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62. The Red Crag Flints of Foxhall.

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ETHEL S. FEGAN.

Britain: Archæology.

The Red Crag Flints of Foxhall. By J. Reid Moir.

Moir.

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Mr. Warren informs the readers of MAN (1922, 53) that in regard to his opinion of the Foxhall flints, certain considerations urged him to take adequate time for the "re-consideration of the whole subject from every point of view." As, however, at the time of writing his note upon these specimens, he had not seen or examined the section where they are found, it would seem that his wish, in one vital particular, has not been fulfilled.

It is true that a certain number of the flint implements and flakes found at the 16 ft. level in the Red Crag at Foxhall bear some small striæ upon their flaked and "patinated" surfaces, as do those of a large number of palæolithic and neolithic specimens found in various parts of the country. And it is also true that, as in the case of the last-mentioned implements, the slight pressure to which some of the Foxhall flints have been subjected has had as little to do with the formation of the flake-scars which they exhibit. Mr. Warren states that, when he visited Ipswich, his attention was "particularly directed" to a Foxhall specimen, of which he states "one may note the flatness and poor development of the cone of percussion, and the pressure hollows on the edges, each important point distinctive of mechanical action."

In the first place, this specimen was not found at Foxhall, but *beneath* the Red Crag at Thorington Hall, Wherstead, a place distant some 6 miles to the south-west of the Foxhall pit. This is made abundantly clear in my paper quoted by Mr. Warren (*Proc. P.S.E.A.*, Vol. III., 1921, p. 391, Fig. 1). Secondly it is incorrect to state that the cone of percussion of this particular specimen is "poorly developed," as indicating that it resembles in anyway the cones of pressure to which this term may be with truth applied.

As regards Mr. Warren's statement that he noticed the "flatness" of the cone of percussion, little need be said, as such an expression is a contradiction in terms, and has no real meaning.

Finally, the specimen under discussion exhibits no pressure hollows in its edges, nor does it show any sign of having been flaked by what your correspondent terms "mechanical action." It may be of interest to quote Dr. Capitan's opinion of this Thorington Hall specimen as published in the last number of the *Revue Anthropologique* ("Les silex tertiaires d'Ipswich" (avec 8 figures). Mars-Avril 1922). The implement in question was sent, with other sub Red Crag examples, to Dr. Capitan for examination. He states: "Le numéro 4 est un beau racloir de type absolument moustérien, formé d'un très épais éclat de plus de 4 centimètres d'épaisseur avec très gros bulbe de percussion [my italics]. . . . Le bord opposé est soigneusement retouché sur une assez grande épaisseur . . . , à gauche et en avant la pièce forme une sorte de bec relevé comme dans certains types de racloirs moustériens. C'est en effet ainsi qu'il a été dénommé *morphologiquement* par tous les spécialistes qui l'ont examiné. Si l'on nie cette pièce, il faut alors refuser d'admettre comme taillés le plus grand nombre des racloirs moustériens."

J. REID MOIR.

Assam : Technology.

Hutton.

Note on a Type of Snare from the Phom Country. By Lieut.-
Colonel J. H. Hutton.

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In "The Angami Nagas" (pp. 87, 88) and in "The Sema Nagas" (pp. 78-80) I have described some of the snares commonly in use in the Naga Hills. In a recent tour in the Phom country, an unadministered and almost unvisited tract, I observed a type of snare (Fig. 1) in use which was new to me, although both Sema Nagas and Thado Kukis tell me that it is known to them.

The principle is, as usual, that of the bow. The string is double and is attached to the stave at the lower end in the usual way by means of a notch. At the upper end, however, this double string is not attached to the stave, but runs through a hole in the stave. This is the end formed into a loop by the doubling of the string, and the doubled string is lightly knotted about 5 inches below this looped end. Attached to the back of the stave is a peg about 5 inches long ending in a long thorn at right angles to the peg of which it forms a natural part.