COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
KAHUKU TRAINING AREA, HAWAII

U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 94

Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division

by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4
Archaeological Collection Summary for Kahuku Training Area, Hawaii

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (CELM-PD-C)
1222 Spruce Street, St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

U.S. Army Environmental Center Environmental Compliance Division (SFIM-ABC-ENC)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21020-5401

This research was supported in part by an appointment to the Research Participation Program at the St. Louis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administered by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education through an interagency agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy and the St. Louis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Approved for public release—distribution unlimited

The U.S. Army Environmental Center tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting the Army with complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), P.L.101-601. The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army lands, to identify the Native American or Native Hawaiian organizations culturally affiliated with the collections, and to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation. A two-stage process was used to identify, locate, and assess the contents of the collections, consisting of archival research and telephone interviews with the repository personnel. This report conveys the results of the collection research completed for compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA.

14. SUBJECT TERMS
archaeology; curation; cultural resources management; Native Americans; sacred objects; human remains.

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT
Unclassified

18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE
Unclassified

19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT
Unclassified

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
KAHUHU TRAINING AREA, HAWAII

Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary

Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 94

March 1996
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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the Native Hawaiian organizations most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Kahuku Training Area in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Kahuku Training Area began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division, Honolulu; the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu; and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, Hawaii. The records search was performed at the above repositories in September of 1995 and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed (Appendix I), as well as a listing of the Native Hawaiian organizations that should be contacted and their points of contact (Appendix II).
RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
KAHUKE TRAINING AREA

To date, four archaeological investigations have reportedly been conducted at Kahuku Training Area by the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, and Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Investigations have consisted of field checks and recording of previously reported sites, systematic surveys and testing, and preparation of a historic preservation plan for the installation. Archaeological site types have included prehistoric and historic agricultural, habitation, religious/ceremonial, and military structures.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Only one item was identified as having been collected during archaeological investigations at Kahuku Training Area. The item, a coral sample collected from a temple structure during a 1994 inventory survey at the installation, is reportedly housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Honolulu (telephone conversation with Scott Williams, 22 January 1996). Approximately two linear feet of documentation associated with this project are also housed at Ogden Environmental.

The attached Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Kahuku Training Area (Appendix III) provides more information about this collection. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.
**Collections Not Located**

Several historic artifacts (a horseshoe, a historic ceramic, metal enamelware pots, and military trash) were recorded at one site located on Kahuku Training Area during a 1981 project conducted by the Bishop Museum (Davis 1981). The MCX requested information from the Bishop regarding whether or not these materials were in their possession; however, as of the date of this report, no reply had been received.

**NAGPRA-Related Materials**

No sacred objects, funerary objects, or human skeletal remains were identified in a thorough review of archaeological records, associated literature, and telephone interviews. The final determination of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony among the Kahuku Training Area collections may be established upon further consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

**REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

Appendix IV contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research. No references were found for Kahuku Training Area in a search of the National Archeological Database (NADB).

**CULTURAL OVERVIEW OF THE REGION**

Hawaii is among some thirty-eight major archipelagos and islands referred to as Polynesia (Kirch 1984:19). Archaeological evidence suggests that the Hawaiian islands have been inhabited by humans for the past 1,600 years. The apparent area of origin of these first Hawaiian inhabitants was in central East Polynesia, probably the Marquesas Islands. Information regarding early Hawaiian society is sketchy, however, it is believed that it must have been like that of the Ancestral Polynesians, who had a chiefdom based on corporate descent groups (Eidsness 1995:8).

European contact with Native Hawaiians commenced with British Captain James Cook’s arrival in 1778. At this time, each of the eight islands that comprise Hawaii were under separate rule. Hawaiian society was hierarchically organized, with several grades of chiefs (ʻali`i) and land managers (kōnōhiki) over a large class of commoners (maka`ainana). Social organization was closely tied to land use, which involved a tiered system of land divisions. Whole islands or parts of islands constituted independent chiefdoms (moku) controlled by high chiefs. The moku were divided into a large number of wedge-shaped sections (ahu`upa`a) controlled by lesser
chiefs. Within the *ahupua‘a* were smaller sections held and worked by extended households or groups of commoners (Kirch 1985:2; MacKenzie 1991:3).

Contact with Europeans brought significant changes in both the Hawaiian land tenure system and Hawaiian social structure. In 1795, King Kamehameha I brought all of the islands, with the exception of Kauai, under his control. Although Kamehameha did not make substantial alterations in land tenure, his rule provided a new administrative level for the islands. Kamehameha also initiated relationships with Europeans and Americans which intensified throughout the nineteenth century (MacKenzie 1991:5).

The Constitution of 1840, which established a governmental structure for the kingdom and formally declared that the land belonged to the chiefs and people, with the king as trustee for all, attempted to deal with conflicts over land that began to arise between Hawaiians and foreigners. The demand for change in the land tenure system resulted in the Great Mahele of 1848, which divided the kingdom into thirds: one-third to the Hawaiian government, one-third to the chiefs, and one-third to the commoners who worked the land. In 1850, legislation was passed which allowed Westerners to own and convey land (MacKenzie 1991:5-9).

By the late nineteenth century, Westerners owned large plantations on most of the islands and had gained significant economic and political power in the kingdom. The struggle to control land in the islands eventually resulted in the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1893, when the U.S. minister to Hawai, John Stevens, ordered U.S. naval forces to land in Hawai in support of white settlers. The provisional government, and later the Republic of Hawai, designated the Crown and government lands as its public lands. When the United States annexed the Republic of Hawai in 1898, the revolutionary government ceded these public lands to the federal government (Parker 1989:135). When Hawai was admitted to the Union as a state in 1959 the federal government relinquished title of the former Crown and Government lands to the state, although certain lands set aside through an act of congress, executive order, presidential proclamation, or gubernatorial proclamation remained the property of the United States. Congress passed legislation allowing these “retained” lands to be returned to the state when they are declared unnecessary to federal needs (MacKenzie 1991:18).

Kahuku Training Area is located near Kahuku Point, on the north shore of Oahu. According to a map of pre-Mahele *moku* and *ahupua‘a* prepared by the Hawaiian Studies Institute (1987), the installation appears to fall within the boundaries of the Koolauoa District (or *moku*); portions of the installation appear to cross thirteen *ahupua‘a*: Paualu, Kaulana, Waialae, Opana 1, Opana 2, Kawela, Hanakaaoe, Oio 1, Oio 2, Kahuku, Keana, Malaeakahana, and Pahipahialua.

Early European accounts present the region as one which supported many food crops and lush vegetation (Davis 1981:8; Rosendahl 1977:29). However, during the approximately seventy years between European contact and the Great Mahele, the population in the region diminished and much of the land was abandoned (Davis 1981:9). By the early twentieth century, the region
was used by small independent lease-holders for cultivating pineapple. Military use of the area began after the onset of World War II (Davis 1981:10). The installation is currently comprised of land parcels leased from the State of Hawaii and from the Campbell Estates (telephone conversation with Ed Lanctot, U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii, 23 February 1996).
SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations regarding archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters (Appendix I) and a list of points of contact at three Native Hawaiian organizations (Appendix II).

Two state-wide organizations are identified in NAGPRA (Sections 2.6 and 2.12) and must be contacted: the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, which was established by the constitution of the state of Hawaii; and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai‘i Nei, the non-profit, Native Hawaiian organization incorporated by the state to provide guidance and expertise in decisions dealing with Native Hawaiian cultural issues, particularly burial issues. Additionally, the Departmental Consulting Archeologist of the National Park Service recommends contacting the relevant island burial council (National Park Service 1993).

Although only the above mentioned organizations are identified in Appendix II, there may be other Native Hawaiian organizations or individuals that particular installations should contact regarding NAGPRA issues. The statutory definition (Section 2.11) should be used to identify any other Native Hawaiian organizations:

“Native Hawaiian organization” means any organization which:
(A) serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians;
(B) has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians, and
(C) has expertise in Native Hawaiian Affairs.

Additionally, the term “Native Hawaiian” is defined as “any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii” (Section 2.10).

Refer to 43 CRF Part 10 for the implementing regulations for NAGPRA.
REFERENCES CITED

Davis, Bertell

Eidsness, Janet P.

Hawaiian Studies Institute
1987  *Oahu: Pre-Mahele Moku and Ahupua‘a.* Map prepared by Hawaiian Studies Institute, Honolulu.

Kirch, Patrick V.


MacKenzie, Melody K.

National Park Service

Parker, Linda S.
Rosendahl, Paul

APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTERS

[Installation Header]

Mr. Kunani Nihipali, President
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai’i Nei
P.O. Box 190
Haleiwa, HI 96712-0190

Dear Mr. Nihipali:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Kahuku Training Area that may contain Native Hawaiian cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Kahuku Training Area has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Kahuku Training Area is responsible for a coral sample reportedly housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Honolulu. The item was collected from a temple structure during an archaeological inventory survey conducted at the installation in 1994. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

In accordance with Sections 6 and 2.11 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding this archaeological collection. We are also notifying the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Oahu Burial Committee. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Kahuku Training Area and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai’i Nei on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your
organizational representative or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: USARPAC  Commander U.S. Army Garrison, HI
             ATTN: APVG-GWV (Mark Salley)
             Schofield Barracks, HI  96857-5000

USAEC  Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center
             ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
             Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD  21010-5401

MCX  Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
             ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
             1222 Spruce Street
             St. Louis, MO  63103-2833
Ms. Linda Kawai’ono Delaney  
Land & Natural Resources Officer  
Office of Hawaiian Affairs  
711 Kapiolani Blvd, Suite 500  
Honolulu, HI 96613

Dear Ms. Delaney:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Kahuku Training Area that may contain Native Hawaiian cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Kahuku Training Area has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

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In accordance with Sections 6 and 2.11 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding this archaeological collection. We are also notifying Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai’i Nei and the Oahu Burial Committee. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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To facilitate discussions between Kahuku Training Area and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your organizational representative or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

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Commander U.S. Army Garrison, HI
ATTN: APVG-GWV (Mark Salley)
Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-5000

USAEC
Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX
Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833
Ms. Phyllis Coochie Cayan, Chairperson  
Oahu Burial Committee  
98-295 Ualo #X4  
Aiea, HI  96701

Dear Ms. Cayan:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Kahuku Training Area that may contain Native Hawaiian cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Kahuku Training Area has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

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Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].
To facilitate discussions between Kahuku Training Area and the Oahu Burial Committee on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your organizational representative or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

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ATTN: APVG-GWV (Mark Salley)
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USAEC  Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX  Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833
APPENDIX II

NATIVE HAWAIIAN POINTS OF CONTACT

Organizations Named in the Statute

Mr. Kunani Niihipali, President
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai‘i Nei
P.O. Box 190
Haleiwa, HI 96712-0190
808-637-6625

Ms. Linda Kawai‘ono Delaney
Land and Natural Resources Officer
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapiolani Blvd, Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96613
808-586-3742
808-586-3799 FAX

Island Burial Council

Ms. Phyllis Coochie Cayan, Chairperson
Oahu Burial Committee
98-295 Ualo #X4
Aiea, HI 96701
808-586-3167
808-586-3109 FAX
APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM KAHUKU TRAINING AREA

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY: The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.

REPOSITORY POC: The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.

TELEPHONE: The telephone number for the repository POC.

COLLECTION ID: The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.

SITE NUMBERS: The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.

FIELDWORK DATES: The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.

EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR: The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.
COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository</th>
<th>Repository POC</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Collection ID</th>
<th>Site Numbers</th>
<th>Fieldwork Dates</th>
<th>Excavator/K</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ogden Environmental &amp; Energy Services, Honolulu, HI</td>
<td>Scott Williams</td>
<td>(808) 545-2462</td>
<td>Kahuku Training Area Inventory Survey</td>
<td></td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Ogden Envir &amp; Energy Ser Honolulu, HI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Numbers</td>
<td>Fieldwork Dates</td>
<td>Excavator/Collector</td>
<td>Collection Size</td>
<td>Description of Materials</td>
<td>Antiquity/Archaeological Period</td>
<td>Cu Affl</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ogden Environmental &amp; Energy Services, Honolulu, HI</td>
<td>1 Item</td>
<td>Coral Sample from Temple Structure (&lt; 1/2 lb.) &amp; 2 linear ft. of Documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Materials</td>
<td>Antiquity/Archaeological Period</td>
<td>Cultural Affiliation</td>
<td>Basis of Determination</td>
<td>Section 5 Materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temple from Temple Structure (&lt;2 linear ft. of Documentation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
APPENDIX IV

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>DATA ENTERED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject Property</td>
<td>Army Installation name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>Primary author's last name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Name</td>
<td>Primary author's first name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Initial</td>
<td>Primary author's middle initial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Authors</td>
<td>Names of secondary authors, or in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Date of publication or submission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Report length in pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Number</td>
<td>Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency: Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor: The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor: The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.
PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: __________________________ Information obtained by: __________________________

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

CELMS Form 810  Previous Editions of This Form Obsolete  CELMS-PD-C
Feb. 1995
Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains

Objects

Associated Funerary

Unassociated Funerary

Sacred

Cultural Patrimony

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject property: Kahuku Training Area, HI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last name: Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First name: Bertell</td>
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Last name: Williams
First name: Scott
Middle Initial: 

Secondary Authors: Jim Landrum

Title: Historic Preservation Plan for the Kahuku Training Area, O'ahu, Hawai'i. (Draft).

Series:

Date: 08/95
Length: 
Contract Number: DACA83-91-0025, Delivery Order No. 0017

Sponsoring Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor: Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc.

Subcontractor:

Subject property: Kahuku Training Area, HI

Last name: Williams
First name: Scott
Middle Initial: 

Secondary Authors: Tomasi Patolo

Title: Archaeological Inventory Survey of the Kahuku Training Area and Preparation of a Historic Preservation Plan for the Legacy Resource Management Program, O'ahu Island, Hawai'i. (Draft).

Series:

Date: 03/95
Length: 
Contract Number: DACA83-91-D-0025, Delivery Order 0017

Sponsoring Agency: US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor: Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc.

Subcontractor: