

Zapachahi Fireplaces (Resendahl Dis: pp. 195-6) RTH
1 Feb 81

F.P.#	Form	F.P. Size	Full or Partial Periphery	Periphery # of stones	Range of Periphery Stone Size	Average Periphery Stone Size	GM Poss Weight (x260)	Internal Stones #	Ave Size	Poss Weight
1	Rect	69x75	Full	6-7	15-25cm	20cm (110)	31,200- 36,400	—	—	—
2	Circ	65-75 diam	3/4	4	35-55	45cm (120)	46,800	1520	12.5	—
3	Rect	50x65	3/4	6-7	20-30	25 (150)	39000	—	—	—
4	"Sq."	50x55	1/2	2	(20 & 50cm)	— (140)	36,400	—	—	—
5	SemiCir	35cm diam	1/2	6	15cm	15 (90)	23,400	?	5cm	—
6	Circ	75-80cm diam	Full	6	25-40	c.33 (198)	56,480	?	15cm	—
7	Circ.	60-65 diam	full	7	20-45	c.33 (231)	60,060	?	10cm.	—
8	Circ	30+ diam	1/2+	3-4	15-25	20 (60)	15,600- 20,800	—	—	—
9	Circ	55 cm diam	3/4	5	15-40	c.28 (140)	36,400	—	—	—
10	V-shaped	40cm wide	2/3	2-3	25-30	c.28 (56)	14,560- 21,840	—	—	—

35.40 kg.
max.

The 2,337 archaeological features in 544 sites that were recorded during the survey are classified in Table 1 (Hommon 1980: item 7, p. 44A; Table 1) by functional type and spatial distribution.

Artifacts

The 10,351 artifactual items collected during the Kaho'olawe survey are categorized as follows: 309 pre-Contact artifacts (Table 3A); 671 flakes and cores of basalt, beach rock and quartzite (Table 3B); 9,354 basaltic glass flakes and cores (Table 4); and 17 post-Contact items (Table 5). Most of the artifacts in Tables 3A and 5 were retrieved from the surface of sites to preclude their loss or damage by erosion and other factors. An example of the 5" by 8" card prepared for each artifact appears in Appendix A. Each artifact catalogue number (e.g. 125-AE-45.38 in Appendix A) consists of the site number and feature letter (e.g. 125-AE); the field trip code number (e.g. 45; see Table 1); and the unique artifact number (e.g. 38). Most of the flakes and cores, primarily waste material produced in the manufacture of artifacts (Table 3b), were collected from test pits in sites 356 and 367.

Basaltic Glass Items

From April 1978 through April 1980, a total of 9,354 items of basaltic glass (mostly artificially produced flakes and cores) were collected for purposes of dating, petrographic analysis and sourcing research. From this total, 927 items were selected for hydration rind analysis to provide chronological data for the archaeological features from which they were collected (Table 4). Samples were selected so as to obtain dates from hydration rinds of high quality, to provide data from numerous and varied Features, and to provide stratigraphic series from excavation. The theory of dating by hydration-rind analysis is summarized in the following excerpt from the Kaho'olawe Overview: