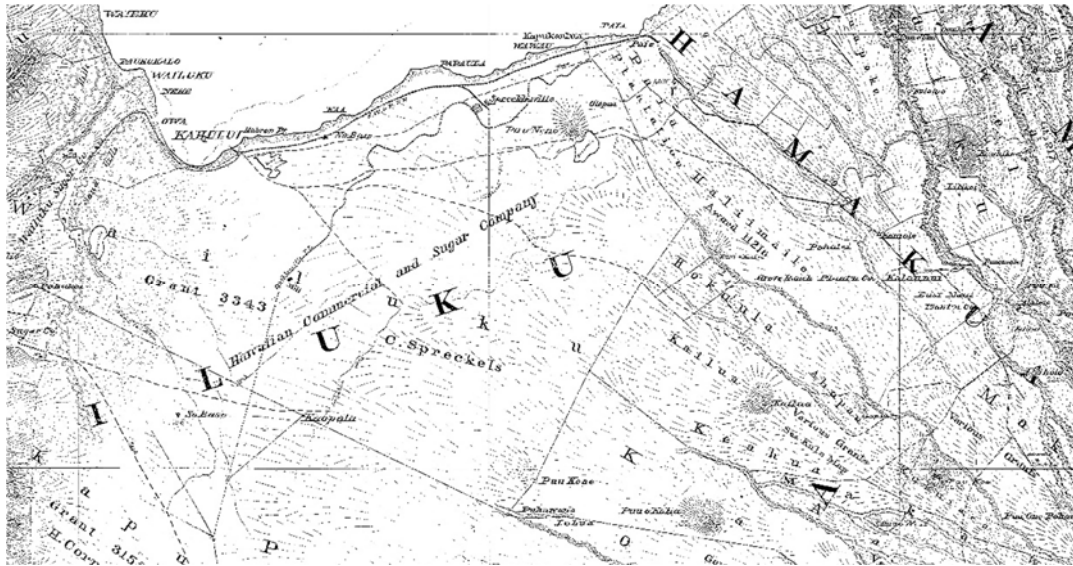


FINAL—Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Proposed Maui County Service Center, Wailuku Ahupua‘a, Wailuku District, Island of Maui, Hawai‘i

TMK: (2) 3-8-101:001-007



Prepared For:

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August 2017



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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring will be conducted for ground disturbing activity associated with construction of the proposed Maui County Service Center at TMK: (2) 3-8-101:001–007 Wailuku Ahupua‘a, Wailuku District, on the island of Maui. This monitoring plan is designed to identify and appropriately treat archaeological resources that might be encountered during construction. Full time archaeological monitoring will be carried out for all ground disturbance associated with construction.

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of G70, Keala Pono Archaeological Consulting has prepared an archaeological monitoring plan for TMK: (2) 3-8-101:001–007 in Wailuku Ahupua‘a, Wailuku District, on the island of Maui, where the proposed Maui County Service Center (MCSC) will be constructed. This monitoring plan is designed to identify historic properties that might be exposed during construction, and to treat them properly, in accordance with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Monitoring Studies and Reports* (§13-279-4). The plan includes background information on the project area and an outline of field methods and post-field actions proposed for the archaeological monitoring. Hawaiian words and flora and fauna are defined in the glossary at the end of the document.

Project Location and Description

The project area consists of 1.660 ha (4.101 ac.) in Wailuku Ahupua‘a, Wailuku District, on the island of Maui (Figure 1). Note that some sources suggest the project area lies in the district of Pū‘ali Komohana (e.g., OHA Kīpuka database), although most sources (Sterling 1998; previous archaeological reports) identify the district as Wailuku. The project includes seven adjacent parcels, TMK: (2) 3-8-101:001–007, owned by the County of Maui (Figure 2). The project parcels are bounded by vacant lots to the north and west, ‘Ala‘ihi Street to the east, and Ho‘okele Street to the south. This area is relatively flat and barren. It lies 2 km (1.2 mi.) south of the coast, and the closest major watercourse is Kalialinui, a non-perennial stream approximately 2 km (1.2 mi.) to the south.

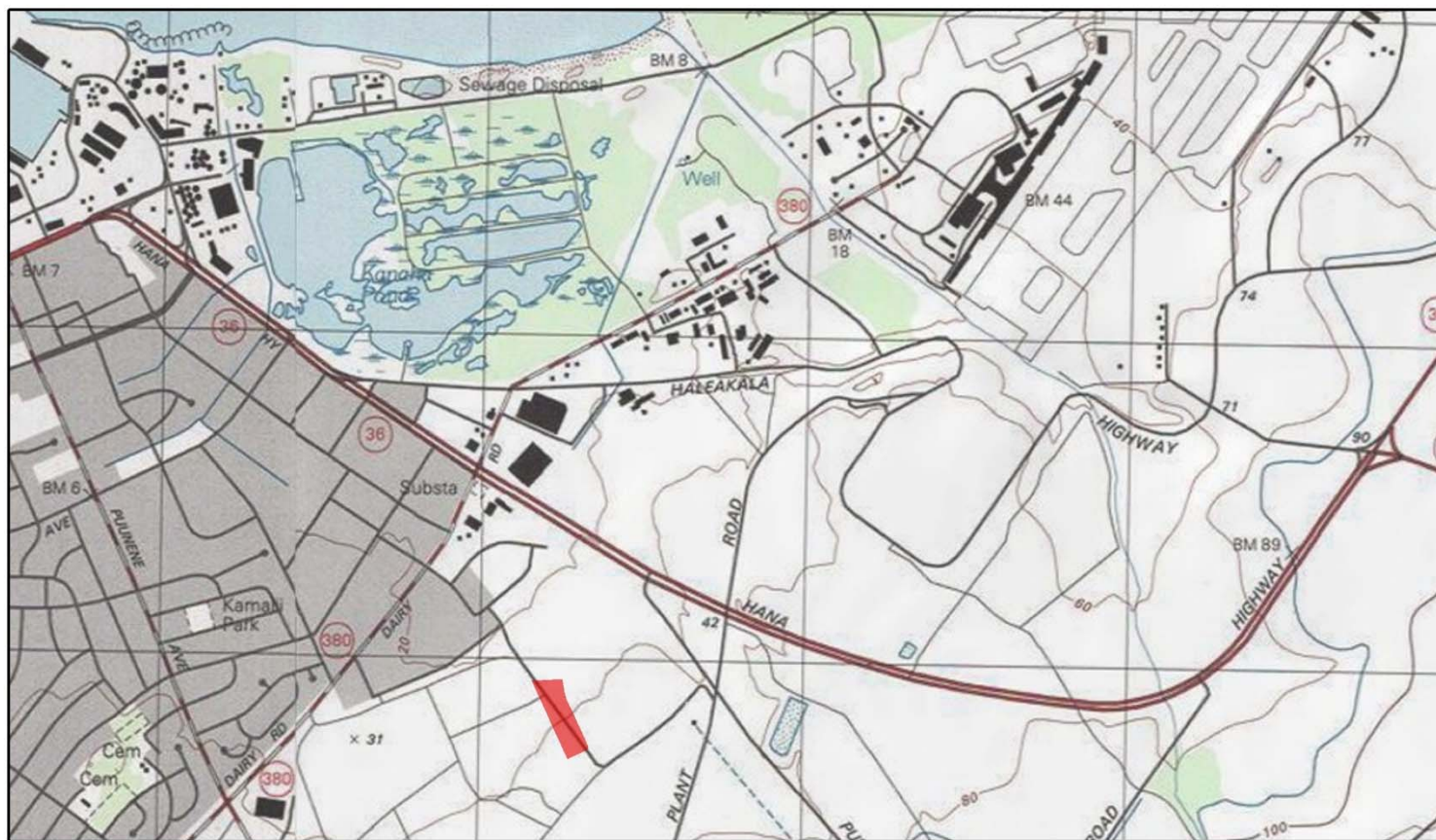
The proposed MCSC will replace the existing MCSC, which is currently located in a leased space at the Maui Mall in Kahului. The proposed MCSC will be a County owned property, which will provide additional office space and parking for current County functions and year 2030 projected employee growth. The development will include construction of a new office building and site improvements. The proposed construction of the MCSC will include two stories of offices and a landscaped at-grade parking lot. The construction is anticipated to provide roughly 60,000 square feet of building area and 150 paved stalls for public and employee parking, and provide an open unpaved lot to accommodate additional employee parking.

Physical Environment

The island of Maui was created by two separate shield volcanoes, Haleakalā in the east and Pu‘u Kukui in the west. The two land masses are connected by an isthmus when “lavas of Haleakala banked against the already existing West Maui volcano” (Macdonald et al. 1983:380). The project area is located in the large ahupua‘a of Wailuku in West Maui. Wailuku consists of Kahului Bay, from Paūkukalo to Kapukaulua; ‘Īao Valley; and the northern part of the island’s isthmus, which includes Waikapū, Waiehu, Waihe‘e, Kahakuloa, and Pulehunui. Wailuku is bordered by the ahupua‘a of Ka‘anapali and Lahaina to the west, and Hamakuapoko to the east.

The isthmus on which the majority of Wailuku lies has soils composed of “alluvial fans of outwashed silts and gravels, overlain by coralline sands blown inland from the coast. The lower levels have become firmly lithified, forming a soft rock known as colianite” (Stearns 1966:10). The lithified sand dunes occur on the alluvial fans along the coast and farther inland from Kahului to Waihe‘e. Some of these dunes reach heights as great as 60 m (197 ft.) (Macdonald et al. 1983:388; Carlquist 1980:60).

Soils of the project area consist entirely of Ewa silty clay loam, 0–3% slopes, abbreviated as EaA (Figure 3). Foote et al. (1972:20) describe these soils as occurring in basins and on alluvial fans and having developed in alluvium. They are used for pasture, truck crops, and sugarcane (Foote et al. 1972:29).



Legend

■ Project Area

Keala Pono

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers



Layer Credits: USGS Topographical Wailuku Quadrangle Map 1997 Paia Quadrangle Map 1997

Figure 1. The project area (in red) on a 7.5 minute USGS Wailuku quadrangle map.

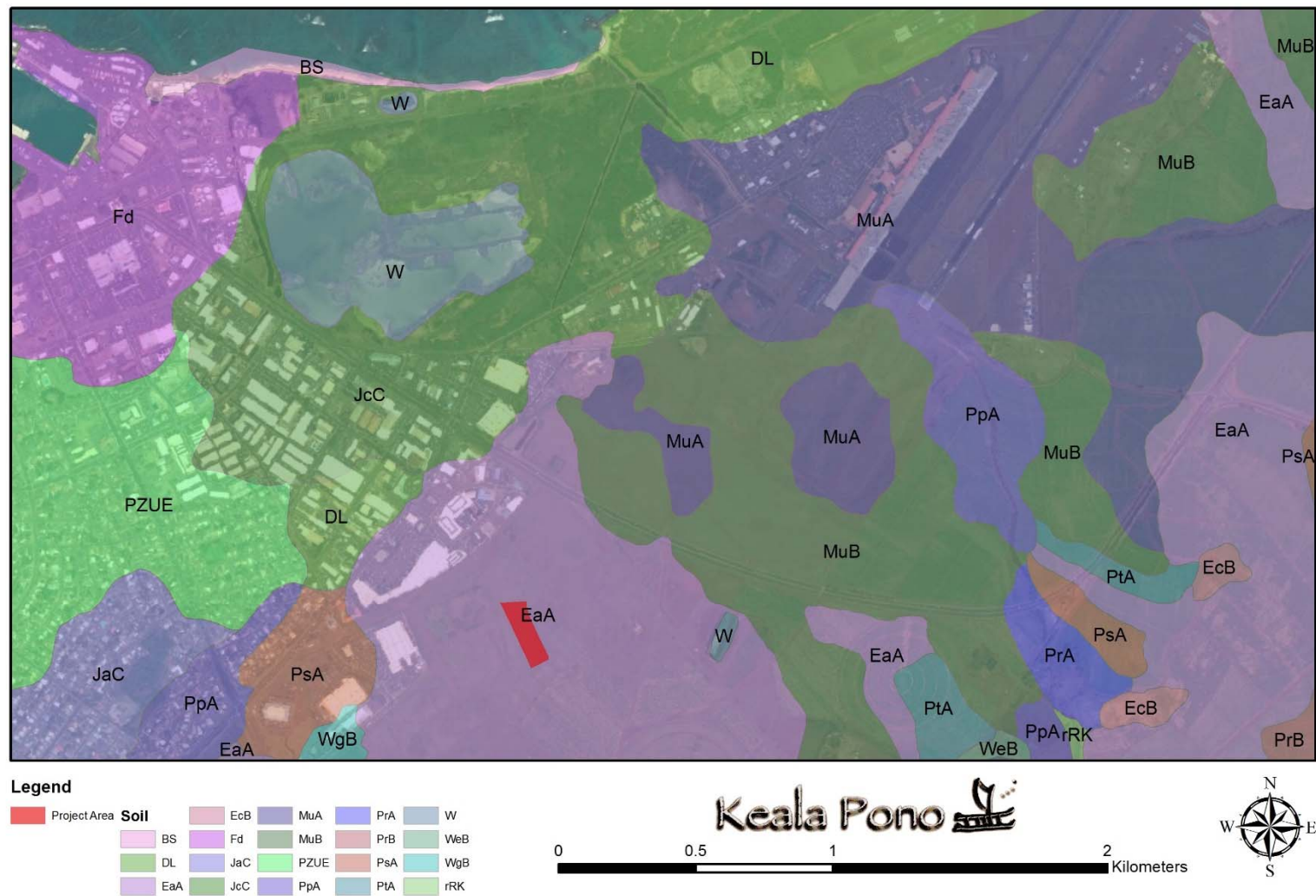
Legend

 Project Area

Keala Pono



Figure 2. TMK plat (2) 3-4-013, showing the project area in red.



BACKGROUND

This section of the report presents background information as a means to provide a context through which one can examine the cultural and historical significance of the project lands. In the attempt to record and preserve both the tangible (i.e., traditional and historic archaeological sites) and intangible (i.e., mo'olelo, 'ōlelo no'eau) culture, this research assists in the discussion of anticipated finds. Research was conducted at the Hawai'i State Library, the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa libraries, the SHPD library, and online on the Waihona 'Aina database and the State of Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) website. Historical maps, archaeological reports, Māhele data, and historical reference books were among the materials examined.

Wailuku in Traditional Times

Place names often shed light on traditional views of an area and can provide important contextual information. Wailuku literally means “water of destruction” (Pukui et al. 1974:225) due to the battles that took place there, most notably the battle at 'Īao Valley between Kamehameha the Great and Kahekili. Wailuku is also referred to as Nā Wai 'Ehā, which translates to “the four waters,” after the four streams that run through its valleys: Waiehu, Waikapū, Wailuku, and Waihe'e. The old 'okana (land division) named Nā Wai 'Ehā comprised the four great valleys which cut far back into the slopes of West Maui and drain the eastward watershed of Pu'u Kukui and the ridges radiating from it.

Subsistence and Traditional Land Use

Wailuku was a gathering place and home to important chiefs and their attendants ('Ī'i 1959:135). Handy et al. (1991:272) assert that there were five centers of population on the island of Maui, one of which was the part of West Maui, “where four deep valley streams watered four areas of taro land spreading fanwise to seaward: the Four Waters (Na-wai-'eha) famed in song and story—Waihe'e, Waiehu, Wailuku, and Waikapu.”

Wailuku is the third of the four streams that flows from the uplands of Pu'u Kukui's ridges and down through 'Īao Valley. Portions of the current city of Wailuku were built on old agricultural terraces (Handy et al. 1991:497):

Along the broad stream bed of 'Īao Valley, extending several miles up and inland, the carefully leveled and stone-encased terraces may be seen. In the lower section of the valley these broad terraces served, in 1934, as sites for Camps 6 and 10 of Wailuku Sugar Plantation, being utilized for houses, gardens, playgrounds, and roads. A little farther up, neat private homes and vegetable and flower gardens covered these old taro terraces; while at their upper limit the terraces were submerged in guava thickets. Here a few wild taros were found, but we saw no terraces in 'Īao or Wailuku being used as flooded taro patches. It is significant that here, as at Waihe'e, the old terraces were adapted to market gardening (Chinese bananas, vegetables, and flowers) by Japanese and Portuguese gardeners. (Handy et al. 1991:497)

The waters of Waikapū Stream were once diverted to feed lo'i systems, and its overflow was discharged on the dry plains on the isthmus between East and West Maui (Handy et al 1991:496). These abundant waters were later tapped for sugarcane irrigation (see Historic Wailuku section). Cheever commented on the lo'i of Wailuku in the mid-19th century:

As you get into the valley and vega of Wailuku, you see numerous remains of old kihapais, or cultivated lots, and divisions of land now waste, showing how much more extensive

formerly was the cultivation, and proportionally numerous the people than now...The whole valley of Wailuku, cultivated terrace after terrace, gleaming with running waters and standing pools, is a spectacle of uncommon beauty to one that has a position a little above it. (Cheever 1851 in Sterling 1998:75)

In addition to agricultural cultivation, fishponds were constructed in the region, near Kahului. Two major ponds are thought to have been constructed around AD 1500 during the rule of Kiha-a-Pi'ilani (Kamakau 1992:42; Pukui et al. 1974:83). The ponds were named Kanahā and Mau'oni. Kiha-a-Pi'ilani also built the ala loa, a trail that circled the entire island. Another source states that the fishponds were constructed by Kapi'ioho'okalani, an ali'i of O'ahu and Moloka'i, and that the walls were built by men passing stones from one to another in a line that extended from Makawela to Kanahā (Puea-a-Makakauaii in Sterling 1998:87).

Mo'olelo

The island of Maui was named after the legendary demigod Māui (Pukui et al. 1974), known for his trickiness. Legends tell of how he stole fire, raised the sky and snared the sun, trapped winds, and changed landscapes. Among all of the mo'olelo, one of his biggest accomplishments was fishing land out of the ocean and creating the Hawaiian Islands. Earlier accounts share that the name of the island was once called Ihikapalaumaewa in ancient times, prior to Papa and Wākea and before their child Māui became famous (Sterling 1998).

The wind name for Wailuku is Makani-lawe-malie, or "the wind that takes it easy" (Nuuhiwa in Sterling 1998:62). And it is said that the ali'i of the area spent much time surfing (Kamakau 1992:82).

The plains of Kama'oma'o in Wailuku were a place of wandering souls:

There are many who have died and have returned to say that they had no claim to an 'aumakua {realm} (kuleana'ole). These are the souls, it is said, who only wander upon the plain of Kama'oma'o on Maui or on the plain at Pu'uokapolei on Oahu. Spiders and moths are their food. (Kamakau 1991:29)

A final mo'olelo concerns the appearance of foreigners in Wailuku in the mid-13th century, long before the first written record of foreigners arriving in the islands (Fornander 1969 [1878–1885]: 80–82). A chief named Wakalana governed the windward side of Maui and lived in Wailuku. At this time, a ship called Mamala came to Wailuku. The ship's captain was named Kaluikia-Manu, and other men and women on board were named Neleike, Malaea, Haakoa, and Hika. Neleike later became Wakalana's wife, and together they bore fair skinned children with bright, shining eyes (Fornander 1969 [1878–1885]:81). Their descendants intermarried with other Hawaiians and many of them lived in Waimalu and Honouliuli on O'ahu. Fornander posits that the mo'olelo may refer to a Japanese fishing vessel that was blown off course, as Europeans were not near Hawaiian waters at that time (1969 [1878–1885]:81).

'Ōlelo No'eau

Four 'ōlelo no'eau were found that speak of Wailuku. They provide further insight to the traditional landscape and history of the region.

Kei nu aku la paha a'u 'Ālapa I ka wai o Wailuku.

My 'Ālapa warriors must now be drinking the water of Wailuku.

Said when an expected success has turned into failure. This was a remark made by Kalaniōpu'u to his wife Kalola and son Kiwala'ō, in the belief that his selected warriors,

the ‘Ālapa, were winning in their battle against Kahekili. Instead they were utterly destroyed (Pukui 1983:184).

Na wai ‘ehā.

The four wai.

A poetic term for these places on Maui: Wailuku, Waiehu, Waihe‘e, Waikapū, each of which has a flowing water (*wai*) (Pukui 1983:251).

Pili ka hanu o Wailuku.

Wailuku holds its breath.

Said of one who is speechless or petrified with either fear or extreme cold. There is a play on *luku* (destruction). Refers to Wailuku, Maui (Pukui 1983:290).

Wailuku i ka malu he kuawa.

Wailuku in the shelter of the valleys.

Wailuku, Maui, reposes in the shelter of the clouds and the valley (Pukui 1983:290).

War and Conquest in Wailuku

Maui’s ahupua‘a of Wailuku was wrought with warfare through much of its known history, including what some would term as a 100 years’ war. Many stories and accounts have been passed down. Rev. Cheever, in his book, *Life in the Sandwich Islands: or, The Heart of the Pacific, As It Was and Is*, wrote of how the various wars had an effect on how each stream in Wailuku was named:

There are in this region four streams in succession from the different gorges of the mountain, significantly named, it is thought, from the events of battles which have transpired upon them. Waikapu—The water where the conch was blown, and the engagement began. Waiehu—The water where the combatants smoked with dust and perspiration. Wailuku—The water of destruction, where the battle began to be fierce and fatal. Waihee—The water of total rout and defeat, where the army melted away. (Cheever 1851:59)

One of the earliest battles was that between owls and men: “The owls retaliated against an act committed by a cruel man by flocking to Wailuku and descending upon him” (Silva n.d). Another mention of this battle refers to the origin of the ahupua‘a’s name: “The cruel man was punished, and the battle place still bears the name Wailuku, Water-of-killing” (Pukui and Curtis 1974:179).

In addition to the battles with owls, many battles were fought between chiefs. In the 16th century, the 15th mō‘ī of Maui, Pi‘ilani, united the island’s districts through war, and gave his daughter to marry the current mō‘ī of Hawai‘i Island. Due to this marriage, there was peace between the two kings of each island, until Pi‘ilani died and a rivalry sparked between his two sons, Lono-a-Pi‘ilani and Kiha-a-Pi‘ilani (Speakman 1978). The eldest son, Lono, had inherited Maui and he sought to kill his brother Kiha, who then escaped to Hana and met a young chiefess, Koleamoku. They fell in love and secretly married, even though she had been promised to Lono. The couple moved to Hawai‘i Island, where Kiha’s sister was still living with ‘Umi, to avoid being captured by Lono. ‘Umi took the side of Kiha and launched a war with Maui. Lono was defeated and ‘Umi took partial control of the island of Maui, in Hana, and peace was once again observed until the 17th century.

In the early 18th century, Kekaulike united the kingdom of Maui through war. While there were times of peace after this, things got worse for Maui by the end of the century with many wars with Hawai‘i Island’s king, Alapa‘i who was trying to gain control of it. Kekaulike perished when fleeing to Wailuku:

When Ke-kau-like heard that the ruling chief of Hawaii was at Kohala on his way to war against Maui, he was afraid and fled to Wailuku in his double war canoe named Ke-akamilo. He sailed with his wives and children...his officers, war leaders, chiefs, and fighting men, including warriors, spearmen, and counselors. Some went by canoe and some overland, and the fleet landed at Kapa'ahu at the pit of 'Ai-hako'ko in Kula. Here on the shore the chiefs prepared a litter for Ke-kau-like and bore him upland to Halekii in Kukahua. There Ke-kau-like died, and sound of lamentation for the dead arose. (Kamakau 1992:69)

In an important battle, Kalani'ōpu'u was defeated in Wailuku (Kamakau 1992:85–91). It was in 1776 that Kalani'ōpu'u returned to war with Maui and was overthrown by Kahekili's army. It is said that Kalani'ōpu'u's forces "were slain like fish enclosed in a net," and the slaughter was known as *Ahulau ka Pi'ipi'i Kakanilua*, or Slaughter of the Pi'ipi'i at Kakanilua (Kamakau 1992:86). Unthwarted, however, Kalani'ōpu'u prepared for another assault. Kahahana, the ali'i of O'ahu and Moloka'i, came to assist Kahekili. This battle was fought in the area between Wailuku and Waikapū. Again, Kalani'ōpu'u's forces were surrounded and killed.

Afflicted by war, Maui became impoverished, and Vancouver mentioned during his visit in 1793 that King Kahekili was having trouble finding enough provisions for his own ship (Speakman 1978). Kahekili was the last king of Maui and was able to rule Moloka'i, Lana'i, and O'ahu during his reign but was unable to conquer Hawai'i Island.

Foreigners increasingly visited Hawai'i after Captain Cook arrived at Kahului Bay in the late 18th century, and this was happening as Kamehameha was rising to power. Kamehameha, armed with a cannon he acquired by foreigners, went to battle in Wailuku.

The bay from Kahului to Hopukoa was filled with war canoes. For two days there was constant fighting in which many of the most skillful warriors of Maui took part, but Kamehameha brought up the cannon, Lopaka, with men to haul it and the white men, John Young and Isaac Davis, to handle it; and there was a great slaughter. Had they fought face-to-face and hand-to-hand, as the custom was, they would have been equally matched. But the defensive was drawn up in a narrow pass in 'Iao, and the offensive advanced from below and drew up the cannon as far as Kawelowelo'ula and shot from there into 'Iao and the hills about, and the men were routed. The victors pursued them and slew the vanquished as they scrambled up the cliffs. There was a great slaughter, but mostly among the commoners; no important chief was killed in the battle. "Clawed off the cliff" (Ka 'uwa'u-pali) and "The damming of the waters" (Ka-pani-wai) this battle was called." (Kamakau 1992:148–149)

After winning the battle on Maui, Kamehameha moved on to conquer the remaining islands of Moloka'i, O'ahu, and later Kaua'i.

Historic Wailuku

In 1832, missionaries began arriving in Maui and established a girls' school in Wailuku. Around that time, the sugar industry was introduced, greatly affecting Wailuku. The Hungtai Sugar Works company, founded in 1828, was the first place of sugar production on the island. The Wailuku Sugar Company was established in 1862 and later took over the Waihee Plantation (Wilcox 1997). Much of the sugarcane cultivation took place in the western portion of Wailuku until 1876 when industry advancements enabled expansion to other dryer areas.

The sugar industry grew in the second half of the 19th century as a result of the 1876 Reciprocity Treaty between the U.S. and the Hawaiian Kingdom, which gave the U.S. market free access to

Hawai'i's land for sugar and other products. In 1878, Claus Spreckels, who would later found the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company (HC&S), purchased and leased 40,000 acres of eastern Wailuku, including the Wailuku Commons. And in 1882, after obtaining the Wailuku Commons, Spreckels gained water and transport rights for his crops, creating a thriving sugar industry and plantation. Spreckels' Waihee Ditch was the center of conflict at that time, with the Wailuku Sugar Company objecting that Spreckels did not have a right-of-way through their land or rights to waters of Waihe'e Stream. Spreckels eventually lost control of HC&S and a new ditch was constructed. By the 1900s, a complicated system of ditches wove its way through both East and West Maui. The project area lies between two large ditch networks, not in the immediate vicinity of any major ditches (Figure 4).

An 1885 map shows the project area during the sugarcane era (Figure 5). A large expanse of land is labeled as "Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company," and a mill was situated to the southwest of the current project area. The Spreckelsville Railroad line ran very close to the project site, just south of the southernmost project parcel. The railroad extended past the town of Spreckelsville, named after the sugar baron Claus Spreckels.

Māhele Land Tenure

The change in the traditional land tenure system in Hawai'i began with the appointment of the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles by Kamehameha III in 1845. The Māhele took place during the first few months of 1848 when Kamehameha III and more than 240 of his chiefs worked out their interests in the lands of the Kingdom. This division of land was recorded in the Māhele Book. The King retained roughly a million acres as his own as Crown Lands, while approximately a million and a half acres were designated as Government Lands. The Konohiki Awards amounted to about a million and a half acres, however title was not awarded until the konohiki presented the claim before the Land Commission.

In the fall of 1850 legislation was passed allowing citizens to present claims before the Land Commission for parcels that they were cultivating within the Crown, Government, or Konohiki lands. By 1855 the Land Commission had made visits to all of the islands and had received testimony for about 12,000 land claims. This testimony is recorded in 50 volumes that have since been rendered on microfilm. Ultimately between 9,000 and 11,000 kuleana land claims were awarded to kama'āina totaling only about 30,000 acres and recorded in ten large volumes.

In the mid-1900s, the majority of the Wailuku Ahupua'a was marked as Crown Land. And in 1872, when Kamehameha V died, his sister Princess Ruth Ke'elikōlani inherited the land. She owned part, while 743.4 acres in the 'ili of Owa in Wailuku was granted to Kamehameha's steward Kuihelani. Princess Ruth eventually sold half of the Crown Lands in 1882 to Claus Spreckels even though he already held a lease for 16,000 acres in Wailuku. There were no LCAs awarded in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

Previous Archaeology

Numerous archaeological studies have been conducted in Wailuku. The following discussion provides information on archaeological investigations that have been carried out in the vicinity of the project area, based on reports found in the SHPD library in Kapolei, Hawai'i (Figure 6, Table 1). State Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP) numbers are prefaced by 50-50-04.

Many archaeological studies have been completed for the Kahului Airport, to the northeast of the project area. The earliest was an archaeological reconnaissance that identified a burial site (SIHP

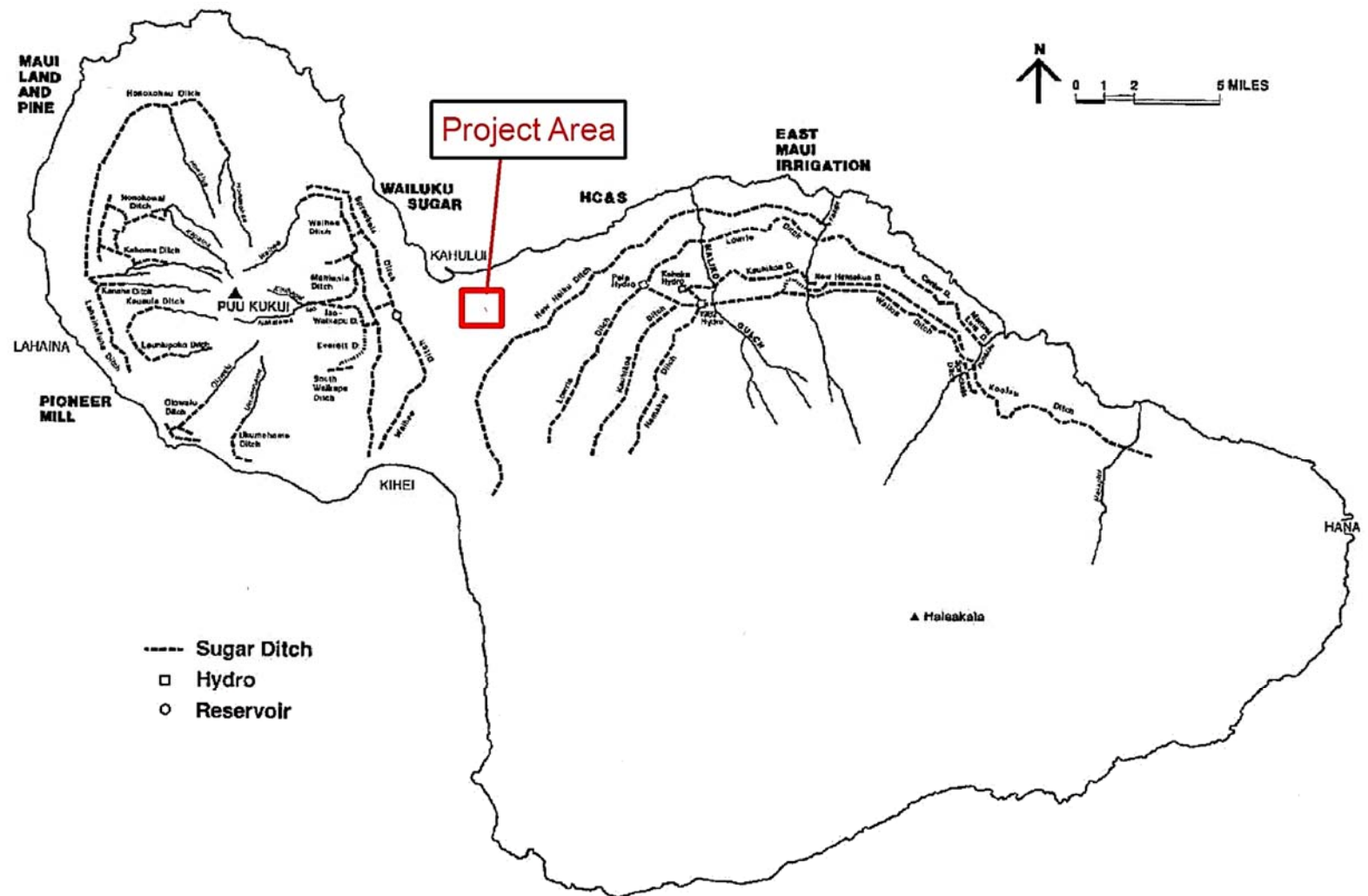


Figure 4. The project area in relation to major sugarcane irrigation ditches on the island of Maui (adopted from Wilcox 1996:120).

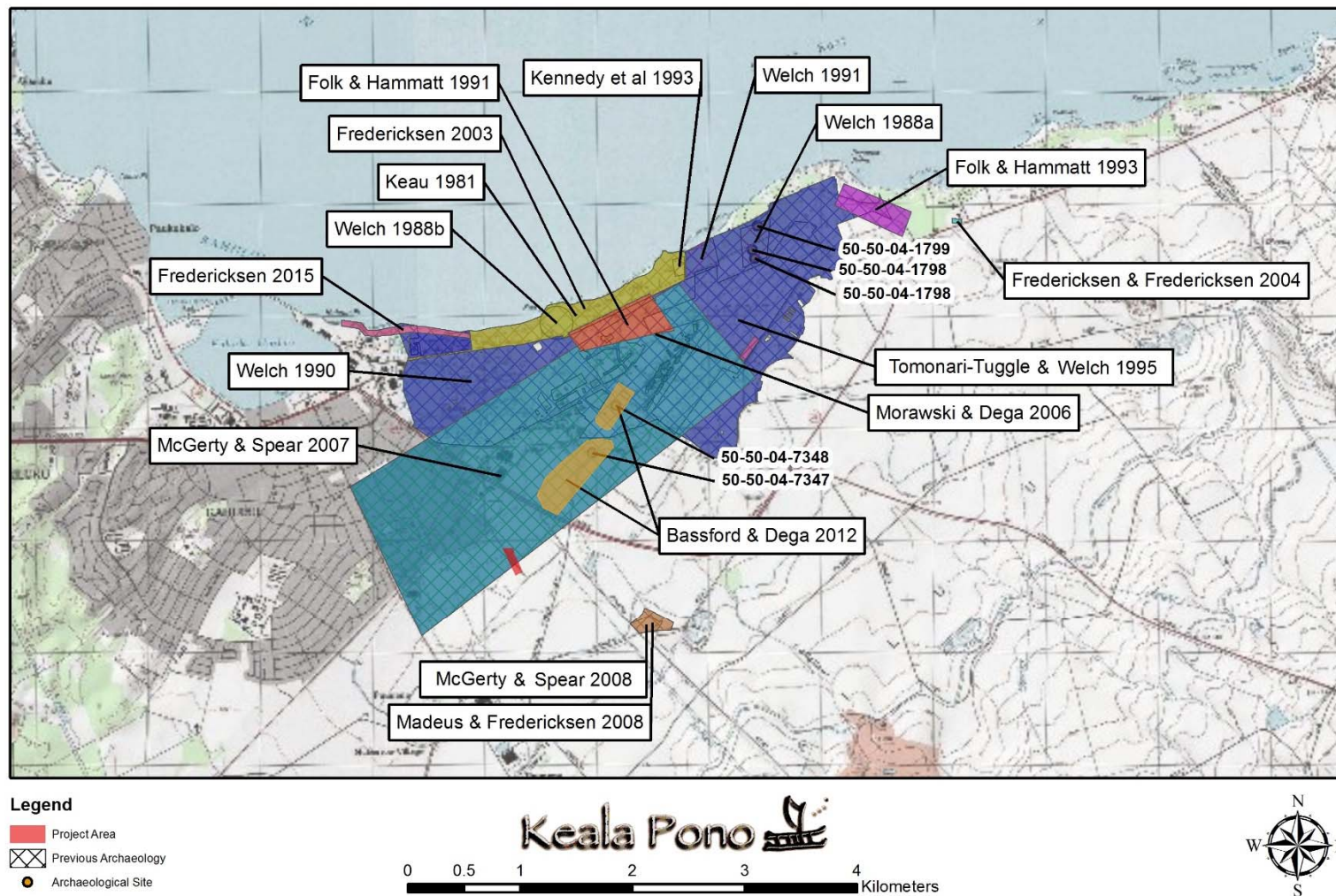


Figure 6. Previous archaeological studies and sites in the vicinity of the project area.

Table 1. Previous Archaeological Studies in the Vicinity of the Project Area

Author(s)	Year	Location	Study	Results
Connolly	1981	Kahului Airport	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey	Located a burial site (SIHP 1798) and a complex of two alignments and a grinding stone (SIHP 1799).
Keau	1981	Kamaole Beach Park, Kanaha Beach Park, & Kahului Sewage Treatment Plant	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey	No findings.
Welch	1988a	Kahului Airport	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Relocated SIHP 1798 and 1799; recommended subsurface testing in dune areas.
Welch	1988b	Kahului Airport	Subsurface Testing	No findings.
Welch	1990	Kanaha Beach Park	Subsurface Testing	Noted possibly-modern charcoal lenses.
Folk & Hammatt	1991	Kahului Airport	Archaeological Inventory Survey	No findings.
Welch	1991	Kanaha Beach Park	Subsurface Testing	No findings.
Folk & Hammatt	1993	Kahului Airport	Subsurface Testing	No findings.
Kennedy et al.	1993	TMK: (2) 3-8-001:019	Archaeological Inventory Survey	No findings.
Tomonari-Tuggle & Welch	1995	Kahului Airport	Literature Review and Limited Archaeological Survey	Identified surface WWII-era features; SIHP numbers were not assigned at the time of the survey.
Fredericksen	2003	Kanaha Beach Park	Archaeological Assessment	Located one site consisting of several WWII-era features. SIHP numbers were not assigned at the time of the survey.
Fredericksen & Fredericksen	2004	Kaunoha Senior Center	Archaeological Assessment	No findings.
Morawski & Dega	2006	Kahului Airport	Archaeological Assessment	No findings.
Dagher & Dega	2007	Kahului Airport	Archaeological Assessment	No findings.
McGerty & Spear	2007	Kahului Airport	Cultural Impact Assessment	Identified no adverse effects on cultural properties or practices.
Madeus & Fredericksen	2008	TMK: (2) 3-8-001:002	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Located a historic structure, the Pu'unene Hospital (SIHP 6360).

Table 1. (Continued)

Author(s)	Year	Location	Study	Results
McGerty & Spear	2008	TMK: (2) 3-8-001:002	Cultural Impact Assessment	Identified no adverse effects on cultural properties or practices.
Bassford & Dega	2012	Kahului Airport	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Identified two sites: SIHP 7347, a concrete flume; and 7348, a historic building.
Fredericksen	2015	Wailuku-Kahului Wastewater Reclamation Facility	Archaeological Monitoring	No findings.

1798) and a complex of two alignments and a grinding stone (SIHP 1799) (Connolly 1981). Welch (1988a) later relocated the two sites during an archaeological inventory survey, and recommended subsurface testing in the dune areas at the airport. A limited archaeological survey recorded surface WWII-era features; SIHP numbers were not assigned at the time of the survey (Tomonari-Tuggle and Welch 1995). Most recently, an archaeological inventory survey identified two additional historic sites: SIHP 7347, a concrete flume; and 7348, a historic building (Bassford and Dega 2012).

Other projects at the airport yielded no findings. These include archaeological inventory surveys (Folk and Hammatt 1991; Morawski and Dega 2006; Dagher and Dega 2007), subsurface testing (Welch 1988b; Folk and Hammatt 1993), and a cultural impact assessment (McGerty and Spear 2007).

Just north of the Kahului Airport is Kanaha Beach Park, where several more archaeological studies were conducted. Subsurface testing noted possibly-modern charcoal lenses (Welch 1990). An archaeological assessment recorded several WWII-era features, although SIHP numbers were not assigned (Fredericksen 2003). An archaeological reconnaissance survey (Keau 1981) and another subsurface testing project (Welch 1991) did not produce any findings.

Southeast of the current project area, at Hansen Road, an archaeological inventory survey identified a historic structure (Madeus and Fredericksen (2008). This consisted of the remains of the old Pu'unene Hospital, which were designated as SIHP 6360. Two portions of the hospital were recorded: the new wing and power plant, constructed between 1948 and 1949; and the original kitchen building, built between 1912 and 1913. No further work was recommended.

Other studies in the vicinity of the project area produced no findings. These consist of archaeological surveys (Kennedy et al. 1993; Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2004), archaeological monitoring (Fredericksen 2015), and a cultural impact assessment (McGerty and Spear 2008).

One key report for the project area could not be located. This report is referenced in SHPD correspondence as Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1988 (Appendix A). The report was not found in the SHPD library in Kapolei, and multiple attempts were made by G70 to obtain the report from Xamanek Researches, with no response. The SHPD letters state that the Fredericksen and Fredericksen (1988) study had no findings (see Appendix A).

Summary and Anticipated Finds

Wailuku was a center of population during pre-contact times on the island of Maui. Its four major streams supported taro lo‘i and other agriculture, while fishponds provided resources from the ocean. Probably because of this abundance of the land and sea, Wailuku has been wrought with warfare throughout much of its known history, and several famous battles were fought there. In the post-contact period, the sugarcane industry took hold in the region, particularly in the vicinity of the project area, where a railroad passed by, just to the south.

The closest previous archaeological studies to the project area were conducted at the Kahului Airport, to the northeast. Among the archaeological features identified at the airport are human burials, alignments, surface WWII-era structures, and sugarcane-related features. These kinds of remains might be expected in the project area as well. Informal discussions and consultation with SHPD have been on-going between Dec 2016 to April 2017, with meetings with SHPD personnel held in December and April to confirm the requirement of providing sufficient information to lend to SHPD’s determination.

PROJECT DESIGN

Archaeological monitoring will be conducted for all ground disturbing activity during construction of the proposed Maui County Service Center on TMK: (2) 3-8-101:001–007. On-site archaeological monitoring will be carried out because 1) there is a lack of information as to the source of fill that was used for the project site, and 2) there have been past occurrences of human remains identified from imported sand material that was used as backfill in areas not far from the project.

Project Personnel

A senior archaeologist, qualified under §13-281, HAR, will serve as principal investigator for the project. The principal investigator will be responsible for overall project organization and management, will ensure high standards for field sampling and laboratory analyses, may conduct field visits and direct supervision of field personnel as appropriate, and will review the content of the monitoring report. The archaeological monitor will have sufficient fieldwork experience in Hawai'i or have completed sufficient college-level coursework in Anthropology and Hawaiian Archaeology. If archaeological remains are identified, the monitor has the authority to halt ground disturbing activities in the immediate area of the find.

Fieldwork

Prior to fieldwork, the archaeological monitor and/or principal investigator will meet with the construction team to discuss the monitoring plan. The archaeologist will ensure that the construction team understands the purpose of the monitoring and that the monitor has the authority to halt construction activity.

One archaeological monitor will be present for each piece of earth-moving equipment in operation on site. Field recording and sampling may include, but are not limited to, the drawing of stratigraphic profiles, photography, and controlled excavation of exposed features. Accurate map locations of test units, stratigraphic profiles, and archaeological features, deposits, and artifacts will be maintained. Field recording and sampling are intended to mitigate any potentially adverse effects to historic properties. Standards of documentation, recording, and analysis shall accord with HAR §13-279. All significant pōhaku should remain on site.

If human remains are discovered during monitoring, work in the vicinity of the remains will cease and the archaeological monitor will protect any exposed iwi, secure the area, and notify the proper authorities. No further work will take place in the immediate vicinity, although work in other areas of the project site may continue. Any fill material in the vicinity of the find will be screened on-site. An on-site secured storage area will be provided by the contractor for the curation of any potential cultural resources or iwi that are encountered; If iwi are encountered, a burial treatment plan will be submitted to the Maui Island Burial Council (MIBC), SHPD, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), as well as cultural descendants of other iwi kūpuna encountered within the district.

In the event of inadvertent discovery of non-burial historic properties, SHPD shall be consulted concerning appropriate mitigation measures. Any inadvertent discovery of burial historic properties will follow procedures as indicated in HAR §13-300-40 and HRS Chapter 6E-43. All burial material will be addressed as directed by SHPD.

Post-Field Actions

The nature and scope of post-field actions will vary according to the results of the fieldwork. At minimum, if no archaeological remains are discovered, a report documenting the negative findings

will be produced and submitted to SHPD. If archaeological remains are discovered, appropriate analyses will be conducted and reported.

Laboratory analyses of cultural material and sediments will be conducted in accordance with HAR §13-279 and will follow the SHPD *Rules Governing Standards for Archaeological Monitoring Studies and Reports* (§13-279-4). The specific procedures employed in laboratory analysis will vary according to the kinds of remains that are recovered. For example, artifacts will be measured, weighed, sketched or photographed, and identified as appropriate. Faunal material will be weighed, counted, and taxonomically identified to the highest level of detail possible.

Materials not associated with burials will be temporarily stored at the contracted archeologist's facility and will be turned over to the landowner at the close of the project. Any departure from these provisions will be in consultation with and written concurrence from SHPD.

Preparation of a final report shall conform to HAR §13-279. Photographs of excavations will be included in the monitoring report even if no historically-significant sites are documented. A draft monitoring report shall be prepared and submitted to SHPD in a timely manner, within four months following the end of fieldwork. A revised final report will be submitted within one month following receipt of review comments on the draft report. Should burials and/or human remains be identified, other letters, memos, and/or reports may be required.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological monitoring will be conducted for ground disturbing activity associated with construction of the proposed Maui County Service Center on TMK: (2) 3-8-101:001–007 in Wailuku Ahupua‘a, Wailuku District, on the island of Maui. On-site archaeological monitoring will be conducted for all ground disturbance activities for this project because 1) there is a lack of information as to the source of fill that was used for the project site, and 2) there have been past occurrences of human remains identified from imported sand material that was used as backfill in areas not far from the project. One archaeological monitor will be present for each piece of earth-moving equipment in operation on site. If the project continues for more than one calendar year from SHPD notification of archaeological monitoring, bi-annual summaries will be provided for review until the project is complete.

GLOSSARY

ahupua‘a	Traditional Hawaiian land division usually extending from the uplands to the sea.
ala loa	Highway, belt road around island.
ali‘i	Chief, chiefess, monarch.
‘aumakua	Family or personal gods. The plural form of the word is ‘aumākua.
‘auwai	Ditch, often for irrigated agriculture.
bermuda grass	The grass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , originally from the Middle East. This fast growing species is often used for turf grass.
hala	The indigenous pandanus tree, or <i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> , which had many uses in traditional Hawai‘i. Leaves were used in mats, house thatch, and basketry; flowers were used for their perfume; keys were utilized in lei and as brushes; roots and leaf buds were used medicinally; and wood was fashioned into bowls and other items.
heiau	Place of worship and ritual in traditional Hawai‘i.
‘ili	Traditional land division, usually a subdivision of an ahupua‘a.
imu	Underground pit or oven used for cooking.
iwi	Bone.
kama‘āina	Native-born.
koa haole	The small tree <i>Leucaena glauca</i> , historically-introduced to Hawai‘i.
konohiki	The overseer of an ahupua‘a ranked below a chief; land or fishing rights under control of the konohiki; such rights are sometimes called konohiki rights.
kula	Plain, field, open country, pasture, land with no water rights.
kuleana	Right, title, property, portion, responsibility, jurisdiction, authority, interest, claim, ownership.
kupuna	Grandparent, ancestor; kūpuna is the plural form.
lantana	The historically introduced shrub, <i>Lantana camara</i> .
lo‘i, lo‘i kalo	An irrigated terrace or set of terraces for the cultivation of taro.
Māhele	The 1848 division of land.
makai	Toward the sea.
mauka	Inland, upland, toward the mountain.

mō‘ī	King.
monkeypod	A large tree, <i>Samanea saman</i> , introduced to Hawai‘i from tropical America.
mo‘olelo	A story, myth, history, tradition, legend, or record.
‘ōhi‘a	Two kinds of forest trees. See also o‘ōhi‘a‘ai and ‘ōhi‘a lehua.
‘ōhi‘a ‘ai	The mountain apple tree, <i>Eugenia malaccensis</i> , a forest tree that grows to 50 ft. high.
‘ōhi‘a lehua	The native tree <i>Metrosideros polymorpha</i> , the wood of which was utilized for carving images, as temple posts and palisades, for canoe spreaders and gunwales, and in musical instruments.
‘okana	Subdivision or district, usually consisting of several ahupua‘a.
‘ōlelo no‘eau	Proverb, wise saying, traditional saying.
pōhaku	Rock, stone.
post-contact	After A.D. 1778 and the first written records of the Hawaiian Islands made by Captain James Cook and his crew.
pre-contact	Prior to A.D. 1778 and the first recorded arrival of Westerners in the islands.

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APPENDIX A: SHPD CORRESPONDENCE

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING, ROOM 555
601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

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HAWAII HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION REVIEW

Log #: 2003.0700
Doc #: 0305CD59

Applicant/Agency: Tom Schneil
Address: PBR Hawaii
1001 Bishop Street
Pacific Tower, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3429

SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review - Information Request for the
Proposed Maui Business Park Phase II
Ahupua'a: Kahului
District, Island: Wailuku, Maui
TMK: (2) 3-8-001:002 (portion) and 3-8-079:013

1. We believe there are no historic properties present, because:

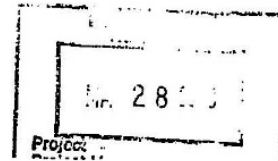
- ☒ a) intensive cultivation has altered the land
- ☒ b) residential development/urbanization has altered the land
- ☒ c) previous grubbing/grading has altered the land
- ☒ d) an acceptable archaeological assessment or inventory survey found no historic properties
- ☒ e) other: see SHPD DOC NO.: 9308KD01/LOG NO.: 9086; SHPD DOC NO.: 9308AG35/LOG NO.: 9147; SHPD DOC NO.: 9310AG43/LOG NO.: 9851; SHPD DOC NO.: 9401AG23/LOG NO.: 10576; SHPD DOC NO.: 9406KD37/LOG NO.: 11896; SHPD DOC NO.: 9704SC35/LOG NO.: 19217; SHPD DOC NO.: 0004CD05/LOG NO.: 25198; SHPD DOC NO.: 0107CD34/LOG NO.: 27908.

2. This project has already gone through the historic preservation review process, and mitigation has been completed ____.

☒ Thus, we believe that "no historic properties will be affected" by this undertaking

Staff: Cathleen A. Dagher
Cathleen A. Dagher
Assistant Maui/Lana'i Island Archaeologist
(808) 692-8023

Date: 25 May 2003





LAND PLANNING
ARCHITECTURE
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

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12. SHAN DOW AN, ASLA
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14. J. L. CHENG, ASLA
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16. JAMES L. LARSEN, AICP
Executive Director

18. VICTOR S. SUGIMOTO
Executive Director

20. JOHN H. HAWKINS, AICP
Executive Director

22. JAMES L. LARSEN, AICP
Executive Director

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Executive Director

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Executive Director

50. JAMES L. LARSEN, AICP
Executive Director

April 23, 2003

Holly McEldowney,
Acting Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

ATTN: Cathleen Dagher

SUBJECT: HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW OF MAUI BUSINESS
PARK PHASE II (TMK 3-8-06:4 (portion); TMK 3-8-01:2 (portion);
and TMK 3-8-79:13)

Dear Ms. McEldowney:

PBR HAWAII is assisting A&B Properties, Inc., in obtaining a State Land Use District Boundary Amendment and a Change in Zoning for Maui Business Park Phase II, a new light industrial business park in Kahului, Maui, adjacent to the existing Maui Business Park Phase I. The Maui Business Park Phase II site is comprised of two noncontiguous properties totaling approximately 179 acres (see Figure 1). These properties are identified by TMK 3-8-06:4 (portion); TMK 3-8-01:2 (portion); TMK 3-8-79:13 (see Figure 2).

Our consulting archaeologist, Aki Sinoto, previously contacted the State Historic Preservation Division and spoke to Cathleen Dagher and Melissa Kirkendall regarding conducting an archaeological survey of the Maui Business Park Phase II site. During the course of coordinating with the State Historic Preservation Division, the staff archaeologist determined that no further archaeological procedures were warranted for the Maui Business Park Phase II site. This determination was given verbally during a telephone conversation and was based on the long history of sugar cultivation of the area, the negative results of a previously completed survey by Xananeck Researches (Fredericksen & Fredericksen 1988) (see attached), and several "no effect" determinations for portions of the subject area or adjoining areas (see attached).

Based on this determination, we have not undertaken a new archaeological survey for the Maui Business Park site, however Aki Sinoto is preparing a cultural impact assessment for the project.

With this letter we are requesting a formal written "no effect" letter from the State Historic Preservation Division regarding the Maui Business Park Phase II site. Your letter is necessary for us to proceed with the State Land Use District Boundary Amendment and the Change in Zoning requests that will be filed soon with the State of Hawaii and the County Maui.

Holly McEldowney
SUBJECT: HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW OF MAUI BUSINESS PARK PHASE II
(TMK 3-8-06:4 (portion); TMK 3-8-01:2 (portion); and TMK 3-8-79:13)
April 23, 2003
Page 2

Thank you for your attention to this request. Please contact me if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

PBR HAWAII

Tom Schnell, AICP
Associate

cc: Richard Stack/A&B Properties, Inc. (w/o attachments)
Aki Sinoto/Aki Sinoto Consulting (w/o attachments)
Melissa Kirkendall/SHPD Maui (with attachments)

Aki Sinoto Consulting - Cultural Resource Management
2331 Kapiolani Blvd., Ste. 700, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815 Tel: (808) 944-9539 Fax: (808) 942-1016

April 16, 2003

Mr. Richard Stack, Jr.
A & B Properties, Inc.
822 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Stack:

Subject: Historic Preservation Review of the Maui BusinessPark- Phase II
Kahului, Wailuku, Maui (TMK: 3-8-06:74 and 3-8-79:13)

Following the execution of our agreement to undertake the archaeological inventory survey in conjunction with the proposed phase II development of the Maui Business Park, during the course of coordinating the scope of subsurface testing with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), the staff archaeologist determined that no further archaeological procedures are warranted for the subject area. This was based on the negative results of the previously completed survey by Xamanek Researches (Fredericksen & Fredericksen 1988) and the issuance of several "no effect" determinations for portions of the subject area or adjoining area on previous occasions.

The following eight letters with "no effect" determinations are attached herewith:

1. August 16, 1993 to Mr. Glen Ueno (LOG/DOC NO: 9086/9308KD01)
2. August 23, 1993 to Mr. Glen Ueno (LOG/DOC NO: 9147/9308AQ35)
3. November 15, 1993 to Mr. Brian Miskae (LOG/DOC NO: 9851/9310AG43)
4. January 14, 1994 to Mr. Bert Ratte (LOG/DOC NO: 10576/9401AG23)
5. June 30, 1994 to Mr. Brian Miskae (LOG/DOC NO: 11896/9406K337)
6. May 1, 1997 to Mr. Robert Siroi (LOG/DOC NO: 19217/9704SC35)
7. April 11, 2000 to Mr. Michael Munkieyo (LOG/DOC NO: 25198/0004CD05)
8. August 3, 2001 to Mr. Michael Summers (LOG/DOC NO: 27908/0107CD34)

Based on the current determination, the proposed archaeological inventory procedures are not necessary. According to the SHPD/DLNR, a new letter of "no effect" shall not be forthcoming until the matter comes to them for review.

The cultural impact assessment report is being revised and will be submitted shortly. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact me at the numbers listed above or by email at aki@akisinoto.com. We appreciate this opportunity to work with you on this project.

Sincerely,

Aki Sinoto
Consulting Archaeologist

cc with attachments: Mr. Tom Schnell, PBR Hawaii

JOHN WARRICK
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
33 SOUTH KING STREET, 8TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

August 16, 1993

Mr. Glen Ueno
Department of Public Works
Land Use and Codes Administration
County of Maui
250 S. High Street
Wailuku, HI 96793

LOG NO: 9086
DOC NO: 9308KD01

Dear Mr. Ueno:

SUBJECT: Historic Preservation Review of the Preliminary Plat for the
Kahului Industrial Park Subdivision
(LOCA File No. 3.1597)
Kahului, Wailuku, Maui
TMK: 3-8-06: portion of 4

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed Kahului Industrial Park Subdivision.

The subject subdivision is located near the intersection of Dairy Road and Punahoa Avenue, adjacent to the First Assembly of God Church. Parcel 4, which is being subdivided, is a portion of Land Grant 3143 to Claus Spreckels; it is currently owned by Alexander and Baldwin, Inc. The subdivision will create a 31.8 acre parcel, to be further subdivided for light industrial use; a road easement consisting of 2.99 acres; and a large parcel consisting of 387.4 acres. The large parcel will continue to be used for sugar cultivation.

The proposed subdivision was inspected June 29, 1993 by our staff archaeologist Theresa K. Donham. The entire property is in active use for sugar cultivation and is transected by irrigation ditches, field roads and cane fields. A single area of rock accumulation was observed. This was examined and found to consist of large boulders that had been moved by machinery. No traces of historic sites were observed within the area.

Based on the results of the field inspection and the long history of sugar cane cultivation in this area, we believe that historic sites are highly to be present. Therefore, we have determined that the proposed subdivision will have "no effect" on historic sites.

Please contact Ms. Theresa K. Donham at 243-5169 or Ms. Annie Griffin at 587-0013 if you have any questions regarding these comments.

Sincerely,


ANNE GRIFFIN, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

KD:111

KATHY ABLE, CHAIRPERSON
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HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DIVISION

LAND MANAGEMENT

STATE PARKS

WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

LOG NO: 9851
DOC NO: 9310AG43

October 29, 1993

Mr. Brian Miskae, Director
Maui Planning Department
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii 96793

Dear Mr. Miskae:

SUBJECT: County of Maui, Historic Preservation Review the SMA
Use Permit Application for Sam's Club (93/SMI-27)
Kahului, Wailuku, Maui
TKK: 3-8-73: 12

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed
construction of Sam's Club, a wholesale store, and accessory
parking.

The applicant's consultant, Michael T. Munekiyo Consulting, Inc.,
consulted our office regarding historic preservation concerns.
Our letter of June 2, 1993 has been attached to this application
as Appendix B. Portions of this letter have been used on pages
13 and 20 of the Project Assessment Report.

The field inspection conducted by our staff archaeologist
identified no remains of historic sites and it is highly unlikely
that significant historic sites are present due to extensive
alteration of the property. Therefore, we have determined that
the proposed Sam's Club will have "no effect" on historic sites.

Please contact Ms. Annie Griffin at 587-0013 if you have any
questions about these comments.

Sincerely,

DON HIBBARD, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

AG:jen

c: Steve Tagawa, OCEA

JOHN WALKER
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

33 SOUTH KING STREET, 8TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

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LOG NO: 10576
DOC NO: 9401AG23

January 14, 1994

Mr. Bert Ratte, Engineer
Department of Public Works
Land Use and Codes Administration
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Mr. Ratte:

SUBJECT: County of Maui, Historic Preservation Review of the
Construction Plans for the Kahului Industrial Park,
Phase 1B
Kahului, Wailuku, Maui
TKK: 3-8-61 4: (por.)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on these plans for the
proposed Kahului Industrial Park.

We believe that the proposed project will have no effect on
historic sites. The findings of an archaeological survey
indicate the absence of significant historic sites in the
proposed construction area. Sheet 2 of the plans include two
Notes providing for the procedures to be followed in case of the
inadvertent discovery of historic sites during construction work.
The note under REQUIREMENTS OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION is more appropriate to follow.

Please contact our office at 587-0047 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

DON HIBBARD, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

AG:jen

WILLIAM J. GAYTANO
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



WILLIAM B. CYRUS-ADAMS, COMMISSIONER
BUREAU OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSIONER OF WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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LINDA WISNICKA

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KALANIPUANA BUILDING, ROOM 568
901 KEMAHU DRIVE
KAPAHULU, HAWAII 96707

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BEACHES AND OCEAN RECREATION
COMMISSIONER OF WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES
DIVISION
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
LAND
STATE PARKS

August 3, 2001

Michael J. Summers
Chris Hart & Partners, Inc.
1955 Main Street, Suite 200
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793-1706

LOG NO: 27908 ✓
DOC NO 0107CD34

Dear Mr. Summers,

SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review of an Information Request Pertaining to a Special Management Area Use Permit Application for the Proposed Construction of the Costco Wholesale Addition on a Property Located in Kahului
Kahului Ahupua'a, Wailuku District, Island of Maui
TMK: 3-8-79: 013

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments pertaining to the information request for the Special Management Area Use Permit for the proposed construction of the Costco Wholesale Addition to be located on a property in Kahului. Our review is based on reports, maps, and aerial photographs maintained at the State Historic Preservation Division; no field inspection was conducted of the subject parcel.

Based on the submitted information request, we understand the proposed project area is adjacent to the existing Costco and was previously utilized as the site of the Central Maui Power Plant. The subject property had previously been grubbed and graded and currently there are several dilapidated buildings on-site.

A search of our records indicates an archaeological inventory survey has not been conducted of the subject parcels. The general area seems likely to have once been the location of pre-Contact farming, perhaps with scattered houses. However, the subject property has undergone extensive alteration due to the construction of the power plant, making it unlikely that significant historic sites remain.

Given the above information, we believe that the proposed undertaking will have "no effect" on historic sites.

Please call Cathleen Dagher, at 692-8023, if you have any questions.

Aloha


Don Hibbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

CD:jen

8/5 16 2001



BENJAMIN J. CAYTANG
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
23 KOUSSANG STREET, 4TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

July 8, 1996

Scientific Consultant Services, Inc.
7111 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 777
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Dr. Spear:

SUBJECT: Historic Preservation Review of a Revised Archaeological Inventory Survey of the
Puuene Bypass/Mokulele Highway Improvements Corridor, Puukohala and Waialae, Waialae District, Maui
TMK: 3-8-04-05, 06, 07, 1996, Borgen & Spear

LOG NO: 17431
DOC NO: 9603C22

Thank you for the prompt submission of requested revisions to the archaeological inventory survey report for the proposed Puuene Bypass/Mokulele Highway corridor (Inventory Survey of Puuene Bypass/Mokulele Highway Improvements Corridor, Puukohala and Waialae Ahupua'a, Waialae District, Island of Maui, Hawaii. TMK: 3-8-04, 05, 06, 07, 1996, Borgen & Spear). We provide the following comments.

In general, the requested revisions have been made acceptably. We now find that the report acceptably inventories sites in the area, and we agree with significance evaluations.

We do not concur, however, with the proposed mitigation plan for the dump site portion of Site 50-50-09-4164 that appears to lie within the proposed improvement corridor. We believe that the proposed mitigation - passive preservation through depositing fill on top of the portion of dump site within the corridor - will have an "adverse effect" on the significant historic aerospace artifacts. According to representatives of the Pacific Aerospace Museum (PAM), the dump site was originally formed in 1947 when Naval Air Station personnel pushed a number of outdated, damaged, and/or surplus aircraft, aircraft parts, and other military vehicles into an excavated pit and then covered the abandoned materials with dry fill. According to the PAM representatives, the placing of new fill and a portion of the highway over the dump site would likely have an adverse effect on the below aircraft within the dump site, causing the aircraft and other intact wreckage to collapse.

In view of these findings, we believe that an alternative, acceptable mitigation plan will be needed. We would encourage you and your client to meet with us, in order to review the available information and develop an acceptable mitigation plan for Site 50-50-09-4164. This work on a mitigation plan can be handled separately from the report, with the resulting plan not needing to be in the report. Thus, the report is considered complete.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Sara Collins at 587-0013.

Aloha,
Don Hubbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

SC:jen

JUL 8 1996

BENJAMIN J. CAYTANG
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
Kalahele Building, Room 515
801 Kalia Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

April 11, 2000

Michael T. Muneke
Muneke, Arakawa and Hiraga, Inc.
305 High Street, Suite 104
Waialuku, Hawaii 96793

LOG NO: 25188
DOC NO: 0004CD05

Dear Mr. Muneke,

SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-42 Historic Preservation Review of the Draft Environmental
Assessment for the Proposed Maui Business Park, Phase 1B Subdivision
Kahala Ahupua'a, Waialuku District, Island of Maui
TMK: 3-8-08-073

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your Draft Environmental Assessment of January 21, 2000. Our review is based on reports, maps and aerial photographs maintained at the State Historic Preservation Office; no field inspection was made of the subject property.

From the submitted plans, we understand the proposed undertaking entails the development of a light industrial subdivision and the subject property will be divided into ten lots. The proposed undertaking includes improvements involving the State-Right-of-Way, such as the installation of traffic signals.

In 1988, an archaeological inventory survey was conducted of the subject property by Xanatos Researches Inc. (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1988). No significant historic sites were identified during this investigation, however, a volcanic glass-like substance was recovered. Subsequent analysis conducted on this material determined it not to be volcanic glass.

Given the above information, it seems unlikely that significant historic sites will be impacted by the proposed undertaking. Therefore, we believe that this project will have "no effect" on significant historic sites.

If at a future date, expansion of this subdivision is planned for the lot adjacent to Phase 1B, we request the opportunity to review all plans for development.

Please call Cathleen Dagher at 892-8023 if you have any questions.

Aloha,
Don Hubbard, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

CD:jen

APR 17 2000

ADAMUKEA CATTANI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
33 SOUTH KING STREET, 4TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

May 1, 1997

Mr. Robert Siroto, District Engineer
State of Hawaii Department of Transportation
650 Palapala Drive
Kahului, Maui, Hawaii 96732

Dear Mr. Siroto:

SUBJECT: Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review of a Draft Environmental Assessment
Prepared for the Proposed Mokulele Highway/Puunene Bypass,
Project No. 311A-02-82, Wailuku District, Maui
TMKs: 3-8-004: Portions of 23, 24 & 27; 3-8-005: Portions of 02, 19, 20, 21, 22,
27, 28, 29, 30, 31 & 34; 3-8-006: Portions of 02 03, 04, & 20; 3-8-008:
Portions of 01, 07, 08 & 32; 3-8-077: Portion of 09

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared for the proposed Mokulele Highway/Puunene Bypass project. The subject undertaking will consist of two phases of roadway improvements: the widening of Mokulele Highway and Puunene Avenue from two-lane to four-lane roadways; and the future construction of the "Puunene Bypass" by the County of Maui. Our review is based on historic reports, maps, and aerial photographs maintained at the State Historic Preservation Division; no field inspection was made of the subject parcels.

We have previously reviewed an archaeological inventory survey of the proposed Mokulele Highway/Puunene Bypass Corridor, and concurred with the findings of the survey (*Inventory Survey of Puunene Bypass/Mokulele Highway Improvements Corridor, Palohua and Wailuku Ahupua'a, Wailuku District, Island of Maui, Hawaii*). [TMK: 3-8: 04, 05, 06, 07]. 1996. Burgett & Spear). At the time our office concluded its review of the inventory survey, it appeared that the proposed widening of Mokulele Highway would have an "adverse effect" on a significant historic site (SHIP No. 50-50-04-4164, Naval Air Station Puunene) known to lie just to the east of the existing roadway. Site 4164 includes what may be a large dump site for abandoned aircraft and machinery which lies just to the east of the existing Mokulele Highway corridor. Thus, we advised the archaeological consultants that an acceptable mitigation plan would be needed in order to ensure that the proposed widening of Mokulele Highway would have "no adverse effect" on Site 4164.

Subsequent to our previous determination of "adverse effect" on Site 4164 and the recommendation to prepare a mitigation plan (see attached copy of Hibbard to Spear, dated July 8, 1996, DOC NO: 9606SC22), we received copies of 1951 aerial photographs taken of the vicinity of the dump site. The aerial photographs clearly show existing topographic features such as the highway, railroad berm, and the margins of the dump site. Our review of these photographs indicates that the proposed widening of Mokulele Highway at this point will not, in fact, adversely affect the dump site.

SUSAN L. WELLS, CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPUTY
Gilbert Coloma-Agustin

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LAND MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMS

STATE PLANS
AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

LOG NO: 19217 ✓
DOC NO: 9704SC35

Mr. Robert Siroto
Page 2

Additionally, an addendum to the archaeological inventory survey report was prepared (*Addendum to: Inventory Survey of Puunene Bypass/Mokulele Highway Improvements Corridor, Palohua and Wailuku Ahupua'a, Wailuku District, Island of Maui, Hawaii*). [TMK: 3-8: 04, 05, 06, 07]. 1996. Burgett & Spear). This addendum documents several representative structures from the Plantation Camp at McGerrow Village since the village may be under impact from the proposed highway improvements. Subsequent to the field work conducted pursuant to the subject undertaking, all buildings in the proposed corridor impact zone have been razed, and one structure (Building 4014) was preserved and moved to the grounds of The Sugar Museum.

Consequently, in view of these facts, we can now say that the proposed undertakings will have "no effect" on significant historic sites known to be in the vicinity of the project site.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Sara Collins at 587-0013.

Altogether

BON HIBBARD, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

SC:jen

cc: Ms. Elizabeth Anderson, Cultural Resources Commission, Maui Planning Department,
250 S. High Street, Wailuku, HI 96793

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
33 SOUTH KING STREET, 6TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

KETH ADAM, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DISCUSSION

JOHN P. KOPELLO II
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June 30, 1994

Mr. Brian Miskae, Director
Maui Planning Department
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii 96793

LOG NO: 11896
DOC NO: 9406KD37

Dear Mr. Miskae:

SUBJECT: County of Maui, Historic Preservation Review of the
Special Use Permit -- K-Mart Parking Lot Expansion
Kahului, Wailuku, Maui (I.D. No. 94/HUP-006)
THK: 3-8-79: 13

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed K-Mart parking lot expansion project. The project involves a c. 6,000 square foot area directly behind and adjacent to the existing K-Mart facility. The purpose of the expansion is to replace parking lot stalls that will be lost when Dairy Road is widened.

The proposed parking lot expansion area is located on abandoned agricultural lands that have been impacted by mechanized cane cultivation and more recently by construction of the X-Mart store. The proposed construction will involve minor grading and paving.

Due to the extent of prior disturbance in the area, and the nature of the proposed construction, we believe that the proposed parking lot expansion project will have "no effect" on historic sites.

Page 2

Please contact Ms. Theresa Donham at 243-5169 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

DON HILBARD Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

KD: rn

c: Roger Evans (OCZA File No. 94-687)

44-51934

JOHN W. HARRIS
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
33 SOUTH KING STREET, 8TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

SEITH LAMIA, CLERK/INTERIM
DEPT. OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIRECTOR
JOHN A. KAPULESI
DONALD L. HARRIS
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING
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RECREATION DEVELOPMENT
PARKS AND RECREATION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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August 23, 1993

Mr. Glen Ueno
Department of Public Works
Land Use and Codes Administration
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

LOG NO: 9147
DOC NO: 9308A235

Dear Mr. Ueno:

SUBJECT: County of Maui, Historic Preservation Review of the
First Assembly of God Subdivision (LUCAS File No.
3.1610)
Kahului, Wailuku, Maui
PDK: 3-8-061 DOR: 2 of 64

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed
subdivision of a portion of this parcel into 3 lots.

This area has been extensively disturbed by sugarcane
cultivation. Archaeological surveys conducted in former cane
lands near this property have identified no historic sites. It
is highly unlikely that historic sites are present in the
proposed subdivision. Therefore, we believe that this
subdivision will have "no effect" on historic sites.

Please contact Ms. Annie Griffin at 587-0013 if you have any
questions.

Sincerely,

DON HIBBARD, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division

AG:111

November 15, 1993

LOG NO: 9989
DOC NO: 9311AG14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Roger C. Evans, Administrator
Office of Conservation and Environmental Affairs

FROM: Don Hibbard, Administrator

SUBJECT: Historic Preservation Review of SNA Management Area
Permit Application (93/DM-27), Sam's Club (File No.:
94-295)
Kahului, Wailuku, Maui
PDK: 3-8-721 DOR: 12

We have sent our comments directly to the Maui County Planning
Department. Attached for your information is a copy of our
October 29, 1993 letter.

If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Annie Griffin at
587-0013.

AG:jcn

Attachment

11/16/93