

this congealed fat and oil and eat. Oils are also extracted from fish. This fat mixture must be eaten daily with boiled or raw meat or they get sick. People of the coast are not troubled because of lack of oil because they have the resources of the whale, seal, walrus and other mammals rich in oil fats.

3. When Pete was a young boy on the Colville his father and mother would trade furs and meat for flour, sugar, molasses, brown bread, hard bread at the mouth of the Colville River and then return inland. When these supplies were exhausted they lived on meat alone.

4. Eskimo language includes:

e pronounced i

u pronounced o

no b written

runamits at Anaturik Pass moved there recently to escape punishment for taking supplies on a vessel left in ice over winter on the coast of N.E. Alaska. Eskimos did not live in the Brooks Range before that time.

5. Two white whales taken at Wainwright in spring 1952 and one at Point Barrow in 1950.

6. The narwhales are rare and have been seen at Kotzebue, Hershel Island and about 10 mi. S Cape Halkett (12 mi. W and 3 mi. N Atigaru Point,  $152^{\circ} 47'$ ,  $70^{\circ} 37'$ ). The last mentioned specimen seen in September of 1929. It had been dead for some time.

7. Fur seals only rarely taken at Point Barrow.

8. Pete recorded the names of all the common mammals of the Arctic Slope as follows: (written in his own hand writing, copied)

Arctic emereous shrew

Tundra saddle-backed shrew

Dusky shrew

Arctic barren-ground grizzly

Polar bear

Black bear

Alaska red fox

Arctic white fox

Coyote

Alaska tundra wolf

Alaska marten

Ermine

Least weasel

Beaver

Mink

Wolverine

Uqruqnak

Uqruqnak

Uqruqnak

Aklat

nanak (Kariqulik)

Iqagrik

Kariqtuk

Tigigariak

Amagurak

Amaguk

Kariatchik

Ithigiak

naulayuk

Kigiak

Ithigakpak

Kavik