

T. S. Dye & Colleagues, Archaeologists, Inc.

735 Bishop St., Suite 315, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed
Sprint PCS DOT Site—Kahala Mall Site,
Honolulu, Kona, O'ahu Island TMK:(1)3-3-012 *

Elaine H. R. Jourdane Thomas S. Dye, Ph.D.

February 13, 2006

Applicant: Clayton Group Services

Applicant's Consultant: T. S. Dye & Colleagues, Archaeologists, Inc.

Location: DOT Site—Kahala Mall, Wai'alaie Avenue and 21st Avenue, Honolulu,
Kona, O'ahu, Hawaii.

Tax map key: (1)3-3-012

Request: Proposed Sprint PCS DOT Site—Kahala Mall H170XC013.

Direct Effect: No historic properties in Area of Potential Effect (APE) for direct effects.

Visual Effect: No historic properties in Area of Potential Effect (APE) for visual effects.

1 Introduction

At the request of Clayton Group Services, T. S. Dye & Colleagues, Archaeologists, Inc. conducted an archaeological investigation of a parcel near Wai'alaie and 21st Avenues for the proposed sprint PCS Kahala Mall cellular site. The primary focus of the project was on the discovery and appropriate treatment of historic properties within the area of potential effect. The goals of the archaeological investigation were to determine whether installation of panel antennas on a light pole on the H1 freeway and construction of an equipment facility would have direct or visual effects on historic properties.

*Prepared for Clayton Group Services.

1.1 Survey Area

Sprint PCS proposes to install 3 panel antennas onto a light post mounted on an elevated section of the H1 freeway viaduct. The undertaking also includes the installation of a 13 ft. wide by 16 ft. long equipment shelter and associated utilities. The site of the proposed equipment compound, located below the Wai‘alae Avenue exit ramp, is owned by the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation. Although this road section does not have a TMK parcel number its location is shown on the TMK:(1)3-3-012 map. The 208 ft.² site is located in a dirt covered area between Wai‘alae Avenue and a pedestrian pathway (figs. 1 and 2).

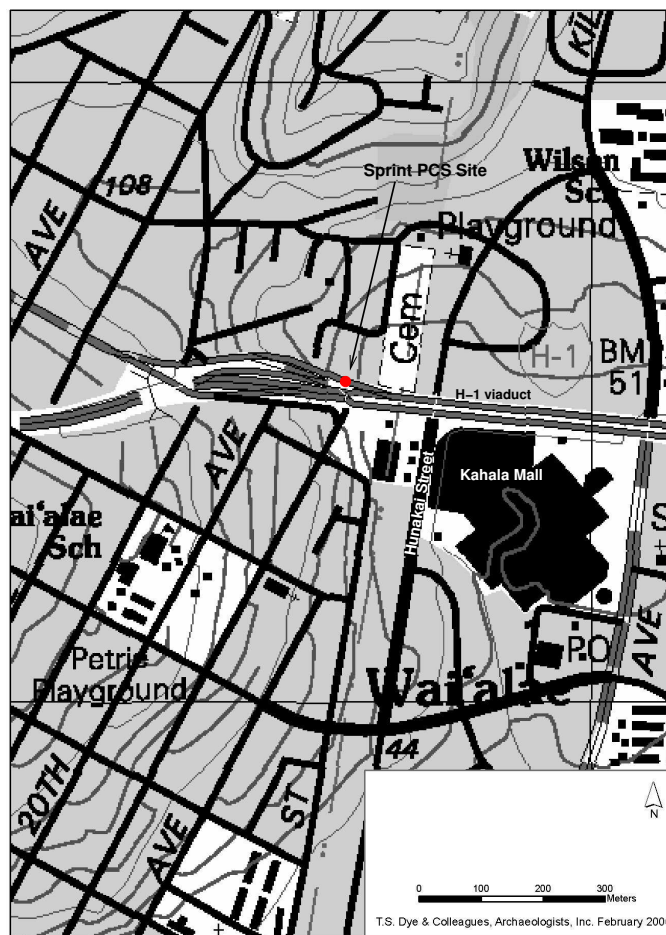


Figure 1. Sprint PCS project location at Wai‘alae, O‘ahu.

According to the FCC Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (NPA), the area of potential effect (APE) for direct effects on historic properties includes the area of potential ground disturbance during the installation of the equipment shelter. Utilities will

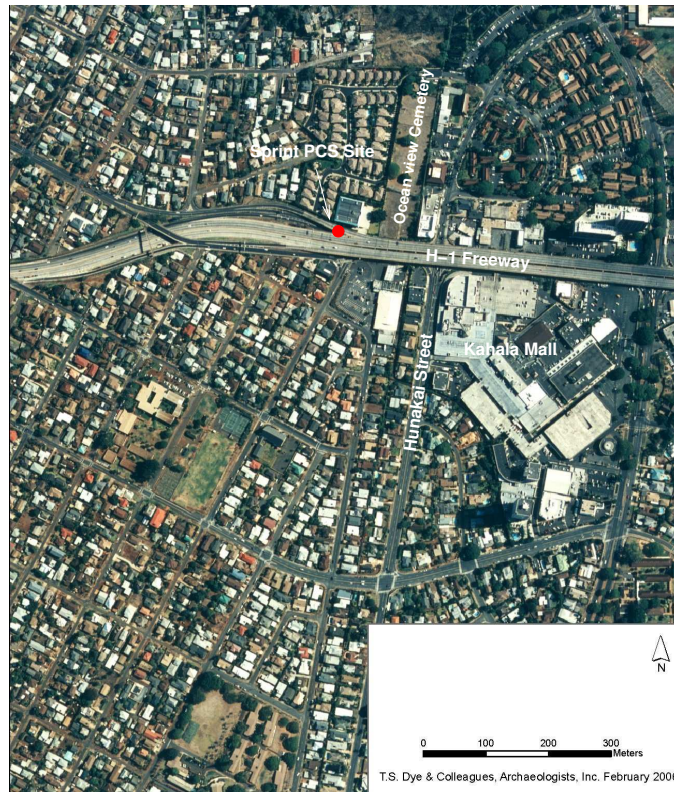


Figure 2. Aerial photo of Sprint PCS Kahala Mall Site.

be attached to the light pole and run under the viaduct to the equipment shelter on the ground. The APE for visual effects on historic properties for a tower 200 ft. or less is the area within c. 0.5 mi. of the tower.

1.2 Background Research

This archaeological assessment includes the review of historic documents, maps and archaeological reports on file at the State Historic Preservation Division library, the Hawaii State Archives and the State Bureau of Conveyances. A field inspection was also conducted of the area.

1.2.1 Natural Setting

The Sprint PCS project site lies at an elevation of c. 240 ft. at the base of a ridge on the western side of Wai'alaie nui gulch on O'ahu. The soils underlying the area are classified as Molokai silty clay loam, 7 to 15 percent slope or Ewa stony silty clay, 6 to 12 percent slopes. Molokai silty clay loam is used for sugar cane, pineapple, pasture

wildlife habitat, and home sites. The Ewa stony soils interfere with tillage, but does not make tilled crops unworkable [2]. The project area receives an annual rainfall of 20–30 in. [3].

There is no vegetation on the project site except for sparse ground cover along the edges of a pedestrian pathway that parallels Wai‘alae Avenue.

1.2.2 Historic Land Use

The project is located within the *ahupua‘a* of Wai‘alae iki in the Kona district of O‘ahu. Wai‘alae translated as “mudhen water” by Pukui et al. [10] takes its name from a spring that fed a small area of agricultural terraces [4]. Sterling and Summers [11] tell a story of how Kamehameha III was shown the location of the well by an older couple who were keepers of the well. Otherwise, Sterling and Summers [11] have few references to Wai‘alae iki. One of these, a description from the Hawaiian newspaper, *Kuokoa*, is almost the same as a description of Wai‘alae nui, the only difference being the *konohiki* of fishing; Paki was *konohiki* of fishing for Wai‘alae nui and Kamamalu for Wai‘alae iki.

Many people lived along the shores and they worked at farming and fishing. Plants grew. There were taro patches, tobacco, sweet potatoes, bananas and sugar cane. There were many *konohikis* in former days . . . There were ever so many people on the shores when these chiefs came to spend a while with the common people [11:275, 276].

Alapa‘i, a Hawaii island chief, during his attempt to take possession of O‘ahu in the mid–1700s, was told that good harbors existed at Waikīkī and Wai‘alae. However, his attempts to land at Waikīkī and Wai‘alae were unsuccessful. His canoes were pushed back by Kanahaokalani’s army and landed at Ko‘olaupoko [6].

According to Kamakau [6], at the time of Kamehameha’s battle with Kalanikūpule for O‘ahu in 1795, Kamehameha’s fleet of canoes landed at Waikīkī and extended along the shore from Waikīkī to Wai‘alae. After his conquest of O‘ahu, Kamehameha gave the ‘*ili* of Wai‘alae to Ka‘ahumanu [7]. Wai‘alae was also the place where the half-brother of Kuakini, also named Kuakini, died of cholera [6].

During the *māhele* the *ahupua‘a* of Wai‘alae iki was awarded to Abner Pākī, the grandson of Kamehamehanui and father of Bernice Pauahi Bishop (Land Commission Award 10613:3). Later, a 217.1 ac. portion of Pākī’s lands, which includes the current project area, were claimed by Victoria Kamāmalu, daughter of Kīna‘u and Kekūānoa, as Land Patent 8188.

The project site is located within the existing right-of-way for Wai‘alae Avenue, which has been on various maps from the early 1900s. In 1955, a 16,565 ft.² area of TMK:3–3–012:001 was deeded to the Territory of Hawaii for Wai‘alae Avenue in the vicinity of the current project area. The project area is also included in a State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation plan map dated 1965 for the Federal Aid Project No. I H1 project.

The subject parcel is c. 325 ft. (99 m) west of the entrance to Oceanview Cemetery. The cemetery was developed on a portion of parcel TMK:3–3–012:001 which was

deeded to the Ocean View Association from Bishop Trust Company, Ltd. in 1918. It appears that only the eastern portion of the parcel was used as a cemetery. The western portion of the parcel was used in the 1950s and 1960s as a drive-in theater, and was recently developed as a residential subdivision and a storage facility, located immediately adjacent to the Sprint PCS project site.

1.2.3 Archaeological Background

During his survey of O‘ahu in 1930, McAllister [9] recorded one site within Wai‘alae iki, Kaunua Kahekili *heiau*. His informant reported that the *heiau*, which was largely destroyed, was located on the top of the ridge which divided Wailupe and Wai‘alae. Several other sites were reported by McAllister between Niu and Pālolo. The caves in Niu valley were used for burial, and a fishpond was once located along the shore. Wailupe was also the site of Kawauoha *heiau*.

There are no known archaeological surveys conducted for the proposed sprint PCS Kahala Mall cellular site. However, several archaeological investigations, have been conducted in nearby areas. Mann et al. [8] document the findings of an archaeological inventory survey conducted at the City and County of Honolulu Mau‘umae Nature Park. The only archaeological site documented was the remains of the Wai‘alae Shaft Water Tunnel constructed in 1935 to improve water supply to Wilhemina Rise. The site lies c. 0.38 mi. northwest of the current project area. No other archaeological features were found.

Haun and Henry [5] conducted an archaeological inventory survey of the Board of Water Supply Wai‘alae 180 Reservoir site. The report includes a good brief historical summary of the area from the pre-contact period to the modern historic period. The survey documented two burials caves that contained the remains of probable prehistoric Hawaiian burials. The site lies less c. 0.79 mi. east of the current project area. No other archaeological remains were found.

Cleghorn and Anderson [1] conducted an archaeological inventory survey of a 6.4 ac. parcel within the stream gulch and lower valley walls of Kapakahi Gulch c. 1.1 mi. northeast of the project area. No archaeological features were found.

There are no historic properties sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the area of potential effect for the undertaking.

2 Survey Results

On January 16, 2006 Elaine Jourdane conducted a field investigation of the project area. The project area consists of a dirt covered area between the support pillars of the H1 Wai‘alae Avenue exit ramp near the intersection of Wai‘alae and 21st Avenues. No vegetation exists on the parcel. The limits of the proposed Sprint PCS project site were clearly defined within the fenced parcel. Ground visibility was excellent (fig. 3).

No historic properties were observed within the project area.



Figure 3. Proposed Sprint PCS DOT Kahala Mall Site.

3 Discussion and Conclusions

A review of the archaeological literature, historic maps, and documents indicate that the project site is located within or adjacent to the right-of-way for Wai‘alae Avenue since the early twentieth century. In the 1960s, the project site was extensively disturbed during construction of the present H1 freeway.

A field inspection determined that no surface historic properties exist within the area of potential effect for the proposed Sprint PCS site. Since the project site has been extensively modified during construction of the H1 viaduct and exit ramp, it is unlikely that cultural deposits would be encountered. Therefore the construction of the facility will have no direct effect on historic properties. Since there are no known historic sites within 0.5 mi. of the subject area, we also believe that the undertaking will have no visual effect on historic properties.

Bibliography

- [1] Cleghorn, P. L. and L. Anderson (1992, April). *Archaeological Inventory Survey in Kapakahi Gulch, Waialae, O‘ahu TMK:3-5-24:1*. Prepared for Environmental Communications, Inc. Honolulu: Paul Cleghorn Consulting.

- [2] Foote, D. E., E. L. Hill, S. Nakamura, and F. Stephens (1972). *Soil Survey of the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii*. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Published in cooperation with the University of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.
- [3] Giambelluca, T. W. and T. A. Schroeder (1998). Climate. In S. P. Juvik and J. O. Juvik (Eds.), *Atlas of Hawai'i* (Third ed.), pp. 49–59. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- [4] Handy, E. S. C. and E. G. Handy (1972). *Native Planters in Old Hawaii: Their Life, Lore, and Environment*. Number 233 in Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press. With the collaboration of Mary Kawena Pukui.
- [5] Haun, A. E. and D. Henry (2003, April). *Archaeological Inventory Survey, Waialae 180 Reservoir Replacement, Land of Waialae Iki, Honolulu District, Island of Oahu (TMK:3-5-20: Portion 11)*. Prepared for City and County of Honolulu, Board of Water Supply. Keaau, Hawaii: Haun & Associates.
- [6] Kamakau, S. M. (1992). *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii* (Revised ed.). Honolulu: The Kamehameha Schools Press.
- [7] Kame'eleihiwa, L. (1992). *Native Land and Foreign Desires*. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press.
- [8] Mann, M. M., D. W. Shideler, L. Pyle, and H. H. Hammatt (2002, April). *Archaeological Inventory Survey and Cultural Assessment of a 3.97-Acre Poriton of the Proposed Mau'umae Nature Park, Wilhemina Rise, Mau'umae Ili, Pālolo Ahupua'a, Kona District, Oahu (TMK:3-3-014:por. 15 and 17)*. Prepared for Gerald Park Urban Planner. Kailua, Hawaii: Cultural Surveys Hawaii.
- [9] McAllister, J. G. (1933). *Archaeology of Oahu*. Number 104 in Bulletin of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press.
- [10] Pukui, M. K., S. H. Elbert, and E. T. Mookini (1974). *Place Names of Hawaii*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- [11] Sterling, E. P. and C. C. Summers (1978). *Sites of Oahu*. Honolulu: Departments of Anthropology and Education, Bernice P. Bishop Museum.