NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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TREATMENT OF SURFACE

Say if the surfaces are flaked, bruised or ground, or a combination of these, e.g. an adze may have front and bevel ground, back and sides bruised. Note any traces of sawing.

SPECIAL FEATURES

There are a number of special features which should be mentioned if they occur. Some are listed below as examples of the sort of thing that may occur. Anything that seems to be unusual or not covered elsewhere in the description should be drawn and described.

> Some special features are: ornamented poll, e.g. 1 spiral, 2 spirals; 'eyebrows'; series of notches on side edges; and drilled hole at butt end, particularly on greenstone adzes.

OTHER FEATURES

The above are probably the most important in describing an adze, and should all be dealt with if possible. Below are mentioned other features worth noting if the recorder has sufficient time.

BEVEL: State if the surface of the bevel is straight, curved or convex. State if the bevel is continuous with the back, or if there is a line of demarcation or ridge where they meet.

CUTTING EDGE: State if the cutting edge is straight, curved, oblique. Note the condition of the cutting edge, e.g. sharp or blunt.

SHOULDER: If the butt is reduced on the front, note whether the line of the shoulder is straight or curved.

PROFILE: The drawing should be adequate, but if a drawing is not given the following should be noted:-

If the butt of the adze is not differentiated, state if the front and back of the adze are straight, concave, convex, or irregular longitudinally.

If the butt of the adze is differentiated, state if there is an angle between butt and blade on front; state if back is straight, concave, convex or irregular; and if front of blade is straight or convex.

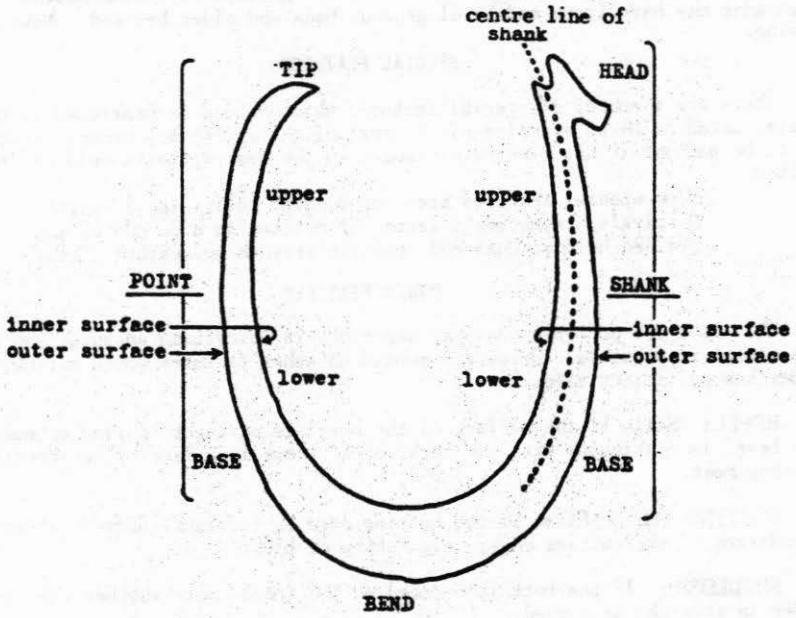
Note also projections or ridges on shoulder butt or poll.

A GUIDE TO THE DESCRIPTION OF FISHHOOKS

C.D. SMART

The basic elements of the hook are shown, along with some descriptive terms, in fig. 1. There are two limbs, the SHANK limb and the POINT limb, connected at the bottom of the hook by the BEND . The two essential elements are the point TIP, on which the fish is caught (in most types of hook), and the shank HEAD , by which the hook is attached to the line.

Figure 1. THE BASIC TERMINOLOGY OF THE FISHHOOK



GENERAL SHAPE

The hook may be in ONE PIECE(fig.2) or in TWO PIECES (fig.3). A TWO PIECE hook may be joined at the BEND to give two units, the SHANK and the POINT, of more or less equal proportions. The two pieces of the TWO PIECE hook may be unequal with the smaller unit, the separate POINT TIP, attached to a SHANK/BEND/POINT unit, a SHANK/BEND unit(fig.3b) or only a SHANK(fig.3s).

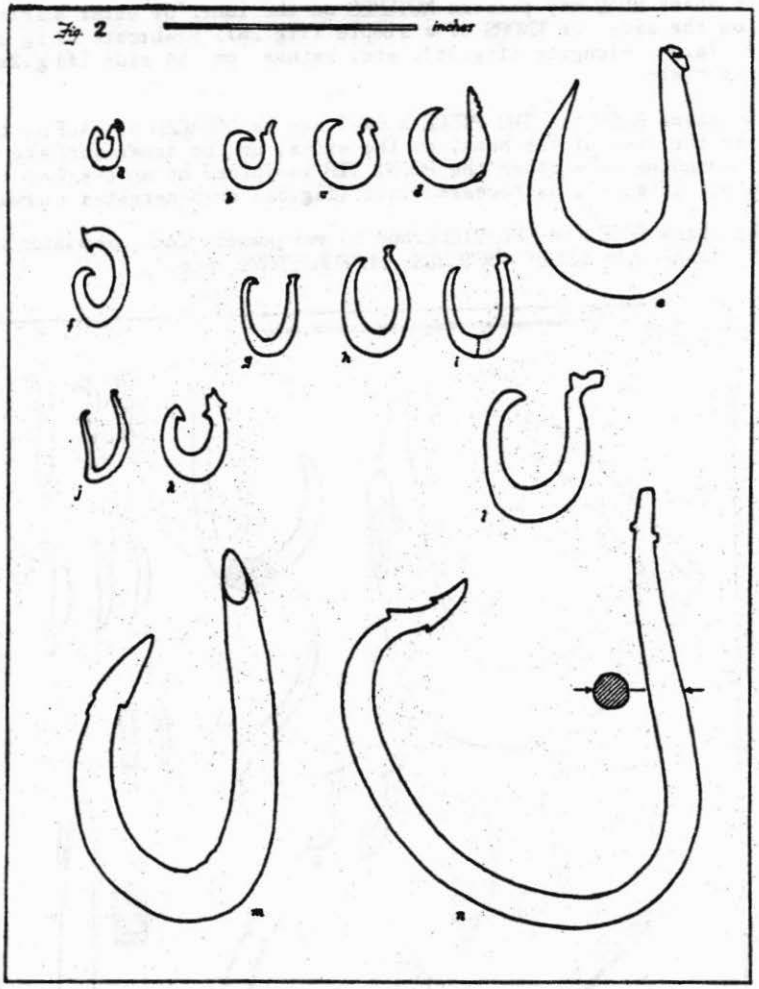
The SHANK Limb:

This item has three parts - a HEAD, limb and BASE (fig.1). The HEAD has a top, an inner and an outer surface. The limb has an upper and lower portion, an inner and outer surface. The BASE has a bottom and an inner and outer surface.

The SHANK limb may be STRAIGHT (fig.2e,3r), or CURVED (fig. 2c,3s), or ANGULAR. The curvature may be INWARD (fig.2h,3q) or OUTWARD. It may be SLIGHT (fig.2d,3a) or STRONG (fig.2f,3q).

The SHANK limb may be of uniform width along its length (fig.2n) or may taper slightly (fig.2e) or strongly (fig.3a).

The SHANK limb may have a cross-section of QUADRANGULAR (fig.3t), TRIANGULAR (fig.3r), SEMI-CIRCULAR (fig.3s), CIRCULAR (fig.2n), OVAL, etc. shape.



The SHANK limb intended for use as a lure may be shaped in imitation of a small fish (fig.3r), or have a lining of paua shell on the inner surface (fig. 3s.), and so on.

The SHANK limb may possess BARBS on the upper/inner surface (fig.2k), outer/lower surface, etc. or it may be UNBARBED.

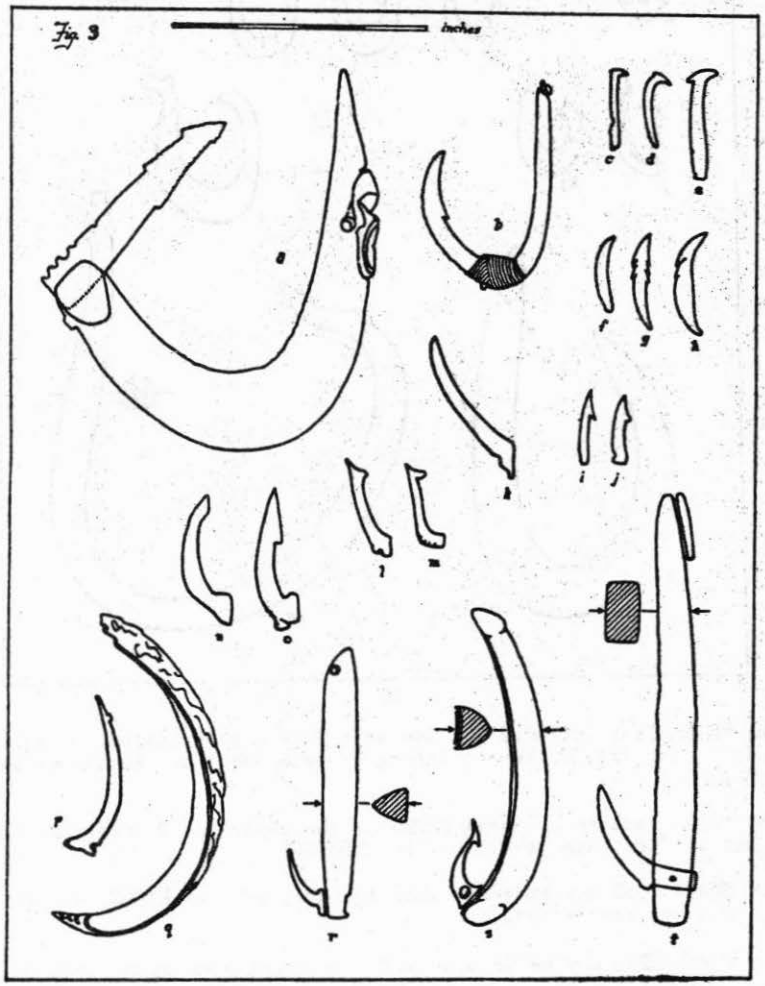
The SHANK limb may possess other features such as KNOBS, decoration in the form of a mask or serrations, etc.

The shank HEAD may be in line with the shank limb or may be INCURVED (fig. 2f) or OUTCURVED (fig.2n).

The shank HEAD may possess NOTCHES on the inner or outer surface (fig.2d), GROOVES on the side, or KNOBS of a simple (fig.2n), elaborate (fig.2l), small (fig.2j), large, elongate (fig.3t), etc. nature, on the side (fig.2m) or inner or outer surface.

The shank BASE (in TWO PIECE hooks) may be UNFACED or FACED, to facilitate joining to the rest of the hook, on the sides, on the inner surface or the bottom, depending on whether the POINT TIP is joined by an overlap (fig.3q), butt against (fig.3r), is recessed into (fig.3a) or penetrates through (fig.3t).

The shank BASE (in TWO PIECE hooks) may possess some provision for securing the lashing by KNOBS, NOTCHES, PERFORATIONS, etc.



The BEND:

This item has an inner and an outer surface. If may be CURVED (fig. 2k) or ANGULAR(fig.2j), it may be of the same width as (fig.2n), wider than (fig.2k) or narrower than the shank. It may bear NOTCHES, KNOBS, etc. on the outer surface.

The BEND (in TWO PIECE hooks) may be UNFACED, FACED (fig.3b), etc. as for the shank base.

The POINT LIMB AND POINT TIP:

This item has a TIP, limb and base (fig.1). The TIP has an inner and outer surface and a point. The LIMB has an inner and outer surface, an upper and lower portion. The BASE has an inner and outer surface and a bottom (in TWO PIECE hooks).

The POINT limb may be STRAIGHT(fig.2l,3a) or CURVED - INWARD (fig,2m,3b), OUTWARD (fig.2j), SLIGHTLY (fig.2h) or STRONGLY (fig 2d) - or ANGULAR.

The POINT limb may be of uniform width (fig.2i) or tapered slightly (fig.2h) or strongly.

The POINT limb may be of OVAL, CIRCULAR, etc. cross-section.

The POINT limb may be longer than, equal to (fig.2a) or shorter than (fig. 2f) the shank.

The POINT limb may be parallel to (fig.2e) or at an angle to (fig.2n) the shank.

The POINT limb may be UNBARBED or BARBED on the inner or outer surface, in the upper or lower portion of the limb.

The POINT limb may be serrated or otherwise ornamented on its outer surface.

The TIP and POINT TIP may be in line with the POINT limb, it may be INCURVED (fig.2h) or OUTCURVED(fig.3s), slightly (fig.3k) or strongly (fig.2g,3d), or it may be ANGLED inwards (fig.3c,e) or outwards.

The TIP and POINT TIP may be UNBARBED (fig.2b,3k) or BARBED on the inner (fig.2k) or outer (fig.3a,e) surface.

The TIP and POINT TIP may be serrated (fig.3a) or otherwise ornamented.

The BASE (of the POINT TIP especially) may be in line with (fig.3i,j), curve inwards (fig.3s) or outwards, slightly (fig.3k) or strongly (fig.3m,o), or be angled to the limb.

The BASE may be UNFACED but pointed (fig.3f,g,h,), flattened (fig.3a,e), rounded, etc., or it may be FACED on the inner surface (fig.3r), bottom (fig. 3k), etc.

The BASE may have NOTCHES (fig.3a,m) or KNOBS (fig.3o) on the outer surface, or be PERFORATED (fig.3s), etc. to secure the lashing.

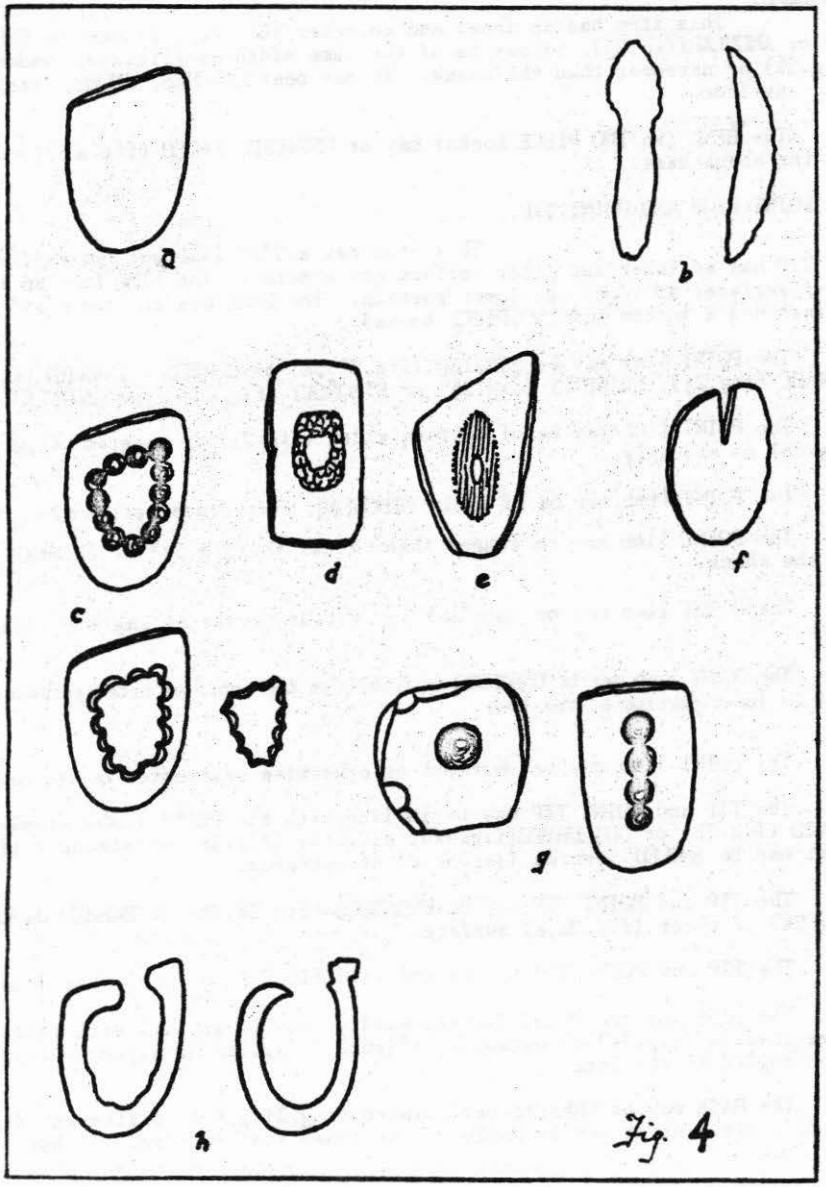


Fig. 4

The PROCESS of MANUFACTURE:

The PRIMARY stage in the manufacture of the hook is the preparation of the BLANK or tab of material to the approximate outline of the hook, or part of the hook, it is desired to make (fig.4a,b). This may be done by flaking, sawing or 'cutting', grinding, etc.

The SECONDARY stage, in ONE PIECE hooks only, is the removal of the central part of the BLANK by drilling (fig.4g), drilling around a CORE (fig.4c), chipping (fig.4d) grinding (fig.4e) or by sawing in from the upper edge (fig.4f).

The FINAL stage is the shaping and polishing of the almost complete hook or hook part (fig.4h).

The MATERIALS of MANUFACTURE:

Hooks or hook parts may be made from BONE of human, bird (especially moa), dog, seal, whale, etc. origin; from TEETH of dog, seal, etc; from SHELL, especially paua and Cookia sulcata; from WOOD; from STONE, including greenstone; and from METAL.

DRAWING a FISHHOOK:

By far the simplest and most universal method of drawing the hook is to lay it on a sheet of paper and trace around it with a pencil. This can be done satisfactorily with all but the very largest hooks.

A GUIDE TO THE DESCRIPTION OF FLAKE TOOLS

P. GATHERCOLE

INTRODUCTION

Flake tools and their method of manufacture have been inadequately studied in New Zealand, and the Artifact Record Form could become a valuable means of providing an initial record of well provenanced examples. They can vary greatly in detail, and it is difficult to draw up a list of descriptive terms to cover every possible feature which a specimen might possess. In this guide, which is provisional only, the emphasis has been placed on those features which are generally present on artifacts of this class.

It is based on the critical discussions held at the extended A.G.M., and on further discussion by members of an Adult Education class subsequently organised in Dunedin.

RAW MATERIAL

Though not exclusively used, siliceous rocks are particularly suitable for the manufacture of flake tools, as they are hard, and yet can be fractured along a plane of segmentation whose position can usually be controlled by the knapper. 'Quartzite' chalcedony, obsidian, flint and 'jasperoid' rocks are among those exploited in New