

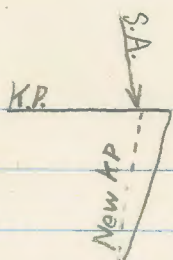
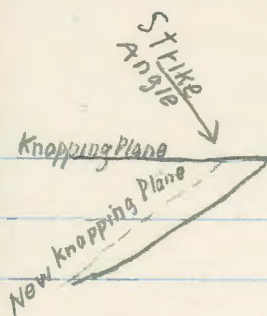
6/7/80
Buaraba, Via Coominya, 4305
Queensland, Australia.

Dear Mr Crabtree,

I recently passed comment on your book (An Intro to Flint-working & A Glossary of Flintworking Terms) to the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. I said your terminology is the most complete I have yet read, your knowledge of pressure flaking is very good & I criticised some segments of the snapping section. You have an illustration of an extremely dangerous way of making blades where eyes, face, hands & wrists are all at risk & the blade is flying high to fall in an undetermined spot where it might break and an impossible step by step way of making blades-points by alternately snapping a pebble. Pebbles can be alternately snapped but the formed heel must have an angle of less than 90° or the core is full of fractures. You said slate can't be snapped. It is one of the most beautiful stones of all to snap but it must be obtained from very close to its terra firma source. It quickly slips to flat plane fracture by weathering or creek tumbling. I am enclosing a copy of a letter the Australian Archaeological Association are going to publish in News letter about December. I have another letter with the editor & if they decide to publish it (or part thereof) I might send you a copy of it too. Any comment on the article, critical or other wise would be welcome.

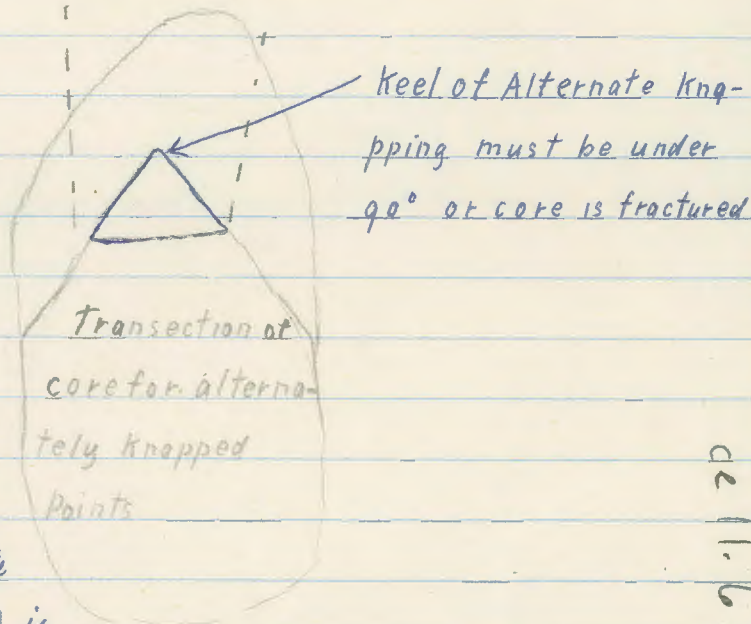
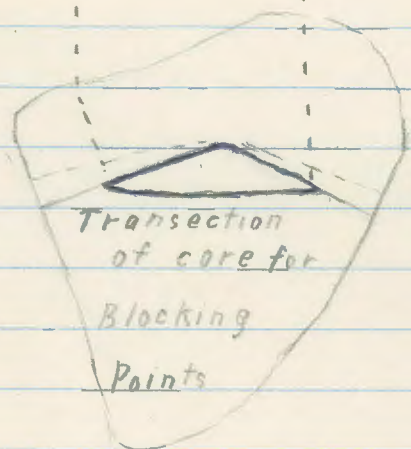
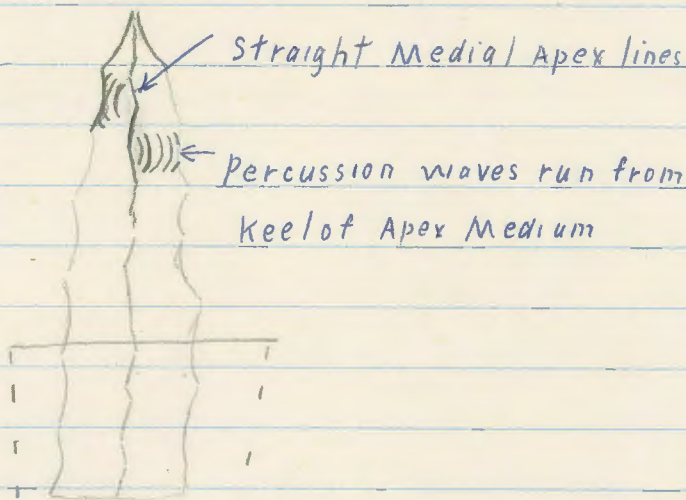
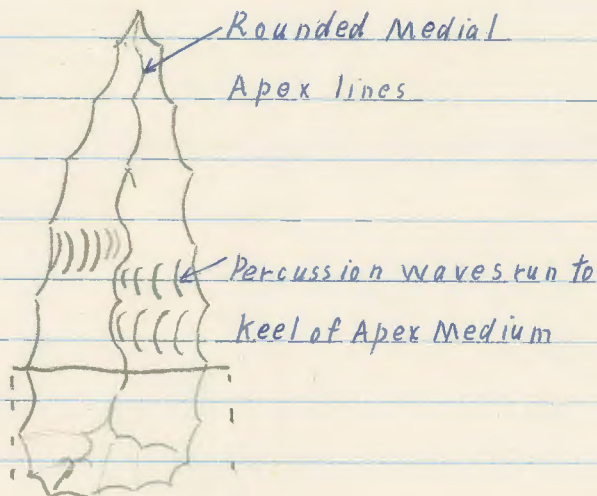
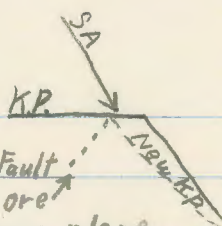
Yours sincerely
W J Webster

ce 11.6.17.1



Fracture Fault
Now in core
if Knapping plane

does not meet new plane at less 90°



The bruising method of alternate knapping (where planes meet at over 90°) is only used to smooth butts for hand grips or notching laterals for χ harpling. It is never used to form working edges or in blade or point manufacture.