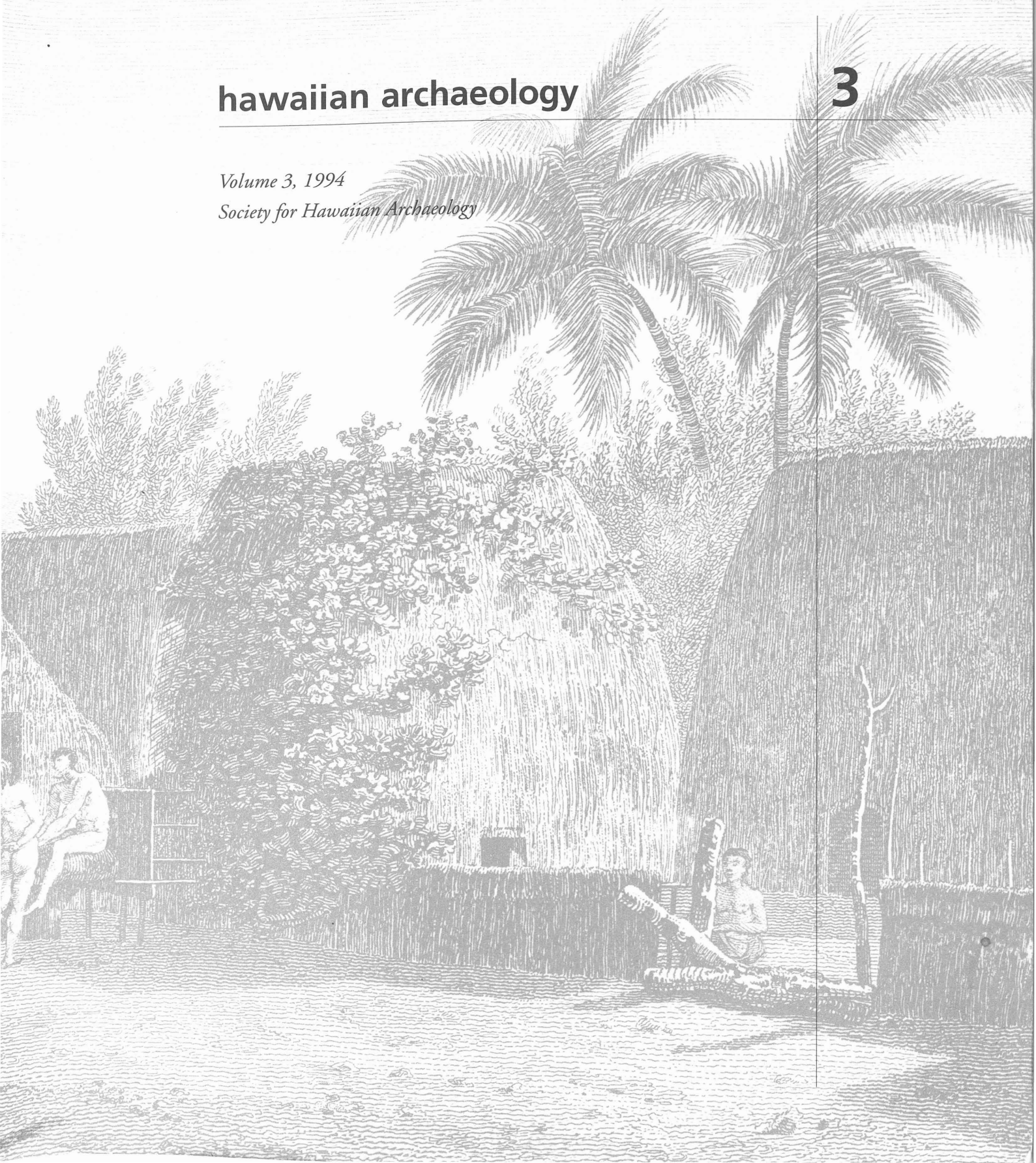


hawaiian archaeology

3

Volume 3, 1994

Society for Hawaiian Archaeology



hawaiian archaeology

Volume 3, 1994

Society for Hawaiian Archaeology

J. Stephen Athens

Paul H. Rosendahl

Matthew Spriggs

Editor's Note 3

Archaeological Monitoring and Historic Preservation 4

Aboriginal Hawaiian Structural Remains and Settlement
Patterns in the Upland Agricultural Zone at Lapakahi,
Island of Hawai'i 14

Ancestral Oceanic Society and the Origins of the Hawaiians 71

hawaiian archaeology 3

Terry L. Hunt, Editor

*Production of this volume was made possible with the
generous financial assistance of:*

Robert E. Black Memorial Fund

B. P. Bishop Museum

Archaeology, Inc.

Paul H. Rosendahl, Ph.D., Inc.

ISSN 0890-1678

Editor's Note

Archaeological research on prehistoric and historic Hawai'i proceeds at a rapid, even accelerating pace. Despite global recession, development throughout the islands continues to generate a substantial amount of archaeological field work, reporting of primary data, and areal syntheses. Other research, independent of contract archaeology, also appears to be increasing. Public organizations involved in archaeological research, such as the University of Hawai'i, the State Historic Preservation Division, and the Bishop Museum (now designated the State Museum of Natural and Cultural History), now employ more professional, Ph.D. and M.A. level archaeologists than ever before. Undergraduate and graduate student enrolment in archaeology at the University of Hawai'i has also grown significantly in recent years. Recent publications reflect not only this growth, but also the prominence of Hawaiian archaeology to a national and international audience (e.g., recent issues of *Asian Perspectives* and recent symposia at national and international meetings).

The community of archaeologists working in Hawai'i is not only large, but more specialized than ever before. This specialization reflects a trend in the discipline demanding competent analysis of a variety of archaeological materials. With this trend has come specialized technology. We rely on analysts with expertise in areas such as compositional analysis, zooarchaeology, historical archaeology, geoarchaeology, and residue studies to name a few examples. Archaeology has reached a point where many questions can be addressed with a degree of certainty not previously attained.

These factors point to the importance of timely publication of research results. Publication, while critical for the professional community in Hawai'i and beyond, is also valued by the lay community. The people of Hawai'i maintain a strong interest in the Island's historic and prehistoric past. Archaeology in Hawai'i continues to build an understanding of that past.

Our goal with publication of *Hawaiian Archaeology* is to provide timely, synthetic papers, and reports of technical detail to the professional and lay community. This issue publishes two papers (Rosendahl and Athens) that have been part of a backlog of submissions.

I would like to thank the secretarial staff of the Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i for their assistance in retyping manuscripts. Special thanks go to Tom Dye for serving the role of both a managing and production editor. Tom also worked diligently to obtain funding for publication of *Hawaiian Archaeology* volumes 3 and 4. I also thank Michael Pfeffer for editorial assistance. T.L.H.

Editorial and subscription notices

Hawaiian Archaeology, founded in 1984, is published by the Society for Hawaiian Archaeology, a registered tax-exempt organization.

The Officers of the Board of Directors of the Society for Hawaiian Archaeology are:

A. E. Griffin, *President*
B. V. Rolett, *Vice-President*
L. Somer, *Recording Secretary*
A. Steiner-Horton, *Corresponding Secretary*
L. Miller, *Treasurer*

The Publications Committee members are:
T. S. Dye, *Chair* and S. L. Collins.

Copyright © 1994 Society for Hawaiian Archaeology. All rights reserved; no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the Board of Directors, Society for Hawaiian Archaeology.

Address

Hawaiian Archaeology, Society for Hawaiian Archaeology, P. O. Box 23292, Honolulu, Hawaii 96823-3292 is the address for all matters relating to the Society and to *Hawaiian Archaeology*.

Current subscriptions

Hawaiian Archaeology is published annually and distributed to members of the Society for Hawaiian Archaeology. Current dues are:

Professional—\$26
Regular—\$22
Associate—\$18

Membership applications are available from the Corresponding Secretary of the Society for Hawaiian Archaeology.

Notes for contributors

Articles on Hawaiian prehistory or archaeology, or that contribute to the advance of method and theory as these apply to Hawai'i, are considered for publication in *Hawaiian Archaeology*. Send three photocopies of the text and of illustrations or roughs to the Publications Committee of the Society for Hawaiian Archaeology. Preferred style is as you find it in this number, and generally follows *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 13th or 14th Edition, for scientific and technical publications using the short (B) form for bibliographic citations. Authors of articles accepted for publication will be asked to submit a copy of the text on a diskette formatted for DOS and to provide camera-ready illustrations.

Conventions for radiocarbon dates

In citing radiocarbon dates, *Hawaiian Archaeology* uses the following conventions: BP (before physics) indicates an uncalibrated radiocarbon age; CRA (conventional radiocarbon age) indicates a radiocarbon age that (i) uses 5568 as the ^{14}C half-life, (ii) was measured against the NBS oxalic acid standard, (iii) uses 1950 as the zero date for radiocarbon time, (iv) is normalized for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, and (v) has not been corrected for reservoir effects; BC/AD indicates a measurement that has been calibrated to calendar years.

