"CAPE COVE BEACH (DhAr-5,6,7),
NEWFOUNDLAND: PREHISTORIC CULTURES"

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CAPE COVE BEACH (DhAi-5,6,7), NEWFOUNDLAND: PREHISTORIC CULTURES

by

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ABSTRACT

During the 1979 summer field season archaeological excavations were carried out at three prehistoric sites along Cape Cove Beach, on the northeast coast of the island of Newfoundland. Data gathered from these sites, coupled with existing evidence, have allowed inferences to be made concerning: 1) the nature of the terminal period of the Maritime Archaic Tradition; 2) the possibility of cross-cultural diffusion resulting from contacts between Dorset Eskimo and Indian occupations in Newfoundland, between approximately 500 B.C. and A.D. 500; and, 3) the origin of the historic Beothuks.

The Cape Cove-1 site contained evidence of two separate Maritime Archaic occupations. The earlier of these two components represents one of the earliest known examples of human presence on the island of Newfoundland. The most significant artifacts recovered from this context are a slender chipped stone,contracting stemmed lance/spearhead, and two blade-like flakes.

The second occupation at Cape Cove-1 apparently followed a c. 925 year cultural hiatus. The most notable artifacts from this context include a unifacial scraper, ground stone adzes and celts, linear flakes, and several bifacially flaked projectile points.

The Cape Cove-2 site contained one major prehistoric Beothuk component. Diagnostic prehistoric Beothuk artifacts from Cape Cove-2 included notched points, other triangular and lanceolate shaped bifaces, and scrapers. The discovery of a long, rectangular sheet of birch bark in situ at Cape Cove-2 likely represents the earliest direct evidence for the use of birch bark canoes by Beothuks. Several artifact forms, which may have been used in canoe construction, were recovered from or

near various hearth features at Cape Cove-2. These included a ground (and chipped) stone wedge, a concave knife/scraper and a bone awl or punch.

The Cape Cove-3 site contained at least one feature which, according to our existing criteria, was identified as a Maritime Archaic tool manufacturing activity area. This feature contained such items as a bone scraper, an unidentified smooth oval stone, several large chipped stone lance/spearheads, and hundreds of biface thinning flakes. It is interesting to note that sites found elsewhere, with comparable artifacts, have been radiocarbon dated to periods well after the dates which were obtained from Cape Cove-2, and the Beothuk component at Cape Cove-3.

The major occupation of Cape Cove-3 appears to have been established by members of what we presently refer to as prehistoric Beothuk culture, despite the fact that this apparent prehistoric Beothuk occupation may actually predate the so-called Maritime Archaic occupation at the same site. Prehistoric Beothuk culture was indicated archaeologically by the presence of notched points, triangular bifaces, and scrapers. Also present in some of these same hearth features were several miniature, expanding stemmed points, small blade cores/gravers, and tiny linear flakes. These latter items are tentatively classified as an early Beothuk 'micro-point' technology, although further research is required to firmly establish the cultural origin of these artifact forms.

The Cape Cove evidence as a whole indicates and supports the _in situ_ hypothesis over the population replacement concept in the explanation of the disappearance of the Maritime Archaic Tradition and the origin of Beothuk culture. Moreover, this proposed _in situ_ cultural

transition now appears to have taken place during a period of close co-existence and cross-cultural diffusion with Early and Middle period Dorset Eskimos. Eskimo to Indian trait diffusion is suggested to account, in large part, for those differences between Late Maritime Archaic and 'proto-Beothuk' cultures which are not simply the result of continuous cultural development.

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CHAPTER I

PURPOSE AND THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

Introduction

Many areas of our present understanding of Newfoundland and Labrador prehistory are still open to question and debate. While this is perhaps as it should be, continually accumulating data from scientifically excavated sites in this region are allowing archaeological reconstructions and explanations to be advanced at an increasing pace.

This thesis will focus specifically on three of the major gaps in our current knowledge of the various aboriginal occupations of the island portion of the province. With special reference to three recently excavated sites from Cape Cove Beach, Newfoundland, the following subjects will be discussed: (1) the nature of the terminal period of the Maritime Archaic Tradition; (2) the origin of the historic Beothuks; and (3) the possibility of cross-cultural interaction between Late Palaeo-(Dorset) Eskimo and Indian populations between approximately 500 B.C. and A.D. 500.

Although these subject areas initially appear diverse, they may in fact be very closely related. This relationship is indicated first by the likelihood that certain areas of the province (at least Southern Labrador) were continuously occupied by a single developing Indian population for some 9,000 years. Moreover, this proposed *in situ* cultural evolution also appears to have proceeded through a period of close and influential coexistence with Early and Middle period Dorset Eskimos.

The following overview of Newfoundland and Labrador prehistory will provide the context necessary for a critical analysis of the above-mentioned subject areas.

Outline of Newfoundland and Labrador prehistory

The earliest settlers in the province had occupied the Labrador side of the Strait of Belle Isle by approximately 9000 B.P. Seashore campsites such as Pinware Hill and Cowpath appear to represent largely sea-mammal hunting, late Palaeo-Indian/early Archaic settlements, whose chipped stone industry and gradual adaptation to their marine environment forms the basis for the first well known cultural tradition in the Far Northeast - the Maritime Archaic Tradition.

The Maritime Archaic Tradition was defined by Tuck (1970) on the basis of discoveries made at the c. 3,500 year old Port au Choix cemetery, on the Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland. This tradition, being both of the Archaic (hunting and gathering) stage and representing a whole cultural adaptation to a marine way of life, was subsequently traced back to before 7500 B.P. with the discovery of the L'anse Amour burial mound in Southern Labrador (McGhee and Tuck, 1975). By this early date, the Maritime Archaic Tradition had developed a distinctive cultural adaptation to their marine environment. This adaptation may also have included the rudiments of the seasonal round of winter-inland/summer-coastal subsistence exploitation which becomes more fully evident in later Maritime Archaic sites. The artifacts, particularly the chipped stone projectile points, show gradual developments in styles and frequencies, through time. Large chipped stone bifaces, ulus, ground stone implements, fish leisters, toggling harpoons and slotted bone foreshafts are gradually added to the assemblage and persist, in one

form or another, to the end of the sequence. Small battered quartz pièces esquillées and small thumbnail scrapers are present throughout the earlier part of the sequence, but decline in frequency through time, dropping out altogether by c. 6000 B.P. The in-place transition from the Late Palaeo-Indian cultural stage to the Maritime Archaic Tradition in south coastal Labrador has been elucidated by Renouf (n.d.), who cites not only the artifactual continuity but also the fact that there are no significant gaps in the series of radiocarbon dates between the two cultural stages. In addition, there are no major breaks in the tendency of sites, through the transitional period, to be located along beach terraces on the same gradually retreating shorelines.

Evidence from Lake Melville on the Central Labrador coast (Fitzhugh, 1975) and the Natsatuk site in Northern Labrador, indicate that Maritime Archaic peoples were moving northward as early as c. 7000 B.P. This movement extended as far north as Saglek Bay by c. 4500 B.P. and lasted there for approximately 600 years (Tuck, 1975). At this time, Early Palaeo-Eskimos both replaced the Maritime Archaic Tradition and perhaps hastened their southward retreat. Evidence from the area of Lake Melville (Fitzhugh, 1975) of Maritime Archaic occupations after c. 3650 B.P. appears to substantiate the suggestion of their southward retreat at this time.

As early as 5000 B.P. Northern and Southern variants of a common chipped stone base had developed within the Maritime Archaic Tradition. These variants had developed from the earlier mentioned movement northward, out of Southern Labrador, by people of the Maritime Archaic Tradition. In both variants elongated stems are developed on chipped stone points. In the Southern variant stems appear to have expanded

through time, becoming actual notches, by approximately 4000 B.P., as evidenced at sites such as Iceberg in Southern Labrador (Madden, 1976). In addition, beginning a few centuries before this time, scrapers and bifaces increase in frequency within the assemblage of the Late Maritime Archaic Tradition.

The earliest Palaeo-Eskimo occupations in Northern Labrador were most closely related to the Independence 1/Sarqaq cultures of the High Arctic and Greenland. Although relatively little is known of Early Palaeo-Eskimo lifeways in Labrador and Newfoundland, their settlements elsewhere (McGhee, 1979) consisted of rows of well-separated tents or houses with slab-lined central hearths. In addition, they appear to have been a marine oriented culture. Elsewhere, in the High Arctic, musk-ox hunting seems to have been an important subsistence practice. Characteristically, all Early Palaeo-Eskimo sites contain artifacts of high quality and colourful cherts which are invariably small and finely flaked. Unfortunately, bone and wood preservation in Labrador and Newfoundland is generally poor and, as a result, Early Palaeo-Eskimo artifacts of these materials are presently non-existent. Nevertheless, small triangular end blades, contracting stemmed projectile points, bifaces, burins, burin spalls, prismatic blades, chipped and ground adzes are some of the more commonly found cultural remains on Early Palaeo-Eskimo sites. It is not exactly known what route was taken by these Early Palaeo-Eskimos in coming to Northern Labrador and Newfoundland. It is thought by some investigators that they disappeared from Labrador and Newfoundland altogether by about 3,500 years ago, while others believe that they were directly ancestral to the Dorset Eskimos who followed them.

At Saglek Bay, Early Palaeo-Eskimo occupations were followed in time by a settlement hiatus and subsequently by Dorset Eskimos of the same Arctic Small Tool Tradition. Dorset Eskimos at Saglek Bay later gave way to the present-day Inuit (Tuck, 1975b). There were no Indian cultures at Saglek Bay after the disappearance of the Maritime Archaic Tradition. There were, of course, Eastern Algonkian Indians elsewhere in Labrador following the Archaic period.

Dorset culture in Labrador is dated to between approximately 2700 and 950 B.P. Dorset culture in Newfoundland is known to have had a comparable antiquity, and may also have persisted there until sometime around 950 B.P. (c.f. Merasheen Island, Placentia Bay date of 1090 B.P., cited in Tuck, 1976a:121). Food bone, lithic and bone tools, as well as house remains and Dorset Eskimo skeletons have all been uncovered on the island of Newfoundland. Newfoundland Dorset Eskimos were basically coastal settlers although a few Dorset sites have recently been discovered in interior locations, near large rivers and lakes (G. Penney, Personal Communication, 31/1/80). The Port au Choix-2 site, near its Maritime Archaic counterpart, is still the largest Dorset Eskimo site on the island. Some 36 semi-subterranean houses have been described, revealing both 'winter' and 'summer' styles (Harp, 1966).

Newfoundland Dorset Eskimos made seasonal forays from base camps to the coast during the summer and to inland locations during the winter. In Labrador, where ice-edge hunting could be practised, a more permanent year-round exploitation of marine resources was possible. The artifacts which were manufactured by the Dorset Eskimo display the qualities of their Arctic Small Tool Tradition heritage (Linnamae, 1975). Some of the more common items recovered from Early and Middle period Dorset

Eskimo sites are : slotted or self-pointed bone, antler and ivory harpoons; chipped stone end and side blades; small barbed points; notched projectile points or knives during the Early period, later exhibiting tip fluting and/or grinding on generally concave bases; tiny thumbnail scrapers; large scrapers of polished slate; fine bone needles; incised amulets; gravers and microblades; and, rectanguloid soapstone bowls and lamps.

Whatever the final explanation, the disappearance of the Dorset Eskimo from Newfoundland (and Labrador), sometime around 950 B.P., continues to be a puzzling problem. Perhaps with a better understanding of the Dorset Eskimo's almost inevitable inter-relationship with resident or newly arrived Indian populations, we will eventually be closer to an acceptable solution to this elusive problem.

On the south coast of Labrador, some Maritime Archaic peoples apparently remained while others moved southward onto the island. Presently, the earliest evidence of this movement onto the island comes from The Beaches site, where the oldest component dates to 4990 B.P. (Carignan, 1975). Both the south coast of Labrador and the island of Newfoundland continue to be occupied by the Maritime Archaic Tradition until they are joined by the Dorset Eskimo, sometime around 3000 B.P. (McGhee and Tuck, 1975). In Southern Labrador this co-existence appears to have been short-lived, ending with the appearance of so-called 'Recent' Indians before c. 1800 B.P. (McGhee and Tuck, 1975). In Newfoundland this co-existence seems to extend until approximately 1400 B.P., after which time, until the Historic period, the resident Indian population appears to have become developed enough to be labelled - the Beothuk. Thereafter, we see Beothuk Indians as the major aboriginal inhabitants of the island.

Purpose of the research

The major purposes of this research have been: (1) to expand our present knowledge of the terminal period of the Maritime Archaic Tradition; (2) to test the hypothesis that Beothuk culture was derived through an *in situ* development of the Maritime Archaic Tradition; and (3) to investigate the possibility of cross-cultural interaction between resident Indian and Dorset Eskimo populations during this period.

Theoretical orientation

The two alternative hypotheses which have been put forward to account for the spatial and temporal distributions of the prehistoric cultures of the Far Northeast are the *in situ* and the population replacement hypotheses.

Alternatively, these two concepts may be conceptualized as models of continuity and discontinuity. The *in situ* hypothesis or continuity model contends that maritime adaptation began as early as 9,000 years ago and that continuous in-place cultural development gave rise to the historic Algonkian peoples (Tuck, 1970; 1971a; 1971b; 1975a; Snow, 1972). This model explicitly rejects any migration or population replacement concept which cannot be absolutely documented, and is predicated on continuous, albeit at times rapid, changes in artifact styles and frequencies. Recently this model has been suggested to include the south coast of Labrador and the island of Newfoundland (Tuck, 1975:140). Both of these areas were originally thought to have been inhabited solely by late-Early and Middle Dorset Eskimos for more than a millenium, approximately between 500 B.C. and A.D. 500 (McGhee and Tuck, 1975:126). The *in situ* hypothesis maintains that the Maritime Archaic Tradition was

ancestral to the Algonkian speaking Beothuks (Hewson, 1968). In addition, the co-existence and interaction between this putative proto-Beothuk or transitional Maritime Archaic culture and contemporaneous Dorset Eskimo populations is now being suggested to account, in large part, for those differences which are not simply the result of continuous cultural development.

The discontinuity model of the culture history and prehistory of Maine and the Atlantic provinces proposes that, during the period 5000 to 3500 B.P., a cultural intrusion of relatively low population density took place. A second cultural replacement, which was ancestral to the modern Algonkian Indians, occurred around 3500 B.P. (Sanger, 1975:60). In this model, population replacements via human migrations are postulated to account for perceived radical changes in artifact styles and frequencies. Moreover, as Sanger (1975:61) warns, "There is nothing magical about an in situ hypothesis . . . the economical answer is not necessarily the correct one just because of its simplicity, regardless of the attractiveness of simple explanations. "

The approach used in this study reproduces, as far as possible from the Cape Cove sites and other data, the Maritime Archaic cultural subsystems of subsistence economy, technology, settlement pattern, and so on, which have been defined mainly by Tuck (1976a), and compares them to a palaeo-ethnography, which was derived from various sources, for the prehistoric Beothuks.

The Intermediate Indian Period (c. 3800-1400 B.P.) from Hamilton Inlet (Fitzhugh, 1975) is roughly contemporaneous with the Late Maritime Archaic/early Beothuk occupations at Cape Cove Beach. This Intermediate Period at Hamilton Inlet contains an Early Dorset component as well as

". . . at least five Indian complexes whose stylistic and technological features are so divergent that in situ development between successive complexes is not considered likely" (Fitzhugh, 1975:118). Nevertheless, data gathered from the Blackrock Brook and Iceberg sites (c. 3500-2000 B.P.; Madden, 1976), the Cape Freels sites (also located on Cape Cove Beach, c. 1740-1145 B.P.; Carignan, 1977), and other Bonavista Bay sites have begun to indicate that the in situ hypothesis may indeed best explain the facts as we now know them.

The most comprehensive palaeo-ethnography of the Maritime Archaic Tradition, and that which will be used for comparative purposes, is contained in the major report for the Archaic component at the Port au Choix cemetary (Tuck, 1976a). The Curtis site (c. 3250-3770 B.P.; MacLeod, 1967) and the Beaches site (c. 3740-4950 B.P.; Carignan, 1975) also aided in defining a reasonably complete artifact assemblage for the Maritime Archaic Tradition in Newfoundland.

The major sites and literature which were used to reconstruct and explain the Beothuk occupations at Cape Cove Beach were particularly: The Beaches (Beothuk component) and Indian Point sites (Devereux. 1969: 1970); The Beaches (Beothuk component) and other Bonavista Bay sites (Carignan, 1975; 1977); Wigwam Brook (LeBlanc, n.d.); as well as Marshall (1978); and to a lesser extent, through a modified Direct Historic Approach, the ethnohistoric evidence contained in Howley (1915). The Direct Historic Approach could not be used here without supporting archaeological and ethnographic analogies. This is because this approach is predicated on a continuous developmental sequence which can be traced from the Historic period, while the Newfoundland sequence has some considerable gaps. For this reason the interchangeable terms 'prehistoric Beothuk',

'early Beothuk' and 'proto-Beothuk' refer more to those people whose archaeological assemblage (and whole culture) may have developed from the earlier Archaic period than to the ethnic division of the Historic era. Nevertheless, while it is difficult to confirm, it is generally maintained that the prehistoric culture in Newfoundland which is characterized in part by notched points, scrapers and triangular bifaces was ancestral to the historic Beothuks.

It was assumed that the evidence which would confirm the validity of the in situ hypothesis would be that which suggested continuous and uninterrupted cultural development from the Maritime Archaic through to the Beothuk period. Conversely, vast differences between the cultural subsystems of each group would support the discontinuity or population replacement hypothesis.

Since the simple coexistence of Dorset Eskimo and resident Indian populations in Newfoundland has already been established, especially by Carignan (1977) at The Beaches site, the second major focus of the present research has been to establish the degree to which this coexistence fundamentally affected the resident Indian population. Close cross-cultural interaction, including the diffusion of certain traits and the adoption of others, would be amply reflected in those cultural subsystems which can be reconstructed archaeologically.

Selection of the site

The criteria which were used in the selection of the Cape Cove Beach sites for an investigation of both the in situ hypothesis and the possible effects of the coexistence of resident Indian and Dorset Eskimo populations are listed below.

Primarily, both Late Maritime Archaic and early Beothuk components were known to be present at Cape Cove Beach (Carignan, 1977:206). Secondly, the island of Newfoundland may well have been the last refuge of the Maritime Archaic Tradition and therefore the location of either their demise and replacement or their continuous *in situ* cultural development. This suggestion is indicated by the following data.

By approximately 3,200 - 3,600 years ago, the Maritime Archaic Tradition had almost completely disappeared both north and south of the St. Lawrence River (Tuck, Personal Communication, 30/9/78; Tuck, 1976b: 59; McGhee and Tuck, 1975:122; Dincauze, 1975:29; Bourque, 1975:43; Snow, 1975:53-59; Sanger, 1973:133; 1975:67-72). Major climatic changes and a northward expansion of the Susquehanna Tradition are held responsible for the disappearance of the Maritime Archaic Tradition in the southern Maritimes (Sanger, 1975:72; Snow, 1975:58; Bourque, 1975: 43-44). In brief, Bradstreet and Davis (1975:7, 19) concluded, from fossil pollen studies, that climatic and concomitant vegetational shifts occured near 5,000 and 3,500 years ago. This "Hypsithermal Period" supposedly reached a thermal maximum at 5000 B.P. A cooling period began around 3,900 years ago eventually resulting, around 3500 B.P., in a southward retreat of the forest cover. Corresponding with this movement moose populations rosewhile caribou numbers decreased (Snow, 1975:58), swordfish disappeared and soft shell marine clams increased in number (Sanger, 1975:70-71). Regardless of the effects, if any, which the above changes had on the Maritime Archaic Tradition in the southern Maritimes, it has been proposed that the southern New England based and intertidal zone adapted Susquehanna Tradition expanded northward to push the now more poorly adapted Maritime Archaic people

northward and away from the immediate coastal areas (Sanger, 1975:70-72). The interior, however, could not long have supported the Maritime Archaic Tradition, whose whole cultural adaptation to a marine environment between 7000 - 3000 B.P. and possibly 9000 - 3000 B.P. in Southern Labrador has been well documented (McGhee and Tuck, 1975:117; Tuck. 1976a; 1976b:3-5, 16).

North of the St. Lawrence a similar climate plus cultural invasion model has been proposed by Tuck (1976b:58-59). Simply stated, a post 5000 B.P. climatic deterioration and a southward retreat of the tree line ". . . may have tipped the balance against the Maritime Archaic people along much of the Labrador coast" (Ibid., 1976b:58-59). This factor, combined with a southward expansion of the Palaeo-Eskimo, competing for the same coastal resources, may have resulted in the interior movement of the Maritime Archaic Indians, in their southward retreat, or in their extinction along the Labrador coast. Some evidence for an interior migration exists at Lake Melville (Ibid., 1976b: 59) in interior Labrador.

Nevertheless, around 3200-3600 B.P. the Maritime Archaic Tradition had almost completely disappeared from the archaeological record. The contradictions to this time of disappearance appear to be coming increasingly from the south coast of Labrador and the island of Newfoundland itself, where early dates for the Beothuk culture are also appearing for sites either culturally mixed between the two components, or sites that are in close proximity to one another. Whether the disappearance of the Maritime Archaic both north and south of the St. Lawrence is the product of major climatic changes plus cultural invasions, or alternatively, the result of an unknown number of cultural or social factors (McGhee and Tuck, 1975:126), Maritime Archaic components

at sites such as those at Cape Cove date far later than the period for the terminal Archaic in other Maritime areas, excluding possibly south coastal Labrador. Further, Beothuk occupation of Bonavista Bay, and therefore the island of Newfoundland itself has, even before this research, been extended as far back as A.D. 210 (Carignan, 1975:141).

Finally, evidence of the relatively close coexistence between Dorset Eskimo and Indian populations has been uncovered at numerous other major sites located elsewhere in the province (Harp, 1966; Tuck, 1975b; Fitzhugh, 1975; Carignan, 1975,1977).

Therefore, it was assumed, from the outset of this research, that this apparently general trend of coexistence might well have also taken place along the extensive reaches of Cape Cove Beach.

CHAPTER II

SETTLEMENT PATTERN ANALYSIS

Macro-environment/settlement

It is not known exactly how far or in what directions the aboriginal inhabitants of Cape Cove Beach may have travelled in the courses of their lifetimes. It is certain that, with early levels of technology and social organization, the exploitative potential of this beach and of its immediate environs alone were insufficient to provide for year-round human occupation. It is appropriate therefore that the geography of the entire northeastern portion of the island of Newfoundland be discussed. This is not to imply that the various populations of Cape Cove Beach were confined in their movements to the northeastern portion of the island alone. Such a discussion simply places the specific occupation areas, which are described later in this chapter, within the context of a subjectively circumscribed hinterland (see Figure 1).

The terrain of the northeast coast is generally hilly with many bogs and thick glacial deposits (Leakey, 1969). A lack of underlying limestone has tended to make most Newfoundland soils strongly acidic. This factor has generally prohibited organic preservation in the soil beyond a few hundred years.

Countless numbers of bays, inlets and coves occur along this coast. The largest of these are Trinity Bay, Bonavista Bay, and Notre Dame Bay. Large rivers flow into two of these bays. The Terra Nova and Gambo

MAJOR ISLAND SITES MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

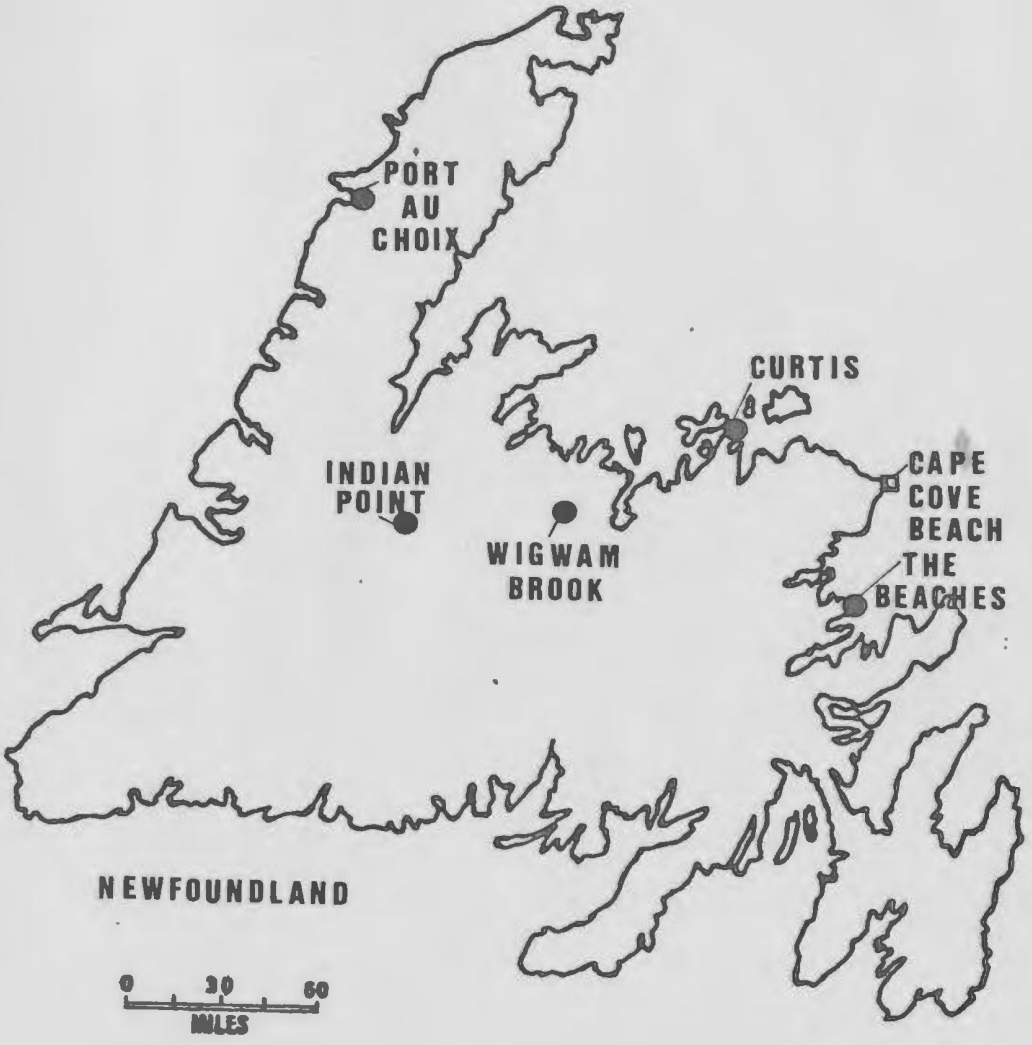


FIGURE 1

Rivers flow into Bonavista Bay, while the Exploits and Gander Rivers enter Notre Dame Bay. These waterways have not only created broad valleys but also dendritic systems of tributaries which, along with their parent rivers, are still popular locations for inland fishing. Also found within Notre Dame Bay and Bonavista Bay are miles of low cliffs, beaches and coastal plains! These features, coupled with the transportation and subsistence advantages generally offered by large rivers, may explain why these two large bays figure so importantly in the prehistoric as well as the historic settlement history of Newfoundland.

The climate of the whole island is of the moist marine type (Hare, 1952), with cool, wet summers and mild, wet winters. Average July and January temperatures on the northeast coast are 15.5°C and -6.6°C, respectively. Precipitation in this area in the form of rain is usually between 88.9 cm. and 101.6 cm. per year, and in the form of snow, is approximately 254 cm. per year. Fog occurs relatively often in this area, in relation to the rest of the island, especially in spring and early summer. Storms are common in all seasons throughout the northeast coast, whenever cold Labrador air and water currents meet warmer air and water currents from the south.

Water temperatures along the northeast coast are usually less than 4.4°C but, in summer, may rise to 15.5°C or more in shallow areas, near the coast (Summers and Summers, 1965:49).

The inland areas of the northeast coast have a deciduous tree cover consisting of white birch (Betula papyrifera), mountain maple (Acer spicatum), pin cherry (Prunus pensylvanica), choke cherry (Prunus virginiana), american mountain ash (Sorbus americana), showy mountain ash (Sorbus decora), speckled alder (Alnus rugosa), mountain alder

(Alnus tenuifolia), balsam poplar (Populus balsamifera), and trembling aspen (Populus tremuloides) (Bearns, 1973:67). The coniferous varieties occurringin this area are balsam fir (Abies balsamae), black spruce (Picea mariana), white spruce (Picea glauca), and larch (Larix laricina) (Ibid., 1973:66). White birch and balsam poplar are the most common deciduous varieties in this area, while black spruce and larch are the most common coniferous trees (Rowe, 1959).

Numerous species of edible fruits and herbs are seasonally available in northeastern Newfoundland. Robertson, Pollet and Olson (1973) list 16 varieties of herbs which, with little or no preparation, will become diet supplements. In addition, there are 21 varieties of fruits from trees and low-lying bushes which are available in north-eastern Newfoundland. Several of the more popular of these fruits today are cherries (Prunus sp.), currants (Ribes sp.), bakeapples (Rubus chamaemorus), raspberries (Rubus idaeus), crackerberries (Cornus canadensis), partridgeberries (Vaccinium vitis-idaea), and blueberries (Vaccinium angusti-folium).

Potential resources from the sea include 13 species of whales and dolphins (Peters, 1967), harbour seals (Phoca vitulina), harp seals (Phoca groenlandica), atlantic salmon (Salmo salvar), caplin (Mallotus villosus), as well as cod (Gadus marhus), herring (Clupea harengus harengus), mussels (Mytilus edulus), clams (Mya arenaria) and crabs (Cancer irroratus).

Avian resources are also plentiful in this area. For example, a great many shearwaters (Puffinus sp.) and gulls (Larus sp.) frequent the northeast coast, especially in mid-June and mid-July, when the caplin spawn (Brown, et al, 1975:33). Out of some 38 species of sea and shore

birds which are common to the island, 21 species may seasonally be seen today along the northeast coast (Ibid., 1975). These include northern fulmars (Fulmarus glacialis), greater shearwaters (Puffinus gravis), petrels (Oceanodroma leucorhoa), gannets (Morris bassanus), gulls (Larus sp.), black-legged kittiwaks (Rissa tridactyla), common terns (Sterna hirundo), razorbills (Alca torda), murres (Uria sp.), black guillemots (Cepphus grylle), and atlantic puffins (Fratercula arctica).

Many of these birds maintain a breeding ground on the Funk Islands, which lie approximately 65 kilometers north of Cape Cove Beach. In addition, the now extinct great auk (Pinquinus impennis) also had a breeding ground on the Funks. This large bird was probably once a fairly common sight along the northeast coast.

Native terrestrial fauna in this general area include lynx (Lynx canadensis), wolves (Canis lupus), otters (Lutra canadensis), beavers (Castor canadensis), caribou (Rangifer caribou), black bears (Ursus americana), muskrats (Osdata zibethicus), arctic hares (Lepus arcticus), weasels (Mustela erminea), red foxes (Vulpes fulvo), martins (Martes americana), long-eared bats (Myotis keenii), little brown bats (Myotis lucifugus), and meadow voles (Microtus pennsylvanicus) (Peters, 1967).

Finally, palynological studies (Terasme, 1963) indicate that flora, fauna and climate in Newfoundland, as a whole, have undergone only minor changes over the past 3,000 years.

Micro-environment/settlement

Cape Cove Beach is located at the northwestern extension of Bonavista Bay on the northeast coast of the island of Newfoundland. Southeast of the community of Cape Freels and south of the promontory of South Bill, this fine white sand ocean beach extends around the cove

some two kilometers towards the former community of Cape Island (see Figure 2). The maximum width of the beach is approximately 180 meters. Encircling the southern half of the beach, at a distance from the ocean varying between 65 and 100 meters is a sandy, peat-covered ridge which rises in several places to a height of approximately 12 meters above sea level. At the northern extremity of the ridge considerable erosion has occurred, reducing it to the level of the surrounding sand and beach cobbles. The importance of this entire landform is that it appears to have been the preferred location for prehistoric settlement at the beach. Carignan (1977:42) discovered two hearth features on the sandy slope leading up to this ridge. With the rate of erosion in this area, however, it is likely that these two features were at one time situated on the ridge itself. Erosion along the ridge from water runoff and wind action also helps to explain the abundant, though greatly weathered, lithic debris which is scattered along the surface of the beach sand at the base of the ridge.

Situated well out into the Atlantic Ocean in relation to much of the rest of the northeast coast of the island, this general area is almost constantly exposed to fog, precipitation and high winds. Apart from the gradual destruction of many formerly undisturbed occupation areas along the beach, these elements must have necessitated the construction of living structures for human survival. The hearth features which were excavated on the three Cape Cove sites are suggested to have been the central components of these dwellings, whatever their original forms.

The land immediately to the west of the beach consists of tundra-like terrain with barren rocks, a few low black and white spruce trees,

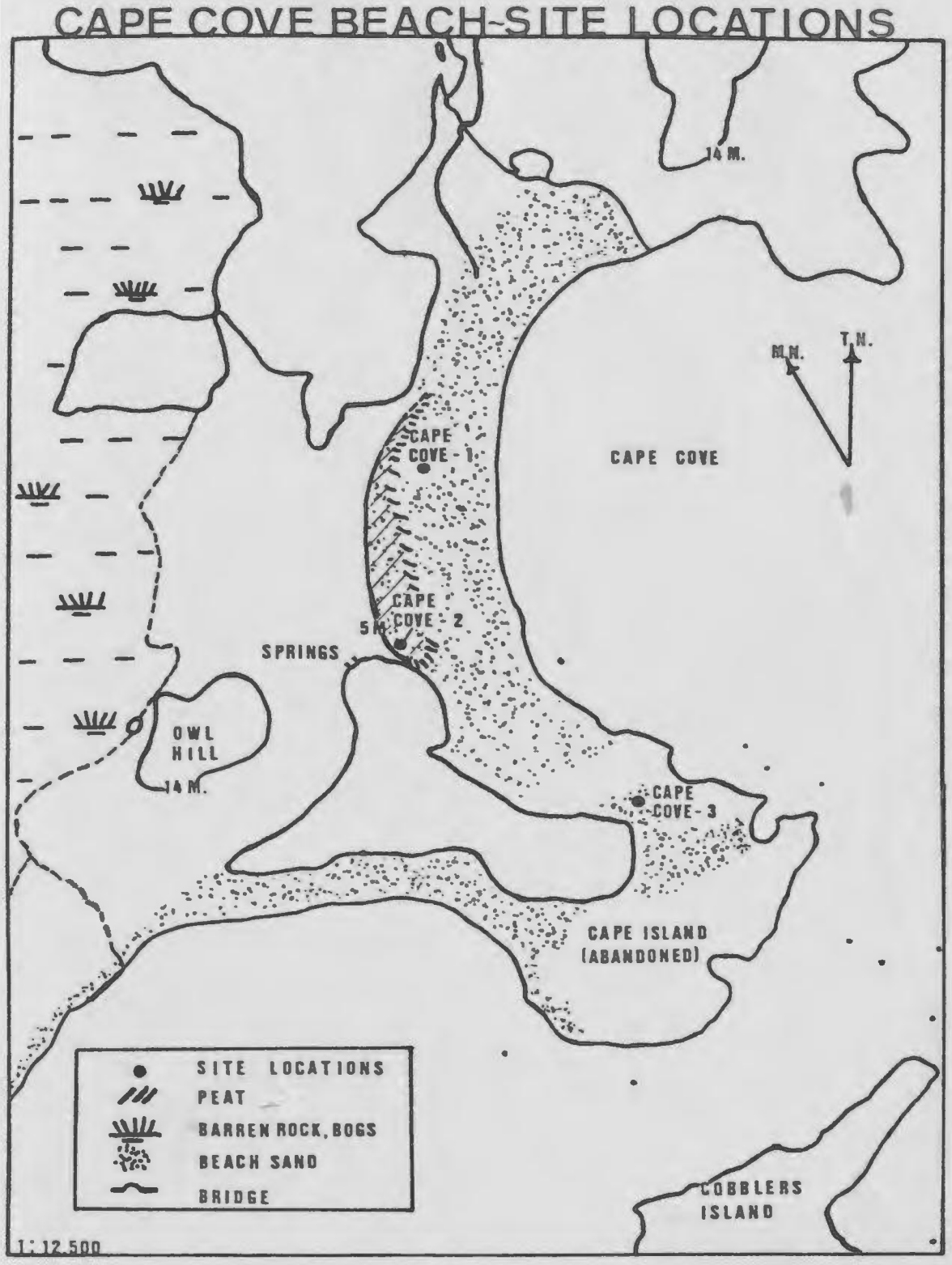

CAPE COVE BEACH-SITE LOCATIONS
14 M.
M.N.
T.N.
CAPE COVE - 1
CAPE COVE
CAPE COVE - 2
SPRINGS
OWL HILL
14 M.
CAPE COVE - 3
CAPE ISLAND (ABANDONED)
COBBLERS ISLAND
SITE LOCATIONS
PEAT
BARREN ROCK, BOGS
BEACH SAND
BRIDGE
1:12,500

FIGURE 2

springy reindeer moss, raspberries, blueberries, bakeapples and labrador tea, along with a few other grasses. Several forest fires have ravaged the area in recent times and have apparently destroyed a nearby stand of white birch trees, which local residents remember.

There is a shallow brackish pond adjacent to the southern end of the beach which has, within the last 30 years, had its route to the sea, across Cape Island, cut off by the movement of sand. Although the pond water itself is not potable, drinking water is available from several springs located at the northern end of the pond. Another brackish pond is located at the north end of the cove and was probably also formed by the movement of sand across its former mouth.

A great variety of marine and terrestrial resources were available to the inhabitants of Cape Cove Beach. Seals, whales, fish, shell-fish, and sea birds were probably exploited from the ocean, while land resources such as caribou, bears, small rodents and gathered edible vegetation may also have been utilized when they were available.

Despite the intermittent availability of terrestrial flora and fauna, given the proximity of this entire occupation area to the rich resources of the sea, it is reasonable to assume that it was marine, rather than terrestrial, resources which were more heavily relied upon by the various prehistoric residents of Cape Cove Beach. Most important to the present discussion, the seasonal appearance of most marine subsistence items suggests that inhabitation of Cape Cove Beach was mainly confined to the early spring and summer months.

A survey of most of the other apparently equally suitable areas for habitation within at least a five kilometer radius of Cape Cove Beach turned up no other prehistoric sites. Moreover, it appears that

only the southern half of the beach was ever intensively occupied by aboriginal groups. Not surprisingly, this is the most sheltered part of the cove and is near a number of fresh water springs.

Cape Cove-1 (DhAi-5)

The Cape Cove-1 site is situated at the northwest end of Cape Cove Beach, its specific coordinates being 49°14'43" N. latitude and 53°29'16" W. longtitude (see Figure 3).

At the northern end of the sand ridge on the beach, where it slopes down to the level of the surrounding sand and beach cobbles, granite rock formations are exposed as level platforms. Around and on top of these platforms were located four hearth features. During their periods of use, living structures probably accompanied these features, although no direct evidence such as post moulds, banked earth or tent rings of stone could be discerned to indicate their original forms, or even their presence.

The site itself is today situated approximately 65 meters from the ocean at mid-tide. Twenty-five meters to the west are the grassy dunes which are the border between the eroded sand ridge of this portion of the beach and the moss-covered rocks and low plants and bushes of the barrens. The springs and inland pond itself lie some 1.3 kilometers to the south.

Cape Cove-2 (DhAi-6)

The area of occupation referred to as Cape Cove-2 is located on the same sand ridge as Cape Cove-1, which lies approximately 500 meters to the northeast. The specific coordinates of this site are 49°14'7" N. latitude and 53°29'21" W. longtitude (see Figure 4).

CAPE COVE-1, Looking North

Figure 3

CAPE COVE-2, Looking East

Figure 4

This area of the ridge is four to five meters above sea level and some 200 meters from the ocean at mid-tide. The edge of the pond is only 15 meters to the west, while the springs of the pond are located approximately 100 meters around its southern border.

The soil on the site is composed of a wet sand base covered by peat and humus, which is in turn overlain by windblown sand. The humus component was deposited by decayed spruce trees.

The site is flanked on the east by beach sand, and on the west by the inland pond. Around the margins of the pond are scrub white spruce trees and numerous varieties of low-lying berry plants and grasses. On the north side of the site itself, the ridge has eroded completely down to the beach level. Finally, on the south side the general mesa-like appearance of the sand ridge is altered by grassy mounds and blowouts. No cultural remains were recovered in this latter area.

At least eight hearth features were located at the Cape Cove-2 site. Features 1 through 9 were located on the southern portion of the sand ridge, while Feature 10 was situated to the north of this core area, being separated by some 30 meters of culturally sterile soil.

Each of these hearth features is again postulated to have been the central component of a living structure. In this case, it is likely that conical wigwams had originally housed these features, although this suggestion will be considered at length in Chapter 5.

Feature 11 was not a hearth feature but rather a rock-covered rectangular sheet of birch bark. The significance of this artifact/feature is that it appears to have been intended for use as the covering of a canoe.

Feature 6, which constitutes the main pile of fire-cracked rocks

on Feature 11, appears to have been removed from one of the major hearth features on the site. Feature 5 seems the likely source of this material, since this feature generally lacked both fire-cracked rocks and charcoal. Feature 2, the other non-hearth feature on this site, was chosen as representative of the many irregular shaped red ochre and charcoal stains on the level of the birch bark sheet. The liberal use of this pigment in the decoration of canoes (as well as for personal adornment) was noted in an archaeological context by Devereux (1970:41) at the Indian Point site, and helps to support the argument, which is presented later in this chapter and in succeeding chapters, that this portion of Cape Cove-2 was a canoe construction activity area.

Cape Cove-3 (DhAi-7)

Cape Cove-3 is located at the extreme southern end of Cape Cove Beach, behind a number of two to five meter high sand dunes. These dunes form the southern border of the entire beach. Its specific coordinates are 49°14'33" N. latitude and 33°29'36" W. longtitude (see Figure 5).

In this area granite outcrops, similar to those at Cape Cove-1, are again exposed. The soil layer over the granite varies greatly in depth. It consists of peat and sand, which was littered to a depth of 10 to 15 centimeters with the shells of common clams.

Judging from the sand bed surrounding the inland pond, its former shoreline to the west and south was, at one time, situated just a few meters from Cape Cove - 3. Today this site is only one to two meters above sea level. The edge of the inland pond is 15 meters to the west, while the ocean lies some 200 meters to the east, across other peat-covered granite rocks.

CAPE COVE-3, Looking West

Figure 5

A total of 14 features were uncovered at Cape Cove-3, possibly representing as many original living structures. Feature 4, the only definitely non-hearth feature on this site, consisted of large concentrations of rhyolite chipping detritus, which also contained three fragmentary bifaces and three hammerstones. Feature 4 then appears to represent a work area, perhaps associated with one or more of the site's other features, where the specific activity was the manufacture of stone tools.

Excavation and stratigraphy

Cape Cove-1 (see Figure 6)

A grid of one meter squares was laid out to cover the approximately 15 x 33 meter area of Cape Cove-1. Each of the four hearth features at this site was characterized by discrete concentrations of wood charcoal, fire-cracked beach cobbles, and other cultural debris.

Any cultural relationship which might be posited between the occupation layers of these features must remain somewhat speculative, although Feature 1, layer 5 almost certainly represents the earliest component at Cape Cove-1.

Feature 1 (see Figures 7, 8, 9)

Feature 1 was identified as a hearth area where at least two occupations were located in the past. The surface discovery of one rhyolite and 89 chert flakes, in association with a number of fire-cracked beach cobbles, prompted the initial excavation of this feature.

Feature 2 (see Figures 10, 11)

Feature 2 was detected after the surface discovery of a concentration of flakes and fire-cracked beach cobbles over a two by two meter

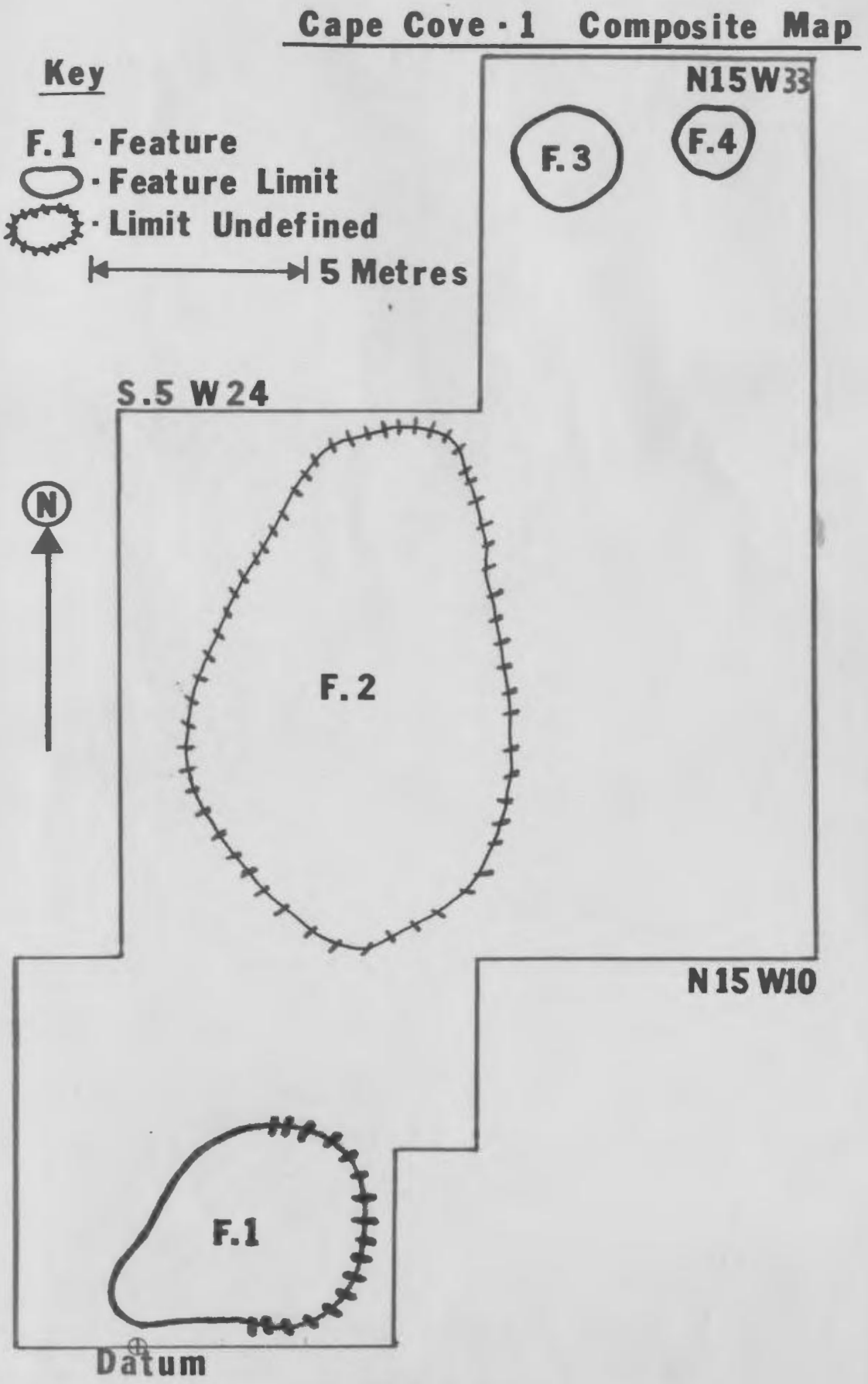

Cape Cove · 1 Composite Map
Key
F.1 · Feature
· Feature Limit
· Limit Undefined
5 Metres
N15W33
F.3
F.4
S.5 W24
N
F.2
N15 W10
F.1
Datum

Figure 6

CAPE COVE-1 Feature 1, profile

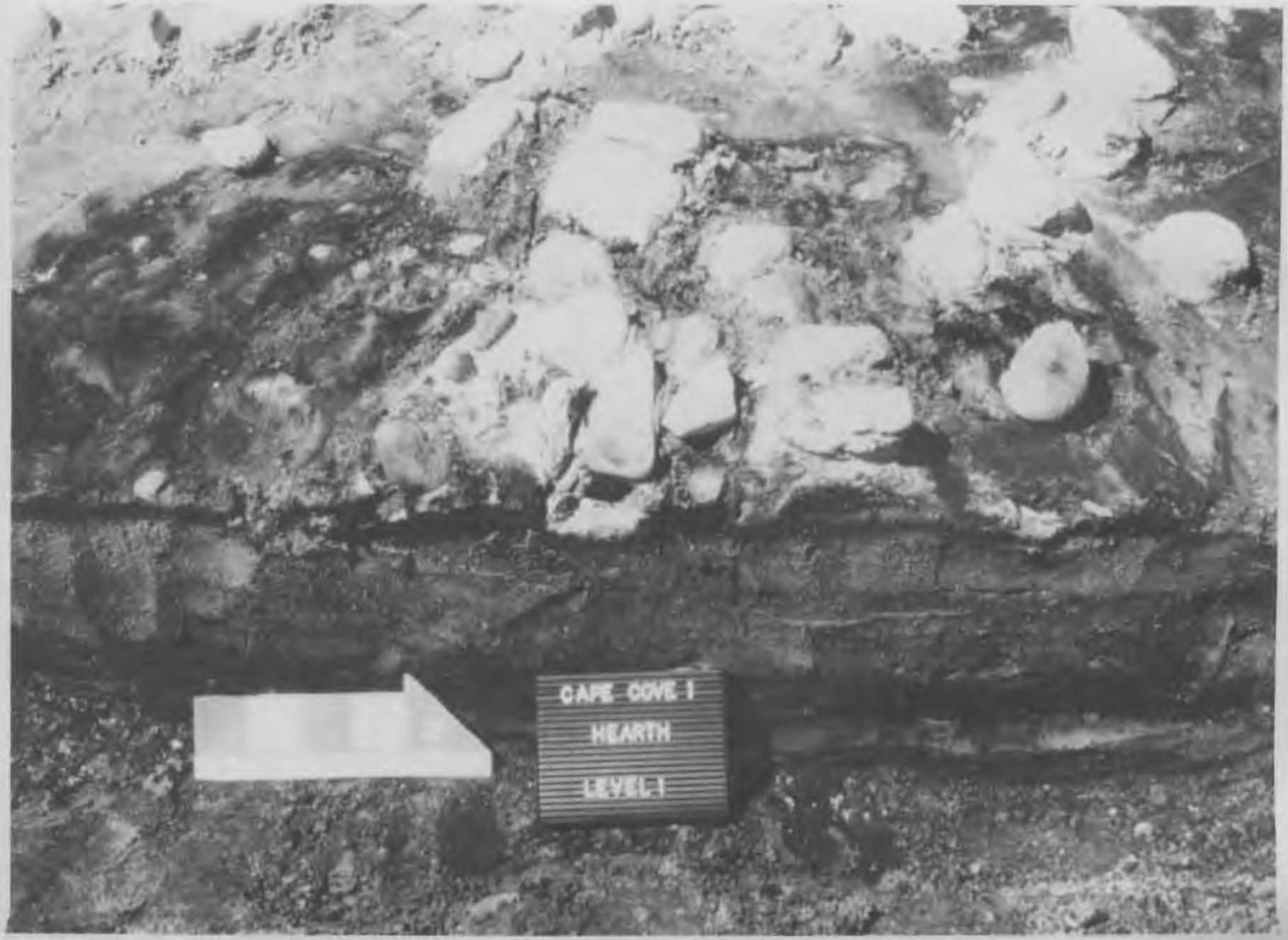


Figure 7

CAPE COVE-1 Feature 1, stratigraphy

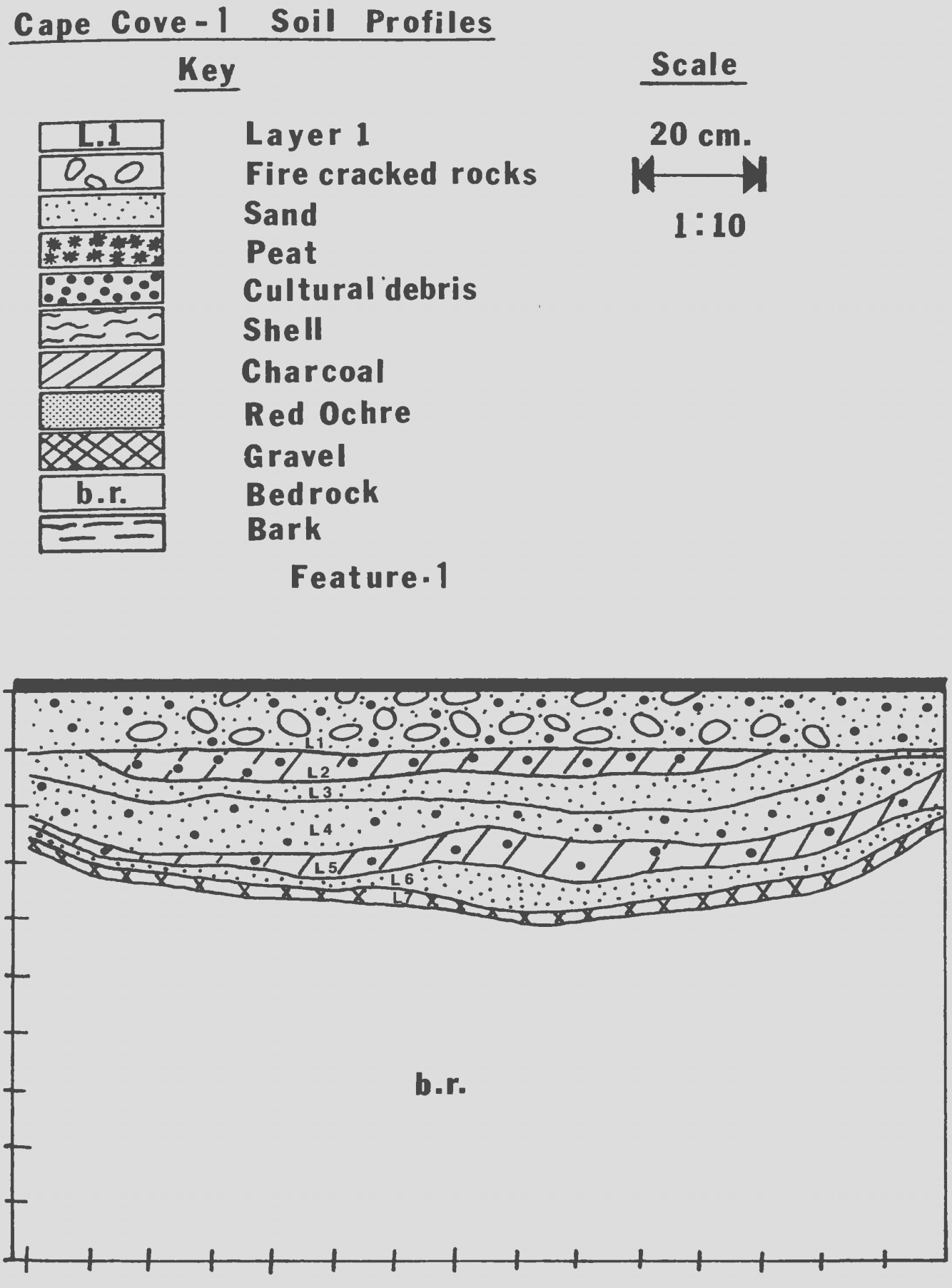
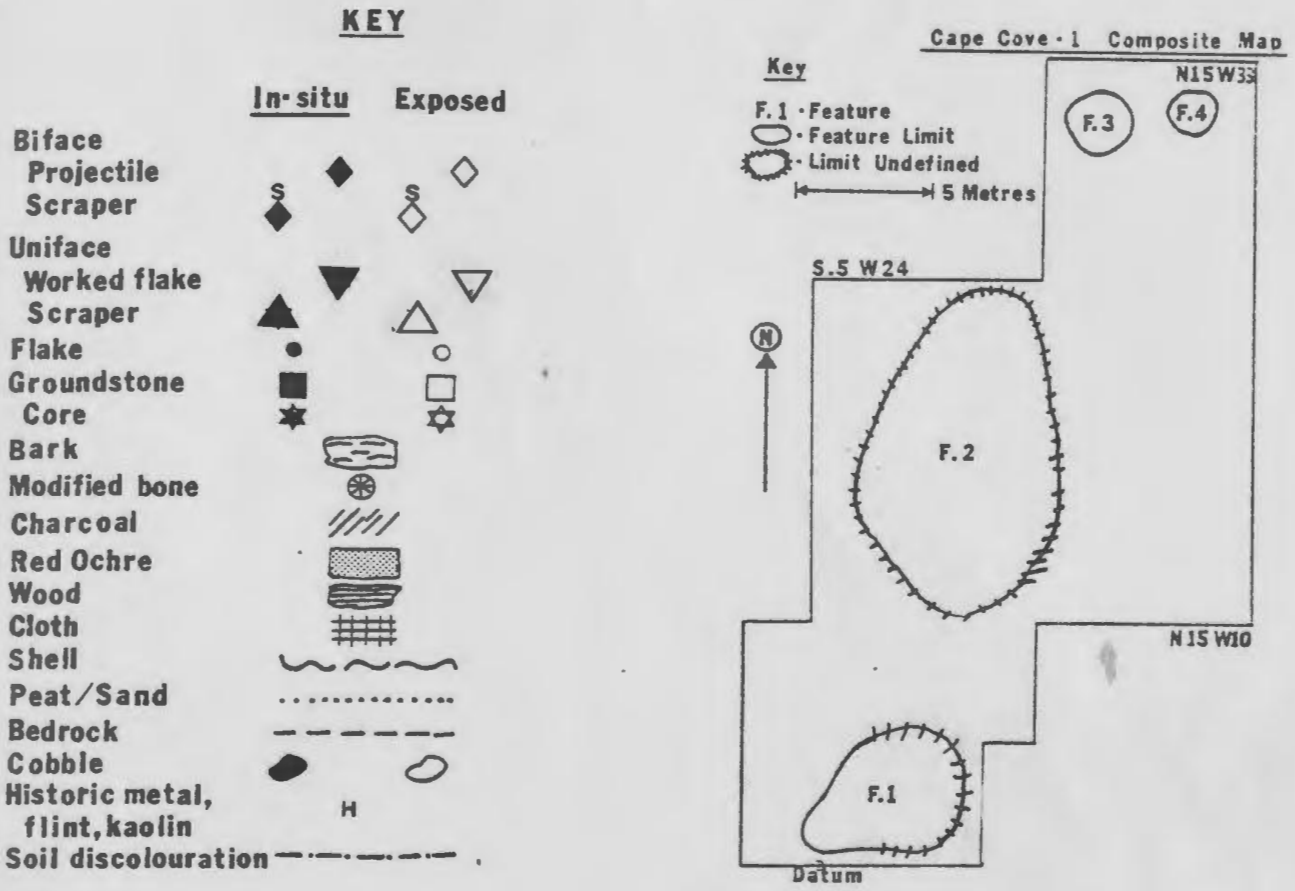


Figure 8

CAPE COVE-1 Feature 1, top view



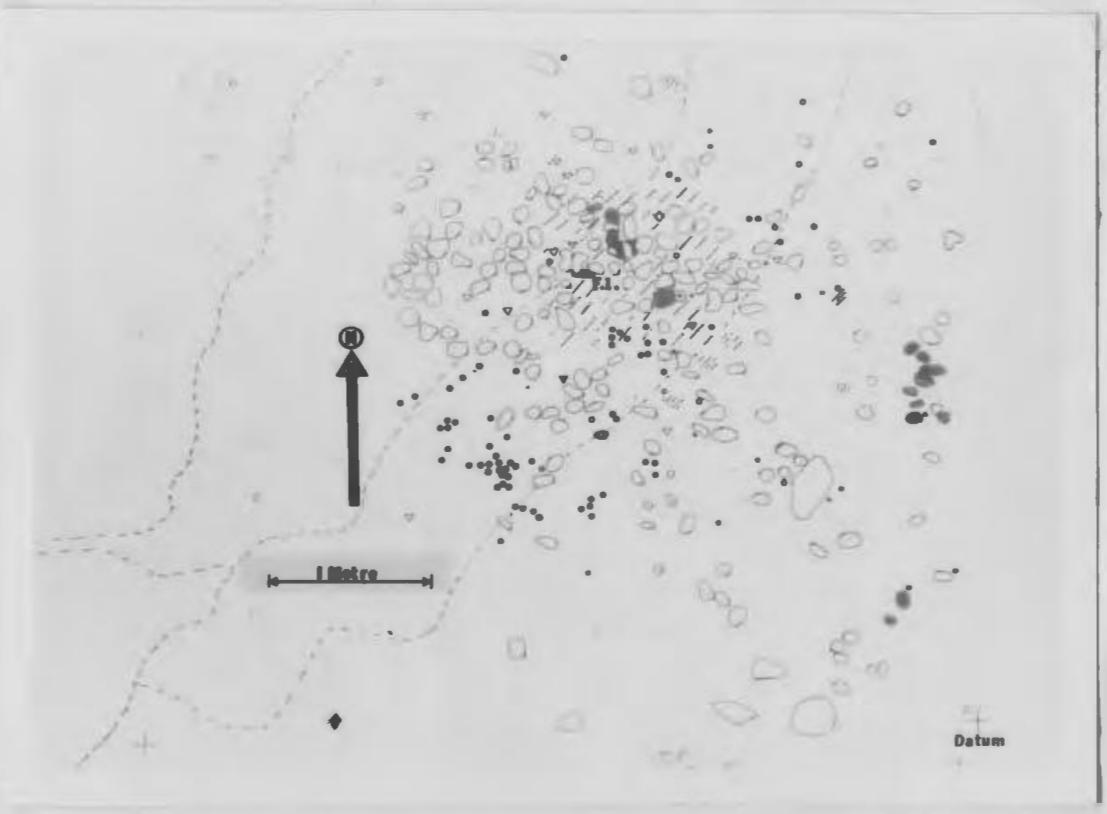
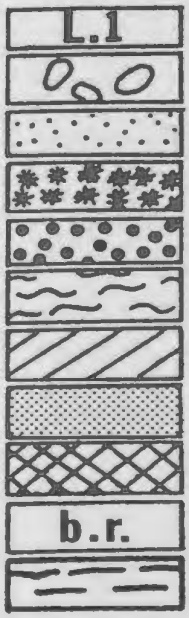


Figure 9

Cape Cove-1 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

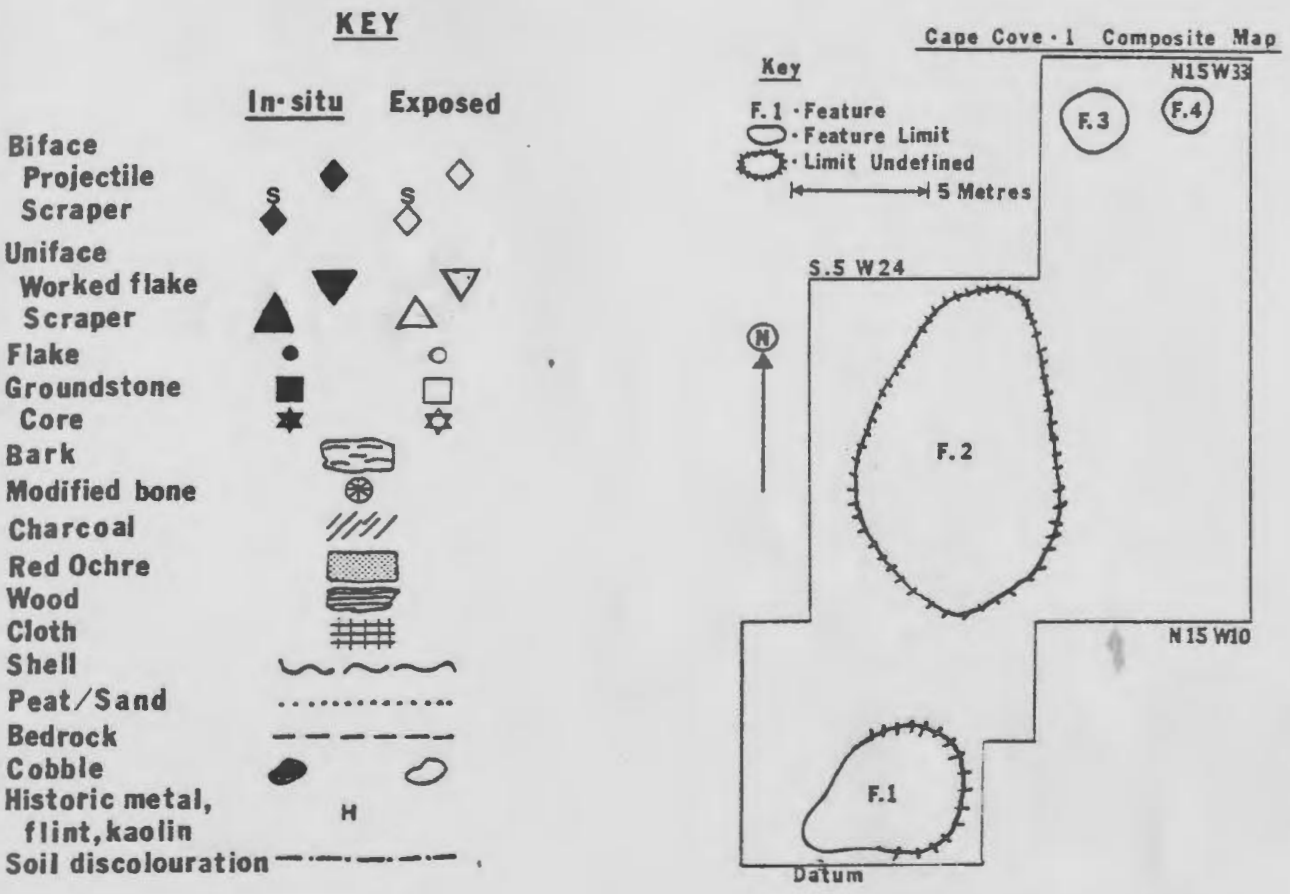
20 cm.

1:10

Feature 2

Figure 10

CAPE COVE-1 Feature 2, top view



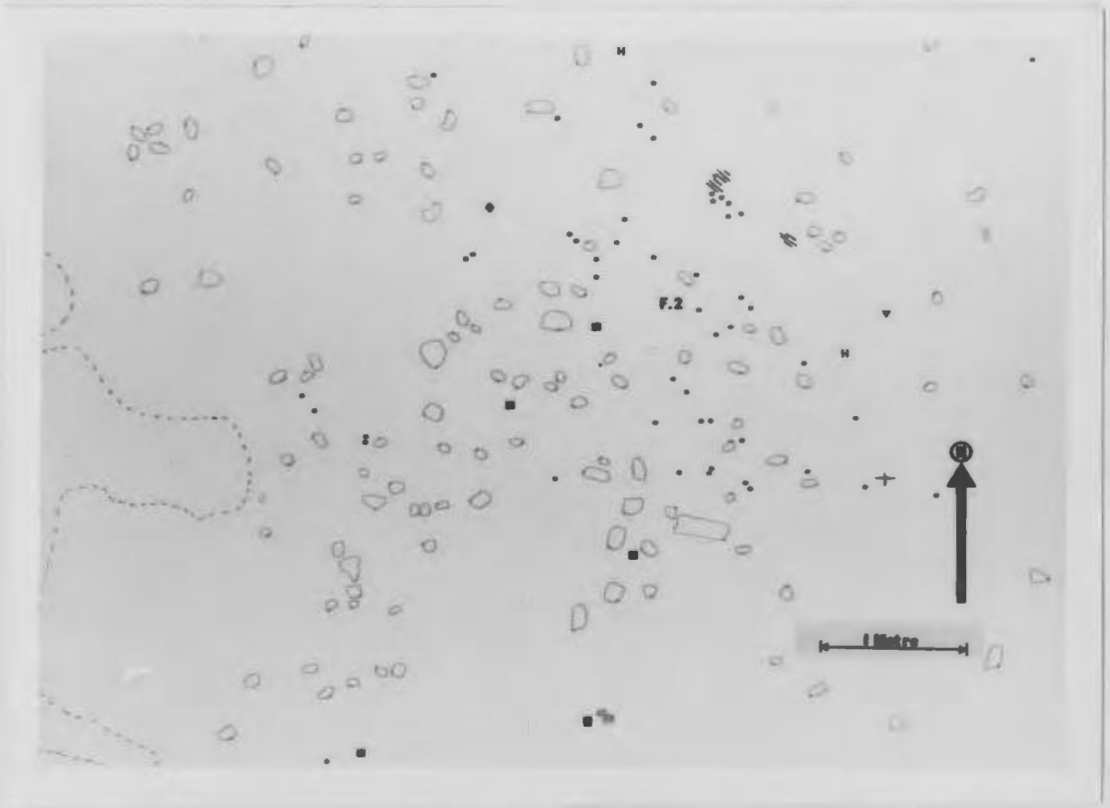


Figure 11

area. In profile there were four changes in soil composition in this hearth feature.

Feature 3 (see Figures 12, 13)

A surface concentration of fire-cracked beach cobbles and bits of wood charcoal initially indicated the presence of this hearth feature. Four soil changes were noted in this feature's profile.

Feature 4 (see Figures 14, 15)

Again, the discovery of a surface concentration of fire-cracked rocks and scattered wood charcoal led to the excavation of this hearth feature. Four distinct soil layers were observed in this feature's profile.

Cape Cove-2 (see Figure 16)

This site was initially discovered when flakes, fire-cracked rocks, and charcoal were observed eroding out of the southern slope of the sand ridge on this portion of the beach.

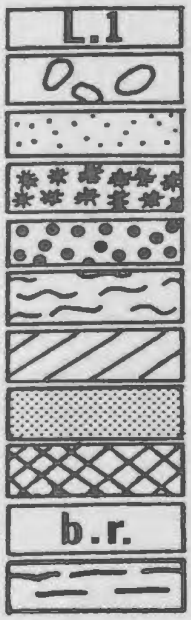
The grid of one meter squares was laid out to cover a significant sample area of approximately 18 by 15 meters. In addition, a second 5 by 5 meter grid was set up in order to record hearth Feature 10, since it was separated from the 'core area' of this site by some 30 meters of culturally sterile soil.

Except for Feature 10, features within the 'core area' of Cape Cove-2 can be related to each other with a certain amount of confidence. In other words, it is likely that these hearths were utilized by a single, related, and roughly contemporaneous population. The evidence for this contention came during the cataloguing of artifacts from this site, when it was found that in situ artifact fragments could often be mended with

CAPE COVE-1 Feature 3, stratigraphy

Cape Cove-1 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature- 3

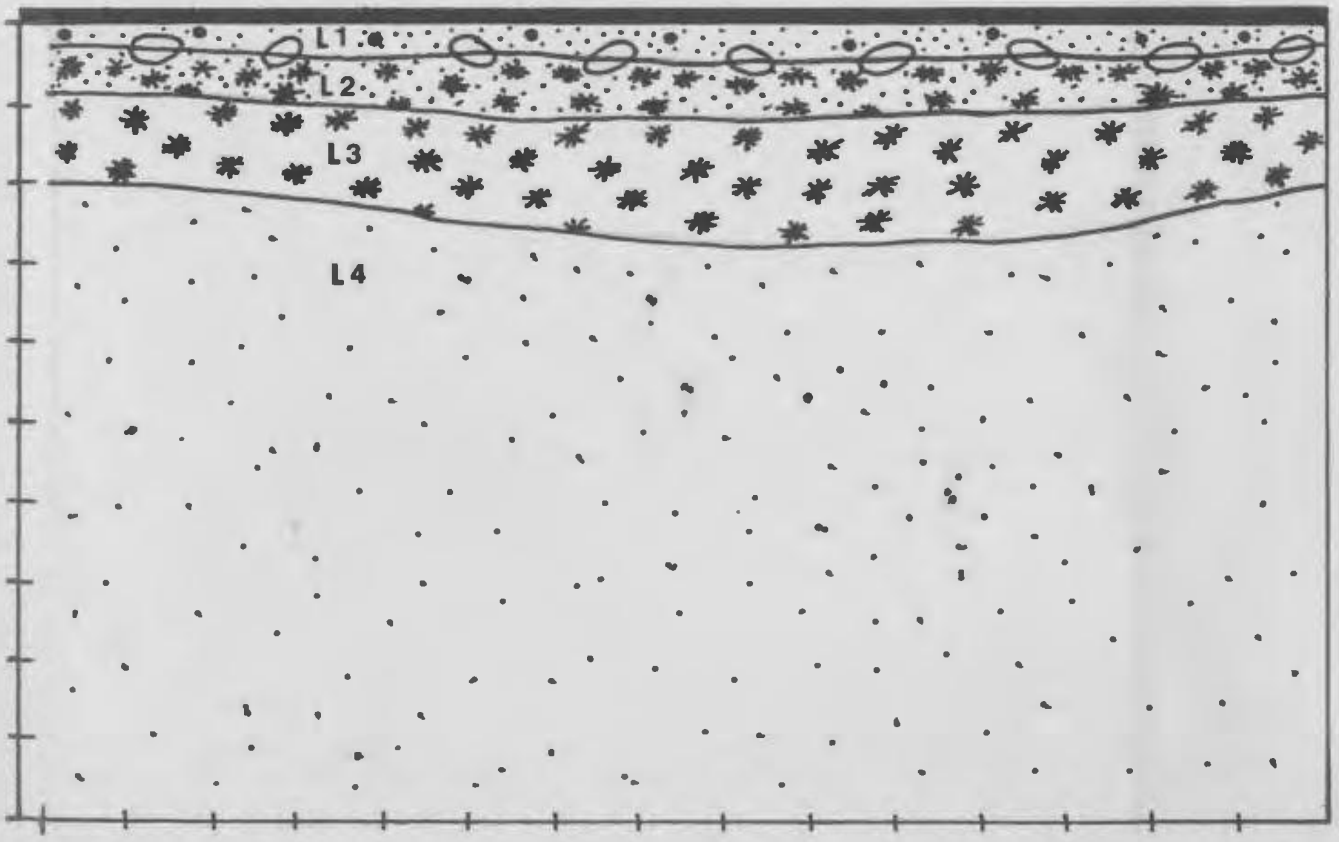


Figure 12

CAPE COVE-1 Feature 3, top view

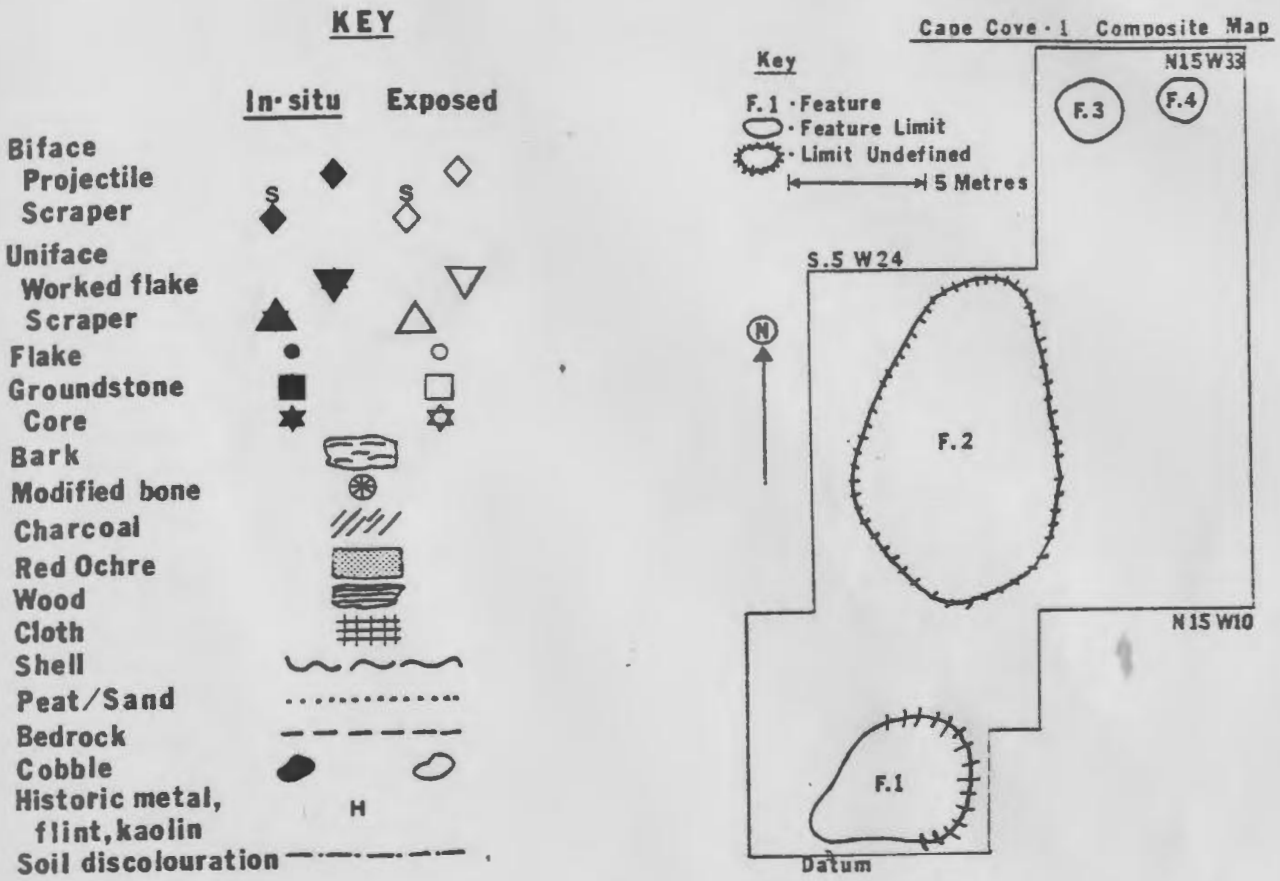
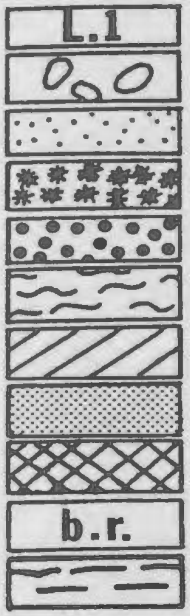


Figure 13

Cape Cove-1 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature 4

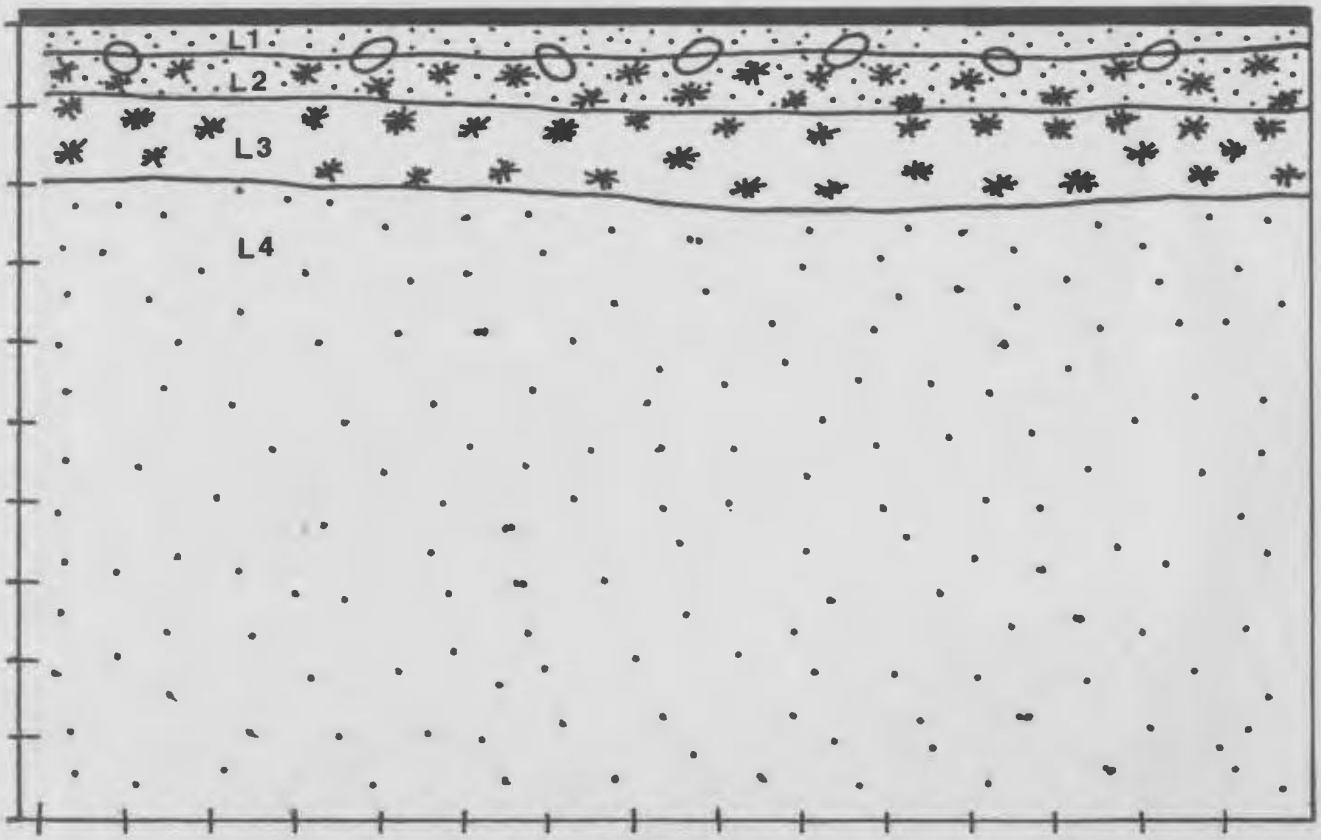
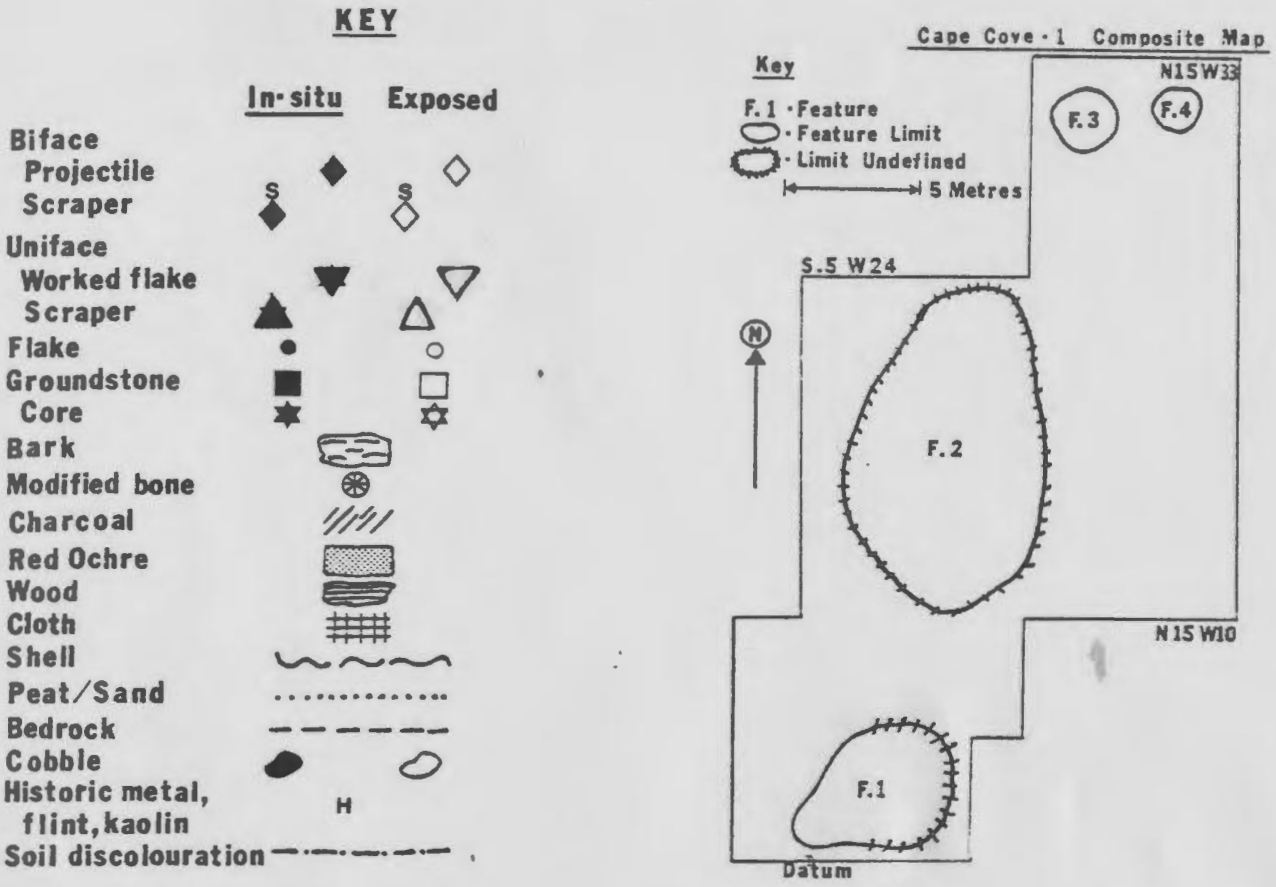


Figure 14

CAPE COVE-1 Feature 4, top view



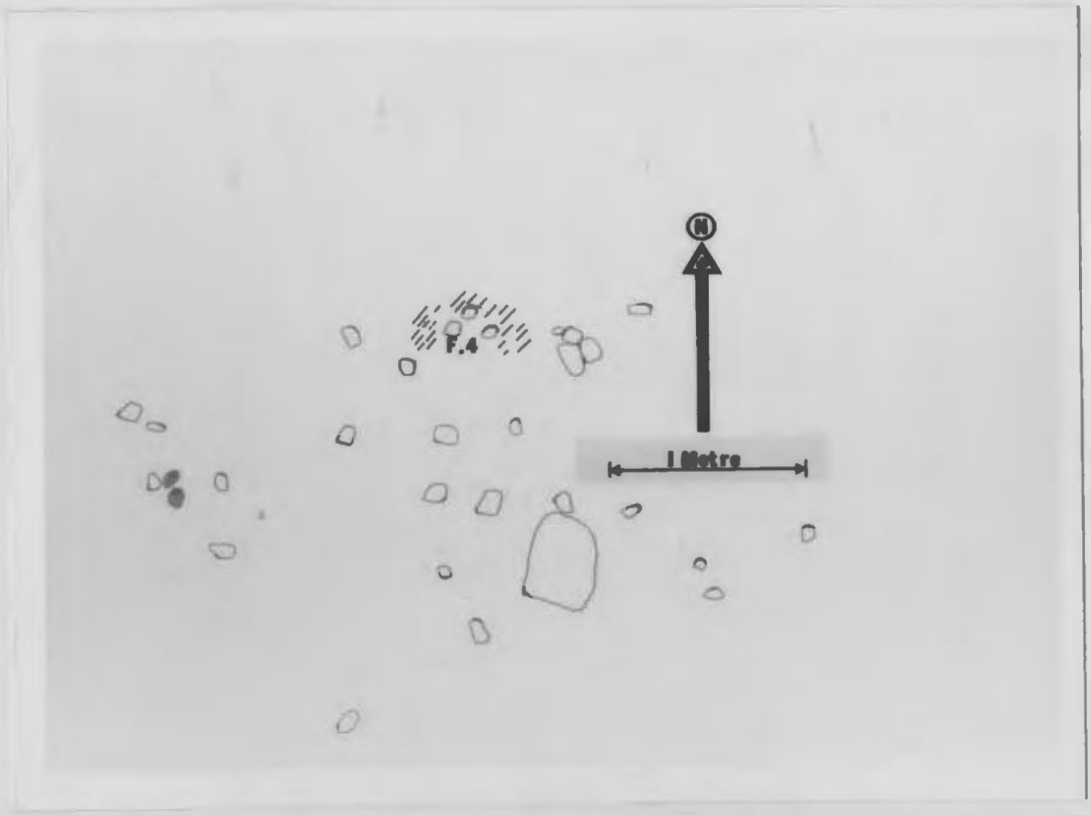


Figure 15

Cape Cove - 2 Composite Map

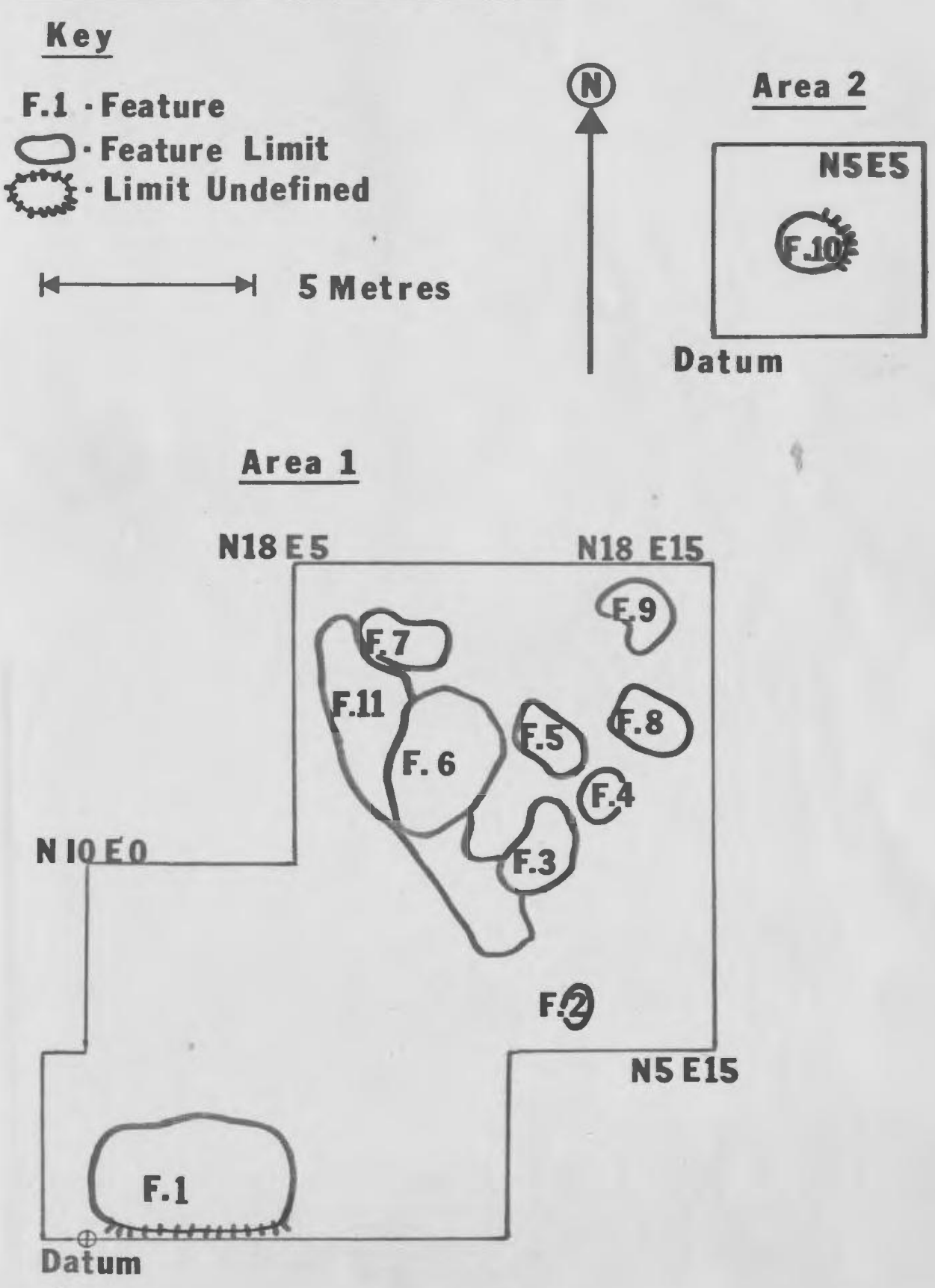


Figure 16

fragments from in situ locations in one or more other features.

Feature 1 (see Figures 17, 18)

Identified as a hearth, Feature 1 was composed of four distinct soil layers.

Feature 2 (see Figures 19, 20)

Feature 2 was originally located from the scattered wood charcoal on its surface. It was not clear whether this charcoal represented a later, perhaps historic, fire or was an original part of this feature. In any case, five soil levels were identified in this feature. Although numerous traces of red ochre were recorded at Cape Cove-1, Feature 2 was perhaps the most concentrated of these. Feature 2, and others like it, surrounded a large sheet of birch bark (Feature 11) which was uncovered on the same level. As will be mentioned later, this sheet of bark conforms to ethnohistoric descriptions cited in Howley (1915:21, 32-33, 190, 192) of historic Beothuk canoe coverings. The red ochre stains therefore may well have been deposited during the construction and decoration of this and other canoes, ". . . for it is well known that the natives of those parts have a great store of red ochre, wherewith they used to cover their bodies, bows, arrows and canoes in a painting manner . . ." (Whitbourne, 1622, cited in Howley, 1915:21).

Devereux (1970:41), after encountering similar red ochre stains at the later Beothuk Indian Point site, concluded that these features

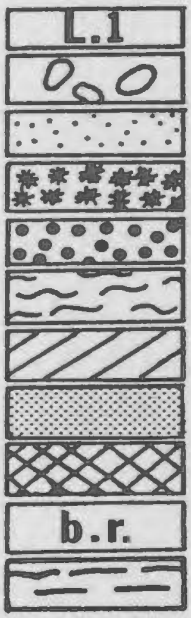
> . . . would be congruent with the plan of an upturned canoe. This had perhaps been left to disintegrate so that the ochre staining in the subsoil today is the only visible remaining evidence of its existence.

So it appears not only as though Cape Cove-1 was an early Beothuk site,

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 1, stratigraphy

Cape Cove-2 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-1

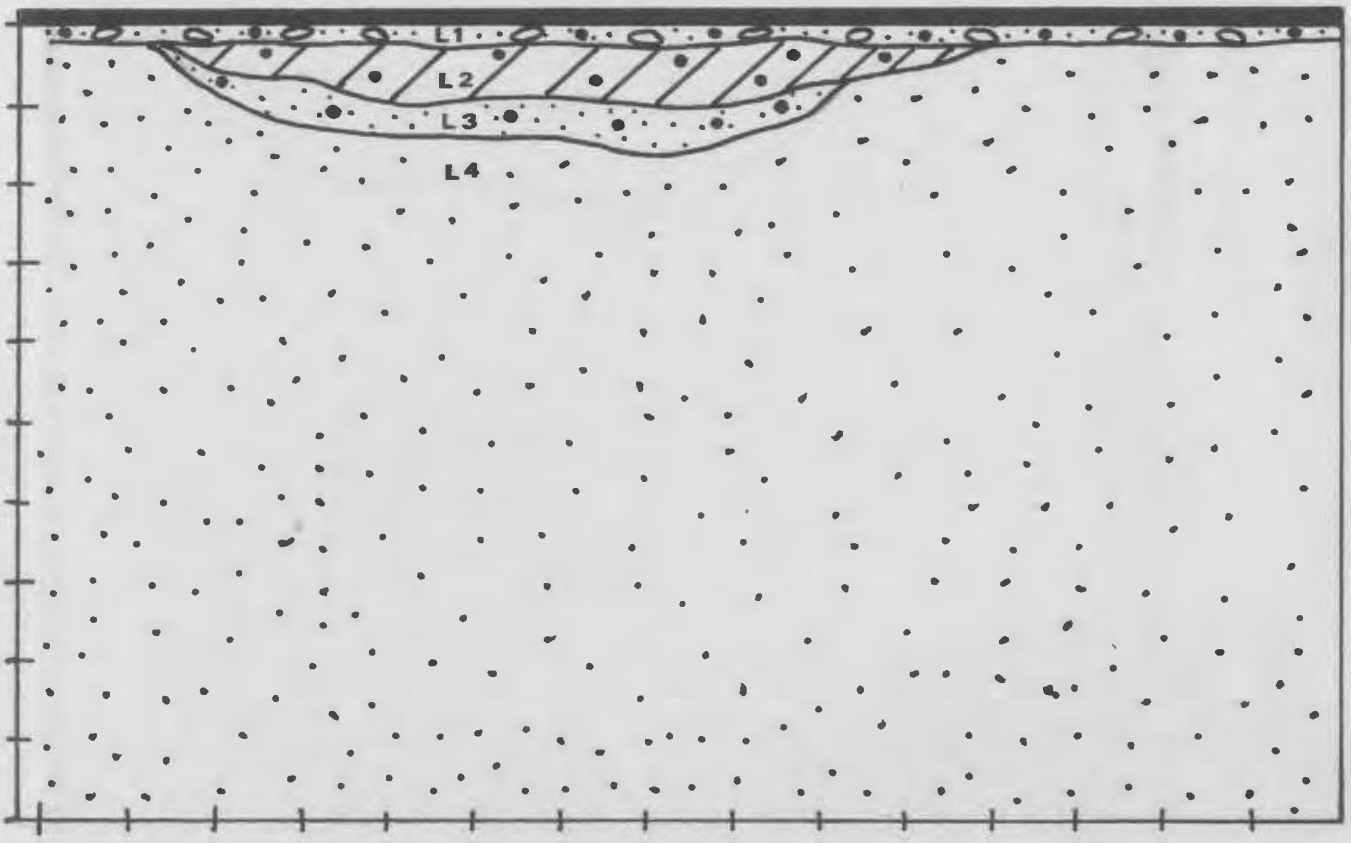


Figure 17

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 1, top view

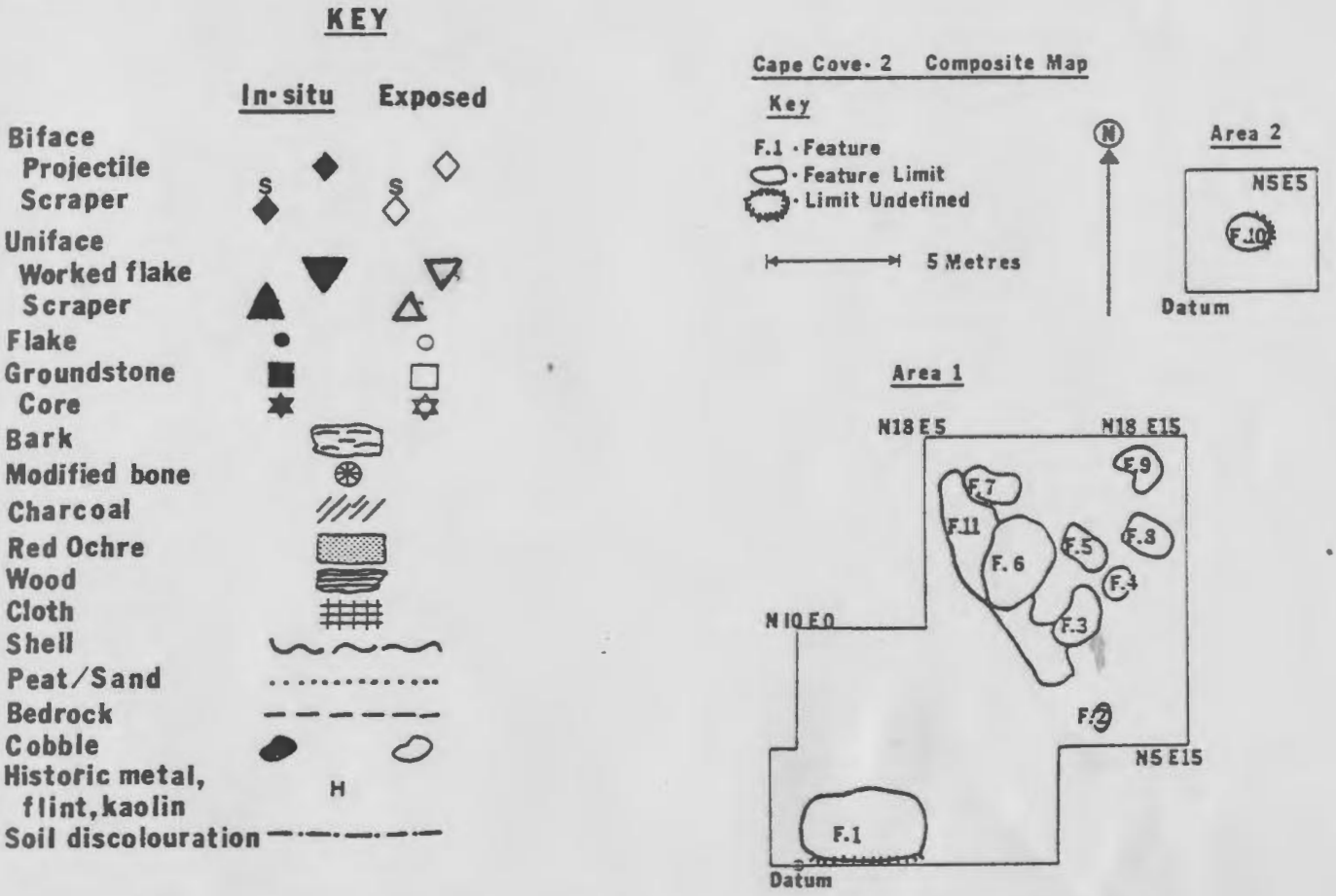


Figure 18

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 2, stratigraphy

Cape Cove - 2 Soil Profiles

Key

L.1 Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
b.r. Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature - 2

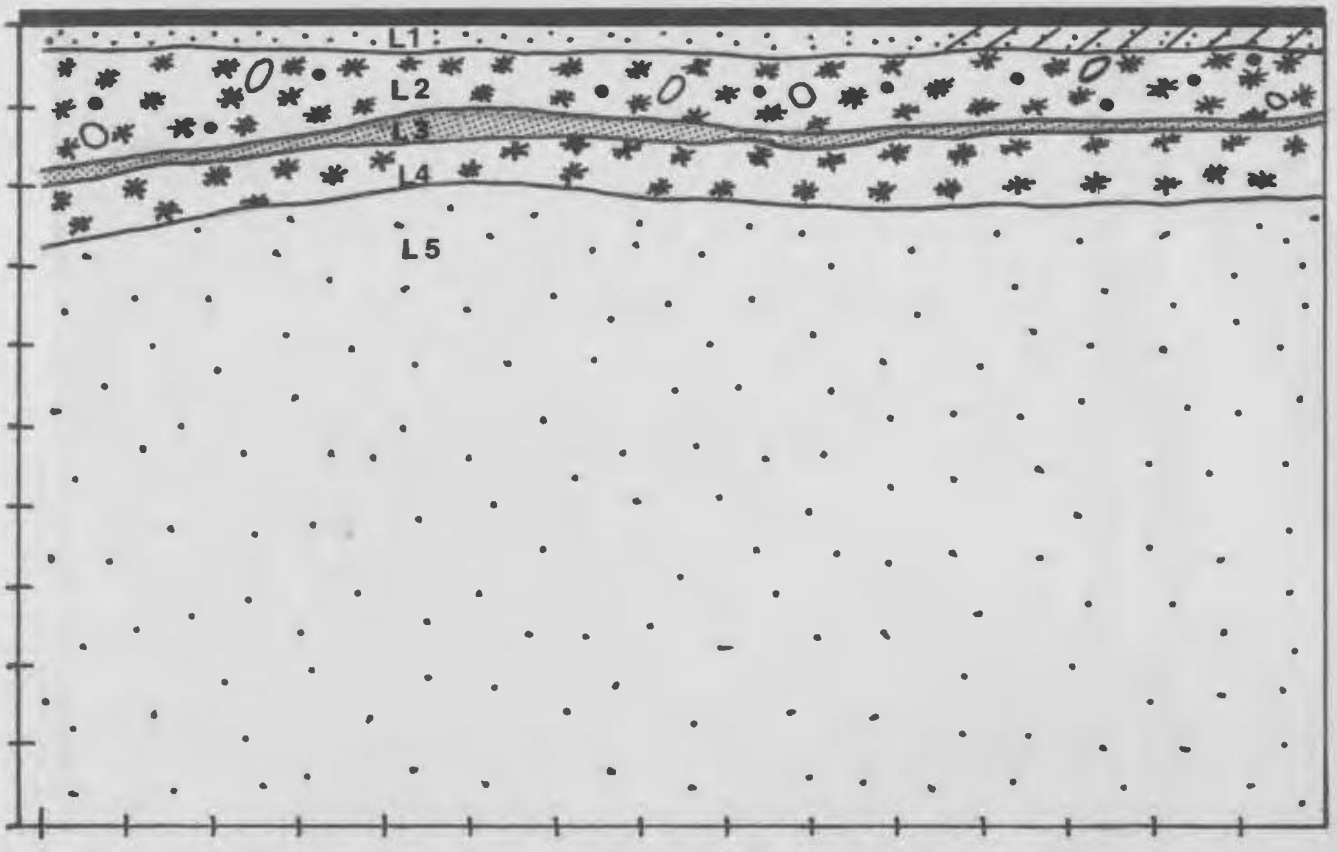
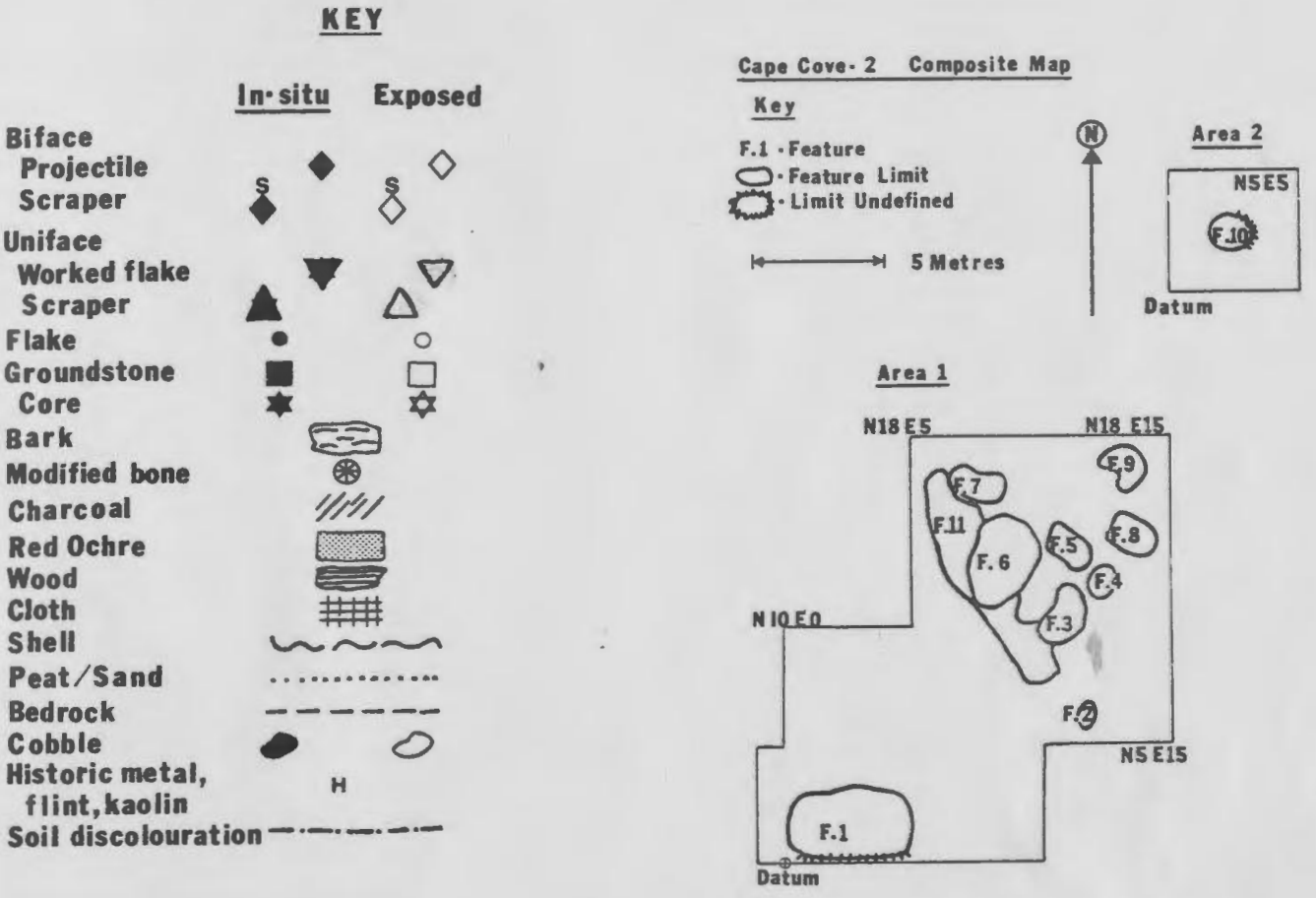


Figure 19

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 2, top view



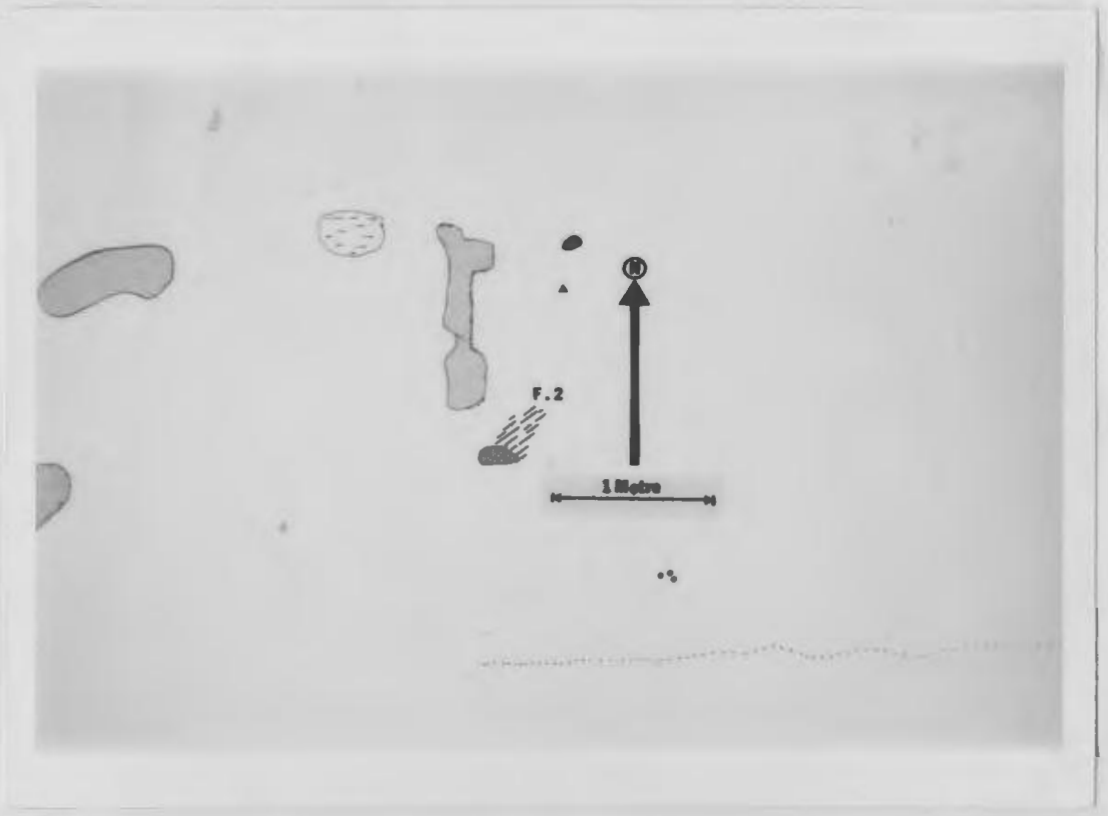


Figure 20

but also that this area of the site had once been used for the construction and decoration of canoes.

Feature 3 (see Figures 21, 22)

Hearth Feature 3 was identified after wood charcoal, fire-cracked cobbles and eight rhyolite flakes were discovered on the surface of this feature. On the surface this material appeared to extend onto the birch bark sheet (Feature 11), however upon excavation and profile this feature was found to be confined to an area east of Feature 11. If it is true that Feature 3 was the central component of a large living structure, the proximity of Features 3 and 11 would seem to indicate that they were not contemporaneously used.

Four distinct soil alterations were observed in the profile of Feature 3.

Feature 4 (see Figures 23, 24)

This hearth feature contained five layers or soil distinctions. The identification of this feature was made after the surface discovery of fire-cracked rocks and one rhyolite biface fragment.

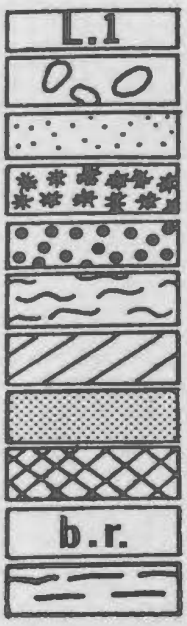
Feature 5 (see Figures 25, 26)

Feature 5 was a roughly rectangular subsoil discolouration which probably originally contained a hearth. Although fire-cracked rocks were found strewn to the north of this feature, it is likely that the major portion of this feature was removed and placed on the adjacent concentration of fire-cracked rocks, which was later labelled Feature 6. In the transportation of these rocks any wood charcoal, originally to be found in Feature 5, would have been scattered and lost.

The presumed original occupation layer of this feature, layer 3,

Cape Cove - 2 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature - 3

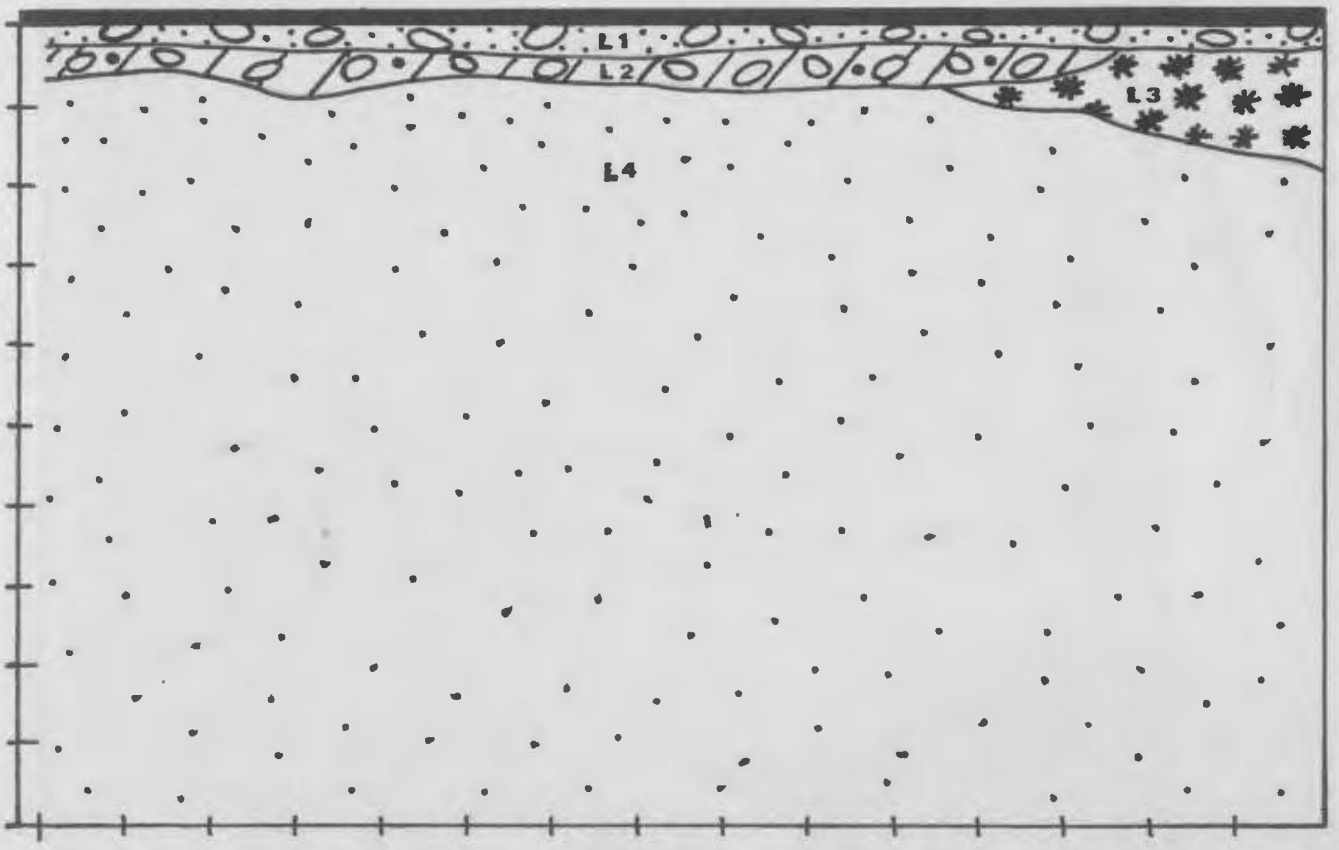
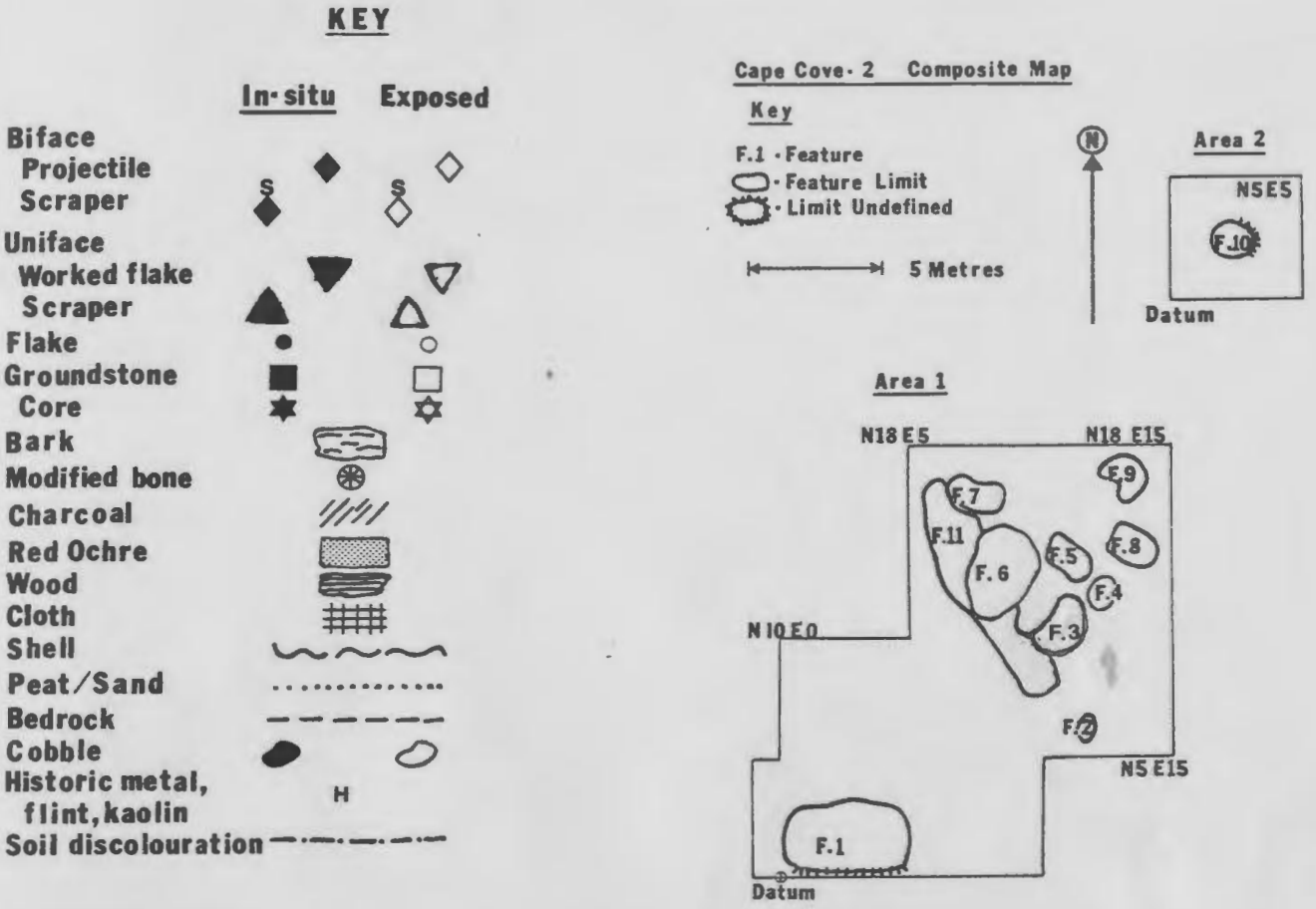


Figure 21

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 3, top view



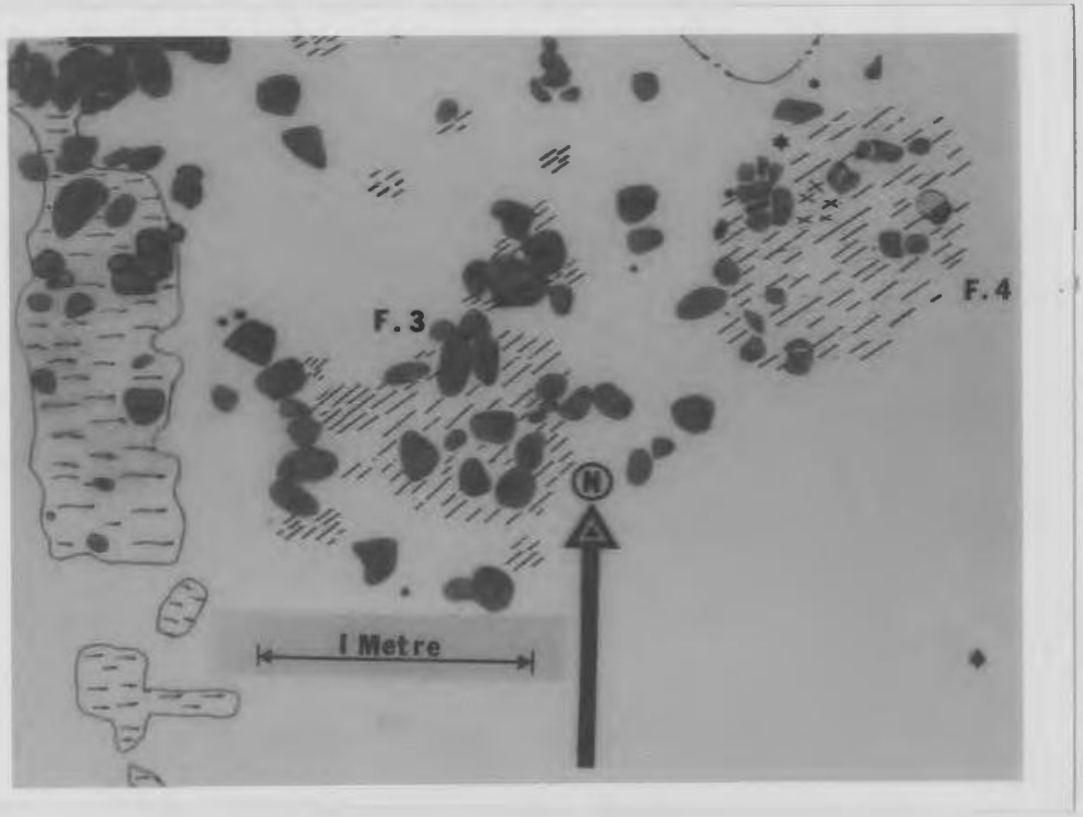


Figure 22

Cape Cove - 2 Soil Profiles

Key

L.1 — Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
b.r. — Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1 : 10

Feature - 4

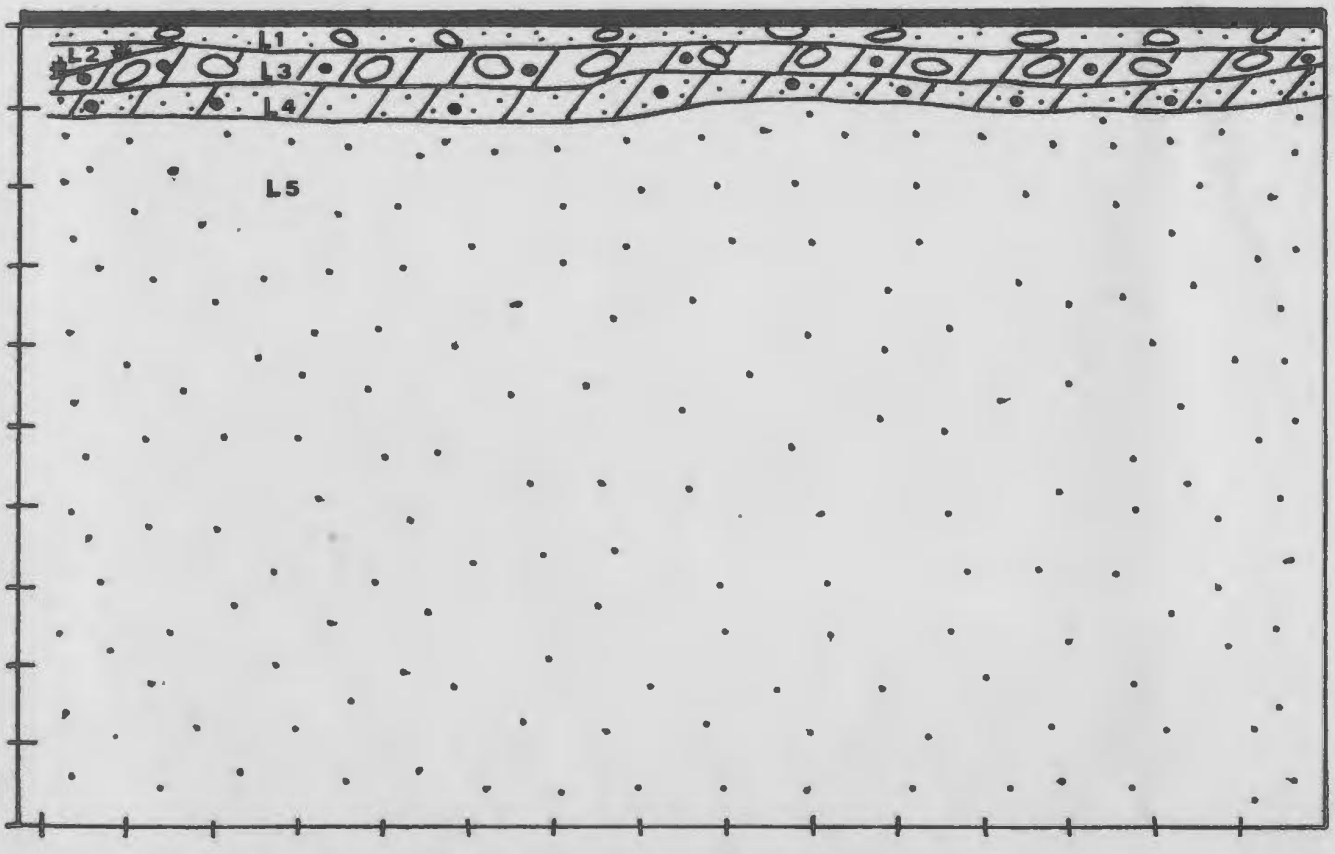
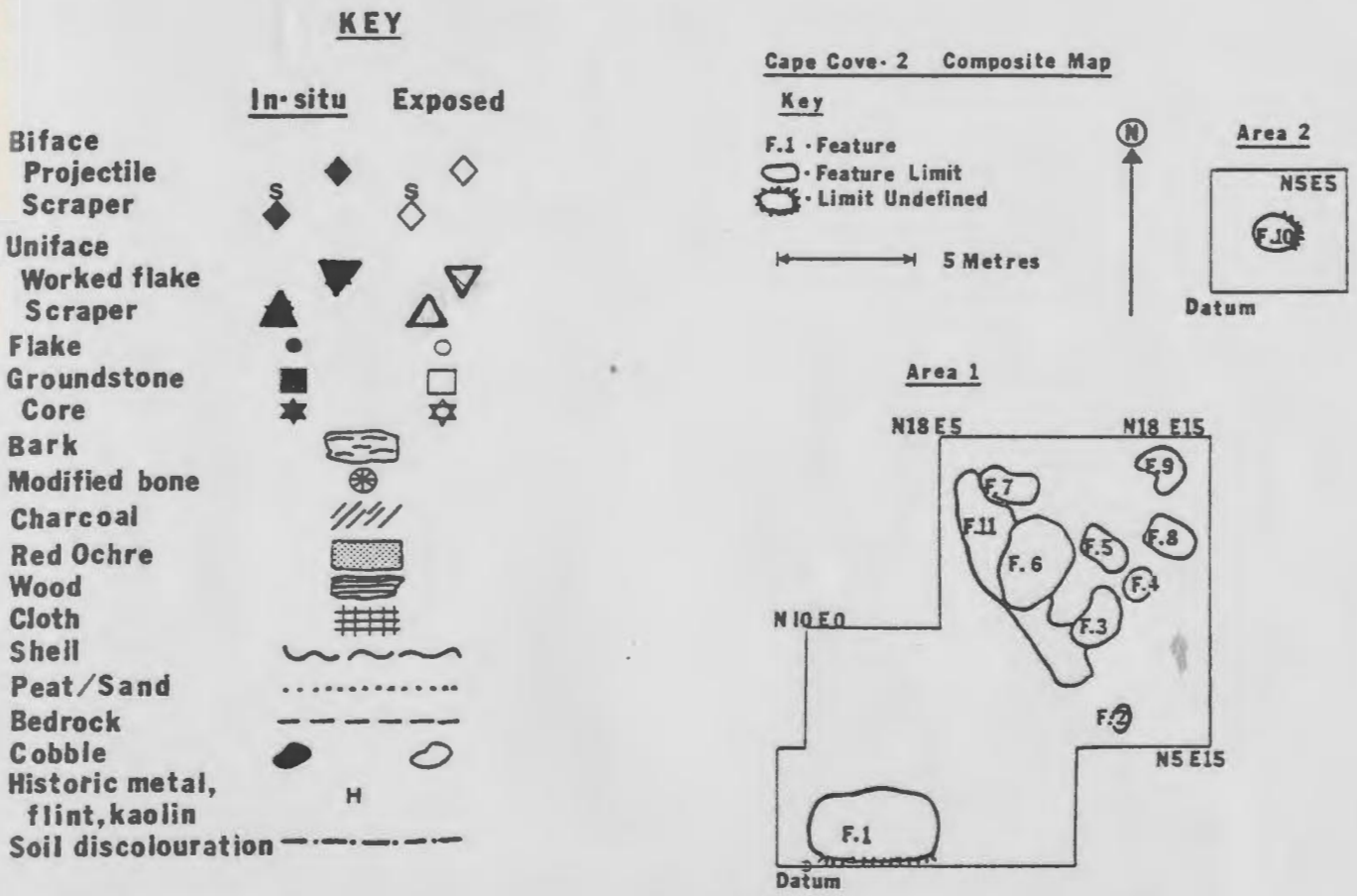


Figure 23

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 4, top view



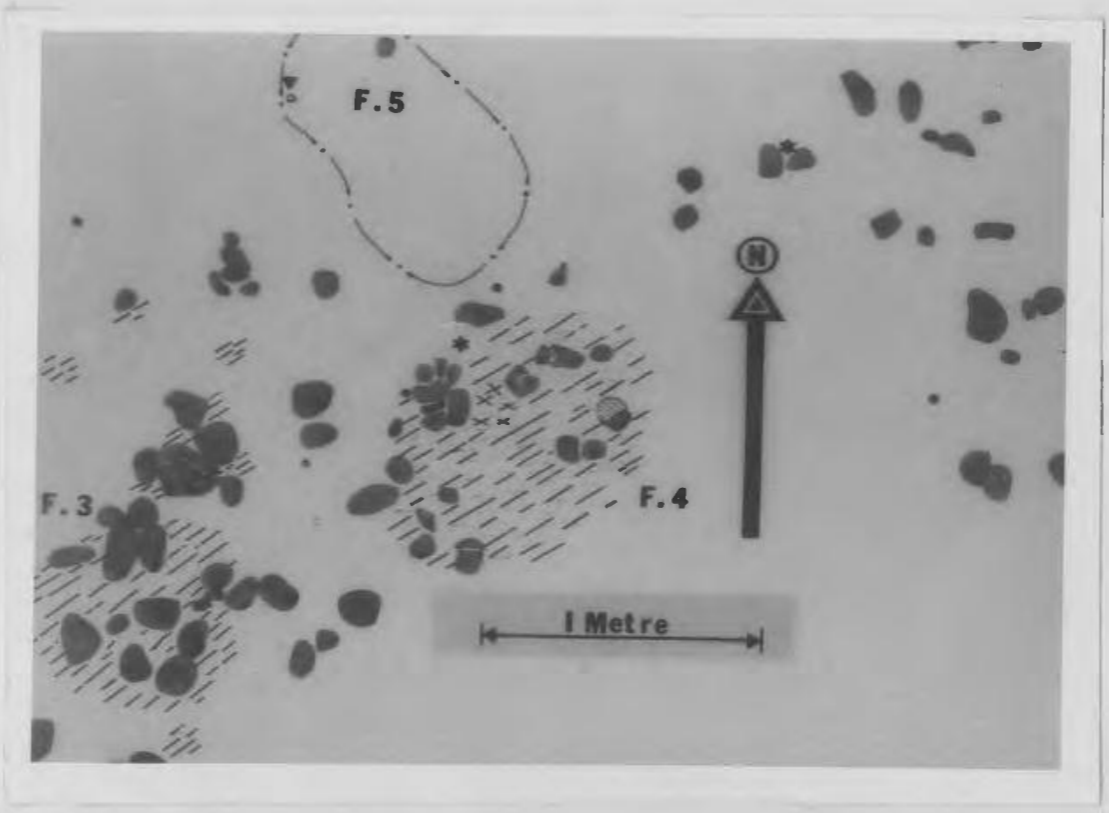
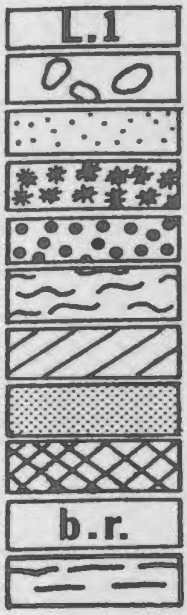


Figure 24

Cape Cove - 2 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature - 5

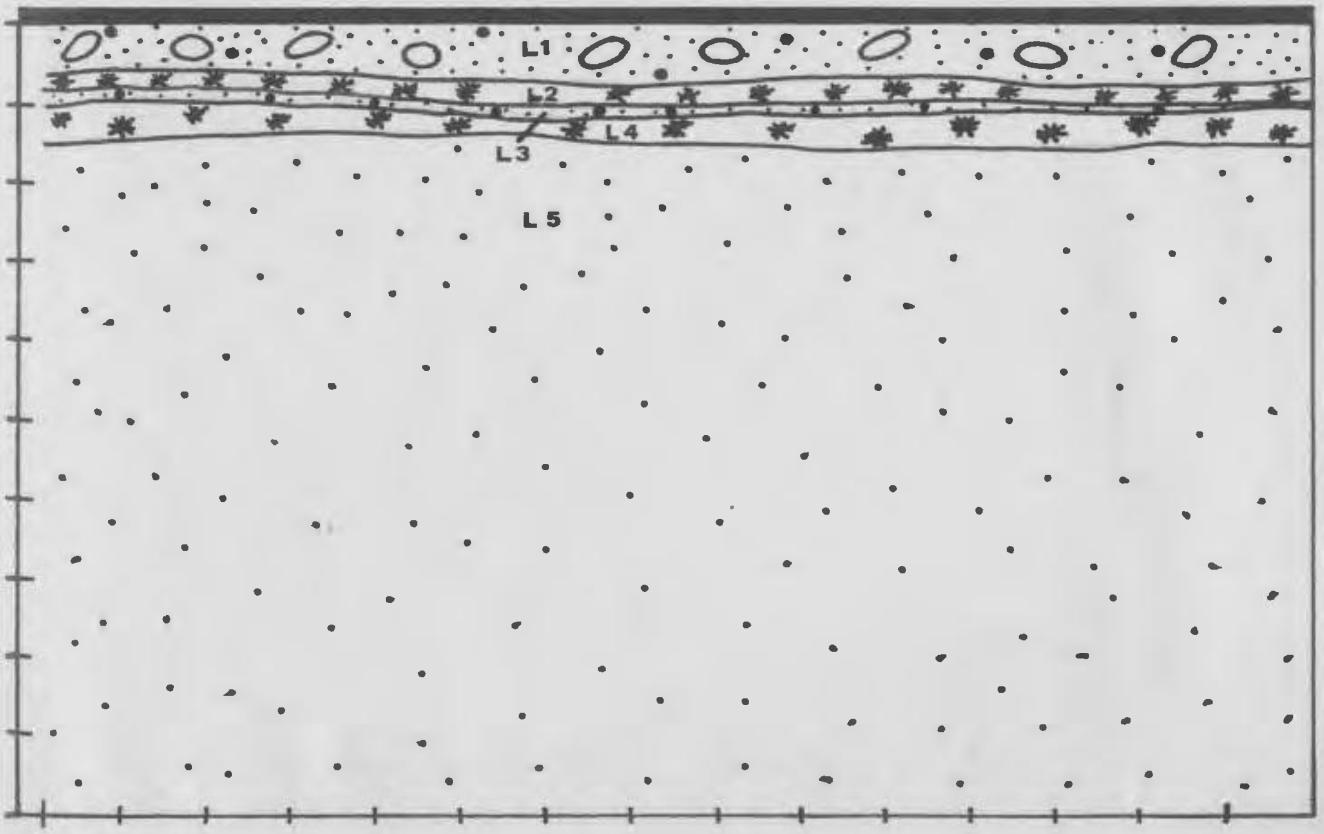
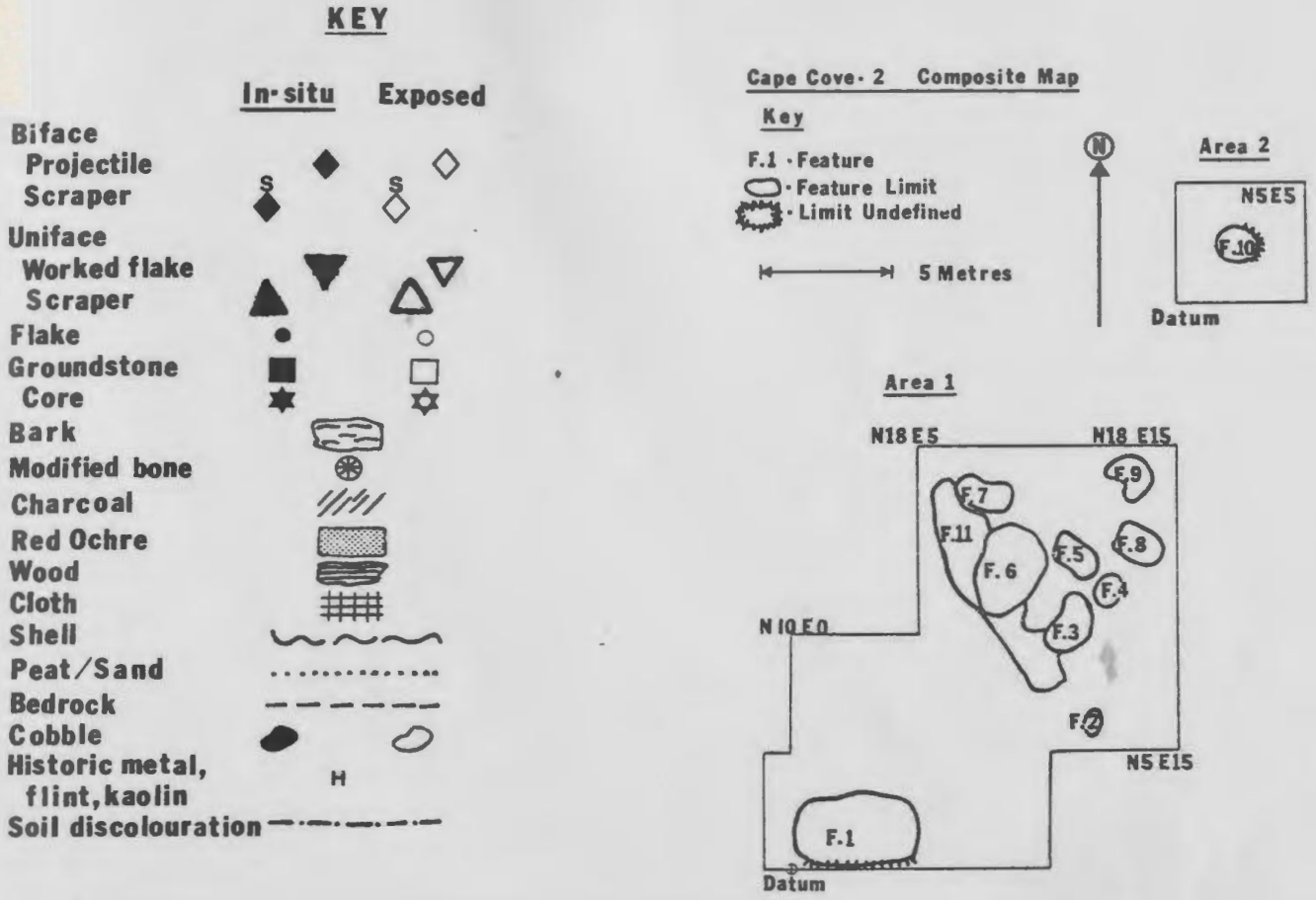


Figure 25

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 5, top view



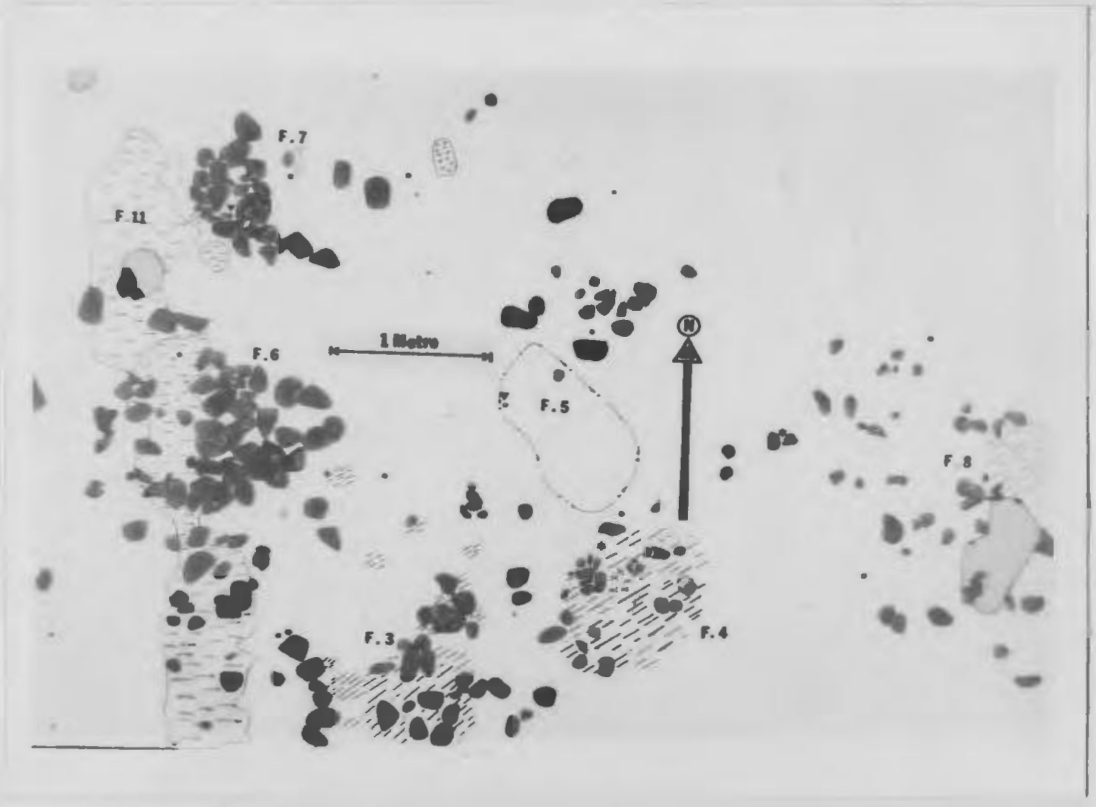


Figure 26

was, as a result, composed merely of a brown to black-coloured sand.

Feature 6 (see Figures 27, 28, 29)

The concentration of fire-cracked rocks which comprised this feature were not evident from the surface. This feature may be seen, in its original state, in the centre of Figure 27.

As previously mentioned, it is likely that the fire-cracked rocks in Feature 6 had been removed and transported from 'hearth' Feature 5. In any case, the last major function of these rocks appears to have been to weight down the birch bark sheet, which was uncovered directly underneath Feature 6.

Five basic soil levels were identified in Feature 6.

Feature 7 (see Figures 30, 31)

Feature 7 was identified as a hearth, which originally appeared to extend onto the birch bark sheet (Feature 11). Similar to Feature 3 however, Feature 7 was found to have been confined to an area east of Feature 11. Again, the proximity of these two features appears to indicate that Feature 3 and Feature 11 were not contemporaneously used.

Four distinct soil changes were noted in the profile of Feature 7.

Feature 8 (see Figures 32, 33)

Feature 8 was a widely scattered hearth feature. The central core of this feature was indicated by a discrete concentration of wood charcoal in layer 2 and an adjacent red ochre stain on the same level.

A total of four soil changes or layers was observed in this feature.

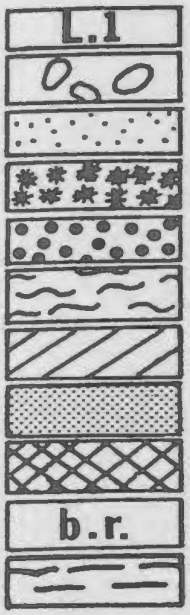
CAPE COVE-2 Feature 6, center rock concentration

Figure 27

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 6, stratigraphy

Cape Cove-2 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-6

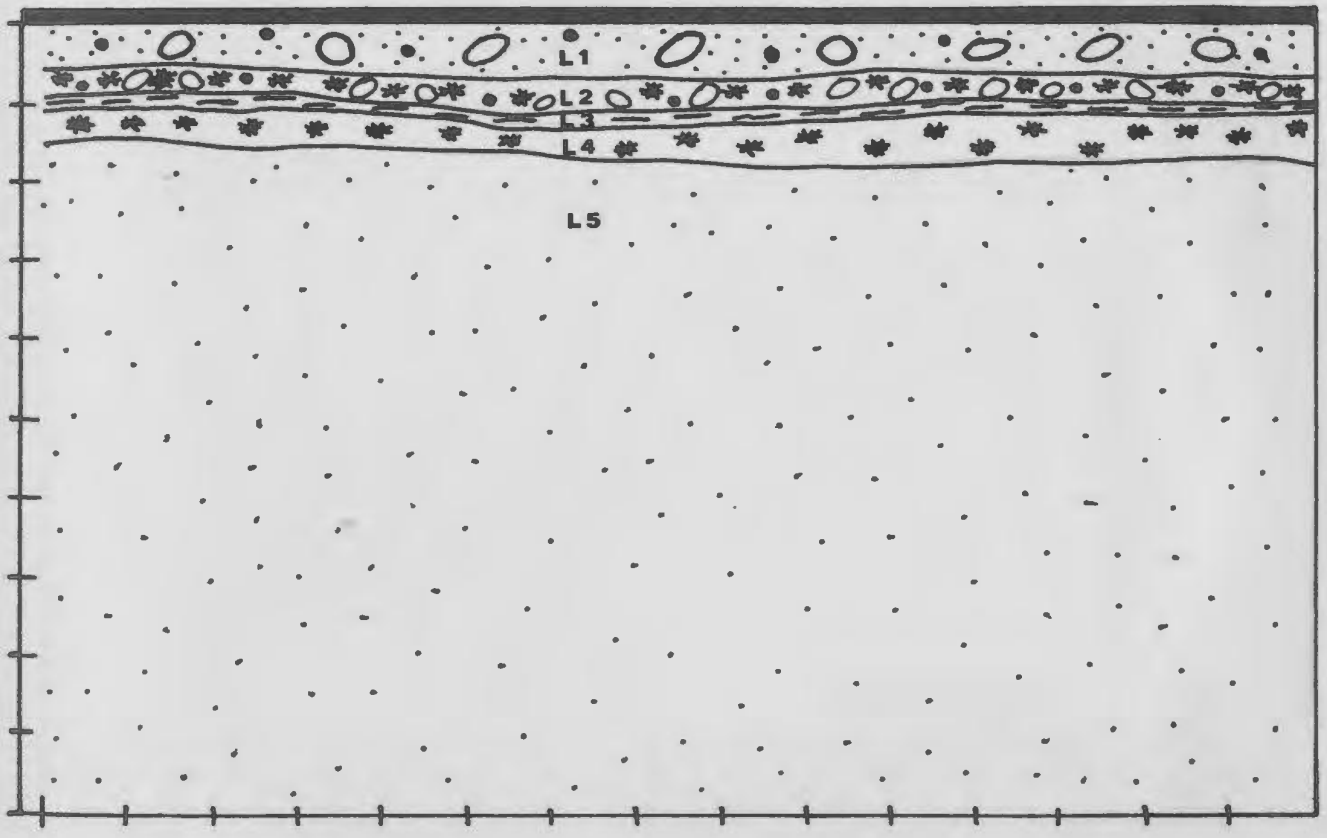
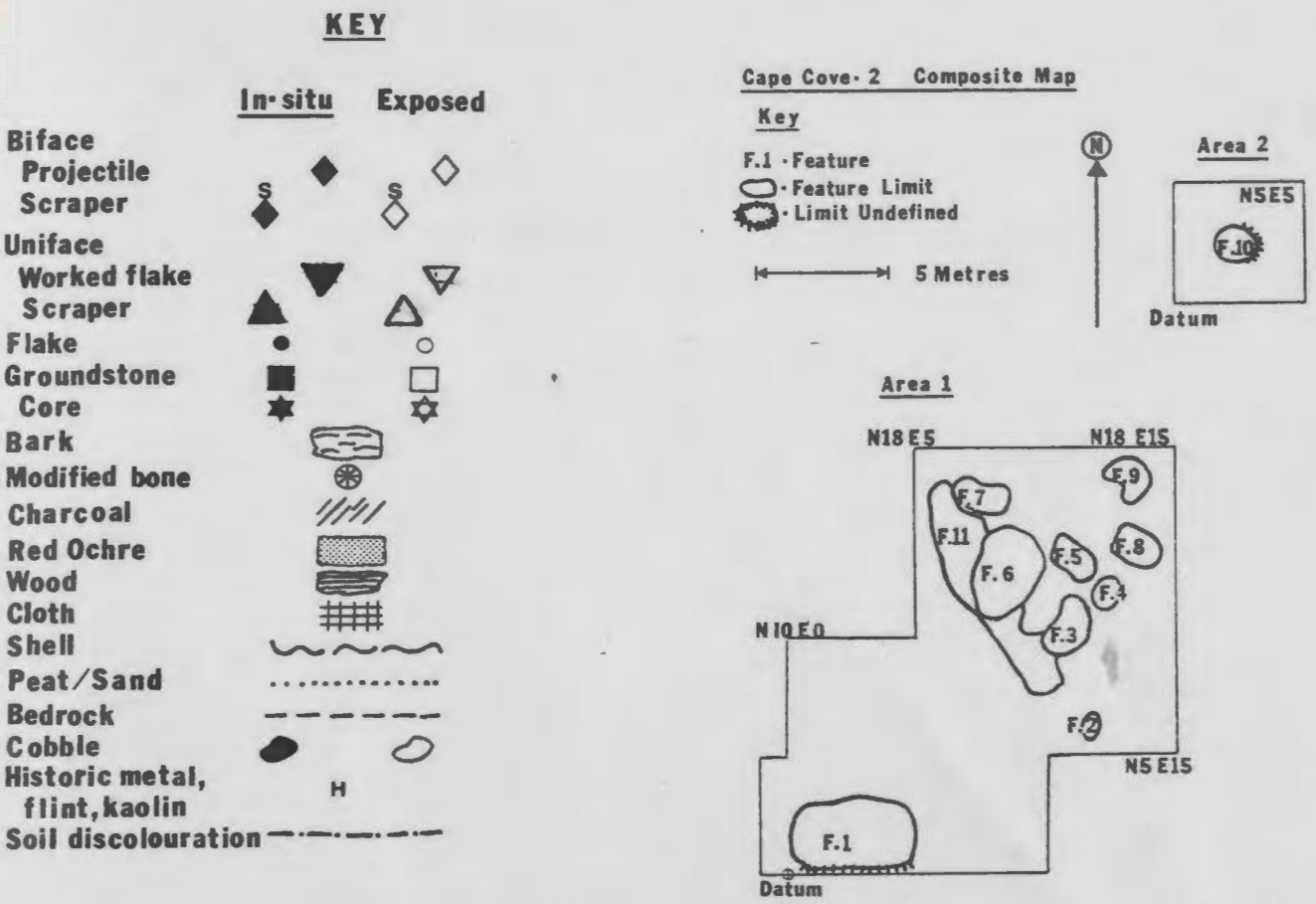


Figure 28

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 6, top view



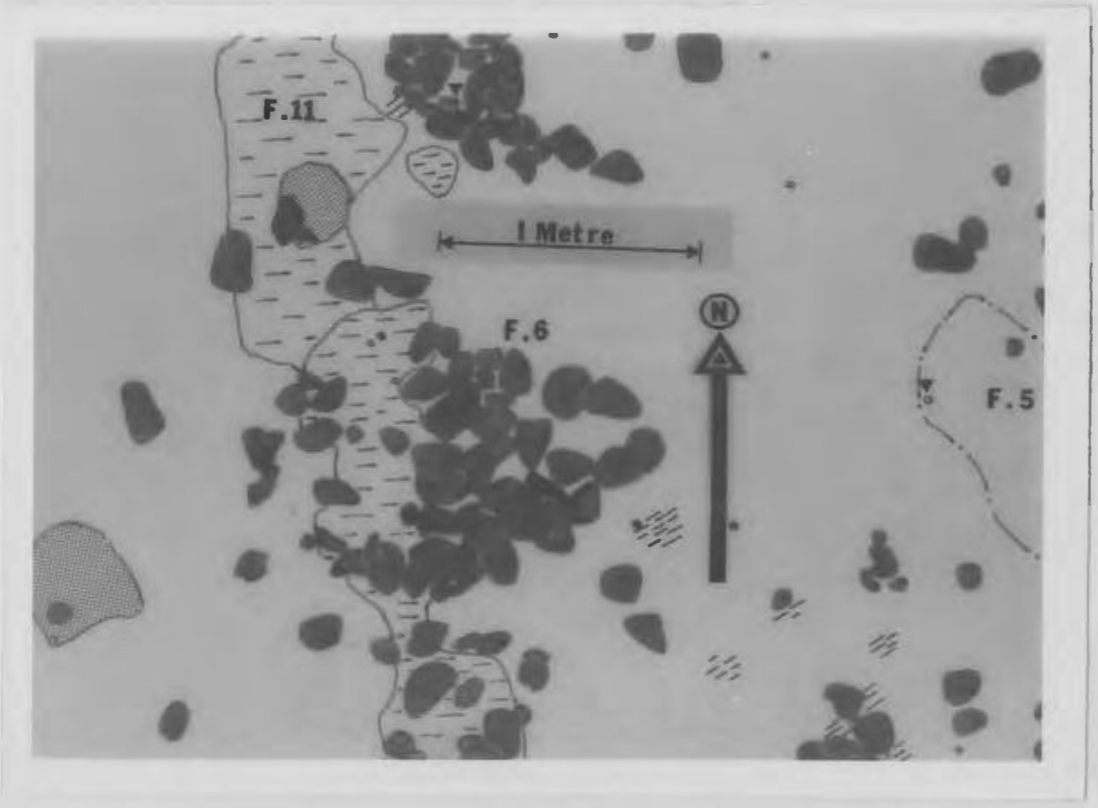
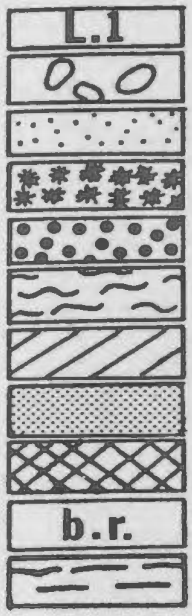


Figure 29

Cape Cove-2 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature 7

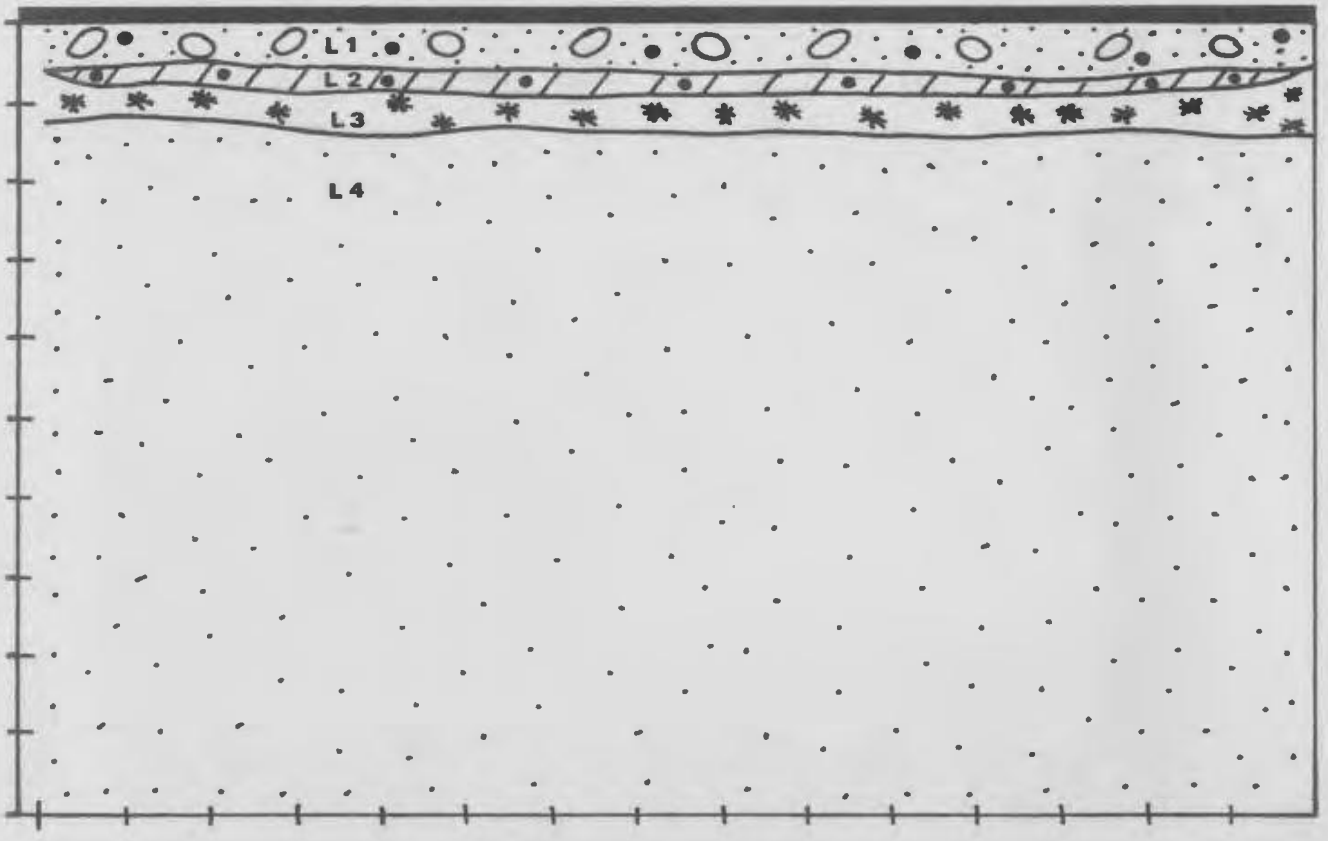


Figure 30

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 7, top view

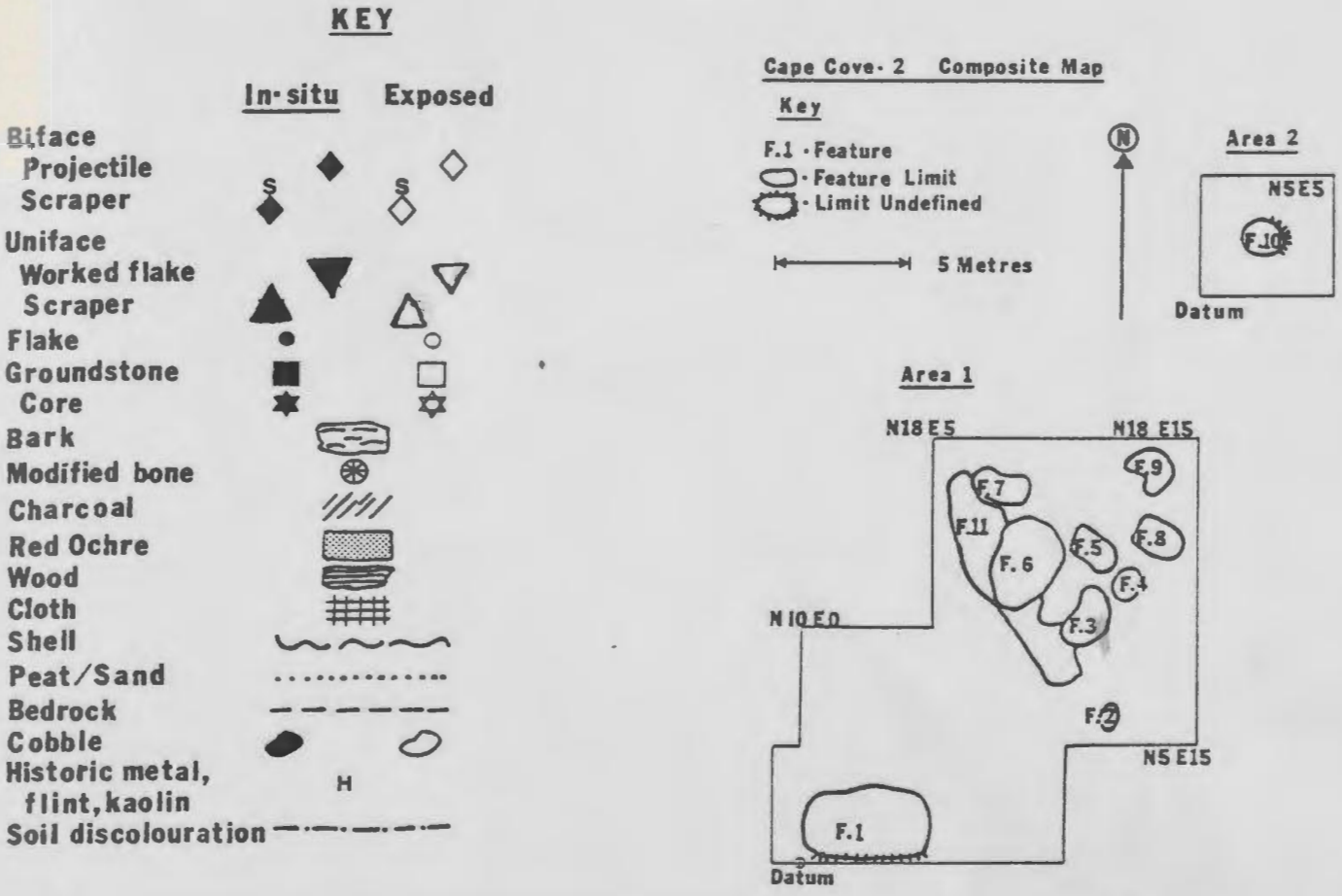
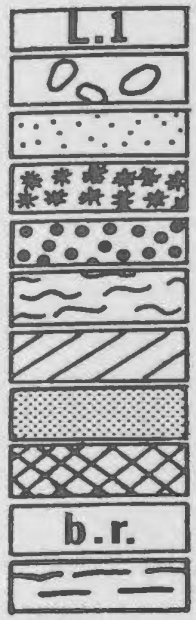


Figure 31

Cape Cove - 2 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-8

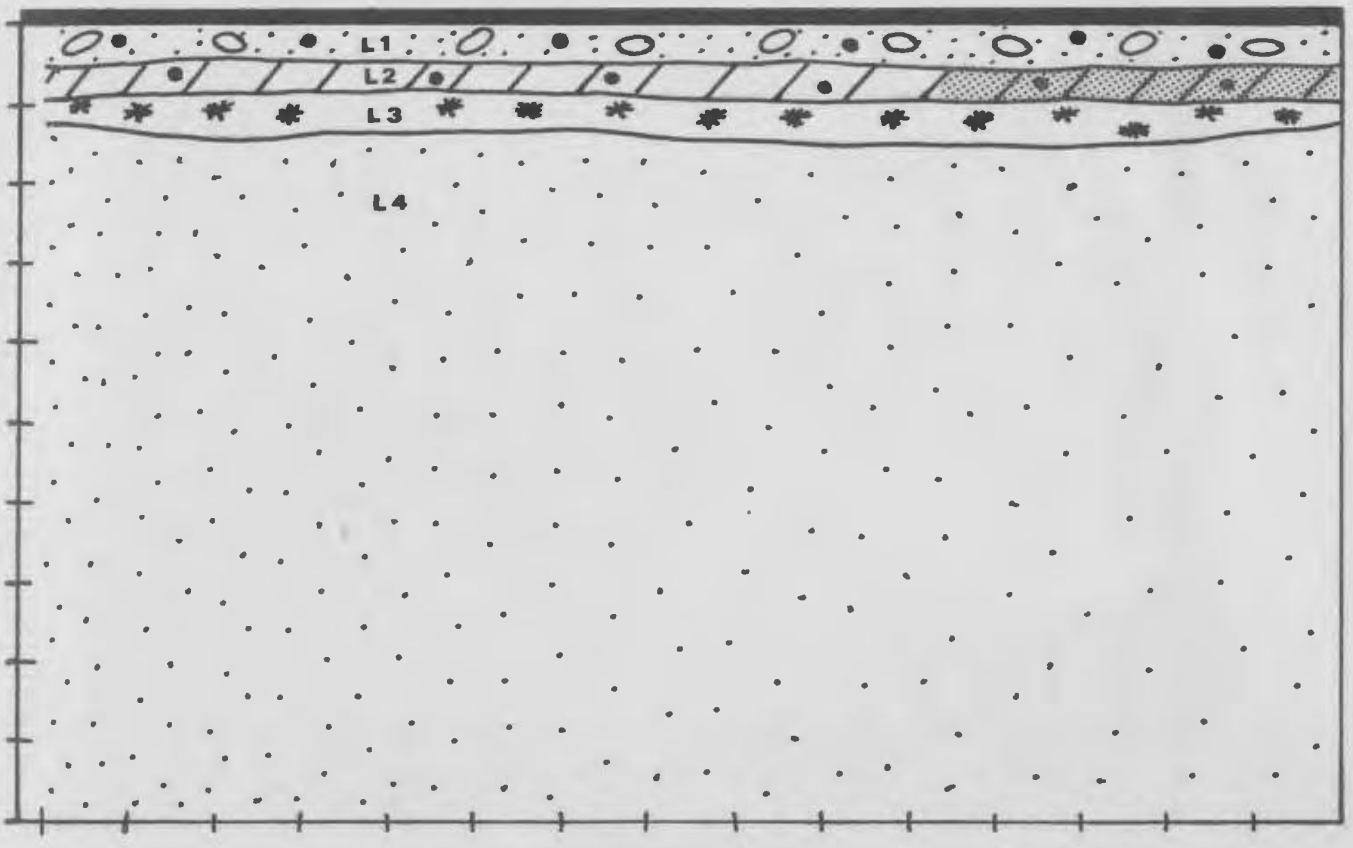
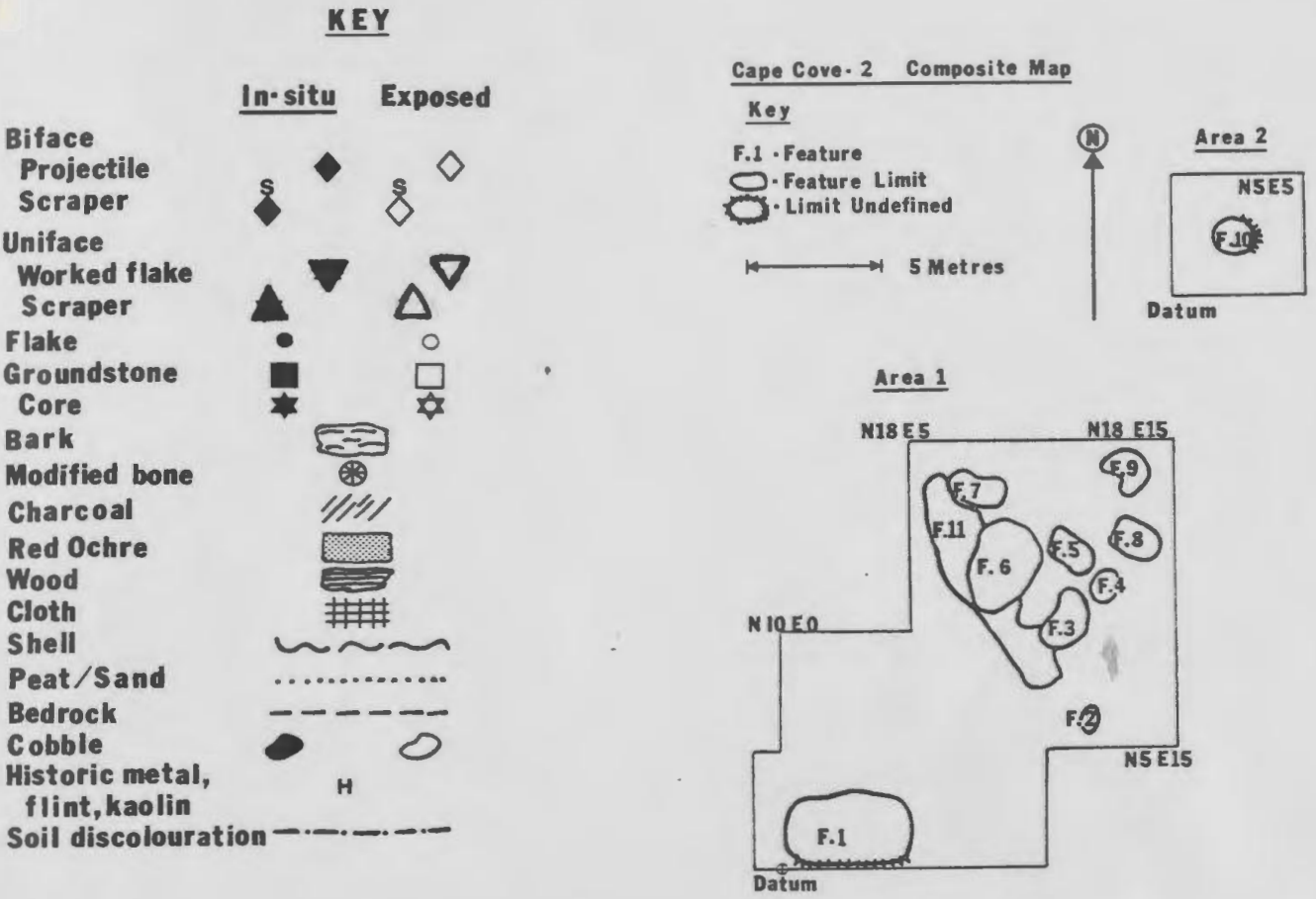


Figure 32

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 8, top view



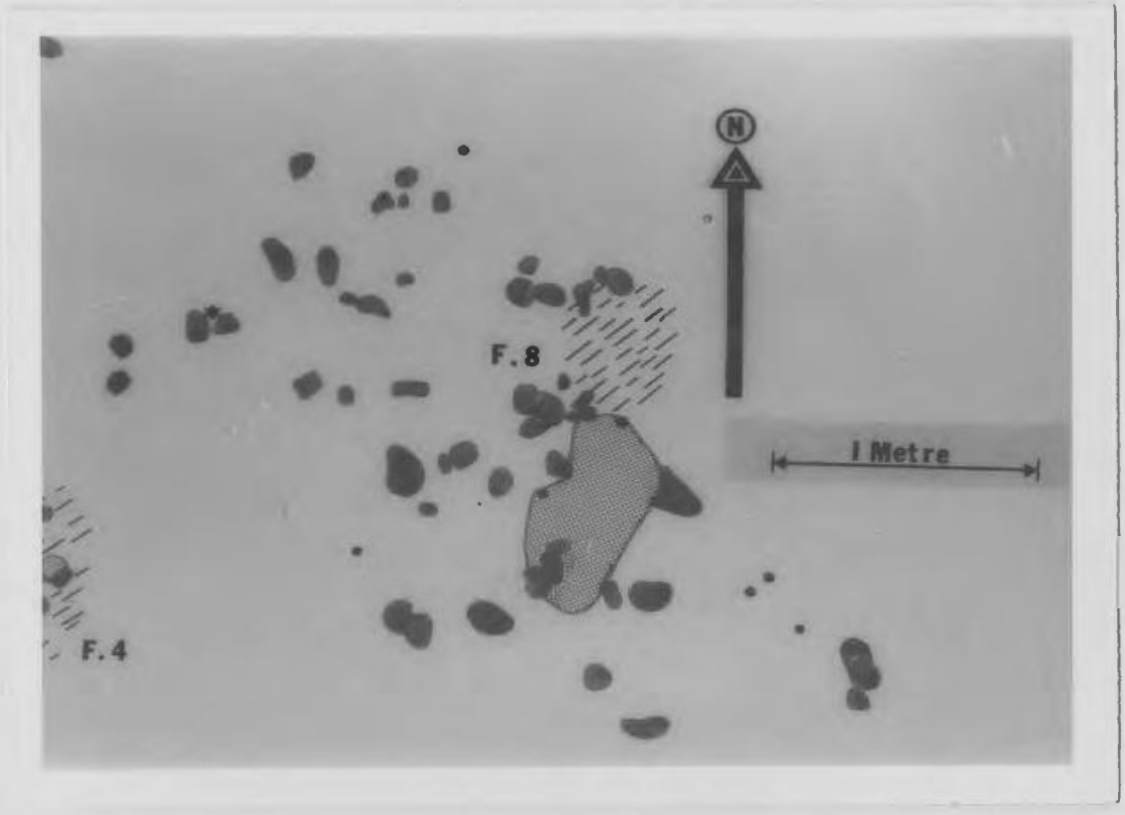


Figure 33

Feature 9 (see Figures 34, 35)

Hearth Feature 9 was not visible from the surface. Only an *in situ* fire-cracked rock concentration and a nearby scattering of wood charcoal remained of the original feature.

There was, however, a definite pit outline (layer 2) which indicated the original centre of this hearth.

Feature 10 (see Figures 36, 37)

Hearth Feature 10 was detected from a scattered pile of fire-cracked rocks, which also contained wood charcoal and roughly 50 white chert flakes. This latter material was unique at Cape Cove-2. This factor, plus the approximately 30 meters of culturally sterile soil which separated Feature 10 from the 'core area' of Cape Cove-2, indicates that any suggestion of cultural association or contemporaneity between this feature and others at this site would be dubious.

A total of three soil distinctions or layers was recorded in Feature 10.

Feature 11 (see Figures 38, 39)

Feature 11 was the identification label which was applied to the birch bark sheet excavated at Cape Cove-2. This artifact/feature measured approximately 4.6 meters by 66 centimeters and was weighted down, both by scattered fire-cracked rocks along either side of its length, and by the rock concentration labelled Feature 6. In addition, numerous subsoil stains of red ochre were recorded on and around the bark. As will be discussed more fully in succeeding chapters, the ethnohistoric descriptions of Beothuk canoe dimensions, and their decoration, corroborate that Feature 11 was indeed being prepared for use

Cape Cove-2 Soil Profiles

Key

L.1	Layer 1
	Fire cracked rocks
	Sand
	Peat
	Cultural debris
	Shell
	Charcoal
	Red Ochre
	Gravel
b.r.	Bedrock
	Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-9

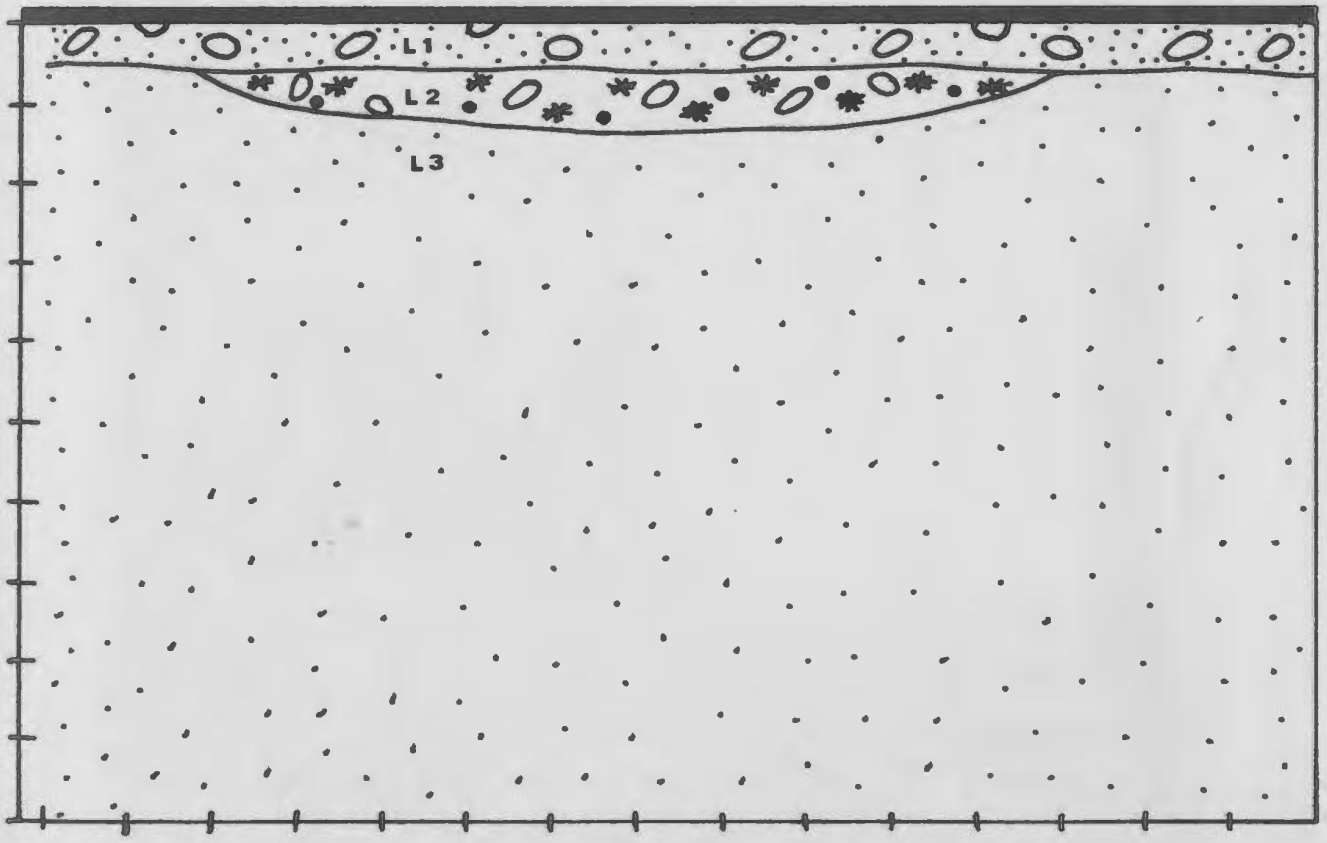
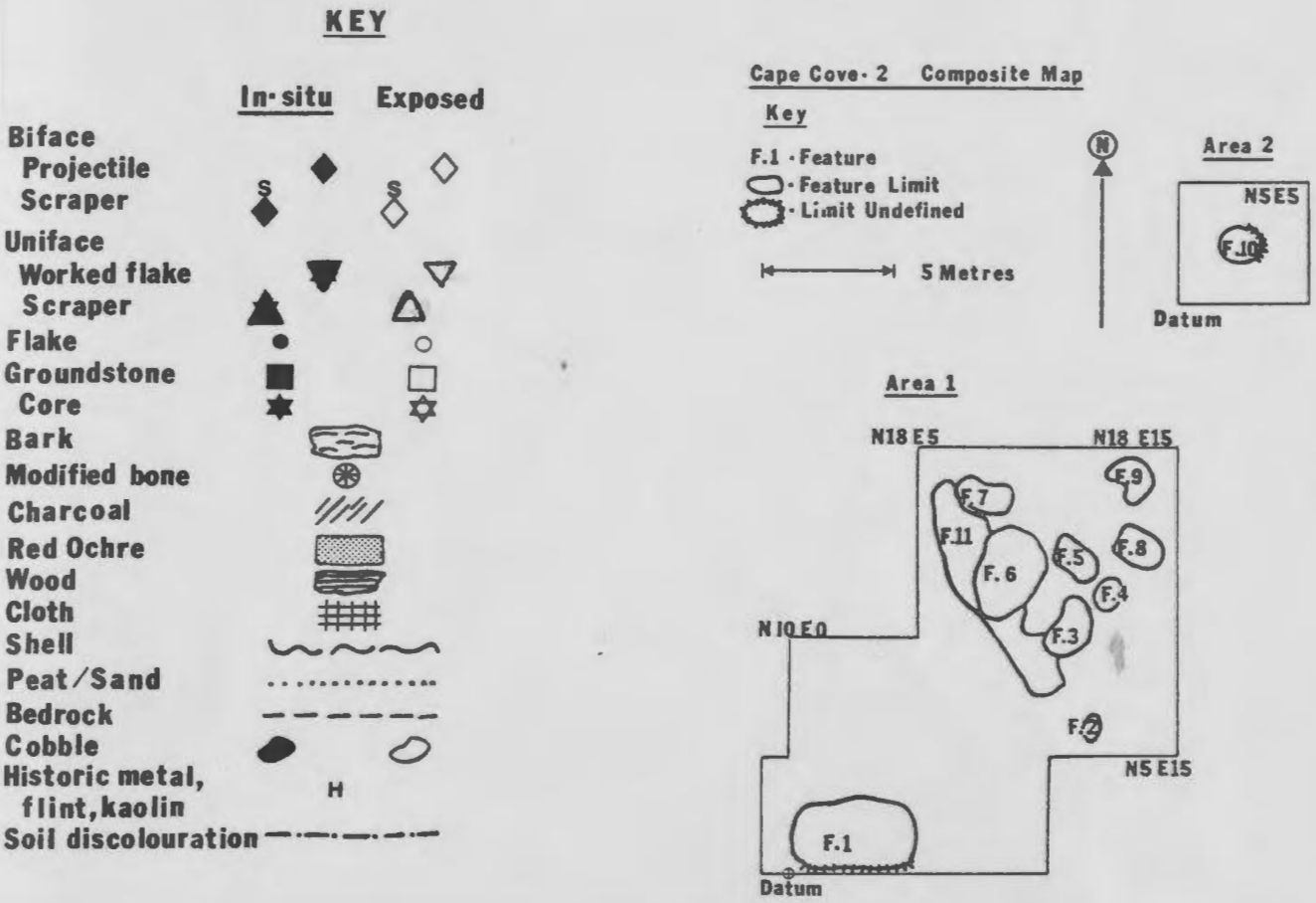


Figure 34

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 9, top view



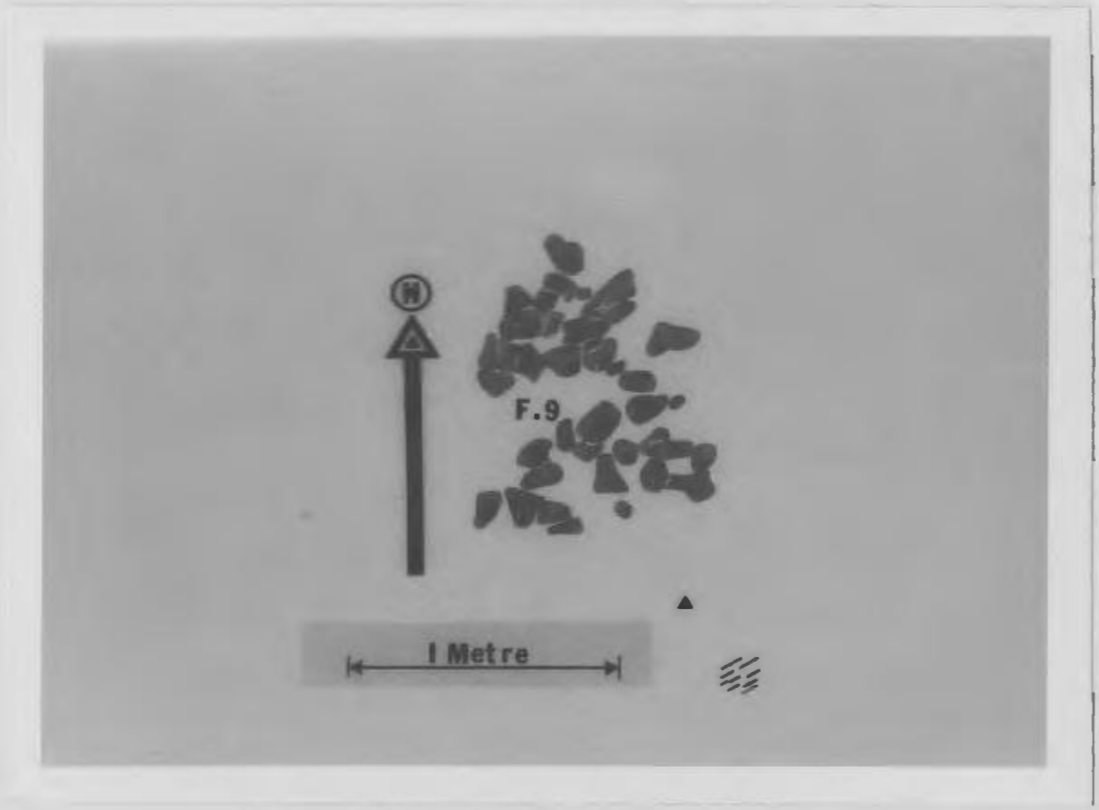
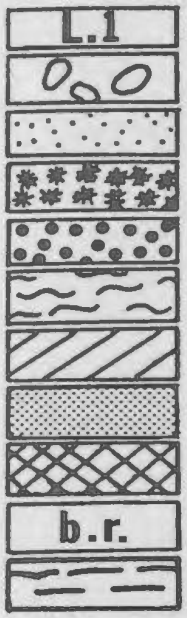


Figure 35

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 10, stratigraphy

Cape Cove-2 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-10

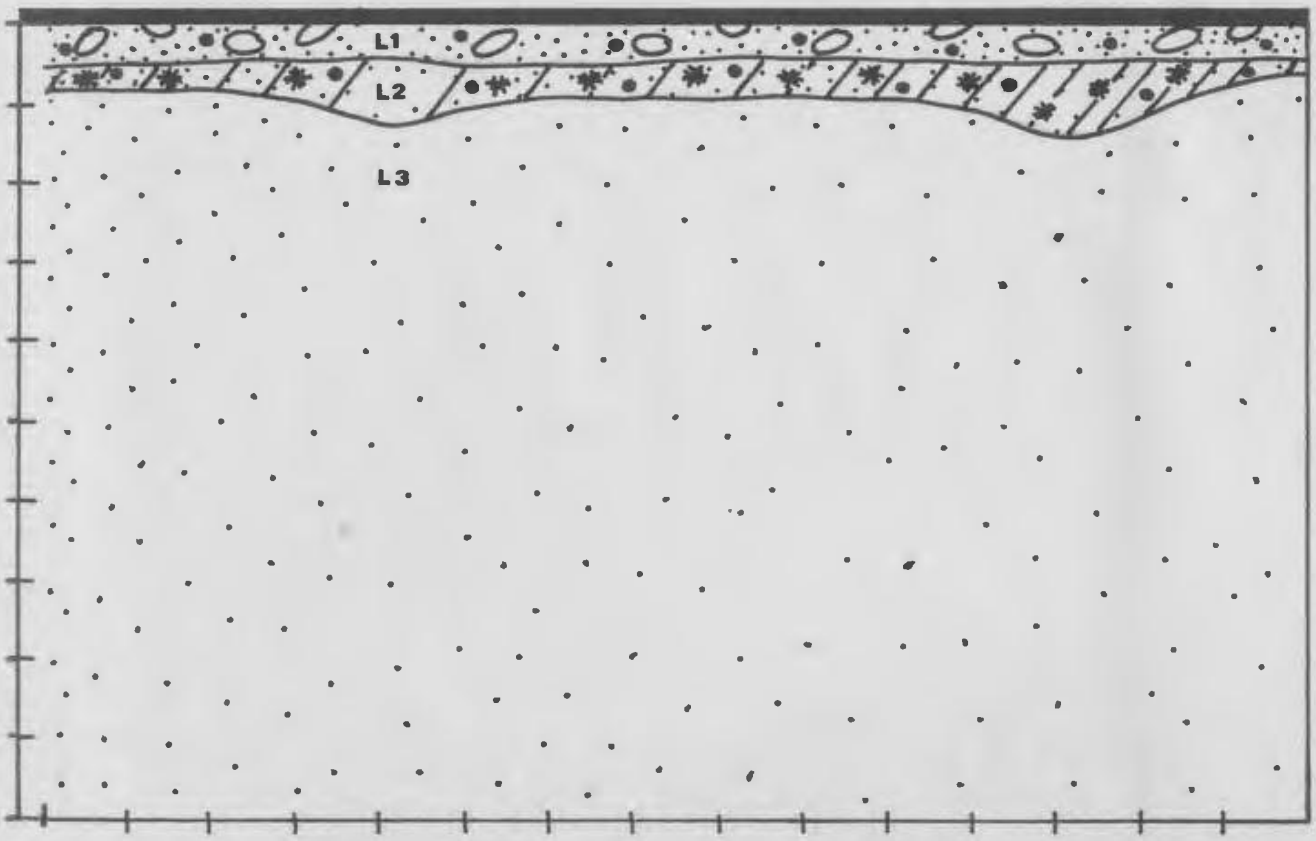


Figure 36

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 10, top view

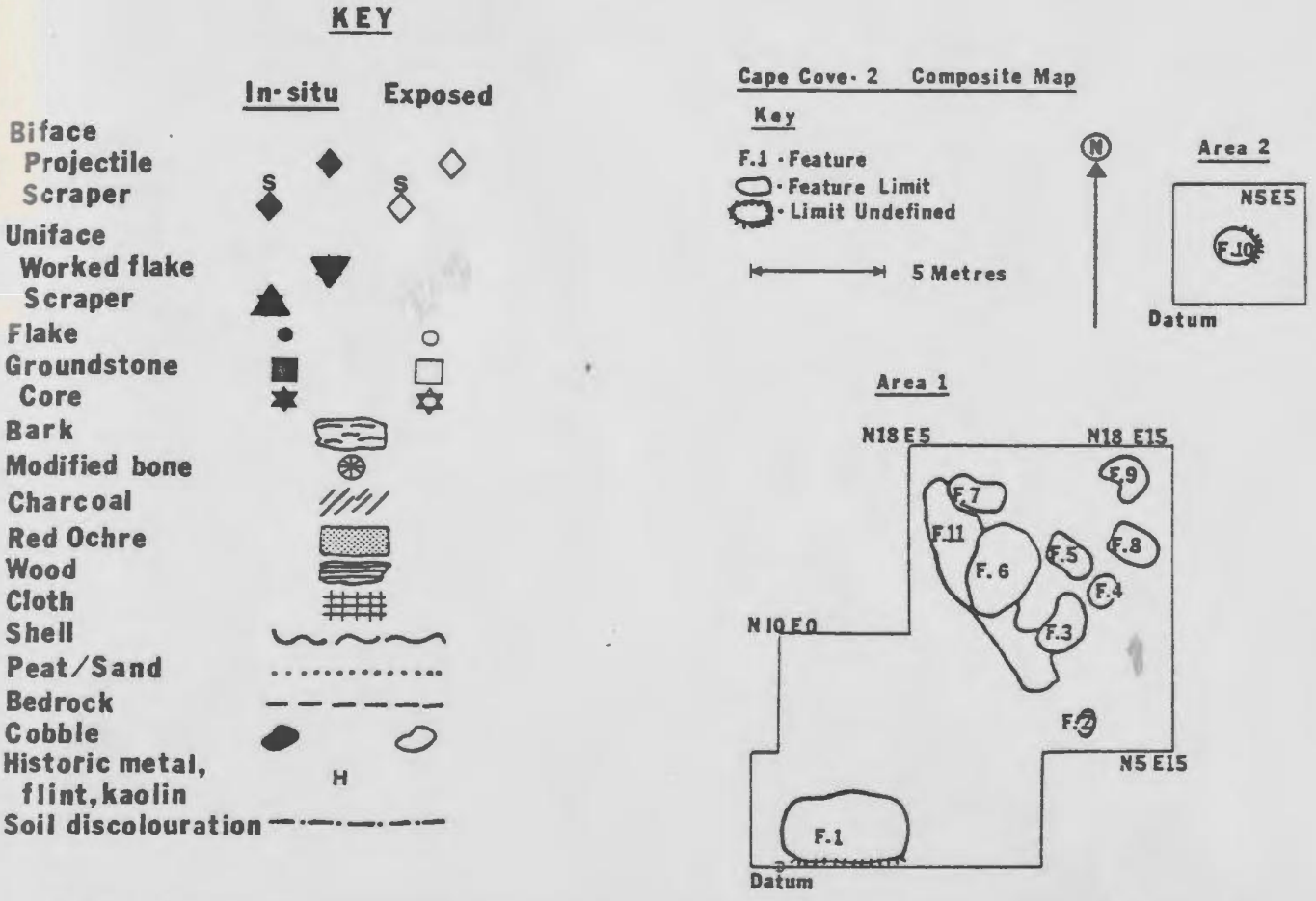
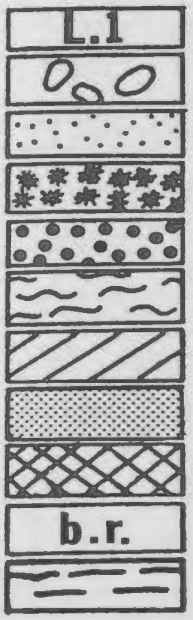


Figure 37

Cape Cove-2 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-11

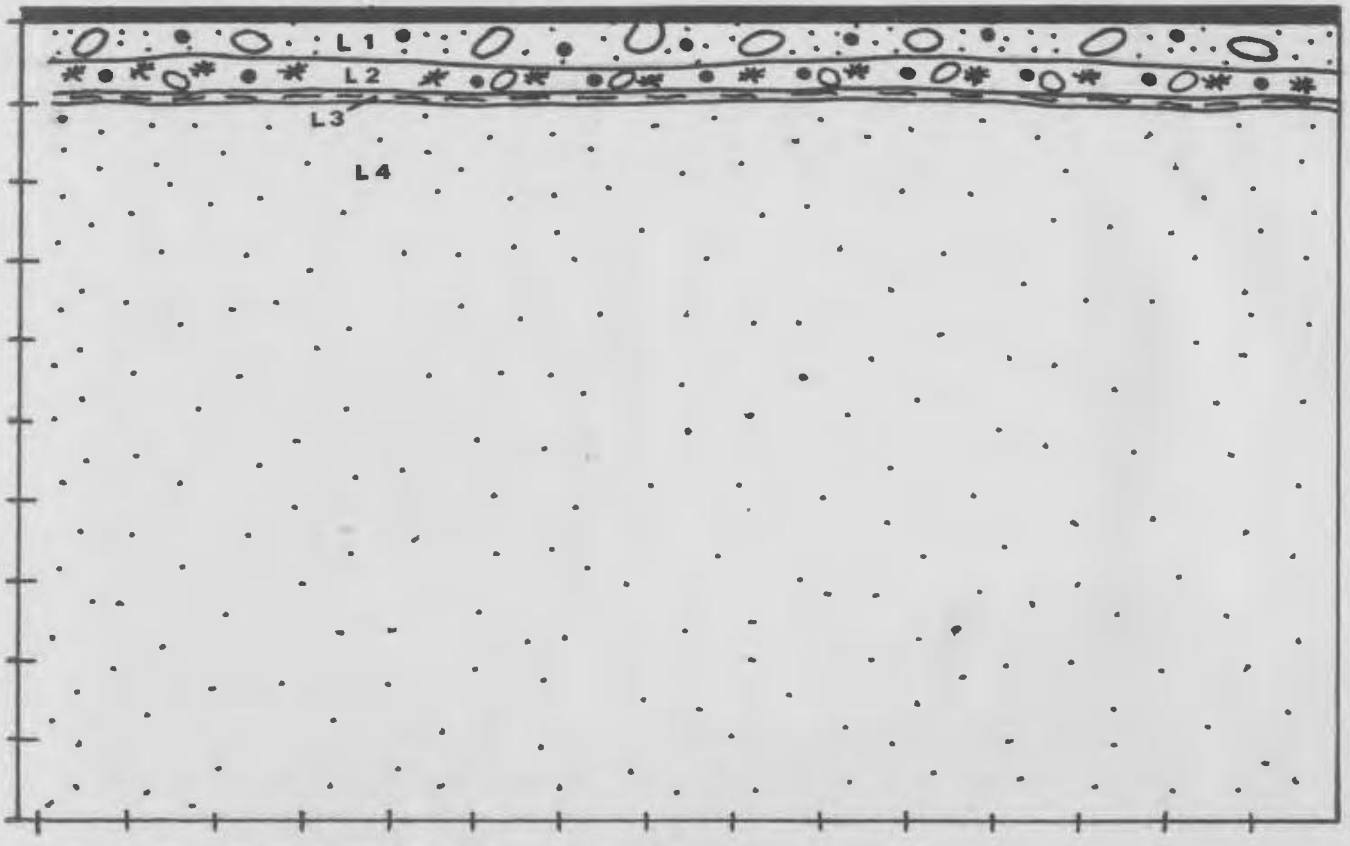
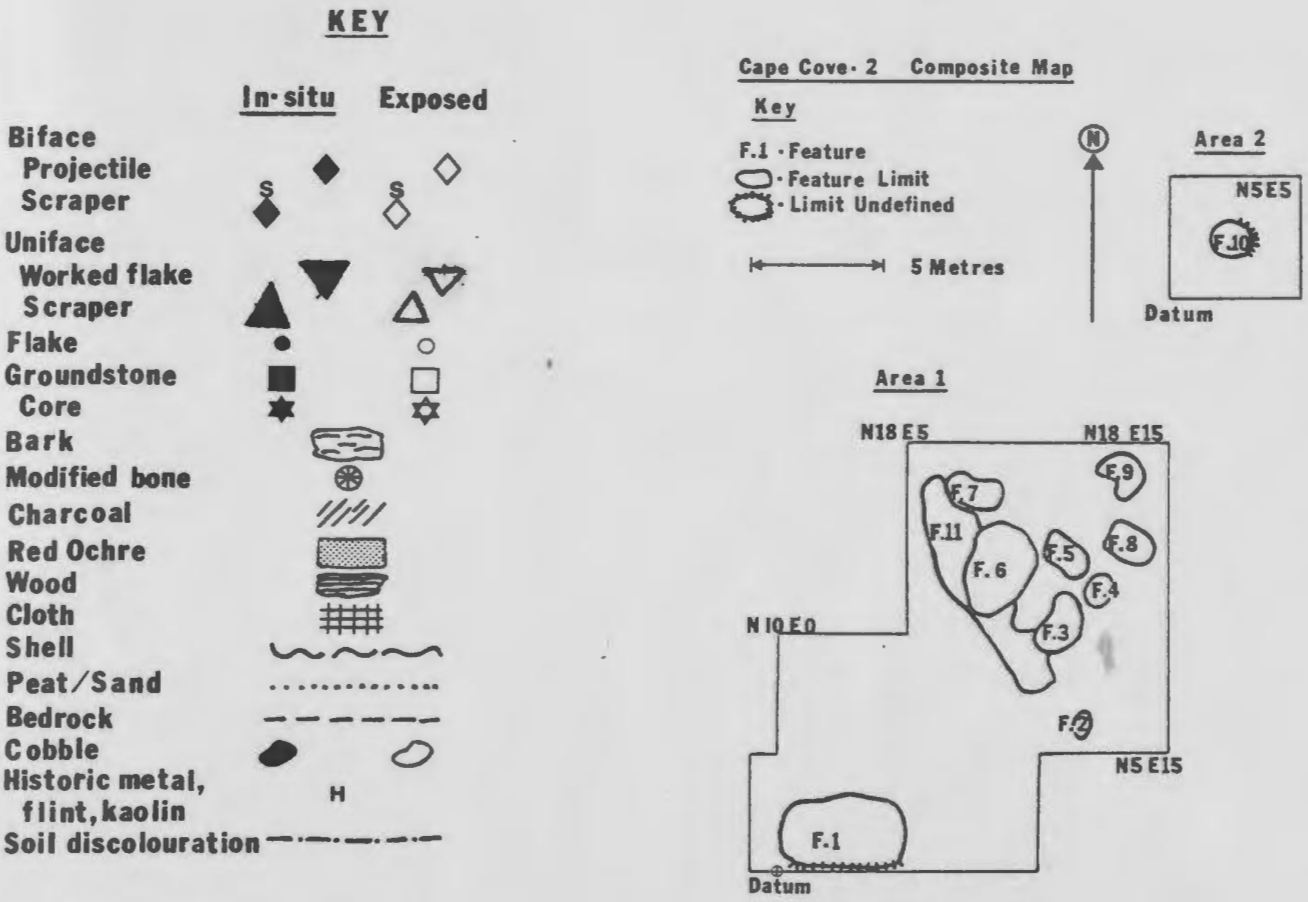


Figure 38

CAPE COVE-2 Feature 11, top view



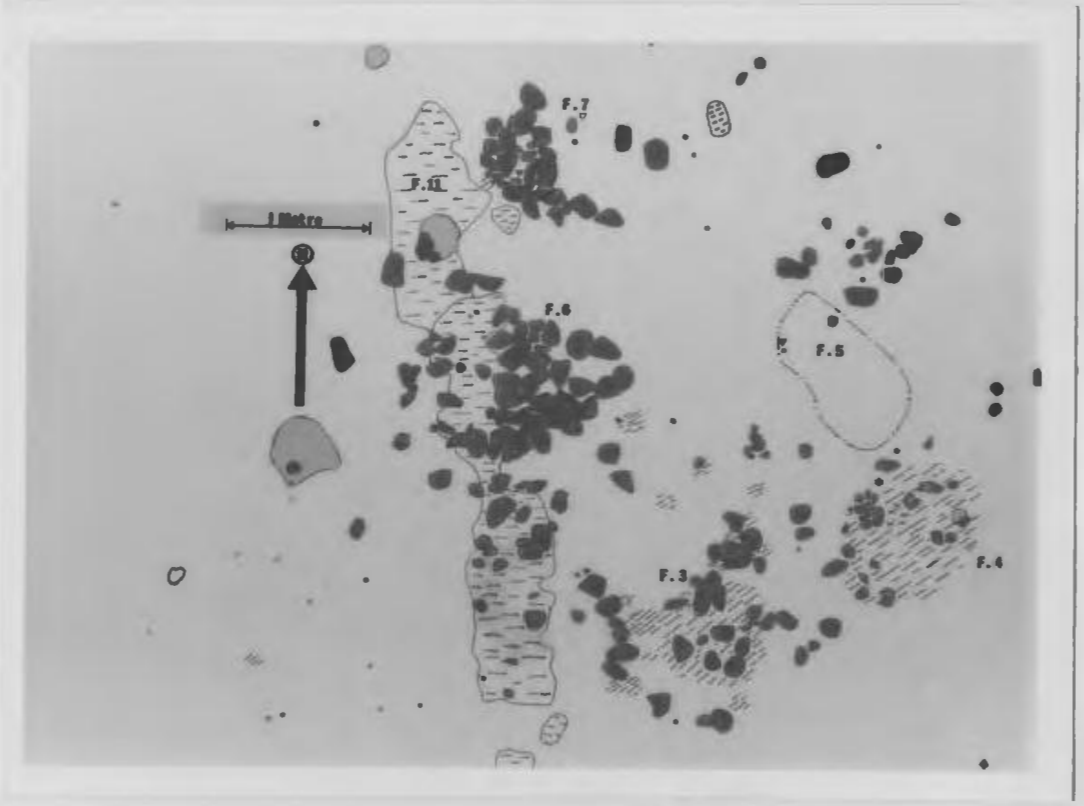


Figure 39

as a Beothuk canoe covering. Moreover, the bone awl which was recovered near Feature 7, the ground stone wedge in Feature 1, and the concave knife/scraper in Feature 2, all tools used in the construction of Eastern Cree canoes (Taylor, 1980:35-88),suggest that this portion of Cape Cove-2 may have been a canoe construction and decoration activity area.

A profile of Feature 11, after partial excavation, revealed that the bark sheet was directly on the bottom of layer 3.

Cape Cove-3 (see Figure 40)

A grid of one metre squares was laid out to cover the approximately 20 by 21 meter area of Cape Cove-3. At least 11, and possibly as many as 13, hearth features were originally located at this site. Eleven of these features were characterized by the presence of fire-cracked rocks, wood charcoal, and other cultural debris. It may well be the case that Features 1, 2, and 3 each represent parts of the same hearth. If this is the case, then charcoal Feature 3, where there was some evidence of *in situ* burning, appears to be the likely location of the original feature. A brief scenario, which would explain the distribution of these features at the time of excavation, would be as follows:

Hearth Feature 3 originally contained in its contents what is referred to here as Feature 2, as well as the fire-cracked rocks of Feature 1. During the cleaning out of refuse (Feature 2) from the hearth, the re-usable rocks and some accompanying charcoal would have been carefully placed to one side, forming Feature 1. This would both explain the neat pile of rocks in Feature 1 and the indefinite scattering of bone, rocks and other cultural debris which made up Feature 2.

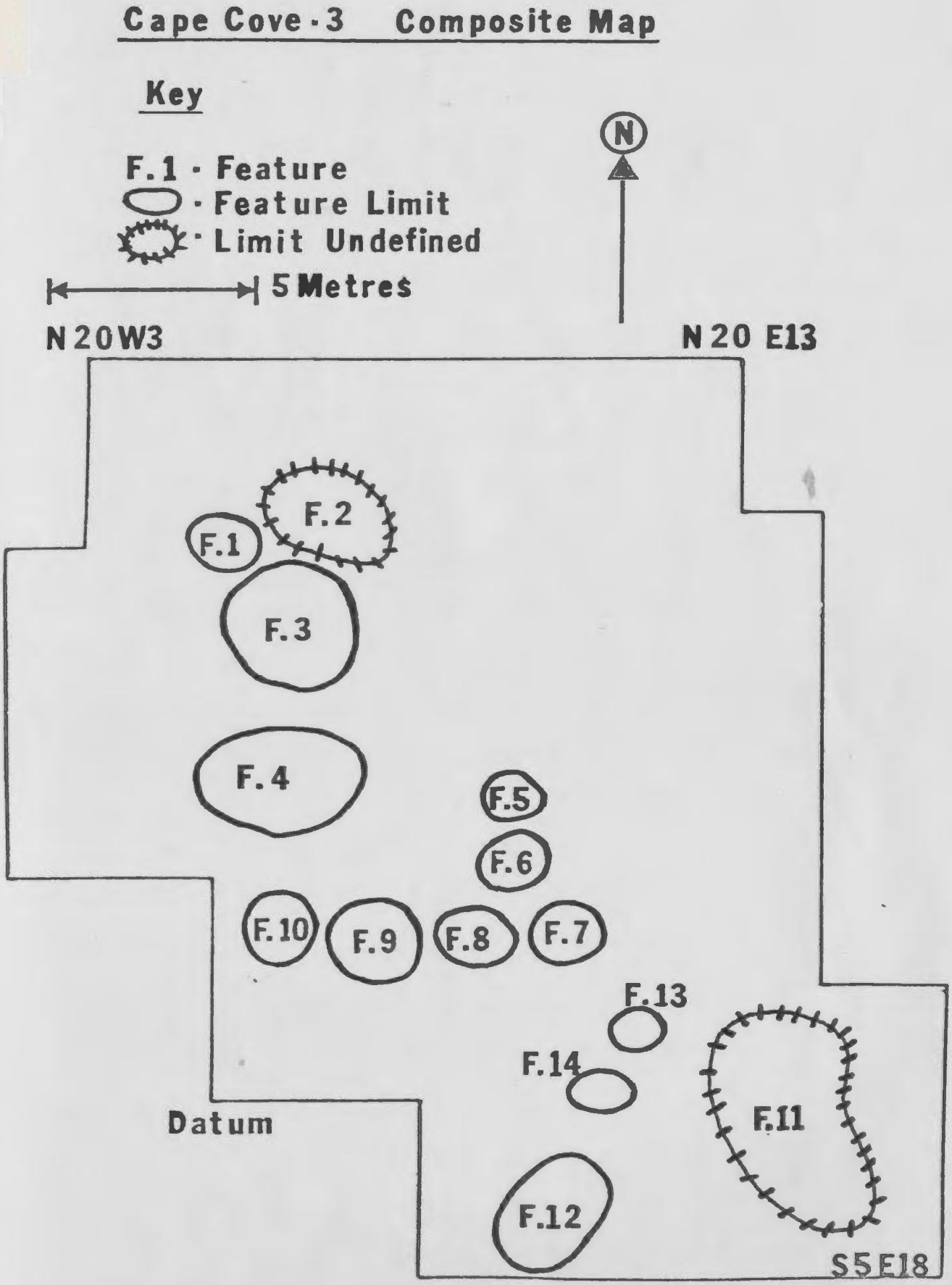

Cape Cove-3 Composite Map
Key
F.1 - Feature
- Feature Limit
- Limit Undefined
5 Metres
N
N20W3
N20 E13
F.1
F.2
F.3
F.4
F.5
F.6
F.7
F.8
F.9
F.10
F.11
F.12
F.13
F.14
Datum
S5E18

Figure 40

This hypothetical explanation, although interesting, does not explain why the original hearth was never rebuilt. For this reason Features 1, 2, and 3 must still each be treated as separate hearth features, for the purposes of this report.

Feature 4 was a non-hearth feature at Cape Cove-3. Although some fire-cracked rocks and wood charcoal were present there, this feature was characterized by the abundant presence of lithic debris, lithic artifacts, and hammerstones. As a result it is suggested that Feature 4 represents a lithic, and possibly bone, tool manufacturing activity area.

The question of possible relationships between the hearth and non-hearth features of Cape Cove-3 will be considered in Chapter 4.

Feature 1 (see Figures 41, 42)

Feature 1 was a subsoil concentration of 28 large, fire-cracked rocks and scattered wood charcoal. Two layers of rocks were observed in this feature. Fifteen stones, averaging 20 cm. by 20 cm. by 12 cm. were excavated from the upper layer of Feature 1, revealing 13 stones, averaging 17 cm. by 15 cm. by 9 cm. directly on the bedrock surface.

As previously mentioned, this feature may represent a hearth itself or it may have been the carefully removed stones from another hearth, possibly Feature 3.

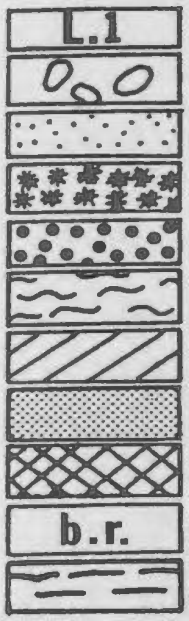
Feature 2 (see Figures 43, 44)

This area of scattered fire-cracked rocks, bones, and other cultural debris was partially visible from the surface. Like Feature 1, this feature may also have been a hearth itself or the discarded refuse of another hearth, possibly Feature 3.

Three soil layers were defined for Feature 2. Layer 2 presented

Cape Cove-3 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-1

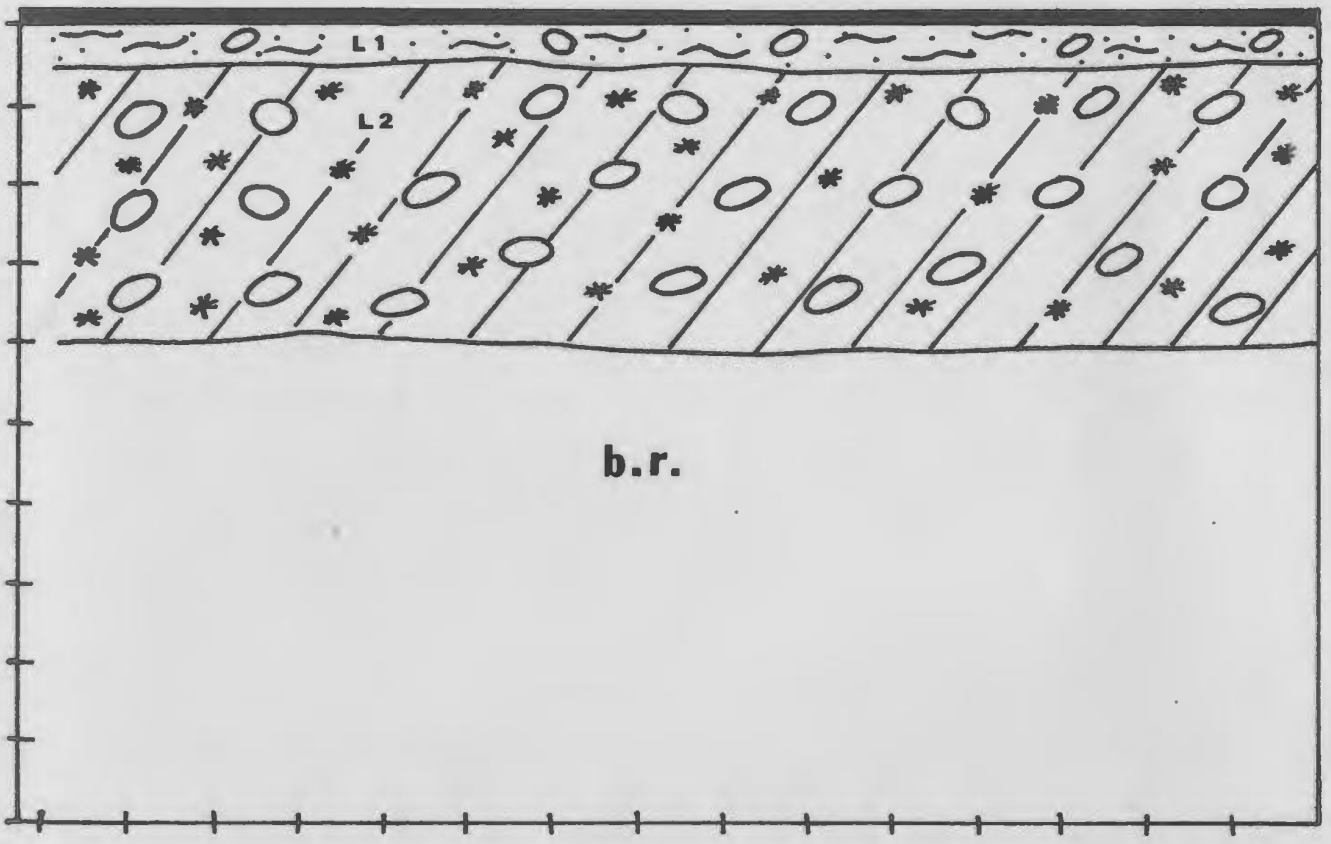
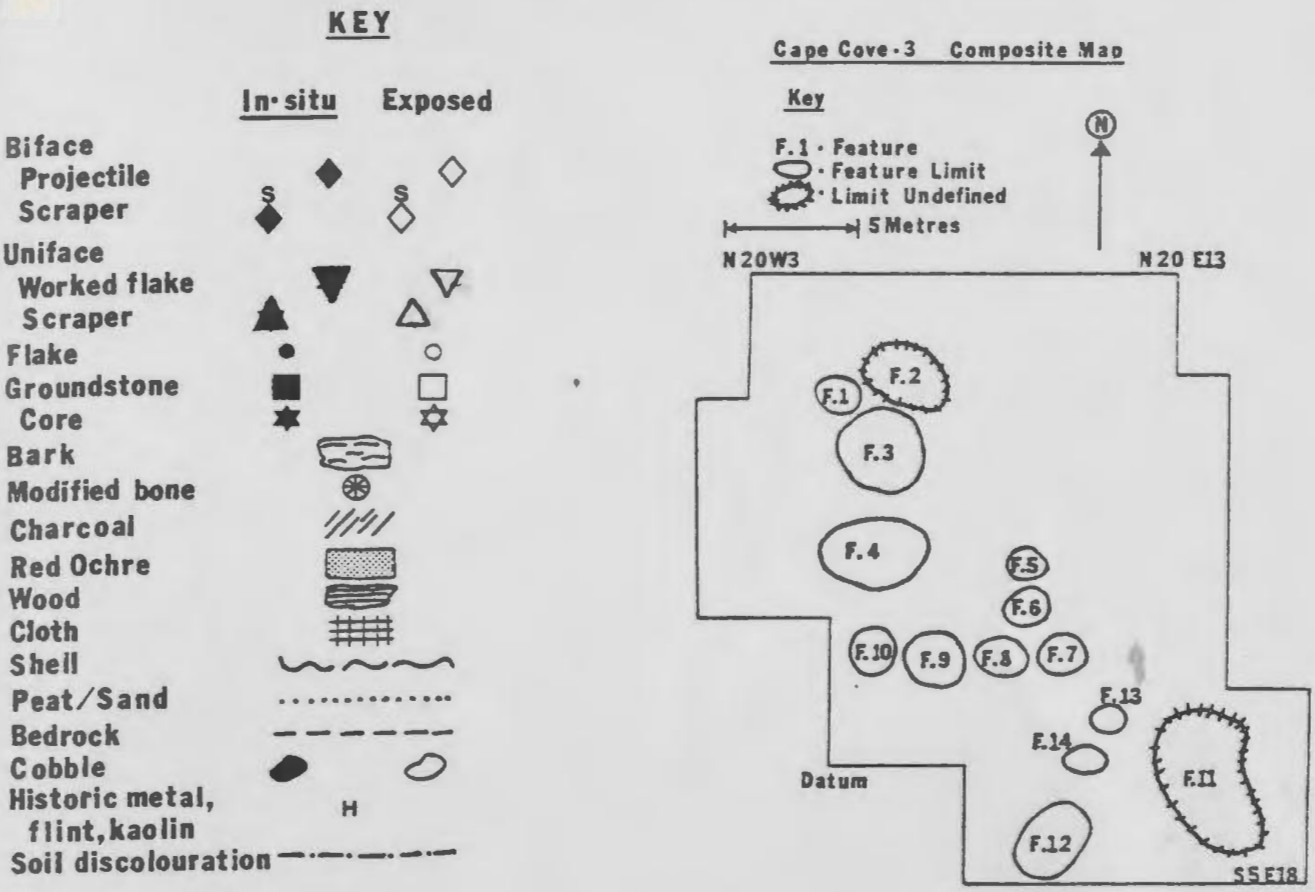


Figure 41

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 1, top view



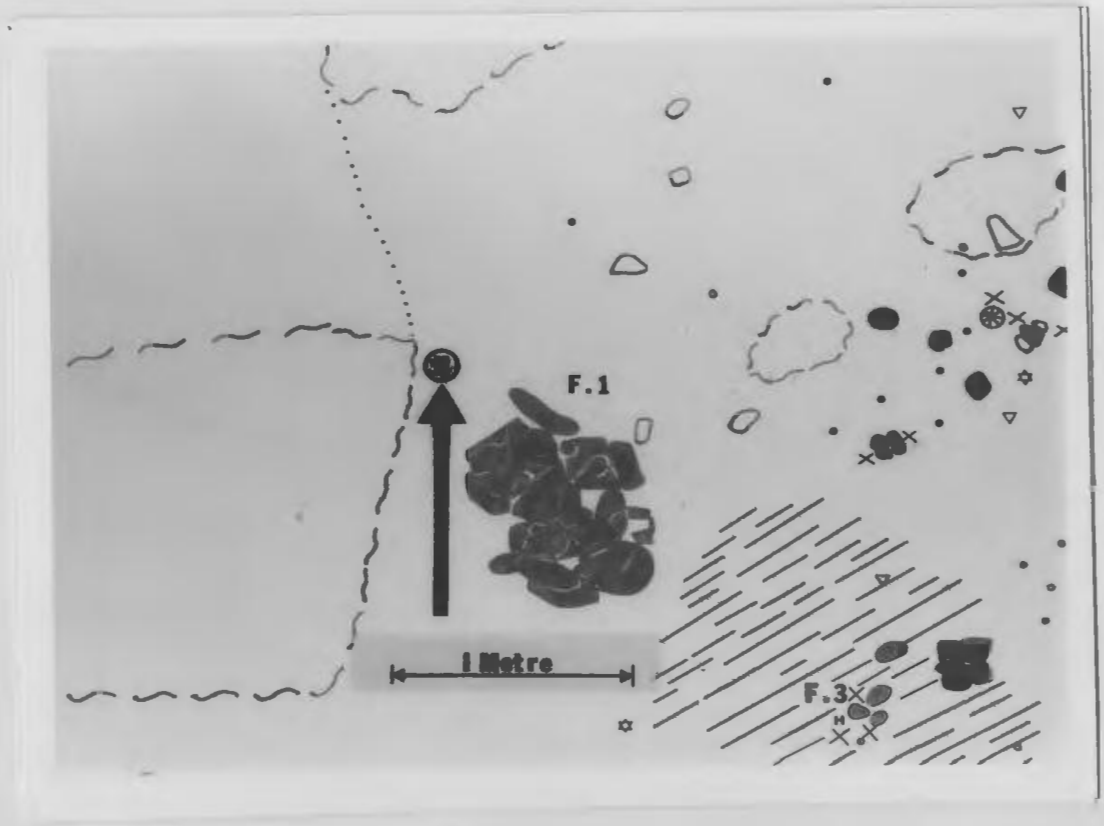


Figure 42

Cape Cove-3 Soil Profiles

Key

- L.1 — Layer 1
- Fire cracked rocks
- Sand
- Peat
- Cultural debris
- Shell
- Charcoal
- Red Ochre
- Gravel
- b.r. — Bedrock
- Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-2

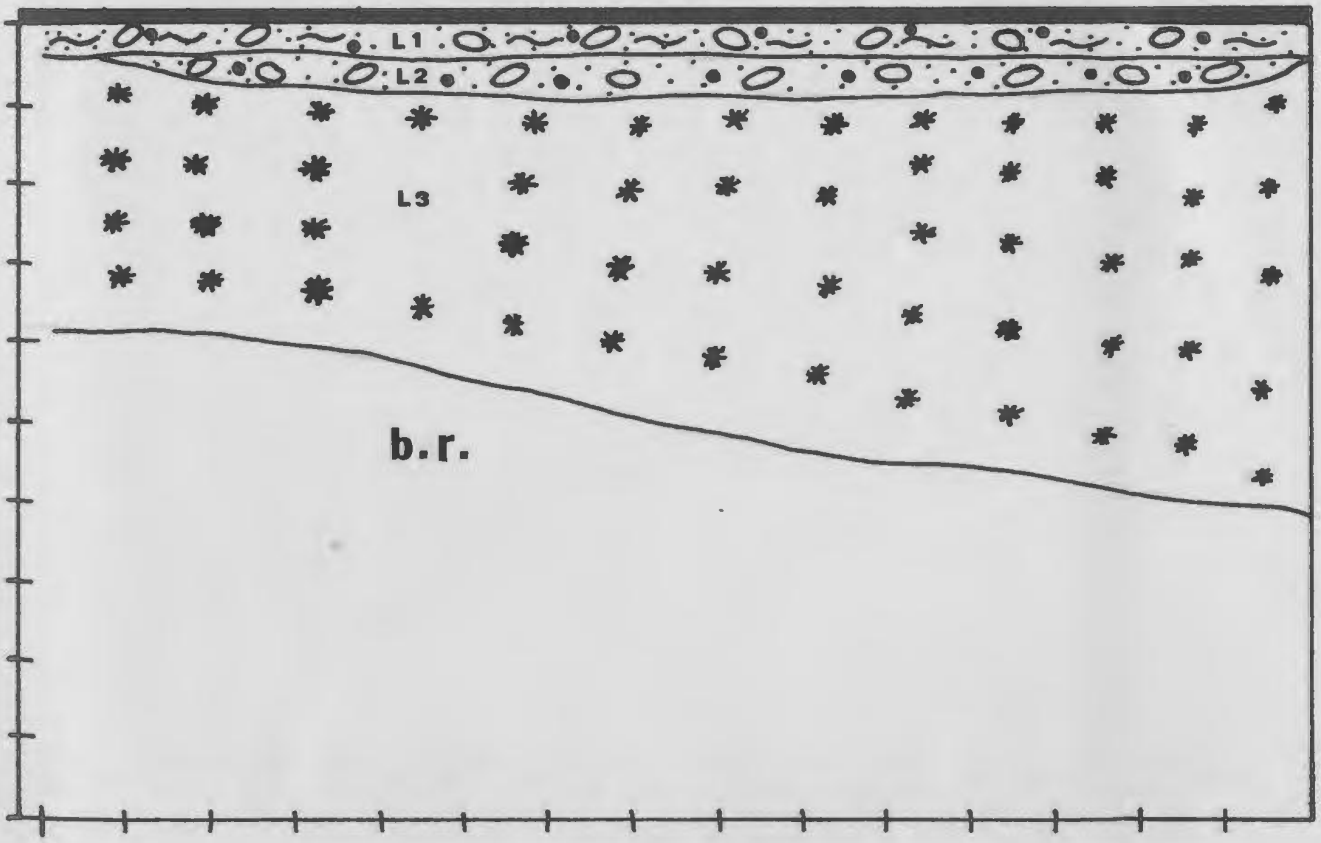
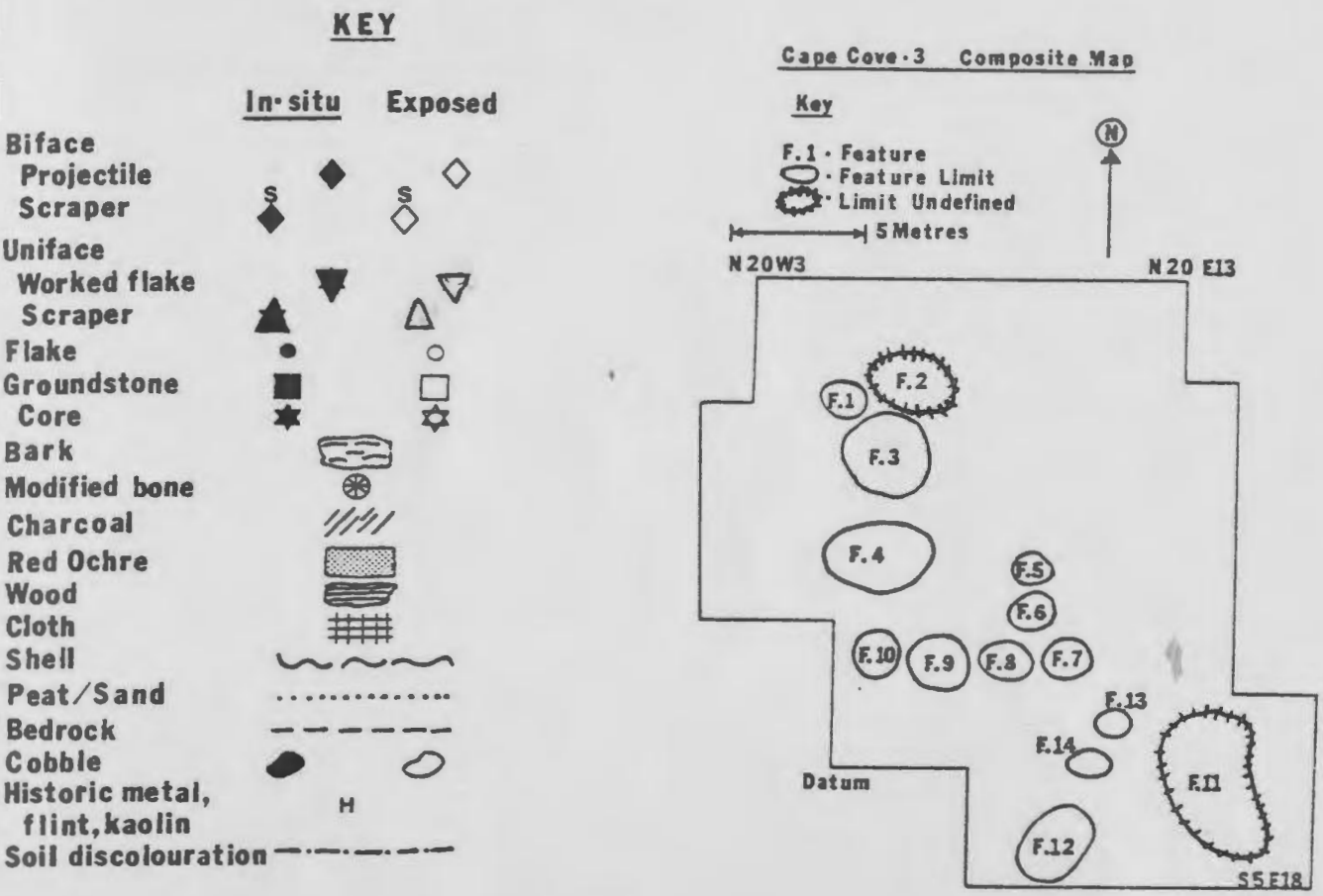


Figure 43

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 2, top view



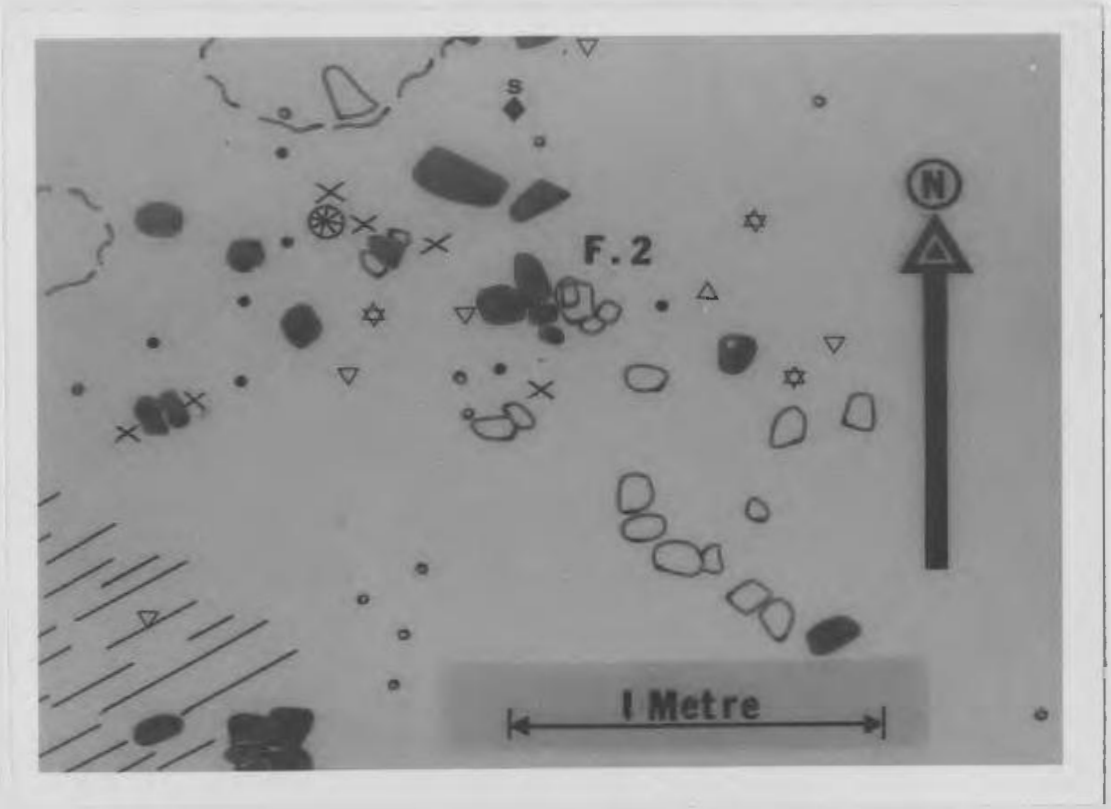


Figure 44

a definite shallow pit outline in its profile.

Feature 3 (see Figure 45, 46)

Hearth Feature 3 was characterized by a discrete concentration of wood charcoal, several fire-cracked rocks, and other cultural debris.

In profile, three soil layers were defined for Feature 3. In addition to charcoal, layer 2 contained a small, basin-shaped pit which was lined with red ochre. The contents of this small pit included wood charcoal, small fire-cracked rocks, partially disintegrated clam shells, and calcined bone fragments. As well, two (presumably intrusive) historic artifacts were uncovered in layer 2.

Feature 4 (see Figures 47, 48, 49)

Feature 4 contained the largest concentration of cultural debris at Cape Cove-3. Although fire-cracked rocks and wood charcoal were recorded in or near Feature 4, its major characteristics were an abundance of chipping detritus, numerous lithic (and some bone) artifact fragments, and four hammerstones. For this reason Feature 4 is suggested to have been a lithic (and possibly bone) tool manufacturing area.

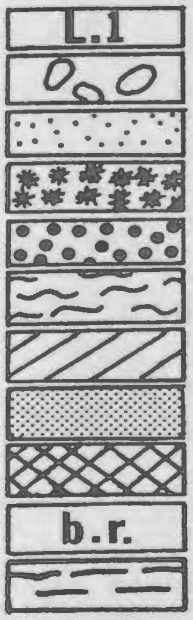
The major occupation level of this feature appears to have been the base of layer 2. Two intrusive historic artifacts were also found in layer 2, some 4 meters NNE of the center of Feature 4.

Feature 5 (see Figures 50, 51)

Hearth Feature 5 consisted of a discrete concentration of wood charcoal, fire-cracked rocks, and other cultural debris. Its well-preserved state was due to the fact that it had been covered and protected by a small, grassy, sand knoll.

Cape Cove-3 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-3

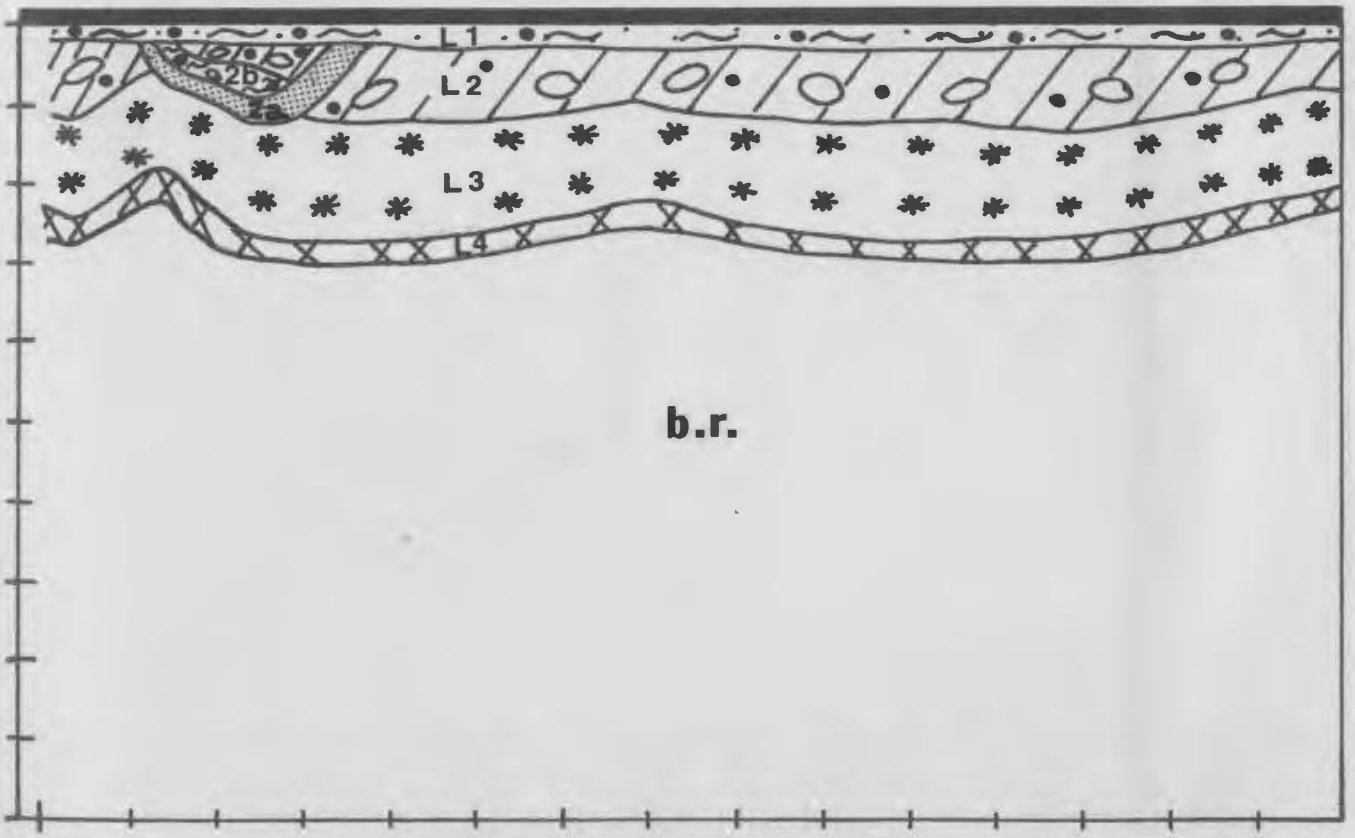


Figure 45

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 3, top view

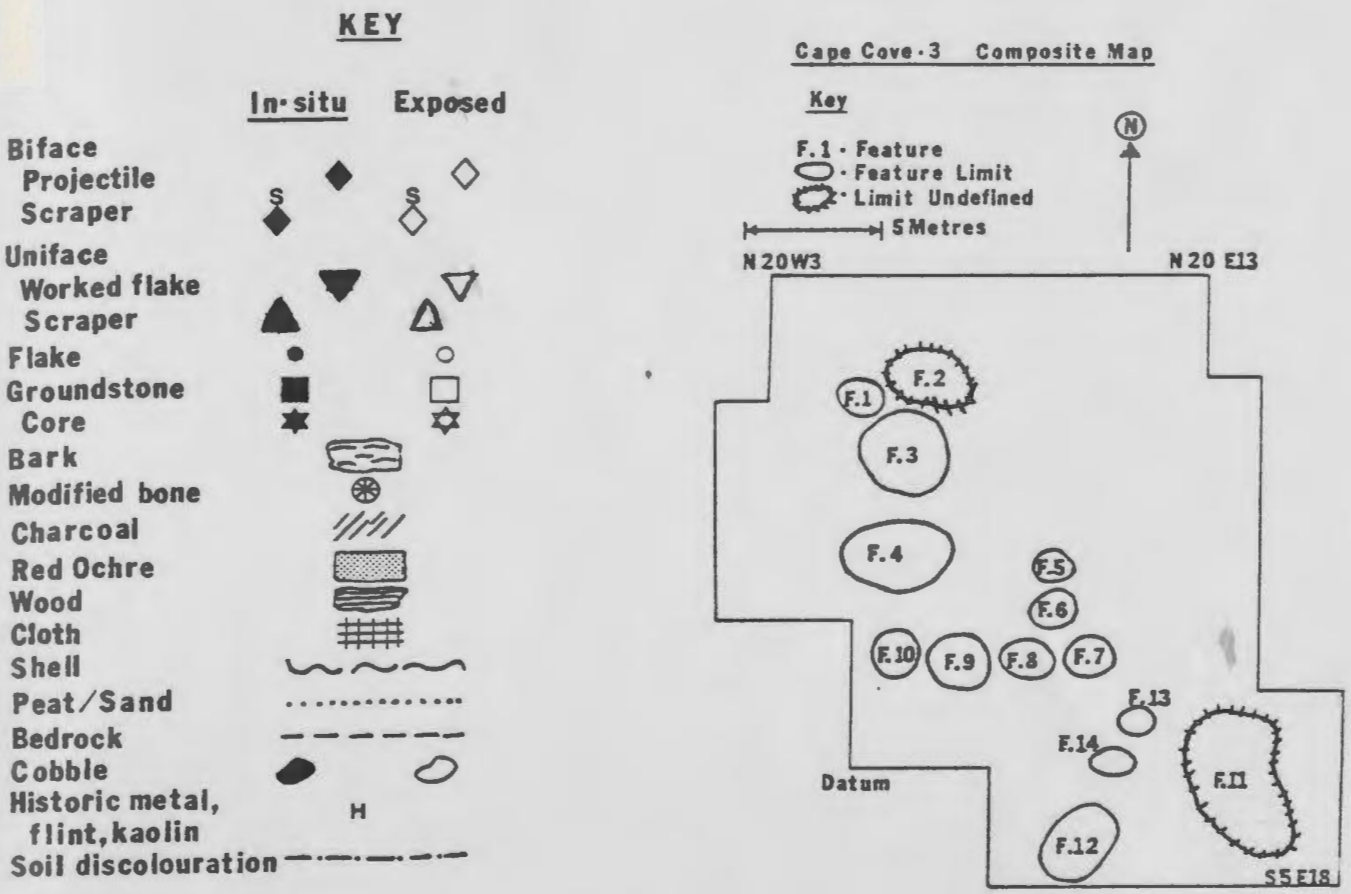


Figure 46

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 4, flake concentration

Figure 47

Cape Cove - 3 Soil Profiles

Key

- L.1 — Layer 1
- Fire cracked rocks
- Sand
- Peat
- Cultural debris
- Shell
- Charcoal
- Red Ochre
- Gravel
- b.r. — Bedrock
- Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature 4

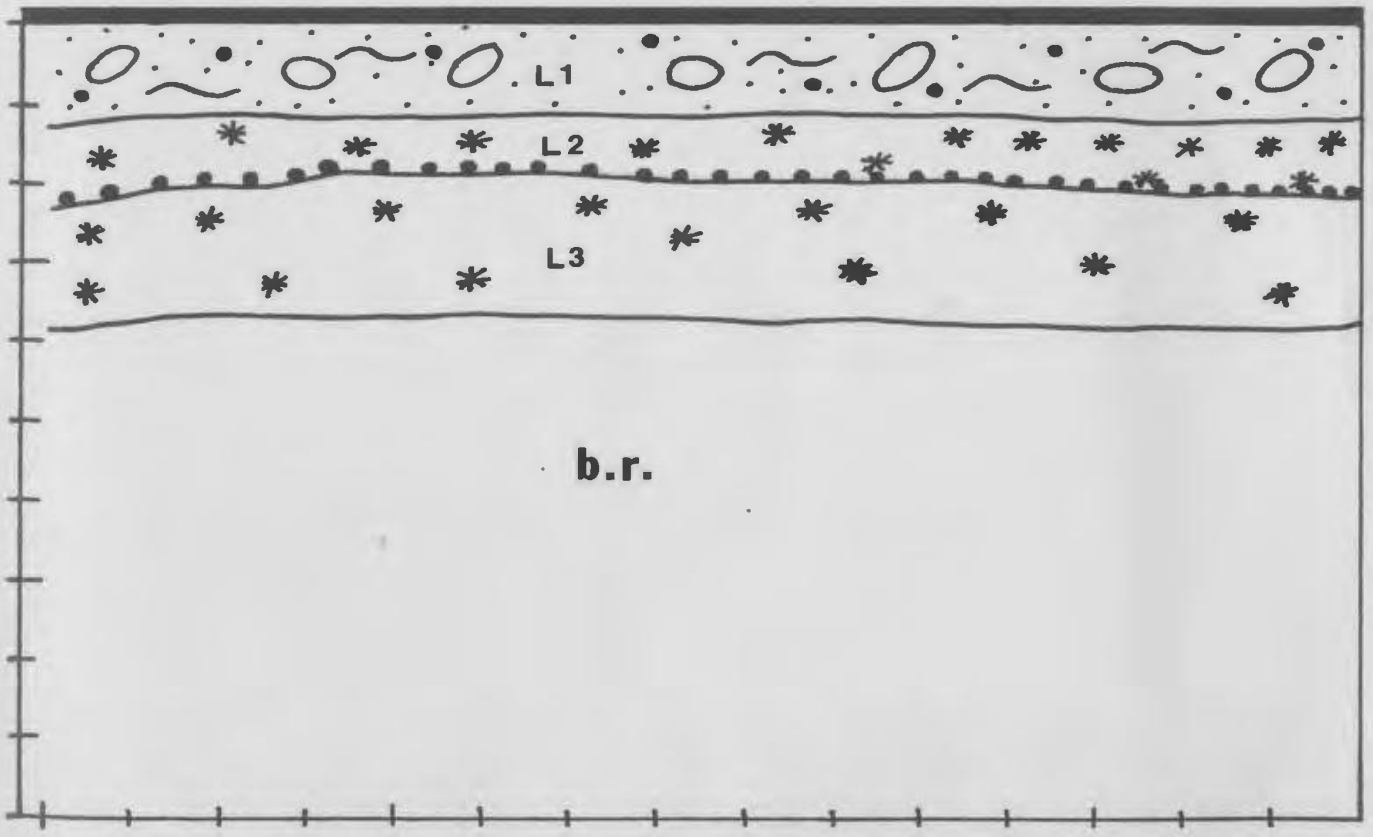
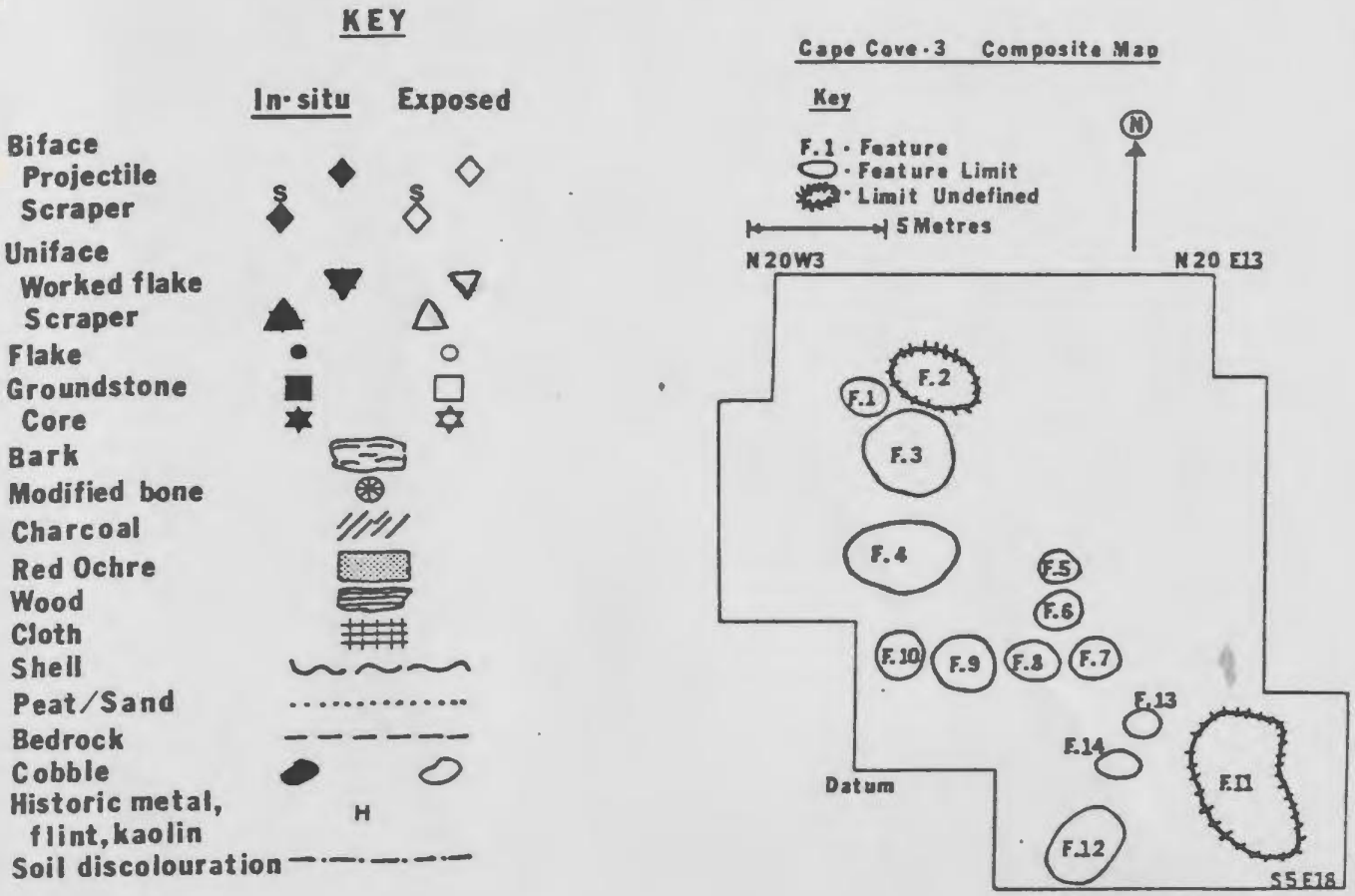


Figure 48

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 4, top view



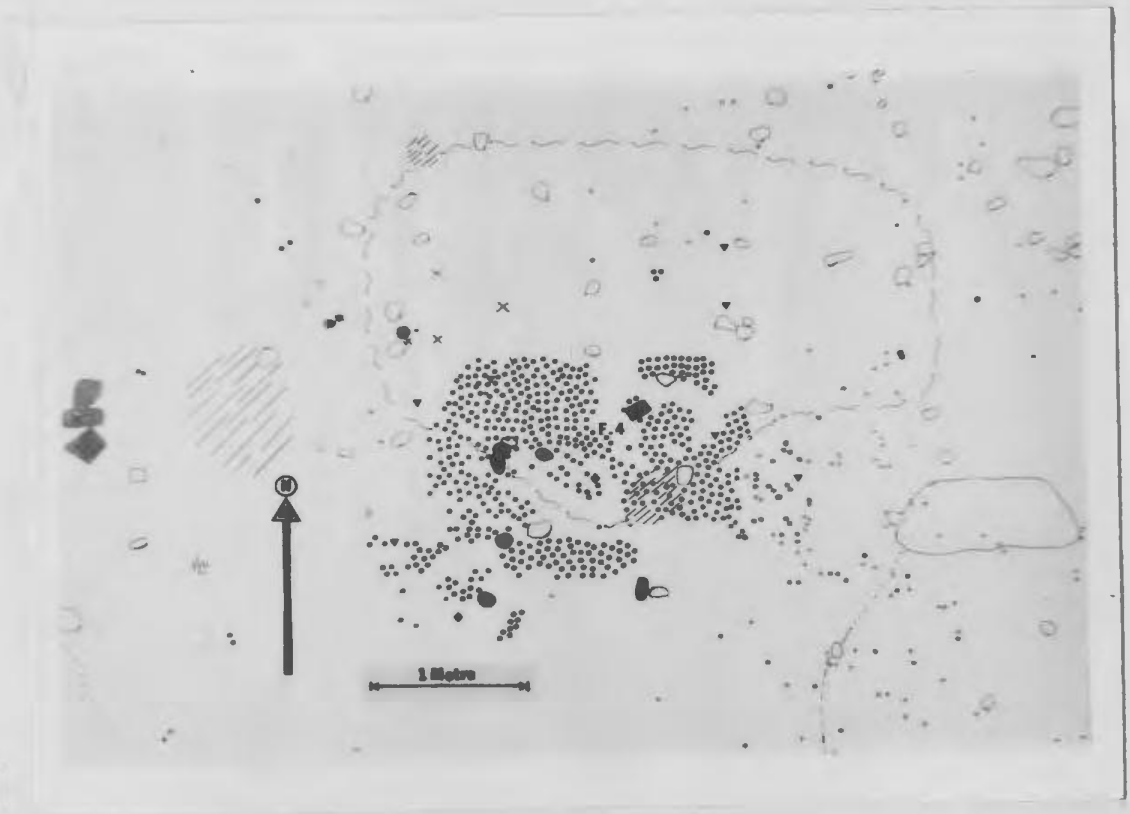


Figure 49

Cape Cove-3 Soil Profiles

Key

- L.1 — Layer 1
- Fire cracked rocks
- Sand
- Peat
- Cultural debris
- Shell
- Charcoal
- Red Ochre
- Gravel
- b.r. — Bedrock
- Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature·5

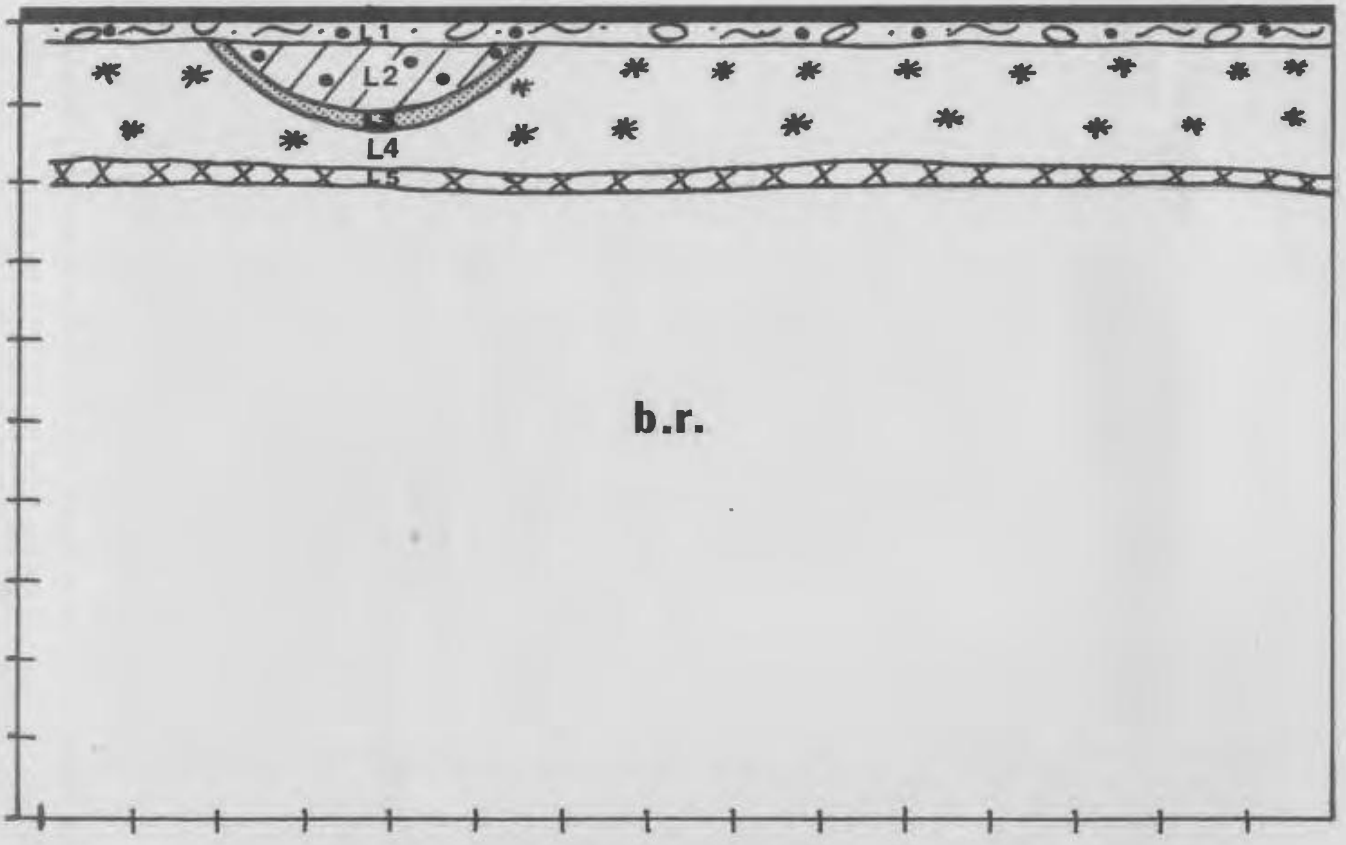


Figure 50

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 5, top view

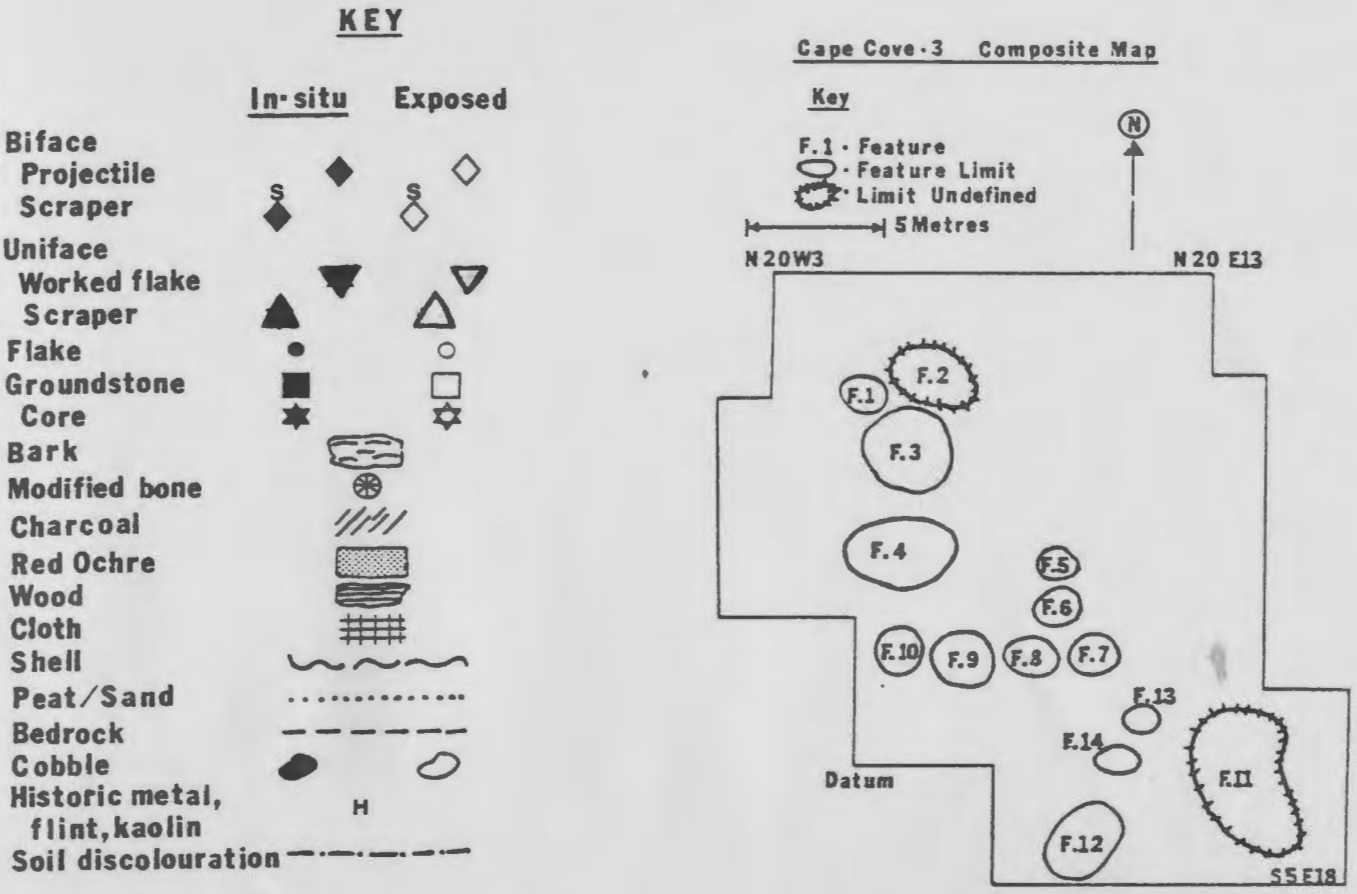


Figure 51

A basin-shaped pit outline was visible in the profile of this feature. This pit, as was the case in Feature 3, was lined with red ochre. Its contents were wood charcoal, disintegrating clam shells, calcined bone fragments, and other cultural debris.

Feature 6 (see Figures 52, 53)

This hearth feature also appeared to have retained much of its original form. Fire-cracked rocks, wood charcoal, calcined bone fragments, and other cultural debris characterized this feature.

In profile, five soil layers and a basin-shaped pit outline (layer 3) were defined in this general area.

Feature 7 (see Figures 54, 55)

Hearth Feature 7 also appeared to have retained much of its original form. Fire-cracked rocks, wood charcoal, and other cultural debris generally characterized this feature.

A basin-shaped profile was recorded in layer 2, containing a concentration of fire-cracked rocks, wood charcoal, and other cultural debris.

Feature 8 (see Figures 56, 57)

Feature 8 was a hearth feature which was characterized by the presence of fire-cracked rocks, wood charcoal, some red ochre, and other cultural debris.

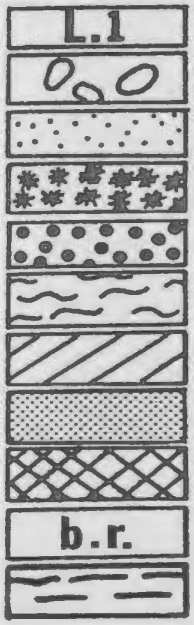
The profile of this feature revealed a shallow, basin-shaped pit (layer 2) containing the items mentioned above.

Feature 9 (see Figures 58, 59)

Hearth Feature 9 was located in very shallow soil, directly on the

Cape Cove - 3 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1 : 10

Feature - 6

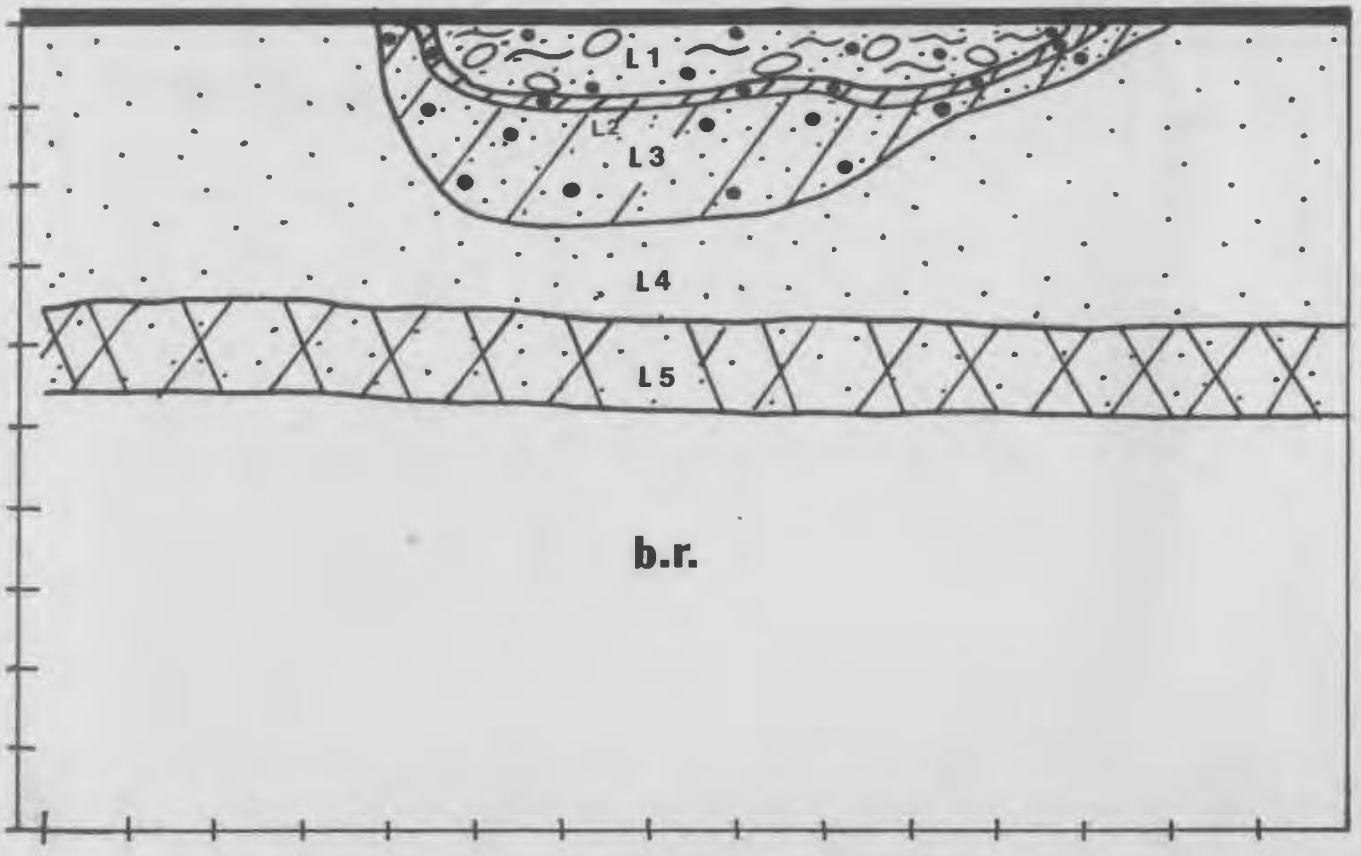
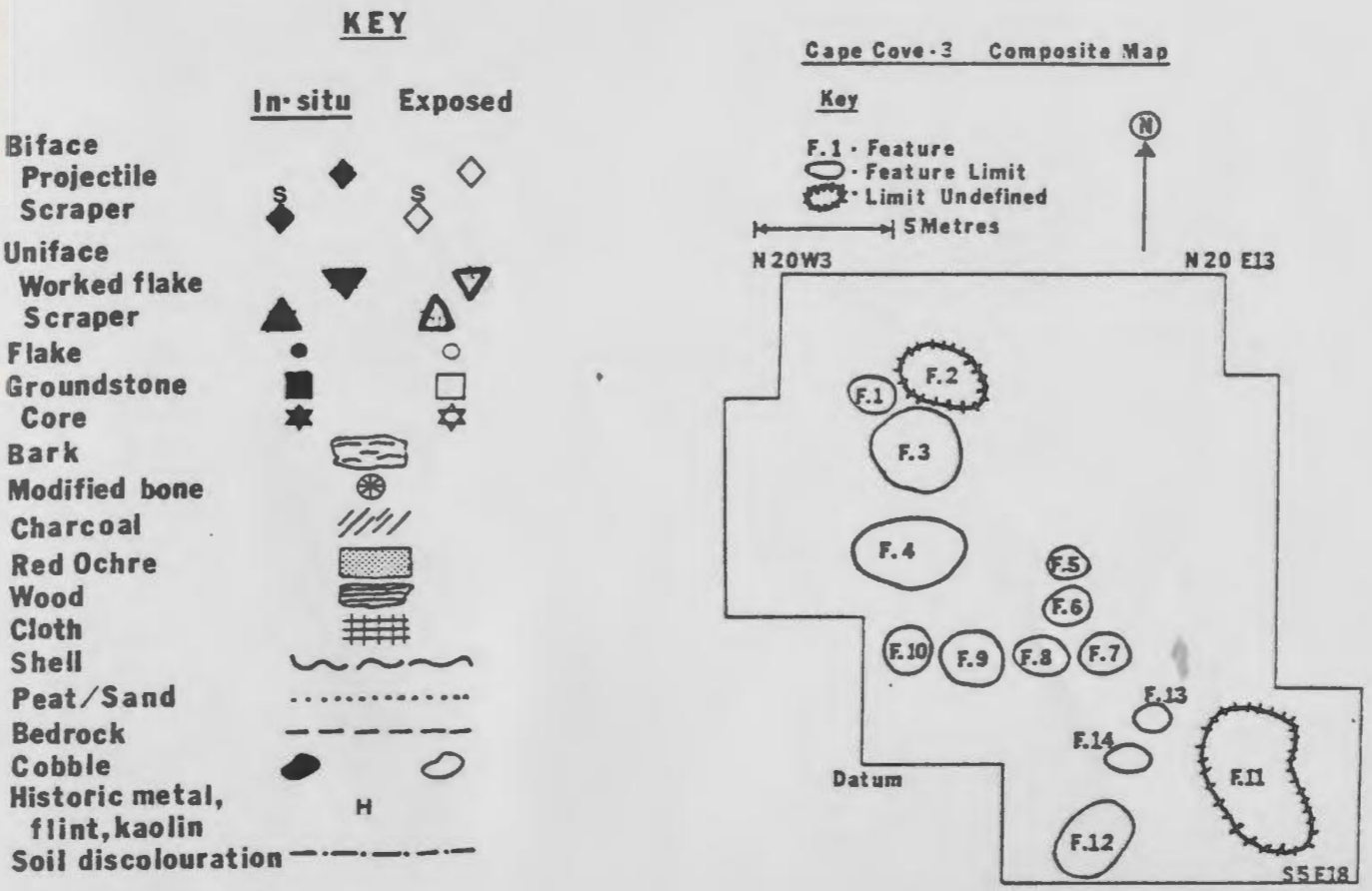


Figure 52

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 6, top view



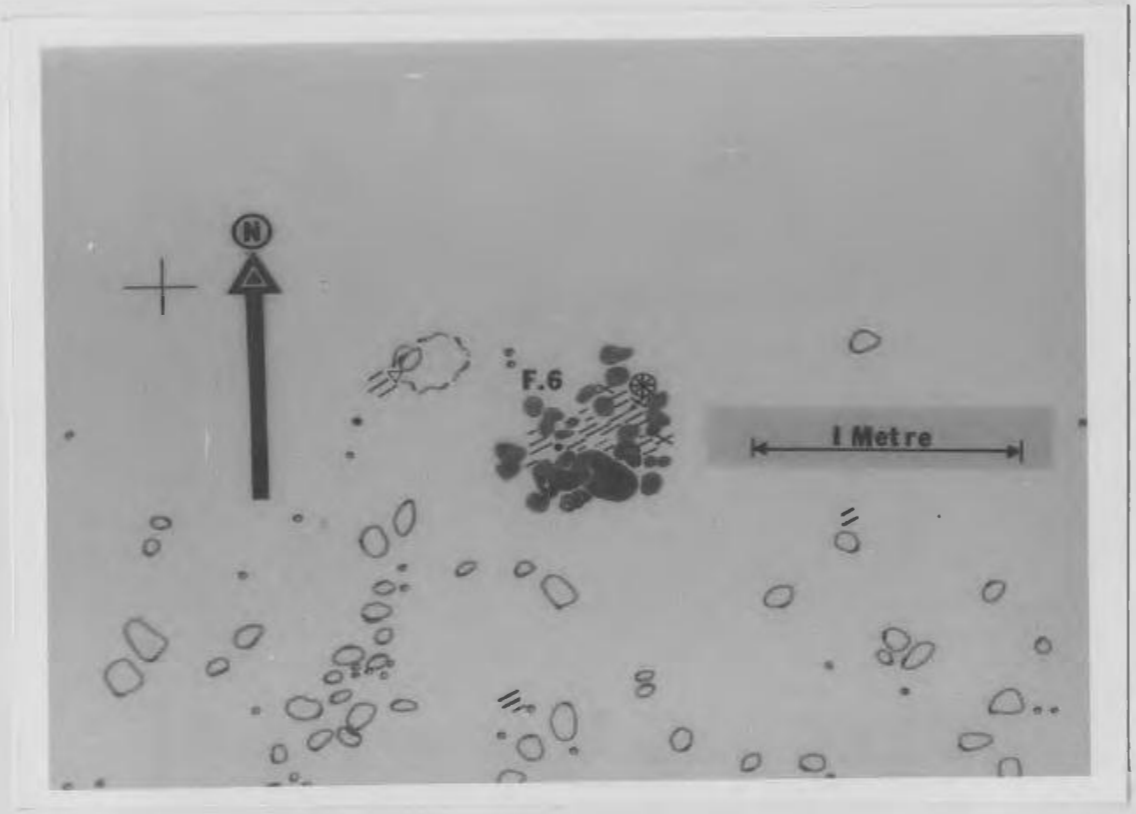


Figure 53

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 7, stratigraphy

Cape Cove - 3 Soil Profiles

Key

L.1 Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
b.r. Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature - 7

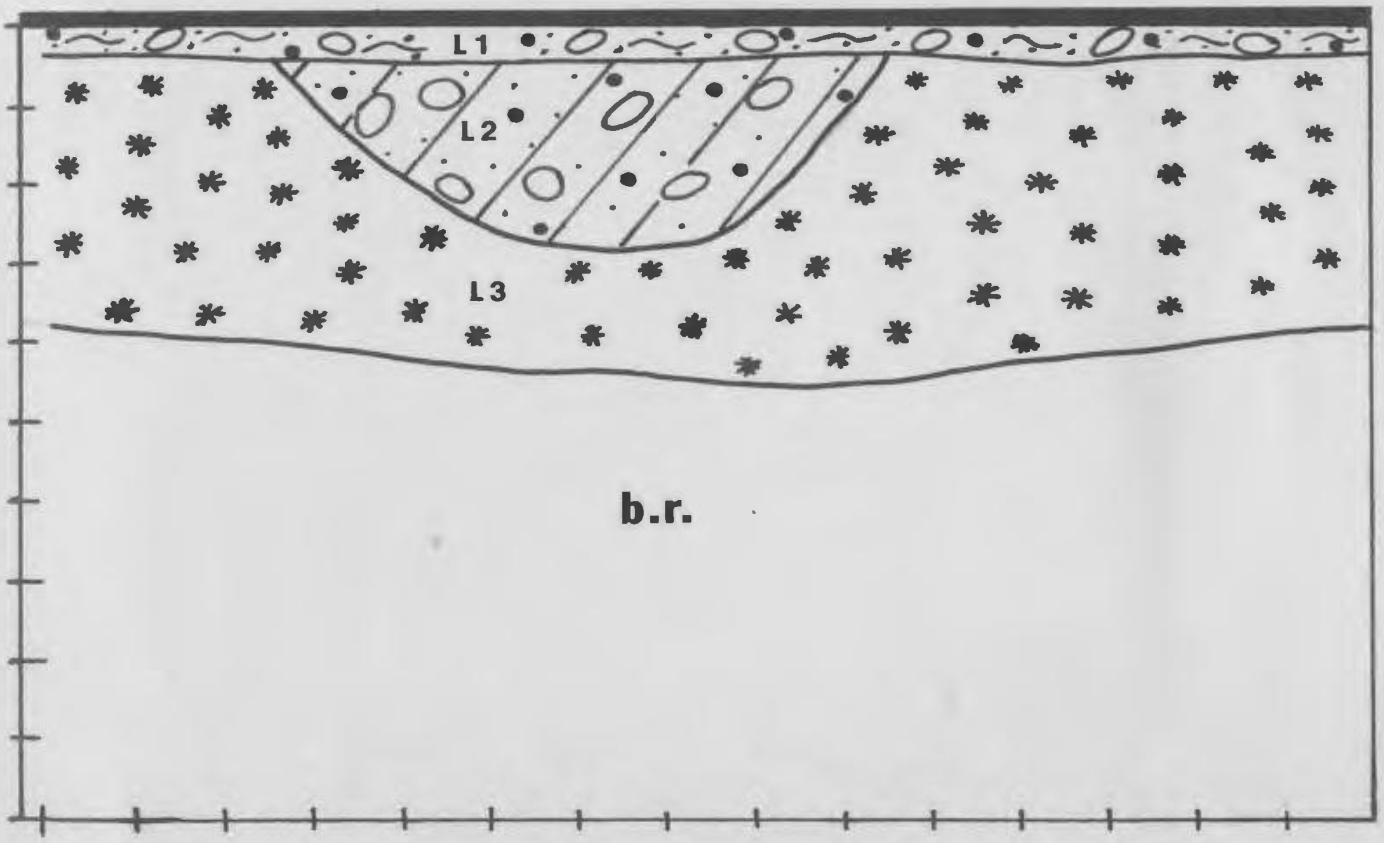
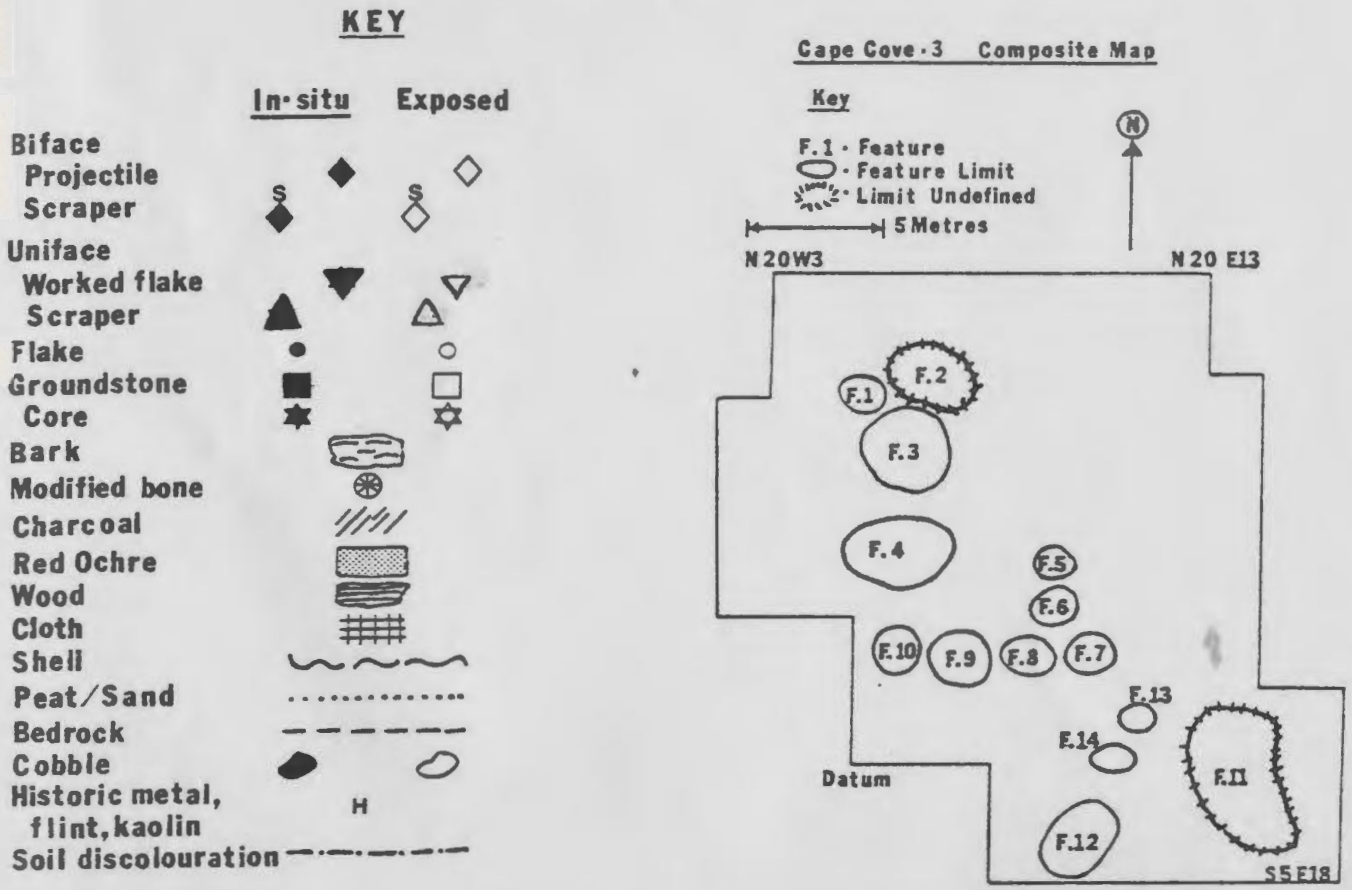


Figure 54

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 7, top view



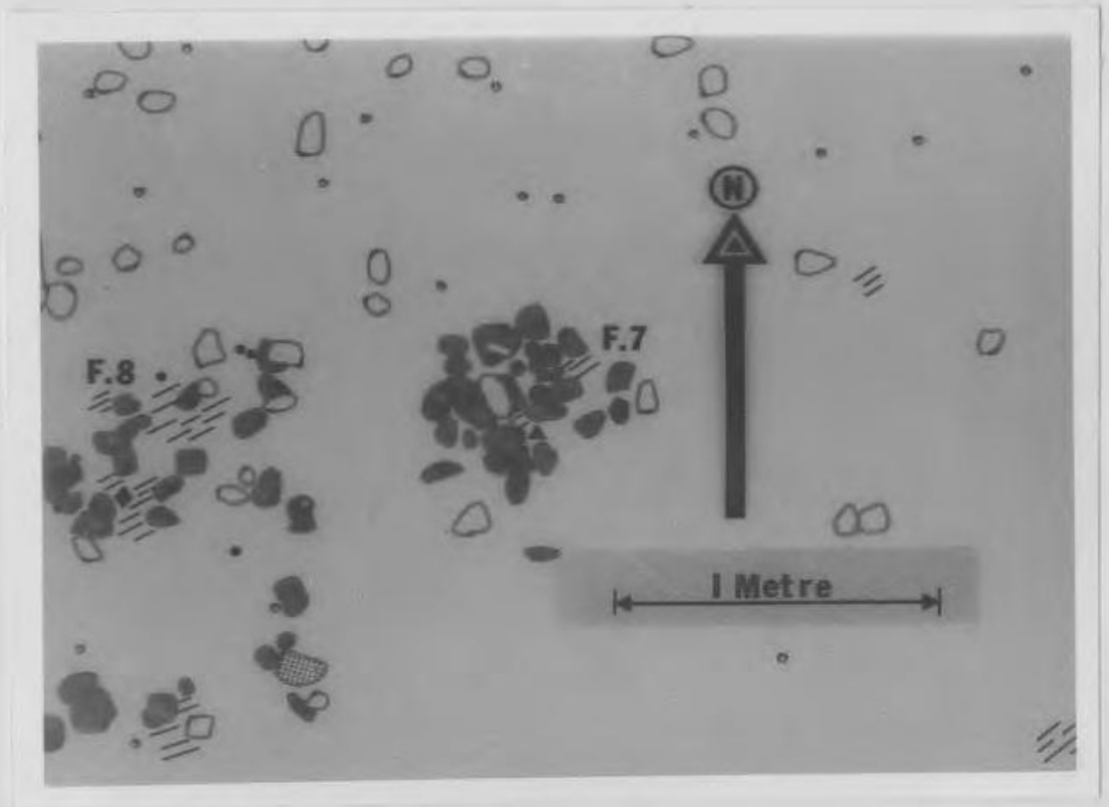
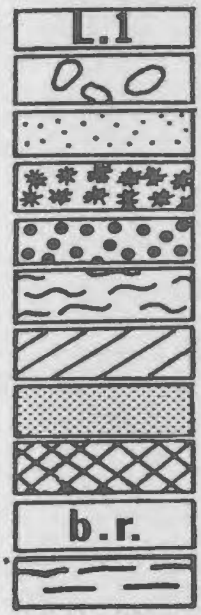


Figure 55

Cape Cove - 3 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-8

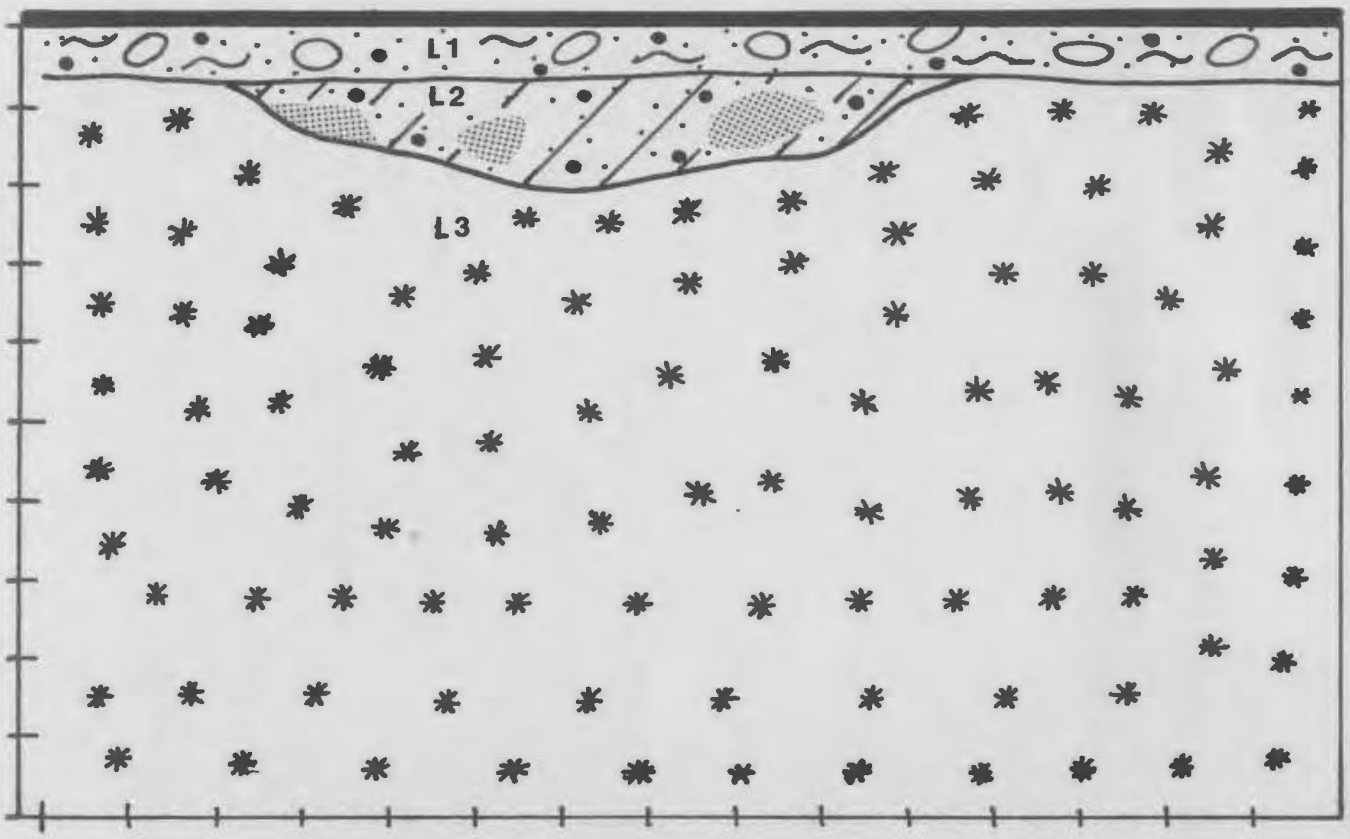
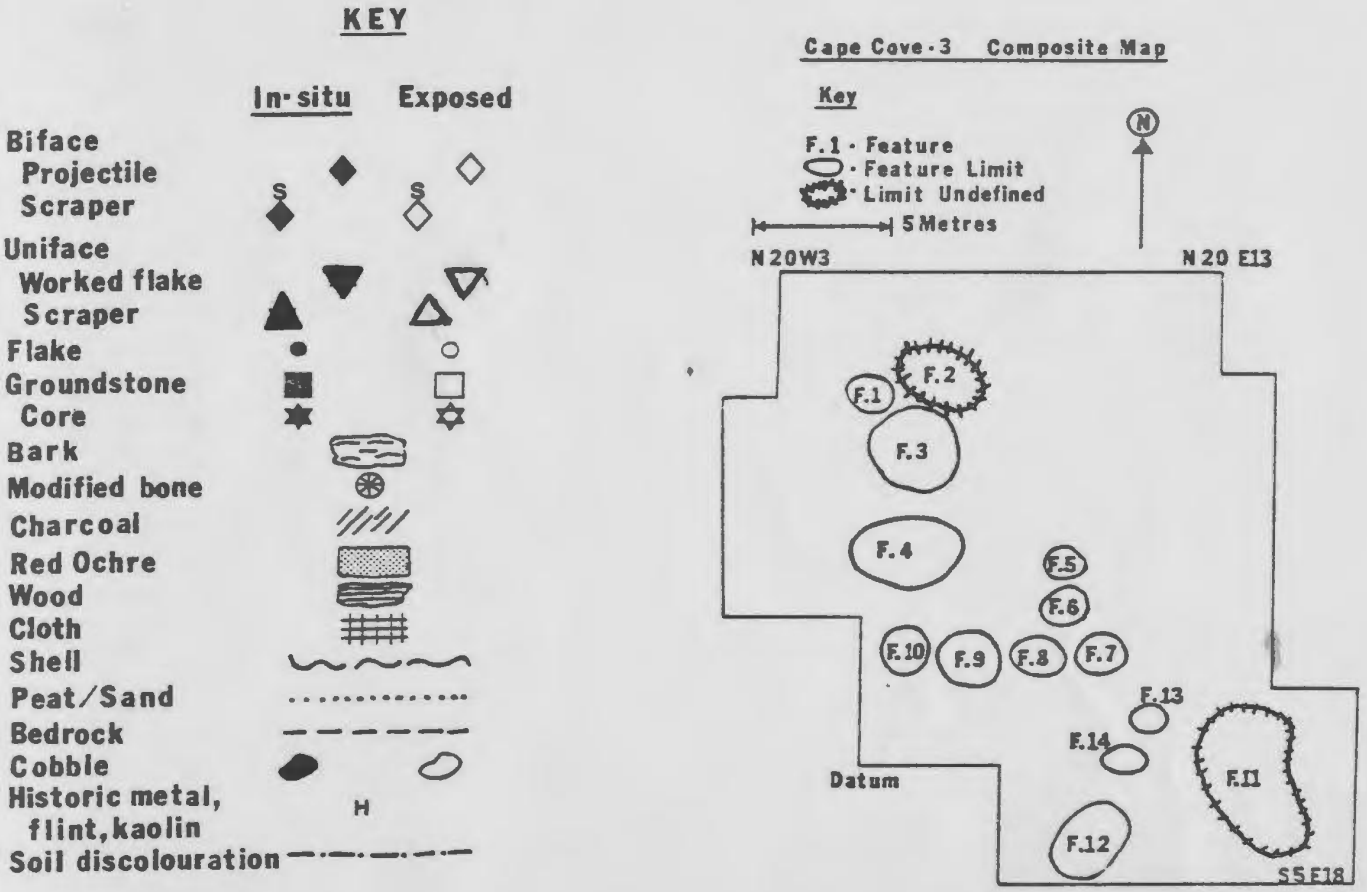


Figure 56

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 8, top view



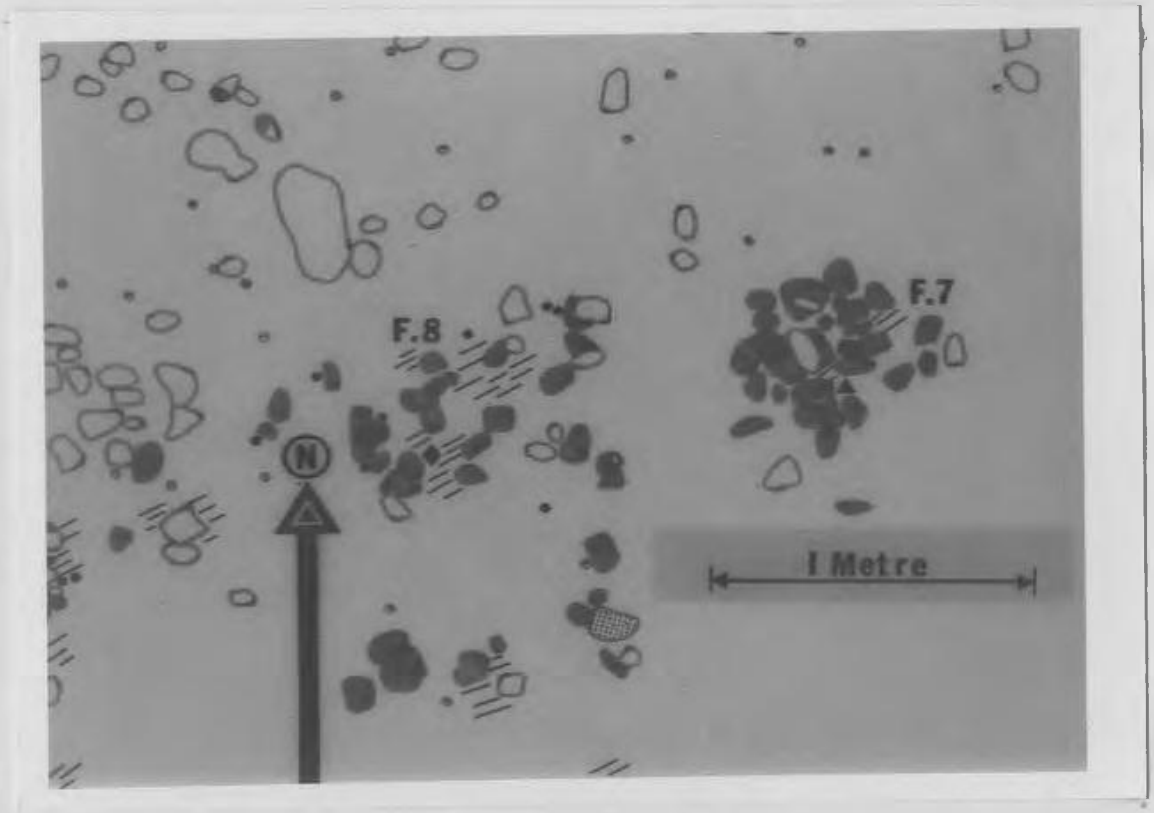
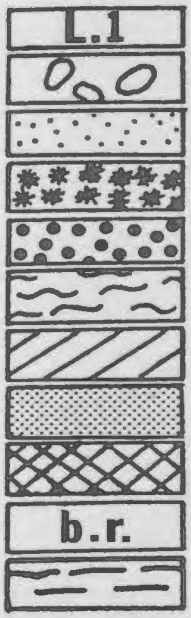


Figure 57

Cape Cove - 3 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-9

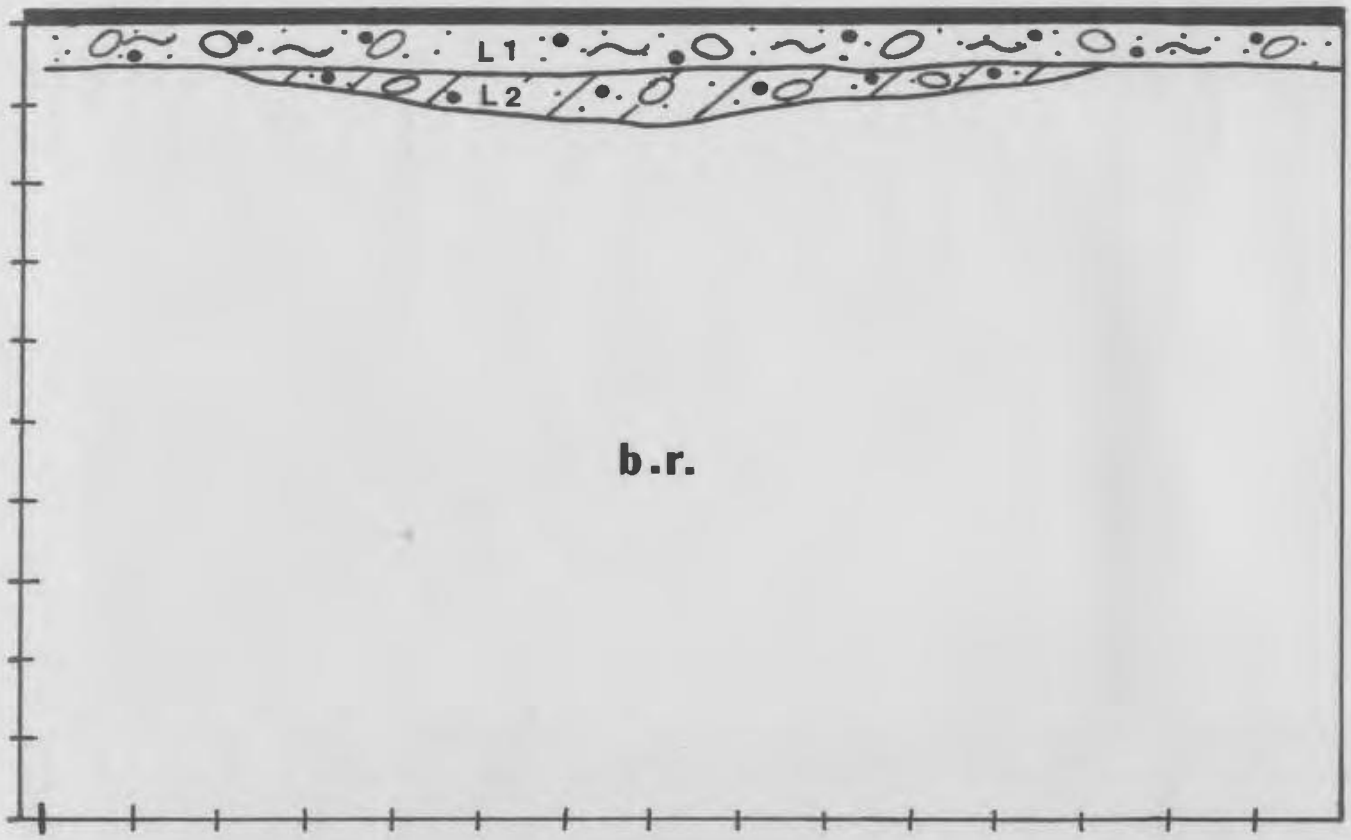
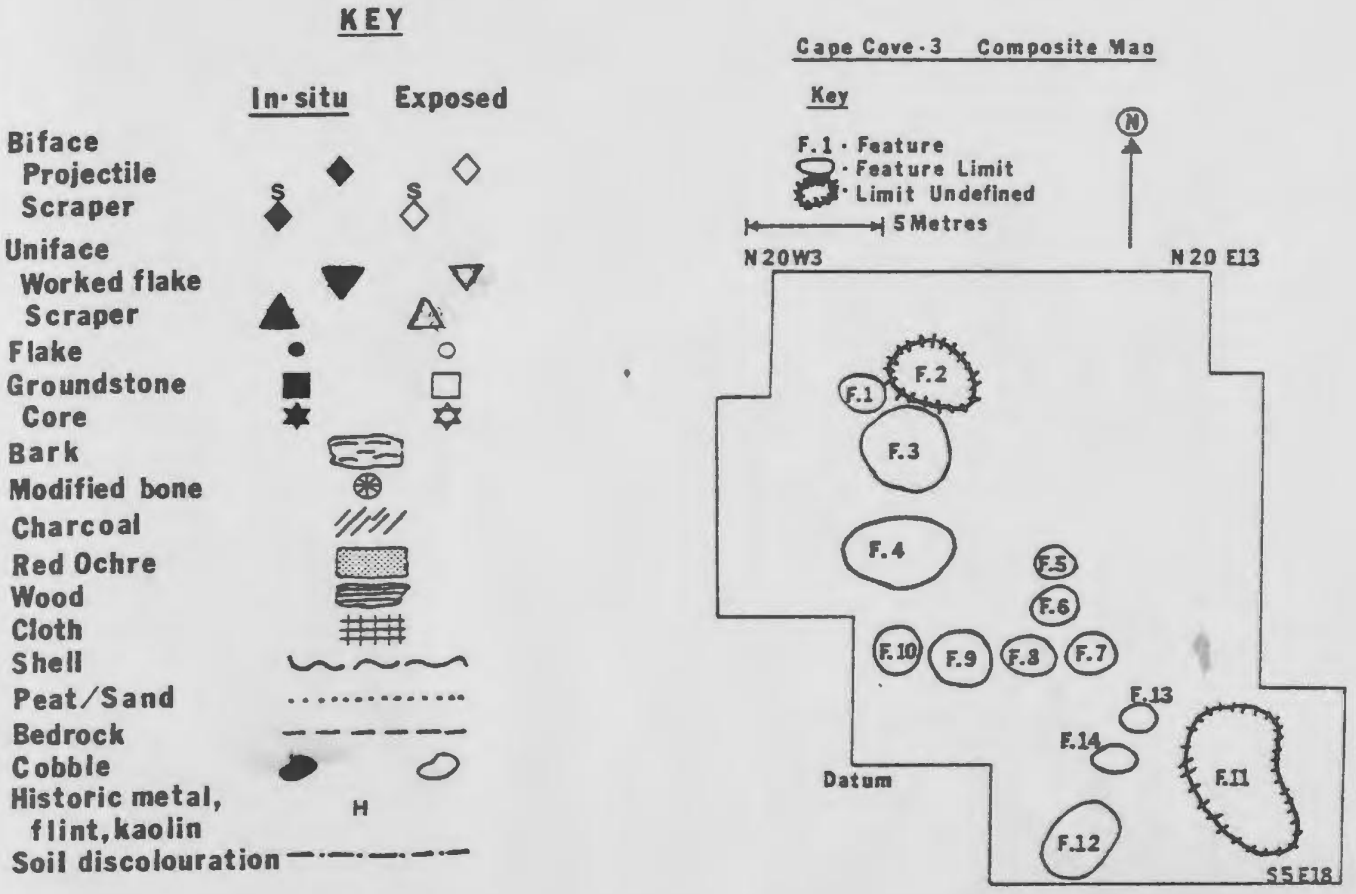


Figure 58

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 9, top view



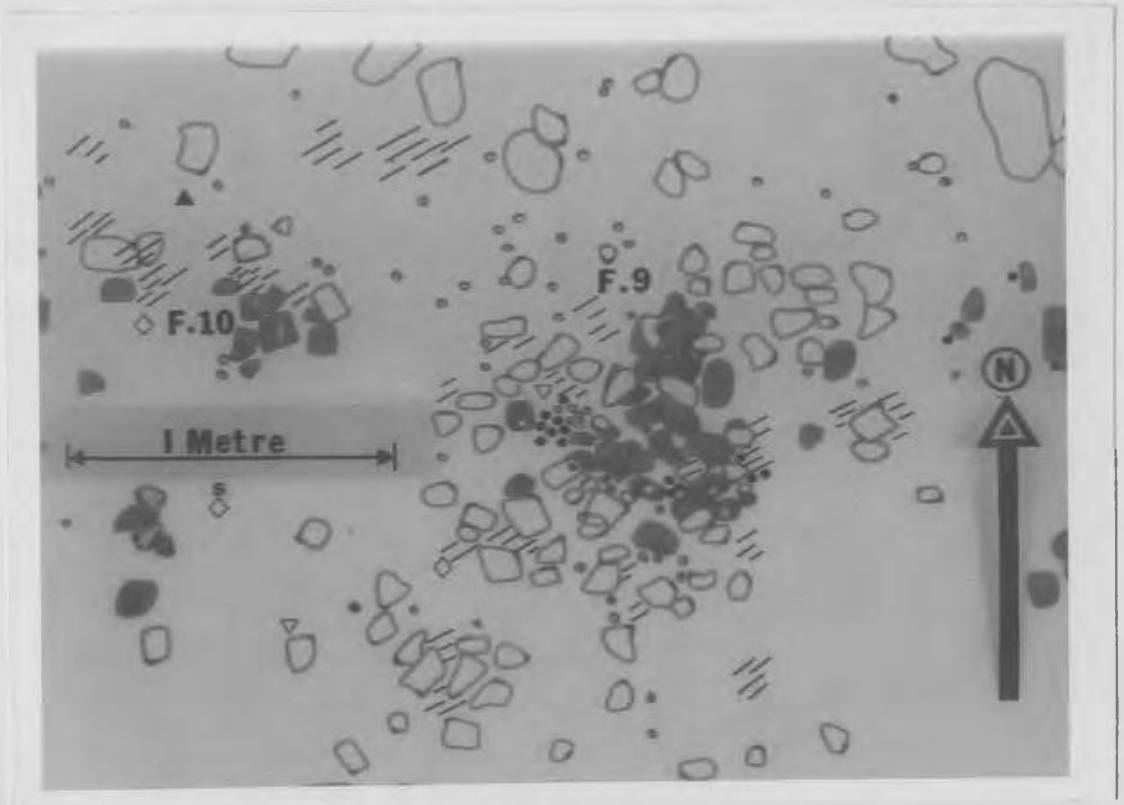


Figure 59

surface of the bedrock. Consequently, the cross-section of this feature revealed a very shallow basin-shaped profile (layer 2). Contents included fire-cracked rocks, wood charcoal, and other cultural debris.

Feature 10 (see Figures 60, 61)

Hearth Feature 10, like Feature 9, had a shallow basin-shaped profile (layer 2). However, Feature 10 was not located on the surface of the bedrock, but on dark peat which extended to a depth of over one meter.

This feature was characterized by the presence of fire-cracked rocks, wood charcoal, and other cultural debris.

Feature 11 (see Figures 62, 63)

Hearth Feature 11 was, on the surface, a widely scattered cluster of fire-cracked rocks, wood charcoal, and other cultural debris. Cross-sectioned, a basin-shaped profile (layer 2) emerged for this feature, containing all of the above-mentioned items.

Feature 12 (see Figures 64, 65)

Hearth Feature 12 contained 28 fire-cracked rocks and one 60 cm. by 23 cm. by 14 cm. unaltered granite slab. It is not clear what function, if any, this large rectangular stone may have served. It is not inconceivable that it may simply have been used to sit on beside the fire.

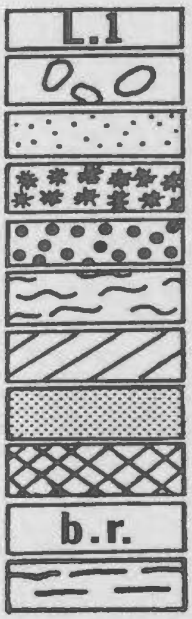
A basin-shaped pit profile (layer 2) was obtained for Feature 12 containing fire-cracked rocks, wood charcoal, and other cultural debris.

Feature 13 (see Figures 66, 67)

The scattered wood charcoal to the west of hearth Feature 13

Cape Cove - 3 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature 10

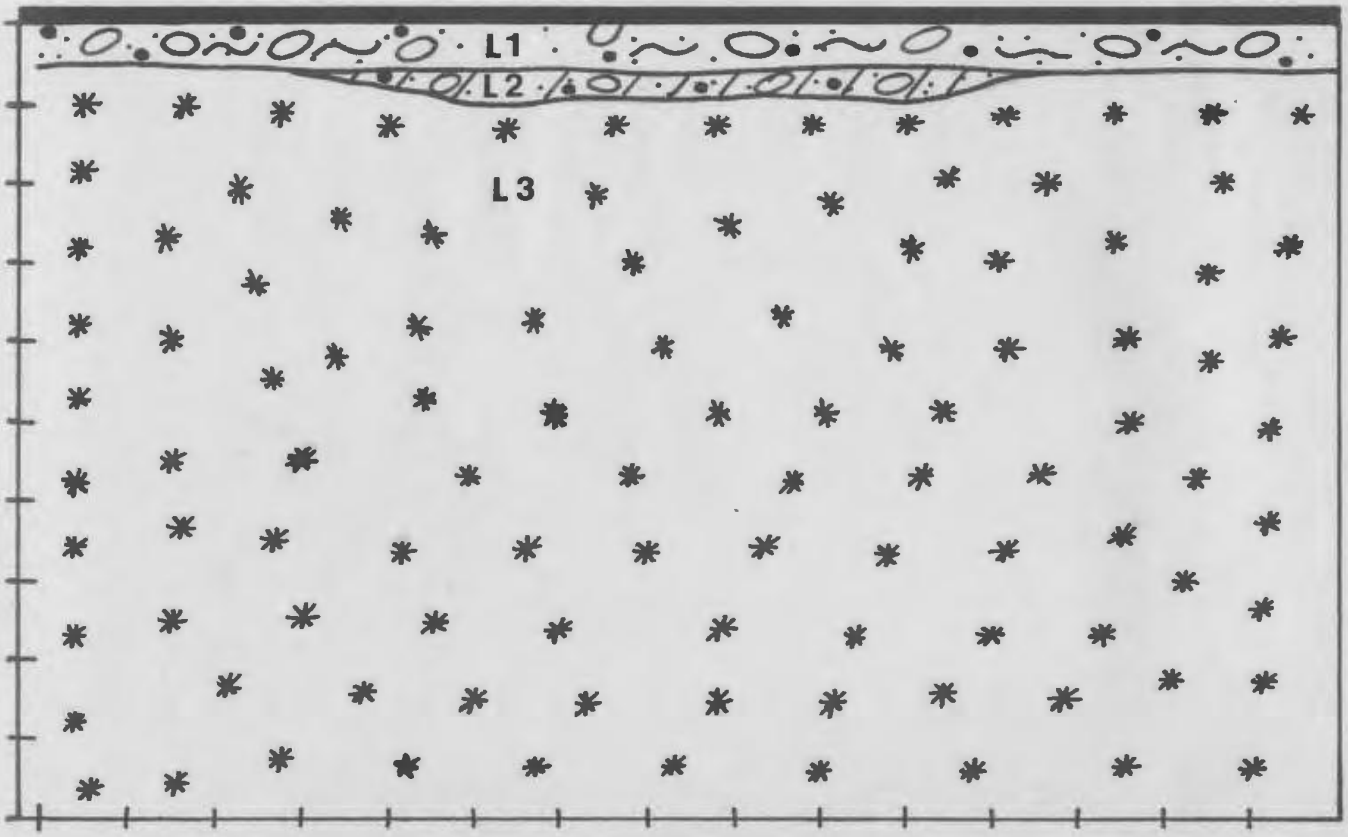


Figure 60

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 10, top view

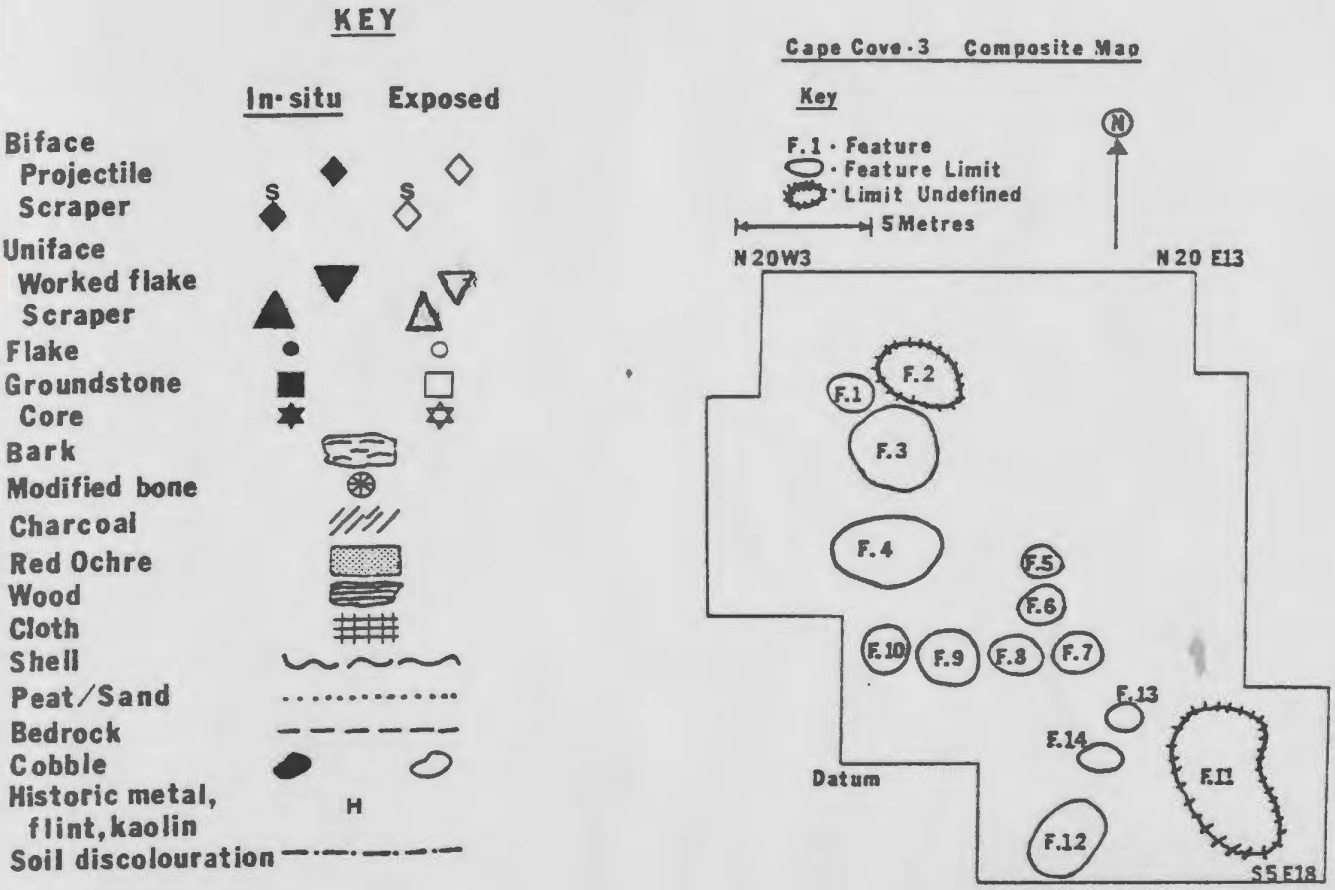
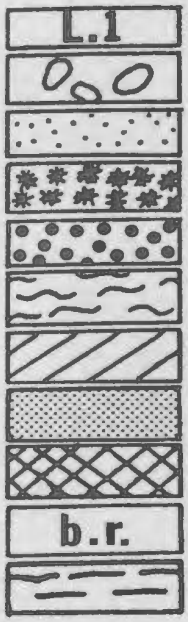


Figure 61

Cape Cove - 3 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-11

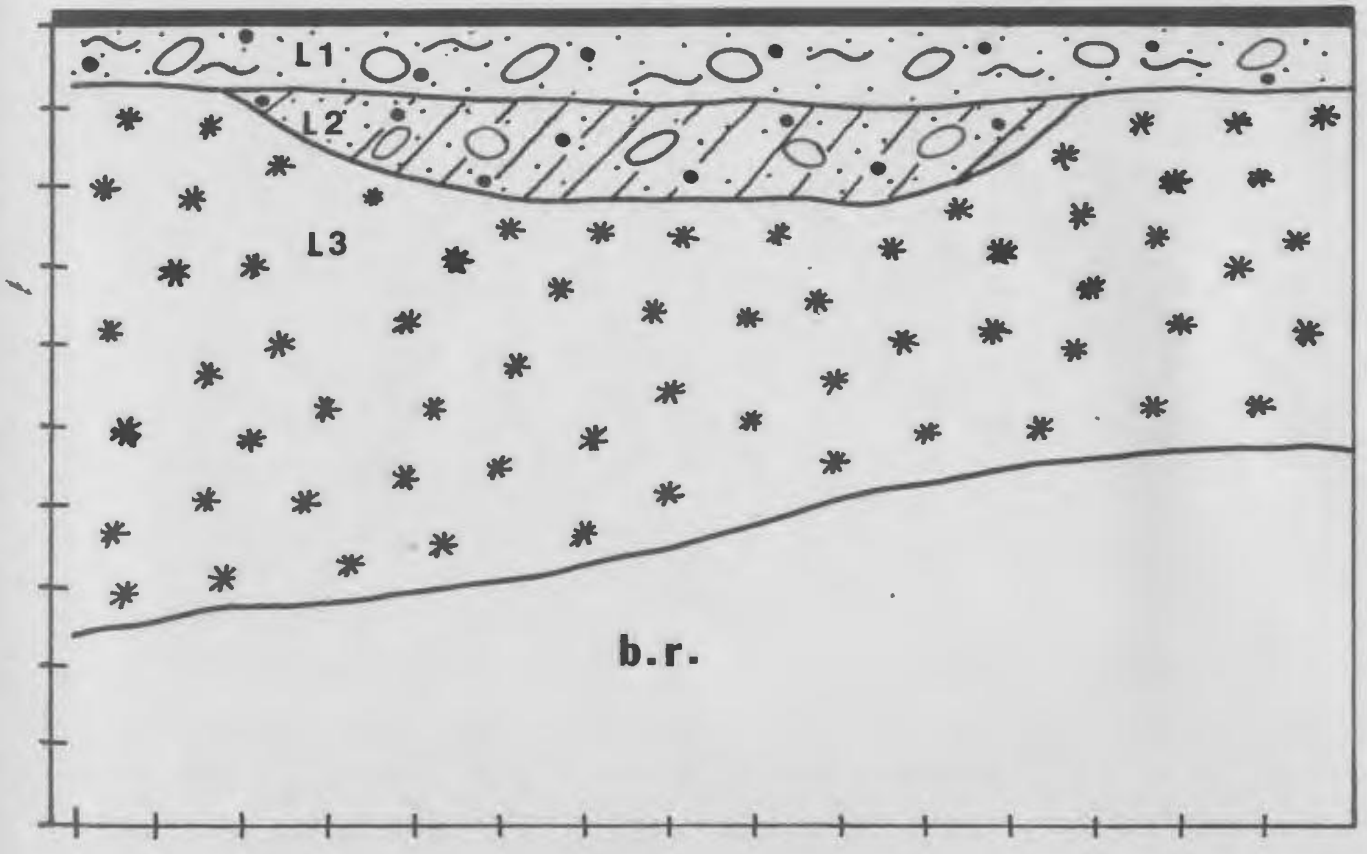
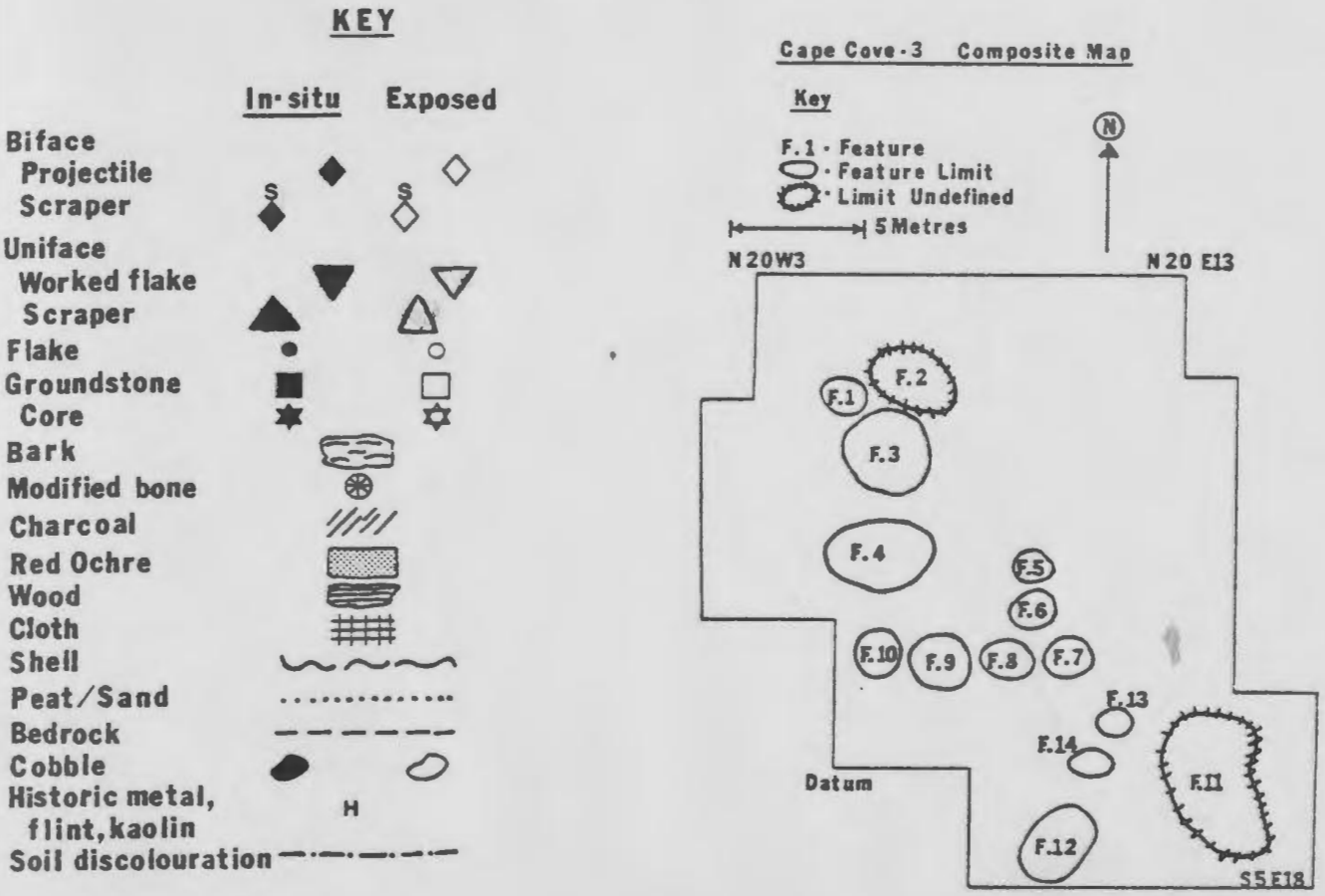


Figure 62

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 11, top view



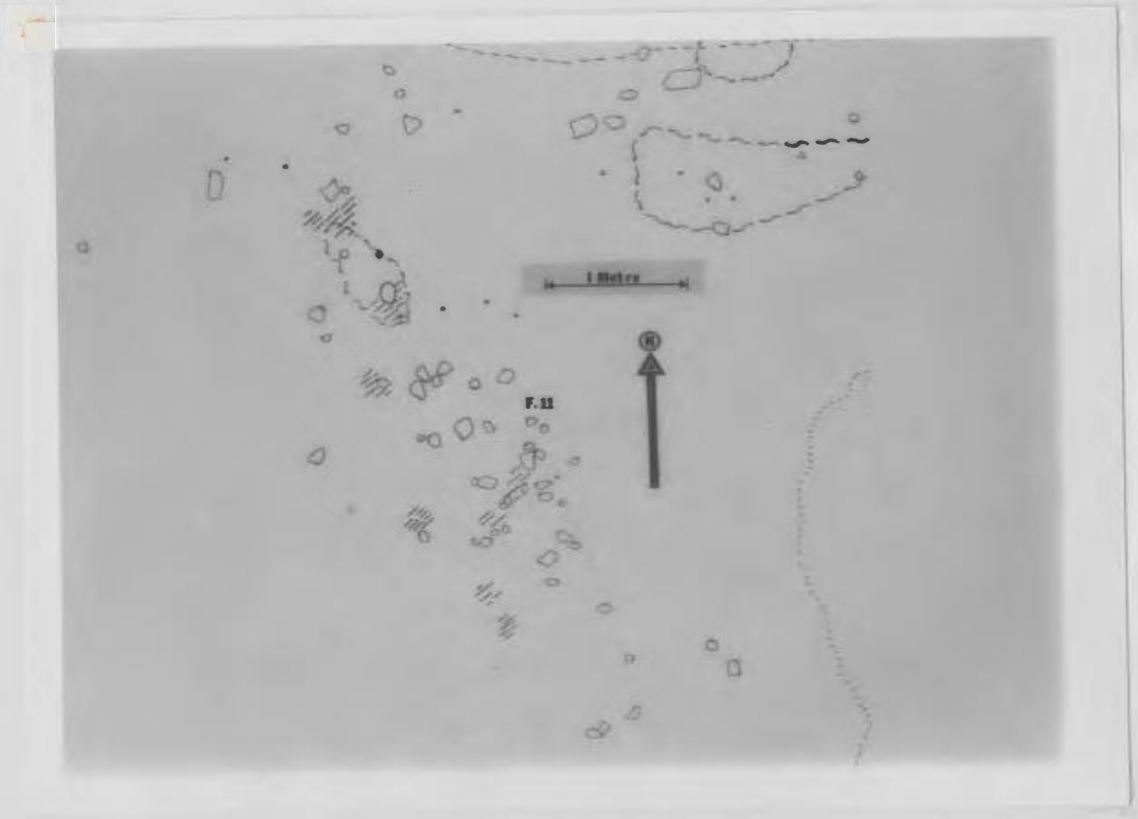
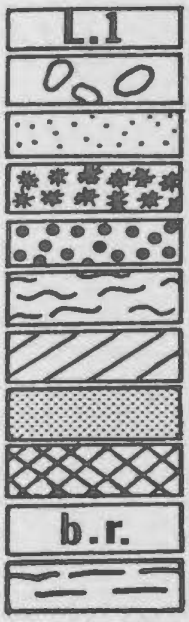


Figure 63

Cape Cove-3 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature-12

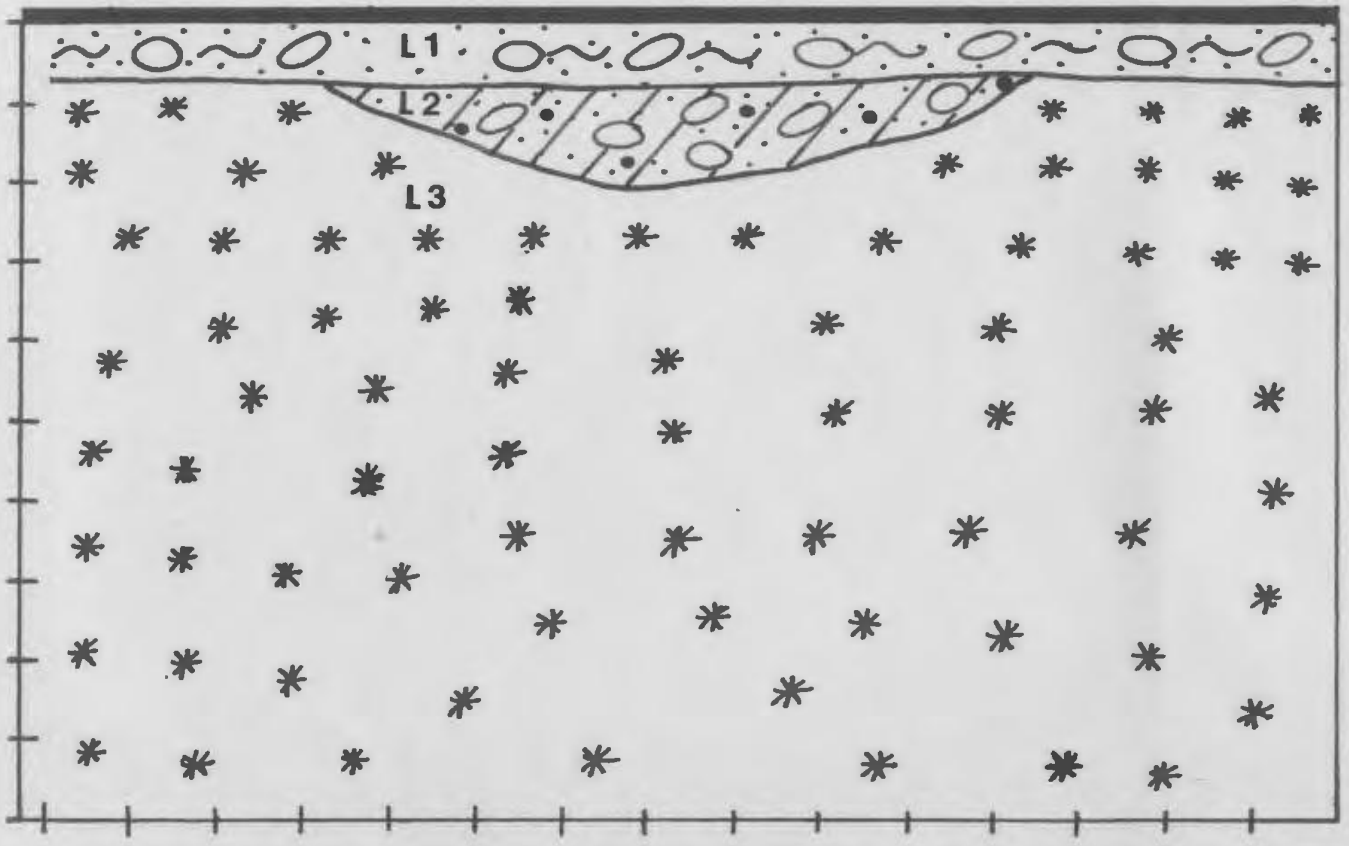
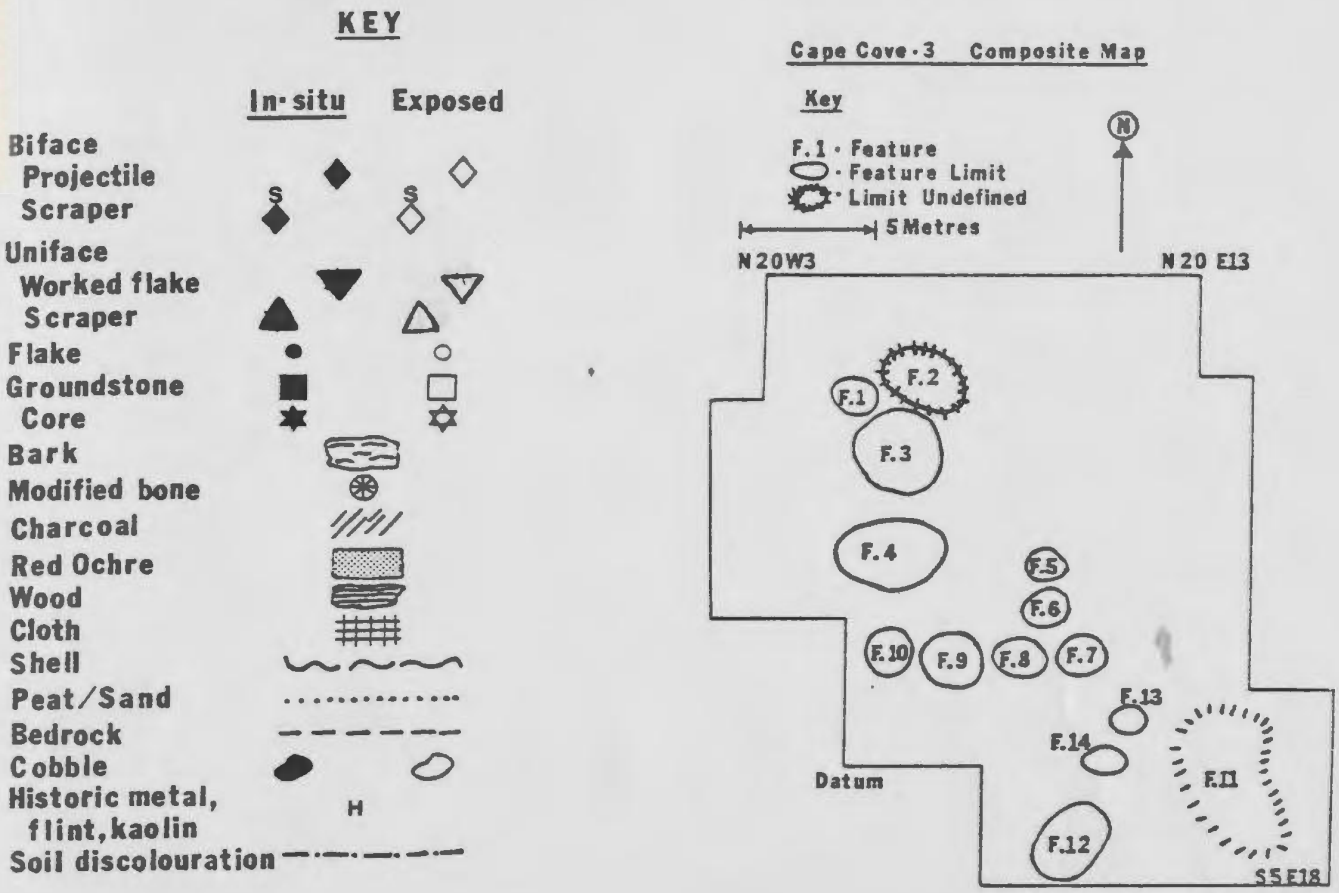


Figure 64

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 12, top view



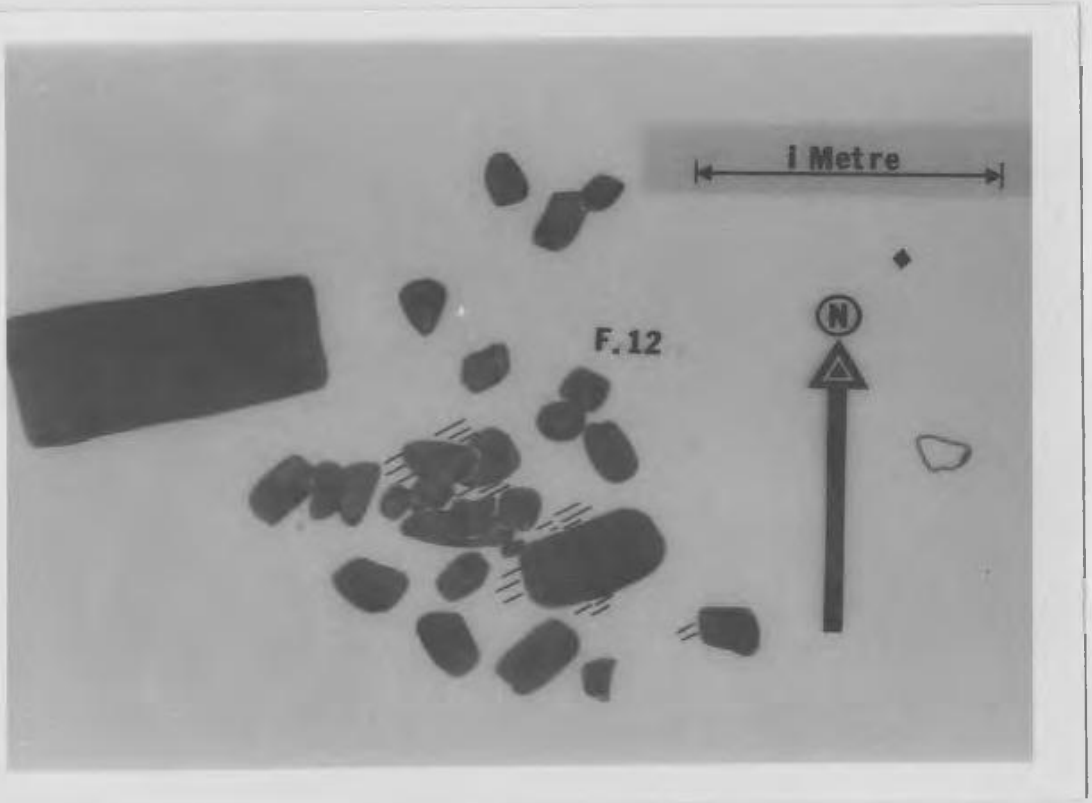
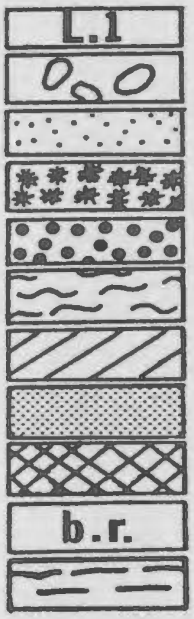


Figure 65

Cape Cove - 3 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1 : 10

Feature 13

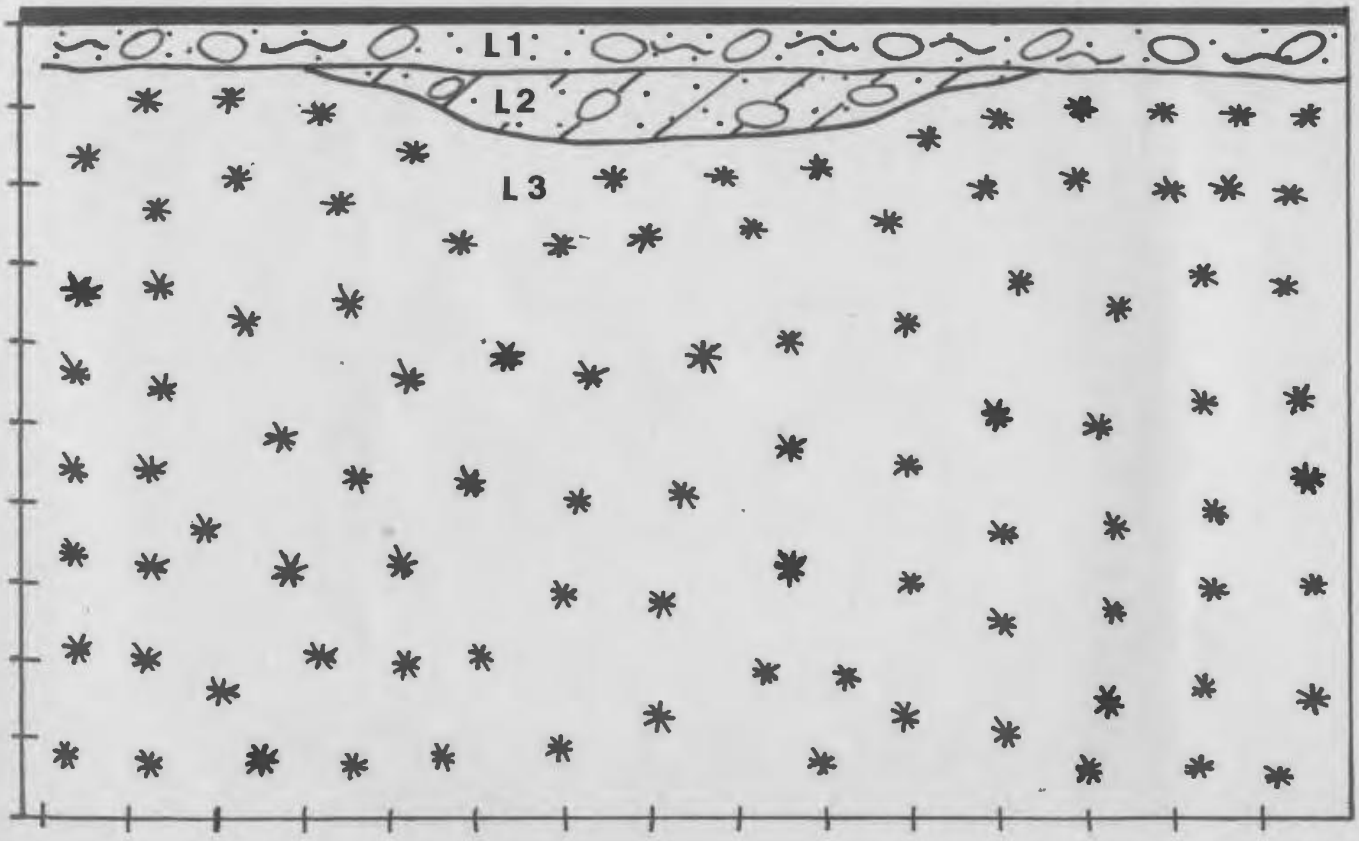
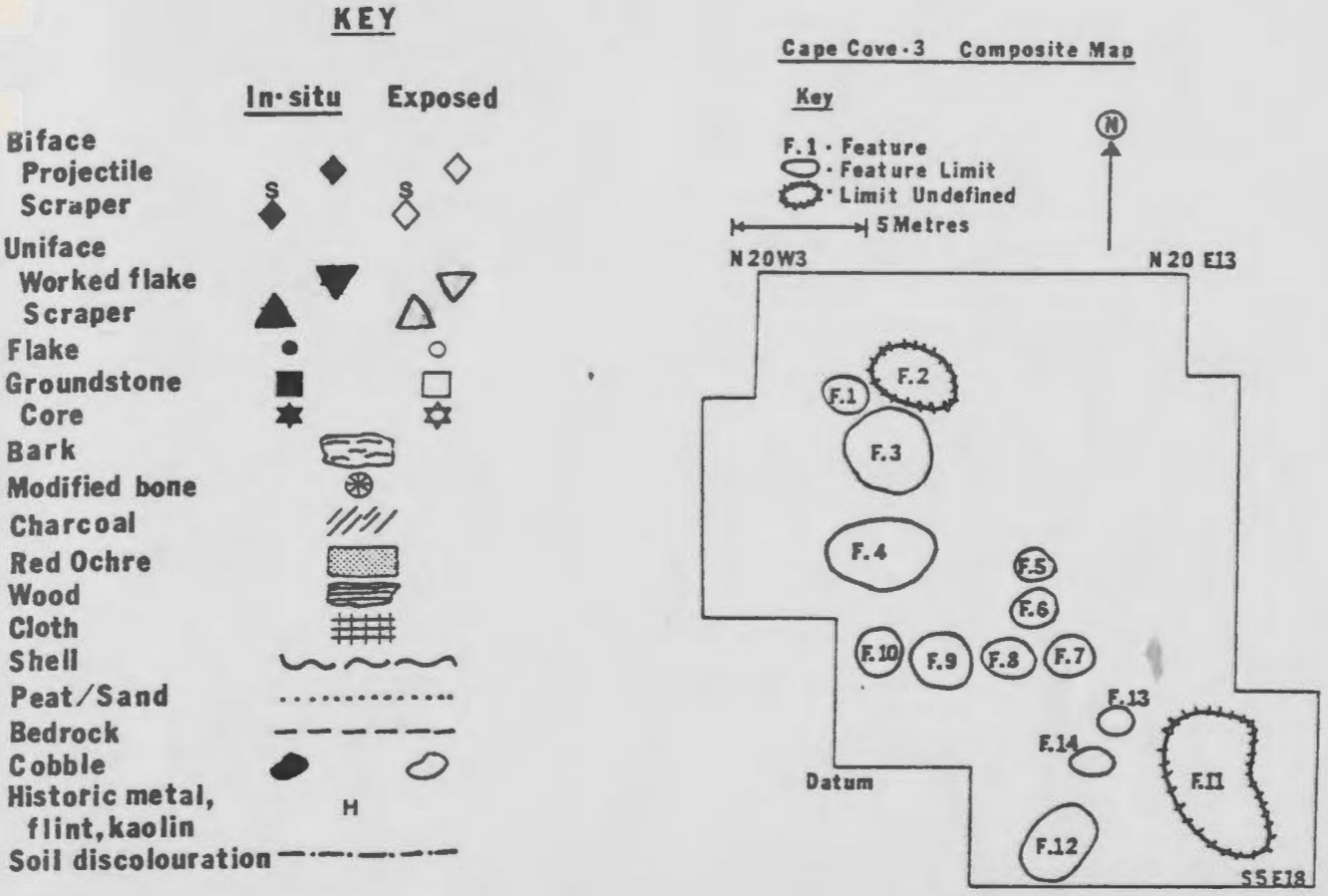


Figure 66

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 13, top view



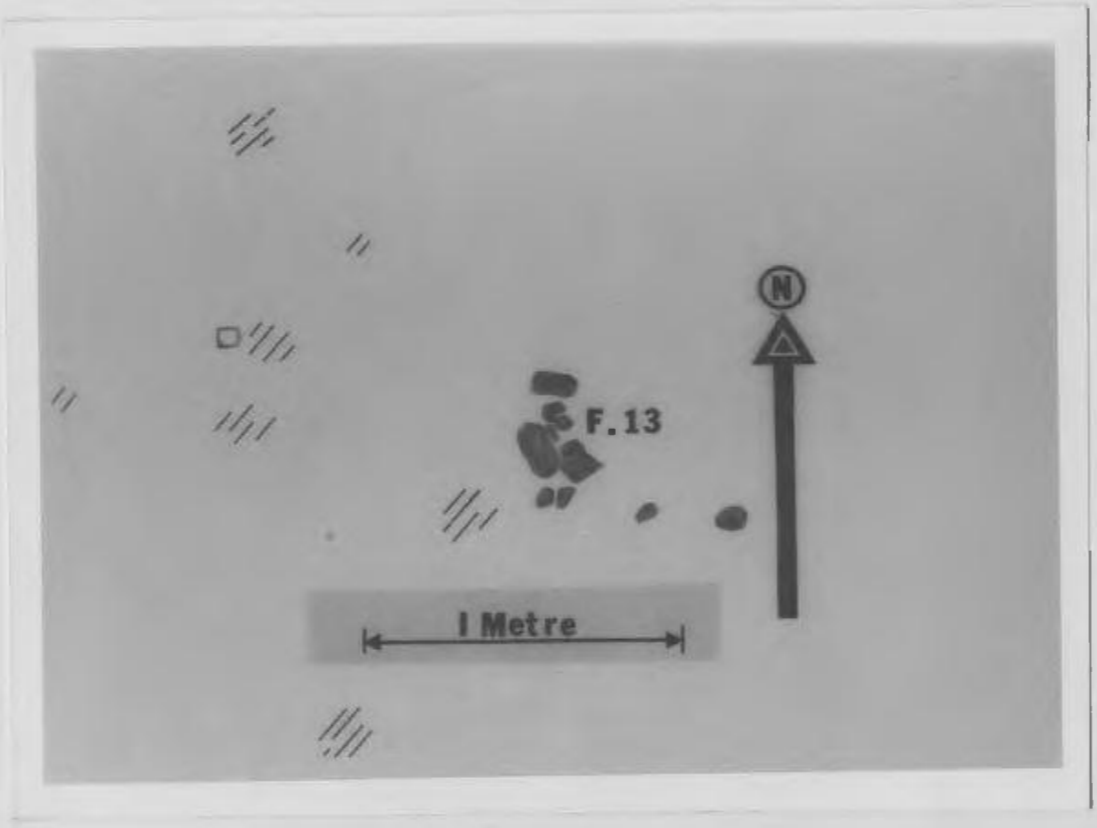


Figure 67

probably originally belonged to this feature. Nevertheless, a shallow, basin-shaped pit profile (layer 2) was recorded for this feature which contained some wood charcoal and fire-cracked rocks.

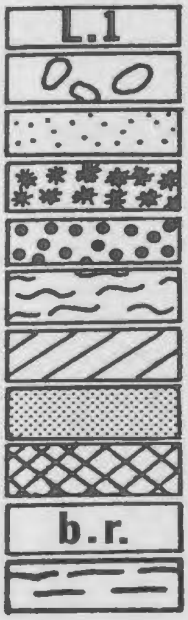
Feature 14 (see Figures 68, 69)

Hearth Feature 14 was very similar to Feature 13 in that most of the wood charcoal originally belonging to it had been scattered to the west.

A shallow, basin-shaped pit profile (layer 2) was also obtained for Feature 14. The cultural contents of the pit were fire-cracked rocks and some remaining wood charcoal.

Cape Cove-3 Soil Profiles

Key



Layer 1
Fire cracked rocks
Sand
Peat
Cultural debris
Shell
Charcoal
Red Ochre
Gravel
Bedrock
Bark

Scale

20 cm.

1:10

Feature 14

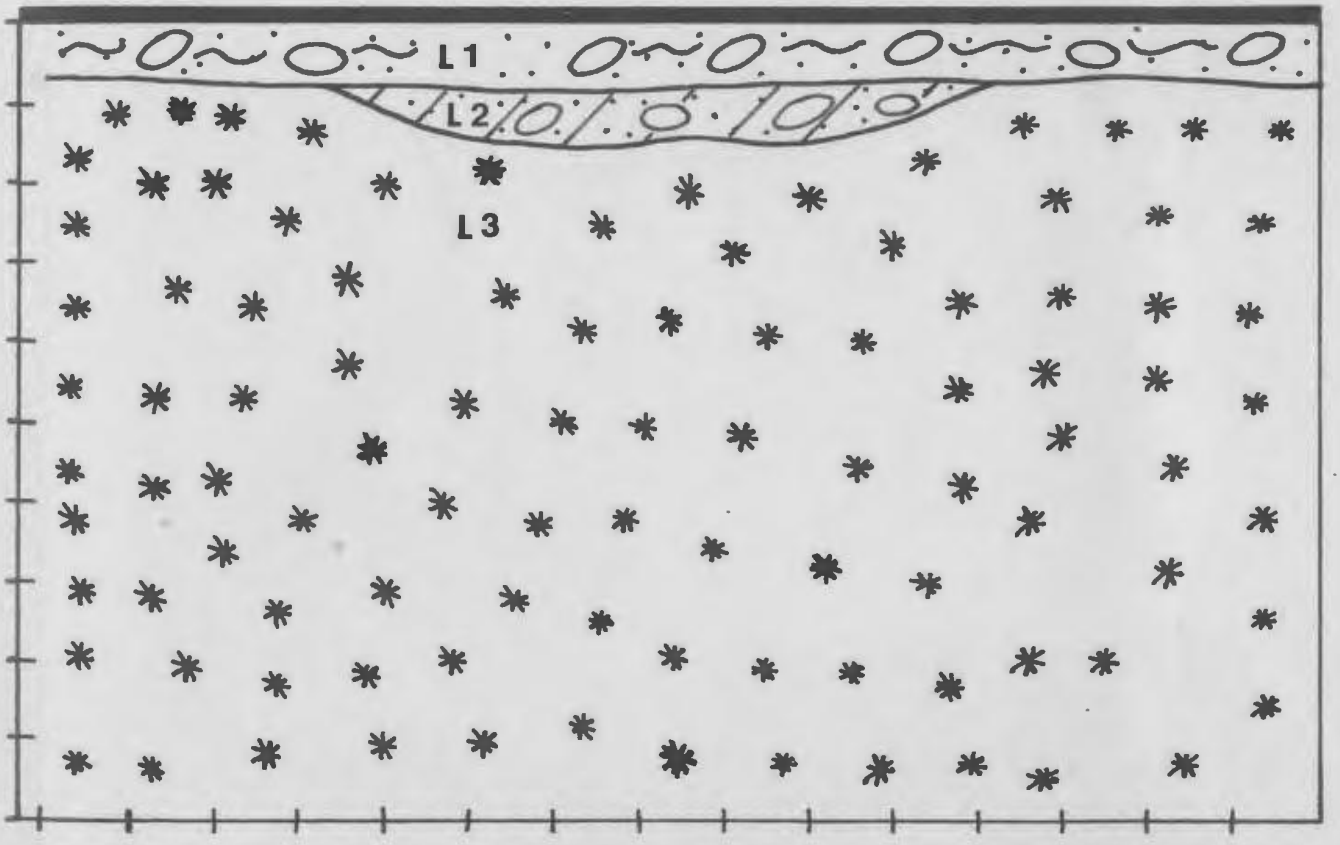


Figure 68

CAPE COVE-3 Feature 14, top view

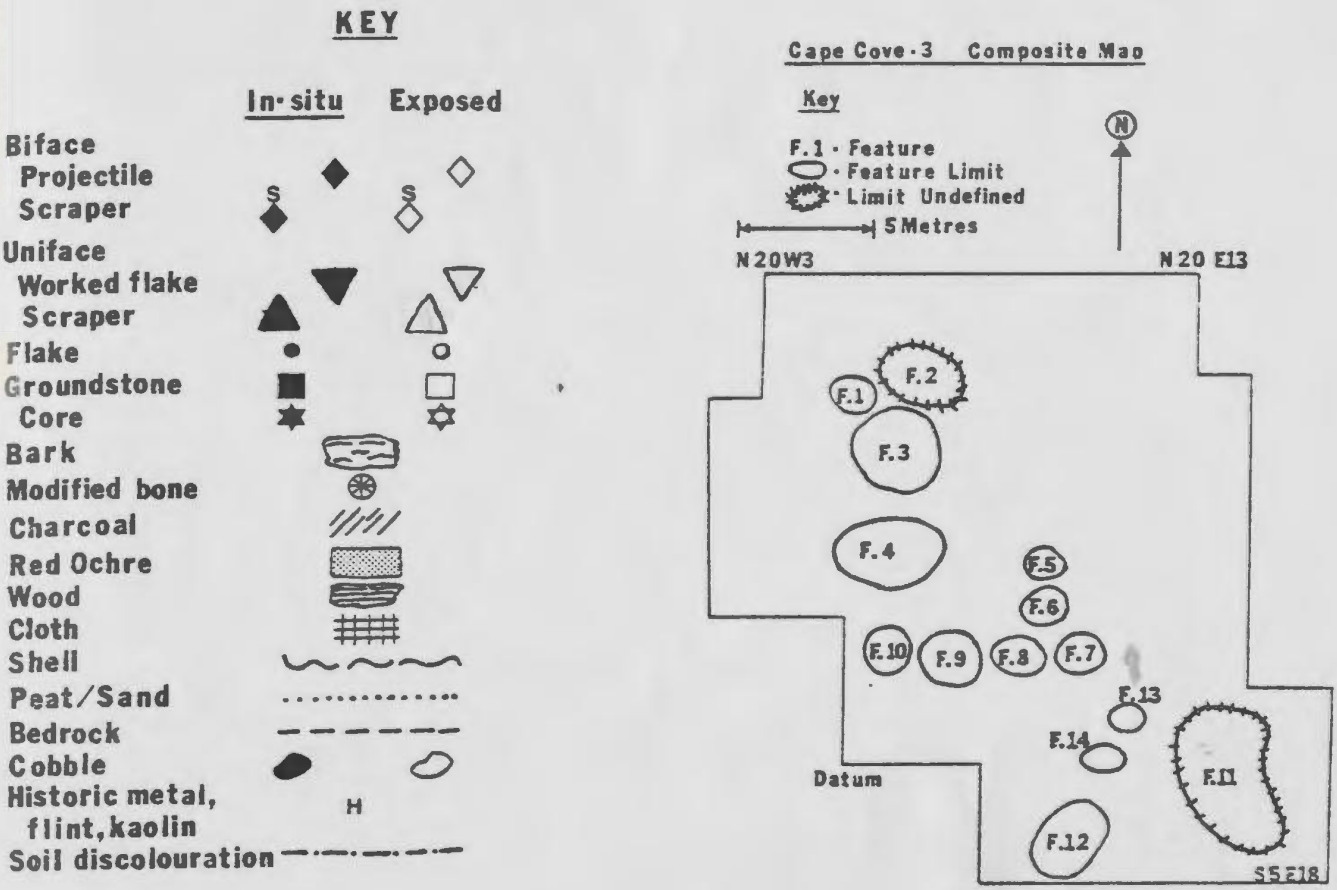


Figure 69

CHAPTER III

TECHNOLOGY

Methodology

The three Cape Cove sites contained a predominance of lithic over organic artifacts. Yet, the factor of differential preservation has probably biased any direct relationship which might be postulated between the surviving numbers of organic and inorganic artifacts and their original cultural significances.

The artifact assemblages from each site are categorized separately by the technique of manufacture, although possible artifact functions are also offered in the sub-headings. A table at the outset of each section provides a summary of the assemblage for that particular site.

Lithic materials are listed under the following major headings. Chipped stone artifacts are divided into 'Biface series' and 'Uniface series.' Where possible, 'Biface series' artifacts, including preforms, are further divided by morphological (and by association, functional) attributes such as: side or corner notches; lanceolate shapes; stems; and so on. For the purposes of this analysis, the sub-headings 'lance-head' and 'spearhead' refer, perhaps subjectively, to very large lanceolate-shaped bifaces, and are interchangeable terms. Again, where possible, 'Uniface series' artifacts, including preforms, are further divided by morphological (and by association, functional) criteria such as: steep edged retouch on the end(s) and/or side(s) of a flake (indicating a particular form of scraper); parallel sides on long linear

flakes (indicative of a true blade industry); and, roughly parallel sides on shorter linear flakes (indicative of a blade-like flake technology).

'Ground stone series' artifacts are further divided by morphological (and by association, functional) traits such as: bit shape (where present) in cross-section (a symmetrical shape indicating use as an axe or celt, an asymmetrical shape indicating use as an adze); fist-sized stones with small peck marks (characteristic of hammerstones); and, grinding marks or perforations, on smooth, complete and regular shaped stones (for ceremonial use?).

'Core series' artifacts are divided into two major sub-classes: Pressure cores - those with small linear-shaped flake scars (indicating the technique of pressure flaking); and Percussion cores - those exhibiting wider flake scars, with negative bulbs of percussion and waves of force (indicating the technique of percussion flake removal).

The 'Modified bone series' is sub-divided mainly by morphology and technique of modification. Where possible, individual faunal identifications and apparent functions are also provided.

The birch bark sheet, located at Cape Cove-2, is described separately, under its own heading.

Finally, 'Historic artifacts,' usually surface collected outside of the grid of each site, are divided into smaller groups according to their known functions during the Historic period or, where this was not possible, into units of like material.

The individual or class analyses for all artifacts are given under the headings - 'Description' and 'Dimensions.' Weights are also provided where they are illustrative of the bulk of an object. Ranges and means

are supplied for groups of specimens, when these specimens are considered collectively. All measurements are in metric units, dimensions being in millimeters, and weights being in grams, unless indicated otherwise. The lengths, widths, and thicknesses which are given represent the most prominent points on each specimen.

TABLE 1

Cape Cove-1

Provenience	Category	Sample
Feature 1		
layer 2	Biface series	1
	Uniface series	14
layer 4	Uniface series	1
layer 5	Biface series	1
	Uniface series	1
Feature 2		
layer 2	Biface series	1
	Uniface series	1
	Ground stone series	5
Feature 3		
layer 1	Uniface series	1
Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)		
surface	Uniface series	1
	Core series	1
	Modified bone series	1
	Historic artifacts	1

Cape Cove-1

Feature 1

layer 2

Biface series — Total sample: 1

Projectile point — Sample: 1 Plate 1,a

Description:

This long, slender biface was found in two pieces, which were subsequently mended. It is roughly flaked and water-worn. The base of this light grey rhyolite artifact is still missing.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	16	6

Uniface series — Total sample: 14

Scraper — Sample: 1 Plate 1,b

Description:

This green chert specimen is plano-convex in cross-section and broken along one margin. It has been deeply and finely retouched.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	16	6

Linear flakes Sample: 13 Plate 1,c-o

Description:

All the flakes in this section are of rhyolite and were removed from their core(s) by the percussion method. The lateral margins of most of these flakes, although roughly parallel, are not long enough to qualify them as blade-like flakes. Only one of these specimens exhibits a true parallel-sided double arris. The rest have single arrises. All were greatly water-worn.

Dimensions:

	L:	W:	Th:
number:	13	13	13
range:	14-56	4-25	2-11
mean:	25.5	11.5	3.7

Feature 1

layer 4

Uniface series Total sample: 1

Blade-like flake Sample: 1 Plate 2,a

Description:

This slender, parallel-sided linear flake was made from rhyolite, which has since become water-worn. It appears to have been pressure-flaked and exhibits a single arris.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
21	13	2

Feature 1

layer 5

Biface series — Total sample: 1

Stemmed lance/spearhead — Sample: 1 Plate 2,c

Description:

This specimen is a light grey rhyolite, contracting stemmed biface. It is delicately flaked and complete in every detail. There are two fine faults in the stone which was used in the manufacture of this artifact.

Dimensions:

L:(max./except stem)	W:(Max./base/tip)	Th:
153 / 128	18 / 31 / 11	9

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Linear flake — Sample: 1 Plate 2,b

Description:

This dark grey rhyolite linear flake exhibits a single arris.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
20	10	3

Feature 2

layer 2

Biface series — Total sample: 1

Projectile point — Sample: 1 Plate 3,a

Description:

This specimen is a finely flaked, dark grey rhyolite biface. The basal portion is missing and the remaining tip section is water-worn.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	20	3

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Blade-like flake — Sample: 1 Plate 3,b

Description:

This dark grey rhyolite, parallel-sided flake is thin enough to be translucent on its edges.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
18	10	1

Ground stone series — Total sample: 5

Adze — Sample: 1 Plate 3,e

Description:

This specimen is the bit portion of a limestone adze. The bit has retained much of its original cutting surface. In cross-section the angle of the bit is assymetric. Striations on the flat, presumably unused face of this instrument indicate that a side-to-side grinding action was employed in the making of this specimen. On the presumably utilized, bevelled face, striations parallel to the length of the tool indicate a longitudinal grinding or cutting practice.

What remains of both surfaces appears to indicate sub-rectangular body in cross-section.

Dimensions:

L:	W:(bit)	Th:	Wt:
-	43	19	116.3

Celt — Sample: 1 Plate 3,f

Description:

This is a badly eroded argillite ground stone with a rectangular

shape in cross-section. The poll is tapered and rounded. Both surfaces are smooth and flat. The bit shape is symmetrical in cross-section and presents a cutting edge which is 74 mm. wide.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:	Wt:
160	85	29	672

Miscellaneous adze(s) or celt(s) Sample: 3 Plate 3,c,d,g

Description:

The three remaining specimens are fragmentary and greatly eroded. The first (Plate 3,g) is the poll portion of a limestone adze or celt. It exhibits both transverse and longitudinal striations on one of its sides. This is the only one of the three remaining specimens where dimensions are possible.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:	Wt:
-	41	27	102.5

The final two fragments of slate may have come from the same ground stone preform.

Feature 3

layer 1

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Linear flake — Sample: 1 Plate 4,a

Description:

This grey chert, percussion produced flake exhibits a double arris and roughly parallel sides, but has been broken along one end. The original length of this flake may have qualified it as a blade-like flake, or even as a true blade. In any case, there is evidence of very slight retouch on one margin.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	15	2

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Scrapers — Sample: 1 Plate 4,e

Description:

This specimen is a large, trianguloid, percussion produced flake of red rhyolite. Some retouching has occurred on the dorsal margins of this flake.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
15	14	4
92	65	15

Core series — Total sample: 1

Percussion core — Sample: 1 Plate 4,d

Description:

This is a grey chert core which exhibits flake scars from the removal of numerous percussion flakes. There is also surface pitting along several planes, which may be evidence for its auxillary use as a hammerstone.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:	Wt:
50	44	41	106.1

Modified bone series — Total sample: 1

Carved harpoon barb — Sample: 1 Plate 4,b

Description:

This is a small barb which has been carved from a bird long bone. Both ends of the bone shaft are broken and missing.

Dimensions:

L:	W:(bone/barb)	Th:
-	4 / 2	3

Historic Artifacts — Total sample: 1

Pipe bowl — Sample: 1 Plate 4,c

Description:

This is a plain, white kaolin pipe bowl fragment. It has been molded in two sections and is broken along the rim. The stem is also missing.

Dimensions:

Height:	W:(bowl/bore)	Th:(rim)
36	16 / 2	2

TABLE 2

Cape Cove-2

Provenience	Category	Sample
Feature 1		
layer 1	Biface series	7
	Uniface series	5
layer 2	Biface series	2
	Uniface series	6
	Ground stone series	1
Feature 2		
layer 2	Uniface series	1
Feature 4		
layer 3	Biface series	1
layer 4	Core series	1
Feature 5		
layer 3	Uniface series	1
Feature 7		
layer 1	Uniface series	1
	Modified bone series	1
layer 2	Uniface series	1
Feature 8		
layer 2	Core series	1

TABLE 2 (Cont'd)

Cape Cove-2

Provenience	Category	Sample
Feature 9		
layer 2	Uniface Series	1
Feature 10		
layer 1	Biface series	1
	Modified bone series	1
Feature 11		
layer 3	Birch bark sheet	1
Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)		
surface	Biface series	42
	Uniface series	23
	Ground stone series	1
	Core series	14
	Historic artifacts	16

Cape Cove-2

Feature 1

layer 1

Biface series — Total sample: 7

Side-notched projectile points — Sample: 3 Plate 5,a,b,c

Description:

The first specimen in this group was mended from fragments found in Feature 1 and near Feature 9. Its shoulders and base are rounded.

The second artifact appears to never have been completed. It was pieced together from fragments found in Feature 1 and near Feature 7. Its one intact shoulder is rounded.

The final biface in this group is missing its tip and one of its sides. The base and remaining shoulder are rounded.

All three bifaces in this group are made of rhyolite.

Dimensions:

L:	W:(max./at notch/base)	Th:
31	18 / 9 / 13	3
-	21 / - / -	4
-	- / 10 / 14	4

Corner-notched projectile point — Sample: 1 Plate 5,d

Description:

This specimen is made of dark grey rhyolite. The notches on this biface are shorter and narrower than those on the side-notched points,

and the shoulders and base edges are pointed rather than rounded. In addition, this specimen has been finely flaked to an elongated curve.

Dimensions:

L:	W:(max./at notch/base)	Th:
31	18 / 9 / 13	3

Triangular bifaces Sample: 3 Plate 5,e,f,g

Description:

The first specimen was broken at the tip and mended. The base and tip fragments were recovered from Feature 1 in layers 1 and 2 respectively. The material is light grey rhyolite.

The second biface in this group is made of dark grey rhyolite. Although smaller than the first specimen in overall size, the relative dimensions of these two artifacts are comparable.

The third specimen is a partial biface base without notches. It is made of dark grey rhyolite.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
52	25	5
40	22	4
-	-	6

Uniface series Total sample: 5

Worked linear flakes (scrapers?) Sample: 2 Plate 5,h,i

Description:

The first specimen is a light grey, rhyolite percussion flake exhibiting lateral margin retouch.

The second specimen is a dark and light grey coloured, bipolar produced flake exhibiting intrusive retouch.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
23	10	2
19	13	3

Linear flakes Sample: 3 Plate 5,j,k,l

Description:

Specimens 1 and 2 are bipolar produced flakes of dark grey rhyolite which both exhibit single arrises.

The third specimen is a dark grey rhyolite, percussion produced flake exhibiting a single arris.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
21	8	3
30	13	3
22	13	3

Feature 1

layer 2

Biface series — Total sample: 2

Triangular(?) bifaces — Sample: 2 Plate 6,b,c

Description:

Both specimens in this group are fragmentary. The material is dark grey rhyolite. Neither of these specimens exhibit evidence of notching preparations.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
37	-	4
31	-	6

Uniface series — Total sample: 6

Scraper — Sample: 1 Plate 6,a

Description:

This light grey rhyolite flake is broken along three sides. The intact sides exhibit marginal retouch.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	44	8

Linear flakes Sample: 5 Plate 6,d-h

Description:

The first specimen is a parallel sided flake of dark grey rhyolite. Both superior and inferior ends are missing and may have originally qualified this specimen as a blade-like flake or even as a true blade.

The second specimen is a bipolar produced flake of dark grey rhyolite, which exhibits a single arris.

The remaining specimens are percussion produced flakes of dark grey rhyolite, each with a single arris.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	5	1
21	11	2
25	7	2
26	11	2
39	18	3

Ground stone series Total sample: 1

Wedge Sample: 1 Plate 6,i

Description:

This smooth, flat, granite stone has had a number of chips removed from both faces of its wider end. This has formed a sharpened edge or bit which is 98 mm. wide. This may either have been a prefatory step to the grinding of a celt or adze, or more likely, this tool could, in its present state, have served as a wedge for splitting wood, bone, meat, and other organic materials.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:	Wt:
170	102	51	1,017.5

Feature 2

layer 2

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Scraper/concave knife — Sample: 1 Plate 7,a

Description:

The white rhyolite, percussion produced flake has been marginally retouched along its concave dorsal face. The other lateral edges of the dorsal face have been only very slightly retouched. This flake exhibits one arris.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
51	17	5

Feature 4

layer 3

Biface series — Total sample: 1

Lanceolate biface — Sample: 1 Plate 7,b

Description:

This is a complete grey and white ryholite, lanceolate-shaped biface.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
62	25	7

Core series — Total sample: 1

Percussion core — Sample: 1 Plate 7,c

Description:

This is a green chert, percussion core which has been greatly water-worn.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
40	16	9

Feature 5

layer 3

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Linear flake — Sample: 1 Plate 7,d

Description:

This light grey rhyolite flake is missing both superior and

inferior ends. It exhibits a single arris.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	10	2

Feature 7

layer 1

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Linear flake — Sample: 1 Plate 7,e

Description:

This light grey rhyolite flake is also missing both superior and inferior ends. It also exhibits a single arris.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	13	1

Modified bone series — Total sample: 1

Carved/ground bone awl — Sample: 1 Plate 7,f

Description:

This specimen was fashioned from an unidentified mammal longbone. It is greatly eroded but retains a sharp point on its distal end.

Dimensions:

L:	W:(proximal/distal)	Th:(proximal/distal)
110	17 / 2	7 / 1

Feature 7

layer 2

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Linear flake — Sample: 1 Plate 7,g

Description:

This white rhyolite, percussion produced, linear flake is missing its inferior end. It exhibits a single arris.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	17	2

Feature 8

layer 2

Core series — Total sample: 1

Blade core/graver? — Sample: 1 Plate 7,h

Description:

This light grey chert core exhibits flake scars from the removal of at least six small blades or blade-like flakes.

The dimensions of these flake scars are:

L:	W:	Th:
23	3	-
22	4	-
15	3	-
11	2	-
24	8	-
19	1	-

Apparently, after the removal of these flakes, the core was then sharpened by the removal of several smaller flakes from its inferior end.

It is suggested that the first blades or blade-like flakes probably served as fine gravers. When the core was exhausted, it too may then have been fashioned into a graving instrument.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
24	9	5

Feature 9

layer 2

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Scraper — Sample: 1 Plate 7,i

Description:

This light grey rhyolite flake has been steeply retouched on its two intact lateral margins. The inferior portion of this flake is missing.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	26	5

Feature 10

layer 1

Biface series — Total sample: 1

Triangular biface — Sample: 1 Plate 7,j

Description:

This dark grey rhyolite biface was located some 10 meters west of the centre of Feature 10. This specimen is greatly water-worn and is missing one of its sides and a piece of its base.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
63	-	12

Modified bone series — Total sample:1

Polished canine tooth — Sample: 1 Plate 7,k

Description:

This left maxillary canine tooth appears to have come from a lynx (Lynx canadensis). It is a partial specimen, with portions of its superior and lingual sides being very eroded. The buccal side appears to have been smoothed by polishing. This artifact may have served as a personal adornment, or as a graver.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
21	7	2

Feature 11

layer 3

Birch bark sheet — Total sample: 1

Canoe covering — Sample: 1 Plate 8

Description:

Although birch bark fragments were found scattered on the same level, one long rectilinear sheet of bark was uncovered in good condition in layer 3. This sheet was found to have fire-cracked beach cobbles on top of it and along both sides of its length.

Several factors support the contention that perhaps a major portion of Cape Cove-2 was, at one time, devoted to Beothuk canoe construction and decoration activities. Although these factors will be more fully considered in Chapter 5, the most convincing data concern the general agreements which were apparent between the ethnohistoric (cited in Howley, 1915) and historic (Taylor, 1980) descriptions of such activities, and the residual evidence uncovered at and near Feature 11.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
4.6 m.	66 cm.	2 mm.

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

Biface series — Total sample: 42

Projectile/spear points (pooled) — Sample: 33 Plates 9,10

Description:

Twenty-three of these specimens are either too fragmentary and water-worn to be classified further, or are preforms. These particular specimens, all flaked from grey to black rhyolite, are therefore not included in the Dimensions section.

Two of the specimens which are pooled in the Dimensions section (Plate 10,b,c) are side-notched, the second artifact also exhibiting a concave base. Both are made of dark grey rhyolite.

The next group of identifiable specimens in this series (Plate 10, e,g,i,j,m,q) all appear to represent triangular-shaped bifaces. Four of these specimens are made of dark grey rhyolite. The remaining two (Plate 10,g,j) are made of greenish grey chert and black chert, respectively. The black chert specimen also exhibits slight evidence of side notching and secondary bifacial retouch along its concave margin. This latter specimen consequently may have been a multi-purpose tool, serving as a spearhead, concave knife, and/or a scraper.

The final two specimens, although varying greatly in size, were both lanceolate-shaped (Plate 10,k,l). They are made of green chert and brown chert, respectively.

Dimensions:

	L:	W:	Th:
number:	10	10	10
range:	37.5-82.5	18-56	4-13.5
mean:	57.7	29.8	7

Scrapers (pooled) Sample: 9 Plate 11,a-i

Description:

The bifaces in this category are of various shapes and sizes. Three are made of steeply retouched grey rhyolite (Plate 11,a,c,i). Four are made of steeply retouched ballast flint (Plate 11,b,d,f,h). One is steeply flaked on white chert (Plate 11,g). The last specimen differs from the rest in that it had been based on a brown chert blade-like flake rather than a nodule of stone (Plate 11,e).

All these specimens are very water-worn and fragmentary. However, it is possible to note that, on each specimen, all original margins have been steeply retouched.

Dimensions:

	L:	W:	Th:
number:	6	7	8
range:	21-80.5	12.5-60	2.5-14.5
mean:	38.3	22.9	8.6

Uniface Series — Total sample: 23

Scrapers (pooled) — Sample: 23 Plates 12,13

Description:

This category is composed of both dark grey rhyolite and brown chert, steeply retouched artifacts. Although each exhibits retouch along all original margins, there are two specimens (Plate 12,b,d) which appear to have been fashioned exclusively as end scrapers. Interestingly, these two artifacts are the only ones in this group which are made of brown chert. In spite of the fact that all of the specimens in this group are very water-worn, the two end scrapers also appear to have been more delicately flaked than the rest. Any correlation which might be proposed on the basis of the above information must, however, take into account possible sampling biases and the differential deterioration rates of rhyolite and chert.

Dimensions:

	L:	W:	Th:
number:	23	23	23
range:	29-75	17-37	5-13
mean:	45.7	25	8.3

Ground stone series — Total sample: 1

Adze ? — Sample: 1 Plate 11,j

Description:

The bit section of this specimen is missing. However, the deep, longitudinal striations on the body of this artifact appear to taper

into what may have originally been an asymmetrical shaped bit. The poll is rectangular. The original cutting edge would have been < 64 mm. wide.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:	Wt:
-	76	37	504

Core series — Total sample: 14

Percussion cores/blade core ? (pooled) — Sample: 14 Plate 14

Description:

Thirteen of these specimens exhibit evidence of the removal of numerous small percussion flakes from both their dorsal and ventral faces. Three of these percussion cores are made of black rhyolite, while the remaining ten are made of cream-coloured ballast flint.

The last specimen in this group is much smaller than the rest (Plate 14,d) and exhibits slender flake scars, which possibly represent pressure flaked blades. For these two reasons this possible blade core has its dimensions listed separately below.

Dimensions: (percussion cores)

	L:	W:	Th:
number:	13	13	13
range:	21-100	13-46	8-32
mean:	44.6	24.8	11.9

Dimensions: (blade core ?)

L:	W:	Th:
19.5	8.5	4

Historic artifacts — Total sample: 16

Kaolin pipe fragments (pooled) — Sample: 8 Plate 15,a

Description:

Eight kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments were collected outside the Cape Cove-2 grid. None appear to be from the same pipe, and no markings are evident on any of these fragments.

Dimensions:

	L:	W:(dia. bowl/bore)	Th:(rim/stem)
number:	-	- / 5	3 / 5
range:	-	- / 3-4.5	2-3.5 / 1-3
mean:	-	- / 4	3 / 2

Metal objects (pooled) — Sample: 6 Plate 15,b,c

Description:

Six oxidized metal objects were surface collected near Cape Cove-2. All except one are handmade nails or spikes. The squarish object (Plate 15,c) which is not a spike is thought to be a basal fragment from a large kettle.

These metal objects may have been used and deposited by historic Beothuk Indian groups long after the major prehistoric occupation of

Cape Cove-2.

Dimensions:

	L:	W:	Th:
number:	5	5	5
range:	85-181	4-17	3-8
mean:	123.5	12.2	4.5
kettle base:	55	33	25

Gun flints Sample: 2 Plate 15,d,e

Description:

The first specimen is made of an almost translucent grey flint. The second specimen is made of a greyish-white flint.

The numbers of early Historic period artifacts such as these, which are scattered all along Cape Cove Beach, testify to the popularity of this area for hunting and fishing not only among prehistoric peoples but among the early Europeans as well.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
29	25	9
30	29	8.5

TABLE 3

Cape Cove-3

Provenience	Category	Sample
Feature 2		
layer 1	Biface series	3
	Uniface series	8
	Core series	3
	Modified bone series	1
Feature 3		
layer 1	Uniface series	1
	Core series	1
layer 2	Historic artifacts	2
Feature 4		
layer 1	Biface series	1
	Uniface series	7
	Modified bone series	1
	Ground stone series	1
layer 2	Biface series	2
	Uniface series	7
	Ground stone series	4
	Historic artifacts	3
Feature 5		
layer 1	Biface series	1
	Uniface series	3

TABLE 3 (Cont'd)

Cape Cove-3

Provenience	Category	Sample
Feature 6		
layer 1	Core series	1
layer 2	Modified bone series	1
Feature 7		
layer 2	Uniface series	1
Feature 8		
layer 2	Biface series	1
Feature 9		
layer 1	Biface series	1
	Uniface series	2
Feature 10		
layer 1	Biface series	2
	Uniface series	1
layer 2	Uniface series	1
Feature 11		
layer 1	Biface series	1
	Uniface series	1
layer 2	Biface series	1

TABLE 3 (Cont'd)

Cape Cove-3

Provenience	Category	Sample
Feature 12		
layer 2	Biface series	1
Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)		
surface	Biface series	10
	Uniface series	8
	Modified bone series	1
	Ground stone series	6
	Core series	4
	Historic artifacts	2

Cape Cove-3

Feature 2

layer 1

Biface series — Total sample: 3

Stemmed projectile (bird ?) points — Sample: 2 Plate 16,a,b

Description:

The first specimen is a small, finely flaked, green chert biface. It has an expanding stem, sharp edges and one drooping shoulder.

The second specimen is a coarse-grained, grey chert biface. It is missing its basal element.

These specimens may have been functional, perhaps being used to hunt small prey such as sea birds or rodents.

Dimensions:

L:	W:(body/stem base)	Th:
20	10 / 4	2
-	8 / -	2

Scraper — Sample: 1 Plate 16,c

Description:

This specimen is a fine-grained, dark grey, steeply retouched chert flake. Three lateral margins have been worked, although the superior margin, illustrated in Plate 16,c appears to have received the greatest amount of careful flaking.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
17	12	3

Uniface series — Total sample: 8

Linear flakes — Sample: 8 Plate 16,d-k

Description:

Four specimens within this group are made of dark grey chert (Plate 16,d,e,f,k). The remaining four are made of light to dark grey rhyolite. Only the specimen pictured in Plate 16,d exhibits a single true arris. It appears as though each of these specimens was removed by either the bipolar or the pressure technique.

Dimensions:

	L:	W:	Th:
number:	8	8	8
range:	7-18.5	4-15	2-3
mean:	14	9.2	2.8

Core series — Total sample: 3

Percussion core — Sample: 2 Plate 16,l,m

Description:

These two specimens are quartzite nodules, each of which exhibits evidence of the removal of a number of percussion flakes.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
28	24	21
28	22	20

Blade core Sample: 1 Plate 16,n

Description:

This dark grey chert specimen exhibits evidence of the pressure removal of three long, slender linear flakes. These flakes may be referred to as micro-blades since the dimensions of their scars are as follows:

L:	W:	Th:
25	6	-
18	6	-
15	5	-

The overall dimensions of this specimen are listed below.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
26	8	2

<u>Modified bone series</u> Total sample: 1

Cut bone object Sample: 1 Plate 16,o

Description:

This specimen is a roughly rectangular shaped strip of bone. It appears to have been scored, broken, and smoothed by polishing, perhaps to serve as a personal decorative object. A firm faunal identification is not possible, beyond the determination that this specimen came from a large mammal.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
35	24	2

Feature 3

layer 1

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Projectile (bird ?) point preform — Sample: 1 Plate 16,p

Description:

This specimen is a light grey, coarse-grained chert flake which has been retouched along one side. The similarity in appearance between this specimen and the broken projectile point in Feature 2 supports the suggestion that the former is actually a small projectile point preform.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
19	6	2

Core series — Total sample: 1

Blade core — Sample: 1 Plate 16,q

Description:

This specimen is a dark grey chert core which has had at least one long, slender, linear flake removed from it by the bipolar or pressure technique. The available dimensions for this flake scar again indicate that the original flake may have been a micro-blade.

L:	W:	Th:
12.5	1	-

The overall dimensions of this specimen are listed below.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
15	12	14

Feature 3

layer 2

Historic artifacts — Total sample: 2

Kaolin pipe stem — Sample: 1 Plate 16,r

Description:

This white, undecorated kaolin pipe stem has been broken on both ends. It was an intrusive element in layer 2 of Feature 3.

Dimensions:

L:	W:(dia.bore)	Th:(max.)
-	2	6

Metal object Sample: 1 Plate 16,s

Description:

This heavily oxidized metal object is suggested to have, at one time, been a slender, handmade, square-headed nail. It was an intrusive element in layer 2 of Feature 3.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
14	5	5

Feature 4

layer 1

Biface series Total sample: 1

Lance/spear head or projectile point Sample: 1 Plate 17,a

Description:

This light grey rhyolite biface fragment may represent either a narrow lance/spear head or a smaller projectile point, although from its size, the former probability seems more likely.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	26.6	7.5

Uniface series — Total sample: 7

Linear flakes — Sample: 7 Plate 17,b-h

Description:

Seventeen roughly parallel-sided, bipolar or pressure produced flakes are included in this group. Four of these (Plate 17,b,c,e,h) are made of greenish-grey chert, the rest being made of grey and dark grey rhyolite. The specimen pictured in Plate 17,f may have been slightly unifacially retouched on its superior margin, although this is uncertain due to the greatly water-worn nature of the flake. Finally, since the specimens pictured in Plate 17,d and h are very fragmentary, they are not included in the Dimensions section below.

Dimensions:

	L:	W:	Th:
number:	5	5	5
range:	11-26	5-10	1-4
mean:	17.8	7.7	2.8

Modified bone series — Total sample: 1

Cut and ground scraper — Sample: 1 Plate 17,i

Description:

This specimen was cut from the rib of a large mammal. Although cut marks are no longer evident due to the eroded nature of the bone, it is clear that the bone was snapped off cleanly on the caudal or posterior end. Such a clean break would probably have required the bone to be cut or scored beforehand. The anterior end appears to have been purposely ground to a slightly bevelled point.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
124	11.5	4

Ground stone series — Total sample: 1

Smoothed oval stone — Sample: 1 Plate 17,j

Description:

This granitic stone had been ground into a smooth oval shape. Its function may have been associated with some kind of ceremony or magico-religious belief, since it exhibits no visible signs of use wear.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:	Wt:
33	27	25	32

Feature 4

layer 2

Biface series — Total sample: 2

Lance/spear heads — Sample: 2 Plate 18,h,i

Description:

Three fragmentary lanceolate-shaped, rhyolite bifaces were originally uncovered. Only one (Plate 18,h) could be reconstructed to resemble its original form. However, the next two specimens actually represent one original biface in two pieces, with a central portion still missing.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
127	33	11
-	61	12

Uniface series — Total sample: 7

Biface thinning flakes — Sample: 7 Plate 18,a-g

Description:

Out of the literally hundreds of rhyolite biface thinning flakes in Feature 4, layer 2, eight were chosen to represent the ranges of sizes and shapes among flakes in this feature.

Dimensions:

	L:	W:	Th:
number:	8	8	8
range:	26-74	12-47	2-5
mean:	50.3	26.2	4.2

Ground stone series — Total sample: 4

Hammerstones — Sample: 4 Plate 18,j,k 19,a,b

Description:

The four granite beach cobbles in this section were ground smooth and exhibit pecking marks suspected to be caused by their use as hammerstones. Their dimensions,in the order in which they appear in the plates, are given below.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
69	58	30
46	35	26
72	58	31
41	31	25

Historic artifacts — Total sample: 3

Metal spikes — Sample: 2 Plate 19,c

Description:

One long and one short metal spike were recovered in layer 2, near

Feature 4. They are square-headed and probably handmade. They appeared to be associated with a small piece of cloth, which was also thought to have been an Historic period intrusion.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
137	14	14
72	5	5

Cloth Sample: 1 Plate - unavailable

Description:

This small piece of cloth is thought to have been a late Historic period intrusion into layer 2. The cloth sample measured roughly 12 cm. by 10 cm. in the ground, but could not bear removal in its complete state. A representative sample was taken however, and sent to the Canadian Conservation Institute for analysis. The analysis confirmed a late Historic European origin for the cloth and established that the material was a vegetable fibre which had been covered in bitumen or asphalt.

It is important to note that bitumen or asphalt naturally forms from peat which has undergone pressure. The source of this pressure, in this case, was likely provided by the periodic flooding of the nearby pond. This is indicated by the fact that apparently in situ aboriginal material appeared both above and below the major bitumen level in layer 2. Since the rock platform, which forms the basis of Cape Cove-3, is the highest point of land in the visible flood plain of the pond, it

might be speculated that this entire site periodically formed an island upon which early hunters and fishermen might station themselves to get closer to their game.

Feature 5

layer 1

Biface series — Total sample: 1

Stemmed projectile (bird ?) point — Sample: 1 Plate 20,a

Description:

This specimen is a small, grey and white chert, expanding stemmed projectile point. The rounded shoulders droop on both sides of this finely flaked biface.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
21	8	2

Uniface series — Total sample: 3

Linear flake (gravers ?/ core ?) — Sample: 3 Plate 20,b-d

Description:

Two of these specimens are made of grey chert (Plate 20,b,c). The third is made of dark grey rhyolite and exhibits several percussion flake scars.

The first two linear flakes have been lightly worked to expose sharp projecting angles. The first two specimens may therefore have

also functioned as fine graving tools, while the third may also have served as a secondary percussion core.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
20	10	2
15	4	1
25	16	7

Feature 6

layer 1

Core series — Total sample: 1

Percussion core/graver ? — Sample: 1 Plate 20,e

Description:

This specimen is a dark orangish-grey chert fragment which exhibits the negative images of an indeterminate number of percussion flakes. The removal of these flakes however, may well have been for the purpose of sharpening the core itself, rather than for the making of other artifact(s) based on the flakes.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
15	9.5	3

Feature 6

layer 2

Modified bone series — Total sample: 1

Cut bone (paint pestle/applicator ?) — Sample: 1 Plate 20,f

Description:

This seal (Phoca sp.) phalange had apparently been used to grind and/or apply red ochre (powdered hematite) pigment. Hardened red ochre still clings to the distal end of this bone fragment. The proximal end has been grooved by cutting, possibly to allow the user to tie a cord around this pendant-like object and perhaps to hang it around his neck.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
36	12	6

Feature 7

layer 2

Uniface Series — Total sample: 1

End/side scraper — Sample: 1 Plate 20,g

Description:

This translucent, speckled grey quartzite flake has been steeply retouched on its widest end and along its steepest lateral margin. It exhibits a single arris.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
39	22.5	5

Feature 8

layer 2

Biface series — Total sample: 1

Projectile point (preform ?) — Sample: 1 Plate 20,h

Description:

This crudely flaked rhyolite biface was found in two pieces. The base, found in layer 2, was subsequently mended with the tip, found in layer 1. No notching preparations are visible.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
37	19.5	6.5

Feature 9

layer 1

Biface series — Total sample: 1

Projectile point (harpoon end blade ?) — Sample: 1 Plate 20,i

Description:

This light grey rhyolite biface base fragment has been thinned by

chipping. This trait is characteristic of artifacts which were designed to fit into a slotted (bone) harpoon foreshaft, rather than to be hafted by some other means to the end of an arrow shaft.

Harpoon end blades in Newfoundland are far more characteristic of Dorset Eskimo culture than they are of resident Indian populations (Linnamae, 1975:75). However, it must be noted that, if indeed this artifact is a harpoon end blade, it suffers greatly by comparison with the delicately flaked examples found elsewhere in Newfoundland, on confirmed Dorset Eskimo sites (Ibid, 1975:75). Moreover, the paucity of other Dorset Eskimo traits within this feature indicates that, although Dorset peoples were probably on Cape Cove Beach, Feature 9 likely does not represent one of their stations.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	20.5	4

Uniface series — Total sample: 2

Linear flakes — Sample: 2 Plate 20,j,k

Description:

These two thin, light grey rhyolite flakes are each roughly parallel-sided. The specimen pictured in Plate 20,k has a single arris, while the other exhibits no arris.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
27	10	2
20.5	10	1.5

Feature 10

layer 1

Biface series — Total sample: 2

Side-notched projectile point — Sample: 1 Plate 21,a

Description:

This grey rhyolite biface exhibits rounded shoulders and a rounded base. The tip of this specimen is missing.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	23	5.5

End/side scraper — Sample: 1 Plate 21,b

Description:

This grey and cream-coloured chert specimen is steeply retouched along all of its original margins. One small fragment is missing.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	16	4

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Linear flake (graver ?) — Sample: 1 Plate 21,c

Description:

This pointed linear flake may have served as a fine graving tool. One small fragment is missing from this artifact, and a single arris is present.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	7	3

Feature 10

layer 2

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

Side scraper — Sample: 1 Plate 21,d

Description:

This large, light grey rhyolite flake has been steeply retouched along one lateral margin. It is hand-sized and may have also served as a cleaver or chopping tool.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
80.5	53	7

Feature 11

layer 1

Biface series — Total sample: 1

Projectile point — Sample: 1 Plate 21,e

Description:

Both the tip and base of this biface are missing. The medial portion which remains is made of a solid white chert.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	23	6.5

Uniface series — Total sample: 1

End/side scraper — Sample: 1 Plate 21,f

Description:

This specimen is made of green and white-coloured chert. It appears to have been based on a linear flake with a single arris, which was steeply retouched on all of its original margins, except along the superior end.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
42	22	5.5

Feature 11

layer 2

Biface series — Total sample: 1

Stemmed projectile (bird ?) point — Sample: 1 Plate 21,g

Description:

This small, dark grey rhyolite biface exhibits a wide expanding stem, and rounded edges on its straight shoulders and base.

Dimensions:

L:	W:(body/min. stem)	Th:
25	11.5 / 5	2.5

Feature 12

layer 2

Biface series — Total sample: 1

Biface fragment — Sample: 1 Plate 21,h

Description:

This specimen is a lateral or base fragment from a bifacially worked artifact of light grey rhyolite,

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	-	7

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

Biface series — Total sample: 10

Projectile points/lance or spearheads (pooled) — Sample: 10 Plate 22

Description:

The first four specimens in this group are all made of chert (Plate 22,a-d). The first of these is a green and white-coloured, asymmetric, side-notched biface with a concave base. This base has been thinned by chipping. The artifact is suggested to be an asymmetric harpoon end blade. As previously mentioned, harpoon end blades are generally held to be a characteristic feature of Palaeo-Eskimo (here, presumably Dorset Eskimo) tool kits. In addition, this finely flaked, asymmetric, concave-based specimen lends greater credence to the suggested presence of the Dorset Eskimo in this general vicinity than does the questionable end blade found in Feature 9.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
43,5	19	4

The second specimen is a Ramah chert biface base fragment. The use of Ramah chert as a raw material in Newfoundland is a trait commonly associated with both Maritime Archaic peoples and Dorset Eskimos (Dr. J.A. Tuck, Personal Communication, 14/6/80).

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	23.5	7

The third and fourth specimens are small stemmed projectile (bird?) points. They are dark green in colour and exhibit slightly expanding stems. The corners on the shoulders and on the stems of both artifacts have been rounded off. On each specimen one shoulder droops more than the other.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
21	11	3
20.5	12	4

The following three bifaces, pictured in Plate 22, e-g are each made of rhyolite. In order, they are: a projectile point tip; the medial portion of a projectile point; and the base of a triangular-shaped projectile point.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	13	3
-	20	4
-	19	5

The two specimens pictured in Plate 22,h,i are both dark grey rhyolite preforms.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
49	39.5	17
55	42	11

The final specimen (Plate 22,j) is the base portion of a large bifacial lance/spear head. No hafting preparations are visible.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	64	12.5

Uniface series — Total sample: 8

Linear flakes — Sample: 8 Plate 23

Description:

All of these specimens are made of dark grey rhyolite. Two exhibit double arrises each (Plate 23,a,b), while the rest display a single arris each. One (Plate 23,g) is very fragmentary and therefore not

included in the measurements listed below. All are greatly water-worn.

Dimensions:

	L:	W:	Th:
number:	7	7	7
range:	40-63	16-32	4-10
mean:	52.3	22.5	6.8

Modified bone series — Total sample: 1

Carved/ground bone awl — Sample: 1 Plate 26,d

Description:

This specimen is a large mammal long bone which has been carved and/or ground to a sharp point on its distal end. The proximal end of this artifact is very smooth, possibly as a result of the tool being handled in that area while in use.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
146	19	15

Ground stone series — Total sample: 6

Miscellaneous adze(s) or celt(s) — Sample: 5 Plate 24

Description:

These specimens are all very water-worn and fragmentary. Although each displays evidence of grinding, their general conditions preclude any definitive identifications. The specimens pictured in Plate 24,a,e

are made of coarse grade granite. The specimens pictured in Plate 24, b,d are slate, while the specimen shown in Plate 24, c is made of a cream-coloured chert.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
75	-	7
>53	25	-
28	-	4
-	77	10
>152	37	16

Ground, perforated, 'gorget' Sample: 1 Plate 26, a

Description:

This rectangular piece of steatite had been ground flat and has had four holes gouged into it - one in each corner.

It is possible that this artifact had originally served as a cooking vessel, as there are traces of burned seal fat on one of its faces. The vessel may than have been re-cut and shaped into its present form. The holes which presently are visible in this specimen may have allowed an individual to wear this object as a personal ornament.

Again, as was the case with the exemplary assymetric end blade (also surface-collected outside the Cape Cove-3 grid), this cooking vessel/'gorget' suggests at least the temporary presence of Dorset Eskimos in this area. This is primarily because the use of stone cooking vessels is a cultural trait typically associated with the Dorset culture (Linnamae, 1975). Moreover, the use of stone (cooking) vessels was a

trait which was apparently uncommon among Indian cultures throughout the boreal zone (Cooper, 1946:288-289).

Dimensions:

L:	W:(body/hole dia.)	Th:
105	74 / 2.5;4;4.5;5	13

Core series — Total sample: 4

Percussion cores — Sample: 4 Plate 25

Description:

Each of these chert nodules exhibit evidence of the removal of percussion flakes. The specimen pictured in Plate 25,c is made of a light brown chert, while the remaining three are made of green chert.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
43	19	14
19.5	14	6
26	10	8

Historic artifacts — Total sample: 2

Iron knife fragment — Sample: 1 Plate 26,b

Description:

This item is an iron knife blade fragment from the Historic period.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
-	15	3

Gun flint Sample: 1 Plate 26,c

Description:

This is a rectangular, dark green flint which has been bifacially chipped on all four margins.

Dimensions:

L:	W:	Th:
27	25	10

CHAPTER IV

CULTURAL IDENTIFICATIONS AND CHRONOLOGY

Cape Cove-1

Cape Cove-1 is identified as an area where at least two separate Maritime Archaic Tradition occupations had taken place at different times in the past. The earliest of these occupations has now been radiocarbon dated to 4540 ± 135 B.P. (S-1859) (c. 2590 B.C.). The sample which resulted in this date was collected from layer 5 of Feature 1. This date, plus affinities observed between lithic artifacts from this layer (particularly a contracting stemmed, chipped stone lance) and certain artifacts from the comparably-aged Maritime Archaic component (level 2) at The Beaches site (Carignan, 1975:150-167), aided in the final cultural identification of this occupation.

The second major occupation of Cape Cove-1 (represented by Feature 1, layer 2) has been radiocarbon dated to 3615 ± 120 B.P. (S-1860) (c. 1665 B.C.). This date again indicates a Late Maritime Archaic occupation. The projectile point and blade-like flakes from layer 2 of Feature 1 (and also the ground stone adzes and celts from Feature 2, layer 2) find their closest affinities with artifacts from the Maritime Archaic component in level 1 at The Beaches site (Ibid., 1977:150-167). It is possible that the Maritime Archaic occupation at The Beaches site lasted there until c. 3615 B.P., since radiocarbon dates reflected ". . . a maximum occupation span of 1660 years" (Ibid. 1977:126).

Cape Cove-2

The major aboriginal occupation at Cape Cove-2, according to our present criteria and terminology, appears to have been established by an early or 'proto-Beothuk' group. A carbon sample obtained from Feature 1, layer 2 yielded a date of 1815 ± 55 B.P. (S-1861) (c. A.D. 135). The small triangular bifaces and notched points collected within the grid of this site find their closest affinities with several comparably aged Beothuk artifact assemblages from Bonavista Bay; namely, The Beaches site, the Bloody Bay Cove site, the Sailors site, and the Fox Bar site, as well as some of the artifacts from the Cape Freels-2 site (Carignan, 1977:236-239, 265-273). In addition, using the Direct Historic Approach (despite its previously qualified applicability to these data), the abundance of red ochre at Cape Cove-2, and the presence of a sheet of birch bark which was roughly the correct size and shape to be a Beothuk canoe covering, support the contention that Cape Cove-2 was indeed an early Beothuk site. Equally important, however, is the possibility that the birch bark sheet which was recovered at this site indicates that the Beothuk canoe had been in use as early as 1815 B.P./A.D. 135.

It is not known what soil factors contributed to this excellent example of organic preservation, within an otherwise generally acidic context. It is possible that the red ochre itself contributed to the bark's resistance to decay since, as Cartwright (1768) explained, ". . . [the] preparation [made] of turpentine, oil and ochre . . . effectually resists all efforts of the water" (cited in Howley, 1915:32).

Cape Cove-3

The Cape Cove-3 site was apparently occupied by at least two archaeologically defined cultures.

The first well-defined aboriginal occupation at Cape Cove-3 appears to conform to what is presently understood to be the prehistoric Beothuk culture. Two of the major lithic traits of this culture - small, triangular-shaped bifaces, and scrapers - were fairly common in certain features at Cape Cove-3. Only one side-notched point, perhaps the single most characteristic perhistoric Beothuk lithic trait, was found at this site, in Feature 10, level 2. For this reason a carbon sample was taken from this provenience. The sample resulted in a date of 1865 ± 110 B.P. (S-1862) (c. A.D. 95).

A second carbon sample was collected from Feature 11, layer 2. The reason for this was to fix temporally the very small and finely worked stemmed projectile points, which were also recovered from Feature 2, layer 1; Feature 5; layer 1; and from surface collections outside of the Cape Cove-3 grid. The date obtained from Feature 11 was 1920 ± 130 B.P. (S-1863) (c. A.D. 30). This date, being roughly contemporaneous with the date obtained for the side-notched point in nearby Feature 10, may support the notion that these small points were also being manufactured by the prehistoric Beothuks. Although there is indeed a marked difference in appearance between the prehistoric Beothuk side-notched or triangular-shaped points and these small specimens, another co-occurrence of these point forms was earlier noted by Carignan (1975:202) in the early Beothuk component of The Beaches site.

It should be noted that The Beaches was a culturally mixed site which also contained a substantial amount of Dorset Eskimo material. Although no feature at any of the Cape Cove sites contained diagnostic artifacts which could firmly be related to Dorset Eskimo occupations,

a number of artifacts were found near Cape Cove-3, which could confidently be attributed to this culture. In addition, the physically close coexistence of Dorset Eskimo and prehistoric Indian cultures in Newfoundland has been amply demonstrated from numerous other archaeological examples around the island. It is not certain, therefore, that the micropoints from either Cape Cove-3 or The Beaches did not actually originate in Dorset Eskimo culture.

If this was the case, then the features in which these artifacts were found - Feature 2, layer 1, Feature 5, layer 1 and Feature 11, layer 2 - might represent Dorset Eskimo occupations. The approximate contemporaneity of (prehistoric Beothuk) Feature 10, layer 2 and nearby Feature 11, layer 2 would, in such an event, provide further evidence for the hypothesis of close coexistence between Dorset Eskimo and resident Indian populations in Newfoundland between c. 500 B.C. and A.D. 500. Indeed, examples of similar small projectile points have recently been found at two sites identified as Middle Dorset Eskimo occupation areas in Bay D'Espoir, Newfoundland. The L'anse a Flamme site (c. 1130 B.P., c. A.D. 820) and the Isle Galet site (c. 1345 B.P., c. A.D. 605) both contained, along with characteristic Dorset Eskimo artifacts, a number of small, corner-notched, expanding based projectile points (Penney, 1980), which are very similar to the specimens from Cape Cove-3.

On the other hand, it is too premature to suggest that these micropoints were definitely made by Dorset peoples, since such artifacts have not been reported as Dorset from anywhere other than the two sites mentioned above. For this reason these micropoints are tentatively assigned to the resident Indian culture which we recognize as prehistoric Beothuk.

Feature 4, layer 2 is identified as a Late Maritime Archaic (putative early Beothuk) occupation area. It is not yet possible to label the occupants of this area as simply prehistoric, early or even proto-Beothuks, because (unlike Cape Cove-2 and at least Feature 10, layer 2 of Cape Cove-3), small triangular bifaces, scrapers and notched points are not in evidence here. In other words, according to our present criteria, and to preserve scientific objectivity, Feature 4, layer 2 should be labelled simply a Late Maritime Archaic occupation area, until the *in situ* hypothesis is fully confirmed or denied.

The lanceolate biface fragments which were recovered from Feature 4 find their closest affinities with those from the Late Maritime Archaic/ early Beothuk, Brown's Beach site (c. 1107 B.P./ A.D. 843) (Carignan, 1977:150, 248-253). Other close affinities with comparable artifacts were found at the Late Maritime Archaic/early Beothuk, Cape Freels-1 site (c. 1325B.P./A.D. 625) and Cape Freels-3 site (c. 1740 B.P. - 1145 B.P./ A.D. 210 - A.D. 805) (*Ibid.*, 1977:148, 149, 233, 245-247).

Although no radiocarbon test could be run, due to the scattered nature of the wood charcoal in Feature 4, layer 2, a temporal estimate and partial cultural identification were formulated on the basis of artifact affinities with the dated and partially identified sites mentioned above. Using a mean of those dates it may be assumed that the Late Maritime Archaic (early Beothuk?) occupation of Cape Cove-3 occurred sometime around 1290 B.P./ A.D. 660.

The above information from Cape Cove-3 indicates that a number of lithic traits, usually ascribed to the Late Maritime Archaic Tradition (particularly large lanceolate bifaces) survived long into the period

during which typical Beothuk artifacts were also being made. This evidence speaks directly to one of the major foci of this thesis, which is to test the individual capacities of the in situ and population replacement hypotheses to explain the disappearance of the Maritime Archaic Tradition and the origin of the Beothuk culture. The above evidence, if valid, would appear to rule out any notion of a population replacement, and seems to suggest at least a period of overlapping residency- if not continuous cultural development.

As will be discussed further in Chapter 5 and 6, the confusion which presently exists in distinguishing between very late Maritime Archaic and early Beothuk assemblages probably results from their proposed common cultural heritage. If it is true that the historic Beothuks were the direct descendants of the Maritime Archaic Tradition, then it is not surprising that certain lithic traits of the earlier 'culture' persist well into the transitional period, even in the absence, within specific loci, of notched points, small triangular bifaces and scrapers.

CHAPTER V

CAPE COVE BEACH CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS

On the basis of the physical information derived from the three Cape Cove sites and existing data, it is possible to reconstruct partially the cultural subsystems of the Maritime Archaic and prehistoric Beothuk residents of Cape Cove Beach. Although the surface collection of a number of diagnostic Dorset Eskimo artifacts indicated the additional presence of this culture at Cape Cove Beach, the fact that none of the discrete occupation areas which were investigated could definitely be attributed to them now precludes any further comments on the major Newfoundland Dorset palaeoethnography (Linnamae, 1975).

Some observations have already been made concerning the general subsistence sources, settlement pattern possibilities and technologies of the early Indian inhabitants of this area. Now the cultural subsystems which these observations directly imply, plus others less directly implicated such as social, political, and religious organizations, will be related to their parent cultures.

Several of the reconstructions of specific prehistoric Beothuk cultural subsystems are based upon environmental constraints; the environment may have forced them to adapt in certain ways. Such reconstructions are included in this chapter as suggestions for what may have been occurring at the Cape Cove sites, but are eliminated from the comparisons between Maritime Archaic and Beothuk culture(s) which appear in Chapter 6.

The Late Maritime Archaic Tradition

The Maritime Archaic Tradition at Cape Cove Beach is represented by

two stations at the Cape Cove-1 site and from Feature 4 at the Cape Cove-3 site. The latter occupation falls into the somewhat nebulous time period during which significant technological (and temporal) distinctions between the Late Maritime Archaic and the early Beothuk are unclear, if not totally absent. Nevertheless, even the c. 4540 B.P. and c. 3615 B.P. stations at Cape Cove-1, although early in terms of Newfoundland's cultural prehistory, are still late expressions within the entire temporal span of the Maritime Archaic Tradition.

In order to reconstruct partially the Maritime Archaic cultural subsystems which were extant at Cape Cove Beach, it will be necessary to rely heavily upon the palaeoethnography provided by Tuck (1976a) from the (c. 3500-4000 B.P.) type site at Port au Choix. Reciprocally, because chipped stone tools were generally lacking at the Port au Choix site (Ibid. 1976a:95), those items uncovered, especially from the comparably aged Cape Cove-1 site, will help to fill out the Maritime Archaic lithic assemblage during this period.

Subsistence Economy

As previously mentioned, the seasonal availability of most marine resources dictates that early spring to fall exploitation be carried out within Newfoundland coastal environments, both for optimum efficiency and to ensure human survival. For the Port au Choix site a seasonal round of winter-inland/summer-coastal subsistence exploitation has already been defined for the Maritime Archaic Tradition (Ibid., 1976a:85). This proposed cycle consisted of the winter hunting of congregating herds of caribou at inland locales such as river crossings, and the early spring to late fall exploitation of marine resources such as sea mammals, sea and shore birds, fish, and shellfish. To the 'summer' resources

exploited within the seasonal round might well be added the gathering of berries and herbs, as well as the occasional hunting of small game.

Settlement patterns

Intimately related to prehistoric subsistence practices (and all other cultural subsystems) were the ways in which man and his works were distributed over the landscape. These distributions are commonly divided into two categories: 1) inter-site settlement patterns, which allow macro-level analyses to be carried out for a number of sites or cultural areas; and 2) intra-site settlement patterns, which allow micro-level analyses to be carried out for a single site or culture area. The major determinants of inter-site settlement patterns are thought to have been environmental pressures, while those of intra-site settlement patterns are thought to have been socio-cultural in origin (Chang, 1963: 93-94), with the proviso that socio-cultural pressures are often causally linked to environmental exigencies (Trigger, 1968).

The inter-site distribution of the Maritime Archaic peoples of Cape Cove Beach along Newfoundland's northeast coast and interior regions was therefore largely a result of the seasonal wandering, likely within a restricted or central-based area (Tuck, 1976a:86), which was integral to their mode of subsistence.

On the intra-site level, the coastal Maritime Archaic settlements of Cape Cove Beach likely represent early spring to late fall encampments. It may be that other such encampments were, at one time, situated along Cape Cove Beach. Since there were no other sheltering granite outcrops on the beach level between Cape Cove-1 and Cape Cove-3 however, any other sites in this area may have since either been inundated by rising sea levels, or otherwise destroyed by the natural elements.

The same natural elements - high winds, rain, snow, and sometimes

fiercely blowing sand - may well have created the need for some sort of living structures. Indeed, it is suggested here that the hearth features at Cape Cove-1 and perhaps at Cape Cove-3, Feature 4, were the central components of these proposed shelters. It may also be reasonable to assume that, faced with perhaps a 6 - 10 month annual residency on the beach, a semi-permanent living structure would have been preferable to a lean-to or tilt. Considering the presently known technology of the Maritime Archaic Tradition and the raw materials available in the general environs of Cape Cove Beach, a typical dwelling might have consisted of a lashed pole frame covered with sewn bark or hides, which were weighted down along the bottom by large stones, such as those which were recorded in the area. If such structures existed, their sizes and shapes would have been determined, in large part, by the number of people who shared the interior hearth. Such units may have represented (extended?) families (Tuck, 1976a:93), although this may never be exactly known.

Technology

The technology of the Maritime Archaic Tradition was, like all other parts of their culture, adapted to function effectively within a marine environment (Ibid. 1976a:84). The artifacts which were recovered from the Maritime Archaic occupation areas of Cape Cove Beach reflect that marine orientation.

Although only one bone scraper was excavated, many examples of chipped stone and ground stone artifacts were recorded *in situ*. The contracting stemmed, chipped stone lance/spearhead and large lanceolate-shaped bifaces from Cape Cove-1, Feature 1, layer 5 and Cape Cove-2, Feature 4, respectively, when coupled with their coastal proveniences,

indicate a strong and continuous dependence, through time, upon the hunting of large marine mammals.

As mentioned in Chapter 4, the contracting stemmed biface from the earliest component of Cape Cove-1 finds its closest affinity with a partial specimen from cultural level 3 at The Beaches site (Carignan, 1975:188). A complete replica however, was found earlier at Woody Point, Bonne Bay, some 175 kilometers s.s.w. of Port au Choix (Harp,1964:145). Given this proximity, and the approximate contemporaneity of this artifact form with the Port au Choix site (roughly established by radiocarbon dating at both Cape Cove-1 and The Beaches), long, slender, chipped stone lance/spearheads with contracting stems should probably be added to the list of diagnostic traits of the Maritime Archaic Tradition during this period.

This list might also include the bipointed and ovate biface forms recovered from cultural level 2 at The Beaches site (Carignan, 1975:156), especially because of the bipointed example found at Gold Cove-1 (Harp, 1964:145), some 120 kilometers s.s.e. of the Port au Choix site. It should be noted however, that bipointed and ovate bifaces were conspicuously absent in the Maritime Archaic components at Cape Cove Beach. Also absent from the Cape Cove Beach Maritime Archaic components was the blade-core industry which was present in both cultural levels of The Beaches site (Carignan, 1975:140-141).

The fact that bipointed and ovate bifaces were not present at the Cape Cove Beach sites may have resulted from a sampling bias which was rendered unavoidable, particularly by two factors: 1) the inundation of much early material by rising sea levels; and 2) surface collection by generations of visitors to the beach. As for the blade-core industry

of The Beaches site, although two blade-like flakes were identified at Cape Cove-1, most non-percussion produced lithic debris at both Cape Cove-1 and Cape Cove-3, Feature 4, were classified as linear flakes. Perhaps linear flakes are, however, as Carignan (1975:158) suggests, the cultural decendant of a blade industry which had lost its utility and advantage through time.

Other notable lithic items, which appeared in situ within the upper cultural layer of Cape Cove-1 were: ground stone adzes and celts; a long, slender, roughly flaked projectile point without its base; a plano-convex, unifacially flaked scraper; and a finely flaked, bifacially worked projectile point tip.

Besides the large lanceolate shaped bifaces and the linear flakes recovered from Cape Cove-3, Feature 4, the following aboriginal artifacts were also found: a bone scraper; four hammerstones, an unidentified, smooth oval stone and hundreds, if not thousands, of biface thinning flakes. Clearly the abundance of these flakes represents more, and perhaps a wider, range of bifacially flaked artifacts than were actually recovered. On this basis, Feature 4 was designated as a tool manufacturing activity area, and may not have included a living structure as was proposed for the features at Cape Cove-1.

The cultural evolution, in terms of technology, which took place between the c. 4540 B.P. Cape Cove-1 component and the c. 1300 B.P. Cape Cove-3 component, was obviously complex. Yet, although it is known from other Newfoundland and Labrador sites that certain artifact forms and frequencies change, while others disappear,over this period (Tuck, 1976a: 122) the continuity of whole cultural marine adaptation appears essentially to be maintained.

It has been observed elsewhere (Tuck, 1975; 1976a; 1976b) that Maritime Archaic stemmed bifaces, through successive stages of ever-expanding bases, may have resulted in the notched points of the Recent Indian period. In general, bifaces also increase in frequency during the Late Maritime Archaic period. This apparently increasing dependence upon bifacially flaked tools may have led to diversification into such forms as the large, lanceolate shaped, straight based specimens found in Feature 4 of Cape Cove-3. Scrapers had reappeared within the lithic assemblage of the Maritime Archaic Tradition in Newfoundland sometime before c. 3615 B.P., as evidenced at the Cape Cove-1 component of this age.

Finally, it is interesting at this point to note that the three major diagnostic elements of the prehistoric Beothuk lithic assemblage - notched points, other bifaces, and scrapers (Ibid., 1976a:122) - are accounted for within the developing assemblage of the Late Maritime Archaic Tradition.

Social and political structure

The social and political organization of the Maritime Archaic Tradition has been inferred mainly from the mobility required to carry out their seasonal round of subsistence (Ibid., 1976a:85). Extrapolating from this, small bands were probably the central organizing principle for the Maritime Archaic population of Cape Cove Beach. Their seasonal movements were likely restricted within a well-defined area, perhaps within the northern Bonavista Peninsula. Seasonal trips to the coast did, however, constitute a major part of the yearly cycle for these people, and, for this reason, it is not impossible that they were also centrally based, or otherwise culturally attached to Cape Cove

Beach, and perhaps other nearby headlands in Bonavista Bay.

The type of society which inhabited the Maritime Archaic stations at Cape Cove Beach was apparently status oriented, if extrapolations of this specific nature may be made from the Port au Choix cemetery (Tuck, 1976a:86).

From these same data, hunting and fishing seem to have been principally male activities, as were, we might expect, the manufacture of tools used in these activities. Women seem to have been the workers of hides, the makers of clothing, and possibly, although the evidence is inconclusive, the collectors and cutters of firewood (Ibid., 1976a:87).

Magico-religious beliefs

The various amulets, charms and fetishes which were recovered from the Port au Choix cemetery indicate that an elaborate belief system was held by the Maritime Archaic Tradition. Like its social and political structure, technology, settlement patterns, and subsistence economy counterparts, the magico-religious observances of the Maritime Archaic Tradition were also attuned to their marine environment. Each of the artifacts from the Port au Choix cemetery, which fell into this category, appeared to indicate a system of beliefs ". . . revolving around the assurance of successful hunting and fishing, and probably the acquisition of certain desirable personal qualities . . ." (Ibid., 1976a:92). Nothing further can be said about this intangible aspect of Maritime Archaic culture on the basis of the Cape Cove evidence.

Prehistoric Beothuk culture

The uncertainty which presently exists in distinguishing between the latest Maritime Archaic and earliest prehistoric Beothuk occupations

in Newfoundland is best exemplified by the fact that only approximate cultural designations could be applied to the three Cape Freels sites of this period. In 1977 the Cape Freels-1, 2, and 3 sites (also situated on Cape Cove Beach) were defined as Maritime Archaic, Beothuk and Maritime Archaic occupations respectively (Carignan, 1977:146,147). In 1978 however, Cape Freels-1 was re-defined as at least containing a substantial "proto-Beothuk" component (Wilmeth, 1978:193).

In particular, uncertainty in cultural identification during this period appears to result from two major sources: 1) the occasionally subjective decisions which must be made by investigators concerning whether certain bifaces have extremely expanding stems, or are actually notched. Examples of artifacts in this category come from the Bloody Bay Cove and the Cape Freels-2 sites (Carignan, 1975:219-221; 1977:241); and 2) the fact that, often, the only visible difference between the lanceolate bifaces of the Late Maritime Archaic period and those of the early Beothuk period is overall size. This weak distinction is effectively nullified by the interface or 'blending' which is now apparent between the 'large' Late Maritime Archaic forms from sites such as The Beaches, cultural level 1 (Ibid., 1975), and the 'medium size' early Beothuk forms from Cape Freels-2 (Ibid., 1977:239-243) and Cape Cove-2 (Plates 6,a; 7,b,j).

Despite these impediments, early or prehistoric Beothuk occupations at Cape Cove Beach are identified from the (c. 1815 B.P. - A.D. 135) Cape Cove-2 site and from at least (c. 1865 B.P. - A.D. 95) Feature 10 at the Cape Cove-3 site.

In attempting to reconstruct the cultural subsystems of the prehistoric Beothuk residents of Cape Cove Beach, reliance will be placed

upon the ethnohistoric evidence (cited in Howley, 1915; Lloyd, 1874), linguistic investigations (Hewson, 1968; 1971; 1977; 1978), and the existing archaeological data (Devereux, 1969; 1970; Carignan, 1975; 1977; LeBlanc, n.d.).

In the course of the following reconstructions, a 'micro-point' technology will be introduced as a possible Beothuk lithic trait, possibly resulting from contact and interaction with Newfoundland Dorset Eskimos, during the approximate period of Indian-Eskimo contact, B.C. 500 - A.D. 500.

Subsistence economy

Similar to the Maritime Archaic Tradition, the prehistoric Beothuks employed a seasonal round of summer-coastal/winter-inland subsistence exploitation (Tuck, 1975b). By the early Historic period however, European settlements had apparently cut off the Beothuks' traditional access to the rich resources of the coast. It has been suggested that the resulting interior isolation of the Beothuks was a major contributing factor in their eventual extinction (Ibid., Personal Communication, 15/2/79). Archaeological and faunal evidence of the year long occupancy of the late historic Wigwam Brook site, located in interior Newfoundland, supports this suggestion (LeBlanc, n.d.:155).

Several specific in situ examples of subsistence items likely exploited by the prehistoric Beothuks of Cape Cove Beach were uncovered at the Cape Cove-2 and Cape Cove-3 sites. A bone awl, uncovered at Cape Cove-2, near Feature 7, was manufactured from the long bone of a large mammal, possibly a caribou. A polished incisor, possibly that of a lynx, was also found at Cape Cove-2, in Feature 10. A broad, flat bone fragment from Cape Cove-3, Feature 2, may have come from a whale rib.

Finally, a seal phalange was recorded in Feature 6, at the Cape Cove-3 site. These data do not conclusively indicate resources hunted immediately at Cape Cove Beach however, since the caribou awl and polished lynx incisor, as valuable tools, may well have been transported from the interior winter encampment(s).

Settlement patterns

The inter-site settlement patterns of the prehistoric Beothuk were, like those of the Maritime Archaic Tradition, influenced by the mobility demanded within their seasonal round of subsistence.

Although specific hunting 'territories' corresponding to internal cultural divisions have not yet been indicated, it might be speculated that social units exercised some degree of control over, or at least felt an attachment for, central-based or restricted areas which were traditionally exploited by them.

Seasonal differences in the location and implied functions of early Beothuk settlements are illustrated at The Beaches site (Carignan, 1977) for spring-fall, coastal occupations, and at the Indian Point site (Devereux, 1970) for winter, interior encampments.

On the intra-site level, the forms of traditional living structures also appear to reflect seasonal differences. Two forms of wigwams or mamateeks were illustrated by Shanawdithit, the last known Beothuk (Howley, 1915:246, sketch VI). One of these is a multi-sided, low-walled, conical-shaped structure labelled "Winter Wigwam . . ." The adjacent drawing is of a smaller, conical structure with a circular floor plan. This latter form has been described as a summer wigwam (Buchan, 1811, cited in Howley, 1915:85). The basic constructional elements of these wigwam forms consisted of a conical roof frame of wooden poles (either

mounted on low multi-sided walls or stretching to the ground) covered with layers of birch bark and moss (Cormack, 1822, cited in Howley, 1915: 211). Archaeological investigations, at both coastal and interior sites, point out additionally that both summer and winter wigwams were constructed within saucer-like soil depressions or housepits, and that each structure contained a central hearth, surrounded by sleeping hollows (Devereux, 1969; 1970; LeBlanc, n.d.).

Briefly, other structures which were built by the Beothuks include square or rectangular "Smoking or Drying" houses (Howley, 1915:246, sketch VI), which LeBlanc (n.d.:9) suggests are a result of European influence; 'deer' fences (Howley, 1915:30), large wooden fenced cul-de-sacs for the capture and slaughter of caribou; and vapour baths (Ibid., 1915:190, 191), which consisted simply of a hemispherical pole framework covered with skins which, when set over a constantly dampened, rock-covered hearth, would provide the user with steam.

Of the above-mentioned structures, the only one which was in any way indicated at the Cape Cove-2 site or the Beothuk component at Cape Cove-3 was the summer wigwam. Evidence for these structures, although questionable, were the hearth features uncovered at both sites. No direct evidence, such as large soil depressions or sleeping hollows, could be discerned at any locus. Admittedly, on the basis of the hearth evidence alone, several of these features may even have represented vapour baths. In fact, the proximity of several of the hearth features at both Beothuk occupation areas (being too close for contiguous wigwams) may support this suggestion. Nevertheless, prehistoric Beothuk occupations did occur at both Cape Cove-2 and 3, as indicated by the artifact assemblages and the hearth features at these locations. Extra-

polation from both the known subsistence strategy of the Beothuks and the intra-site settlement pattern evidence, therefore indicates that certain of the hearth features at both sites likely represented the central components of 'summer' wigwams.

Incidentally, an 1810 description of an historic Beothuk summer encampment given to Toque in 1856 may actually be referring to an area somewhere along Cape Cove Beach:

> I have seen twelve wigwams in the neighborhood of Cat Harbour [Lumsden, near Cape Cove Beach] . . . We proceeded overland to a place where we knew was an encampment; when we arrived, we found twelve wigwams, but all deserted . . . On approaching near the place of the Indians . . . one of the men happened to see something dark moving up and down behind a sand bank . . . The two Indians on watch communicated intelligence of the arrival of the boat to the encampment; hence the cause of the forsaken wigwams when we arrived
> (cited in Howley, 1915:276).

Also important here is the same narrator's description of the Beothuk 'summer' wigwams, implying both the employment of semi-subterranean housepits and circular floor plans:

> They were built round, and about thirty or forty feet in circumference. The frame consisted of small poles, being fastened together at the top and covered with birch rind, leaving a small opening for the escape of the smoke. Traces of their encampments are still to be seen along the Cat Harbour shore, consisting of large holes, etc. being left in the sand (Ibid., 1915:276).

Technology

The artifacts which were recovered from the (c. 1815 B.P. - A.D. 135) Cape Cove-2 site and the prehistoric Beothuk component at Cape Cove-3 (c. 1865 B.P. - A.D. 95 and c. 1920 B.P. - A.D. 30) largely fall within the presently known range of traditional Beothuk technology.

Both early Beothuk assemblages from Cape Cove Beach included such diagnostic lithic tools as side and corner-notched projectile points,

other triangular and lanceolate shaped bifaces, and scrapers. Additionally, *in situ* proveniences at the Cape Cove-2 site produced a number of worked and unworked linear flakes, a possible blade core/graver and a percussion core. From surface collection outside of the Cape Cove-2 grid, a number of other cores, bifacial and unifacial scrapers and projectile points, as well as a possible ground stone adze, were also recovered. The exact relationship of these surface collected artifacts to the Cape Cove-2 site being uncertain, they cannot definitely be attributed to prehistoric Beothuk technology. Other notable artifacts and cultural debris recovered from the Cape Cove-2 site included a ground stone wedge, a bone awl, and a concave knife/scraper, as well as an abundance of red ochre.

The construction of traditional Eastern Cree canoes requires the use of each of the latter three artifact forms (Taylor, 1980:35-61) and employs red ochre for painting/decoration (*Ibid.*, 1980:84-88). The large rectangular, rock covered birch bark sheet at Cape Cove-2 (Feature 11) is suggested to have been a prehistoric Beothuk canoe covering. The use of red ochre painted or decorated birch bark for historic Beothuk canoe coverings is well documented in the ethnohistoric sources (Lloyd, 1874: 21,22; Whitbourne, 1622, cited in Howley, 1915:21; Cartwright, 1768: cited in Howley, 1915:32-33; Buchans, 1811, cited in Howley, 1915:85, 86). The best indication from the ethnohistoric literature (Cormack, 1829, cited in Howley, 1915:213) is that Beothuk canoes varied in length from 16 to 22 feet (4.9 to 6.7 meters). From the Indian Point site, Devereux (1970:41) has uncovered what is reputed to be the red ochre outline of a now disintegrated Beothuk canoe, measuring 22 feet (6.7 meters) by 5 feet (1.5 meters). The birch bark sheet excavated at the

Cape Cove-2 site measured approximately 15 feet (4.6 meters) by 2.2 feet (.66 meters), although it is suggested that the original dimensions, prior to partial decomposition, were somewhat larger.

Besides the artifacts previously mentioned, the early Beothuk component of the Cape Cove-3 site presumably produced the vary small stemmed 'micro-points', as well as linear flakes, small percussion and blade cores and gravers. These items are not generally associated with prehistoric Beothuk technology. 'Micro-points' have, however, recently been discovered within another prehistoric Beothuk context at The Beaches site (Carignan, 1975:201).

It is not clear what relationship the linear flakes, cores, and gravers have to this newly proposed 'micro-point' technology. Three observations may nonetheless be made: 1) the size of each of these specimens is smaller than that normally associated with Beothuk chipped stone artifacts; 2) although no finely made examples were recovered, the blade cores of this site do indicate the use of a blade-like flake or even a micro-blade industry; and 3) the graving tools which were recovered suggest at least a minor preoccupation with bone and/or wood carving.

Outside of the Cape Cove-3 grid, two 'micro-points', other bifaces, large linear flakes, cores, a bone awl, and several unidentifiable ground stone fragments were also recovered. However, lack of specific provenience for these items prohibit their certain association with the Cape Cove-3 site.

Social and political structure

Details of Beothuk socio-political composition are not directly available from the ethnohistoric sources. Although traditional social

units were probably somewhat disturbed and altered from the time of their earliest contact with Europeans, in 1819 Cormack recorded the inhabitants of Beothuk winter wigwams on the north bank of the Exploits River in the following manner: "One wigwam contained thirteen persons three couples being married, another wigwam contained twelve persons three couples also being married. Another six persons one couple married" (cited in Howley, 1915:228). Indirectly this information suggests that extended family units resided within individual wigwams.

The division of labour, as implied within the various descriptions of Beothuk activities contained in Howley (1915), is not surprising. In these reports women generally appear performing domestic related duties, while men are most often depicted hunting, fishing and defending themselves and/or their families.

The traditional social control of a single village may have been in the hands of a 'headman' or chief and his tribal council, as was the case among other Eastern Algonkian groups. Indeed, the Beothuk language is now confirmed to have been a member of the Eastern Algonkian language family (Hewson, 1968; 1971; 1978), further supporting the above analogy.

It is likely the case that the wandering which was required within the Beothuks' traditional seasonal round of subsistence was not erratic or unplanned. In fact, the specific migration routes of caribou herds in winter and the possibility that prime summer coastal locations could be exploited beyond their carrying capacities, probably meant that specific territories were seasonally exploited, and perhaps even 'owned', by individual tribes. The primary attachment which the Beothuks may have felt for their traditionally exploited coastal areas is perhaps most clearly illustrated by the fact that these proveniences appear to

have been preferred locations for burials, even when the corpses had to be transported long distances (Cormack, 1829, cited in Howley, 1915:194).

Magico-religious beliefs

It is an unfortunate reality that the few undisturbed Beothuk burials which were discovered near the turn of the century were not scientifically excavated. Nevertheless, some birch bark vessels, clothing fragments, a carved wooden human effigy, carved bone and ivory pendants, and other pieces, as well as abundant red ochre, were all recovered or recorded (Ingeborg Marshall, Personal Communication, 23/1/79).

The significance of many of the carved bone and ivory pieces has been attributed to the possibility that they are stylistic representations of various animal skeletons (Marshall, 1978:152). Marshall (1978:147) contends that, like the Montagnais-Naskapi, the Beothuks ". . . drew on the animal world and their natural environment for their spiritual beliefs. They had religious rites which aided hunting or were in some way connected with animals, and believed in the forces and manifestations of nature as semivolitional beings with spirits that could be controlled and induced to serve man."

From the scanty information left of the few discovered Beothuk burials it is not possible to confirm the type of marine oriented magico-religious belief system which was evident from the Maritime Archaic cemetary at Port au Choix. Yet, the fact that those Beothuk graves which have been discovered occurred singly (possibly eliminating elaborate group ceremonies), and that many of the original inclusions may have been lost or even overlooked by the excavators, means that a magico-religious beleif system similar to that of the Maritime Archaic Tradition cannot be ruled out.

Finally, of the six "Emblems of Mythology" which were drawn by Shanawdithit (Howley, 1915:249 sketch X), the first is clearly carved into the shape of a two-masted European fishing boat, the second is a whale's tail, the third is a half moon, while the remaining three appear to defy interpretation. According to Howley (1915:250), the boat which is depicted is the one which belonged to Mr. John Peyton, before it was daringly stolen by Beothuks in 1818. Thus, it is suggested that the courageously taken "White Man's Boat" and the dangerous whale (reduced to the 'key symbol' (Ortner, 1973) of a tail) may have become tribal, familial, or even individual totems. A similar significance is difficult to attribute to the remaining four emblems. However, it is conceivable that they too ritually signified control over the phenomenon which they individually symbolized.

CHAPTER VI

COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The three major objectives of this thesis, as stated at the outset, are: 1) to elucidate the terminal period of the Maritime Archaic Tradition; 2) to explain the cultural origins of the Beothuks; and, 3) to examine the possible effects of the known co-existence of resident Indian and Dorset Eskimo populations in Newfoundland between approximately 500 B.C. and A.D. 500.

From the Cape Cove Beach artifactual evidence alone it is obvious that cultural alterations had occurred between, for example, the time of the Late Maritime Archaic components at the Cape Cove-1 site and the prehistoric Beothuk Cape Cove-2 site. Of course, pertinent to the first two stated objectives of the present investigation is the question: Do these cultural changes represent a population replacement or *in situ* development?

The three major determinants of archaeological culture change are commonly assumed to be migration (population replacement), invention (*in situ* development), and/or diffusion (Kroeber, 1948:344-571). Hypotheses of population replacements, via human migrations, generally require far more complex and therefore more tenuous explanations than do hypotheses of *in situ* cultural development or secondary (cross-cultural) diffusion. For example, the identity of the proposed intruders and the specific route(s) which were taken by them must be ascertained before human migration concepts may be considered plausible. In addition, the socio-

environmental reasons for their original departure, as well as nature of their initial relationship with any remaining residents in their new homeland should be established. In other words, it is not enough to simply propose that one or more cultural replacements will explain perceived radical changes within a single culture area without also producing a credible and complete cultural identification of the immigrating population.

The apparent nature of man, both prehistoric and historic, to undergo only rarely the hardships of mass migration without important reasons, probably indicates that hypotheses of _in situ_ development and/or diffusion, to explain archaeological culture change, should be accorded initial consideration. _In situ_ development now seems to account for at least the major differences which presently distinguish Beothuk culture from their apparent predecessors, the Maritime Archaic Tradition.

The proposed attendant cross-cultural interplay of the Newfoundland Dorset Eskimo in this suggested _in situ_ developent also appears to be demonstrated through specific examples of the exchange, through secondary diffusion, of technological innovations. This notion of interplay, if valid, will obviously have reference to the third stated objective of this thesis.

The strategic starting point of this examination will be to compare those elements of the reconstructed cultural subsystems of the Maritime Archaic Tradition, which could not reasonably be related simply to shared environmental exigencies, with those of Beothuk culture. It will thereby be illustrated that many known facets of the Maritime Archaic culture may well have proceeded through logical and continuous steps toward what we presently recognize as Beothuk culture. Some of those characteristic differ-

ences between the Maritime Archaic Tradition and Beothuk culture which are not explainable in terms of *in situ* development will then be shown to have possibly resulted through an exchange of technological innovations with Newfoundland Dorset Eskimo populations.

Although it might conceivably be argued that environmental constraints forced them to live this way, it should be noted that the seasonal round of winter-inland/ summer-coastal subsistence exploitation was a common feature of both the Maritime Archaic Tradition and Beothuk culture. Little or no fundamental culture change is evident or requires explanation in this area. Similarly, inter-site settlement patterns, on the coast during the warmer months and in the interior in the winter, correspond to the requirements of their common mode of subsistence. As previously suggested, it might be speculated that the Maritime Archaic hearths recorded at such sites as Cape Cove-1 may represent the central components of living structures, as hearths apparently did during the historic Beothuk period.

Technological changes are evident from the Maritime Archaic to the early Beothuk period. Characteristic Beothuk notched points, scrapers, and bifaces, such as were found at the Cape Cove-2 site, either do not occur or occur in lesser frequencies within earlier Maritime Archaic assemblages. However, as previously mentioned, there appears to have been a trend, through time, within the Late Maritime Archaic Tradition, to manufacture stemmed points with increasingly wider bases. The eventual result may well have been the evolution of notches rather than a single expanding stem. Scrapers were present on Newfoundland Maritime Archaic sites sometime before c. 3515 B.P., as evidenced at the latest dating of the two Cape Cove-1 components. Scrapers had been present

within Maritime Archaic assemblages in Labrador until c. 6000 B.P. as mentioned in Chapter 1, and apparently reappeared in that area slightly before they did on Newfoundland. The frequency (and diversification) of bifaces in general also increases through time in the Late Maritime Archaic period (Tuck, 1976a:122), accounting for the relative abundance of such forms on early Beothuk sites.

The Maritime Archaic Tradition's use of ground slate lance/spearheads and ground stone gouges, adzes, and axes declines rapidly before the Beothuk period. Perhaps the simple replacement of slate as a raw material answers the first cultural alteration. Certainly the chipped stone lance/spearheads contemporaneous with the slate specimens initially maintained the same basic, slender, lanceolate shape and often contracting stem. Since ground stone gouges, adzes, and axes are generally thought to have been used in major woodworking activities, such as the felling and hollowing out of logs for dug-out canoes, the infrequency of such artifacts may largely reflect a transition to bark covered canoes. The probable birch bark canoe covering at Cape Cove-2 indicates the use of this mode of transportation as early as c. 1815 B.P. (c. A.D. 135). In addition, a replacement set of tools, including wedges, awls or punches, and concave knife/scrapers, such as were found at Cape Cove-2, likely evolved alongside this innovation.

The reconstructed magico-religious belief systems of the Maritime Archaic Tradition and Beothuk culture are fundamentally alike. One important similarity, which apparently represents a continuous cultural decision, was that both groups maintained a central attachment (as indicated mainly by preferred burial locations), in death as in life, for coastal locations.

The elaborately worked amulets, charms, fetishes, and other esoteric burial furniture uncovered in the Port au Choix graves all indicate a desire for 'spiritual' intercession or help in the food quest. As well, they reflect a belief system wherein the powers of another human being or animal were thought to have been transmittable, in life and after death, through a residue, image or symbol of that being (Tuck, 1976a:92). The primary orientation of this particular cultural subsystem, like all other social systems of the Maritime Archaic Tradition, appears to have been toward the sea, and its efficient exploitation. In addition, Tuck (1976a: 92,93) suggests the possiblity of individual or familial relationships with particular species of birds, whose bones were found in graves in association with pins or pendants depicting the same species.

Due to the nature of the Beothuk burials which have been found, and their generally unscientific excavations, it is not possible to infer the same kind of complex marine orientated magico-religious belief system that existed within the Maritime Archaic Tradition. A number of core similarities are however, indirectly or directly apparent: 1) coastal areas appear to have been preferred burial locations; 2) both groups made use of red ochre in their interments and, perhaps most importantly, 3) both groups placed in their burials carved pendants and other pieces, which at least one investigator has proposed are of the same bone carving industry (Marshall, 1978:141).

It may also be that the Beothuk carvings are stylized representations (or 'key symbols') of culturally significant animals or other phenomena (Ibid., 1978:52), as was proposed earlier for the Beothuk "Emblems of Mythology." Although it may never be known if these items

truly signified totemic relationships, a common ritual function between them and the various symbolized bird species at Port au Choix might be postulated by analogy.

Among other Eastern Algonkian groups, it was believed that in order for a hunt or other such venture to be successful the soul of the quarry must first be controlled (Honigmann, 1964). Control of the quarry, as well as the inducement of natural forces to allow future ventures to have favourable conditions, was usually gained through hunting charms made of modified animal bones. The culturally defined mystical relationship inherent in this type of belief system has often led to the adoption of certain animals and occasionally plants as kin-group symbols in other parts of the ethnographic world (Levi-Strauss, 1962). It would not be surprising therefore, to find that many of the Beothuks' carved 'emblems' and pendants served a dual purpose as hunting charms and totems, while the forerunners of these, in the same magico-religious tradition, may have already been discovered in the Maritime Archaic graves at Port au Choix.

There remain several traits of traditional Beothuk culture which apparently cannot be accounted for through <u>in situ</u> development. Two of these traits are semi-subterranean housepits, and a seemingly unique style of sealing harpoon. Both of these may well find their antecedents within Dorset Eskimo culture, as a product of secondary diffusion.

The term diffusion is defined as

> . . .the process by which an invention gains social acceptance. It refers to the spread of new ideas or new units of culturefrom one person or group to another. . . .diffusion may be described as the process of selection by which a trait either is added to those that are already part of a culture or else manages to replace an existing trait (Trigger, 1974:74).

Further, ". . .primary diffusion. . . takes place within the culture in which a trait was invented, and secondary diffusion. . .is the diffusion of a trait beyond it" (Ibid., 1974:74).

The cross-cultural diffusion of traits which likely took place between the Dorset Eskimo and the resident Indian populations in Newfoundland may have resulted from their known proximity to one another, as well as fairly continuous general contacts. This does not, however, imply that these two cultures were on friendly terms. This is not yet known. It is suggested that some cultural borrowing, perhaps through imitation, did occur on both sides whenever there was a perceived cultural or environmental advantage to be gained in doing so.

Before turning to a brief examination of likely examples of this cultural exchange it should be noted that, "As a trait moves from one culture to another, it is rare if all of its attributes move with it" (Ibid., 1974:75). In other words, an exact duplicate of a diffused trait will seldom be found in the recipient culture, since such traits will often either be imperfectly learned or tailored to suit the specific needs of the adopting peoples. As a possible illustration, the relatively crudely made, basally thinned biface recorded at the early Beothuk Cape Cove-3 site (Feature 9) might represent a Beothuk copy of more finely fashioned Dorset Eskimo end blades, such as the asymmetric specimen surface collected near the same site. We will now turn to a summary examination of the possible effects of resident Indian and Newfoundland Dorset Eskimo contacts.

First, the Beothuks' employment of semi-subterranean housepits may well have been adopted from Newfoundland Dorset Eskimos, who commonly utilized this settlement pattern (Linnamae, 1975:90).

Second, the seemingly unique sealing harpoon style of the early Beothuks is very similar to Dorset Eskimo harpoons of the same period. In fact, Harp (1966:166-171) has gone as far as to state that the Beothuk sealing harpoon " . . .was typically Dorset."

Third, Beothuk decorated bone pieces appear to have been influenced, in terms of their forms and designs, by Dorset Eskimo carving styles (Marshall, 1978:148-150).

In sum, the Cape Cove Beach data, in concert with all other available evidence, appears to support the hypothesis that in situ cultural development occurred in Newfoundland from the inception of the Maritime Archaic Tradition to the historic Beothuk period. Further, this proposed transition now appears to have been influenced, via the secondary diffusion of a number of cultural traits, by late-Early and Middle Dorset Eskimos.

Further archaeological investigations, focussing specifically upon the alleged period of Late Maritime Archaic/ early Beothuk transition, are required to fully confirm the above contentions and to provide additional insights into one of the most significant and least understood eras in the prehistory of Newfoundland and Labrador.

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PLATES

PLATE 1

Cape Cove-1

Feature 1

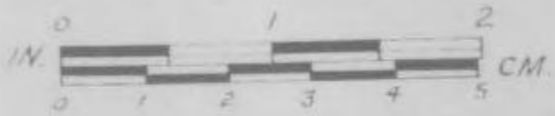
layer 2

a Bifacial projectile point

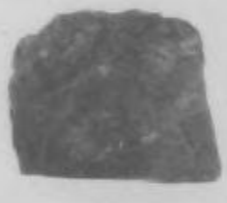
b Unifacial scraper

c-o Linear flakes

PLATE 1



a



b

c

d

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PLATE 2

Cape Cove-1

Feature 1

layer 4

a Blade-like flake

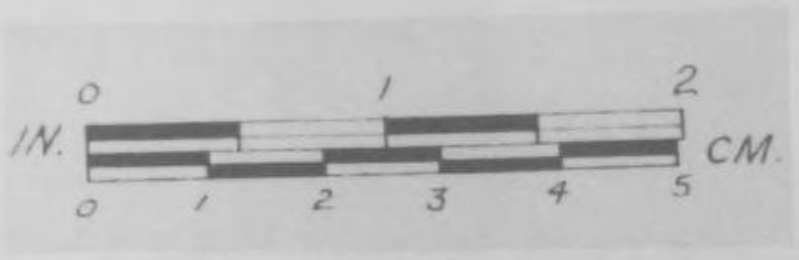
Feature 2

layer 5

b Linear flake

c Bifacial, stemmed lance/spearhead

PLATE 2



a

b

c

PLATE 3

Cape Cove-1

Feature 2

layer 2

a	Bifacial projectile point
b	Blade-like flake
c,d,g	Miscellaneous adze(s) or celt(s)
e	Adze
f	Celt

PLATE 3

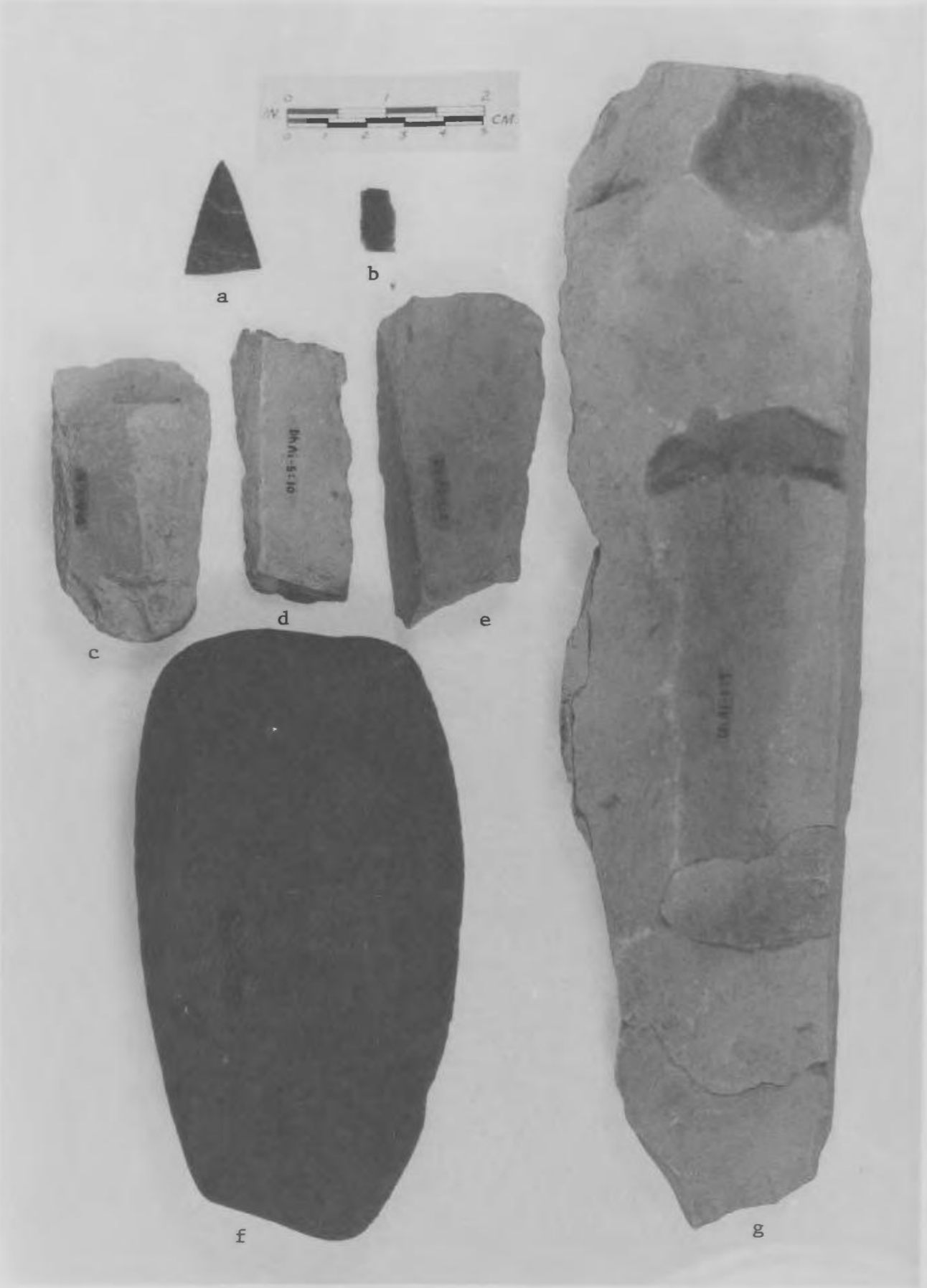


PLATE 4

Cape Cove-1

Feature 3

layer 1

a Linear flake

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

b Carved harpoon barb

c Kaolin pipe bowl

d Percussion core

e Unifacial scraper

PLATE 4

a

b

c

d

e

PLATE 5

Cape Cove-2

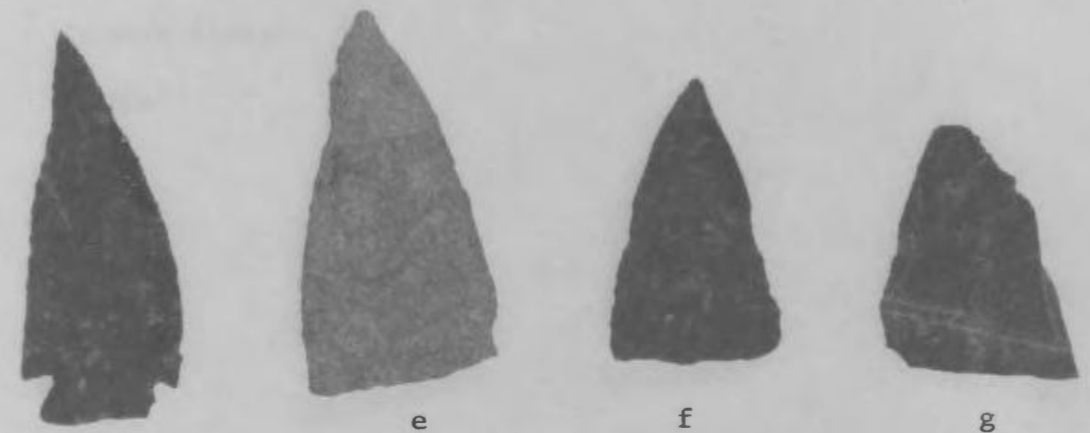
Feature 1

layer 1

a-c	Side-notched, bifacial projectile points
d	Corner-notched, bifacial projectile point
e-g	Triangular bifaces
h,i	Worked linear flakes (unifacial scrapers?)
j-l	Linear flakes

PLATE 5

a b c



d e f g

h i j k l

PLATE 6

Cape Cove-2

Feature 1

layer 2

a Unifacial scraper

b,c Triangular(?) bifaces

d-h Linear flakes

i Wedge

PLATE 6

PLATE 7

Cape Cove-2

Feature 2		
layer 2	a	Unifacial scraper/concave knife
Feature 4		
layer 3	b	Lanceolate biface
Feature 4		
layer 4	c	Percussion core
Feature 5		
layer 3	d	Linear flake
Feature 7		
layer 1	e	Linear flake
	f	Bone awl
Feature 7		
layer 2	g	Linear flake
Feature 8		
layer 2	h	Blade core/graver?
Feature 9		
layer 2	i	Unifacial scraper
Feature 10		
layer 1	j	Triangular biface
	k	Polished canine tooth

PLATE 7

PLATE 8

Cape Cove-2

Feature 11

layer 3

Birch bark sheet (canoe covering?)

PLATE 8

PLATE 9

Cape Cove-2

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

Bifacial projectile/spear points (pooled)

PLATE 9

PLATE 10

Cape Cove-2

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

Bifacial projectile/spear points (pooled)

PLATE 10

a

b

c

d

e

f

g

h

i

j

k

l

m

n

o

p

q

r

s

PLATE 11

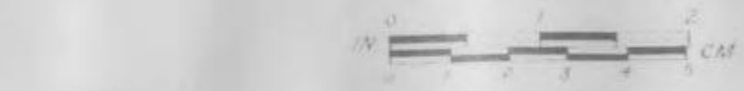
Cape Cove-2

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

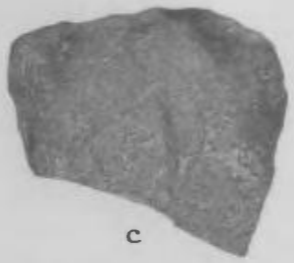
a-i	Bifacial scrapers (pooled)
j	Adze?

PLATE 11



a

b



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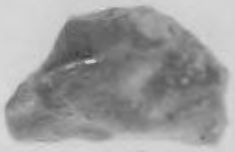


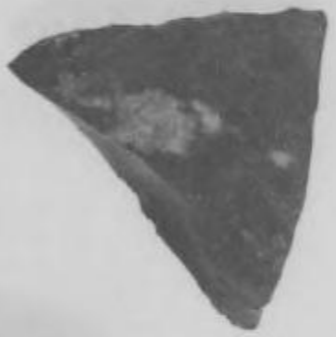
d

e

f

g

h



i

j

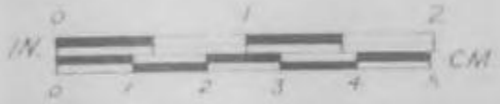
PLATE 12

Cape Cove-2

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

Unifacial scrapers (pooled)




a

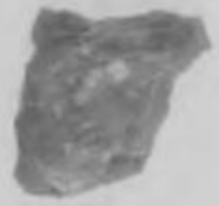

b


c


d


e


f


g


j


i


j


k

PLATE 13

Cape Cove-2

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

Unifacial scrapers (pooled)

PLATE 13

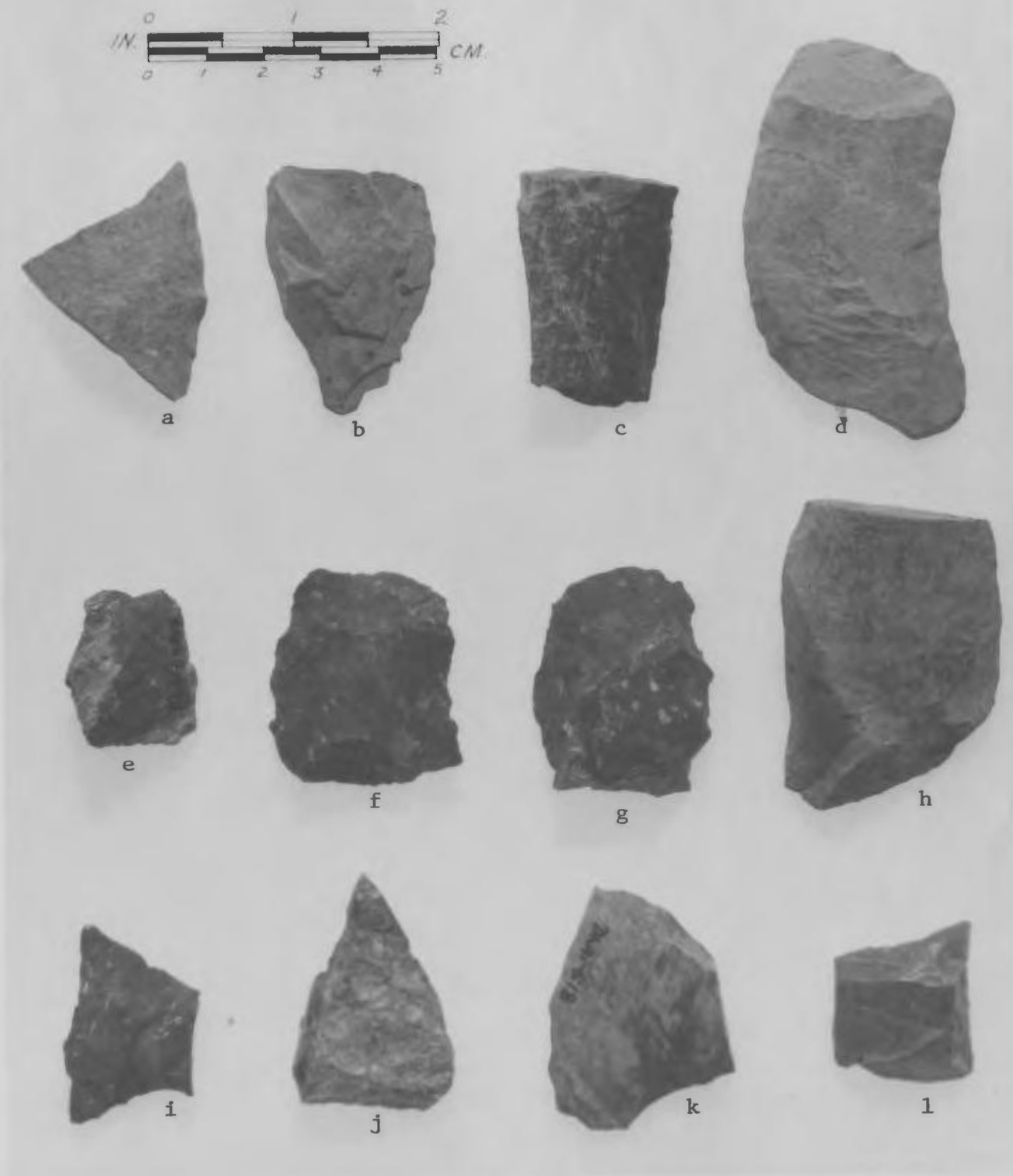


PLATE 14

Cape Cove-2

.

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

a-c, e-n,/d Percussion cores/blade core? (pooled)

PLATE 14

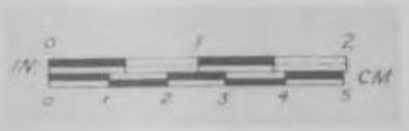
PLATE 15

Cape Cove-2

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

a	Kaolin pipe fragments (pooled)
b,c	Metal objects (pooled)
d,e	Gun flints



a

b

c

d

e

PLATE 16

Cape Cove-3

Feature 2

layer 1

a,b	Bifacial, stemmed (bird?) projectile points
c	Bifacial scraper
d-k	Linear flakes
l,m	Percussion core
n	Blade core
o	Cut bone object

Feature 3

layer 1

p	Unifacial (bird?) projectile point
q	Blade core

Feature 3

layer 2

r	Kaolin pipe stem
s	Metal object

PLATE 16

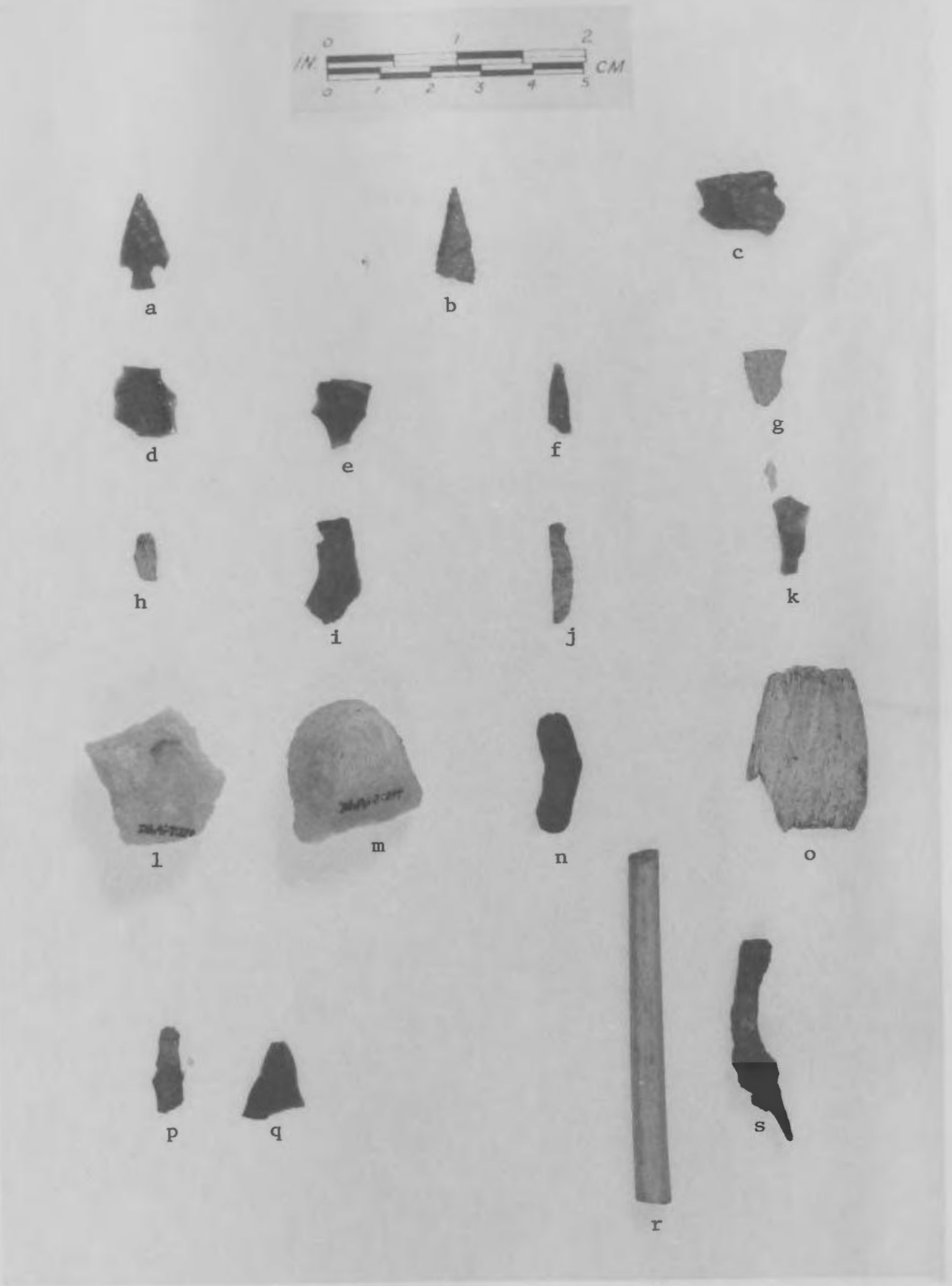


PLATE 17

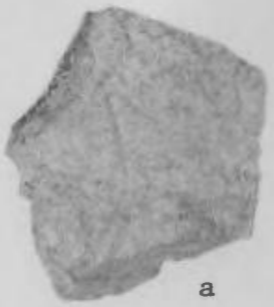
Cape Cove-3

Feature 4

layer 1

a	Bifacial lance/spearhead or projectile point
b-h	Linear flakes
i	Bone scraper
j	Smooth, oval stone

PLATE 17



a

b

c

d

e

f

g

h

i

j

PLATE 18

Cape Cove-3

Feature 4

layer 2

a-g	Biface thinning flakes
h,i	Bifacial lance/spearheads
j,k	Hammerstones


IN
CM
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k

PLATE 19

Cape Cove-3

Feature 4

layer 2

a,b Hammerstones

c Metal spikes

PLATE 19

a

b

c

PLATE 20

Cape Cove-3

Feature 5

layer 1

a	Bifacial, stemmed (bird?) projectile point
b-d	Worked linear flakes (b,c - unifacial gravers?/ d - percussion core?)

Feature 6

layer 1

e	Percussion core/graver?

Feature 6

layer 2

f	Cut bone (paint pestle/applicator?)

Feature 7

layer 2

g	Unifacial end/side scraper

Feature 8

layer 2

h	Bifacial projectile point (preform?)

Feature 9

layer 1

i	Bifacial projectile point (harpoon end blade?)
j,k	Linear flakes

PLATE 20

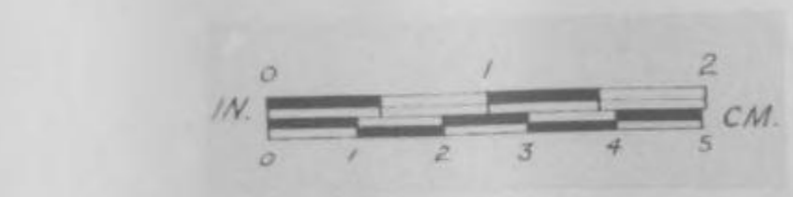


PLATE 21

Cape Cove-3

Feature 10

layer 1

a	Side-notched, bifacial projectile point
b	Bifacial end/side scraper
c	Linear flake (graver?)

Feature 10

layer 2

d	Unifacial side scraper

Feature 11

layer 1

e	Bifacial projectile point (mid-section)
f	Unifacial end/side scraper

Feature 11

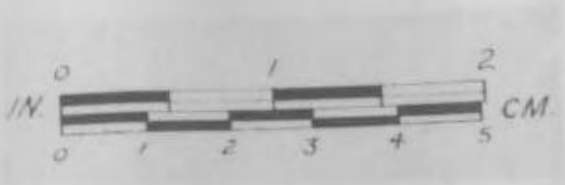
layer 2

g	Bifacial, stemmed (bird?) projectile point

Feature 12

layer 2

h	Biface fragment



a

b

c

d

e

f

g

h

PLATE 22

Cape Cove-3

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

Bifacial projectile points/lance or spearheads (pooled)

PLATE 22

PLATE 23

Cape Cove-3

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

Linear flakes

PLATE 23

PLATE 24

Cape Cove-3

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

Miscellaneous adze(s) or celt(s)

PLATE 24

PLATE 25

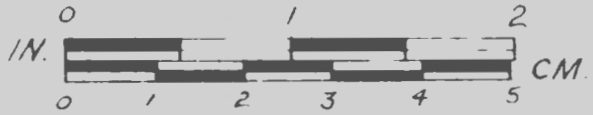
Cape Cove-3

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

Percussion cores

PLATE 25



a

b

c

d

PLATE 26

Cape Cove-3

Undetermined affiliation (outside grid)

surface

a Ground, perforated 'gorget'

b Iron knife fragment

c Gun flint

d Bone awl

PLATE 26