

In this brief presentation, I will discuss the Moloka'i Archaeological Training Program held from Fall 2004 to Summer 2005. The program was co-sponsored by the University of Hawai'i and the Moloka'i Rural Development Project with the objective to teach basic archaeological methods to local and non-traditional students for possible future employment in the archaeological field. The success of this program demonstrates the value and benefits of establishing archaeological training programs for local students. After a brief introduction into the overall structure of the program, I will discuss the field methods learned by the students and the results of the Kamalō portion of the fieldwork. Windy will present the results of the Wailau fieldwork in a later presentation.

Program Overview

- Fall 2004--fieldwork in lower Kamalō (Theresa Donham)
- Spring 2005--classroom lectures and fieldwork in upper Kamalō (Windy McElroy & Cyril Calugay)
- Summer 2005--advanced fieldwork in Wailau (Windy McElroy)

The training project was carried out over three semesters. 1) In Fall 2004, Theresa Donham led fieldwork in lower Kamalō. 2) The following Spring 2005 semester consisted of classroom lectures, taught by Windy McElroy and me (Cy Calugay) as the teaching assistant, and fieldwork in upper Kamalō. 3) In Summer 2005, Windy offered an advanced archaeological training

course in Wailau, which primarily continued fieldwork training in survey and excavation. The map pictured here shows the locations of both Kamalō and Wailau on Molokaʻi. The fieldwork portion was done in collaboration with Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate and the Society for Molokaʻi Archaeology.

Eight students completed the training in 2004, and 17 students took the course in 2005, five of them returning from the previous semester. For the advanced course in Wailau, a



total of 17 students and volunteers participated, six continuing on from the previous semester. The Wailau fieldwork continued this past summer, but was not run as a field school. However, one student did return as a field supervisor.

This is the Spring 2005 class photo. As you can see it was a very diverse group, with a wide range of ages and backgrounds. There were a couple teachers, a firefighter, some high school students, a few retirees, and a mother and daughter. For

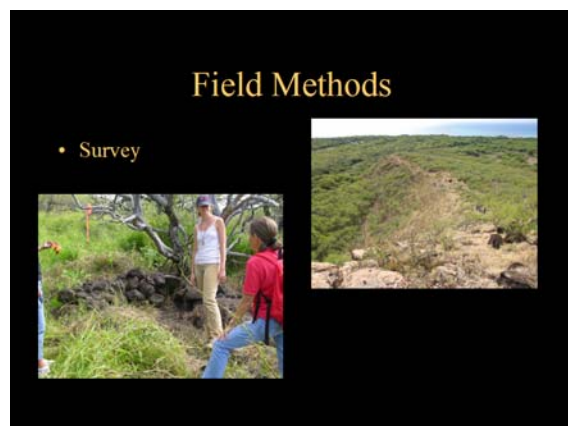
most of the students, it was their first introduction to the subject of archaeology, and all were very enthusiastic; many wanted to continue doing archaeology after the course.

The classroom instruction portion of the training project was taught as an outreach course through Maui Community College. Students received college credit for Anthropology 290. High school juniors and seniors were also allowed to enroll for college credit.

The course covered a variety of basic issues confronted by archaeologists, with a focus on those issues that pertain to archaeology in Hawaiʻi. Lectures were supplemented with lab-work, videos, guest-lecturers, and small-group activities and discussions. Students were required to take two exams, make two presentations, complete in-class assignments, and participate in field training.

Some of the field methods that were taught to students included:


- survey



- GPS

Field Methods


- Survey
- GPS



- field photography

Field Methods

- Survey
- GPS
- Field photography



- tape and compass mapping (2004)

Field Methods


- Survey
- GPS
- Field photography
- Tape and compass mapping



- plane table and alidade mapping (2005)

Field Methods

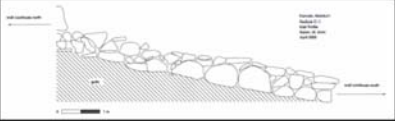
- Survey
- GPS
- Field photography
- Tape and compass mapping
- Plane table and alidade mapping



- wall profiling

Field Methods


- Wall profiling



- cross-section drawing (Wailau advanced course)

Field Methods

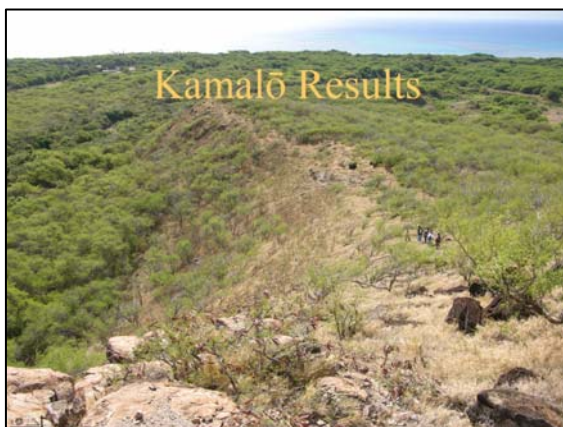
- Wall profiling
- Cross-section drawing



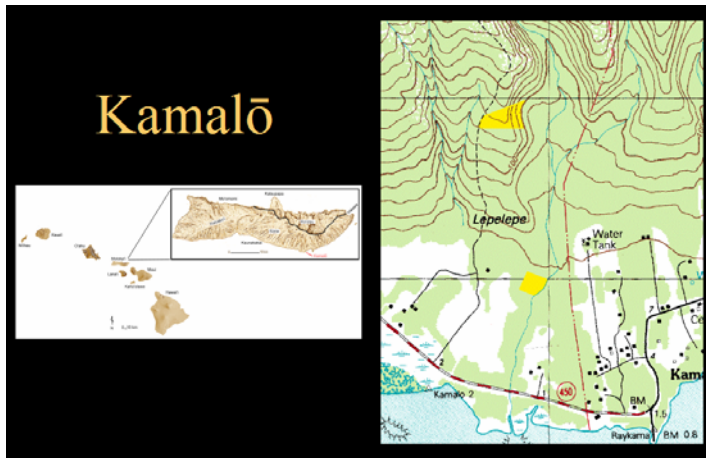
- excavation (Wailau advanced course)

Field Methods

- Wall profiling
- Cross-section drawing
- Excavation



During the Fall 2004 and Spring 2005 courses, students worked in Kamalō Ahupua‘a. This is a view of the eastern edge of our survey site looking *makai* from the Kamehameha Wall.

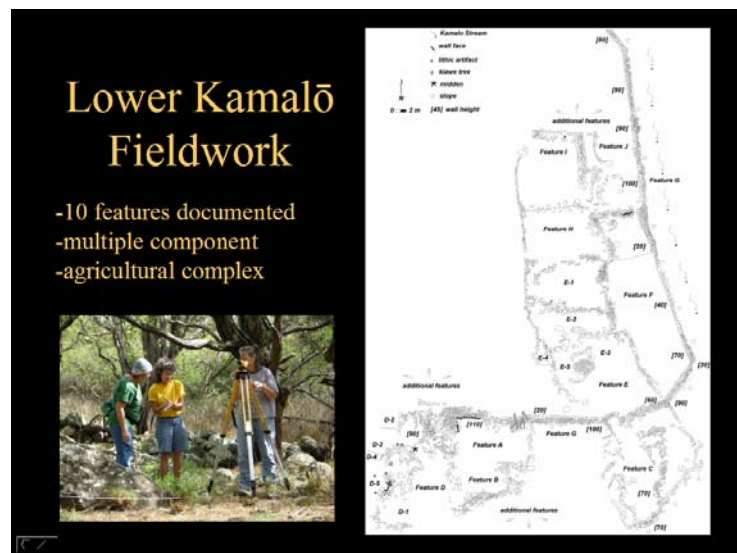


The *ahupuaʻa* of Kamalō is located along the southeastern coast of Molokaʻi approximately nine miles east of Kaunakakai. Kamalō is roughly rectangular in shape, as opposed to the idealized wedge-shaped Hawaiian land division which ran from the mountain to the ocean, and encompasses roughly 4,000 ac.

Among written sources there is general agreement that Kamalō was formerly known as Kamaloʻo, which means ‘the dry place’ (Cooke 1949:83; Ne and Cronin 1992:33; Pukui et al. 1974:80). Harriet Ne relates that this is because Kamalō is where the sea “dried up and the waves, breaking on the outside reef, did not come up to the shore” (Ne and Cronin 1992:33). This barrier reef, the longest in Hawaiʻi, extends from Honouliwai some 10 miles to the east, nearly to Laʻau Point about 20 miles west of Kamalō with little change in character at Kamalō.

The 2004 work took place in lower Kamalō, while the 2005 session focused on a portion of upper Kamalō.

The Fall 2004 class relocated and documented a site complex previously identified by Ross Cordy (Cordy and Cordy 2001). Theresa and the students found that the complex was larger than originally defined, and they were able to map additional features in detail. They also determined that it was not a habitation complex, as previously believed, but rather an agricultural complex with terraces and walls constructed to form an integrated agricultural area next to the stream. One small habitation shelter was also identified, and this contained surface artifacts and midden.



C-Shape

-SW corner of complex
-3 hammerstones,
1 whetstone, and
1 basalt core found
in the vicinity.



This is a photo of the SW side of the complex, showing one of the C-shapes.

Three hammerstones, a whetstone and a basalt core were found in the vicinity.

Feature G

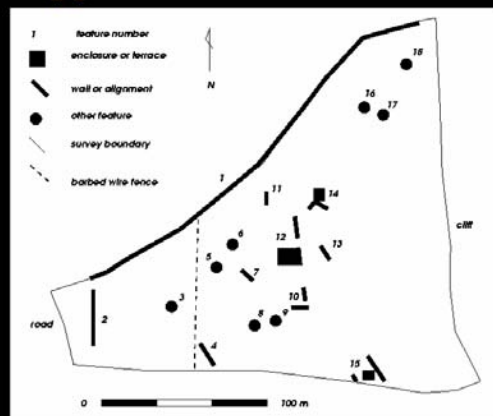


-131 meters long, max. height 1.24 meters
-primarily bifaced and core-filled

This is a portion of the most prominent feature of the complex, Feature G (photo at left). It is an L-shaped wall whose total length is 131 m and rises to a maximum height of 1.24 m. Construction is mainly bifaced and core filled, although some areas are stacked.

In sum, 10 features of the site were examined during the 2004 phase of fieldwork. Many of these consisted of multiple components, and additional features of the site remain undocumented.

Upper Kamalō Fieldwork



In Spring 2005, we surveyed a roughly 18,000 m² area where no work was done previously. We documented 18 features, ranging from simple stone clearing mounds to complex religious structures. There were five

stone walls, one with a petroglyph at its base, one terrace, two stone mounds, a boulder alignment, a modified bedrock outcrop, and six multiple-component features. All features

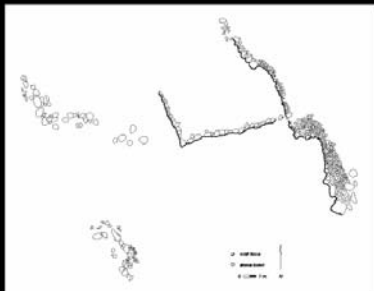
were measured, photographed, described, and mapped by GPS, and four were mapped in detail.

Kamehameha Wall



The long prominent wall along the upper boundary of the site is known as the Kamehameha Wall. It was built by Kamehameha V to control cattle and is said to extend all the way to Kawela. It is uncertain whether or not the other features are associated with this wall.

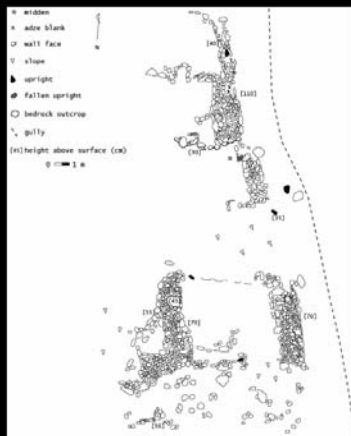
Feature 15



Medicine bowl?

This is a map of one of the multiple component features. It has a substantial wall on the east, and branching off of it are two smaller wall segments. A stone bowl was found on one of the smaller wall segments. This bowl might have been used for medicinal purposes and may be related to the function of this feature.

Feature 5



-artifacts and features found include pyramidal uprights, possible cupboards, and adze blanks.



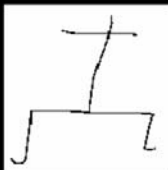
This is another of the mapped complexes. It consists of an enclosure and a long wall extension. Several pyramidal uprights, possible cupboards, and adze blanks are among the artifacts and features found. Midden was also observed.

Feature 5 C-shape



This is one of the C-shapes in Feature 5 after clearing, which revealed an embedded upright on the south end. A lot of vegetation clearing had to be completed before any of the maps could be drawn. One of the students organized a team, which was hired by the Moloka'i Rural Development Project, to clear outside of class so that we wouldn't lose too much field time to it.

Petroglyphs



These are sketches of the petroglyphs found in the survey area. The first was found on a boulder at the base of the Kamehameha Wall, and the second was found on a natural boulder a little down slope from the wall.

Upper Kamalō Fieldwork Summary

- 18 archaeological features
- Likely multiple activities: cattle ranching, water management/agriculture, habitation and tool-making, and ritual.
- Not all features contemporaneous.
- Kamehameha Wall post-dates other features.

In sum, 18 archaeological features were found in the survey area, and many of these consist of multiple components. It is likely that multiple activities took place at the site, including cattle ranching (feature 1), water management/agriculture (feature 2), habitation and tool making (feature 12, where midden and adze blanks were found), and ritual (features 5 and 12, which exhibited

uprights, feature 10, which contained coral and uprights, and feature 15 where a possible medicine bowl was found). Furthermore, it is not likely that all features are contemporaneous. Feature 1, the Kamehameha Wall was likely constructed and/or used during the historic era and may post-date the surrounding features, which are consistent with traditional Hawaiian architecture. If development is proposed for this area in the future, additional research, including subsurface testing is recommended.

As you can see, the amount of archaeological material from a small area in Kamalō is tremendous and the work conducted during the archaeological training period only touched the surface.

However, in addition to the amount of archaeological documentation recorded by the students, other accomplishments are notable.

The program provided an opportunity for collaboration between the Molokaʻi Rural Development Project, Maui Community College, the University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa,

Program Accomplishments

- Opportunity for collaboration among different organizations.
- Opportunity to earn college credit for those who would not otherwise attend college.
- Preparation for entry level archaeological jobs and future careers in the archaeological field.
- Student hirings.



Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate and the Society for Molokaʻi Archaeology. Since this pilot program on Molokaʻi began, other islands are now interested in starting similar programs.

The program also offered the opportunity to earn college credit for those who would not normally attend college and experience a college-level course, especially in a field that attracts high levels of interest in the community.

Most significantly, the program prepared students for entry-level archaeological jobs and future careers in the archaeological field. Students worked on a wide range of archaeological features from simple to complex and experienced working conditions of different environments (from dry Kamalō to wet Wailau). We believe that they are prepared for many situations they would typically encounter as an archaeological field technician in Hawaiʻi.

After completing courses in the program, students were hired by private archaeological firms and the National Park Service. One student was hired by the National Park Service for a subsurface inventory survey in Kalaupapa. One student was hired by T.S. Dye & Colleagues for a burial reinterment in Haʻena, Kauai. Six students were hired by Akahele for an inventory survey at the Papohaku sand dunes on Molokaʻi. One student was hired

by SCS for an archaeological inventory survey on Moloka'i for a new fire station in Kaunakakai.

Future Goals

- Expanding the program to other islands in Hawai'i.
- Providing more semesters of classes for new students on Moloka'i.
- Offering advanced classes that cover a wider range of topics, i.e. collecting oral histories, documentary research, preparing archaeological reports for publication.



Some areas of additional training include extending the program to other islands in HI, providing more semesters of classes for new students on Moloka'i, and offering advanced classes on Moloka'i that cover a wider range of topics, i.e., collecting oral histories, documentary research, preparing archaeological reports for publication.

Another series of classes is scheduled for next semester. Two classes are planned: one geared toward high school students and an advanced course for those who already

completed classes. The advanced students will serve as mentors for the high school students. High school students will receive high school science credit after completing the class and advanced students will receive upper division college credit.

Acknowledgments

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- Theresa Donham



We believe that the program was a huge success and we would like to see it continue in the future.

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