

Peculiar fluted points were found with other types in 1924 by Kenneth Casey) Jones of Mortlach on the surface of sand blows. They were so different that Mr. Jones prized them greatly. At that time, the Folsom point was archaeologically unknown and therefore was not described in any literature. If Kenneth Jones had found these points *in situ* as did Dr. Giggins, Mortlach would probably have been the name—not Folsom.

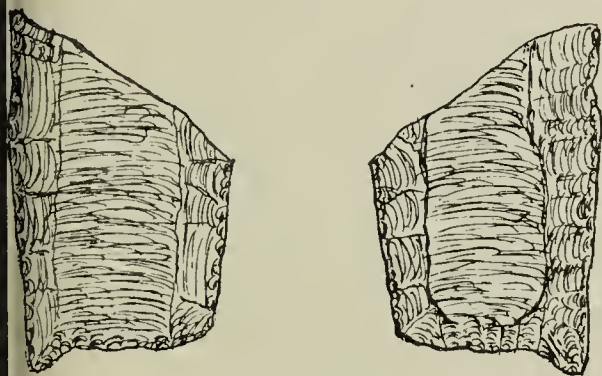
The Saskatoon point in the accompanying picture agrees nicely with the average classic Folsom from the

Lendenmeier site. It was found accidentally in the summer of 1957 by a member of the Saskatoon Archaeological Society, but was not reported until the December meeting of the Society as the importance of the find was not realized. No associated material was noticed in the trench at the time of the find. It was found about 12 inches below the present surface and some of the soil above appeared to have been disturbed previously. The Society will make an investigation of the site as soon as weather permits.

## Folsom Fragment Found Near Woodrow

By A. J. Hudson, Mortlach

In the summer of 1957 I was so fortunate as to find a fluted flake near the junction of Wood River and Pinto Creek. If you examine the illustrations of this Folsom point you will notice a difference in the fluting on the two sides. The flake of the



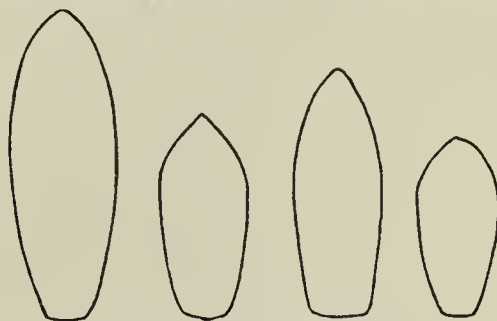
Folsom fragment, chalcedony heavily patinated. Natural size.

One side has been taken off from the base. In the process of making the point, the body is flaked on both sides leaving a high central ridge and a flat end at the base for a striking platform. I should guess that the piece must then be wedged in a block of wood to get the proper resistances. Something in the form of a chisel must have been used and a hard blow struck because of the need for accuracy to get the first flake off. But with the flake on the reverse side difficulty arises. Unless the maker is careful he is liable to break the point when striking off the second fluting flake. In the present case, A2, a striking platform has been made forward from the base and then the flake struck off. Finally a few thinning flakes have been taken out from the base to bring the main flake scar flush with the base.

In the case of the two Folsom points owned by Mr. Conrad Dahl of Roseray, Saskatchewan, the problem has been met in a different way. One flake was taken out completely on one side, but on the other side the flakes have been taken out piecemeal, i.e., a number of long, narrow flakes—safety first, so to speak. I examined Conrad Dahl's two Folsoms carefully one day and we decided that there was a strong possibility that the points were shaped after the fluting was done. If the top end was left unfinished till the fluting was done, there would be less danger of shattering.

With the discovery of these Folsom points we're right on the trail of early man.

### INFORMATION WANTED



Information concerning the distribution of lanceolate projectile points in Saskatchewan and adjacent regions would be appreciated. The sketched outlines are of lanceolate points from the Parkhill site, south of Moose Jaw, believed to be 7,000 to 8,000 years old. The largest point is just under three inches in length.

Robert W. Nero,  
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