

# HAWAIIAN ARCHÆOLOGY



VOL. 1 NO. 1

SOCIETY FOR HAWAIIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

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The Society for Hawaiian Archaeology is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization incorporated in the State of Hawai'i. The purposes of the Society, as set forth in its Constitution, are:

1. To promote communication among archaeologists in the State of Hawai'i;
2. To aid and enhance the scholarly advancement of archaeology in Hawai'i by means of regular meetings, publications, or other means of disseminating new methods and results;
3. To insure that Hawai'i's unique and valuable cultural resources shall be conserved for future generations;
4. To aid in educating the general public as to the aims, methods, and results of Hawaiian archaeology;
5. To sponsor and support legislation that furthers the aims of archaeology and of historic and cultural preservation in Hawai'i; and
6. To undertake such other activities that may further the purposes stated above, if so desired by the membership.

For information on membership, and on the current activities of the Society for Hawaiian Archaeology, write to the Secretary at the above address.

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## EDITORIAL

In September, 1984, the Society for Hawaiian Archaeology will celebrate its fourth anniversary. An early aim of the Society's members, expressed during initial meetings, was the publication of a journal or newsletter which would serve as a vehicle for disseminating the results of research in Hawaiian archaeology. With the publication of this first issue of Hawaiian Archaeology, that aim has now been achieved.

The articles that follow illustrate the diversity of current research in Hawaiian archaeology. Bion Griffin summarizes the important results of several seasons of fieldwork at Ha'ena on Kaua'i, and offers a tentative culture-historical sequence for the area. Melinda Allen, who has pioneered the identification and analysis of archaeobotanical materials from Hawaiian archaeological sites, provides an overview of the contributions made by archaeology to our knowledge of Hawaiian paleoethnobotany. In recent years, much public attention has focussed on the Island of Kaho'olawe, and William Barrera in his article proposes a tentative chronology for the prehistoric occupation of the island. Barrera's model will hopefully stimulate other archaeologists who have worked on Kaho'olawe to summarize their own results, and to test his hypotheses. Some of the most important early work in Hawaiian archaeology centered on the study of fishhooks; in his contribution, Akira Goto attempts to go beyond stylistic analyses with an ecological approach to the study of ancient Hawaiian fishing strategies. Jeffrey Clark and Yusif Tamimi illustrate the value of inter-disciplinary collaboration with their study of prehistoric agricultural soils in the Waimea-Kawaihae region of Hawai'i Island. We also have included in this issue the abstract of Paul Cleghorn's doctoral dissertation on the technology of Hawaiian adz production, to be published at a later date by the Bishop Museum.

The publication of Volume 1 of Hawaiian Archaeology represents the efforts of several individuals. I especially thank Helen Leideman, Carl Christensen, and Bonnie Clause for their assistance.

P. V. Kirch  
Editor