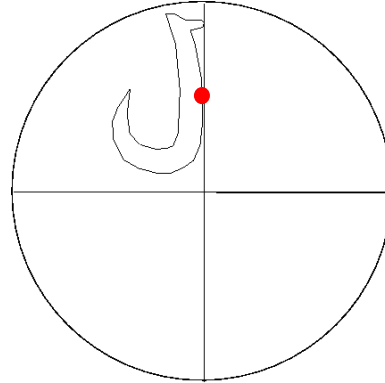


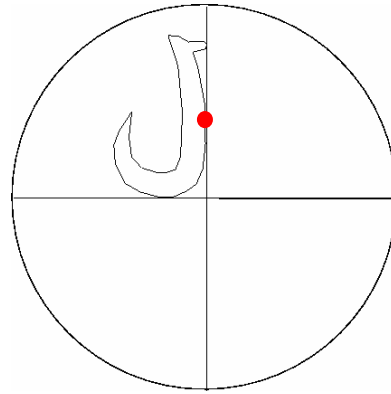
Protocol Classification for Fishhook Head Shanks

Orienting the Hook 1. Using the circle with tangent lines, orient first the exterior of the shank limb at midpoint to form a tangent with the 90° line. If the hook is broken, approximate where the midpoint would have been and record the hook as broken. Line up as much of the outer edge with the 90° line as possible. All hooks must have a top and two sides.

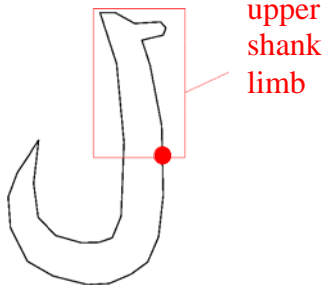


Red dot indicates midpoint of fishhook.

Orienting the Hook 2. Orient the exterior of outer bend to form a tangent with the 0° line. (This can create a minimum tab from which the hook was manufactured based on the orientation.)



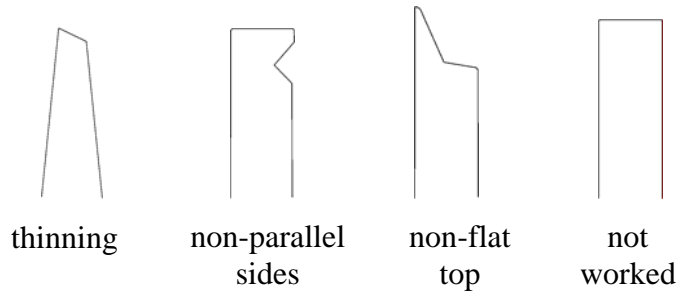
Identifying the Upper Shank Limb. Define the upper shank limb as the portion of the hook from the midsection to the top of the shank head.



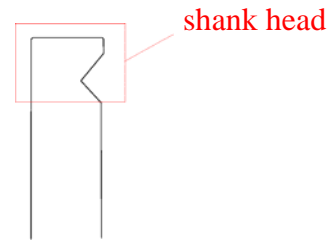
Position of Upper Limb. Classify the position of the upper limb to mid section as

1. Straight – parallel to the tangent
2. Angled in – oriented to the left of the tangent
3. Angled out – oriented to the right of the tangent

Identifying a Worked Upper Shank Limb. Define an upper shank limb as worked if it has been thinned or elaborated (defined as a change in edge orientation or tangent). Thinning is present when the width of the shank gets progressively smaller above the midsection. Elaboration is present when edges are not parallel and/or the top is not flat.

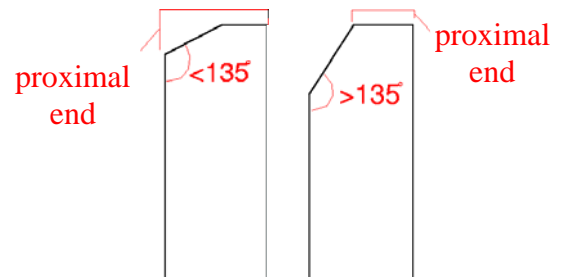


Identifying the Shank Head. All hooks must have a proximal end and an outer and inner edge. Define the shank head as the area of the hook extending from the proximal end (top of hook, when oriented as described above) to the lowest modified portion of the inner and outer edges. Where no elaboration occurs, this is identified as a flat mode.

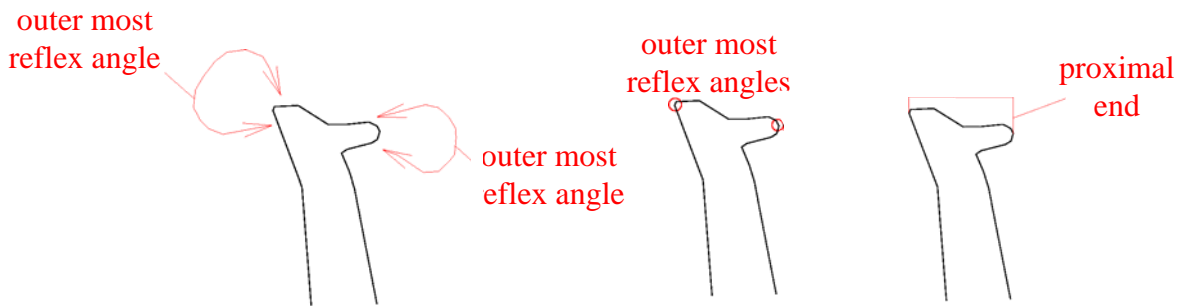


Identifying the Proximal End 1.

Where the upper shank limb is thinned but not elaborated identify the proximal dimension by its orientation to the edge planes. The proximal end will be roughly perpendicular to the sides. The upper edge begins where the interior angle to the top is less than 135° .



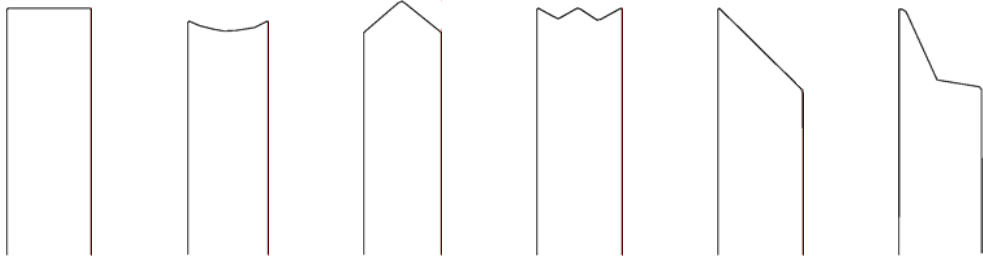
Identifying the Proximal End 2. Define the proximal end as the plane, beginning with the inflection point of the outer most reflex angle on the right side (from top to side) and extending to the inflection point of the outer most reflex angle on the left side.



Identify the Shape of Proximal End. Shape as viewed in profile with proximal end oriented up towards the top of image. Modes are as follows:

1. flat: a linear or flat surface with no additional elaborations
2. concave: an arc with a curve set into a flat surface; not necessarily symmetrical or centered; the two outer inflection points are roughly the same height
3. pointed: the proximal end comes to an apex or peak, may be rounded or sharp, but must not be located at the edges' inflection points
4. notched: a surface cut by grooves or angled concavities
5. angled: the location of a proximal end apex at the inner or outer edge

6. stepped: combination and intersection (i.e., creation of an inflection point) of two planes, one roughly horizontal; the other vertical; the inflection point at one edge is higher than the inflection point at the other edge



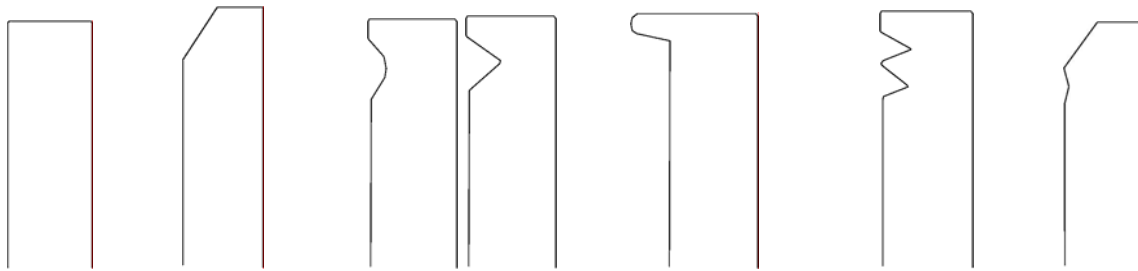
1. flat 2. concave 3. pointed/
convex 4. notched 5. angled 6. stepped

Identifying the Inner Edge. Define the inner edge as the modified area below the left side reflex angle inflection point that was used to define the proximal end. The lower boundary of the inner edge is at the lowest point where edge modification occurs. Where no elaboration occurs, this is identified as a flat mode.



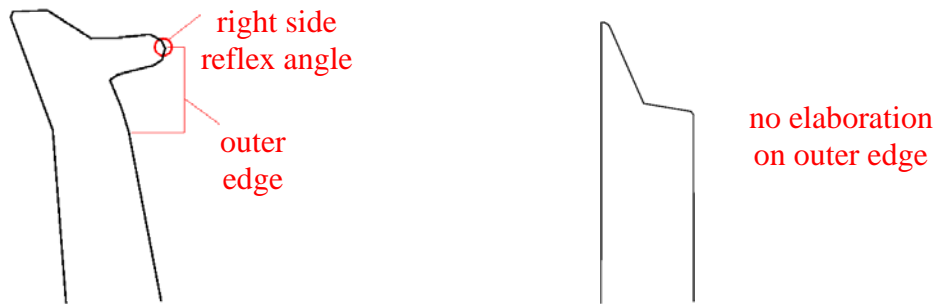
Identify the Shape of the Inner Edge. Shape as viewed in profile as above. Modes are as follows:

1. flat/slightly outcurved: a linear or flat surface with no additional elaborations; may curve out slightly
2. reduced: a change in tangent of the inner edge so that it slopes inward
3. concave/notched: an arc or angled concavity set into the plane of the edge
4. stepped: an extension of the edge beyond the plane produced by the inner edge of the upper shank limb
5. multiple (double notch): two notches
6. multiple (reduced/notched): a change in tangent of the inner edge accompanied by an angled concavity



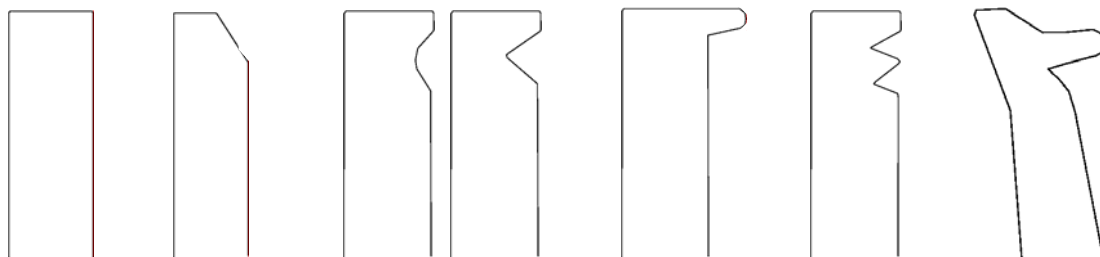
1. flat 2. reduced 3. concave/notched 4. stepped 5. multiple double notch 6. multiple reduced/notched

Identifying the Outer Edge. Define the outer edge as the modified area below the right side reflex angle inflection point that was used to identify the proximal end. The lower boundary of the outer edge is at the lowest point where edge elaboration occurs. Where no elaboration occurs, this is identified as a flat mode.



Identify the Shape of the Outer Edge. Shape as viewed in profile as above. Modes are as follows:

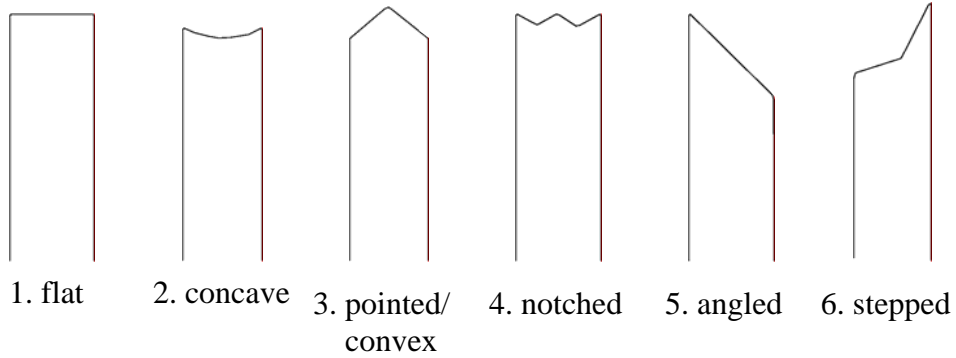
1. flat: a linear or flat surface with no additional elaborations
2. reduced: a change in tangent of the outer edge so that it slopes inward
3. concave/notched: an arc or angled concavity set into the plane of the edge
4. stepped: an extension of the edge beyond the plane produced by the outer edge of the upper shank limb
5. multiple (double notched); two notches
6. multiple (notched and stepped): stepped above notch



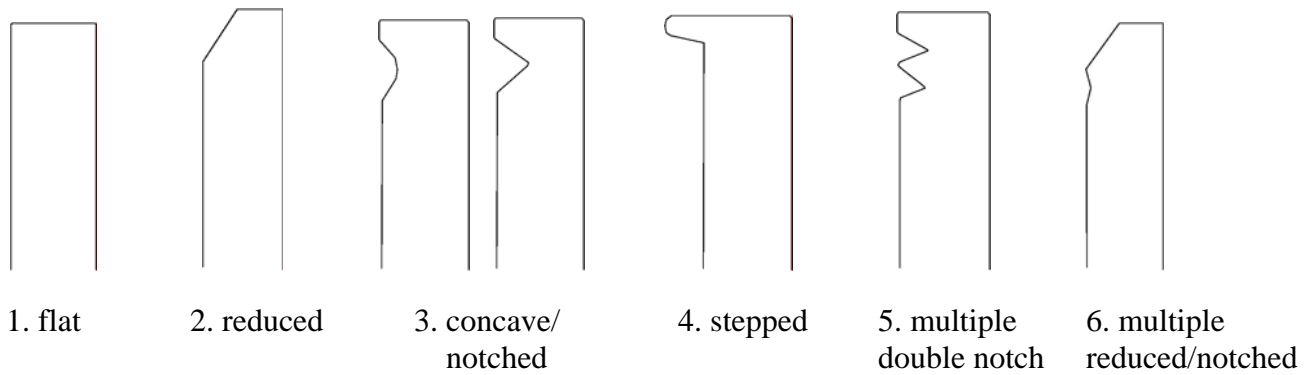
1. flat 2. reduced 3. concave/ notched 4. stepped 5. multiple double notched 6. multiple notched /stepped concave/stepped

Quick Reference Guide

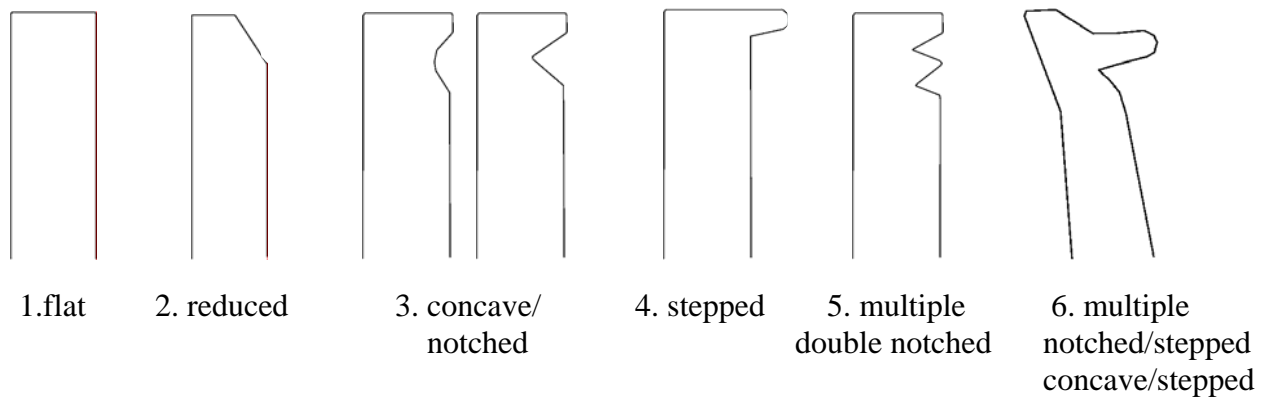
Proximal End Modes



Inner Edge Modes



Outer Edge Modes



*The headshank class 111 we will treat as a blank or unfinished hook and will not be used in the stylistic analyses.