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ESKIMO SETTLEMENTS IN KEMPE FJORD AND KING OSCAR FJORD

BY

P. V. GLOB

WITH A ZOOLOGICAL APPENDIX BY M. DEGERBØL

WITH 39 FIGURES IN THE TEXT AND 7 PLATES

KØBENHAVN

C. A. REITZELS FORLAG

BIANCO LUNOS BOGTRYKKERI A/S

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I. INTRODUCTION

Protected from the Northern Arctic behind the large islands Geographical Society and Traill lie Kempe Fjord and King Oscar Fjord, both of which have been populated by many Eskimos in earlier times. They were not navigated or mapped until long after the Eskimos had left them. It was the Swedish Expedition, under the leadership of A. G. Nathorst, which sailed into these almost icefree waters through Antarctic Sound on the 14th August 1899. Only few traces of the former Eskimo habitation were discovered then, as the short time spent was mainly employed in making the cartographic records of the region, then quite unknown. On the north side of Ruths Island a meat cache was discovered, on the south side two tent rings (Nathorst, II, p. 292), and on Åkerblom Island a few objects that had been worked by man (Nathorst II, p. 306). Dr. Lauge Koch's expedition, which travelled these parts in 1929 for the purpose of making a geological survey, found the first winter settlements north of Holmsvik, on the west side of Traill Island, and at Conglomerate Point on the south coast of Ymer Island. While in Northeast Greenland in 1929—31, the Norwegian archaeologist Søren Richter made archaeological investigations in a number of settlements, but mostly outside the area now under consideration. On the south side of Marie Island he found tent rings and meat caches (Richter, p. 31) and on Ella Island a settlement with winter houses on Cape Elizabeth, and, to the south of it, another winter house, tent rings, meat caches (Richter, p. 30). At the entrance to Vega Sound on the southwest point of Geographical Society he found two winter houses (Richter, p. 31) and on the north side of Röhs Fjord a tent ring (Richter p. 32). In the course of a summer expedition in 1933 Richter again went into King Oscars Fjord and examined a settlement of five houses on Cape Lagerberg (Richter, p. 131).

After having taken part in Helge Larsen's archaeological investigations in Dødemandsbugten on Clavering Island (Larsen, 1934) in the summer of 1932, I arrived on the 27th August at the station on Ella Island, which was to be my base for archaeological work. On the 30th

August I proceeded to the settlement on Cape Elisabeth, and from September 3rd to 7th I was occupied there, examining the settlement and excavating one house ruin and four remains of houses which had been almost washed away by the sea. A final examination of this settlement was made on the 10th June 1933. From September 8th to 11th 1932 two house ruins were examined on the southwest point of Geographical Society Island, after which excavation had to stop, the frost making it impossible to dig. The investigations there were completed in the days from July 17th to 20th, 1933 while working at another settlement. On a motor-boat excursion on 19th—21st September I discovered the settlement on Cape Harry and also went to Åkerbloms Island and the settlement on Cape Lagerberg. I spent the winter on Ella Island and utilized the spring for sledge journeys in King Oscar Fjord, Kempe Fjord, Vega Sound, Antarctic Sound and Kaiser Franz Joseph Fjord, looking for settlements and investigating the natural conditions at the already known Eskimo settlements. Towards the end of May 1933 the weather had improved so much that archaeological investigations could be resumed, and on the 29th I went by sledge to Cape Harry, where I worked until 11th July and examined 9 house ruins. Work there was completed by a visit on the 21st July. July 12th to 20th was spent on examining three house ruins on the southwest side of Geographical Society Island, and a visit there on the 3rd August completed the work. From the 22nd to 26th and 29th to 31st July and 21st to 24th August three ruins were examined at a settlement on the east side of Suess Land. On the 3rd August H. Norling-Christensen arrived at Ella Island and assisted in the archaeological work during that month. From the 7th to the 13th August we worked at Cape Beijer, where one ruin was excavated, and from the 14th to the 18th on Cape Hedlund, where three house ruins were examined. From there we proceeded to Ymer Island, where the settlement on Conglomerate Point was examined on the 19th and 20th and a house was excavated. The archaeological investigations were concluded on the 24th August on Suess Land.¹⁾

In all, 27 house ruins were examined as well as a large number of graves and tent rings. Of the houses, 19 were so well preserved that a fairly exact plan could be drawn. A total of 1034 artefacts was found, apart from a number of more or less worked objects of slate, bone and wood. Nine more or less complete skeletons were brought home from the graves, and from the houses five human jaw bones.

¹⁾ A map of the settlements will be found on Page 83, Fig. 39.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE SETTLEMENTS

When selecting places to live the Eskimos must first and foremost have paid attention to the stock of game. On spring or summer excursions they have found those places where seals occurred most frequently and where the caribou had their paths. They showed a preference for points of land, where the current wore the ice thin and allowed the seal to get up on the ice very early. It is still evident that the seal is most numerous at places where in former times the Eskimos had their settlements. It is also evident that the settlement has been so sited that it lay sheltered from the prevailing winds. In most cases the beach below the settlements is sandy and provides easy landing for both kayak and umiak. The summer camps are often quite close to the winter quarters and on shingle or stony ground which the wind has blown clean of snow.

Cape Harry.

On the east side of Ella Island, about 300 metres from its southeast point, Cape Harry, is a considerable settlement of 13 winter houses of very varying ages. The settlement lies on a small bay with a narrow, stony beach. On the south it is sheltered a Devonian mountain, which rises steeply from the outermost point of Cape Harry towards the west. North of the settlement, and at a much higher level, is a stone and shingle terrace. Behind the settlement the ground rises smoothly towards the west. The sketch map Fig. 2 shows the situation of the houses, all of which are orientated towards the beach. A depression, which in spring is filled with melt-water, divides them into two groups. North of the houses runs a small brook.

House I appeared in the form of a shallow depression in the ground, containing a considerable number of remnants of wood. In a single place a stone jutted out from the dense covering of grass. It was clear that the house was something unusual, as an excavation fully confirmed. The house had been dug only a little way down into the ground (see the section Fig. 4). Its dimensions are 3.5 metres in length and 2 metres in breadth,

and it lies 50 metres from and 8.37 metres above the beach line. It has mostly been above ground, and the innermost part of the passage has been of wood and turf (see Fig. 3). The south wall, for instance, is now entirely formed of a tree trunk 20cm thick. The front wall consisted of two trunks placed one above the other, and the rear wall of one trunk. The north side of the house was a good deal destroyed by solifluction, but there again were distinct traces of wood. The innermost two metres of the passage were lined with tree stems about 10 cm thick, placed one



Fig. 1. The settlement on Cape Harry, from SW.

above the other. In the other part of the passage side stones had been used here and there. Only few remnants of the roof were found, a tree trunk placed across the house and smaller trunks placed lengthwise. Two posts placed vertically at the front of the house, one on each side of the passage, have undoubtedly once supported the roof. The passage has been covered over throughout the greater part of its length, but of this roofing there remained only four cross beams and distinct remnants of smaller trunks placed longitudinally. The floor inside the house was paved with flat flags of stone. Across the entire rear portion was a platform, 1.3 metres wide, which had been wholly covered with boards, the foremost board still resting on two stones hewn into a foursided shape. The others lay directly on the ground, which there was 25 cm higher than the floor. The right side of the house was occupied by a side platform 50 cm wide, the front edge of which had been covered with

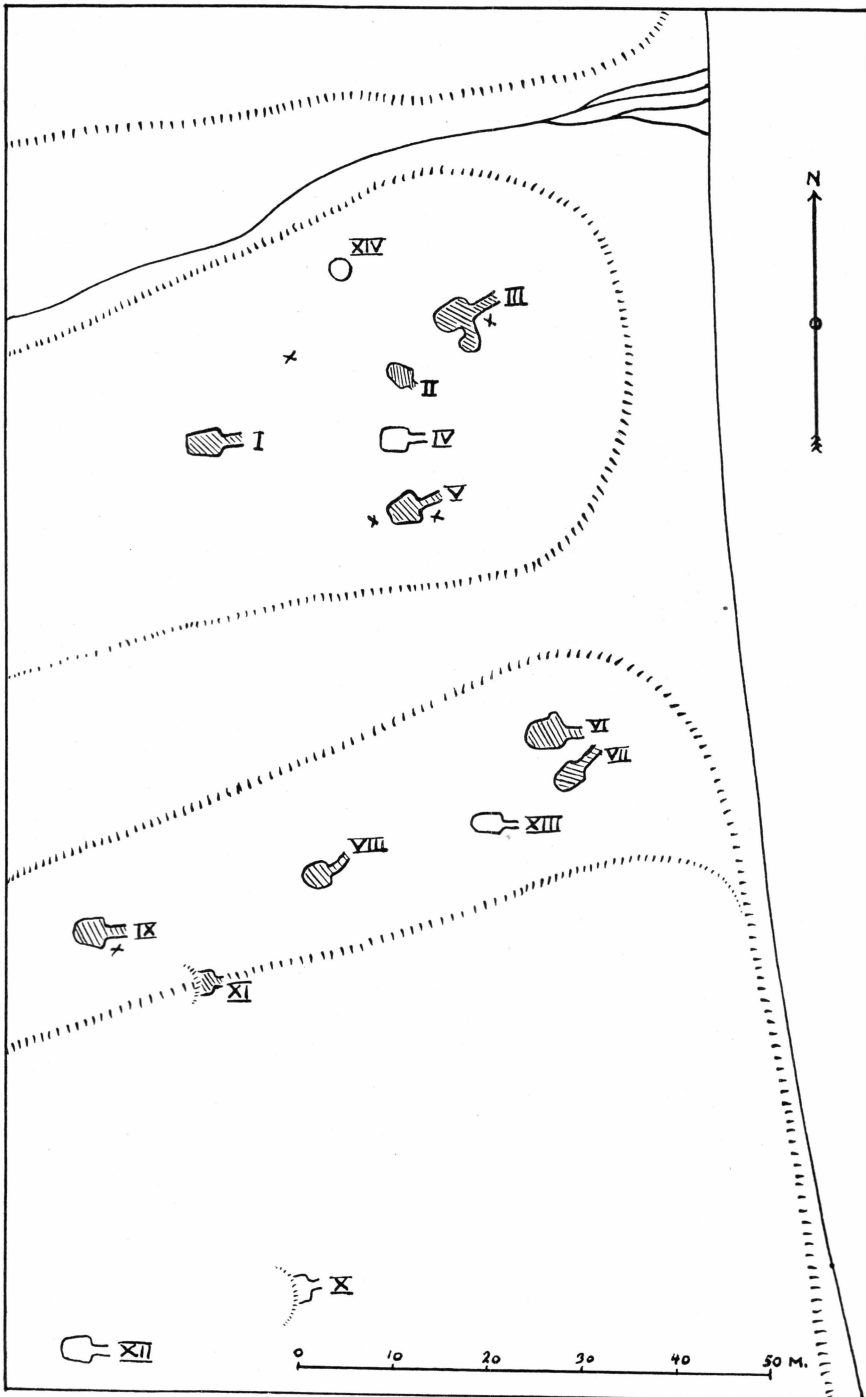


Fig. 2. Plan of the settlement on Cape Harry (for the signature see Pl. 7).



Fig. 3. House I, Cape Harry, after excavation, seen from the passage.

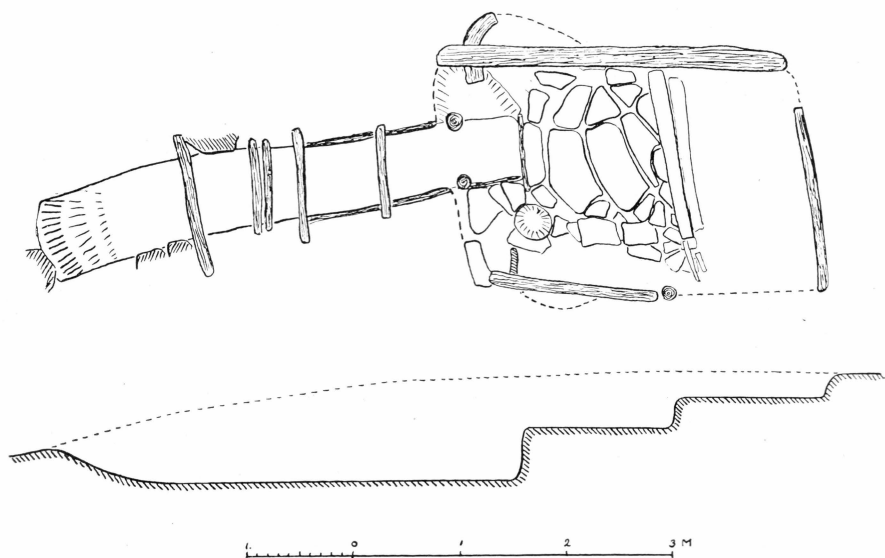


Fig. 4. House I, Cape Harry, plan and section (Flat stones not hatched.)

flat stones, and under these there had originally been a cavity for the reception of small belongings and implements. Unfortunately, solifluction had disturbed the side platform, making it impossible to determine its original appearance. On it was a lamp almost in position. In front of

the floor on both sides is a pit, in which were animal bones and the remains of blubber.

A considerable number of implements and ornaments were found in this house, 142 specimens in all. Among them, at the rear part of the house floor, lay a human jaw bone.

House II prior to excavation was a rounded, faint depression in

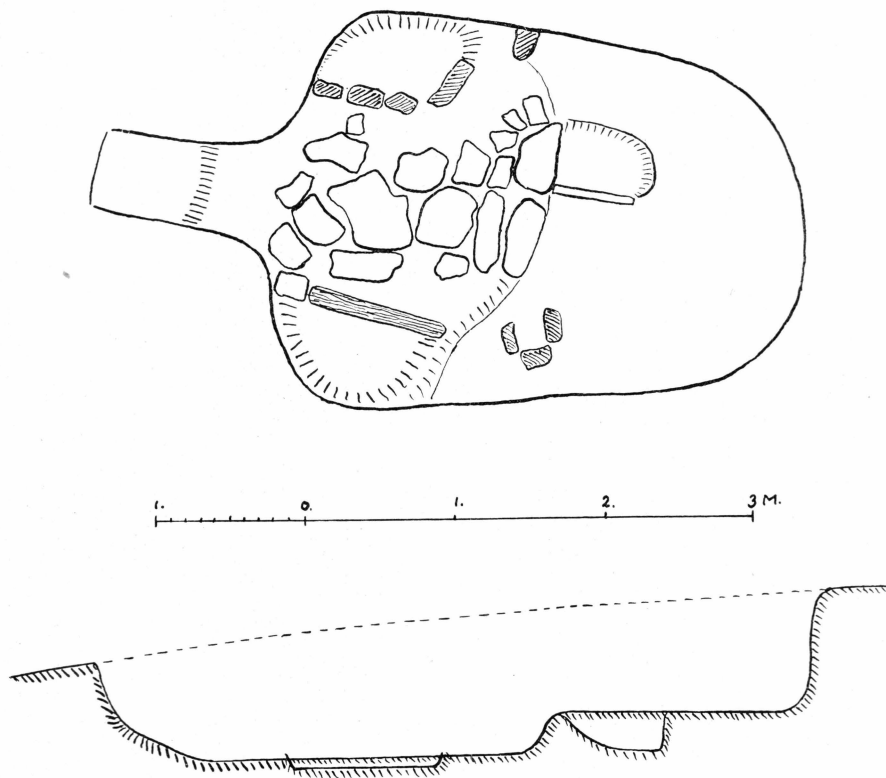


Fig. 5. House II, Cape Harry, plan and section.

the ground, completely overgrown with vegetation. Fig. 5 is a plan and section of the house. It lies 5.9 m higher than the high-water mark and 31 m from the edge of the beach (the height above high-water mark is reckoned from the floor and the distance from the beach from the mouth of the passage). The breadth of the interior is 2.6 m at the front and 2 m at the back, the length is about 3.6 m. The passage is 1.2 m long and lies on a plane with the house floor, which is paved with large and small flat stones. Inside the house on each side of the passage is a shallow depression bounded against the floor by 4 stones and 1 stone respectively and a tree trunk. Inside these were animal bones and traces of blubber. The rearmost 1.8 m of the house was occupied by the platform, consisting

of gravel and lying about 15 cm higher than the floor. In the platform is a hole, about 25 cm deep, which undoubtedly has been covered over with wood: it contained a number of small objects. At one side the platform extends a little more out over the floor, and on it are three stones which probably served as a stand for cooking pot or lamp. The walls of both house and passage consist of gravel.

Inside the house only few animal bones were found, and of ornaments and implements only 22 in all. There is no doubt that it was inhabited



Fig. 6. House III, Cape Harry, seen from the back before excavation.

only a short time, perhaps one winter. On the whole it seemed a very temporary structure and doubtless was a derivative of the Cape York type.

House III, together with V and VII, is the latest in the settlement. It was entirely collapsed, but two depressions in the ground showed it to be a double house (see Fig. 6). It lies 4.56 m above the high-water mark and 22 m from the beach. Originally the house had only one room, which has been 3.8 m long, 3.6 m wide at the front and 2.8 at the back. It has had two pits at the front, the one on the south having been filled up and covered with flat stones when later on the house was extended southwards (see the plan Fig. 7, where the covered pit is shown with a stippled line). In both house and annexe the floor is partly paved with flat stones. The rearmost 1.65 m of the house and 1.4 m of the annexe comprised the platform, 40 cm above the floor of the house and 15 cm above it in the annexe. The platform in the house has two cavities 50 cm

deep, which have been open to the front and covered with flat stones and pieces of wood. Between the platform and the northernmost pit are two long stones which have been used as a lamp stand. In the south side of the annexe is a smaller pit edged with stones against the floor and the

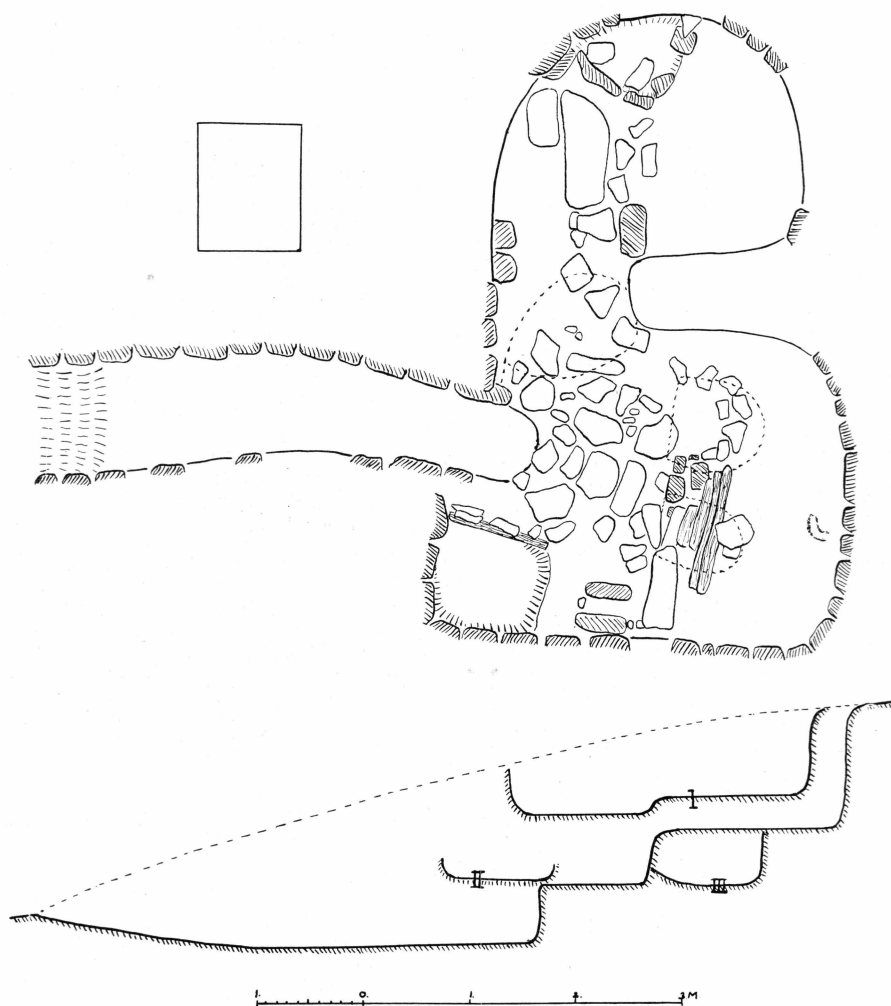


Fig. 7. House III, Cape Harry, plan and section (I: section of annexe, II: section of corner pit, III: section of platform cavity).

platform. In the house the walls have been built of large and small stones (see Fig. 7 and 8), whereas only few stones were employed for the annexe. The passage, which is 4.8 m long and 0.6 to 1 m wide, has had walls entirely of stone. No trace of the roof was found, and it has without doubt been taken away when the house was abandoned. Outside the

house, south of the passage, was a pit, 1×1.2 m, which has been a permanent meat cache.

The house yielded 83 implements and ornaments besides a quantity of refuse of slate, antler and animal bones. The implements were found strewn about the floor, the passage and on the platform. Curiously enough, hardly anything was found in the large platform cavities, which were full of wood shavings.

House IV is completely overgrown with grass and arctic willow



Fig. 8. House III, Cape Harry, after excavation, from SW.

and is visible merely as a shallow depression in the ground. It lies 6.57 m above high-water mark and 30.5 m from the beach. It was not excavated, and so its size can only be given approximately as 3.2×3.2 m and the length of the passage about 4 m.

House V most probably has been inhabited at the same time as House III, as the state of preservation is the same; the side walls and the platform, however, are much more destroyed by solifluction. It lies 6.22 m above the high-water mark and 30 m from the beach. It has the same form as the original House III, except that it is more regular in plan. Inside the house measures 3.7 m in length and 3.5 m in width at the front, 2.4 m at the back. The passage is 3.5 m long, 0.6 m wide, and it lies 0.75 m lower than the floor of the house. In the two front corners of the house are pits, the one on the north being partly lined with flat stones whilst the one on the south is bounded on the floor side by a tree

stem 15 cm thick. The rearmost 1.7 m of the house is the platform, which is 15 cm higher than the floor. The rear wall is 81 cm high. In the forepart of the platform there have been two cavities as in House III, covered with flat stones, but they are almost destroyed by solifluction so that their measurements cannot be given. Along the south wall is a side platform 80 cm wide at the same level as the main platform. The floor is paved with large, flat stones. The house and passage walls were built of stones piled one above the other, but in the passage narwhal skulls have been used in two places instead. There was no trace of the roof. South of the passage was a permanent meat cache dug into the ground, and a similar one was found about two metres from the rear end of the house.

Scattered about the floor and in the passage were in all 48 implements and ornaments and a large number of animal bones, all in a good state of preservation.

House VI is one of the oldest in the settlement. It was entirely overgrown and was visible as an uneven depression in the ground. A number of stones projecting out of the passage were from a permanent meat cache built later from House VII. The house lies 4.72 m above the high-water mark and 17 m from the beach. It is four-sided with rounded corners, 4 m long and 3.6 m wide, with pits in the two front corners, one of which forms a rounded extension, 1×1 m, of the north wall. In against the floor these pits are bounded by a tree trunk 10 cm thick. The middle of the floor is paved with flat stones. Of the back of the house the platform occupies 2 m and is 25 cm higher than the floor. The platform, which was of shingle, was paved at one place with five flat stones, and at two places in the edge there were stones too, perhaps originally supporting a wooden edging. There were no platform cavities. The rear wall is 35 cm high. The walls consist of shingle, stones being employed in one place only. The passage, measuring 3.5 m long and 65 cm wide, slopes rather steeply from the entrance as in the old houses. We did not get down to the bottom of the passage owing to frost, but at any rate it lies more than 48 cm lower than the floor. A number of stones were employed in the walls of the passage. There was no trace of the roof.

About the floor and in the passage were 61 implements and ornaments and a large number of animal bones.

House VII as to shape and state of preservation resembled Houses III and V, and was undoubtedly inhabited at the same time. It lies 4.7 m above high-water mark and 16 m from the beach. The interior measurements are 3.4 m long, 3 m wide at the front and 2.2 m at the back. There are two slight hollows in the front corners, bearing traces of melted blubber; these have no doubt been the lamp places. The floor is paved with flat stones. The platform, occupying the entire width of the back of the

house, is 1.6 m wide and 10 cm higher than the floor. In the platform were two rectangular cavities, 20 cm deep, covered with flat stones and a piece of wood. The rear wall was 90 cm high and, like the side wall and the inner part of the passage, built of large and small stones. The passage, which runs obliquely towards the house, is 4.2 m long, 1 m wide and sloping inwards slightly to a depth of 43 cm below the floor. The actual depth was not reached as the passage was constantly full of water over a frozen bottom. Fig. 9 is a picture of the house during excavations,



Fig. 9. House VII, Cape Harry, during excavation, seen from the back.

photographed from the rear in order to show how an entire wall can slip in (the wall on the left of the picture), so that the original plan can only be determined by very careful investigation. The often very irregular types of houses found in the course of investigations in East Greenland are undoubtedly the result of collapsed walls like this.

Only 36 objects were found in the house, most of them on the floor. In the platform cavities were only one or two small implements in addition to wood shavings.

House VIII lies in a stony terrace of gravel which rises smoothly behind Houses VI and VII. It has fallen in and was overgrown with willow. Only a faint depression marked its existence. It lies 9.54 m above the high-water mark and 45 m from the beach. Its outline was difficult to determine, as stones had been used only sparingly in the house and passage walls. Nevertheless it was done, as the original floor and plat-

form area was a little darker than the original ground surface. The house was 3.15 m long, 3 m wide at the front and 2.25 m at the back. The middle of the floor was paved with flat stones. Shallow hollows in the foremost corner and remains of blubber indicated pits of the same kind as in the already described houses. The rear half of the house was occupied by the platform, which at the front is on the same level as the floor, but at the back 6 cm higher, consisting of shingle. Two stones in the front edge of the platform make it probable that it was originally of



Fig. 10. House IX, Cape Harry, after excavation, seen from the back.

wood, of which only a remnant was left in one side of a hollow 10 cm deep, 75 cm long and 48 cm wide at one side of the platform. The rear wall is 25 cm high. The passage, which is 69 cm lower, is 5 m long, 90 cm wide and curves slightly towards the north.

There were extremely few implements and bones, and they were scattered about the floor and in the passage. Only 16 artefacts in all were found.

House IX resembles No. VIII as to state of preservation, and in fact as to shape too. The foremost corners, however, are more expansive as in the later houses. It lies 12.95 m above the high water mark and 68 m from the beach. It is 3.1 m long, 3.7 m wide at the front and 3 m at the back. The rearmost 1.6 m is occupied by the platform, which is 9 cm higher than the floor level. It consists of shingle, and at the fore part of it there are two cavities 15 cm deep. The sides of the house have two

80 cm wide platforms at the same height as the main platform. The two front corners are somewhat lower than the floor, forming pits wholly and partly lined with stones and with traces of melted blubber. (See Fig. 10). The passage is 4.25 m long, 1 m wide and it lies 61 cm lower than the floor. At the entrance it drops abruptly down to 75 cm below the ground. There was no trace of roof construction. Outside the south side of the passage is an excavation, 2 m long and 0.9 m wide, which has been a permanent meat cache.

Only few implements were found inside the house itself; but in the bottom of the passage was a deposit of refuse, 5 cm thick, containing implements and ornaments and a number of baleen fragments. In all 46 artefacts were recovered.

House X is one of the earliest in the settlement. Only the passage and the foremost part of the house are preserved to any extent, whereas the remainder has been pressed up to a mound 1 m high by solifluction. It lies 11.32 m above the high-water mark and 53 m from the beach. It was not examined.

House XI has also been destroyed by solifluction. Only a small part of the floor remained in its original position. It lies 11.84 m above the high-water mark and 58 m from the beach. What was left of the floor was paved with flat stones, which lay at a level of 40 cm below the surface of the ground. Excavation yielded 6 implements.

Houses XII and XIII were entirely overgrown and in a very destroyed condition. They lie 13.52 and 5.73 m respectively above the high-water mark and 75 and 25 m from the beach.

In addition to the permanent meat caches by the houses there is one between Houses I and II. It was sunk 50 cm into the ground, is 80 cm long and 50 cm wide. It is lined inside with stones and has had a covering of larger flat stones.

At the most northern part of the settlement near the small water-course is a tent ring, consisting of a single row of stones about head-size spread out in a circle of a diameter of 3 m.

Only two graves lie in the immediate vicinity of the settlement. One is out on the extreme point of Cape Harry, but is partly disturbed. The cist, which on three sides is built of large and small stones, on the fourth of one large boulder, measures 1.5 m in length and 0.75 m in width. It is orientated SW—NE, and, in addition to a skull and a thigh bone, contained two seal bones. The grave covering consisted of stones held up by a length of driftwood, 20 cm thick, placed longways. The other grave was on the terrace north of the settlement and consisted of boulders put together to form a cist 1.2 m long, 0.6 m wide. It had been disturbed previously. One or two fragments of the skull lying outside the grave was all that we found.

Along the coast north of the winter settlement are the Eskimo summer settlements. Two hundred metres from the settlement is a stony beach-plain, protected from the sea by a raised beach 1.5 m high. Animal bones lie about everywhere, mostly of seal, as well as a number of implements, all bearing witness of the fact that this has been one of the Eskimo hunting grounds. In the shelter of the raised beach, about 10 m from the water, is a tent ring of head-size stones lying in a scattered circle 4 m in diameter. Close to this tent ring is a horse-shoe pattern of handsize stone measuring 1×1 m. There is also a medium-sized meat cache formed of a pile of head-size stones.

Two kilometres north of the winter settlement a fairly large river runs out to the coast. Round about it, on old gravel terraces and the stony beach, are tent rings, meat caches and a solitary grave. South of the river are an irregular tent ring and two temporary meat caches on the beach, 32 m from the water and 2 m above high-water mark. On a terrace of gravel 200 m from the beach and 8 m above high-water mark are two tent rings, circular, the stones rather scattered, and a platform edge of flat stones. Their diameters were 4 and 3 m. At each tent ring was a fireplace made of four stones. In the river bed below the remains of a gravel terrace, 250 m from the beach and 4 m above high-water mark, is a grave which, unfortunately, had been much disturbed by animals. It is rectangular 1.6 m long and 0.7 m wide. One long side is formed of a large boulder, the ends of a flat stone and the fourth side of three stones. It was built on the natural surface and has been covered with stones resting upon two lengths of drift wood. In the grave, besides some human bones, was a foreshaft for a kayak harpoon. Outside the grave were human bones, a foreshaft and an ice pick for an ice-hunting harpoon, an end mounting for a kayak harpoon and a harpoon head. (Fig. 36). The grave had also been protected by a pile of stones of head size.

On both sides of the river in the edge of the terraces were 5 temporary meat caches of piled stones. On a small terrace near the river, 150 m from the beach, is a small tent ring of closely-placed head-size stones. It is 1 m in diameter and has a platform edge of flat stones. North of the river, on the beach behind a raised beach of stones, are two tent rings 20 m from the water and 3 m above high-water mark. They consist of a rather scattered circle of head-size stones with a diameter of 3.75 m. At one of these rings is a fireplace of four stones set together.

On the hill behind the winter settlement we found ten box-traps for foxes. Eight of them were near a river bed half a kilometre from the beach and 100 m above sea-level.

Cape Elisabeth.

The northeast corner of Ella Island is called Cape Elisabeth. On its east side, 100 m from the outer point and sheltered by it, lies a settlement of 6 winter houses and a tent ring. The houses lie on a plain covered with vegetation and sloping gently upwards, but falling abruptly at the water's edge in a bluff two or three metres high, whereas on the south it is bordered by rocks which rise evenly in over the island (see Fig. 11).

Houses I, II, III and V lie on the edge of the bluff, and the greater



Fig. 11. Settlement on Cape Elisabeth, from E.

part of them has been washed away, only the rearmost remaining. This is undoubtedly due to both land submergence and solifluction.

Houses I, II and III lie side by side. In them were found 2, 7 and 34 implements and ornaments.

House IV lies 2.72 m above the high-water mark and is indicated by a 2.5×3 m rectangular depression in the ground, entirely overgrown and lying 4 m from the bluff.

House V is 20 m to the north of House III, and of it only the platform and the rear part of the floor, 1.82 m above the high-water mark, are preserved. The house was entirely overgrown, and in it were 32 implements and ornaments. On the floor lay a human jaw-bone.

House VI is more recent than the others. It was only partly overgrown, but in a bad state of collapse owing to solifluction. It lies 5.17 m above the high-water mark, 20 m from the beach and behind the other

houses. The passage faces the water. The interior is 3 m long, 2.6 m wide at the front and 2.2 m wide at the back. In the two front corners are two pits, one of them bounded by two stones against the floor of the house. Traces of melted blubber were found in both. The floor is paved with large flat stones. The walls were built of large stones laid one above the other, but now they are in position in one place only. The rearmost 1.2 metres of the house is occupied by the platform, the front edge of which was paved with flat stones. Apparently there has been a cavity in the middle of the platform, but it was so disturbed by solifluction that nothing certain was to be observed. The rear wall was 60 cm high. The passage is 2.4 m long and 60 cm wide, the inner part consisting of stone walls. The bottom was not reached on account of frost. Implements, ornaments and animal bones were found scattered about the floor and in the passage. In all 16 artefacts were found.

Just south of House VI was a tent ring of headsize stones, placed rather wide apart in an oval ring measuring 4×3 m.

On the beach a kilometre south of the settlement were two temporary meat caches. At the same place, 95 m from the beach on an evenly sloping gravel incline was a grave orientated N-S. It measured 1.8 m in length and 0.5 m in width, and was made of stones of head-size and over. The body had been placed with the head to the south, but the skeleton had been disturbed by animals. The grave was covered with stones resting upon two longitudinal lengths of drift-wood. On the east side of the grave, surrounded by stones, were an ulu, an oval bowl bottom and a whetstone.

About two kilometres more to the south on a rounded boulder 200 m from the sea, were two box traps for foxes. Their opening faced the sea, and they measured inside $1 \times 0.2 \times 0.2$ m

Between the traps and the grave was a temporary meat cache of piled stones up on the hill.

Geographical I.

The southwest corner of Geographical Island terminates in a low, rounded tongue falling steeply down into King Oscar's Fjord, but descending smoothly to a flat sandy beach on Vega Sound. The extreme end runs direct south and in towards Vega Sound forms a bay with excellent landing places for kayaks and umiaks. On this tongue, 110 m from the most southerly point, but only 40 m from the bay on Vega Sound, are two Eskimo houses orientated towards the south and placed a little way down on the east side of the tongue to shelter from the westerly wind. They have undoubtedly been inhabited simultaneously and resemble each other in both appearance and state of preservation.

House I was visible as a round depression in the ground, entirely overgrown with willow. One or two stones of the passage sides were

projecting (see Fig. 12, at the top of the picture). The house, one of the Cape York type, lies 5.73 m above the high-water mark. At the front it is 3.2 m wide, at the back 2.6 m and the length is 3.1 m. The two foremost corners are occupied by pits lying 20 cm lower than the floor, which is paved with large and small stones. Between the cooking pit on the east side and the main platform, which occupies 1.4 m of the rearmost part of the house, there is a side platform, 40 cm wide, of gravel. In the west side of the house a side platform projects, measuring 60 cm long and 40 cm



Fig. 12. House I, Geographical Island I, prior to excavation, seen from the back.

wide. It lies at the same level as the main platform and the other side platform, 18 cm above the floor stones. A quantity of melted blubber on the outermost ends of both side platforms indicates where the lamps have been. The foremost edge of the platform is covered with four flat stones, under which there has been a cavity, 2 m long, 40 cm wide and 35 cm deep, in which were a number of small objects among rubbish. The passage, which was not excavated right down, as the ground was frozen, is 2.3 m long, 60 cm wide and lies at any rate 20 cm lower than the inside floor.

In the house 55 implements and ornaments were found.

Like No. I, House II is of the Cape York type. It lies 6.35 m above high-water mark. The floor was entirely paved with large and small flat stones. The pits in the two front corners are 20 cm lower than the floor stones. The walls of the house consist of gravel, but stones have been

employed here and there. The interior length is 2.9 m, the width at the front 3.4 and at the back 3 m. The platform, which is 12 cm higher than the floor stones, is of gravel and measures 1.5 m from the back wall to the front edge. In its fore part is a cavity, 2 m long, 50 cm wide and 20 cm deep, and it has undoubtedly been covered with wood, as no flat covering stones were found. On its east side the platform extends into a side platform 1 m wide and half a metre long, the extreme end being covered with two flat stones. The passage is 2.8 m long, 60 cm wide and at any rate



Fig. 13. Tent ring II, Geographical Island I, from W.

45 cm lower than the floor stones. A number of flat stones have been employed in the walls of the innermost part of the passage.

The house yielded 32 artefacts.

On the north side of Vega Sound, 400 m east of the settlement, are two tent rings by a small watercourse.

Tent ring I lies on an overgrown terrace of gravel, 26 m from the beach and 6 m above high-water mark. It is circular, with a diameter of 3 m, and it is divided at the middle by a row of stones which have formed the edge of the platform. Stones from head to hand size have been employed for this ring.

Tent ring II is on a lower terrace, 14 m from the beach and 2 m above high-water mark. It is circular, 4 m in diameter, and has a platform edge.

On the west side of this tent ring is a fireplace (see Fig. 13 in the foreground).

Between the tent rings there is a small ring, likewise with a platform edge, with a diameter of 1 m.

Behind the tent rings is a box trap for foxes. It faces the beach and has interior measurements of 90 cm in length, 15 cm high and 18 cm wide.



Fig. 14. The settlement, Geographical Island II, from E.

Geographical II.

From the above settlement the west coast of Geographical Island runs for two kilometres due north, whereafter it suddenly turns and forms a south coast for 150 m, and continuing north again. On this coast is a small valley, covered with vegetation, running northwards (see Fig. 14). There, well protected from the north, west and east winds, is a settlement of four winter houses, three tent rings and 16 meat caches. The sketch map Fig. 15 illustrates their situation.

House II is the oldest. Of the other three, I and III may perhaps have been inhabited at the same time.

House I was entirely collapsed and overgrown, but it is to be seen that the front wall has been built of stones and that some stones have been employed for the side walls. It lies 1.83 above high-water mark and 15 m from the beach. It was not excavated, so that its dimensions can be given only approximately. The length is 3 m, the width at the front 3 m, at the back 2 m, and the passage is 3 m long.

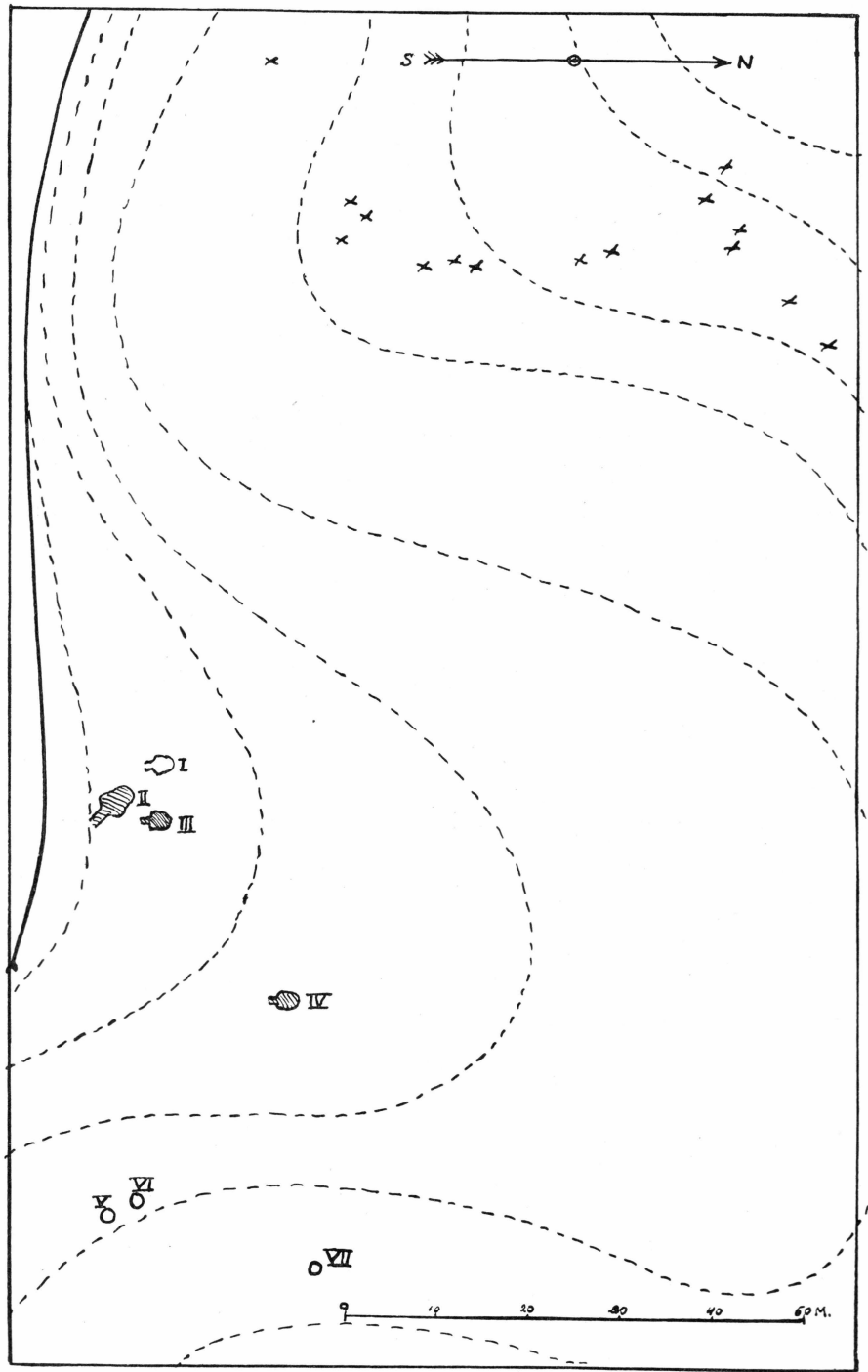


Fig. 15. Plan of the settlement on Geographical Island II (for signatures, see Pl. 7).

House II was entirely overgrown and appeared merely as a depression in the ground. It lies 0.36 m above and 9 m from the high-water mark. It is of the Cape York type with distinct pits in the foremost corners (see plan, Fig. 16). The length of the house is 3.4 m, the breadth at the front 3.45 m and at the rear 2.35 m. A number of stones have been employed in the walls of the house and passage. The floor is partly paved with flat stones. The platform occupies 1.44 m of the rearmost

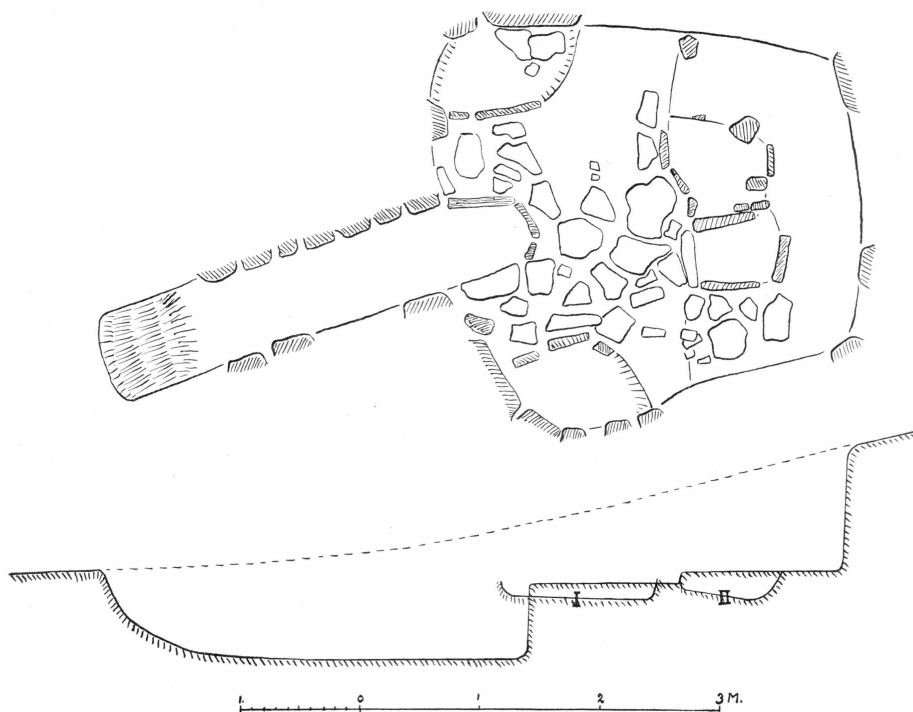


Fig. 16. House II, Geographical Island II, plan and section (I: section of corner pit, II: section of platform cavity).

part of the house. It is of gravel, of which the east part is covered with flat stones and lies 8 cm higher than the level of the floor. In front, in the middle of the platform, is a cavity 25 cm deep, lined with stones and divided into two by a large flat stone. These cavities have been open from the front, covered with wood and used for keeping small objects. The passage is 3.15 m long, 65 cm wide and its bottom is 82 cm lower than the floor, which again means 46 cm below the high-water mark. It would thus seem as if the land has sunk some distance since the house was built.

In the house were found 136 implements and ornaments, most of them in excellent condition, as everything was frozen into the ground. On the floor were also a quantity of animal bones, and three human bones.

House III resembled House I in size and condition. It lies 1.34 m above and 13 m from the high-water mark. The floor was paved with large flat stones. Exact dimensions cannot be given, as it was entirely destroyed by solifluction, but it is without doubt a house of the Cape York type. The roof has certainly been removed before the house was abandoned, as no trace of it was found.

Together with a quantity of animal bones we found 13 artefacts.

House IV was even more collapsed and destroyed than House III, which it has resembled in size and type. Nevertheless a tree trunk, 30 cm thick, was still lying across it. It has carried smaller lengths of wood placed longitudinally over the house from front and rear walls. Over these were turf and a number of flat stones to form the roofing.

Besides 13 artefacts, this house yielded a quantity of animal bones, two human jaw-bones, four other human bones and a considerable number of dog bones.

On the gravel terrace east of the settlement are three tent rings. Of these VII (see the plan) is a child's tent ring, measuring only 1.4 m in diameter. It is of hand-size stones, has a platform edge, and is circular. Tent rings V and VI measure 2.4 and 3 m in diameter respectively. They are of rather widely-spaced stones of head and hand size and form an irregular circle without a platform edge.

West of the settlement the ground rises and forms gravel terraces, on which lie quantities of large stones. Among them are 16 temporary and permanent meat caches of piled stones. Some of them still had flat covering stones. There was also a fox trap of the box type. It was built on a large boulder, covered with hand-size stones and orientated towards the shore. It measured inside 80 cm long, 15 cm wide and 12 cm high.

Konglomeratnæs.

From King Oscar Fjord across Ymer Island to Dusen Fjord is a valley, the south end of which is split into two by a high knoll of Devonian conglomerate forming a ness — "Konglomeratnæs" — with a bay on either side. Eskimos have formerly had settlements there (Fig. 17).

In the west bay are three winter houses, six tent rings, six meat caches and a box trap for foxes.

The winter houses lie on a sandy terrace 6 m above the high-water mark. They are all much destroyed by solifluction. Apparently they are of the same type as Cape Harry House I.

House I lies nearest the edge of the terrace, 73 m from the beach and facing south. A number of stones have been employed for the front wall, and in the east side wall are the remains of a large trunk of drift-wood. The floor has been paved with small flat stones. The interior

measures 2.9 in length and 2 m in width. The passage is 2.2 m long and 0.6 m wide. On the floor we found four small artefacts.

House II lies further in on the terrace behind House I, 98 m from the beach. It is entirely collapsed as a result of solifluction, so that the length now is only 1.4 m. The breadth at the front is 2.3 m. The house faces west, and only faint traces of the passage are preserved. A quantity of wood has been used in the walls of the house. It was not excavated.

House III lies just to the north of House II. It is a rectangular



Fig. 17. The settlement on Konglomeratnæs, from N.

depression in the ground, partly overgrown, and with some remnants of timber projecting from it. It faces west. The interior apparently has been 4 m long and 2.2 m wide. At the front are faint traces of a passage only 1 m long, but this may be a result of solifluction. Some timber has been employed in the building of the front wall. Across the house lay the remains of two roofing beams.

It was not excavated.

On a stony terrace below the terrace with the houses are three tent rings.

Tent rings IV and V lie side by side, 1.5 m above and 33 m from the high-water mark. Tent ring IV consists of a very irregular circle of head-size stones, about 4 m in diameter. A metre south of this ring is a fireplace. Tent ring V forms a rather irregular, straight-sided triangle. The front side is 4 m long and lies parallel with the shore. The distance

from the middle of this to the rearmost stone is 3.2 m. South of these tent rings, 85 m from the beach, is an oval tent ring of head-size stones, about 3×4 m in diameter.

West of this ring the coast forms a small point, on which is a tent ring of head-size stones. It is oval, measures 3×3.4 m and has an opening towards the beach, from which it lies at a distance of 12 m.

On the terrace above the houses, and 110 m from the beach, are two tent rings. One of them, Tent ring X, consists of head and hand-size stones in a circle with a diameter of 3.5 m. It has a platform edge of hand-size stones and cutting off one-third of the circle. Near this ring are three stones set together for cooking purposes. Two metres away is another tent ring, rather oval in form, 2×2.5 m in diameter, and consisting of a closely set row of head-size stones. Between these rings and Tent ring VII are five meat caches, four of them temporary and one permanent. The latter is built of piled-up stones and measures inside 1.2×0.6 m in plan and 0.5 m in height. Near House II are also remains of a permanent cache. Above the tent rings is a fox trap. It faces the beach and is 85 cm long, 10 cm wide and 15 cm high inside.

On the east side of the ness are two tent rings and eight meat caches.

Tent ring I is 4 m above and 20 m from the high-water mark. It is circular with a diameter of 3.8 m and divided across the middle by a platform edge.

Tent ring II is 10 m from and 4 m above high-water mark and of the same appearance as No. I, but slightly larger, 4 m in diameter.

Suess Land.

On the east side of Suess Land, at the entrance to Antarctic Sound, lies a large Eskimo settlement. Buried in a grassy slope rising up from a stony beach 25 m wide to a gravel terrace, are 19 house ruins (see Fig. 18). On the terraces behind the houses are numerous other remains dating from the Eskimo habitation there. The sketch map Pl. 7 gives the plan of the settlement. All the houses face the southeast in the shelter of the terraces from the prevailing winds that come down through Antarctic Sound from the northwest. North of the houses the terrain is cut through by a watercourse, which has not much water except when the snows are melting.

The houses, all of which but two covered with vegetation, certainly date from very different times. They are all merely depressions in the ground, with a stone sticking up here and there. Only three were excavated, but the others do not seem to differ much from them in size and condition. One house, XI—XII, is however a double house, consisting of two equally large rooms with a common wall and passage.

The two most recent houses, XIV and XV, lie side by side about

25 m from the beach. They seem to be of the same appearance as the newest houses on Cape Harry and are of the same size as the main room in House III. More stones, however, have been employed in the building of the front wall here than at Cape Harry. Both houses still had part of the roof left. Fig. 19 is House XV seen from the back. The stone wall at the top of the picture is the front of the house. The large tree trunk lying lengthwise in the picture has been the main support of the roof. It is placed across the middle of the house and has carried smaller timbers



Fig. 18. The settlement on Suess Land, from S.

placed longitudinally from the front and rear walls in towards the middle. The house has also been partly roofed with flat stones, two of which can be seen just under the main beam on the left in the picture.

House IV was entirely overgrown with vegetation and looked very old. Only in the passage were any stones visible, but they came from a later meat cache. Excavation showed, however, that it must be placed to the later of the entirely overgrown houses. It lies 6.53 m above and 50 m from the entirely overgrown houses. It lies 6.53 m above and 50 m from the high-water mark. The interior is 3.15 m long, 2.55 m wide at the front, 1.92 m at the back. The walls are of gravel and a few flat stones. The back wall is 78 cm high. The foremost corner is slightly rounded, somewhat lower than the floor and is stiff with melted blubber in the bottom. The floor is paved with flat stones. At the rear the house is cut off at rightangles and its entire width occupied by a platform 1.3 m long,

consisting of gravel, lying 22 cm higher than the floor and at the fore edge limited by a row of flat stones. A little to the south of the fore edge is a platform cavity, 40 cm wide, 60 cm long and 22 cm deep, lined with flat stones. Along the side walls up to the platform are two rectangular stone boxes, 60 and 40 cm long, 25 and 30 cm wide respectively, where the lamps appear to have had their place, judging from the distinct traces of melted blubber. The passage curves slightly to the south, is 4.6 m long, 65 cm wide and lies 53 cm lower than the floor level. It des-



Fig. 19. House XV, Suess Land, not excavated, seen from the back.

cends evenly from the ground level to its greatest depth just below the floor of the house.

Scattered about the floor and in the passage were 22 artefacts.

House IX appeared as a shallow depression in the ground, and only two fair-sized stones from the walls projected from the covering of vegetation. It lies 2.12 m above highwater mark and 39 m from the beach. It is of the Cape York type, widest at the front with two pits and rounded at the back. The length is 2.95 m, the width at the front 3.10 m and at the back 2.3 m. The wall, which at the back is 83 cm high, consists of gravel and a few large stones. The floor is partly paved with flat stones. The platform lies 15 cm higher than the floorstones and consists of gravel; from back to front it measures 1.25 m. In its north side is a cavity, 60 cm wide, 60 cm wide and 27 cm deep, which has been open on the side facing the floor. Along the south side of the house and on the same level as the

main platform is a side platform of gravel, 60 cm wide and 1 m long, running from the platform to the foremost corner-pit, which in towards the floor and the side platform is set with stones. The passage descends steeply from the ground surface to a depth of 76 cm below the floor, continues another 60 cm horizontally into the room, where it ends with a vertical face. It is 3.2 m long, 60 cm wide and in the inner end has some large stones in the sides.

In the house we found 31 artefacts.

House XIII prior to excavation had the same appearance as

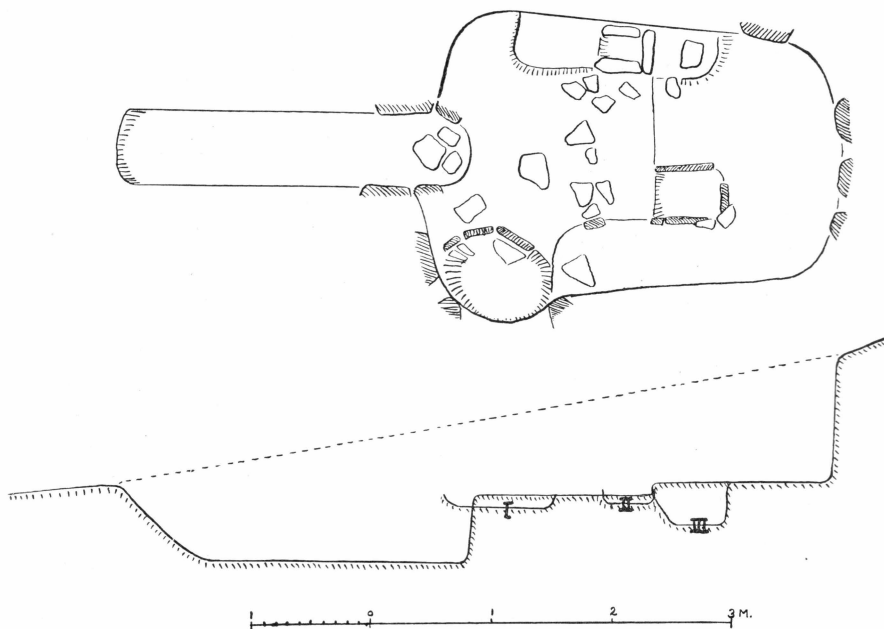


Fig. 20. House XIII, Suess Land, plan and section (I: corner pit, II: lamp place, III: platform cavity).

IX. It lies 3.75 m above and 35 m from the high-water mark Fig. 20 is a plan and profile of the house. It is 3.4 m long, 2.5 m wide at the front and 1.95 m at the back. The floor consists of gravel with a flat floor stone here and there. In the walls are some stones, and the back wall is 1.05 m high. In the north, front corner of the house is a pit 12 cm deep, lined with flat stones on edge in towards the floor. In the opposite corner there is no pit. The platform is of gravel and lies 10 cm higher than the floor level. From back to front it measures 1.5 m. In the platform is a cavity, 35 cm deep, lined with flat stones. There is a side platform along the north wall, extending from the main platform and at the same level out to the corner pit. Along the south wall is another platform, 5 cm higher than the main platform. It extends a little way into

the latter and at the middle has three stones set together as a lamp stand. The passage is 53 cm lower than the floor and at its inner end is built of stones; in the bottom lie three flat paving stones. It is 2.5 m long and 60 cm wide.

This house yielded 40 artefacts.

Close to House XX is a tent ring, XXVI. It is circular, 3.6 m in diameter, of head and hand-size stones placed at rather wide intervals.

On the terraces above the houses are five graves (see plan).



Fig. 21. Grave XXI, Suess Land, uncovered.

Grave XXI is built of large blocks forming a cist 1.5 m long, 70 cm wide and 60 cm deep, in which the remains lie on the natural surface of the ground, with the head towards the north and the legs bent well up (see Fig. 21). In front of the skull lay a seal bone. The grave had been protected by a heap of hand and head-size stones resting upon two beams of wood, 10 and 20 cm thick, placed lengthwise over the cist. Among the stones was a toy bow of wood (Plan 3, Fig. 8).

Grave XXII lies among large stone boulders. It is built of three layers of stone blocks placed one above the other to make a cist 1.4 m long, 70 cm wide and 60 cm deep. In it was the most of an adult skeleton, but disturbed so much by animals that the original position in the grave could not be determined. Lengthwise over the cist was the fore part of a sledge runner, a bottom-board from a kayak and a piece of drift-wood 8 cm thick. The whole grave was covered with a pile of stones. Under

this pile, at the north side of the grave, lay the following objects: a shaft and foreshaft of an ice-hunting harpoon, a sling handle, a composite bow of five pieces of wood, and two arrow heads of bone (Fig. 37).

Grave XXIII is a child's grave. Up against a large stone were two smaller stones, forming a triangular cist, the sides measuring 70, 80, and 85 cm in length and from 35 to 50 cm in height. The cover consisted of head-size stones resting on a piece of drift-wood 5 cm thick. A metre from the grave we found the jaw bone. The other bones lay in the cist.



Fig. 22. Grave XXV, Suess Land, unopened, from SE.

Grave XXIV was built as XXII. The cist measured 1.1 m long, 70 cm wide and 42—55 cm deep. Most of the skeleton of an adult individual was found, but disturbed by animals. Among the stones lay a wooden tube (Pl. 3.5) and a stick, split at one end, with a tree-nail through it.

Grave XXV consists of four stones placed up against a larger one. They enclose a cist 1.3 m long, 55 cm wide and 45—65 cm high, which was covered by head-size stones which, over the cist, lay upon two pieces of drift-wood laid longitudinally (Fig. 22). The grave contained the skeleton of an adult, lying on its back with the legs bent up to the left side. The skull lay reversed (see Fig. 23) and the lower jaw was missing. It was found 1 m outside the grave (see Fig. 22, by the stones to the right). On the west side of the grave, among the stones, lay a wooden bowl and an oval baleen box with a wooden bottom.

Near to the graves, built in the same fashion and entirely closed up,

was a stone erection (Pl. XXXVII). Inside it measured 60×40 cm, but it contained not the slightest trace of bones.

On the terraces were three cooking places. They consist of three head-size stones set together to form a four-sided space, about 20×20 cm, open to one side.

At XXVIII we found the lamp fig. 34 and at XXIX the cooking pot fig. 35. The cooking place XXVII was covered over with a flat stone and there was a similar one in the bottom.



Fig. 23. Grave XXV, Suess Land, uncovered.

The children's houses XXX and XXXI were of hand-size stones. Similar houses have been found elsewhere in East Greenland.

At XXXII lie two rectangular fields of hand-size stones, 1.2×1.4 and 1.4×1.4 m.

On the terraces north of the watercourse are two temporary meat caches, XXXIII and XXXV, of head-size stones piled together. At the same place are two fox traps. XXXIV is unfinished. XXXVI is 75 cm long, 12 cm wide, 17 cm high and faces the shore.

The caches near the houses are permanent and all dug down into the ground. In size they are $50-70 \times 70-100$ cm.

About two kilometres along the coast north of this winter settlement is a summer settlement. On a terrace north of a stream, 60 m from the beach and 6 m above high-water mark, is a tent ring of head-size stones, 4×4.5 in diameter.

Behind the tent ring and out by the beach are 5 meat caches, about 80×100 cm, of piled stones. At the same place are two box traps for foxes, but they have collapsed. South of the stream is a grave, formed of head-size stones. It is 1.8 m long, 60 cm wide and 60 cm high. It was covered with a pile of stones resting upon four pieces of drift-wood placed lengthwise over the grave and one across it. In the grave were some skeletal remains of an adult individual, but they were badly washed out by meltwater from the snow and partly covered by a layer of gravel. The bottom of the cist was the ground surface, on which was a scattered paving of six large flat stones. About 150 m further north are two tent rings, 20 m from the beach and 4 m above high-water mark, one of them much disturbed. The other is triangular in outline and is of head and hand-size stones. The sides, one of which is parallel with the shore, are 5 m long. The rearmost corner is cut across by a row of stones, the platform edge, which is 2 m from the rearmost point and runs parallel with the front.

Half a kilometre south of the winter settlement is a tent foundation of much interest. It lies 5 m above and 40 m from the high-water mark. It is quadratic, 2×2 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. Near this foundation are five temporary meat caches of piled stones. On the terrace behind the settlement is a box trap facing the shore. It measures 70 cm in length, 15 cm in width and is 20 cm high inside.

Two kilometres south is another fox trap near an old river bed, 50 m from the shore and 6 m above it. It is 90 cm long, 18 cm wide and 15 cm high.

Cape Beijer.

The north side of Kempe Fjord does not lend itself to human habitation. The mountains everywhere drop steeply to the water, and only here and there is there a narrow beach suitable for a landing place. Two kilometres east of Cape Beijer however is a small settlement on an old river bed which curves out into the fjord like a flat cone. The settlement consists of a winter house, a tent ring and various other remains of Eskimo habitation.

The house lies 2.77 m above and 20 m from the highwater mark. It was entirely collapsed, though the front wall was preserved in places, and over the interior the main roof beam still lay in position. Fig. 24 is a plan and a profile of this house. It is 2.55 m long, 2 m wide at the front and 1.55 m at the back. The front wall consists of several stones laid one above the other, and in it, above the passage, is a small niche. The other walls are of gravel apart from a single stone in the side. The

floor is paved with large, flat stones. The platform, the front edge of which is formed of four stones with flat tops, is 22 cm higher than the floor stones and from back to front measures 1.2 m. There was no platform cavity.

In the east side of the house, where floor stones are lacking, there may have been a side platform of wood with a cavity, as a number of small objects were found there. The west side of the house is occupied by the lamp place, which consists of five flat stones set on edge and a pit, the

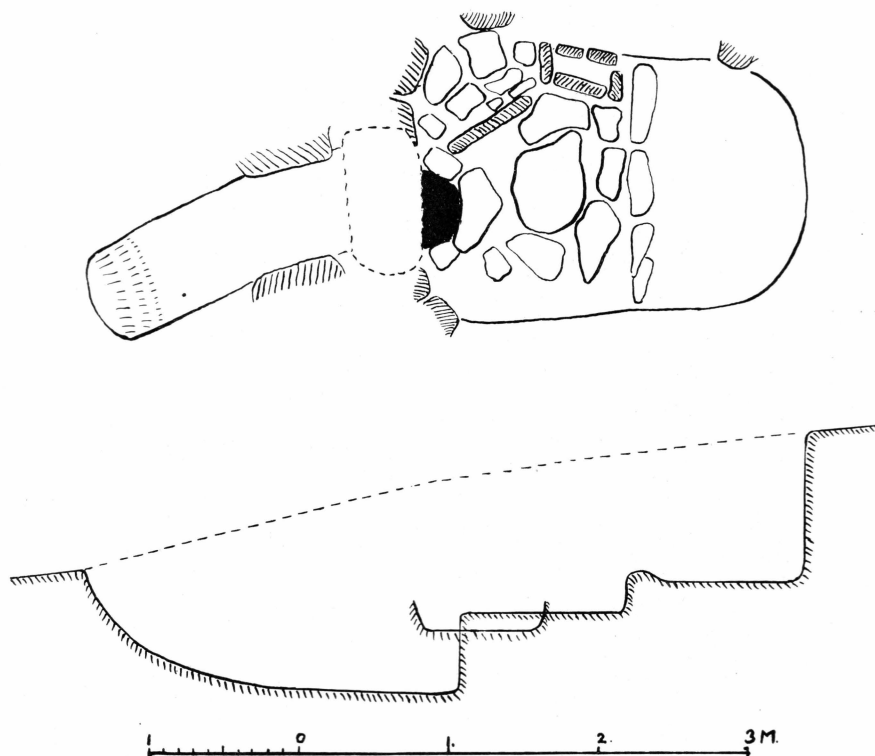


Fig. 24. House I, Cape Beijer, plan and section.

paved bottom of which is 10 cm lower than the floor, against which it is delimited by a large stone on edge. The passage, which faces the water, runs southwards. It is 2.25 m long, 60 cm wide and has been roofed with large flat stones, of which the innermost one carrying the front wall is still in position. The walls of the passage at the inner end are of large stones.

Inside the house we found 31 artefacts.

About 150 metres to the east of the house is a tent ring, 10 m from the beach. It lies on a gravel slope, 3 m above high-water mark, formed of head-size stones. It measures 3 m in diameter. Near it were found an unfinished ulo and an oval bowl bottom of wood.

Between the tent ring and the house are two permanent meat caches, built on the ground of head-size stones. In one was a knife of antler, apparently intended for cutting blubber or meat. Behind the meat caches, 35 m from the beach, was a wall of stones piled one above the other, 1 m high and 1.3 m long. Two metres behind this, but without any obvious connection, was a fireplace of three stones set together, and a "seat", consisting of three stones close together and two flat stones on top of them, at a height of 50 cm from the ground.

Up against a large boulder to the west of the house was a row of stones enclosing a flat space 75×90 cm. A similar shelter, but much larger, was found under a projecting rock wall 300 m to the west, 50 m above and 200 m from the highwater mark.

Right out on the beach, 110 m west of the house, are two box traps for foxes, one parallel with the shore, the other facing the water.

Cape Hedlund.

On the east side of Cape Hedlund, the northwest point of Lyell Land, facing Kempe Fjord are two shallow bays above which the land rises about 30 m in height to the west, whereafter it falls steeply down into Rehdim Fjord. On the south side of the northernmost of these two bays are three small house ruins close together. They are orientated towards the northeast. Fig. 25 shows the houses before excavation. The roof construction could be observed on them all. It was exactly like that on the houses already described.

House I (on the left of the picture, fig. 25) lies 1.08 m above and 10 m from high-water mark. It is foursided in outline, slightly wider at the front than at the back, but is in a bad state of preservation owing to solifluction. The length is 1.8 m, the front width 1.45 m and back width 1.4 m. From the back wall, which is 55 cm high, the platform measures 80 cm to the front edge, and it is 29 cm higher than the floor stones. The platform may have been somewhat longer, but the width is definitely indicated by the front edging of stones. There is no cavity in the platform. The floor is paved with flat stones and in the corners are indications of pits. In the right-hand pit was the jaw-bone of an adult individual among a quantity of small objects (Pl. 4, fig. 1—22). The front wall of the house has consisted of stones and in the other walls there was a stone here and there. The passage was 3.05 m long, 50 cm wide and it lies 13 cm lower than the floor level.

Inside the house were 31 artefacts of various kinds.

House II is still smaller than House I and has no passage. It may have been there originally, but has scarcely been larger than the passage of House II, Cape Harry. The house lies 1.29 m above and 1.4 m from the

high-water mark. The length is 2.18 m, the breadth at the front 1.40 m and at the back 1.04 m. In the front wall are three stones which occupy almost the whole of it. The other walls are of gravel. The platform, which at the front is bordered by one large stone with a flat side uppermost, is one metre from the back wall to the front edge and lies 15 cm higher than the floor, which is of gravel with one large, flat stone. The south side of the house is occupied by a side platform 30 cm wide, the floor-side of which is limited by a flat stone on edge. This has certainly been the lamp place. On the opposite side is a very shallow pit.

In this house were 8 artefacts.



Fig. 25. Houses I—III, Cape Hedlund, prior to excavation, from NE.

House III (see fig. 25, farthest to the right) is very like House I. It lies 1.29 m above high-water mark and 17 m from the beach. In length it measures 1.9 m, in breadth 1.55 m at the front, 1.2 m at the back. The platform is 80 cm long, covered at the fore edge by a large flat stone, and it lies 18 cm higher than the floor, which is paved with flat stones. The rear wall is 93 cm high and consists of gravel. In the two side walls is a single stone. The front wall is built of stones and a large tree root, which lies across the entrance. The south side of the house is occupied by a depression, 60 cm wide, bordered on the floor side by two flat stones set on edge and is divided into two compartments by a flat stone placed across it and bearing traces of melted blubber, so that this undoubtedly has been the lamp place. The passage is two metres long, 40 cm wide

and lies 81 cm lower than the floor level. It has been roofed along the greater part of its length.

This house yielded 13 artefacts.

On the extreme point of Cape Hedlund was a fox trap, 61 cm long, 12 cm wide and 20 cm high, built on the top of a large flat stone just above the beach.

South of the houses, on the slope facing the sea, is a horse-shoe shaped shelter, consisting of 10 head-size stones and with the opening towards the water.

Three kilometres from the winter settlement, on the east bank of a large river mouth on the north side of Lyell Land, are two temporary meat caches of head-size stones piled up in a heap. Between them are the remains of a tent ring, now destroyed. It measured 3×3 m.

III. THE FINDS DESCRIBED

THE EARLY NORTHEAST GREENLAND CULTURE

Finds from Northeast Greenland have been divided into: an early culture, designating an immigration from the south and comprising Inugsuk types; a mixed culture in two stages, the early and the later Northeast Greenland Culture, which consists of types from the south, Thule types from the north, and some local types (H. Larsen, 1934). In the region now examined no houses with Inugsuk types alone were found, even if in one house they certainly predominated. The finds from Kempe Fjord and King Oscar Fjord are here divided into an early and a late group, and it is seen that in the main this division coincides with the division referred to above. On several points it supplements it, as a number of new types have made their appearance, and others have now also been found in the early culture. Those which previously have been thoroughly dealt with will merely be briefly mentioned with the most necessary references, whereas new types will be described at greater length.

The finds that are placed to the early Northeast Greenland culture came from Cape Harry (Ha) House I, VI, VIII, IX and XI; Cape Elisabeth (E) House I, II, III and IV; Geographical Society Island I (G I) House I and II; Geographical Society Island II (G II); Konglomeratnæs (K) House I, and Suess Land (Su) House IX and XIII. The following list contains a complete summary of the objects found, listed according to type. The locality is given by the abbreviations shown above in parentheses.

Harpoon Heads.

There are 30 harpoon heads in all, finished, unfinished, and defective. As regards 23 of them, the material of which they are made is antler. Of the others, two are of whale bone and five of walrus ivory.

The thin harpoon head, with no separate blade and barbless, is represented by a specimen of walrus ivory. It has two spurs and the line hole parallel with them (Pl. 1.1). We know this type from

Arrow head, bone, vestigial screw thread, lanceolate blade	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
— , — , cuneiform tang, lanceolate blade	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
— , — , — , with blade slit	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
— , — , lateral knobs, lanceolate blade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
— , — , defective	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	
— , chalcedony, lanceolate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
— , slate, cuneiform tang	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Bow, wood, defective	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Bow, bone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Sinew-twister, bone	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Marline-spike	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	
Gorge, with one hole	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
— , defective	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	
Sling handle, flat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
— , thin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
— , defective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Eyeshade, wood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Sealing stool, leg of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Seal scratcher, of bear jaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Means of Communication.																
Sledge shoes	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	4	3	19
Toggle of sledge draft line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Trace buckle	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	7
— , defective or unfinished	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Cross slat for sledge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Implements.																
Snow knife	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	6
Knife, slate, single-edged	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	18
Knife blade, slate, single edged	8	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	25
Knife, slate, broad bladed	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Knife handle, blade socket in end	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
— , — - side	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	4
Whetstone	6	3	1	3	..	..	..	2	3	3	2	1	..	..	6	30

(Continued p. 42).

(Continued p. 42).

	Ha.					E.				G. I.		G. II.	K.	Su.		Total
	I	VI	VIII	IX	XI	I	II	III	V	I	II	II	I	IX	XIII	
Adze head, bone	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
— —, stone	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	10
Adze blade	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Adze handle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Adze	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wedge	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	10
Chisel-shaped implement, slate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bow-drill shank	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
— bit	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Bow-drill mouthpiece, caribou astragalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
— —, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Hand-drill, with sharpened edge, slate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
— —, slate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ulo, with wood handle	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ulo handle, wood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Ulo blade, slate	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	12
Scraper, stone, convex-edged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
— —, concave edged	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
— —, straight edged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cup scraper, ivory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Two-handed scraper	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pointed bones (awls?)	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	3	..	2	..	14
Blubber knife, antler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Household utensils.																
Lamp	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cooking pot, fragments	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	5
Cutting board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dipper, wood, defective or unfinished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Spoon, antler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Bowl, bottom, wood, oval	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4

Bone mounting.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Wooden box.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blubber pounder.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sucking tube.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wooden stick for fire drilling.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hearth for fire drilling.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Toilet, clothing, ornament.															
Back scratcher.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Stiletto, with copper point.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Animal teeth, pierced.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	6
—, cut at the root.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Pendant, ivory.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	10
—, stone.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beads, ivory.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Beads, in animal form.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
—, linked, fragment.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Ornament, propeller shaped.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ornamental bodkin.....	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Thimble holder, anchor shaped.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Games and pastimes.															
Human figure, wood.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	11
Animal figure, wood.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
Bark, rolls of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Toys.															
Harpoon head, Inugsuk type.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
—, flat.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	6
Foreshaft of ice-hunting harpoon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Arrow head, bone.....	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
—, wood.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Bow, wood.....	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	7
Trace buckle.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sledge runner.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

(Concluded next page).

	Ha.					E.				G. I.		G. II.	K.	Su.		Total
	I	VI	VIII	IX	XI	I	II	III	V	I	II	II	I	IX	XIII	
Cross slat for sledge	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Kayak model	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Snow knife.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ulo	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Whetstone.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lamp, fragment.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bowl bottom, oval.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bodkin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous.																
Baleen knots.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	7
Iron, piece of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Wooden stick, wedge-shaped.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wood and bone points, cut obliquely	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	14
Wood with baleen lashing.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

a toy specimen from Dødemandsbugten, although that one has only one spur (Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 8.1). A specimen of the same type was found on the surface at Cape Harry.

The Inugsuk type has six representatives, two of which (one whale bone, the other walrus ivory) have one spur. These two approach the type that lies between the Inugsuk type and the flat harpoon head, barbless, and with a separate blade (Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 2.4). Clearly enough, however, they belong to the Inugsuk type, though they are not quite pure. Another harpoon head, with a split for a separate blade parallel with the line hole and a powerful rear spur, is round.

The flat harpoon head, barbless and bladeless, is the type occurring most commonly even in the early houses. In all we found 11 specimens, one of them of walrus ivory, the others of antler. The length varies between 7.5 and 17.3 cm, and all complete specimens have two spurs. One of the heads, however, in each spur has a small notch, making them bifurcated (Pl. 1.7). In its most characteristic form this type occurs only in Northeast Greenland, but its prototypes undoubtedly go back to West Greenland (Dødemandsbugten, p. 98).

The flat harpoon head, barbless and with a separate blade yielded three specimens. Two of them are of antler, the third one of whale bone. They all have a rivet hole for fastening the blade. It is merely chance that this type was not found in the early houses in Dødemandsbugten. Its origin without doubt is closely associated with the flat types mentioned above.

Of seven unfinished or defective, flat harpoon heads two are of walrus ivory and five of antler.

Other Parts of Harpoons.

The only harpoon blades found in the early houses are 15 triangular, faceted slate blades (Pl. 6.41 and 42). This is the commonly occurring type in Northeast Greenland (Dødemandsbugten, p. 98). One specimen has a lashing hole at the bottom in the middle. As a result of having been sharpened the blade of this one tapers off sharply towards the point. The blades vary in width and length from 2.2×3.3 to 3.1×5.4 cm.

Of foreshafts for kayak harpoons there are two fragments. Both are of whale bone and have only one lashing hole. Pl. 6.23 is one of them, cut off square at the butt and with a rounded tenon. This West-Greenland type has occurred in former Northeast Greenland finds (Dødemandsbugten, p. 101).

Shaft mountings for the kayak harpoon occur in two types. The heavy Thule type, of which there is a specimen of narwhal ivory

(Pl. 5.8), and the cylindrical type, with a specimen of antler. Both types have previously been found in Northeast Greenland (Dødemandsbugten, pp. 99—101) and reflect influence from north and south.

Foreshaft of ice-hunting harpoon. Two specimens, both somewhat defective. One, of whale bone, has an oblique lashing hole bored in the side. The other is of narwhal ivory and has afterwards been transformed into a sucking tube (Pl. 5.2). See page 57.

Finger rests for the harpoon occur in six specimens. Three of them are of the long type, two of antler and one of narwhal ivory, furnished with one or two holes (Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 2.19 and 20) and three are short knobs of narwhal ivory (Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 11.17 and 18). The latter type was found only in the later houses in Dødemandsbugten, but this can only be accidental.

Ice picks occur quite frequently. There are 8 specimens, seven of them of antler and one of whale bone. They are of the type commonly occurring in Northeast Greenland (Pl. 1.14).

Fig. 26 is a throwing board, found in two pieces in the passage of

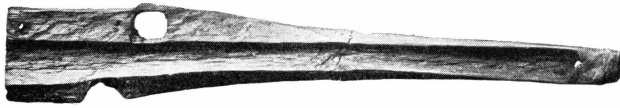


Fig. 26. Throwing board.

one of the early houses. It has a notch for the thumb and a hole for the index finger, and thus is of the same type as that formerly used in West Greenland. We know of several specimens of the throwing board from Northeast Greenland (Dødemandsbugten, p. 103), but mostly in later types.

Only a very defective swivel, of whale bone, was found. It is barrel shaped, 5.9 cm long, 3.8 cm in diameter, and has a square hole in one side. This type has previously been found in Northeast Greenland only (Dødemandsbugten, p. 103. Richter fig. 85.7).

Pl. 2.5 is an oval piece of slate. In addition, there is a small, circular piece and an oval disk of wood with domed sides. These three objects have perhaps served for closing the harpoon bladder (Dødemandsbugten, p. 143 and fig. 35).

Other Hunting Implements.

Of lance foreshafts there is a specimen of antler (Pl. 1.8). In the fore end it has a slit, 2.6 cm deep and 0.3 cm wide, to receive the blade. A hole in the fore end is intended for holding both the blade in position and the foreshaft to the shaft. Similar lance foreshafts have previously been found in Northeast Greenland (Dødemandsbugten, p. 104 and

Pl. 4.4. Richter, fig. 48.5), but the present specimen differs from them in having a hole in the butt instead of a tenon. From each side a hole has been drilled in obliquely towards the middle. The explanation of this may be that a tenon of some other material has been placed in the central hole and secured there by means of rivets through the smaller side holes. It is less probable that the hole has accommodated the shaft itself and that the foreshaft has been riveted to it.

Lance blades are present in six specimens, of slate. One of them has a lashing hole in the middle at the butt, and another has an unfinished hole (Pl. 2.2). The latter blade shows that the worker has first attempted to drill a hole with an ordinary bit, but thereafter has continued with a hollow drill, thus leaving a nipple in the centre; the hole was not completed, however. Perhaps a tubular bone was used as a drill bit. These blades measure from 3.5 to 4.5 cm in width and from 6.9 to 9 cm in length.

Side prongs for bird darts. There are eight entire specimens and two fragments. Six of them have from 2 to 5 barbs on the inner side (Pl. 5.9 and Pl. 1.9). One specimen has three barbs on the inner side and a smaller one at the point on the outer side (Pl. 1.10), which may be the result of influence from the Thule type — although this is only found in the later houses. This small outside barb occurs on specimens from Drømmebugten on the south side of Traill Island and from Cape Wigkander (Richter fig. 117.3 and 4).

Pl. 5.10, however, is a side prong that is quite different from specimens previously found. Instead of barbs turning in towards the shaft of the dart, this one has opposed barbs on the sides. It was found together with two exactly similar specimens, one of which is shown on Pl. 5.9 and undoubtedly has belonged with these to a set of prongs for one dart. Six of the side prongs have a spur on their outer side, 5 to 10 cm from the butt, and one has a hole through, no doubt for the lashing. These prongs vary in length from 20 to 28.7 cm and thus are unusually large. Six of them are made out of antler and two of whale bone. The two fragments are the butt ends, made of whale bone. A point of narwhal ivory, 6.7 cm long, with two barbs on each side and broken at the end has possibly been on a bird dart.

The wound pin, which did not occur in the early material at Dødemandsbugten, occurs here in one specimen. At the top it has a knob furnished with a V-shaped hole. It is of the same type as those from the later houses in Dødemandsbugten (Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 11.19) and is familiar from earlier finds (Ryder, fig. 186, Richter, fig. 87.5).

The arrow heads are all of types familiar from previous Northeast Greenland finds. The commonest is the head with a flat,

cuneiform tang and a lanceolate blade (Pl. 5.11), of which there are five, all of antler, and measuring from 10.5 to 23 cm in length. One specimen with a cuneiform tang has in the tip a split for the insertion of a blade. This type has previously only been found in the later houses in Dødemandsbugten. Of the type with the lanceolate blade and rudimentary screw tang there is a specimen 19 cm long, of antler. One specimen with a conical tang has two small knobs on the sides, is 9.5 cm long and in the tip has a split for a blade.

Of seven defective arrow heads of bone, three are fore ends with a split for a blade, three are indeterminable fragments, and one is a conical tang with four interrupted screw threads placed two and two on opposite sides.

Pl. 6.44 is a lanceolate arrow head of siliceous slate. This is the first occurrence of this type in Northeast Greenland. It is known from Angmagssalik in the earliest cultures there and up to the 18th century (Mathiassen, 1933, pp. 51 and 81) and from West Greenland's Inugsuk Culture (Mathiassen, 1931, Pl. 1.19).

It may be that some of the triangular slate blades Pl. 6.41 and 42, referred to under harpoon blades, have been used as blades for arrow heads; with such blades, however, it is impossible to differentiate unless they are actually found in position in the weapon.

On the other hand, the slate point with a tang Pl. 6.51 and 52 is an arrow head. The find contained 5 specimens, one of which, Pl. 6.51 has not been finished, as the tang has been cut over with a saw but not entirely severed. One specimen has a barb on one side (like Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 3.20).

Of bows of wood we found three specimens. One fragment, measuring 21.5 cm in length and 2.5 cm in width, is the end of a bow made in one piece. The other two are the extreme sections of the compound bow. They are 30 and 28 cm long, 4 and 3.3 cm wide, and about 1.5 cm thick.

Only one specimen of the bow brace was found, of antler, 16.5 cm long, 2.5 cm wide and 1.5 cm thick at the middle. Several specimens of this type were found at Dødemandsbugten, but all of wood (Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 4.11).

Pl. 6.25 is a sinew twister of walrus ivory, of the usual Greenland type (Dødemandsbugten, p. 106).

Two *marline spikes*, 9 and 11.2 cm long, are of walrus ivory. The shorter specimen, which is broken at one end and pierced by a hole, widens out at both sides at this hole. The type occurs in previous Northeast Greenland finds (Thomsen, fig. 18e and Richter, fig. 55a2). The other specimen has two drilled holes and increases slightly in width towards the top. Marline spikes are known from Inugsuk and have a wide distribution (Mathiassen 1930, p. 195).

Of Gorges there are three specimens, one of which is shown on Pl. 2.12. It is 9.3 cm long and has only one hole at the middle. The other two specimens are broken at the hole and now are only 5 and 6 cm long. In Dødemandsbugten this type was found only in the later houses (Dødemandsbugten, p. 145).

There are three sling handles, one of them flat, one thin, and one round. They all have a hand-grip, which is poorly executed on the flat type, and the outer end is broken off them all. The use and distribution of this implement has recently been discussed (Dødemandsbugten, p. 137, Inugsuk, p. 260). Of two ends of sling handles one is oblong in section, the other triangular. On its upper side the flat one has a groove across it for the thong, whereas the other has a notch in each side.

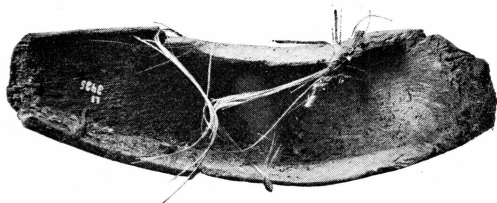


Fig. 27. Eye-shade.

Fig. 27 is an eye-shade of wood, seen from below. It is carved out of one piece of wood and later lengthened at each end by a piece of wood, lashed on with baleen thread. The upper side on the picture has rested against the brow, and the two baleen thongs for holding it on are still partly preserved. Each one is fastened at one side of the recess for the brow. No eye-shade of just this form has previously been found. The nearest is a specimen from Stormbugt, Northeast Greenland, (Thomsen, Pl. xxiv, 9) and one from a grave find, Agto, Egedesminde district (Birket-Smith, 1924, fig. 37). At Angmagssalik the eyeshade has been much in use in recent times and occurs there in two types (Thalbitzer 1914, figg. 316—319 and 320—322). The poor conditions for preservation are presumably to blame for its not having been known from early material. There can be no doubt that it has come to Northeast Greenland with the southerly migration.

The sealing stool is represented by a fragment, 14.5 cm long, of the type used for standing upon.

There is one specimen of a seal scratcher, of bear jaw, whereas the two specimens of it found at Dødemandsbugten came exclusively from the later houses (Dødemandsbugten, p. 144).

Means of Communication.

Of sledge shoes there are 19 specimens, three of them of antler and the rest of whale bone. The longest piece is 51 cm, and they vary in width from 3.5 to 8.6 cm. The commonest width, however, is 6 cm. They are from 0.7 to 2.1 cm thick. The nail holes, in which in many cases the tree-nails are still fastened, are placed in a zig-zag line and drilled obliquely in towards the middle.

A sledge cross-slat is 81 cm long, 9 cm wide and 1.5 cm thick. In the sides at each end there is a notch, and in the middle, 8.5 cm from the end, a hole for the lashing.

A draught-line toggle is 6.5 cm long and made of whale bone. It is of the same type as Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 5.14.

Of the trace buckles, three are of whale bone, five of narwhal ivory, one of walrus ivory and one of antler. It is of the usual type. Three have one large and one smaller, round hole (Pl. 6.24), and five have one large, oval and a smaller, round hole.

Implements.

Snow knives. There are five complete and two defective specimens, of the Thule type with two shoulders and slightly bent-over handle. Five are of whale bone and from 15 to 29.5 cm long and from 6.5 to 9.5 cm wide at the shoulders. They are all badly worn at the tip and originally have been longer. One specimen has a suspension hole in the upper shoulder and in the extreme end of the handle, which terminates in a unilateral knob. One defective specimen also has a suspension hole in the shoulder. There is an unusual specimen, with the blade made of antler and the handle of wood fastened on with a lashing through drilled holes (Pl. 3.3).

The knives are either entirely of slate or have a slate blade and a handle of some other material. Those entirely of slate are present in 19 single-edged specimens, though almost all of them are sharpened on both sides near the point. On ten of these the handle terminates in a unilateral knob, sometimes more, sometimes less pronounced (Pl. 5.4 and 5). One knife has a suspension hole in the handle (Pl. 5.4). The knives measure from 12.5 to 26.1 cm in length, and from 2.2 to 5 cm in width. Three of them, measuring 21.3 (Pl. 5.4), 23.8 (Pl. 5.5) and 26.1 cm in length, are among the best made and the longest Eskimo slate knives ever found. A knife 17.5 cm long and 5 cm wide has finger grips on the handle. Seven similarly single-edged knives lack the unilateral knob on the handle; they may have been used for inserting in a haft of some other material, but the thickness and length of the handle seems to contradict that theory. They measure from 11 to 20.5 cm in length and from 2.5 to 5.3 cm in width. One knife with a straight handle stands

out as a special type, with a blade 8.8 cm wide terminating at the fore end in a wide, rounded edge which continues along one side. It is 23.8 cm long. Twenty-five knife blades of slate have been inserted in handles of other material. They are all single-edged and terminate at the end in a tang (Pl. 6.50). The length varies from 8.5 to 18.3 cm, and the width from 2 to 4.5 cm. A special blade is shown on Pl. 2.9.

The finds contain three types of knife handles. One, of which there are three specimens, has a blade socket in the end. Two of these are of antler and one of narwhal ivory. The socket of the latter handle is so narrow that presumably the blade has been of iron. Through the extreme end it has a rivet hole. This handle, which is 13 cm long and 2.2 cm wide, originally has been a foreshaft of an ice-hunting harpoon, afterwards remade into a knife handle, and, when the socket broke, it has been used as the top piece of a fire-drill. Besides two lashing holes dating from its life as a foreshaft, there are also nine holes showing that it has ended as an ajagaq. Another handle has at the top a hole for suspension and at the bottom a groove for a lashing to prevent the blade from splitting the handle. On one side this handle is embellished with a large drilled dot in the middle, surrounded by four smaller dots placed opposite one another (Pl. 2.20). Dot ornaments on knife handles are familiar from one that will be discussed below and one from another Northeast Greenland find (Richter, fig. 57.7). Two knife handles have a socket both in the end and in the side. One, of antler, is handsomely formed and at the bottom has a rivet hole (Pl. 2.19). Knife handles fashioned like this have been found in West Greenland (Inugsuk, Pl. 10.4), but there the only socket is in the end. The other handle is of wood, 13 cm long, and with a groove at both ends for a lashing. Both types occur in the early Northeast Greenland culture. On the other hand, a new element is the knife handle consisting of two pieces of bone lashed together, holding between them an iron blade secured with a rivet. Of this type one part is of antler and has an ornamental dot in the side. It occurs in earlier finds in Northeast Greenland (Richter, fig. 57.1 and 3) and in Scoresby Sound.

There are 30 whetstones. Five of them are of coarse-grained sandstone and intended for rough whetting. They are rectangular in section (Pl. 5.3), and four of them have whetting surfaces on all four sides, whereas there are only two on one of them. The largest measures 25 cm in length, and they vary in width from 3.5 to 6.3 cm and in depth from 2.6 to 4 cm. All the other whetstones are of slate and for finer whetting. Most are very irregular in form and only two have four whetting surfaces. The others have two or one. The largest is 12 cm long, and in width they vary from 2 to 5 cm, and from 0.5 to 1.5 cm in depth. Five of them are more regularly shaped, with rounded or parallel sides and

finger grips at the ends (Pl. 5.6). One of the latter has handsomely formed corners (Pl. 2.10). Four have a suspension hole in one corner. These types recur in many Northeast Greenland finds (Dødemandsbugten, p. 114, Richter, p. 67).

Of the adze we have one complete specimen, only the lashing being absent (Pl. 5.7). The wooden handle, which is 27.5 cm long, has three holes at the end for the lashing which has held the head on. The butt end of the handle is rather defective but possibly has had a knob on it. The head is of antler with an inserted blade of siliceous slate. On the sides it has a hewn notch to hold the lashing. In addition to this adze there are five heads with a hole for the blade, three blades, ten heads entirely of slate and two handles of wood. The two adze handles both measure 25.5 cm in length and at the head end have one and three holes for the lashing respectively. At the other end the handle is somewhat thicker on one specimen and the other has a projecting knob to support the hand (Pl. 3.13). This latter handle at the head end has one fire-drilling hole in one side and three in the other, a feature often met with on adze handles (Inugsuk, Pl. 9.8). Four of the adze heads are of antler and one of whale bone. The latter, which is shown on Pl. 3.12, may possibly have had an iron blade. Of the others, two are like the adze described above, whereas two have four and six holes drilled vertically for the lashing (Pl. 3.11). Two specimens from surface finds from Cape Harry are drilled horizontally (like Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 5.1). Of the three adze blades, two are of siliceous slate and like the aforementioned adze, whereas one is of slate and has an almost straight edge and a tongue-shaped heel (Pl. 6.55). Ten adze heads of slate have been lashed direct to the handle. In the heel of one there are rubbed grooves to hold the lashing (Pl. 2.7). Three of the heads are from 20.5 to 21 cm long and from 6.6 to 7 cm wide, but have not yet been sharpened. They provide a good illustration of the pecking technique employed when working slate prior to polishing (Pl. 2.6). The other adze heads measure from 9 to 18 cm in length and are only polished at the edge (Pl. 2.8).

Pl. 2.18 is an implement of slate, 14.2 cm long, rectangular in section and the end lowest in the illustration formed into an edge 1.8 cm wide. This type may have been hafted like an adze and used for hewing frozen blubber or meat. We know of similar specimens from more recent times in West Greenland, and they are of either bone or iron (Birket-Smith, 1924, p. 150).

Wedges, 10 specimens, one of whale bone and the others of antler. They all have a rounded point and numerous marks and flake-fractures from blows. They are between 8.5 and 18 cm long.

Pl. 3.18 is an implement of antler, 21 cm long. The upper end has

been smoothened as a handle, while the lower end has a sharp, rounded edge displaying signs of much wear. This implement, one that has not previously been observed in Northeast Greenland finds, may have been employed for hewing blubber from frozen caches. (See page 38).

Apart from the many signs of drilling in wood and bone, the numerous specimens of bow drills bear witness of the great importance of this drill to the Eskimo of Northeast Greenland. There are three drill shanks, of wood, 25.5, 23.7 and 38.2 cm long. They are thickest at the head, where the bit has been inserted in a slot and held there by means of a lashing round the shank. On one of the specimens the end is waisted, and terminates in a collar to hold the lashing.

Of the drill bits, which are of slate, only one is double-ended (Pl. 6.54), whereas ten are single-pointed (Pl. 6.53). These bits, which measure up to 4 cm in length and 0.2—0.6 cm in thickness, terminate either in a cuneiform cutting edge or in a point formed of four intersecting facets.

Four drill mouthpieces are made of walrus skull bone and one of caribou astragalus. One of them has a hole on opposite sides and on both sides a hollow for the teeth (like Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 5.17). Besides the hole on the narrow side, another has a hole on the broad side, and thus has also been employed for fire drilling.

In addition to bow drills there are hand drills, three specimens, of slate. Two of them have one side sharpened to an edge besides the drilling point (Pl. 2.15).

Fourteen ulos were found, varying greatly in size; two of them still have their wooden handle (Pl. 5.12 and 13). The edge varies in length from 6.5 to 24.5 cm. Eight ulos have two holes in the top for lashing the handle on. One has even three, one only one, three none, and one is unfinished. Of two loose wooden handles one has a hole for the lashing; the other has three holes, and from the middle one a groove runs up over the back (like Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 3.24).

There are three specimens of the convex-edged scraper. One, of slate, is 6.2 cm long, 2.3 cm wide, and has one side formed into a scraping edge. One is of flint, almost circular, 2.2×2.5 cm in size, and has a scraping edge along the whole circumference. A flake of siliceous slate, 3.4 cm long, has been converted into a scraper by retouching along the edge. On the underside at the bulb of percussion it has been retouched.

Pl. 6.43 is a scraper with a convex edge, formed of a flint flake, flaked on both sides and with a scraping edge at the point. This type occurs in the old Inugsuk culture (Inugsuk Pl. 13.5), whereas in Angmagsalik it does not occur until the 18th century (Mathiassen, 1933, p. 91).

In Dødemandsbugten it was found in the earliest houses (Dødemandsbugten, p. 83).

Pl. 2.4 is a straight-edged scraper. We have two specimens, of it, with an edge length of 5.1 and 5.4 cm.

The cup-scraper of walrus ivory is represented by one specimen (Pl. 6.56). It is 7.5 cm long, 4.5 cm wide and 3 cm high. The two long sides are slightly concave and ground to a scraping edge. In Northeast Greenland this type is known from a house find at Rypefjældet (Thomsen, p. 449). Characteristic as it is of the Thule Culture (Mathiassen, 1927, II, p. 91), a specimen occurred at Inugsuk (Inugsuk, Pl. 13.7).

There are two specimens of the two-handed scraper, the material being polar-bear ulna; one of them has a shaped hand-grip (Pl. 3.14).

Of 14 sharpened pieces of bone five have a very thin point and have undoubtedly served as awls. They are from 9 to 24.5 cm long, and four are of walrus ivory, one of them drilled through the top, another being of antler. One specimen has a short point formed of four intersecting facets (Pl. 2.13). Another has been made out of a foreshaft of an ice hunting harpoon of narwhal ivory (Pl. 2.23). The others vary in length from 10 to 15.5 cm and are more or less pointed.

Household Utensils.

The only lamp found is a very atypical specimen. It is a large stone, hollowed out on the upper side to form a bowl, 20 × 26 cm in diameter and 4 cm deep (see fig. 3, right, on the house floor).

Cooking pot fragments, of which there are five, show that the cooking pot has been rectangular with rounded corners and a flat bottom. The fragments are of sandstone, coarse-grained soapstone, micaceous schist and chlorite schist. One fragment shows that the depth has been 14.5 cm, and three have holes along the edges, showing that the pots have been put together of several pieces. A fragment of the rim has a suspension hole drilled from the rim obliquely through to the inner side.

A cutting board of wood is 22 cm long, 9.5 cm wide and 1.5 cm thick. It is rectangular with the corners cut off at one end, making a handle, which is now broken off.

Of wooden dippers there are a defective specimen and an unfinished one, measuring respectively 19 cm long and 11 cm wide, and 10 cm long, 7.5 cm wide and 3.7 cm high. Several specimens of this type have previously been found in Northeast Greenland (Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 14.3. Richter, fig. 74, 1—2 and fig. 103,9).

Plate 2.22 is a spoon, of antler. There are two specimens of this type, 13 and 15.5 cm long. One has been spoiled, a four-sided piece having been drilled off to provide material for something else.

Oval bowl bottoms, of wood, are represented by two small

specimens, measuring 5.7×9 and 9×12 cm, and two larger, 20×27.5 and 24×31 cm.

There is one blubber pounder, of wood, with the end of the handle widened to afford a better grip for the hand (Pl. 5.1). It has occurred in many Northeast Greenland finds and now has also been found in West Greenland (Mathiassen, 1934, fig. 42). The commonest type from Inugsuk and Central-Eskimo finds is of antler.

Of mountings for wooden vessels two of antler were found and one of whale bone. They measure from 6.5 to 31 cm long and 1.4 to 2.2 cm wide; they are slightly curved and in the middle have a row of rivet holes.

Fig 28 is a small foursided wooden box, of the dimensions $7.2 \times 12.8 \times 10$ cm. It is slightly narrower at the top than at the bottom,

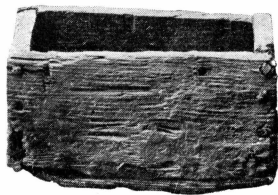


Fig. 28. Wooden box.

the ends being trapeziform and let into the sides. It is held together by tree-nails. Earlier finds have yielded a number of fragments of the four-sided wooden box (Dødemandsbugten Pl. 14.11) and one entire specimen with a lid (Koldewey, I, p. 649).

Two sticks for fire-drilling are 21 and 32 cm long. A piece of wood, measuring $23 \times 6 \times 2$ cm, has fire-drilling holes in one side.

Pl. 5.2 is a sucking tube, formed out of a foreshaft of an ice-hunting foreshaft, of narwhal ivory. It is 23 cm long and tapers slightly at one end. Sucking tubes have previously been found in Northeast Greenland (Dødemandsbugten, p. 135).

Toilet, Clothing and Ornaments.

There is one back-scratcher, of narwhal ivory. It is 4 cm long, and the edge is 1.5 cm wide and slightly curved. It is the same type as Dødemandsbugten Pl. 7.21; but it has not the ornamental dots and the two small holes at the crack in the handle.

Pl. 6.47 is an awl of copper, inserted in a wooden handle 5 cm long. Possibly it has been used as a tattooing needle.

The propeller-shaped ornament occurs in two specimens, one of them of antler, the other of walrus ivory (Pl. 4.34–35). Along the edge the latter is decorated with a row of ornamental notches. This type,

known from earlier finds in Northeast Greenland (Dødemandsbugten, p. 126) always has an ornamental stamp about it.

Pierced teeth have been worn as ornaments and as amulets. There is one specimen of a bear incisor (Pl. 6.34). Bear teeth with a suspension hole are sometimes ornamented with drilled dots (Richter, fig. 101.3-4). Of five seal teeth two are pierced (Pl. 6.35), whereas three have merely been cut into a wedge shape at the root. Pl. 6.36 is a pierced tooth of bladder-nose. The walrus molar Pl. 6.25, which is pierced at the middle, may perhaps have served as a button.

Small pendants of walrus ivory are present in several different types. Pl. 6.37 is quite a unique specimen, formed like a screw 2.2 cm long, with a hole in the top for a cord. It may possibly have been the tang of an arrow head once, as the type with the screw tang has occurred in a Northeast Greenland find (Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 12.6). Pl. 4.27 is a type which terminates at the base in a drop-shaped extension, above which are two rolls, and at the top it ends in a small shank with an eye for a cord. The commonest type is a drop-shaped bead pierced at the top, of which we have five specimens. Pl. 4.25 has a roll at the top. A specimen of chlorite has the top divided in two (Pl. 6.40).

Beads, which in previous Northeast Greenland finds have been made of coal (Dødemandsbugten, Pl. 7.11. Thomsen, Pl. VII.8), are here represented by two specimens made of walrus ivory (Pl. 6.38-39).

Small animal figures of walrus ivory pierced with a small hole have undoubtedly been drawn on a cord and worn as ornaments. Very often several of different forms are found together. Three specimens are carved to represent swimming birds with outstretched neck (Pl. 6.32). Thirteen specimens, varying between 1.7 and 2 cm in length, represent sleeping seals. One specimen is shaped like an inflated harpoon bladder (like Pl. 4.18). Pl. 6.33 is formed in a lump with an animal head, possible a dog. Drilled dots indicate eyes and ears. On the fore side there is also a larger drilled dot, and on each side of the neck a smaller dot ornament.

Of middle pieces of linked beads there are two specimens, of walrus ivory (Pl. 4.28-29). We know of two types of linked beads, one found in West Greenland (Inugsuk, Pl. 18.11) and the type with the elongated middle piece which, together with the other type, has been found in East Greenland (Mathiassen, Kangerdlugssuaq, p. 9). Those now found are of the latter type, and in fact another Northeast Greenland find yielded one (Nathorst, p. 364). Linked beads in the Naujan find are elongated (Mathiassen, 1927, Pl. 33.1) but not quite like those from East Greenland, so that the origin of the latter type must doubtless be placed to the Kangerdlugssuaq region.

The anchor-shaped thimble holder, which in Northeast Greenland has previously occurred only in the southern part (Thalbitzer, 1909,

fig. 22, Mathiassen, *Kangerdlugssuaq* p. 15) is here represented in a specimen of walrus ivory. It occurs in both the Thule and the Inugsug cultures (Inugsuk, 1930, p. 224), but in all probability has come to North-east Greenland from the south.

The ornamental bodkins, twenty altogether, are all of walrus ivory and were found together (Pl. 6.1-20). Their execution varies a great deal and some of them have had both a practical and an ornamental use, as some are well worn at the point, have been resharpened, or are broken. One specimen, which terminates with a carved knob at the point, has served no other purpose than as an ornament (Pl. 6.9). All the bodkins have a hole through the head, made in various ways. Eight have a rounded head and are drilled horizontally (Pl. 6.2, 7, 11, 13-16 and 19). Two others, also with a horizontal hole, have an angular head (Pl. 6.4 and 10). Seven have a hole drilled obliquely from the end out to the side (Pl. 6.5-6, 8-9, 12 and 17-18) and three have a ringshaped eye (Pl. 6.1-2 and 20). All the bodkins with the exception of four have decorative rolls near the head, in more or less vigorous relief. Of the other four, one has a cruciform head with a dot at the point of intersection (Pl. 6.20), one has two particularly large rolls (Pl. 6.2) and one has a four-sided termination, quadratic in section, and is ornamented with a vertical medial line and with small notches in the edges. The fourth specimen has a head formed as a double cross with a bulge at the middle, on both sides having a decorative horizontal line. Two specimens also have a double roll at the middle (Pl. 6.11 and 17) (the point of Pl. 6.17 is broken). All these types occur in West Greenland's Inugsuk Culture with one exception (Pl. 6.9). Northeast Greenland has previously produced a number of the types (Dødemandsbugten, p. 84. Richter fig. 87.1; 101.2; 124.1). Mathiassen (Inugsuk, p. 298) assumes that some of these ornamental bodkins, i. e. these with the rolls, have their prototypes in the stylus of the Norsemen, and he refers for instance to a stylus from Iceland (Magnusen, 1842, Pl. 8). The stylus illustrated there has certain features in common with our ornamental bodkins which cannot be accidental. Both the angular head (Pl. 6.10) and the double belt with a four-sided section at the middle of one of the specimens (Pl. 6.11) are features of the aforesaid stylus. The other type of ornamental bodkin (Pl. 6.1) goes back to the Thule Culture (Mathiassen, 1934, p. 80). A parallel find from a grave at Nugak, Ritenbenk district, included 22 bodkins of both types and an anchor-shaped thimble holder (Museum No. 6129—57).

Games and Pastimes.

Carved human figures of wood. We have eleven specimens, varying in height from 5 to 12 cm, and including both male and female types (Pl. 2.16-17). On none of them are the facial features indicated.

The females all have the toupee, but on all our specimens this is damaged. The figures have been carved with a certain primitive sense of beauty. This, however, applies particularly to the animal figures, of which a bear is especially fine. Of the other animal figures two represent seals, 8.5 and 16 cm long, and one an ermine (Pl. 4.41), although the latter is of very poor workmanship.

From the platform cavity in a house came two small rolls of birch bark. They are 2 cm long and have a diameter of 2—2.5 cm.

Toys.

Miniature objects are usually classified as toys. They are of the same types as the full-sized objects they represent and copy them in every detail.

There is a specimen of the Inugsuk harpoon head, in antler (Pl. 6.28), six of the flat harpoon head, barbless and without a separate blade, four of them being of walrus ivory and two of wood. Most have two spurs (Pl. 6.30) only one having a single spur (Pl. 6.29). When drilling the socket on the latter harpoon head the drill-bit of slate has broken off and is still to be seen in the hole. There are two foreshafts for the icehunting harpoon, 16.4 and 17.3 cm long, made of narwhal ivory and antler respectively.

Of arrow heads there are five specimens, 7—9.5 cm long, of antler. Four of them have a lanceolate tang with small notches in imitation of the rudimentary screw thread (Pl. 6.31). One has a cuneiform tang, and has a barb on one side (Pl. 4.32). The foremost part of an arrow is of wood, as also a butt end, which is flat in section and is furnished with a nock (Pl. 6.48).

The toy bow occurs in five specimens, four of them being very defective. The complete specimen is 30.5 cm long, 1.5 cm wide and 0.4 cm thick, and on the belly side has two small depressions in imitation of the seating for the small blocks on the compound bow (see page 78).

The trace buckle, a specimen made of narwhal ivory, 3.7 cm long. Of four sledge runners, three are entire and measure 14.2 (two) and 37 cm long, 2.5, 2 and 2.8 cm wide. They have a row of holes for lashing the cross-slats and in the nose is a hole for the draught-line. None of them has the slightest trace of upstanders. There are eight cross-slats, between 11.5 and 16 cm long, 2 and 3.5 cm wide. They belong to the runners described above. A kayak model is of wood and measures 25 cm long, 2 cm deep and 2.7 cm wide at the middle. It has a flat deck and the stem is rather sharper than the stern.

Pl. 4.37 is a small snow knife with two shoulders and a suspension hole. Three ulos are of slate and of the same type as the large ulos found. The length of the edge is 3.5 cm and 4 cm. Of two whetstones of slate, one, which is 4 cm long, has finger grips in the ends.

Only a fragment of a crescent-shaped lamp was found. An oval bowl bottom of wood is 5×6.5 cm in diameter. Pl. 4.31 is a small splinter of bone inserted in a wooden handle and whipped with baleen thread.

Miscellaneous.

There are seven specimens of baleen thread tied into knots. Four different knots have been used: bowline hitch, sheet bend, reef knot, and a single running knot.

In connection with various implements iron has been spoken of as probably having been used for blades. A small iron blade is 3.5 cm long and 1.8 cm wide, and may have served as a harpoon blade.

Pl. 6.49 is a piece of walrus ivory 10 cm long. In both ends it has two holes, one of which is fractured. The holes bear the marks of heavy wear, on the figure all running downwards and outwards. It may have served as a handle for a bag or a quiver. A similar object was found in a grave at Cape Franklin (Nathorst, II, p. 364).

Two other objects of unknown use are worked sticks of wood, 19 cm long, about 3 cm wide and oval in section. At one end they have been cut into cuneiform and pierced with a hole, whereas the other end is broken off. Possibly this object is the outer end of a whip-handle.

Of fourteen points, from 6 to 12 cm in length and cut off obliquely at one end, 12 are of antler and two of wood. The latter have been referred to as toy foreshafts for the icehunting harpoon (Dødemandsbugten, p. 133), but all our specimens are too atypical for this interpretation to be correct.

Pl. 5.14 is a tine of antler with one end cut flat on two opposite sides. One of these has a unilateral knob and on the same side there is an incision. The use of this object is unknown.

THE LATER NORTHEAST GREENLAND CULTURE

Some houses had a decidedly later appearance, even if among them the state of preservation was nothing like uniform. The objects described below come from Cape Harry (Ha) House II, III, V and VII; Cape Elisabeth (E) House VI; Geographical Island II (G II) House III and IV; Suess Land (Su) House IV; Cape Beijer (B) House I, and Cape Hedlund (He) House I, II and III.

Harpoon Heads.

There is a specimen of the transitional type between the Inugsuk harpoon head and the flat head with a separate blade (Pl. 1.2). It is of antler and has a powerful posterior spur.

The flat harpoon head with a separate blade is represented by three specimens. One, of antler, still has the blade of copper in position

	Ha.				E.	G. II.		Su.	B.	He.			To- tal
	II	III	V	VII	VI	III	IV	IV	I	I	II	III	
TYPES													
Harpoon heads.													
Round, barbless, with separate blade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Flat, barbless, no separate blade.....	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	11
— , one barb, no separate blade	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
— , barbless, with separate blade.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
— , defective or unfinished	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Other parts of harpoon.													
Blade, of stone	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
— , — , unfinished.....	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Foreshaft of ice-hunting harpoon	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
— - kayak harpoon.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Harpoon wing	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ice pick.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Plug for harpoon bladder.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Throwing board.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other hunting implements.													
Lance blade, stone	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6
— , unfinished	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Side prong for bird dart, Thule type	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
— - — , defective	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wound pin.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gorge.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Arrow head, bone, cuneiform tang	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
— , — , rudimentary screw tang.....	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	11
Arrow head, bone, — — — with blade slit	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
— , — , knobs on tang.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
— , — , defective.....	..	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	9

Bow, wood, defective.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sling handle.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
—, defective.....	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Handle for towing line.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Seat of sealing stool.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Leg of sealing stool.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Means of communication.												
Sledge shoe.....	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	12
Trace buckle.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Kayak paddle blade.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sledge runner, nose.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
End mounting for kayak paddle.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Implements.												
Knife, single edged, slate.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Knife-blade, single edged, slate.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Knife, with iron blade.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Knife handle, bone.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whetstone.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Adze blade.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wedge, bone.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Blubber knife, antler.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drill bit, slate.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
—, iron.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bow-drill bit holder.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drill shank.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drill mouthpiece, seal astragalus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4
—, other.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scraper, stone, concave edge.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Two-handed scraper.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Ulo, slate, defective.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Needle.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Pointed bone.....	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4

Bow	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	6
Sinew twister, wood.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Arrow, wood.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Sling handle.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sledge runner.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spoon, wood.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scrapping board.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous.													
Sheet iron.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wreckage.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Handle, ivory.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tubular bone with marks of cord wear.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Wooden stick with three holes.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pointed bone or wood.....	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

(Pl. 1.4). It is inserted in a slit in the nose of the head and fastened there with an iron rivet. The other two are of the very powerful Northeast Greenland type, four-sided in section, found only in later houses (like Dødemandsbugten Pl. 11.4). Both are of walrus ivory and have had an iron blade, which the Eskimos have removed by drilling away the piece from the rivet hole to the nose.

Flat harpoon heads, barbless, and without a separate blade: there are 11 of these, seven of them being of antler, three of walrus ivory and one of whale bone. All except one have two spurs, the other having one (Pl. 1.5). On one specimen each of the spurs has a small notch. These heads are from 6.6 to 13.5 cm long.

A flat harpoon head is furnished with a powerful unilateral barb (Pl. 1.6). It is of antler. Several specimens of this type have been found at Scoresby Sound; one specimen illustrated has the barb on the opposite side (Ryder 1898, fig. 13b).

Of four defective and unfinished flat harpoon heads two are of antler and two of walrus ivory.

Other Parts of Harpoon.

Metal has mostly been employed for blades of harpoons. Blades of both iron and copper have been mentioned above; four slate blades show, however, that the old triangular blade of stone has still been in use. They measure from 2.1×4.2 to 3×4.2 cm and have a lashing hole in one side.

Foreshafts for ice-hunting harpoon: two specimens, both of narwhal ivory, and one of antler. Only the latter is perfect. It measures 30.3 cm in length and has one lashing hole. The other two have been much longer, but now measure only 30 and 35 cm in length. One has a drilled lashing eye, whereas the other has three holes, one above the other.

Foreshafts for kayak harpoon: two defective and one unfinished specimen, of whale bone, walrus ivory and antler respectively. Apparently they have had only one lashing hole. The two with the butt still preserved are cut square and have a tenon with a rectangular cross-section. After having broken, one specimen has been used as a bow-drill mouthpiece.

Pl. 1.16 is the rear end of a harpoon wing, of whale bone; it broken over at the middle where there have been two holes for the lashing. The two small holes at the rear end may perhaps have been intended for an extra steadying cord between the wings. Apparently it has been of the same type as has previously been found in Northeast Greenland (Dødemandsbugten, p. 102).

From a surface find at Cape Elisabeth comes a wooden shaft for a winged harpoon (fig. 29). It is 1.3 m long and about 3 cm thick. On its fore end is a tenon 2 cm long, on which has been a rather oval-

shaped mounting. The two holes in the fore end have been for the thong that held on the foreshaft. A hole 48 cm from the other end has been intended for a stud for the throwing board. For a length of 17 cm the rear end of this shaft has the same profile as the lengths of bone previously



Fig. 29. Harpoon shaft.

described as the butt ends of harpoons (Mathiassen, 1933, p. 51). It is damaged at the butt end, where possibly it may have had a terminal piece of bone (like Dødemandsbugten Pl. 11.14 and 15). In each side of the rear end are seven holes, some still with tree-nails in, by which the harpoon wing has been fastened on.

There are two specimens of the ice pick, of antler. They are 16.5 and 17.5 cm long, smoothly pointed and with a tang somewhat narrower than the body.

A length of walrus ivory, 3.3 cm long, waisted at the middle, may perhaps be an unfinished plug or mouthpiece for a harpoon bladder.

Fig. 30 is a powerful and well-made throwing board, seen from the back. On the front is a deep groove in which the harpoon shaft has

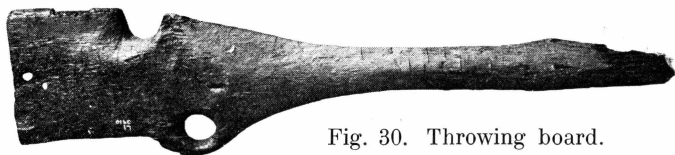


Fig. 30. Throwing board.

rested. The rear end is damaged a good deal and its extreme end is broken off. At the least damaged side are tree-nails which have held the bone mounting on. Several specimens of this type have previously been found in Northeast Greenland (Ryder, fig. 17a. Richter, fig. 50. Stolpe, fig. 17.3). They all seem to be of the later, well-designed type. A throwing board for the left hand has notches for two fingers in addition to that for the thumb and the hole for the index finger (Richter, fig. 50.2).

Other Hunting Implements.

Lance blades. There are six in all, four of them of the small type like those from the early houses (see page 49). Of these, two have a hole in the middle for the rivet. Two are of the larger type, 9 and 13 cm long, 5.2 and 8 cm wide. The larger one has two holes at the bottom in the middle for securing it to the foreshaft (Pl. 2.1).

Three side prongs for a bird dart, from the later houses, are all of the Thule type, with barbs on both inner and outer side. One specimen from a surface find on Cape Harry is of wood (Pl. 1.12). The

others are of antler. Pl. 1.11 is the largest specimen, having one barb on the outer side and two on the inner side, and, a little way from the butt, a hole for a reinforcing thong. Two specimens are exactly the same in appearance and size and have one barb on the outer and one on the inner side. Above the butt is a notch for a thong (Pl. 1.13). This does not appear clearly from the specimen figured, as the marks of the drill used when making the prong have been utilized. A fragment of another prong is of antler. It is rather surprising to find only this type in the later houses. From Dødemandsbugten we know of a toy specimen of wood from the latest houses (Dødemandsbugten, p. 155), and former specimens from Northeast Greenland have mostly been of this type (Mathiassen, 1927, II, 53), which fits in very well with the fact that excavations have almost exclusively been made in the later houses.

A wound pin of antler has a well-formed shank and a rounded head. The shank is 9.5 cm long and is rhombic in section. Another specimen 9 cm long has the same section, but the head has been broken off.

A gorge is 10 cm long, formed of a bird bone with a hole drilled at an angle in the middle. A fragment of a gorge is 4 cm long.

There are six specimens, all of antler, of the arrow head with a cuneiform tang; they measure from 10.5 to 14.5 cm in length. Five of them have a lanceolate blade, and one of these at the bottom of one side of the blade has a notch, which forms a barb. The sixth has a long, narrow triangular blade and a short, wide tang.

Eleven arrow heads have a conical tang with the interrupted screw thread and a lanceolate blade. They are all of antler, and measure from 13.5 to 26.5 cm long; ten of them have an opposed screw thread on each side of the tang, whereas one has two interrupted screw threads on both sides. One specimen is very pointed by being sharpened at the extreme end. The large specimens of this type may well have been used as points for a bird dart.

One specimen with a conical tang and an interrupted screw thread has a slit in the fore end for a blade. It is 13.5 cm long.

The arrow head with conical tang and lateral knobs is represented by two specimens, of antler. One, which has a sharpened lanceolate blade, is 17 cm long and has two opposed barbs on each side. The other has a round blade with a broken point. This type, one that has not previously been found in Northeast Greenland, has undoubtedly come in with a migration from the north.

Nine arrow heads are more or less defective. Two of them, with a conical tang, have probably had a rudimentary screw tang. One specimen, on which the tang has been broken, has been furnished with another conical tang by cutting to shape.

Of the compound bow we have one of the outermost sections.

It is 12.2 cm in length, 3.6 cm in width and 1.4 cm thick at the tenon.

There are two whole and five defective sling handles. The best specimen is shown on Pl. 3.1. It is only slightly damaged at the handle, 54 cm long and very thin. In the point it has a vertical hole for the thong. The other specimen, which is 41 cm long, is very slender, rounded in section and terminates in a knob. Of the defective specimens three are handgrips, one of which has belonged to the flat type. Two end pieces have notches for the thong. A development from the flat to the thin type has been demonstrated (Dødemandsbugten, p. 137), but both types still occur in the later houses.

Pl. 2.11 is a handle for a tow-line. It is of antler, 10.3 cm long, and has two holes at the middle for the line. At the ends it is decorated with two incised grooves. Of two specimens from Northeast Greenland (Richter, fig. 76.5-6) one has what appear to be carved grooves in one end. A specimen from Cape Borlase Warren (Thalbitzer, 1909, fig. 65) also has grooves, but it is so small that it must be placed among the toys. Handles for the towing line occur in West Greenland's Inugsuk Culture (Inugsuk, 1930, Pl. 7.8-9) and in Central Eskimo finds (Mathiassen, 1927, II, p. 41), but in types different to the one described above.

Sealing stool seat: there are three specimens, two of which are intended as foot-stools, the third one, hollowed into shape, is for sitting on. Three legs for a sealing stool measure from 11.5 to 13 cm in length.

Surface finds have produced two sealing stools with a shaped

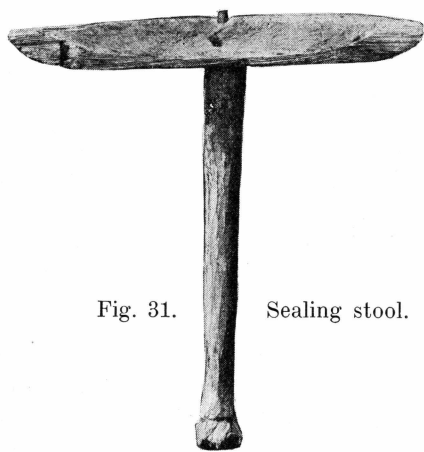


Fig. 31. Sealing stool.

seat. One specimen is large and well-shaped and of the same type as previously found in Northeast Greenland (Thomsen, fig. 12). Fig. 31 is the other specimen, which is somewhat defective, but still has a leg 42.5 cm in length, with a groove at the bottom for securing the skin. From

a surface find at Bastionen on Ella Island comes a flat triangular seat with a triangular hole in the fore edge to act as a handle.

Pl. 3.10 is an eyeshade of wood, from a surface find on Suess Land. It is seen on the picture from above. The thong for securing it on the brow has passed through two holes. Below it is cut away to fit the brow. The holes have been made to lessen the weight. A very similar specimen was previously found in Northeast Greenland (Stolpe, fig. 10 on the right at the bottom). Eyeshades of more recent times in West Greenland, of skin, are of the same form (Birket-Smith, 1924, p. 193).

Means of Communication.

Of thirteen sledge shoes six are of antler and seven of whale bone. They are of the same size and appearance as those from earlier finds.



Fig. 32. Kayak paddle.

The extensive use of antler shows that whale bone was beginning to become rare.

A fragment of a trace buckle is of walrus ivory. It has a large, elongated hole and a smaller, round one.

The fore-part of a sledge runner is 43 cm long, 15 cm wide and 4.5 cm thick. 25 cm from the tip the upper side of the wood is cut away to accommodate the cross slat. In the middle of the runner just under where the cut begins there is a hole, 2 cm in diameter, for the draught-line. A piece of the sledge-shoe, of antler, was still attached to the foremost part of the runner.

From Cape Hedlund we have one half of a kayak paddle from one of the houses, and three other halves from surface finds, one of them being shown on fig. 32. They are all of the same type and cut obliquely across at the handle end, where they have been jointed to another half by means of tree-nails and lashings. The blades are up to 1.4 m long and 8 cm at the widest part. At the top the blade narrows off and terminates in a shoulder. It decreases in width towards the outer end, where a bone mounting has been fastened by a small tenon. This kayak-paddle mounting occurs in another find (Pl. 4.40). It is of walrus ivory, and for fastening purposes has a hole running through a groove, 1 cm deep, 1.9 cm long and 0.4 cm wide. This type has previously been found, a somewhat larger specimen, on Strindberg Peninsula (Richter, fig. 124.3). Some of the paddle blades have been split, but have been repaired by running lashings through drilled holes. Earlier finds of kayak paddles

from Northeast Greenland are of the same type (Richter, pp. 78—79 and fig. 78).

Parts of a kayak came from surface finds at the settlement on Suess Land. From them it is possible to form a rather incomplete idea of the Northeast Greenland kayak. Fig. 33 is the coaming of the man-hole. It is 1.13 m in length, 6.8 cm high and 1 cm thick. Along one edge is a row of cord holes. It may have been somewhat longer originally. A deck beam, which has had its position near the manhole, is 70 cm long and indicates the approximate width of the kayak. Very strong boards,



Fig. 33. Kayak coaming.

15 cm wide and 2 cm thick from the skeleton seem to indicate that the kayak has been about 5 m long. A quantity of kayak fragments were previously found at Segelsälskapets Fjord and appear to be remnants of a kayak of similar size (Richter, p. 78).

Implements.

The snow knife, which occurred in rather large numbers in the later houses at Dødemandsbugten (Dødemandsbugten, p. 146), did not occur once here. This, however, may simply be accidental. Five snow knives found on the surface may perhaps be placed among the later material. They are all of the Thule type but only one is of whale bone. The others are of wood and all well formed (Pl. 3.2). The largest of the specimens is 39 cm long and 8.5 cm wide.

Only few slate knives were found. There are two defective specimens of the single-edged knife with the tongued extension on the handle. Blades for inserting in handles of other material are also represented in two single-edged specimens 10.5 and 13.5 cm long.

The iron knife by this time has undoubtedly replaced the slate knife almost completely. Two iron knives have a wooden handle (Pl. 2.21).

Of loose knife handles one specimen of antler with a socket

in the end is somewhat uncertain. Two are of the compound type, only one half having been found. They are both of antler.

Only two whetstones came from the later houses. They are both small and have only two whetting surfaces.

An adze blade of siliceous slate is 3.4 cm long, 0.5 cm thick and has a rounded edge 4 cm wide.

There are two specimens of wedges, of antler, 10.6 and 19.5 cm long, and a fragment.

Three knives of antler have a rounded, polished point (like Pl. 3.18). One specimen, of antler, comes from a meat cache at Cape Beijer and has probably been used for cutting supplies of frozen meat and blubber. All the specimens are about 22 cm long.

A drill shank of wood is 23 cm long and of the same type as those from the early finds. There is one bow-drill mouth-piece, of walrus ivory, and four of caribou astragalus. Two drill bits of slate have a broken point. Pl. 2.14 is a drill bit of iron inserted in a holder of antler which at the rear end is cuneiform and has been inserted in a drill shank. This holder, which is employed with iron bits, is represented by still another specimen. In Dødemandsbugten this holder also occurred in the later houses only (Dødemandsbugten, p. 149).

Only two very defective ulos were found, and an unfinished one from a surface find on Cape Beijer. The latter has an edge-length of 18 cm.

Pl. 2.3 is a scraper, of siliceous slate. It is 4.2 cm long and finely retouched on both edges, one on the front and one on the back. It has been formed out of a small flake and in the fore end has had a concave scraping edge, but the foremost corner is now broken off.

Pl. 3.15 is a two-handed scraper of polar-bear tibia. There is also one made of antler. It is now 32 cm long, but has been somewhat longer, one handle being now broken off.

Three pointed pieces of bone from 4 to 11 cm long have probably served as awls.

Household Utensils.

Three fragments of cooking pots show that the pot has been rectangular with rounded corners and with suspension holes drilled in from the rim through to the inner side.

Suess Land yielded a cooking pot and a lamp which were found close to an open-air fireplace (see page 35). The cooking pot fig. 35 is of gneiss and 12 cm high, 14 cm wide and 22 cm long. Its walls are about 2.5 cm thick. The lamp fig. 34 is segment shaped and without the wick ledge, made of gneiss and measuring 9 cm high, 20 cm wide and 29 cm long, the walls being about 3 cm thick.

There are two wooden dippers, one rather defective and never

completed. The complete specimen measures 10.5 cm from the end of the handle to the fore edge, and that edge is 6.5 cm wide.

An oval bowl bottom of wood is 23.5 cm long and 18 cm wide.

Bone mountings for wooden vessels vary somewhat in appearance. Two of antler and whale bone are ribbon-formed, 7.5—10.5 cm long and 1.4—1.8 cm wide and with a single row of holes. Seven others, of antler,

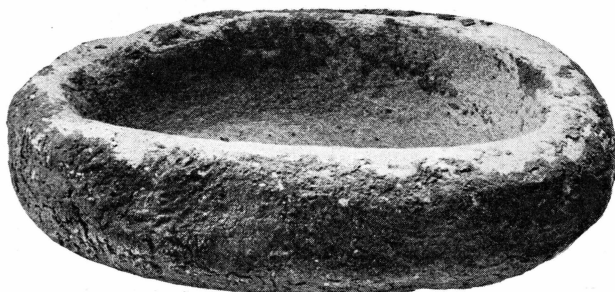


Fig. 34. Lamp.

are of the sheet variety with a row of rivet holes along the edge and in some cases one or more in the middle. They are either triangular or rectangular in outline, with rounded corners and measure from 3×3 cm to 4.5×6 cm. A small edge mounting is 6.2 cm long, 0.8 cm wide and has a rivet hole in each end.

Of blubber pounders there is a hammer-shaped specimen of

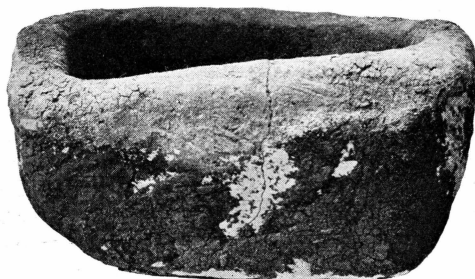


Fig. 35. Cooking pot.

wood, on the handle having a notch for the index finger and thumb at the end and a groove for the other fingers.

Pl. 3.6-7 is a fire-drilling stick and a top piece in which it has turned. These two were found together and show that a top piece for fire drilling has the hole on the flat side, whereas for bow drills it is on one of the narrow sides. Two other fire-drilling sticks are 12.5 and 19 cm long.

Pl. 3.4 is a sucking tube of walrus ivory, 18 cm long, a little dam-

aged at one end. At both ends it is decorated with an elevated rim — double at one end, whereas above the other is an incised groove.

A piece of board 34 cm long, 8.5 cm wide and 3 cm thick has a hollowed-out depression at the middle 18 cm long, 7 cm wide and 2.5 cm deep. Possibly this is an unfinished bowl of wood.

Toilet and Ornaments.

Back-scratcher: one specimen, of narwhal ivory, 4 cm long. It has an edge 2.3 cm wide and slightly curved.

Of animal teeth pierced with a suspension hole there are eight in all. Two of them are bear canines, two are bladder-nose teeth, three harp-seal teeth and one is the molar of a bearded seal.

A drop pendant has a double collar at the top (Pl. 4.26), one is long and widened out at the base (Pl. 4.25), and three are of the simple drop type with a pierced top, two of them being shown on Pl. 4.19-20.

The small beads in animal form are often found together. Pl. 4.1-22 are objects found lying close together in a heap. All are of walrus ivory and, besides the above-mentioned drop pendants, the find comprises a sewing needle fractured at the eye (Pl. 4.22), eleven birds with erect neck (Pl. 4.1-11), two hares (Pl. 4.12-13), four sleeping seals (Pl. 4.14-17) and one inflated harpoon bladder (Pl. 4.18). Another collective find consists of two walrusses (Pl. 4.23-24), two hares and one sleeping seal, all of walrus ivory. Individual finds yielded three sleeping seals, one harpoon bladder and a bird.

Ornamental plates: two specimens, of walrus ivory. Pl. 4.38 is one of them, with three holes in the upper edge, drilled obliquely out through the back. On the front it has a cross in drilled dots and there is a row of dots along the edges. At five places the drill has gone right through. There is no doubt that this plate originally had an elongated hole at the bottom as on the specimen Pl. 4.39, which likewise is of walrus ivory. The latter has three holes drilled through, one at the middle and one at each side. At the top it is pierced by three horizontal holes and in each corner by a vertical hole. Ornamental plates of various types are characteristic of Northeast Greenland and at Dødemandsbugten occurred in both early and late finds (Dødemandsbugten, pp. 127 and 152).

Games and Pastimes.

Pl. 2.24 is an ajagaq of seal humerus. Besides the suspension hole it has nine other holes. This bone, which was not used for ajagaqs at Dødemandsbugten, was commonly used for this purpose in Angmagssalik and in West Greenland (Mathiassen, Angmagssalik, p. 98).

Spinning-top disks of wood: seven specimens, ranging in size

from 3.4×4.2 to 8.4×11 cm. A buzz. of wood with two holes at the middle is 8 cm long.

A carved male figure of wood is 5.5 cm high. In contrast to the figures from the early houses the facial features are indicated. Of animal figures carved in wood there are four bears, from 4 to 12 cm long, four seals from 5.5 to 9 cm long, and a musk ox 7 cm long. Bears and seals are common in Northeast Greenland finds, whereas the musk ox is seldom met with (Nathorst II, p. 348, fig. c.).

Two mussel shells, *Mya truncata* L. and *Astarte borealis* Chemn., have undoubtedly been used by children in play.

Toys.

Two flat harpoon heads, without a separate blade and with two spurs, are of antler and walrus ivory respectively. They are 5 and 6.8 cm long.

Pl. 4.33 is a lance foreshaft, of walrus ivory, cut square at the butt and with a small cylindrical tenon.

There are two fragmentary wooden arrows, a nock end with the nock and a head end with a leaf-shaped point. There are five toy bows, all fragmentary, two of them with notches in opposite sides, a feature which is characteristic of the one-piece bow. Sinew-twister: two specimens, of wood, 6.5 cm long and with a hole at the middle.

A sling handle is unusually well made and is an exact 16 cm model of the later type with a well-shaped hand grip and thin body. At the outer end it has two opposed notches for the thong.

A sledge runner, 13 cm long and 3 cm wide, has been commenced and has no lashing holes. The upper edge along the place where the cross-slats should rest is slightly sunken. An 18.5 cm model of an umiak is also merely in the first stages. One end distinctly shows the stern. At the fore end it tapers off sharply.

A small spoon of wood is 7 cm long and matches the antler spoons from the early finds.

Pl. 4.36 is scraping board of walrus ivory, seen from the side. A similar specimen has previously been found together with a full-sized board in Northeast Greenland, at Nord Fjord.

Miscellaneous.

Besides the iron found with the implements there is a piece of sheet iron (Pl. 3.9). It is irregular in form and undoubtedly has come from wreckage. It is badly weathered, 15 cm long, about 6 cm wide and 0.3 cm thick.

Wreckage was found once in a house ruin. The specimen, which

is 34 cm long, 9.5 cm wide and 5.5 cm thick, has been painted with oil-colour on one side and it still has several iron nails in it.

A piece of a dog humerus bears the marks of much wear at the middle and may have been used as a handle for a towing line.

Pl. 4.30 is a small "handle" of walrus ivory. In the top it has been furnished with a hole, formed by drilling in from the top and from the side. At the bottom on each side of each foot is a hole drilled from above and obliquely downwards through the foot. A specimen of the same type came from a find on Shannon Island (Bartlett, fig. 15), apparently from a later house too. For the present it may be regarded as a special North-east Greenland type.

A stick of wood, 15.5 cm long, cut off obliquely and pierced by three holes at one end and broken at the other is an element of unknown use but often found in Northeast Greenland (Dødemandsbugten, p. 158 and fig. 41).

Three points, 7 to 8 cm long, the end cut obliquely, are likewise for an unknown purpose. Two are of wood and one of antler.

OBJECTS FROM GRAVE FINDS

Only few objects came from grave finds, and these are often so little characteristic that it is difficult to place them chronologically.

In only one of the graves on Cape Harry (see page 19) were there any grave goods. They are shown on fig. 36. No. a is a harpoon head of whale bone with a barb, open socket and no separate blade. No. b is a foreshaft, 27.8 cm long, of whale bone, for a kayak harpoon. No. c is a mounting for a kayak harpoon, also of whale bone. These three specimens are all of the Thule type and give the find an old appearance. Perhaps it dates back to the first immigration from the north; on the other hand it may well be later.

In addition we found a foreshaft of narwhal ivory, 40.5 cm long (No. d) and an ice pick for an ice-hunting harpoon (No. e).

From a woman's grave at Cape Elisabeth (see page 21) comes an oval bowl bottom of wood, 10.5×17.5 cm, an ulu of slate with an edge 11 cm long, and a whetstone of slate, 13 cm long, 3.7 cm wide and 0.8 cm thick, with finger grips in the ends, one of which is pierced with a hole. The forming of this latter specimen might indicate that the find was of the early group, but nothing definite can be said.

Pl. 3.8 is a toy bow from among the stones covering Grave XXI on Suess Land (see page 33). It has been spliced together out of two pieces.

The largest of all the grave finds, fig. 37, is from Grave XXII on Suess Land (see page 33). No. a is a foreshaft, 20.8 cm long, of narwhal

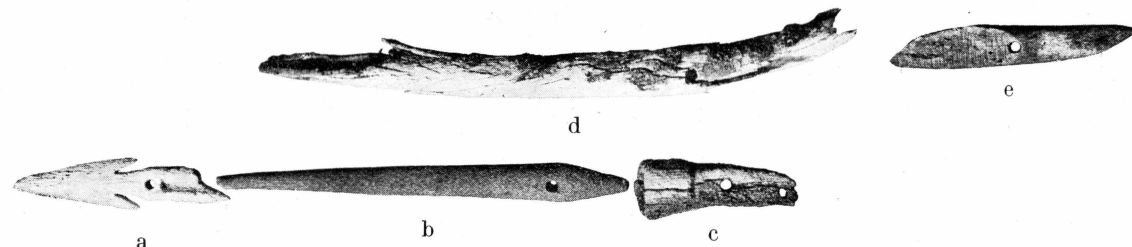


Fig. 36. Grave find, Cape Harry.

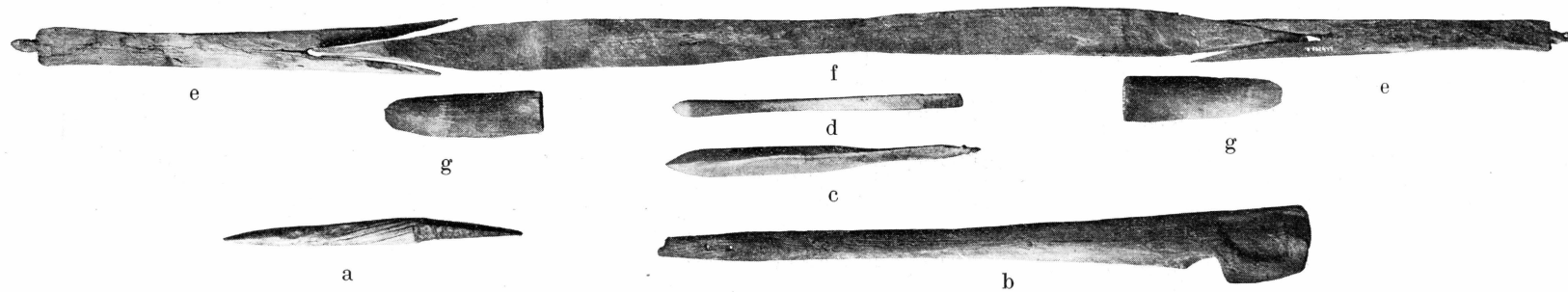


Fig. 37. Grave find, Grave XXII, Suess Land.

ivory, for an ice-hunting harpoon. Together with it was a shaft, 108 cm long and about 3.5 cm thick. Both ends of it are defective, so that it may have been somewhat longer. No. b is a sling handle, 45 cm long, and with a shaped hand grip which shows that it has been wielded with the left hand. At the end it has two holes for the thong instead of the more usual notches. Nos. c and d are arrow heads of antler, 22 and 20.3 cm long. One has a tang with a rudimentary screw thread, and the other, which has a blade slit in the end, has a cuneiform tang. No. e—g is a compound bow of wood, seen from the side. It consists of the ends e, a middle section f and two small blocks g, which have been placed on the back of the bow over the joint, where a faint seating has been cut to receive them. How the sinew backing has been attached is indicated by a toy bow from a find on Clavering Island (Richter, fig. 53). It has extended from the ends along the bow and has been fastened by whippings at the joints and at the middle. An entire bow of this type was also found on Shannon Island (Bartlett, fig. 17, middle). The fore end of a sledge runner, 1.58 m long, 15 cm wide and 4 cm thick, was used to support the stones laid over the grave. Along the upper edge is a row of holes at intervals of 12 cm for lashing on the cross slats.

The objects provide no material for dating the find.

From Grave XXIV on Suess Land there is a sucking tube, 25 cm long, made of two lengths of wood put together longitudinally (Pl. 3.5). At seven places there is a groove for the whipping for holding the two halves together. Besides this there was a wooden stick, 17.5 cm long, split at one end, where a bone rivet has been put in. Perhaps a small iron blade was inserted there. No dating is possible for these objects.

Outside of Grave XXV on Suess Land (see page 34) was a bowl carved out of wood, 22 cm long, 9.5 cm wide and 5.5 cm high, with rounded corners. It has cracked at three places, but has been repaired by lashing baleen thread through drilled holes. An oval bowl with a wooden bottom and sides of baleen is 14.5 cm long, 8.5 cm wide and 12 cm high. This latter specimen may possibly indicate the early group.

IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS

When describing the settlements the various houses have been mentioned as early or later, and special features have been described. There remains, however, a comprehensive summary and a chronological division of the houses examined. This has recently been done in respect of a large number of houses in a Northeast Greenland settlement (Dødemandsbugten, pp. 52—63). The mutual features there outlined also apply to the houses in Kempe and King Oscar Fjords, although in several instances there were distinct traces of the roof construction. At five later houses (Geographical Island II, House IV; Suess Land House XIV and XV; Cape Beijer House I; Cape Hedlund House III) and two early houses (Cape Harry House I, and Konglomeratnæs House III) a large tree trunk was placed across the house, and on it rested smaller timbers from the back and front walls; these carried a covering of turf and, in some cases, a number of flat stones (see fig. 19). One of the houses, Konglomeratnæs House III, had two beams laid across the house.

Of the three house types set up for Dødemandsbugten the earliest, the oval house, is missing here. The houses now placed to the early type (Cape Harry House I, VI, VIII, IX, XI; Cape Elisabeth House I—III and V; Geographical I House I—II; Geographical II House II; Konglomeratnæs House I, and Suess Land House IX and XIII) with a few exceptions correspond to House-type II at Dødemandsbugten. The shape and size are the same. House I at Cape Harry forms an exception with its almost rectangular plan (fig. 4). This may be due to the abundant use of tree trunks in the walls. This also applies to the houses on Konglomeratnæs. On the other hand, they may signify a rectangular house type coming from the south, only occurring much later at Dødemandsbugten, where it is the latest type, House type III.

The latest houses in Kempe Fjord and King Oscar Fjord are very different from the latest houses in Dødemandsbugten. They fall naturally into two groups: The large houses (Cape Harry House III, V and VII; houses a trifle smaller are Geographical Island II House III and IV;

Cape Elisabeth House VI; Suess Land House IV) with the front corners having a pronounced bulge and quantities of stones used in walls and on the floor, and the very small houses (Cape Beijer House I, Cape Hedlund House I—III), which signify a reduction of the earlier, characteristic house type. One exception is House II on Cape Harry (fig. 5), which has floor and passage on the same level and without doubt represents an unfinished dwelling which has been taken into use owing to the rapid approach of winter. It contained only few artefacts, all of them well preserved, and very little refuse, so it may quite well have been in use only one winter. The double house fig. 7, as previously stated, originally had only one room with a pit in each of the front corners, but an addition



Fig. 38. Childrens' play-house. Summer settlement, on the north side of Suess Land.

to the members of the family has made it necessary to proceed to extensions, another room being built on at one side, in the course of which the pit on that side has been covered over.

The larger type of house may have been intended for two families, each with its own pit in the front corner and a cavity in the platform. A hint in this direction is provided by a small house built by children of small stones and flags on a summer settlement on the north side of Suess Land, looking out upon Franz Joseph Fjord. The picture (fig. 38) of this house shows how the platform has been divided in two parts by means of an upright flagstone. The side platforms are also indicated, corresponding well with the larger houses where as a rule these subsidiary platforms are destroyed, having been constructed partly of wood. Naturally the small houses on Cape Beijer and Cape Hedlund could accommodate one family only. The same may be said of Suess Land House XIII (fig. 20), in which there is only one corner pit and one platform cavity. The small houses likewise had only one corner pit, and the lamp place was on the same side. Against

the opposite wall there was always a considerable quantity of objects, and there can be no doubt that it was the site of a side platform of wood. None of these houses had a platform cavity. The edge of the main platform in them all consisted of rather heavy stones (see fig. 24).

The artefacts found during the excavations in Dødemandsbugten have been divided into an early culture, Inugsuk Culture, and two stages of a Northeast Greenland Culture, a mixture of Thule and Inugsuk types as well as local types (Dødemandsbugten, p. 87). Only the two stages of the Northeast Greenland Culture are represented in Kempe and King Oscar Fjords. Then how do they compare with the Northeast Greenland Culture set up as a result of the investigations in Dødemandsbugten? In all essentials the two regions cover each other, and the early and later parts of the Northeast Greenland Culture have been further consolidated and augmented by new types.

A number of types which in Dødemandsbugten occurred only in the later culture have here also been found in the early mixed culture. These are the flat harpoon head with no barb and with a slit for a separate blade, the knob-shaped finger rest, the wound pin, the arrow head with cuneiform tang and lanceolate blade, the arrow head with cuneiform tang and a slit for a separate blade, the gorge with one hole, the thin sling handle, the seal scratcher of bear jaw, the knife handle with the blade socket in the end and side, the wooden dipper, the spoon of antler and the four-sided wooden box.

Types which are entirely new to the early Northeast Greenland Culture are: the sideprong for a bird dart, with bilateral barbs, the arrow head with lanceolate blade and lateral knobs, the lanceolate arrow head of siliceous slate, the marline spike, the eye-shade, the compound knife handle for an iron blade, the bow-drill mouthpiece of caribou astragalus, the hand-drill with a cutting edge, the scraper with the straight edge, the cup scraper, the blubber knife, the awl with the copper point, the anchor-shaped thimble holder, linked beads, the handle of walrus ivory and a number of bodkins.

The concave-edged scraper, which at Dødemandsbugten did not occur in the Northeast Greenland Culture but in the earliest houses with Inugsuk Culture, is present here in both early and late stages of the Northeast Greenland Culture.

The following types, which at Dødemandsbugten occur solely in the early Northeast Greenland Culture, occur here in the later culture as well: Foreshaft for kayak harpoon, throwing board, blubber pounder and sucking tube. On the other hand, entirely new types in the later finds are: the flat harpoon head with one barb and no separate blade, arrow head with lateral knobs, handle for towing line, seat of sealing stool, top of footstool, kayak paddle blade, end-mounting of kayak

paddle, compound knife handle for iron blade, blubber knife, bow-drill, ajagak of seal humerus, scraping board, and "handle".

Of these new types in the Northeast Greenland Culture some must for the present be regarded as having developed in Northeast Greenland. From the early finds these are: the side prong with opposed barbs, hand drill with sharpened edge, blubber knife of antler. From the later finds the local types are: the foreshaft with the four-sided tenon, grooved handle of tow-line, blubber knife of antler, top-piece for fire drill, and the small "handle".

Of the other types the arrow head with side knobs, and perhaps the cup scraper, have come north about Greenland, whereas the lanceolate arrow head of siliceous slate, the eye-shade and the anchor-shaped thimble holder, as well as a number of bodkins, have come south about.

A type which may have developed during the migration from the south is the elongated type of the linked beads, the most southerly finding place of which is Kangerdlugssuaq; it is also possible, however, that it is the result of northern influence. The other types may be due to either northern or southern influence.

An attempt has previously been made to date the Northeast Greenland Culture (Dødemandsbugten, p. 167). The commencement has been placed to the close of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century. The finds now made do not argue for any alteration in that dating. The later part of the culture without doubt is contemporaneous with the later houses in Dødemandsbugten and thus in the main in Kempe and King Oscar Fjords is contained within the 18th century. In Dødemandsbugten it extended a little way into the 19th century.

Briefly, the course of the culture in Kempe and King Oscar Fjords may be described as follows: In all the early houses we find the Northeast Greenland Culture, a culture that has arisen outside of this region by means of a mixture of Eskimos with the Thule Culture coming from the north and Eskimos coming from the south with the Inugsuk Culture. Nothing definite can be said as to whether this mixing took place north or south of this present region or perhaps both north and south. The pure Inugsuk Culture on Clavering Island is the result of a migration from the south, of which no trace has yet been found in our region. On the other hand we find the Thule Culture pure in a single grave find on Cape Harry and it is also known from a grave find in the Scoresby Sound region. Somewhat later, but also in the time of the early mixed culture, there has been an intrusion from the south, where the mixed culture also prevailed with the foursided house type. The large houses with a later mixed culture also signify a new settlement in these regions. Whence it came cannot be said; but at any rate it is a place where the Thule Culture has held out better than both on Clavering Island and the regions hitherto

examined. It may be that this place is to be found within the boundaries of Northeast Greenland; but the pronouncedly Cape York type of house, and some of the implements, for instance the side prong for a bird dart, with outside and inside barbs, which occurs solely in these later houses, may perhaps indicate a more recent immigration north about Greenland. The small houses in the interior of Kempe Fjord display a distinct degeneration of the Mixed Culture Eskimos, who by that time have certainly diminished considerably in numbers; but they did not die out

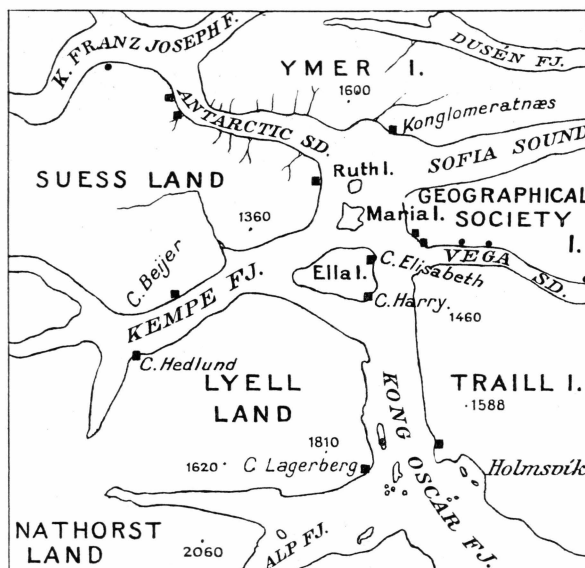


Fig. 39. Map of settlements in Kempe and King Oscar Fjords.

Square dots: winter settlements. Round dots: summer settlements.

in these fjords. Had they done so, their houses would have contained many more artefacts and more numerous human remains.

Apart from a solitary bone in House II and IV, Geographical II, the houses yielded nothing but human jaw bones. In House I Cape Harry was a jaw bone of an adult individual; in House V on Cape Elisabeth one of a child, in House V on Geographical II two jaws, one of a child and one adult; and finally, together with a number of small objects, a jaw of a child in House I Cape Hedlund. Previous investigations in Northeast Greenland have also found isolated jaw bones lying in the houses (Dødemandsbugten, p. 19; Ryder, p. 294 and Richter, 39 and 42). Explaining these curious finds will be a difficult matter. The many examples preclude any question of chance. A common feature of the houses in which these human jaws were found is that they contain a large number of artefacts, often ornamental things, but never such

objects as would lead to the assumption that the inhabitants have died there of hunger or poisoning. As disposal of the dead by partial exposure is known from Northeast Greenland (Dødemandsbugten, p. 17), these jaw bones may perhaps be regarded in that light.

For the most part the settlements in Kempe and King Oscar Fjord have not yet been completely investigated, but renewed excavation would only pay in respect of one or two of those referred to here. This applies particularly to the large settlement on Suess Land, where lack of time prevented the examination of more than three of the nineteen ruins. The apparently rectangular houses on Konglomeratnæs may also yield informative finds, even if the state of preservation in the sandy soil is extremely bad. On the west side of Trail Island out to King Oscar Fjord north of Holmsvik are two settlements whose investigation might perhaps give an important contribution to the earlier life of the Eskimos in these parts.

POSTSCRIPT

I take this opportunity of thanking the many who have assisted me in various ways during my work in Northeast Greenland and in the compilation of this paper. First and foremost Dr. Lauge Koch, the leader of the Expedition, who entrusted me with the archaeological work in the Ella Island region and was always ready to arrange the best possible conditions for me to work under. Next, Helge Larsen, M. A., who in the course of the work in Dødemandsbugten made me familiar with the special technique of excavating Eskimo houses and in Copenhagen has been a willing helper in many ways. To all the members of the Expedition in Greenland I owe thanks for much information which has facilitated my work, particularly H. Norling-Christensen B. A., who assisted me in the investigations, and the radio-telegraphist Aa. de Lemos, who sailed me to the various settlements at which I desired to work and was always zealous in looking for new settlements on parts of the coast not explored. In the course of the work in Copenhagen Museum Keeper Th. Thomsen gave me every possible facility at the National Museum, for which I am extremely grateful. My thanks are also due to Dr. Therkel Mathiassen for advice while treating the material, Dr. M. Degerbøl for the identifications of the animal bones, and G. Thorson, M. Sc., for zoological assistance. With his eminent skill S. Bengtsson has photographed the specimens. The translation of the paper is the work of W. E. Calvert.

In conclusion, thanks to my teacher in pre-historic archaeology, Dr. Johs. Brøndsted, who permitted me to postpone my studies during the time this Greenland work lasted.

Lyngby, December 1934.

P. V. GLOB.

LIST OF THE ILLUSTRATED OBJECTS WITH THEIR MUSEUM NUMBER (ALL BEGINNING WITH L1) AND FINDING PLACE

The letters signify the locality: Ha=Cape Harry, He=Cape Hedlund, E=Cape Elisabeth, G I=Geographical I, G II=Geographical II, B=Cape Beijer, Su=Suess land X.

Plate 1 ($1\frac{1}{2}$).

1. Harpoon head	3616	G II	House II
2. — —	4213	Su	House IV
3. — —	3564	G II	House II
4. — —	4388	He	House III
5. — —	4298	Su	Surface
6. — —	3467	E	House VI
7. — —	3624	G II	House II
8. Lance foreshaft.....	3568	G II	House II
9. Side prong for bird dart.....	3429	E	House V
10. — — - — —	3598	G II	House II
11. — — - — —	4216	Su	House IV
12. — — - — —	4194A	Ha	Surface
13. — — - — —	4106	Ha	House VII
14. Ice pick	3559	G I	House II
15. Foreshaft	4313	B	House I
16. Harpoon wing.....	3457	E	House VI

Plate 2 ($2\frac{1}{5}$).

1. Lance blade.....	3897	Ha	House III
2. — —	3426	E	House V
3. Scraper, stone.....	3909	Ha	House III
4. Scraper blade	3489	G I	House I
5. Oval piece of slate.....	3587	G II	House II
6. Adze head.....	3402	E	House III
7. — —	3572	G II	House II
8. — —	4136	Ha	House IX
9. Knife blade.....	3636	G II	House II
10. Whetstone	3397	E	House III
11. Drag line handle.....	3948	Ha	House III
12. Gorge	4070	Ha	House VI
13. Pointed bone.....	3408	E	House III
14. Drill bit.....	4095	Ha	House VII
15. Hand-drill	3542	G I	House II

16.	Doll.....	3684	G II	House II
17.	—	3679	G II	House II
18.	Stone implement	4262	Su	House XIII
19.	Knife haft	4030	Ha	House VI
20.	—	3635	G II	House II
21.	Knife with iron blade.....	3868	Ha	House II
22.	Spoon.....	3607	G II	House II
23.	Pointed bone.....	3635	G II	House II
24.	Ajagaq	3919	Ha	House III

Plate 3 (²/₇).

1.	Sling handle	4206	Su	House IV
2.	Snow knife.....	4301	Su	Surface
3.	—	4222	Su	House IX
4.	Sucking tube.....	3714	G II	House IV
5.	—	4299	Su	Grave XXIV
6.	Fire-drill, top piece.....	3980	Ha	House V
7.	— , stick.....	3981	Ha	House V
8.	Toy bow.....	4294A	Su	Grave XXI
9.	Piece of iron.....	3718	G II	House IV
10.	Eye-shade.....	4299A	Su	Surface
11.	Adze head.....	4156	Ha	House IX
12.	—	4263	Su	House XIII
13.	Adze handle.....	3434	E	House V
14.	Two-handed scraper	4180	Ha	House XI
15.	—	3872	Ha	House II
16.	Sledge shoe.....	4378	He	House II
17.	Wood with baleen lashing	3436	E	House V
18.	Meat knife.....	3570	G II	House II

Plate 4 (⁵/₆).

1—11.	Bird beads.....	4351—4361	He	House I
12—13.	Animal beads	4367—4368	-	—
14—17.	Seal beads.....	4363—4366	-	—
18.	Bead, harpoon bladder.....	4362	-	—
19—20.	Bone pendant.....	4370—4371	-	—
21.	—	4369	-	—
22.	Needle.....	4349	He	House I
23—24.	Animal beads	4322—4323	B	House I
25.	Drop pendant.....	3669	G II	House II
26.	—	3470	E	House VI
27.	—	4058	Ha	House VI
28.	Linked beads	3557	G I	House II
29.	—	3608	G II	House II
30.	Ivory handle.....	4211	Su	House IV
31.	Toy bodkin	3486	G I	House I
32.	Toy arrow head.....	4022	Ha	House VI
33.	Toy lance foreshaft.....	3931	Ha	House III
34.	Propeller-shaped ornament	4176	Ha	House IX
35.	—	3555	G I	House II
36.	Scraping board	4090	Ha	House VII

37. Toy snow knife	4128	Ha	House VIII
38. Ornamental plate	3992	Ha	House V
39. — —	3991	-	—
40. Paddle mounting	3997	-	—
41. Animal figure	3422	E	House III

Plate 5 (³/₈).

1. Blubber pounder	3850	Ha	House I
2. Sucking tube	3728	-	—
3. Whetstone	3799	-	—
4. Knife	3796	-	—
5. —	3826	-	—
6. Whetstone	3800	-	—
7. Adze	3754	-	—
8. Harpoon shaft mounting	3793	-	—
9. Bird-dart side-prong	3864A	-	—
10. — —	3729	-	—
11. Arrow head	3825	-	—
12. Ulo	3855	-	—
13. —	3828	-	—
14. Unknown implement	3791	-	—

Plate 6 (¹/₂).

1. Ornamental bodkin	3817	Ha	House I
2. — —	3778	-	—
3. — —	3816	-	—
4. — —	3777	-	—
5. — —	3815	-	—
6. — —	3776	-	—
7. — —	3779	-	—
8. — —	3814	-	—
9. — —	3812	-	—
10. — —	3774	-	—
11. — —	3811	-	—
12. — —	3813	-	—
13. — —	3810	-	—
14. — —	3808	-	—
15. — —	3775	-	—
16. — —	3807	-	—
17. — —	3830	-	—
18. — —	3809	-	—
19. — —	3806	-	—
20. — —	3780	-	—
21. Harpoon head	3726	-	—
22. — —	3727	-	—
23. Harpoon foreshaft	3851	-	—
24. Trace buckle	3854	-	—
25. Buckle of animal tooth	3833	-	—
26. Sinew-twister	3753	-	—
27. Seal bead	3860	-	—
28. Toy harpoon head	3725	-	—

29.	Toy Harpoon head.....	3724	Ha	House I
30.	— — —	3839	-	—
31.	Toy arrow head.....	3840	-	—
32.	Bird bead.....	3861	-	—
33.	Animal figure.....	3818	-	—
34.	Pierced tooth.....	3823A	-	—
35.	— —	3834	-	—
36.	— —	3819	-	—
37.	Screw-bead.....	3821	-	—
38.	Bone bead	3822	-	—
39.	— —	3823	-	—
40.	Stone bead.....	3820	-	—
41.	Harpoon blade.....	3732	-	—
42.	— —	3730	-	—
43.	Scraper blade.....	3829	-	—
44.	Arrow head.....	3733	-	—
45.	Pointed bone.....	3858	-	—
46.	Thimble holder.....	3767	-	—
47.	Awl with metal point.....	3766	-	—
48.	Toy arrow-end.....	3789	-	—
49.	Handle of ivory.....	3782	-	—
50.	Knife blade.....	3744	-	—
51.	Arrow head.....	3737	-	—
52.	— —	3736	-	—
53.	Drill bit.....	3803	-	—
54.	— —	3802	-	—
55.	Adze blade.....	3738	-	—
56.	Cup scraper.....	3805	-	—

TEXT FIGURES

Fig. 26.	Throwing board.....	4154	Ha	House IX
— 27.	Eye shade.....	3435	E	House V
— 28.	Wood box.....	3862	Ha	House I
— 29.	Harpoon shaft.....	3476	E	Surface
— 30.	Throwing board	3910	Ha	House III
— 31.	Sealing stool.....	4304—4305	Su	Surface
— 32.	Kayak paddle.....	4405	He	Surface
— 33.	Kayak coaming	4308A	Su	Surface
— 34.	Lamp	4307	Su	Surface
— 35.	Cooking pot.....	4308	Su	Surface
— 36.	Grave find, Cape Harry.			
	a. Harpoon head.....	4190		
	b. Foreshaft.....	4191		
	c. Harpoon shaft mounting.....	4292		
	d. Foreshaft.....	4194		
	e. Icepick.....	4193		
— 37.	Grave find. XXII. Suess land.			
	a. Foreshaft.....	4288		
	b. Sling handle	4292		
	c. Arrow head.....	4291		
	d. — —	4290		
	e-g. Bow.....	4291A-C		

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ILLUSTRATIONS

TEXT FIGURES

- Fig. 1. The settlement on Cape Harry, from SW.
- 2. Plan of the settlement on Cape Harry (for the signature see Pl. 7).
 - 3. House I, Cape Harry, after excavation, seen from the passage.
 - 4. House I, Cape Harry, plan and section (Flat stones not hatched.)
 - 5. House II, Cape Harry, plan and section (I: section of platform cavity, II: section of corner pit).
 - 6. House III, Cape Harry, seen from the back before excavation.
 - 7. House III, Cape Harry, plan and section (I: section of annexe. II: section of corner pit, III: section of platform cavity).
 - 8. House III, Cape Harry, after excavation, from SW.
 - 9. House VII, Cape Harry, during excavation, seen from the back.
 - 10. House IX, Cape Harry, after excavation, seen from the back.
 - 11. Settlement on Cape Elisabeth, from E.
 - 12. House I, Geographical Island I, prior to excavation, seen from the back.
 - 13. Tent ring II, Geographical Island I, from W.
 - 14. The settlement, Geographical Island II, from E.
 - 15. Plan of the settlement on Geographical Island II (for signatures, see Pl. 7).
 - 16. House II, Geographical Island II, plan and section (I: section of corner pit, II: section of platform cavity).
 - 17. The settlement on Konglomeratnæs, from N.
 - 18. The settlement on Suess Land, from S.
 - 19. House XV, Suess Land, not excavated, seen from the back.
 - 20. House XIII, Suess Land, plan and section (I: corner pit, II: lamp place, III: platform cavity).
 - 21. Grave XXI, Suess Land, uncovered.
 - 22. Grave XXV, Suess Land, unopened, from SE.
 - 23. Grave XXV, Suess Land, uncovered.
 - 24. House I, Cape Beijer, plan and section.
 - 25. Houses I—III, Cape Hedlund, prior to excavation, from NE.
 - 26. Throwing board.
 - 27. Eye-shade.
 - 28. Wooden box.
 - 29. Harpoon shaft.
 - 30. Throwing board.
 - 31. Sealing stool.
 - 32. Kayak paddle.
 - 33. Kayak coaming.

Fig. 34. Lamp.

- 35. Cooking pot.
- 36. Grave find, Cape Harry.
- 37. Grave find, Grave XXII, Suess Land.
- 38. Toy house. Summer settlement, on the north side of Suess Land.
- 39. Map of settlements in Kempe and King Oscar Fjords.

PLATES

Plate 1. Harpoon heads, side prongs for bird darts, etc.

- 2. Slate objects, knives, drills, spoons, ajagaqs etc.
 - 3. Snow knives, sucking tube, fire-drills, adzes, scrapers etc.
 - 4. Ornaments and toys.
 - 5. Knives, ulos, side prongs for bird darts, adzes, etc.
 - 6. Ornamental bodkins, harpoon heads, slate points, ornaments etc.
 - 7. Plan of the settlement on Suess Land.
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ANIMAL BONES FROM KING OSCAR FJORD REGION IN EAST GREENLAND

By MAGNUS DEGERBØL

From his archaeological investigations in the northern part of the King Oscar Fjord region: Geographical Society Island, Ella Island and Kempe Fjord, P. V. Glob brought home a quantity of animal bones dating from the middle of the 17th century to about the year 1800. As might indeed have been expected, a zoological examination of this material shows that the greater part of the seal bones have belonged to the Ringed Seal. This species is represented by very large and powerful bones, which means that as a whole the animals caught have been large and of a good age. Not a few of the bones, however, are of the Harp Seal. The Bearded Seal is represented by only few bones, as also the Walrus.

It is scarcely quite accidental that the Bladder-nose does not occur, with the exception of two pierced teeth, which may have come from some other place. That seal without doubt has not come so close in to the coast that the Eskimos have been able to hunt it.

As will be seen from the following list of identifications a large part of the material consists of Reindeer bones. As in fact the terrain would indicate, there have apparently been excellent conditions for hunting that animal.

With regard to a northern locality, Clavering Island, it has been shown (Degerbøl 1934. Medd. om Grønland Bd. 102, No. 1) that the Reindeer has lived there at the following times: The beginning of the 16th century, about the year 1600, presumably in the latter half of the 17th century, about the year 1700, from the 18th century, about the year 1800. From the region now dealt with the Reindeer has been known in periods as follows: The end of the 17th century, the end of the 18th century, about the year 1800. Accordingly, there is reason for assuming that the Reindeer has lived in East Greenland at any rate from the beginning of the 16th century till the year 1800. There is this remarkable circumstance connected with this animal that neither Scoresby, Clavering nor Sabine saw it alive in the years 1822—1823, whereas it made its

appearance again later, to disappear entirely from East Greenland about the year 1900.

It is curious that bones of the Musk Ox, of which we have evidence from Clavering Island from about the year 1600 (l. c. 1934) do not occur in the present material. This need not mean that the Musk Ox had not yet spread so far south, for this region is known to be a very poor terrain for these animals. There are practically none on Ella Island, and so far none have occurred on Geographical Society Island or on Traill Island. It may therefore be imagined that the Musk Ox even then has avoided this unfavourable terrain.

In all the material includes remains of the following species:

Lagopus mutus, Ptarmigan.
Larus hyperboreus, Glaucous Gull.
Lepus groenlandicus, Arctic Hare.
Alopex lagopus, Arctic Fox.
Ursus maritimus, Polar Bear.
Phoca hispida, Ringed Seal.
Phoca groenlandica, Harp Seal.
Erignathus barbatus, Bearded Seal.
Odobenus rosmarus, Walrus.
Rangifer tarandus, Reindeer.
Monodon monoceros, Narwhal.
Large whale.
Canis familiaris, Dog.

The following list indicates what was found in the various localities. As regards the Ringed Seal only the more remarkable bones are given in order to present an idea of the quantitative proportions. All skeletal parts of this animal are present, but as elsewhere among Eskimo settlements seal penis bone occurs very rarely; it has obviously been picked out to be used for some purpose.

CAPE HARRY (Ella Island).

House VIII. Middle of 17th century (all bones collected).

Lepus groenlandicus: left mandible.
Alopex lagopus: right mandible.
Ursus maritimus: Canine tooth, ulna minus distal epiphysis.
Phoca hispida: 5 right, 2 left mandibles, 4 temporal bones,
 5 humeri, 7 ulnae, 3 radii, 2 pelvis halves, 5 femora, 6
 fibulae, calcanea, etc.
Phoca groenlandica: 2 mandibles, facial bones, 2 temporal
 bones.

Rangifer tarandus: 5 antler fragments, 2 maxillary fragments, 5 mandible fragments, 4 scapulae, 2 distal ends of ulna, 4 fragments of shaft of humerus, 5 fragments of ulna, 4 distal ends of metacarpus, 2 pelvis halves, shaft of femur, 2 distal ends and fragments of shaft of tibia, 3 shafts and 1 distal end of metatarsus.

Monodon monoceros: 2 fragments (roots) of tusks.
Parts of large whale.

House IX. Middle of 17th century. Samples of bones.

Larus hyperboreus: Proximal end of ulna.

Lepus groenlandicus: Distal end of humerus.

Alopex lagopus: Middle of right maxillary, fragment of left maxillary.

Phoca hispida: 7 mandibles, 2 facial bones, 6 temporal bones, 10 scapulae, 15 humeri, 6 ulnae, 3 radii, 11 pelvis halves, 7 femora, 3 tibiae, fragment of penis bone, phalanges, costæ, etc. Several of the bones have belonged to extremely large and aged animals.

Phoca groenlandica: Mandible, fragment of temporal, 5 ulnae, 1 radius, 2 tibiae.

Erignathus barbatus: Scapula.

Odobenus rosmarus: A few fragments of humerus.

Rangifer tarandus: 8 antler fragments, 7 mandible fragments, 4 scapulae, 4 distal ends and 4 shaft fragments of humerus, 2 proximal ends of ulna, 5 fragments of fore-arms, 2 distal ends of metacarpus, proximal end of femur, 3 distal ends and 2 shaft fragments of tibia, 3 distal ends and 4 shaft fragments of metatarsus.

Monodon monoceros: 2 fragments of tusk.

Canis familiaris: 2 different ulnae, radius, distal end of femur.

CAPE HEDLUND (Kempe Fjord), about 1800. All bones collected.

House II.

Phoca hispida: 3 mandibles, 2 humerii, different, young animals, ulna, radius, young animal, proximal end of femur, 2 proximal ends of tibia, metacarpals, phalanges, costæ.

Rangifer tarandus: 2 scapulae, femur head, proximal end of tibia, distal and proximal ends of metacarpus, 3 distal ends of metatarsus, astragalus, calcaneus.

House III about 1800. All bones collected.

Alopex lagopus: Ulna and radius.

Phoca hispida: 5 left and 7 right mandible bones, fragment

af cranium, 5 scapulae, 5 humeri, 3 ulnae, 1 radius, 1 femur, vertebrae, costae, phalanges, etc.

Rangifer tarandus: 2 antler fragments, 4 mandible fragments, 2 shaft fragments of humerus, 1 proximal and 3 distal ends of metacarpus, shaft fragment and 2 distal ends of tibia, 3 shaft fragments and 2 distal ends of metatarsus, 5 phalanges, costae, two manubriae, metatarsus of lateral toe.

CAPE ELISABETH. (Ella Island).

House VI. Close of 18th century (samples of bones).

Lagopus mutus: Sternum.

Lepus groenlandicus: Parts of cranium, left mandible, 2 different scapulae, pelvis half, 2 different femora, distal end of femur, 2 costae.

Phoca hispida: 3 mandibles, temporal fragment, 2 ulnae, 1 radius, pelvis half, tibia, vertebrae, costae etc.

Rangifer tarandus: Fragments of 2 mandibles, distal end of scapula, ulna, distal end of radius, 3 distal ends of metacarpus, fragment of pelvis, 2 proximal ends of femur, 3 fragments of metatarsus, costae.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY ISLAND I.

House I. Close of 17th century (samples of bones).

Lepus groenlandicus: Tibia.

Ursus maritimus: Metatarsus.

Phoca hispida: 3 mandibles, fragments of brain case, 2 fragments of temporal, 1 humerus, 3 ulnae, 1 radius, 5 pelvis halves, 2 femora, 3 tibiae.

Erignathus barbatus; 1 mandible, 1 humerus, 1 radius, 1 femur, 1 tibia, 1 metatarsus.

Rangifer tarandus: Shaft and 2 distal ends of humerus, 2 shaft fragments of ulna, manubrium, 2 costae.

Monodon monoceros: 3 costae.

Of Dogs the material contains quite a number of bones. Six fairly whole skulls, all showing features that are typical of the Eskimo Dog, were brought home, but they shall not be treated in detail here.

From Geographical Society Island II, House IV, there are three crania with a condylobasal length of 180, ca. 200 (total length 211) and 209 mm respectively; the lengths of the carnassials are 20.3, 20.9 and 21.0 mm. Thus two of these crania may be described as particularly

well-grown. In the smallest skull the teeth are rather worn, which is not the case on the others. On a skull from Cape Harry (Ella Island), House-passage IV, the condylobasal length is about 175, the carnassial 19.5 (teeth worn). On two skulls from Cape Elisabeth, Ella Island, House II, the condylobasal lengths are 192.5 and about 175, the carnassials 20.2 (rather worn teeth) and 18.6 (much worn teeth). On the latter specimen the eminence behind proc. supraorbitalis has been damaged, furnished with deep pits.

There are many bones of the Dog, several of them having belonged to extremely well-grown animals (Table).

Accordingly, the skeletal parts in this material represent a handsome and powerful dog breed.

<i>Canis familiaris</i> Mandibles	Total length	c post. bord.—m3	p2—m3 length	m1 length	Max. height under m1, inside	Max. thickness	Wear of teeth
Cape Harry (Ella Ø)							
(House II).....	145.0	78.5	71.6	23.5	27.4	11.0	Slightly worn
Cape Harry (House II)...	137.5	77.8	68.8	21.5	26.7	11.7	Much worn
— (House VI)...	142.0	79.5	72.1	23.0	27.7	11.0	Slightly worn
Suess Land (House XIII)	—	85.5	73.5	22.5	27.2	11.9	Not worn
Geographical II (House II)	144.0	82.4	73.8	21.8	28.0	11.6	Moderately worn
— —	—	74.0	65.3	21.2	24.3	10.2	— —
— —	136.5	77.7	71.6	22.3	29.3	12.0	— —
— —	143.0	83.4	{ (p1-m3) } 80.0	23.9	27.0	11.1	Not worn
Cape Elisabeth (House V).	149.5	83.3	{ (p1-m3) } 78.4	23.9	28.0	11.5	Very much worn
Geographical II ₁	162.5	89.0	{ p1-m3 } 83.0	23.8	30.7	11.8	Slightly worn
— II ₂	167.0	94.5	82.5	24.5	31.0	13.0	Not worn
— II ₃	152.8	84.7	{ p1-m3 } 79.0	22.7	29.3	12.0	Slightly worn
— II ₄	162.0	91.5	{ p-m3 } 85.0	23.5	30.0	12.0	Slightly worn
— II ₅	158.0	87.2	78.2	24.0	33.7	13.0	Very much worn
— II ₆	c.159	89.0	{ p1-m3 } 84.0	22.8	30.0	12.3	Slightly worn
— II ₇	152.0	84.5	74.8	23.0	28.8	11.8	Not worn
— II ₈	150.0	84.0	73.7	21.5	27.1	11.5	Slightly worn
— II ₉	142.2	80.0	72.2	22.2	27.0	10.3	Moderately worn

Færdig fra Trykkeriet den 2. December 1935.



