PAUL H. ROSENDAHL, Ph.D., Inc.
Consulting Archaeologist

Report 498-120788

INTERIM REPORT: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, AND GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDED GENERAL TREATMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE INVENTORY SURVEY GROVE FARM LIHUE/PUHI PROJECT AREA

Lands of Nawiliwili, Niumalu, and Haiku
Lihue District, Island of Kauai

December 1988

EXHIBIT H

305 Mohouli Street • Hilo, Hawaii 96720 • (808) 969-1763 or 966-8038

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Lands of Nawiliwili, Niumalu, and Haiku
Lihue District, Island of Kauai
(TMK:4-3-3-03:Por.1)

by

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Prepared for

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December 1988

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

At the request of Mr. Ed Kuniyoshi of Belt Collins & Associates (BCA), for BCA client, Grove Farm Properties, Inc., Paul H. Rosendahl, Ph.D., Inc. (PHRI) conducted a combined surface and subsurface archaeological inventory survey of the c. 450-ac Grove Farm Lihue/Puhi Project site, situated in the Lands of Nawiliwili, Niumalu, and Haiku, Lihue District, Island of Kauai (TMK:4-3-3-03:Por.1). The survey field work was conducted November 30-December 2, 1988. Prior to the field work, a general scope of work and specific field tasks for the project were discussed with Mr. Kuniyoshi and Dr. Ross H. Cordy, chief archaeologist in the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources - Historic Sites Section (DLNR-HSS).

Approximately 72 man-hours of labor were expended on the field work. During the field work, two sites were identified (a Japanese cemetery [Site 503*] and a historic residence [Site 9390]), and a single decorated ceramic potsherd was recovered. The potsherd, recovered from a cultivated sugarcane field, constituted the only portable remains recovered from the project area. The approximate locations of identified sites are shown on Figure 1 (at end), and the sites are summarized in terms of site number, site type and function, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) value mode assessments, and field work tasks in Table 1 (at end). Detailed descriptions of the sites are given below.

Site 503 is a historic cemetery situated on a bluff adjacent to Halehaka Sanitary Landfill site; the bluff overlooks Halehaka Gulch. Vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery includes banyan (Ficus sp.), Java plum (Eugenia sp.), grasses, and various vines. The cemetery consists of approximately 35 headstones, and is in poor to fair condition and appears unaltered; the cemetery measures c. 100.0 m (E-W) by 30.0 m (N-S). Inscribed on most if not on all of the headstones are Japanese characters. Many of the headstones consist of weathered subangular basalt boulders which have been set upright with concrete. Headstones of this type appear to be among the older ones in the cemetery. Other headstones, of apparently more recent origin, consist of rectangular or square blocks of concrete or granite. The most recent date on any headstone is AD 1961. Judging by the offerings present, the cemetery is visited frequently. Site 503 may be associated with sugarcane plantation camps which were formerly in the general area. Aside from the cemetery graves, two other graves were noted outside the project area, situated adjacent to a heavy equipment baseyard within Halehaka Stream gulch.

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*State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) site designation system: three- or four-digit site numbers prefixed by 50-30-11 (50 = State of Hawaii, 11 = Island of Kauai, 11 = USGS 7.5' series quad map ["Lihue"]).

Site 9390 is a historic residence situated at the intersection of Halehaka and Nawiliwili Roads. Vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the site includes numerous exotic ornamentals. The residence is in fair to good condition and appears unaltered; it measures (overall residence grounds) c. 240.0 m (N-S) by 180.0 m (E-W). According to B. Reznik, Grove Farm Homestead Museum representative, this site was once the residence of Charles H. Wilcox and was built about AD 1913 (B. Reznik, pers. comm.).

The subsurface survey consisted of digging twenty backhoe test trenches. The purpose of the trenches was to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant buried cultural deposits within the project area. The subsurface survey yielded no cultural remains of any kind. Approximate locations of the trenches are shown on Figure 1. Detailed stratigraphic descriptions for five representative trenches are presented in Table 2 (at end), and summary stratigraphic descriptions for the remaining 15 trenches are summarized in Table 3 (at end). Soil descriptions in both Tables 2 and 3 follow standard procedures and terminology as set forth in the Soil Survey Manual (Soil Survey Staff 1962).

Upon completion of the field work, survey findings and preliminary conclusions--including tentative evaluations and recommendations--were discussed with Dr. Cordy of DLNR-HSS (December 5, 1988). Subject to subsequent review of the full final report on the survey, Dr. Cordy conditionally concurred with the evaluations and recommendations presented below.

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDED GENERAL TREATMENTS

To facilitate outside review, general significance assessments and recommended general treatments for all identified sites are summarized in Table 4 (at end). Significance categories used in the site evaluation process are based on the National Register criteria for evaluation, as outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR Part 60). The DLNR-HSS/State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) uses these criteria for evaluating cultural resources. Sites determined to be potentially significant for information content (Category A, Table 4) fall under Criterion D, which defines significant resources as ones which "...have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." Sites potentially significant as representative examples of site types (Category B) are evaluated under Criterion C, which defines significant resources as those which "...embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction...or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction."

Sites with potential cultural significance (Category C) are evaluated under guidelines prepared by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

(ACHP) entitled "Guidelines for Consideration of Traditional Cultural Values in Historic Preservation Review" (Draft Report, August 1985). The guidelines define cultural value as "...the contribution made by an historic property to an ongoing society or cultural system. A traditional cultural value is a cultural value that has historical depth." The guidelines further specify that "[a] property need not have been in consistent use since antiquity by a cultural system in order to have traditional cultural value."

Based on the above federal criteria, Sites 503 and 9390 are both assessed as significant for information content, cultural value, and as representative examples of site types. For both sites, further data collection (specifically, detailed recording and additional historic documentary research) followed by preservation with some level of interpretive development is recommended as appropriate.

To further facilitate client management decisions regarding the subsequent treatment of sites, the general significance of sites is also evaluated in terms of potential scientific research, interpretive, and/or cultural values (see Table 1). Research value refers to the potential of archaeological resources for producing information useful in the understanding of culture history, past lifeways, and cultural processes at the local, regional, and interregional levels of organization. Interpretive value refers to the potential of archaeological resources for public education and recreation. Cultural value, within the framework for significance evaluation used here, refers to the potential of archaeological resources for the preservation and promotion of cultural and ethnic identity and values. Based on the above value modes, Sites 503 and 9390 are assessed as moderately to highly significant for cultural value, research value, and interpretive value.

Concerning Site 503, it is further recommended that consultations with a local Japanese community organization be conducted regarding management and possible custodianship of the cemetery. In regard to Site 9390, it is recommended that any reconstruction and/or restoration of the site be conducted in consultation with the DLNR-HSS.

If the above recommendations are not compatible with development plans, it is recommended that for the time being Sites 503 and 9390 both be preserved "as is" and that limited data recovery work be conducted at the sites at a later date. In the event it is decided that this latter course of action is to be implemented, it is recommended that Sites 503 and 9390 be flagged prior to development work, and that all grubbing or other development work in the immediate vicinity of the site be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

It should be noted that the above evaluations and recommendations are based on the findings of an inventory-level surface survey and limited subsurface testing. There is always the possibility, however remote, that potentially significant unidentified cultural remains might be encountered in the course of future development activities involving the modification of the ground surface. In such a situation, archaeological consultation should be sought immediately.

REFERENCES CITED

ACHP (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

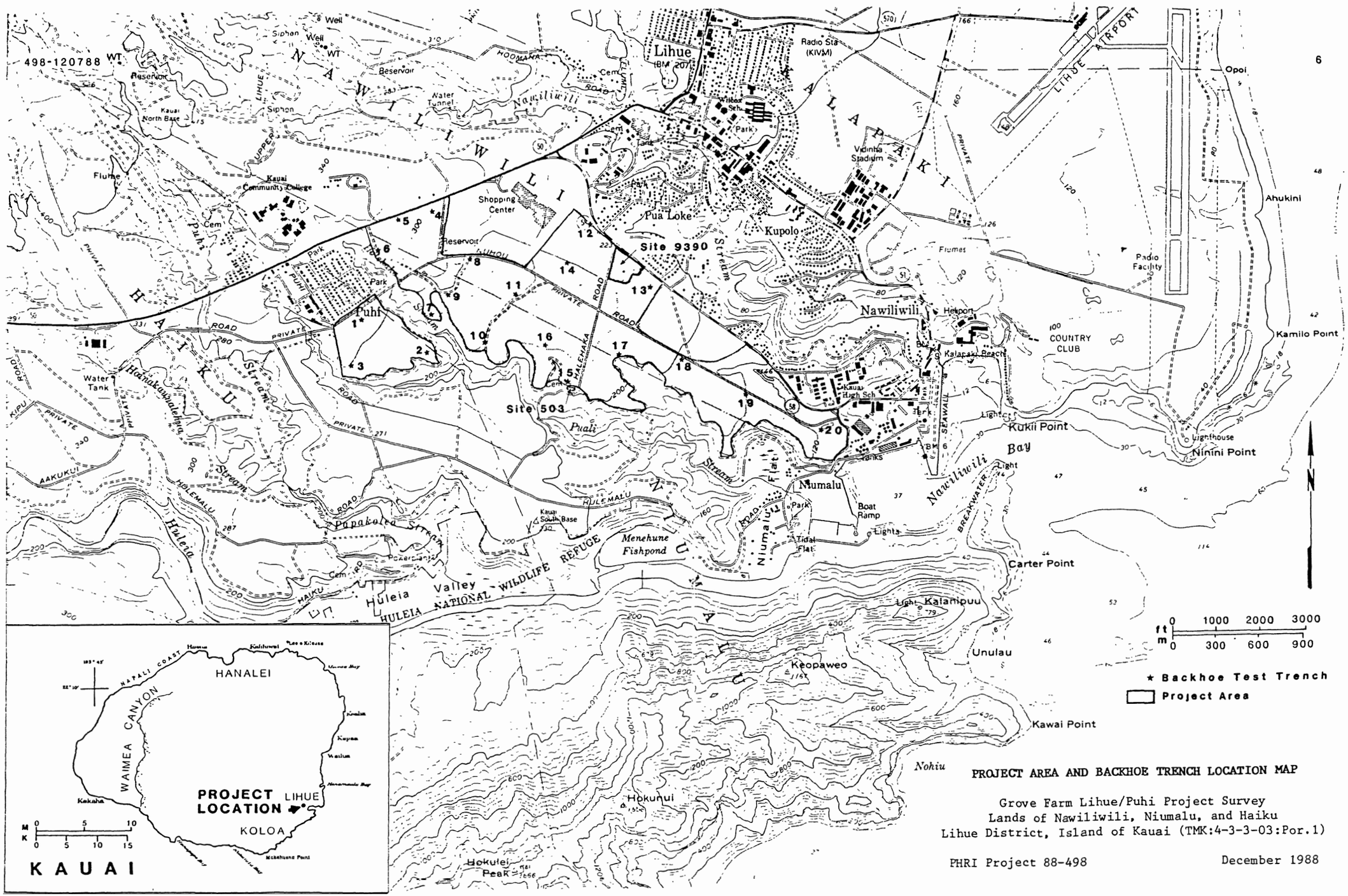
1985 Guidelines for Consideration of Traditional Cultural Values in Historic Preservation Review. Washington, D.C.: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. (Draft report, August)

CFR (Code of Federal Regulations)

36 CFR Part 60. National Register of Historic Places. Washington, D.C.: Dept. Interior, National Park Service.

Soil Survey Staff

1962 Soil Survey Manual. U.S. Dept. Agriculture - Soil Conservation Service. Handbook No. 18. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.



PROJECT AREA AND BACKHOE TRENCH LOCATION MAP

Grove Farm Lihue/Puhi Project Survey
Lands of Nawiliwili, Niumalu, and Haiku
Lihue District, Island of Kauai (TMK:4-3-3-03:Por.1)

PHRI Project 88-498 December 1988

Table 1.

SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED SITES

Site Number	Formal Site/Feature Type	Tentative Functional Interpretation	*CRM Value Mode Assess.			+Field Work Tasks		
			R	I	C	DR	SC	EX
503	Japanese cemetery	Burial	H	M	H	+	-	-
9390	Historic residence	Habitation	H	H	H	+	-	-

*PHRI Cultural Resource Management Value Mode Assessment--
Nature: R = scientific research, I = interpretive, C = cultural;
Degree: H = high, M = moderate, L = low.

+Recommended Field Work Tasks: DR = detailed recording (scaled drawings, photographs, and written descriptions), SC = surface collections, EX = test excavations.

Table 2.

DETAILED STRATIGRAPHY OF REPRESENTATIVE BACKHOE TEST TRENCHES

Trench	Layer	Description
1	I	0-90 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) clay loam; weak, fine to coarse, subangular blocky; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic consistence; clear and wavy boundary; many, very fine, vesicular roots
	II	90-300 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; moderate to strong, fine to very coarse, subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, sticky and plastic consistence; diffuse and wavy boundary; no roots
	III	300-400 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) silty clay; moderate, fine to coarse, subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, sticky and plastic consistence; clear to gradual and wavy boundary; no roots
	IV	400-500 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/2 dry) silty clay; moderate, fine to coarse, subangular block structure; hard, friable, sticky to very sticky and slightly plastic consistence
2	I	0-180 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; moderate, fine to coarse, subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, sticky and plastic consistence; diffuse and wavy boundary; many, very fine, vesicular roots
	II	180-470 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) silty clay; moderate, fine to coarse, subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, sticky and plastic consistence; no roots

Table 2. (Cont.)

Trench	Layer	Description
10	I	0-130 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; moderate, fine to coarse, subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, sticky and plastic consistence; diffuse and wavy boundary; no roots
	II	130-290 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) silty clay; moderate, fine to coarse, subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, sticky and plastic consistence; clear to gradual and smooth to wavy boundary; no roots
	III	290-400 cmbs; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2 dry) silty clay; moderate to strong, fine to very coarse, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, firm, slightly sticky and very plastic consistence; no roots
12	I	0-240 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; moderate, fine to coarse, subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, sticky and plastic consistence; gradual and smooth to wavy boundary; no roots
	II	240-330 cmbs; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2 dry) silty clay; moderate, fine to coarse, subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, slightly sticky and very plastic consistence; no roots
20	I	0-35 cmbs; brown to dark brown (7.5YR 4/4 dry) silt; moderate, fine to coarse, subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and plastic consistence; abrupt and smooth boundary; no roots
	II	35-290 cmbs; brown (7.5YR 5/4 dry) silt; moderate, medium to very coarse, subangular blocky structure; slightly hard to hard, firm, nonsticky and plastic consistence; no roots

Table 3.

SUMMARY OF BACKHOE TEST TRENCH STRATIGRAPHY

Trench	Layer	Description
3	I	0-90 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) clay loam; clear and wavy boundary
	II	90-330 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; diffuse and wavy boundary
4	I	0-190 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; diffuse and wavy boundary
	II	190-320 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) silty clay; no lower boundary
5	I	0-70 cmbs; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3 dry) clay loam; clear and wavy boundary
	II	70-260 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; diffuse and wavy boundary
	III	260-340 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) silty clay; clear to gradual and wavy boundary
6	I	0-310 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; no lower boundary
7	I	0-210 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; diffuse and wavy boundary
	II	210-330 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) silty clay; clear to gradual and wavy boundary
	III	330 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/2 dry) silty clay; no lower boundary

Table 3. (Cont.)

Trench	Layer	Description
8	I	0-250 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; diffuse and wavy boundary
	II	250-310 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) silty clay; no lower boundary
9	I	0-45 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) clay loam; clear and wavy boundary
	II	45-250 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; diffuse and wavy boundary
	III	250-330 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) silty clay; no lower boundary
11	I	0-300 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; no lower boundary
13	I	0-300 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; no lower boundary
14	I	0-120 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) clay loam; clear and wavy boundary
	II	120-300 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; no lower boundary
15	I	0-60 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) clay loam; clear and wavy boundary
	II	60-300 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; no lower boundary

Table 3. (Cont.)

Trench	Layer	Description
16	I	0-85 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) clay loam; clear and wavy boundary
	II	85-280 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; diffuse and wavy boundary
	III	280-300 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) silty clay; no lower boundary
17	I	0-15 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; diffuse and wavy boundary
	II	15-220 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) silty clay; no lower boundary
19	I	0-70 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) clay loam; clear and wavy boundary
	II	70-220 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 dry) clay; diffuse and wavy boundary
	III	220-290 cmbs; dark reddish-brown (5YR 3/3 dry) silty clay; no lower boundary