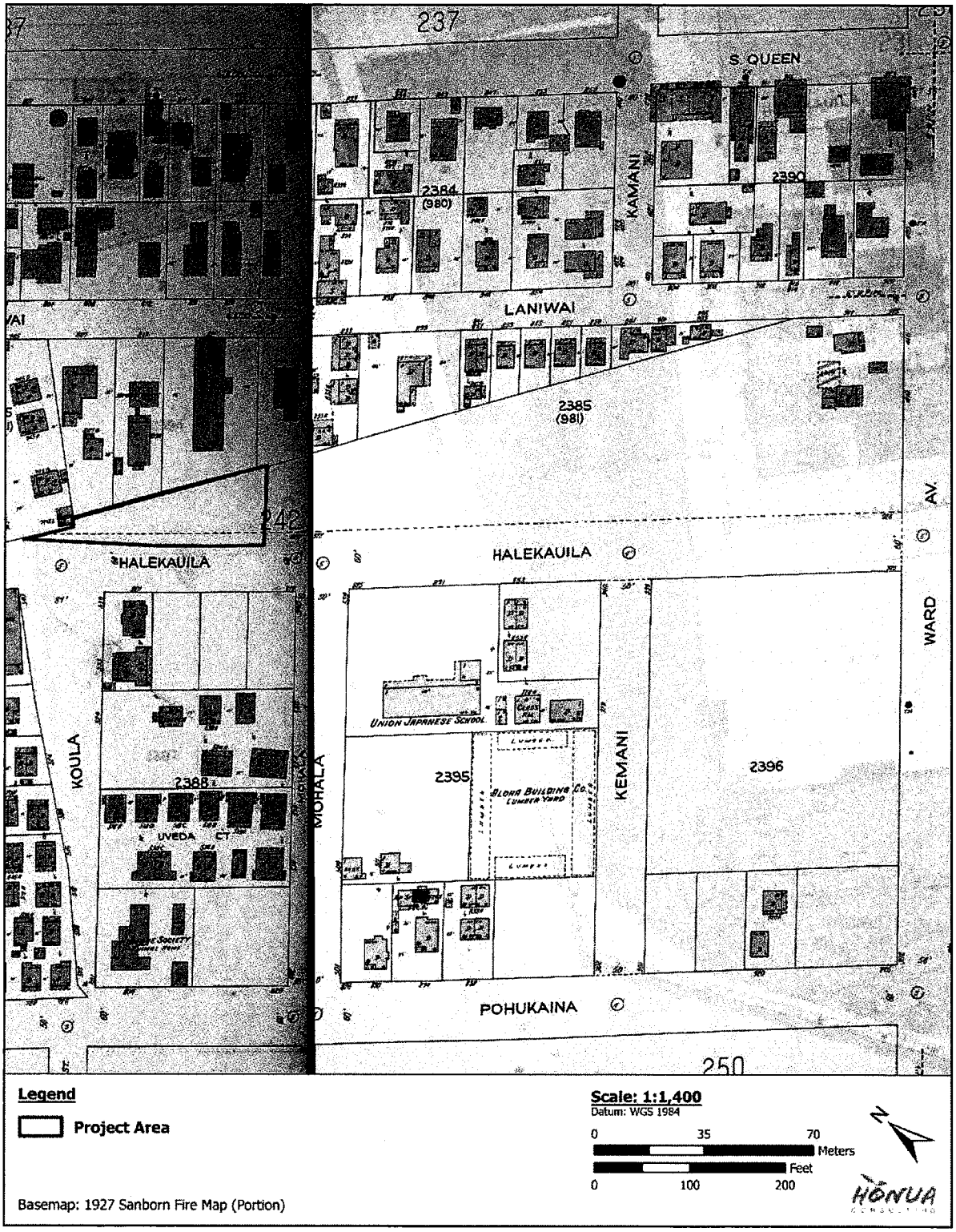


Figure 18. Portions of 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps showing project area location (base map source: University of Hawai'i-Mānoa's digital maps, http://magis.manoa.hawaii.edu/maps/index.html)

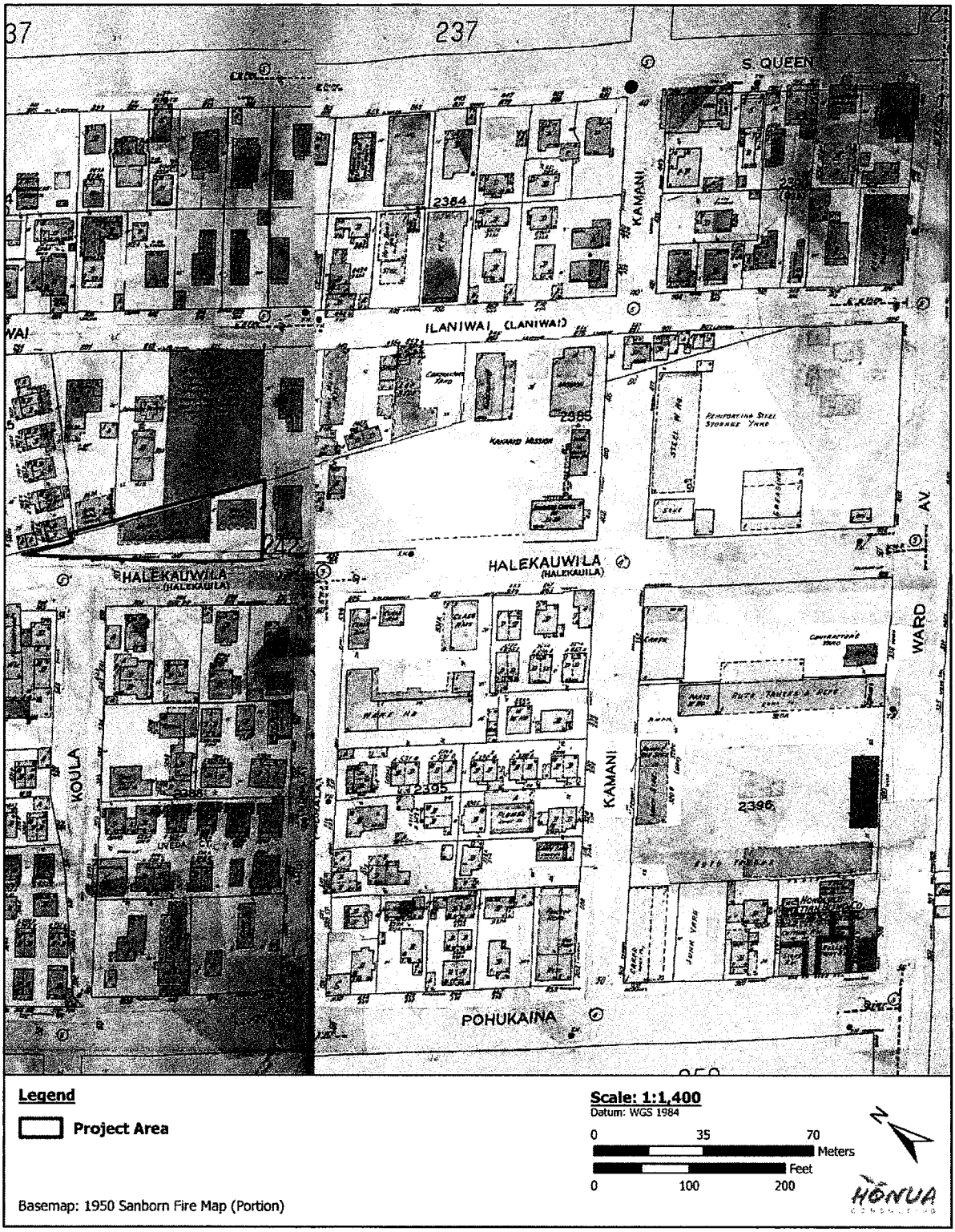


Figure 19. Portions of 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps showing project area location (base map source: University of Hawai'i-Mānoa's digital maps, http://magis.manoa.hawaii.edu/maps/index.html)

Figure 20. Portion of 1952 aerial image showing project area location (base image source: University of Hawai'i-Mānoa's digital maps, http://magis.manoa.hawaii.edu/maps/index.html)

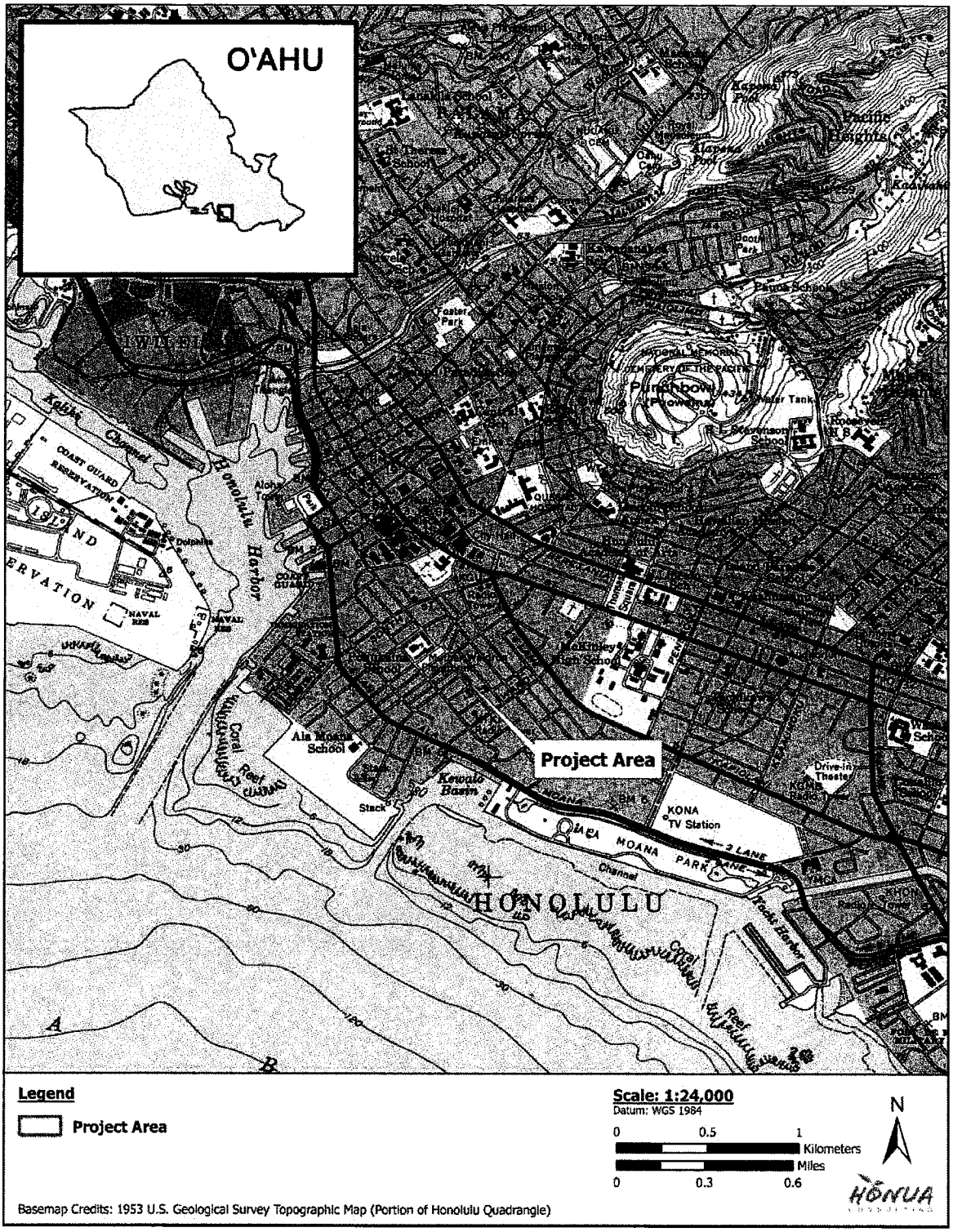


Figure 21. Portion of 1953 USGS topographic map showing project area location (base map source: University of Hawai'i-Mānoa's digital maps, http://magis.manoa.hawaii.edu/maps/index.html

Figure 22. Portion of 1968 aerial image showing project area location (base image source: University of Hawai'i-Mānoa's digital maps, http://magis.manoa.hawaii.edu/maps/index.html)

Section 3 Previous Archaeological Studies

In this section, we summarize relevant previous archaeological studies in the vicinity of subject parcel in order to understand human use and modification of the land in and near the project area. The results of Honua's AIS in the subject parcel—including details of the burial site (SIHP # 50-80-14-09455) for which this plan has been drafted—are included at the end of this section (see Section 3.3 Results of AIS in Subject Parcel, below).

Table 2 and Figure 23 and Figure 24 summarize and depict the location and results of previous archaeological studies and results in and near the project area.

3.1 Nearby Previous Archaeological Studies

To the best our knowledge, no previous archaeological studies have been conducted in the current project area (see Figure 23).

Due to the fully urbanized nature of Kaka'ako, and its wholesale development over the past century or so, there are, not surprisingly, no above-ground archaeological historic properties in or near the current project area. All of the sites described below consist of subsurface deposits of one type or another. Multiple sites containing human skeletal remains from both undisturbed or minimally disturbed (i.e., burial) and disturbed (i.e., non-burial) contexts, including pre-Contact as well as historic-period finds, have been documented along the Halekauwila Street corridor, east of Ward Avenue and to the south makai of Auahi Street. Subsurface cultural deposits representing pre-Contact and historic-period materials have also been identified in these same three areas. Salt-pan and fishpond sediments have also been identified.

Two previous studies have sampled areas directly abutting the current project area (i.e., Winieski and Hammatt 2000; Hammatt 2013). Other previous work has been conducted within a city block or so of the current project area (e.g., Douglas 1991b; Hammatt and Chiogioji 1996; Hammatt et al. 1998; Dagher and Spear 2013; Leger et al. 2015; Turran and Hammatt 2016; Robins et al. 2017; Zapor et al. 2021; Hoerman et al. 2022).

Previous archaeological studies have resulted in the following findings near the current project area:

- State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) # 50-80-14-05820, a laterally-extensive subsurface cultural deposit with two stratigraphic layers – a lower traditional Hawaiian layer and an upper historic-period deposit; finds associated with this historic property included multiple human burials and several animal burials [dogs and a horse]; human burials from this site have been documented in the northeast corner of Mother Waldron Park and extending northwest along Halekauwila Street (Winieski and Hammatt 2000; Hammatt 2013);
- Just northeast of the intersection of Halekauwila and Cooke streets, Dagher and Spear (2013) documented SIHP # 50-80-14-07260, a single, pre-Contact burial in a partially disturbed context;

- Along the west side of Cooke Street, north-northwest of the current project area, Robins et al. (2017) identified SIHP # 50-80-14-07942, an early twentieth century burned trash layer, building foundations and floor;
- Southeast of the current project area, in a portion of the block bounded by Halekauwila Street, Ward Avenue and Ilaniwai Street, Leger et al. (2015) and Hoerman et al. (2022) identified SIHP # 50-80-14-07717, which consists of pre-Contact to historic-period subsurface residential and commercial deposits;
- A discontinuous, laterally extensive burned trash deposit (SIHP # 50-80-14-07189) was exposed in multiple locations along Halekauwila Street and southeast of Mother Waldron Park (SIHP # 50-80-14-01388) (Hammatt 2013; Turran and Hammatt 2016; Zapor et al. 2021); additional subsurface evidence of an early to mid-twentieth century land surface (SIHP # 50-80-0-14-08194) and salt-pan sediments (SIHP # 50-80-14-08195) were also identified southeast of the park.

3.2 Other Studies in the Vicinity of the Project Area

As summarized below, other previous archaeological investigations, further from the current project area than those summarized above, have documented the following findings:

- A few blocks southeast end of the current project area, on the east side of Ward Avenue, a portion of SIHP # 50-80-14-07686, an extensive and discontinuously mapped subsurface deposit including late nineteenth-century to mid-twentieth century surfaces and structural remains, has been identified in several different projects in several different blocks (e.g., Hawkins et al. 2015; Sroat et al. 2016; Davis et al. 2017; Farley et al. 2018);
- In this same general area (a few blocks southeast of the current project area), several previous archaeological studies (Hammatt 2013; Hawkins et al. 2015; Humphrey et al. 2015; Sroat et al. 2015, 2016; Davis et al. 2017; Sroat et al. 2018; Farley et al. 2018) have identified portions of a subsurface cultural deposit, including human burials and other discoveries of human skeletal remains, exposed in a multiblock area east of Ward Avenue: SIHP # 50-80-14-07429; this site includes two relatively early (pre-Contact) radiocarbon dates (2 sigma calibrated to AD 1398–1449 [94.7% probability]);
- Also in the blocks east of Ward Avenue, three other sites dating from the historic period have been identified: SIHP #s 50-80-14-07655, 50-80-14-07658 and 50-80-14-07659; these diverse types of site types include subsurface salt-pan remnants (-07655), subsurface infrastructure remnants (-07658) and remnants of an irrigation ditch draining the old Ward Estate property (-07659);
- In the block southwest of the current project area bounded by Kamani, Auahi, Pohukaina and Koula streets, two sites have been identified in subsurface context (Bennicas et al. 2020): SIHP #s 50-80-14-08790, which is a laterally extensive buried surface associated with early to mid-twentieth century industrial/commercial development that was made possible by land

reclamation efforts in Kaka'ako; SIHP # -08791 is a laterally extensive subsurface salt pan deposit;

- In the makai direction, on the makai side of Auahi Street, several additional subsurface sites have been identified: SIHP #s 50-80-14-07578, -07579, -07580, -07582 and -07583; these site types include a historic-period cultural deposit (-07578), infrastructure remnants (-07579), a pre-Contact to historic-period cultural deposit (-07580), two sites described as disarticulated human skeletal remains in non-burial context (-07582 and -07583) (Tulchin et al. 2014; Sroat et al. 2017);
- Further northwest of the project area, additional subsurface historic-period cultural deposits (SIHP # 50-80-14-07124) and salt-pan sediments (SIHP # 50-80-14-07190) have been documented (Pammer et al. 2011; Hammatt 2013);
- A few blocks north of the project area, Davis et al. (2016) documented middle twentieth century residential and light industrial debris in subsurface context (SIHP # 50-80-14-07951.

3.3 Results of AIS in Subject Parcel (Monahan et al. 2024)

One subsurface historic property (SIHP # 50-80-14-09455), a single, disarticulated human bone (left juvenile humerus) in a non-burial context, was identified near the base of excavation close to, or within, the water table in the northeast end of Trench #1. The provenience and stratigraphic context of this find is described in more detail below. The bone consists of a near-complete diaphysis (shaft) missing its unfused epiphyses.

The bone was found in association with the water table, which is contaminated in Trench #1 with petrochemicals/hydrocarbons. This may explain why the bone is blackened in color; this color may also be the result of its anerobic (perpetually wet) depositional context. In any case, due to the presence of contamination, its current (temporary) storage location within the backfilled trench is about 50 centimeters (cm) (19.7 inches) higher than its original depth; the purpose of moving it higher (temporarily), which was agreed upon in consultation with the SHPD, is to get it away from the contaminated soil in the base of Trench #1.

Other than SIHP # 09455, no other historic properties or component features were identified during fieldwork for this AIS. A relatively small number of historic-period artifacts were observed in fill sediments (Layer Ib) in Trench #1. No artifacts were observed in Trench #s 2 or 3. Four bird bones lacking any obvious signs of human modification or use (e.g., as food or tool) were recovered in a natural sand deposit (Layer III) in Trench #2.

No pedestrian survey was conducted since the entire project area consists of a hardscaped ground surface (i.e., covered in concrete and asphalt). As described above, subsurface testing was specifically located in areas where construction digging needs to take place to complete the proposed project.

Table 3 is a summary of the methods and results of trench excavation.

Figure 25 is a graphic depiction of the location of SIHP # 09455.

Table 2. Previous Archaeological Studies and Results in and near the Project Area

Author(s)	Type of Study	Location	Results & Comments
McAllister 1933 Sterling & Summers 1978	Island-Wide Survey	O'ahu	No sites identified in or near project area
Douglas 1991a	BT	Block bounded by Queen, Keawe and Coral Sts., adjacent to current project area	Identified 8 burials (5 of which were disinterred [i.e., removed from the site]) designated part of SIHP # 04380
Douglas 1991b	BT	Mother Waldron Park (SIHP # 01388)	Identified 1 traditional Hawaiian burial (part of SIHP # 04380)
Pfeffer et al. 1993	AM	Kaka'ako ID-1 project area including Queen St. just north of current project area	Identified 31 historic-period burials near intersection of South St. & Quinn Ln. NW of current project area (SIHP # 03712 / 04531); 116 historic-period burials identified at Kawaiaha'o Cemetery (SIHP # 04534); and other isolated, single-individual burials (SIHP #s 04532 & 04533)
Hammatt & Chiogioji 1995	Archival only	54 acres in Kaka'ako	No significant historic properties identified
Hammatt & Chiogioji 1998	AA	Mother Waldron Park	No archaeological findings
Hammatt et al. 1998	AA	Block bounded by Halekauwila, Coral, Pohukaina & Keawe streets	Background information only – no subsurface testing (archaeological excavation)
Winieski & Hammatt 2000	AM	Kaka'ako ID-3 project area and other parcels (e.g., Pohulani Housing Development) including Coral St.	Identified 9 burials (SIHP # 04380) at Pohulani Housing area and 11 burials (SIHP # 05820) at Mother Waldron Park – these two historic properties included both pre-Contact and historic-period burials
Tome and Spear 2008	AIS	0.23-acre parcel at TMK (1) 2-1-049:076	No significant historic properties identified
O'Hare et al. 2009	AISP	Kamehameha Schools Block 2 parking lot	83 trenches excavated in total; 4 sites identified: SIHP #s 07124 & 07189 (historic-period cultural layers), 07190 (salt-pan deposits) and 07197 (late pre-Contact to early historic period cultural layer)
Pammer et al. 2011	AIS		
Petrey et al. 2009	AM	Nimitz Hwy & Ala Moana Blvd. resurfacing projects	Negative findings, but monitored excavations only went down to 0.6 m or less below existing surface
Enanoria et al. 2015	AM		3 historic properties identified: SIHP # 04573, subsurface remnants of pond sediment (Loko Kaipuni); SIHP # 07435 Features A–D, human skeletal remains; and SIHP # 07436, human skeletal remains
Tulchin et al. 2009	AIS	Halekauwila Place project	18 trenches excavated – no traditional Hawaiian material identified; numerous historic-period artifacts dating to late 19th to early 20th cen.

Author(s)	Type of Study	Location	Results & Comments
Turran & Hammatt 2016	AM		Identified a historic-period trash layer (SIHP # 07189) & a human rib fragment (SIHP # 07577)
Fechner et al. 2012	AM	Linear corridor along Pohukaina St.	Pot-holing (i.e., small probing holes) for locating underground utilities – this work exposed isolated historic-period artifacts (metal, ceramic and glass) & non-human (faunal) bones, but no traditional Hawaiian material and no human skeletal remains; no SIHP #s assigned
Dagher & Spear 2013	BT	North side of Halekauwila St., near intersection w. (just east of) Cooke St.	SIHP # 07260 (single pre-Contact burial, partially disturbed) identified
Groza et al. 2013	AM	Linear corridor along Kapi'olani Blvd.	No significant historic properties identified near the subject project
Pestana & Spear 2013	AM		Identified 2 sites: SIHP #s 07685 (historic-period trash deposits & subsurface remnant of brick wall), and 06636 (Kewalo wetland deposits)
Hammatt 2013	AIS	Honolulu Rail City Center (Section 4) portion	Identified portions of 5 previously-identified sites in vicinity of project area: SIHP #s 02963 (subsurface cultural deposit w. dozens of features including 4 human burials, 5 animal burials, 4 possible post holes, numerous pits [some of which contained historic-period trash]), 05820 (2 subsurface cultural layers w. a lowermost traditional Hawaiian deposit and uppermost historic-period deposits—finds included 1 human burial and several animal burials [dogs and a horse]), 07124 & 07189 (historic-period cultural layers) and 07190 (buried salt pan remnants and associated berms)
Hammatt 2014*	AM	Honolulu Rail City Center (Section 4) portion	AMP for Honolulu Rail City Center (Section 4) portion
Hazlett et al. 2014	AISP	803 Waimanu St.	AISP for 803 Waimanu St.
Davis et al. 2016	AIS		Excavation of 12 trenches yielded 4 pit features (in Trench 3) containing middle 20th cen. residential / light industrial debris (SIHP # 07951)
Tulchin et al. 2014	AIS	Kamehameha Schools Kaka'ako Block I, TMK (1) 2-1-056:002, 007, and 008)	6 historic properties: SIHP # 07578, 20th century cultural layer; SIHP # 07579, 20th century fill deposit & building foundations; SIHP # 07580, pre-Contact to post-Contact cultural layer w. historic burial cluster; SIHP # 07581, pre-Contact Hawaiian bundle burial; SIHP # 07582, disarticulated human skeletal remains in non-burial context; SIHP # 07583, disarticulated human skeletal remains in non-burial context
Leger et al. 2015	AIS	"Block O" ("Ke Kilohana") within Ward Neighborhood Master Plan	Identified SIHP # 07717: pre-Contact to historic-period subsurface residential and commercial layers
Hoerman et al. 2022	AM		Documented additional features of SIHP # 07717, including 1 *in situ* burial and 1 partial set of disarticulated human skeletal remains
Humphrey et al. 2015	Humphrey et al. 2015	SAIS	Honolulu Rapid Transit Project—City Center (Section 4)

Author(s)	Type of Study	Location	Results & Comments
Sroat et al. 2015	AIS	Ward Neighborhood Master Plan Block I	3 historic properties: SIHP # 07429, previously identified subsurface cultural deposits, including burials; SIHP # 07655, subsurface historic salt pan remnants and associated cultural deposits, including a burial; and SIHP # 07659, concretized Ward Estate water channel
Tulchin et al. 2015	AIS	Kamehameha Schools Kaka'ako Block H	Identified 1 site: SIHP # 07549 (early to mid-20th cen. building foundations and structural remnants)
Sroat et al. 2016	AIS	Ward Block N East	Additional documentation of previously identified SIHP #s 07429, 07655 & 07686 (see above)
Turran et al. 2016	AM	Ala Moana Blvd. / Auhai St. Sewer Rehabilitation Phase 2 & 3	No significant historic properties identified
Davis et al. 2017	AIS	Ward Block H	Additional documentation of previously identified SIHP #s 07429, 07655 & 07686 (see above)
Robins et al. 2017	AIS	Nohona Hale project on Cooke St.	Identified 1 site: SIHP # 07942 (early 20th cen. burned trash layer, building foundations and floor)
Sroat et al. 2017	AIS	Ward Block A	Additional documentation of previously identified SIHP #s 07579, 07580 & 07655 (see above)
Mello et al. 2019	AIS	Parcel at 620 Coral St.	Excavation of 6 trenches identified a subsurface historic-period artifact deposit (temporary site [TS] 1) (exposed in all trenches), including about a dozen subsurface features (e.g., fire pits and other pit types) containing historic artifacts; its age is reported as dating from early to middle 1800s to as late as early to middle 1900s
Bennicas et al. 2020	AIS	Ward Block F	Identified 2 sites in subsurface context: SIHP 08790 (laterally extensive buried surface associated w. early to mid-twentieth cen. industrial / commercial development made possible by land reclamation efforts in Kaka'ako) & SIHP 08791 (laterally extensive subsurface salt pan deposit)
Zapor et al. 2021	AIS	ABC Warehouse Structural Retrofit project (TMK [1] 2010952:007 (por.)	Identified portions of previously identified SIHP # 07189 (early 20th cen. burned trash deposit) and 2 new sites: SIHP # 08194 (early to middle 20th century habitation layer w. associated infrastructure and features) & 08195 (subsurface historic-period salt pan remnants)

[1] SIHP = State Inventory of Historic Places, and all SIHP #s in this table are formally preceded by "50-80-14-".
Abbreviations: AA = archaeological assessment, AIS = archaeological inventory survey, AISP = archaeological inventory survey plan, AM = archaeological monitoring, BT = burial treatment
* Hammatt's (2014) AMP is not included on the map below but it is the same project area as Hammatt (2013)

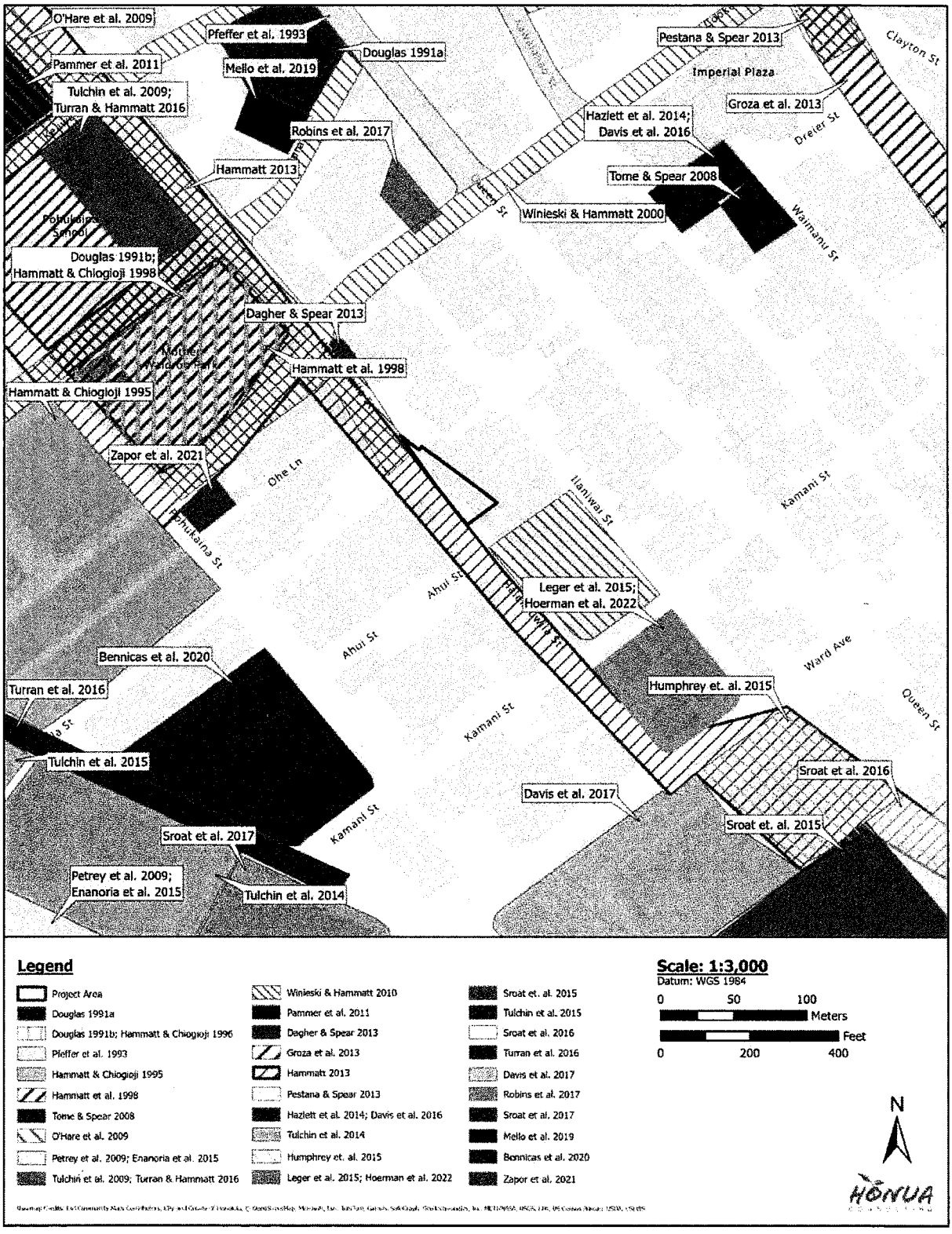


Figure 23. Previous archaeological studies in and near the project area (see table and text above for details)

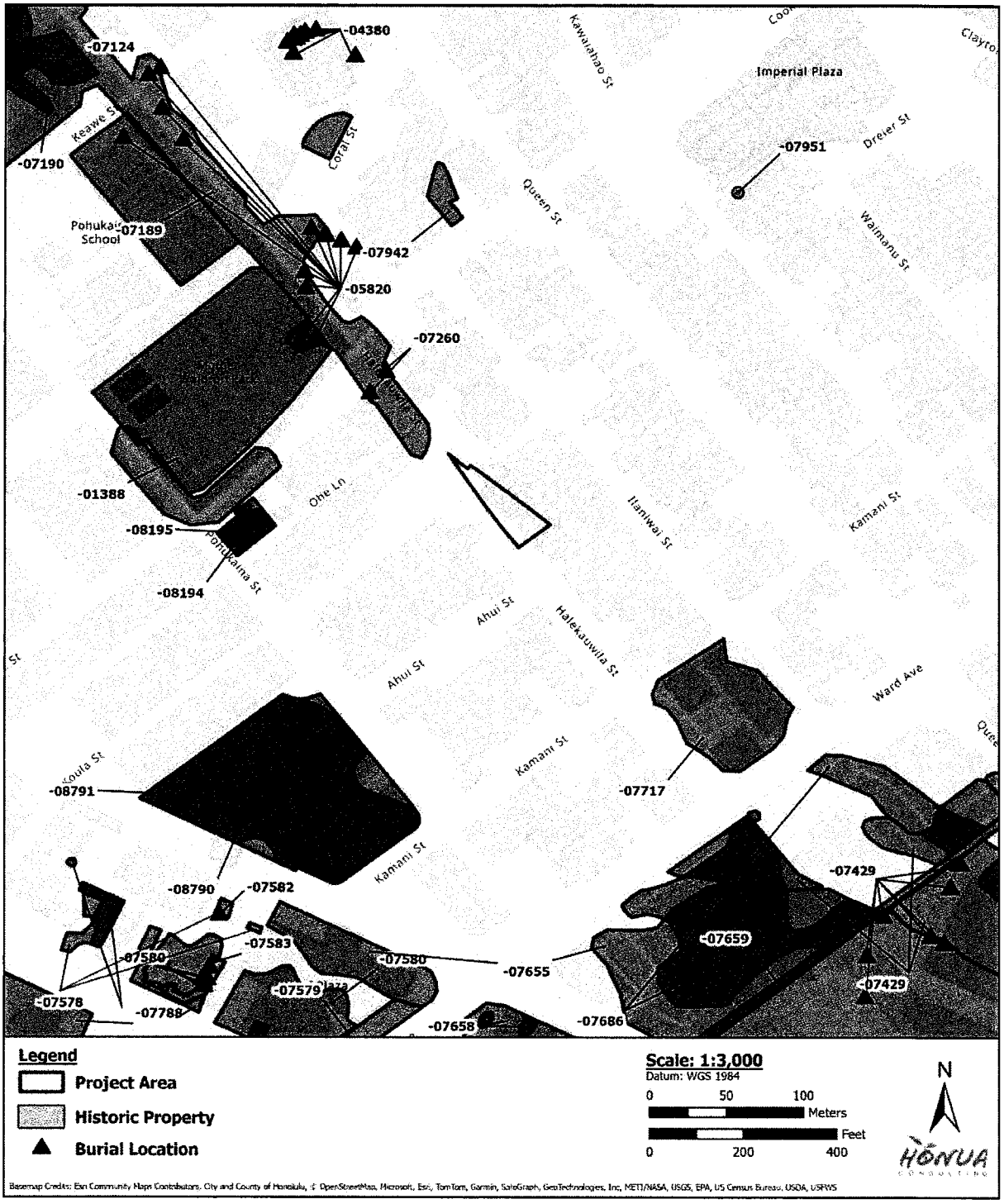


Figure 24. Known archaeological sites in and near the project area (see table and text above for details)

Table 3. Summary of Trench Excavation Dimensions and Findings

T #	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max. Depth (cm)	BOE Material	Comments
T-1	3.2	1.3	160	Natural sand in water table	Human (juvenile) left humerus (SIHP # 09455) recovered in association with the water table, which was exposed at 150 cmbs; modest amounts of historic-period artifacts recovered in fill layer/s
T-2	2.0	0.75	180	Natural sand in water table	No historically-significant cultural materials or features observed; water table = 170 cmbs; four bird bones were recovered in a natural sand layer
T-3	2.1	0.90	180	Natural sand in water table	No historically-significant cultural materials or features observed; water table = 170 cmbs

Abbreivations: BOE = base of excavation, cm = centimeters, cmbs = centimeters below ground surface, Max. = maximum, m = meters, T = trench

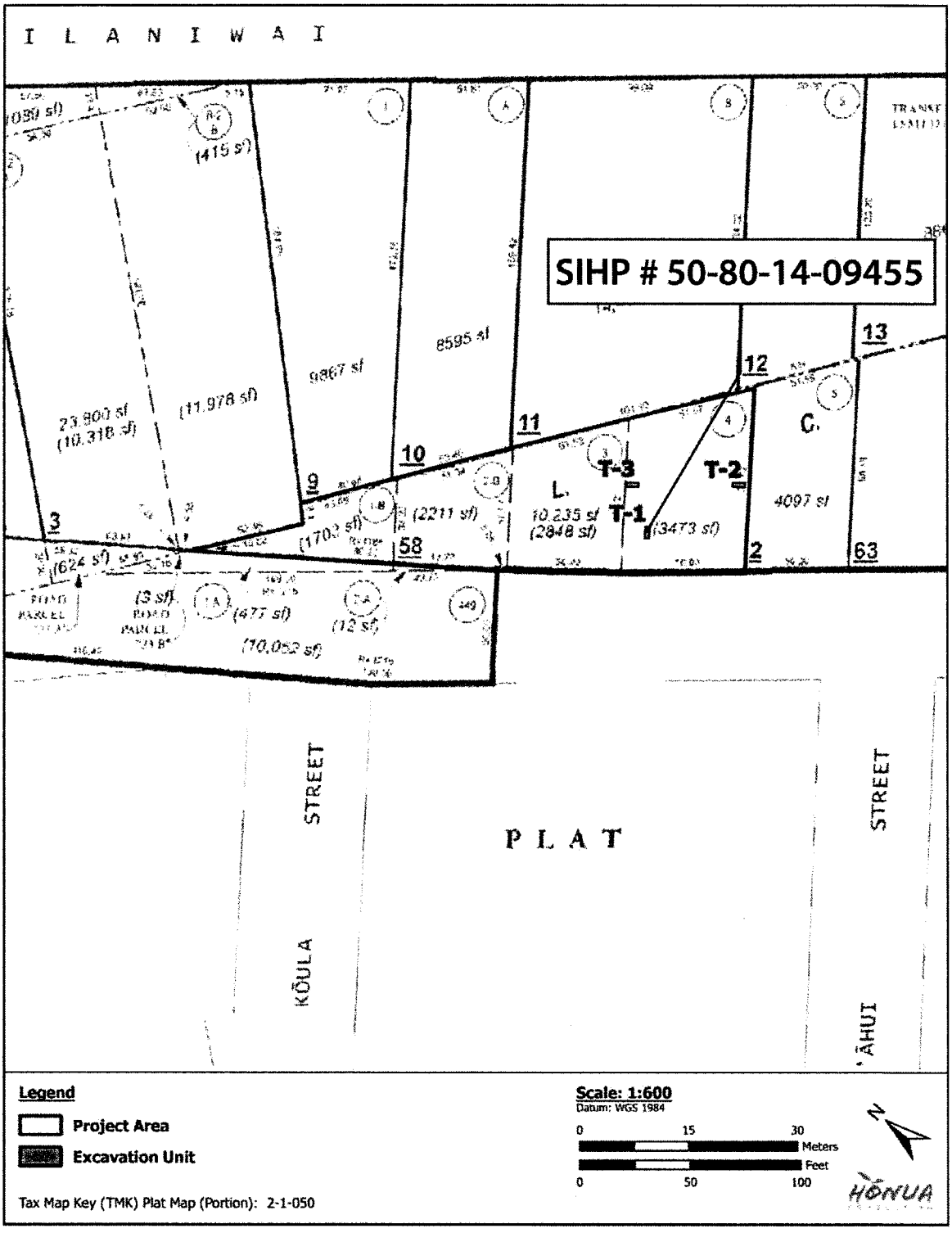


Figure 25. Location of SIHP # 50-80-14-09455

3.3.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Table 4 to Table 9 summarize the stratigraphy and findings for the excavated trenches. Figure 26 to Figure 47 are stratigraphic profiles and photographs of trench and profile locations.

Trench #1

After removing the concrete and asphalt (see Figure 26 and Figure 27), Trench #1 (T-1) exposed several fill layers down to 75 cmbs. These included sediments associated with an old utility (water line). Below this, natural sand layers were exposed down to the water table at 150 cmbs. A possible remnant A-horizon (old land surface) was exposed at the top of the natural layers. The base of excavation, which smelled strongly of petrochemical/hydrocarbons, was at 160 cmbs. Due to the presence of old utilities exposed in only one side of the trench, the two main profiles of Trench #1 (i.e., northwest and southeast walls) are substantially different. These two are summarized below.

Northwest Profile

As summarized in Table 4, Figure 28 and Figure 29, under the asphalt, the northwest wall exposed a base course (for existing concrete pad) with silty sand layer (Layer Ia) down to 25-30 cmbs and a fill layer containing a modest amount of historic-period artifacts (Layer Ib) down to 70-75 cmbs. Cutting into this fill layer with historic-period artifacts were two, old utility-related pockets of fill sediment (Layers Ic and Id). A large, abandoned metal pipe protruded from the profile wall that came from Layer Id. Natural sand layers extended down from about 75 cmbs. Layer II, a dark grayish brown sand between 70-80 cmbs, may represent a remnant A-horizon. Interestingly, this layer is not present on the other (southeast) side of the trench. Layer III, between 80-140 cmbs, is a typical Jaucas sand deposit that is common below fill layers throughout Kaka'ako. This natural deposit is underlain by a basal deposit (Layer IV) consisting of gray sand in the current water table. Historic-period artifacts were recovered from the lower fill deposit (Layer Ib). In addition to the material described in the laboratory analysis (below), other historic-period or modern material was recovered but not collected (Figure 30).

Southeast Profile

As summarized in Table 5, Figure 31 and Figure 32, the southeast profile of Trench #1 exhibited a simpler stratigraphy due to the apparent removal—by previous utility installation or some other ground disturbance—of the possible A-horizon and the Jaucas sand. On the southeast side of the trench, a base course (for the existing concrete pad) (Layer Ia) down to 25-50 cmbs was underlain by a 90-115 cm-thick fill layer (Layer Ib) containing historic-period material. It seems that this filling event removed the natural Jaucas sand with the A-horizon observed on the other side of the trench. A basal deposit consisting of gray sand sits in the current water table.

The human bone was recovered near the base of excavation in the northeast end of the trench between 130-160 cmbs. Thus, the bone may have come from the base of the historic-period fill layer (Layer Ib) or the top of the natural gray (basal) sand in the water table.

For the health and safety of the identified human bone, which was wrapped in clean muslin and placed in a lauhala basket—per consultation with the SHPD—it is being temporally stored in the backfilled trench, but at a higher level to keep it out of the water table and contamination (Figure 33).

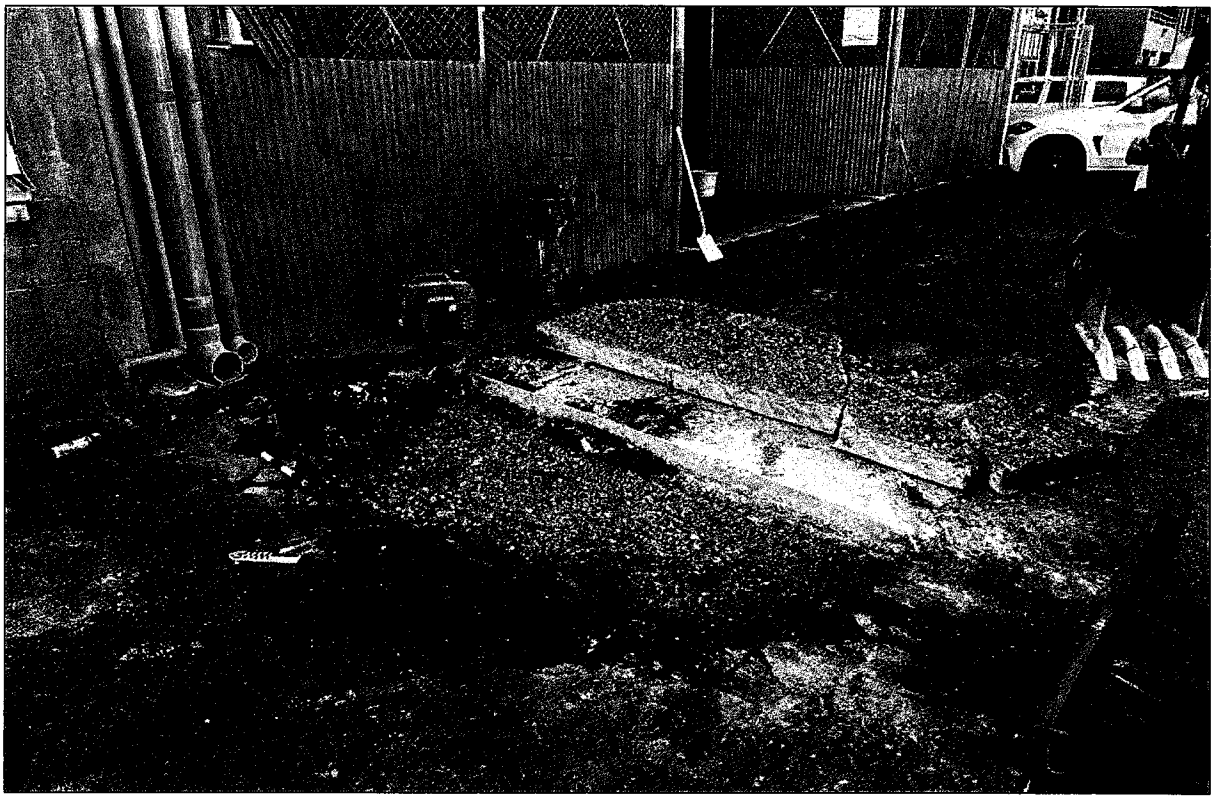


Figure 26. Location of Trench #1 (T-1) at saw-cutting and removal of concrete and asphalt hardscape; facing east

Figure 27. View of in-progress excavation of T-1, facing southeast

Table 4. Stratigraphic Summary for T-1, Northwest Wall

Layer	Thickness (cm)	Depth (cm)	Description*
Asphalt	10	0-10	Asphalt
Ia	15-20	10-25/30	Dark gray (10YR 4/1) mechanically crushed basalt base course intermixed w. dark brown silty sand; smooth lower boundary; **fill sediments**
Ib	50-55	25/30-70/75	Light gray (10YR 7/2) sand; loose, granular, moist, non-sticky, non-plastic; smooth lower boundary; contained modest amount of historic-period and possibly modern or late historic-period artifacts; **fill sediments**
Ic	25	25-50	Pocket of dark gray (10YR 4/1) mechanically crushed basalt aggregate w. large pebble-sized clasts, including gray rock dust sand; non-sticky, non-plastic; irregular lower boundary; some of the historic-period artifacts from Ib may have also come from this layer; **fill sediments associated with old utility line**
Id	25	50-75	Pocket of light brown (10YR 4/2) natural sand, granular, moist, non-sticky, non-plastic; irregular lower boundary; piece of heavy metal pipe included in this layer; fill sediments; some of the historic-period artifacts from Ib may have also come from this layer **fill sediments associated with old utility line**
II	10	70/75-80	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) natural sand, granular, moist, non-sticky, non-plastic; undulating lower boundary; **natural layer, possibly a disturbed A-horizon (old land surface)**
III	60	80-140	Very pale brown (10YR 8/3) natural medium grain sand, consistent with Jaucas sand; granular, moist, non-sticky, non-plastic, smooth lower boundary; **natural layer**
IV	20+	140-160	Gray (10YR 6/1) wet sand, granular, non-sticky, non-plastic, in water table; BOE = 160 cmbs; bottom of layer extends beyond BOE; WT = 150; **natural layer contained with petrochemical/hydrocarbons**

Abbreviations: BOE = base of excavation, WT = water table, cm = centimeters, cmbs = centimeters below ground surface

* Unless stated otherwise, no historically-significant cultural materials or features were observed

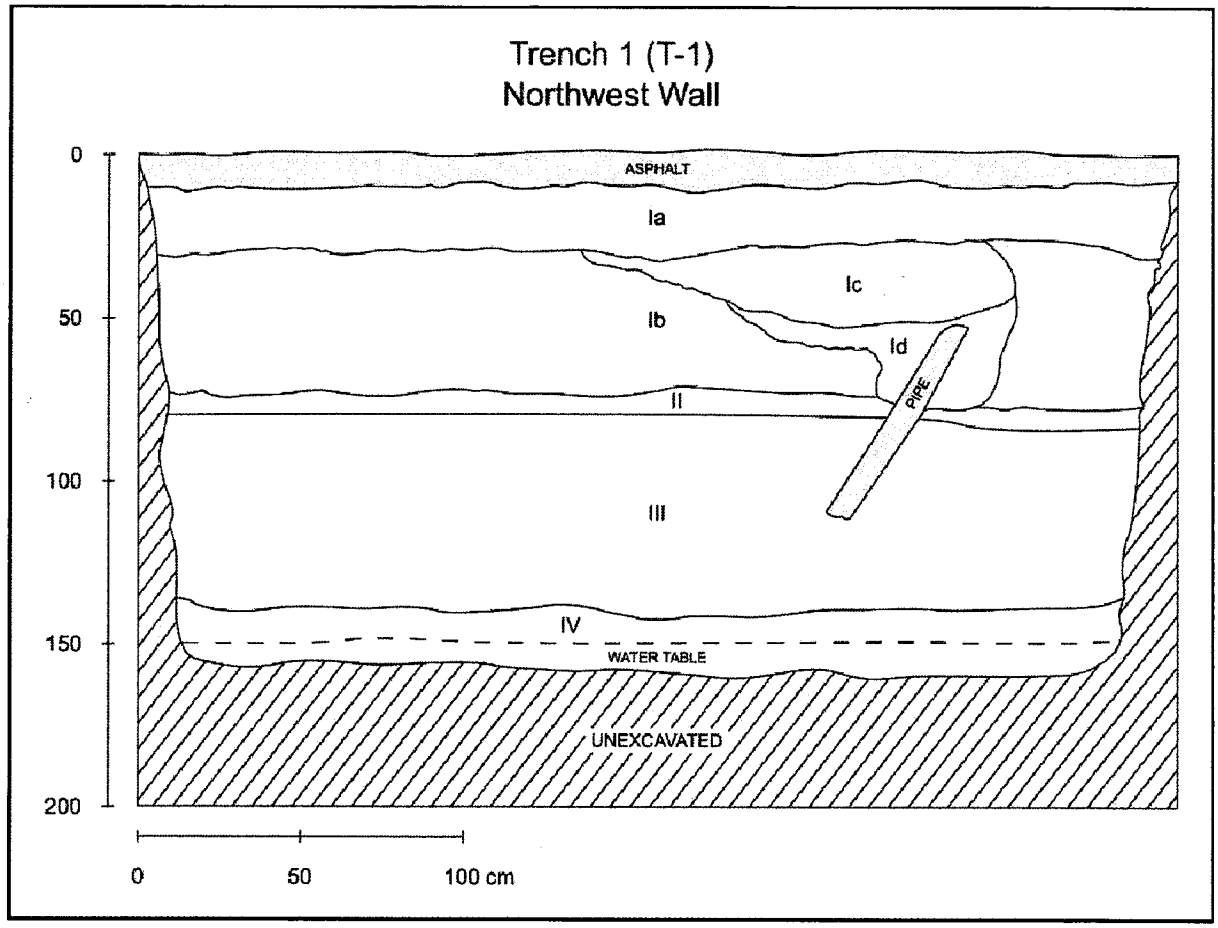


Figure 28. Stratigraphic Profile for T-1, northwest wall; note, the human bone recovered from near the base of excavation was not removed from the profile wall, hence it is not depicted in this graphic

Figure 29. Base of excavation in T-1, facing northwest (see previous figure for profile)

Figure 30. Recovered material from Layer Ib, Ic and/or Id (fill sediments) that was not collected

Table 5. Stratigraphic Summary for T-1, Southeast Wall

Layer	Thickness (cm)	Depth (cm)	Description
Asphalt	10	0-10	Asphalt
Ia	20-50	10-25/50	Dark gray (10YR 4/1) mechanically cruuhed basalt base course; loose, non-sticky, non-plastic, irregular lower bopundary; **fill sediments**
Ib	90-115	25/50-140	Light gray (10YR 7/2) sand with crushed coral; loose, granular, moist, non-sticky, non-plastic; smooth lower boundary; contained modest amount of historic-period and possibly modern or late historic-period artifacts including abundant fragments of asphalt; single human (juvenile, left) humerus was identified in a non-burial context at the base of this layer; **fill sediments containing a human bone at the base (SIHP # 50-80-14-09455)**
II	15-20+	160	Gray (10YR 6/1) wet sand, granular, non-sticky, non-plastic, in water table; BOE = 160 cmbs; bottom of layer extends beyond BOE; WT = 150; **natural layer contained with petrochemical/hydrocarbons**

Abbreviations: BOE = base of excavation, WT = water table, cm = centimeters, cmbs = centimeters below ground surface

* Unless stated otherwise, no historically-significant cultural materials or features were observed

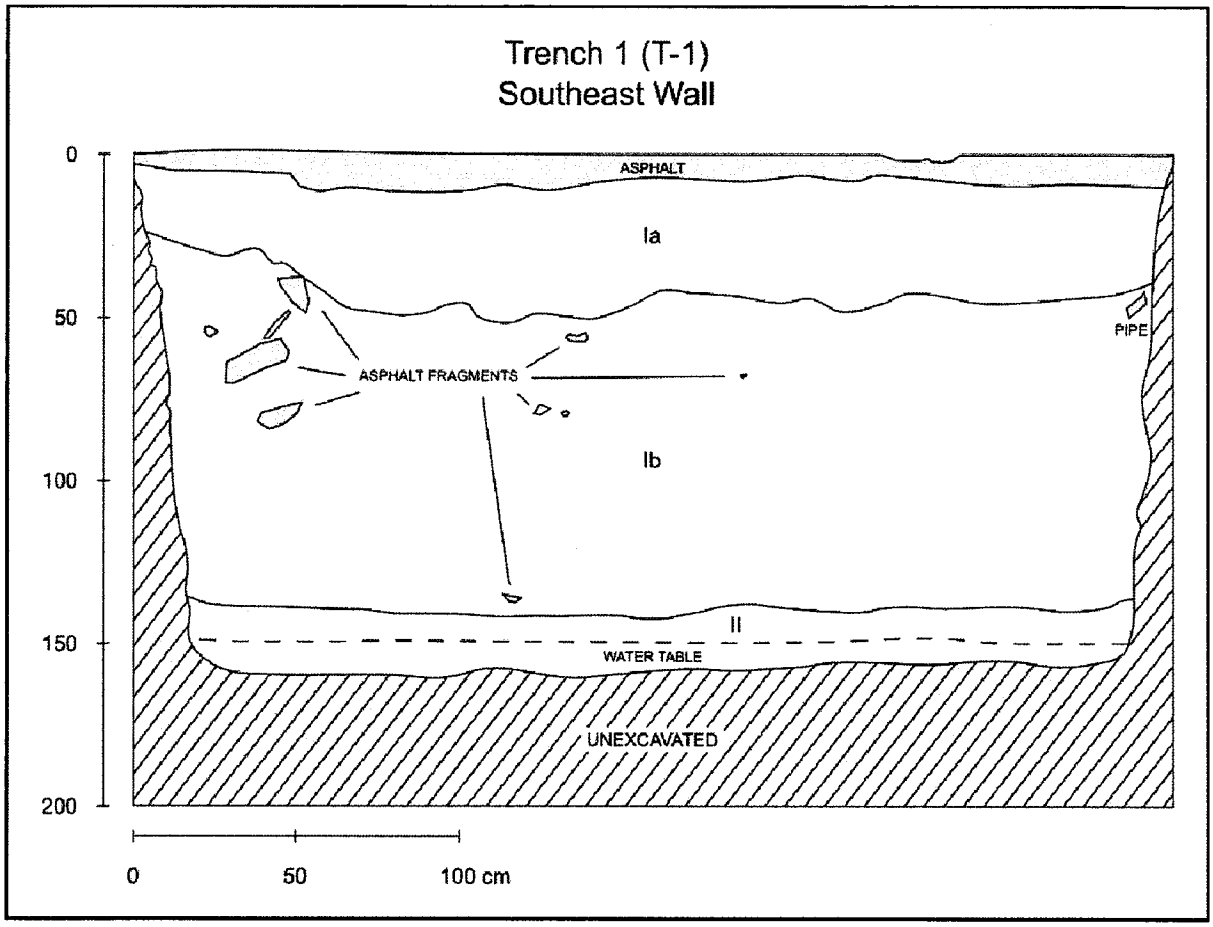


Figure 31. Stratigraphic Profile for T-1, southeast wall; *note, the human bone recovered from near the base of excavation was not removed from the profile wall, hence it is not depicted in this graphic*

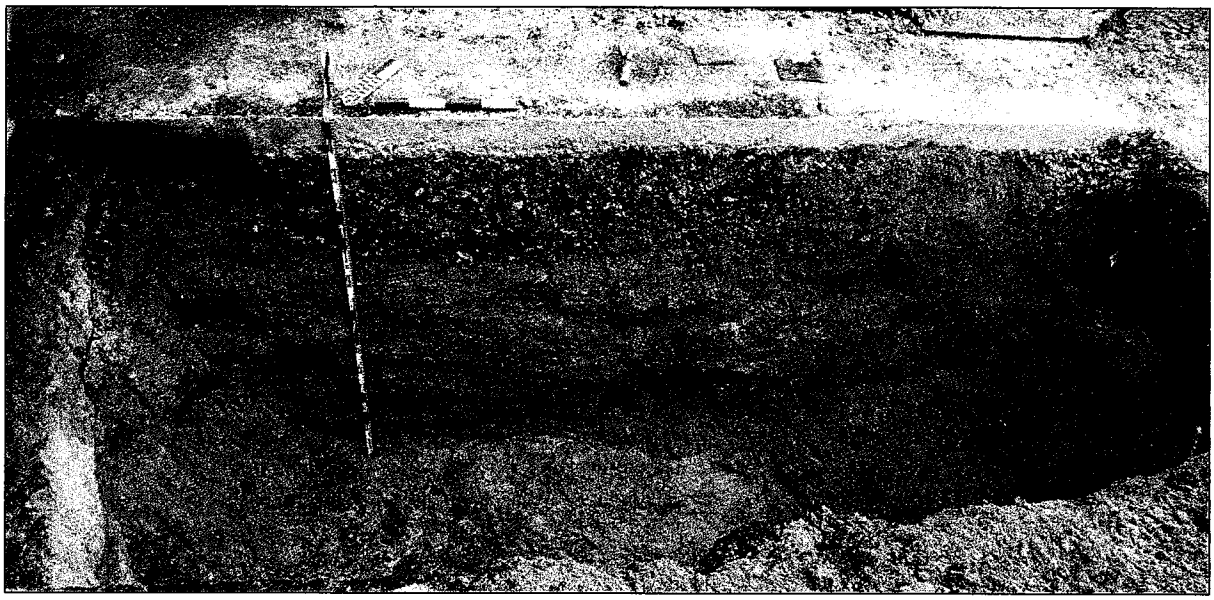


Figure 32. Base of excavation in T-1, facing southeast (see previous figure for profile)

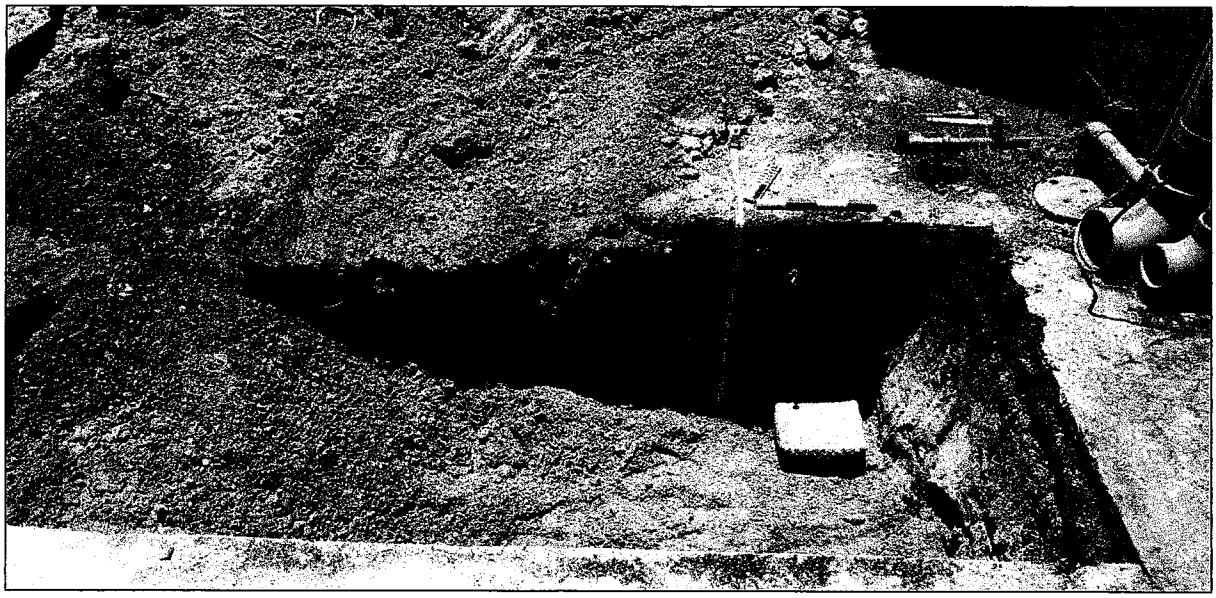


Figure 33. Location of temporally-stored human long bone (in lauhala basket) found near base of excavation in T-1; note, the bone in this basket is currently (and temporarily) reburied in the back-filled trench in the location shown above, at approximately 1.0 m below ground surface (see text discussion above)

Trench #2

After removing the hardscape (concrete) from the ground surface (see Figure 34), Trench #2 (T-2) exposed one fill layer down to 65-80 cmbs. Below this, natural layers were exposed down to the water table at about 170 cmbs. A possible remnant A-horizon (i.e., old land surface) was exposed at the top of the sequence of natural layers. The base of excavation was reached at 180 cmbs.

Unlike in Trench #1, both sides of Trench #2 exhibited the same basic stratigraphy.

As summarized in Table 6 and Table 7, and Figure 35 through Figure 40, beneath a layer of concrete, Trench #2 exposed a fill layer of sand with lenses of darker sandy loam (Layer I) down to 65-80 cmbs.

Natural layers then extended down to the base of excavation. Layer II, a dark grayish brown sandy loam between 65-85 cmbs, may represent a remnant A-horizon. Layer III, between 70-180 cmbs, is a typical Jaucas sand deposit that is common below fill layers throughout Kaka'ako. This sand deposit sits in the current water table.

Four bird bones with no sign of being humanly modified or used were recovered from the Jaucas sand deposit (Layer III) (see laboratory analysis, below).

No cultural material or features were observed in this trench.

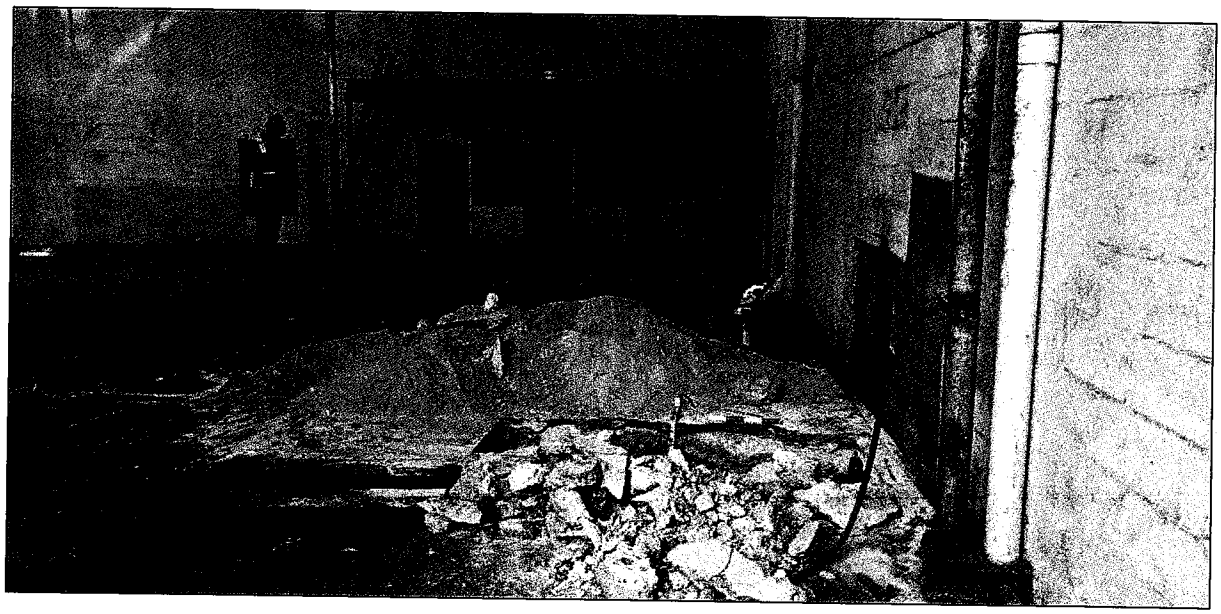


Figure 34. View of in-progress excavation of T-2, facing northeast

Table 6. Stratigraphic Summary for T-2, Northeast Wall

Layer	Thickness (cm)	Depth (cm)	Description
Concrete	10	0-10	Concrete
I	55-70	10-65/80	Pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine grain sand with lenses of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; sand layer is single grain, granular, non-sticky, non-plastic, wavy lower boundary; **fill deposit**
II	5	65/80-70/85	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; crumb texture, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic, charcoal flecking, wavy lower boudary; **disturbed natural A-horizon (old land surface)**
III	95-110+	70/85-180	Very pale brown (10YR 8/2) medium grain sand, granular, single grain, non-sticky, non-plastic, lower boundary not observed; BOE = 180 cmbs; bottom of layer extends beyond BOE; WT = 170; **natural layer – included several bird bones**

Abbreviations: BOE = base of excavation, WT = water table, cm = centimeters, cmbs = centimeters below ground surface

* Unless stated otherwise, no historically-significant cultural materials or features were observed

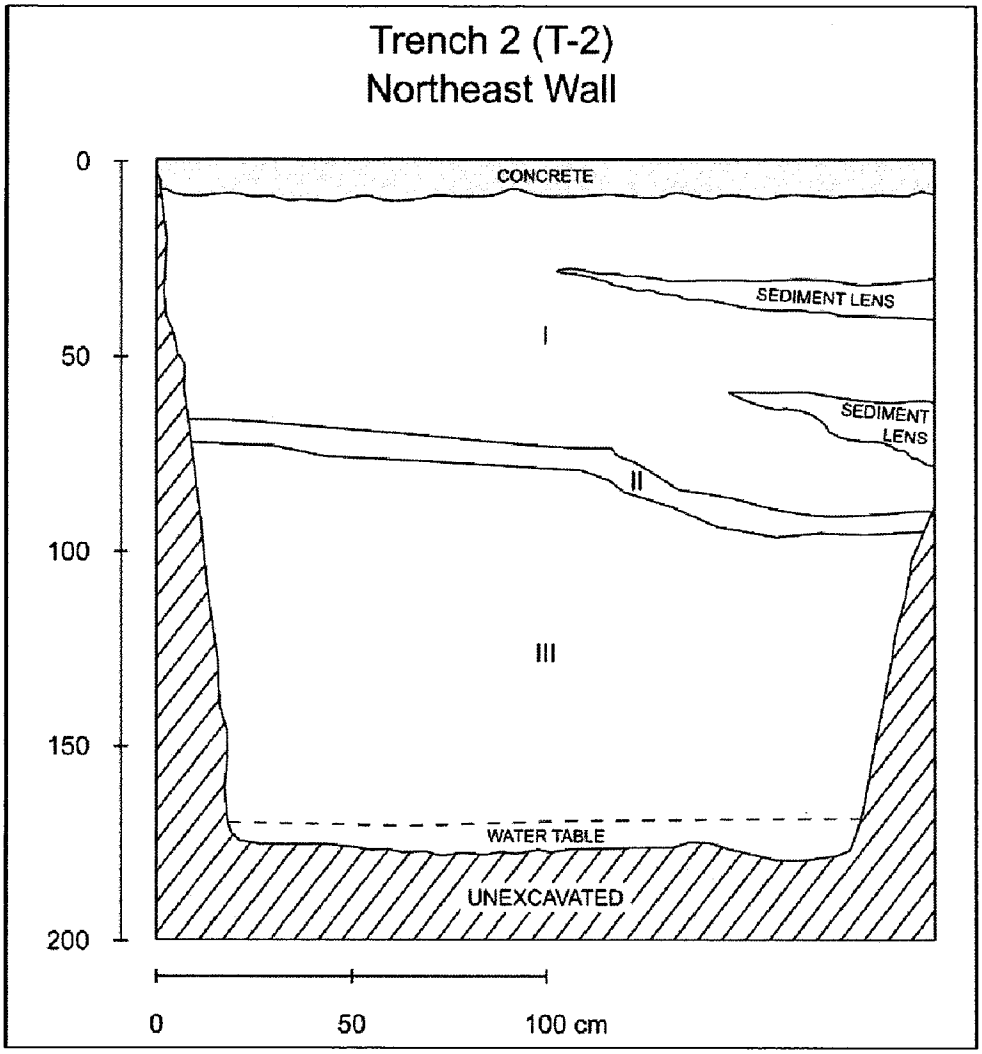


Figure 35. Stratigraphic profile for T-2, northeast wall

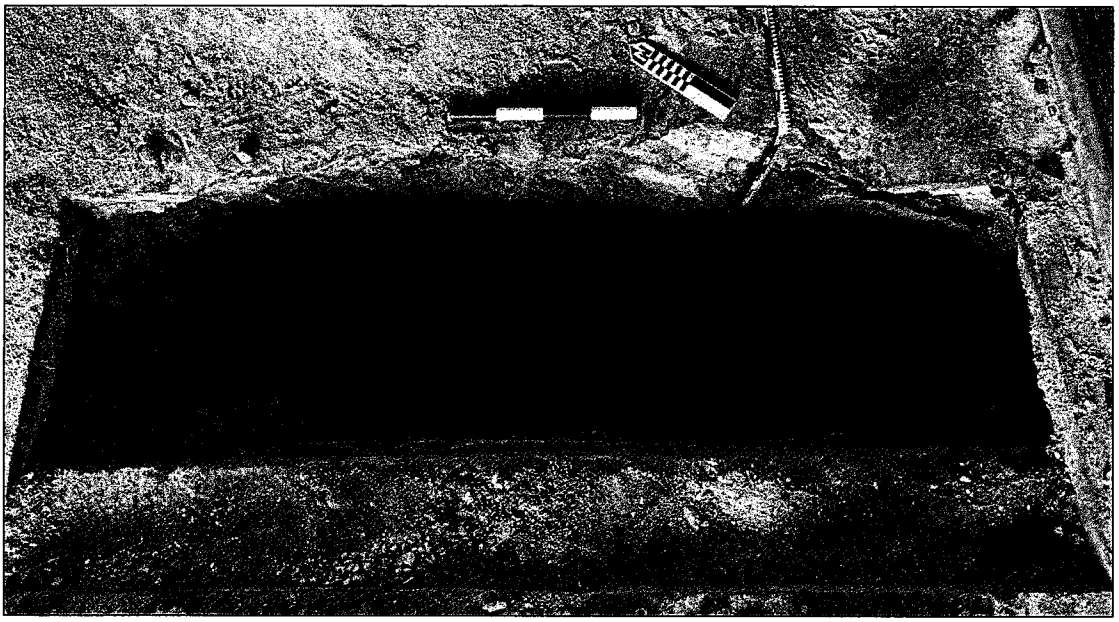


Figure 36. Base of excavation in T-2, facing northeast (see previous figure for profile)

Figure 37. Detail of base of excavation in T-2, facing northeast

Table 7. Stratigraphic Summary for T-2, Southwest Wall

Layer	Thickness (cm)	Depth (cm)	Description
Concrete	40	0-40	Concrete
I	40-80/90	40-50	Pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine grain sand with lenses of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; sand layer is single grain, granular, non-sticky, non-plastic, wavy lower boundary; **fill deposit**
II	5	80/90-85/95	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; crumb texture, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic, charcoal flecking, wavy lower boudary; **disturbed natural A-horizon (old land surface)**
III	85-95+	85/95-180	Very pale brown (10YR 8/2) medium grain sand, granular, single grain, non-sticky, non-plastic, lower boundary not observed; BOE = 180 cmbs; bottom of layer extends beyond BOE; WT = 170; **natural layer – included several bird bones**

Abbreviations: BOE = base of excavation, WT = water table, cm = centimeters, cmbs = centimeters below ground surface

* Unless stated otherwise, no historically-significant cultural materials or features were observed

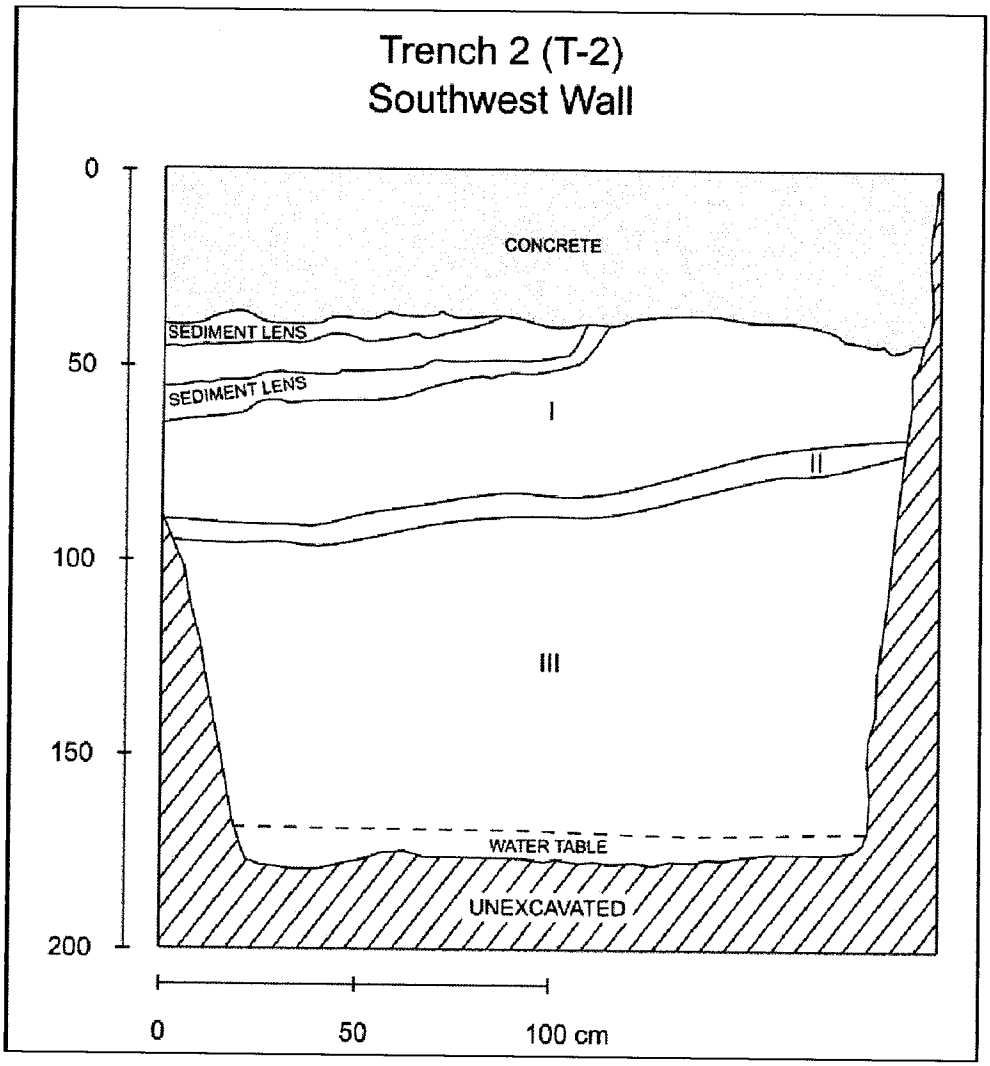


Figure 38. Stratigraphic profile for T-2, southwest wall

Figure 39. Base of excavation in T-2, facing south (see previous figure for profile)

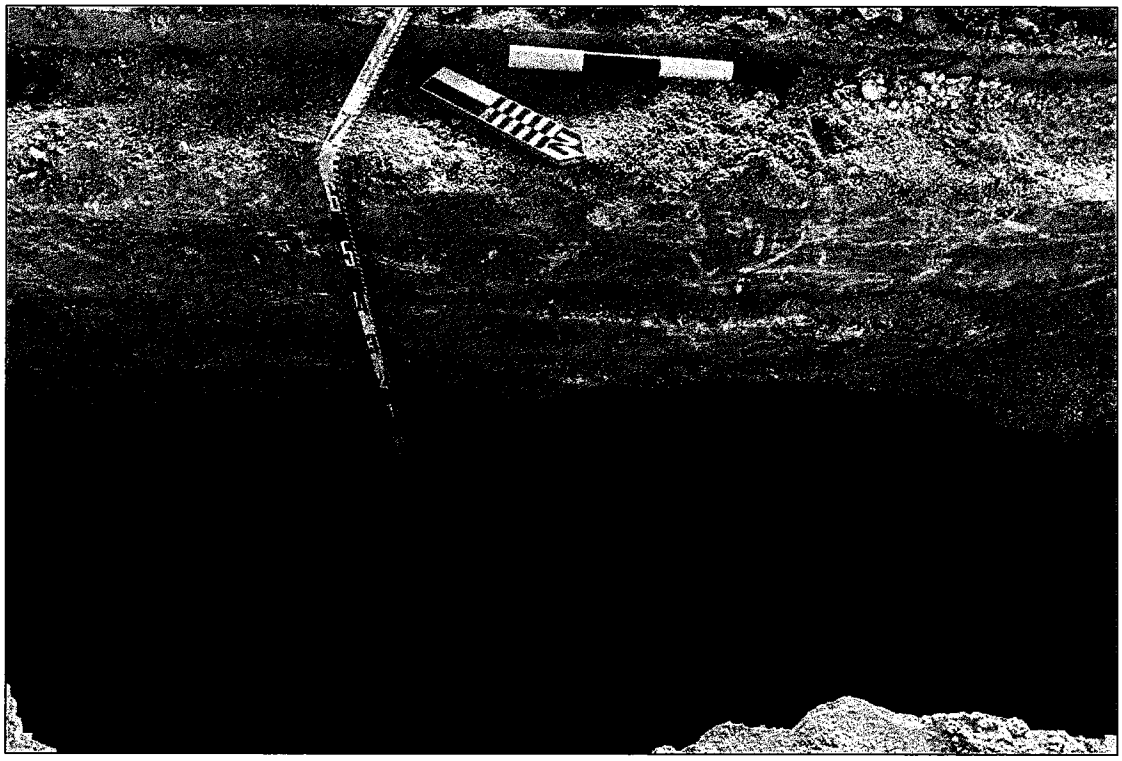


Figure 40. Detail of base of excavation in T-2, facing southwest

Trench #3

After removing the hardscape (concrete) from the ground surface (see Figure 41), Trench #3 (T-3) exposed one fill layer down to 90-100 cmbs. Below this, natural layers were exposed down to the water table at about 180 cmbs. A possible remnant A-horizon (i.e., old land surface) was exposed at the top of the sequence of natural layers. The base of excavation was reached at 175 cmbs.

Unlike in Trench #1, both sides of Trench #3 exhibited the same basic stratigraphy.

As summarized in Table 8 and Table 9, and Figure 42 through Figure 47, beneath a layer of concrete, Trench #3 exposed a fill layer of sand with lenses of darker sandy loam (Layer I) down to 90-100 cmbs.

Natural layers then extended down to the base of excavation. Layer II, a dark grayish brown sandy loam between 90-105 cmbs, may represent a remnant A-horizon. Layer III, between 100-180 cmbs, is a typical Jaucas sand deposit that is common below fill layers throughout Kaka'ako. This sand deposit sits in the current water table.

No cultural material or features were observed in this trench.

Figure 41. View of in-progress excavation of T-3, facing southwest

Table 8. Stratigraphic Summary for T-3, Northeast Wall

Layer	Thickness (cm)	Depth (cmbs)	Description
Concrete	10	0-10	Concrete
I	80-90	10-90/100	Pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine grain sand with lenses of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; sand layer is single grain, granular, non-sticky, non-plastic, wavy lower boundary; **fill deposit**
II	10	90/95-100/105	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; crumb texture, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic, charcoal flecking, wavy lower boudary; **disturbed natural A-horizon (old land surface)**
III	75-80+	100/105-180	Very pale brown (10YR 8/2) medium grain sand, granular, single grain, non-sticky, non-plastic, lower boundary not observed; BOE = 180 cmbs; bottom of layer extends beyond BOE; WT = 175; **natural layer**

Abbreviations: BOE = base of excavation, WT = water table, cm = centimeters, cmbs = centimeters below ground surface

* Unless stated otherwise, no historically-significant cultural materials or features were observed

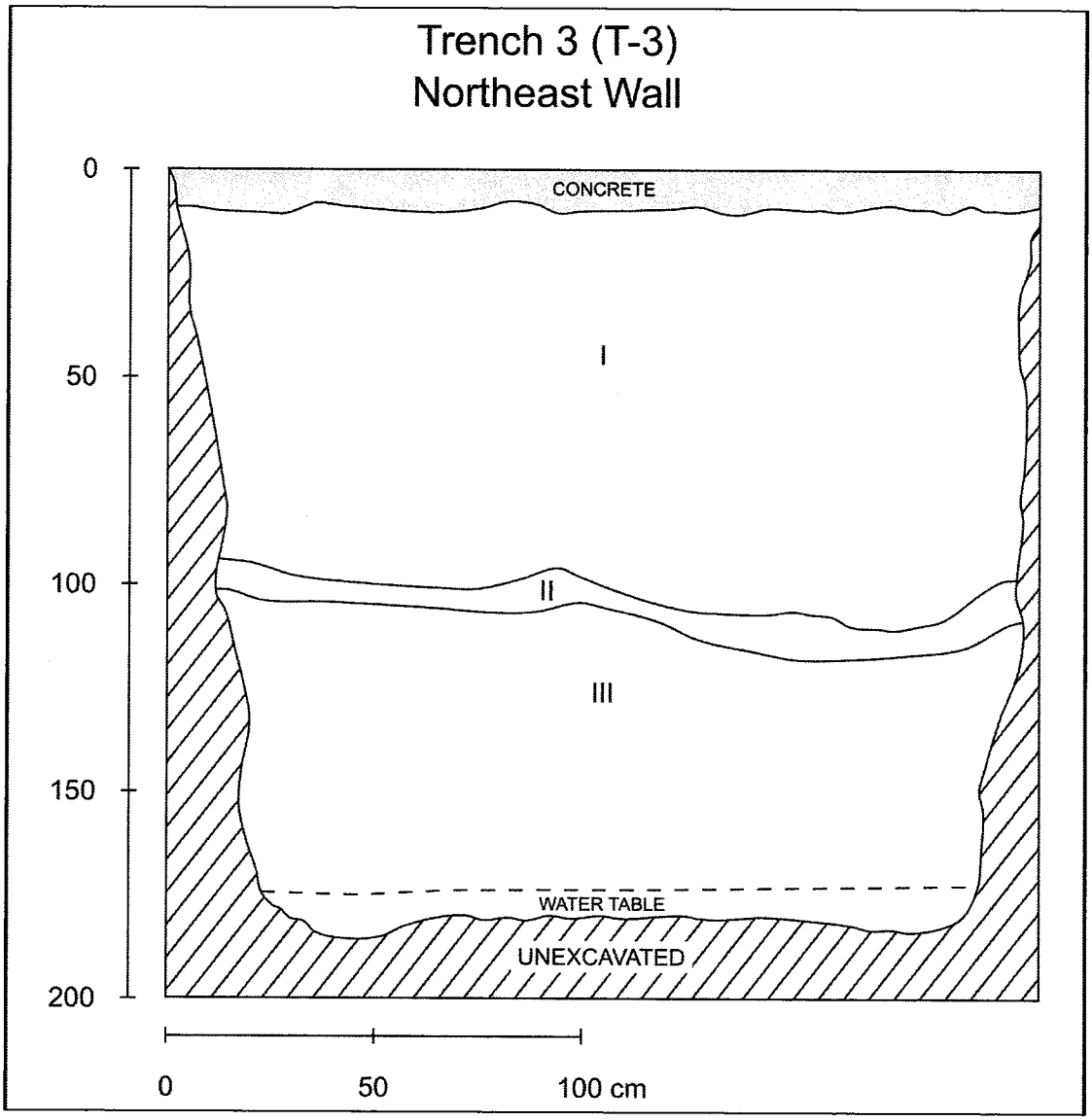


Figure 42. Stratigraphic Profile for T-3, northeast wall

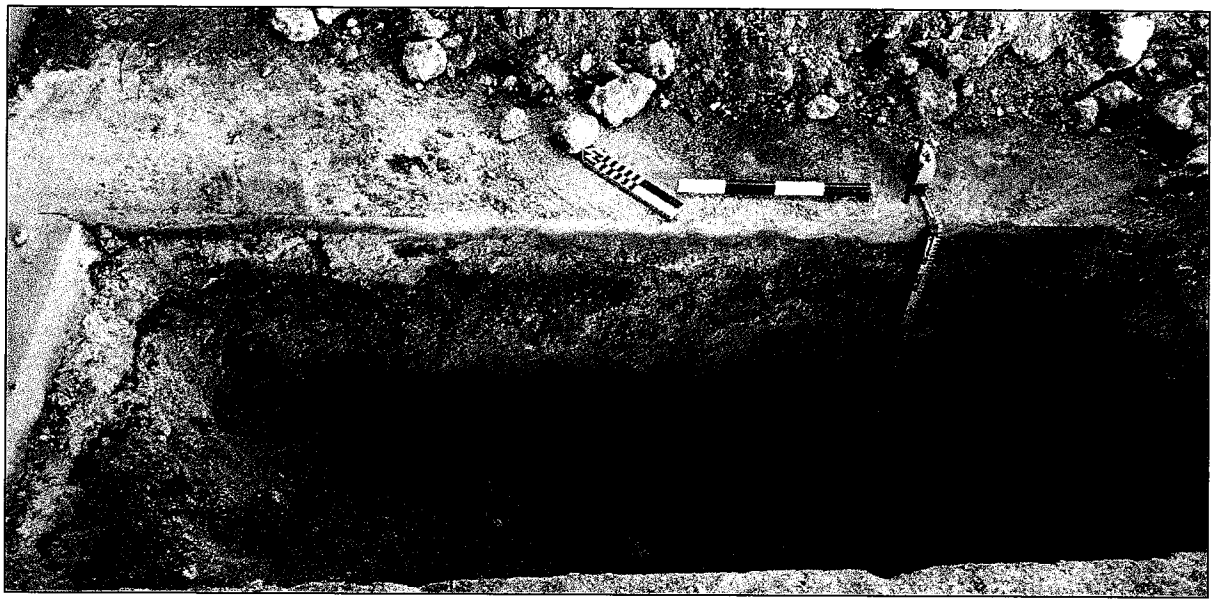


Figure 43. Excavation in-progress at T-3, facing northeast

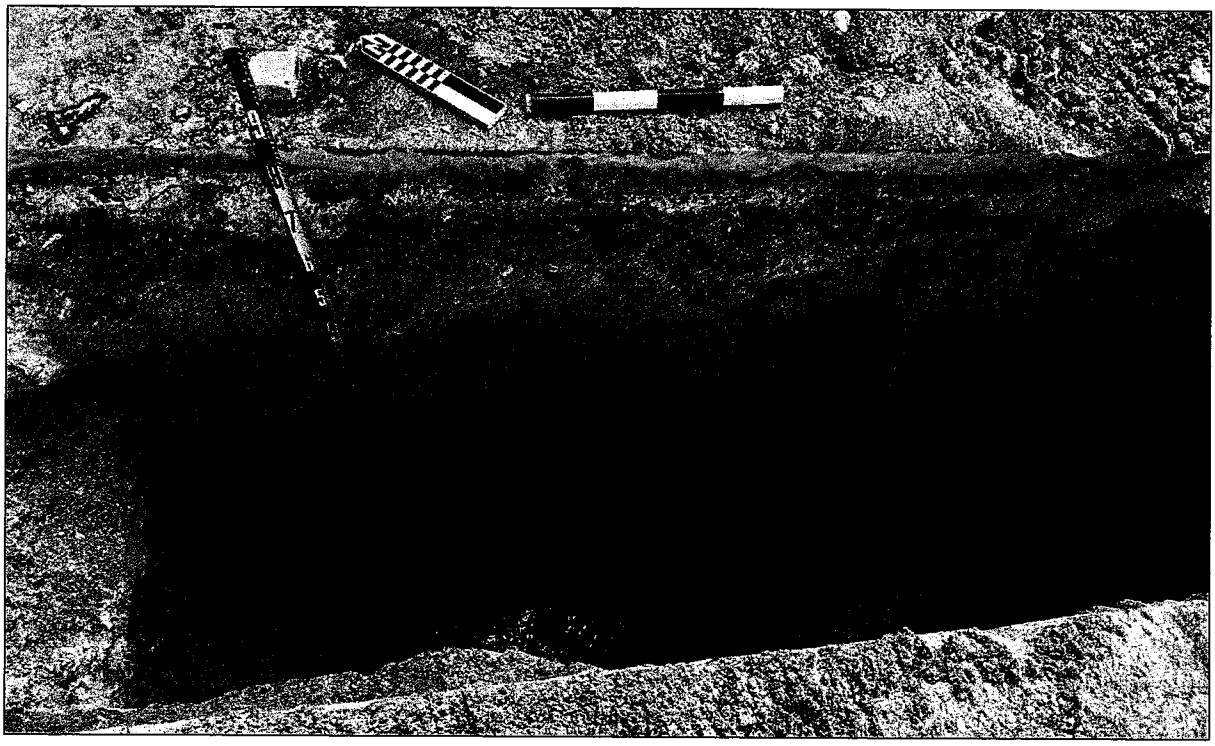


Figure 44. Base of excavation in T-3, facing northeast (see profile above)

Table 9. Stratigraphic Summary for T-3, Southwest Wall

Layer	Thickness (cm)	Depth (cmbs)	Description
Concrete	40-50	0-40/50	Concrete
I	50-60	40/50-100	Pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine grain sand with lenses of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; sand layer is single grain, granular, non-sticky, non-plastic, wavy lower boundary; **fill deposit**
II	10	100-110	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam; crumb texture, friable, slightly sticky, slightly plastic, charcoal flecking, wavy lower boudary; **disturbed natural A-horizon (old land surface)**
III	75-80+	100/110-180	Very pale brown (10YR 8/2) medium grain sand, granular, single grain, non-sticky, nono-plastic, lower boundary not observed; BOE = 180 cmbs; bottom of layer extends beyond BOE; WT = 170; **natural layer**

Abbreviations: BOE = base of excavation, WT = water table, cm = centimeters, cmbs = centimeters below ground surface

* Unless stated otherwise, no historically-significant cultural materials or features were observed

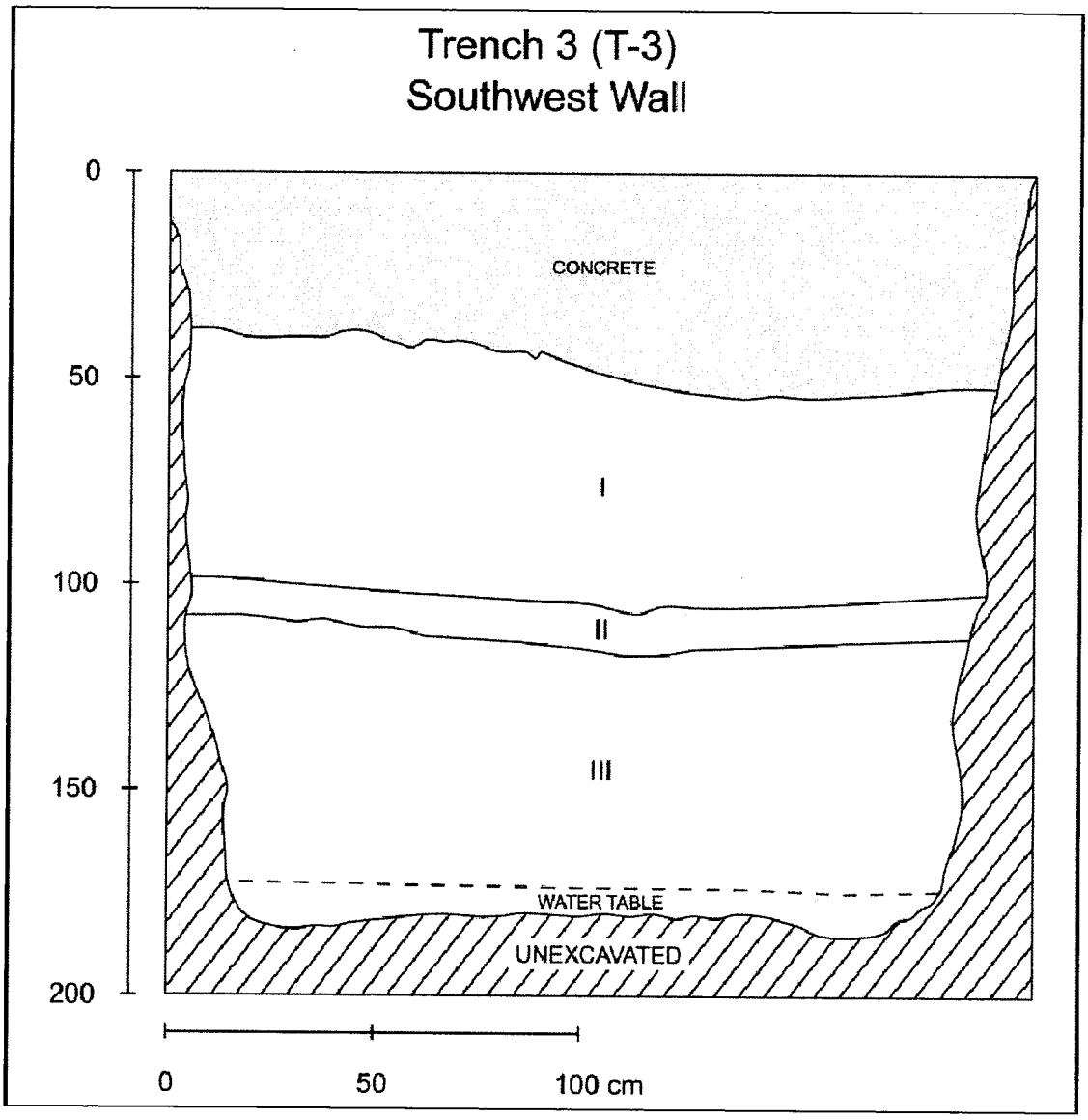


Figure 45. Stratigraphic Profile for Trench #3, southwest wall

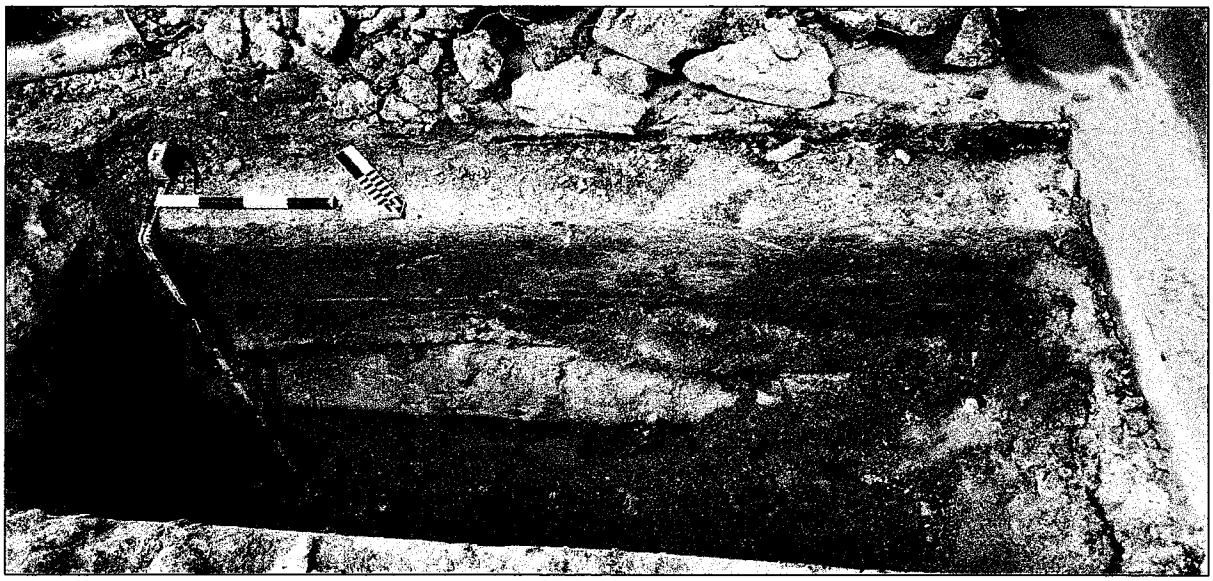


Figure 46. Excavation in-progress at T-3, facing southwest

Figure 47. Base of excavation in T-3, facing southwest (see profile above)

3.3.2 Laboratory Analysis

Table 10 summarize the recovered artifacts, non-human bones and soil samples from the three trenches excavated for this AIS.

Figure 48 to Figure 57 illustrate the recovered artifacts and four bird bones.

The following general observations about the recovered material are relevant:

- All of the historic-period material comes from a thick fill layer (Layer Ib) in Trench #1; with a couple exceptions, all of this material is non-diagnostic to a specific time or place or manufacture (e.g., various ferrous metal pieces, a small fragment of ceramic tableware, a few glass fragments and a small piece of milled wood);
- Part of an aqua-colored glass soda bottle with a blob top (Accession [Acc.] # 002 (see Figure 52) may date from as early as the late 1800s to early 1900s given its manufacturing technique;
- The small piece of ceramic, a fragment of white earthenware bowl with hand painted purple line and brown leaf motif (Acc. # 006) (see Figure 54), may also date from as early as the late 1800s to early 1900s given its manufacturing technique;
- A piece of plastic sheeting (Acc. # 001) (see Figure 51) suggests the fill-deposit event may date from as late as the late historic period (i.e., middle twentieth century);
- Four bird bones were recovered from the basal, natural (Jaucas) sand deposit (Layer III) in Trench #2 (Acc. #s 016, 017 and 018) (see Figure 60); inspection of these bones does not indicate cultural modification (e.g., as tools or pendants, etc.) nor indication they were food items (e.g., butchery marks).

Table 10. Summary of Collected Materials including Artifacts, Non-Human Bones and Soil Samples

Acc #	Provenience	Material	Formal Description	Count	Measurements (L x W x Th) (cm)	Weight (g)
001	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Plastic	Square plastic sheeting fragment	1	7.04 x 5.01 x 0.15	0.5
002	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Bottle Glass	Aqua glass blob top soda bottle rim to body fragment w. 2 partial embossed letters on body, 2-piece refit	2	10.07 x 4.00 x 0.25	79.9
003	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Bottle Glass	Brown glass machine made bottle body fragment	1	4.08 x 4.01 x 0.25	9.3
004	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Bottle Glass	Clear glass bottle rim and neck fragment with double ring rim and ribbed exterior body, possible milk bottle fragment	1	5.65 x 4.05 x 0.60	37.4
005	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Flat Glass	Clear square-shaped window glass fragment	1	3.46 x 3.07 x 0.85	7.6
006	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Ceramic Tableware	White earthenware ceramic bowl body fragment with hand painted purple line and brown leaf motif	1	3.78 x 1.64 x 0.80	6.4
007	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Metal	Heavily rusted ferrous metal bolt	1	8.04 x 3.07 x 3.82	163.5
008	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Metal	Galvanized metal hose clamp with rubber flange	1	9.07 x 5.00 x 2.04	162.7
009	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Metal	Ferrous metal carriage bolt	1	13.04 x 3.82 x 0.85 dia	96.8
010	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Metal	Heavily rusted rectangular ferrous metal bar	1	18.89 x 3.67 x 2.08	843.7
011	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Metal	Heavily rusted rectangular ferrous metal bar	1	22.94 x 1.05 x 1.05	283.5
012	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Metal	Rusted ferrous metal spike	1	28.56 x 1.00 x 1.00	258.1
013	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Metal	Heavily rusted ferrous metal nail	1	7.82 x 1.00 x 0.65 dia	10.7
014	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Metal	Cuprous metal wire, bent	1	13.42 x 0.52 dia	32.9
015	T-1, Layer Ib (30-140 cmbs)	Wood	Rectangular shaped fragment of milled wood	1	12.87 x 4.06 x 2.92	74.9

Acc #	Provenience	Material	Formal Description	Count	Measurements (L x W x Th) (cm)	Weight (g)
016	T-2 Layer III (70-170 cmbs)	Bird bone	Medium-sized bird long bone	1	5.64 x 1.39 x 0.89	1.7
017	T-2 Layer III (70-170 cmbs)	Bird bone	Small-sized bird long bones	2	3.04 x 0.27 x 0.22	0.5
018	T-2 Layer III (70-170 cmbs)	Bird bone	Small-sized bird clavicle	1	3.54 x 0.52 x 0.24	0.4
019	T-1, Layer Ib (@ 120 cmbs)	Soil	Soil Sample	1	N/A	N/A
020	T-1, Layer II (75-80 cmbs)	Soil	Soil Sample	1	N/A	N/A
021	T-1, Layer III (@100 cmbs)	Soil	Soil Sample	1	N/A	N/A
022	T-1, Layer IV (@ 150 cmbs)	Soil	Soil Sample	1	N/A	N/A
023	T-2 Layer I (@ 40 cmbs)	Soil	Soil Sample	1	N/A	N/A
024	T-2 Layer II (@ 70 cmbs)	Soil	Soil Sample	1	N/A	N/A
025	T-2 Layer III (@ 120 cmbs)	Soil	Soil Sample	1	N/A	N/A
026	T-3 Layer II (@ 100 cmbs)	Soil	Soil Sample	1	N/A	N/A
027	T-3 Layer III (@ 120 cmbs)	Soil	Soil Sample	1	N/A	N/A

Figure 48. Acc. # 001 (plastic sheeting, T-1, Layer Ib)

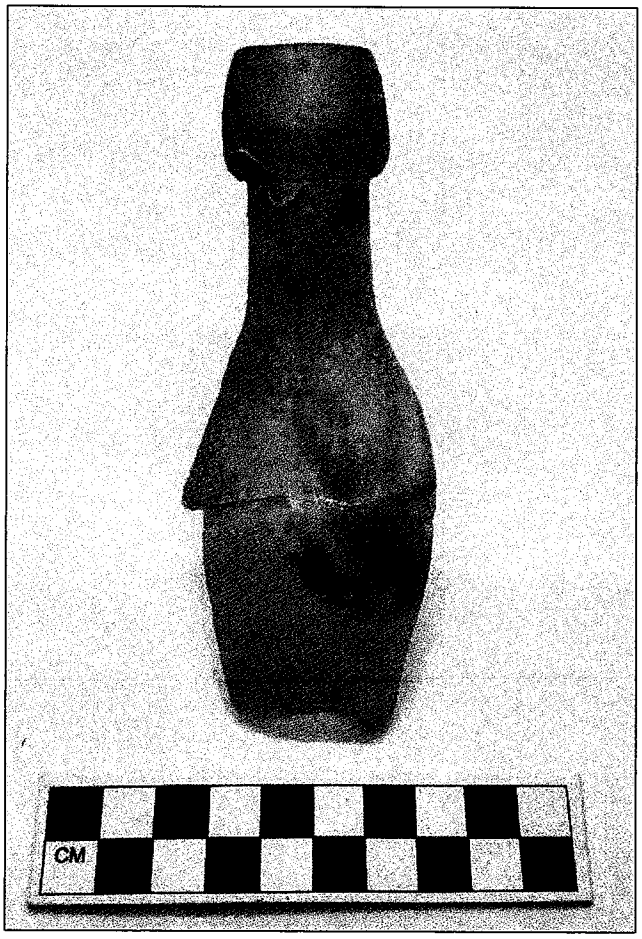


Figure 49. Acc. # 002 (aqua glass blob top soda bottle portion, T-1, Layer Ib)

Figure 50. Acc. #s 4, 3 and 5 (left to right) (bottle glass fragments [left and center] and flat glass [right], T-1, Layer Ib)

Figure 51. Acc. # 6 (ceramic tableware fragment, T-1, Layer Ib)

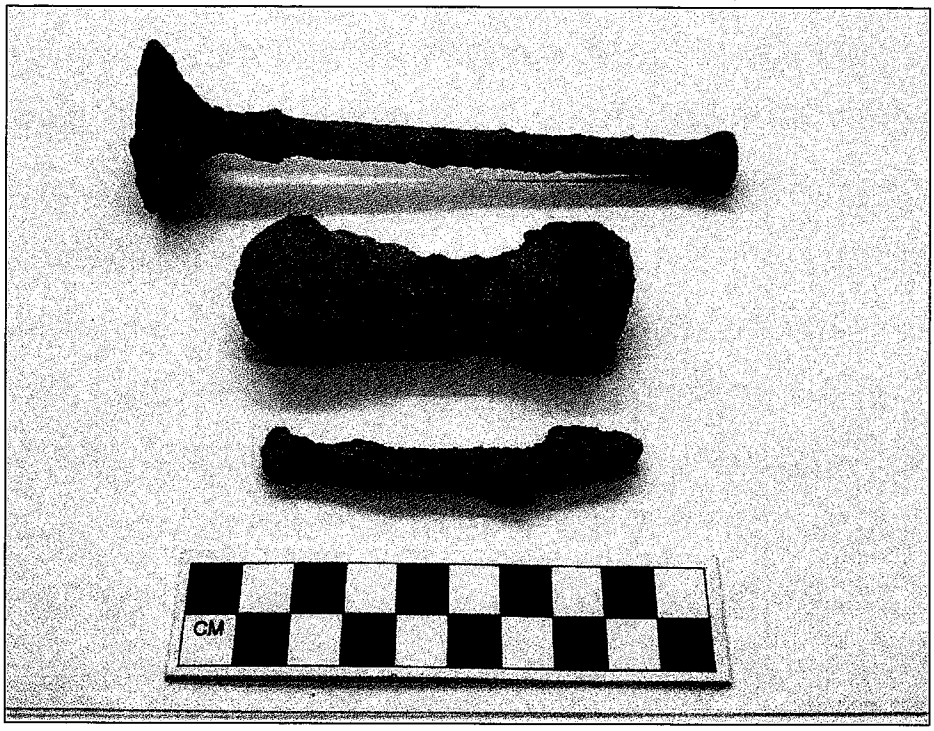


Figure 52. Acc. #s 9, 7 and 13 (top to bottom) (metal objects [see Table 10], T-1, Layer Ib)

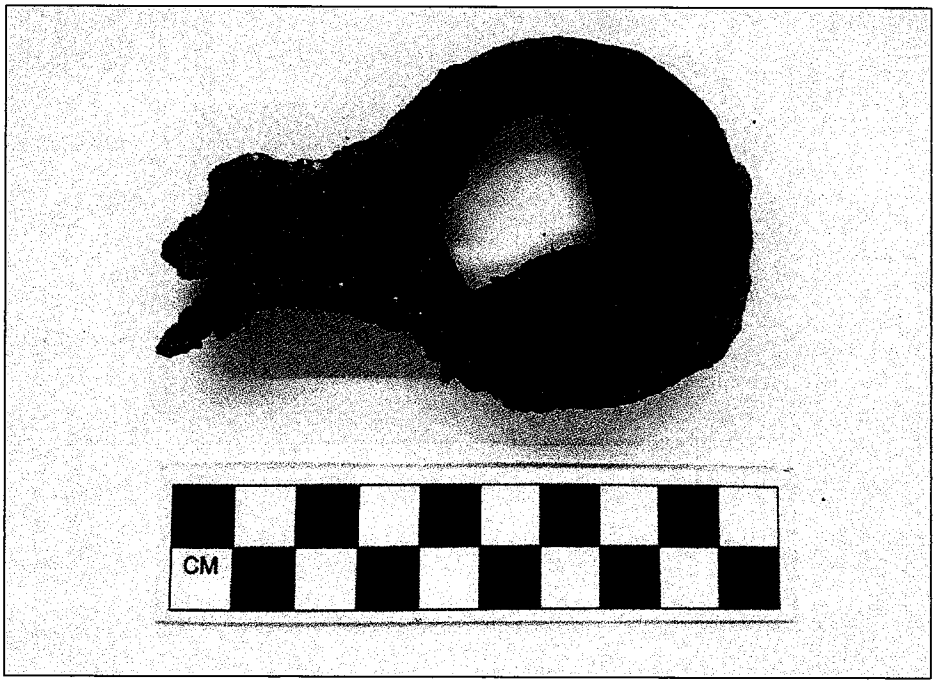


Figure 53. Acc. # 8 (metal hose clamp, T-1, Layer Ib)

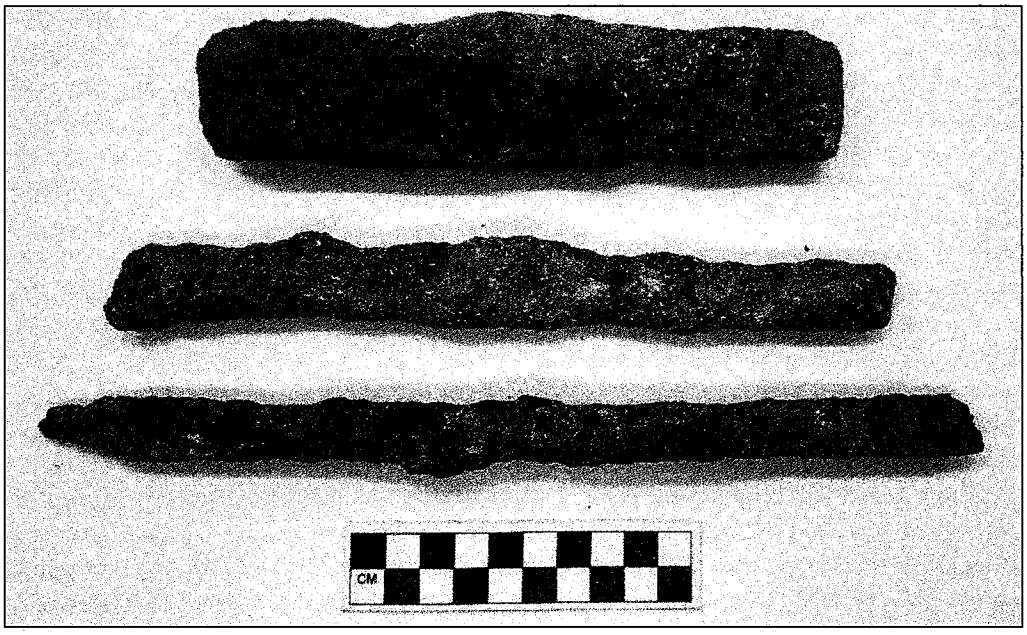


Figure 54. 10, 11 and 12 (top to bottom) (metal objects [see Table 10], T-1, Layer Ib)

Figure 55. Acc. # 14 (metal wire, T-1, Layer Ib)

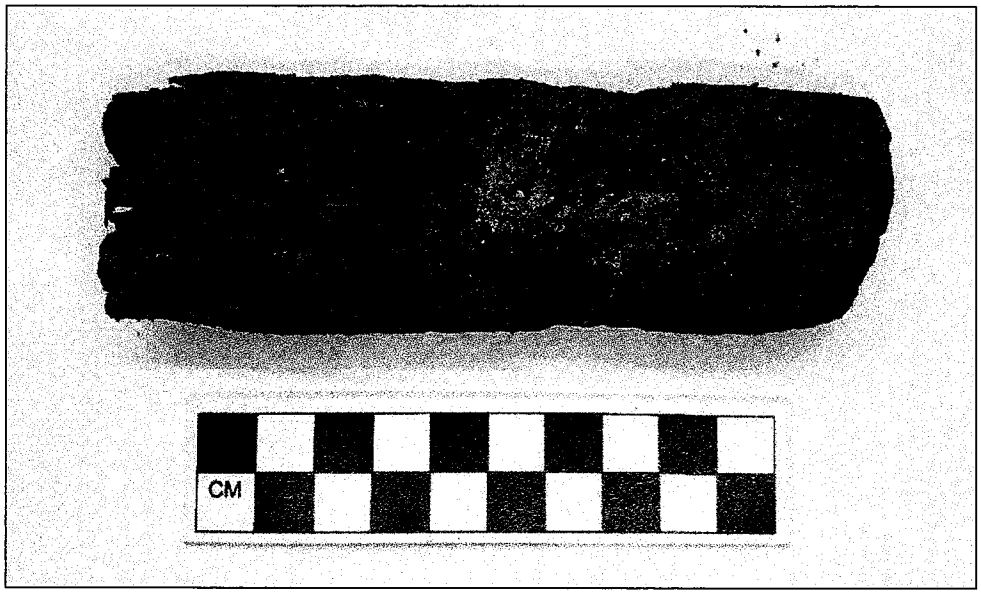


Figure 56. Acc. # 15 (wood fragment, T-1, Layer Ib)

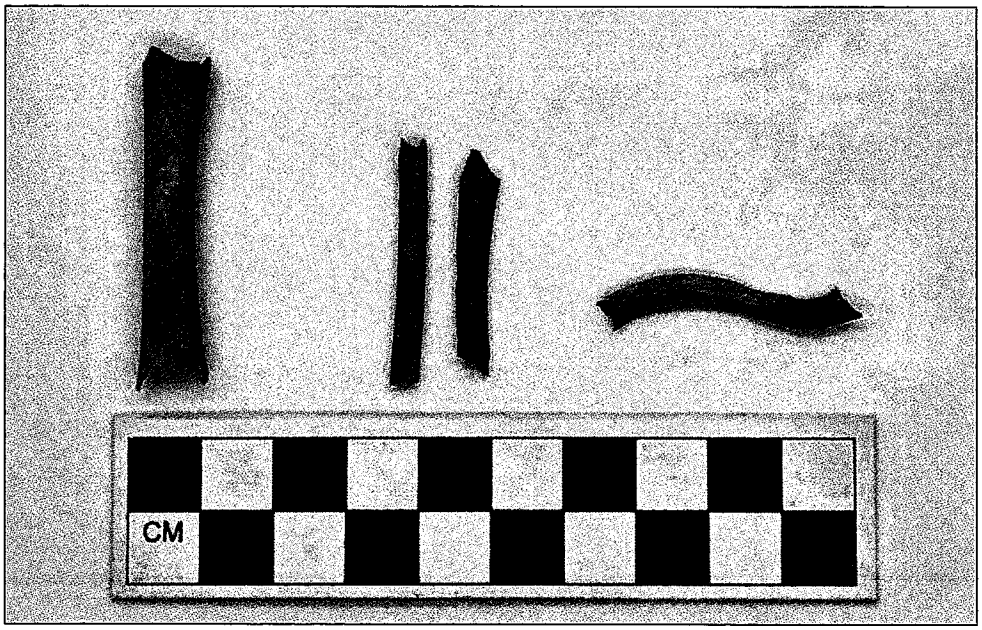


Figure 57. Acc. #s 16, 17 and 18 (left to right) (bird bones, T-2, Layer III)

Section 4 Historic Property Description

This section provides a summary of the single historic property that was documented during this AIS. The location of this site within the project area is depicted in Figure 25 (above).

4.1 SIHP # 50-80-14-09455: Human Bone in Non-Burial Context

FORMAL SITE TYPE:	Isolated Human Skeletal Remain (n=1)
NO. OF FEATURES:	1
DIMENSIONS:	n.a. (single disarticulated bone)
MATERIAL:	Human Left Humerus (Juvenile)
CONDITION:	Fair
FUNCTIONAL INTER.:	Non-Burial / Fill Deposit
AGE INTERPRETATION:	Indeterminate

This subsurface archaeological historic property consists of a single, disarticulated human bone (left humerus) located between 130-160 cmbs in the northeast end of Trench #1 (see Figure 25). Thus, the bone may have come from the base of the historic-period fill layer (Layer Ib) or the top of the natural gray (basal) sand (Layer IV) in the water table. Because its precise stratigraphic provenience is somewhat ambiguous, the inferred age of this find and its cultural affiliation are indeterminate. Regardless of whether it dates from the pre-Contact or historic period, and whether it is Native Hawaiian or not, it is clear that the bone comes from a disturbed, non-burial context. This single bone has been designated SIHP # 50-80-14-09455.

For the health and safety of the identified human bone, which was wrapped in clean muslin and placed in a lauhala basket—per consultation with the SHPD—it is being temporally stored in the backfilled trench, but at a higher level (approximately 1.0 m below the ground surface; see Figure 33) to keep it out of the water table and the petrochemical/hydrocarbon contamination of the basal deposits in Trench #1.

In consultation with the SHPD, the single human bone in muslin and lauhala basket is being temporarily stored in the back-filled Trench #1. Its location has been recorded to sub-meter accuracy.

4.1.1 Significance Assessment

SIHP # 50-80-14-09455, a single, disarticulated human bone (left juvenile humerus) in a non-burial context, retains integrity of feeling and association given the changes in Kaka'ako's land use and management from pre-Contact to historic-period times. This find, and many others like it in the project-area vicinity, document a transformed landscape from its traditional use (i.e., salt pans, fishponds, other types of ponds, marshes and other inland wetlands) to its complete urbanization in the past century or so. For these reasons, this site is recommended as a significant historic property under both d (has yielded information important for research on prehistory or history) and e (has an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity).

Section 5 Short Term (Temporary) Burial Protection Measures

This section describes the short term measures that were taken to protect the burial site (SIHP # 50-80-14-09455) from the time of its discovery to the completion of its placement in temporary storage, where it is currently located.

At all times during this process, the SHPD was consulted on the proper procedures for protecting the single human bone discovered during excavation of Trench #1. The human bone was not removed from the subject property and remains in a secure location in the northeast corner of the northeast end of Trench #1 at a depth below ground surface of 1.0 m (3.28 ft.). This depth, which is approximately 50 cm (19.7 in.) higher than its original depth, was chosen as a temporary protective measure to get the bone away from the contaminated soil in the base of trench.

The single bone was wrapped in clean muslin and placed in a lauhala basket.

The trench was backfilled by hand after placing the basket with the single bone in it.

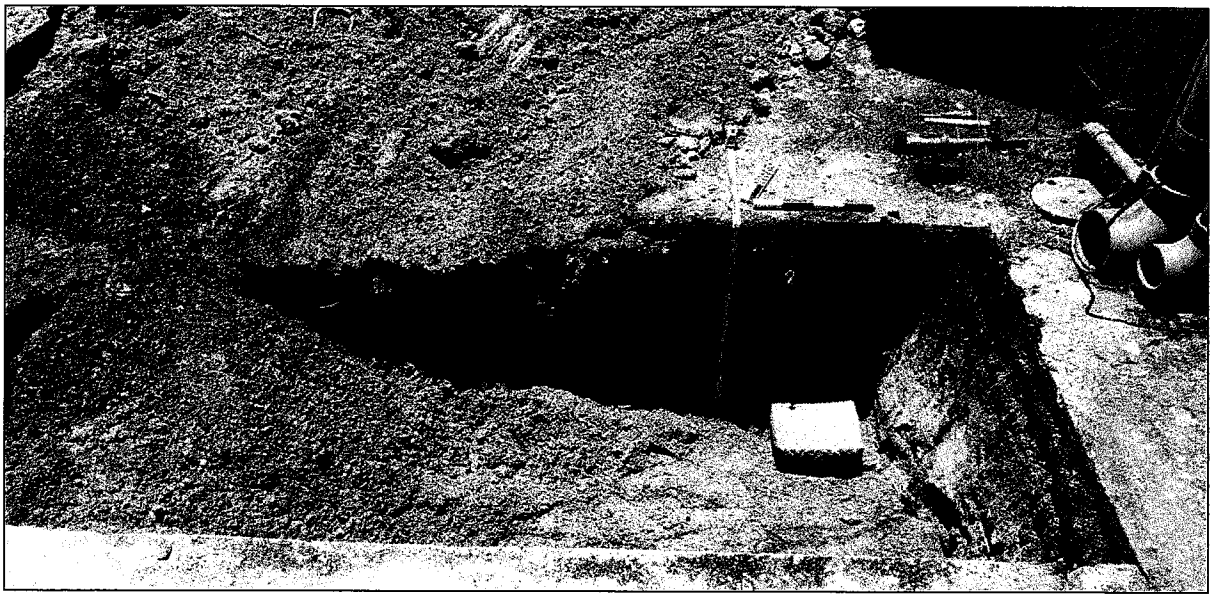


Figure 58. Location of temporally-stored human long bone (in lauhala basket) found near base of excavation in T-1; note, the bone in this basket is currently (and temporarily) reburied in the back-filled trench in the location shown above, at approximately 1.0 mbs

Section 6 Long Term (Permanent) Burial Protection Measures

The single human bone was found at the base of an excavation proposed for a grease trap interceptor, intended for use by a new restaurant. The location of the grease trap utility excavation was selected due to the very limited space between existing buildings and an existing access road on the property. Additionally, excavating in a different, nearby location to relocate the grease trap interceptor would have risked the chances of encountering additional disarticulated iwi (human skeletal remains). Therefore, relocation of the single human bone is the preferred option. The proposed long term (permanent) burial protection measures are described below.

As the preferred option for burial treatment, the landowner has suggested a location on the property that is approximately 40 feet (12.2 meters) from the burial find location. The completed, above-ground reinterment site could be landscaped to include a small memorial stone, if deemed appropriate. Additionally, a new fence is proposed to be installed around the reinterment location. It is proposed, based on the results of subsurface testing in the AIS (Monahan et al. 2024), that the single human bone be reburied 30-60 centimeters (1-2 feet) below the current ground surface to ensure as little impact as possible from vibrations caused during project construction; and to protect the bone from the underlying water table, which has been shown to be contaminated in some places. The proposed on-site reinterment location is shown in Figure 59.

In consultation with SHPD-recognized descendants, it was requested that the burial be placed in a concrete vault, surrounded and filled with clean sand. As no additional earth-moving activities are anticipated, it was recommended that the surrounding wall enclosing the vault be constructed of Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU) blocks, with a decorative rock veneer facing, if feasible, as illustrated in Figure 60.

The buffer area of the proposed reinterment location shall be landscaped with Polynesian-introduced and native plants e.g. ti (or kī) (*Cordyline fruticosa*), laua'e fern (*Phymatosorus grossus*), 'ilima (*Sida fallax*), Hala (*Pandanus tectorius)* and possibly including other, naturalized varieties such as alio'ipoe.

The long-term maintenance of the location shall be the responsibility of the landowner. In consultation with the landowner, SHPD-recognized descendants may also be involved in the maintenance and care for this reinterment location.

If the on-site reinterment location is determined to be appropriate, the location shall be recorded with the State of Hawai'i Bureau of Conveyances. This would provide perpetual protection of the reinterment location as a permanent encumbrance on the TMK. Recordation of the location with the Bureau of Conveyances will be completed at the end of project construction and copies of the document shall be submitted to SHPD, OIBC and recognized descendants that participated in the burial treatment consultation process.

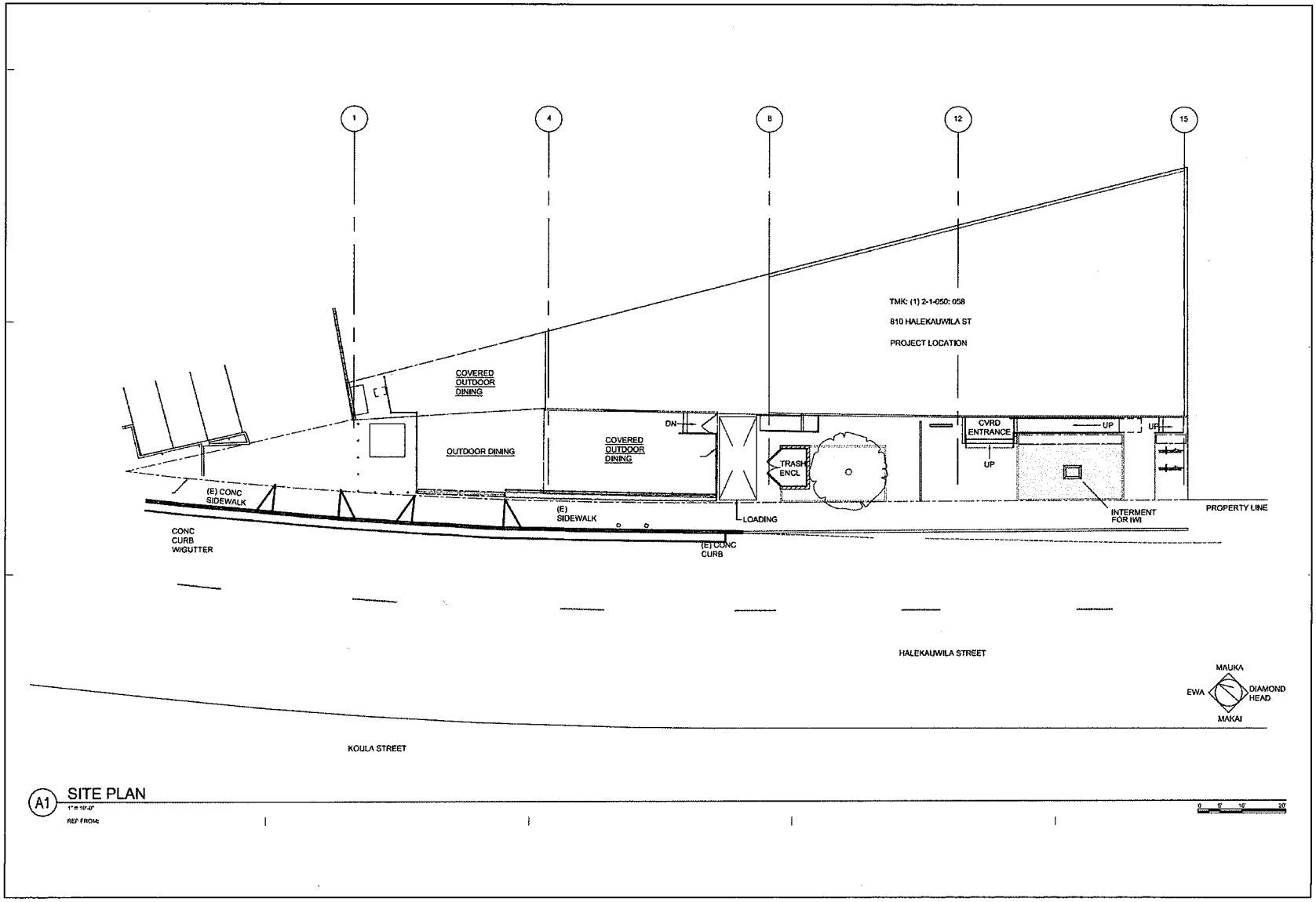


Figure 59. Proposed reinterment location and surrounding buffer depicted on a project site map

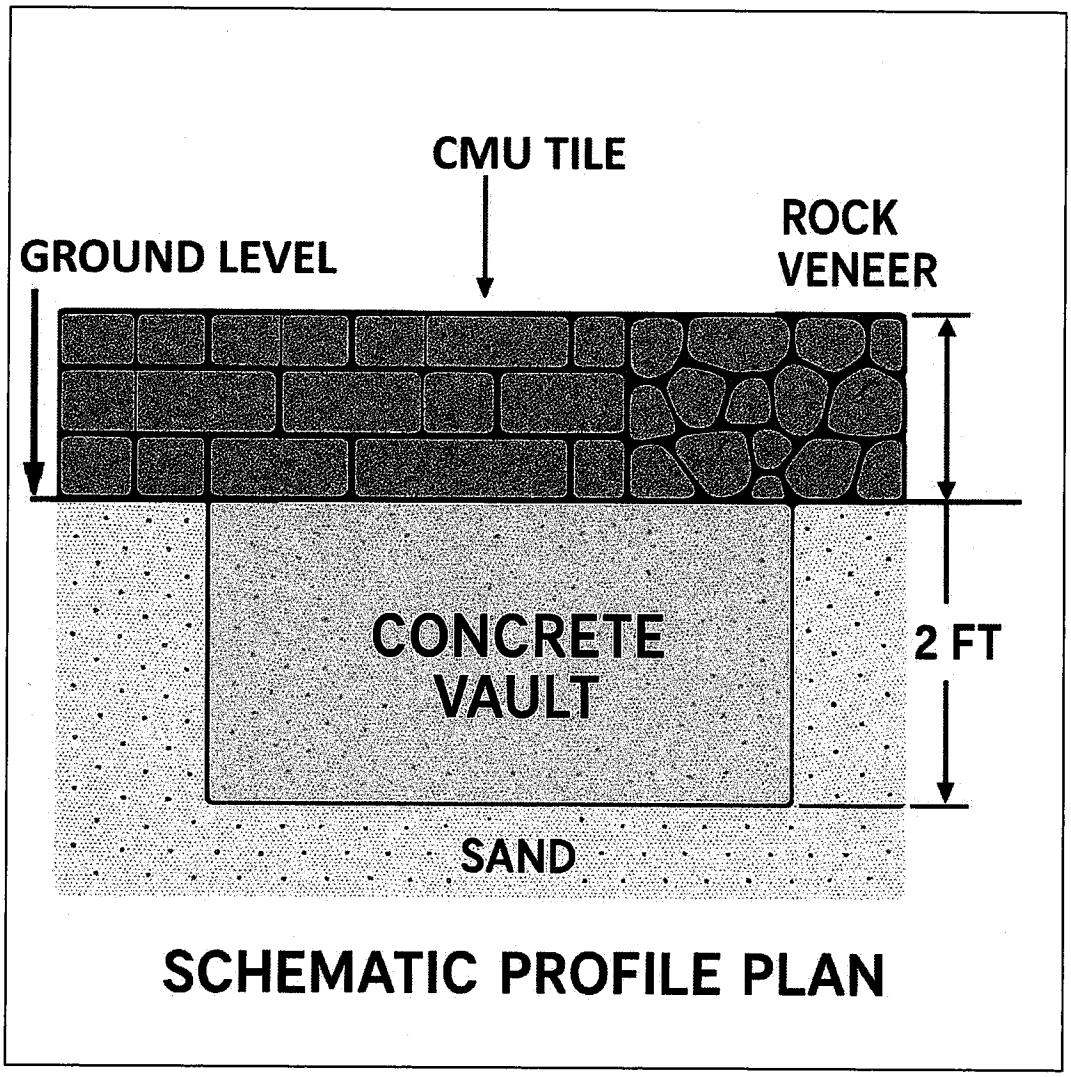


Figure 60. Schematic depiction of reinterment site following reburial

Section 7 References Cited

Alexander, W.D.
1891 *A Brief History of the Hawaiian People.* American Book Company. New York, New York.

Beckwith, M.
1940 *Hawaiian Mythology.* Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Beechert, E.D.
1991 *Honolulu, Crossroads of the Pacific.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina.

Bennicas, A., E. Sroat, and M. McDermott
2020 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for the Block F Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMK: [1] 2-1-053:001.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Kailua, Hawai'i.

Board of Commissioners
1929 *Indices of Awards Made by the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles in the Hawaiian Islands.* Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Dagher, Cathleen A. and Robert L. Spear
2013 *A Burial Site Component of a Data Recovery Plan for State Site 50-80-14-7260, Kaka'ako Area, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu District (Kona), O'ahu Island, Hawai'i [TMK: (1) 2-1-050:004].* Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., Honolulu.

Davis, M., C. Dagher, and R. Spear
2016 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for the 803 Waimanu Street Project, 'Ili of Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu [Kona] District, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i [TMK: (1) 2-1-049: 050, 070, and 072].* Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., Honolulu.

Davis, J., E. Sroat, and M. McDermott
2017 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for the Block H Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMKs: [1] 2-3-002:002 and 059 (por.). Cultural* Surveys Hawai'i, Kailua, Hawai'i.

Daws, G.
2006 *Honolulu, the First Century.* Mutual Publishing, Honolulu.

Douglas, Michele Toomay
1991a Report on a Single Human Skeleton Recovered from Mother Waldron Park, Kaka'ako, O'ahu, Hawai'i, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Appendix A: *An Archaeological Monitoring Report for Kaka'ako Improvement District 3 Pohulani Elderly Rental Housing and Kauhale Kaka'ako, Honolulu, O'ahu, Hawai'i (TMK 2-1-30, 31, 32, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54)*, by John Winieski and Hallett H. Hammatt. Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Kailua, Hawai'i.

1991b *Report on Six Human Skeletons from Coral Street and Queen Street, Kaka'ako, O'ahu, Honolulu.* Manuscript on file at Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division, Kapolei, Hawai'i.

Enanoria, B., F. LaChance, E. de Leeuw, P. Lima, D. Borthwick, and H.H. Hammatt
2015 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Ala Moana Boulevard/Nimitz Highway Resurfacing & Highway Lighting Replacement Project, Honolulu Ahupua'a. Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Fechner, C., P. Cleghorn, S. Collins, M. Orr, and V. Park
2012 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for the Honolulu Seawater Air Conditioning Project in Portions of Kaka'ako and Downtown Honolulu Pauoa Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, Hawai'i TMK (1) 2-1-various.* Pacific Legacy, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Fitzpatrick, G.L.
1986 *The Early Mapping of Hawai'i.* Editions Limited, Honolulu.

Foote, D.E., E.L. Hill, S. Nakamura, and F. Stephen
1972 *Soil Survey of the Islands of Kaua'i, O'ahu, Maui, Molokai and Lanai, State of Hawaii.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Giambelluca, T., Q. Chen, A. Frazier, J. Price, Y. Chen, P. Chu, J. Eischeid, & D. Delparte
2013 *Rainfall Atlas of Hawai'i, Interactive Map.* Geography Department, University of Hawai'i-Mānoa. Accessed at <http://rainfall.geography.hawaii.edu/interactivemap.html>.

Greer, R.
1969 *Downtown Profile: Honolulu a Century Ago.* Kamehameha Schools Press, Honolulu.

Group 70
2013 *Office of Hawaiian Affairs Kaka'ako Makai Strategic Action Plan.* Group 70 with Rider Levett Bucknall, Ltd. and Sanford Murata, Inc., for OHA, Honolulu.

Groza et al.
2013 *Archaeological Monitoring Report, Kapi'olani Boulevard.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Hammatt, H.H.
2013 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for City Center (Section 4) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Kalihi, Kapālama, Honolulu, and Waikīkī Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, Island of O'ahu, TMK [1] 1-2, 1-5, 1-7, 2-1, 2-3 (Various Plats and Parcels),* Five Volumes. Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

2014 *Archaeological Monitoring Plan for City Center (Section 4) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Kalihi, Kapālama, Honolulu, and Waikīkī Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMKs: [1] 1-2, 1-5, 1-7, 2-1, 2-3 (Various Plats and Parcels).* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Hammatt, Hallett H. and Rodney Chiogioji
1995 *An Archaeological Assessment of Twenty Parcels (54 Acres) in the Kaka'ako District of Honolulu, Island of O'ahu.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

1998 *An Archaeological Assessment of the Mother Waldron Playground/Former Pohukaina School Parcel (6.8 Acres), in the Kaka'ako District of Honolulu, Island of O'ahu.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Handy, E.S.C
1940 *The Hawaiian Planter.* Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Handy, E.S.C and E.G. Handy
1972 *Native Planters in Old Hawaii: Their Life, Lore, and Environment.* Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 233. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu.

Hawai'i TMK Service
n.d. Tax Map Key [1] 2-4-002. On file at Hawai'i TMK Service, 222 Vineyard Street, Suite 401, Honolulu.

Hazlett, A., M. Davis, C. Dagher, and R. Spear
2014 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan for the 803 Waimanu Street Project, 'Ili of Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu [Kona] District, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i [TMK: (1) 2-1-049: 050, 070, and 072].* Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., Honolulu.

Hoerman, R., E. Sroat, L. Vollert, J. Yucha, and M. McDermott
2022 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Ward Block (Ke Kilohana) Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a. Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMK: [1] 2-1-050:071.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Humphrey, L., K. Burke, J. Leger, M. Pammer, M. McDermott, and H.H. Hammatt
2015 *Supplemental Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan for the City Center (Section 4) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Kalihi, Kapālama, Honolulu, and Waikīkī Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, Island of O'ahu . . . TMK: [1] 2-1, 2-3 (Various Plats and Parcels).* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

'Ī'ī, J.P.
1959 Fragments of Hawaiian History. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu.

Kamakau, S.M.
1992 *Ruling Chiefs of Hawai'i.* Kamehameha Schools Press, Honolulu.

Kawaharada, D.
1996 *Ancient O'ahu, Stories from Fornander & Thrum.* Kalamakū Press, Honolulu.

Leger, J., E. Sroat, J. Yucha, and M. McDermott
2015 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for the Block O Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMK: [1] 2-1-050:001, 061, and 062.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

McAllister, J.G.
1933 *Archaeology of Oahu.* Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Bulletin 104. Bishop Museum Press. Honolulu.

Mello, N., M. Woodburn, K. Harrington, M. Davis, and R. Spear
2019 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for the 620 Coral Street Project Number IFB No. 19-021-Rec on 0.31 Acres in Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i [TMK (1) 2-1-051:018],* Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., Honolulu.

Moffat, R.M., and G.L. Fitzpatrick
1995 *Surveying the Mahele: Mapping the Hawaiian Land Revolution.* Volume 2 of Palapala'ina. Editions Limited, Honolulu.

O'Hare, C., T. Tulchin, D. Borthwick, and H.H. Hammatt
2009 *Inventory Survey Plan for Three Kamehameha Schools Kaka'ako Mauka Parcels, Kaka'ako, Honolulu District, O'ahu Island, TMK: [1] 2-1-030:001; 2-1-054:025, 027, 028, 032.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Pammer, M., J. Fong, and H.H. Hammatt
2011 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for the Block 2 Parking Lot, Kaka'ako Ahupua'a, Honolulu District, O'ahu Island TMK: [1] 2-1-030:001, 043.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Pestana, E., and R. Spear
2013 *An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Kapi`olani Boulevard Reconstruction Project Kaka'ako Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, Island of O'ahu, Hawai`i [TMK: (1) 2-1-Various Plats And TMKs].* Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., Honolulu.

Petry, W., A. Hazlett, D. Borthwick, and H.H. Hammatt
2009 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Nimitz Highway and Ala Moana Boulevard Resurfacing Project, Honolulu Ahupua'a. Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMK: [1] 2-1-014 and 027.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Pfeffer, M.T., D.K. Borthwick, and H.H. Hammatt
1993 *An Archaeological Summary of the Kaka'ako Improvement District 1 Monitoring, Kaka'ako, O'ahu, Hawai'i (TMKs 2-1-29 to 2-1-32, 2-1-46 to 1-2-48, 2-1-51, 2-1-54, and 2-1-55.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc. Kailua, Hawai'i.

Pukui, M.K., S.H. Elbert, and E.T. Mookini
1974 *Place Names of Hawaii.* University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu.

Robins, J., B. Enanoria, and H.H. Hammatt
2017 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for the Nohona Hale Project, Kaka'ako. Honolulu Ahupua'a. Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMK: [1] 2-1-051:014.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Shideler, D.W., and H.H. Hammatt
2008 *Archaeological Literature Review and Field Inspection Report for the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa Long Range Development Plan Project, Mānoa [Waikiki] Ahupua'a, Kona District, O'ahu Island, TMK [1] 2-8-015:001; 2-8-023:003; 2-9-004:005; 2-9-023:001 & 026; 2-8-029:001; 2-9-026:001 & 037; 2-9-027:054; 3-3-056:001 & 004.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Kailua, Hawai'i.

Snakenberg, L.
1990 O'ahu Pre-Māhele Moku and Ahupua'a. *Historic Hawai'i* June, pp.4-9.

Sroat, E. et al.
2015 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Block I Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMK: [1] 2-3-002:001 (por.).* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

2016 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Ward Block N East Project.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

2017 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Block A Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMK [1] 2-1-056:001. Volume I and II.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Sterling, E.P., and C.C. Summers
1978 *Sites of Oahu.* Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu.

The Heritage Center
2008 *University of Hawai'i at Mānoa Campus Heritage Report.* School of Architecture, University of Hawai'i. Accessed at < http://planning.manoa.hawaii.edu/Campus%20Heritage%20Report-%20University_of_Hawaii_Getty_Report.pdf>.

Tome, G., and R. Spear
2008 *An Archaeological Assessment Report for a Single Parcel Measuring 0.2296 Acres in Honolulu Ahupua'a, 'Ili of Kaka'ako, Honolulu (Kona) District, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i [TMK (1) 2-1-049: 076].* Scientific Consultant Services, Inc., Honolulu.

Tulchin, J., N. Kingsbury, and H.H. Hammatt
2015 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for Kamehameha Schools Kaka'ako Block H, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu Island, TMKs: [1] 2-1-056:003 and 004.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Tulchin, T., K. Altizer, D. Borthwick, and H.H. Hammatt
2009 *Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Halekauwila Place Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu District, O'ahu Island, TMK: [1] 2-1-051:009 por.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Tulchin, J., C. O'Hare, and H.H. Hammatt
2014 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for Kamehameha Schools Kaka'ako Block I, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMKs: [1] 2-1-056:002, 007 and 008.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Turran, T., and H.H. Hammatt
2016 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Proposed Halekauwila Place Project, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMKs: [1] 2-1-051:042, 043, and 044.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Turran, T., J. Madeus, and H.H. Hammatt
2016 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Ala Moana Boulevard/Auahi Street Sewer Rehabilitation Phase 2 and Phase 3 Project, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu TMKs: [1] 2-1-055, 056, 058, and 059: various parcels.* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Winieski, J., and H.H. Hammatt
2000 *An Archaeological Monitoring Report for Kaka'ako Improvement District 3 Pohulani Elderly Rental Housing and Kauhale Kaka'ako, Honolulu, O'ahu, Hawai'i (TMK 2-1-30, 31, 32, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54).* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Wolforth, T.R., and A.E. Haun
1996 *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Kamoku-Pukele 138-kV Transmission Line Alignments, Lands of Mānoa, Pālolo, and Waikīki, Honolulu District, Island of O'ahu. (TMK: (1) 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4).* Paul H. Rosendahl Ph.D. Inc., Hilo, Hawai'i.

Zapor, T., E. Sroat, G. Farley, and M. McDermott
2021 *Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for the ABC Warehouse Structural Retrofit Project, Kaka'ako, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMK: [1] 2-1-052:007 (por.).* Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, Inc., Kailua, Hawai'i.

Appendix A - Consultation Notices

NOTICE TO INTERESTED PARTIES IS HEREBY GIVEN that an isolated human skeletal remain was identified by Honua Consulting LLC. during the course of Archaeological Inventory Survey conducted in 2022, related to a Restaurant Project at 810 Halekawila Street, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMKs: [1] 2-1-050:058

Following the procedures of Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 6E-43, and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-300, these remains are believed to be over 50 years old and reasonably believed to be Native Hawaiian.

Background research indicates that these remains were located between Land Commission Award (LCA) 1503:1 & 1503:2, awarded to Puaa, and LCA 1504, awarded to Pahika. Other families associated in the vicinity are: Kaholomoku; Puaaloalo; Puunui; V. Kamamalu; M. da Silva.

The project proponent has proposed relocation to the established on-site burial preserve; however, the decision to preserve in place or relocate shall be made by the O'ahu Island Burial Council in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and recognized lineal and/or cultural descendants, per HAR 13-300-33. Appropriate treatment shall occur in accordance with HAR 13-300-38.

All interested persons having any knowledge of the identity or history of these human remains are requested with 30 days of the publication of this notice to contact Ms. Regina Hilo, SHPD Burial Site Specialist, at 601 Kamokila Boulevard, Room 555, Kapolei, Hawai'i 96707 [TEL (808) 436-4801, FAX (808) 692-8020, EMAIL Regina.Hilo@hawaii.gov]. All interested parties shall file descendancy claim forms and/or provide information to the SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from these specific human remains or cultural descent from ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a or district.

(SA1455496 5/21, 5/22, 5/23/24)

NOTICE TO INTERESTED PARTIES IS HEREBY GIVEN

An isolated human skeletal remain was identified by Honua Consulting LLC. during an Archaeological Inventory Survey conducted in 2022, related to a Restaurant Project at 810 Halekawila Street, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMKs: [1] 2-1-050:058.

Following the procedures of Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 6E-43, and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-300, these remains are believed to be over 50 years old and reasonably believed to be Native Hawaiian.

SEE **PUBLIC NOTICE** ON **PAGE 30**

PUBLIC NOTICE

Continued from page 29

Background research indicates that these remains were located between Land Commission Award (LCA) 1503:1 & 1503:2, awarded to Puaa, and LCA 1504, awarded to Pahika. Other families associated in the vicinity are: Kaholomoku; Puaaloalo; Puunui; V. Kamamalu; M. da Silva.

The project proponent has proposed relocation to the established on-site burial preserve; however, the decision to preserve in place or relocate shall be made by the O'ahu Island Burial Council in consultation with SHPD and recognized lineal and/or cultural descendants, per HAR 13-300-33. Appropriate treatment shall occur in accordance with HAR 13-300-38.

All interested persons having any knowledge of the identity or history of these human remains are requested with 30 days of the publication of this notice to contact Ms. Regina Hilo, SHPD Burial Site Specialist, at 601 Kamokila Boulevard, Room 555, Kapolei, Hawai'i 96707 [TEL (808) 436-4801, FAX (808) 692-8020, EMAIL Regina.Hilo@hawaii.gov]. All interested parties shall file descendancy claim forms and/or provide information to the SHPD adequately demonstrating lineal descent from these specific human remains or cultural descent from ancestors buried in the same ahupua'a or district.

Figure 61. Copies of the public notice announcements in the Star Advertiser and Ka Wai Ola

From: Honua Consulting <community@honuaconsulting.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 18, 2023 8:19 PM
To: Honua Consulting <community@honuaconsulting.com>
Subject: Consultation Burial Find (Honolulu Ahupua'a, O'ahu Island)

Aloha kakou,

Honua Consulting, LLC, recently conducted testing for an AIS for a project located at **810 Halekauwila** Street (Figure 1). The project was specifically designed to minimize ground disturbance, and ground-disturbing activities are limited to utility connections and a grease trap. 100% of the area to be disturbed was tested.

The property is entirely comprised of fill material (Figure 2). No LCAs are immediately within the project parcel (Figure 3), but background research indicates that these remains were located between Land Commission Award (LCA) 1503:1 & 1503:2, awarded to Puaa, and LCA 1504, awarded to Pahika. Other families associated in the vicinity are: Kaholomoku; Puaaioalo; Puunui; V. Kamamalu; M. da Silva.

At the bottom of the grease trap excavating (located perpendicular to Halekauwila Street, outside of the front of the building), at the top of the water table (150 cmbs), we encountered an isolated find in fill material. It appears to be a juvenile humerus that has been heavily contaminated due to the leaking of oil and other hydrocarbons from the heavy machinery repair shop that previously occupied the parcel (Figure 4).

The finding and trench were documented (Police Report #23-265628). We elevated the finding a few centimeters to keep it out of the water, wrapped it, covered it, and will be backfilling the trench shortly. Due to the contaminants in which the iwi were discovered, the project proponent has proposed relocation to the established on-site burial preserve.

We are inviting known descendants of the area to participate in consultation for this find. A newspaper ad will also be placed in the Honolulu Star Advertiser. Please do not hesitate to contact us with comments or questions at admin@honuaconsulting.com.

Figure 62. Initial Consultation email sent on October 18, 2023. Email resent on April 7, 2025 and June 2, 2025.

Appendix B - Consultation Results

The consultation process for the proposed 810 Halekauwila Street Restaurant project was initiated on October 18, 2023, by an email notification distributed to identified stakeholders and interested parties.

Public Notifications were published in the Honolulu Star Advertiser along with the Ka Wai Ola, as shown in Figure 61.

Due to reports from some parties indicating they did not receive the original notification, the initial email was re-sent on April 7, 2025, and again on June 2, 2025. The results of the consultation process are presented in Table 11. If a recommendation was provided on behalf of a family representative, their name is listed under the "Consultation Method" heading.

Table 11. Summary of Consultation

Last Name	First Name	Recommendation	Consultation Method
Ayau	Edward Halealoha	Preserve in Place	Via Email (June 5, 2025)
Caceres	Mana	Preserve in Place	Via Email (June 3, 2025)
Caceres	Kalehua	Preserve in Place	Via Email (Mana Caceres, June 3, 2025)
Caceres	Makoa	Declined	Via Email (June 2, 2025)
Caceres	Kamaehu	Preserve in Place	Via Email (Mana Caceres, June 3, 2025)
Caceres	Hiehie	Preserve in Place	Via Email (Mana Caceres, June 3, 2025)
Kamohalii	Greg Jr.	Preserve in Place	Via Email (Mana Caceres, June 3, 2025)
Harris	Cy	Relocation	Via Email (Cy Harris, June 2, 2025)
Keohokalole	E. Emalia	Relocation	Via Phone (May 30, 2025)
Medeiros	Clarence Jr.	Relocation	Via Phone (May 30, 2025)
Medeiros	Jim	Relocation	Via Phone (Clarence Medeiros, May 30, 2025
Medeiros	Jacob L.	Relocation	Via Phone (May 30, 2025)
Medeiros	Jaimison K.	Relocation	Via Phone (Jacob Mederios, May 30, 2025)
Medeiros	Jayla A.	Relocation	Via Phone (Jacob Mederios, May 30, 2025)
Medeiros	Kareen K.	Relocation	Via Phone
Medeiros	Lincoln K.	Relocation	Via Phone (Kareen Medeiros, May 30, 2025
Norman	Carolyn Keala	Relocation	Via Site Visit
Norman	Theodore R. Kekua	Relocation	Via Site Visit (Keala Norman, May 5, 2025)

Initial engagement with the OIBC encountered procedural delays. Attempts to present the project to the OIBC were deferred until November 2024 due to challenges in achieving a quorum for Council meetings. Following the initial presentation in November 2024, the nature of the discussions and findings necessitated further meetings with the OIBC, which were subsequently held in December 2024, February 2025 and March 2025.

Two site visits were conducted on November 19, 2024, and May 5, 2025. These

visits provided a crucial opportunity for collaborative discussion regarding potential reinterment locations and the specific design layouts for these areas.

If relocation is determined appropriate, results from these consultation efforts—including input from cultural descendants—are reflected in the revised project site map and the associated vault drawings (see Figures 63 and 60, respectively).

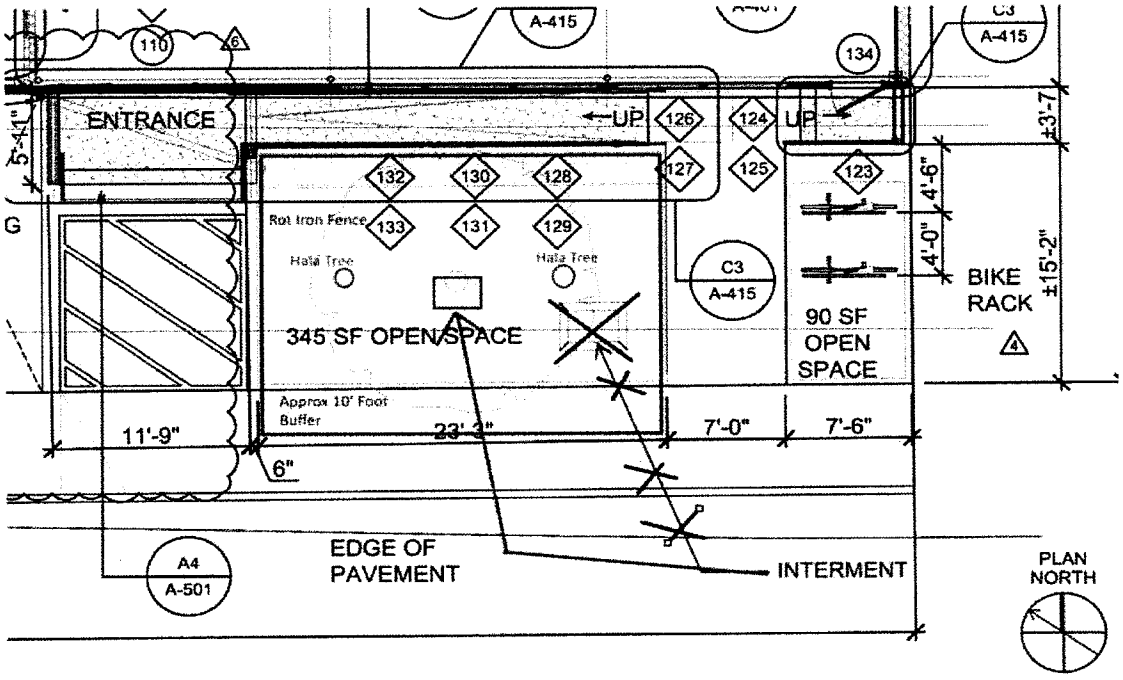


Figure 63. Revisions to the site plan were done in consultation with cultural descendants.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY

CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

TO: Public, Consulting Parties, Federal, State and City Agencies

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

RE: SHPD Migration of Submittals to the Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS)

DATE: July 30, 2025

Aloha,

The State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Division has moved to an online submission system. The Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS) is the only way for SHPD to accept and process submittals. We are not accepting submissions by mail or email. Additional information on HICRIS can be found on our website: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd. If you require further technical assistance please reach out to the Administraive technical staff managing HICRIS via email: dlnr.hp.hicris@hawaii.gov.

Mahalo,

Jessica L. Puff
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY

CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

TO: Public, Consulting Parties, Federal, State and City Agencies

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

RE: SHPD Migration of Submittals to the Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS)

DATE: July 30, 2025

Aloha,

The State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Division has moved to an online submission system. The Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS) is the only way for SHPD to accept and process submittals. We are not accepting submissions by mail or email. Additional information on HICRIS can be found on our website: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd. If you require further technical assistance please reach out to the Administraive technical staff managing HICRIS via email: dlnr.hp.hicris@hawaii.gov.

Mahalo,

Jessica L. Puff
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY

CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

TO: Public, Consulting Parties, Federal, State and City Agencies

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

RE: SHPD Migration of Submittals to the Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS)

DATE: July 30, 2025

Aloha,

The State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Division has moved to an online submission system. The Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS) is the only way for SHPD to accept and process submittals. We are not accepting submissions by mail or email. Additional information on HICRIS can be found on our website: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd. If you require further technical assistance please reach out to the Administraive technical staff managing HICRIS via email: dlnr.hp.hicris@hawaii.gov.

Mahalo,

Jessica L. Puff
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

TO: Public, Consulting Parties, Federal, State and City Agencies

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

RE: SHPD Migration of Submittals to the Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS)

DATE: July 30, 2025

Aloha,

The State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Division has moved to an online submission system. The Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS) is the only way for SHPD to accept and process submittals. We are not accepting submissions by mail or email. Additional information on HICRIS can be found on our website: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd. If you require further technical assistance please reach out to the Administraive technical staff managing HICRIS via email: dlnr.hp.hicris@hawaii.gov.

Mahalo,

Jessica L. Puff
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

TO: Public, Consulting Parties, Federal, State and City Agencies

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

RE: SHPD Migration of Submittals to the Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS)

DATE: July 30, 2025

Aloha,

The State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Division has moved to an online submission system. The Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS) is the only way for SHPD to accept and process submittals. We are not accepting submissions by mail or email. Additional information on HICRIS can be found on our website: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd. If you require further technical assistance please reach out to the Administraive technical staff managing HICRIS via email: dlnr.hp.hicris@hawaii.gov.

Mahalo,

Jessica L. Puff
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY

CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

TO: Public, Consulting Parties, Federal, State and City Agencies

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

RE: SHPD Migration of Submittals to the Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS)

DATE: July 30, 2025

Aloha,

The State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Division has moved to an online submission system. The Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS) is the only way for SHPD to accept and process submittals. We are not accepting submissions by mail or email. Additional information on HICRIS can be found on our website: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd. If you require further technical assistance please reach out to the Administraive technical staff managing HICRIS via email: dlnr.hp.hicris@hawaii.gov.

Mahalo,

Jessica L. Puff
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY

CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

TO: Public, Consulting Parties, Federal, State and City Agencies

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

RE: SHPD Migration of Submittals to the Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS)

DATE: July 30, 2025

Aloha,

The State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Division has moved to an online submission system. The Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS) is the only way for SHPD to accept and process submittals. We are not accepting submissions by mail or email. Additional information on HICRIS can be found on our website: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd. If you require further technical assistance please reach out to the Administraive technical staff managing HICRIS via email: dlnr.hp.hicris@hawaii.gov.

Mahalo,

Jessica L. Puff
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY

CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

TO: Public, Consulting Parties, Federal, State and City Agencies

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

RE: SHPD Migration of Submittals to the Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS)

DATE: July 30, 2025

Aloha,

The State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Division has moved to an online submission system. The Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS) is the only way for SHPD to accept and process submittals. We are not accepting submissions by mail or email. Additional information on HICRIS can be found on our website: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd. If you require further technical assistance please reach out to the Administraive technical staff managing HICRIS via email: dlnr.hp.hicris@hawaii.gov.

Mahalo,

Jessica L. Puff
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

TO: Public, Consulting Parties, Federal, State and City Agencies

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

RE: SHPD Migration of Submittals to the Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS)

DATE: July 30, 2025

Aloha,

The State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Division has moved to an online submission system. The Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS) is the only way for SHPD to accept and process submittals. We are not accepting submissions by mail or email. Additional information on HICRIS can be found on our website: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd. If you require further technical assistance please reach out to the Administraive technical staff managing HICRIS via email: dlnr.hp.hicris@hawaii.gov.

Mahalo,

Jessica L. Puff
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY

CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

TO: Public, Consulting Parties, Federal, State and City Agencies

FROM: Jessica L. Puff, Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

RE: SHPD Migration of Submittals to the Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS)

DATE: July 30, 2025

Aloha,

The State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Division has moved to an online submission system. The Hawaii Cultural Resource Information System (HICRIS) is the only way for SHPD to accept and process submittals. We are not accepting submissions by mail or email. Additional information on HICRIS can be found on our website: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/shpd. If you require further technical assistance please reach out to the Administraive technical staff managing HICRIS via email: dlnr.hp.hicris@hawaii.gov.

Mahalo,

Jessica L. Puff
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

Archaeological Subsurface Testing Plan for the AIS of the Proposed Residential Development at 58-1 Makanale Street, Kaunala Ahupua'a, Ko'olauloa District, Island of O'ahu

TMK: (1) 5-8-003:012

(June 25, 2025)

820 Mililani Street, Suite 700, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 (808) 439-8089 Fax: (808) 439-8087
507A East Lanikaula Street, Hilo, Hawaii 96720 (808) 969-6066 Fax: (808) 443-0065
www.asmaffiliates.com

INTRODUCTION

ASM Affiliates (ASM) is pleased to present this Archaeological Subsurface Testing Plan to support the Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) for the proposed residential development of 58-1 Makanale Street at Tax Map Key (TMK): (1) 5-8-003:012 located in Kaunala Ahupua'a, Ko'olauloa District, Island of O'ahu. The study area is approximately 1.23-acres of residential-zoned land located along the coast of the North Shore's Sunset Beach neighborhood. The parcel is comprised of a graded area extending from Makanale Street to the shoreline and also includes portions of the Kaunala Stream outlet and west bank. On behalf of the property owner, the Swell Design Company (Swell) proposes the construction of three, two-story single-family dwellings, two pools and two spas, two septic systems, a driveway, various concrete reinforced masonry (CRM) walls, lawns and planters, and a front gate (Figure 1).

The subsurface testing proposed in this plan is intended to provide additional information regarding the likelihood of encountering buried cultural deposits and/or sites at the locations proposed for ground disturbing development activities as part of the implementation of the proposed development; and, if subsurface cultural deposits or sites are encountered, to determine the nature and depth of those deposits. The data collected through the subsurface testing will be used to inform the treatment recommendations and project effect determination presented in the AIS currently being prepared by ASM. Once completed, the AIS will be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) as part of the in-progress 6E review for the 58-1 Makanale Street AIS.

This plan presents the scope of work proposed for subsurface testing within the Crozier Drive AIS project area by ASM. The scope of work presented in this plan is intended for SHPD review and approval prior to conducting the subsurface testing fieldwork.

SUBSURFACE TESTING PROPOSED FOR THE 58-1 MAKANALE STREET AIS

Following consultation with SHPD on the sensitivity of the area and past discoveries during residential projects in the neighborhood, a 100% pedestrian survey and subsurface survey is required as part of the AIS. Therefore, this subsurface testing strategy has been designed to be conducted directly within proposed ground disturbance for the project as described in the updated construction plans and includes a total of 40 test trenches/pits (Figure 2). Potential ground disturbance during the proposed project will be limited primarily to the central graded portion of the parcel, which includes the proposed locations of the three dwellings and all associated improvements surrounded by a small buffer, stretching mauka from Makanale Street to approximately seventy-five feet from the certified shoreline.

To ascertain whether the proposed project will affect buried cultural deposits or previously unknown historic properties, and to minimize additional ground disturbance, subsurface testing is proposed directly within areas where proposed excavations for construction will occur (Figures 3-4). This includes 100% testing of the entire excavation footprint for the two septic tanks and associated leach fields (see Figure 2: test trenches/pits 22, 26, 32, and 37). For the foundations of the structures, test trenches were placed where proposed excavations would be the deepest and have a higher potential of encountering subsurface cultural

deposits, specifically for the pads for stairs, post locations and footings for the two pools and footings for the building perimeters (see Figures 3 and 4).

Per recent aerial imagery, the southernmost portion of the proposed development area contains an entry gate, wall, and two standard shipping containers, which are mapped as existing structures on the figures, and create obstructions for testing, therefore, to avoid possible damage and safety concerns, no testing is proposed within these areas. Notably, the project area is situated atop Jaucas (JaC) and Beach (BS), a substrate commonly utilized for traditional Hawaiian habitation and burial sites. Goals of the proposed subsurface testing are to determine the presence of subsurface deposits in proposed ground disturbance locations, and if subsurface deposits are present, to characterize the vertical extent, cultural constituents, and if possible preliminary age, function, and degree of stratigraphic integrity of the deposits. Field methods and expectations for the proposed subsurface testing are presented below.

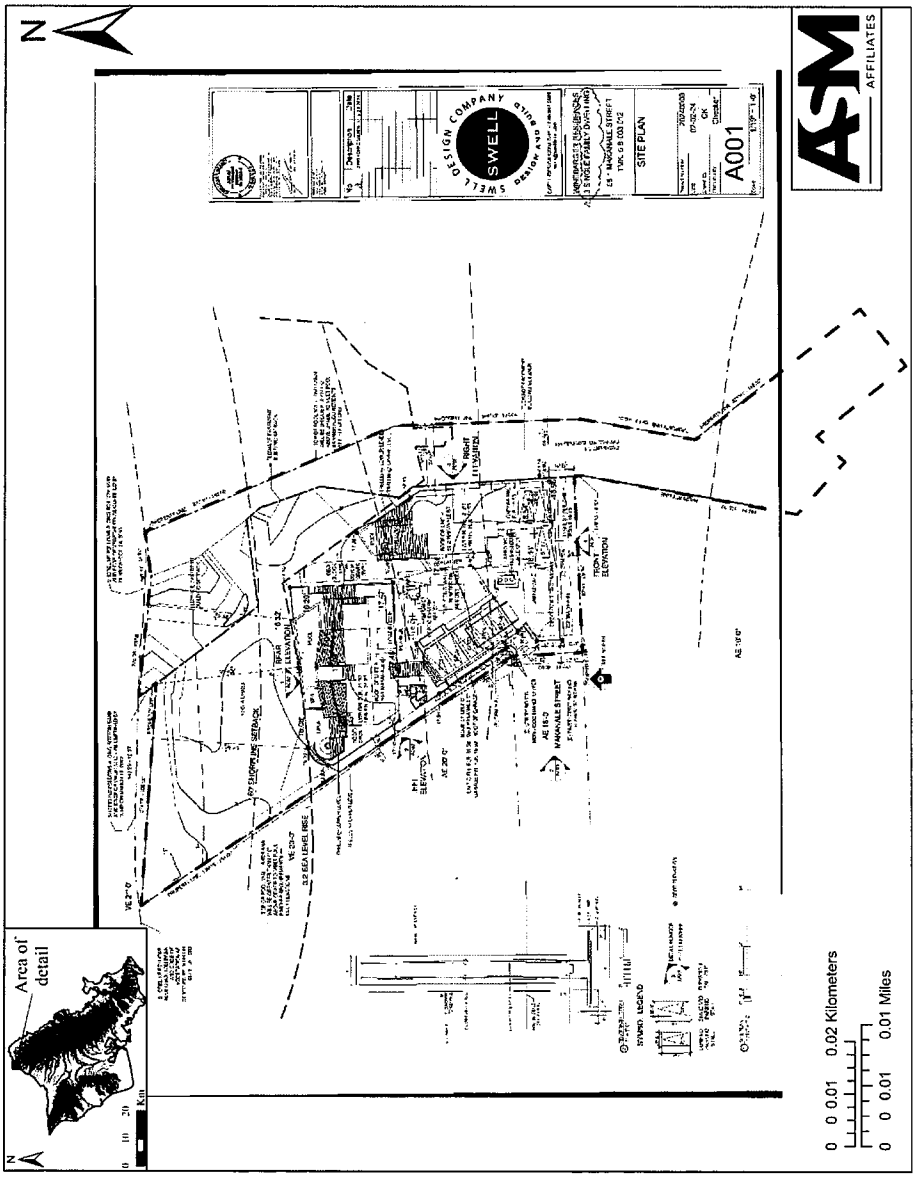


Figure 1: Construction plans showing the project area/parcel boundary.

Figure 2: Test trenches/pits labeled by number (#).

Figure 3. Recent aerial imagery showing the proposed project area, development area, obstacles, and test trenches.

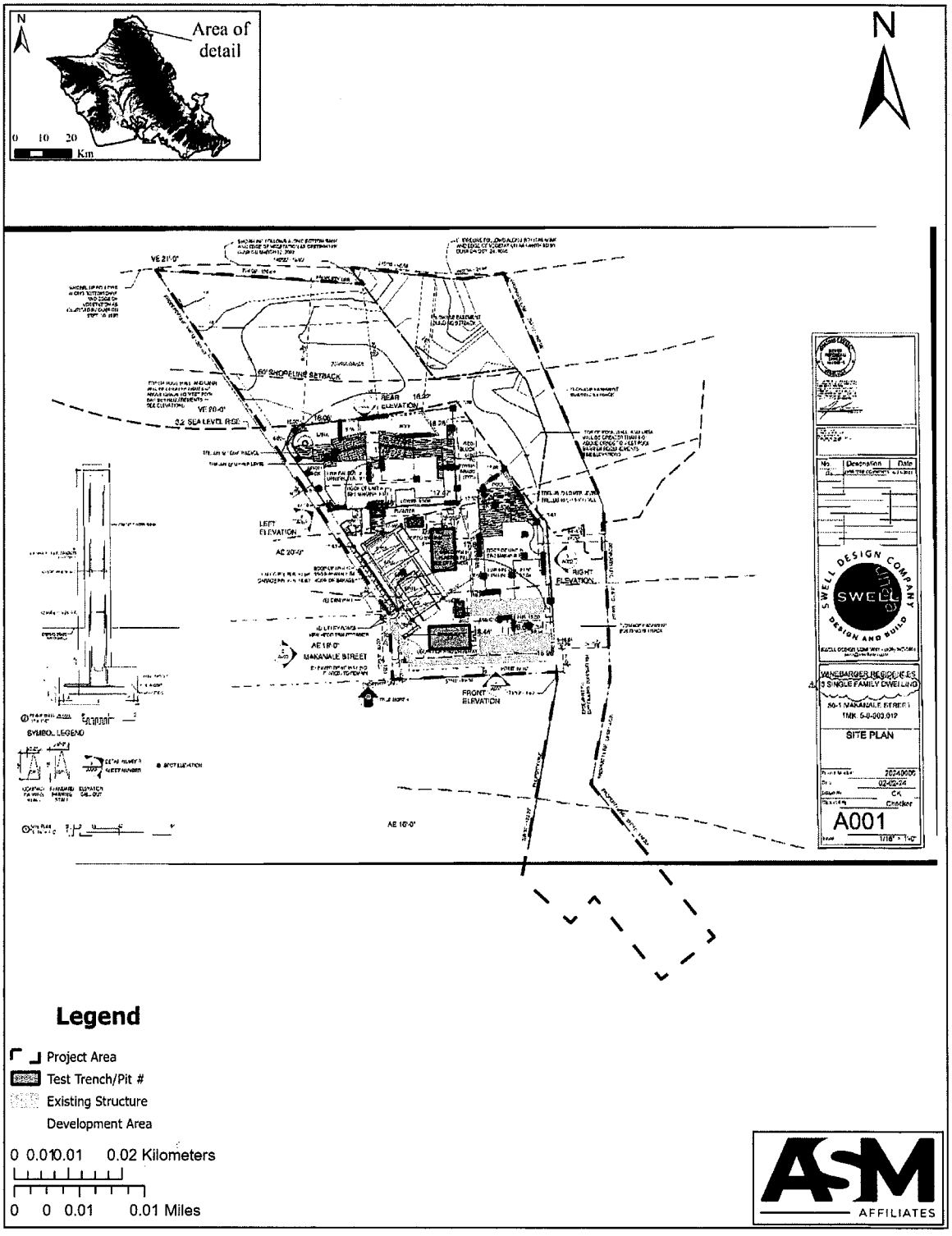


Figure 4: Archaeological testing strategy overlaid to the construction plans showing proposed development and placement of test trenches/pits.

SUBSURFACE TESTING EXPECTATIONS

While no previous archaeological studies have been conducted within the project area, numerous projects

have been completed within Kaunala Ahupua'a and surrounding Waiale'e and Paumalū Ahupua'a.

The few historic sites located in the coastal plain tend to be associated with plantation activity, particularly with irrigation and animal husbandry. This pattern is so prevalent that Kirch's research design for Anahulu focused on the upper valleys "owing to the obliteration of most of the surface archaeological landscape at coastal Waialua" (Kirch 1992:19). Following from this, while it is assumed that physical evidence associated Hawaiian settlement activities did previously exist in coastal portions, it is expected that centuries of Historic Period land-use, such as agriculture, ranching, and the construction of residential communities along the coast in the early twentieth century will have destroyed most surface archaeology. Given how few Precontact sites have been identified in the coastal plain, it is difficult to predict what site types may be present. Though traditional models of Hawaiian settlement (e.g., Hommon 1986 and 2013, Kirch 1985 and 1992) suggest that these coastal portions would have been settled first, prior to expanding settlement into inland valleys.

The western portion of the project area, including the proposed development area, is situated within a former separate parcel (:025). Per C&C of Honolulu DPP data the plot was developed with a single family residence in 1963 by former owner Elizabeth Rathburn, which was demolished in 2016.

Any extant remains would likely consist of buried human skeletal remains or subsurface cultural layers, as a long history of agriculture, ranching, and residential development within the parcel will likely have erased any surface architecture and artifacts pertaining to plantation activity, such as concrete pads, irrigation infrastructure, or rock walls. Given the proximity of the parcel to the O.R.& L. Railway line, which historically ran adjacent to the property's southern boundary, it is possible soil disturbance from grading and construction activities and/or archaeological features and artifacts associated with the development and use of the railway may be encountered.

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

The field methods proposed for the subsurface testing within the 58-1 Makanale Street project area are described below.

Pre-fieldwork SHPD Consultation

Prior to undertaking the subsurface testing fieldwork, ASM's Principal Investigator will initiate consultation with SHPD Archaeology Branch via virtual meeting to discuss the field and laboratory methods proposed below for the subsurface testing within the 58-1 Makanale Street project area.

Subsurface Testing

As shown in Figure 2, forty test trenches or pits are proposed for the 58-1 Makanale Street AIS, representing approximately 20% of the total development area available for testing. All test trenches/pits will be placed directly within the proposed footprint for each associated construction excavation. This includes the entire excavation footprint of the two septic tanks and leach fields, the footprint of each exterior stairway, portions of the pool footings, locations of trees to be planted, and a representative sample of the foundation posts and pier excavations. These test trenches/pits will be excavated to the maximum depth possible using an excavator (approximately two meters) or to the depth of the water table.

All test trenches will be photographed before and after excavation and additional photographs may be taken to document the progress of the excavation and any features that may be encountered. Scaled profile drawings will be prepared for each excavation and observed soils will be described in detail, using standard USDA soil descriptions referencing Munsell color notations. The results of the subsurface testing will include a discussion of the stratigraphy encountered in the excavated trenches. The precise location of each test trench will be selected in the field and recorded using a GPS receiver with sub-meter accuracy. ASM's Field Director will be present in the field for all the subsurface testing.

If during the subsurface investigation human skeletal remains are encountered, excavation of the test trench will immediately stop and the SHPD will be contacted for guidance on how to proceed with the discovery.

Cultural Material Analyses

All recovered cultural material, with the exception of human remains (which will not be collected or analyzed), will be processed in the ASM Affiliates laboratory facility in Honolulu. Items will be cleaned, weighed, counted, described, and entered into a master project catalog. Where appropriate, artifacts will be drawn, photographed, and subject to further detailed analyses as may be necessary for addressing the specific research questions. Faunal remains will be tabulated and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. Where applicable, the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) and the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) will be determined.

Radiocarbon Samples

If suitable wood charcoal and other organic samples are recovered, up to two samples will be prepared for possible radiocarbon assay. This will include taxonomic identification prior to selection for submittal. The radiocarbon samples collected during fieldwork will be prioritized based on size, provenience and integrity of association. Priority will be given to single-piece samples from short-lived, native plants recovered in-situ from a clear stratigraphic context.

EDXRF Analysis of Basalt and Volcanic Glass

Energy Dispersive X-ray Florescence (EDXRF) analysis will be conducted to ascertain the sources of basalt and volcanic glass artifacts. A maximum of five samples for stone sourcing will be submitted to the UH Hilo Geoarchaeology Laboratory for analysis.

Reporting

The findings of the subsurface testing will be incorporated into the AIS report currently being prepared by ASM for the 58-1 Makanale Street project area.

Curation of Recovered Archaeological Material

All cultural material recovered during the AIS will be placed in labeled archival quality bags/containers and returned to the property owner along with an inventory sheet listing the contents of each bag/container.

Should you have any questions, or if you would like further information, please feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Nick Belluzzo, M.A.
Director, ASM Honolulu

2025-08-06-OIBC IV O
p1

MEETING SUMMARY
Waikiki Aquarium – Burial Treatment Plan Consultation – Meeting #1 on 23 July 2025

Attendance:

- Descendants/Consulting Parties
  - Mana Caceres
  - William (Bill) Haole
- University of Hawai'i (UH)
  - Ross Richards (Project Delivery: Director)
  - Lise Ditzel-Ma (Project Delivery: Project Manager)
  - Nick Lozanoff (Project Delivery: Construction Manager)
  - Tate Ikehara (Project Delivery: Construction Manager)
- Project Design & Engineering: Oceanit
  - Jason Lee (Project Manager)
  - Berna Senelly (Senior Regulatory and Community Lead)
- Archaeology: Pacific Consulting Services Inc. (PCSI)
  - Doug Hazelwood (Project Manager)
  - Dennis Gosser (Anthropologis, Principal Investigator)
  - Shannon Gomez (Cultural Anthropologist)
  - Maria Orr (Public Archaeologist/Ethnographer – Kaimipono Consulting Services LLC)

Overview of Consultation and Recommendations

The descendents were provided with background information concerning the ongoing construction, AIS work, and burial discoveries. The construction site was toured and the locations where iwi kūpuna have been found were viewed. Observations and recommendations provided by the descendents are summarized below.

General Recommendations

Descendants indicated that measures being taken are adequate. They noted that future work should ensure that all ground-disturbance is accompanied by continued AIS observation and screening, per the Work Plan. Also, they requested that any tree removals should also be included in the AIS, as coconut trees were often planted above burial sites.

The descendants requested that UH not remove old underground pipes unless necessary. This will help avoid disturbing any additional iwi kūpuna that may be present.

The descendents would prefer not to have any above-ground markers or structures calling attention to iwi kūpuna. Where possible, the descendants requested that sidewalks or other structures not be placed above the iwi kūpuna. They preferred grass cover over the locations of iwi kūpuna.

The descendants requested that where iwi kūpuna will be preserved in place or relocated, UH imbed utility marking tape above the iwi to alert any future excavation work that human burials are located below the tape and that DLNR should be contacted. Mana Caceres provided a sample of metallic marking tape that his ohana developed for such purposes. UH should seek to acquire additional similar marking tape for use at the aquarium.

HSR-1 and HSR-4

These are partial remains that appear to be previously disturbed. The descendents recommend collecting these fragments and relocating them to the site of HSR-3, in a new ancillary crypt constructed adjacent to the existing crypt.

HSR-2

This appears to be an in situ burial. The descendents recommend preservation in place at this location and re-routing the planned piping to avoid the burial. They recommend that any future development in this area strive to maintain a grassy area above the iwi. The descendants requested that design of the planned future Edge of Reef Exhibit near HSR-2 include considerations to minimize foot traffic above the iwi.

The remains at HSR-2 appear to include those of a child. Therefore, if they must be relocated, the descendants requested that consideration be given to expediting removal and re-interment through a special request to OIBC. There is precedent for doing this.

HSR-3

This is a previously unrecorded, dry-stacked, cement block enclosure containing an undetermined amount of iwi kūpuna and crushed coral filler. It is in the path of a planned gravity-drained wastewater pipe. The descendants requests regarding HSR-3 are:

1. Preserve HSR-3 iwi kūpuna in place.
2. When a crypt is made and a kūpuna is laid to rest inside, it is with a promise of not being disturbed again. Therefore, minimize any disturbance to the iwi contained in the crypt. Do not reopen the crypt unless absolutely necessary.
3. It is acceptable to continue the installation of the drain line adjacent to the crypt wall. The line may be in contact with the crypt wall, if necessary.
4. Expand the crypt by creating another chamber adjacent to the existing structure. Use the new chamber to receive the iwi kūpuna from HSR-1 and HSR-4.
5. If possible, reinforce the sides of the existing crypt to help prevent future earth movement from affecting its contents. A cement jacket would be acceptable.
6. Surround the crypt with geotextile, such as Mirafi, before backfilling to provide increased protection from ground movement.
7. Cover the crypt with backfill as soon as possilbe