# hawaiian archaeology

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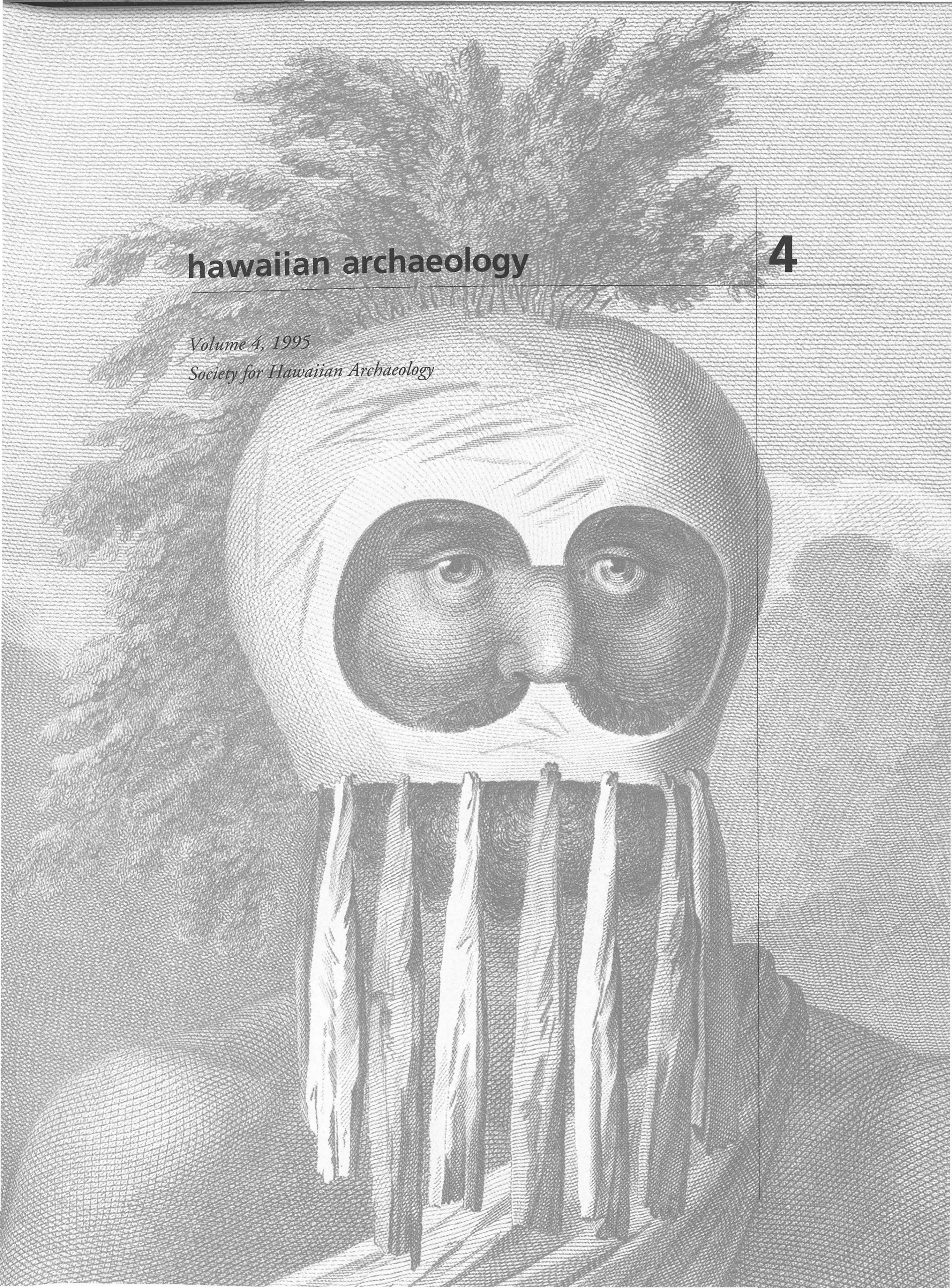

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*Volume 4, 1995*

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Melinda S. Allen, Editor

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# Editor's Note

This volume marks an important point in the history of *Hawaiian Archaeology*, as the Society brings to publication the last of its outstanding papers from the late 1980s. Volumes 2, 3, and 4 are witnesses to the commitment of our membership and board to producing a professional and timely journal. I am appreciative of the willingness of Anne Garland, Richard Pearson, Matthew Spriggs, and Frank Thomas to work with me on editorial details, despite the many years between submission and publication.

The papers of Volume 4 reflect three trends in Hawaiian Archaeology. The paper by Collins is an example of the increasing interest in re-examining previously collected materials, while Thomas synthesizes information from a second previously excavated but poorly known site. Collins takes a fresh look at the avifauna from Kawailoa, O'ahu, comparing them with finds from other archaeological and paleontological sites in the region. Notably, this is the first published account of this relatively early occupation site and Collins also summarizes important information on the radiocarbon sequence and non-bird fauna. Likewise, Thomas' paper makes available stratigraphic, radiocarbon, and artifact data from Maunalua Cave, an important leeward O'ahu site. Other studies of previously excavated materials are currently underway by University of Hawai'i and Bishop Museum research teams. Like the contribution of Collins, these efforts underscore both the potential of these older collections to provide new information and the importance of carefully documenting and managing archaeological resources for future studies.

The papers by Pearson, Garland, and Spriggs register an early, and recently accelerated, interest in historical archaeology, the period of Hawaiian history after A.D. 1778. The importance historical archaeology has assumed locally is also indicated by the enthusiastic response to the workshop and symposium organized by Susan Lebo for the 7th Annual *Hawaiian Archaeology Conference.*

Finally, the paper by Michael Pfeffer, along with recent literature elsewhere, signals renewed interest in traditional material culture studies. Departing from earlier research, Pfeffer examines not only historical aspects of artifact form and distribution related to culture-contact but also functional features of morphology which relate to environmental conditions. He offers a regional perspective on the ingenious Pacific octopus lure, and suggests that important design changes in this tool may have occurred in the Hawaiian Islands.

M.S.A.

## Editorial and subscription notices

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## Address

*Hawaiian Archaeology*, Society for Hawaiian Archaeology, P. O. Box 23292, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96823-3292 is the address for all matters relating to the Society and to *Hawaiian Archaeology*.

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## Notes for contributors

Articles on Hawaiian prehistory or archaeology, or that contribute to the advance of method and theory as these apply to Hawai'i, are considered for publication in *Hawaiian Archaeology*. Send three photocopies of the text and of illustrations or roughs to the Publications Committee of the Society for Hawaiian Archaeology. Preferred style is as you find it in this volume, and generally follows *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 13th or 14th Edition, for scientific and technical publications using the short (B) form for bibliographic citations. Authors of articles accepted for publication will be asked to submit a copy of the text on a diskette formatted for DOS and to provide camera-ready illustrations.

## Conventions for radiocarbon dates

In citing radiocarbon dates, *Hawaiian Archaeology* uses the following conventions: B.P. (before 1950) CRA (conventional radiocarbon age) indicates a radiocarbon age that (i) uses 5568 as the $^{14}C$ half-life, (ii) was measured against the NBS oxalic acid standard, (iii) uses 1950 as the zero date for radiocarbon time, (iv) is normalized for $\partial^{13}C$, and (v) has not been corrected for reservoir effects; B.C./A.D. indicates a measurement that has been calibrated to calendar years.