



NEW ZEALAND
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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER



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defined even when the surface is ground flat and polished.

Dimensions of the Broughton tiki, are 50mm. x 25 mm. x 6 mm. The shell material limits the size, but no doubt contributes to the simplicity of form. Finely incised lines defining mouth and a single finger are present, but weathering has erased other surface details. The absence of a conventional suspension hole at the head suggests that the tiki was worn inverted, with suspension cord passing between the legs. A bone tiki of unusual style in the Wanganui Museum has a suspension hole similarly placed. The Broughton tiki has lost a small fragment from between the feet, but it is clear that when the specimen was intact, this could have been the method of suspension.

The most striking feature of the Broughton tiki is its archaic style. In form it is more related to Marquesan stone hei-tiki than to the conventional nephrite forms of classic Maori culture. The earliest nephrite forms employ the upright head and balanced stance (see frontispiece to Dr. H.D. Skinner's The Maori Hei-tiki, Otago Museum booklet No.1, 1946), consequently with reference to the Marquesan examples, and the wood sculpture of Tahiti, we may assume that the upright posture was widely used in the human images of early Maorie culture. It is not possible to determine the chronological age of the Broughton tiki, but it was either made at a very early period (as the fragmentary state of the associated burial suggests), or by a craftsman working at a comparatively late period within the traditions of a local Maori culture marginal to areas where local conditions, and the absorption of new influences, wrought such far-reaching change in the artistic conventions.

The photographs reproduced on Plate 1. were prepared by Mr. Frank O'Leary, Photographer, Dominion Museum.

FIELD RECORDING SCHEME by W. Mumford.

Now that the Association's scheme for site recording is more or less established, let's take a look at it's early history so that the efforts of the original architects can be properly appreciated.

In 1961 the Historical Section of the Hawkes Bay Branch of

the Royal Society was given a financial grant to be used for the investigation of a suitable scheme whereby sites related to early Maori occupation might be recorded in a simple but systematic way. Mr. J. Buchanan as convenor of a committee set up for this investigation brought out a detailed plan for the organisation of a recording scheme. The nucleus of this scheme was a form on which details of sites investigated could be recorded methodically; the layout being based largely on that of the Fossil Record Form used by Geological Survey but suitably altered to tie in with the descriptive needs of archaeological sites, as suggested earlier by Mr. H. Wellman.

The scheme as it was initially designed went briefly like this.:

- that there should be a number of local districts covering New Zealand each with its own file containing record forms describing site within these districts.
- that there should be a master file of duplicates in Wellington.
- that sheets of the 1 inch to mile series be used as a basic for recording; the major divisions of the record files then being numbered sheets of the map series, e.g. File N 134 would refer to sheet 134 of the North Island (Napier and Hastings).
- that the keeping of files be allocated to individuals or organisations.
- an investigator would fill in his forms and send them to his local filekeeper.
- each site then reported would be given a serial number which would be entered on the form and also on the map sheet. The site would then have a reference number consisting of the map sheet number and the serial number allotted to it. One copy of the form would be filed locally, a second sent to the master file and the third returned, with the reference number, to the investigator.

These proposals were made originally with the idea of establishing a local, Hawkes Bay, scheme, but it was suggested that if they met with success the scheme be extended on a countrywide scale and responsibility for its control be vested in the hands of a body such as the Polynesian Society. Consequently, when the scheme was circulated for criticism and comment one of the questions asked was, "is such a scheme desirable and practicable on a national basis."

It apparently was, for the next major step was in 1954 at the inaugural meeting of the Archaeological Association when Mr. Buchanan presented his scheme for the consideration of the new group. As a result of some discussion Messrs. Buchanan, Barwick and Yaldwyn were asked to redraft the original record form. This was done and in September 1954, Mr. Yaldwyn and Mr. Barwick submitted their suggestions - they made only a number of small alterations to the details of the existing form but considered that the recording should comprise two forms; one to be used for a brief initial description of a site, the other to cover further details found in the course of a more intensive survey. These modifications were presented with the original to the Association at its conference in Wanganui in May 1958, where the scheme for site recording was approved in principle.

In July an extended Council meeting was held in Wellington and a number of interested people from all over the country were present by invitation; here, then, the recording scheme was discussed thoroughly in the light of recommendations passed at Wanganui. In October the Auckland University Archaeological Society, equipped with the new site record form, spent a day recording sites on South Kaipara Head. The group's findings were reported to a Council Meeting in November and with some revision, were published as the Handbook to Field Recording.

The November Council meeting set up a subcommittee to consider the administrative side of the recording scheme. This committee suggested that National Historic Places Trust be approached for a grant of money with which the Association could procure sufficient equipment to finally put the scheme into operation. The Trust, through its Secretary, Mr. J. Pascoe, proved most amenable to these suggestions and produced, without delay, firstly money to buy filing cabinets for the storage of

files; and secondly a duplicate set of published 1 inch to mile sheets of New Zealand.

With the acquisition of this equipment, the historical outline is virtually at an end so lets now view the recording scheme as it functions today.

New Zealand has been divided into eleven districts. The boundary of each district coincides with the sheet edges of the 1 inch to mile map series. Although there was initially some opposition to this arrangement on the grounds that it was too artificial, the alternative geographical boundaries proved quite unmanageable, so the original scheme was readopted. In each district one person acts as a local filekeeper. Internally the district is divided also along the boundaries of the 1 inch to mile series with one file allotted to each map sheet, the file number corresponding to the map sheet number. Each filekeeper has a set of maps covering his district and a cabinet in which to store files. These maps and this file storage are duplicated for all the districts in a central repository at the Dominion Museum in Wellington.

Let's suppose that in, say, Taranaki district, an enthusiastic field worker has recorded some small pa, a village or perhaps some middens, according to the instructions laid down in the Handbook No. 1. He should then send his local filekeeper a written copy of each site recorded, who will then -

-allott each site a number consisting of the File (or map sheet number) and a second identifying serial number.
-type the record forms in triplicate, adding -
 1. the new serial number.
 2. the grid reference for the site on the map.
-using the grid reference plot the position of the site on the relevant map sheet, adding its serial number alongside for identification.
-store one of the record forms in his own file;

return a second to the recorder; and send the third to Wellington.

Any plans or photographs, which are an invaluable adjunct to any written description, will be similarly numbered and filed.

The local filekeeper must ensure that the material he receives is of a reasonable standard - to that end he can reject material which is of indifferent quality or of doubtful accuracy. He is responsible for the safeguarding of his records and yet he must ensure that they can be consulted when needed by researchers. Hence largely the need for the central file - where all the recorded material from all over the country is contained in one cabinet and thus readily accessible for research work. In a matter of time there will doubtless be a lot of very valuable information placed on permanent record, so in an endeavour to prevent any abuse of this material, patiently gathered by others, the following stipulations have been made.

.....local filekeepers may grant permission to consult their files to financial members of the Association and other persons, e.g. members of historical societies, regional councils of National Historic Places Trust and so on, at their discretion. The central file may be consulted only when a signed recommendation from the local filekeeper accompanies a form signed by the researcher on which he indicates the files he wishes to study and agrees to abide by the Association's policy in their use.

Being a democratic group, nevertheless, any person denied access to any file may take recourse to Council whereupon the local filekeeper will have to soundly justify his refusal.

It must be understood that Field Recording is a complete archaeological activity in itself and is not to be regarded simply as a sideline to excavation. The importance of recording sites now, before their destruction by agencies such as erosion, agriculture, private and public works programmes, cannot be too heavily stressed. A 'site' has been defined as "any specific locality for which there is physical (as opposed to traditional) evidence for its occupation by the pre-European peoples of New

Zealand even though the occupation has been transient."

Much earlier on it was realised that a group numerically small and widely scattered, as ours is, could not hope to record all sites small or large, throughout the country. To this end, then, we must try and foster the interest of people such as farmers, surveyors, ranges - people who are likely to be familiar with less accessible parts of the country.

The scheme has been designed with this in view, hence the use of two types of record form: The site record form which is to be used for noting in general terms only the existence, location and nature of a site; the site survey form which is to be used to describe the results of a more intensive investigation - but note, investigation only.

Here I should like to record the Association's indebtedness to Mr. J.D.H. Buchanan for his efforts in promoting the scheme, to Roger Green and Jack Golson who were largely responsible for the Handbook to Field Recording, and to National Historic Places Trust who provided the financial backing so necessary for the implementation of this scheme.

MAORI SITES IN QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND by J.B. Palmer.

Queen Charlotte Sound, or Totaranui as it is called by the Maori, is a region that is of considerable interest to the field archaeologist based in Wellington. Similarities of coastline, problems of cultivation - indeed of land utilisation in general, and climate make it a visible, moated extension of conditions met with so often around Wellington. It is natural then, that one should look south to compare and contrast field evidence left there with that found on the northern shores of Cook Strait, particularly when tradition records movements of the same peoples across the twenty mile wide water barrier.

The great need in field work in the Marlborough Sounds is some sort of survey of types of site and their distribution over the region so that a tentative picture of occupation can emerge. From this it will be possible to study specific field monuments such as