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Honua`ula Project Site Tour

February 7, 2014

Transcribed by: Jessica R. Perry, CSR, RPR

1 Honua`ula Partners, LLC hosted a Honua`ula Project
2 Site Tour on February 7, 2014 from 8:00 a.m. to noon.

3 In attendance were:

- 4 Charles Jencks
- 5 Rachel Hodara
- 6 Lucienne deNaie
- 7 Mike K. Lee
- 8 Clare Apana
- 9 Daniel Kanahale
- 10 Justus Masler
- 11 Ryan Kinnie
- 12 Ian Bassford

13 (Sign-in sheet attached as Exhibit A.)

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1 MR. BASSFORD: All right. Good morning,
2 everyone, Ian from SCS here, and we're back at
3 Honua`ula. Today we are going to be touring the
4 500-acre parcel, which is actually something more like
5 500 -- 495 acres. But at this point in time we're
6 going to be walking and viewing a couple of the
7 temporary habitation sites that we found in this part
8 of the job site, as well as some of the agricultural
9 sites, as well as a sealed lava tube that has various
10 different levels of interpretation.

11 What I want to draw everyone's attention
12 to now is the stark contrast of the geography and the
13 geology that we're dealing with in this portion of the
14 job site, versus during our last hike. I don't know
15 if you can pan the camera around a little bit, but you
16 can kind of take a look at what the terrain is looking
17 like out here. It's a largely undulating terrain,
18 kiawe forest with a lot of grass, whereas our last
19 part of the project, phase A, was a lava field, an a`a
20 lava field more so. So just as something to draw to
21 everyone's attention, and let's begin our day, shall
22 we?

23 Does anyone have anything they'd like to
24 add at this juncture?

25 MR. JENCKS: Ian, would you -- Charlie

1 Jencks. Would you just kind of summarize what was
2 found on this 500-acre area generally?

3 MR. BASSFORD: Yeah, sure. Generally --
4 generally we found a pretty even distribution of you
5 name it, we got it out here. We have agricultural
6 sites, we have traditional native Hawaiian
7 agricultural sites. We have historical agricultural
8 sites. We have what is interpreted as traditional
9 Hawaiian temporary habitation sites. We have a couple
10 of sites that could be interpreted as ceremonial. We
11 have a lot of military activity out here, both
12 bulldozing and gun revetment and placements. So this
13 project area has a gamut of archaeological and
14 historical structures on it.

15 MR. JENCKS: Charlie Jencks. I take note
16 of a historic watertank.

17 MR. BASSFORD: Yes, and that would be the
18 historic ranching.

19 MR. JENCKS: Okay.

20 MR. BASSFORD: That would be a watertank
21 that would be fed to cattle.

22 MR. JENCKS: Was it -- is there any
23 remnant of the tank left?

24 MR. BASSFORD: The footing, the platform
25 foundation is left, as well as the banding rings that

1 held the red wood tank together.

2 MR. JENCKS: Okay. All right. Thank
3 you.

4 MR. KANAHELE: Daniel Kanahale. Ian, do
5 you see the ag sites on this section of the project
6 area as continuation of the Honua`ula ag field system
7 that you've described in the southern area?

8 MR. BASSFORD: That's a very good
9 question. Actually, no, I don't. The reason I say
10 that is a number of factors. Number one,
11 architectural style, and number two, the actual
12 architectural building components. The rocks are
13 completely different, the building style is completely
14 different, so it's -- at this point in time it's
15 interpreted as being separate due to the geography and
16 the geology that we have there. That area in there
17 furnished the building supplies, it gave the
18 materials; whereas this area, because it's so open and
19 vast, you take a look at the vegetation in there
20 versus out here, we have kiawes. Inside there we have
21 wiliwilis. It's been said many times that the
22 wiliwilis are going to go to where the water is.
23 There are a few wiliwili out here, very few, probably
24 about three. At this point in time the Honua`ula
25 field system is everything from site 200 wall over.

1 Nothing in this area at this point in time, beside the
2 agricultural features, are slated for preservation --
3 are slated for destruction. Everything is slated for
4 data recovery or preservation. We're not destroying
5 anything at this point in time.

6 MR. KANAHELE: Just one more additional
7 question. To your knowledge, if we continue north --
8 even north of the project, is there a field system
9 equivalent to the Honua`ula field system that you've
10 uncovered?

11 MR. BASSFORD: I would say no. I would
12 say no. Basically what's happening is the more north
13 we go at this elevation, the more filtered out the
14 sites become. So we're losing density as we pass
15 through this portion of Honua`ula. We have Maui
16 Meadows, and on the other side you have Kaonoulu
17 Ranch, the density filters out, filters out, filters
18 out. So this area here is what is probably going to
19 be interpreted as the beginning of what the, quote,
20 barren zone theory is, which we've now partially
21 defunct with the Honua`ula field system. So it's
22 losing water, but it's still holding water in a sense.

23 MR. KANAHELE: Thank you.

24 MR. LEE: Mike Lee here. They're really
25 noticeable on the map, these channels that divide

1 through the properties and the -- we know that Captain
2 Vancouver in 1790s commented on this side of the
3 island from Lahaina being very wet at the time, saying
4 it was like the Venice of the Pacific. Would you say
5 that -- I haven't been on there. Would you say it's
6 like a stoneless plain or something like that? I
7 haven't walked up there?

8 MR. BASSFORD: No, it's not a -- there
9 are rock outcrops, but it's a different type of
10 geology. It's a very weathered geology, whereas in
11 the lava field you have the a`a rocks, which help bite
12 together. Out here, because it's weathered, you have
13 more stone stacking. It's not necessarily chinked as
14 well as it is in there. Whether a lot of these
15 features are traditional Hawaiian, absolutely.
16 However, the quality of the craftsmanship, the actual
17 usage is far different than what was going on within
18 the 170 parcel.

19 MR. LEE: Would you give it a dating?
20 Mike Lee here.

21 MR. BASSFORD: We did test a couple
22 features out here, and that's one of the sites that
23 we're going to that we pulled the date out of it.

24 MR. LEE: Oh, okay.

25 MR. BASSFORD: We did test a temporary

1 habitation site. It -- unfortunately, that really
2 didn't yield that much information, but we did get an
3 absolute date out of a -- what we initially thought
4 was a temp hab site, that turned out to be something a
5 little later based on the date, but that's part of the
6 tour. That's actually the first site we're going to
7 be visiting today.

8 MR. KANAHELE: I'm --

9 MR. BASSFORD: Who are you?

10 MR. KANAHELE: Daniel Kanahale, sorry. I
11 was just wondering how many sites are on the tour
12 today?

13 MR. BASSFORD: On the tour today, we're
14 going to be going to four keys, but we're going to be
15 walking through a series more. So we're going to be
16 pinpointing four, but we're going to be going through
17 a whole bunch more. The problem is now is our
18 vegetation. So this is -- this is something that
19 we're fighting, and I'm very fortunate that Charlie
20 gave us a start date that we could get in here when it
21 was dry, because our job would have been a hell of a
22 lot difficult if it was like this now.

23 MR. JENCKS: Charlie Jencks. We had --
24 Ulupalakua had 900 head of cattle out here a couple of
25 weeks ago, and I wanted them to come out because I

1 wanted to take the fire burden down, right, and I --
2 so I saw Sumner at a get-together the other night and
3 I said, did you really have cattle on the property?
4 He said, why? I said, because I walked it the other
5 day, it didn't look like to me there were any cattle
6 on here. It's pretty amazing how quickly this has
7 grown back.

8 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. I noticed
9 in looking at the map, Ian, that some site numbers
10 were not there. In other words, you would assume
11 that's a logical progression. Is that because sites
12 were then reevaluated and maybe I think it was site --
13 I wrote them on your sheet, Michael, maybe 41, 42,
14 yeah, 14, 21, 22, 31, 43, 49, there were no sites with
15 those numbers.

16 MR. BASSFORD: Probably because it's a
17 dense cluster right there and they're just not showing
18 up on the map.

19 MS. DeNAIE: Okay, so they may be near
20 other sites and have those numbers?

21 MR. BASSFORD: Exactly, exactly.

22 MS. HODARA: Ian, can I ask --

23 MR. BASSFORD: Who are you?

24 MS. HODARA: Rachel Hodara with SCS
25 Archaeology. Part of the reason we have the field

1 system and the wiliwili and all the kind of
2 preservation on this side is that -- also because
3 there's been less impact from cattle and military
4 activity maybe on that portion of the project area, as
5 compared to this portion?

6 MR. BASSFORD: Definitely. That
7 definitely would be a large contributing factor.

8 MS. HODARA: So it's not just the
9 terrain. It's also --

10 MR. BASSFORD: Yes, it's the usage.

11 MS. HODARA: -- the usage?

12 MR. BASSFORD: The usage.

13 MR. LEE: Michael Kumukauoha Lee. Site
14 TS 64. I have down here place of Nakoia, warrior, also
15 place of shelter.

16 MR. BASSFORD: Okay, Ian Bassford from
17 SCS. This is TS 64. Initially when we came upon it,
18 obviously we have a rock shelter, a small rock shelter
19 component. It has been augmented by a low,
20 single-wall terrace in front with a smaller auxiliary
21 terrace over here on this side as a lanai. We tested
22 this feature here, right along the drip edge.
23 Unfortunately, it didn't really yield any pertinence.
24 However, as we were taking a break, Joe and I were
25 sitting down and we kind of were looking at the ground

1 over here and we both looked up at each other and
2 smiled. We have a slab-lined hearth here, which is at
3 my feet. Unfortunately, you probably can't see it too
4 well because of the vegetation.

5 We excavated this hearth and we came back
6 with a BP date plus/minus ten years to 1950. So it's
7 quite possible that this feature has a traditional
8 Hawaiian pre-component to it, which would be the
9 augmented terraces. It's quite possible that this
10 slab-lined hearth was either reutilized or built by
11 either somebody hunting or quite possibly the
12 military. We know the military was down here in the
13 area in the '40s. With a plus/minus date of ten
14 years, that kind of puts us in that age range.

15 So, you know, we have a traditional type
16 of feature that has an obvious historical reusage in
17 it. That's pretty much all I've got, if anybody else
18 has anything they'd like to say.

19 MR. KANAHELE: Daniel Kanahale, yes, as
20 Ian was stating that we have a lot of growth right
21 now. This is the wet season, you know, January,
22 February. Traditionally we get a lot of -- a lot more
23 rain this time of year, get a lot more Kona weather.
24 It did rain last night. In fact, it's been raining
25 quite a bit for -- ever since the beginning of the

1 year. I've had my sprinklers off at my house since
2 January, so I'm saving a lot of water, but it's a
3 little problematic because this time of year it's a
4 lot harder to see the sites because of the growth. I
5 mean, if you pan around later on, you can see how much
6 greener it is than maybe the last time we were up
7 here. So it's fortunate that SCS did come up during a
8 drier season where there was more die back and then
9 you could actually see some of the features more
10 clearly. So it's a little bit more challenging today.

11 And then also if you pan to your right,
12 you will see the islands of -- well, the Molokini and
13 beyond that is Kahoolawe, and I just wanted you to do
14 that because I just wanted to point out some of the
15 outstanding view planes that we have. A lot of the
16 sites are situated in places where you have amazing
17 view planes of specific things, and sometimes that's
18 an important component of the site. What can you see,
19 what are the inner relationships of what's around the
20 site adds to the significance of sites in Hawaiian
21 culture. So view planes are a component of, I
22 believe, cultural significance of sites. So thank
23 you.

24 MR. LEE: Michael Lee, Hawaiian cultural
25 practitioner. As Daniel Kanahale brought up, and I

1 put here, Nakoa. Nakoa means warrior. So why would a
2 warrior be posted out here? You know, as you can see
3 on the video, it has that view plane, so it makes a
4 lot of sense that if you had a sentinel, you would put
5 them here. Thank you.

6 MR. BASSFORD: Ian from SCS, I couldn't
7 agree with both of them more, as well as the fact that
8 it would be a really good spot for me to sit here and
9 make sure there aren't any Japanese U boats coming
10 over during World War II.

11 MS. APANA: (Inaudible) guys stealing
12 your fish.

13 MR. BASSFORD: Or stealing your fish or
14 coming to raid your island. Anything is possible.

15 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. I have
16 noticed over the years that the kind of terracing
17 that's seen sort of at the foot of this site, where
18 it's two or three rocks piled in sort of a little bit
19 less formal manner than we had over in the south side,
20 it's fairly typical for this area, and there were a
21 number of places that exhibited that Daniel and I
22 others have seen over the years. It will be
23 interesting to see if they were all documented, but it
24 was not that uncommon to find that kind of
25 modification, especially near outcrops like this.

1 So this is kind of like a typical,
2 traditional modification, a natural outcrop, and then
3 there would be like a little terrace near it, just for
4 the record. There may be some that are not recorded
5 because they were too overgrown.

6 MR. BASSFORD: All right, moving on. Ian
7 from SCS. We are at site 28. This is one of our
8 agricultural sites here. This is one of the few
9 agricultural sites within this phase of work that
10 mimics the agricultural sites that are on -- that are
11 within the Honua`ula field system complex. I'm
12 sitting here in front of a terrace. Michael Lee is
13 sitting on a planter. We have another planter back
14 there by the pink, we have a planter up there on the
15 wall there, and there's a series of mounds where
16 Rachel and Daniel are behind us. Unfortunately, this
17 site had some serious bulldozer disturbance. The
18 trail that we walked down through, when they were
19 cutting this road down here, they came in and they
20 pushed a path right through to where the camera is
21 standing now and where Charlie and Clare are. So
22 unfortunately this site got bisected, but this -- for
23 us, this feature -- or this site here, like I said,
24 was the closest that resembles the agricultural system
25 that we have within the Honua`ula field system

1 complex. I want to note that we're only about, I'm
2 going to say, 30 meters to the north of site 200 wall.
3 So at some point in time there probably was some type
4 of continuity going on in this area, but during
5 historic times it was bisected.

6 That's all I have. Rachel, you have
7 anything you'd like to add? Any time, chime in,
8 right.

9 MR. LEE: Aloha. Oh, Charlie.

10 MR. JENCKS: Charlie Jencks. I was just
11 going to ask, these two yellow polygons on the site
12 map, do those indicate -- are those test pits, Ian?

13 MR. BASSFORD: The yellow ones here?

14 MR. JENCKS: No, on the site -- on the
15 site description.

16 MR. BASSFORD: Oh, yeah, yes. I'm sorry.
17 I'm trying to do seven different things at once.
18 Yes, these features were tested. Let me get to the
19 map. I'm sorry.

20 MR. JENCKS: It's the first one in.

21 MR. BASSFORD: Okay, yeah. This site was
22 tested that I'm standing on right now. Our test kit
23 was right here. There was a test feature where Daniel
24 was standing prior, right where he was standing. So
25 we tested this feature. We came back with no

1 (inaudible); is that correct?

2 MS. HODARA: Uh-huh.

3 MR. BASSFORD: No (inaudible), zero. Not
4 even any charcoal. So it didn't -- unfortunately, we
5 didn't get any archaeological remains out of the
6 ground and our interpretation is based on this
7 architectural style, as well as what's in relation to
8 it.

9 Notice, Michael, we have one of these big
10 gullies right over here that you're pointing out,
11 right?

12 MR. LEE: Right, right.

13 MR. BASSFORD: So there are a couple that
14 are within this job site, and we're unfortunately
15 going to have to be rambling through a couple, so I
16 hope the lungs can handle.

17 MR. LEE: Mahalo. Aloha, Michael --

18 MR. JENCKS: Charlie Jencks again, one
19 last time. So, Ian, can you please show me on this
20 site map where you're standing?

21 MR. BASSFORD: Where I'm standing? Right
22 now I'm standing to the south of TU 1.

23 MR. JENCKS: Okay.

24 MR. BASSFORD: So right now I'm in
25 feature H. Our test unit was right here.

1 MR. JENCKS: Okay, so the bulk of this
2 site is up above us?

3 MR. BASSFORD: Yes, it's above and behind
4 us.

5 MR. JENCKS: Thank you.

6 MR. LEE: Aloha. Michael Kumukauoha Lee,
7 native Hawaiian cultural practitioner. On my map I
8 have this as a mo`o place, a mo`o is like a big
9 Hawaiian lizard that clears the underground springs
10 and stuff. As we were walking, there was a wiliwili
11 tree on the side of this path going down here, around
12 this area, and I also have something that looks very
13 strange and interesting for site 28. It says hot
14 spring to flow, so, you know, some day if you ever
15 come walking out here and see steam coming out, you're
16 going to have a night place to have a bath place for
17 people. That's it.

18 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. I'd like
19 to ask Michael, so when you say this is a mo`o site,
20 you mean somewhere in this vicinity or right
21 underneath this site or what?

22 MR. LEE: Somewhere in this vicinity. If
23 you were to track that wiliwili tree, and maybe
24 another wiliwili tree above, you could use it as an
25 indicator species of where the underground pahoehoe

1 lava tube would run, and that would pretty much give
2 you the indicator of where it's still functioning, the
3 water is still running below. Thank you.

4 MS. HODARA: When you say -- oh, Rachel
5 from SCS. When you say underground pahoehoe, is
6 that -- that's an older flow --

7 MR. LEE: That's a much older flow.

8 MS. HODARA: And then we have the newer
9 a`a covering it?

10 MR. LEE: The a`a is the newer. It's
11 darker and the more ancient would be deeper underneath
12 as the flow was more liquid and not as viscous as the
13 pahoehoe flow.

14 MR. BASSFORD: Okay. Thank you.

15 MR. KANAHELE: Daniel Kanahale. As was
16 pointed out, there is a gulch here. It's one of the
17 major gulches north of wall 200 that is in this
18 direction, as Ian said about, 30 meters, and it's --
19 it runs -- the contour of the gulch pretty much
20 follows the contour of the wall, wall 200, and
21 sometimes they do come fairly close. And there are
22 different branches to the gulch, but it is a major
23 drainage way, and I believe the traditional name of
24 the gulch was the Palauea stream. It's referred to
25 that on certain older maps. So the site is between

1 what was traditionally called the Palauea stream and
2 wall 200, which is also a significant site because of
3 its length, its size, because it runs all the way from
4 Ulupalakua all the way down to the ocean practically,
5 but it's broken up when you come to the golf course,
6 which is makai of the project area. There are only
7 some wall segments remaining there, but the wall
8 segments do continue intact beyond the Makena Alanui
9 Road, all the way down to the Palauea reserve.

10 So it's kind of a unique feature in that
11 it connects Palauea mauka, the ahupua`a Palauea, with
12 Palauea makai. And we know in the makai area there
13 are lots of cultural sites. In fact, there's a
14 22-acre preserve called the Palauea preserve, which
15 was deeded over -- the land was deeded over to the
16 Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and right now they're
17 trying to find someone to manage it, and I understand
18 they're looking at the University of Hawaii, Maui
19 College, to manage that.

20 So in my view, I consider what's makai
21 sister sites to what's above. You know, it just makes
22 sense because the way Hawaiians looked at things was
23 mauka to makai, from the mountain to the ocean, you
24 know, which made sense. It just followed the natural
25 flow of water above ground and the stream and also, as

1 Michael referred, below ground. And those are reasons
2 why many of these sites are found where they are,
3 because of the water. It's very important. Thank
4 you.

5 MS. APANA: Clare Apana. Just to add to
6 what Daniel's saying, when you're doing your work, I
7 think it would be so important to have a sense and a
8 map of the underground water. For us, it's the mo`o
9 moving and protecting the area and the water way to
10 the ocean, but even like in Lahaina, yeah, where they
11 built on some of those things and hit into those water
12 ways and then you have all kind of problems, including
13 stopping the water flowing down, just to be aware that
14 you really want to have an extremely good sense of
15 where this is. For my cultural practice, we protect
16 the mo`o and its water ways and its places of living,
17 but even in a practical sense, you need to know that
18 physiology of the land before you put structures or
19 anything on it, especially like roads that are going
20 to have -- you know like in -- out at the wind farm
21 where they broke the burial cave, although they knew
22 it was there and they just broke it because they drove
23 over it. So...

24 MR. LEE: Michael Kumukauoha Lee, to
25 expand to that. I'm also a native practitioner of

1 Lapa`au O Ke Kai, which is limu medicine. To add to
2 what Clare Apana has just mentioned, is that important
3 feature of our cultural practice protected by Article
4 12, Section 7 of the State Constitution is the limu.
5 The limu at the ocean side has a bloom. It's called
6 algae. Limu is algae. And what it is is the food
7 foundation source for our fishery. So -- and also
8 for -- in those pahoehoe water caves underwater,
9 subsurface, your Hawaiian natural fishes that are
10 endemic to Hawaii, there are a lot of species like
11 mullet, moi, akulikuli that go in those freshwater
12 ways like salmon to reproduce.

13 So a lot of your surface streams the last
14 ten years have been off by drought or being diverted,
15 and for our fisheries and our cultural practice of
16 gathering limu for medicine and subsistence, as well
17 as the fishery rely on these underground water sources
18 to give nutrients that allow the explosive life to
19 begin, which we call the aukai. Thank you.

20 MR. BASSFORD: Ian from SCS. Charlie,
21 when you guys had your exploratory drilling done over
22 here for the well that we parked at, by the watertank,
23 how far down did they have to drill before they hit
24 water?

25 MR. JENCKS: Well by the watertank?

1 MR. BASSFORD: The watertank.

2 MR. JENCKS: Oh, when they did the
3 geological testing?

4 MR. BASSFORD: Yes.

5 MR. JENCKS: You know, I don't know.
6 That was -- I don't know.

7 MS. DeNAIE: It was done before his --
8 Lucienne. Those wells were drilled before your
9 partnership.

10 MR. JENCKS: If you're speaking of the
11 wells at the northern end of the property, those were
12 done in the early '90s, yeah, so I --

13 MR. BASSFORD: Okay.

14 MR. JENCKS: I don't know.

15 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. I just
16 want to ask, cultural practitioners here, Daniel
17 mentioned this as a stream bed that was recorded in
18 Mahele area documents. Are features like this
19 cultural features or natural features or are they
20 both?

21 MR. LEE: They're both, because Article
22 11, Section 7 of the State Constitution has that
23 you're not supposed to obstruct a natural waterway
24 that moves from the mountain to the sea. And the
25 reason why is if you were to fill it in, you would

1 actually start a sinkhole, where we see in the
2 mainland many places that either roadways or where
3 homes are, it still -- when the rain comes, it will
4 still go underground and then it will eat through and
5 then it will collapse your -- whatever system you put
6 over it. So you want to take that into consideration
7 as part of whatever the end game plan, usage, best
8 use, best practice, to put a foot note there.

9 MR. KANAHELE: Daniel Kanahale. If you
10 go up beyond Ulu -- beyond the fence line, Ulupalakua
11 side, you'll see that this gulch is cut very deeply
12 into the blue rock, and the same thing can be found as
13 you go further south on the project area, it's also
14 cut very deeply into the blue rock. So that tells us
15 at times this water -- this river flows heavy with
16 water, a lot of water comes down. It is a major
17 drainage way and this drains a lot of the up
18 country -- the lands up country. I don't know how
19 many acres of the land up country, but it is a
20 significant drainage way in the northern section. So
21 I just wanted to again emphasize that. Thank you.

22 MR. LEE: Aloha. Mike Lee, native
23 Hawaiian cultural practitioner. This is TS 37 site.
24 This we have on our map as the place of setting bird
25 snares for this area. Hawaiians used to trap birds

1 for their feathers, so this would be one of the sites
2 that we have on our map. Thank you.

3 MR. BASSFORD: Ian with SCS. When we
4 conducted our survey and we cleared this area, we
5 found out that it was a planter for agriculture. Once
6 again, notice its situation. It is on a ridge.
7 Unfortunately, it's on a north facing ridge, but when
8 summertime is up the -- the sun is straight ahead,
9 building materials, planter. That's it.

10 MS. APANA: Ian, where is the planter?

11 MR. BASSFORD: Right where Michael --
12 right where Michael's sitting.

13 MS. APANA: Okay. I didn't know if it
14 was like --

15 MR. BASSFORD: It's really hard to make
16 sense of anything with the grass everywhere, and
17 that's one of the protocols when we came through here
18 is we had to clear everything, so we kept all of our
19 clearing materials on our pack and we dropped our pack
20 and cleared as we went, versus coming back, coming
21 back, coming back.

22 MR. LEE: Michael Kumukauoha Lee,
23 cultural practitioner. My set up for my map is done
24 based on the stars, so this would not be co-exclusive
25 just for birds. I mean, clearly this looks like a

1 planter. So that observation I wouldn't take out.
2 You can do multiple things with the property. You can
3 walk and chew gum at the same time, so, yeah.

4 MR. KANAHELE: Daniel Kanahale. You can
5 really see how overgrown this area has become with the
6 rains, and it's just -- it tells you if you have a
7 little bit of water, things did grow here and that the
8 soil can sustain, you know, whatever crop you're going
9 to plant here, whether it's sweet potato or dry land
10 taro, whatever they may have planted in these -- in a
11 planter like this in the past. So it's not -- in my
12 opinion, you know, a lot of these areas, the ag --
13 it's described as marginal as far as being able to
14 grow things, but all you need is a little water and
15 poof. Volcanic soil is very, very rich soil, so you
16 can grow a lot if you have a little bit of water, if
17 you have a water source. Thank you.

18 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. A comment,
19 just in general, maybe for Ian. The site that we
20 visited down below that had the terrace and the fire
21 pit area, if there is data recovery at a site like
22 that, would the data recovery then be in the terrace
23 area, not just like in the over hang? Is that kind
24 of --

25 MR. BASSFORD: No, it would be the entire

1 feature. We would test approximately 50 percent of
2 the said feature, so we would remove half of the --
3 half of the floor of the over hang and half of the
4 floor of the terrace.

5 MR. LEE: Michael Kumukauoha Lee,
6 practitioner, native Hawaiian. On my map I have a
7 storage place or the place of the -- storage place or
8 the place of the konahiki. This is TS 36, I believe.
9 So that's what we have. Konahiki is the person that
10 collected the taxes and the distribution that went out
11 for the kapu system from the mo'i all the way down to
12 the soldiers and the under chiefs. That's all I have.

13 MR. BASSFORD: Ian with SCS. This is TS
14 36. This is a planter again on a ridge top providing
15 ample building materials. Michael is standing within
16 with the planted area. Clare is sitting on the
17 terrace itself. Again, very hard to make out due to
18 the vegetation, but there's a stacked architecture
19 that runs through and comes up and abuts the outcrop
20 to the east.

21 Lucienne, this is a good example of the
22 question that you asked earlier, wondering why some
23 numbers are missing. If you look at the map and you
24 find 35, you'll see that 36 is missing. Logic would
25 dictate that 36 is close by, yeah? It's right on the

1 other side. So what's happening is because of the
2 scale of the map, you're having some missing numbers,
3 and that's a direct correlation because they're very
4 close together.

5 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you.

6 MS. APANA: So, Ian, when you say that --

7 MR. LEE: Your name.

8 MS. APANA: My name's Clare Apana. Is
9 this an outcrop, so that means that these were all
10 like there and then this added on?

11 MR. BASSFORD: Yes, that outcrop behind
12 is the natural outcrop, and then what you're sitting
13 on is the augmentation. That's the actual
14 architecture from gathering the field stones and
15 coming up and stacking them.

16 MR. KANAHELE: Daniel Kanahale. I have
17 is one question for Ian. Ian, approximately what is
18 the elevation of this site? And the other site we
19 came from I think is pretty close to the same
20 elevation. Just curious.

21 MR. BASSFORD: I'm going to say 205 --
22 Ian. I'm going to say 205 meters above sea level. I
23 don't really trust that. I can't really do the
24 conversion off the top of my head now, but we're about
25 200 meters above sea level.

1 MR. KANAHELE: So it's 39 inches to a
2 meter, so --

3 MS. DeNAIE: 600 something feet.

4 MR. BASSFORD: 600 feet.

5 MR. KANAHELE: Over 600 feet elevation.

6 MR. BASSFORD: Three to one.

7 MS. APANA: Can I ask Charlie a question?
8 This is Clare. So if you were taking a place like
9 this, what would -- what would it -- what could it
10 possibly -- potentially become if it was a residential
11 place? Does the natural outcrop get taken down or you
12 build on top of it? What would --

13 MR. JENCKS: Charlie Jencks. Are you
14 going to do data recovery here?

15 MR. BASSFORD: No.

16 MR. JENCKS: Okay. I don't know -- this
17 may be a single family area in this part of the
18 project. This elevation, a lot of single family large
19 lots, so there could be some flexibility on these
20 types of sites.

21 MS. HODARA: Rachel from SCS. Ian and I
22 were talking about on the way, just going back to
23 plant preservation or preservation of plant remains at
24 these archaeological sites. We're more likely to find
25 phytoliths out here, if anything, because pollen

1 doesn't preserve well in dry environments. So pollen
2 is best found in bogs. So say we went to the top of
3 the West Mauis to Pu`u Kukui and we took a core, we
4 might find there really good pollen preservation,
5 because it's been wet and it's been in an acidic
6 environment for its -- the life of the pollen, but
7 here it's so dry, the pollen dries out and it's
8 impossible to interpret what plant it's from. So here
9 we're more likely to find phytoliths, if anything.
10 That's the silicone part of the plant that stays --
11 that preserves well in dry environments.

12 And the best thing we could find, if we
13 did come across it, are charred -- charred seeds
14 from -- say they were farming and they had seeds or
15 chaff from their plants and they threw it in the fire
16 and it burned, that would will preserve for thousands
17 of years, but I don't know of any -- that we found any
18 seeds out here in the hearths. So if we did find
19 that, that would be very exciting, because then you
20 can really get a good idea of what they were eating or
21 growing.

22 MR. KANAHELE: Daniel. Question for
23 Rachel. Would you think that the likelihood of fires,
24 man-made or naturally occurring, would happen in an
25 area like this, open area like this, because there's

1 more fuel?

2 MS. HODARA: Well, yeah, I think
3 nowadays, right, the fire -- Charlie would know too,
4 the fire danger is higher than maybe back in the
5 prehistoric times when it was a more diverse
6 environment with, you know, different types of trees
7 and less ground cover, but now this is -- seems like a
8 perfect fire environment to me. So, yeah, it's
9 probably a risk here.

10 MR. KANAHELE: Thank you.

11 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. Follow up
12 with Michael. You know, Michael, in your cultural
13 awareness of, you know, talking to kupuna and so
14 forth, did anyone talk about how areas like this, you
15 know, that were more like rolling hills, even if they
16 had like forests, how they were utilized? You know,
17 were they utilized differently than the lava plane
18 area, for instance?

19 MR. LEE: Yeah. They -- yes, Mike Lee.
20 Yes, Lucienne. Whatever ancient growth that took
21 place maybe 100 or 200 years ago naturally would
22 dictate the usage. As I mentioned, the bird feathers,
23 that was for the high ali`i, mo`i. The mo`i's the
24 king. Ali`i are the chiefs and under chiefs. It was
25 the mark of status. So you also had to have continual

1 usage of their feather capes that they used. Then the
2 gods, like Ku, they did a foundation that was weaved
3 under plant material and then they put the feather,
4 red feathers and yellow o`o feathers, i`iwi and o`o
5 feathers, to cover the gods that they had. So it was
6 a high prestige thing that would be part of the cast
7 or class system under the kapu system. So yes, there
8 would be that in the weaves differential for a system,
9 that we call kapu system, and that's why you would
10 have a konahiki to manage that.

11 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. So follow
12 up on this, Michael. So you're saying at this general
13 elevation, somewhere between 600 and 700 feet,
14 traditional knowledge tells us that there were plants
15 that supported the kind of birds whose feathers were
16 collected?

17 MR. LEE: Right. And then you'd have to
18 go to the records, the historical record to see if
19 sandalwood grew here, what kind of endemic species of
20 trees that, as Ian mentioned, lehua or whatever, that
21 would attract these types of birds that in Ewa down in
22 Ewa, the o`o was famous and the cap touring of the o`o
23 bird in Ewa took place at the new moon, which is very
24 dark. They had long bamboo rods or poles, and they
25 went during the breeding season, which was the winter

1 season of makaliki, and they would make a fire pit,
2 like shaped in a V, and they would have a net behind
3 it.

4 And when these birds at night would be up
5 there nesting, they would go and whack above in the
6 trees to shake them up and make them frightened and
7 leave their nest. And the birds, like you have with
8 the landing lights in airports, would go toward the
9 fire and get caught in the nets. And so they would
10 only use little tufts under the wings or under the
11 tail. They wouldn't take the whole bird, you know,
12 and they would set them aside and then release them
13 later. So that would be a process that would take
14 place.

15 MR. BASSFORD: That's -- Ian from SCS.
16 They are the predecessors to modern day
17 sustainability. That's what the kapu system was all
18 about. Don't take when it's not ready. Shall we move
19 on?

20 MR. LEE: Aloha, Mike Lee. As we were
21 going towards site 47, this outcropping of rock, I can
22 see a Hawaiian woman, about 54, really indifferent to
23 us, which is surprising, and she was at the top of
24 that outcrop by that kiawe tree, which is right about
25 20 feet away from me, that's green. And she said she

1 lived there, that was she was a healer, and her family
2 is buried in this area somewhere, and that's all I got
3 from her. Yeah.

4 Mike Lee. This is TS 47 site. I have in
5 this vicinity it's a place to dye tapa. Also a place
6 for hula. And as we crossed coming from that outcrop,
7 below us was TS 48, which I had marked down a spring.
8 That's it, if anybody else wants to put in anything?

9 MR. KANAHELE: I do. Daniel Kanahele.
10 I'm standing on the top of site 47 and I'm looking
11 southwest. You have a wonderful view plane up here
12 again from this site of Hualalai, Molokini, and
13 Kahoolawe, and from here I can see the cloud bridge
14 forming that Ian has spoken of in our past site visit,
15 heading from Honua`ula out over Hualalai, to
16 Kahoolawe. So it's beginning to form and it is
17 raining out on the ocean right now, so it's really one
18 of the natural phenomena of the area to see this rain
19 bridge form, and I'm expecting to have some rain
20 today, hopefully not when we're still up here, but
21 maybe in the afternoon when we go down we should have
22 some more rainy weather. Thank you.

23 MR. BASSFORD: Ian from SCS. This is
24 site TS 47. This is the one -- one of the more
25 dominant features that we found during this phase of

1 work that we interpret as being temporary habitation.
2 Right now I'm standing on the leading floor of the
3 feature. It's comprised of a natural outcrop where
4 Mike is sitting now, which wraps around. I don't know
5 if you can pan the camera down, but you can clearly
6 see a pretty well-built terrace here that creates the
7 terrace riser that allows this to become a pad. We
8 tested this feature and we came up with nothing.
9 Morphologically, structurally it meets all the
10 criteria of a temporary habitation. As Daniel said,
11 we've got a very good view plane. They wanted to have
12 a vice knew, like we do. Unfortunately, because we
13 tested it, we did not find anything, the feature at
14 this point in time is not slated for preservation.
15 However, it is slated for data recovery. Data
16 recovery can also lead to preservation is. We tested
17 this area here. For all we know, our cash was here.
18 That's the luck of the draw when it comes to digging.
19 So through the mitigation process of data recovery,
20 when we get to this feature, we will open up an aerial
21 excavation and through that we will try to prove that
22 this feature is worthy of preservation. Thank you.
23 Luci?

24 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. I'd like
25 to follow up with Michael a little bit about how hula

1 or tapa making would relate to this particular site.
2 Could you, Michael, describe like if a person was
3 going to make tapa, you know, what would they be doing
4 here? How would this place look?

5 MR. LEE: Yeah, what you would have is
6 lauhala mats that were laid. The dye would be made
7 from natural berries from Haleakala, roots, leaves,
8 also you'd use pieces of shell as the line in your
9 mixes. Tapa is connected to the moon, because the
10 phase of the moon, it's a tapa -- there's a tapa moon
11 beater cycle named after Hina. This is a woman's
12 task. Men were not tapa makers. Women were. Same
13 thing with the hula, with Laka, who is the spiritual
14 female goddess of hula. Laka, like Hi`iaka i ka poli
15 o Pele, is also another goddess that would designate
16 this site with the stars of what its usage, its
17 cultural usage would be. And so when they would do
18 their dances, it's a religious ceremony, a chant in
19 honor of the different deities that they would be --
20 this deity would be Hina, Laka and Hi`iaka i ka poli o
21 Pele designated in this area. Thank you.

22 MS. DeNAIE: One more follow through. So
23 if, for instance, this was a place where tapa was
24 being made, what kind of artifacts would one expect to
25 find? Would there be any proof of that?

1 MR. LEE: No. Basically they bring their
2 materials here to do it. It would be like under a
3 religious pilgrimage to this site. And so, you know,
4 besides dancing, they would bring this -- what they
5 call their ukana, their stuff with them, and they
6 would roll it up, and like a little caravan of people,
7 put it on their head or shoulders, the women would
8 walk like in a troop form and take whatever they
9 brought to this place back with them. Their hula
10 implements, the uli uli, kaekeke, whether you have
11 `ili`ili pebbles or whatever, it would have been
12 packed up and taken with them in a puolu.

13 MS. DeNAIE: And one more follow through.
14 So would it be likely, if a person was utilizing this
15 in a traditional way like that, that they would also
16 leave other midden, like food or anything like that
17 here? If that was found, would that kind of say,
18 well, this isn't that kind of site?

19 MR. LEE: Yeah, I mean, if they brought
20 puolu for an offering and placed it somewhere here,
21 and it was a food substance, taro or fish or, you
22 know, some kind of food article that was brought as --
23 or awa root or whatever, you know, that would be
24 something that would be found in a puolu. Because
25 they would also do ritualistic fasting. This was a

1 cultural part of it, fasting was part of ritual
2 practice for religious -- so they wouldn't be bringing
3 a lot of food here. They would get their water on
4 site. They wouldn't pack their water, because you
5 want the mana of the place, so spring or stream is
6 where you would mix your dyes. You wouldn't be
7 packing in a lot of heavy stuff, really light things
8 that you would bring in.

9 MS. DeNAIE: Thank you.

10 MR. LEE: Okay. Mike here. This is site
11 TS 51. I have ascending a hill/heavy stones, hiding
12 place and dwelling place, and I also had from my map
13 that if there was a meteorite that fell anywhere, they
14 would put it somewhere around here. Very heavy.
15 Okay, that's it.

16 MR. BASSFORD: Ian from SCS. Very heavy
17 for sure. Look at the size of those pohaku. Good
18 thing I had my sciatica during that point in time,
19 because, boy, those rocks looked heavy, when Andrew
20 and Joe were lifting them out of the hole. We have a
21 sealed puka over here, a sealed tube. Initially the
22 obvious first reaction when you come across something
23 like this during a survey is, ooh, we have a possible
24 hiding place for somebody. We excavated a lot of
25 these stones out, had a big pile of rocks all over the

1 place. We got to a point where we could stick our
2 head in there and it bottoms out kind of right
3 underneath where -- right in front of Charlie. So
4 that being said, this is quite possibly being used in
5 one of two functions, in a traditional function. I've
6 been kind of thinking and talking to some old timers
7 in areas like this where they would come to these
8 skylights, these lava holes, and what they would
9 actually do is they would fill them with rocks and
10 soil and use them as a planting area, and because it's
11 away from the sunlight, it would hold a lot of the
12 moist you're a lot better. Those roots would stay
13 hydrated longer. So it quite possibly could be a
14 planting hole.

15 Another option, other interpretation is I
16 know for a fact that a lot of cowboys back in the day
17 when they came across these holes, they would fill
18 these holes in deliberately to stop their cattle from
19 breaking legs. Cattle were vital to them, and you
20 got -- it's like a horse with a broken leg, it's lame,
21 it's worthless.

22 So those are the three possible options
23 on our end. Through the testing process that we did
24 at this point in time to this level, we negated the
25 burial. There could be a tube system here. There

1 could not. We don't know. But at this point in time,
2 right now our interpretations are either a planting
3 hole or historical filled for cattle ranching, but I
4 agree with Michael, very heavy, very heavy.

5 Anyone else?

6 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. Once
7 again, I'd like Michael to talk a little bit more
8 about how these different functions would work, seeing
9 a site like this, because you've never seen this. You
10 just looked at a map that corresponded to alignments
11 with celestial patterns, so if you see something like
12 this, would it be actually this grouping of rocks that
13 would fit the description, or would it be something
14 nearby? Would this be a kind of place that something
15 would be hidden? Just anything you might want to say
16 about that.

17 MR. LEE: This is -- it would be closer
18 to Ian's description here. It's not a burial. This
19 does not follow the star burial pattern. That's out.
20 And it's definitely not part of the mo`o cave system
21 of the pahoehoe lava tubes. So in this -- in this
22 case I would defer to, you know, what was said,
23 because the stars here do not show those kind of
24 patterns of what we call cultural burial sites or
25 cultural mo`o sites aligned with the stars. This is

1 really exactly what you see it to be. It can be used
2 as a shelter and it can be used as a temporary place
3 of habitation, if you're staying overnight for several
4 nights. That's about it. Yeah, I can't elaborate
5 further on this.

6 MR. BASSFORD: All right.

7 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. We just
8 past a gulch here and this gulch goes quite a ways.
9 It goes past this property and it goes down below this
10 property. Were there any sites located along that
11 particular gulch? It looks kind of like there were
12 some on the map, but just wondered, any continuity
13 here? It looks like site maybe 39 and 14?

14 MR. BASSFORD: Yeah, they appear on the
15 map to run along a gulch, and, you know, it's common
16 for that to happen. The last terrace that we were at,
17 47, was on a knoll that was overlooking a very small
18 draw. So, you know, I mean shows spacial
19 relationships -- I mean, of course that's prevalent.
20 You're going to have something -- you're going to have
21 a tendency to have something a little bit closer to an
22 area where you have accessible water, versus a planter
23 out in the middle nowhere. You know, so, I mean, that
24 definitely -- this landscape here, it's a dendritic
25 pattern, there's a lot of intersecting (inaudible) and

1 gullies that interlock.

2 So it's not a flat landscape like it
3 appears on this map. People who have aerial photo
4 interpretive skills, Lucienne, people can read a map,
5 you can see that, but not everybody can. That's one
6 of the problems we have with modern day engineers, is
7 everything looks good on paper, but they don't go out
8 in the real word and see what it really looks like.

9 So at this point, 51, this is our last
10 site that was in our packet here. I'm proposing we
11 head makai and we head toward the Piilani extension.
12 As we walk makai, it's quite possible we'll run into
13 either 51 or 61. We can stop and have five or ten
14 minutes there if you like, and then we can go ahead
15 and conclude our day.

16 MS. DeNAIE: Yeah, because it seems
17 like -- we're at 51. So it looks like 61 is possible
18 temporary habitation, so since those are fairly rare,
19 that might be interesting to see, if it's on the way
20 up here.

21 MR. LEE: And as Lucienne said, Mike
22 here, site TS 14, I have it down as a spring, and TS
23 39 as a well.

24 MR. BASSFORD: Oh, okay. Okay.

25 MR. LEE: My name is Mike. This is TS

1 59, sacred place of worship of mo`o, the eo, Ku, and
2 (inaudible) is present somewhere around this location.
3 That's what I have. For 60 we have a gathering place,
4 which would be further on down. It would be like a
5 marketplace where they would trade, they would do
6 trading of their goods.

7 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne. So one more
8 question, Michael. So when you say a gathering place,
9 do you mean like right in front of the stones or you
10 mean like sort of in the general area?

11 MR. LEE: In the general area
12 (inaudible).

13 MS. DeNAIE: So the way the star map --
14 Lucienne. The way the star map works, it gives you
15 general locations and not just certain formation or
16 anything like that?

17 MR. LEE: Exactly. Exactly. Thank you.

18 MS. APANA: Did you guys --

19 MR. BASSFORD: If you want to --

20 MS. APANA: Clare Apana. Did you note
21 the sun dial, pohaku?

22 MR. LEE: In relationship to what?

23 MS. APANA: It's down there. I just
24 wondered.

25 MR. LEE: I can't speak to that because

1 of the tree growth. I cannot see from my view plane,
2 so I can't make that designation personally.

3 MS. APANA: (Inaudible) that area.

4 MR. KANAHELE: Daniel. We're receiving
5 blessings right now. It's beginning to rain and the
6 ulu clouds are bringing forth life-giving water and
7 come to the end of our site visit. I want to thank
8 Ian Bassford for leading us today, SCS, Charlie
9 Jencks, and all the others who came out to
10 participate. Thank you. Good to be here with
11 everyone.

12 MS. DeNAIE: Lucienne deNaie. I'd like
13 to thank Charlie Jencks for providing a videotaping of
14 this, and Honua`ula Partners. I think that it
15 definitely adds another level of research to the whole
16 project. And I'd just like to comment, although it
17 was really great seeing all the places we saw today,
18 in my heart of hearts it would be wonderful, and I
19 don't know how you'd document this, to actually walk
20 one of these gulches and get the feeling on this side,
21 because the gulches just appear to me, not a Hawaiian,
22 but just a person that looks at maps, as being kind of
23 the reason people were here is because of these
24 gulches, that they provided an atmosphere, an
25 ecosystem that allowed life to flourish.

1 Also, I would request that the
2 archaeological report sort of discuss why you would
3 have planters in an area where there's lots of room to
4 plant just out in the open, so were they to hold to
5 water, moisture? Hopefully that will all be covered
6 in the report. So just rather than write a bunch of
7 notes, Ian, I'm throwing this out here so you can --
8 you may have already thought of that kind of stuff,
9 but just in case, I think it would be helpful for
10 people to understand, because this is so different
11 from the lava flow area where the planting areas are,
12 you know, more limited. Thank you.

13 (End of audio-recorded proceedings.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Jessica R. Perry, Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of Hawaii, hereby certify that the videotaped proceedings were transcribed by me in machine shorthand and thereafter reduced to typewritten form; that the foregoing represents to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the videotaped proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

I further certify that I am not attorney for any of the parties hereto, nor in any way concerned with the cause.

DATED this 8th day of March, 2014, in Honolulu, Hawaii.



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February 7, 2014

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