

# ***HISTORIC CONTEXTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY***

## **I. Traditional Hawaiian Culture**

### **A. Polynesian Settlement of Hawaii**

1. Timeframe of first settlement and earliest sites
2. Comparative studies of oral histories, genealogies and archaeological data
3. Social structure and subsistence during the period of settlement
4. Hawaiian chronologies for archaeology – critical analysis and testing

### **B. Development of Hawaiian Political Structure and Religion**

1. Geographic boundaries of political units and changes through time
2. The effect and correlates of *kapu* practices on social organization and diet
3. Spatial organization of domestic, hinterland and ceremonial spaces
4. Material correlates of warfare, religion and politics in a complex society
5. The role of politics in resource procurement, distribution and use

### **C. Hawaiian Agriculture**

1. Spatial and temporal variation in leeward agricultural field systems
2. Spatial and temporal variation in windward wet agricultural systems
3. Functional and temporal interpretation of individual agricultural features
4. Agricultural landscapes as reflecting population increase and political complexity

### **D. Hawaiian Technology and Subsistence Strategies**

1. Fishing technology as relating to temporal, regional and functional variation
2. Hawaiian adzes - resource acquisition, manufacturing and trade
3. Extraction technologies for water, scoria, volcanic glass, and building materials
4. Hunting strategies for food or other commodities in selected environments

### **E. Method and Theory in Hawaiian Archaeology**

1. Artifacts - stylistic nomenclature and categories for defining temporal change
2. Quantitative models of duration and use of sites using portable remains
3. Interpreting site chronology through use of stratigraphic data and sampling
4. Environmental determinism, human agency and other perspectives that influence outcomes in archaeological interpretation
5. The role of cultural resource management practices in shaping interpretive models

## II. Western Contact

### A. The Geography of Contact

1. The rise of shipping/trade centers and political power shifts
2. Religion realignment from traditional to western deity, consequent abandonment or reuse of ceremonial centers
3. Changes/continuity in mortuary ritual and associated sites

### B. The Material Culture of Contact

1. Artifact-based models of pre- and post-contact sites and land use
2. Identifying architectural variation associated with contact

## III. Nineteenth Century

### A. Changing Landscapes and Population Decline

1. Post-contact land use patterns, effects of wage labor, disease, and private land ownership
2. Introduced animals and their impacts on traditional settlement patterns
3. Reading western artifacts – contexts and implications of presence/absence and stylistic elements in nineteenth century Hawaiian sites
4. *Kuleana* archaeology – hypotheses relating nineteenth century *kuleana* records to pre-contact settlement patterns and land use

### B. Commerce and Government in the Nineteenth Century

1. Sandalwood and other natural resource harvesting for profit
2. Transformation of traditional trails to roads; changes in overland routes
3. Maritime shipping routes, landings; whaling technology and material culture
4. Sugar plantations and mills; economic role and technological development
5. Ranching, large and small scale; impacts on traditional land use and local economies; paniolo culture
6. Shipping/trade centers and the role of capitalist interests in political upheaval

## IV. Twentieth Century

1. The interface(s) of immigrant cultures and Hawaiian culture
2. World War II era military installations – construction & abandonment
3. Early twentieth century agricultural landscapes – flumes, ditches, railroads
4. Sugar camps – their distribution, internal design and functional role in rural Hawaii
5. Coffee farms and other specialized agricultural land use