ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE PORT AU CHOIX NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK; REPORT OF THE 1990 FIELD SEASON

Prepared for:
Archaeology, Atlantic Region
Canadian Parks Service
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Prepared by:
Dr. M.A.P. Renouf
Archaeology Unit
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland

16 November 1991
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE PORT AU CHOIX NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK; REPORT OF THE 1990 FIELD SEASON

Prepared for:
Archaeology, Atlantic Region
Canadian Parks Service
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Prepared by:
Dr. M.A.P. Renouf
Archaeology Unit
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John’s, Newfoundland

16 November 1991
cover illustration by Dawn Nelson: Phillip's Garden West endblades, life-size
1 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Background 1
1.2 Excavation and Cataloguing Procedures 1

2 1990 PROGRAM OF WORK AT PHILLIP'S GARDEN WEST (7A55;7A700-800) 4

2.1 1984 Testing of Site 4
2.2 Objectives of 1990 Excavations 4
2.3 Description of 1990 Excavations 4
   2.3.1 Introduction 4
   2.3.2 Stratigraphy 4
   2.3.3 Feature 2 10
   2.3.4 Feature 6 10
   2.3.5 Feature 7 10
   2.3.6 Feature 9 10
   2.3.7 Feature 11 12
   2.3.8 Feature 12 12
   2.3.9 Feature 13 12
2.4 Hillside Midden 12
2.5 Discussion of Phillip's Garden West 14

3 1990 PROGRAM OF WORK AT PHILLIP'S GARDEN EAST (7A381-500) 19

3.1 1984 and 1986 Excavations at the Site 19
3.2 Objectives of 1990 Excavations 20
3.3 Description of 1990 Excavations 20
   3.3.1 Introduction 20
   3.3.2 Stratigraphy 20
   3.3.3 Feature 12 24
   3.3.4 Feature 13 25
   3.3.5 Feature 14 25
   3.3.6 Feature 15 25
   3.3.7 Feature 16A 30
   3.3.8 Feature 16B 30
   3.3.9 Feature 18 30
   3.3.10 Feature 19 30
   3.3.11 Feature 20 30
   3.3.12 Feature 21 30
   3.3.13 Feature 22 33
   3.3.14 Feature 24 33
   3.3.15 Feature 25 33
   3.3.16 Feature 26 33
3.3.17 Feature 28 33
3.3.18 Feature 29 33
3.3.19 Feature 30 34
3.3.20 Feature 31 34
3.3.21 Feature 32 34
3.3.22 Feature 33 34
3.3.23 Feature 34 34
3.3.24 Feature 35 35
3.3.25 Feature 36 35
3.3.26 Feature 37 35
3.3.27 Feature 38 35
3.3.28 Feature 39 35
3.3.29 Feature 40 37
3.3.30 Feature 41 37
3.3.31 Feature 42 37
3.3.32 Feature 43 37
3.4 Discussion of Phillip's Garden East 37

4 1990 PROGRAM OF WORK AT PHILLIP'S GARDEN (7A200-380) 43

4.1 1984-1986 Excavations at the Site 43
4.2 Objectives of the 1990 Field Season 43
4.3 Description of Excavations at 7A250 43
4.3.1 1984 Testing of Operation 43
4.3.2 1990 Test Unit 43
4.3.3 Stratigraphy 44
4.3.4 Excavation of Midden (Feature 49) 44
4.3.5 Feature 49B 45
4.3.6 Faunal Results 45
4.3.7 Discussion of 7A250A 46
4.4 Description of Excavations at 7A283-295 46
4.4.1 1985 and 1986 Excavation 46
4.4.2 1990 Excavation of 7A283-7A295 47
4.4.2.1 Feature 32 47
4.4.2.2 Feature 33 47
4.4.2.3 Feature 35 47
4.4.2.4 Feature 37 50
4.4.2.5 Feature 38 50
4.4.2.6 Feature 41 52
4.4.2.7 Feature 48 52
4.4.2.8 Feature 52 52
4.4.3 Discussion of Trench Excavations 53
4.5 Description of Excavations at 7A341C and 7A349A 55
4.5.1 1984 Testing of Operations 55
4.5.2 1990 Excavations of 7A341 and 7A349A 55
4.5.2.1 Feature 42 55
4.5.2.2 Feature 36 59
4.5.2.3 Feature 47 59
4.5.2.4 Feature 50 59
4.5.2.5 Feature 51 59
4.5.2.6 Feature 54 59
4.5.2.7 Trench in 7A394A 59
4.5.3 Discussion of 7A341C 59
4.6 Discussion of Phillip's Garden 60
5 1990 SITE SURVEY  62

5.1 Introduction and Objectives  62
5.2 Town Water Mains Survey  63
5.3 Gargamelle Point (EeBi-25)  63
5.4 Joe Offrey Site (EeBi-26)  65
5.5 Party Site (EeBi-30)  66
5.6 Gaslard’s Lane (EeBi-31)  67
5.7 Sid Buckle (EeBi-32)  67
5.8 Streambank Site (EeBi-33)  67
5.9 Dobbin Cave (EeBi-34)  67
5.10 Eastern Point (EeBi-35)  69
5.11 Spence Site (EeBi-36)  69
5.12 Dead Whale Site (EeBi-37)  69
5.13 Discussion of Survey  69

6 GENERAL REMARKS  70

REFERENCES  73

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Port au Choix and Point Riche Peninsulas, northwestern Newfoundland  3
2. Phillip’s Garden West, top of Level 3  7
3. Phillip’s Garden West, soil profiles from upper terrace  9
4. Phillip’s Garden West, artefact distribution, Levels 2 and 3  18
5. Phillip’s Garden East, 1984, 1986 and 1990 excavation areas  21
6. Phillip’s Garden East, top of Level 3  22
7. Phillip’s Garden East, soil profiles  23
8. Independence II axial feature  26
9. Axial feature in use by Saame in north Norway during the eighteenth century  26
10. Phillip’s Garden East, house feature excavated in 1986 (Feature 2)  29
11. Phillip’s Garden East, some features in Level 3  32
12. Phillip’s Garden, 1990 excavation areas  43a
13. Phillip’s Garden, trenches and operations shown in relation to Features 1 and 14  48
14. Phillip’s Garden, trenches and houses (Features 1 and 14) at top of Level 3  49
15. Phillip’s Garden, Feature 42, top of Level 3  58
16a-b. Phillip’s Garden, soil profiles of 7A341C  58a-b
17. Sites found in 1990 survey, Port au Choix  64

LIST OF PLATES

1a. Terrace at Phillip’s Garden West  5
1b. Terrace at Phillip’s Garden West  5
2a. Grid on upper terrace at Phillip’s Garden West  6
2b. Excavation in progress at Phillip’s Garden West  6
3a. Soil stratification at the upper terrace, Phillip’s Garden West  8
3b. Phillip’s Garden West, Feature 6  8
4a. Phillip’s Garden West, Feature 7  11
4b. Phillip’s Garden West, Feature 9  11
5a. Phillip’s Garden West, Feature 11  13
5b. Phillip’s Garden West, beach of Level 4  13
6a. Ventral surface of two Phillip's Garden West endblades  
6b. Dorsal surface of two Phillip's Garden West endblades  
7. Lithic artefacts from Phillip's Garden West  
8a. "Paved" area within house, Feature 12, Phillip's Garden East  
8b. Close-up of two parallel rocks within the "paved" area, suggesting an axial feature  
9a. Phillip's Garden East, wall area of house, Feature 12  
9b. Phillip's Garden East, wall area of house, Feature 12, outlined with string  
10a. Phillip's Garden East, Feature 19  
10b. Phillip's Garden East, Feature 29  
11a. Phillip's Garden East, Feature 38  
11b. Phillip's Garden East, Feature 37  
11. Harpoon heads and expedient points from Phillip's Garden East  
13a. Phillip's Garden, wall of Harp's House  
13b. Phillip's Garden, rocks associated with Feature 48  
14a. Phillip's Garden, dorsal surface of two amulets  
14b. Phillip's Garden, ventral surface of two amulets  
15a. Phillip's Garden, Feature 42  
15b. Phillip's Garden, close-up of central area of Feature 42  
16a. The Party Site, EeBi-30  
16b. Gaslard's Lane, EeBi-31  

LIST OF TABLES

1. Lithic artefacts from the 1990 excavations at Phillip's Garden West  
2. Radiocarbon dates from the 1990 excavations at Phillip's Garden East  
3. Lithic artefacts from the 1986 excavations at Phillip's Garden East  
4. Faunal material from the 1986 excavations at Phillip's Garden East  
5. Lot summary from midden, Feature 49, at Phillip's Garden  
6. Faunal material from midden, Feature 49, Phillip's Garden  
7. Radiocarbon dates from the 1990 excavations at Phillip's Garden  
8. Summary of lots from midden, Feature 38, Phillip's Garden  
9. Summary of lots associated with whalebone, Feature 41, Phillip's Garden  
10. Summary of lots from midden, Feature 52, Phillip's Garden  
11. Summary of lots associated with external hearth, Feature 42, Phillip's Garden  
12. Artefacts from Gargamelle Point (EeBi-25)  
13. Artefacts from the Joe Offrey Site (EeBi-26)  
14. Artefacts from the Party Site (EeBi-30)  
15. Summary of radiocarbon dates from Port au Choix
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many people helped to make the 1990 field season a success. The Canadian Parks Service generously provided financial and logistical support. Charles Lindsay, Chief of Archaeology, Atlantic Region, performed his usual miracles of making red tap disappear, or at least become invisible. Bruce Bradbury, Parks Superintendent of the L'Anse au Meadows and Port au Choix National Historic Parks, did everything that he could to facilitate our excavations. George O'Keefe, Maintenance Supervisor, and Gerard O'Keefe, Maintenance Handyman, were always ready to build us equipment, or transport what bulky and unmanageable equipment we already had. Mary Biggin, Head Guide at the Canadian Parks Service Interpretation Centre, cheerfully and efficiently received and relayed messages.

Further funds were provided by Memorial University of Newfoundland's Office of Research and Dean of Arts Office, through the good will of Dr. Niall Gogan, Associate Vice-President (Research), and Dr Michael Staveley, Dean of Arts. Historic Resources Division of the Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, financially supported our town survey, and Linda Jefferson, Resource Archaeologist, and her assistant, Martha MacDonald, did all they could to help us. The Government of Newfoundland Student Employment Program supported student salaries generously, as did the Federal Government Challenge 90 program. The town of Port au Choix, through the energetic efforts of Maurice Kelly, provided the salaries for a number of our workers. We are also indebted to Mr. Owen Whelan, principal of St. Theresa's School, and to the Roman Catholic School Board, for allowing us to use St. Theresa's Primary School as a field lab, which Kathy Mathias, conservator with Memorial University of Newfoundland's Archaeology Unit, helped us set up. The fact that "we never had it so good" was directly reflected in the productivity and efficiency of the lab work.

As usual, the field crew was first-rate and were the core of the season's accomplishments. Kevin MacAleese directed the town survey and kept his crew's spirits up despite flies, and long days of hard work but no sites. The other three crew chiefs were refugees from Ontario contract archaeology. Maribeth Murray, at Phillip's Garden, Doug Nixon, at Phillip's Garden East, and Brent Wimmer, at Phillip's Garden West, did excellent jobs supervising their crews. Johan Jelsma came all the way from Groningen, the Netherlands, to volunteer on the project. While these four learned from Newfoundland and Labrador field research, the project also benefitted from their past and varied experiences. Helena Biggin, Paul Biggin, Paula Broaders, Dave Culleton, Tammy Dobbin, Trish Dunphy, Tracy Ellesworth, Barb Gould, Rose Gould, Suzanne Gould, Brendan Hughes, Deea Linehan, Andrea Powers, David Reader, Griffith Roberts, and Patrick Warner worked incredibly hard in the field; many spent their evenings in the lab. Wade Greeley was indispensable as our conservationist, and Alison Bates kept the lithic lab functioning smoothly despite a huge number of artefacts that came in at the end of each day. Darlene Balkwill, of the Zooarchaeological Identification Centre, Canadian Museum of Nature, escaped the Ottawa heat for a month to excavate at Phillip's Garden, and identify the faunal material as it came into the lab. Having her on the spot was invaluable since she provided a running commentary of her impressions of the faunal assemblages. Students interested in faunal identification learned from her experience and, despite long days, she was always ready to instruct. The pivotal crew member, as always, is the cook, and Juanita Aitken did wonders for a regular audience of sixteen diners, in addition to visitors.

Valerie Andrews, secretary to the Archaeology Unit, kept things running from St. John's. Brenda Johnston of Memorial University's Department of Human Resources did a remarkable job of making sure that everyone was paid correctly, no mean feat considering that almost every crew member was financed by two different sources. Brenda Cox at the Office of Research was always on hand to help us out, and Chris Hammond at Photographic Services, patiently printed the photographs for this report. Two to a page may look great, but it is very time-consuming to print. Maribeth Murray did the pen and ink renderings of most maps and profiles, Katherine Scott did a few, and Barb Gould's Phillip's Garden East field map was so good that it is reproduced here with minimal alternation.
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The 1990 field season at the Port au Choix National Historic Park was the fourth of the Port au Choix Archaeology Project, which began in 1984 (Renouf 1985a; 1985b; 1985c; 1986a; 1986b; 1987; Renouf and Macpherson 1988; Brown 1988). The overall objective of this program of research is the comparison of prehistoric economic strategies at the Port au Choix and Point Riche Peninsulas (Fig. 1). Aboriginal cultural material ranges from Maritime Archaic Indian (c. 4200-3200 B.P.), pre-Dorset Palaeoeskimo (c. 3500-3000 B.P.), Groswater Palaeoeskimo (c. 2700-2100 B.P.), to Dorset Palaeoeskimo (c. 2000-1200 B.P.). The main achievements of the 1984-1986 field seasons were: [1] site survey with location of three historic and 14 prehistoric sites, [2] systematic testing of five Palaeoeskimo sites, ranging in time from approximately 3000 to 1500 B.P., [3] the excavation of one area at Phillip's Garden East, a stratigraphically complex Groswater Palaeoeskimo site, [4] the excavation of one house and the testing of two others at the Dorset Palaeoeskimo site of Point Riche, [5] excavation of two houses and one midden at the Dorset Palaeoeskimo site of Phillip's Garden, and [6] salvage excavations at two Dorset Palaeoeskimo burial sites, Crow Head Cave and Gargamelle Rockshelter (Brown 1988). Because a Maritime Archaic Indian cemetery site was found in the town of Port au Choix (Tuck 1976) it is likely that one or more associated habitation sites are located in the area. However, we did not find such a site during our 1984-86 surveys and as a result the Port au Choix Archaeology Project has focused on Palaeoeskimo cultural remains.

This uneven balance was addressed in the 1990 field season, the general objectives of which were: [1] to begin excavating Phillip's Garden West, which was originally thought to be a Groswater Palaeoeskimo site, [2] to continue excavation at Phillip's Garden East in the hopes of clarifying the complex stratigraphy, locating a second house feature, and widening the collection of organic artefacts, [3] continuing excavation at Phillip's Garden, focusing on areas outside the house features, and [4] conducting an intensive and systematic site survey to establish the presence or absence of a Maritime Archaic habitation site. A critical part of the survey was the town of Port au Choix itself which is one of the most promising spots for Maritime Archaic settlement. Because the town lies outside the Park boundaries, survey in this area was funded by the Historic Resources Division, Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador's Student Employment Program, the Government of Canada's Challenge 90 Program, the Office of Research and Dean of Arts, Memorial University of Newfoundland, and the town council of Port au Choix.

1.2 Excavation and Cataloguing Procedures

Excavation and cataloguing procedures followed those of previous years (Renouf 1985a:39-42; 1986a:3-5; 1987:3), the main features of which were [1] area excavation proceeding by natural soil horizons with elevations taken at the surface of each level, [2] dry-sifting all backdirt and water-sifting all faunal matrix, and [3] taking soil samples from all features and levels for flotation. As in previous years artefacts were cleaned and catalogued in the field and this year we were able to completely finish this task before leaving. We had a field conservation lab and so the bone artefacts were treated immediately after recovery. Darlene Balkwill of the Zooarchaeological Identification Centre, Canadian Museum of Nature, processed and identified much of the faunal material as it came into the lab.
Fig. 1. Port au Choix and Point Riche Peninsulas, northwestern Newfoundland
2 1990 PROGRAM OF WORK AT PHILLIP’S GARDEN WEST
(7A55; 7A700-800; EeBi-11)

2.1 1984 Testing of Site
In 1981 William Fitzhugh of the Smithsonian Institution located this site (Fitzhugh 1982) which covered most of a 500 m$^2$ terrace, a few hundred metres west of Phillip’s Garden (Plates 1a and b; Fig. 1), at about 13 m.a.s.l. In 1984 we tested the area, relocating the site and establishing its southern and western limits (Renouf 1985a:16-17). The fine flaking of the otherwise undiagnostic cultural material (Ibid.:13) indicated that this was probably a Groswater Palaeoeskimo site.

2.2 Objectives of 1990 Excavations
After the 1984 and 1986 seasons of work at Phillip’s Garden East it became necessary to expand the sample of Groswater cultural material and so Phillip’s Garden West became an important component of the 1990 field season. Our immediate purpose was simply to excavate as much of the site as we could. Since the cultural deposit was shallow and the stratigraphy straightforward we hoped to be able to expose a considerable area (Plates 2a-b).

2.3 Description of 1990 Excavations

2.3.1 Introduction
An area 59m$^2$ was gridded, which included a 50m$^2$ block, off which three short trenches extended (Fig. 2). This served to cover a central tract of the terrace while at the same time investigating areas right up to the terrace edge; all excavations lay within operation 7A702. As soon as the first artefacts were recovered it became clear that the site was earlier than the Groswater site of Phillip’s Garden East.

2.3.2 Stratigraphy
The site is covered by a layer of peat averaging 60 cm thick, which was called Level 1. There was an upper and a lower peat level, the former a dry, light peat permeated with roots and the latter a moist reddish/brown peat containing large pieces of decayed wood. This overlay the cultural level, Level 2, which was an almost black, moist, peaty soil which ranged in thickness from 0-20 cm. Within this level were various lenses: [1] lens A, a distinctive blue-grey sticky clay within which numerous artefacts were found (Plate 3a), [2] lens B, which was dark like the regular level 2 but which had a more granular texture, and [3] lens C, a shiny black level 2 with a very greasy texture. These lenses seemed to be restricted to certain areas (lens A found sporadically throughout all suboperations except 7A702B; lens B largely restricted to the eastern trench of 7A702B and lens C restricted to the west trench of 7A702B) indicating that they might be related to drainage. Level 3 was a thin layer of brown soil, ranging in thickness from 0.5 - 2 cm, which overlay the sterile pebble and boulder beach, Level 4 (Fig. 3; Plate 5b).
PLATE 1

a. Terrace at Phillip's Garden West, in the foreground, showing its relationship to Phillip's Garden, in the background

b. Terrace at Phillip's Garden West; looking south
PLATE 2

a. Grid on top of terrace at Phillip's Garden West; looking northeast

b. Excavation in progress at Phillips' Garden West; looking northeast
PHILLIP'S GARDEN WEST - TERRACE

Fig. 2. Phillip's Garden West, top of Level 3
PLATE 3

a. Soil stratification at the upper terrace of Phillip's Garden West

b. Phillip's Garden West, Feature 6
Fig. 3. Phillip's Garden West, segment of soil profiles from upper terrace
2.3.3 Feature 2

This was a flake concentration in Level 2 of units E19N03 and E19N04, which extended beyond the grid into E20N03 and E20N04. Most of the debris consisted of a few hundred very small retouch flakes, indicating a tool maintenance area. Brownish-grey chert predominated but was not exclusive, suggesting more than one episode. This feature might be associated with a burned area two metres directly north (Feature 6).

2.3.4 Feature 6

This was an area of thinly scattered burned rocks within Level 2 (Plate 3b). It extended 1.64 metres north-south over three units, E19N05-N19N07. Since this was located within one of the three trenches, its width could not be established beyond one metre. Very few flakes and artefacts and no charcoal was associated, suggesting that it was a dump of fire-cracked rock.

2.3.5 Feature 7

This was a roughly circular arrangement of rocks measuring approximately 45 cm in diameter and located entirely in Level 2 of units E10N05-E10N06, which were located in the westernmost trench in 7A702A (Plate 4a). In this area, as in the entire trench, Level 2 consisted of a thick layer of lens A-type clay which underlay a thin layer of peaty Level 2. The feature was made up of heavily burned limestone cobbles along with some burned local chert which was located both within the core of the feature and also scattered in large amounts up to 25 cm to the north. A large number of flakes was found in and around the feature and a beautifully serrated double notched endblade (7A702A29, Plates 6-7) was found immediately outside the hearth and was probably associated; no charcoal was found. Two alternative interpretations of this feature are possible: [1] the circular shape suggests a structured hearth, or [2] the absence of charcoal but the evidence of heated rock suggests a deposit of fire-cracked rock from a nearby hearth. A large number of flakes and artefacts were found in and around this feature (lots 3-24; 26-40); endblades and scrapers were particularly well represented.

2.3.6 Feature 9

This was a possible hearth feature located in units E12N03 and E13N03 (Fig. 2) which consisted of a neat circular arrangement of a single layer of burned limestone rocks, all of which were small, thin and flat (Plate 4b). The feature measured 60 cm east-west and 48 cm north-south and lay within Level 2. No charcoal and few artefacts were recovered. As with the case for Feature 7, this could have been either a hearth or a secondary deposit of fire-cracked rock.

---

1 Feature 1 was originally thought to be a pit in E19N01; however, cross-section revealed it to be a pocket of lens B.

2 Features 3-5 were originally thought to be a small pit features, but instead turned out to be shallow pockets of Level 2 lenses.

3 Feature 8 was defined as a pit feature in E13N01; instead, it turned out to be a shallow lens of slightly darker Level 2.
PLATE 4
a. Phillip's Garden West, Feature 7
b. Phillip's Garden West, Feature 9
2.3.7 Feature 11

This a well defined hearth in E10N07 (7A702A) that was formed by clearing away an area of large limestone beach rock to create the hearth's perimeter (Plate 5a). Measuring approximately 80 cm east-west and 65 cm north-south, the hearth was contained within Levels 2 and 3. In contrast to other possible hearth features, none of the limestone rocks were burned, but a charcoal sample was collected (7A702A79) which returned a date of 2200 +/- 100 B.P. (Beta 42973). An elegant and beautifully made endblade was found with this feature (lot 74, Plates 6-7) in addition to many flakes and a large number of other artefacts (lots 42-78). As is the case for nearby Feature 7, a high number of endblades and scrapers was associated.

2.3.8 Feature 12

This was an extensive but localized area of burned and disintegrated limestone rock. Covering unit E11N01, it extended into all surrounding squares and measured approximately 140 cm east-west and 130 cm north-south.

2.3.9 Feature 13

This is an area of relatively low density of rocks, flakes and artefacts (Figs 2-4). Although this pattern has not yet been established or interpreted, one possibility is that it reflects an ephemeral shelter. Approximate measurements are 5 metres north-south and 4 metres east-west.

2.4 Hillside Midden

There was a marked absence of organic artefacts and faunal material from the excavation area on top of the terrace. Since the soil conditions at Phillip's Garden West were the same as for other Port au Choix sites, it was unlikely to be the result of preservational conditions. Since the slope of the terrace seemed a logical area for refuse dumping we tested it, sinking two rows of small test pits at one metre intervals. These tests were directly below 7A702A, where the two hearths (Feature 7 and 11) were found. Eight of the dozen test pits yielded well preserved faunal material as well as lithics that clearly corresponded to the terrace occupation. The stratigraphy was similar to that of the Phillip's Garden middens, with the cultural material coming from an approximately 10 cm thick, loose, black, greasy Level 2, lying directly beneath sod and turf (Level 1) and overlying limestone beach (Level 4). No doubt Level 3, which at other sites is a contact zone between Levels 2 and 4, will turn up when we begin excavation. There appeared to be a build-up of midden debris against a large boulder probably halted the downward slide of garbage.

---

4 Feature 10 turned out to be a natural arrangement of large limestone rocks around a shallow depression in unit E11N04.
PLATE 5

a. Phillip's Garden West, Feature 11

b. Phillip's Garden West, beach of Level 4
2.5 Discussion of Phillip’s Garden West

Phillip’s Garden West material has not yet been found outside the island of Newfoundland. Other examples come from Harp’s excavations of his Houses 3 and 4 at Phillip’s Garden (Harp 1964:45; 47) and also from the Northcott-Rumbolt site (Harp 1964:53; see also Renouf 1985a:24-31). A beautiful example of an asymmetric Phillip’s Garden West type knife was recovered from the Palaeoeskimo component of the Frenchman’s Island site in Trinity Bay (Evans 1982:225).

On the basis of artefact style, this is the earliest Palaeoeskimo material so far found on the island of Newfoundland. The closest analog is the undated Bands 5 and 6 of the stratified Cow Head site at the base of the Northern Peninsula, which Tuck estimates to pre-date 3000 B.P. (Tuck 1978). However, the Cow Head lithics are closer in style, and presumably time, to Groswater material than are the Phillip’s Garden West lithics. The small size and thinness of the latter, the deliberate use of colourful cherts, the exquisite edge serration and the fine and precise surface flaking (Plates 6-7) are reminiscent of earliest Arctic Small Tool tradition material, in particular the Independence I variant of pre-Dorset, which dates from 4000 to 3500 B.P. and is found in northeast Greenland (Knuth 1967), the High Arctic (McGhee 1990), and northern Labrador (Tuck 1975). The Phillip’s Garden West material bears an even greater resemblance to another pre-Dorset regional variant, Sarqaq from west and east Greenland (Møbjerg 1986). Dating from 4300-3000 B.P., Sarqaq lithics frequently display surface grinding, which is an attribute found on many of the Phillip’s Garden West, and also Phillip’s Garden East, endblades, sideblades, bifaces and burin-like tools. In contrast, the unifacially bevelled box-base of the Phillip’s Garden West endblades is distinct from the contracting stemmed and triangular non-stemmed Independence I and Sarqaq forms, instead closely resembling later Groswater endblades.

Because the relationship of Groswater to preceding and succeeding occupations is a matter of discussion and debate, the data from Phillip’s Garden West, Phillip’s Garden East and Phillip’s Garden will provide crucial insights into these issues. The single date from Phillip’s Garden West, 2200 +/- 110 B.P., is surprisingly early and overlaps with the recent end of the Groswater range. Either the Phillip’s Garden West material is not in the chronological sequence in the way suggested, or else this date pertains to an as yet undiscovered Groswater component of Phillip’s Garden West. Interestingly, Phillip’s Garden West lithics are unlike the presumably contemporaneous Labrador terminal pre-Dorset stone tools, which date to around 3200 B.P. In Okak Bay, northern Labrador, terminal pre-Dorset is characterized by less finely made triangular and stemmed unserrated endblades and a different form of burin (Cox 1988).

The location of Phillip’s Garden West provides some indication of its function. The high terrace has a panoramic view of the ocean and therefore seems an ideal spot from which to exploit sea mammals. The high elevation means that the site is some distance from shore, a trade-off against the spectacular view. At this time no assessment of seasonality can be made; small whales and seals would have been available from December through to the late fall. Although the terrace at first glance seems exceedingly exposed, suggesting occupation limited to warmer months, it is surprisingly sheltered from the prevailing northwest wind by high cliffs directly to the west.

The small size of the terrace, the lack thus far of any clearly defined habitation structure, and the relatively thin scatter of debris, which is so meagre as to preclude the likelihood of palimpsests, suggests that the duration of occupation was brief and the living group small. A look at artefact frequencies shows: [1] the high proportion of expedient tools, that is, microblades, utilized flakes and retouched flakes, [2] the low
proportion of items related to tool manufacturing, including cores, preforms, hammerstones, abraders, whetstone, burins and burin-like tools and [3] a relatively high proportion of endblades and bifaces, presumably related to hunting and processing. A pattern which does not show up in the table is that flakes were not plentiful at the site, and most of those found were tiny retouch flakes, again indicating tool sharpening rather than manufacture. There are many similarities between this and the pattern noted for Phillip’s Garden East (Renouf 1988) and leads to the suggestion that both sites were specialized hunting and processing locations.

Table 1. Lithic artefacts from the 1990 excavations at Phillip’s Garden West

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artefact Class</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microblade</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retouched/utilized flake</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biface/biface fragment</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endblade</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core/core fragment</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scraper</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preform</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin-like tool</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abrader</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniface</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideblade</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin spall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>196</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLATE 6

a. Ventral surface of endblades from Phillip's Garden West,
upper endblade (7A709A29), lower (7A702A74)

b. Dorsal surface of same endblades
PLATE 7

Artefacts from upper terrace of Phillip’s Garden West
1-7: endblades
8;10-11; 13: bifaces
9: concave side-scraper
12; 15-20: chipped and ground burin-like tools
14: sideblades
21: scraper
22-25: microblades
Fig. 4, Phillip's Garden West, artefact distribution

PHILLIP'S GARDEN WEST - TERRACE

7A762

LITHIC DISTRIBUTION

LEGEND

- MICROLAPERS/BLADES
- BIFACES
- SCRAPERS
- ENDSCRAPERS
- UTILIZED/RETOUCHED FLAKES
- CORES/CORE FRAGMENTS
- UNIFACIAL KNIVES
- SIDE KNIVES
- ASH (?)
- RAW MATERIAL
- AXE
- BEAK-LIKE TOOLS
- ARROWHEAD
( ) SCREEN RECOVERY

1 m
3.1 1984 and 1986 Excavations at the Site

Phillip's Garden East is a 1500m² Groswater Palaeoeskimo site situated on a raised terrace immediately east of Phillip's Garden. This is the eastward extension of the upper terrace at Phillip's Garden, and is only visually separated from it by a clump of tucamore. The front edge of this former beach is now approximately 1200 metres from the present shoreline and just over 12 metres above the current high water mark.

The site was discovered as a result of the 1984 archaeological survey of the Park during which coastal locations were systematically test pitted. In 1984 a 4m² test area was excavated (Renouf 1985a:45-46;56-57) and in 1986 this area was expanded to 47m² (Renouf 1987:34-59). Here a small semi-subterranean house structure was found which was clearly defined, although it lacked any internal features. This house is unlike the poorly defined bilobate dwelling and possible wind shelter found in Factory Cove, Cow Head, (Auger 1985) and it is also dissimilar to the axial featured structures described for the Labrador Postville Pentecostal site (Loring and Cox 1986).

Phillip's Garden East is stratified, and at least two distinct periods of occupation are indicated. Within each of these two strata, lithic and faunal material is very jumbled, indicating repeated and overlapping use over a long period of time. The initial occupation of the site is represented in the lower cultural level (Level 3A) and the second phase of occupation is associated with the house, Feature 2. The basement of the structure was excavated through Level 3A, which was then used in wall construction and also was thrown outside the house to form Level 2, lying on top of, but contemporary with, Level 3A. It is likely that Level 2 also represents activities contemporary with the house's use.

During the 1986 excavations, almost 1400 lithics and over a dozen bone artefacts were found, as well as abundant and well preserved faunal material. Five different forms of harpoon heads were recovered, the first ever from a Groswater Palaeoeskimo context. These harpoon heads are important stylistic and cultural markers and they show clear connections to late pre-Dorset (c. 3500-2800 B.P.) and Independence II (c. 3000-2500 B.P.) material from the eastern arctic.

A number of theses and papers were based on material from Phillip's Garden East. For her honours thesis, Patricia Wells looked at cut marks on the faunal material in order to reconstruct and compare the butchery patterns at Phillip's Garden East and Phillip's Garden (Wells 1988). Brenda Kennett wrote her Master's thesis on a comparison between Groswater and Dorset artefact assemblages, arguing that the two periods represented separate migration events on the island of Newfoundland. She also used the faunal material to demonstrate winter/early spring occupation with a focus on harp seal exploitation (Kennett 1991). I also discussed the Groswater and Dorset artefact assemblages and in contrast to Kennett, argued that differences were over-emphasized at the expense of the similarities and that some of the variation that did exist could be explained in seasonal/functional rather than normative cultural terms (Renouf 1988). I later broadened this to a discussion of the Groswater time period throughout the eastern arctic (Renouf 1990) which is often viewed as a period of population decline and cultural
instability (Maxwell 1984). I argued instead that this transitional period\(^5\) (2800-2100 B.P.) was a time of small scale climatic uncertainty to which Palaeoeskimo groups over a wide area responded by a change in settlement and subsistence. Although economic changes had distinct expressions in different localities, the common factor was the need to adapt to small-scale uncertainty and this was accomplished by means of increased seasonal mobility and an expanded repertoire of exploited resources.

3.2 Objectives of 1990 Excavations
The general objective of the 1990 field season was to open up a second area of the site which testing in 1984 and 1986 indicated was a locus of concentrated cultural activity. Specific objectives were [1] to clarify the site's complex stratigraphy, [2] to find another house feature, and [3] to increase the sample of organic artefacts, in particular harpoon heads.

3.3 Description of 1990 Excavations
3.3.1 Introduction
Forty m\(^2\) were opened up in an area seven metres south of the previously excavated locality (Fig. 5), covering suboperations 7A384C, 7A385B, 7A393D and 7A394A (Fig. 6). As in other years, the area was excavated one level at a time and a cross baulk was maintained. Excavation was particularly difficult because of the profusion of fire-cracked and disintegrated rock that covered a complex house feature. Once the house walls and interior were defined, it was evident that it was only partially contained within the 1990 grid. This posed a problem because there was insufficient time to expand the excavation area, and yet we wanted to expose the entire house structure at one time. One option was not to dismantle the structure, that is, not to excavate into Level 3, but to re-expose it in the 1991 field season along with the other half. However, the organic material occurred in Level 3 where preservation was best, and to re-bury the semi-exposed bone material until 1991 could enhance or begin a process of deterioration of those crucially important remains. The answer was a compromise. We did not dismantle the central area of the house where there was a concentration of large stones that we thought was an axial hearth. This meant excavating 7A384A and 7A393D down to the top of Level 3 and then filling it back in. We did excavate to sterile beach 7A385B and 7A394A, which lay outside the central area of the house, and spanned its interior, some of the wall, and some of the exterior area.

3.3.2 Stratigraphy
The soil profile (Fig. 7) was less complex than the stratification in the northern area which was excavated in 1984 and 1986. Level 1 was a thick peat layer topped by surface mosses and grasses. This level was noncultural and varied in thickness from 27 to 42 cm. Lenses of charcoal were found throughout the level and presumably relate to natural fires. Level 2 was a cultural level which was subdivided into an upper (UL2) and a lower level (LL2). Upper Level 2 was a medium to dark brown peaty layer from 0-3 cm thick which often contained flake concentrations or, less often, artefacts. This appeared to be an interface between Level 1 and lower Level 2, the richer cultural

---

\(^5\) The term "transitional period" is used because it occurs between the end of the pre-Dorset period and the beginning of the Dorset period. In Newfoundland and Labrador transitional material is called Groswater, in north Greenland and the High Arctic it is called Independence II, and in south Greenland it is called late Sarqaq and Dorset 1.
Fig. 5. 1984-1990 excavation areas at Phillip's Garden East
Fig. 6. Phillip's Garden East, top of level 3.
Fig. 7. Phillip's Garden East, soil profiles
level, or else the cultural material contained in UL2 could be a result of frost-heave or bioturbation. Lower Level 2 was an immediately recognizable dark, almost black, greasy soil which was much harder-packed than UL2. It varied in thickness from less than 1 cm overlying rocks in the northern suboperations 7A384C and 7A393D, to 8 cm in the southernmost areas of southern suboperations 7A385B and 7A394A. Lower Level 2 was scattered with fire-cracked rock and disintegrating beach rock, all in various greys, pinks and whites. Features emerged in the process of removing this level, in addition to charcoal, many lithic artefacts, but very little faunal material. Level 3 underlay lower Level 2 over the entire area, and varied in thickness from less than 1 cm in some areas to as much as 7 cm in the southernmost area of the excavation. Level 3 was a clay-like layer which varied in colour from light to dark brown, and sometimes grey; it seemed to be a contact layer between the acidic overlying peat and the basic underlying beach. Levels 2 and 3 were further distinguished by the presence of fire-cracked rock in the former and its absence in the latter, except in the wall areas. There were very few lithic artefacts in Level 3 but this was where most of the organics occurred. In the wall areas of the house, two or sometimes three layers of fire-cracked and disintegrating rocks continued into Level 3 from upper Level 2. Most features identified in upper and lower Level 2 continued into Level 3 and rested on Level 4, while others disappeared with the removal of Level 3. The last level, Level 4, was the sterile limestone cobble and sand beach.

3.3.3 Feature 12

Feature 12 was a house structure within which there was a concentration of large rocks, two of which lay parallel to each other in the fashion of upright slabs in an axial hearth. This type of feature was first described by Knuth (1952) for north Greenland Palaeoeskimo (Independence 1) and consists of a narrow, roughly paved, area of flat stones which bisects the long-axis of a house. The longitudinal borders of the feature are often outlined by slabs set on edge, and upright slabs are often set at right angles to these borders to create one or more box hearths (Fig. 8). Such a feature would have been the focus of a house's activities, used for cooking, heating, food preparation, and storage (Fig. 9). Axial featured houses occurred at the Groswater Postville Pentecostal site in central Labrador (Loring and Cox 1986), which is not surprising given that they also characterize the comparable Independence II occupations of Greenland and the High Arctic. Variations of the axial feature continue throughout the subsequent Dorset period, either in the form of a pavement (Maxwell 1985:154) or in the linear alignment of pit features.

The large limestone rocks that made up the "pavement" of Feature 12 intruded high into the cultural level and began to appear even as the final traces of Level 1 were removed. The focus of this pavement was a small number of large limestone rocks which lay in a NE-SW orientation in unit E238S10 (Plate 8a). Two large rocks lay parallel to each other, about 50 cm apart, and they overlay a layer of smaller flat limestone cobbles (Fig. 6; Plate 8b). The two rocks were connected by a third large limestone rock which was perpendicular to them, and together the three rocks formed a kind of box, suggesting that this might be the central hearth of an axial feature. Since there was no fourth enclosing rock it seemed likely that a second set of parallel rocks lay beneath the as yet unexcavated area immediately to the west (E237S10-11). These

---

6See the report of the 1991 field season for a revised interpretation of Feature 12.
rocks were surrounded by the "pavement" of large limestone rocks which also continued into the unexcavated western units. Immediately north of this pavement the area was relatively free of large and small rocks, suggesting a living area (Plate 8a). In contrast, south of the central area everything was almost totally obscured by numerous scattered fire-cracked and disintegrated rock (Plate 9b).

The wall area, Feature 12a, was composed of banked up fire-cracked rock within which artefacts and debris were found in secondary context; the southern units outside the wall were relatively clear of fire-cracked rock. The walls appeared as a low but distinct ridge about one metre wide which curved through the two southern suboperations (Plate 9a-b; Fig. 6). When the layer of fire-cracked rock was removed from Level 2, the wall area was demarcated by one or two additional layers of fire-cracked rock appearing below; the limestone beach rocks do not seem to have been part of the structure. Although the house has not yet been fully excavated, dimensions can be estimated as between 6-7 metres in diameter, which is larger than axial featured houses reported elsewhere. This house is unlike the house, Feature 2, located seven metres to the north (Fig. 10) and excavated in 1986 (Renouf 1987:39-41) because [1] it is larger, [2] it is not semi-subterranean, [3] it has an internal hearth area, and [4] the interior was filled with fire-cracked rocks and artefacts, unlike Feature 2 which was semi-subterranean, heartless, and relatively sterile.

A large number of artefacts, too numerous to list here, were found within and below the fire-cracked rock inside the house. The area of lowest concentration was the paved area itself and the area of highest concentration was in the wall areas. A charcoal sample (7A384C41) from within the centrally paved area was dated to 2310 +/- 90 B.P. (Beta 42970).

3.3.4 Feature 13
This was a concentration of small grey-green chert retouch flakes (lots 3, 81) located in upper and lower Level 2 of unit E241S08 (7A393D). The concentration was 10 cm deep and measured 45 by 40 cm, with a central point at E241.25 S07.56. According to its location, the feature could either be within, or on, the wall of Feature 12. A sample of seal fat (lot 94) was associated.

3.3.5 Feature 14
This was a small concentration of grey-green retouch flakes (lots 4, 144) in upper and lower Levels 2 of the southwestern quadrant of unit E242S08 (7A393D). Located in the northwest quadrant, with a centre point of E242.13 S07.33 the concentration measured 40 x 20 cm. A scraper (lot 146) and biface fragment (lot 152) were possibly in association. According to its location, this feature is either part of or exterior to the house wall.

3.3.6 Feature 15
This was a small flake concentration (lot 6) located in upper Level 2 of the southwest quadrant of unit E242S10 (7A393D) with a centre point at E242.20 S09.66 and dimensions of 12 by 11 cm. The concentration occurred either just within or on the wall of Feature 12.

7 All artefact identifications cited in this report are based on field notes rather than the lab identifications, which have yet to be entered on the computer and are therefore inaccessible at this time. Consequently, identifications cited here are only preliminary.
Fig. 8. Independence II axial feature, taken from Maxwell (1985:11)

Fig. 9. Axial feature in use by Saame in north Norway in the eighteenth century. Taken from Schledermann (1990:52) after Leems (1767).
PLATE 8

a. "Paved" area in house, Feature 12, at Phillip's Garden East

b. Close-up of two parallel rocks within the "paved" area, suggesting an axial feature
PLATE 9

a. Phillip's Garden East, wall area of house, Feature 12

b. Phillip's Garden East, wall area of house, Feature 12, outlined with string
Fig. 10. Phillip's Garden East, house feature excavated in 1986 (Feature 2)
3.3.7 Feature 16A
This was a concentration of flakes (lots 12, 59) found within upper and lower Level 2 of the southernmost area of units E238S11 and E239S11 (7A385B), within the house interior. The concentration measured 20 by 17 cm and was 2 cm deep.

3.3.8 Feature 16B
This was a roughly circular concentration of small retouch flakes (lots 43, 57, 58) which was located in upper Level 2 and measured 8 cm in diameter. The concentration is located in the northeastern quadrant of unit E241S10 (7A393D), with a centre point of E241.80 S09.26.

3.3.9 Feature 18
This was a concentration of tiny retouch flakes in the southeast quadrant of unit E240S08 (7A393D), within the house, Feature 12. As in the case of Feature 17, this was initially thought to be a concentration of fire-cracked rock which might be a hearth; however, it soon became apparent how widespread the fire-cracked rock was, and so the feature designation was retained for the clump of retouch flakes (lot 23). An interesting feature of the square was the high number of associated small quartz crystals (lots 40, 61-63, 249, 244), microblades (lots 29, 30, 36, 38, 64, 65, 242, 247, 248) and small retouch flakes (lots 23, 27, 31, 38, 241).

3.3.10 Feature 19
This was an almost circular arrangement of fire-cracked rock enclosing a small amount of burned bone (lot 134) and was covered by a very dark, almost black, staining soil (Plate 10a; Fig. 11). It measured approximately 53 by 20 cm and was located within units E240S11 and E241S11 (7A394A). The feature was first recognized in upper Level 2, continued through lower Level 2 and ended at the surface of Level 3. Provenience of artefacts suggests that one flake (lot 44), an adze fragment (lot 123), a microblade (lot 127) and a burned endblade (129) were in association. The feature may also be associated with a bone concentration immediately to the west (Feature 20), a large stone-line pit to the south (Feature 29), and a bone concentration to the east (Feature 31).

3.3.11 Feature 20
This was a small bone concentration within upper and lower Level 2 of the southwest quadrant of unit E240S11 (7A394A) and which consisted of a number of tightly packed bones covered with a black staining soil. The feature might be associated with Feature 19 nearby.

3.3.12 Feature 21
This was a concentration of greenish-grey flakes (lot 68) in the southeastern quadrant of unit E240S09 (7A393D). The flakes were contained within upper but not lower Level 2 and the main concentration measured 40 by 20 cm, with two 10 by 10 cm pockets situated just slightly to the east.

---

8 Feature 17 was originally defined as a concentration of fire-cracked rock in unit E239S11. However, upon exposure of Level 2 in the surrounding squares, it became evident that this was just one part of the extensive area of fire-cracked rock that filled most of the house interior and so the feature was cancelled.
PLATE 10

a. Phillip's Garden East, Feature 19

b. Phillip's Garden East, Feature 29
3.3.13 Feature 22
This was a small pit, 12 cm in diameter and 6 cm deep, located in unit Level 2 and Level 3 of unit E239S11 (7A275B). Small fire-cracked rocks outlined the pocket within which was a concentration of bone (lot 38).

3.3.14 Feature 24
This was a flake concentration which occurred in a small lower Level 2-filled depression in the northwestern quadrant of unit E240S12 (7A394A). It might be associated with Feature 35, a core and flake concentration in the northwestern corner of the same unit.

3.3.15 Feature 25
This was a small concentration of fire-cracked rock, measuring 33 by 27 cm, which was located in lower Level 2 of unit E239S08 (7A384C), and was surrounded by larger, flat beach rocks. This was designated a feature because the concentration contrasted with the rest of the suboperation which was relatively clear of fire-cracked rock.

3.3.16 Feature 26
This was a concentration of flakes in the northeastern quadrant of unit E238S11 (7A385B) and was surrounded by fire-cracked rocks on all sides except the north, where the flakes were bounded by a large limestone rock. The concentration measured 13 by 5 cm and was 5 cm deep. Associated with the flakes (lot 72) were three biface fragments (lots 73, 82, 83), four microblade fragments (75, 78, 79, 81) and one scraper (lot 74).

3.3.17 Feature 28
This was a flake concentration (lot 145) located in upper and lower Levels 2 of the northwest quadrant of unit E239S12 (7A385B) which was within the house, Feature 12. It measured 18 by 15 cm, with a central point at E239.34 S11.36.

3.3.18 Feature 29
This was a stone-lined pit that spanned units E240S12 and E241S12 (7A394A) inside the house, Feature 12. It first appeared as large beach rocks intruding into Level 2 and petered out at Level 3. It was roughly rectangular in shape (Plate 10b; Fig. 11), with its perimeter defined by the large beach rocks. Oriented NE-SW, the interior dimensions were 150 by 104 cm, with a depth of 8 cm. The pit was overlain by fire-cracked rock, and in lower Level 2 within were artefacts, flakes (lots 229, 236, 283) and faunal material (lots 220, 228, 233, 234, 283). Artefacts included a microblade (lot 223), a burin-like tool (lot 287) two endblades (lots 237, 286), and a biface fragment (lot 238). One charcoal sample (lot 232), and a sample of fire-cracked rock (lot 289) were

\[\text{Feature 23 was a redundant designation for Feature 31, and was cancelled.}\]

\[\text{Feature 27 was originally defined as a cultural feature in lower Level 2 and Level 3 of unit E242S12 (7A394A), located just within the house wall. It consisted of an oval alignment of small and medium sized beach rocks surrounding a concentration of fire-cracked rocks which when removed left a small pit 7 cm deep. External dimensions were 59 by 532 cm. Because no artefacts, flakes, faunal or charcoal were in association it was determined to be a natural feature, and was cancelled.}\]
taken. The dirt from this feature was water-screened and a sample floated (lots 235, 285).

Although initially this looked like a convincing storage pit, an alternative possibility presented itself as the fire-cracked rocks were removed from the surrounding units and other limestone beach rocks and faunal material were exposed. Possibly this feature was merely a random rock arrangement and the faunal material and artefacts in association were merely an extension of what was found in surrounding units after the removal of the fire-cracked rock of Level 2. This interpretation is supported by the absence of a capstone, a feature often associated with storage pits at Phillip's Garden.

3.3.19 Feature 30
This was a semi-oval depression or pit in units E241S15 and E242S15 (7A394A) which was infilled with highly organic looking black greasy soil interspersed with patches of brown-grey greasy soil. The pit was semi-oval and continued into the unexcavated portion of the site (Fig. 11). It occurred in lower Level 2 but did not extend into Level 3 and it measured 100 cm east-west and was 14 cm deep. Charcoal (lot 242) and some fire-cracked rock occurred in the pit, and a soil sample was taken (lot 255); there were no artefacts.

3.3.20 Feature 31
This was a small circular concentration of bone (lot 281) in lower Level 2 and Level 3 of the south-central area of unit E241S11 (7A394A). It was bounded to the west by a large limestone cobbles and to the southeast by disintegrated rock, and it measured approximately 24 by 19 cm. One endblade fragment was in association (lot 869) and a soil sample (lot 282) was taken for water-screening. Given the dense occurrence of faunal material in Level 3, whereby bone is often jammed between naturally placed rocks, this feature may be no more than Level 3 bone intruding into a thin lower Level 2.

3.3.21 Feature 32
This was a 20 by 12 cm test pit from earlier years which was dug through Level 2 but did not disturb much of Level 3. Located in unit E239S13 (7A385B) which adjoins the major north-south baulk, the pit showed up well in the baulk profile (Fig. 7).

3.3.22 Feature 33
This was a possible hearth located at the E239S13 stake (7A385B), just outside the wall of the house, Feature 12 (Fig. 11). Oval in shape and measuring 75 by 48 cm, it consisted of fire-blackened and pink fire-cracked rocks around which there was a small amount of charcoal (lots 376, 391). A number of artefacts were found in and nearby: a core fragment (lot 370), a biface fragment (289), two scrapers, one of which was burned, (lots 397, 398) and some flakes (lots 375, 399).

3.3.23 Feature 34
This was a small test pit from a previous testing of the site and appeared as an intrusive pit in units E241S14 and E241S15 (7A394A). Some flakes (lot 494), faunal (lot 427) and one schist fragment (lot 258) were disturbed.
3.3.24 Feature 35
This was a core and flake concentration in lower Level 2 and Level 3 which was found while trimming the northwest baulk of unit E240S12 (7A394A). It is inside the house, Feature 12, and directly north of the stone-lined pit, Feature 29, and occurs in the northwest corner of the unit. The flakes formed a circular area approximately 11 cm in diameter and 4 cm deep and were surrounded by small pieces of fire-cracked rock. In addition to the cores (lots 469, 470, 471) and flakes (lot 468), one endblade (lot 462) and a microblade (lot 461) were found.

3.3.25 Feature 36
This was a bone concentration in Level 3 of unit E238S13 (7A385B) and it lay within and outside the house wall. It occurred within a slight downward slope which ran towards the east end of the unit. The concentration measured 85 by 32 cm; no depth was recorded but it ended at the surface of Level 4. Associated with the faunal material (lot 582) were flakes (lots 843, 835, 595), two microblades (lots 588, 592), and one core (lot 591). A charcoal sample was taken directly northwest of the feature (lot 597).

3.3.26 Feature 37
This was a small pit feature that occurred in the first layer of rocks that made up the wall area of the house, Feature 12 (Fig. 11); it did not extend into the second rock layer. The pit was located in the northeastern corner of unit E238S13 and extended into unit E238S12 (7A385B). The feature was roughly oval in shape, measuring 40 by 23 cm, and was surrounded by disintegrating rock, burned rock and limestone cobbles. The pit contained faunal material (lots 541, 542), one bone haft (lot 538), one biface fragment (lot 532) and two pieces of cut bone (lots 632, 633).

3.3.27 Feature 38
This was a well defined stone-lined storage pit that was located in Levels 3 and 4 of unit E242S11 (7A394A), which is within house, Feature 12. The pit was carefully lined with small pieces of fire-cracked limestone while its rim was outlined by small, rounded burned sandstone and granite rocks (Plate 11a). The pit measured 16.5 by 22 cm at the rim, below which it expanded to 22 by 23 cm; it was 11 cm deep. The pit contained a very large quantity of bone, including bird and seal; much of the bones were placed horizontally in the pit. In addition to the faunal material (lots 610, 615), the pit contained flakes (lot 607, 616), one endblade fragment (lot 304), two scrapers (lots 606, 881) and one microblade (lot 608). A charcoal sample was taken from the southwest edge of the pit (lot 609).

3.3.28 Feature 39
This was a small pit feature in the southeastern quadrant of unit E242S14 (7A394A) which occurred in Level 3 (Fig. 11). Measuring 17 by 13 cm and 11 cm deep, it was distinguished from its surrounding Level 3 soil by a darker, damper, rootier texture. We wondered if this was a post-mould of some kind, although it is situated well outside the house wall and did not continued down into Level 4. No artefacts were associated.
PLATE 11

a. Phillip's Garden East, Feature 38

b. Phillip's Garden, Feature 37
3.3.29 Feature 40
This was a second, smaller, pit which occurred in Level 3 of unit E242S14; this one was located in the northwestern quadrant (Fig. 11). Possibly a post-mould, it was a circular pit 7 cm in diameter and 8 cm deep. Like Feature 39, it was distinguishable from the surrounding matrix on the basis of a damper rootier texture. No artefacts were associated.

3.3.30 Feature 41
This was a bone concentration in Level 3 of units E241S14 and E241S15 (7A394A). Although occurring in Level 3, the mass of bone was covered by Level 2 soil. It was surrounded by limestone beach rocks and was capped by a medium-sized limestone beach rock (Fig. 11) which, when removed, revealed the jumble of bone (lot 764) below. Unfortunately, no measurements were taken. In association were flecks of charcoal (lot 765), one burin-like tool (lot 769), three microblade fragments (lots 770-772) and one endblade (lot 766). One soil sample was taken for flotation (lot 763).

3.3.31 Feature 42
This was a flake concentration (lot 746) in Level 3 of the northwest quadrant of unit E2420S14 (7A394A). No measurements are available.

3.3.32 Feature 43
This was a concentration of flakes and artefacts in Level 3 of the southeastern quadrant of unit E241S14 (7A394A). Roughly oval in shape, the concentration measured 20 by 14 cm and was surrounded by small fire-cracked rocks. Associated with the flakes (lots 847, 852, 844, 780, 842) were one endblade (lot 853) and one endblade fragment (lot 846), one scraper (lot 843), one core fragment (lot 843), and one microblade (lot 841). The flake and artefact concentration may be associated with Feature 41 to the south.

3.4 Discussion of Phillip's Garden East
The area excavated in the 1990 field season expanded the range of data available from the site in a number of important ways:
[1] a second form of house was discovered which chronologically overlaps with the other, suggesting the possibility of a seasonal and/or functional difference between them. This is reinforced by the absence of an internal hearth in house Feature 2 compared with the possible axial hearth in house, Feature 12.
[2] a small amount of fish bones was found in both excavated areas. In the 1990 excavations large vertebra were recovered and a stone netsinker was found in the "paved" area of house, Feature 12. The netsinker could have been used in fishing, or in seal hunting, or both.
[3] three harpoon heads, none complete, were found in 1990, raising the total number found from the site to eight, and broadening the range of styles represented to six. This wide range of harpoon head styles is a distinctive feature of the site, and perhaps the transitional period. Two almost complete forms (Plate 12) compare with the Tyara Type A from the transitional pre-Dorset/Dorset sites at Igloolik on the Melville

---

11The one date from house Feature 2 was 2370 +/-160 B.P. and the date from the "paved" area of house Feature 12 is 2310 +/-90 B.P. A summary of the radiocarbon dates from Port au Choix is presented on page 70.
Peninsula, with their single bilateral barb and open sockets (Maxwell 1985). The smaller of
the two examples (Plate 11:1) has a groove for an inset side blade, another attribute
that connects these examples with those from Igloolik. In addition to the three well
formed harpoons, eight expedient forms were found, six of which are shown in Plate
12:3-8. Example 5 has a clearly defined open socket at the base. These were quickly
manufactured from bone or antler and, if they are indeed harpoon heads, the increase
they number of styles represented at the site to seven.

[4] A variant of the Groswater endblade was found in the 1990 excavations and
all examples were localized in the southern units lying outside the walls of the house,
Feature 12. The main difference between these and the Groswater points found
elsewhere on the site is deeper and broader side notches. This slight difference might
be chronological or functional; it is not possible to speculate at the present time,
although the single date associated with these points (2420 +/-110 B.P.; Beta 42971)
overlaps with dates from the site which are associated with the more typical Groswater
endblade.

[5] Although a comparison of the tool assemblages from the two excavated areas
of the site cannot yet be drawn, a number of observations can be made. Whereas the
1984/6 excavations yielded 14 pieces of ground slate, including a nearly whole ground
slate tool, four pieces of soapstone of varying quality, and eight adzes (see Renouf
1987:plates 54-55), the house and external area exposed in this field season yielded no
ground slate, no soapstone and only a single axe. This is an additional indication of
a seasonal and/or functional difference between the two areas.

[6] The dates from the two areas of the site overlap at the early but not the recent
end of the chronological range. Below is a recapitulation of the three new dates from
the site, and a summary of all the Port au Choix dates can be found on page 70:

Table 2. Radiocarbon dates from the 1990 excavations at Phillip’s Garden East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parks Provenience</th>
<th>Descriptive Provenience</th>
<th>Lab No.</th>
<th>Date (B.P.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7A394A426</td>
<td>Level 2, outside the house, Feature 12, associated with wide side-notched endblades</td>
<td>Beta 42971</td>
<td>2420 +/- 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7A394A727</td>
<td>Level 3, directly underneath wall of the house, Feature 12</td>
<td>Beta 42972</td>
<td>2350 +/- 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7A384C41</td>
<td>Level 2, the &quot;paved&quot; area of the house, Feature 12</td>
<td>Beta 42970</td>
<td>2310 +/- 90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 The range of axes/adzes from Phillip’s Garden East is very wide and the latest addition increases that variability.
PLATE 12

a. Dorsal view of harpoon heads from 1990 excavations at Phillip's Garden East

b. Ventral view of the same harpoon heads
Additional observations can be made about the site based on all the season's fieldwork:

[1] the jumble of lithics, organics and fire-cracked rocks clearly reflects the palimpsest of occupation. Abundant harp seal bones point to March and possibly December exploitation of this resource. March occupation can be demonstrated on the basis of the small amount of fetal seal bone recovered which, if harp, reflects spring whelping; establishing December occupation is more problematic. No doubt the annual harp seal migration to and from their breeding grounds near Port au Choix, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was the main reason for the occupation of this area. The overlapping occupations indicate that this was accomplished on a repeated seasonal basis. This view of the site as a seasonally re-occupied location is reflected in the faunal material from the 1986 excavations which indicates winter-early spring occupation. A function-specific occupation is also reflected in the lithic material which includes a high proportion of expedient tools, such as microblades, utilized and retouched flakes and a low proportion of items related to tool manufacturing, such as cores, hammerstones, abraders, preforms; the one exception to this is burin-like tools, which seem to be fairly well represented. Hunting and processing tools such as endblades, bifaces and scrapers are also relatively common. Although both lines of evidence support the interpretation of seasonal re-occupation, the discovery of a second type of house structure at the site suggests the possibility that seasonal re-occupation might have been variable.

[2] The faunal material from the 1986 excavations illustrates a second observation about the Phillip's Garden East site. Although seal is obviously an important resource and is no doubt the primary reason for the site's existence, there is nevertheless a relatively wide range of other species represented. This is particularly evident when comparisons are made with Phillip's Garden, for instance with the midden at 7A205A, described below. While cetaceans are not present in the Phillip's Garden East material, a wide range of small game and birds are. This suggests that the Groswater occupants of Phillip's Garden East were generalizing their subsistence endeavours, even at a site where it seems that the main focus of activity was the harp seal hunt.

The following is a summary of the faunal and lithic material from the 1986 excavations which illustrate these points.

Table 3. Lithic artefacts from the 1986 excavations at Phillip's Garden East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artefact Class</th>
<th>Artefact Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microblade/blade</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>45.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retouched/utilized flake</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>11.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biface/biface fragment</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>11.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endblade</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>10.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scraper</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>6.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core/core fragment</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin-like tool</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preform</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4. Faunal material from the 1986 excavations at Phillip’s Garden East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Number of Fragment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified mammal</td>
<td>Mammalia</td>
<td>20,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seal</td>
<td>Phocidae</td>
<td>7,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearded seal</td>
<td>Erignathus barbatus</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey/harp seal</td>
<td>Halichoerus grypus/Phoca groenlandica</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harp seal</td>
<td>Phoca groenlandica</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbour/ringed seal</td>
<td>Phoca vitulina/hispida</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringed seal</td>
<td>Phoca hispida</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbour seal</td>
<td>Phoca vitulina</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooded seal</td>
<td>Cystophora cristata</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harp/harbour seal</td>
<td>Phoca groenlandica/vitulina</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey/hooded seal</td>
<td>Halichoerus grypus/Cystophora cristata</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>Castor canadensis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red fox</td>
<td>Vulpes vulpes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic/red fox</td>
<td>Alopex lagopus/Vulpes vulpes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten</td>
<td>Martes americana</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Rangifer tarandus</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified bird</td>
<td>Aves</td>
<td>1,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>Anatidae</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common/king eider</td>
<td>Somateria mollissima/ spectabilis</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eider/white-winged scoter</td>
<td>Somateria/melanitta fusca</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-winged scoter</td>
<td>Melanitta fusca</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada goose</td>
<td>Branta canadensis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow/Canada goose</td>
<td>Branta canadensis/Chen caerulescens</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldsquaw</td>
<td>Clangula hyemalis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald Eagle</td>
<td>Haliaetus haliaeetus</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow ptarmigan</td>
<td>Lagopus lagopus</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow/rock ptarmigan</td>
<td>Lagopus lagopus/mutus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large gull</td>
<td>Laridae</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great black-backed gull</td>
<td>Larus marinus</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dovkie</td>
<td>Alle alle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common/thick-billed murre</td>
<td>Uria aalge/lomvia</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murre/razorbill</td>
<td>Uria/Alca torda</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black guillemot</td>
<td>Cepphus grylle</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue jay</td>
<td>Cyanocitta cristata</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common raven</td>
<td>Corvus corax</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic herring</td>
<td>Clupea harengus</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic cod</td>
<td>Gadus morhua</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American plaice</td>
<td>Hippoglossoidea platessoida</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Pisces</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td></td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>29,915</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: these data are presented as Number of Identified Fragments and should be used conjunction with Minimum Numbers of Individuals.
4.1 1984-1986 Excavations at the Site

Our excavations at Phillip’s Garden began in 1984 (Renouf 1985a), picking up from Professor Elmer Harp, Jr., of Dartmouth College, who worked at the site in 1949, 1950 and 1961-1963 (Harp 1951; 1964; 1976). The 1984 season consisted of excavating a number of 1m² sample units that were spread across the two hectare site, and the results emphasized the high degree of intra-site variability. In 1985 one house feature (Feature 1) was excavated and it was noted that it did not correspond with Harp’s description of houses at the site (Renouf 1986a:15-17). Also in that field season, part of an extensive stratified midden feature (Feature 2) was excavated. The bone preservation was excellent and several thousand bones, predominantly seal, were recovered (Renouf 1986a:17-22). In 1986 a second house was excavated (Feature 14), the internal layout of which conformed more closely to Harp’s description of houses at Phillip’s Garden; however, this house was unusual in that it was the only house at the site which faced away from the sea and which had a modified version of a cold-trap tunnel entranceway (Renouf 1987:3-19). During this season, excavation of the midden, Feature 2, continued and we were able to separate its small constituent dumps, thus obtaining faunal material with excellent provenience (Renouf 1987:20-29). Consistent with the project’s excavation procedures, all midden matrix was water-sifted through a fine mesh.

4.2 Objectives of 1990 Field Season

The 1990 field objectives were [1] to open up areas external to the house features 1 and 14 that had been excavated in previous seasons, so that a comparison could be made between inside and outside activities, [2] to excavate the area at 7A341 from which some, possibly pre-Dorset, serrated endblades had been found during the 1984 site testing (Renouf 1985a:plate 28), and [3] to test other midden deposits throughout the site in order to get a broader representation of the faunal material. A fourth objective was to test a particularly well defined house feature at 7A368; however, time constraints made this impossible to carry out during this season. The excavations are described below; it should be noted that they appear in order of operation number, which does not indicate order of importance.

4.3 Description of Excavations at 7A250

4.3.1 1984 Testing of Operation

In 1984 one square metre unit was tested in 7A250A, which indicated the presence of a midden deposit about 20 cm. thick, with abundant well preserved faunal material and lithic artefacts (lots 1-67).

4.3.2 1990 Test Unit

In 1990, a few small plugs of ground, about 25 cm by 25 cm, were lifted up, but not excavated, in the southwestern area of the site. Any artefacts that appeared in the test unit were collected and catalogued, but all other material was kept as undisturbed as possible. The purpose was to increase our sample of known midden deposits at the site, and in particular to find any caribou or small land mammal bone, which are so meagrely represented amongst the faunal material so far excavated. Although we located midden deposits scattered throughout the southwestern part of the site, right up to the tucamore along the meadow’s southern perimeter, we did not find any with caribou or small game bone. Since we wanted to recover a faunal sample from
Fig. 12. Phillip's Garden, 1990 excavation areas
another large midden like Feature 2, we decided to excavate a second 1m² in the midden at 7A250A, labelled Feature 49.

4.3.3 Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy of the midden was typical of Phillip's Garden, with Level 1 consisting of sod over rooty dark brown soil, within which a small amount of moderately preserved bone, and some flakes occurred. Level 2 was a less rooty darker brown soil with a greasy texture and contained a large amount of well preserved faunal material. Level 2A, which seems to occur only in association with organic refuse, was a very black greasy soil with tiny white flecks and contained a heavy concentration of well preserved bone. Level 3 was a grey-brown clay layer within which was a moderate amount of well preserved bone, and Level 4 was the sterile limestone gravel, sand and rock beach.

4.3.4 Excavation of Midden (Feature 49)¹³

Although the limits of this midden have not been established, it is likely that it is spread out over a large area, like midden Feature 2. Feature 2 infilled an abandoned house structure and it is possible that Feature 49 did the same; both features do not appear as even a slight mound on the surface of the ground, presumably as a result of filling in an already existing depression. Because we were only excavating 1m² of the midden we were unable to differentiate between constituent dumps; none were observed in the profiles.

The midden was rich in faunal and artefactual material (Table 5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Faunal lots</th>
<th>Flake lots¹⁴</th>
<th>Artefact Lots¹⁵</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>8, 18</td>
<td>17, 20, 19, 24</td>
<td>5, 11, 12, 14, 16, 21-23, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>140-142, 146-148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹³All features have been labelled sequentially within the site.

¹⁴Here as elsewhere throughout this report, so-called retouched and utilized flakes are included within flake lots until such time as retouch or edge use is confirmed in the lab.

¹⁵Because of the large number of artefacts from Phillip's Garden features, they have not been listed separately by class.

¹⁶Unfortunately there is a duplication of lots 1-67 from both 1984 and 1990.
4.3.5 Feature 49B

This was a small oval pit in the northeastern corner of the single square that was excavated in the midden. Filled with loosely packed Level 2A and a thick Level 3, it showed up in Level 3 and extended approximately 18 cm into Level 4. Its full extent could not be determined because it continued into both the north and the east baulks. The pit contained faunal material (lot 241), flakes (lot 243) and an endblade (lot 242).

4.3.6 Faunal Results

The faunal material was identified in the field by Darlene Balkwill of the Zooarchaeological Identification Centre, Canadian Museum of Nature. The following is only a fragment count and will later be used as a basis for comparative quantification in conjunction with Minimum Number of Individual counts.

Table 6. Faunal material from midden, Feature 49, Phillip’s Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Number of Fragment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified mammal</td>
<td>Mammalia</td>
<td>6,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale/Dolphin/Porpoise</td>
<td>Cetacea</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf/dog¹⁷</td>
<td>Canis lupus/canis familiaris</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seal</td>
<td>Phocidae</td>
<td>3,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearded seal</td>
<td>Erignathus barbatus</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey/harp seal</td>
<td>Halichoerus grypus/Phoca groenlandica</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harp seal</td>
<td>Phoca groenlandica</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbour/ringed seal</td>
<td>Phoca vitulina/hispida</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harp/ringed seal</td>
<td>Phoca groenlandica/hispida</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearded/hooded seal</td>
<td>Erignathus barbatus/Cystophora cristata</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified bird</td>
<td>Aves</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>Anatidae</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common/king eider</td>
<td>Somateria mollissima/spectabilis</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eider/white-winged scoter</td>
<td>Somateria/melanitta fusca</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-winged scoter</td>
<td>Melanitta fusca</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹⁷ Since there is no evidence of dog in any Dorset Palaeoeskimo site in the eastern arctic, it is likely that this is wolf.
4.3.7 Discussion of 7A250A

There is a wide array of ages represented in the seal material, ranging from newborn to fully adult, clearly indicating the spring seal hunt although not excluding the possibility of a December hunt as well. The array of species represented at the midden is available from fall until late spring and thus the midden feature could represent all or any part of that seasonal span, keeping in mind that spring is positively demonstrated.

A single date from the midden is 1890+/-90 B.P. (Beta 42967), which falls within the range of previously dated material from the site, and overlaps with dates from Feature 2. Since Feature 2 is located approximately 65 metres to the east of midden Feature 49 (Fig. 12), this indicates that the eastern and western sides of the site are not chronologically separated. This is reinforced by the dates from previous seasons, a summary of which is presented on page 70.

Table 7. Radiocarbon dates from the 1990 excavations at Phillip's Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parks Provenience</th>
<th>Descriptive Provenience</th>
<th>Lab No.</th>
<th>Date (B.P.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7A250A47</td>
<td>Midden, Feature 49</td>
<td>Beta-42967</td>
<td>1890+/-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7A324D1058</td>
<td>Midden, Feature 2</td>
<td>Beta-23987</td>
<td>1900+/-no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7A323A540</td>
<td>Midden, Feature 2</td>
<td>Beta-15638</td>
<td>1920+/-no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7A323A211</td>
<td>Midden, Feature 2</td>
<td>Beta-15381</td>
<td>1570+/-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7A324D1118</td>
<td>Midden, Feature 2, subfeature T</td>
<td>Beta-19084</td>
<td>1520+/-90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 Description of Excavations at 7A283-295

4.4.1 1985 and 1986 Excavations

In the 1985 and 1986 field seasons, two house features were excavated, Features 1 and 14, respectively. Feature 1 was a rather indistinctly defined structure with walls built up by the removal of limestone rocks from the interior, clearing an interior space of approximately 7 metres by 4 metres. There was a rear and a smaller front platform, and the entranceway faced northeast. Internal pit features were arranged irregularly, rather than in a linear axis as described by Harp for his House 2 (Harp 1976), and they were found within the central depression and in the rear platform area.
Feature 14 was a larger and more clearly defined structure with internal dimensions of 9.5 by 4.25 metres. It, too, had a rear and a front platform, and it is possible, but not yet evaluated, that the side "walls" were in fact additional platform areas. A series of pit features ran through the central area of the structure, which is a variation on the axial feature of earlier Palaeoeskimo houses. This house was unique amongst the excavated structures at the site in two ways: its entrance faced away from the sea and it was a cold trap "tunnel" entrance, that is, its floor sloped downwards and then rose up again, as a way of trapping drafts (Renouf 1987:3-18).

4.4.2 1990 Excavation of 7A283-7A295

Three trenches outside Features 1 and 14 were excavated (Figs. 13-14). An east-west trench, two metres wide and 20 metres long, lay north of the two structures, to the front of Feature 1 and the back of Feature 14. A southern east-west trench, two metres by 15 metres, ran to the back of Feature 1 and to the front of Feature 14. A north-south trench, one metre wide trench and 20 long, lay immediately east of Feature 14. The north trench was excavated in a checkerboard, with every alternate square dug, the southern trench was a partial checkerboard excavation, and the east trench was excavated fully. Several features occurred within these areas, described below.

4.4.2.1 Feature 32

This was a small and shallow ovate pit which was defined by the presence of Level 2A. It appeared in Level 2, continued through Levels 2A and 3, and was located in the north-south trench in units E99N08 and E99N09 (7A294B). The feature initially appeared as a large irregular stain of Level 2A within Level 2 and further trowelling and a cross-section revealed a circular to ovate depression measuring at least 55 cm east-west, approximately 150 cm north-south, and 5.5 cm deep; it extended into the side of the trench. The depression contained no faunal material, although bones were concentrated around the beach rocks exterior to the pit. The only associated material was a chert core (lot 173). The pit is immediately north of, and may be associated with, a second pit, Feature 33 (Fig. 14).

4.4.2.2 Feature 33

This was a well defined, small, circular pit (Fig. 14) which was located in the north-west trench in unit E99N08 (7A294B). It first appeared as a round stain of Level 2A within Level 2 and it continued through Levels 2A and 3. A cross-section showed a cone-shaped pit 31 cm deep and 34 cm in diameter. Contents were minimal: a small amount of extremely poorly preserved bone and a single flake. Two soil samples were taken (lots 171, 175).

4.4.2.3 Feature 35

This was a shallow stratified depression in unit E99N07 of the north-south trench (7A294B), and it measured 30 cm in diameter and 7 cm in depth. First appearing in Level 2, it had an upper and a lower Level 2A and a thin upper Level 4 in addition to the regular Level 4 beach. This soil sequence, L1/L2/L2A/L4/L2A/L3/L4, looked as if some beach sand and gravel had been thrown over cultural material which continued to accumulate on top. Faunal material was found throughout the feature (lot 180).
Fig. 13: Phillip's Garden, 1990 trenches outside house features, 1 and 14.
Fig. 14. Phillip's Garden, trenches and houses (Features 1 and 14), top of Level 3
4.4.2.4 Feature 37\textsuperscript{18}

This was a neat circular arrangement of two layers of uniformly sized small limestone cobbles (Plate 11b) which was found in unit E82N13 in the north trench (Fig. 14). The trench wall bisected the feature, which continued into E82N14 (7A285D). A quantity of bone (lot 82), mostly seal, was found within the structure in a matrix of fine and greasy Level 2A and consequently the feature appeared to have been a stone-lined storage pit. The feature appears to be on the wall of, although not necessarily contemporary with, the undated House 14\textsuperscript{19}, which Harp had excavated in 1961. The walls of Harp’s House 14 turn up elsewhere in the north trench, in units E80N13 (Plate 13a) and E81N14. An endblade tip was found within the structure (lot 87) and a soil sample was taken for flotation (lot 97).

4.4.2.5 Feature 38

This was a midden feature located within and extending beyond units E98S01 and E98S02 (7A293B) in the east trench (Fig. 14). It is immediately outside the southeast wall of house Feature 14 and could be associated. The feature is proximal to a 9m\textsuperscript{2} area excavated in 1986 (Renouf 1987:15-16) where the four closest units (E97N00, E97N01, E98N00, E98N02) appeared to be a midden deposit and are no doubt extensions of Feature 38. Although the full expanse of the feature is not determined, it is at least 6m.\textsuperscript{2} This area merited particular scrutiny during 1986 and again in 1990 because there was a slight depression on the surface of the ground which looked like a potential house feature.

The midden was rich in faunal and artefactual remains, listed below. One of the more interesting artefacts is a complete bone lance (lots 113-116), the first complete specimen found from this site. Faunal identification is in process.

| Table 8. Summary of lots from midden, Feature 38, Phillip’s Garden |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Field Season | Faunal Lots | Flake Lots | Artefact Lots | Watersift/Flotation Lots |
| 1986: E98-99 N00-01 | 28, 37, 47, 66, 84 | 12, 27, 38, 46, 67, 85 | 29, 45, 48, 65, 70, 81, 82, 83, | |

\textsuperscript{18}Features 36, 39, 40, 42, and 45-47 are described in the section dealing with 7A341B.

\textsuperscript{19}Not to be confused with the house, Feature 14, excavated by us in 1986 (Renouf 1987).
PLATE 13

a. Phillip’s Garden, wall of Harp’s House 14, which turned up in the north trench

b. Phillip’s Garden, rocks associated with Feature 48
4.4.2.6 Feature 41

This was a large concentration of whalebone which measured approximately 2.25m\(^2\) and extended through units E85-87S04 (7A283A) in the southern trench, behind house Feature 1. The bone occurred in Levels 2 and 2A and could be traced as a stain in Level 3. Another, but much smaller, concentration of whalebone was uncovered in Levels 3 and 4 of the southeastern corner of E86S04 and the southwestern corner of E87S04. The whalebone was heavily decayed and initially looked like a single slab; however, upon removal a number of separate pieces of worked whalebone could be seen, along with some seal bones. Because all the bone was in such poor condition, its extent was mapped and what was recoverable was collected and conserved. Dr. John Lien and Ms. Rosemary Seton, of the Department of Psychology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, have taken a sample of one of the larger pieces for stable isotope analysis in the expectation that the species can be identified. Associated faunal, flakes, and artefacts are summarized below.

Table 9. Summary of lots from whalebone concentration, Feature 41, Phillip’s Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Whalebone</th>
<th>Faunal Lots</th>
<th>Flake Lots</th>
<th>Artefact Lots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td>42,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>195</td>
<td>197, 198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2A</td>
<td>204, 205, 222, 224</td>
<td>196, 200, 202, 230, 261</td>
<td>199, 210, 206, 223, 262</td>
<td>221, 203, 225-229, 263,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>381, 423</td>
<td>382, 422</td>
<td>383, 421</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.2.7 Feature 48\(^{20}\)

This was a small, almost circular, bone-filled pit within a small midden, Feature 52, located in unit E90N13 (7A295D). It consisted of a loose arrangement of rocks, some flat, in between which there was a concentration of well preserved bone. More bone occurred beneath the stones in an oval pit, 29 cm deep with maximum diameter 40 cm. The material from this feature was not bagged separately from Feature 52 until Level 3, at which point the faunal material was distinguished as lot 661 and the flakes as lot 662. Plate 13b shows the rocks, but not the pit, which was located underneath and extended immediately west of the rocks.

4.4.2.8 Feature 52

This was a small midden feature which lay to the rear of house Feature 14, in units E89-92N13-14 (7A295D), three of which were excavated (Fig. 14). In 1986 we excavated a three metre long north-south trench which connects house Feature 14 to the six units described here. At that time, we recovered a great deal of faunal material (lots 4, 46, 49, 57, 67, 71) and a large number of artefacts, which indicates that the midden extends up to and probably abuts Feature 14. Although the northern extent of the midden was not established, the eastern and western limits were

\(^{20}\)Features 43 and 44 were originally designated as bone concentrations, but later appeared to be part of a midden, Feature 52.
confirmed to lie within units E89N13 and E92N13. On this basis it is estimated that its area is at least 15m²; maximum depth was 37 cm. The stratigraphy of the midden was typical of the site, except in the southern third of unit E90N13 and the northern portion of unit E90N12, where there was a small area of an upper Level 4 (U4). This consisted of 45 cm of beach sand and probably represents sand thrown in the midden. A summary of the soil stratification at this spot is Levels 1/2/2A/U4/2A/3/4. An amalgamation of charcoal samples from this midden returned a date of 1770 +/- 120 B.P. (Beta 42968).

Much faunal material and many artefacts are associated with this midden. The summary includes only 1990 excavations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Faunal Lots</th>
<th>Flake Lots</th>
<th>Artefact Lots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>586, 661, 681</td>
<td>585, 662, 682</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10. Summary of lots from midden, Feature 52, Phillip's Garden

4.4.3 Discussion of trench excavations

Little can be said about these external house areas until comparative artefact inventories and distributions are done for the trenches and the two house features. Three impressions were received: [1] that there seemed to be less cultural material outside than inside the houses, except where midden deposits were encountered, [2] that there seemed to be a high number of flakes and cores outside the houses, and [3] that there was more activity going on in front of and behind the houses than to the side of house Feature 14.
PLATE 14

a. Phillip’s Garden, dorsal surface of two amulets

b. Phillip’s Garden, ventral surface of two amulets
Two of the more interesting artefacts from these trenches are amulets found north of house, Feature 14 (Plate 14a-b). Plate 14a:1 shows the dorsal surface of a stylized swimming bear with two short incisions at the lower edge indicating the back leg and tail area. On the ventral surface (Plate 14b:1) the head and front paws, along with the hind paws, are schematically carved. Both realistic and abstract representations are common in Dorset art throughout the eastern arctic. However, this plaque-like stylization is distinctive of Newfoundland Dorset art. A large number of examples of plaque-like amulets were recovered from Harp’s excavations at Phillip’s Garden, from the Gargamelle rock shelter burial (Harp and Hughes 1968; Brown 1988) and from the Crow Head burial (Brown 1988).

On the dorsal surface of this amulet there is a groove running from the line hole, as if the amulet were to be lashed with its dorsal surface flush to another surface. Harp (1969/70) suggests that this method of attachment was for tying an amulet to a hard surface, such as a harpoon. Although it makes sense that some amulets were attached to hunting equipment to facilitate success, they could also be lashed in this way to an item of clothing, with the intent of holding the amulet in a fixed rather than a swinging position.

Figure 14a:2 is the dorsal surface of an ivory pendant which incorporates two images. The shape of the pendant suggests a harpoon foreshaft, with the characteristic screwdriver shape of distal end that could slot into a miniature version of the rectangular closed sockets of the Philip’s Garden harpoon heads. On both the dorsal and the ventral surfaces, linear incisions represent a seal’s flipper. The method of attachment, seen in Fig. 14b:1 indicates that this amulet was probably attached to clothing, from which it would have swung.

4.5 Description of Excavations at 7A341C and 7A349A
4.5.1 1984 Testing of Operations

One square metre (E147N03) was excavated in 7A341C as part of the 1984 site sampling strategy. The area proved potentially interesting for three reasons: [1] a possibly pre-Dorset serrated blade of a side-notched endblade and a small serrated sideblade were found, [2] a hearth was suggested by evidence of burning and the presence of a layer of gravel layer, and [3] a large slab-like rock took up most of the unit, also suggesting a hearth or, possibly, a house feature. Since there was no depression on the surface of the ground it was speculated that there might be a summer house feature here. Material from this unit included artefacts (lots 2-13) and a small amount of faunal material (lot 16).

In 1984 a second test unit (E150S04) was excavated nearby, in 7A349C. This was only six metres north of a stratified midden that Harp mentions as being in front of his House 2 (Harp 1976), and the test unit was very rich in faunal material (lots 1, 8, 16, 19), although there was no indication of stratification. If this unit was in a midden, it could be associated either with Harp’s House 2 or possibly the hypothesized summer house feature immediately to the north. A number of large stones, including two slabs standing on edge, were found in the unit, along with abundant flakes (lots 2, 9) and a number of artefacts (lots 3-8, 15, 18, 10-14, 17-20).
4.5.2 1990 Excavation of 7A341C and 7A349A

Twenty-three square metres were opened up in this area, including the 1984 test unit, E147N03, and abutting against the 1984 test unit, E150S04. A series of slabs were uncovered which were designated Feature 42. They proved to be the focus of the entire excavation area and all features found related to it.

4.5.2.1 Feature 42

This was a hearth area which consisted of an axial arrangement of three large limestone slabs which lay flat on a bed of gravel (Plate 15a; Fig. 15); one large rock was located just to the south. The two central slabs were levelled on a bed of gravel, and between them was a cleared area also surfaced with gravel, where presumably a soapstone pot would have been placed. Against both rocks was a set of smaller slabs which, set upright, could have formed a box hearth (Plate 15b); the large slabs could have functioned as work surfaces. The structure was oriented east-west and ran through units E146-E148N04. Including the gravel and outlying large rocks, it measured 2.28 metres east-west and 1.32 metres north-south. No charcoal and few artefacts, flakes and bones were directly associated. The stratigraphy of the area was typical of Phillip's Garden, with the addition in the central area of a 11-14 cm gravel layer beneath Level 2/2A and overlying patches of 2A and Level 4; there was no Level 3. Consistent with the assumed function of this feature are the soapstone fragments that were found around and within it (lots 196, 200, 242, 245, 247, 311), a small amount of fire-cracked rock, and a few fire-spalled artefacts. None of the slabs had any cut marks, nor was there any evidence of burning or residue on them. Associated with this hearth were two bone-filled pits (Features 36 and 47) and three post-moulds (Features 50, 51, 54).

The area around the hearth was relatively clear of beach rocks and would have provided a comfortable living area within or outside a house. A winter house structure is unlikely given the absence of even a hint of a depression on the surface of the ground. Elevations were taken at 50 cm intervals at the top of Level 3, confirming the absence of even a slight depression. If the hearth is not part of a winter house then it could be associated with a warm weather, possibly summer, feature such as: [1] an outdoor hearth not associated with shelter of any sort, [2] an outdoor hearth associated with a windbreak against prevailing (northwesterly) winds, or [3] an outdoor hearth association with a temporary summer structure, such as a tent. The absence of any obvious tent ring stones and the location of one certain and two possible post-moulds to the northwest of the hearth supports the idea of a windbreak (Fig. 15).

Faunal, flakes and artefacts from 1984 and 1990 associated with this feature are shown in Table 11:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Faunal Lots</th>
<th>Flake Lots</th>
<th>Artefact Lots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>16, 197, 309, 313, 316, 321, 330, 333, 506</td>
<td>194, 310, 312, 318, 322, 328, 332, 507</td>
<td>2-13, 195, 196, 198, 200, 241-245, 247, 249, 311, 314, 319, 329, 331,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2A</td>
<td>323</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11. Summary of lots associated with Feature 42, Phillip's Garden
PLATE 15

a. Phillip's Garden, external hearth, Feature 42

b. Phillip's Garden, close-up of central area of Feature 42
Fig. 15. Phillip's Garden, Feature 42, top of Level 3
PHILLIP'S GARDEN  7A341, 7A349

PROFILE FACING NORTH

PROFILE FACING EAST

LEVEL 1
LEVEL 2
LEVEL 2a
LEVEL 3
GRAVEL
PHILLIP'S GARDEN 7A341, 7A349

PROFILE FACING SOUTH

PROFILE FACING NORTH

LEVEL 1
LEVEL 2
LEVEL 3A
LEVEL 3
4.5.2.2 Feature 36
This was a bone-filled pit in units E145N04-05 (Fig. 15) which was associated with the large hearth nearby, Feature 42. The pit appeared in Level 2 as a large stain, became well-defined in Level 2A, and continued into Level 3. Its maximum diameter was 31 cm, with a depth of 19 cm. Flakes (lot 13) and poorly preserved faunal material (lots 12, 15) were found within the pit, and a soil sample was taken for flotation (lot 18).

4.5.2.3 Feature 47
This was an ovate pit in units E148N04-05 (Fig. 15) and was probably associated with Feature 42, the large hearth feature nearby. The pit first showed up in Level 2 as an irregular stain, and became well-defined in Levels 2A and 3. It measured approximately 30 cm in diameter and was 11 cm deep. It was filled with poorly preserved faunal material (lots 268, 504), mostly seal, as well as some flakes (lots 269, 264, 266) and an endblade (lot 265); all matrix was water-screened (lot 270).

4.5.2.4 Feature 50
Interpreted as a post-mould, this is a narrow, deep pit located in the northern baulk of unit E145N05 (Figs. 15-16). It started at Level 2 and was 18 cm deep, with a maximum diameter of 25 cm.

4.5.2.5 Feature 51
This was the best defined of the three post-moulds and was located in the southern baulk of unit E146N03 (Figs. 15-16). It was a small, narrow pit, pointed at the bottom, and several small rocks had been placed on the top. Its maximum diameter was 30 cm and its maximum depth was 26 cm. It contained Levels 2, 2A and 3, but no cultural contents.

4.5.2.6 Feature 54
This was a third post-mould and was located in the northern baulk of E146N05 (figures 15-16). It was 24 cm deep with 25 cm maximum diameter.

4.5.2.7 Trench in 7A394A
A three metre by one metre trench was extended northwards from the 1984 test unit E150S04, but it proved to have very little bone and few artefacts.

4.5.3 Discussion of 7A341C
One of the characteristics of Phillip's Garden that has been stressed, and towards which the 1990 field season was directed, is its wide range of intra-site variability. The external hearth feature found in 7A341C is an important addition to our knowledge of this range. One of the problems with Phillip's Garden is that its large size, which is directly related to its variability, makes it difficult to retrieve anything near a representative sample of that variation. Because of this inherent problem, past approach has been to make the site coherent through generalization. Thus, all house structures were implicitly subsumed within two types, a winter house, epitomized by the (probably

---

21 Feature 45, a concentration of soapstone, was later incorporated into Feature 47. Feature 46 was originally though to be a possible stone-lined pit, but upon further excavation this was dismissed.
anomalous) well defined House 2 (Harp 1976), and a summer type, characterized by House 5 (Harp 1976). While on the one hand this makes sense of an otherwise unwieldy array of data, on the other hand, it exaggerates the site's homogeneity. We have already found that house Features 1 and 14, each in their own way, do not correspond to existing descriptions of a Phillip's Garden winter dwelling.

Therefore it is particularly meaningful when an entirely new type of habitation feature is discovered, especially when it indicates site occupation outside the seasonal period so far represented by the middens (i.e., winter through spring). Additionally interesting, this is not a summer house like Harp's House 5, where a small living area was outlined by a low beach rock wall, and within which there was no hearth. Either we now have two kinds of summer habitations, or else one or both are not summer houses; possibly House 5 was an anteroom of the adjacent House 6. Our identification of Feature 42 corresponds with Helmer's description of similar features from three late Dorset sites on Little Cornwallis Island, which he calls external slab hearths (Helmer 1991). The structural variation could be chronological as well as seasonal, but unfortunately there were no charcoal samples large enough for a standard radiocarbon date.

4.6 Discussion of Phillip's Garden

The 1984-1990 excavations at Phillip's Garden have only scratched the surface of the wide range of variability within this large and complex site. This is especially true of the midden features. Although these are the basis upon which site seasonality and economic activities will be reconstructed, and are therefore crucial, only parts of two large and two small middens have been excavated. The problem is how to place conclusions drawn from these middens within the context of the whole site, since it is unlikely that they represent it.

One notable pattern is the virtual absence of caribou from the existing excavations, aside from a couple of toe elements found in a midden, Feature 2, and a house, Feature 1. Harp described the faunal material from Phillip's Garden as 98% seal (Harp 1976:128), but because this observation was based on unscreened material from a single house, with identifications done in the field, I originally thought it to be an overstatement. Since then, preliminary quantification of the bone material from two middens, Features 2 and 49, and the impression from on-going faunal identification of material from one house, Feature 1, (Murray, pers. comm., 1991) supports Harp's conclusion of such extreme predominance of seal.

Where, then, is all the caribou? Today caribou are found inland at the base of the Long Range Mountains, where they spend the winter. In the spring they migrate to higher altitudes, primarily to get away from the flies, and in the autumn they return to the lowlands which provide shelter for the winter. This may have been the migration pattern at the time of the Dorset occupation of Port au Choix, although another migration pattern is theoretically possible. If the caribou moved between the base of the Long Range Mountains and the coast, in particular exposed peninsulas such as the Port au Choix and Point Riche Peninsulas, the same seasonal balance between shelter and exposure would be achieved. There is no way of knowing which migration pattern existed in the past. Either way, there are a number of possibilities that can be suggested for caribou exploitation by the residents of Phillip's Garden, and at present there is no basis for choice amongst them:

[1] that the Phillip's Garden inhabitants exploited caribou at their inland range and did so by means of a seasonal camp, hunting caribou for immediate consumption
rather than for surplus. Although caribou could have been exploited at any season, meat and skins are in their best condition during the autumn.

[2] that the Phillip's Garden Dorset exploited caribou from seasonal sites on the Quebec north shore, presuming that such herds existed prehistorically.

[3] that the residents exploited caribou inland or on their migration routes by means of a special purpose satellite camp, with Phillip's Garden remaining as the active settlement to which the results of the hunt were returned. This would involve hunting for a surplus, the best times for which are during the spring and fall migrations when caribou aggregate in large numbers. Since caribou are at their fattest in the autumn this would be the best time for a hunt. Since no caribou bones have yet been found at Phillip's Garden, if caribou hunting satellite camps were used, the meat might have been removed from the bones at the camp and the fillets brought back to Phillip's Garden.

[4] that caribou (= land) and seal (= sea) were symbolically separate and therefore kept physically separate as well. Thus, seal and caribou remains would not be mixed in the same midden, or else they would be disposed of in different ways, seal buried and caribou perhaps burned. Or, possibly, caribou would not be brought to a coastal location at all. This is not entirely conjectural because the symbolic separation and opposition of land and sea is a common element amongst northern circumpolar hunter-gatherers, as is the segregation of the physical aspects of land and sea. One way to test this would be to see if the pattern of the Phillips' Garden middens is repeated at other Dorset sites. Another test would be to find midden features at Phillip's Garden in which caribou bones were almost exclusively predominant.

[5] that the residents of Phillip’s Garden did not exploit caribou at all. Although this is possible, it is unlikely given that caribou skins are important for winter clothing and that it is one of the few terrestrial food resources on the island of Newfoundland, at minimum providing an important backup when unusual ice conditions would upset the timing and location of the harp seal herds.

[6] that the Phillip's Garden Dorset exploited caribou in some combination of the above possibilities.

Turning to site function, that has not been established at this preliminary point in the analysis of Phillip's Garden material. The possibility of year round occupation, that is, sedentism, has already been suggested and will be tested against the data. Another possibility that will be tested is that Phillip's Garden was a permanent site at which a number of Dorset familial groups met on a regular basis, for social and economic purposes. Periods of population aggregation contrasting with periods of population fragmentation is a common feature of all hunter-gatherer groups and is related to two opposing stresses (Mauss 1950). On the one hand, hunter-gatherers lack the political controls by which large stationary groups are managed, and consequently tend to fragment into smaller residential units in which the primary social controls are familial pressures and the process of fragmentation itself. On the other hand, small family groups need periods when they can coalesce, to arrange marriages, perform ceremonies, and by these and other means re-define what it means to belong to the larger social group. Although the prime reason for population aggregation is social, it takes place when it is either economically feasible, or when cooperation in hunting and gathering are economically necessary. It is possible the Phillip's Garden was such a site. The concentration of harp seal would be an ideal situation for a gathering of related families. There would be sufficient meat for immediate consumption and there would be the organization and manpower for obtaining and processing a surplus for storage. A ceremonial, or community, house is a usual feature of such ethnographically known
communities, and Feature 14 is an ideal candidate. Such a site could continue to function as a permanent centre, even if the fragmented population moved seasonally throughout the year. Equipment and supplies could be stored there, some families might stay at the site the entire year, and others might return briefly for short seasonal visits. The external hearth, Feature 42, might reflect such an activity.

Crucial to determining site function is establishing contemporaneity amongst the houses. Harp's radiocarbon dates and those from Canadian Parks Service excavations presently provide a range of at least 890 years, from 2140 +/- 100 B.P. to 1250 +/- B.P. However, with the standard deviation equivalent to two or more human generations, these dates cannot be used to establish community composition. Eventually this will be addressed by accelerator dates, which have a standard deviation of less than ten years. An additional problem is that many of the house features are not yet identified, occurring within the tucamore, beneath infilling midden deposits, or of such a nature (such as Feature 42) that there is no surface indication of them, and such minimal build-up of debris that a test pit could easily miss signs of cultural activity.

A final aspect of intra-site variability to be discussed is chronological. Phillip's Garden is such a large area that it likely contains earlier and, possibly, later Palaeoeskimo components. In Harp's Houses 3 and 4, at the northwestern corner of the site, he collected a large sample of Phillip's Garden West artefacts (Harp 1964:45). Although House 3 was not dated, a radiocarbon date from House 4 is relatively recent, at 1580 +/- 54 B.P. (P-727) (Harp 1976:137). There are three possible explanations of this occurrence: [1] Phillip's Garden West points are contemporaneous with the houses and are younger than estimated, [2] the material comes from an early stratum within the house which pre-dates the structure, or [3] they are part of the sod that is sometimes found banked against the inside wall of the houses and, presuming that Phillip's Garden was a limestone shingle beach at the time of occupation, the nearest available peat was around the corner at Phillip's Garden West. Given Phillip's Garden West's high elevation, it would probably have been covered with vegetation during the Dorset occupation of Phillip's Garden, and possibly even during the occupation of the terrace itself.

5 1990 SITE SURVEY

5.1 Introduction and Objectives

A major focus of the 1990 field season was a systematic survey in and around the town of Port au Choix. The objectives of the survey were: [1] to systematically search for Maritime Archaic Indian habitation sites to complement the information on Maritime Archaic culture derived from the cemetery site located in the town, [2] to locate Palaeoeskimo habitation sites within the town area to obtain a more complete geographical coverage of Palaeoeskimo sites, and [3] to search for a Palaeoeskimo mortuary site to complement the investigated habitation sites in the region. Although not strictly a part of the archaeological work funded by the Canadian Parks Service, the results are reported here because they are an integral part of the overall program of archaeological research, the major part of which is supported by the Canadian Parks Service. Site locations are indicated in Fig. 17 and more exact information has been plotted on aerial photographs.
5.2 Town Water Mains Survey

The town of Port au Choix is in the process of upgrading its water and sewage system, and in 1990 this involved opening up areas of ground along the north side of Back Arm. The main area of council excavation was closely parallel to the shore, and trenches were cut perpendicular to this extending to the hill behind, upon which known Palaeoeskimo sites are located (Renouf 1985a:24-31). The town alerted us to the planned work and provided us with maps, and the survey team, headed by Kevin McAleese, checked all tracts of proposed disturbance. He confirmed that all areas close to the shore were at too low an elevation for prehistoric remains. However, some of the perpendicular outliers did go through areas of high potential, in particular the terrace that looks out over both the Back Arm and Old Port au Choix Cove, on which the Northcott/Rumbolt sites are located (Renouf 1985a:24-31). Although these sewer lines do not in themselves disturb a site, they will inevitably lead to house building which could easily involve site destruction. One site, Gaslard's Lane, is located immediately beyond one of these sewer lines (see section 5.6).

5.3 Gargamelle Point (EeBi-25)

This is a small surface site located on a 10 m.a.s.l. gravel terrace, at an exposed point of land that affords a wide view of the sea from the south side of Gargamelle Cove. Cultural material is thinly and patchily spread over an area approximately 2000-2200m.² There are some areas where peat covers the gravel, but most of the cultural material was lying exposed on the gravel surface. There were no features, but lithics were fairly abundant, falling into two main categories: burin-like tools and blunt projectiles, or arrowheads. These blunt points were modified from other Dorset Palaeoeskimo tools, mostly but not exclusively endblades, by means of striking a single or double notch close to the distal end of the original tool, to form a haft. It is likely that this modified tool would function as a blunt projectile similar to the blunt ended bird darts used by some circumpolar hunter-gatherers and known for prehistoric Europe (Clark 1948). All artefacts were heavily patinated, presumably through exposure, on all surfaces except where there was more recent edge retouch which exposed fresh surfaces. Thus, it appears that the tools were left at this spot after its initial use by Dorset Palaeoeskimos and that sometime later the location and was re-occupied and many of the lithics were modified for re-use. The small size of the site, the relatively few artefacts, and the narrow range of functional types suggests that this was a very short term site. Present day use of this location indicates site function. A modern duck hunting blind still stands at this spot where, according to local residents, the local currents keep water open all year, attracting and concentrating waterfowl.
1. Gargamelle Point, EeBi-25
2. Joe Offrey, EeBi-26
3. Party Site, EeBi-30
4. Gaslard's Lane, EeBi-32
5. Sid Buckle, EeBi-32
6. Streambank Site, EeBi-33
7. Dobbin Cave, EeBi-34
8. Eastern Point, EeBi-35
9. Spence Site, EeBi-36
10. Dead Whale, EeBi-37

Fig. 17. Sites found in 1990 survey, Port au Choix
5.4 Joe Offrey Site (EeBi-26)
A very small amount of cultural material was found in back of Mr. Joe Offrey’s house, on a bulldozed gravel terrace, about 6 m.a.s.l., located well back from the southern shore of Back Arm. Most of the site has been destroyed by land clearance for house building, but a small part may be undisturbed under localized areas of remaining peat. Raw material indicates Palaeoeskimo occupation, but the only potentially diagnostic artefact found was a biface base, which is similar in thinness and surface flaking to some examples from the Groswater Phillip’s Garden East site.
Table 13. Artefacts from the Joe Offrey site (EeBi-26)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artefact Class</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retouched flake</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microblade</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biface/biface fragment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core/core fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammerstone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red slate fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chert cobble</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>99.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Nineteen flakes were also found.

Table 14. Artefacts from the Party Site (EeBi-30)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artefact Class</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microblade</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biface/biface fragment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retouched flake</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilized flake</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endblade</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideblade</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip flute spall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified slate (?) object</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>99.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Also found were 670 flakes, including a small number of pink quartzite.

5.5 Party Site (EeBi-30)

This site is located in a clearing (Plate 16a) on the tucamore-covered terrace just above the current beach on the south shore of Back Arm, at about 5 m.a.s.l. The area, about 440m², was cleared in the 1950's or thereabouts by Mr. Ike Jennings, a now deceased local resident who built temporary dwellings in several locations along Back Arm. A grassed over depression marks Mr. Jenning's tilt, and more recent use of the area is reflected in the burned out remains of a shack that had been used by Port au Choix youths as a party location. Palaeoeskimo and prehistoric Indian cultural material eroded out of the site at a bank overlooking the beach, the Palaeoeskimo material
coming from a dark layer (similar to Level 2 at Phillip’s Garden) and the Indian material coming from a lower layer of rounded gravel; the low elevation of the site suggests Intermediate or Recent Indian rather than Maritime Archaic. Three 1m$^2$ and two 1 x 0.5 metre test units were excavated in the clearing and they yielded a small amount of Dorset Palaeoeskimo material. A pit feature was found in one test unit and was highlighted by a level of grey greasy silt that was not found in the other test excavations. Table 14 lists artefacts from the site, excluding the two biface fragments that are the only items which can be attributed to prehistoric Indian rather than Palaeoeskimo occupation.

5.6 Gaslard’s Lane (EeBi-31)
This site is located on the terrace overlooking both Back Arm and Old Port au Choix Cove (Plate 16b) and is a good position for sheltered access to both these bays. About 350 metres west of this site, at the end of Gaslard’s Lane 22 52 flakes, a tip flute spall, a microblade and a core fragment were found scattered over a large area that measured approximately 200 metres north-south across the ridge and 100 metres east-west along the ridge. The area has been disturbed by some local looting and by ATV traffic that has brought cultural material to the surface. This is a continuation of the rich archaeological material that probably extends along the entire ridge, at the other end of which is the Northcott/Rumbolt site. Finds from Gaslard’s Lane looks like Dorset Palaeoeskimo; however, given the wide chronological range of Palaeoeskimo artefacts from the Northcott/Rumbolt site, it could include some older material as well.

5.7 Sid Buckle (EeBi-32)
East of Gaslard’s Lane along the ridge described in section 5.6., six chert flakes were found in a recently bulldozed area, about 150m$^2$, immediately north of Sid Buckle’s house on Murphy’s Lane.

5.8 Streambank Site (EeBi-33)
A few Palaeoeskimo-looking flakes were found along the bank of the outlet stream of Spring Pond which flows into Back Arm via its southern shore. Most of the material was found in a 400m$^2$ area in behind the old “Inshore-Midshore” business premises, at about 3 m.a.s.l. and was mixed with historic and modern material. This mixing reflects the modern disturbance of the area through bulldozing and building.

5.9 Dobbin Cave (EeBi-34)
Located within the Park (7A63), this cave is situated between Eastern Point and Barbace Point on the Port au Choix Peninsula headland. It was reported in 1985 (Renouf 1985a:21-24) and re-investigated in 1986 by Brown (1988). There is some sign of historic but not recent disturbance where some limestone rocks have been pulled out of the inside and lie in a jumble at the cave mouth. Inside the cave there has been more recent camping/sheltering activities. Frost action brought two artefacts to the surface of the cave floor, a burin-like tool and a biface.

---

22 Road names, although not in common usage, exist on the Town Council map.
PLATE 16

a. The Party Site, EeBi-30
b. Gaslard's Lane, EeBi-31
5.10 Eastern Point (EeBi-35)
This is an area of caves and overhangs located southwest of Dobbin Cave, outside the Park boundary. The cave and overhang area lie in back of a grassy meadow and a local resident, Mr. Albert Dobbin, reported that someone found an ivory carving and a socketed bone piece from there when he was a youth. We found a human vertebra in one of the caves, probably brought to the surface by frost action. Either this or the Dobbin Cave may be the disturbed aboriginal burial cave reported Howley (1915).

5.11 Spence Site (EeBi-36)
This is a possible prehistoric Indian site which is located in Olga Spence’s backyard, about 100 metres back from the west shore of Back Arm, at an estimated 2-3 m.a.s.l.. This area is the narrowest part of the isthmus that joins the Port au Choix and Point Riche Peninsulas to the mainland Northern Peninsula. House construction, road construction and gardening has considerably disturbed this site, but there are some intact areas in Mrs. Spence’s “upper” back yard. Cultural material was found in test units over an area 140 metres by 140 metres and the site might extend into neighbouring back yards. The Indian rather than Palaeoeskimo designation is based on two large biface fragments which are outside the Palaeoeskimo size range and a large piece of retouched Ramah chert. Other material found included two chert core fragments, a quartz crystal, and 78 flakes.

5.12 Dead Whale Site (EeBi-37)
A few flakes, a core and a side-notched biface with an irregularly shaped blade were found in widely separated areas on the northeast point of Old Port au Choix Cove near where a dry stream bed cross-cuts the gravel road. Cultural affiliation is uncertain.

5.13 Discussion of Survey
One of the survey’s main objectives was to find a Maritime Archaic habitation site. Since the cemetery site was located at about 21 feet (6.4 metres) above sea level, we reconstructed the shoreline at the 20 foot (6.1 metres) and the 15 foot (4.6 metre) contours. In both cases, the Point Riche and Port au Choix Peninsulas appeared as an island, an ideal location for a special site such as a cemetery. Since Maritime Archaic Indians tended to situate their main settlements in a generalized location, from which they could exploit both terrestrial and marine resources, it seemed more likely that the site a Maritime Archaic habitation site would be on the "mainland" side of the town rather than on the "island side". The boundary between these two area is located approximately at the junction of the main road with two secondary roads, near the Sea Echo Motel; this is a rough estimate, since the uplift curve has not been establish for this region. Based on this reasoning we paid particular attention to surveying areas that: [1] were located on the south side ("mainland side") of Back Arm, [2] lay at elevations of around 6 m.a.s.l. or higher, [3] were situated near what would have been a point of land where boats could have been easily pulled up onto the shore, [4] were located near fresh water sources, and [5] were situated with a view of the cemetery. In the end we did find what appears to be a prehistoric Indian site (the Spence Site) right at the mainland/island juncture, but at a much lower elevation than anticipated.
6. GENERAL REMARKS

Discussion of each excavation area concludes the relevant sections of this report, and need not be repeated here. It remains to point out a few insights gained from the Port au Choix Project thus far. One is the new information that continues to turn up with on-going survey. After four field seasons, the Spence Site is the first prehistoric Indian non-cemetery site to be found in the area and reminds us that others are waiting. Gargamelle Point is a small, special purpose Dorset site, easily overlooked, but essential to building the composite picture of prehistoric settlement in the region. Greater surprises can spring from sites that you think you already know. Assuming that Phillip's Garden West was a Groswater site we put off investigating it until now, little realizing the new and unusual cultural material that it would yield, which indicates that it may be the earliest Palaeoeskimo site on the island.

The unexpected external slab hearth at Phillip's Garden is an example of the benefits of intensive excavation. The hearth provides valuable insight into within-site variability and reminds us that variability extends beyond house features to other categories of site data as well. Up until now, much of the archaeological work done in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, and indeed the eastern arctic, has been survey followed up with limited excavation. Although this is the necessary first step by which sites are found and cultural historical frameworks proposed, eventually it must be followed through with longer term and larger scale excavation programs. Such excavations build a solid picture of site seasonality and functions, and are the basis for reconstructing annual subsistence and settlement which, in turn, provides the essential context for understanding cultural change. Solid reconstructions such as these will be the bedrock for understanding aboriginal life in Port au Choix, and will also stand as an example against which data from other regions can be compared.

Table 15. Summary of Radiocarbon Dates from Port au Choix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lab No.</th>
<th>Site Name and Parks Provenience</th>
<th>Descriptive Provenience</th>
<th>C14 Years B.P. Uncalibrated</th>
<th>C14 Years B.P. Calibrated, Intercept Method, 1 sigma (Stuiver and Becker 1986)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beta 42973</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden W. 7A702A79</td>
<td>Directly associated with hearth Feature 11 and a number of finely made, serrated endblades and bifaces</td>
<td>2200 +/-110</td>
<td>2349-2061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 23979</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden E. 7A383D377</td>
<td>Level 3, immediately northwest of house Feature 2</td>
<td>2760 +/- 90</td>
<td>2997-2776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 15375</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden E. 7A382B2</td>
<td>Level 2, Feature 1: in 1984 defined as a hearth but re-defined in 1986 as part of the large secondary deposit of fire-cracked rock that covered most of the excavated area</td>
<td>2660 +/- 70</td>
<td>2845-2743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 19086</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden E. 7A383D403</td>
<td>Level 3A, north of, or on, the wall of house Feature 2. Associated with Groswater endblades</td>
<td>2510 +/- 90</td>
<td>2746-2363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 42971</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden E. 7A394A426</td>
<td>Level 2, immediately outside house Feature 12, associated with wide side-notched Groswater endblades</td>
<td>2420 +/- 110</td>
<td>2719-2339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 19089</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden E. 7A383D613</td>
<td>Level 3A, house Feature 2</td>
<td>2370 +/- 160</td>
<td>2719-2163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 42972</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden E. 7A394A727</td>
<td>Level 3, directly underneath wall of house Feature 12</td>
<td>2350 +/- 100</td>
<td>2702-2314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 19087</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden E. 7A383D539</td>
<td>Level 3A, immediately southwest of house Feature 2</td>
<td>2320 +/- 100</td>
<td>2456-2182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 42970</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden E. 7A384C41</td>
<td>Level 2, the central area of house Feature 12</td>
<td>2310 +/- 90</td>
<td>2361-2207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 19088</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden E. 7A383D555</td>
<td>Level 3A, immediately northwest of house Feature 2, associated with two pieces of a thick rectangular soapstone vessel</td>
<td>1910 +/- 150</td>
<td>2043-1634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 19085</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden E. 7A382C66</td>
<td>Level 2, extension of Feature 1: in 1984 defined as a hearth but re-defined in 1986 as part of the large secondary deposit of fire-cracked rock that covered most of the excavated area</td>
<td>1930 +/- 140</td>
<td>2039-1720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 23980</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden E. 7A383D475</td>
<td>Level 3, floor of house Feature 2</td>
<td>1730 +/- 200</td>
<td>1890-1410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 23976</td>
<td>Phillip’s Garden 7A294A142</td>
<td>Levels 3 and 4 of Feature 19 (possible hearth) in house Feature 14</td>
<td>2140 +/- 100</td>
<td>2312-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 23977</td>
<td>Phillip’s Garden 7A294A535</td>
<td>Level 4, near pit Feature 18, within house Feature 14</td>
<td>1970 +/- 60</td>
<td>2039-1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 15638</td>
<td>Phillip’s Garden 7A323A540</td>
<td>Low in Level 2 in midden Feature 2, a possible dumped hearth</td>
<td>1920 +/- 110</td>
<td>2039-1724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 23978</td>
<td>Phillip’s Garden 7A324D1058</td>
<td>Feature 2U, a dumped hearth in the lowest level of midden Feature 2. The midden was deposited in an abandoned house and 2U represents the first post-occupation activity for which there is evidence.</td>
<td>1900 +/- 110</td>
<td>2037-1720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Artifact Description</td>
<td>Radiocarbon Date</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 42967</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden 7A250A47</td>
<td>Amalgamation of nine samples from Level 2A of midden Feature 49</td>
<td>1890 +/- 90</td>
<td>1946-1721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 15379</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden 7A284D284</td>
<td>From Level 2A of a bone-filled pit, Feature 6, in the central depression of house Feature 1</td>
<td>1850 +/- 110</td>
<td>1921-1628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 42968</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden 7A295D301</td>
<td>Amalgamation of twelve samples from Level 2A of midden Feature 52 north of house Feature 14</td>
<td>1770 +/- 120</td>
<td>1870-1540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 15381</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden 7A323A211</td>
<td>Level 2 of midden Feature 2</td>
<td>1570 +/- 70</td>
<td>1540-1390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 19084</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden 7A324D1118</td>
<td>Feature 2T, recent in the sequence of dump deposits which make up midden Feature 2</td>
<td>1520 +/- 90</td>
<td>1524-1311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 15639</td>
<td>Phillip's Garden 7A284C92</td>
<td>Feature 4, a charcoal stained deposit in Level 3, on top of and therefore later than house Feature 1</td>
<td>1250 +/- 60</td>
<td>1274-1087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 15376</td>
<td>Point Riche 7A547D380</td>
<td>Within house Feature 1 in unit E3S119, associated with many seal and some bird bone (lot 378)</td>
<td>1750 +/- 80</td>
<td>1816-1560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 15382</td>
<td>Point Riche 7A547B499</td>
<td>Level 3, from a bone-filled pit, Feature 2, within house Feature 1</td>
<td>1750 +/- 90</td>
<td>1817-1545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta 15377</td>
<td>Point Riche 7A525B113</td>
<td>Level 2 of non-house area, possibly a midden</td>
<td>1546 +/- 80</td>
<td>1536-1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All dates are on charcoal and based on a half-life of 5568 radiocarbon years.
REFERENCES


73


