

Riddle
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STUDIES IN WEST PATRICIA
ARCHAEOLOGY No. 3: 1980-1981

Edited by
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ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH REPORT 19

Toronto
Archaeology and Heritage Planning Branch
Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
1982

"An Archaeological Survey of
Attawapiskat Lake, Ontario,"
by David K. Riddle
pp. 1-68

FbIw-1 Kingfisher Site

This site, first recorded by Dr. J. V. Wright of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, is located on the northwest tip of Powis Island near the eastern end of Attawapiskat Lake. Materials collected from the site in 1968 consist of "six pot sherds, a chert scraper and a quartzite flake" and are stored in the National Museum's Collections, (Accession No. 1668). The site was not positively relocated during the 1980 field season.

The cultural affiliation of the site is Undifferentiated Woodland.

FbIw-2 Two Serpents Site

The Two Serpents Site, first recorded in 1968 by Dr. J. V. Wright of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, is found in a cleared area at the tip of a major west facing point some two kilometres to the north-northwest of the northwestern point of Powis Island. Surrounding the partially cleared 20-metre-square area is a mixed forest of large white spruce, poplar, birch, and black spruce. Low growth is rose, alder, and willow. The ground rises abruptly from the cobble beach. Near the edge of the site three to five centimetres of humus overlay a white powdery clay and at the rear of the cleared area five to ten centimetres of humus is underlain by yellow clay.

Table 6 below enumerates the materials recovered by Dr. Wright from both the surface and from a test excavation conducted at the site and now stored in the National Museum's Collections, (Accession No. 1668).

Table 6 – FbIw-2

No.	Description	Position
1.	preform, chert	surface
2.	2 cobble choppers	surface
3.	x detritus	surface
4.	<u>orange seed bead</u>	square A
5.	biface tip	square A
6.	x carbonized bone fragments	square A
7.	biface	square A
8.	large graver (?)	square A
9.	3 worked stone fragments	square A
10.	6 scrapers	square A
11.	x detritus	square A

During the 1980 visit, the site was surface collected and shovel tested in a five-metre grid. Materials recovered consist of eight thinning flakes, three decortication flakes, and a fire spall, all of Hudson Bay Lowland chert. The site is presently being heavily used and modern debris, cut trees, and camp fires are found in the area.

The cultural affiliations of the site are prehistoric of unknown affinity, historic, and modern use.

FbIw-3 Bear Bones Site

This site is found at the northwest end of a small sandy bay near the tip of a small northeast facing point. One kilometre to the north is the western end of the long narrow island located four kilometres east of Lansdowne House. The point juts out from the shoreline some 30 metres, is ringed with cobbles, and is 50 metres east of another small sandy bay. The vegetation is mixed poplar and cedar with willow, alder, and grass low growth. The soils consist of a thin layer of humus over sand and underlain by clay. There is evidence of water periodically washing over the area and depositing sand and pebbles.

Materials all came from the sandy pockets on the cobble beach and consist of a polyhedral core, two decortication flakes, and a small bifacially flaked plano-convex artifact of unknown function. The specimen, (Figure 28i), would appear to be unused, is 5.43 cm long, 2.98 cm wide, and 1.49 cm thick, and may be a preform. All materials are of Hudson Bay Lowland chert. There has been some recent use of the area. Tins, bottles, and the skeleton of a bear were found on the beach.

The cultural affiliations of the site are prehistoric of unknown affinity and modern use.

FbIw-4 Old Shoe Site

This site is located on a sand beach on the southern shore of Attawapiskat Lake one kilometre south of the central portion of the long narrow island to the east of Lansdowne House. The beach is boulder strewn, flanked by cobbles, and rises to a ridge with a low area behind. The canopy is entirely poplar with alder, willow, saskatoon, and rose undergrowth. Soils on the ridge consist of sand under humus and the low area behind the ridge is wet organic material.

modern (?)