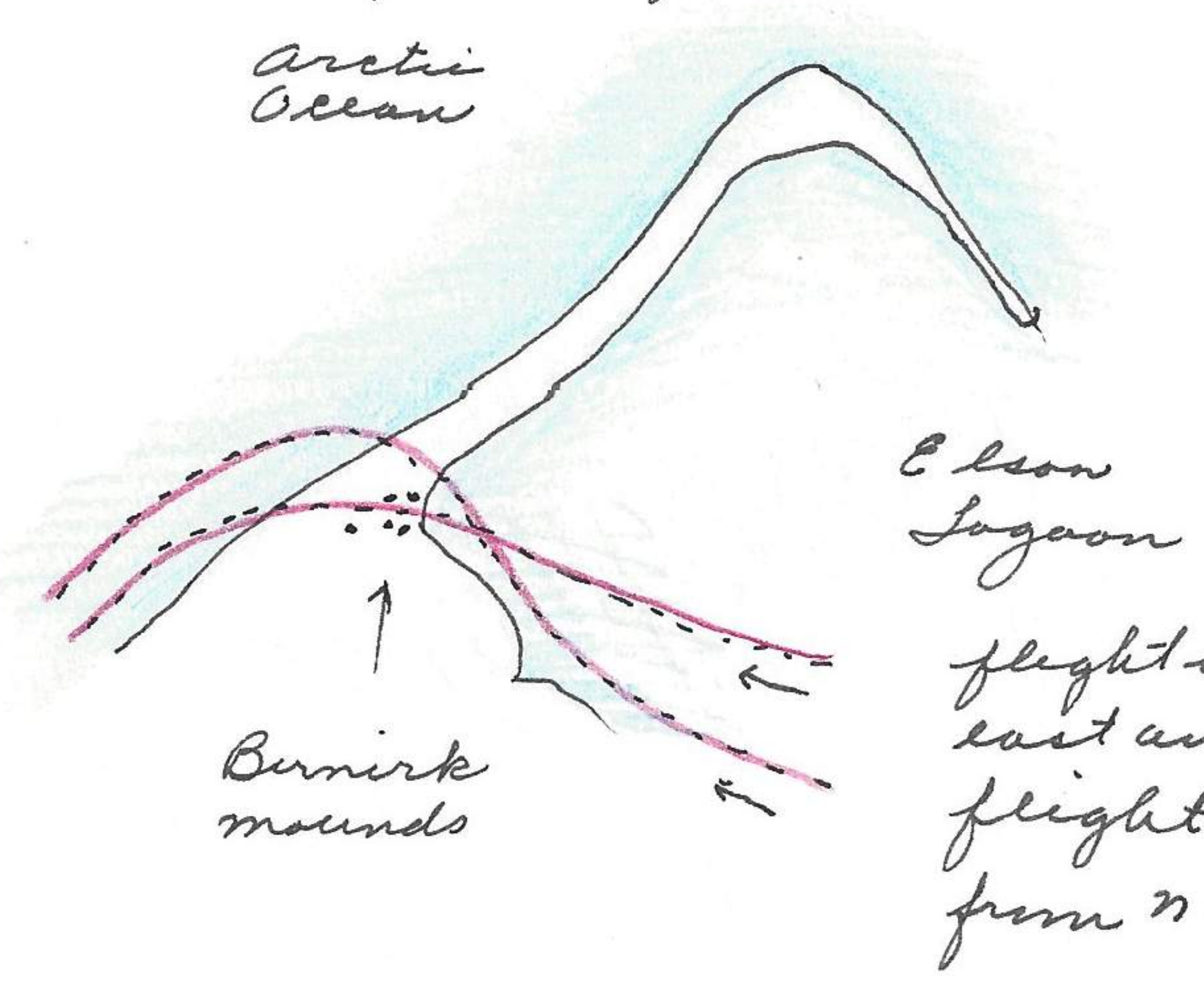


gave me a polar bear upper canine tooth (female according to Eskimos) and an adult and immature tooth of walrus. He gave us permission to collect any mammal fragments from the piles at the site. The pit was now down to permafrost and beyond. The Eskimo site was considered to be 1200 years old. From this level collected:

- Thalarchos maritimus*, 510728-1, lower right ramus.
- Lingifer arcticus*, 510728-2, lower left ramus
- Canis familiaris*, 510728-3, skull and incomplete tooth row.
- Lingifer arcticus* 510728-4, fragments of antler.
- Thalarchos maritimus*, 510728-5 (from surface of mound)
- Phoca* 510728-6 (" " ")

Associated with this material were gull, duck, whale, seal one skull } with narrow construction and other large skulls, ribs, bones of other large marine mammals. Old dwellings being excavated supported logs 10 inches or so in diameter. It was interesting to note that in the fog and when wind flew from east, the eiders flew directly over site (Bernerk) instead of flying across peninsula to ocean at a point further to the east when wind blows from the NW.

Today during the fog 10 flocks of approx 300-500 (each flock) eider(?) passed by which is only a fraction of birds passing during clear days.



From the archeological site at Bernerk, 71° 20' 35", 156° 36' 10", House Q collected the following grasses from the edge of the mounds and flat saturated soils immediately adjacent to the mound.

- 510728-5 *Actophila fulva* (Trin.) Anders.
- 510728-6 " " " "
- 510728-7 *Alopecurus alpinus* J.E. Smith
- 510728-8 *Poa arctica* R.Br.
- 510728-9 *Alopecurus alpinus* J.E. Smith