

*Kalaupapa,
Moloka'i.
Patient's cottage
and former store.*

dence; the visitor's center; and a fishing cottage were chosen for their unique architectural design as well as their significance in the community.

The most significant changes between the previous survey and the 1997 survey occurred at sites where the structure was either missing, replaced, or its use had been changed. The local bar in 1976 is a storage shed in 1997. The dilapidated Quonset hut used for storage is replaced with a prefab metal building. Yet despite these changes, what struck the students most is the relative lack of change the entire peninsula has undergone since the 1930s. The integrity of many of the original buildings and communities is still intact. The public structures such as the post office and gas station are virtually unchanged since they were built. Most of the buildings documented in the 1976 survey still exist in some form today. There is a special quality found at Kalaupapa that occurs only because of its complete isolation from the outside world for so long.

The use of students to conduct the survey has proven to be an invaluable tool. The NPS would not have been able to conduct such a survey on its own at the present time, yet a survey was desperately needed. Students received hands-on



education with surveying and measured drawing. In return they know that their work is contributing to the future of Kalaupapa by providing information that will help determine further preservation techniques on the peninsula.

A 1990 transition study lists the buildings still in existence at the time. Coupled with the information from the 1976 survey and the 1997 survey it should provide valuable information about the history on the settlement in the past 20 years. A final report will be created to reflect the results of the 1997 field school. This report will be turned over to the administrators at Kalaupapa.

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*Photos by William
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Maritime Archaeology Certificate

The University of Hawai'i at Mānoa now offers a Graduate Certificate in Maritime Archaeology and History. Completion of the certificate requires a minimum of 20 credits from a number of fields such as anthropology, oceanography, and history. This program is the first stage of what many hope to be a progressively intense development by the University of Hawai'i into underwater archeology in the Pacific region. The central location of the university, coupled with its excellent research facilities, makes UH an ideal location for this program and future work within the Pacific. Cooperating faculty from throughout the UH system are supplemented by faculty and professionals from agencies and institutions both nationally and internationally. The certificate program, run through the Marine Option Program, graduated its first group of students in May. A major highlight of the program is the

summer field school that allows students to incorporate their interest in diving with archeological experience in some of the most beautiful waters in the world. For more information contact the Marine Option Program at http://www2.hawaii.edu/mop/mop_GMAHCP.html.

The 1998 summer field school was offered from June 15 through July 17. Three out of the five weeks were spent in the field on the Big Island of Hawai'i. This year's field school was the shipwreck of the S.S. *Maui*, a steamer sunk in 1917 due to navigational error. The wreck lies in approximately 20 feet of water, within sight of a state park. Training included hands-on operation of remote sensing equipment, report writing, map completion and surveying. For more information contact the Marine Option program at email: mop@hawaii.edu or visit the web site at http://www2.hawaii.edu/mop/mop_mast.html.