

ed; B1 to 7 side-notched, some with concave base; C1 to 8 corner-notched or stemmed; D1 to 3 variant side- and corner-notched; D4, 5 notched triangular; D6 brass point; D7 lead musket ball.

This variety of projectile points clearly indicates that a number of different peoples occupied the site, presumably over a long period of time. Some of the points illustrated are so distinctive as to be diagnostic of particular "cultures." For example, A1 and 2 resemble types of points which have been found at a number of "Archaic" sites in the eastern United States; A4 matches "Yuma" or specifically "Scottsbluff Points," again, an "early man" type of artifact. Points C1 to 8 look very much like the "Pelican Lake" points shown by Wettlaufer (1955. The Mortlach Site, p. 107) and D4 and 5 have much in common with his "Prairie Side-notched" (p. 22).

The brass point, D6, represents the historic period, as does the lead musket ball. It would seem, then, on the basis of this collection of artifacts, that this site has been occupied by man from the very early period to late historic times. The discovery of this variety of points at a site on the very edge of the forested area of the province is exciting news and extends our knowledge of the distribution of prehistoric Plains cultures. This material points further to a need for archaeological surveys in the north as well as in the south.

A further utilization of surface material is obtained by inspection of

the stone material involved. At excavated Mortlach Site, 272 out of 1606 flakes (or 16 per cent) from all levels were brown flint (Klein River type) or "chalcedony." At Klein site the stone used is mainly a kind of chert, chalcedony being presented only by one scraper, ovate blade and two flakes, a mere three per cent of the chipped stone artifacts and flakes which were collected. This difference in the use of a particular material is probably based on availability, the primary source of this flint being in North Dakota. A simple distribution of the percentages of this kind of flint in collections throughout the province would be of particular interest. Thus, some evidence of the use and distribution of stone materials might be gained. Distribution studies of material of specific limited origin as well as of type of artifacts would be extremely useful and could be done on the basis of surface materials alone.

There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of information which might be obtained on the basis of collections already made by interested individuals throughout the province. To the extent that this material is made available for study our knowledge of the distribution of prehistoric peoples in this province will be greatly advanced. With a sufficient number of collections such as the one described above, it would be possible even now to draw many conclusions regarding the history of past cultures.

Complementary Roles of the Professional and Amateur Archaeologist

An abstract by R. W. Nero of William A. Ritchie's article "Each to the Other" published in *American Antiquity*, 22:169-170, 1956, as No. 1 in a series of articles on the role of the professional and amateur archaeologist.

"... the growth of interest in prehistoric man within the population as a whole . . . seems to reflect an intellectual curiosity which may temper in some measure the predominantly technological and commercial bent of our civilization. A large supporting public interest, furthermore, serves to sustain the professional archaeologist in his investigations

"But there is an inherent grave

danger here, too, for this surge of interest and activity on the part of ever increasing numbers of people, imposes a threat of early destruction of the limited, precious, and often unique sources of our data of prehistory.

"It must be obvious to all that the means of mutually supporting behavior between amateur and professional workers must be found and explored together and agreed upon. In

rt, they must 'plight their troth
h to the other,' in a union of
nds and hands. This could well be
major aim of local and state arch-
logical societies . . .

There is much need for the ama-
r in the search for the means of
aining a broader and deeper per-
ective of man's past achievements
which rests his potential growth
. The amateur can participate in
s quest fruitfully and with im-
ense self-satisfaction; his rewards
e far transcend the possession of
collection of mute relics. When
e he senses the *pursuit of problem*
mind will kindle to new and ex-
ng adventures beyond the ordin-
thrill of collecting. He can have
holiday with its relaxation, an-
pation, and thrill of discovery
hich, incidentally, forms a part of
reward of the professional dig-
as well), but he can add to these
wards the mental stimulus and
isfaction of contributing to the un-
ding drama of human develop-
ent.

The means to this larger end are
be found in an approach to arch-
ology which is problem-centered
her than relic-centered. The prob-
ns are many and adverse. They are
t known to the professional who
s given years of hard work, hard
ught (and hard cash) in prepar-
on for the execution of his job.
and the amateur can pool their
orts with mutual advantages. He
a offer aid not alone in formulat-
problems for research, but in
procedure of recovery and re-
ding that must be observed for

useful interpretations, which con-
stitute the intrinsic value of all such
work. A collection of measurements
is not enough to reach this end in
digging a site, as too many amateurs
have assumed. Nor is a collection of
artifacts sufficient. Only painstaking
attention to soil details, associa-
tions of features and objects, animal
and plant remains (including char-
coal for radiocarbon dating), post-
mold patterns, human skeletal re-
mains, and numerous other items,
will yield the harvest of information
to be found variably on every site.

"All sites are of course not equally
significant. On some, especially after
a preliminary appraisal with profes-
sional guidance, the amateur can pro-
ceed quite successfully. There are
others—certain burial sites and stra-
tified habitation sites—for example,
where his competence, due to lack
of training, is usually insufficient to
prevent tragic loss of data.

"If an amateur calls thus upon
the services of his professional col-
league for appraisal, advice and ac-
tual assistance, does he thereby lose
his site or his discoveries? By no
means . . . As said before, the pro-
fessional has better resources to ap-
praise and interpret; he can often
use, with proper *crédit*, the informa-
tion so obtained from the amateur in
his published records, and he can en-
courage and guide his amateur co-
worker to observe, record, interpret
and publish on his own. Herein, lie
the larger rewards for both."

NOTE: Copies of complete text available
upon request from Sask. Museum of Natural
History, Regina.

Summer Meeting at the Cypress Hills, June 15-16, 1957

All members of the society, their families and friends are cordially invited to attend the Summer Meeting at the Cypress Hills. Headquarters of the meet will be the Government Lodge in the Park. Registration: adults—50c, children free.

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

SATURDAY: Sunrise to 9 a.m. Free Time (e.g. early morning birding and fishing).
9 a.m. to 12 noon. Excursion to Bald Butte. Introduction to Cypress Hills,
emphasizing geology and botany. Party led by Mann. Botany comments by Budd and
Ledingham. Lunch upon return at 12 noon.

1:30 to 6:00 p.m. Trip to the West Block to see Trumpeter Swans, Conglomerate
Cliffs and scenery. Fort Walsh optional. Supper upon return at 6:30.

7:30 to 8:30 p.m. Evening programme at Camp Shagabec Hall: reports from
President and Editor, illustrated talk by Bruce McCorquodale on the fossil mammals
of the Cypress Hills. Followed by Campfire and social at 9:00 p.m.

SUNDAY: Sunrise to 8:00 (breakfast)—Free time.

9:00 a.m. Local bird trips in small groups by auto and on foot, with leaders—
Fyfe, Bard, Mann, Callin, Nero, Lahrman. Dinner upon return at 1:00.

Those who cannot be present for the full programme are urged to come for
at least one day. Others who have more time to spend may be interested in additional
trips in this area. For example: (1) Visit to a Kangaroo Rat colony—one mile south
of No. 1 at Piapot, or, one mile north at Webb; (2) Visit to a Prairie Dog town at
Val Marie; (3) Visit to Sage Grouse country; (4) Visit to Fort Walsh. Particulars at
the Park. For reservations, Write or Phone: The Manager, Cypress Hills Prov. Park,
Maple Creek