



31. The Evolution of the Rostro-Carinate Implement from the Primitive Kentian Plateau Implements

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some 400 miles away. In any case it is necessary to account for the scrolls of the Massim *munkuris*, and I suggest that the Humboldt Bay ornaments represent the more archaic form which became modified in the Massim area by the influence of a foreign culture, Polynesian or Melanesian, of which there is abundant evidence in the district. In other words, while the basic idea of the ornament remained unaltered, a people who may almost be said to have "seen" in curves (if not in spirals) succeeded in imposing their idea of representation upon the simpler animal forms of the folk with whom they mixed.

C. G. SELIGMAN.

Archæology.

Moir.

The Evolution of the Rostro-carinate Implement from the Primitive Kentian Plateau Implements. By J. Reid Moir.

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In a paper read recently before the Royal Anthropological Institute "On the Evolution of the Earliest Chelles Palæoliths from the Rostro-carinate Implements,"

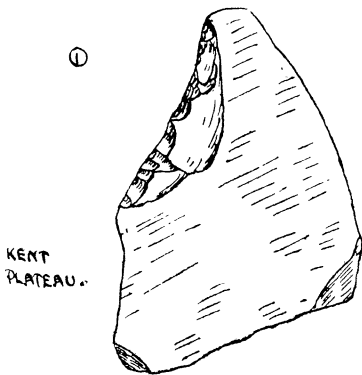


FIG. 1.

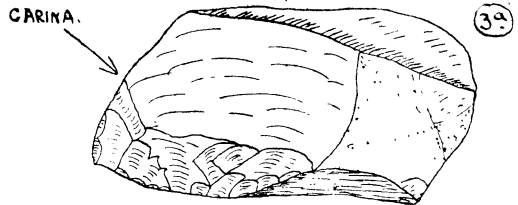
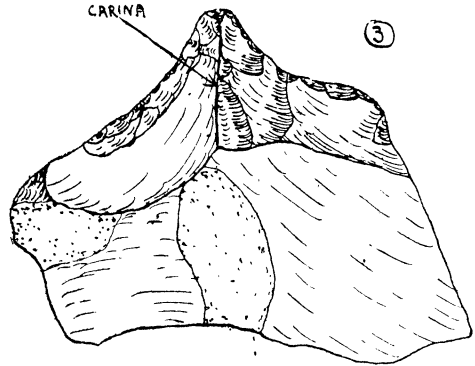


FIG. 3.

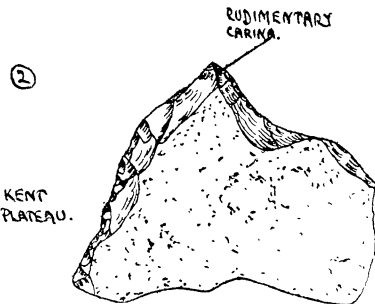


FIG. 2.

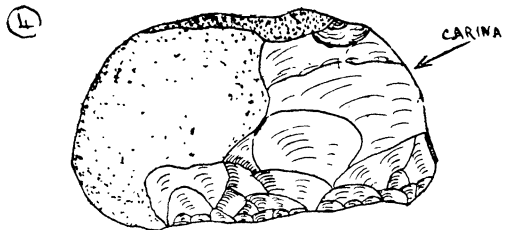


FIG. 4.

and to be shortly published, I described the manner in which, in my opinion, the earliest Chelles palæoliths were evolved from the rostro-carinate implements. In this note I propose to set forth my reasons for believing that the rostro-carinates have been evolved from the primitive Kentian plateau implements. Fig. 1 illustrates the earliest form of implement known—it is simply a tabular piece of flint steeply flaked on one side into a hollow. Fig. 2 illustrates the next stage, in which both sides of the flint have been flaked—the point of junction of the two flaked edges forming the well-known type of primitive "borer." The conjunction of the fracture surfaces of the

two hollows has also given rise to a ridge which, in my opinion, represents the first stage in the production of the carina of the rostro-carinate implements. I would suggest that the most primitive pointed implement was evolved in a manner similar to the Le Moustier (palæolithic) *pointe*. First one edge of the flint was used as a *racloir* and then the other; the result being the formation of a well-defined point. Fig. 3 illustrates an implement found beneath the shelly Red Crag at Martlesham, Suffolk. (These primitive forms are extremely rare in the sub-crag detritus bed.) In this case a tabular piece of flint shows two hollows on either side of one end, as in Fig. 2, but the hollows are more accentuated and their respective fracture surfaces have conjoined and produced the well-known carina of the rostro-carinate form (Fig. 3a). The next stage is illustrated in Fig. 4 (the implement was found below the decalcified crag in the brickfield of Messrs. Bolton & Co., Ltd., Ipswich), where the two hollows have become still more marked, and have resulted in the formation of a definite "beak" at the anterior end of the implement. It seems evident that the rostro-carinate in its earliest stages is simply a development of the most primitive point. It seems evident also that the earliest Kentian plateau implements were used as "hollow-scrapers," and that with their gradual improvement a much more effective cutting edge was *inevitably* produced in the formation of the carina. The transition from the oldest rostro-carinates to the earliest Chelles palæoliths seems equally clear. The drawings illustrative of my remarks are severely diagrammatic, but the actual flaking of each specimen is accurately defined. J. REID MOIR.

Linguistics.

Notes on Kukuruku. By N. W. Thomas.

Thomas.

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In 1911 I published in my *Report on Edo-Speaking Peoples*, Vol. II, pp. 143-146, some notes on the grammar of the Wano dialect of Kukuruku. The accompanying fragment of a story illustrates some of the points.

The pronunciation of different informants varied considerably, some showing a strong tendency to palatalise, and *ukpuv'oba* (kokonut) was heard as *ukpuj'oba*; others made stops into fricatives, e.g., *oxe* for *oke*, which was also heard as *okxe* and *oke*; another informant spoke *oge* as *okxe*; conversely *avi* was heard as *abvi*, *aʒe* as *age*; in each case I take the ordinary pronunciation as the standard.

There seem to be three, if not four, *t* sounds, one interdental as in *ofa* (tree), represented by *f*, which closely resembles an English *tt*h (the first *t* unexploded), and must be carefully distinguished from *t* (alveolar) as in *oto*, ground, and *t* (postdental), as in *of'a*, soap. In *t* the tip of the tongue is turned up as in a cerebral *t*, but the tip touches the palate close behind the teeth and is then drawn sharply back; the same sound is heard in *itu* (nine), but it is less pronounced. A pure cerebral *t* of the ordinary kind is also found, I think, in a few words.

Corresponding to their postdental *t* and *q* is an alveolar *r*, in which the tongue is also turned back but touches the teeth, e.g., in *ra*, before the articulation; it resembles *d*.

There is an ordinary *l*, not quite the same as English, and a mixed *l* with vibration, here transcribed as *ḷ*. Corresponding to the labio-velar 'p, 'b (= *kp*, *gb*), there is a similarly formed *m*, bearing the same relation to 'b that *n* does to *n*.

The vowel sounds include front and back *a* as in *agwa* (dog), *agwa* (crow), and a diphthongised *a* as in *ida* (night), pronounced with the tongue against the lower teeth, not unlike English *a* in *have*, but longer. A variant of this sound is found in *ofei*. Open *o* and *e* are denoted by *o*, *e*.

Four tones must be distinguished—high, high-mid, low-mid, low; in a small number of nouns I found the following combinations:—1—4 (twice), 2—3 (twice), 3—1 (twice), 3—2 (five times), 3—3 (twice), and (2 + 3) — 2, (3 + 4) — 4 (one