

Point Barrow, 156° 40', 71° 20', 3 ft., Alaska

Sept. 5, 1952

*Putregusuyuk* (written by Adam Levitt, ARL Eskimo) was taken on beach 77 of ARL on the Arctic Ocean. This crustacean 520905-1 was blown upon the upper beach by a high wind of yesterday. Mr. James Oliver, an ARL Eskimo said that these animals (*Mesidolia*) are frequently blown on shore in the fall at Wainwright either as a result of high winds which are associated with fall or as result of lowering of temperatures. Observed 3 other specimens on beach in 1 mile of ocean beach. Movie and still of this storm taken last night in the evening.

Pete Savolik, an Eskimo working for ARL reports to me:

1. Chandler River is known in Eskimo as Ninguk which refers to the Colville Cottonwoods which are found there.
2. Petes father reports only an occasional moose when he (Pete's father) was a young boy, and increased in numbers as he grew up. His father (Pete's) believes that there were no moose on the north slope of the Brooks Range when his father was a young boy and the main group were around the Weese-man area on the south side of the mountains (Brooks Range). Today, on the north side, they tend to remain in one river drainage or canyon for a year or two and after exhausting the willows move over into another canyon.
3. Barren-ground grizzly bears go into hibernation the last of October and emerge about May 1<sup>st</sup>. Not all barren-ground grizzlies hibernate but some of the middle sized ones and larger ones remain active all year. Those not hibernating build a nest among willows which is lined with grasses and leaves and general trash. Snow surrounds the nest cavity which gives protection from wind. There is no overhead protection.



upon leaving hibernation about May 1 the bears are black and after contact with air and sunlight turn brown.

4. Bears move into mountains or foothills in winter and