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LEADER: EIGIL KNUTH

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON  
CLAVERING Ø, NORTHEAST GREENLAND

BY

HANS-GEORG BANDI AND JØRGEN MELDGAARD

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WITH AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL  
APPENDIX BY R. RAY AND J. BALSLEV JØRGENSEN

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WITH 24 FIGURES IN THE TEXT  
AND 6 PLATES

KØBENHAVN  
C. A. REITZELS FORLAG

BIANCO LUNOS BOGTRYKKERI

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## CONTENTS

	Page
Preface .....	5
I. Dødemandsbugten .....	9
Introductory Remarks .....	9
1. The Earliest Culture in Dødemandsbugten. By J. Meldgaard .....	14
a. Description of the House Ruins .....	14
b. General Remarks on the House Type .....	18
c. Description of the Artefacts .....	19
d. Position of the Find in the Cultures of Northeast Greenland .....	28
e. Summary .....	31
2. The Mixed Culture (Northeast Greenland Culture) in Dødemandsbugten. By H.-G. Bandi .....	32
a. Description of the House Ruins .....	32
b. Description of the Artefacts .....	40
1. stage .....	47
2. stage .....	54
Surface Finds .....	55
c. Summary .....	56
II. Kap Mary. By J. Meldgaard .....	59
a. Winter Houses .....	59
b. "Stone Ovals" .....	60
c. Children's Play Houses .....	65
d. Artefacts .....	66
III. Kap Arnakke. By H.-G. Bandi .....	67
a. The Settlement .....	67
b. Excavated House Ruins .....	67
c. Artefacts .....	69
Graves at Dødemandsbugten-Østkap .....	71
Appendix by R. Bay and J. Balslev Jørgensen .....	74
Bibliography .....	86

### **Abbreviations.**

MoG Meddelelser om Grønland  
MVB Museum für Völkerkunde Basel  
NMC Nationalmuseet København

Artefacts from the winter houses:

- a Artefacts above house-floor
- b Artefacts below house-floor
- c Artefacts from the passage

## PREFACE

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On July 22nd, 1948 we left Copenhagen on board the "Godthaab". Our object was to carry out Eskimo-archæological investigations throughout the summer in the neighbourhood of the south-base of the "Dansk Pearyland Ekspedition". Whenever possible we intended to finish the excavation of the former Eskimo settlement at Dødemandsbugten on the south coast of Clavering Ø, which had been discovered and in part investigated by Dr. HELGE LARSEN. On July 10th we reached Reykjavik, and from there we proceeded on July 14th. On July 16th we were at the extreme margin of the pack-ice, and ice conditions being favourable we already reached the south coast of Clavering Ø on July 21st. On the other hand, it was not possible at that time to land at Dødemandsbugten. We consequently made up our minds to land at Kap Mary, the south-eastern extremity of the island where, according to literary records (GLOB 1946, p. 21. No. 95), there was said to be a small settlement. We were landed by motor-boat at the foot of the basalt cliffs of the cape, and it was arranged that we were to be called for in 10—14 days and then taken to Dødemandsbugten. In the meantime the "Godthaab" proceeded to Zackenberg at Young Sund.

We set up our camp near the shore and at once started to search the cape for archæological traces. It was realized that there were here only ruins of two winter-houses, one of which was entirely, the other one partly excavated. On the other hand, there were a number of tent rings, meat caches, children's play houses and other stone constructions, and we were also to make several surface finds. However, we soon realized that if we were to stay on Kap Mary for two weeks as had been arranged we would not find sufficient work to do. A small wireless station which had been left with us was not sufficiently strong to enable us to get into touch with the "Godthaab", and as we had no boat ourselves, and there was no possibility of moving our camp by land, we made various excursions from Kap Mary.

Our chief interest was the already known winter-settlement in the neighbourhood of Kap Arnakke (GLOB 1946, p. 21, No. 94) situated 4 km

farther north. This settlement, which is located about 1 km to the southwest of Kap Arnakke near the sea, comprises a larger number of winter-houses than we had expected. We however succeeded in excavating two ruins only; the difficult route and the bad weather kept us, apart from a short orientation visit on July 21st, from reaching the cape until July 26th and 29/30th. On August 2nd a motorboat belonging to the expedition of Dr. LAUGE KOCH and commanded by Lieut. ZIBELL came for us, it having been arranged between the two expeditions that this boat was to take us to Dødemandsbugten. Owing to trouble with the engine we only reached our destination on the morning of August 3rd. In Dødemandsbugten we had at our disposal one of the former American army barracks, which are now under the protection of the Administration of Greenland. This favourable abode and the fact that the weather was fine during the whole of our four weeks' stay there, made it possible for us to carry out successful work. We devoted ourselves almost exclusively to the investigation of the still untouched ruins of winter-houses within the area of the Dødemandsbugten settlement, since, because of the short time at our disposal we could not undertake longer excursions. Only on the cape which forms the eastern boundary of Dødemandsbugten, we found some burial places. On August 14th the "Godthaab" paid us a short visit, and in the evening of August 29th, when Dødemandsbugten again began to be filled with drift-ice, we were fetched in order to return to Copenhagen.

We are first and foremost indebted to EIGIL KNUTH and his collaborators who made it possible for us to spend a summer in the fascinating arctic wilderness of Northeast-Greenland. The "Dansk Pearyland Expedition" did all it possibly could to render us assistance. We offer our sincere thanks also to the officers and the crew of the "Godthaab", especially to the first officer, Lt./Cmdr. G. HEMICKE. Moreover, we are greatly obliged to Dr. LAUGE KOCH for the help given us regarding the passage from Kap Mary to Dødemandsbugten. As to the scientific part of our work we owe the greatest debt of gratitude to Dr. BIRKET-SMITH for the permission to carry out excavations and for good advice on numerous points, as well as to Dr. HELGE LARSEN, Dr. THERKEL MATHIASSEN and Prof. ERIK HOLTVED for valuable help regarding the determination of the finds made. PD. Dr. ROLAND BAY, Basel, and J. BALSLEV JØRGENSEN were so kind as to examine the human skeletons brought home by us. H.-G. BANDI is personally indebted to the committee of the "Museum für Völkerkunde Basel", for support given to procure leave of absence. In addition he owes a debt of gratitude to the committee of the "Fritz Sarasin Stiftung zur Unterstützung wissenschaftlicher Reisen" in Basel for a travelling grant towards the necessary equipment and towards covering the costs of further tasks.

Our excavations concluded the investigations of the Eskimo settlement at Dødemandsbugten, the latter having become known through the work of Dr. HELGE LARSEN, and therefore it seemed appropriate to publish the results of our investigation so as to complete the picture drawn by Dr. HELGE LARSEN. In these results we furthermore include the description of the other finds and determinations made during our six weeks' stay on Clavering Ø.

The illustrations of the artefacts found have been reproduced from photographs taken by Mr. L. LARSEN, the photographer of the National-museum, Copenhagen, and E. CHRISTEN, Museum für Völkerkunde, Basel.

Bern and Copenhagen. May, 1951.

HANS-GEORG BANDI and JØRGEN MELDGAARD.

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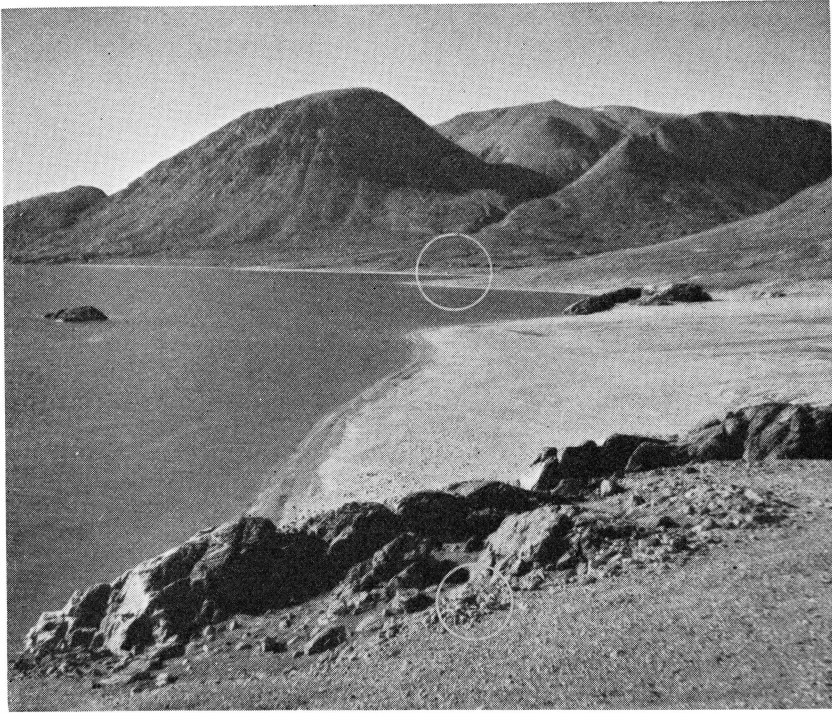


Fig. 1. Dødemandsbugten, general view. In the foreground Dødemandsbugten-Østkap with Grave no. 1 encircled, the settlement in the circle in the middle of the picture.

## I. DØDEMANDSBUGTEN

### Introductory Remarks.

The former Eskimo settlement at Dødemandsbugten on the south coast of Clavering Ø in Northeast-Greenland (about  $74^{\circ}$  N and  $21^{\circ}$  W) has been made known through the extensive excavations of HELGE LARSEN and the resulting publication in M.O.G. (LARSEN 1934). During the "Treaarsekspeditionen til Christian X's Land 1931—34" HELGE LARSEN had undertaken the task of procuring a large complex of finds elucidating more fully the problem of the chronological and cultural classification of the Eskimo archaeology of Northeast-Greenland. His chief working field was Clavering Ø, where he concentrated on the south coast. Although this region had been investigated several times by explorers looking for archæological remains, and two house-ruins had been excavated even in Dødemandsbugten, the results had never been published, and so there were in older literary records no reliable references

as to the extent and importance of the settlement there (LARSEN 1934, p. 5 et seq). In the course of a motorboat excursion on September 1st HELGE LARSEN established that a large complex of Eskimo winter-house ruins—the largest in Northeast-Greenland—is situated on the beach of Dødemandsbugten. During the summer-months of 1932 he devoted himself to the investigation of this settlement, in which he was at times assisted by P. V. GLOB and others. His results can be comprised in the following remarks.

The former Eskimo settlement of Dødemandsbugten is situated at the mouth of Skrælingdalen which extends in a northerly direction into the interior of the island, at a place where the otherwise narrow coast-stretch widens somewhat (fig. 1). Between the sea and the steep mountains there is a slightly rising country, which is divided into a narrow sand-shore, a stretch which as compared with conditions in other regions of Northeast-Greenland has a very fertile vegetation, and several gravel terraces. The settlement is divided into three groups of winter-house ruins, which are distributed over a distance of 2.5 km and situated 10—100 m from the highwater-mark in the middle of the stretch abundantly covered with vegetation. Farthest east lie group I with 6, farther west group II with 12 and, adjoining this, group III with 25 house ruins. To the west of group III and to the east of group II there are collections of tent-rings, which are also to be found scattered between the winter-houses, 25 in all. This shows that the Eskimos not only lived in tents, while the houses were being built and fitted out, but that they also set up summer-camps here. Within the area of the settlement and its nearest environs there were also 30 burial places, situated either near the shore or farther back on the gravel terraces. They were chiefly the usual Eskimo graves built of flat stones, many of which however had no longer any covering stones or had been entirely or partly robbed of their contents.

In conclusion mention should be made of a few further stone arrangements, viz. meat caches, fox traps, children's play houses, wind screens and stone ovals. H. LARSEN measured all the winter-houses and drew a general plan of the settlement (LARSEN 1934, plates 17—20); moreover, during his stay in Dødemandsbugten he excavated four house-ruins of group I, six of group II and 13 of group III, a total of 23 of all the houses found there<sup>1</sup>). Furthermore, he investigated all the burial places. Apart from the plans and photographs taken the result was about 2400 finds, in addition to a great number of worked bones and fragments of baleen, driftwood and slate. Based upon his determinations and finds in Dødemandsbugten H. LARSEN distinguishes between

<sup>1</sup>) The houses III 4 and 5 had, as mentioned above, already been excavated on a former occasion.

three different house-types and three different phases of culture. As house-type 1 he defines houses with a rounded, very nearly oval ground-plan, the largest dimension being in the direction of the entrance-passage; these houses have no "corner-" or centre-pits, no distinct traces of a platform and only a few wall-stones; the passage lies below the level of the floor and extends as far as the interior of the house; the state of preservation is bad. To house-type 2 belong houses with a roundish to rectangular ground-plan, in which the greatest dimension is at right angles to the passage; there are corner and centre pits and a platform at the back, and also a greater number of wall-stones than in type 1, while the passage shows no variations. House-type 3 comprises houses with a comparatively narrow rectangular to trapezoid plan; the arrangement of the interior is exactly as in type 2, whereas the houses of this type are in an essentially better state of preservation and from the outside are recognizable by a horseshoe-shaped wall. Based upon his finds in Dødemandsbugten HELGE LARSEN tried to arrive at a systematic classification of the archæology of Northeast-Greenland. He distinguished between the oldest and a somewhat younger mixed culture with two different stages. The oldest culture he regarded as a branch of the Inugsuk culture which had come from the south somewhere in the 16th century. In Dødemandsbugten he regarded only house ruin III/1 (house-type 1) as belonging to this oldest culture. E. HOLTVED does not accept this theory. He thinks that house III/1 and therewith the oldest culture in Northeast-Greenland are in connection with an immigration of pure Thule Culture from the north during the 14th century a.d. (HOLTVED 1944, II, p. 118 s.)

HELGE LARSEN connects the origin of the mixed or Northeast-Greenland culture with a somewhat later second immigration, extending along the north coast and bringing pure Thule-elements<sup>1</sup>).

As a result of the intermixture with the Inugsuk culture, which according to HELGE LARSEN was already found there, the mixed culture came into existence, comprising Inugsuk as well as Thule and locally developed elements.

According to HELGE LARSEN the chief differences between the older and the younger phases of the mixed culture are the following: in 1. stage house-type 2 predominates, while house-type 1 is still to be found in isolated cases; the house ruins are found in groups; baleen and slate are rather frequently used as raw material; flint implements are found, and iron only seems to be infrequently used. In 2. stage house-type 3 is the only one occurring, and the ruins in question are generally far apart;

<sup>1</sup>) Complexes of finds of a pure Thule culture have until the present very rarely been made in Northeast-Greenland. P. V. GLOB mentions grave finds from Kap Harry and Scoresby Sund (GLOB 1935, p. 82).

baleen is extremely rare, flint implements are entirely lacking, slate was used somewhat more rarely, and iron rather more frequently. Objects of European origin, probably deriving from whalers, are only found in houses of 2. stage. Some elements of 1. stage do not occur in 2. stage or only because of local developments, in an altered form, whereas others could exclusively be identified in 2. stage. In the area of Kempes and Kong Oscars Fjord P. V. GLOB has, however, established that a few elements, which in Dødemandsbugten, H. LARSEN had only found in 2. stage of the mixed culture, also occur in house-ruins of 1. stage and vice versa (GLOB 1935, p. 81). According to H. LARSEN the beginning of 1. stage of the mixed culture falls at the earliest about the end of the 16., possibly not until the beginning of the 17. century; 2. stage for the the establishment of which there are very uncertain points of support, should according to H. LARSEN have begun at the beginning of the 18. and have lasted until the first half of 19. century.

It was our task to continue and, whenever possible, to finish the excavations of H. LARSEN at the settlement. Thus an attempt should be made, in a few particulars, to settle the discussion which has arisen out of the classification of the cultures of Northeast-Greenland.

According to the records of H. LARSEN regarding Dødemandsbugten 25 out of 43 ruins of winter-houses had been investigated, while 18 were still untouched. Already on our passage from Kap Mary to Dødemandsbugten Lieut. ZIBELL had called our attention to the fact that the Americans, while stationed there during the second World War, had excavated some of these houses. On our arrival in Dødemandsbugten on August 3rd we were able to establish that 9 ruins had been rummaged. In groups I and II we investigated one house (I/1 and II/6), in group III six houses (III/4, 13, 17, 21, 23 and 25). House III/2 where, owing to unfavourable conditions, H. LARSEN had stopped working, we did not undertake. Supplementary excavations were made in the houses II/12 and III/24. We mostly worked separately, that is, each of us excavated independently one or more house-ruins. This was because of the small dimensions of the ruins, which made it impossible for two men in work on the same ruin without disturbing each other. During our stay in Dødemandsbugten the ground was nearly everywhere thawed to a depth of 60—70 cm. This simplified our work considerably and enabled us, in most cases, to investigate the ruins at a stretch. In the case of some houses it was, however, necessary first to let the lower layers and particularly the floor of the passage thaw for a few days, and then to finish the excavation later. In group III we were at first disturbed by water which all along penetrated into the place of excavation and made it impossible for us to undertake a fairly accurate examination of the lower lying parts. Dr. H. STAUBER

who, according to the instructions of Dr. LAUGE KOCH, worked in the region round Fisk Elv advised us to canalize and carry off the running water farther up at the foot of the gravel-terrace. This had the desired effect, and already after a few days the places of excavation were dry. All things considered, it may also be said that we were on the whole allowed to work under very favourable conditions.

In the following an account will be given of our investigations, which will be divided into a section on the so called earliest culture and another on the Northeast-Greenland mixed culture.

H.-G. B.

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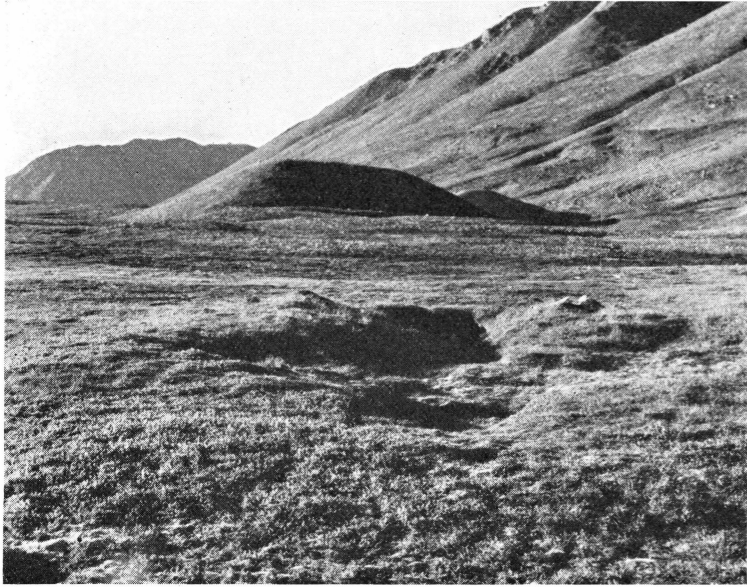


Fig. 2. Dødemandsbugten, House Complex III/25, before excavation, from the South.

## 1. THE EARLIEST CULTURE IN DØDEMANDSBUGTEN

### a. Description of the house ruins.

House 25 is the most westerly of the whole settlement (fig 2). HELGE LARSEN describes it as follows (LARSEN 1934, p. 52): "Houses 23—25 are low, scarcely distinguishable depressions in the ground; they were not excavated. House 25 differs from the other houses in the settlement by its peculiar shape. There are three bulges, one on each side of the passage and one at the rear. The two foremost bulges run into one, but the rearmost is connected with them by a short passage. It looked like a house with three rooms, but unfortunately it could not be excavated, as there was water in it all that summer—as late as September 1st the first spadeful earth revealed clear water."

HELGE LARSEN'S description is quoted in full, because we found the ruins partly excavated by the souvenir-hunting American soldiers, but fortunately only the rear bulge was disturbed, and neither floor nor walls were destroyed.

The whole complex being considered as one single ruin, the house was divided into three "rooms" with regard to the finds (fig. 3). The bulge to the left of the passage and the part just in front of it was called

A, the right bulge B, and the rear bulge C, and this distinction will be used in the following description.

Below the turf in the irregular depression A B there was a 30—50 cm thick layer of gravel with a few large stones; this layer contained no finds except flint refuse and lay directly on the floor, which only in some places was covered with a layer of black culture earth a few centimeters thick.

Room B. The differentiation into A and B proved to hold good in so far as B appeared to be a distinct unit. Although the walls only consisted of gravel with a few scattered stones—except the rather compactly built northeastern wall—the shape of the room is certain. It is rectangular, though the southeastern side wall is slightly curved, and the rear corners may be rounded. The room is 3.90 m long, measured from the passage to the rear wall; the greatest width is 2.10 m, at the rear wall it is 1.70 m wide. The axis of the room forms an angle of 45° with the direction of the passage. The floor is entirely covered with flat stones, and the platform-edge is indicated by a double row of stones 1.30 m from the rear wall. The platform is only a few centimetres above the level of the floor and consists of gravel. A small rectangular stoneset pit, 0.35 m deep and measuring 0.45 by 0.70 m, is situated just behind the platform-edge near the northwestern wall; it only contained a few flint chips. Along the southeastern wall there is a 2.60 m long pit with a stone-set edging, 10 cm above the floor and 0.50 m from the side wall. It begins 0.80 m behind the platform-edge where the side wall suddenly bends out into a sharp corner and runs on displaced for 30 cm in the same direction, that is, it may be interpreted as a sort of offshoot, which at the same time makes the plan of the room look more oval. The pit is divided by stones into three parts, each of them 0.30—0.40 m deep and partly paved at the bottom. In all probability it is a side-platform, at one time covered with stones or wood and with cavities beneath it. A large, flat covering-stone was still in situ 15 cm above floor level and supporting a weathered, crude stone lamp. The pit was grease-lined, but the only preserved finds were stone artefacts and an abundance of flint chips, the rear pit thus yielding 90 pieces. Along the northwestern wall there is a shorter pit, 0.80 m long, 0.40 m wide and 0.35 m deep, also with an edging of stones, which apparently ran on for some distance towards the passage edge, separating Room B from Room A.

Room A. This room is more irregular in shape; also here the walls consisted of gravel with a few stones, and the northwestern wall is somewhat doubtful. An offshoot towards the west is rectangular in shape with rather sharp corners; it is 0.95 m deep, 0.60 m wide, and the partly paved bottom is 15 cm above the floor. The edge towards the floor is set with stones. No finds were made, and there was nothing to

indicate that cooking had been undertaken here. It is probably a kind of storage place. The floor of room A is at the same level as the floor of room B, but only partly paved. Some of the paving stones were sunken or raised on edge in the central part of the floor owing to erosion by flowing water. In the northwestern part of the room there is no pavement at all; it is possibly the site of a disturbed platform arrangement. The greaselined pit in the same part of the room points in the same direction; it measures  $0.45 \times 0.40$  m, and is 0.20 m deep with a paving at the bottom and flat stones raised as an edging.

The passage faces south and is 2.10 m long. The walls are built of large stones near the house-room, but in the southern part there is only gravel with a few stones. Ground water prevented excavation down to the bottom of the passage, but the inner part was at least 0.45 m below the level of the house-floor.

House 25/c = "room C" is if anything rectangular; yet the rear wall is slightly curved, and the west wall has an offset. The greatest dimension is in the direction of the passage, 2.55 m, and the room is 2.15 m wide at the front wall and 1.80 m wide at the rear wall. The south-eastern front corner is compactly built of large stones and forms a right angle, whereas the northern part of the west wall and the rear wall consist of gravel with some scattered stones; this is perhaps the reason why the north-western corner appears rounded. The straight eastern wall is closely set with stones. The walls still stand at a height of 0.40—0.55 m. There are a few scattered stones on the floor, whereas the platform consists of gravel. 1.15 m from the rear wall a 10 cm high step without stones indicates the platform-edge, and in the middle of this edge a rectangular, stone-set concavity is sunk 0.25 m below the floor. The platform proceeds 0.40 m at the same level as the side-platforms along the side walls, and two oblong, grease-lined depressions occupy the remaining space along the side walls, but some raised stones probably indicate their having been used as side platforms like the long depression in room B. Only their pits and the floor yielded finds, and the general state of preservation was just as poor as in rooms A and B.

The "connecting passage" between room A and C begins at the rear wall of room A and continues 0.60 m into room C, where the bottom is 0.55 m below floor level. The whole passage is 2.10 m long, 0.80 m wide, and where it starts the bottom is 0.20 m below the floor of room A.

House 25/c is thus probably built later than 25/AB. On the other hand, the difference in age can not be great, and perhaps the possibility of room C and room AB having been used at the same time can not be entirely excluded. At any rate the house-types—though not exactly identical—are the same, and they will therefore be treated as one distinct house-type in the following.

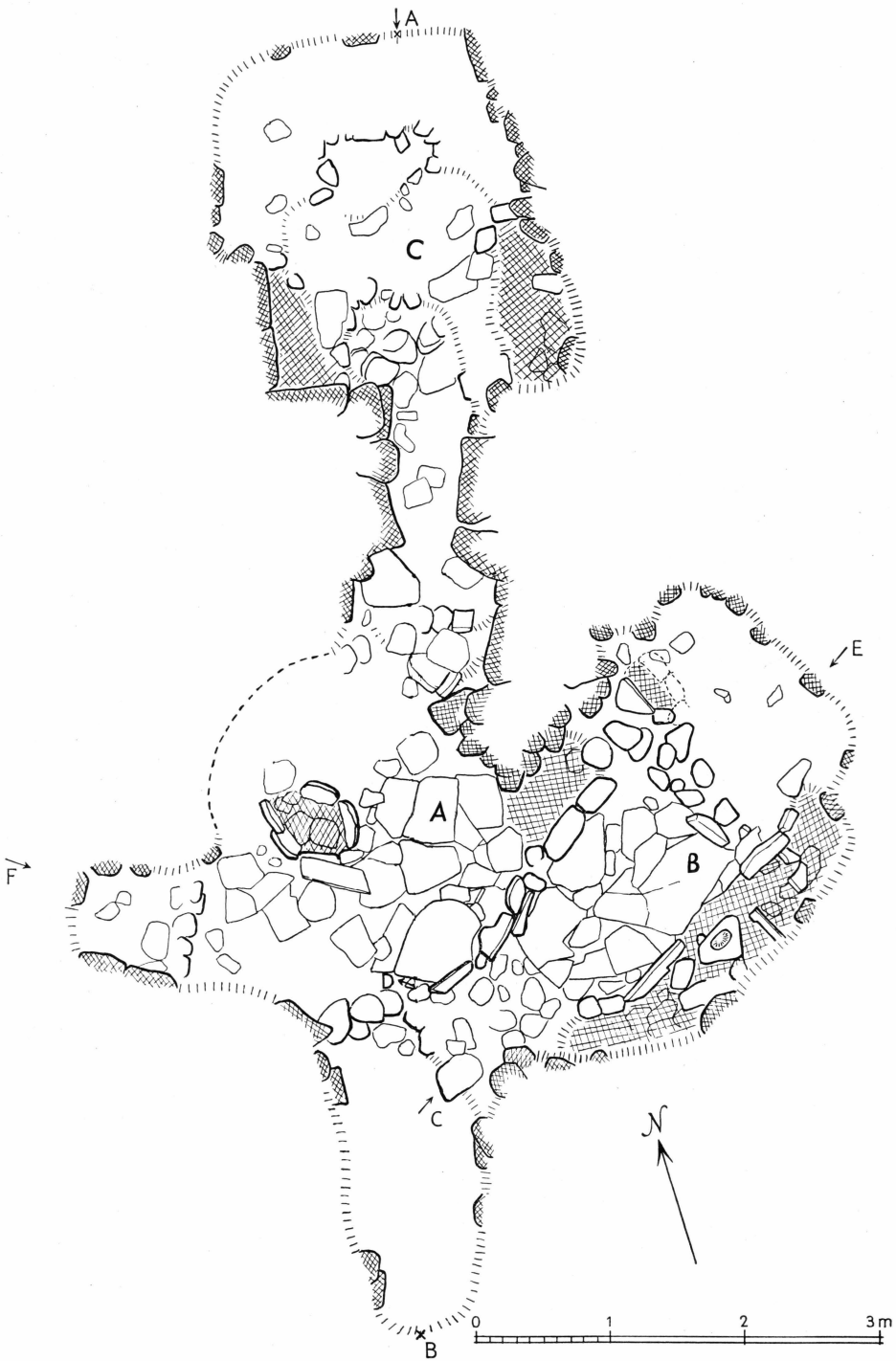


Fig. 3. Dødemandsbugten, House Complex III/25.

### b. General Remarks on the House-type.

Does this house-complex belong to one of HELGE LARSEN's three house types? From the state of preservation only types 1 and 2 can be taken into consideration. In common with type 1 (LARSEN 1934, p. 53) it has the gravel-walls and the oblong form. But as contrasted with this type houses 25/AB and 25/c approach a rectangle in shape, and there are distinct platform-edges, in 25/c with a concavity, and a well-paved floor. Furthermore the pits and the side platforms are lacking in type 1. Type 1 included a double house (III/1), but the arrangement is very different from that of house 25/AB; there is a short connecting passage, and the platforms have probably been parallel. Summing up, we must say that there is no great accordance with the features especially characterizing type 1.

With type 2 (LARSEN 1934, p. 55) it has several points of resemblance: A platform-edge with a cavity, often a straight front-wall and a well paved floor. Side-platforms above the level of the floor and separated from it by an edging of flat stones were found in three houses (II/3, III/6 and III/16), and there were lamp-places at the wall just in front of the main platform in house II/8, III/6 and III/18. On the other hand, in most cases type 2 has its greatest dimension at right angles to the direction of the passage. The shape varies from rounded houses, with the greatest width in front of the platform, to square houses with rounded corners, the latter however being very wide. Neither is the typical bulge with pits in either or both front corners found in houses 25/AB and C, although there is a suggestion of it in 25/c. Finally extensions as in the western wall of 25/AB are neither found in type 1 nor in type 2.

It appears from this examination that the house-complex 25 hardly fits into either of the two types. But perhaps type 1 is more variform within the prototype: the small, round houses in the Angmagssalik District or in the southern part of the west coast? In the Angmagssalik District we find a kitchen at the same level as the floor (MATHIASSEN 1933, fig. 19), but, as mentioned above, the extension in 25/AB probably was not a kitchen. In fact the only new positive feature is presented by the early rounded type in the southern part of the west coast, the platform edge here being sometimes indicated by a row of stones.

Thus a parallel of the house-complex 25 is hardly to be found to the south. In the Thule District, however, excavations carried out by ERIK HOLTVED have brought to light a house-type which in practically every particular agrees with it, that is, the houses at Kap Kent in Inglefield Land (HOLTVED 1944, I, p. 15 ff.). Here we have single as well as compound houses. House 5 is typical of the eight houses found at the settlement, and all the characteristic traits of the house are also to be

found in the house complex 25 in Dødemandsbugten, as will be shown by the following. (HOLTVED 1944, I, p. 24 ff. and fig. 11). It is a twin house with the two wings at right angles. The rear wall of the main room is not parallel with the front wall, which again forms an obtuse angle with the side room. The main room is long and four-sided, whereas the side room is rounded at the back. In the north-western corner there is an offshoot with the remnants of a stone table, and also a smaller offshoot in the front wall where the side room begins. The floor is covered with a fine stone pavement, while the platform consists of gravel, and there is a distinct platform edge. In the northern side there are supports for a lamp table—and moreover house 2 has stones about 30 cm high, standing out from both of the side walls. The Kap Kent houses are more regularly built, but this may be due to the stone material, which—as HOLTVED remarks—is excellent for permanent wall building. In addition Kap Kent house 4 exhibits an “irregularity” parallel to 25/B; concerning the form HOLTVED writes: “. . . It is hard to say whether the house was intended to be oval or foursided, as generally speaking it looks oval, but with long straight lengths of wall”. (HOLTVED 1944, I, p. 23 and fig. 9). And as appears from the plan of the house it is the long bulge in the side wall containing a side platform—just as in 25/B—which supports the impression of the oval shape. Furthermore this house has the same characteristics as house 5, except that it is a single house. The small offshoots in the Kap Kent houses are probably identical with the offshoot in room A; neither soot nor slag were found in them; they are no doubt storage places.

Several of the characteristics mentioned above will also be found in other houses in Inglefield Land, viz. at Kap Russel and in the younger houses at Unuarfigssuaq, but not arranged as at Kap Kent in the constant type, which agrees so closely with the house complex 25 in Dødemandsbugten. HOLTVED places the Kap Kent houses in an “early transitional period”, which he sets up between the Thule and Inugsuk cultures in the Thule District and dates to the 13th century.

### c. Description of the Artefacts.

The state of preservation of the house-complex was extremely bad, and objects of organic material were very few in number. In compensation objects of stone were very common, the number being considerably higher than in any of the other houses of the settlement. The stone material will be treated first, being divided into two groups, flint and slate; in the former group are included various kinds of siliceous stones.

### Objects of Flint in 25/AB.

There are two two-edged blades of flint and chalcedony, of which Pl 1, 1 beyond doubt represents a knife blade. It has almost straight edges and pointed shoulders where the tang begins. In West-Greenland this form is common from the earliest culture to the culture of the 16th century, and in the Angmagssalik District it is found as late as the 18th century (MATHIASSEN 1933, pl. 7, 24). From Inglefield Land a similar specimen is found among the Kap Dorset types (HOLTVED 1944 I, pl. 2, 12) although the usual Dorset knife blade is notched. To this Dorset-type possibly belongs the broken blade of chalcedony Pl. 1, 2. The form is also known from 1. stage of the mixed culture in Dødemandsbugten (LARSEN 1934, pl. 3, 31).

Two of the convex scrapers are of the well-known type so widely distributed within the Eskimo area (Pl. I, 4); in 1. stage of the mixed culture in Dødemandsbugten there are three specimens. Pl. 1, 3, however, is the type with flaring sides belonging to the Dorset Culture. With a more flattened edge and without a tang is a third convex-edged scraper, Pl. 1, 5, 1.6 cm long and 2.7 cm wide.

Pl. 1, 6 has a concave scraping edge and is made of a very thick piece of flint, 3.9 cm long, 2.8 cm wide and 1.3 cm thick. The common, carefully worked type is found in "the earliest culture" in Dødemandsbugten, but in Kong Oscars Fjord it is known from both 1. and 2. stage of the mixed culture (GLOB 1935, pp. 55 and 72).

Pl. 1, 7 and 1, 8 are apparently a special kind of scraper. Both of them are flint chips, 3.4 by 2.3 cm and 2.8 by 3.5 cm, with an edge consisting of four, respectively three carefully retouched teeth. I have found no parallels, and what their exact purpose may have been is uncertain.

Within the group drill-bits, twelve pieces are classified. Pl. 1, 9 is of black silicious slate, 6.2 cm long, and has two points, both of them wedge-shaped. It is possible that Pl. 2, 10 and 2, 11 are also double drill-bits, but they are both small and rather casually shaped specimens, 11 is of quartz with splitted points. 1, 12 and 1, 13 are small narrow and thick flakes with steep retouche along the edges; the point no. 12 is broken, but the "propelretouche" shows that they have been used as drill-point, no. 13 has a wedge-shaped point (here turned upwards) Pl. 1, 14 is a 7.4 cm long, wedge-shaped flake of quartz with steep retouche on both edges and a wide, wedge-shaped point. Finally there is a special group of six specimens with fine, awl-shaped points, Pl. 1, 15—20. Five of these are of flint and one of silicious slate with the point ground (1, 19), the size varying from 2.2 by 1.5 cm (no. 16) to 5 by 3.9 cm (no. 20). They are all made of suitable chips, only the point

being worked. This very thin and short point is in most cases hardly fit for drilling, they are probably awls or engraving tools. From the old Bering Sea Culture at St. Lawrence Island, Collins figures similar specimens which he calls *gravers* (COLLINS 1937, pl. 41, 8—10).

Thirteen scale-shaped pieces of flint are here grouped as a type, and six of them are figured on Pl. 1, 21—26. The size is rather constant, from 2.0 by 2.1 cm to 2.6 by 3.1 cm. They have as a rule two opposite “edges”, both of which are of a split appearance, and the upper and lower faces of the piece are equally vaulted, small lamelles being struck bilaterally from the edges. They may have been used for cutting. Except for a single specimen in a find which has been recently made at Sarqaq, Ritenbenk District, in West-Greenland and consisting exclusively of stone material characteristic of Solberg’s strange and rich “stone-age” collections from Disko Bay, no scale-shaped pieces have been identified in the Eskimo area. But they are often found in the upper Palæolithic age and in some cases also in neolithic times in Europe and northern Asia. In the French literature they are called “*pièces écaillés*”, and H. Breuil suggests that they are small, used up nuclei, seeing that they are often found in regions where there is a scarcity of flint (BREUIL 1924, p. 528). They are also found in the Komsa Culture in northern Norway (BØE et NUMMEDAL 1936, p. 175).

Adze blades of stone occur in a number of six. Pl. 1, 28 is a 10.9 cm long specimen of silicious slate which has been fastened directly to the shaft. This type dominates in “the earliest Culture” in Dødemandsbugten, but is also found in the later periods. It is a type particularly common in Northeast-Greenland (GLOB 1935, p. 54), probably because of the excellent stone material to be found here. The two specimens from the Angmagssalik District (MATHIASSEN 1933, pl. 2, 2—3), to which H. LARSEN refers are of a special chisel-formed type; from the Disko Bugt, however, Solberg figures some (SOLBERG 1907, pl. 8), but they are infrequent. The type is also known in the central Thule Culture (MATHIASSEN 1927, I, pl. 48, 2). Five other specimens, probably made for insertion into a head, Pl. 1, 27 are of silicious slate and 3.3 cm wide; the remaining ones are somewhat larger, and one of them is of slate. This type is widely spread within the Eskimo cultures.

In addition to the types of implements mentioned above 33 flint chips were found with one or two artificial edges, but they are of no particular shape. Of these 28 have straight or curved edges with *re-touche*, sometimes perhaps only as a result of having been used. Furthermore there are five specimens with working points.

Pl. 1, 34 is a hammer stone of quartz. Hammer stones occur in the Inugsuk culture (MATHIASSEN 1933, pl. 2, 8), but they are also common in the Thule culture on Inglefield Land (HOLTVED 1944, I, pl. 29, 26).

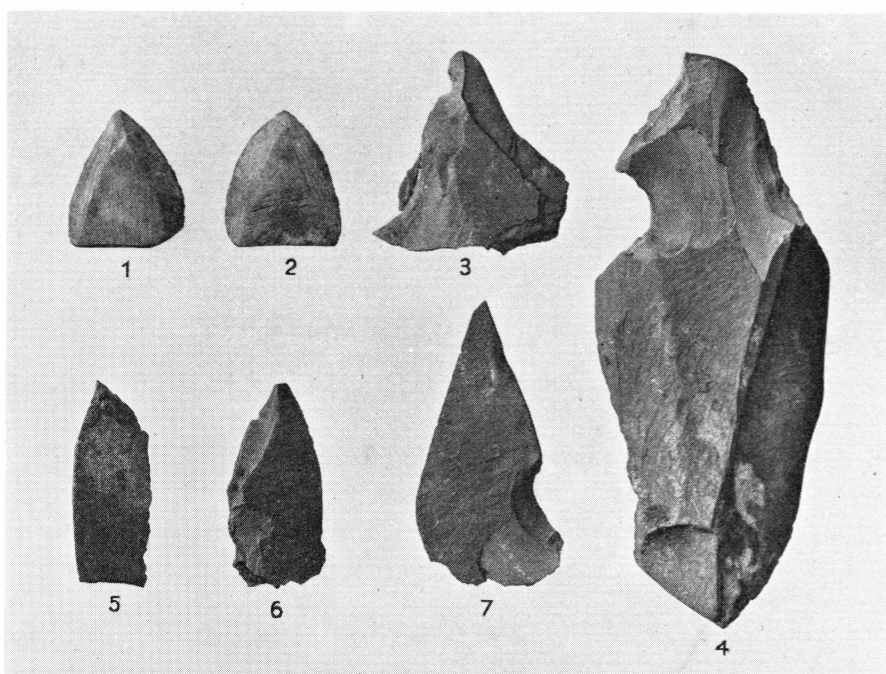


Fig. 4. Objects of slate found together in House Complex III/25 showing the manufacture of harpoon blades. 1:2. (NMC L. 6., 6300—03).

There are twelve cores, more or less casually formed, Pl. 1, 33 being one of them. Twelve pieces of flint and quartz are so regularly shaped that they may be called flakes, Pl. 1, 29—32. Finally there is an abundance of refuse: 541 pieces in all; of these 55 are quartz, the remainder flint.

#### Objects of Slate in 25/AB.

Of harpoon blades there are 19, all ground slate with three facets; some of the greatest specimens may have been used for lances. Seven are only fragments; the remainder belong to two of HELGE LARSEN's three main forms (LARSEN 1934, p. 99): the slender type with slightly curved edges and the shorter, broad form, fig. 5, 1—6. No. 1 has a concave base and in nos. 2 and 4 there are notches on the side edges. Three specimens have a hole in one corner. The size varies from 2.6 by 2.2 cm (no. 6) to 7.4 by 2.8 (no. 3). Lying close together at the bottom of the passage were found seven pieces of slate showing the manufacture of harpoon blades (fig. 4). No. 1 and no. 2 are finished specimens of the short and wide type. No. 4 represents the raw material, a large piece of slate, the top of which is roughly hewn in a suitable, triangular shape; when this top-part is broken off, we will have pieces like no. 3 and nos. 5—7, which only need the final grinding.

There are three arrow blades, all ground, with two sharp edges and a cuneiform tang (fig. 5, 7—9). Both the first and the second stage of the mixed culture in Dødemandsbugten have yielded similar arrow blades (LARSEN 1934, p. 99), and besides they have a wide distribution within the Eskimo area. Only no. 9 is a little different from the common type, in that it has sharp shoulders and a distinct mid-rib. From 1. stage of the mixed culture in Kong Oscars Fjord there is a similar specimen (GLOB 1935, pl. 6, 52), though considerably larger; probably our specimen is a toy since it is only 2.7 cm long.

Of single-edged knife blades two fragments were found, which give no clue as to the way in which they were hafted.

As many as four drill-bits are found, apparently representing three different types. One is 5.9 cm long with an unground shank running smoothly into a four-sided, ground, uniform point; another has the same shape but is ground at the shank and terminates in a point consisting of four intersecting facets, a broken point represents a similar type. The fourth specimen is not very typical, but probably belongs to the type with a flat, broad shank and a thin point; the shank is unground, and the extreme part of the point is broken off. This type, which was the only one found in "the earliest culture" in Dødemandsbugten (LARSEN 1934, pl. 1, 12), is not met with south of Knud Rasmussen's Land on the east coast or in West Greenland. The specimens belonging to this form in these areas are, in my opinion, not typical (LARSEN 1938, p. 56). On the other hand the type is known from the central Thule finds (MATHIASSEN 1927 I, pl. 49, 11 & 14). Facetted and wedge-shaped points are known from West Greenland; but with the ground, symmetrical shank—so common in North East Greenland—the form bears the greatest resemblance to the specimens found together with the above-mentioned type from the Central Thule Culture (MATHIASSEN 1927, I, pl. 49, 12 & 15).

There are six ulu blades (fig. 5, 10—15), three of them only fragments. No. 14 is of the well-known type with a long edge and a short, wide tang which stands out distinctly from the rest of the blade. This specimen is 8.4 cm long and has three holes in the tang and one in the central part of the blade. The broken piece, no. 11, probably had the same shape, but now the edge part has been shortened by use. Another broken blade, no. 12, has an unusually long and narrow tang, and the edge probably was not wider than 3.4 cm, the dimensions at the place where the blade is broken. Here in the fracture two holes indicate that the handle had covered the whole part of the long tang. In principle this form belongs to the same type as the preceding one, and it is probably similar to some specimens from 1. stage of the mixed culture in Dødemandsbugten (LARSEN 1934, p. 119). No. 10 is almost oval in shape,

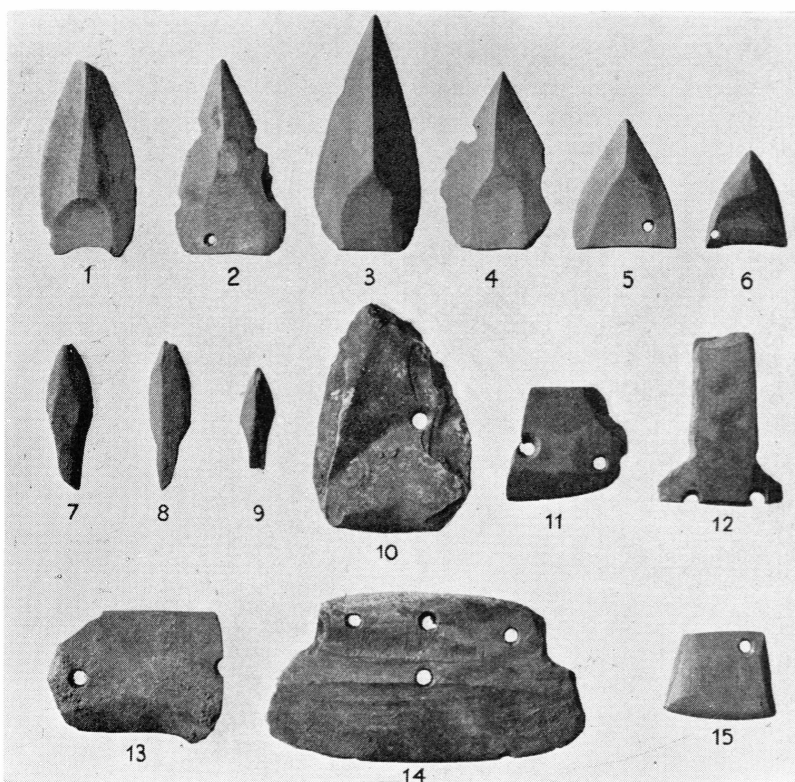


Fig. 5. Slate implements, House Complex III/25, room A—B. 1:2.

coarsely made and only partly ground. The short, straight edge is parallel with the shortest dimension of the whole specimen measuring 5.6 by 3.4 cm and there is a hole near one of the side edges. This blade possibly first and foremost was used as a scraper. No. 15 is a little trapezoid blade with four sharp corners. The edge is 3.0 cm wide, and there is a hole in one of the opposite corners. It is apparently to be compared with the more triangular blades common in Northeast-Greenland (SOLBERG 1932, fig. 7 and LARSEN 1934, p. 119) and in the Central Thule Culture (MATHIASSEN 1927, I, pl. 50, 12—14). A curious specimen is no. 13, which unfortunately is broken, the measures are 4.4 by 3.4 cm. There is no tang, but two holes indicate a handle similar to a common ulo handle, though the sharp cutting edge is straight and curves downwards at the very place of the fracture. The manner in which the edge continued is difficult to explain; perhaps it is not an ulo blade at all but a form of knife for men.

The finds also include nine whetstones, only one of them however unbroken. Two are of sandstone, the unbroken specimen is 4.5 cm long, rather thick and with four whetting surfaces. The remainder are of slate,

one representing the special Northeast-Greenland type, flat and rectangular with fingergrips at each end, and another is a large specimen with four whetting surfaces, 3.5 cm wide and 2.6 cm thick. Two have only one, and three have two whetting surfaces.

Of slate-refuse 159 pieces were found, 30 of them chips with a ground facet.

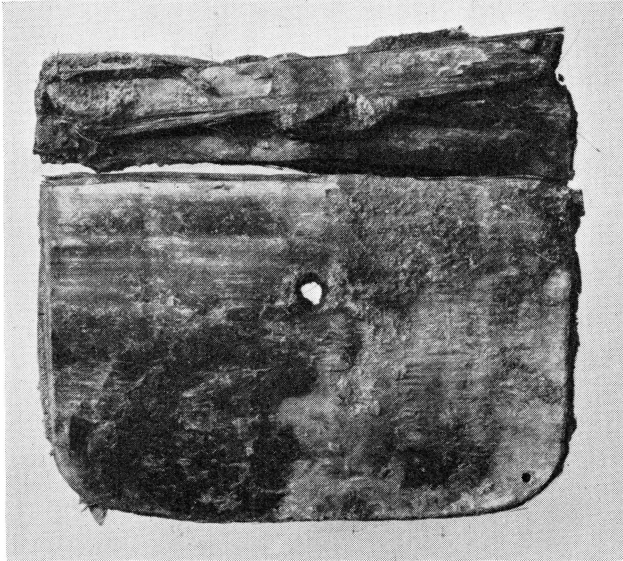


Fig. 6. Square blade of baleen, House Complex III/25, room A—B. 1:1.  
(NMC L. 6. 6250).

#### **Objects of Organic Material in 25/AB.**

Not a single piece of worked bone was found, but curiously enough some objects of baleen were preserved. A little thin symmetrical point with two opposite barbs is broken at the back end, and nothing can be said of the use made of it; it is only 4.1 cm long and very slender, so it is possibly only a toy. Fig. 6 is an almost square blade made of baleen with rounded corners, 10.7 cm wide and 20.2 cm long. One edge is sharpened, and 1 cm from the opposite edge and close to the corner there is a hole with a piece of baleen thread. Furthermore a little above the centre there is a hole, 0.6 cm in diameter. The use of this implement is unknown. Finally there were two baleen threads with knots.

The wooden objects found consist of a single leg for a sealing stool, a fragment of a wooden vessel, two nails, three lamp trimmers, a meat stick and a piece which is probably the head of a blubber pounder, like the specimen figured from the first stage of the mixed culture in Dødemandsbugten (LARSEN 1934, pl. 6, 2). All of them are

rather uninteresting types, with the exception of the blubber, pounder, which is a common type in Northeast-Greenland but outside this area is only known in two specimens from the earliest culture in Disko Bugt (MATHIASSEN 1934, fig. 42).

#### Sundries from 25/AB.

There is a single fragment of a sandstone cooking pot pierced with a suspension hole from side to side, as is usual in the Thule culture. At the side platform in room B the weathered remains of a sandstone lamp were found, apparently similar to the specimen represented in the earliest culture in Dødemandsbugten (LARSEN 1934, fig. 27).

Three cylindrical, polished coal beads, 0.9 cm in diameter and 0.5 cm thick, are similar to the specimens from 1. stage of the mixed culture in Dødemandsbugten (LARSEN 1934, pl. 7, 11). The type is widely distributed within the Eskimo area. Finally two lumps of pyrites were found.

#### Objects of Flint from 25/C.

A two-edged point of flint with the rear part broken off, probably a knife blade. The edges are slightly curved but rather irregular.

Two scrapers are made of chips with carefully worked scraping edges. One of the specimens which measures 2.4 by 2 cm has a convex edge, and the other a 3.3 cm long straight and thick edge with steep retouche.

A single drill-bit made of a narrow, thick flake of flint, 2.9 cm long, is similar to pl. 1, 11. Three chips with short, fine points belong to the same type as pl. 1, 15—20. One specimen is exactly like pl. 1, 15, 2.4 by 2.1 cm. A small almost four-square chip, 1.8 by 1.7 cm, with three points; in the place where two straight, retouched edges meet, there is a short wedge-shaped point, and these edges end in fine awl-shaped points. The third specimen is an oblong chip, 1.9 cm long, with a wedge-shaped point at one end and a short awl-shaped point at the other. These specimens confirm the assumption stated above as to their being used as engraving tools.

There are five scale-shaped pieces of the same shape and size as the specimens figured on pl. 1, 21—26.

15 flint chips have one or two artificial edges, but are of no particular shape.

As to refuse a total of 102 flint-chips were found, 24 of them being of quartz.

#### Objects of Slate from 25/C.

Two harpoon blades, both fragments.

A little single-edged knife blade corresponds in shape with a specimen from 1. stage of the mixed culture in Dødemandsbugten

(LARSEN 1934, pl. 8, 27), but without finger-grips. It is 3.7 cm long and only a toy.

A fragment of an ulo consisting entirely of slate was found, being the 4 cm wide, rectangular handle with rounded corners and edges and flat sides. Where the blade part begins, there are two notches, and here the specimen is broken. The grip has presumably been wound with baleen, supported by the notches at the ends, like the specimens commonly occurring in the Central Thule finds (MATHIASSEN 1927, II, pl. 50, 8—9). The same type of ulo is also found in the early Inugsuk culture in the Thule District (HOLTVED 1944, I, pl. 22, 1). An ulo blade, 5.3 by 4.2 cm, of irregular shape, has only the curved edge ground and is without a tang. Finally two fragments of ulo blades are of indeterminable forms.

Of three slate whetstones found there are two with four facets, one measuring 6.5 by 1.7 cm and a fragment 3 cm wide. The third specimen is a fragment of the Northeast-Greenland type, flat and with two finger-grips.

There were 20 pieces of slate refuse, 9 of which were chips with ground facets.

#### **Objects of Organic Material from 25/C.**

No artefacts of bone or baleen were preserved but a few specimens of wood.

A gull hook of rather a simple shape was found. The barb which consists of an unworked bone splinter is lashed to the 11.1 cm long piece of wood, and there are no groove or hole for the barb. Gull hooks are common in the early finds from the northern west coast of Greenland and Disko Bugt (MATHIASSEN 1930, p. 200), and they are well-known in the Thule Culture, for instance in Inglefield Land (HOLTVED 1944, I, pl. 14, 1—2). The back part of a broken handle with a knob at the end, probably an adze-handle, is 35.7 cm long. Finally there are two lamp trimmers.

Thus the only new types in 25/C as compared with 25/AB are the gull hook and the ulo entirely consisting of slate with baleen windings, both of them, as will be demonstrated below, of the same age as the other types. Besides there is the same extensive use of flint in 25/C and 25/AB. In AB there are 88 artefacts of flint and 45 of slate and in C 12 of flint and 8 of slate; in other words, 66% in AB and 60% in C of the stone material consists of flint. The refuse shows a similar accordance: 78% flint in AB and 88% in C. The scarcity of finds in C is, as mentioned above, due to the earlier excavation. In the following treatment of the cultural position of the find all the artefacts from the house complex 25 will consequently be treated as a unity.

#### d. Position of the Find in the Cultures of Northeast Greenland.

The total amount of artefacts from house complex 25 consists of 100 specimens of flint, 53 of slate and 18 of organic material and coarse stone, or in all 181 artefacts distributed over 41 types.

32 of these types are not limited to any particular region or culture, whereas 7 types do not occur in South- or West-Greenland, but only in the Thule Culture, viz. the double drill-bit, the symmetrically shaped drill-bit with a distinct, faceted point, the drill-bit with a wide, flat shank and a thin point, the trapeziform ulo without a tang, the ulo entirely of slate with baleen winding, the cooking pot penetrated from side to side, and pyrites. One type is very common in Northeast-Greenland, whereas outside this region it is only known in two specimens from the Inugsuk find, viz. the blubber pounder, this is, however, too slender a material for ascribing the type to the Inugsuk Culture. And finally one, perhaps two types are local: the whetstone with a finger-grip and the square blade of baleen.

Most of the more generally distributed types are found within the Thule District; in fact, the only types not found there are the stone adze-blade to be hafted directly to the handle, the trapeziform slate ulo blade, and the arrow blade, which, however, are well-known from the Central Thule Culture. The considerable material from the Thule District helps to date our find: all the types in question appear at the latest in the "Early transitional period" between the pure Thule Culture and the Inugsuk Culture proper, dated by HOLTVED to the 13th century. On the other hand, a type such as the crude stone lamp does not occur later than this period, and this is also the case with some flint types, as well as the extensive use of flint has its upper limit here. In the house complex 25 in Dødemandsbugten 64% of the stone artefacts are made of flint, a very high percentage in this region which is otherwise characterized by a pronounced use of the very suitable slate material found here.

This probably provides us with the dating of the find, but it does not necessarily mean that the latter originates in the region within the Thule District, where this transitional period prevailed, that is in the southern part, or that the course of the cultural flow has been via this region. The types only found in the central Thule Culture indicate a more northern route, and as a matter of fact the cultural flow need not have touched the southern part at all. When dealing with types in the mixed culture in Dødemandsbugten (LARSEN 1934, p. 165), HELGE LARSEN has called attention to the connection between Northeast-Greenland and the Central Thule Culture, and HOLTVED emphasizes that "conditions indicate that more to the north, on Inglefield Land, Ellesmere Island and in Northeast-Greenland there was a region where

the culture evolution to some extent followed its own path" (HOLTVED 1944, II, p. 119).

HOLTVED also mentions some early types from Northeast-Greenland which "might well suggest that at any rate a culture influence reached Northeast-Greenland—very likely about the 14th century". (HOLTVED 1944, II, p. 118). I think the find from the house complex 25 in Dødemandsbugten confirms this assumption. That we are dealing with the earliest find from the settlement is also indicated by the fact six old types are found here, but not in other house-ruins in Northeast-Greenland, viz. the gull hook, the scraper with teeth, the engraving point, the scale-shaped piece of flint, the ulo with baleen winding and the square baleen blade.

But in this case it is necessary to revise HELGE LARSEN's "Earliest Culture": it can hardly be a "pure" Inugsuk culture originating from the south and hardly the earliest culture of the region. On the other hand, I cannot agree with HOLTVED, when contrariwise he interprets the indicator of this culture, viz. the rounded house 1, group III, in Dødemandsbugten, and the finds made inside it, as belonging to an early wandering north of Greenland in the 14th century (HOLTVED 1944, II, p. 118); the house type certainly has its nearest parallel towards the south. Yet it is true that all the types in the house may be due to influences from the north, and probably this is the case with several of them. But the house can not be so old, when we maintain that the house-type originates from the south. Apparently we are dealing with an early mixed culture (undoubted Thule types in house 1 are the two-handed scraper of bear femur (HOLTVED 1944, L, p. 258), and the drill-bit with a flat, wide shank), and the other, small rounded houses in Dødemandsbugten are probably contemporary with house 1; at any rate three of HELGE LARSEN's five "old types" which only occur in this house in Dødemandsbugten (LARSEN 1934, p. 85) are now found in the mixed culture in the Kong Oscars Fjord area, viz. the two-handed scraper of bear ulna, the head of a bird dart and the concave flint scraper (GLOB 1935, pl. 3, 14, p. 42 and pl. 6, 43).

As both the house type and the types of artefacts in the house complex 25 must be dated in the Thule District at the latest to the end of the 13th century, the migration towards Northeast-Greenland must also have begun at the latest about 1300, and the people must then probably have reached Dødemandsbugten in the following century, possibly towards the end of it. Then apparently a century or so has passed before the pure Inugsuk Culture from the south arrived at Northeast-Greenland and mingled with the existing culture; and the "small, round houses" in Dødemandsbugten must have been built shortly afterwards, as the house type is still retained almost unaltered.

Viewed in this light the origin of HELGE LARSEN's house type 2, the house of the "Kap York type", stands out more clearly. After the excavations in the Thule District the "Kap York house" can not be considered as the prototype of this type, as pointed out by HOLTVED, the "Kap York house" being considerably later (HOLTVED 1944, II, p. 108). The prototype is on the other hand to be found in the houses 25/AB and 25/C of the Kap Kent type in Dødemandsbugten. In 25/AB we have a side-platform arrangement as in the Kap Kent houses, but with blubber pits below. The offshoots, i. e. blubber stores, in the Kap Kent house which still occur in 25/AB became unnecessary, when the large and deep blubber pits at the front corners of type 2 developed. Conditions in 25/C can probably be considered as an intermediate stage of evolution; here the blubber pits only occupy the place nearest the front wall, very much like the corner pits. Its having been used as a blubber store, and not as a fire place, is more likely; at any rate not a single burnt flint chip was found, among more than a hundred in the blubber pits in 25/AB and 25/C. The symmetrical shape is retained in house type 2, and the characteristic extension in the front corners, which make the house appear wide at the front, can perhaps be explained as caused by the old tradition with offshoots in the Kap Kent house. However, it is evident that type 2 is more often rounded in shape; in my opinion this is due to influences from the small, rounded houses originating from the south, HELGE LARSEN's type 1. As, however, houses with four almost straight side walls sometimes occur (fig. 10), it is possible that the lack of suitable stones also should be considered in this connection. At any rate it looks as if the Kap Kent type was the dominating factor in the origin of house-type 2.

In case the development has taken place in the manner described above, we must alter HELGE LARSEN's classification of the early winter house types: the earliest, coming from the north, I prefer to call type 1a, the small, rounded houses coming from the south: type 1b, and the house form resulting from the mixture of these can then still be called type 2.

It is, however, most probable that ruins earlier than our Neo-Eskimo houses, viz. the remnants of a Palaeo-Eskimo culture, will eventually be identified in this region. But judging from our knowledge of the Dorset culture in the eastern Eskimo area, remnants of permanent winter houses can not be expected (compare p. 64). It is therefore natural to classify the Kap Kent house type as type 1a, as this classification has the probability of holding good in the future.

### e. Summary.

A compendium of this analysis of the house complex 25 as regards new contributions to the early settlement in Northeast-Greenland would here be appropriate. During the 14th century an immigration reached Northeast-Greenland north of Greenland; Dødemandsbugten has, however, apparently been settled somewhat later: a local development had already begun in house complex 25 (two local types and beginning of the typical Northeast-Greenland slate industry), and an alteration in the house arrangement is demonstrable. The culture was at a stage corresponding to that of the Thule District in the 13th century, a slightly modified Thule Culture (Holtved's "early transitional period"); certain elements restricted to the Central Thule Culture, however, indicate closer affinities farther west and a wandering through the northernmost part of the Thule District. In the period in question the extensive flint industry, otherwise unusual in Northeast-Greenland has a parallel in Inglefield Land, and a certain stamp of the Dorset Culture can be noticed (a few distinct Dorset flint types). In Dødemandsbugten the finds in house complex 25 are—apart from the early parallels—seen to be the earliest, as seven types are not found in other ruins.

This early migration brought to Northeast-Greenland the long, rectangular house form known in the 13th century from Kap Kent, Inglefield Land, our type 1a. Late in the 15th or early in the 16th century the Inugsuk Culture with small, rounded houses, originating from the South, mingled with the existing Culture, and the result was an early phase of the 1. stage of the Northeast-Greenland mixed culture, as found in the slightly altered small rounded houses in Dødemandsbugten. And then gradually the special Northeast-Greenland type developed, a wide house form with extended corner pits (HELGE LARSEN's type 2), a result of the mixture of the two different house types.

J. M.

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## 2. THE MIXED CULTURE (NORTHEAST-GREENLAND CULTURE) IN DØDEMANDSBUGTEN

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Except for house 25/III all the house ruins which we investigated in Dødemandsbugten belong to 1. stage of the mixed culture. This was recognizable even before excavation, seeing that they were all plane, tub-shaped depressions, such as would not be surrounded by a wall of the shape of a horse-shoe, as were the houses of 2. stage.

### a. Description of the House Ruins.

House I/1: Before the excavation the situation of this house-ruin was distinguishable because of a distinct, but overgrown depression. On the rear side of the house there was a low wall traversed by furrows. The ground-plan was distinctly pear-shaped though with a straight rear wall (fig. 7 and 8). The interior of the house was 2.8 m in length and up to 2.1 m in width. The wall stones were mostly to be found in their original position and were joined to the fixed wall (60—80 cm high) in 2—4 layers. The floor was paved, and traces of a platform could not be established, although there was a flat stone at the level of the house floor. On both sides of the front part of the house there were very pronounced bulges. The passage was 2.6 m in length and did not extend into the interior of the house. On the inner side it was 0.6 m below the level of the floor.

The excavation in the interior of the house, directly above the level of the floor, yielded a thin, blackish culture layer containing finds. In the passage there were numerous animal bones and some artefacts which were quite evenly distributed over the whole of the offshoot and, with a few exceptions, probably all originate from the adjoining house I/2, thus belonging to 2. stage of the mixed culture.

Finds: NMC L. 1. 6069—6141.

House II/6: Before the excavation this ruin was partly covered by the house II/7 lying to the left of it. Besides, there was a displacement

in its rear part owing to the eruption of water. The ground-plan is very nearly four-square with distinctly rounded corners. The largest dimension, viz. 3.7 m, was vertically in the direction of the passage almost in the middle of the house. The house obviously belongs to type 2. The walls were indicated by isolated stones which only in a few places



Fig. 7. Dødemandsbugten, House I/1, after excavation, from South.

had joinings of the character of walls. In both front corners there were flat corner pits, also paved with flat stones. The floor was covered with isolated flat stones. It was not possible to establish either a platform or a centre pit. The passage which was 2 m in length extended as far as 0.5 m into the house. Along the sides and towards the interior it was edged with large blocks, and from the outside towards the interior it fell to a depth of 0.6 m below the level of the floor. The house contained only few finds and, with the exception of two objects found in the passage and a few fragments of worked slate, they all lay above the level of the floor. These finds which did not yield any evidence for a more exact investigation, probably at least in part, originate from house

II/7 (2. stage of the mixed culture). House II/6 had in all probability only been inhabited for quite a short time, and this may have some bearing upon the clearly distinguishable eruption of water at the rear.

Finds: MVB IV a. 1276—1293.

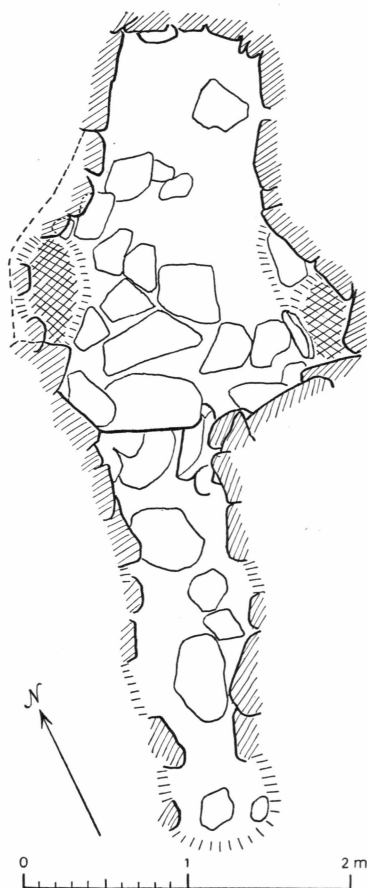


Fig. 8. Dødemandsbugten, House I/1.

House III/4: The ground-plan shows a rectangular house, the greatest dimension of which is 3.6 m, at right angles to the passage. The walls were only indicated by isolated stones, and the right side wall was displaced at its front part by water. Large remains of fat indicated that there had at one time been a corner pit. To the left there was a clearly distinguishable corner pit. Originally the house was somewhat larger, since remains of an older front wall were to be found on the wall stones, which on both sides of the passage enclosed corner pits. Although there were only two floor plates, it was just possible to establish the level of

the floor in the front part of the house. Also the platform was clearly indicated, a kind of pit running along the front edge and becoming somewhat deeper towards the middle wall. The passage was 3 m in length and originally extended some 0.8 m into the interior of the house. During subsequent use of the house this distance was shortened by the throwing back of the frontwall. From the entrance the passage fell rather steeply to 0.9 m below the level of the floor, and then slowly rose towards the interior. Furthest back a distinct step could be seen. The excavation above the level of the floor and in the passage yielded isolated finds. Only in the pit in front of the platform edge was there a dark culture layer in which a fairly large number of finds were distinguishable. Below the level of the floor nothing could be seen. To the left both the inner and the outer corner pit contained a considerable number of animal bones, while those to the right only contained a few isolated specimens; on the other hand a thick layer of remains of fat had accumulated there.

Finds: MVB IVa 1221—1270.

House III/13: This house which was situated near the beach and partly covered with sand made the impression of being rather badly disturbed, but in spite of that it was possible to determine its ground-plan rather accurately. It was a rectangular house, the corners of which were more rounded. Although its largest dimension, viz. 3.5 m, is in the direction of the passage, it must be regarded as belonging to type 2. The walls were indicated by a few stones. To the right there was in front a flat corner pit paved with flat stones. Adjoining this corner pit, but divided from it by a rectangular stone, there was a space, covered with a mixture of earth and charred remains, bulging into the side wall, or at any rate with one space covered by a flat stone, possibly the former lamp stand. The corner pit to the left was bounded towards the interior by a flat stone, 0.6 m long, to the right by two roundish blocks, while at the bottom it was paved with stones. In the same manner the house floor was paved with flat stones. The edge of the platform which was about 25 cm above floor level and 0.8 m broad was indicated by some blocks forming a kind of central group in the middle of the house. To the left there was a space enclosed by two flat stones, where the soil was again mixed with charred remains. The passage was 3.8 m long, about a third of it running inside the house. From the entrance it fell to about 0.6 m below the level of the floor and then again rose. The wall stones were now only partly in situ. By the excavation a few finds were made between the cover of turf and the floor, although it cannot be regarded as a culture layer proper, any more than the filling below the level of the floor. Also there were made a few more finds down to a depth of 0.2 m below the stone pavement. In the corner pit to the left lay a few

animal bones, and on the stones, which divided them from the charred remains below them, a toy cooking pot. The corner pit to the left and the centre pit contained nothing of any importance. Platform and passage yielded no finds.

Finds: MVB IV a 860—886.

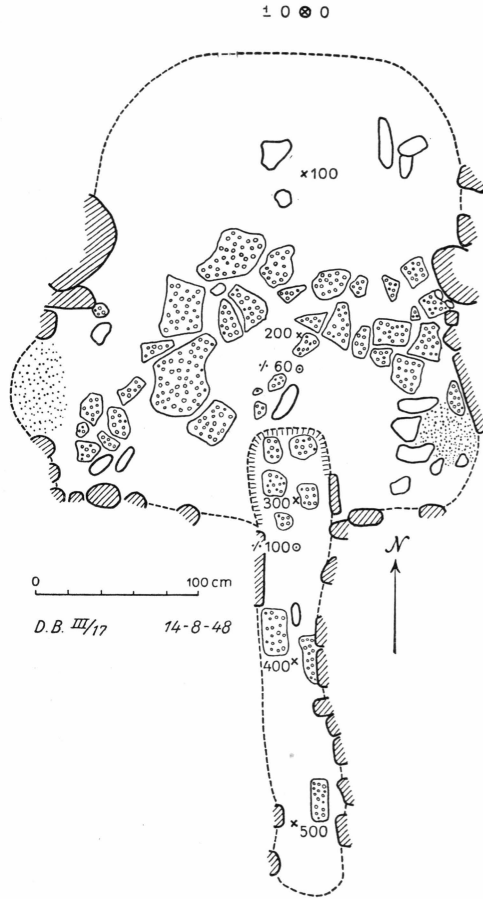


Fig. 9. Dødemandsbugten, House III/17.

House III/17: The ground plan is slightly pear-shaped (fig. 9). The greatest dimension, 2.8 m, is in the direction of the passage. The house belongs to type 2. Actual wall stones were only to be found in the front half of the house. On both sides, there was in the middle of the house a somewhat larger wall stone, the house thus narrowing in that part. The corner pits were somewhat displaced at the back and not particularly distinguishable. The front part of the house floor was paved with a fairly thick cover of stones. There was no trace whatsoever of any platform. The passage was 2.8 m long and extended 0.6 m into the

interior of the house. From here it fell to a depth of 1 m below the level of the floor and then again rose. On the right side there were numerous, to the left only a few wall stones so it must presumably at one time have been somewhat broader. The floor of the passage was paved with a few flat stones, more particularly where it again rises towards the interior. As a result of the excavation there were no traces of any culture layer, but only isolated objects in the front part of the house neither above nor below the level of the floor. On the other hand a dark layer with numerous cultural objects was exposed at the back of the house between the level of the floor and the pavement, beginning 10 cm below it. However, these could only be collected later, as the floor was frozen at that depth. In the passage no finds of any great importance were made.

Finds: MVB IVa 887—963.

House III/21: We are here dealing with an irregular trapezoid house, the largest dimension of which, 4.1 m, was at right angles to the direction of the passage along the front wall. It must be regarded as belonging to house type 2. The eastern side wall is longer than the western one, since the south-eastern house corner having an uncommonly strong bulge, which results in an asymmetric shape. The front wall and the front house corner consisted of large blocks, the other parts of the wall were only indicated by isolated wall stones. The floor was paved with flat stones (frequently in 2—3 layers, one above the other). In the south-eastern corner remains of wooden planks were found lying directly on the floor and in part extending as far as below the lower wall stones. In the southwestern corner a pit could be established, enclosed by longish stones and paved with flat stones. The platform was 0.25 m above the level of the floor and also paved with flat stones. The edge of the platform, which consisted of blocks of different sizes, lay at a distance of 1.1 m from the rear wall. The passage was 2.9 m long and extended as far as 0.3 m into the interior of the house. There it was at least 0.55 m below the level of the floor (how deep could not be accurately determined) because of the frozen earth. It was 0.4—0.6 m broad, and there were hardly any wall stones.

By the excavation 5—10 cm thick black culture layers appeared directly above the level of the floor, in which there were numerous finds, most of them badly preserved. Below the level of the floor there were in two places remains of tapering, vertical wooden posts, 11 and 12 cm in diameter.

Finds: MVB IVa. 1119—1220.

NMC L. 1. 6315 (oval box made of baleen).

House III/23: The ground plan of this house very distinctly shows that it belongs to type 2 (fig. 10). The greatest dimension is the front

wall which measures 4 m. The house walls were comparatively well preserved. Both of the front corners were somewhat bulging, each of them enclosing a corner pit. While the left pit was depressed 0.2 m into the floor, the right one was divided from the interior by a high stone-

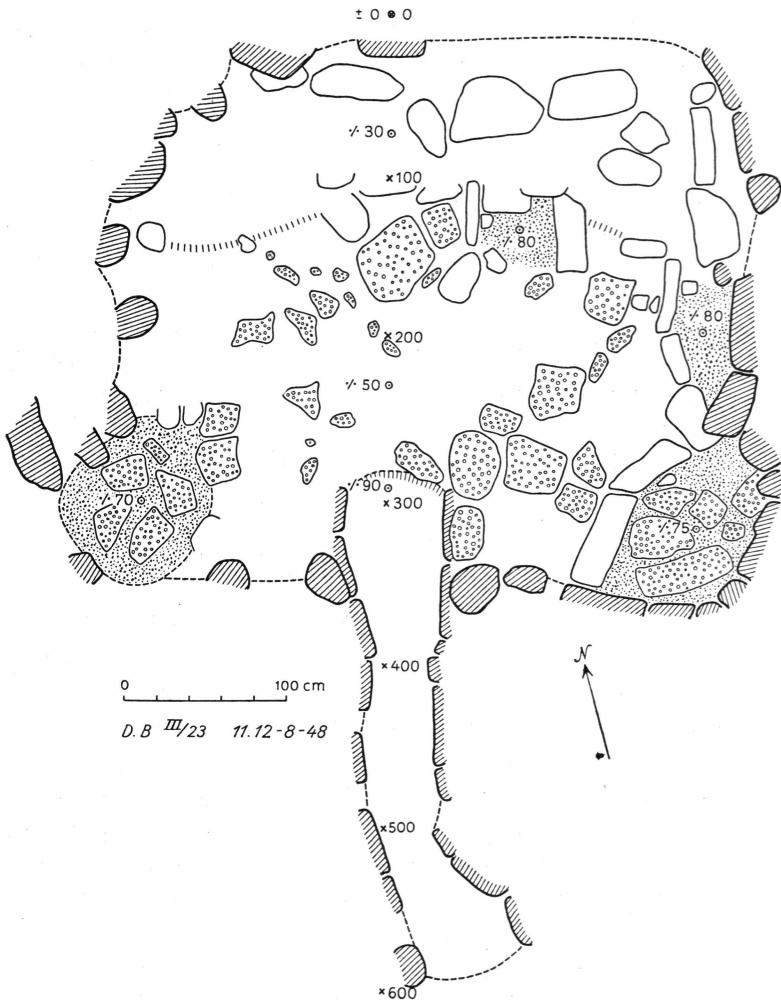


Fig. 10. Dødemandsbugten, House III/23.

setting, the latter not extending further down than the house floor. The left and the right corner pits were both paved with flat stones. At the back the right one joined a further stone-setting, also 0.25 m high, which to a depth of 0.3 m was filled with a mixture of charcoal and charred remains. The floor was paved with a few flat stones and rose slightly towards the corner pits. The platform edge was indicated by a middle pit, moved somewhat to the right and consisting of several

blocks and flat stones. The platform itself was 0.8—1 m broad and partly overlaid by large tumble-down wall stones. It rose 0.25 m above the level of the floor. The passage was rather more than 3 m long and extended 0.6 m into the interior of the house. It was bounded by regular, in part large wall stones and fell from the entrance to a depth of 0.9 m below the level of the floor. When the house was excavated, various finds appeared above the level of the floor, the greater part of these being contained in the center pit. Both corner-pits, more particularly the one to the right, contained numerous animal bones and at the bottom many remains of fat. The one to the right, like the stone setting adjoining it at the back, contained several finds. Below the level of the floor appeared a dark layer, in places up to 0.1 m thick, which also contained various finds. On and in the platform no cultural remains were found; on the other hand remains of a cover of heather could be established. The passage was large, filled with tumble-down covering-stones, and after they had been removed, the innermost part situated at 0.9 m below the level of the floor filled with water. Only when we succeeded in stopping the further flow of water, a few finds could be made in the lower part of the passage-pit.

Finds: MVB IV a. 964—1118.

The soldiers stationed in Dødemandsbugten during the second World War have entirely or in part excavated or rummaged in house ruin group I one house (I/2), in group II three houses (II/9, 11, 12) and in group III six houses (III/8, 9, 10, 19, 24 and one compartment of 25). Their object had evidently been to collect souvenirs, and they do not seem to have been interested in the conditions under which they were found or the house types. Generally they did not finish the excavation of the houses, but confined themselves to the parts which were rich in finds and left the more difficult parts untouched. The amateurish way in which the excavations were undertaken also appears from the fact that in the house ruins we came across excavated objects which had evidently been left behind, because their importance was not realized (I class these as surface-finds). We had the intention, after having finished our own excavations in the untouched houses to go over the ruins rummaged by the soldiers. However, since we were obliged to return somewhat earlier than we had expected, we only had the opportunity to make smaller after-excavations in the houses II/12 and III/24 and to note by some other ruins the construction details which were visible from the outside. According to our determinations it generally seems to be a case of house type 2. A definite determination was at any rate only possible with house II/12, as in all the other ruins the soldiers had entirely displaced the walls or had not exposed them at all.

House II/12 is a small rectangular house of type 2 with distinct corner pits, which had been partly rummaged. The passage was untouched, and it was filled with numerous tumble-down covering-stones. At a depth of 0.9 m below the level of the floor there was a layer of baleen strips covering the whole of the passage floor. In the passage, and partly in the interior, various finds were made (MVB IVa 1294—1309). House III/24 was comparatively undisturbed by the soldiers, probably because these ruins upon the whole were very badly preserved, and the interior like house III/25 was filled with gravel. At any rate they had not disturbed any of the wall stones or the pavement of the floor. Unfortunately we did not have time to carry out the after-excavation, but for all that it was possible to establish that the house must have had an almost round ground-plan; the passage is displaced to the right and the platform, the edge of which seems to be parallel to the direction of the passage is found on the somewhat bulging left side of the house. Consequently it is possible that we may here be dealing with a ruin of type 1. The few finds which were made in the course of the after-excavation (NMC L. 1 6304—6312) therefore yielded no points of support for the dating, so it cannot be said whether the house should be classed with 1. stage of the mixed culture or with the oldest culture.

#### b. Description of the Artefacts.

The mixed culture artefacts which we took out of the ruins comprise about 500 specimens (including the objects found by means of the after-excavations and stray finds). By far the greater number belong to 1. stage of the mixed culture. Besides there are a few artefacts which, as mentioned above, possibly originate from the houses of 2. stage and a few surface finds which cannot be accurately determined. In the descriptions of the house ruins the numbers of finds originating from these have already been given. In the following a table is set up which shows where in the excavated ruins the artefacts were found, i. e. above the floor (a), below (b) or in the passage (c). All the finds recovered here, with the exception of those from the passage of house I/1 and those from house II/6, belong to 1. stage of the mixed culture. In a further column will be found the few stray finds which were collected within the precincts of house group III. This is followed by a description of the most important types. As to this I need only say very little, seeing that with a few exceptions they are the same forms which H. LARSEN has described so thoroughly in his paper on Dødemandsbugten (LARSEN 1934).

### 1. Stage.

The list given below indicates how the finds are numerically distributed on the houses investigated and their different parts. It is striking that, with the exception of house III/23, the houses we have excavated are rather poor in finds (house I/1 with 48<sup>1</sup>), III/4 with 50, III/13 with 27, III/17 with 77, III/21 with 112, III/23 with 155 inventory-numbers). In this connection house II/12 is not to be taken into consideration, as I could not establish how many finds it originally contained, and the same is true of house II/6, which on account of its construction and state of preservation must be referred to 1. stage of the mixed culture, but which, as already mentioned, has only been used for a short time, or not at all; therefore it contained very few finds, and these at any rate in part originated from the adjoining ruin representing 2. stage. In house III/24, the dating of which is uncertain, nothing worth mentioning was found.

**Harpoon heads:** As compared with the former finds our excavation only yielded very few harpoon heads. A 7.8 cm long specimen with a slightly damaged point belongs to the Inugsuk type (table II, 1). The same holds good of a fragment 8.5 cm long, the front part of which must be interpreted as a whaling harpoon (plate II, 2). Another fragment belongs to the so-called Northeast Greenland type, that is, it is flat, bladeless and barbless. In conclusion, mention should be made of a very badly preserved specimen, which corresponds with a type figured by H. LARSEN (plate 2, 5) without a separate blade, but with two barbs (LARSEN 1934, p. 98); furthermore four toy-harpoons, two of the Inugsuk and two of the so-called Northeast Greenland type (plate IV, 9, 13). One of the latter is extremely carefully wrought.

**Other parts of harpoons:** First and foremost mention must here be made of the slate blades, which correspond very nearly with the specimens found by H. LARSEN (LARSEN 1934 p. 99). Both the type with slightly convex edges and a straight base (plate II, 3), but also the somewhat broader form occurs while specimens with straight edges are lacking. One specimen is only 2.2 cm long and has probably been used as a toy (plate IV, 10). Plate II, 4 shows a 16.8 cm long ice-hunting harpoon foreshaft made of ivory, a second specimen 15 cm long made of narwhal-tusk, while a third 11.5 cm long bone specimen has a thin rounded head and an oblique base. To these must be added seven little wooden stocks, probably toy foreshafts for ice-hunting respectively kayak harpoon (plate IV, 12). The cylindrical type of the shaft-mounting

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<sup>1</sup>) 25 further objects found in the passage of this house probably originate from the adjoining ruin I/2, which belongs to 2. stage of the mixed culture.

Types	I/1			II/6			II/12		
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
Harpoon heads									
Inugsuk type .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flat, bladeless and barbless .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flat, bladeless, two barbs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whaling harpoon head .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other parts of the harpoon									
Blades, slate .....	5	1	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
Shaft mounting, cylindrical .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreshafts for ice-hunting harpoon .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ice pick .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oval wooden button for harpoon bladder .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plugs for harpoon bladder .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shaft, fragmented .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other hunting implements									
Lance blades, slate .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blades, slate, indeterminable .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legs of sealing foot-stool .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"Sling handle", thin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bows, baleen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wooden bow, composite .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wooden bow, indeterminable fragment .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arrow head, antler .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arrow head, flint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Means of transport									
Sledge cross slats .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sledge shoes, bone .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Sledge shoes, baleen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sledge runners (?), wood .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trace buckle, ivory .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umiak paddle, wood .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tools									
Snow knives with two shoulders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow knife, indeterminable .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knife blades, slate, without tang, single-edged .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knife blades, slate, single edged, indeterminable fragm. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Side edge for knife, slate .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knife handles, wood, with blade slit in the end .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whetstones, sandstone .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Whetstones, slate .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whetstones, slate, with finger grips .....	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
Whetstones, slate, indeterminable fragments .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..









III/4			III/13			III/17			III/21			III/23			Surface finds house- ruin group III
a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	4	15	1	7	8	20	15	13	1	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3	2	2	12	..	..	14	5	1	13	9	1	10	11	6	..
2	5	3	7	..	..	5	1	1	5	17	3	18	18	6	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
21	54	13	44	25	..	39	19	16	59	109	9	155	74	16	1
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

is represented by a fragment of a narwhal-tusk (plate II, 9) and a toy-specimen (plate IV, 14). Only one specimen could with certainty be identified as a ice pick; it is made of narwhal-tusk and is 14 cm long. In addition to these there was only one oval wooden button which could be used to close a hole of a harpoon-bladder, and two plugs for harpoon-bladders (plate II, 8).

Other hunting implements: There were a few lance-blades made of slate, which in size and shape (their greatest width is somewhat above the base) differ from the slate blades for harpoon-heads (plate II, 10). A few slate harpoon and lance heads cannot be determined with certainty, because they are either greatly fragmented or unfinished. We found fairly often legs of sealing footstools. The "sling handle" is represented by one specimen, which belongs to the thin type (plate II, 15); in 1. stage of the mixed culture H. LARSEN only found flat "sling handles" (LARSEN 1934, p. 137), whereas GLOB mentions one of the thin type which must be regarded as belonging to 1. stage (GLOB 1935, p. 51). In addition three toy sling handles must be mentioned, two of which belong to the flat type (plate IV, 18), while the third is only preserved as a fragment. Three fragments of bows, of which two of baleen, one of wood, and a 11.4 cm long arrow head of antler with an oblique base (plate II, 5) correspond with the former finds. A small retouched chalcidony implement, only 2.5 cm long, seems to have been used as an arrow head. In this connection must also be mentioned various fragments of toy-bows (plate IV, 15) and a few wooden toy-arrows or toy-arrow heads (plate IV, 16, 17).

Means of transport: Of objects concerned with means of transport the following are to be mentioned: 1 sledge cross slat, 7 fragments of sledge shoes made of bone, 2 wooden fragments which must be interpreted as sledge runners, 5 toy sledge runners (plate IV, 20), 1 trace-buckle, 1 fragment of an umiak paddle, and 1 toy kayak paddle, with one side broken off (plate IV, 19).

Tools: Three snow knives with two shoulders, a suspension hole and a handle which is thickened at the end were found (plate II, 14). Two of them were broken and repaired by means of drilled holes and baleen (plate II, 13). Two other snow knives cannot be determined, because they are in a fragmentary condition. Of men's knives there are three blades without handles and with only one edge, besides a few indeterminable fragments and two toy-specimens. A single-edged knife-blade made of slate with drilled holes at both ends seems at one time to have been inserted laterally into a mounting (plate II, 6). There were three wooden knife handles split at the ends, two with grooves for lashing, the third knob-

shaped at the end and moreover a toy-specimen, also knob-shaped at the end. Six whetstones consist of sandstone and eleven of slate, one of which has grooves and one drill-hole (plate II, 7), seven other slate whetstones belong to the Northeast-Greenland type with finger grips (plate II, 11) (LARSEN 1934, p. 114). Special importance must be attached to a specimen with ends of the shape of a fish-tail (plate II, 12) corresponding with a fragment, which LARSEN ascribes to 2. phase of the mixed culture (LARSEN 1934, p. 147, and pl. 13, 12). Furthermore, there were four indeterminable specimens of slate whetstones. Of wooden adze-handles two are thickened into knobs at the lower end, while at the upper end they have two, respectively three drill-holes for lashing, and the third was in a poor state of preservation. There was only one adze head of bone, which was unfinished and consequently indeterminable. Two of the adze blades which are made of black silicified slate, must be directly attached to the handle, while two are so small that they could only be fixed by means of an adze head, and two are only preserved in a fragmentary state. Six globular hammer-stones with punch marks were found. The only chisel found is 10.3 cm long and made of slate. Of drill instruments mention should be made of one complete drill (wooden shank with an inserted flint-bit) (plate III, 7) three drill-shanks, eleven slate drill-bits (eight single-, one double-pointed); furthermore a flint drill-bit, one mouth piece of walrus skull (plate III, 6), one rectangular baleen strip (30.9 by 2.5 cm) with a hole at each end, which implement must be interpreted as a drill-bow (plate III, 8) and finally a 6.9 cm long hand drill with a wooden shank and a little flint-bit (plate III, 9).

The ulos are represented by an almost perfectly preserved specimen (slate blade with a wooden handle and baleen lashing) (plate III, 1) and another slate blade with remains of the wooden handle (plate III, 2). Furthermore two wooden handles, one of them with some ornamental carving at the lower edge (plate III, 3) and one toy-ulo handle, as well as two entire and two fragmentary slate ulo-blades, one rectangular with two drill holes (plate III, 4) one rectangular without drill holes, two with broad edges and marked handles with drill holes, and one with a trapeziform broad edge and a marked narrow handle (plate III, 5). A large slate fragment (15.5 by 6.7 cm) with a much-worn long edge seems to have been used as a scraper. In addition, there were four concave-edged flint scrapers. The two-handed scraper, made of bear femur, is represented by two specimens. New to Dødemandsbugten, though not to Northeast-Greenland (RYDER 1895, fig. 32) is a leather thimble (fig. 11). Finally mention must be made of two bodkins of bone and another of wood.

Household utensils. The lamp is represented only by two fragments without a wick ledge and by a very untypical specimen of sandstone. Four cooking pot fragments of micaceous schist were found, three with drill marks through the edge (partly with remains of baleen tufts in them) while a fourth has a suspension hole in an internal projection. The fragments are small, but they all seem to belong to the roundish four-sided type. A toy cooking pot in an almost complete state of preservation, square and with drill holes through the edge, is made of sandstone (plate IV, 11). Whether all the 59 small wooden sticks with charred ends should be interpreted as lamp trimmers cannot be said for certain;



Fig. 11. Thimble of leather, Dødemandsbugten, House III/17/b. 1:1.  
(MVB IV a, 950).

there can, however, be no doubt regarding some of them, as e. g. the specimen reproduced on plate III, 10 with a slightly ornamented gripside. I also found a underlayer for fire-drilling. A small wooden spoon (plate III, 11) with a short handle is in a complete state of preservation, in another there are drill-holes with remains of a baleen lashing. As a new type may be mentioned a 9.2 cm high box made of baleen, the bottom of which measures 13.9 by 8.7 cm. A wooden fragment is undoubtedly the remainder of an oval bowl bottom. Moreover mention should be made of two oval cup bottoms and fragments of two roundish wooden meat traies.

Clothing and ornaments: The most important find regarding clothing is an almost completely preserved sealskin mitten (fig. 12), with the hairy side turning outwards<sup>1</sup>). Like the types established by MATHIASSEN in Inugsuk (MATHIASSEN 1930, p. 244 et seq.) it consists of four pieces: the back and outer edge being one piece, the outer palm and inner thumb piece another, the inner palm and outer thumb the third and the border the fourth piece (fig. 12). It is consequently somewhat less complicated than the specimen found by HOLTVED at Inuarfigssuaq (HOLTVED 1944, p. 271). As to kamiks parts of a seal-skin

<sup>1</sup>) Like the other remains of hides and skins this find has been most satisfactorily prepared by Dr. A. GANSSER, Basel.

leg (hairy side turning outwards) and an almost completely preserved 25.3 cm long sealskin sole were excavated (fig. 13). Snow beaters were represented by two baleen and four wooden specimens. The number of ornaments is very small: an ornamental ivory bodkin (plate IV, 2) four pierced bear teeth (plate IV, 1) and one bead consisting of a round pierced piece of slate (plate IV, 3).



Fig. 12. Mitten of seal skin, Dødemandsbugten, House III/23/b. 1:2.  
(MVB IV a, 1051).

Games and toys: Only one ajagaq was found consisting of a seal-scapula and pierced in three places. Three wooden fragments with the remains of a baleen lashing possibly represent ajagaq sticks. A propeller shaped piece of wood, pierced in the middle (plate IV, 4), corresponds with a specimen found by MATHIASSEN at Inugsuk (MATHIASSEN 1931, p. 254 and plate 20, 1) and must be interpreted as a wind-wheel. A piece of gut skin filled with moss and tied together at both ends (plate IV, 8) which corresponds with the object reproduced by H. LARSEN (LARSEN 1934, p. 138, fig. 32) is unquestionably a ball. There were in all five small wooden human figures (one of those only a fragment). They are all armless and, with one exception, with faint suggestions of eyes; their faces are quite flat, on the other hand the feet or the upper edge of the kamiks are indicated (plate IV, 5—7). One of the figures which has breasts

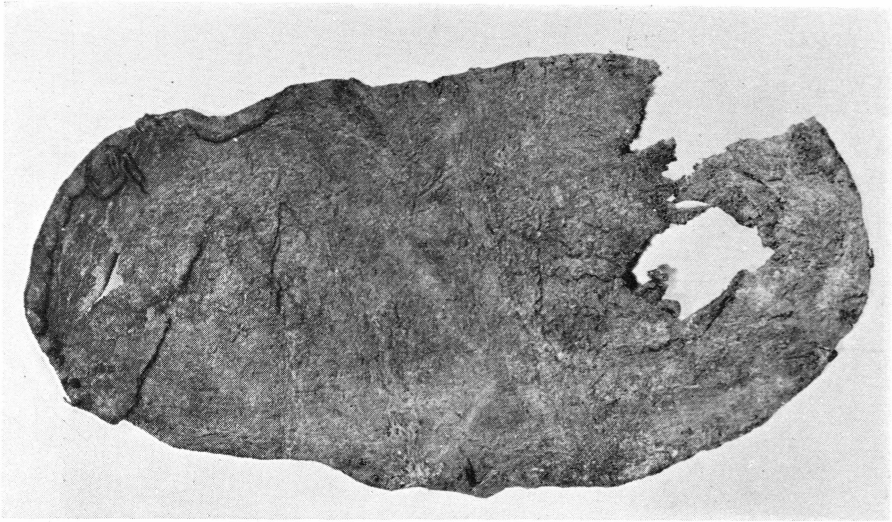


Fig. 13. Boot sole of seal skin, Dødemandsbugten, House III/17/b. ca. 1:2. (MVB IV a, 951).

and a knapsack on her back represents a woman (fig. 14), the sex of the others is indeterminable. The only animal figure found by us consists of a 29.2 cm long piece of baleen, representing a fish with a broad tail-fin (whale?). The head is lacking and in the back part of the body there is a hole; whether this figure has some connection with hunting magic cannot be determined. In this connection reference may be made to a bear-figure of baleen, which was found by HOLTVED in the Thule District (HOLTVED 1944, I, p. 279 and plate 49, 24). The toys which are a miniature imitation of the objects belonging to the adults, have already been described, and it is sufficient here to enumerate: four ivory harpoon-heads (plate IV, 9, 13), a slate blade (plate IV, 10), a foreshaft for a kayak-harpoon (plate IV, 12) and furthermore seven wooden foreshafts for ice-hunting harpoons, an ivory shaft mounting (plate IV, 14), three wooden "sling handles" (plate IV, 18), ten fragments of wooden bows, (plate IV, 15), four wooden arrows (shaft and head consisting of one piece) respectively arrow heads (plate IV, 16—17), five wooden sledge runners (plate IV, 20) one baleen kayak paddle (plate IV, 19) two slate knife blades, a wooden handle for a knife and one for an ulo and a cooking pot made of sand-stone (plate IV, 11).

**Sundries.** A few objects could not be identified, although in most cases we are here dealing with "types". Plate V, 1 shows a 18.1 cm long bone piece tapering at one end with a flat under and a convex upper side. Over the under side there are numerous faint carvings and on the upper one three drill-holes. The specimen seems to have been attached to some

other object. A specimen made of narwhal-tusk with a grip and blade shaped lower part (plate V, 2) is possibly a harpoon button, possibly also an implement for pressing water out of skins (LARSEN 1934, p. 136, fig. 31). A conically carved piece of walrus-tusk, 4 cm long with a 2.1 cm deep hole (plate V, 8) perhaps represents a ferrule for a snow-probe (MATHIASSEN 1931, plate 11, 14); against this interpretation it may be objected that the specimen is too coarse. Two similar ivory specimens seem to be of the same type, but in a state of preparation (plate V, 6, 7). A 23.6 cm long piece of narwhal-tusk (plate V, 3) is flat and polished on one side. The ends show coarse fractures. A 32.5 cm long object of whale-bone with a kind of grip and a slightly rounded end (plate V, 4) suggests a find made by TH. MATHIASSEN in Kangâmiut, which he compares with an implement used in Alaska for separating blubber and meat (MATHIASSEN 1931, p. 108 and plate 5, 11). A head of narwhal-tusk with two faintly indicated barbs on both sides (plate V, 9) may have been used as weapon heads. A 12 cm long board, which is slightly angled on one side (plate V, 10) can hardly be regarded as stave of a coopered vessel; on the other hand I can think of no other interpretation. We are also lacking a definite explanation of a 11.1 cm long wooden stick with two slots on the end and a few wart-like swellings (plate V, 11), possibly a toy-knife handle (HOLTVED 1944, I, plate 19, 19). Plate V, 12 represents a little wooden stick with charred ends and three drill-holes, two of which are connected with grooves. H. LARSEN who in Dødemandsbugten has found several similar specimens interpretes this type as a toy-whip handle, secondarily used as a lamp-trimmer (H. LARSEN 1934, p. 158). A 30 cm long wooden fragment with a flat upper and a convex lower side also shows various drill-holes, some of them connected with one another by grooves. Furthermore a 7.8 cm long thin wooden piece with tapering ends (plate V, 5) and a wooden barb 8 cm in length (plate V, 14) remains uninterpreted. Finally should be considered a four-sided 29.8 cm long piece of wood with drill-marks on one side (plate VI, 1). According to H. LARSEN<sup>1)</sup> we are here dealing with a type which has already repeatedly been found, but the meaning of which is unknown.

Moreover, mention should be made of a notched bird feather (arrow feathering?) (plate V, 15) and baleen rings (V, 13) as well as baleen nots, worked of ivory, antler (some of them with interesting drillings; plate VI, 2), bone, baleen, leather and wood. There is also a rather large number of slate fragments, which could not be accurately determined and furthermore slate fragments, which show no traces whatsoever of grounding. The relation between retouched and unretouched flint flakes is remarkable. As we have already seen, the number of flint

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<sup>1)</sup> Personal communication.

implements is restricted, seven in all and also the number of the untypical retouched flint flakes only amount to 22, whereas there were 751 flint flakes. This discrepancy seems at first sight surprising. On the other hand only 14 flint cores in all were found, which seems to show that flint was very little in use as raw material, and seeing that over against every worked flint flake there are 25 unworked ones, it must be taken for



Fig. 14. Wooden doll, Dødemandsbugten, House I/1/c. 1:1. (NMC L. 1., 6117).

granted that also a number of the unretouched flakes on occasion must have been used as tools. In conclusion mention must be made of a tiny piece of copper representing the only metal-find.

## 2. Stage.

As already mentioned no finds occur which can with absolute certainty be attributed to 2. stage of the mixed culture. On the other hand the conditions under which they are found make it probable that part of the objects from the house I/1 (all finds from the passage with the exception of the wooden doll, which was depressed into the ground) and II/6 with adjoining ruins belong to 2. stage of the mixed culture (I/2 respectively II/7). Following a short description of the most important types.

The separate blades for harpoon-heads of grounded slate correspond with those of 1. stage. A 8.5 cm long sinew twister of walrus bone,

pierced in the middle (plate VI, 5) corresponds with former finds in Northeast-Greenland (GLOB 1935, p. 50 and plate 6, 25) but it was identified for the first time in Dødemandsbugten, as H. LARSEN only found a single little wooden specimen belonging to 1. stage of the mixed culture (LARSEN 1934, p. 106). Whetstones of sandstone and other of slate with finger grips are not different from those belonging to 1. stage. An adze head of ivory is 12.4 cm long, an adze blade of silicified slate with a grounded edge is only preserved as a fragment. Of other tools should moreover be mentioned two double-pointed drill-bits and a fragment of a pierced ulo-blade. The fragment of a meat-tray is the only household utensil found. Of ornaments were found an ivory pendant with dots (plate VI, 3) resembling a specimen published by H. LARSEN (LARSEN 1934, pl. 7, 3) and a drop-like pendant of coal (plate VI, 4). A small slate-knife is the only toy. In conclusion mention should be made of an implement of unknown use, viz. a 10.8 cm long wooden stick (plate VI, 6), on one side flattened and somewhat tapering.

#### Surface finds.

In the area of house ruin group III the following finds were made, presumably all of them originating from the house ruins plundered by

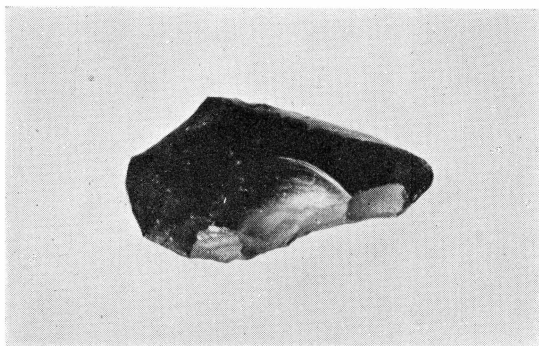


Fig. 15. Scraper of bottle glass, surface find from group III, Dødemandsbugten. 1:1.  
(NMC L. 1., 6313).

the Americans: the end of a wooden bow, a sledge cross slat, a baleen sledge shoe, a whetstone with straight ends, an adze blade of silicified slate, a fragment of a cooking pot, a very well-preserved wooden blubber pounder (plate VI, 7), the side of a four-sided wooden box, a scraper of bottle glass (fig. 15) and a flint flake. These finds are not exactly determinable, but as in the area of Dødemandsbugten there were only few determinable traces of the oldest culture, they may be classed with the finds belonging to the mixed culture. Special interest is attached to the

bottle glass scraper, which was found in the western part of house ruin group III, 15 m from highwater level. It is made of thick green glass and 4 cm long. Its underside is flat, while its carefully retouched upper side is convex. It is pear-shaped with a pointed grip and a widened round scraper end which is slightly damaged on one side. In addition to a few other objects of European origin H. LARSEN found in the house ruins of 2. stage of the mixed culture also four such glass fragments, and already then he pointed out that they must originate from whalers who from the beginning of 17th to the end of 19th century navigated the waters between Northeast-Greenland and Spitzbergen (LARSEN 1934, p. 160). What is new is the thus established fact that the Northeast-Greenland Eskimos used such glass fragments for the making of implements.

Finds: MVB IV a. 1271—1275, 1310—1313.

NMC L. 1. 6313 (scraper of bottle glass).

### c. Summary.

Of the mixed culture ruins investigated by us in Dødemandsbugten only house I/1 is of particular interest. On account of its good state of preservation it must be regarded as comparatively young. Although the material found in it comprises no types which are particularly characteristic of either of the two stages of mixed culture it must, on account of the occurrence of baleen and numerous flint flakes, be presumed to belong to 1. stage. It shows complete agreement with some ground plans published by CH. B. THOSTRUP from the Danmarkshavn area (THOSTRUP 1910, pl. II). H. LARSEN has compared his house type 2 with these pear-shaped houses with a straight rear wall from the Danmarkshavn area and interpreted the latter as a connecting link between the Kap York-house and house-type 2 in Dødemandsbugten. As there was no narrowing in the rear parts of the houses investigated by him in Dødemandsbugten he concluded that the frequent occurrence of driftwood in this place made it possible to deviate from the old construction with a stone roof (LARSEN 1934, p. 58). At present we know that house-type 2 cannot be connected with the rather late Kap York house, but must probably be referred back to a mixture of the rectangular Kap Kent house and the small round house originating from the south, and so also a revision of this view is required (compare p. 30).

Outside Northeast-Greenland (Danmarkshavn area and now also Dødemandsbugten) we find the pear-shaped house with the straight back wall in Inglefield Land. Houses 9 and 10, published by HOLTVED from Aunartoq B, correspond closely with the house-type in question, and this to a certain degree, also applies to the double house 11 (HOLTVED 1944,

I, p. 83 ss.). HOLTVED designated houses 9 and 10 as rather young (presumably 19th century), house 11 as somewhat older (presumably 18th century) (HOLTVED 1944, II, pp. 35 and 108). The origin of this house type, however, lies probably still further back. Probably his development has some bearing upon the mutual influence exercised throughout centuries of the rectangular and the round types in the Thule District; the Kap York house must be a younger offshoot. At any rate it is quite possible that the pear-shaped house with a straight rear wall reached Northeast-Greenland from the north towards the end of 1. stage of the mixed culture. There it must have become mixed with house type 2, and this may be the reason of the coming into existence of house type 3, which is characteristic of 2. stage of the mixed culture. However, P.V. GLOBS investigations at Kemp Fjord and Kong Oscars Fjord show that house type 2 also occurred during 2. stage of the mixed culture (GLOB 1935, p. 80). It is a striking fact that the pear-shaped house with the straight backwall is of comparatively frequent occurrence in the Danmarkshavn area, whereas it only occurs once (I/1) in Dødemandsbugten and as it seems not at all farther south. The prevailing view is therefore that this house form coming from the north has been rather quickly absorbed. When presuming that this has really led to the coming into existence of house type 3 the characteristic narrowing of the rear part of the house must be abandoned. It is possible that this can be attributed to the frequent occurrence of driftwood in many parts of Northeast-Greenland, which supposition, as mentioned, was already expressed by LARSEN when explaining the development of house type 2 (LARSEN 1934, p. 58). On the other hand by means of the mixture of the two types, the longish rectangular form was able to maintain itself over against the nearly square form. In consideration of the generally rather uncertain dating of 2. stage of the Northeast-Greenland mixed culture this development cannot be fixed more definitely than somewhere at the end of the 17th, or the beginning of the 18th century. If we do not regard the above-mentioned ruins at Aunartoq B as the oldest Thule District representatives of the pear-shaped house with a straight rear wall, there is no chronological difficulty for the supposition that the Northeast-Greenland house type 2 should be influenced from there. Such an influence which became efficacious at the end of 1. stage of the mixed culture might explain the fact that the 2. stage which is an organic further development of the preceding exhibits a greatly deviating house form.

The other house ruins of the mixed culture which were excavated by us in Dødemandsbugten show only few peculiarities. Mention must be made of house III/13, the greatest dimension of which is not right-angled to the passage but in the continuation of the latter, but which in spite of that, owing to its general state of preservation and the speci-

mens found must be ascribed to the 1. stage of the mixed culture. House III/17 is slightly pear-shaped, but nothing can be said for certain of the rear wall. House III/23, which has the characteristic broad shape of house type 2, is distinguished by its surprisingly good state of preservation and comparatively careful stone construction. It probably dates from the end of 1. stage of the mixed culture, which supposition is strengthened by the fact that this house contained types of finds, which H. LARSEN could only identify in ruins of 2. stage (thin sling handle, whetting stone with a termination, shaped like a fish tail).

The specimens found comprised various elements, which are lacking among the objects of both stages of the mixed culture, excavated by H. LARSEN in Dødemandsbugten. Of the types which we found in the house ruins belonging to 1. stage of the mixed culture, the following must first of all be mentioned: umiak paddle, scraper blade of flint, concave-edged, thimble, oval box of baleen, mitten, fish figure of baleen and toy kayak paddle. Various other types had been identified through the former excavation though made of a different material. A few already known elements were found only in the shape of toy-imitations. Finally it is to be observed that in addition to the thin "sling handle" already mentioned, and the whetstone with a termination of the shape of a fish tail, the drill bow, the short-handled spoon and the square wooden box in the houses belonging to 1. stage of the mixed culture could be identified, whereas in Dødemandsbugten they had until then only been found in the most recent ruins. Among the few finds, which according to what has been established by us, must with comparatively probability be ascribed to 2. stage of the mixed culture there are, on the other hand, some elements, which H. LARSEN only found in houses of 1. stage. This applies to the sinew twister and the meat tray.

H.-G. B.

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## II. KAP MARY

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Kap Mary is situated on the eastern side of Clavering Ø, projecting as a 30—40 m high foreland towards south-east from Magnetikerbjerg. (GLOB 1946, p. 21, site no. 95). A 250 m broad and 100 m deep semicircular and gently sloping stretch opens towards south-west. On this stony slope most of Kap Mary's archaeological features are to be found (fig. 16). Some twenty tent rings of the common type are scattered here, often very difficult to distinguish from the field of stones. Among them there are four smaller and heavily built stone structures, "stone ovals", and on the rear part of the slope, 70 m from the sea, two winter houses are situated in a small patch of vegetation. Finally there are a great number of meat depots. Behind the slope 12—15 graves were found among the rocks, all of them having been excavated on an earlier occasion, probably by Nathorst's Expedition 1900 (NATHORST 1900, p. 159—164). Farther west there are three mosaic formations.

The winter houses, the stone ovals and the mosaic formations will be described and discussed below.

### a. Winter Houses.

Winter houses are reported from Kap Mary in 1874 by "Die zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt". The archæologist Dr. Pansch mentions "einige sehr alte Winterhütten auf Kap Mary" (KOLDEWEY 1874, p. 610). His topographical description, however, is not consistent with Kap Mary, whereas it agrees with that of the settlement on Kap Arnakke. — D.Mc. I. JOHNSON writes about Kap Mary: "A party landed here and found seven winterhuts" (JOHNSON 1933, p. 27). Apparently they have included other stone constructions, as in spite of energetic searching we were only able to ascertain two winter houses.

House I was partly excavated on an earlier occasion. After supplementary excavations it proved to be a rectangular house with rounded corners belonging to HELGE LARSEN's type 2. The longest dimension is in the direction of the passage, and the walls are compactly built of stone. From the row of stones marking the platform edge the floor is covered

with a pavement. One corner pit was demonstrated, a 3 m long passage with stone walls faces the south. No artefacts were found, probably because of the earlier excavations.

House II had also been excavated before our arrival, and in this case very completely; even the wall-stones were pulled down, and no measuring could be undertaken.

Both ruins lay close together, a depression in between them indicated a meat cache.

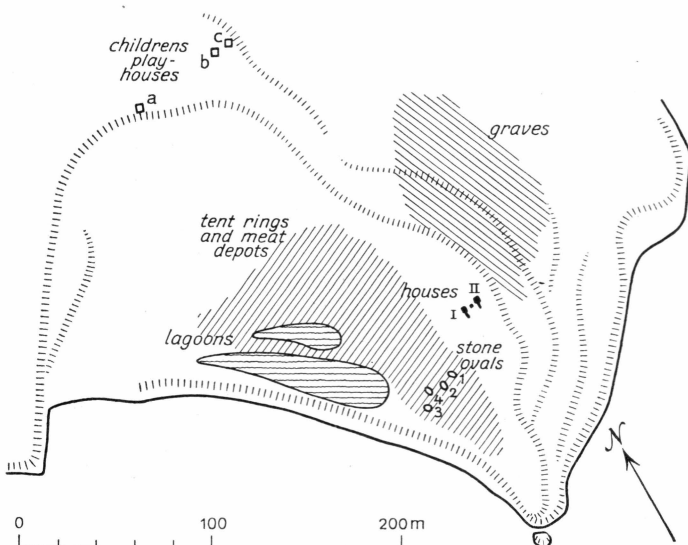


Fig. 16. Sketch map of Kap Mary.

### b. "Stone Ovals".

No. 1 is rectangular with two corners rounded (fig. 17). The walls are built of heavy stones, in some places in two courses to a height of 0.60 m. The inside measurements of the ring are 2.20 by 1.30 m, and in the shortest dimension there is a row of stones dividing the ring into two equally large parts, both of them partly paved with flat stones (fig. 18). There is no distinct entrance-opening. A 0.20—0.30 m thick layer of gravel and earth covered the "floor", but there was no real culture earth. Outside the ring and built closely against it there were two meat depots, *a*. 0.5 by 0.2 m and *b*. 0.45 by 0.35 m, and a fireplace *c*. The meat depots contained a few bones, and on the fireplace there were some pieces of charred wood. Inside the stone ring there were no finds, but some animal bones.

No. 2 is situated 8 m west of No. 1, and of the same construction, but is rather oval of shape. Here there also seems to have been a midrib,



Fig. 17. Kap Mary, Stone Oval no. 1, from West.

and the "floor" consisted of gravel. There was no culture earth and the only artefact found was a drill bit of slate 3.4 cm long with a ground wide and flat shank and a slender working point, which is quite distinct

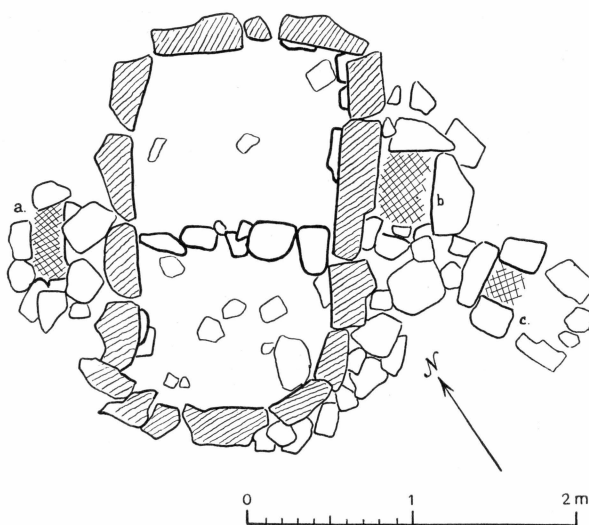


Fig. 18. Kap Mary, Stone Oval no. 1.

from the shank; the working point is broken off. Finally a few animal bones were found.

No. 3 is the "stone oval" nearest the sea, at a distance of 25 m and situated 15 m southwest of No. 2. It is almost square with rounded corners and very compactly built (fig. 19). Inside the ring measures

2.20 m in northwest-southeast and 2.30 m in northeast-southwest. A 1 m wide opening in the southeast wall is probably an entrance. A row of stones proceeding from the southwestern side of this opening divides the ring into two equal parts, and parallel with this a similar row projects 1.20 m into the room from the opposite side of the opening. Flat stones were scattered inside the ring with a concentration in the southwestern

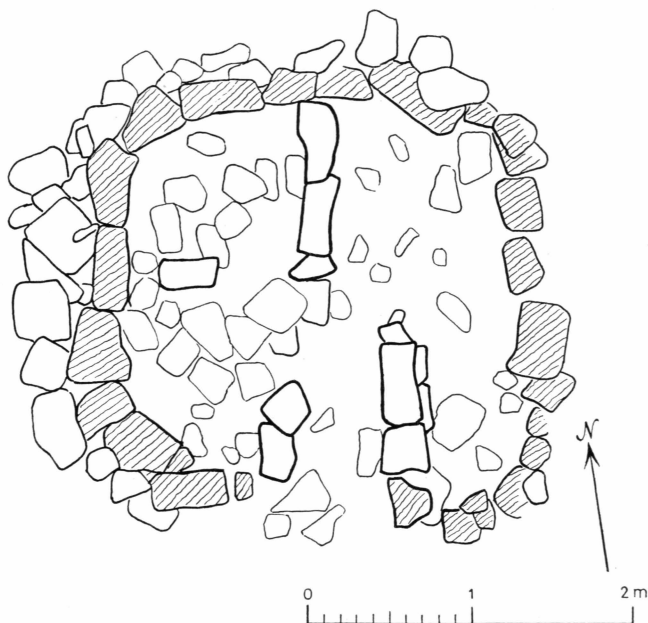


Fig. 19. Kap Mary, Stone Oval no. 3.

part. Most of the pavement was uncovered, but no finds were made, with the exception of a single fragment of ground slate.

No. 4 is situated between No. 2 and No. 3. Only the northwest part of the arrangement is preserved. There is a compactly built, straight stone wall 1.80 m long, and from this the remnants of two walls project at right angles. In between those there was a scattered pavement. No finds were made.

This kind of heavy stone ring is often mentioned from Northeast-Greenland. In Dødemandsbugten there are two oval rings, measuring 1.5 by 1 m and 2 by 1.5 m; HELGE LARSEN suggests that they have been used for very small tents (LARSEN 1934, p. 78 and fig. 26). From the settlement "Sælsøen" THOSTRUP describes 8 "stone ovals", both square, rectangular and oval (THOSTRUP 1911, p. 295). All of them are of the same type and size as those from Kap Mary, maximum dimension

2.8 m. From Bass Rock, Hvalros Ø and Sabine Ø D. Mc. I. JOHNSON writes: "square formations with side-walls, compactly built of two or three layers of stone, were seen singly or paired; the floor space was sunken below ground level" (JOHNSON 1933, p. 10). And from Kap Franklin, in the Hold with hope region, he describes seven stone rings of different shapes, more or less compactly built and with depressions inside below the ground, all of them lying close to each other in a line running in the longitudinal direction of the beach (JOHNSON 1933, p. 35 and fig. 13). However, most of these rings are considerably larger than the "stone ovals". From Suess Land, Kong Oscars Fjord P. V. GLOB mentions a foundation of a tent, "quadratic, 2 by 2 m, with a passage 1 m long and 40 cm wide, facing the shore. The walls are built of closely set blocks of stone, and the rear half of the floor is partly paved with flat stones." (GLOB 1935, p. 36). In Peary Land we find the typical "stone ovals". From Moskusjægerpynten EIGIL KNUTH figures a good representative of this (KNUTH 1948, p. 30 and fig. 3 & 4). Inside the ring and built closely against it there is a fireplace near the door opening, a feature found in other similar rings in this region, and in one case combined with a meat depot built outside in the ring. KNUTH connects this type with similar rings in Dove Bugt in the south and considers it a possible indication of the migration in a southerly direction of Eskimos bringing a Thule Culture influenced by the Cape Dorset Culture.

When passing to South- and West-Greenland we find in the Angmagssalik District large tent rings, formed of a mound of stones and turf for the purpose of extending the tent sheet or as a foundation for the tent poles (THALBITZER 1914, p. 365), and from Igdlutalik in the Kangamiut area TH. MATHIASSEN mentions similar rings built of stones (MATHIASSEN 1931, p. 33 and fig. 76). Here they are rather old, but they have been in use up to our own time. TH. MATHIASSEN thinks "their round shape might indicate that they have something to do with, possibly a further development of, the big tent rings that are so common on the settlements of the Thule Culture in the Hudson Bay area." The strong, oval or round tent rings from the territories north of Hudson Bay (MATHIASSEN 1927, I, pp. 100—101) are however—as those from South- and West-Greenland—considerably larger than the corresponding ones in Northeast-Greenland.

Moreover, I think that the heavy stone rings in the two areas have different functions. The meat depots and the fireplace built outside in the stone oval No. 1 at Kap Mary and the similar arrangement from Peary Land are all against walls placed inside the tent sheet. On the other hand the reserve, a tent placed inside the stone ring, seems to be much too small; and in addition there are firm platform edges and fireplaces built close to the walls in Peary Land, which is against this theory.

I suppose we are here dealing with a kind of "autumn house", the garmat of the Eskimo tribes with the present snow-house culture of the central regions, particularly used by the Iglulik Eskimos (MATHIASSEN 1928, p. 136); but probably not built in the winter settlement for lack of snow for a snow house or at the break of the frost, rather as a warm dwelling near the summer hunting ground. The autumn house of the Iglulik Eskimos consists of a wall which may be of earth, stone, ice or snow and a roof consisting of the tent sheet. In most of the Northeast-Greenland stone formations the walls must have been considerably higher, and there seldom seem to have been many tumble-down stones. In some cases the material may have consisted of turf, but in several places, such as Kap Mary and Sælsøen, with the above-mentioned eight stone ovals, no turf is to be found at the settlement (THOSTRUP 1911, p. 295); most probably snow has been used as building material. In this connection it is worthy of note that THOSTRUP interprets the ovals at Sælsøen as tents used for part of the winter, because of the enormous meat depots and the lack of fox-traps (there are no winter houses) and he takes it that a wall of snow has been built outside the tent for the sake of protection. I think the snow in many of the Northeast-Greenland stone ovals has been used directly to make the walls higher, in the same manner as the autumn house mentioned from Southampton Island by TH. MATHIASSEN, where the walls were heightened by means of two courses of snow blocks (MATHIASSEN 1928, p. 137). An old description from Ponds Inlet of what probably is an autumn house refers to a floor, sunk from three to four feet below the level of the ground (OSBORN 1852, p. 90), a feature which it has in common with the stone rings described by D. Mc. I. JOHNSON from Northeast-Greenland. Finally the above mentioned rectangular arrangement with a passage from Suess Land is easier to understand when regarded as the foundation of an autumn house.

There seem to be good reasons for adopting EIGIL KNUTHS assumption regarding the direction of the migrations of the people who brought this type of dwelling to Northeast-Greenland. There is still some uncertainty as to the part played in this migration by the elements of the Cape Dorset Culture; it is not improbable that the form of dwelling discussed here may be one of them; finds of artefacts will probably clear up the matter—as would the detection of the Cape Dorset winter houses, if there is any possibility of showing their existence. If they were built of a perishable material such as snow, there would be no difficulty in attributing to this culture an autumn house like the one described above.

### c. Children's Play Houses.

On the terrace behind the gently sloping stretch there are three stone structures made by children, on the sketch marked *a*, *b* and *c*.

*a* is situated on the edge of the terrace. It is built of flat basalt stones, 20—40 cm large, most of them lying loosely on the surface. The arrangement consists of an oval ring, 2.30 m wide and 1.80 m deep, with two platform edges running north-south and separated by a "floor", 0.40 m wide. The northern part of this floor is paved with basalt pebbles, the southern part has a paving of flat stones continuing through an entrance to the south. The "platforms" are covered with small white quartz pebbles.

*b*. At a distance of 80 m from *a* is an arrangement built in the same way (fig. 20), but here the stones form rather a rectangle with the longest dimension in a north-south direction, 1.60 m, and 1.35 m wide, outside measure. A row of stones 0.55 m from the rear "wall" possibly indicates a platform edge. Towards the south there are two 0.60 m long rows of stones like a passage. Inside there are scattered small pebbles of white quartz and red basalt.

*c*. Flat, 20—30 cm large stones here form a trapez, the northern side consisting of a large boulder of basalt. The parallel sides to the west and the east measure 1.80 m and 1.10 m, and in the direction east-west it is 1.80 m long, all outside measures. A platform edge is placed 0.70 m from the east wall, and some stones running from the entrance opening in the western wall perhaps indicate side platforms. In the entrance there is something like a pavement of flat stones, and in the very middle of the entrance a 17 cm long bean-shaped stone of quartz. The platforms are covered with red and white pebbles as in *b*.

Children's play houses are very common in Northeast-Greenland. Also mosaics made by children are widespread within the whole of the Eskimo area, so there is probably no reason to assume a "superstitious significance" of these arrangements as proposed by D. Mc. I. JOHNSON (JOHNSON 1933, p. 11). In the Julianehaab District I have seen native children building "play houses" near the settlement, stone structures of similar size as those described above, lined with larger stones and filled with pebbles inside; the only difference in fact being the shape, as this must naturally also correspond with that of the houses of their parents, which is rectangular and has an offshoot representing the entrance room.



Fig. 20. Kap Mary, Children's Play House c, from Northwest.

#### d. Artefacts.

From the surface of the cape a number of specimens were found scattered around inside and between the numerous tent rings. Of hunting gear were found 2 harpoon heads of the flat Northeast-Greenland type; 2 triangular harpoon blades of slate; 1 ivory mouthpiece for a harpoon bladder and a beautifully worked, 12.1 cm long, slate arrow or lance blade with a narrow blade and long cuneiform tang (Pl. VI, 9), rather similar to a specimen from the Kong Oscars Fjord area (GLOB 1935, p. 50, pl. 6, 51). Of implements were found a fragment of a knife blade made of ground, siliceous slate; 3 fragments of slate whetstones, two of which are of the Northeast-Greenland type with concave ends; two three-sided drill bits of siliceous slate (pl. VI, 11 & 12); a little ulo blade of slate (a toy) with a short, wide tang and finally a large core-like specimen of flint (scraper?), 9.2 cm long, which was found in a very large tent ring with two parallel platform edges (pl. VI, 10). Furthermore an ivory trace-buckle; two smaller fragments of lamps and cooking pots; an ornamental ivory plate with six drilled holes (pl. VI, 13), and a propeller-shaped bone buckle. Finally there were found a number of fragments of worked bone, ivory, slate and flint.—Both 1. and 2. stage of the Mixed Culture are apparently represented by these artefacts.

J. M.

### III. KAP ARNAKKE

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#### a. The Settlement.

The settlement at Kap Arnakke is situated on a gentle slope with a rich vegetation near the beach, about 1 km south of the cape proper, and about 70 m north of a brook flowing into the sea from the west (fig. 21). It consists of 7 winter house ruins, of which one had already been excavated, while four more had been more or less damaged by the beating of the waves. With the exception of house 1 which is doubtful, they all seem to belong to H. LARSEN's house-type 3, that is, 2. stage of the mixed culture, as appears from their shape and state of preservation. To this must be added a tent ring, a rectangular stone arrangement and some meat depots lying somewhat further south. It is possible that this settlement was already observed by the Koldewey-Expedition (KOLDEWEY 1874, I, pp. 610, 620). H. LARSEN visited it in the year 1932 (GLOB 1946, p. 24). After we had established its exact situation on an expedition made on 21st July, we visited it there two more times (July 25th and 29/30 th) and investigated two house ruins.

#### b. Excavated House Ruins.

House 1. An investigation of the surface only showed an oval overgrown depression with traces of a passage. The subsequent excavation showed neither parts of a wall construction nor objects of any kind. For this reason neither the age nor the importance of this ruin could be established.

House 2. Before the excavation this house appeared as a rectangular depression surrounded by a stone wall and strewn with stone blocks. The excavation brought to light a comparatively well-preserved trapeziform dwelling, the greatest dimension 3.4 m, being in the direction of the passage (fig. 22). As was to be supposed it belonged to house type 3 and must be ascribed to 2. stage of the Northeast-Greenland mixed culture. The front wall which had two distinct corner pits, was 2.7 m long, while the rear wall only measured 1.8 m. The house floor was

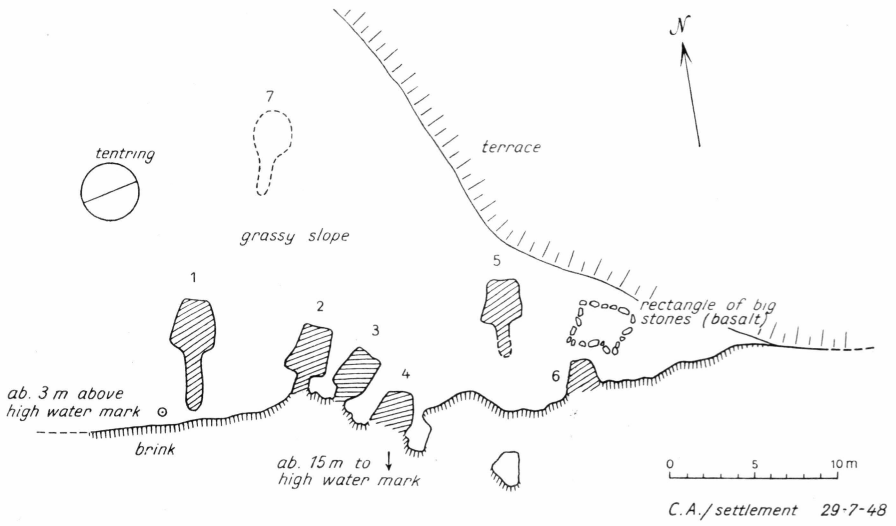


Fig. 21. Kap Arnakke, sketch map.

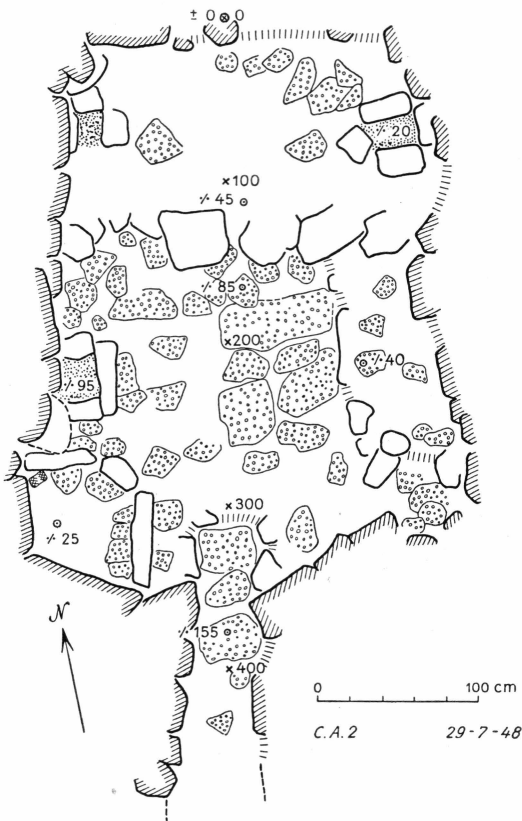


Fig. 22. Kap Arnakke, House 2.

covered by a rather closely laid stone pavement. The platform edge lay 1.3 m from the rear wall and was marked by a row of stones, while the platform itself consisted of turf and was covered with isolated flat stones. At a distance of 0.4 m from the rear wall two fire places could be established, one on each side and consisting of three stones rising slightly above the level of the platform and filled with charred remains. On the right side of the house there was still another side-platform, built of stones and turf, which was 0.6 m broad and bounded by some stones. The passage opened on the narrow side facing the sea, and the outermost part of it was washed away by the waves. The still remaining piece measured 1.3 m of which 0.4 extended into the house. There the floor of the passage was 0.7 m below the level of the house floor. The excavation brought forth various finds above the level of the floor some of which lay in the turf of the side-platform. Both corner pits were quite full of animal bones, among which a large fragment of a whale vertebra. In a dark layer 10—15 cm below the level of the floor, which lay upon a second floor of stone-plates there were only a few objects. Below the second floor no finds were made. Also at the rear platform at a depth of 25 cm below the upper pavement the remains of an older platform appeared. This shows that the house has been used twice.

Finds: MVB IV a. 1351—1377.

### c. Artefacts.

With the exception of quite a few surface finds the material brought home from Kap Arnakke originates from house 2. In these ruins, above the upper floor, were found the leg of an ice-hunting stool, a sledge cross slat, a wooden toggle for holding draught line to sledge, a double-shouldered bone snow-knife with a button on the end of the handle, a wooden bodkin, four lamp trimmers, the side-part of a wooden box (plate VI, 16), a bunch of knotted baleen strips, a worked bone fragment, 15 worked wooden fragments and also four polished and two unretouched slate fragments. In the dark layer, between the upper and the lower house floor, there was a fragment of a compound bow (plate VI, 14), a fragment of a cooking pot with a pierced edge, 13 worked fragments of wood and a 7.3 cm long piece of soapstone on one side of which the rough beginnings of a three-cornered toy lamp, triangular in shape without a wick ledge, on the other that of a round toy cooking pot, neither of which were separated from the stone (plate VI, 15). The miniature lamp is 1.7 cm broad, the cooking vessel is 2.5 cm in diameter. While a few drill holes between the middle piece and the little lamp suggested that a separation was intended, a groove and the beginnings of a drill hole on the polished middle-piece cannot be explained. This find for the interpretation of

which we are indebted to E. HOLTVED, reminds strongly of one made by H. LARSEN in Dødemandsbugten (LARSEN 1934, p. 159 and pl. 15, 9). In the passage of the same house there was an undeterminable fragment of a slate whetstone, a wooden bodkin, two lamp-trimmers, a little wooden stock with a charred lower and a rounded upper end, which must be interpreted as a fire drill (plate VI, 17), four worked wooden fragments and one core of siliceous slate. Though none of the types enumerated exclusively belong to 2. stage of the mixed culture, the finds altogether (lacking baleen and flint) show that the house must have been inhabited during 2. stage of the Northeast-Greenland mixed culture, and this, as has already been shown, also appears from its ground plan.

Of surface finds from the settlement at Kap Arnakke mention should only be made of a bone mountings for drill bit (plate VI, 18) and a core of siliceous slate (MVB IV a. 1378—1379). H.-G. B.

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## GRAVES AT DØDEMANDSBUGTEN – ØSTKAP

As the result of an excursion along the coast we discovered on August 23rd several burial places near the cape, which terminates the Dødemandsbugten towards the east, and which we called Dødemandsbugten-Østkap. As we are here dealing with an area which is nearly 3 km removed from the group of house ruins, these graves cannot be connected with the actual Dødemandsbugten settlement. On the other hand, they presumably originate from the inmates of a small summer camp (three tent rings), the traces of which we established on the east side of the cape, 4.5 m above highwater level. In the neighbourhood of the graves, which were all situated on the western side of the cape, we also came across several rather carefully constructed stone arrangements with clearly distinguishable chambers made of great stone blocks in the interior. As they had nearly all of them been previously disturbed and besides contained nothing or only animal bones (partly split), it cannot be said for certain whether they are only meat-depots, or whether some of them must originally have also been graves. Only two graves could be definitely established. Grave 1 is a 2.75 m long, 2.5 m broad and 1.1 m high tumulus of stone blocks as large as a head, which lay 13 m above the highwater level. On its eastern side the end of a drift-wooded plank was visible, passing in an east-west direction through the whole of the tumulus being originally in all probability a part of its construction, but now by the weight of the stones in the middle part pressed greatly inwards. The grave chamber proper was 1.55 m long, 0.85 m broad, 0.65 m deep and in part built of great stone blocks, partly in layers one above the other. Its direction was east-west. In this chamber lay a well-preserved skeleton in a crouching position, turning left and with the face directed towards the south. At a distance of 15 cm from the chin, beside the breast bone, lay a little ivory seal figure in a very poor state of preservation. Outside the grave chamber on the northern side below a stone lay a few jaw bones and fragments of long bones of reindeer, in part exhibiting drill holes (plate VI, 8) and other traces of workmanship (MVB IV a. 1315—1316). The anthropological examination of the skeleton was carried out by K. BRÖSTE (see Appendix).

Thirty metres to the west of this grave lay Grave 2 which consisted of a previously opened tumulus with a 1.3 m long and 0.55 m broad grave-chamber, also with east-west orientation. This chamber only contained a few human long bones and a wooden drill-shank (MVB IV a. 1314). The skeleton material (MVB VII 1490) was determined by R. BAY (see appendix).

Grave 3. Nearly 1 km to the west of the graves of Dødemandsbugten-Øst-Kap we found another isolated grave. Although the distance between this and the group of house ruins was only 2 km, we dared not (any more than in the case of the formerly mentioned burial ground) connect it directly with the Dødemandsbugten settlement.

It is situated about 200 m from the beach, in the middle of an area strewn with great blocks. Before it was opened, it looked like a longish tumulus of medium-sized stones on the western side leaning against a great block of stone. When it was opened, the interior was found to consist of a 1.2 m long and up to 0.5 m broad chamber, orientated in the direction north-south. Below a thin layer of earth was found a rather badly preserved female skeleton, placed in a crouching position with the face turning south, that is towards the sea. No finds were made either in or outside the grave chamber. The exact description of the skeleton (MVB VII 1489) undertaken by R. BAY is also given in the appendix.

As none of the three graves examined by us contained objects which could be dated, and as they could not be connected with any chronologically definable settlement, it is not possible to say anything for certain of their age or to which culture they belong.

H.-G. B. and J. M.

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## APPENDIX

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The human skeletal remains from the graves at the Dødemandsbugten-Østkap are described by R. BAY, Ph. D. and J. BALSLEV-JØRGENSEN, M. Sc. as follows.

### The Skeletons from Grave 2 and Grave 3.

A. The Male Skeleton from Grave 2 (inv. no. MVB VII 1490):  
“Of a male skeleton we have only a few long bones left for examination, namely the two radii, the left ulna, two femora, the right tibia, and two fibulae. Of these only the tibia is completely preserved.

1. Radius. The right radius is almost completely preserved, whilst from the left the proximal epiphyses is missing. The maximum length measures 215 mm, the physiological length 205 mm. With a length-thickness index of 21.9 the diaphyses is very thick. The transverse-section index of the diaphyses, from right 68.4 and left 73.5, seems to indicate a medium development of the crista. The collo-diaphyses angle measures 171°.

2. Ulna. Only the left ulna exists. Both epiphyses are badly damaged. The maximum length measures approximately 245 mm, the physiological length app. 215 mm. With length-thickness indices of 17.7 and 15.5 respectively, the diaphyses is very thick. According to the diaphyses transverse-section index of 85.7 the crista interossea is only slightly developed, and with a platolenie index 128.5 the proximal end of the shaft is highly euryenic. The shaft is highly curved (chord = 192 mm, height of curvature = 7.5 mm).

3. Femur. On both femora the proximal epiphyses are missing, so that no length measures may be taken. The femurs are very strongly built. According to the index pilastricus, from the right 114.3 and left 110.2, the build of the pilaster is of medium strength. The index platymericus, from the right 76.4 and left 77.8, leaves the proximal end of the shaft with a flattish or platymeric appearance. The epicondylus, with an index of 33.7, is of medium breadth. The shaft is only very lightly curved (chord = 290 mm, height of curve = 5.5 mm). There is a pronounced crista hypotrochanterica.

4. *Tibia*. The right tibia is completely preserved; the whole length measures 356 mm, the maximum length 363 mm. According to the index *robusticitatis* of 16.3 the diaphyses is of medium thickness, while according to the length-thickness index of 25.1 it is very powerful. The cross section of the middle of the shaft is much flattened from side to side (index 70.5), whilst on the contrary the cross section level with the foramen nutricum is meso- to eurycnemic (index *cnemicus* = 69.2). The proximal epiphyses is broad (upper epiphyses breadth index = 21.3).

5. *Fibula*. The fibulae are very defective. The crests are very strongly developed, so that the faces between them and therefore the circumference of the middle 55 mm, are rather large. The diaphyses is very strong the diaphyses cross section index of 93.6 very high.

6. *Stature*. According to Manouvrier's tabel this is calculated at 160 to 165 cm, and according to Breitingen's at 163 cm.

7. *Proportions of the Body*. There is no information but the tibio-radial index. With 60.4 the radius is very short compared with the tibia."

B. The Female Skeleton from Grave 3 (inv. no. MV B VII 1489).

"I. The cranium (fig. 23 and tabel p. 80—81).

The cranium originates from a mature woman. Judging by the degree of wear on the teeth and the rather open sutures of the cranium the individual must have reached an age of about 30 years.

1. The neuro-cranium. Of shape the *norma verticalis* is sphaeroid to ovoid. The skull is of medium length and narrow, the result of which is a mesocraneial length-breadth index of 77.8. The basis of the skull is very long, absolutely, as well as in proportion to the breadth. The minimum frontal breadth is medium while the maximum is narrow, leaving the shape of the forehead rather broad. As opposed to the maximum skull breadth, the frontal breadth borders on the metrio- to eury-metopie. With 508 mm the horizontal circumference over the glabella is of medium size. The capacity, calculated by various methods, is about 1354 ccm, and is therefore, according to the classification of F. SARASIN, aristencephal or large. The transversal arch over the poria lies on the border of small to medium, and the mediansagittal arch is likewise of medium size. Basion-bregma-height and ear-bregma-height are high. If we combine the cranium height with the maximum cranium length, the cranium appears high or hypsicran. The calvarium, according to O. SCHLAGINHAUFEN's classification, is hypsicalott. And referring to the maximum breadth, the cranium is metrio- to acrocran.

Glabella and the superciliary arches are but little prominent, while the tubera frontalia and parietalia are distinctly developed. On the frontal

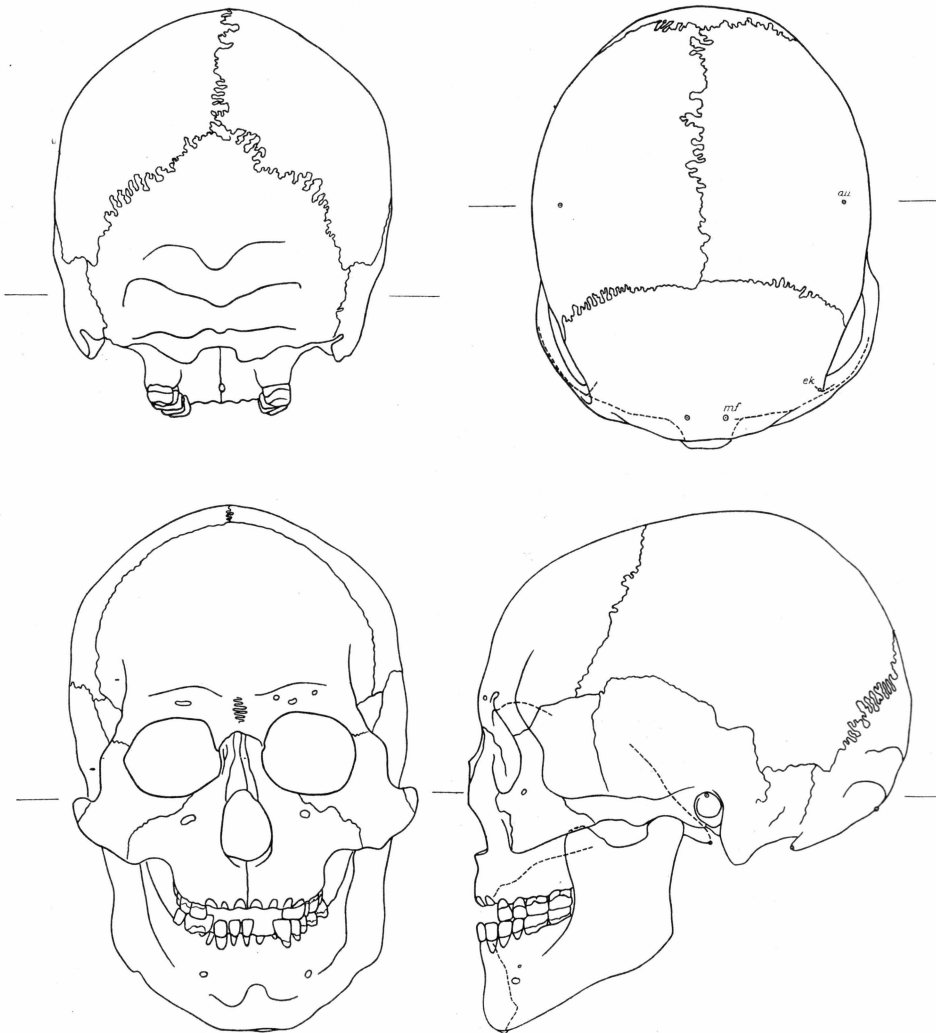


Fig. 23. Skull from Grave 3, Dødemandsbugten-Østkap.

bone we find a slight crista. The back of the head is smoothly rounded, the muscular relief but slightly developed. The arches, chords, and their angles appear in detail on the enclosed tabel. The drawings produced with the big stereograph of R. SCHWARZ, Basel, are orthogonal projections of four cranium norms.

2. The facial skeleton. The great bi-zygomatic breadth of 141 mm, together with the big facial height of 123 mm gives a facial index of 87.2. The face therefore is mesoprosopic of shape. The upper part of the face lies on the border of the mesene shape. The cheek-bones are distinctly

phaenocyge and sharply set against the flattish face. The canine fossae are but slightly developed. The dotted horizontal curve, inscribed in the norma verticalis, gives a plain picture of these facts. The diameters of the orbit indicate breadth and medium height, which is confirmed by the mesoconche orbital index of 80.5. The roof of the orbit is not very dominant, the nasal opening high and narrow. The nasal index falls within the category of the hyperleptorrhiny. The nasal bones are very narrow and slightly concave. In agreement with the acute profile-angle of the nasal roof, the back of the nose is but slightly prominent.

The upper jaw shows medium absolute measures. From the maxillo-alveolar index it appears that the upper jaw is brachyuranic, that is broad and strong. The palate is narrow, leptostaphylinic. The dental arches of both jaws are well shaped, elliptic in the upper jaw, parabolic in the lower. The teeth are small and free of caries. In the left upper jaw we find buccal between  $P_2$  and  $M_1$  a persistent milk-tooth root. Of the wisdom teeth only the left upper one has broken through as a small rudimentary tooth. The X-ray control showed the remaining  $M_3$ 's to be congenitally missing. The abrasion is even, the Spee compensation curve running quite straight. The individual has been carrying through all round circular mastication movements, especially so with the front teeth, as is the custom of the Eskimo. There is a slightly developed torus palatinus. For an Eskimo the lower jaw is rather grazil. In proportion to the bi-zygomatic breadth the angle between the lower jaws is medium to broad. Looked at from in front the face therefore has been square, the chin prominent. On the inside of the corpus mandibulae we find on each side a distinct torus mandibularis. This stretches as a slightly marked ridge from  $P_2$  to the middle of  $M_1$ , and in the right side is somewhat stronger developed and stretching further to the front.

In the molar region F. WEIDENREICH's striation type is completely lacking. The ramus is broad. All profile-angles of the face are orthognath.

3. The interproportionality of the two cranium parts. According to the jugo-frontal index of 66.7 the cranium is characterized by a narrow forehead and a broad face, and according to the transversal cranio-facial index of 102.9 the neuro-cranium is very narrow and the face broad.

4. Pathological observations. None.

## II. The rest of the skeleton.

The remaining parts of the skeleton are unfortunately very defective. Especially are the long bones badly damaged by the epiphyses, so that often we have only relative length measures. This applies especially to the humerus, ulna, radius, and tibia. The vertebrae, ribs, the shoulder-

and pelvic bones, hands and feet are so poorly preserved that no measuring has been possible.

1. Humerus. The epiphyses on both humeri are damaged. The maximum length is about 280 mm. According to the diaphyses transversal index of, from right 73.9 and left 72.6, they are platybrachie. With a length-thickness index of 22.5 and 22.1 respectively, the diaphyses is thick. Unfortunately the torsion is not to be traced.

2. Radius. The maximum length measures about 210 mm. With a length-thickness index of 19.0 the diaphyses is strongly built. The crista development, according to the diaphyses transversal index, from right 80.0 and left 75.0, is moderately strong. The collo-diaphyses angle measures  $173^\circ$ .

3. Ulna. The maximum length measures about 215 mm. According to the length-thickness index over the maximum length of 18.0, and over the physiological length of 16.0, the diaphyses is very strong. With a diaphyses transversal index of 85.6 the crista development is medium strong. The platolenie is strong (index 75.0). The shaft is strongly curved (chord = 162 mm, height of curvature = 6.5 mm).

4. Femur. Both femora are well preserved with the exception of some slight damage to the epiphyses. The maximum length measures to the right 395, and to the left 394 mm, the maximum trochanter-length right 375 and left 374 mm. In physiological position these measures are 390—391 respectively, and 363—365 resp. With a length-thickness index of 21.0 the diaphyses is thick. The pilaster is of medium distinction (index pilastricus, right 116.7 and left 112.4). The upper end of the shaft is platymeric (index platymericus 76.6 and 79.7 respectively). The transverse section of the neck, with an index of 81.5 and 82.1 respectively, is rounded and grazil (diaphyses index of neck 96.3 and 103.7 resp.). The transverse section of the head is circular. With an index robusticitatis of 19.5 the head is but slightly developed. The epicondylus, on the contrary, is very powerful (epicondylus-diaphyses-breadth index 32.9). The collo-diaphyses angles are  $128^\circ$  and  $127^\circ$  respectively. The curvature of the shaft is kampylomorphic (chord = 280, height = 13—12 mm resp.). The torsion angle is  $17^\circ$ . The ridge in the proximal part of linea aspera is slightly developed, and we only find the rough fundament of a slightly developed fossa hypotrochanterica. The minor trochanter is medially strongly extended.

5. Tibia. The proximal epiphyses are very defective. The entire length may measure between 305 and 310 mm. According to the length-thickness index of 22.6 the diaphyses is plump. In the middle the shaft is very flat from side to side (index right 66.6 and left 64.2). According

to index *cnemicus* of 66.6 the shaft is, level with the foramen *nutricus*, mesocnemic. The ridges are very slightly developed.

6. *Fibula*. Both fibulae are very poorly preserved, grazil of build. The crests are only slightly developed, so that we get a triangular transverse section with no sinuses.

7. *Stature*. According to Pearson's formulars this may be calculated at 148.5 to 149.1 cm. And from the tabels of Manouvrier we get from the various lengths of the long bones, a stature of from 149.0 to 152.0, averaging 150.5 cm.

8. *Proportions of the Body*. With a humero-radial index of 75.0 the arm is mesatikerkic, that is the forearm, compared to the upper arm, is of medium length. All together the arm is short (armlength-body index = 32.7). According to femoro-tibial index of 77.4 the tibia is very short, and the femur long. The femoro-humeral index of 70.9 also confirms that the femur is long in proportion to the humerus. According to the tibio-radial index of 67.6 the radius and tibia are of medium size in proportion to each other." R. BAY.

### The Female Skeleton from Grave 1.

The skeleton is extremely well preserved. Thus we find in the cranium only rather small defects in the top of the orbits and in the interior of the nose. The lower jaw is whole, as is almost all the rest of the skeleton; lacking is, however, some of the small bones in hands and feet. All the long bones we have been able to measure apart from the fibula, the epifyses of which are much crumbled.

With regard to the sex of the skeleton there can hardly be any doubt, despite the fact that the sex determination usually is said to be particularly difficult where Eskimo skeletons are concerned. The pelvis is typically female, low and wide with an open angle between the pubic bones. The limb bones are likewise female of size, even though somewhat strongly built. The size and shape of the cranium, especially with regard to the superciliary arches and the dome of the forehead, also indicate that we are dealing with a female skeleton.

The age, according to the degree of ossification of the sutures, must be estimated as *matura* which tallies very well with the heavy wear of the teeth. Thus the age should be 30—40 years; note, however, that we have no proof that the sutures by the Eskimos begin to close at the age 30—40, as do those of the Europeans, and also that the importance of the wear of the teeth for determining the age, especially that of Eskimo skeletons, is reduced by the varying degree of usage of the mastication apparatus in the "household", i. e. when curing skins by chewing.

The cranium is small, thin-walled, and rather finely built. Looked at in profile the lower part of the face appears straight, with no protruding jaw, the nose slightly concave, and the forehead high, domed, with a small groove in front of the bregma (clinocefali). There is no indication whatever of superciliary arches. The crown is highly arched and passes smoothly into the neck, where we find a very pronounced occipital tuber. Furthermore we notice on the side of the cranium the very broad edge of the tympanic plate of the temporal bone. Looked at from above the cranium is rather ovoid, and from behind, house-shaped with rounded corners.

Looking at the cranium from in front we notice that the crown is lightly keel-shaped (scafocefali). The face is high and broad with large almost square orbits. The nose is narrow with a very sharp demarcation of the nasal opening downwards. The lower jaw is relatively strong and angular. Fissuræ orbitales inferiores are remarkably broad, 9 mm.

Thus the cranium answers excellently to the general description of a typical Eskimo cranium, although a few features, as for instance the sharp lower demarcation of the nasal opening, are not entirely characteristic.

The anthropometrical measures and indices appear from the tabel. We see that all dimensions are rather small, and that most indices answer fairly to those characteristic of the Eskimos. An essential exception is, however, the length-breadth-index, which is 79.1, i. e. very near the limit for brachycephalia, while otherwise the Eskimos, and even more so the eastern ones, are considered typically dolichocefale.

The set of teeth is, likewise as the rest of the skeleton, well preserved. In the lower jaw we find all the teeth in situ except the right canine, which is lost after death. In the upper jaw we find the three molars in both sides and the left canine, whilst the right canine is lost after death, and all the rest no doubt before death. Thus all 4 wisdom-teeth are present. The wear on the teeth is heavy in the case of all teeth, 3—4 degrees according to Broca. Corresponding with the roots of all 4 premolars in the upper jaw we find a certain decay of bone, indicating processes of inflammation here. In the place of the right inner incisor we still find a remnant of an alveole, but matching the rest of the incisors we find processus alveolaris completely atrophical with a sharp even lower edge. Thus the four incisors must no doubt have been lost long before death. That they have once been present appears from the strong and regular wear on the antagonists in the lower jaw. The edges of the alveoles of these antagonists we find, moreover, to be somewhat atrophical, as though drawn away from the necks of the teeth. This tallies very well with the presumption that the teeth of the upper jaw have been lost for some time before death. No trace of caries has been found.

Craniological Observation Table  
acc. to R. Martin.  
1914 Edition.

Indication of instruments used:

c. e. = spreading caliper      go = goniometer  
c. g. = sliding compass      cm = capacity measuring instrument  
m. t. = tape                      sc = scales  
l. c. g. = large sliding compass      dr = to measure on the drawing

The most important measures are indicated by heavy types of the head numbers. The numbers refer to the craniometrical technique in R. Martins Lehrbuch der Anthropologie. A × means: to establish by calculation. All figures, given in millimeters, are to be entered in the vacant horizontalfields.				Cranium from grave 3. (R. Bay)		Cranium from grave 1. (J. Balslev Jørgensen)	
<b>40</b>	Facial length (ba-pr)	c.g.	c.g.	96	96	89	99
<b>42</b>	Inf. facial length (ba-gn)	c.g.	c.g.	71	71	97	112
<b>43</b>	Sup. facial breadth (fmt-fmt)	c.g.	c.g.	62°	47°	103	103
<b>44</b>	Biorbital breadth (ek-ek)	dr	c.g.	132°	131°	94	101
<b>45</b>	Bizygomatic breadth (zy-zy)	c.g.	c.g.	96°	103°	141	132
<b>46</b>	Maxillar breadth (zm-zm)	dr	c.g.	120°	—	97	97
<b>47</b>	Facial height (ng-n)	c.g.	c.g.	— 2°	— 12°	123	111
<b>48</b>	Sup. facial height (n-pr)	cm	c.g.	1354	—	72	67
<b>1</b>	Max. length (g-op)	c.g.	c.e.	176	172	166	172
<b>2</b>	Glabella-inion length (g-i)	c.g.	c.e.	166	166	161	161
<b>3</b>	Glabella-lambda length (g-l)	c.g.	c.e.	172	166	166	166
<b>5</b>	Basis length (n-ba)	dr	c.e.	104	96	96	104
<b>7</b>	Length of foram. magn. (ba-o)	c.g.	c.e.	33	36	33	36
<b>8</b>	Max. breadth (eu-eu)	dr	c.e.	137	136	137	136
<b>9</b>	Min. frontal breadth (ft-ft)	c.g.	c.e.	94	93	94	93
<b>10</b>	Max. frontal breadth (co-co)	cm	c.g.	113	110	113	110
<b>59</b>	Ramus height	c.g.	c.g.	59	59	59	59
<b>41</b>	Ramus breadth	c.g.	c.g.	41	41	41	41
<b>89°</b>	Profile angle (n-pr)	g°	c.g.	89°	86°	89°	86°
<b>87°</b>	Nasal profile angle (n-ns)	g°	c.g.	87°	86°	87°	86°
<b>93°</b>	Alveol. profl. angle (ns-pr)	g°	c.g.	93°	86°	93°	86°
<b>67°</b>	Prof. angle of the nasal roof	g°	c.g.	67°	—	67°	—
<b>22°</b>	Angle between nasal roof and profile line	×	c.g.	22°	—	22°	—
<b>123°</b>	Mandible angle	g°	c.g.	123°	120°	123°	120°

11	Biauricular breadth (au-au)	121	121	c.e. or c.g.	×	Cranial weight	sc	—	—	39
12	Asterion breadth (ast-ast)	107	107	c.g.	×	Mandib. weight	sc	—	—	39(1)
13	Mastoidal breadth (ms-ms)	101	101	c.g.	×	Length-breadth index	×	8.100	1	77.8
17	Basion-bregma height (ba-b)	133	128	c.e.	×	Length-height index	×	17.100	1	74.4
20	Auricular bregma height (po-b)	113	109	l.c.g.	×	Breadth-height index	×	17.100	8	94.1
22a	Calvarial height	105	99	dr or go	×	Length-auricul. height index	×	20.100	1	63.4
23	Horizontal circumference over glabella	508	496	m.t.	×	Calvarial height index	×	22a.100	2	61.5
24	Transvers. arch (po-po)	302	295	m.t.	×	Transv. frontal index	×	9.100	10	84.5
25	Median sagitt. curve (n-o)	357	351	m.t.	×	Transv. fronto-parietal index	×	9.100	8	68.4
26	Median sagitt. frontal curve (n-b)	119	122	m.t.	×	Sagitt. fronto-parietal index	×	27.100	26	94.3
27	Median sagittal parietal curve (b-l)	125	115	m.t.	×	Sagitt. frontal index	×	29.100	26	89.3
28	Median sagittal occipital curve (l-o)	113	114	m.t.	×	Sagitt. parietal index	×	30.100	27	91.3
28(1)	Lambda-inion curve (l-i)	76	77	m.t.	×	Sagitt. occipital index	×	31.100	28	84.2
29	Median sagittal frontal chord (n-b)	106	109	c.g.	×	Lambda-inion index	×	31(1).100	28(1)	93.4
30	Median sagittal parietal chord (b-l)	109	105	c.g.	×	Length-breadth basis index	×	5.100	8	75.9
49	Post. inter-orbital breadth (la-la)	(20)	19	c.g.	×	Facial index	×	47.100	45	84.1
50	Ant. inter-orbital breadth (mf-mf)	17	15	c.g.	×	Sup. facial index	×	48.100	45	65.8
51	Orbital breadth (mf-ek)	41	46	c.g.	×	Orbital index	×	52.100	51	89.1
52	Orbital height	33	41	c.g.	×	Interorbital index	×	50.100	44	14.9
54	Nasal breadth	21	21	c.g.	×	Nasal index	×	54.100	55	40.4
55	Nasal height (n-ns)	52	52	c.g.	×	Maxillo-alveolar index	×	61.100	60	119.1
57	Min. breadth of the nasal bones	4	5	c.g.	×	Palate index	×	63.100	62	79.5
57(1)	Max. breadth of the nasal bones	14	14	c.g.	×	Mandbl. breadth index	×	66.100	65	—
60	Maxillo-alveolar length	49	47	c.e.	×	Ramus index	×	71.100	70	71.4
61	Maxillo-alveolar breadth	59	56	c.g.	×	Transv. cranio-facial index	×	45.100	8	—
62	Palate length (ol-st)	46	44	c.g.	×	Fronto-biorbit. index	×	9.100	43	90.3
63	Palate breadth	36	35	c.g.	×	Jugo-frontal index	×	9.100	45	70.5
65	Mandible condyle breadth (kdl-kdl)	127	121	c.g.	×	Jugo-mandib. index	×	66.100	45	75.0
66	Bigonial width (go-go)	109	99	c.g.	×	Transv. index of the nasal bones	×	57.100	57(1)	35.7
69	Mental height (id-gn)	37	32	c.g.	×					

On the inside of the lower jaw we find a series of bony protuberances (torus mandibularis), as are rather frequently seen with the Eskimos. Similar bony formations, although much slighter, are found on the palate (torus palatinus).

The limb bones are rather small, but comparatively strong (compare description of skeleton 2 and 3).

Humerus	Maximum length .....	255	248
	Length thickness index.....	23.5	23.4
	Transversal section index.....	68.0	77.3
Radius		pathologically changed	
Ulna	Maximum length .....	195	190
	Length thickness index (phys.).....	23.3	23.9
Femur	Maximum length .....	365	364
	Length thickness index.....	24.0	23.9
	Index platymericus .....	93.1	81.3
Tibia	Maximum length .....	295	298
	Length thickness index.....	24.8	24.6
	Index cnemicus (on centre of diaphysis) .	88.0	80.8

The stature may, using Pearson's method, be calculated at 143 cm, a remarkably low figure, almost 10 cm below the average hitherto known for Eskimo populations.

Of special interest is, moreover, a very distinct, 12 mm wide groove along the articular surfaces to os sacrum, on both hip bones, (sulcus paraglenoidalis) (Fig. 24).

Finally the skeleton presents various pathological changes. (Fig. 24).

In both wrists we find strongly deformed articular surfaces with large worn, "polished" facets. Along the edges of these articular surfaces the regeneration of bony tissue is dominant, so that we find a ring of irregular bony protuberances here. The changes are specially pronounced on radius and ulna, but are also found on os naviculare. We find no similar changes in other joints; however, only a few bones with articular surfaces are preserved from hands and feet.

In the lower part of the spinal column, matching XI and XII dorsal vertebrae and I lumbar vertebra, we find a cleft in the vertebra arches (rhachischisis), though nowhere more than 1 mm wide. It has hardly given any symptoms of illness, but it cannot be ruled out that there may be a connection between this local evolutionary defect and the universal dwarfish stature. The bones of the lower extremities are without patholo-

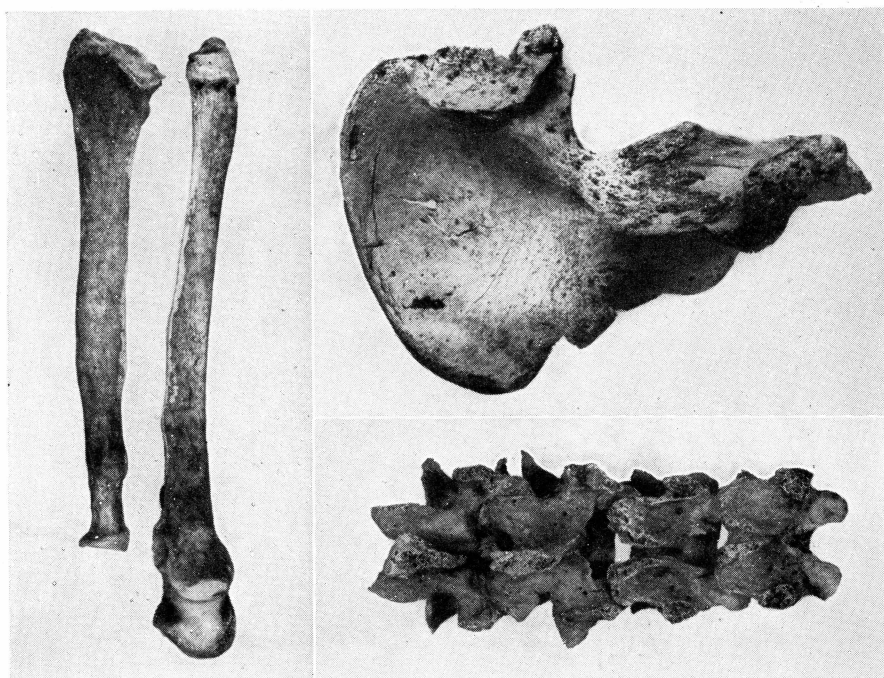


Fig. 24. Bones from the female skeleton from Grave no. 1.

gical changes, a matter of interest, as in certain cases we see deformations, especially of the feet, by the described illness in the spinal column.

For comparison with the skeletal remains here described, we have from north-east Greenland only very few skeletal finds. They consist partly of a small series, described by FÜRST and HANSEN in *Crania Grønlandica* (1917) together with the rest of the East-Greenland material, and partly of 3 skeletons described by KRANTZ in *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Deutsche Grønland Expedition ALFRED WEGENER Bd. VI* (Leipzig 1934). The main indices appear in the following table:

	Dødemandsbugten		Krantz		Crania Grøn.
	Grave 1	Grave 3	1	2	
Length breadth ind. ....	79.1	77.8	78.2	67.4	73.3 (n: 15)
Length heigth index .....	73.4	75.6	75.9	—	73.0 (n: 15)
Facial index .....	84.1	87.2	85.9	—	87.9 (n: 8)
Orbital index .....	89.1	80.5	92.7	—	—
Nasal index .....	40.4	40.4	37.3	—	42.0 (n: 12)

Most remarkable in the table are the very high length breadth indices from Dødemandsbugten plus one of Krantz's; but of course, from

so limited a material as the present, we cannot form any picture of the anthropological structure of a population.

So the profit of this examination has mainly been the pointing out of a series of characteristic, minor morphological features, as for example the wide and deep sulcus paraglenoidalis on the hip bone, the broad fissura orbitalis inferior, and the very heavy edge of the pars tympani of the temporal bone. The pathological changes we have found have, however, also been of great interest.

J. BALSLEV JØRGENSEN.

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Færdig fra trykkeriet den 28. maj 1952.

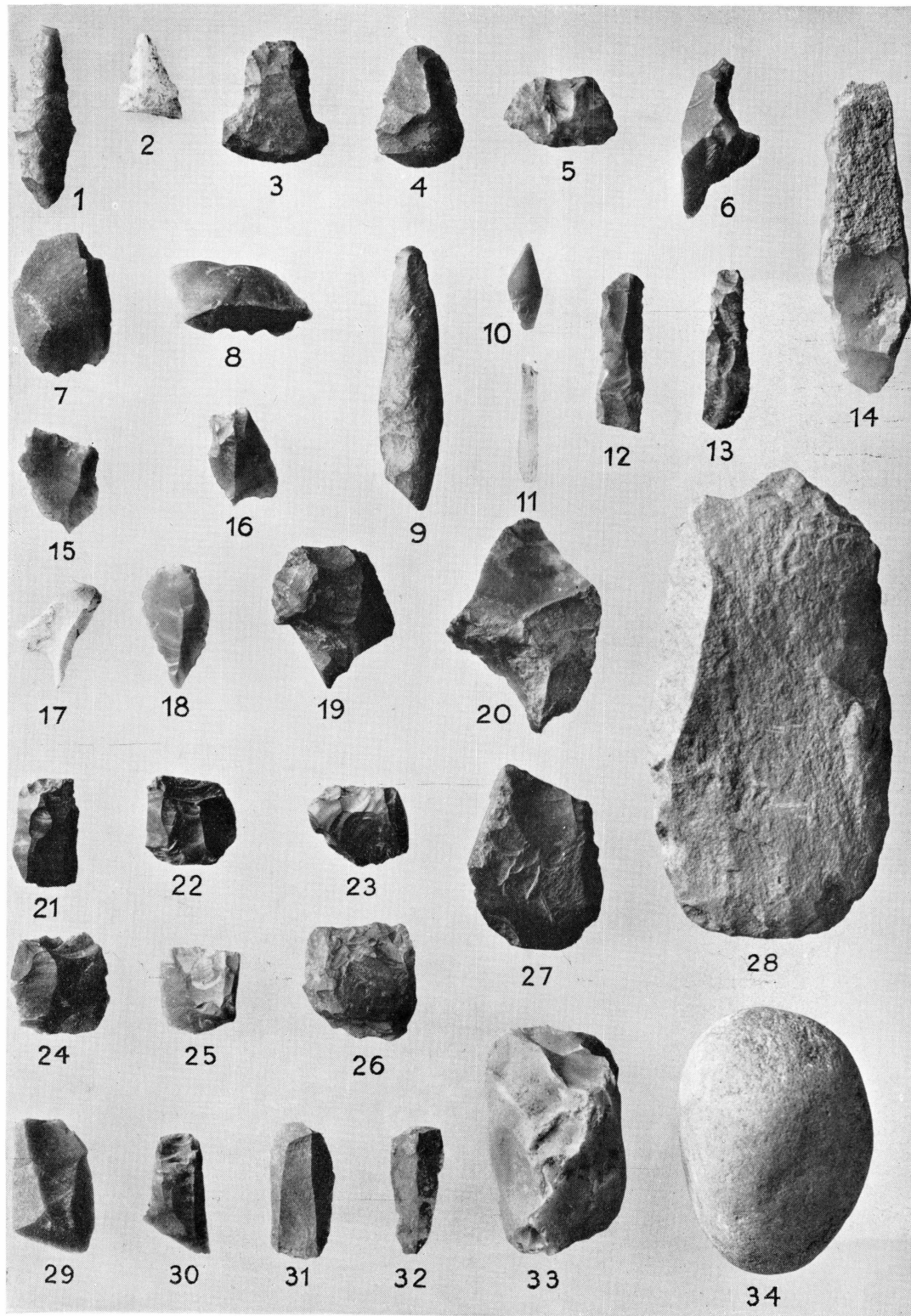
## PLATES

(Objects with their museum numbers and places of findings).

## Plate I.

Dødemandsbugten, earliest culture (House 25/A-B) ca. 2:3.

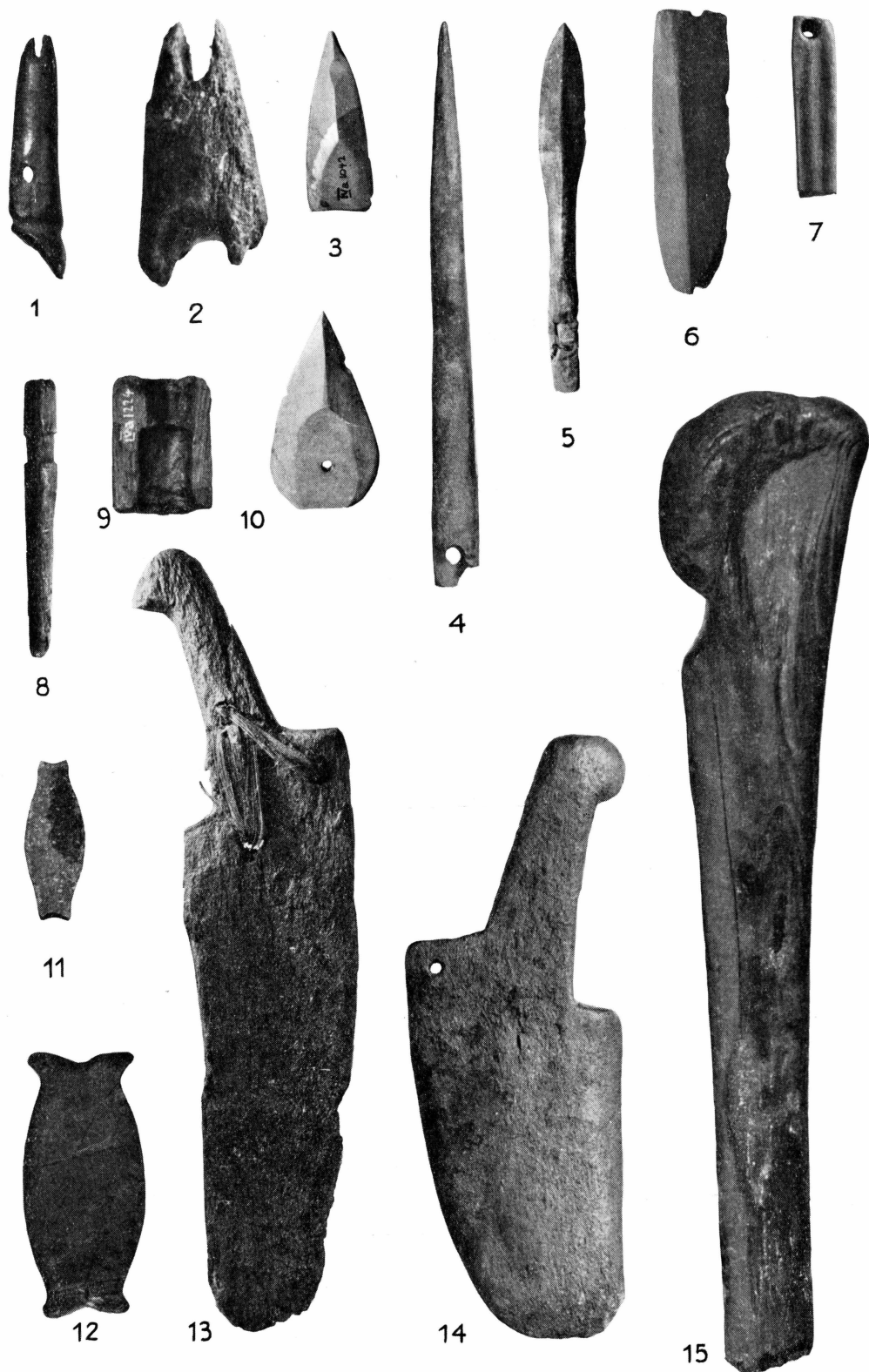
1.	Double edged knifeblade of flint.....	Inv. No. NMC L. 6.	6236
2.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6188
3.	Convex end scraper of flint.....	— — —	6181
4.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6237
5.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6182
6.	Concave side scraper of flint.....	— — —	6238
7.	Piece of flint with retouched teeth .....	— — —	6186
8.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6187
9.	Drill point of silicified slate.....	— — —	6188
10.	— — — flint .....	— — —	6159
11.	— — — quartz .....	— — —	6235
12.	— — — flint .....	— — —	6184
13.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6234
14.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6185
15.	— — — — — with awlshaped point.....	— — —	6191
16.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6192
17.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6194
18.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6193
19.	— — — silicified slate — .....	— — —	6185
20.	— — — flint with awlshaped point.....	— — —	6190
21.	Scale-shaped piece of flint .....	— — —	6202
22.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6197
23.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6196
24.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6139
25.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6138
26.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6201
27.	Adze-blade of silicified slate .....	— — —	6211
28.	— — — — — .....	— — —	6208
29.	Flakes of flint .....	— — —	6254
30.	— — — .....	— — —	6254
31.	— — — .....	— — —	6254
32.	— — — .....	— — —	6254
33.	Core .....	— — —	6213
34.	Hammer stone.....	— — —	6214



## Plate II.

Dødemandsbugten, mixed culture, 1. stage. 1:2.

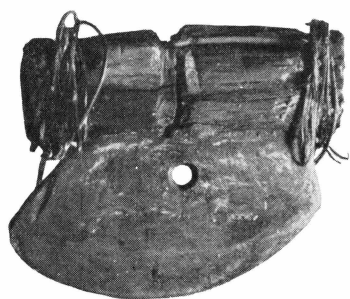
1. Harpoon head	house	III/23/b	Inv. No. MVB	IV a.	1066
2. Whaling harpoon head	-	III/21/a	-	-	1129
3. Harpoon blade	-	III/23/b	-	-	1042
4. Foreshaft for ice-hunting harpoon	-	III/23/b	-	-	1068
5. Arrow head, antler	-	I/1/b	Inv. No. NMC	L. 1.	6091
6. Knife blade	-	III/23/a	Inv. No. MVB	IV a.	971
7. Whetstone, slate	-	III/17/b	-	-	947
8. Plug for harpoon bladder	-	III/17/a	-	-	887
9. Shaft mounting	-	III/ 4/a	-	-	1224
10. Lance blade	-	III/13/b	-	-	862
11. Whetstone, slate	-	III/23/a	-	-	976
12. - -	-	III/23/a	-	-	977
13. Snow knife	-	III/23/a	-	-	985
14. - -	-	III/23/a	-	-	1119
15. "Sling handle", thin	-	III/23/b	-	-	1082



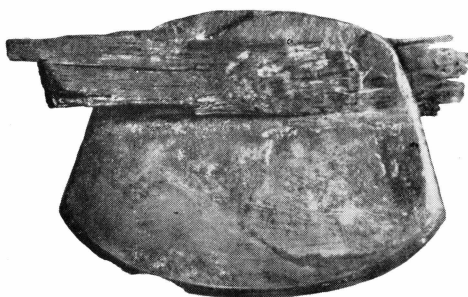
### Plate III.

Dødemandsbugten, mixed culture, 1. stage. 1:2.

1. Ulo	house	III/13/b	.....	Inv. No.	MVB	IV a.	860
2. Ulo	-	III/21/b	.....	-	-	-	1179
3. Ulo handle	-	III/21/c	.....	-	-	-	1191
4. Ulo blade	-	III/13/b	.....	-	-	-	861
5. - -	-	III/21/b	.....	-	-	-	1180
6. Drill mouthpiece	-	III/23/b	.....	-	-	-	1070
7. Drill, flint pointed	-	III/23/b	.....	-	-	-	1071
8. Drill bow	-	III/17/a	.....	-	-	-	890
9. Hand drill	-	III/17/b	.....	-	-	-	923
10. Lamp trimmer	-	III/17/b	.....	-	-	-	956
11. Spoon, wood	-	III/23/c	.....	-	-	-	1103



1



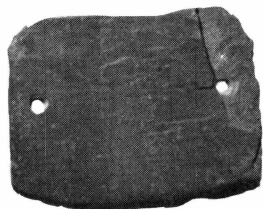
2



3



6



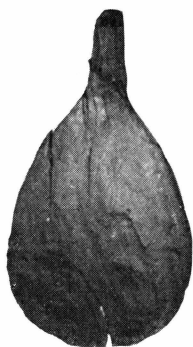
4



5



9



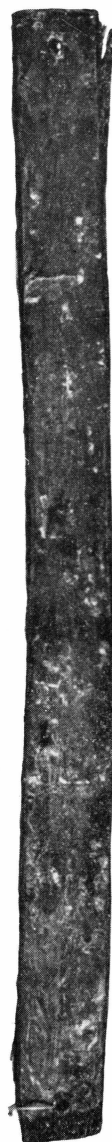
11



10



7

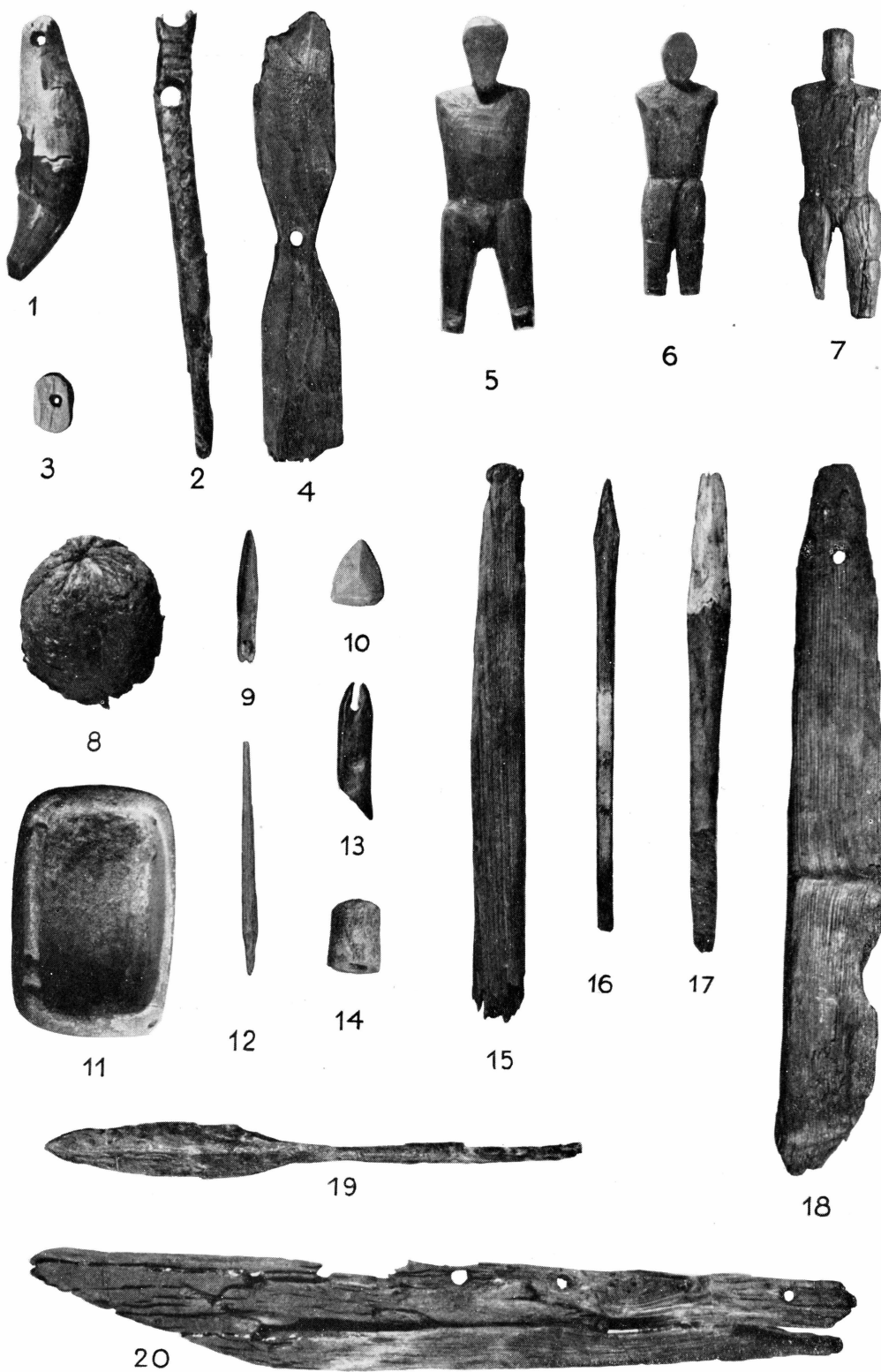


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## Plate IV.

Dødemandsbugten, mixed culture, 1. stage. 1:2.

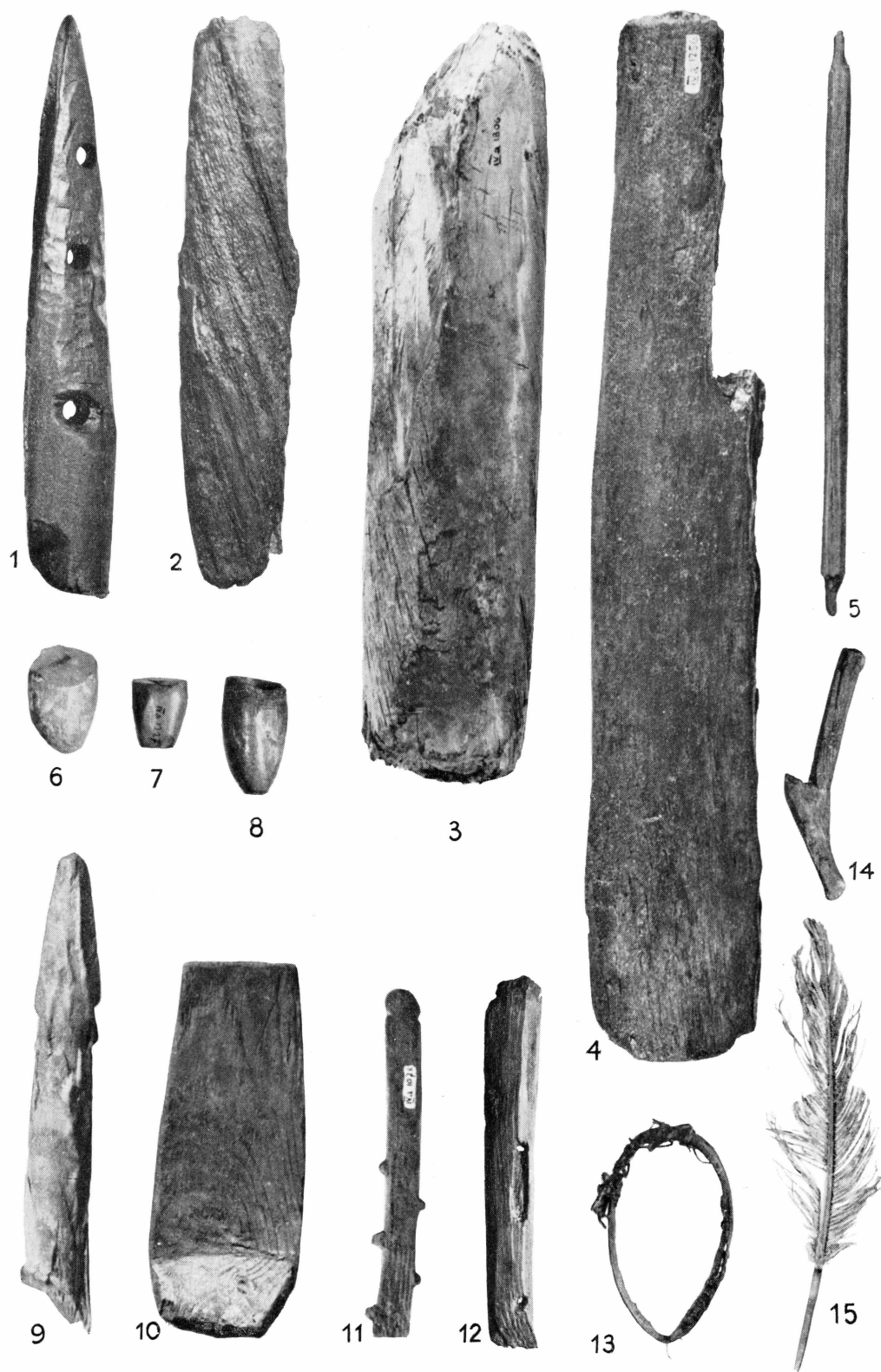
1. Pierced bear tooth	house	III/21/c	Inv. No.	MVB	IV a.	1192
2. Ornamental bodkin	-	III/ 4/a	-	-	-	1225
3. Bead, slate	-	III/ 4/a	-	-	-	1235
4. Wind wheel	-	III/17/b	-	-	-	911
5. Doll	-	III/17/b	-	-	-	908
6. -	-	III/21/b	-	-	-	1149
7. -	-	III/ 4/b	-	-	-	1238
8. Ball	-	III/13/a	-	-	-	884
9. Toy harpoon head	-	III/17/b	-	-	-	909
10. - harpoon blade	-	III/17/b	-	-	-	948
11. - cooking pot	-	III/13/a	-	-	-	878
12. - foreshaft for kajak harpoon	-	III/17/b	-	-	-	928
13. - harpoon head	-	III/23/b	-	-	-	1065
14. - shaft-mounting	-	III/23/b	-	-	-	1064
15. - bow	-	III/17/b	-	-	-	925
16. - arrow, wood	-	III/23/a	-	-	-	999
17. - arrow head, wood	-	III/21/c	-	-	-	1195
18. - "sling handle"	-	III/21/a	-	-	-	1121
19. - kajak paddle	-	III/21/a	-	-	-	1123
20. - sledge runner	-	III/23/b	-	-	-	1079



### Plate V.

Dødemandsbugten, mixed culture, 1. stage. 1:2.

1.	Unknown implement	house	III/12/c	.....	Inv. No.	MVB	IV a.	1296
2.	-	-	-	III/17/b	.....	-	-	916
3.	-	-	-	II/12/a	.....	-	-	1306
4.	-	-	-	III/ 4/b	.....	-	-	1256
5.	-	-	-	III/17/b	.....	-	-	927
6.	-	-	-	III/ 4/a	.....	-	-	1228
7.	-	-	-	III/ 4/a	.....	-	-	1227
8.	-	-	-	III/ 4/a	.....	-	-	1226
9.	-	-	-	I/ 1/a	.....	-	NMC L. 1.	6085
10.	-	-	-	III/17/a	.....	-	MVB IV a.	889
11.	-	-	-	III/23/b	.....	-	-	1078
12.	-	-	-	III/23/a	.....	-	-	1001
13.	-	-	-	III/17/b	.....	-	-	920
14.	-	-	-	III/21/a	.....	-	-	1135
15.	-	-	-	III/23/b	.....	-	-	1050



## Plate VI.

Dødemandsbugten, Mixed culture, 1. stage (no. 1, 2), 2. stage  
(no. 3-6), and surface finds (no. 7).

1. Unknown implement, house III/17/c .....	Inv. No.	MVB	IV a.	958
2. Drilled bone, house II/12/b .....	-	-	-	1303
3. Pendant, house II/6/c .....	-	-	-	1293
4. Drop pendant, coal, house I/1/c .....	-	NMC	L. 6.	6139
5. Sinew-twister, house II/1/c .....	-	MVB	IV a.	1292
6. Unknown implement, house I/1/c .....	-	NMC	L. 6.	6122
7. Blubber pounder, surface find .....	-	MVB	IV a.	1271

### Dødemandsbugten-Østkap.

8. Drilled bone, grave 1 .....	-	-	-	1315
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### Kap Mary.

9. Spear- or arrow head, surface find .....	-	-	-	1318
10. Scraper, surface find (tent ring P) .....	-	-	-	1346
11. Drill point, surface find .....	-	-	-	1329
12. - - - - .....	-	-	-	1331
13. Ornamental plate .....	-	-	-	1341

### Kap Arnakke.

14. Bow, house 2/b .....	-	-	-	1367
15. Toy cooking-pot and lamp, house 2/6 .....	-	-	-	1365
16. Side of wooden box, house 2/c .....	-	-	-	1353
17. Fire drill, house 2/c .....	-	-	-	1371
18. Holder for drill bit, surface find .....	-	-	-	1378

