Investigating the Effect of European Contact on Inuit-Animal Interactions in Labrador

By

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Abstract

Archaeological research into the Labrador Inuit past has shed considerable light on material culture and changes therein, as well as on certain subsistence practices, and on how each of these changed through time. However, few studies have been undertaken that integrate these two aspects of life. Animals are particularly prominent in the arctic and sub-arctic environment, and in many ways formed the core of Inuit culture. Archaeologically, much of the material culture is in some way connected to animals – be it made of animal products, a depiction of animals, or having to do with the acquisition and processing of animals, and so material culture and subsistence are inherently linked. Operating within a theoretical framework of Human-Animal Studies, the aim of this thesis is to explore how Inuit-animal interactions and relationships changed through European contact and influence. By examining both faunal and artifact assemblages from three sites (Nachvak Village/IgCx-3, Kongu/IgCv-7, and Double Mer Point/GbBo-2) covering a range of temporal, geographic, and economic contexts, I was able to separate local variability from larger trends, and to draw conclusions concerning how Inuit used and related to animals within these contexts. This opens up avenues for further study, such as regional, contemporaneous multi-site comparisons, delving into the as yet poorly understood importance of whales, and examining the movements of Inuit-produced materials throughout Labrador and across the world.

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Over the course of my MA, I participated in two field seasons in Labrador, first at Double Mer Point near Rigolet, and then at Johannes Point near Hebron. Profuse thanks are due to Lisa Rankin, for accepting me onto her field crew at Double Mer Point, and for letting me do weird things with soil samples my first year there (and for stopping me from doing more). Thanks too to the large field crew that year for helping me collect them (especially Vince Jankunis and Laurence Pouliot, whose projects I butted in on), and for helping me lug them off the site. I am also grateful to the people of Rigolet for introducing me to the area's wildlife, and for showing me how to prepare it.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The main objective of this thesis was to explore the effects that interaction with Europeans had on the relationships between Labrador Inuit and the animals with whom they shared the landscape. In order to accomplish this, I have conducted a detailed zooarchaeological analysis on samples of faunal remains recovered from three Labrador Inuit winter village sites, geographically and/or temporally distinct from one another. In addition, I examined the catalogues of the artifacts associated with the analysed faunal remains. Using the lens of Human-Animal Studies, and looking at faunal and artifactual remains in tandem, as they would have been during the life of these sites, allowed me to gain a thorough understanding of the ways animals played into the lives of people in the past.

Aspects of Labrador Inuit material culture change in response to European influence and trade has been well-documented archaeologically (see Arendt 2010, 2011; Fay 2016; Kaplan 1983, 1985; Natcher et al. 2012). For example, the near-immediate replacement of slate blades and nephrite drill bits with iron ones (frequently manufactured from iron nails and scrap) is seen throughout the Labrador coast following contact with Europeans and European settlement in southern Labrador. Inuit consumption of European ceramics has been examined on a local scale in some areas (see Cabak and Loring 2000; Jurakic 2007; Negrijn 2011). Other cultural changes have been documented through translated excerpts of the Moravian mission diaries, concerning the lives of Inuit living in the immediate vicinity of the missions, and providing fleeting glimpses of Inuit who did not accept the mission (see Loring 1999; Taylor 1968, 1988, 1990). One crucial aspect of Labrador Inuit life that has not been documented or researched in quite the same way as these is their relationship with the animals with whom they shared the varied landscape of the coast of Labrador (though see Kaplan and Woollett 2000 and Woollett 1999, 2003 for subsistence and palaeoecological aspects of Inuit animal use). As animals provided many of the non-food materials required for everyday life in pre-contact times, and the acquisition of these animals was a major activity for some members of every community, it can be seen that a major change in one aspect of material culture would have had effects reverberating through multiple channels. The adoption of some materials of European origin, replacing some local materials, and changing the ways in which others were accessed or used, likely had important effects on how people viewed animals in terms of economic utility, seasonal movements, and even ideology.

My research objectives for this project are to answer the following questions:

1. What was the nature of the relationship between pre-contact northern Labrador Inuit and animals?

a. Which species were used, and how were the different species used?

c. What were their harvesting tactics, and how did these differ between different species?

d. What animal-related material culture is there, such as objects made out of animal products, or with an animal-related purpose, such as harvesting equipment, and dog traction technology?

e. How are animals depicted in figurative art, or used in other forms of art?

2. Did these relationships change after initial European contact? How did European demands for animal products (like sea mammal oil, baleen, fur, cod, etc.) affect animal harvesting and use by the Inuit?

The three sites from which I analysed archaeological material are Nachvak Village, Kongu, and Double Mer Point. Nachvak Village is a 15th- early 18th century pre- and proto-contact Inuit site in northern Labrador (Whitridge 2006:11-12). Kongu is a contact period Inuit communal house village site, located close to Nachvak Village, dating to the late 18th-mid-19th century (Whitridge 2006), possibly immediately following the abandonment of the winter settlement at Nachvak Village (Whitridge 2012:51). Double Mer Point is an Inuit communal house village site dating to the mid-late 18th century (Bohms 2015), with one component likely dating into the early-mid-19th century, located to the south, in Groswater Bay, central Labrador. These three sites each occupy different positions in terms of access to natural resources and trade opportunities. An analysis that draws on material from these three varied sites allows for a more nuanced perspective on the Labrador Inuit past, particularly in terms of animal use and economy, as it lends the ability to pinpoint constants, long-term trends, and local/ephemeral variations.

This thesis is divided into eight chapters, which are briefly described here. Abbreviated catalogues of the faunal material analysed for this project are provided as appendices, and full catalogues are available by contacting the author. Chapter 2 provides a history of the theoretical framework used in this thesis – Human-Animal Studies – from its origins to its use in an archaeological context, often under the guise of social zooarchaeology. I then delve into its specific applications in archaeology, and into how it was used for this thesis.

Chapter 3 provides historical and geographic context for this project. This includes a brief history of the different cultural occupations of Labrador (and specifically of the Labrador coast), followed by a more detailed history of Inuit movement into Labrador, settlement and exploration down the coast, interactions with other cultures, and culture change. This is followed by an overview of pertinent archaeological work that has been conducted along the coast of Labrador, focusing, within more recent work, on research related to Inuit occupations. Finally, Chapter 3 offers geographical and archaeological descriptions of the sites whose assemblages form the backbone of this thesis, as well as the resources available within their vicinity.

Chapter 4 delivers descriptions of the animals commonly found in Labrador and used by Inuit. These descriptions include common, local, scientific, and Inuktitut names, followed by physical descriptions of the animals, preferred habitats, and traditional uses of their different parts. This section is divided into marine animals (mammals, fish, birds), and terrestrial animals (mammals and birds).

Chapter 5 presents the faunal analysis portion of this thesis. The methods of recovery of the faunal remains from Nachvak Village, Kongu, and Double Mer Point are described, followed by a description of how samples of faunal material were selected for analysis. Methods and results are presented together, for clarity, for each of the different categories of information extracted through my zooarchaeological analysis. These categories include taxonomic and anatomical identification, identification of any modifications (such as evidence of having been burned or digested, gnaw marks from rodents or carnivores, or cut marks), stage of weathering, degree of fragmentation within the assemblages, and finally, seasonality of the sites.

Chapter 6 presents the results of my analysis of the Nachvak Village, Kongu, and Double Mer Point artifact catalogues. Because a full artifact analysis (including such analyses as ceramics sourcing and dating, vessels counts, lithics analysis, etc.) was beyond the scope of this thesis, summary tables of artifact counts are presented here. These are set up in two ways: a breakdown of artifacts by the raw materials from which they are made, and a breakdown of artifacts by their intended use. Summarizing a site's artifacts in these ways allows me to examine patterns in tool manufacture and raw material acquisition and consumption as well as patterns in new tool adoption and changing lifeways.

Chapter 7 serves as the discussion portion of this thesis, in which the results of the faunal analysis and artifact catalogue summaries are examined side-by-side in order to more fully understand the narrative of each site. This discussion brings the results of the preceding two chapters into their historical and geographic contexts, and into context with one another, to better assess the interplay between socioeconomic and natural environments.

Chapter 8 summarizes the conclusions drawn from this research concerning Labrador Inuit relationships with animals within the spatiotemporal period of increasing trade with European groups. It then discusses some potentially fruitful avenues for further research that were inevitably brought to light over the course of this project.

This research, while only preliminary in nature, has shed a little light on how Labrador Inuit adapted their relationships with animals to suit their environmental realities and economic desires, but more than anything it has revealed significant and promising avenues for further study.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Framework

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview and a brief history of the chosen theoretical perspective(s) within which this research project was conducted. This aim of this project is to investigate the relationships between Inuit in Labrador and the animals with whom they came into contact (directly and indirectly), and how these relationships varied through time and space. This project has a significant zooarchaeological component, but it is not limited to archaeofaunal ecofact material, as our relationships with animals extend far beyond those of subsistence. In order to access these relationships through the archaeological record, I have chosen to adopt a broad theoretical framework of human-animal studies, and its specific archaeological subfield of social zooarchaeology. These ways of looking at things are described below, followed by the methodological implications they exact on the analysis of the archaeological materials examined for this project. It should here be noted that the dichotomy between humans and other, non-human, animals is not necessarily a universal one, and that one must be conscious of any groupings and divisions of species made during analysis and interpretation.

2.2 Human-animal studies and social zooarchaeology

Human-animal studies, also known by anthropologists as anthrozoology, is a broad field that can be summarised easily as the study of relationships between humans and animals, and this takes different forms depending on the field in which it is applied (ASI 2014; DeMello 2012; Hurn 2010:27). Its scope can be defined by the questions of,

> *why* animals are represented and configured in different ways in human cultures and societies around the world, *how* they are imagined, experienced, and given significance,

> *what* these relationships might signify about being human, and *what about* these relationships might be improved for the sake of the individuals as well as the communities concerned.
>
> (Marvin and McHugh 2014, 2, emphasis in original)

Anthrozoology has its origins in the animal rights movement of the 1970s, when our relationships with animals and how we treat them began to come into focus in the public sphere (Holden 1981; Wolfe 2009). However, the seeds may have been planted much earlier, when Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* became available to and read by the public in 1859 (DeMello 2012), and with the spreading realisation that humans and non-human animals arose from a common ancestor and were therefore, arguably, on par with one another. This would eventually culminate in the animal rights movement, and the still ongoing fight for animals to have recognized rights that protect them against exploitation exclusively for human benefit (Shapiro and DeMello 2010; Wolfe 2009). Within this research area, scholars began to closely examine the nature of the relationships and interactions we have with animals, and how those relationships came into being. This societal mindset led to the publication of a number of empirically-constructed articles concerning the quality of human life with pets (Holden 1981). For example, Friedmann and colleagues (1980) conducted a routine survey of patients with coronary heart disease where one of the questions asked about the presence or absence of (human) loved ones and pets at home. They found that, after one year, a higher rate of survivorship was strongly correlated with the presence of pets in the home – more so than with the presence of loved ones. It was research like this that prompted further study of human relationships and interactions with animals (Holden 1981). After the first human-animal studies journal, Anthrozoös, began publishing in 1987, the field expanded rapidly into a broad range of fields in both the sciences and humanities. Human-animal studies have since found a home in such diverse fields as medical research, feminist theory, and geography (ASI 2014; Overton and Hamilakis 2013; Shapiro and DeMello 2010). Worldwide, there has been a proliferation of certificate, diploma, and degree programs in the field of human-animal studies (ASI 2014). Many of these are concentrated in specific areas of human-animal studies, such as animal rights and animal assisted therapy, but others are broadly interdisciplinary, and offer students a wide range of choice (ASI 2014).

In anthropology and archaeology, human-animal studies are largely anthropocentric, but with the understanding that animals, both in life and in death, have agency (Overton and Hamilakis 2013). In this regard, it borrows somewhat from Actor-Network Theory (ANT), but has also fallen under the banners of post-modernism and post-humanism (Badmington 2011; Johnson 2010). These theories place humans on par with animals, question the right of humans to exploit animals for their own benefit, and emphasize animal agency and the importance of the narrative of the individual. The mature form of human-animal studies arrived relatively late to archaeology (Armstrong Oma and Hedeager 2010), and its voice has been curiously absent from zooarchaeology in particular (Overton and Hamilakis 2013) – a field that by definition studies animals in human contexts – despite one of the strongest expressions of cultural identity being food (Chevalier 2013). One reason for this oversight might be that zooarchaeology has traditionally aligned itself with the fields of zoology, ecology, and economics (Russell 2012), rather than with history, sociology, and anthropology. Whatever the reasons for this, contributing to the discussion of human-animal studies through social zooarchaeology requires that zooarchaeologists take on a more holistic perspective and method. Within archaeology, a human-animal studies framework can be employed in the study of animal depictions in art, animal burials, exploring ideologies, religion, and society. Within the realm of archaeological science, human-animal studies frameworks can be applied toward the domestication and the keeping and treatment of domestic animals (such as in Losey et al. 2011 and McManus-Fry et al. 2016). A human-animal studies viewpoint can also be applied to landscape studies – what spaces animals were thought to occupy, how their distribution influenced that of the people who sought them or sought to avoid them, and how people named, marked, and used the landscape for them. We can also look at the relationships between humans and animals in the ways humans viewed themselves – whether they identify with a particular animal, or if they identify themselves by the way they relate to animals, such as a hunter, a herder, or as someone who is able to communicate with animals and their spirits.

2.3 Theory into Practice

While it is all well and good to say that one is going to examine human-animal interactions through zooarchaeology, in a field that has seen relatively little methodological change through the decades, this assertion requires a detailed explanation. In order to investigate relationships beyond those of subsistence, analysis must go beyond the analysis of animals as food – though this remains part of the interpretation. What follows here is a description of the methods that will be used to this end, and what kinds of human-animal interactions might be seen with each.

2.3.1 Figurative/symbolic representations of animals

These include things such as carved miniatures and engravings, which may depict the animal(s) on their own or in an environment, stationary or in motion. These depictions may also be stand-alone objects, be intended as adornment, or may be incorporated into objects with utilitarian functions (such as designs on the handle of a knife). However they are depicted (or not) reveals something about how they were viewed by the people in question, particularly when this information is compared with data from faunal analysis (Russell 2012:50). For example, frequent figurative depictions of an animal, but its absence in the faunal assemblage, may indicate that it was in some way important ideologically, in a way that created a taboo against its hunting and/or consumption (Russell 2012). In Inuit assemblages, carvings are frequently made using animal bone or ivory, providing further depth to the interpretation, as animals then become a medium for conveying meaning and information.

2.3.2 Intentional modifications

These include use of bone as raw material for utilitarian purposes, or as decoration. For example, whale bone and baleen are common materials from which objects are made in the Arctic, in the absence of wood, and even further south where wood is easily obtained, whale bone persists in some forms. As decoration, there are examples, both archaeological and modern, of animal teeth or other parts used as decorative pendants, often with special meaning attached to them. Also included here are the waste products from the manufacture of these objects, which persist after the objects themselves have been removed.

2.3.3 Unintentional modifications

These are the modifications that are observed most commonly on food remains, but that can still reveal something about the way animals were viewed, and about the people handling the animals. Many cultures follow certain rules governing how the remains of animals are treated. These rules may be different between species or between individuals of a species – or rules may not exist at all. Practices might be observed in the frequency and distribution of cut marks, which reflect butchery patterns, in deliberate burning (disposal patterns), or in the presence of carnivore gnaw marks or evidence of digestion, which may indicate that the animal was food for dogs, or that the remains were disposed of in such a way that dogs or wild carnivores had access to them. This latter case provides insight into the ways both live animals and the remains of deceased animals were viewed and treated.

2.3.4 Spatial and body part distribution of animal remains

Patterns of the distribution of specific body portions of animals, and of animal remains generally, in addition to providing insight into economic choices made by people as to which parts of the animal were used and carried to the site, can inform us of how animal remains were treated, and of how animals were viewed in the afterlife, as well as of any special power certain animals may have had or conferred. This includes middens, burials and other deliberate bone deposits both in and out of the ground, and other animal remains scattered across the landscape (though these are less frequently recorded) that are human in origin or of human interest. For example, the death of a large whale may not have been brought about by humans, but in the Arctic, its skeleton on the shore would certainly have been used by people, and in that regard, the dead whale carries agency. Special animals (Russell 2012:26-27) may be revealed by distribution - with whole or parts of the animal being found in important places, such as in the home or incorporated into features on the landscape (see Figure 2:1 for an example of a place-marker cairn, in which caribou antlers featured prominently), by the total absence of the animal (if a taboo is associated with its status as a totem animal), or by an abundance of certain parts of the body that may have had symbolic rather than dietary value – particularly if these are modified (such as pierced teeth). While a general distaste for a particular food, or its low dietary ranking, might be indicated by its scarcity or absence in the faunal assemblage despite its presence in the environment, a taboo against its consumption can produce the same pattern (Russell 2012:29). However, food taboos are often much more complex than this. For example, only some people might be allowed to eat certain animals or parts of the animal, or that the flesh of two different species must not be eaten on the same day. These more complex rules are potentially difficult to see zooarchaeologically, and ethnographic evidence is therefore an important tool in interpretation of faunal data.

Figure 2:1 - Isolated marker cairn with caribou antlers, Hebron Fiord, Labrador

2.3.5 Artifacts (and other site data)

The study of artifacts that accompany a faunal assemblage is perhaps a daunting task for one trained in zooarchaeological analysis, but is important for an accurate interpretation of the faunal remains. At a minimum, the artifacts and other non-faunal site data provide crucial cultural, environmental, and excavation context – all of which contribute to the form of the faunal assemblage. The artifact assemblage can give an indication of a family’s wealth or of its economic ties to other cultural groups, or of ideological beliefs. This can be particularly informative in a multi-site study, where it is possible to observe trends between socioeconomic status, beliefs, and access to and use of different animals or animal parts. The artifact assemblage can also reveal more about what (animal) resources were sought after, but may not have been present in the faunal assemblage (for reasons of poor preservation or discard patterns that rendered those remains archaeologically invisible), as in the case of fox traps and fish hooks. When faunal remains deviate from what is expected based on other data, or vice versa, other socio-ecological or ideological processes may be at play – ones that would not have been revealed from either set of data on their own.

2.3.6 Ethnographies

Although most ethnographies must be viewed in light of the (often) colonial or otherwise artificial space in which they are written, they are valuable because they sometimes record certain practices in detail that help us interpret the archaeological record. These might include practices such as butchery and meat sharing, taboos, hunting methods and rituals, and trade, which are otherwise difficult to tease out from the archaeological record. For example, a common rule existed among Inuit groups across Canada that the meat of seal and caribou must never be cooked or eaten together (Peacock 1981:40). These relationships are much more difficult to identify within an archaeological time scale, so zooarchaeologists must rely on ethnographic sources as well. Taboos may also apply to places – and these theoretically can be identified archaeologically. However, in practice, when it comes time to interpret taboo through the zooarchaeological record, ethnographic evidence is almost always required in order to combat the interpretive challenge of equifinality (that a particular assemblage might have been created in a number of very different ways). It is interesting to note that food taboos are most often related to meat, and where they affect different members of a group differently, it is most often women who are denied access, in male-dominated groups (Adams 1990; Aunger 1994; Brightman 1993; Caplan 1994; Kahn 1986; Morris 1998; Parkes 1987; Zvelebil 2000). Similar taboos have been documented among the Inuit (Hawkes 1916:133-134).

2.4 Discussion

Traditional zooarchaeological narratives often focus on the economic and ecological implications of a species within a faunal assemblage. A social zooarchaeological or human-non-human animal relationship approach recognises that a human's experience with the animal begins much earlier than the death of the animal, that the relationship is mutually created (though not always symmetrically), and that this living relationship often informs the way the non-human animal is treated in death (Overton and Hamilakis 2013). This relationship can draw on a variety of previous experiences, on the landscape, the weather, the hunter's current needs/wants, skill set, and available tools, and on the animal itself. It should also be remembered that different members of a population will each have a different relationship with the same animal, but that there are likely also broader, cultural views. A hunter, typically male, may have a stronger relationship to an animal while it is living, and during and shortly after its death, whereas his wife may have relatively little working knowledge of the living animal, but be exceedingly skilled at butchery and processing the skins, and may in fact be the person creating the middens from which the animal remains archaeologists study were recovered. Children, learning about the animals around them through exploration and tasked with the capture of smaller species (such as fish and hares), will have different relationships still, as will someone in the position of a trader or middleman. These relationships can be fluid over the course of several centuries, over a lifetime, or from year-to-year, and can be highly situational. It is for these reasons that examining the collection of artifacts associated with faunal remains can be incredibly useful in providing important contextual information regarding the full suite of activities pursued by people who created the deposits. Even when the goal of zooarchaeological analysis is only to reconstruct diet, other, less tangible factors contributing to the shape of the assemblage must therefore also be considered (Russell 2012:142). Just as we would consider such things as a meat utility index, carnivore action, or weathering in the interpretation, we must also consider the ways humans consciously treated the remains before concluding what the assemblage means in terms of diet. In a similar vein, pets are often subject to food taboos, though some of this may be imposed upon the zooarchaeological remains by the zooarchaeologist. While the remains of animals are identified to species, in life, each animal was an individual, and in the interactions between each human and non-human animal, a unique relationship is forged. Thus some dogs can be pets, others are work animals, and still others might be food – and these categories are not mutually exclusive. The same can be considered with wild animals. For example, some polar bears (identified as individuals) are dangerous or nuisance bears, but others may be friends. The distinction between humans and all other animals (while still obviously a biological one), is a cultural one. We may accept some species or individuals of a species into the realm of what we consider perceptive, social beings, blurring the line between human and animal in that way, or we may not see the line at all. A true examination of the relationships and interactions between humans and non-human animals thus requires us to examine and question what it means to be "human".

Chapter 3: Context

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides background information related to this research, in order to situate the project in its social, historical, and environmental contexts. It is divided into Labrador history, geography and resources, theoretical framework, and archaeological research.

3.2 Labrador history

Labrador, and more generally, the Labrador Peninsula, has been host to near-continuous human occupation for over 8000 years. Maritime Archaic peoples moved northward into Labrador from the southwest, with sites dating earlier than 8000 BP in southern Labrador and 7000 BP in the north (Hood 2008) being found in predominantly coastal locations. This is in line with their marine-adapted economy, which included seals, fish, birds, and small whales, as well as caribou, which may have been hunted communally, as evidenced by caribou drive lanes associated with a Maritime Archaic village site at Nulliak in northern Labrador (Fitzhugh 1980, 1985; Hutchings 2011). Maritime Archaic peoples persisted in southern Labrador until about 3500 BP, after the arrival of the Pre-Inuit peoples, who began moving southward from northern Labrador beginning about 4000 BP (Fitzhugh 2002). The Maritime Archaic tradition was replaced by a people whose culture is known archaeologically as the Intermediate Indian tradition, who were present in Labrador along the southern and central coasts, and as far north as Hebron Fiord, from 3500 BP until 1500 BP (Fitzhugh 1972; Nagle 1978). These sites suggest that Intermediate Indian peoples may have had an economy that focused somewhat more on the interior for lithic and animal resources (Hood 2008). Sites attributed to early Pre-Inuit traditions are found throughout Labrador in inner coastal locations, with access to both marine and terrestrial animal resources, and date from 4000 BP until about 2200 BP (Hood 2008). Late Pre-Inuit peoples, commonly known as the Dorset, are known archaeologically in Labrador from circa 2500 BP until as late as 1200 BP (Park 2000). Dorset sites are more common in outer coastal environments, reflecting their strongly marine-oriented economy. Finally, between 2000 and 400 BP, Labrador was home to the Recent Amerindian peoples (from whom the present-day Innu are likely descended) (Hood 2008). Most sites occur in central (around the mouth of Groswater Bay and inland around the Lake Melville region) and southern Labrador (and are also well-known on the island of Newfoundland, as the Recent Indians are the direct ancestors of the Beothuk), and are found in a variety of inner and outer coastal and interior environments, reflecting their diverse economy. Their heavy use of Ramah chert, despite the scarcity of sites as far north as the Ramah quarry, has led some to believe that the Recent Indian people traded in coastal locations with Dorset and Inuit to the north (Loring 1992). Additionally, ethnographic sources describe later (unfriendly) interactions between Point Revenge Amerindians/Innu and Inuit (Fitzhugh 1977; Peacock 1981;Wolfe 2013), which ultimately seem to have resulted in the Innu retreating further into the interior, and relying more heavily on caribou (Fitzhugh 1977).

The implication of this deep history is that we can be certain that the Inuit were not encountering a pristine landscape when they came to Labrador – an assumption that is borne out through archaeology, as Pre-Inuit artifacts are ubiquitous on sites that appear, on the surface, to be Inuit. These older artifacts seem to have been present in the sods that the Inuit cut from the ground to build their winter houses. Nor were the Inuit alone on the landscape – all but the northernmost Labrador coast was used by Point Revenge/Innu at that time, (Fitzhugh 1977;

Loring 1992). Most sites that appealed to the Inuit had also appealed to at least one other group of people before them, for the resources to which that location is home.

Shortly after the Inuit migration in the 15th century into Labrador from Baffin Island to the north (Kaplan 1983; Whitridge 2008, 2012), Europeans began visiting the Labrador coast, first for cod, and then for whales, with whaling stations established by the Basques along the southern shore of Labrador in the 1540s (Barkham 1984; Loewen and Delmas 2012). The next 150 years or so saw tense, generally unfriendly relations between the Labrador Inuit and Europeans, as the Inuit raided both seasonally abandoned and occupied European stations, and casualties occurred on both sides (Pope 2015; Whitridge 2008:291,293). These relations gradually sweetened, and raiding was replaced with trading (and non-violent theft continued) in the mid- 18th century (Pope 2015). Inuit trade networks moved European goods (predominately metals and beads) northward. European (Basque, French, and English) presence in Labrador was at first largely confined to the south, with independent French trading posts established in the early-mid-18th century along the Quebec Lower North Shore, Labrador Straits, and southeastern Labrador. Some Inuit from central Labrador would make an annual summer trip south in order to trade baleen, sea mammal oil, and furs for European items (Taylor 1972), while others stayed in the area year round (Rankin 2014, 2015a; Stopp 2015). This continued until (and even after) the later 18th century, when the first Moravian Mission was established at Nain in 1771 (after an attempt in 1752 near what is now Makkovik, in which Inuit attacked and killed all of the party members) (Taylor 1974). Missions at Okak and Hopedale soon followed, and several more missions were later established in northern and central Labrador. Some churches are still active today in Nain, Hopedale, Makkovik, and Happy Valley-Goose Bay. Finally, following independent traders in all areas, the Hudson's Bay Company began to expand into Labrador in the 1830s, and opened its first post north of Nain in 1867, in Saglek Bay, followed by a post in Nachvak Fiord in 1868 (HBC Archives 2017). The opening of the post at Nachvak is likely the reason for the abandonment of the Inuit village at Kongu in the mid-late 19th century – the people at Kongu moved their winter settlement closer to the trading post (Whitridge 2005).

The extended period of seasonal European occupation of the southern Labrador coast before permanent settlement in northern Labrador has implications for the definition of the "contact period". Direct contact (whether friendly or not) between Inuit and Europeans occurred relatively early in the south, whereas in northern Labrador, we see a prolonged period of "proto-contact", wherein Inuit in the north had access to a limited range of European materials (predominately iron, most often in the form of nails) acquired through down-the-line trading with Inuit who had made the trip south. It has been suggested that the presence of iron nails and other metal, but a general lack or scarcity of decorative items such as beads on Inuit sites is indicative of this form of indirect European contact (Kaplan 1983; Stopp 2015).

3.3 The Inuit in Labrador

Current archaeological interpretations posit that the Inuit arrived in the Canadian Arctic in waves, the major one leaving the Beaufort Sea coast around AD 1200 (Whitridge 2016:829). Precisely dating the arrival of the Inuit in Labrador has so far proved difficult, because so many Inuit sites are re-used Pre-Inuit sites (so secure datable contexts are rare), and because of the difficulties in dating marine mammal bone (one of the primary organic materials found on Inuit sites) and wood (some of which, in northern Labrador, is likely drift wood, and therefore somewhat pre-dates its use). More significantly, the scarcity of secure radiocarbon dates for the Inuit arrival in Labrador is because so few early Labrador Inuit sites have been excavated

(Kaplan and Woollett 2016:857). Current estimates place the Inuit arrival in northern Labrador to sometime during the 15th century (Kaplan and Woollett 2016; Scheldermann 1971), having most likely come south from Baffin Island (Kaplan 1983:219) (perhaps seeking more productive hunting areas with the onset of the Little Ice Age [Whitridge 1999:68,76]), or from the west (Kaplan 2012:16). They expanded their territory southward, arriving at Red Bay, in southern Labrador, by the mid-16th century (Kaplan and Woollett 2016; Rankin 2010; Rankin et al. 2012; Sturtevant 1980; Tuck 1985). Though Inuit presence in southern Labrador was likely restricted to the summer months at first, with the aim of acquiring European materials, some Inuit were occupying the area year-round by the mid-17th century (Fitzhugh 2015; Rankin 2010, 2014, 2015a; Rankin et al. 2012; Stopp 2015).

Most of what we know of early Inuit presence in Labrador is from the excavation of semi-subterranean sod-walled house sites, as these are the most obvious archaeologically productive remains of dwellings on the landscape. Walls were made using large stones, whale bones, and wood (when it was available), covered with sods cut from the ground of the house pit-to-be (Hutton 1912; Peacock 1981). These are the remains of seasonal occupations, typically from late fall to early spring, and are thus often called “winter houses”. The rest of the year was spent in a more mobile fashion, in skin tents, snow houses, and transitional dwellings (*qarmat*), which combined elements of the other three (Taylor 1974). Winter house structures evolved through time, as a reflection of changing economic and social structures. Early Labrador Inuit winter houses are small and round, and were typically composed of a paved house floor, one or two sleeping platforms, storage compartments and activity areas (such as a kitchen), and an entrance tunnel, which functioned as a cold trap (Kaplan 2012:18). Villages of this period (until about the 18th century) are composed of several such houses (typically from five to twenty

[Whitridge 2012:50]), each of which housed one (or occasionally two) close families. This period was followed by a general shift to what is termed the Communal House Phase (Schledermann 1971). This period is characterised by much larger houses, with multiple sleeping platforms and lampstands, which were occupied by multiple families who presumably worked communally and shared resources. Various explanations have been put forth as the reason for this shift, including both worsening and improved/stable climate and hunting conditions, hostile relations with Europeans, and changing trading patterns relating to the supply and demand for European goods (Fay 2015; Jordan 1978; Kaplan and Woollett 2000; Schledermann 1971). Recently archaeological research has suggested that this last reason is most significant (Fay 2016).

3.4 Archaeological research in Labrador

This section provides an overview of the relevant archaeological work that has been conducted within the study area, and of how this work has impacted how archaeology in Labrador is practiced and interpreted today.

The first known archaeological work in Labrador was conducted in 1927-1928 by William Duncan Strong, in the areas around Nain and Hopedale. Though he undertook excavations of Inuit semi-subterranean sod houses, and collected cultural material and human skeletal remains, the findings of this research were never published (Kaplan 1983:13). Junius Bird was the next to undertake excavations in Labrador. Over the course of two months during the summer of 1934, Bird, his wife, and Heinrich (a man they hired locally) excavated the remains of a total of 22 house structures and various associated middens in the Hopedale area, and observed the remains of 22 others (Bird 1945). Through these excavations and surveys, Bird noticed patterns in the size and plan of houses through time, and proposed the first typology of Inuit house forms. Bird saw Inuit houses falling into three categories: type I (small, round, single family dwellings with one sleeping platform), type II (rectangular, dual family dwellings with 2 sleeping platforms), and type III (large, rectangular, multi-family dwellings, with extensive sleeping platforms) (Bird 1945).

The next significant archaeological activity to take place within the study area was in the 1960s. J. Garth Taylor visited the Nain area in 1966, and conducted a field survey guided by local Inuit hunters (Taylor 1966). Though he did not test extensively, the information he collected regarding place names and meanings and site usage and lore is invaluable still. In 1968 and 1969, William Fitzhugh, as part of his doctoral research, conducted archaeological surveys along the coast of Hamilton Inlet and Groswater Bay, in central Labrador (Fitzhugh 1972). This was the first time the area had been closely examined archaeologically, and it established the area as an important one for Inuit settlement. This was particularly significant in that it was the first piece of archaeological research in Labrador to provide a real culture history with any time-depth (Kaplan 1983).

In 1970, Peter Schledermann conducted archaeological research at Saglek Fiord, and tested the remains of 52 Inuit sod houses at five different sites (Scheledermann 1971). The main results of this investigation were the re-definition and the solidification of the chronology of Inuit house forms (first described by Bird in 1945) in Labrador. Bird's type I encompasses early Labrador Inuit sod houses (the Early Phase) – a style that continued to be used, in conjunction with smaller multi-platform houses, until about the 18th century, when European-manufactured objects and important materials become much more common in Labrador. Bird's types II and III were combined, and assigned to the Communal House phase. They are the most common house form from the 18th century until the mid-19th century (Schledermann 1971). The Late phase that followed was characterized by a shift back to smaller, single-family houses, coinciding with dramatically shifting trade networks after the influx of Moravian missionaries and HBC and independent trading posts in northern and central Labrador. It has also been suggested that the shift from communal houses (which often housed one influential man and his wives and their families) to single family houses was due to pressure from the Moravians to end the practice of polygyny (Kaplan 1983:368).

Richard Jordan, in 1973 and 1975, undertook surveys and test excavations of Inuit house sites in Hamilton Inlet, in central Labrador (Jordan 1978). Jordan's findings caused him to reject Schledermann's worsening climate argument for the evolution of the communal house. Jordan instead posited that the communal house was an adaptive response to increasing contact with Europeans and the importance of whaling, and that communal houses formed around powerful men who controlled the requisite whaling equipment (as whaling was an expensive undertaking) and had the best access to European goods (Jordan 1978). This idea has been expanded upon recently by Amelia Fay, who highlights the importance of these influential traders in obtaining the desired European-made goods and moving them through trade networks the length of the Labrador coast (Fay 2015). The high degree of mobility among Labrador Inuit is often overlooked in studies of culture contact, but is easily seen in the occurrence of certain materials of European origin (predominantly nails, which could be modified to suit the current need, and other metal implements) across most sites throughout Labrador, even prior to the first European settlement (the Moravians) in the north (Fay 2015, 2016).

In 1977, 1978, and 1980, a group of archaeologists, biologists, and geologists from the Smithsonian Institution, in partnership with Bryn Mawr College, conducted the largest survey to date of the central and northern Labrador coastline, bays, fiords, and near-interior (Fitzhugh 1980). The bulk of the knowledge relating to the Inuit history in Labrador to come out of these investigations was compiled by Susan Kaplan in her PhD dissertation, *Economic and Social Change in Labrador Neo-Eskimo Culture* (1983). The 1977 season consisted primarily of boat and foot survey and testing of the northern Labrador coast, while the 1978 season saw extensive and strategic testing, as well as larger excavations at select sites (including Nachvak Village, one of the sites examined in this thesis) (Kaplan 1983). In 1980, Kaplan returned to Labrador to aid in the survey of the central Labrador coast (Hamilton Inlet), and to re-examine the Nain region, as the surveys of 1977 and 1978 had failed to located any large pre-contact Inuit village in that area (they were, however, successful in 1980, having located a large winter house site, Iglosiatik 1, containing pre-contact Inuit material). Overall, the Torngat Archaeological Project (TAP) located over 300 new sites (Fitzhugh1980), approximately 200 of which displayed evidence of Inuit occupation (Kaplan 1983:378). Since this massive undertaking, smaller surveys have continued to be conducted nearly every year by various researchers along some stretch of the Labrador coast (and occasionally in the interior), building from the results of previous surveys, and attempting to fill the knowledge gaps that further research always seems to reveal.

Recent archaeological projects concerning Inuit habitations sites have built on these surveys and have contributed to a fuller understanding of Labrador Inuit history. Since the TAP, excavations and analyses in northern and central Labrador (including an analysis of a small sample of faunal remains recovered from Double Mer Point [Woollett 2003]), have contributed to the body of knowledge surrounding Labrador Inuit responses to changing environmental conditions and interactions with Europeans, particularly in the Communal House Phase, using zooarchaeological, palaeoentomological, palaeobotanical, and palaeoenvironmental techniques

(Fleming and Rankin 2016; Jankunis et al. 2015; Kaplan 2012; Kaplan and Woollett 2000; Roy et al. 2012; Woollett 1999, 2003, 2007, 2010; Woollett et al. 2000). The Inuit colonization of Labrador and pre- and proto-contact Labrador Inuit lifeways have been investigated in northern Labrador through zooarchaeology, landscape, and cultural and human-environmental interactions (Swinarton 2008, Whitridge 2008, 2012, 2013). Swinarton's research, a zooarchaeological analysis of a sample of the faunal remains recovered from Nachvak Village and Kongu in northern Labrador, demonstrated a somewhat inverse relationship between the faunal record and animals depicted in traditional Inuit myths (Swinarton 2008). In southern Labrador, recent archaeological surveys and excavations have confirmed long-term Inuit occupation of the region prior to permanent European settlement, and have contributed to public knowledge of the deep history of Labrador's Inuit-Métis communities (Rankin 2010, 2014, 2015a; Rankin and Crompton 2013; Rankin et al. 2012; Stopp 2015).

To date, comprehensive studies of faunal remains have been conducted, as well as studies of material culture. However, few to date have attempted to examine the two in tandem, and none of these by zooarchaeologists. Because subsistence is intricately tied with hunting technologies, and, in an Arctic context, animal products are found in many categories of material culture, connecting faunal with artefact data is essential for an accurate interpretation. Furthermore, though ethnographic research conducted in Labrador has detailed many aspects of Inuit life, and how it was changed through contact with Europeans (mainly Moravian missionaries) and incorporation of European materials into Inuit material culture, little has explored the ways in which Inuit relationships with and ideology surrounding animals changed in the period of early contact. The aim of the Moravians in Labrador was to Christianize the Inuit, without changing their traditional lifeways (Arendt 2010:81; Taylor 1977:16). This was of course met with many problems. When the Moravians settled in northern Labrador, Inuit culture was already a varied and dynamic entity, with trade networks extending the length of the coast, south to Red Bay, funnelling European materials northward (Fay 2015; Kaplan 1983, 1985; Rankin 2015b; Rankin and Crompton 2016). In the early days of the mission (until 1786), when the Moravians refused to sell firearms, the Inuit would acquire them, and other commodities besides, from the south (Rollmann 2011). Additonally, the Moravians strongly discouraged the building of *kashims* (large ceremonial houses), the primary roles of which were magico-religious in nature, viewing them as a heathen practice (Taylor 1990). Labrador Inuit would construct a *kashim* from snow in the winter to celebrate an abundant fall harvest (usually of bowhead whale) and to ensure success for the following year (Taylor 1990:58). Their suppression undoubtedly changed food-sharing practices and social ties to some degree, as some of the roles of the *kashim* were sharing food within and between communities, exchange of spouses, and partaking in games to renew and repair relationships (Taylor 1990:58).

3.5 The Sites

The following section provides details of the sites examined for this project, including archaeological research history, geographic description, a brief culture history, and the known resources of the region and their distribution. Culture history and available resources are described for Nachvak Village and Kongu together, as these sites are in such close proximity to one another. Figure 3:1 displays the locations of the sites studied here.

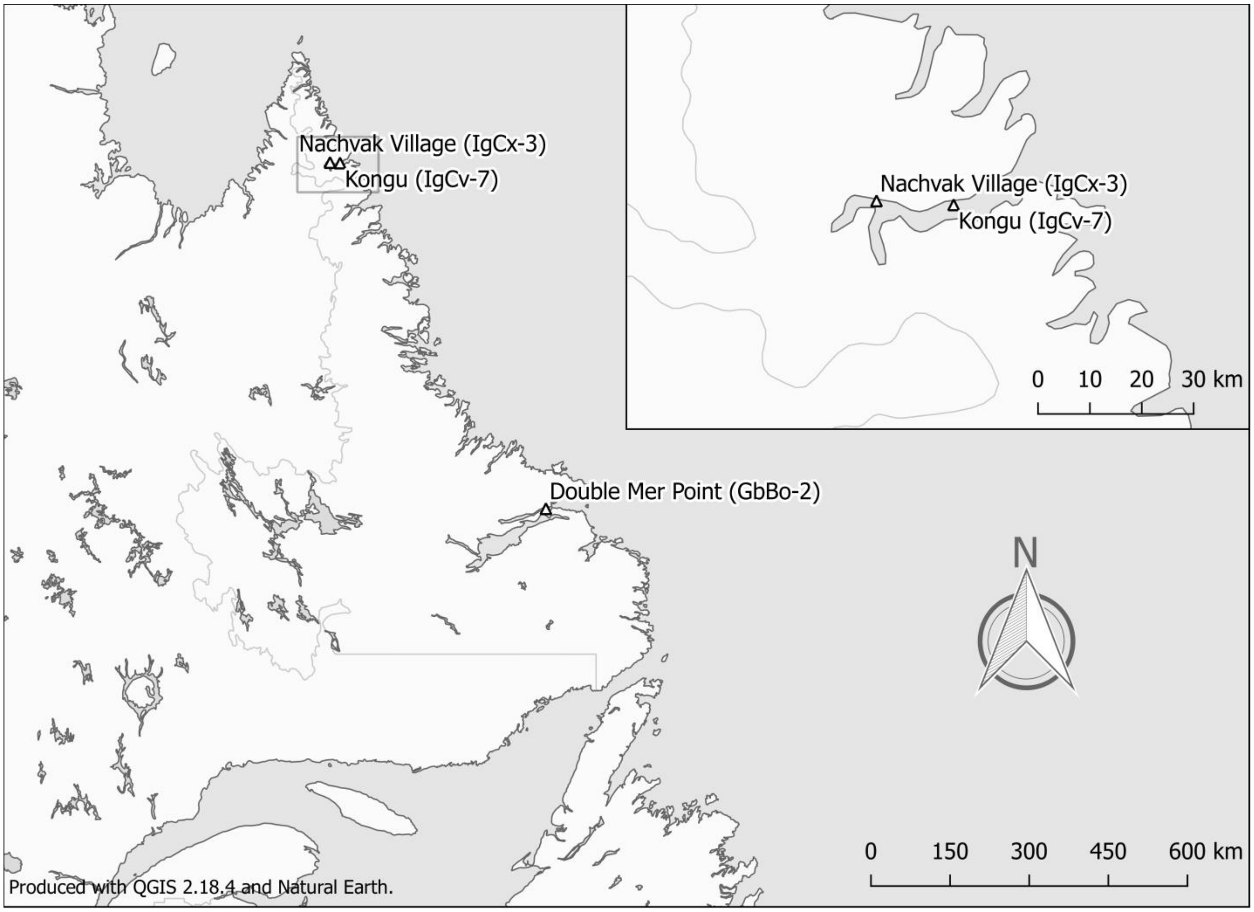

Figure 3:1- Labrador Peninsula and location of the sites studied

3.5.1 Nachvak Village (IgCx-3)

Nachvak Village is located in northern Labrador, on the north shore of Nachvak Fiord where the fiord branches into the Tallek and Tasiuyak Arms, about 30 km from the fiord mouth (Whitridge 2004). It was first recorded as an archaeological site during the Torngat Archaeology Project surveys of 1977 and 1978, and was first described in detail by Kaplan (1983). Test pits were placed in several of the approximately 14 house depressions, from which it was determined that the site contained both early Pre-Inuit and pre- and proto-contact Inuit components dating from C.E. 1450-1700, often with significant mixing from re-use of the Pre-Inuit dwellings by the Inuit (Kaplan 1983, Whitridge 2005). The next significant archaeological activity to occur at the site was the excavations from 2003-2006, conducted by Peter Whitridge and crews under his supervision. Over these four seasons, the remains of four Inuit house structures were excavated, and middens associated with two of these houses were tested (shown in Figure 3:2). Material recovered from these excavations was analysed for this project.

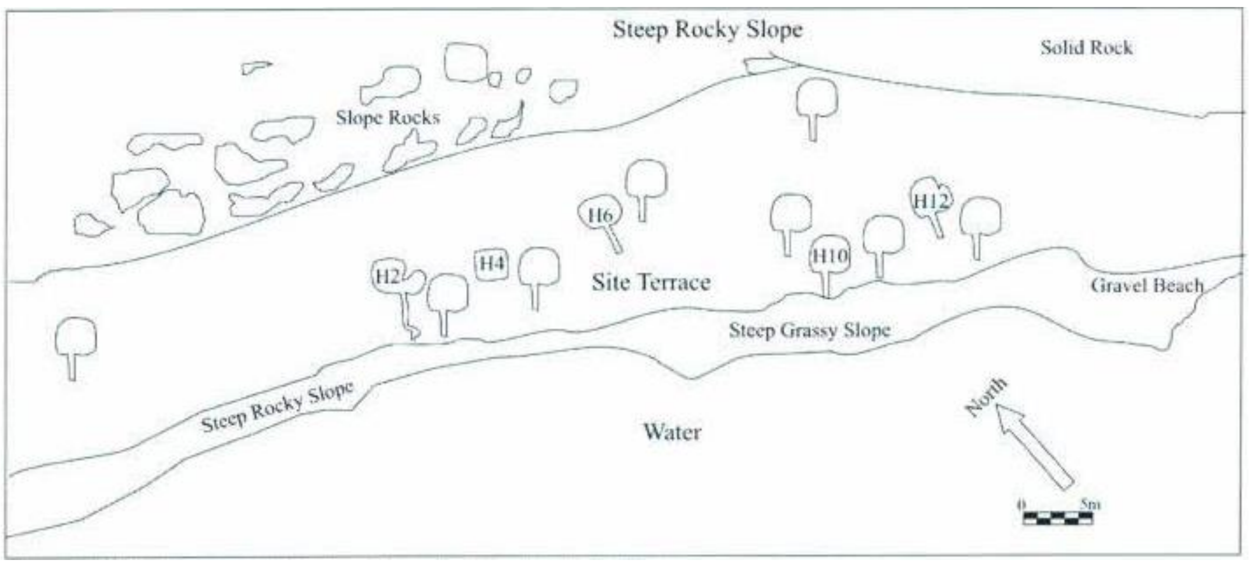

Figure 3:2 - Nachvak Village (IgCx-3) site map (from Swinarton 2008:35)

3.5.2 Kongu (IgCv-7)

Kongu is a historic Inuit village site located on the northern shore of Nachvak Fiord, approximately 15km east of Nachvak Village (as the crow flies). It was first recorded in 2003 during a survey of the area conducted by Peter Whitridge and crew, and comprises several semi-subterranean sod structures – at least one (and as many as four) of which is the appropriate size for a single-family dwelling. The remaining six structures are larger, and are likely the remains of communal houses. Over the course of the 2004 and 2005 field seasons, four test trenches, totalling 14 one metre square units, were excavated in midden deposits associated with four house structures (three communal and one single-family, shown in Figure 3:3). A well-prepared but only lightly-used floor surface encountered at the bottom of one of the test trenches may be what remains of a purposefully infilled ceremonial house (*kashim*) (Whitridge 2006). Recovered cultural materials associate the site with early (for northern Labrador) historic Inuit, dating to the late 18th to mid-19th century (Whitridge 2006), and Pre-Inuit material throughout the deposits indicate that the Inuit occupation was built into and disturbed an earlier occupation. This is most likely the Inuit village Jens Haven describes as the whaling village at Nachvak, having visited the area in 1773 (Haven 1773). A subset of the faunal material recovered during these excavations was analysed for this project.

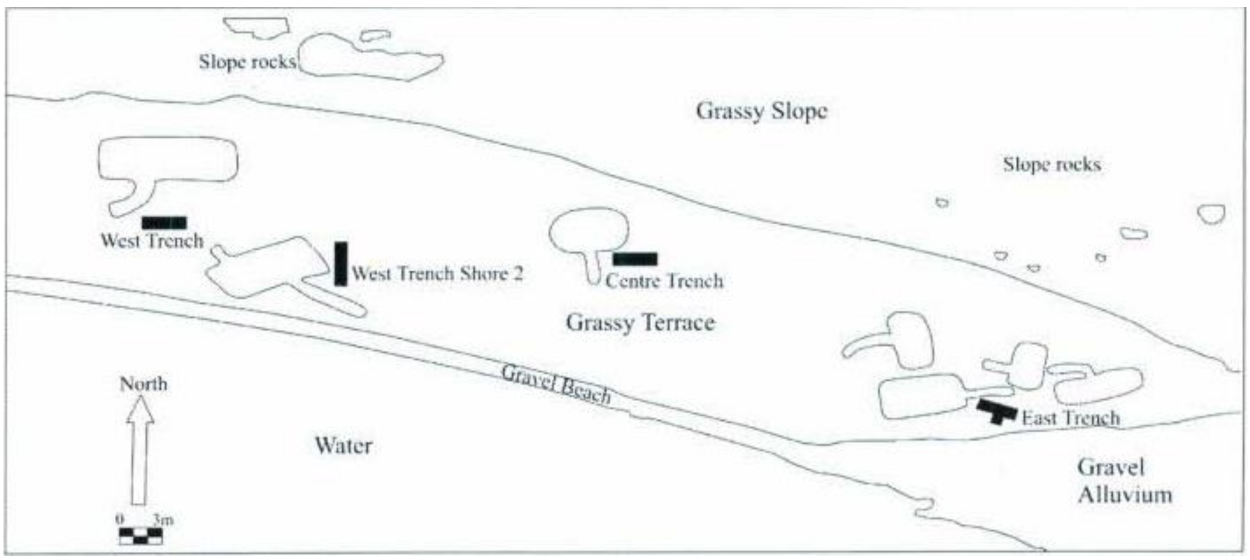

Figure 3:3 - Kongu (IgCv-7) site map (from Swinarton 2008:42)

3.5.3 Nachvak Fiord resources

Nachvak Fiord is located within the Torngat Mountains range, and is home to a wide variety of animal and other natural resources. It is also home to the lair of Torngak (or Torngaksoak/ Torngasuk), a malevolent spirit who resides in the Torngat mountains immediately to the north, and who has power over animals and the weather, and over most aspects of life (Peacock 1981). It is believed by some that Torngak takes the form of a huge polar bear. Only brave men dare to visit, and bring with them offerings to “ward off his wrath” and “quench his anger” (Hutton 1912:42). The mouth of the fiord was home to walrus, and the fiord itself, being long and deep, was host to beluga and bowhead whales, and bearded, harp, harbour, and ringed seals, as well as cod and black and polar bears (Brice-Bennett 1977a; Kaplan 1983). Arctic char is abundantly available throughout the spawning season, and caribou herds in the interior can be accessed from the inner fiord and rivers, as can otters and black bears. Smaller, fur-bearing mammals (primarily foxes) could be trapped along the coast and in the interior, in areas corresponding with those used for caribou hunting (Brice-Bennett 1977a). These inland resources are much more accessible from Nachvak Village, which backs onto Korgarsok Brook leading inland, than they are from Kongu (Whitridge 2012:53, and see Figure 3:4). Black ducks, loons, and mergansers nest in the calmer inner regions and bays of the fiord. A polynya (an area of water that is typically ice-free while the surrounding water is frozen over) is recurring directly south of Nachvak Village, at the junction of the Tallek and Tasiuyak arms of the fiord, where mixing currents create open water or thin, unstable ice. In winter, this open water draws an abundance of animals, making it something of an oasis for humans and animals (who may prey on each other) alike (Kaplan 1983).

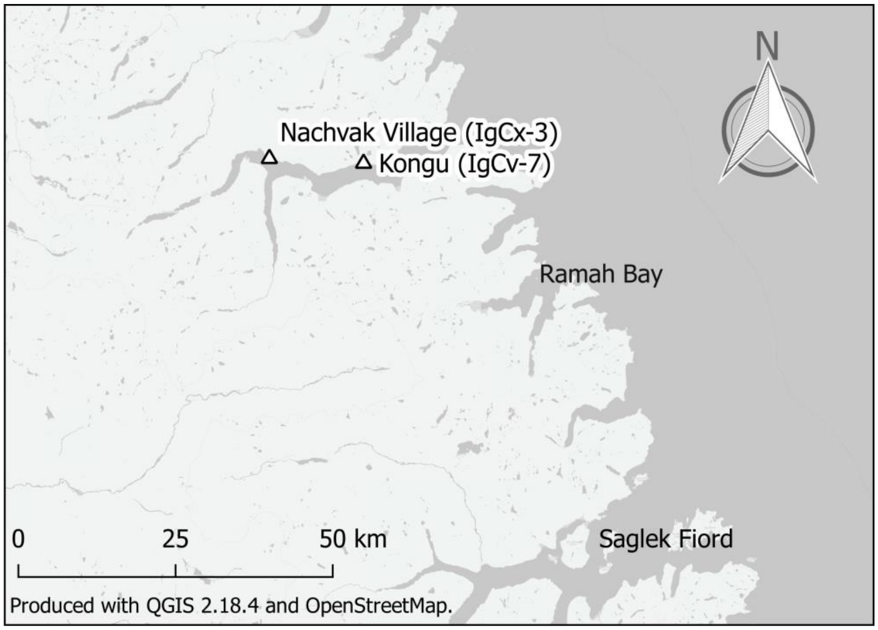

Figure 3:4 - Northern Labrador, with Nachvak Village and Kongu site locations

3.5.4 Double Mer Point (GbBo-2)

Double Mer Point is an Inuit winter village site located in central Labrador, approximately 6 km northeast of Rigolet, in The Narrows between Lake Melville and Groswater Bay (see Figure 3:6). Proto-contact Inuit winter village sites in the region date at least as far back as ca. 1600 C.E. (Jordan 1977), and archaeological surveys since the 1960s have made it clear that Hamilton Inlet has long been an important area for Inuit settlement. The site was first recorded by William Fitzhugh in 1968, and was tested in 1973 and 1975 by Richard Jordan (Fitzhugh 1972; Jordan 1978). Lisa Rankin and her crew tested the site in 2013, and returned to the site from 2014-2016 to fully excavate each of the communal house structures and the spaces between them. The site comprises three semi-subterranean communal sod houses in a tight row, with house walls abutting one another (see Figure 3:5). Though analyses of Houses 1 and 3 are ongoing, House 2 has been dated to the second half of the 18th century, with abandonment likely occurring before the turn of the 19th century (Bohms 2015:132). House 1 likely dates to the late

18th to early 19th century, based on the presence of three British military shako plates within the house, produced in the late 18th or early 19th century, but an earlier occupation is also possible (Jankunis et al. 2015). House 3 was likely occupied around the same time as House 2 (sometime between 1760 and 1800 C.E.) (Vincent Jankunis, personal communication, April 3, 2017), though perhaps only briefly – as indicated by a lower density of artifacts (and a general absence of high value items) (Jankunis et al. 2015).

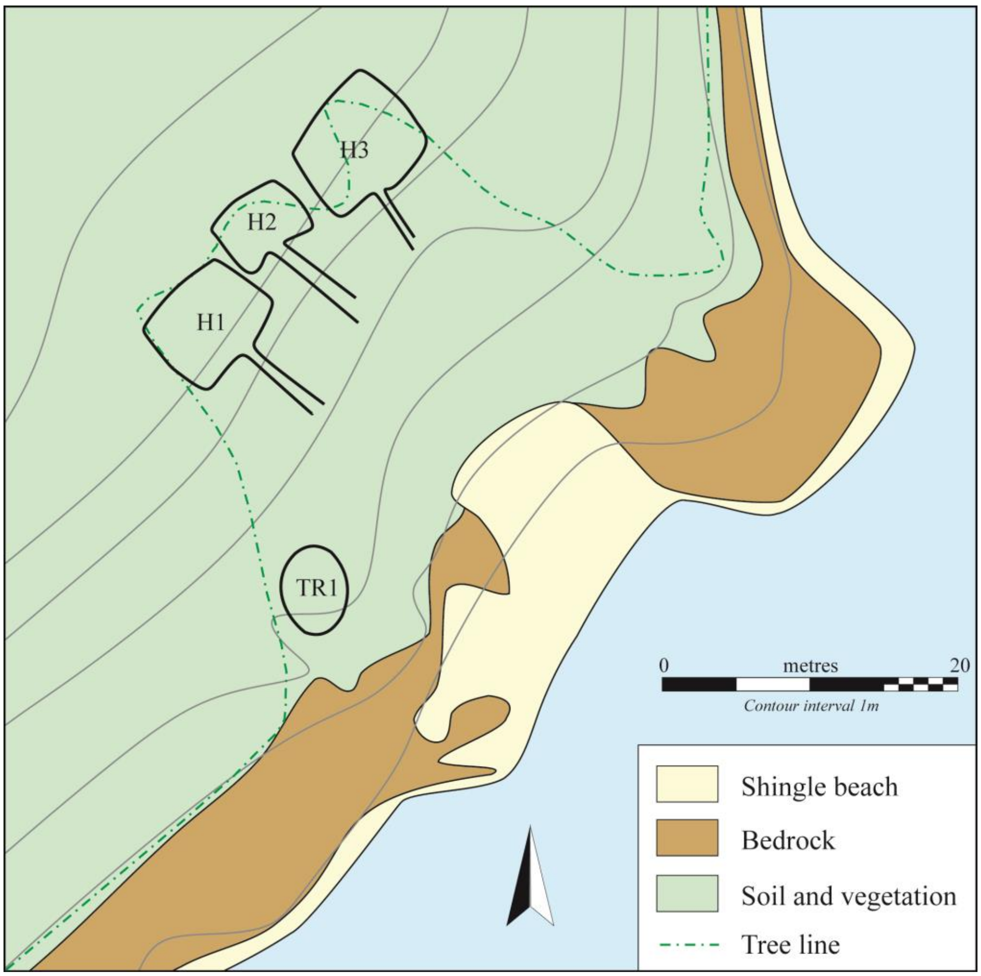

Figure 3:5 - Double Mer Point site (courtesy of Lisa Rankin, Tradition & Transition Research Partnership)

3.5.5 Double Mer Point resources

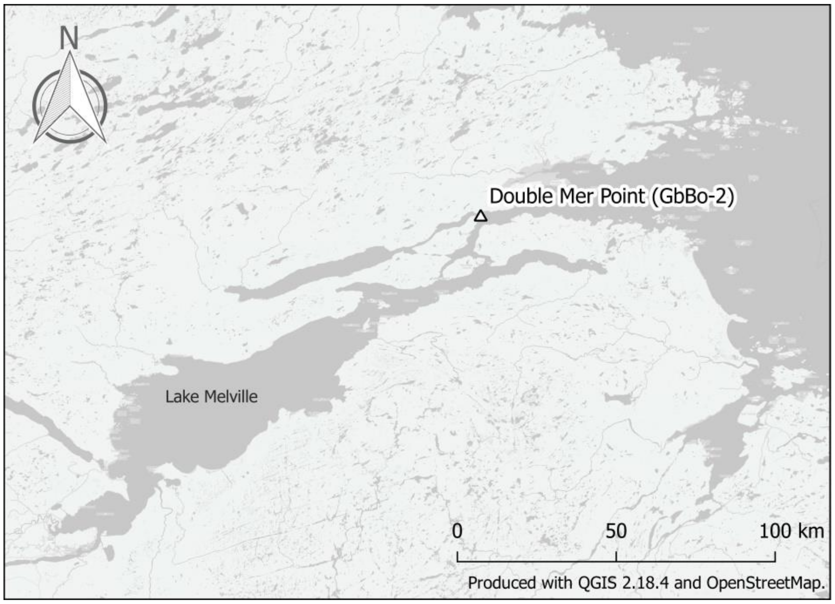

Figure 3:6 - Location of Double Mer Point

Trading posts (both French, and then English) were established in Hamilton Inlet from 1743 onward (Bohms 2015). This gave Inuit in the area reliable access to European materials such as ceramic vessels, metal (such as traps, which were used as-is, and nails, which could be reworked into a number of different objects as needed), tea, smoking pipes and tobacco, and, occasionally, firearms and ammunition (Taylor 1974:9). For these, local Inuit traded whale and seal oil, seal skins, furs, and fish. In terms of natural resources, Double Mer Point is well-placed: The Narrows themselves are home to an abundant and diverse animal population, and are within reasonable reach of outer coastal, inner coastal, freshwater, and terrestrial environments. The swift tidal currents through The Narrows keep the water south of Double Mer Point open through the winter. Ringed seals are abundant around Double Mer Point year-round, as are harbour seals, and grey seals and harp seals are seasonally available (Ames 1977). A variety of sea birds migrate through the area in the spring and fall, including black ducks, razorbills, guillemots, murres, and terns, and eider ducks are present in the region year-round (Ames 1977). The eggs of nesting birds could be gathered in the spring, and ptarmigan, which are widely distributed inland, could be caught opportunistically. Trapping was an economically important winter activity, although the species targeted (otter, beaver, mink, fox, and lynx) could vary from year to year depending on the changing prices for different furs at the trading posts (Ames 1977). Caribou could be hunted either to the north of Double Mer Point in the Benedict Mountains, or in the Mealy Mountains to the south. Although polar bears are rare, black bears are common in the area, and can presently be found reliably along the shore in certain areas (Ames 1977). Finally, a variety of fish habitats exist nearby – salmon were historically (and continue to be today) economically important, as they were in high demand by the HBC (indeed, a salmon processing facility was once in operation on the shore midway between Rigolet and Double Mer Point), but cod, rock cod, trout, char, capelin, and smelts were occasionally caught as well (Ames 1977).

3.6 Summary

Archaeological reports, ethnographies dating back to the first Moravians in Labrador, and the accounts of early European fishers, whalers, and explorers before this have illustrated the deep history of Labrador and its people. Beginning over 8000 years ago, different groups of people have come to Labrador from the north, south, east, and west, by land and by boat. Some of these movements were likely natural territorial expansions of a population, while others were more likely excursions at first, in search of resources. When the Inuit came to Labrador, they did not encounter a pristine landscape. Instead, the coast displayed evidence of thousands of years of previous occupations, which the Inuit took advantage of, actively seeking out and reusing sites that had proved to the Dorset or Recent Amerindians to be handy to the same resources upon which the pre-contact Inuit depended as well. Archaeological research to date has demonstrated that most cultures (with the notable exception of historic Innu) in Labrador depended, to some extent, upon marine animals, though patterns in both marine and terrestrial animal use were and are subject to change depending on climate, animal distribution, and, importantly, on contact and relationships with other people.

Many archaeological studies have been conducted concerning changes in Labrador Inuit material culture that occurred with the incorporation of European-made goods, and some have concentrated on how Inuit foodways changed around the same time. Few have attempted to examine change in foodways and material culture together, as they should be, as they are intricately linked in the lived experience. The sites examined in this thesis span a range of social and environmental contexts, including European contact and material goods, winter sea ice conditions, and access to natural resources. This allows for an examination of how the relationships Inuit had with their environment varied across a wide breadth of situations.

Chapter 4: Animals (nunamiutak) within the study region

This section details the geographic distribution and preferred habitats of animals found in and around Labrador, along with their traditional uses by the Inuit. Names of animals are followed by their Labrador Inuktitut names, local common name (if one is known), and scientific binomial. Inuktitut names were taken from Brice-Bennet (1977b), and the LabradorVirtualMuseum (Pigott 2004). Where discrepancies in spelling in Inuktitut names existed, the spelling found in Pigott (2004) prevailed, as the spellings therein are truer to the Inuktitut alphabet, and specifically to the Labrador dialect, Inuttitut.

4.1 Marine animals (imanimiutak)

These are animals that spend most of their life in water – including migratory bird species such as ducks and geese. Some Inuit beliefs express that there is a deity, the spirit of the woman of the sea (Nuliajuk, sometimes known as Sedna), who has control over all the animals of the sea (seals, whales, walrus, polar bears) (Boas 1901:163; Hutton 1912). Offerings must be made to appease her, or else she will send sharks to eat what they catch in their nets, and make the animals otherwise elude them (Hutton 1912:48). Offerings might include broken or worn out knives and other tools, bones and scraps of meat.

4.1.1 Seals (puijet)

Bearded seal (utjuk/square-flipper/lassies (young)/*Erignathus barbatus*)

This is the largest seal found in Labrador, weighing up to 430kg in the spring, with males being somewhat smaller than females (Kovacs 2009a). The bearded seal is an Arctic species whose primary habitat is the edge of the pack ice, over shallow water (as their diet consists mainly of bivalves and other residents of the ocean bottom) or the ice around a polynya (in winter) (Kovacs 2009a). They are largely solitary, though small groups can occur in the summer, in areas where pack ice persists. Pups are born in the spring. The bearded seal is hunted principally for its strong hide, which is used for boot soles, dog traces and harnesses, and the coverings for kajaks and umiaks (Turner 2014). They are in the best condition in the spring and fall, when they are fattest and have their winter coats (Turner 2014).

Hooded seal (natsivak/hood/*Cystophora cristata*)

Hooded seals are rarely seen in Labrador, being found on pack ice far from the coast, and in deep water in the north Atlantic (Kovacs 2009b). Adult males are very large (up to 400kg) and possess inflatable sacs (hoods) on their heads. Females are smaller (up to 300kg) and possess no such ornamentation. Except during the breeding season, they are largely solitary, and are reportedly an aggressive species – even toward one another (Kovacs 2009b; Turner 2014).

Ringed seal (natsik/jar seal/*Pusa hispida*) (other, descriptive names also exist)

Ringed seals are common year round everywhere along the Labrador coast, and they are a favourite for both meat and for hides for clothing, boots, tents, mittens, bags, and floats (Tivi Etok, in Heyes 2010). They are also the smallest species of seal in Labrador (and one of the smallest seal species globally, along with the Baikal seal and Caspian seal), with adults weighing up to 100kg, and displaying little sexual dimorphism. In the winter, they prefer stable fast ice in shallow water, where they maintain breathing holes with their robust front claws, and construct dens in which to haul out and rest, sheltered from predators, and where females give birth to and nurse their pup in early spring (Hammill 2009). However, they are also attracted to leads in the ice and to polynyas (open or thinly frozen over) in winter, so as to limit the need to maintain breathing holes (Kaplan 1983:88).

Harbour seal (kasigiak/ranger/hair seal/*Phoca vitulina*)

Harbour seals are only slightly larger than ringed seals (up to around 140kg, with adult males being slightly larger than females) (Burns 2009), and serve similar purposes (food and skins), but the hide of the harbour seal is more highly prized, due to its striking patterning (Turner 2014). The harbour seal's preferred habitat is roughly opposite to that of the ringed seal – harbour seals avoid the ice (though they are year-round residents of the Labrador coast), and spend the winter near the floe edge (the sina) or near polynyas until the shore is ice-free again (Burns 2009). They give birth in late spring, typically on small islands or quiet areas of the coast. In the summer, they often haul out on the shore in large numbers (Burns 2009). They are the only seal in Labrador to routinely inhabit freshwater environments.

Harp seal (kaigulik/bedlamer/*Pagophilus groenlandicus*) (other, descriptive names also exist)

The harp seal is a migratory species, spending the summers in the high Arctic, and wintering around the island of Newfoundland. They migrate northward in large herds after pupping, weaning, and mating on the pack ice south of Labrador (Lavigne 2009), and can be found off the coast of Labrador (in deep water, not too near the shore) in spring and fall. Harp seals essentially follow the advance and the retreat of the pack ice (Kaplan 1983; Lavigne 2009). The fall migration southward in October tends to be more concentrated, and traditionally was the more important of the two, as harp seals caught in the fall would provide meat through the winter (Taylor 1974). They are somewhat larger than ringed and harbour seals, averaging about 130 kg, and display no sexual dimorphism (Lavigne 2009). The skins of harp seals were used for tents, clothing (though it is somewhat more difficult to work than ringed or harbour seal skins), and as kajak coverings (Turner 2014).

Grey seal (appak/apa/upper/horsehead/*Halichoerus grypus*)

Grey seals are found only rarely in northern Labrador, being generally a more southern species. They are seen occasionally in southern Labrador, having breeding grounds on the fast ice and shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Hall and Thompson 2009). They exhibit significant sexual dimorphism, with males sometimes weighing up to 400kg, and females weighing up to 250kg (Hall and Thompson 2009).

4.1.2 Walrus (aivik/Odobenus rosmarus)

The geographic range of the Atlantic walrus has changed significantly in the past few centuries – indeed, the Inuit name for Hamilton Inlet, Aiviktok (and various spellings thereupon), means "place of walrus" (Handcock et al 2008; Turner 2014), though they are very seldom seen there now. The population decline and range reduction were documented through the Moravian diaries of the 18th and 19th centuries. They were common, and commercially hunted, off the coast of Nova Scotia from the 16th through the 17th century (Kaplan 1983:90). The current southern extent of their normal range is several hundred kilometers north, around Baffin Island and northern Labrador (down to Saglek) (Brice-Bennett 1977a:189), though vagrants are occasionally seen much further south around the island of Newfoundland. They feed mainly on benthic molluscs, and therefore rely on shallow, ice-free water, congregating along the sina or at polynyas in winter (Kastelein 2009). Walrus are considered dangerous (Brice-Bennet 1977a), because of their immense size, their tusks, and their wildness when struck. They are strongly sexually dimorphic. Males weigh up to 1100kg, and females up to 800kg (DFO 2008). Walrus are traditionally important to the Inuit, as their hides (being nearly as strong as those of the bearded seal) could be used for lines, boat coverings, and tents. Furthermore, their skin is so thick that it could be split, doubling the area of useable skin obtained from a single animal

(Turner 2014). Their ivory was used for small pieces that were required to be very strong (such as harpoon heads and dog trace buckles), and for ornamentation. Their ivory continues to be used today by Inuit carvers, as well as by keepers of dog teams, for dog harness toggles, as ivory withstands the cold better than other materials (Heyes and Helgen 2014).

4.1.3 Whales

Beluga whale (kilalugak/white whale/*Delphinapterus leucas*)

Belugas travel in pods, spending the winter in deep, open water, and traveling to fiords, bays, and the mouths of rivers in the spring, when they congregate in shallow, warm water to moult and give birth (Brice-Bennett 1977a; O'Corry-Crowe 2009; Turner 2014). Beluga whales can weigh up to 1500kg, with males being somewhat larger than females (O'Corry-Crowe 2009). When they congregate in shallow water, they can be caught en masse, and in this way provide an abundance of meat (consumed fresh, or stored for the dogs), oil, sinews, and skins.

Bowhead whale (apvik/avak (calf) /*Balaena mysticetus*)

Bowhead whales are currently an exclusively Arctic species, though before being overhunted and extirpated from their former range, they migrated south in the fall to overwinter. They typically prefer deep water, but stay close to the coast – as such, they frequently enter deep fiords, and their slow swimming speed makes them one of the most easily hunted whales (Taylor 1974:25). They were traditionally one of the most important, and the most recognizable, contributors to Inuit diet and life in many areas. Some Inuit communities in Canada have recently obtained permits to resume a limited subsistence hunt (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada 2011; Moshenko et al. 2003). Adult females can weigh as much as 100 tonnes, and grow to 20m in length, and males are slightly smaller (Rugh and Sheldon 2009).

However, juvenile bowheads are typically targeted, as they are smaller, more manageable, and tamer than older individuals. Bowhead whales may be exceptionally long-lived; recently hunted whales in Alaska have been found, upon being butchered, with pre-contact harpoon styles from over a century past embedded in their flesh (George et al. 1999). Bowheads have the thickest blubber of any whale (up to 60cm thick), and up to 360 baleen plates each measuring up to 4m in length – the longest of any whale species by over a metre (Rugh and Sheldon 2009). In Labrador, they were hunted in November by the Inuit, and the successful capture of one bowhead could supply a village and visitors from others in blubber, oil, and meat through the winter, as well as providing whale bone for the manufacture of various tools and parts (and houses) and baleen for the manufacture of various other items and for trade (Taylor 1988). Although the Moravians documented certain aspects of the Labrador Inuit whale hunt, the importance of the bowhead to the Labrador Inuit remains poorly recognized and understood archaeologically.

Minke whales (pammiuligak/grumpus/*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*)

Though minke whales are common off the coast of Labrador in the summer (Perrin and Brownell 2009), they don’t appear to ever have been an important hunted species for the Labrador Inuit (Brice-Bennet 1977a; Taylor 1988).

Narwhal (allanguak/spotted whale/*Monodon monoceros*)

Though narwhal are rarely seen off the coast of Labrador, they are encountered in the Hudson Strait and around northernmost Labrador (Heide-Jørgensen 2009). A limited subsistence hunt is carried out by Inuit in various parts of Nunavut and Québec, where narwhal are more common.

Other whales

Other large whales (such as sperm and humpback whales) are occasionally seen – these are all called apvik in Inuttitut. Several species of dolphin (all known as jumpers, or âlluasiak) can also be found in the waters around Labrador, and some have historically been caught by Inuit hunters, though they are not frequently sought after, as they are very fast swimmers, and are so lean as to sink very quickly after being killed.

4.1.4 Polar bears *(nanuk/Ursus maritimus)*

The polar bear is included under marine mammals because it (males in particular) spends the majority of its life in the water, on the sea ice, or within sight of the coast (if on land), and subsists primarily on seals. Their distribution loosely follows that of their preferred prey, the ringed seal, and so they are most common in areas near stable (first year) fast ice (Stirling 2009). In the spring, they take advantage of the dens and breathing holes of ringed seals, hunting both the pups (an excellent source of fat) and adult seals. Polar bears put on the most weight in the spring, and then fast through much of the summer (Stirling 2009). They are the largest extant bear species, with males weighing up to 800kg (averaging 400-600kg), and females weighing 200-350kg (sometimes exceeding 500kg during pregnancy) (Stirling 2009). They are most common in northern Labrador (north of Nain), but are occasionally seen on the pack ice around southern Labrador and Newfoundland as well.

4.1.5 Fish

Cod (ogak/fish/*Gadus morhua*)

Cod became an economically important fish for the Inuit in some areas in the 18th or 19th century (at the urging of Moravian missionaries), being caught (by jigging) in the summer, and then traded for goods or credit (to be collected, as food, when it was needed most), or stored for the winter (Taylor 1974:30).

Atlantic salmon (<u>kavisilik</u>/salmon/*Salmo salar*)

Atlantic salmon are caught in a similar manner to Arctic char, with nets set at the mouths of rivers and in bays in the summer, along the central coast of Labrador (south of the concentrated range of Arctic char). Historically, as well as today, salmon was very economically important, being one of the few fish species that could be used in trade at the trading posts (Ames 1977:301), and being a primary and choice summer food. Net berths are used by a single family, and good salmon spots were very highly valued (Ames 1977).

Arctic char (<u>ikaluk</u>/trout/saltwater trout/*Salvelinus alpinus*)

Arctic char (as its name suggests) is a species of char (sometimes locally called trout) found throughout the Arctic, in both freshwater and marine environments. Char can be caught throughout the summer quite efficiently using nets or weirs at the mouths of rivers and in shallow bays, and also through the ice in inland lakes during the winter if other food runs short (Kaplan 1983:103; Taylor 1974:29-30). It is a primary food during the summer in many areas, particularly in northern Labrador, where it is most plentiful.

Capelin (<u>kuliligak</u>/*Mallotus villosus*)

Capelin are small, cold water marine fish, and are one of the primary seasonal prey species of Atlantic cod, harp seals, and some whales. They spawn on beaches in early summer, and can be easily collected then using hand nets, buckets, or anything that will contain them.

They can be dried or smoked and stored for later consumption, by both humans and dogs (Kaplan 1983:105), but were generally of minor importance (Ames 1977; Taylor 1974:30).

Sculpin (kanajuk/Cottidae) and tomcod (ogatsuk/rock cod/*Microgadus tomcod*)

Sculpin and tomcod are common in inshore waters along the coast of Labrador, but they are sought only in times of food scarcity, in any season. When they are caught, they are used first and foremost as food for dogs (Taylor 1974:30).

4.1.6 Sea birds

Birds were most important in the spring, when sea birds would congregate on islands, around lakes, or on cliffs to breed and nest (and to moult), and both the birds and their eggs were sought after (Brice-Bennett 1977a). Species typically targeted include ducks and geese, gulls, and guillemots. Some rules were followed during the nesting season; females were generally not taken, and limits were placed on the amount of eggs collected (John Dickers, in Brice-Bennet 1977a:123).

4.2 Terrestrial animals (pisutik)

4.2.1 Terrestrial mammals

Black bear (adlak/*Ursus americanus*)

Black bears are found throughout most of Labrador (the northern extent of their range being around Nachvak Fiord), and although they are not frequently sought after, they can easily be found along the shores of bays, fiords, and rivers in the spring and summer, when they subsist on fish, and in the interior in the fall when the berries ripen (Ames 1977; Brice-Bennett 1977a; Kaplan 1983). In the winter, they hibernate in dens.

Caribou (<u>tuttuk</u>/*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) (other, descriptive names also exist, for different sexes and age classes of caribou)

Caribou were hunted in the highlands inland, sometimes several days' travel from the coast of Labrador. The timing of the caribou hunt was documented by the Moravians, and it seems to have varied through time, perhaps due to changes in the seasonal round brought about by the decline of whaling (Taylor 1977). During the whaling period, the main caribou hunt occurred in the late summer/early fall, when the hides were at their prime. Caribou were then hunted for their skins, which were used for clothing, bedding, and tents (Taylor 1977), meat, antler, and sinew (Taylor 1974). An effective method for hunting caribou was to drive them into water, where they could be speared from kayaks (Taylor 1974), though they were also hunted with bow and arrow and, later (and too effectively), using rifles. Caribou were also occasionally seen, in small numbers, along the coast in the spring and early summer, during which time they were hunted opportunistically, until after the decline in whaling, when the spring hunt became more important (Taylor 1974, 1977).

Moose (<u>tuttuvak</u>/*Alces alces*)

Moose do not occur in far northern Labrador, as they require wooded areas for their subsistence, but can be common in central and southern Labrador, and are moving northward with the advancing tree line.

Wolf (<u>amaruk</u>/*Canis lupus*)

The wolf was not hunted for subsistence, but was often seen as a nuisance (along with wolverines), for raiding meat caches (Taylor 1974). After firearms became common, and fur trading became an important economic activity (in the early 19th century), wolves were hunted for their furs (Elton 1942). They were once common in Labrador, and could be found alone, in small groups, or in large packs (when pursuing a herd of caribou), though they are generally wary of humans (Turner 2014). In life, they are easily distinguished from dogs by their size and proportions, though their furs (after having been skinned) can sometimes be very similar.

Dog (kimmik (Inuit dog)/ kulângi (other dog)/*Canis lupus familiaris*) (many additional, descriptive names exist, for both dogs and activities/objects relating to them)

Domestic dogs played an important role in Inuit life before skidoos were commonplace, and are still kept today by some for companionship and sport. Though not every family owned a team of dogs, life was made much easier for those who did, as they provided a way to travel long distances through much of the year when the use of boats was not feasible, and a means to transport large quantities of goods, such as cached food, or baleen, blubber, or furs for trade. Additionally, their thick, warm furs were highly prized by Inuit and Europeans alike (though they were perhaps marketed as wolf furs in Europe [Turner 2014]), and, in times of extreme food scarcity, they provided an emergency source of food. The Inuit dog is a working dog, and is largely treated as such. Pathologies relating to both their use as traction animals and to beatings have been identified archaeologically, and periods of dietary stress have been identified in tooth growth and fractures, likely related to the irregularity with which sled dogs are fed during the summer months (Losey et al. 2014; Park 1987). In Labrador, the Moravians at Nain occasionally remarked on the coming and going of various dog teams. The size of dog teams varied from two dogs (though this was described as a poor family) to as many as 28, with the median number being about 14 dogs (Taylor 1974). Additionally, dogs were used in the winter for locating the breathing holes of ringed seals (Brice-Bennett 1977).

Fox (terreraniak/*Vulpes* sp.)

Many descriptive names exist for the different colouring of both the red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and the Arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*). The fox was the primary species trapped for furs during the trading period, and each colour of fur would demand a different price. Before the widespread use of metal traps, stone traps were constructed, in which bait was hung to attract the fox.

Arctic fox (kakuttâsuk/white fox/*Vulpes lagopus*)

Two colour morphs exist of the Arctic fox during the winter – the more common, white fox, and the rare blue fox (angasak). The Arctic fox sheds its white coat in the summer for a mottled grey and brown one.

Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)

The following descriptive names exist for the different colour morphs of the red fox: red (kajuk), cross (sunatuinak/akunatuk), silver (keneligak), and black (kennik).

Small rodents and insectivores

This category includes mice, lemmings, voles, squirrels, and shrews. Although these animals have never themselves been economically important to the Inuit, their populations (especially that of lemmings) are intricately tied with those of larger fur-bearers – predominantly foxes (Elton 1942). This link results in cycles of booms and busts in both, and in foxes, this cycle affected the trade in furs. Small rodents were also regarded as pests for their habit of getting into caches – the worst being when they gnawed their way into the stored sacs of oil, spilling the entire contents beyond recovery (Turner 2014).

Other fur bearers

These are animals that were not traditionally an important part of the subsistence round, but became important for Inuit who partook in trapping for furs to be traded at the HBC and other trading posts. They include: beaver (kigiak/*Castor canadensis*), otter (pamiuttok/*Lontra canadensis)*, muskrat (kiggaluk/*Ondatra zibethicus*), Arctic hare (ukalik/*Lepus Arcticus*), snowshoe hare (ukaliatsiak/rabbit/*Lepus americanus*), mink (kanajunniutik/*Mustela vision*), lynx (pittusigak/cat/*Lynx canadensis*), and marten (Kapviasiak/*Martes americana*).

4.2.2 Birds

Partridge

Partridges are represented by three species in Labrador: spruce grouse (akiggilik/spruce partridge/*Falcipennis canadensis*), willow ptarmigan (akiggivik/brooker/white partridge/*Lagopus lagopus*), and rock ptarmigan (akiggik/barrener/white partridge/*Lagopus muta*). All three are hunted primarily in the winter, sometimes as the main aim of an excursion, but are also frequently caught in the course of checking traplines (Ames 1977; Brice-Bennett 1977a).

4.3 Summary

A variety of marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish are found in Labrador within the areas used by the Inuit. Birds and fish were seasonally important in some areas, but mammals were overwhelmingly important year-round, and most were hunted for much more than meat. Furs, skins, sinews, and bone were also very important, for use in nearly all aspects of everyday life (clothing, tools, shelter, and transportation), and were later used in trade as well.

Chapter 5: Faunal Analysis

5.1 Introduction

This project made use of archaeological faunal material recovered through past excavations as well as through excavations in which I participated and a sample collection that I oversaw. This chapter covers the reasoning and methods used in sample collection and selection, lab methods employed for the analysis of both faunal remains and artifacts, an overview of the ways in which the data generated from these analyses was examined, and the results of these analyses.

5.2 Recovery of Faunal Samples

This section provides a brief overview of the methods used to recover faunal material and artifacts from the archaeological sites covered in this thesis.

5.2.1 Nachvak Village

Faunal remains from Nachvak Village were recovered during field seasons from 2003 through 2006. This consisted of the complete or near-complete excavation of four semi-subterranean sod-walled houses and the testing of two middens, totalling 142 and 8 one metre square units, respectively. Excavation by trowel proceeded in arbitrary 10cm levels within the natural layers (Whitridge 2004, 2005, 2006). Artifacts encountered during excavation were collected with 3-point provenience information. All excavated matrix was screened using 1/4" mesh, and all faunal remains (as well as lithic debitage and wood) encountered were collected by unit and level.

5.2.2 Kongu

Faunal remains from Kongu were recovered during field seasons from 2004 to 2005. This consisted of the testing of four midden areas, totalling 14 one square metre units. Excavation and collection proceeded in the same manner as at Nachvak Village.

5.2.3 Double Mer Point

Faunal material from Double Mer Point analyzed in this project was recovered during the 2015 field season in two ways. The first of these was through excavation with trowels and in subsequent screening of the excavated matrix with 1/4” mesh. Faunal material was thus recovered by level and quadrant for each unit.

Additionally, I conducted a fine screening pilot study at Double Mer Point in 2015. Within each unit, one quadrant was chosen for sampling. Samples of excavated matrix, approximately 10L in volume, were collected from each level (excepting the sod). Artifacts found during the course of excavation were collected with 3-point provenience, and faunal remains were collected by $0.25m^2$ (0.5m on each side) quadrant and level. Samples were then given two tags in zip-top bags, recorded on the Sample Record Form and collected, as-yet unscreened, in garbage bags (double-bagged for heavier samples). A total of 38 samples were collected throughout the season, adding up to approximately 368 litres of matrix. At the end of the season, the samples were shipped to the Archaeology Department at Memorial University of Newfoundland (MUN) for processing in the lab. Samples were wet screened using a sieve with 1mm mesh, and then air dried and graded using a stacked series of geological sieves of gradually finer mesh, from 6mm to 1mm. The graded matrix was examined under a magnifying lamp, and all artifacts and ecofacts were picked out and retained. Artifacts were sent on for cataloguing, while faunal remains were analyzed as part of this thesis.

5.3 Sample Selection

Portions of the faunal assemblages from Nachvak Village and Kongu have been analyzed previously (Swinarton 2008). Samples for analysis were chosen from the remaining unanalysed material by catalogue number, using a random number table, until a sufficiently large sample was reached for each site. This was determined at the site level, as some contexts (houses and middens) had very little unanalyzed material remaining – in these contexts, all remaining faunal material was analysed. For reasons of access to different reference collections, different levels of familiarity with native taxa, and generally different analytical styles, Lindsay Swinarton's results were not included in this analysis, in order to maintain internal consistency within the faunal catalogues created here and the results generated.

From Double Mer Point, all material recovered through fine screening was analysed. In the interest of obtaining a representative faunal sample, units from houses 1 and 3 (8 and 6 units, respectively) were selected to represent a variety of house contexts: sleeping platform, wall collapse, house floor, possible kitchen area, and entrance tunnel. Additionally, all faunal material recovered from sampled units from House 3 was analysed, as well as faunal material recovered from a test pit in a midden deposit in front of the entrance tunnel of House 3. All other faunal material was sent to Lindsay Swinarton for identification. Additionally, a small sample of faunal remains from Double Mer Point (not included here) was collected by Jordan in 1973 and 1975, and later analysed by Woollett (2003).

5.4 Taxonomic Identification

Analysis of faunal material from Nachvak Village and Kongu was conducted using the faunal reference collection in the Archaeology Department at MUN and the extensive comparative osteological collection at the archives of the Canadian Museum of Nature in Gatineau, Quebec. Faunal remains were first sorted by class (mammal, bird, fish, gastropod, bivalve, or unidentifiable) on the basis of general skeletal characteristics, such as the thickness of cortical bone and the presence of cancellous (spongy) bone, and then into two categories: identifiable, and unidentifiable. Specimens were considered identifiable beyond the level of class only if diagnostic features such as articular surfaces and processes were present, and/or if a significant proportion of the element was represented (an element is defined as the original, complete bone in the body). Identifiable remains were then packaged for shipment to the Canadian Museum of Nature archives in Gatineau, Quebec. Using the extensive osteological reference collection housed there, identifications were made to the lowest taxonomic level possible over the course of two weeks (from November 21 to December 5, 2017). The remainder of the identifications, including the faunal material from Double Mer Point, were made at MUN, using the rapidly expanding zooarchaeological reference collection (see Appendix A for the collection catalogue). Various online and print references were also consulted frequently to aid in identifications, especially when a real reference specimen was not available (Cannon 1987; Gilbert 1990; Gilbert et al. 1996; Hillson 2005; Hodgetts 1999; VZAP 2015). If an identification could not be made with certainty (for example, if a reference specimen was not available, if the specimen was slightly abnormal, or if not quite enough of the element was present to be fully certain), the specimen record was given a “cf.” label.

For all specimens that were identified below class, the taxon (scientific and common name), element, completeness (how much of the original bone is present – an estimate from 0.05 to 1), portion (which part of the original bone), stage of epiphyseal fusions (from 0 to 3, following the stages described by Davis (2000), and where elements possessed more than one epiphysis, these are listed from proximal to distal and separated by a comma), and side (left, right, or midline) were also noted where possible. Where possible, mammal specimens unidentifiable below class level were grouped into size classes (see Table 5:1). Small mammals include those smaller than a rabbit/hare. Medium mammals include those between (and including) rabbit/hare and wolf in size. Large mammals include those larger than a wolf (such as a large pig, or deer). Very large mammals include moose and adult cows, though only some elements in their skeletons can be distinguished from smaller mammals when fragmented. These size classes are based on the thickness of the bone cortex when the elements are highly fragmented, and roughly follow live animal weights, given below. In practice, in heavily fragmented assemblages, there is often overlap between the size classes, as the fragmented remains from the lighter elements of a larger mammal may be indistinguishable from fragments of the heavier elements of a smaller mammal.

Table 5:1 - Mammal size classes used for grouping fragmentary remains

Size class	**Animals**	**Approx. weight range**
Small mammal	Mice, rats, voles, shrews, squirrels, chipmunks	< 1kg
Medium mammal	Rabbits/hares, dog/wolves, small seals, beavers	1-50kg
Large mammal	Deer, medium seals, bears, caribou, pigs	50-400kg
Very large mammal	Moose, cows, whales, very large seals, walrus	> 400kg

5.5 Quantification

5.5.1 NISP

This is the simplest method of quantification. The number of identified specimens (NISP) is a count of the number of specimens that were identified, usually broken down by taxon. Here, NISP includes all examined specimens, both identifiable and not. Relative abundances (%NISP) were calculated for each class, and the relative abundance of taxa below the level of class was calculated within class.

5.5.2 MNI

The minimum number of individuals (MNI) that might have contributed to the assemblage is a derived figure. This number was determined by taxon and, in some cases (such as small-medium seals), size class, using the most relatively abundant element for which the side could be determined. The completeness of the specimen and portion of the element present is taken into account as well – a fragment of the distal end of an element and a fragment of the proximal end of the same element, of the same side, would be counted together as one. Other factors considered here were the presence of juvenile cortex and the degree of fusion of epiphyses. Mending of fragmentary specimens was not attempted with any regularity, but was taken into consideration where it did occur. The NISP results are presented in Tables 5:2 through 5:18. Tables 5:4 through 5:18 also include the results of the calculation of MNI.

While the MNI for seals from Nachvak was derived primarily from the petrous portion of the temporal bone (the auditory bulla), the MNI for Kongu was derived from limb (primarily flipper) elements. This may reflect different preservation conditions. Preservation at Nachvak was consistently poorer than at Kongu, which may have resulted in the differential destruction of the less dense elements of the distal limbs over the much denser elements of the proximal limbs and the auditory bulla. The seal MNI from Double Mer Point was derived from proximal limb elements.

The use of NISP and MNI as indicators of relative abundance of taxa in zooarchaeological assemblages has been the subject of much debate. For a more in depth discussion, see Reitz and Wing (1999), Grayson (1984), and Lyman (2008). These authors generally seem to agree that NISP is the measure that is most sensitive to fragmentation, although MNI is not immune to its effects, particularly where fragmentation is high. In these cases (and as is the case in each of the sites examined here, as evidenced by the low rates of identification below class), NISP is a more reliable measure of relative abundance (Marshall and Pilgram 1993). NISP is also the more widly used of the two measures, and is less variable between analysts (there being no standard method in obtaining MNI), so although MNI was calculated, NISP is the principle measure used here.

Table 5:2 - %NISP by Class *(NISP)*

Class	**Nachvak Village**		**Kongu**		**Double Mer Point**	
Gastropod	0.1	*(8)*	0.1	*(8)*	0.2	*(21)*
Fish	0.3	*(23)*	0.0	*(1)*	3.7	*(386)*
Bird	0.1	*(8)*	0.9	*(60)*	0.2	*(17)*
Mammal	99.4	*(8986)*	98.4	*(6319)*	56.7	*(4138)*
Indeterminate	0.1	*(12)*	0.5	*(35)*	39.3	*(5966)*
TOTAL	100.0	*(9037)*	100.0	*(6423)*	100.0	*(10528)*

Mammal remains make up the majority of the assemblage at all three sites, dominating overwhelmingly at Nachvak Village and Kongu (99% and 98% respectively). Due to the very highly fragmented nature of the faunal remains from Double Mer Point (due to fine screening methods that permitted their recovery), class could not be determined for 39% of the assemblage. Additionally, bone preservation was much better at Double Mer Point than at either Nachvak Village or Kongu, allowing for the preservation of more delicate bird and fish remains. Some bird remains from Double Mer Point were likely too heavily fragmented to differentiate from smaller-medium mammal remains, but fish remains are present at Double Mer Point in significantly higher proportions than at Nachvak Village or Kongu.

Table 5:3 - %Mass by Class

Class	Nachvak Village	Kongu	Double Mer Point
Gastropod	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.3
Bird	0.0	0.5	0.3
Mammal	99.4	99.3	81.6
Bivalve			14.8
Indeterminate	0.5	0.2	3.1
TOTAL	99.9	100.0	100.1
Total mass (g)	12418.8	7387.9	3151.8

Examining relative abundance of animal classes by mass shows that the patterns of %mass roughly mirror those of %NISP for Nachvak Village and Kongu, with mammal remains contributing 99% to the total mass of analyzed specimens at both sites. Relative abundance by mass reveals that at Double Mer Point, mammal remains dominate the assemblage as well. Bivalve (mussel) shell also contributes significantly to this assemblage, with 15% of the total mass. Bivalve remains were not counted here as they were extremely numerous, and particularly prone to fragmentation through the fine screening process.

Abundances and relative abundances (using NISP) for vertebrate remains, to the lowest identifiable taxa, are presented in Tables 5:4 through 5:18. Table 5:18 presents abundances and relative abundances of seal species and size categories for all three sites. Relative abundances of taxa are calculated within each class.

5.6 Nachvak Village

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for Nachvak Village (at the site level) are presented in Table 5:4. Of the faunal remains from Nachvak Village, 14% were identifiable below the level of class to more useful taxonomic categories. All gastropod remains were identified as the corneous (similar in composition to mammal horn) opercula that cover the opening of the shell of snails. Identifiable fish remains were comprised of ribs and a cranial element from a salmonid fish (likely Arctic char), which were recovered together in situ in a solidified mass of charred flesh and fat, and therefore likely represent the partial skeleton of a single (though there of course may have been more at the time) cooked (burnt) fish. Bird remains were all identified to within the order including gulls and terns, and likely represent the remains of at least two individuals, based on their excavation contexts (the remains having been recovered from two separate house structures). Of the 13% of mammal remains that were identifiable below the level of class, 43% belonged to seal species, and 41% to whale. Because whale bones serve many purposes (as architectural elements and in tool manufacture), and because they are often identified based on the texture and appearance of the bone matrix (often similar to cork) rather than to element, their importance is more difficult to interpret on the basis of NISP. Such an analysis is beyond the scope of this thesis, but is likely to be a fruitful avenue of research in the future. Identified seal species (in order of descending abundance) were ringed seal, harp seal, and bearded seal, although the majority of seal remains were identified as small seal or small-medium seal, reflecting the high degree of intraspecific morphological variation and the low degree of interspecific variation amongst seals of that size (Hodgetts 1999), as well as a lack of an extensive reference collection from which to make most identifications. Because of the difficulty of separating species in the small-medium seal category, and because these species have been ethnographically documented to share similar and interchangeable purposes beyond those of sustenance, small-medium seals and ringed, harbour, and harp seals were lumped together in the presentation of MNI data. Bearded seals, which are much larger and occupy a very different functional space, were analysed separately. The assemblage of small-medium-sized seals analyzed here was composed of a minimum of 17 individuals, with bearded seals contributing an additional individual. All elements of the seal skeleton were represented approximately equally, with the exception of auditory bullae, which were identified in higher numbers than other elements, likely due to their robustness (and therefore survival) and high recognisability. The remaining identified mammal remains consist primarily of caribou and dog/wolf (8% and 3%, or three and two individuals, respectively), with fox, walrus, black and polar bear, and rodent remains also present in small quantities. Interestingly, the majority of the bear remains identified were teeth, and among those, half were canines, with still others being identified in the artifact catalogue. Loose non-phocid-carnivore canines (a tooth that is not liable to fall out easily on its own, except in seals) are quite common at Nachvak Village, and though some of these were in poor condition, others display a drilled hole through the root tip (or an attempt at a drilled hole) or other modification that would have facilitated its use as a pendant.

Table 5:4 - Nachvak Village faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	**Common Name**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Gastropoda	Whelk	10	0.1	10
Salmonidae	Salmon/char/trout	18	94.7	1
Salvelinus alpinus	Arctic char	1	5.3	
Total Identified Fish		19	82.6	
Osteichthyes	Unidentified fish	4	17.4	
TOTAL FISH		23	0.3	1
Charadriiformes	Gull/Alcid	1	33.3	1
Laridae	Gull/tern	1	33.3	
Larus	Gull	1	33.3	
Total Identified Bird		3	37.5	
Aves	Unidentified bird	5	62.5	
TOTAL BIRD		8	0.1	1
Carnivora	Carnivore	18	1.5	
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox	14	1.2	
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	34	2.8	2
Canis lupus familiaris	Domestic dog	1	0.1	
Vulpes	Fox	4	0.3	1
Vulpes lagopus	Arctic fox	3	0.2	
Phocidae	Seal	515	42.8	18
Odobenidae	Walrus			
Odobenus rosmarus	Walrus	3	0.2	1
Ursidae	Bear family			
Ursus	Bear	4	0.3	
Ursus americanus	Black bear	2	0.2	1
Ursus maritimus	Polar bear	5	0.4	2
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	101	8.4	3
Cetacea	Whale	499	41.4	
Rodentia	Rodent	1	0.1	1
Total Identified Mammal		1204	13.4	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	7782	86.6	
TOTAL MAMMAL		8986	99.4	29
Indeterminate		12	0.1	
Total Identifiable		1226	13.6	
TOTAL		9039	100.0	39

5.6.1 Nachvak Village Intrasite Variation

This section presents the taxonomic data of the samples of faunal remains from Nachvak Village according to the feature from which they were recovered, in order to observe consumption patterns between different households and/or occupations.

House 2 Midden

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for the House 2 Midden at Nachvak Village are presented in Table 5:5. Due to poor preservation and the extent of previous analysis by Swinarton (2008), only 15 specimens were analysed from the midden associated with House 2. The majority of these were unidentifiable below class (mammal), though whale, seal (one specimen of which was identified as harp seal), caribou, and dog were all present in small numbers.

Table 5:5 - Nachvak Village House 2 Midden faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	**Common Name**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox			
Canis lupus familiaris	Domestic dog	1	16.7	1
Phocidae	Seal	1	16.7	
Pagophilus groenlandicus	Harp seal	1	16.7	1
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	1	16.7	1
Cetacea	Whale	2	33.3	
Total Identified Mammal		6	40.0	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	9	60.0	
TOTAL		15	100.0	3

House 4

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for House 4 at Nachvak Village are presented in Table 5:6. A total of 820 specimens were analysed from House 4. The majority of these were unidentifiable below the level of class (mammal). Within the specimens identified below the level of class, whale remains were most common, followed by seal (identified seal remains consisting, in order of decreasing abundance, of ringed seal, harp seal, and bearded seal). Caribou remains were moderately abundant, and dog/wolf, bear, and rodent remains were all present in small numbers.

Table 5:6 - Nachvak Village House 4 faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	**Common Name**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Carnivora	Carnivore	1	0.6	
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox	1	0.6	
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	1	0.6	1
Phocidae	Seal	57	32.0	
Erignathus barbatus	Bearded seal	1	0.6	1
Pagophilus groenlandicus	Harp seal	5	2.8	1
Pusa hispida	Ringed seal	16	9.0	2
Ursidae	Bear family			
Ursus	Bear	1	0.6	1
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	11	6.2	1
Cetacea	Whale	83	46.6	1
Rodentia	Rodent	1	0.6	1
Total Identified Mammal		178	21.7	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	642	78.3	
TOTAL		820	100.0	9

House 6

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for House 6 at Nachvak Village are presented in Table 5:7. House 6 represents the largest sample of faunal remains analysed from Nachvak Village, with a total of 4712 specimens. The majority of specimens analysed from House 6 were unidentifiable below the level of class, reflecting the generally poor preservation conditions, and the majority of these in turn were identified as mammal. Whelk remains (the corneous operculum that covers the aperture of the shell) were identified, as was a single gull specimen. Identified mammal remains were comprised predominantly of seal (in order of decreasing abundance: ringed seal, harp seal, and bearded seal, although the MNI harp seals is slightly higher than that of ringed seals) and whale. Caribou and dog/wolf were moderately abundant in the assemblage, and fox, polar bear, and walrus were each present in small numbers as well.

Table 5:7 - Nachvak Village House 6 faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	**Common Name**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Gastropoda	Whelk	6	0.1	6
Laridae	Gull/tern			
Larus	Gull	1	100.0	1
Total Identified Bird		1	50.0	
Aves	Unidentified bird	1	50.0	
TOTAL BIRD		2	0.0	1
Carnivora	Carnivore	3	0.7	
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox	3	0.7	
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	14	3.3	1
Vulpes	Fox	4	0.9	
Vulpes lagopus	Arctic fox	2	0.5	1
Phocidae	Seal	125	29.5	
Erignathus barbatus	Bearded seal	6	1.4	2
Pagophilus groenlandicus	Harp seal	8	1.9	6
Pusa hispida	Ringed seal	76	17.9	5
Odobenidae	Walrus			
Odobenus rosmarus	Walrus	3	0.7	1
Ursidae	Bear family			
Ursus	Bear	3	0.7	
Ursus maritimus	Polar bear	3	0.7	2
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	34	8.0	2
Cetacea	Whale	140	33.0	1
Total Identified Mammal		424	9.0	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	4277	91.0	
TOTAL MAMMAL		4701	99.4	21
Indeterminate		3	0.1	
Total Identifiable		431	9.2	
TOTAL		4712	100.0	28

House 10 Test

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for the House 10 Test Trench at Nachvak Village are presented in Table 5:8. Faunal specimens analysed from the House 10 test trench (totalling 18 specimens) were all identified as whale remains, most of which displayed evidence of cut marks.

Table 5:8 - Nachvak Village House 10 Test faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	Common Name	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cetacea	Whale	18	100.0	1
TOTAL		18	100.0	1

House 12

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for House 12 at Nachvak Village are presented in Table 5:9. A total of 3472 specimens were analysed from House 12, the majority of which were not identifiable below the level of class. Some whelk remains (the corneous opercula) were identified within the sample, as were the remains of one arctic char (collected as a single mass). A small number of bird remains, within which one gull/tern was represented, were also identified. Mammal remains made up the majority of the assemblage from House 12. Whale remains were the most commonly identified, followed closely by seal (in order of decreasing abundance: ringed seal, harp seal, and bearded seal). Caribou and dog/wolf remains were moderately abundant, represented by a minimum of two individuals each, and arctic fox, black bear, and polar bear were each identified in small numbers as well.

Table 5:9 - Nachvak Village House 12 faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	Common Name	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Gastropoda	Whelk	4	0.1	4
Salmonidae	Salmon/char/trout	18	94.7	1
Salvelinus alpinus	Arctic char	1	5.3	
Total Identified Fish		19	82.6	
Osteichthyes	Unidentified fish	4	17.4	
TOTAL FISH		23	0.3	1
Charadriiformes	Gull/Alcid	1	16.7	
Laridae	Gull/tern	1	16.7	
Total Identified Bird		2	33.3	
Aves	Unidentified bird	4	66.7	
TOTAL BIRD		6	0.2	1
Carnivora	Carnivore	14	2.4	
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox	10	1.7	
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	19	3.3	2
Vulpes	Fox			
Vulpes lagopus	Arctic fox	1	0.2	1
Phocidae	Seal	168	29.1	
Erignathus barbatus	Bearded seal	3	0.5	1
Pagophilus groenlandicus	Harp seal	15	2.6	2
Pusa hispida	Ringed seal	33	5.7	4
Ursidae	Bear family			
Ursus	Bear			
Ursus americanus	Black bear	2	0.3	1
Ursus maritimus	Polar bear	2	0.3	1
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	55	9.5	2
Cetacea	Whale	256	44.3	1
Total Identified Mammal		578	16.9	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	2852	83.2	
TOTAL MAMMAL		3430	98.8	29
Indeterminate		9	0.3	
Total Identifiable		603	17.4	
TOTAL		3472	100.0	35

5.7 Kongu

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for Kongu (at the site level) are presented in Table 5:10. Of the faunal remains from Kongu, 19% were identifiable below the level of class. Gastropod remains were composed mainly of the opercula of snails (whelks). The single fish bone in the assemblage (a rib) was not identifiable below the level of class. Although bird remains made up only 1% of the total assemblage, a minimum of six individuals are represented, from six distinct taxa. These are: duck, raven, guillemot, murre, gull, and bird of prey (tentative identification). Of the mammal remains, 19% were identifiable below the class level to a more meaningful category. Seal accounted for 79% of these specimens, and almost all of these were attributable to small-medium-sized seals (in order of decreasing abundance: ringed, harp, and harbour). A small amount of bearded seal was also identified. The MNI for seals at Kongu is remarkably similar to Nachvak Village, with a minimum of 16 small-medium seals, and one bearded seal. Again, all elements were represented approximately equally, though at Kongu this is inclusive of auditory bullae, likely because the much better preservation resulted in the preservation of the lighter elements as well. Whale accounted for 17% of the analysed assemblage, followed by dog/wolf (2%, MNI=2), and all other mammals (caribou, fox, Arctic hare, rodent, American marten, and polar bear) accounted for less than 1% each.

Table 5:10 - Kongu faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	**Common Name**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Gastropoda	Whelk	8	0.1	7
TOTAL FISH		1	0.0	1
Anatidae	Duck	1	5.9	1
Corvidae	Crow/raven			
Corvus corax	Common raven	3	17.6	1
Charadriiformes	Gull/Alcid	1	5.9	
Alcidae	Murre/Guillemot/Auk	3	17.6	
Cepphus	Guillemot	1	5.9	1
Uria	Murre	3	17.6	1
Uria lomvia	Thick-billed murre	1	5.9	
Laridae	Gull/tern	1	5.9	1
Larus	Gull	2	11.8	
Falconiformes	Eagle/hawk	1	5.9	1
Total Identified Bird		17	28.3	
Aves	Unidentified bird	43	71.7	
TOTAL BIRD		60	0.9	6
Carnivora	Carnivore	6	0.5	
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox	3	0.2	
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	26	2.1	2
Canis lupus familiaris	Domestic dog	4	0.3	
Vulpes	Fox	5	0.4	1
Vulpes lagopus	Arctic fox	2	0.2	
Mustelidae	Weasel family			
Martes americana	American marten	1	0.1	1
Phocidae	Seal	963	78.7	17
Ursidae	Bear family			
Ursus maritimus	Polar bear	1	0.1	1
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	7	0.6	1
Cetacea	Whale	205	16.7	
Lagomorpha	Rabbit/hare			
Lepus Arcticus	Arctic hare	1	0.1	1
Total Identified Mammal		1224	19.4	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	5095	80.6	
TOTAL MAMMAL		6319	98.4	24
Indeterminate		35	0.5	
Total Identifiable		1241	19.3	
TOTAL		6423	100.0	38

5.7.1 Kongu Intrasite Variation

Centre Trench

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for the Centre Trench at Kongu are presented in Table 5:11. A total of 916 specimens were analysed from the Centre Trench at Kongu. All specimens but one were identified as mammal, though the majority of specimens were unidentifiable below the level of class. Within the identified mammal specimens, whale remains were the most abundant, followed by seal (within which only ringed seal was identified to species). Dog/wolf remains were also identified in small numbers.

Table 5:11 - Kongu Centre Trench faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	**Common Name**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Carnivora	Carnivore	1	1.0	
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox			
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	3	2.9	1
Phocidae	Seal	41	39.8	
Pusa hispida	Ringed seal	5	4.9	1
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	1	1.0	1
Cetacea	Whale	52	50.5	1
Total Identified Mammal		103	11.3	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	812	88.7	
TOTAL MAMMAL		915	99.9	4
Indeterminate		1	0.1	
Total Identifiable		103	11.2	
TOTAL		916	100.0	4

East Trench

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for the East Trench at Kongu are presented in Table 5:12. A total of 1892 specimens were analysed from the East Trench at Kongu, the majority of which were unidentifiable below the level of class. A single whelk operculum was identified, and bird remains consisted of murre, gull/tern, and bird of prey. Mammal remains made up the majority of the East Trench assemblage. Seals (in order of decreasing abundance: ringed seal, harp seal, harbour seal, and bearded seal) were by far the most abundantly represented, followed by whale, dog/wolf, and caribou. Arctic fox, arctic hare, polar bear, and marten were also identified in small numbers.

West Shore Trench

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for the West Shore Trench at Kongu are presented in Table 5:13. The sample analysed from the West Shore Trench at Kongu totals 3615 specimens – the largest sample from the site. The majority of specimens examined were unidentifiable below the level of class. A small number of whelks were identified, as well as a single fish specimen. A minimum of five individual birds were identified, including an unidentified alcid and an additional guillemot and thick-billed murre, a gull, and the wing of a raven. Mammal remains made up the majority of this assemblage. Seals were by far the most common (in order of decreasing abundance: ringed seal, harp seal, harbour seal, and bearded seal), followed by whale. Dog/wolf was moderately abundant, and caribou and fox were present in small numbers.

Table 5:12 - Kongu East Trench faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	**Common Name**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Gastropoda	Whelk	1	0.1	1
Anatidae	Duck	1	25.0	1
Alcidae	Murre/Guillemot/Auk			
Uria	Murre	1	25.0	1
Laridae	Gull/tern	1	25.0	1
Falconiformes	Eagle/hawk	1	25.0	1
Total Identified Bird		4	14.8	
Aves	Unidentified bird	23	85.2	
TOTAL BIRD		27	1.4	4
Carnivora	Carnivore	3	0.7	
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox	1	0.2	
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	6	1.4	
Canis lupus familiaris	Domestic dog	2	0.5	1
Vulpes	Fox	2	0.5	
Vulpes lagopus	Arctic fox	1	0.2	1
Mustelidae	Weasel family			
Martes americana	American marten	1	0.2	1
Phocidae	Seal	285	65.1	
Erignathus barbatus	Bearded seal	1	0.2	1
Pagophilus groenlandicus	Harp seal	6	1.4	1
Pusa hispida	Ringed seal	76	17.4	5
Phoca vitulina	Harbour seal	2	0.5	1
Ursidae	Bear family			
Ursus maritimus	Polar bear	1	0.2	1
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	3	0.7	1
Cetacea	Whale	47	10.7	1
Lagomorpha	Rabbit/hare			
Lepus Arcticus	Arctic hare	1	0.2	1
Total Identified Mammal		438	23.7	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	1412	76.3	
TOTAL MAMMAL		1850	97.8	15
Indeterminate		14	0.7	
Total Identifiable		443	23.4	
TOTAL		1892	100.0	20

Table 5:13 - Kongu West Shore Trench faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	**Common Name**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Gastropoda	Whelk	7	0.2	7
TOTAL FISH		1	0.0	1
Corvidae	Crow/raven			
Corvus corax	Common raven	3	23.1	1
Charadriiformes	Gull/Alcid	1	7.7	
Alcidae	Murre/Guillemot/Auk	3	23.1	1
Cepphus	Guillemot	1	7.7	1
Uria	Murre	2	15.4	
Uria lomvia	Thick-billed murre	1	7.7	1
Laridae	Gull/tern			
Larus	Gull	2	15.4	1
Total Identified Bird		13	39.4	
Aves	Unidentified bird	20	60.6	
TOTAL BIRD		33	0.9	5
Carnivora	Carnivore	2	0.3	
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox	2	0.3	
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	17	2.5	1
Canis lupus familiaris	Domestic dog	2	0.3	1
Vulpes	Fox	3	0.4	
Vulpes lagopus	Arctic fox	1	0.1	1
Phocidae	Seal	429	62.9	
Erignathus barbatus	Bearded seal	2	0.3	1
Pagophilus groenlandicus	Harp seal	11	1.6	2
Pusa hispida	Ringed seal	102	15.0	5
Phoca vitulina	Harbour seal	3	0.4	1
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	3	0.4	1
Cetacea	Whale	105	15.4	1
Total Identified Mammal		682	19.2	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	2872	80.8	
TOTAL MAMMAL		3354	98.3	14
Indeterminate		20	0.6	
Total Identifiable		702	19.4	
TOTAL		3615	100.0	27

5.8 Double Mer Point

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for Double Mer Point (at the site level) are presented in Table 5:14. Of the faunal remains from Double Mer Point, only 3% were identifiable below the level of class. This is almost certainly due to the recovery of highly fragmented remains through the process of fine screening – remains not recoverable through typical hand excavation methods. Gastropod (snail) remains from a minimum of 16 individuals were identified, based on the corneous opercula. 5% of fish remains were identifiable to a lower taxonomic level, and these included cod, capelin, gunnel (a small fish approximately equal to capelin in size), salmonid, and sculpin. Within the few bird remains, duck and gull were identified. Within the mammal remains, 7% of specimens were identifiable to a lower taxonomic group. Seal remains comprised 84% of this total – approximately 90% were small-medium-sized seals (of which ringed and harp were identified), and approximately 10% were attributable to medium-large-sized seals. Due to the relatively small sample size here for seal remains, the MNI for all seals was calculated to be nine individuals. All elements were represented approximately equally, with the odd exception of humeri, which were twice as abundant as the next most common post-cranial elements. This raises interesting questions concerning food (seal) sharing practices between households, which may require further research incorporating element data from other sites. Other identified mammals included caribou (5%), dog/wolf (4%), rodent (2%), and fox (1%).

Table 5:14 - Double Mer Point faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	Common Name	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Gastropoda	Whelk	21	0.2	16
Gadidae	Cod family	2	8.7	
Gadus morhua	Atlantic cod	7	30.4	1
Osmeridae	Smelt/capelin			
Mallotus villosus	Capelin	5	21.7	1
Pholidae	Gunnel	3	13.0	1
Salmonidae	Salmon/char/trout	1	4.4	1
Scorpaeniformes	Sculpin	5	21.7	1
Total Identified fish		21	6.0	
Osteichthyes	Unidentified fish	363	94.0	
TOTAL FISH		386	3.7	5
Anatidae	Duck	2	28.6	1
Laridae	Gull/tern	5	71.4	1
Total Identified Bird		7	41.2	
Aves	Unidentified bird	10	58.8	
TOTAL BIRD		17	0.2	2
Carnivora	Carnivore	4	1.4	
Caniformia	Dog-like carnivores	1	0.4	
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox	5	1.8	
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	12	4.3	2
Vulpes	Fox	2	0.7	1
Phocidae	Seal	237	84.0	9
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	15	5.3	1
Rodentia	Rodent	6	2.1	1
Total Identified Mammal		282	6.8	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	3856	93.2	
TOTAL MAMMAL		4138	39.3	14
Indeterminate		5966	56.7	
Total Identifiable		310	2.9	
TOTAL		10528	100.0	37

5.8.1 Double Mer Point Intrasite Variation

House 1

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for House 1 at Double Mer Point are presented in Table 5:15. A total of 8932 specimens were analysed from House 1 at Double Mer Point. Although this represents the largest single sample analysed here, only 54 of these specimens were identifiable below the level of class, as excellent preservation coupled with fine screen recovery methods resulted in the recovery of a large sample of highly fragmentary remains (including a sample of bone fragments, not reported on here, identified tentatively as debitage from carving). Given the highly fragmentary nature of this sample, the majority of specimens analysed were not identifiable to class level (most of these were identified as bird/mammal). Among the specimens identified to class level or below were a small number of whelks (represented by both opercula and shell fragments), and Atlantic cod, capelin, gunnel, salmonid, and sculpin (represented by a minimum of one individual each). Definitive bird remains were rare, but were composed of a minimum of one gull. Mammal remains made up the majority of identified specimens. Identified taxa included seal (most common), small rodent, and dog/wolf.

House 3

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for House 3 at Double Mer Point are presented in Table 5:16. Preservation of faunal remains was poorer in House 3, resulting in a much lower raw sample size, but a much higher proportion of remains identifiable below the level of class. Whelks were moderately abundant, and a small number of fish remains was identified. Mammal remains were most abundant, and seal remains were in turn most common among these (in order of decreasing abundance: ringed seal, and harp seal, although the

MNI harp seals is somewhat higher than that of ringed seals). Caribou remains were moderately abundant, followed by dog/wolf.

Table 5:15 - Double Mer Point House 1 faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	Common Name	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Gastropoda	Whelk	6	0.1	5
Gadidae	Cod family	2	0.6	
Gadus morhua	Atlantic cod	4	1.1	1
Osmeridae	Smelt/capelin			
Mallotus villosus	Capelin	5	1.4	1
Pholidae	Gunnel	3	0.9	1
Salmonidae	Salmon/char/trout	1	0.3	1
Scorpaeniformes	Sculpin	5	1.4	1
Total Identified fish		20	5.6	
Osteichthyes	Unidentified fish	335	94.4	
TOTAL FISH		355	4.0	5
Laridae	Gull/tern	2	100.0	1
Total Identified Bird		2	40.0	
Aves	Unidentified bird	3	60.0	
TOTAL BIRD		5	0.1	1
Carnivora	Carnivore	1	0.0	
Caniformia	Dog-like carnivores	1	0.0	
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox	2	0.1	
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	3	0.1	1
Phocidae	Seal	14	0.5	1
Rodentia	Rodent	5	0.2	1
Total Identified Mammal		26	0.8	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	3067	99.2	
TOTAL MAMMAL		3093	34.6	3
Indeterminate		5471	61.3	
Total Identifiable		54	0.6	
TOTAL		8932	100.0	14

Table 5:16 - Double Mer Point House 3 faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	**Common Name**	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Gastropoda	Whelk	11	1.0	11
Osteichthyes	Unidentified fish	3	100.0	1
TOTAL FISH		3	0.3	1
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox	2	0.4	
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	5	0.9	2
Phocidae	Seal	102	17.7	
Pagophilus groenlandicus	Harp seal	4	0.7	3
Pusa hispida	Ringed seal	10	1.7	2
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	14	2.4	1
Total Identified Mammal		137	23.7	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	440	76.3	
TOTAL MAMMAL		577	53.7	8
Indeterminate		483	44.9	
Total Identifiable		148	13.8	
TOTAL		1075	100.0	20

Test Unit

Results of taxonomic identification of vertebrate remains for the Test Unit at Double Mer Point are presented in Table 5:17. This sample of faunal remains was recovered from a 50cm by 50cm square test unit located in front of (directly south of) the entrance tunnel of House 3. A total of 524 specimens were analysed, the majority of which were not identifiable below the level of class. Whelk was represented by a minimum of one individual (represented by shell fragments), and fish remains were composed of a minimum of one Atlantic cod. Bird remains were relatively common, and identified specimens consisted of duck and gull/tern. Mammal remains made up the majority of the sample from the test pit. Seal remains were in turn most common (ringed seal, followed by harp seal), and dog/wolf remains were moderately abundant. Fox remains, caribou, and small rodent were all present in small numbers.

Table 5:17 - Double Mer Point Test Unit faunal remains summary

Latin binomial	Common Name	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Gastropoda	Whelk	4	0.8	1
Gadidae	Cod family			
Gadus morhua	Atlantic cod	3	10.7	1
Total Identified fish		3	10.7	
Osteichthyes	Unidentified fish	25	89.3	
TOTAL FISH		28	5.3	1
Anatidae	Duck	1	8.3	1
Laridae	Gull/tern	3	25.0	1
Total Identified Bird		4	33.3	
Aves	Unidentified bird	8	66.7	
TOTAL BIRD		12	2.3	2
Carnivora	Carnivore	3	0.6	
Canidae	Dog/wolf/fox	1	0.2	
Canis lupus	Dog/wolf	4	0.9	1
Vulpes	Fox	2	0.4	1
Phocidae	Seal	95	20.3	
Pagophilus groenlandicus	Harp seal	5	1.1	2
Pusa hispida	Ringed seal	7	1.5	2
Artiodactyla	Even-toed ungulate			
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	1	0.2	1
Rodentia	Rodent	1	0.2	1
Total Identified Mammal		119	25.4	
Mammalia	Unidentified mammal	349	74.6	
TOTAL MAMMAL		468	89.3	8
Indeterminate		12	2.3	
Total Identifiable		130	24.8	
TOTAL		524	100.0	12

Table 5:18 - Seal %NISP *(NISP)* by site

Taxon		**Nachvak Village**		**Kongu**		**Double Mer Point**	
Phocidae	Seal	8.5	*(60)*	18.9	*(193)*	34.0	*(96)*
small seal		30.2	*(213)*	36.8	*(375)*	15.6	*(44)*
small-medium seal		7.0	*(49)*	7.7	*(78)*	10.3	*(29)*
medium seal		3.5	*(25)*	6.3	*(64)*	6.0	*(17)*
medium-large seal		0.6	*(4)*	4.4	*(45)*	8.9	*(25)*
Pusa hispida	Ringed seal	17.7	*(125)*	18.0	*(183)*	6.0	*(17)*
Pagophilus groenlandicus	Harp seal	4.1	*(29)*	1.7	*(17)*	3.2	*(9)*
Phoca vitulina	Harbour seal			0.5	*(5)*		
Erignathus barbatus	Bearded seal	1.4	*(10)*	0.3	*(3)*		
Total seal		73.0	*(515)*	94.5	*(963)*	84.0	*(237)*

5.9 Epiphyseal fusion

Although epiphyseal fusion in seals is rarely a reliable indicator for seasonality (as it can be in other species), it can be used to deduce patterns of age class structure of the deposited assemblage. The presence of juvenile cortex, which disappears at about two months of age in seals (Storå 2000), can be used to more precisely pinpoint the season of capture, but only if it can be identified to species (rarely feasible in neonatal and juvenile seals), as the timing of birth varies by species. Harp seals give birth predominantly on the sea ice south of Labrador in February and March, and then migrate northward, traveling up the coast of Labrador beginning in May (Sergeant 1991:33-56). Ringed seals give birth in dens on the ice in March, bearded seals in April, and harbour seals in June (Hawkes 1916:30). Summary results of both of these indicators of skeletal age are shown in Tables 5:19 through 5:21, by site. The numbers (n=) given in the tables refer to the number of epiphyses for which the stage of fusion was observable.

Table 5:19 - Nachvak Village seal epiphyseal fusion (% within taxon)

Stage of fusion	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Pagophilus groenlandicus (n=21)	19.0		9.5	71.4
Pusa hispida (n=101)	25.7		5.9	68.3
Unidentified Phocidae *(n=237)*	46.8	1.3	6.8	45.1

At Nachvak Village, the majority of harp seal epiphyses were fully fused, indicating that these were likely sexually mature adults. Sexual maturity in harp seals occurs at approximately 4-5 years of age, at which point approximately half of the skeleton's epiphyses are fully fused (some epiphyses do not fuse fully until very late in life). Most ringed seals were skeletally mature as well, though one quarter of epiphyses were completely unfused. This suggests that skeletally immature ringed seals (younger than approximately 5 years) were also being captured. Additionally, 7 seal specimens (one tentatively identified as ringed seal), from MNI of 2, were found with juvenile cortex. These were most likely neonatal ringed seals captured in birthing lairs on the fast ice.

Table 5:20 - Kongu seal epiphyseal fusion (% within taxon)

Stage of fusion	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Pagophilus groenlandicus (n=18)	16.7	11.1	11.1	61.1
Pusa hipsida (n=171)	49.1	0.6	5.3	45.0
Phoca vitulina (n=1)	100.0			
Unidentified Phocidae *(n=544)*	66.0	1.7	4.8	27.9

A similar pattern for harp seals is observed at Kongu. The majority of harp seal epiphyses were fully fused, indicating primarily mature individuals. A different pattern is observed for ringed seals, where a near-perfect bimodal distribution is observed, between unfused and fully fused epiphyses. This indicates that both skeletally mature and very young seals were captured. Closer examination of the faunal data reveals that a slightly higher number of adult ringed seals was captured. The lower proportion of completely fused epiphyses is due to the very late fusion of some epiphyses in the ringed seal skeleton (Storå 2000). Additionally, 23 seal specimens (4 identified tentatively as ringed seal), from MNI of 2, were found with juvenile cortex.

Table 5:21 - Double Mer Point seal epiphyseal fusion (% within taxon)

Stage of fusion	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Pagophilus groenlandicus (n=5)	20.0		40.0	40.0
Pusa hipsida (n=20)	10.0		5.0	85.0
Unidentified Phocidae *(n=150)*	32.0	1.3	9.3	57.3

Although specific numbers are too low here to determine anything conclusively, some suggestions can be made. Within the specimens identified as harp seal, both skeletally mature and neonatal specimens were observed. Most ringed seal epiphyses were fully fused, indicating that nearly all captured individuals were skeletally mature. Seven seal specimens (one identified as harp seal, and one tentatively identified as ringed seal), from MNI of 2, were found with juvenile cortex. The presence of juvenile cortex on one specimen tentatively identified as ringed seal suggests that neonatal seals were hunted as well, though less often.

5.10 Modifications

All specimens were examined for evidence of cut marks, gnaw marks, digestion, and burning, all of which can speak to cultural practices and/or the depositional environment (for example, the presence of carnivores - either scavengers or dogs).

5.10.1 Burning

Evidence of burning was scored by presence or absence. Where evidence of burning was present, the extent of burning was scored on a scale from 1 to 6, following the recommendations of Costamagno et al. (1999) and Stiner et al. (1995), as overall patterns of burning in the assemblage can provide insight into cooking, disposal, site use, and site preservation conditions. A description of this scale is given in Table 5:22, and results are presented in Tables 5:23 through 5:25. The burning process rapidly removes the organic portion of bone through combustion, leaving only the inorganic portion. The intensity and duration of heat exposure determine the final appearance of the bone, as well as the degree to which it has warped. Because bone warps unpredictably as it burns, burned specimens – even relatively complete ones – cannot be identified with the same measure of confidence as unburned bones.

Table 5:22 - Extent of burning scale (derived from Costamagno et al. 1999 and Stiner et al. 1995)

Extent	**Description**
1	Small portions of the bone are singed brown or black. This is the only stage that might be expected from cooking.
2	More than half, but not all, of the bone is black. Various shades of tan, brown, or grey may also predominate.
3	Carbonized. Completely black.
4	Mostly black, but with some blue and/or white.
5	Mostly white, but with some blue, grey, or black.
6	"Calcined." Completely white in colour. Brittle, and sometimes chalky.

Table 5:23 - Nachvak Village evidence of burning

Extent of Burning	**%NISP**	***(NISP)***	**%Mass**	***(Mass[g])***
1	0.9	*(81)*	1.9	*(238.8)*
2	1.9	*(168)*	2.1	*(259.5)*
3	4.0	*(363)*	3.2	*(402.1)*
4	4.4	*(399)*	2.4	*(294.0)*
5	2.3	*(212)*	2.6	*(321.3)*
6	2.2	*(196)*	1.5	*(181.1)*
Total burned	15.7	*(1419)*	13.7	*(1696.8)*
Not burned	84.3	*(7618)*	86.3	*(10708.4)*
Total	100.0	*(9037)*	100.0	*(12405.2)*

Of the faunal remains from Nachvak Village that were analysed for burning, 16% of the NISP and 14% by mass exhibited evidence of having been burned. The similarity of these figures suggests that no significant amount of fragmentation occurred as a result of burning overall, although within each category of burned bone, remains that were subject to more intense burning were slightly more fragmented than those at the lower end of the spectrum. Most burned remains were classified as stages 3 or 4, which suggests prolonged exposure (many minutes to a few hours) to a fire of moderate heat (Lyman 1994). Interestingly, nearly all of the burned bone from Nachvak Village was recovered from a single context – the upper layers at the back of House 6 – and most of the burned remains were whale bone. Whale bone can be extremely oily, and may have been used as fuel for a fire. These may represent what remains of an intentional fire behind the sod house sometime in the summer months, but may also have been an accidental fire within the house while it was occupied, resulting in some of the whale bone used as roof and wall supports being burned.

Table 5:24 - Kongu evidence of burning

Extent of Burning	**%NISP**	***(NISP)***	**%Mass**	***(Mass[g])***
1		*(0)*		*(0)*
2		*(0)*		*(0)*
3		*(0)*		*(0)*
4	0.0	*(1)*	0.0	*(0.1)*
5		*(0)*		*(0)*
6		*(0)*		*(0)*
Total burned	0.0	*(1)*	0.0	*(0.1)*
Not burned	100.0	*(6422)*	100.0	*(7387.8)*
Total	100.0	*(6423)*	100.0	*(7387.9)*

Only a single specimen within the portion of the Kongu assemblage that was analysed was found to exhibit evidence of having been burned. This specimen was burned to stage 4, suggesting prolonged exposure to a fire of moderate heat (Lyman 1994).

Table 5:25 - Double Mer Point evidence of burning

Extent of Burning	**%NISP**	***(NISP)***	**%Mass**	***(Mass[g])***
1		*(0)*		*(0)*
2		*(0)*		*(0)*
3	4.1	*(429)*	0.6	*(19.9)*
4	0.1	*(13)*	0.0	*(0.1)*
5	0.6	*(61)*	0.1	*(1.7)*
6	13.8	*(1451)*	0.8	*(24.2)*
Total burned	18.6	*(1954)*	1.5	*(45.9)*
Not burned	81.4	*(8577)*	98.5	*(3105.9)*
Total	100.0	*(10531)*	100.0	*(3151.8)*

Of the faunal remains from Double Mer Point that were analysed for burning, 19% by NISP and 1.5% by mass exhibited evidence of having been burned. The disparity between these two figures indicates that the burned specimens were likely much more heavily fragmented than those that had not been exposed to fire. This is likely tied to the depositional environment of the majority of burned remains (by count and by mass), which came from a single unit in the interior of a house structure, from within and around a feature tentatively identified as a hearth. The increased foot traffic inside the house would have fragmented the brittle calcined bone. Going by mass (as the NISP for burned bone is inflated due to fragmentation), all burned bone was burned to at least the charred stage, indicative of prolonged exposure to a fire of moderate to intense heat.

5.10.2 Cut marks

Cut marks were observed with the use of magnified light (a dissection microscope, or a magnifying lamp for large specimens), and were identified as linear indentations in the bone that tended toward “V”-shaped in cross section (Lyman 1994; Reitz and Wing 1999). These were scored by presence/absence. Anatomical locations on the bone of cut marks were noted in order to aid in reconstruction of butchery patterns. Only vertebrate remains were included in these tables (frequency by class in Table 5:26, and taxa exhibiting cut marks in Table 5:27).

Table 5:26 - Evidence of cut marks by %NISP *(NISP)*

Class	**Nachvak Village** *(9029)*		**Kongu** *(6415)*		**Double Mer Point** *(10507)*	
Fish		*(0)*		*(0)*	0.8	*(3)*
Bird		*(0)*		*(0)*		*(0)*
Mammal	1.1	*(96)*	2.4	*(150)*	11.3	*(469)*
Indeterminate		*(0)*		*(0)*		*(0)*
Total	1.1	*(96)*	2.3	*(150)*	4.5	*(472)*

Of the faunal remains from Nachvak Village, 1.1% of specimens were found to exhibit cut marks. All cut marks identified (96 specimens in total) occurred on mammal remains.

Of the faunal remains from Kongu, 2.3% of specimens were found to exhibit cut marks. All cut marks identified (150 specimens in total) occurred on mammal remains.

Of the faunal remains from Double Mer Point, 11.6% of specimens were found to exhibit cut marks. This is a relatively high proportion, and may be a reflection of the generally excellent preservation. Most cut marks identified (472 specimens in total) occurred on mammal remains (469), with some (3) occurring on fish remains as well.

Table 5:27 - Taxonomic distribution of cut marks by %NISP *(NISP)*

Taxon	**Nachvak Village**		**Kongu**		**Double Mer Point**	
Atlantic cod		*N/A*		*N/A*	0.2	*(1)*
Seal sp.	6.3	*(6)*	33.3	*(50)*	3.6	*(17)*
Ringed seal	3.1	*(3)*	13.3	*(20)*	0.4	*(2)*
Harp seal		*(0)*	1.3	*(2)*	0.2	*(1)*
Harbour seal		*N/A*	0.7	*(1)*		
Dog/wolf		*(0)*	0.7	*(1)*	0.4	*(2)*
Polar bear	1.0	*(1)*		*(0)*		
Caribou	7.3	*(7)*	0.7	*(1)*	1.1	*(5)*
Whale	62.5	*(60)*	17.3	*(26)*		
Indeterminate	19.8	*(19)*	32.7	*(49)*	94.1	*(444)*
TOTAL	100.0	*(96)*	100.0	*(150)*	100.0	*(472)*

Nachvak Village

Although cut marks were identified only rarely, the frequency with which they occurred on the bones of different taxa roughly mirrors the abundance of those taxa in the assemblage at large, with the exception of whale bones. Cut marks occur more frequently on whale bones than those of other taxa, likely due to the necessity of butchering the carcass before transporting it, but also because of the use of whale bones as a raw material for tools and other objects.

Kongu

Cut marks were identified approximately twice as frequently here as at Nachvak Village, with frequencies on different taxa again roughly mirroring the abundance of those taxa in the whole assemblage. This increase is likely due in part to the better preservation encountered at Kongu, rendering modifications to bone surfaces more visible, but may also be due to the use in butchery of metal-bladed tools, which are harder than slate and more likely to mark bone when used in the same way as slate.

Double Mer Point

Cut marks were identified at Double Mer Point much more frequently than they were at either Nachvak Village or Kongu. However, the primary contributing factor to this figure is the frequent identification of cut marks on bone fragments that were not identifiable below the class level, due to the excellent bone preservation. These remains were too fragmentary to be identified to a more specific taxon, but were so well-preserved as to appear almost fresh, enabling the identification of cut marks on small fragments of bone that, in more heavily-weathered contexts, likely would not have preserved at all. Looking at the specimens that were identifiable below the class level, relative frequencies of cut marks are actually quite similar between Double Mer Point and Kongu.

5.10.3 Gnawing

Evidence of gnawing was observed with the use of magnified light. Carnivore gnawing was identified typically as sub-linear grooves in the bone surface that were "U"-shaped in cross section, sometimes accompanied by puncture marks or pits (Reitz and Wing 1999:134). Rodent gnaw marks were identified as paired, linear grooves that are a shallow "U" shape in cross section. These were scored by presence/absence, and anatomical locations on the bone of gnaw marks were noted where applicable, in order to aid in reconstruction of discard and scavenging patterns. These results are presented in Table 5:28.

Table 5:28 - Evidence of gnawing by %NISP (NISP)

Gnawing	**Nachvak** *(9037)*		**Kongu** *(6423)*		**Double Mer Point** *(10531)*	
Carnivore	0.6	*(50)*	1.5	*(99)*	0.4	*(43)*
Rodent	0.0	*(1)*	0.1	*(9)*	0.0	*(2)*
None	99.4	*(8986)*	98.3	*(6315)*	99.6	*(10486)*

The identification of rodent gnaw marks is highly dependent on good preservation of bone surfaces (not encountered frequently within the assemblages from Nachvak and Kongu). However, the low levels of rodent gnawing suggest that rodents were not particularly abundant at any of the sites while they were occupied. The identification of carnivore gnawing on specimens from all three sites confirms the presence of dogs – wolves are generally wary of human occupations, and do not approach them, and although foxes are more curious, they tend to carry any scavenged meat and bones, removing it from the faunal assemblage. Little can be said regarding frequency of carnivore gnawing here, as the lower numbers identified at Nachvak Village are likely due to poor preservation obscuring gnawed surfaces. At Double Mer Point, the majority of analysed specimens were too small for carnivore gnawing to be easily identifiable. It is very possible that all three sites in actuality had similar levels of carnivore gnawing, resulting from a similar number of dogs on site. The majority of carnivore gnaw marks were identified on seal remains, indicating that seals were the primary food given to dogs, but gnaw marks were also identified on other canid (dog/wolf) remains (these are discussed later).

5.10.4 Digestion

Evidence of having been digested was scored by presence or absence, and results are presented in Table 5:29. It is characterized by all-over pitting and exfoliation of the cortical surface of the bone, sometimes exposing the cancellous bone beneath.

Table 5:29 - Evidence of digestion by %NISP (NISP)

Site	**Nachvak**		**Kongu**		**Double Mer Point**	
Digested	0.0	*(2)*	0	*(0)*	0	*(0)*

From all three sites, only two specimens, from Nachvak Village, exhibited evidence of having been digested. One of these has been digested beyond identifiability, and the other is a seal carpal bone – an easily-swallowed (by a dog) bone from a flipper.

5.11 Weathering

Extent of weathering, following a modification of the scale presented by Behrensmeyer (1978), was noted for each specimen or group of specimens (results are given in Table 5:31). These modifications (given below in Table 5.30) were devised to better represent the bone preservation conditions encountered in arctic and subarctic Labrador. To enable comparison, results across the sites are presented by relative frequency (in Figure 5:1) and by mass (in Figure 5:2).

Table 5:30 - Stages of weathering

Extent of Weathering	Description
0	Bone appears fresh. It may be greasy to the touch or have soft tissue attached, but above all, this stage is characterized by a lack of physical or chemical weathering.
1	Bone is dry but displays minimal weathering. Very minor cracking or exfoliation of the cortical surface has occurred, but does not impede identification of taxon and modifications.
2	Bone displays a moderate amount of weathering. This includes shallow surface cracking and minor or localized cortical exfoliation. Identification of taxon and modifications (cut or gnaw marks) is not impeded unless weathering occurs on diagnostic features.
3	Bone displays significant weathering. This may include moderate cracking and general exfoliation of the cortical surface, as well as minor mechanical and chemical breakdown by root activity. Identification is more difficult, but often still possible, if only to a higher taxonomic level. Evidence of modification may be lost.
4	Bone displays heavy weathering. This may include deep and abundant cracks, extreme exfoliation of the cortical surface, mechanical and chemical breakdown by root activity, and/or the loss of cancellous bone. Identification is usually impossible, and evidence of modifications is typically obliterated.
5	Bone is falling apart. Characterized by splinters of bone and bone dust. Unidentifiable and uncountable.

Table 5:31 - Extent of weathering

Site	**Nachvak Village**		**Kongu**		**Double Mer Point**	
Extent of Weathering	%NISP	%Mass	%NISP	%Mass	%NISP	%Mass
1	2.7	10.3	4.6	23.0	39.5	43.0
2	18.2	50.1	25.1	48.7	43.5	35.2
3	62.0	31.3	40.1	21.1	11.0	21.2
4	17.1	7.2	30.2	7.2	6.0	0.5
5	0.1	1.0				
Total (NISP, mass)	8989	11572.8g	6385	7364.1g	10531	3151.8g

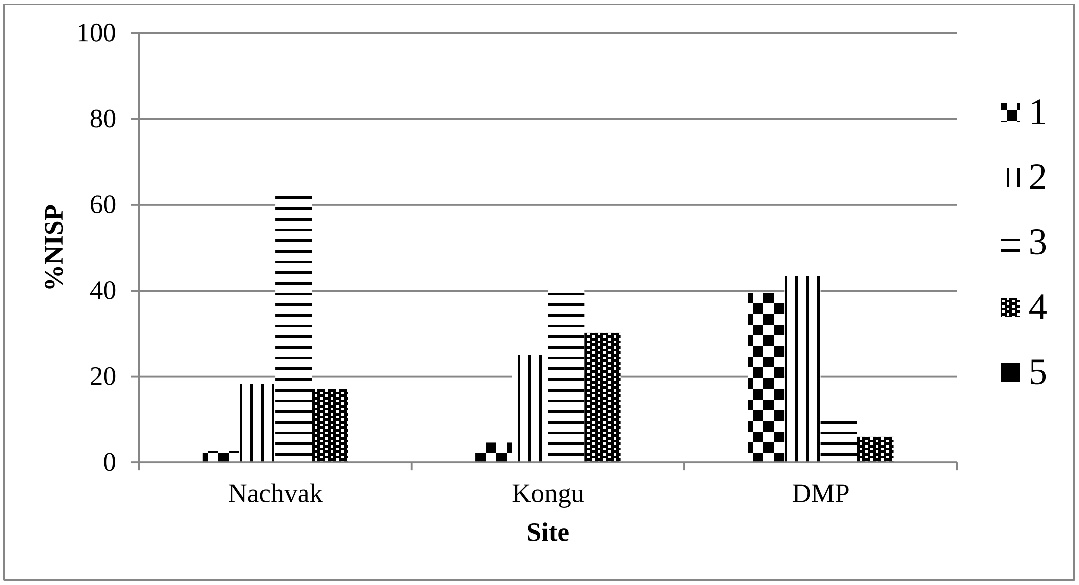

Figure 5:1 - Weathering stage %NISP

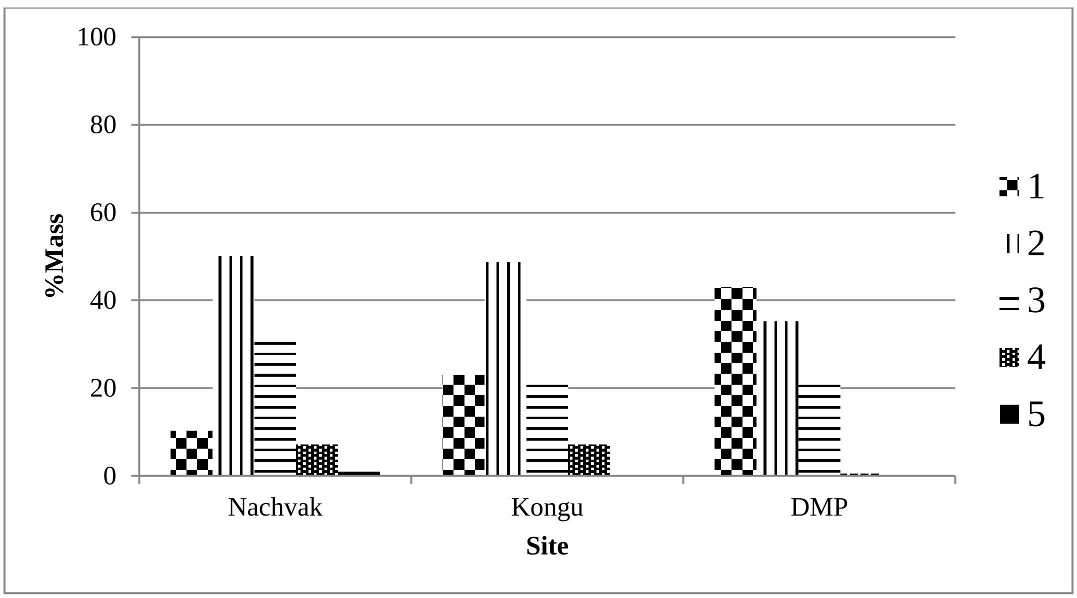

Figure 5:2 - Weathering stage %mass

Because faunal remains that exhibited weathering to stage 5 were usually uncountable (any attempt to count these remains resulted in further fragmentation), %mass is here considered to be the best measure of the general state of preservation at each site. Generally, preservation was worst at Nachvak Village (the oldest site). Perhaps counter-intuitively, although the sites are similar in age, much better preservation was encountered at Double Mer Point, which is the more southerly site, and is located in a region of conifer forest. This is perhaps related to the amount of bivalve shell associated with some of the sample locations, which has the effect of neutralising some of the acidity that occurs naturally in the conifer forest soil.

The faunal remains analysed from Nachvak Village and Kongu exhibited interesting preservation effects, likely due to the soil chemistry in their depositional environment - many bones seem to have a “lacquer” on the surface, regardless of the character of the bone (cortical or cancellous), which has the effect of homogenising the exposed surfaces. This made identification to element difficult, as it was impossible to discern which surfaces were broken and which were not, and also inhibited identification of modifications. Bird bone from Kongu often exhibited an additional preservation effect, wherein the entire cortex feels “loosened” and is coming away, as a whole, from the rest of the bone, as an extreme form of exfoliation. The enamel layer of some mammal teeth also exhibited this same characteristic.

5.12 Fragmentation

Fragmentation was calculated as an index of the number of specimens per unit mass. Mass was recorded for all identified specimens individually, and unidentifiable specimens were counted and weighed together (except for bone in weathering stage 5, which was only weighed). When other factors (taxa present, preservation, burning) are similar between sites, the fragmentation index can be used as a way to look at other processes not often directly observable on bone, such as trampling or smashing up bone to extract marrow and grease. This simple calculation is an inference of fragmentation, as what is really being calculated is the average mass of each specimen. All other factors being roughly equal, a lower fragmentation index value is indicative of a higher degree of fragmentation within the assemblage. In order to make these figures more directly comparable between sites, only data from non-fine screened faunal material was used in the calculation. Results are presented in Table 5:32. Although fragmentation is more typically calculated using only specimens identified to element and taxon, this method was not employed here as it is a) inherently biased (only specimens that are complete above a certain threshold are identifiable in any case) and b) tremendously time-consuming.

Table 5:32 - Fragmentation index

Site	Nachvak Village	Kongu	Double Mer Point
Fragmentation (g/specimen)	1.3	1.2	2.7

The highest degree of fragmentation was encountered within the faunal assemblage from Kongu, followed closely by the assemblage from Nachvak Village. The higher degree of fragmentation at Nachvak Village is likely, at least partially, an artifact of the poor preservation, as well as the presence of larger quantities of burned bone. The assemblage (non-fine screened) from Double Mer Point was the least fragmentary, though this is likely influenced to some degree by the excellent preservation.

5.13 Seasonality

The seasons of occupation of the site was inferred by deducing the season of capture of the animals within the faunal assemblage. Since all three assemblages consisted predominantly of seal, these form the bulk of the seasonality analysis, using the ranges presented by Storå (2000). This is problematic, because most epiphyses in seals fuse relatively late in life – well after sexual maturity in most cases – and even the first to fuse have age ranges on the order of several months (Storå 2000, 2002). Much like seal skeletal morphology, there appears to be wide variation within a species in the timing of the fusion of epiphyses, as well as a high degree of overlap between species (Storå 2000). In determining seasonality, the best indicator may therefore be the presence of juvenile cortex on unfused bones. Although the epiphyses may not fuse until several months or years after birth, juvenile cortex (a rough, porous texture on the bone surface) persists for only one or two months after birth (Hodgetts 2005; Storå 2000).

5.13.1 Nachvak Village

Although age could not be determined precisely on the basis of epiphyseal fusion stages, the presence of 7 specimens of small, unfused seal elements with juvenile cortex suggests that neonatal or late stage fetal seals were hunted. Ringed seals (the most commonly identified seal species) give birth in March or April, which suggests, at a minimum, a late winter/early spring occupation, during which time ringed seal pups and mothers could be found in dens in the ice. Additionally, two caribou specimens exhibited this surface texture. Caribou give birth in the spring or early summer (in June [Popp et al. 2011; Russell et al. 1994]), and this individual would have been killed around or slightly before (as the remains might be attributed to a fetal caribou) this time of year. The absence of seasonally-plentiful migratory bird species (such as ducks, geese, and murres) suggests that the site was not occupied into the summer months, although the poor preservation within the faunal assemblage may have prohibited the survival and/or identification of their remains.

5.13.2 Kongu

The presence of 22 small seal specimens (4 of which were identified as ringed seal) with juvenile cortex at Kongu, with a minimum of two individuals represented, suggests a heavy reliance on the late winter/early spring hunt of denning ringed seals pups (and likely their mothers). Additionally, one fetal caribou specimen was identified, indicating an occupation into the spring (the remains of fetal caribou early in the gestation period are not likely to have survived weathering). The presence of a small number of Alcid (murre, guillemot, or auk) remains suggests that the site was occupied slightly into the spring when these birds come ashore to breed and nest.

5.13.3 Double Mer Point

The presence of 8 specimens of small, unfused seal elements with juvenile cortex at Double Mer Point suggests the hunting of neonatal or late stage fetal seals. As ringed seals were the most commonly identified seal species within this assemblage, an occupation into late winter/early spring is suggested. One harp seal specimen with juvenile cortex was identified, indicating that the site may also have been occupied during the spring harp seal migration in May-June (Sergeant 1991). Additionally, one caribou specimen (the distal portion of a humerus) in a state of fusion indicates an animal that was killed around 10 months of age (Takken Beijersbergen and Hufthammer 2012), putting the occupation into late winter/early spring. The presence of a small number of duck remains supports the occupation of the site into the spring months, as most species of duck winter further south.

Although there is little doubt that these are predominately winter sites, more accurate estimates of seasonality might be obtained by sectioning seal canines and caribou teeth and observing the dentine and cementum annuli. This was beyond the scope of this thesis, but remains a possible avenue of investigation in future.

5.14 Summary

Mammal remains overwhelmingly dominate the faunal assemblages at Nachvak Village, Kongu, and Double Mer Point. Where good preservations conditions permitted at Nachvak

Village and Double Mer Point, a small proportion of bird and fish remains were identified as well. At Nachvak Village, these were identified as salmonid/arctic char. At Double Mer Point, these were small fish (capelin, gunnel, and sculpin, possibly deposited by other animals), salmonid, and Atlantic cod. Identified bird remains from all three sites were comprised mostly of species that are present in those respective areas year-round, such as gulls, and those that appear early in the spring and/or summer (Alcids and ducks). Fish and bird remains are almost certainly underrepresented at all sites, and these effects are strongest at Nachvak Village most of all, where preservation (as classified according to stage of weathering) was poorest. Mammal remains at all three sites were predominantly small-medium seals, with small proportions of caribou (very small at Kongu), and significant proportions of whale at Nachvak Village and (to a lesser extent) Kongu. Ringed seal was the most common species of seal at all three sites, followed by harp seal, with small amounts of bearded seal at Nachvak Village and Kongu, and harbour seal at Kongu. Dog/wolf remains were identified at all three sites in low-moderate quantities consistent with natural mortality within a dog team. On the basis of species presence/absence and epiphyseal fusion stages of seal and caribou elements, a winter occupation (beginning about November when the harp seals migrate south) into the spring (May) is suggested for all three sites.

The faunal assemblages from Nachvak Village and Double Mer Point both contained a significant number of burned specimens. At Nachvak Village, these were predominantly large pieces of whale bone, and given their location within the upper layers of the house may have been the result of an accidental house fire. The burned remains recovered from Double Mer Point were predominantly from a hearth feature in the house interior, in which it seems (from the calcined state of the sample and the high degree of fragmentation) bones were disposed. Cut marks were identified more frequently at Kongu than at Nachvak Village, and much more frequently at Double Mer Point than at both others. While it is likely that much of the difference in the proportion of specimens exhibiting cut marks between the sites is due to the more pronounced effects of weathering in older samples, some of the increase in the occurrence of cut marks at Kongu and Double Mer Point may also be a reflection of the tools used in butchery. The predominantly slate tools employed at Nachvak Village, being softer and more prone to fracture than the metal tools used at Kongu and Double Mer Point, may have left fewer marks on the butchered bones. Additionally, the use of slate tools, which required much more maintenance than metal blades, may have produced more precise butchery (leaving fewer cut marks) to minimise the need to resharpen. Both carnivore and rodent gnawing were identified in low numbers on specimens from all three sites. Carnivore gnawing was identified most frequently at Kongu, though this can be attributed to the better preservation than at Nachvak Village and less fragmentary assemblage than was recovered from Double Mer Point. The presence of carnivore gnawing (in addition to the dog/wolf remains identified within the assemblages) indicates that the occupants of each site possessed dogs, and that the dogs had at least infrequent access to discarded food remains.

Assessing intrasite variation by breaking down the faunal assemblages according to the feature from which they were recovered revealed some interesting patterns that were otherwise obscured through analysis at the site level. At Nachvak Village, all houses with substantial faunal assemblages (Houses 4, 6, and 12) were broadly similar in terms of subsistence species, with high proportions of seal and whale and small amounts of caribou. At a small scale, though perhaps importantly, the houses at Nachvak Village differed in the proportions of dog/wolf remains present, with much higher proportions in Houses 6 and 12 than in House 4. This is explored further in Chapter 7. At Kongu, the Centre Trench (thought to be associated with the earliest occupation of Kongu examined here, and possibly associated with a deliberate burial event of a ceremonial house [Whitridge 2006]) produced a much lower proportion of seal remains than other features, and a higher proportion of whale remains - on par with houses excavated at Nachvak Village. The results obtained for the intrasite variation present at Double Mer Point are more difficult to interpret, as the analysed assemblages for Houses 1, 3, and the test pit were each recovered in different ways, and display widely varied states of preservation.

Overall, the faunal assemblages from the three sites examined here can be characterized as being broadly similar in nearly all human-mediated aspects. Locally-available seals (primarily ringed seals) were the winter staple, supplemented by some caribou, sea birds, and fish (likely more than has survived archaeologically). The importance of whale in Labrador Inuit subsistence is still unclear, and is worthy of further study. Poor preservation in (parts of) the assemblages studied here have hindered the definitive identification of some modifications, such as butchery and gnaw marks, and have likely shaped the nature of the assemblages to some degree.

Chapter 6: Artifact Analysis

6.1 Introduction

An exhaustive analysis of all the artifacts from the three sites that contributed analysed faunal material is beyond the scope of this thesis. However, general trends in different artifact types and materials, as they relate to animals, are characterized both quantitatively and qualitatively. I examined the catalogues for each house and midden from Nachvak Village and Kongu, and from House 3 at Double Mer Point (as the catalogue from House 1 was not yet complete at the time of writing), and calculated the relative abundance of various artifact types and materials for each site. Artifact type categories included various tool types (hunting/processing, transportation, decoration). Certain artifact types were excluded from this analysis, for reasons of applicability and comparability. These consisted of Pre-Inuit lithics, as they are not directly relevant to this thesis, and unmodified or unidentified wood/charcoal. In the discussions that follow, artifact materials and types are discussed as trends flowing from Nachvak Village, to Kongu, to Double Mer Point, reflecting the order of generally increasing abundance of European trade items among these sites.

An analysis of artifact types and materials in tandem with a zooarchaeological analysis is critical to a full understanding of human-animal interactions. The tools available to a person partially dictate the types of relationships that can be formed, as do the materials from which the tools are made. For example, hunting with a firearm proceeds in a different manner – and produces different results - than does hunting with a harpoon or bow and arrow, thus changing the dialog between the hunter and the animal. Similarly, the use of different materials in the objects themselves – the substitution of iron for slate and other stone and bone, or the incorporation of glass beads into the traditional sewing kit – may have had effects on the Inuit animal-based economy. As various animal products (such as furs, sea mammal oil, and baleen) were the primary goods that were used by Inuit in trade with Europeans, it may be that their shifting place in Inuit life can be seen through the goods that they were traded for – namely, materials and objects of European origin. In a precontact setting, abundances of different raw materials (such as ivory, baleen, and stone) might reflect specialised harvesting practices at the household or individual level, and provide insight into trade within Inuit society and into an individual's relationship to their environment.

6.2 Artifact materials

Artifacts recorded in the catalogues for the three contexts examined were first sorted by the material(s) from which they were manufactured, using the broad categories of local animal, local stone, European, and composite, each with several divisions. These are given in Table 6:1. Abundances of artifact materials are discussed here by material.

Table 6:1 - Artifact material abundance

Artifacts		Nachvak Village (Total=2283)		Kongu (Total=2211)		Double Mer Point (Total=2186)	
Material Source	Artifact Material	%	*(count)*	%	*(count)*	%	*(count)*
Local animal	Bone	15.6	*(356)*	10.9	*(240)*	1.6	*(36)*
	Antler	0.3	*(7)*	1.2	*(26)*	0.1	*(2)*
	Ivory	0.4	*(8)*	0.7	*(15)*		
	Baleen	13.2	*(302)*	9.4	*(207)*	0.3	*(7)*
	Leather/hide/fur	1.8	*(40)*	3.8	*(84)*	5.3	*(116)*
Total animal source		**31.2**	***(713)***	**25.9**	***(572)***	**7.4**	***(161)***
Local stone	Soapstone	12.4	*(282)*	7.8	*(173)*	0.4	*(9)*
	Nephrite	3.0	*(69)*	0.1	*(1)*		
	Mica	13.0	*(296)*	4.0	*(88)*	2.5	*(55)*
	Slate	28.3	*(646)*	1.7	*(38)*	0.0	*(1)*
	Other/unspecified	7.7	*(176)*	2.0	*(45)*	0.1	*(3)*
Total local stone source		**64.4**	***(1469)***	**15.6**	***(345)***	**3.1**	***(68)***
European	Ceramic			17.1	*(377)*	5.1	*(112)*
	Clay (pipe)			12.0	*(265)*	2.7	*(60)*
	Brick/tile					1.3	*(28)*
	Unidentified clay					0.2	*(5)*
	Flint			0.1	*(1)*	2.0	*(43)*
	Pyrite (strike-a-light)					0.2	*(5)*
	Glass	0.0	*(1)*	2.5	*(55)*	4.4	*(97)*
	Glass (bead)	0.0	*(1)*	5.2	*(115)*	40.7	*(889)*
	Iron	3.8	*(87)*	19.1	*(423)*	29.4	*(643)*
	Lead	0.0	*(1)*	1.1	*(25)*	2.2	*(47)*
	Other metal	0.4	*(8)*	0.6	*(14)*	0.7	*(15)*
	Woven fabric			0.1	*(3)*	0.3	*(6)*
Total European source		**4.3**	***(98)***	**57.8**	***(1278)***	**89.2**	***(1950)***
Composite	Bone+iron	0.1	*(2)*	0.2	*(4)*	0.1	*(2)*
	Wood+iron	0.0	*(1)*	0.4	*(9)*	0.2	*(4)*
	Soapstone+iron			0.1	*(1)*		
	Leather+copper					0.0	*(1)*
	Clay+metal			0.1	*(1)*		
	Baleen+iron			0.1	*(1)*		
Total composite		**0.1**	***(3)***	**0.7**	***(16)***	**0.3**	***(7)***

6.2.1 Local animal

This category is comprised of worked and modified bone, antler, and ivory, all baleen, and leather, hide, and fur. All baleen (and not only cut and formed specimens) was included here because of its general usefulness as a raw material, and because it was one of the major driving factors of trade with Europeans. Overall, the abundance of artifacts made from animal products declined across the sites (over time, and from north to south), with a few exceptions.

The abundance of leather/hide increased through time, though this is very likely only due to preservation, with soft tissue being recovered more often from more recent sites. The abundance of ivory increased from Nachvak to Kongu, but was absent at Double Mer Point. This is interesting, as no other walrus remains were identified within the samples from Kongu, though they were present at Nachvak Village. Double Mer Point was located too far south to have reliable access to live walrus. In this case, ivory at Double Mer Point likely had to be traded in (if it was ever present), and would have been heavily curated. Ivory was comparatively rare at Nachvak Village and Kongu, and absent from Double Mer Point, which speaks to the generally patchy distribution of and difficulty in acquiring walrus ivory in Labrador. Similarly, the abundance of antler artifacts increased between Nachvak and Kongu, and they were nearly absent from the Double Mer Point assemblage. The increase between Nachvak and Kongu is interesting, because Nachvak Village has much easier access to inland caribou herds than Kongu (Nachvak being in close proximity to a river into the interior, Kongu being at the foot of a steep slope), and caribou were nearly absent from the Kongu faunal assemblage.

Bone and whale bone artifacts were combined under the same category for this analysis, as distinctions were not consistently made by different cataloguers. The incidence of baleen and bone artifacts both declined across the sites. These are likely the direct result of a decrease in the abundance of whales through time (as well as north-south, as the geographic range of bowheads contracted). However, it is also interesting to note that European demand for baleen ("whalebone") would have increased in time until the late 18th century (Barr 1994; Taylor 1976), and remained high until the early 20th century. A decrease in the incidence of baleen may therefore be expected, as what little was available was being traded out, but as whale hunting/scavenging decreased, so too would the availability of whale bone. Though the incidence of whale bone objects does decrease through time and from north to south, they are still present, albeit in low numbers, suggesting that whale bone was perhaps valued as a raw material even as others were being completely replaced by European ones. This is an interesting line of inquiry that is worthy of further, more in-depth investigation.

6.2.2 Local stone

The use of locally-sourced stone declines rapidly and steadily with the introduction of European materials and technologies, especially metal. This phenomenon is documented elsewhere (Barr 1994), and is seen clearly here across all stone types. Nephrite (drills and blades) and slate (blades – knives, uluit, harpoons, endblades, etc.) were quickly replaced by metal (predominately iron). Mica persisted to some degree, possibly as a means of effectively reflecting light in the semi-subterranean sod houses. Importantly, soapstone persists through time, to the present in some areas (symbolically in traditional items such as the *kullik*, as items of personal adornment, or fashioned into items to sell to tourists). Although only a few fragments were present in House 3 at Double Mer Point, a complete *kullik* was recovered from the adjacent House 2 in a previous field season (Bohms 2015). The rarity of fragments and soapstone debitage from Double Mer Point can also be explained by the lack of a soapstone outcrop nearby, and so it was even more heavily curated than usual. Its presence at all three sites, because it almost always takes the form of soapstone pots and miniatures (as in Figure 6:1) and, more importantly, lamps, is telling of the continued importance of sea mammals in the home.

Figure 6:1 - Miniature soapstone pot from Nachvak Village (photo courtesy of Peter Whitridge)

6.2.3 European materials

The incidence of European materials on these sites is directly tied to that of locally-sourced stone (or rather, vice versa). Of particular relevance to this project is the appearance of guns. At its first appearance, iron did not dramatically change hunting techniques, but only replaced slate as a raw material for hunting tools/weapons, blades, and drills. The introduction of guns (which were highly sought by the Inuit) changed the way animals were hunted. Less preparation was required prior to a hunt, and the increased range afforded by firearms could increase the success of more typically high risk endeavours, such as the caribou hunt.

6.2.4 Composite

Composite artifacts (those that combine European-sourced materials with locally-sourced ones) appear, albeit in small proportions, as soon as European-sourced materials become available. This indicates that Inuit were aware of the utility and versatility of these materials – and of iron in particular, which was the material that was taken up most quickly, and which is to be found occasionally throughout the Arctic (in meteoritic and telluric forms).

6.3 Intrasite Variation

6.3.1 Nachvak Village Intrasite Variation

A breakdown of artifacts by material for each house examined at Nachvak Village is given in Table 6:2.

House 2 and House 2 Midden

Although faunal material was only sampled from the midden associated with House 2, the artifact assemblages for both features are here combined to access the full range of cultural material associated with the deposited animal remains. A total of 511 artifacts from this feature were included in this analysis. In terms of materials likely derived from local animals, House 2 contained the highest abundance of ivory, and a relatively high abundance of culturally modified animal bone, but a relatively low (the lowest with the exception of the House 10 test) abundance of baleen. It also contained the highest proportion (over twice as abundant as the next highest) of materials of European origin, and somewhat less slate and mica than the other houses. House 2 also contained the only glass (one bottle fragment and one bead) recovered from Nachvak Village. It is therefore proposed that House 2 may represent the latest occupation at Nachvak Village examined here, although the low proportions of European materials (in relation to contact-period Inuit sites) and the absence of ceramics suggest a proto-contact date.

House 4

A total of 545 artifacts from House 4 were included in this analysis. House 4 contained a moderate amount of animal products, with the lowest abundance of culturally modified animal bone and the greatest abundance of baleen. The House 4 artifact assemblage also contained the highest proportion of local stone materials, and the lowest proportion of materials of European origin. It is therefore thought to represent the earliest house at Nachvak Village to be examined here.

House 6

A total of 561 artifacts from House 6 were included in this analysis. House 6 contained moderate proportions of artifacts in each material category (neither highest nor lowest among the examined houses in any of the overall artifact material categories).

House 10 Test

A total of 96 artifacts from the House 10 Test were included in this analysis. This small sample yielded moderate proportions of artifacts from each material category.

House 12

A total of 569 artifacts from House 12 were included in this analysis. Among the houses examined, House 12 contained the highest proportion of artifacts of local animal source, the lowest proportion of local stone materials, and a moderate proportion of materials of European origin (though the only material in this case was iron). It is therefore thought that House 12 was occupied relatively late in the sequence at Nachvak Village, though perhaps not as late as House 2.

Table 6:2 - Nachvak Village artifact materials by feature

Artifacts		House 2 (Total= 511)		House 4 (Total= 545)		House 6 (Total= 561)		House 10 Test (Total= 96)		House 12 (Total= 569)	
Material Source	Artifact Material	%	*(count)*	%	*(count)*	%	*(count)*	%	*(count)*	%	*(count)*
Local animal	Bone	19.8	*(101)*	9.4	*(51)*	15.3	*(86)*	29.2	*(28)*	15.8	*(90)*
	Antler	0.2	*(1)*			0.9	*(5)*			0.2	*(1)*
	Ivory	1.0	*(5)*			0.4	*(2)*			0.2	*(1)*
	Baleen	3.3	*(17)*	19.6	*(107)*	12.7	*(71)*			18.8	*(107)*
	Leather/hide/fur	1.8	*(9)*	0.6	*(3)*	2.9	*(16)*			2.1	*(12)*
Total animal source		**26.0**	***(133)***	**29.5**	***(161)***	**32.1**	***(180)***	***29.2***	**(28)**	**37.1**	***(211)***
Local stone	Soapstone	18.8	*(96)*	10.6	*(58)*	11.2	*(63)*	4.2	*(4)*	10.5	*(60)*
	Nephrite	2.2	*(11)*	3.3	*(18)*	4.5	*(25)*	4.2	*(4)*	1.9	*(11)*
	Mica	9.6	*(49)*	16.5	*(90)*	12.3	*(69)*	13.5	*(13)*	13.2	*(75)*
	Slate	22.9	*(117)*	29.5	*(161)*	30.1	*(169)*	41.7	*(40)*	27.9	*(159)*
	Other	10.9	*(56)*	8.4	*(46)*	5.9	*(33)*	4.2	*(4)*	6.5	*(37)*
Total local stone source		**64.4**	***(329)***	**68.4**	***(373)***	**64.0**	***(359)***	***67.7***	**(65)**	**60.1**	***(342)***
European	Glass	0.2	*(1)*								
	Glass (bead)	0.2	*(1)*								
	Iron	8.0	*(41)*	1.7	*(9)*	3.4	*(19)*	3.1	*(3)*	2.6	*(15)*
	Lead			0.2	*(1)*						
	Other metal	1.0	*(5)*	0.2	*(1)*	0.4	*(2)*				
Total European source		**9.4**	***(48)***	**2.0**	***(11)***	**3.7**	***(21)***	**3.1**	***(3)***	**2.6**	***(15)***
Composite	Bone+iron	0.2	*(1)*			0.2	*(1)*				
	Wood+iron									0.2	*(1)*
Total composite		**0.2**	***(1)***	**0**	***(0)***	**0.2**	***(1)***	**0**	***(0)***	**0.2**	***(1)***

6.3.2 Kongu Intrasite Variation

A breakdown of artifacts by material for each house examined at Kongu is given in Table 6:3.

Centre Trench

A total of 218 artifacts from the Centre Trench at Kongu were included in this analysis. Among the features tested at Kongu, the Centre Trench produced the highest proportion of artifacts of local animal source (having relatively high proportions of all animal materials save for ivory). This feature also contained the highest proportion of local stone (lithic) artifacts (including the only nephrite from Kongu), and a very small proportion (relative to other features at Kongu) of artifacts of European origin (with an absence of ceramics) – though still higher than any feature at Nachvak Village. It is therefore proposed that assemblage recovered from the Centre Trench relates to the earliest occupation investigated at Kongu, likely dating to the late proto-contact or early contact period.

East Trench

A total of 741 artifacts from the East Trench were included in this analysis. East trench contained moderate proportions of artifacts of each material category, with a somewhat high abundance of baleen. It likely relates to an early contact period occupation of the site.

West Shore Trench

A total of 1133 artifacts from the West Shore Trench at Kongu were included in this analysis. This assemblage produced the lowest proportions of artifacts of both local animal (though relatively high proportions of antler and ivory) and local stone, and the highest proportions of materials of European origin and of composite objects. It is therefore proposed that this assemblage relates to the latest occupation at Kongu investigated here, dating firmly to the contact period.

Table 6:3 - Kongu artifact materials by feature

Artifacts		Centre Trench (Total=218)		East Trench (Total=741)		West Shore Trench (Total=1133)	
Material Source	Artifact Material	%	*(count)*	%	*(count)*	%	*(count)*
Local animal	Bone	17.0	*(37)*	9.2	*(68)*	7.8	*(88)*
	Antler	1.8	*(4)*	0.5	*(4)*	1.6	*(18)*
	Ivory			0.3	*(2)*	1.2	*(13)*
	Baleen	20.2	*(44)*	18.6	*(138)*	1.3	*(15)*
	Leather/hide/fur	12.4	*(27)*	4.9	*(36)*	1.9	*(21)*
Total animal source		**51.4**	***(112)***	**33.5**	***(248)***	**13.7**	***(155)***
Local stone	Soapstone	19.3	*(42)*	11.6	*(86)*	3.1	*(35)*
	Nephrite	0.5	*(1)*				
	Mica	10.6	*(23)*	7.2	*(53)*	0.7	*(8)*
	Slate	4.1	*(9)*	1.9	*(14)*	1.1	*(12)*
	Other/unspecified	3.2	*(7)*	3.0	*(22)*	1.2	*(14)*
Total local stone source		**37.6**	***(84)***	**23.6**	***(175)***	**6.1**	***(69)***
European	Ceramic			13.4	*(99)*	23.6	*(267)*
	Clay (pipe)			2.6	*(19)*	21.7	*(246)*
	Glass	0.9	*(2)*	1.5	*(11)*	3.4	*(38)*
	Glass (bead)	0.9	*(2)*	4.3	*(32)*	6.9	*(78)*
	Iron	7.3	*(16)*	19.2	*(142)*	21.5	*(244)*
	Lead	0.9	*(2)*	0.5	*(4)*	1.7	*(19)*
	Other metal	0.5	*(1)*	0.5	*(4)*	0.6	*(7)*
	Woven fabric			0.3	*(2)*	0.1	*(1)*
Total European source		**10.6**	***(23)***	**42.2**	***(313)***	**79.4**	***(900)***
Composite	Bone+iron			0.1	*(1)*	0.3	*(3)*
	Wood+iron	0.5	*(1)*	0.5	*(4)*	0.4	*(4)*
	Clay+metal					0.1	*(1)*
	Baleen+iron					0.1	*(1)*
Total composite		**0.5**	***(1)***	**0.7**	***(5)***	**0.8**	***(9)***

6.4 Artifact types

The artifact catalogues were then broken down into the following functional categories: ornamentation (such as beads and amulets – some of which may have had other purposes; these are touched on in Chapter 7), hunting and processing (guns, shot, blades, drills, scrapers, and sewing tools), vessels, and transportation (sled and kayak parts, dog traces and buckles). Results of this analysis are presented in Table 6:4. Here, only artifacts that had been identified to at least a broad but exclusive object category were included. For example, slate ulu blade (specific object) and slate blade (broad category) were included in the analysis, but ground slate fragment was not. Similarly, drilled whale bone knife handle and drilled whale bone sled runner were both included, but drilled whale bone was not. Stone tool categories were adapted and data for ground stone tools (except soapstone) from Nachvak Village were taken from Higdon (2008).

Beads were not included in this analysis, because they were extremely common in the Double Mer Point assemblage, obscuring all other artifact categories (and their numbers for all three sites can be seen in Table 6.1). Although nails do much the same thing, nails were used as raw materials for a variety of other items. Blades (including knives, ulus, and projectile points) from Double Mer Point are likely underrepresented in this table, as iron blade fragments readily corrode (rendering them unidentifiable), and unless the blades are relatively complete, they are in any case difficult to differentiate from their parent object, which was variously modified nails, barrel straps, or other miscellaneous iron scrap.

Table 6:4 - Artifact types

Artifacts		Nachvak Village % *(count)*		Kongu % *(count)*		Double Mer Point % *(count)*	
Decoration	amulets/pendants	2.2	*(12)*	2.3	*(5)*		
	other	0.2	*(1)*	4.2	*(9)*	0.5	*(3)*
Hunting/ Processing	gun parts			0.9	*(2)*	2.1	*(12)*
	shot	0.2	*(1)*	7.5	*(16)*	4.5	*(26)*
	projectile point parts	10.5	*(57)*	1.9	*(4)*	0.5	*(3)*
	fish hooks/sinkers	0.9	*(5)*	0.9	*(2)*	1.7	*(10)*
	knives	7.4	*(40)*	6.1	*(13)*	1.6	*(9)*
	uluit	3.9	*(21)*	1.4	*(3)*	0.2	*(1)*
	saws					0.2	*(1)*
	unidentified blades	35.9	*(195)*	4.2	*(9)*		
	lances/flensing knives	0.6	*(3)*	0.5	*(1)*		
	blubber pounder	0.2	*(1)*				
	whetstones/abraders	13.6	*(74)*	11.7	*(25)*	0.5	*(3)*
	drill parts	4.2	*(23)*			0.2	*(1)*
	other (fine tools)	1.3	*(7)*	0.5	*(1)*	0.3	*(2)*
Transportation	dog trace parts	0.9	*(5)*				
	sled parts	2.4	*(13)*	1.4	*(3)*	0.3	*(2)*
	snow knife	1.5	*(8)*				
	boat parts			0.5	*(1)*		
Special	miniatures/figurines/toys	7.6	*(41)*	5.1	*(11)*		
	nails	5.9	*(32)*	50.5	*(108)*	85.8	*(496)*
	wick trimmers	0.6	*(3)*				
	musical instruments			0.5	*(1)*	0.2	*(1)*
	strike-a-light					0.9	*(5)*
TOTAL		100	*(543)*	100	*(214)*	100	*(578)*

6.4.1 Vessels

Vessels were not formally analyzed here, but some interpretations can be made from material fragment counts. Soapstone vessels continued to be used throughout the contact period, though perhaps to a lesser degree. Its rarity in the Double Mer Point House 3 assemblage may have been due to a lack of nearby sources of soapstone. However, the complete *kullik* recovered from House 2 at this site may also point to the abandonment of this technology in the region (though this is only one possible explanation). A full analysis of vessels is beyond the scope of this thesis (although vessels do relate to how animals are processed). Before European contact, vessels were typically made of baleen and wood, which often do not preserve intact in Labrador, or soapstone, which, because of its rarity, was crafted into pieces that became very highly curated heirlooms, which in turn greatly lessens its archaeological visibility (though fragments of irreparable vessels and debris from their manufacture are common). Later, the availability of European-made ceramics, which were relatively cheap and light-weight (compared to soapstone), likely supplanted the less durable baleen, which (until the collapse of the industry) was in high demand as a trade item. What is more important (for the argument of this thesis) than the economics surrounding vessel materials and frequency is the continued importance of the *kullik*, and by extension, of the relationship between Inuit and whales and/or seals, who provide the fat that fills the lamps.

6.4.2 Hunting and processing tools

The abundance of gun parts and lead shot increased from Nachvak to Kongu, and decreased slightly (but still remained high) at Double Mer Point. The slight decrease at Double Mer Point is in the amount of lead shot recovered from House 3. This is possibly explained by the expected spatial distribution of lead shot on a house site – the samples from Kongu were recovered from middens, whereas the samples from Double Mer Point were predominately from the house interior, which would have been cleaned periodically of small objects that fell on the house floor. However, the overwhelming abundance of glass beads recovered from the floor of House 3 at Double Mer Point (see Table 6:1) indicates that this is likely not the case, and that shot was either typically more abundant in the midden, or that what is seen here is perhaps the use of a different type of ammunition. It may also be the case that other artifact classes (such as nails) are obscuring trends in the abundance and distribution of certain objects, but a detailed analysis of these patterns is outside the scope of this thesis. The increase in firearm-related artifacts (including gun flints) is mirrored in an increase in fishing technology and a gradual decrease in hand-thrown projectile weapons across the sites.

One interesting tool of note in the Double Mer Point artifact assemblage – one that was absent from Nachvak and Kongu – was a saw. Both Nachvak and Kongu are located north of the tree line, but Double Mer Point is located within the boreal forest ecozone. This is reflected in house construction. Although the houses at Nachvak and Kongu showed evidence of whale bone construction, the houses at Double Mer Point used wood instead as a structural material. This is particularly interesting because although wood was readily available and was used (as a building material as well as for other tools typically made of whale bone), hints of whaling activity in the area occur as late as the mid-19th century (Rigolet HBC post daily log, September 21, 1858). This suggests that whales were of broader and greater importance to Inuit in Hamilton Inlet than has previously been recognised archaeologically, though the nature of this relationship is not yet clear. It is also interesting to note that although boat parts were not identified among the artifacts from Nachvak Village, they were identified from both Kongu and Double Mer Point. Additionally, sled parts were found at all three sites, and although these decline through time, the proportion of canid remains in the faunal samples remains high across the sites. This discrepancy may reflect the declining availability of whale bone, resulting in an increase in its curation, as it was recognised as the superior material for certain objects – specifically, sled shoes (as in Figure 6:2) (Hawkes 1916:65). At Double Mer Point, the small quantity of whale bone and whale bone objects might have been acquired through trade with Inuit from the north (who were themselves hunting whales) or directly or through trade with Inuit to the south (who were trading in whale products, and who had access to the beds of whale bone at European commercial whaling sites) (Rankin and Crompton 2016). Participation in trading and/or raiding to the south during the summer and fall months would have conflicted with the usual timing of the whale hunt, and therefore necessitated alternative ways of acquiring this material (Rankin and Crompton 2016). Similarly, the number of handles declines across the sites. These were often made of whale bone, and as whale bone became more and more scarce, handles (which were typically more difficult to produce than the blades, which were replaceable) may have been more heavily curated. Alternatively, as European-manufactured knives, with blades that were more difficult to replace, came into use by the Inuit, the entire object may have been curated, thus also explaining the decrease in blades across the three sites. Knives and uluit, together with vessels (soapstone lamps and pots, and later metal and ceramic vessels), constituted the main durable tools related to cooking and consumption. Their decline across the sites might be a reflection of the new materials (from stone to metals, which can corrode beyond recognition, but which are also more durable over their use-life), but may also reflect new technologies (such as stoves). A more detailed analysis of these materials and objects is beyond the scope of this thesis, but is likely to reveal shifting cooking and consumption practices.

Figure 6:2 - Whale bone sled shoe from House 3 at Double Mer Point (photo courtesy of Vincent Jankunis)

6.4.3 Decoration and Special items

The relative abundance of amulets and pendants increased between Nachvak and Kongu, but they were absent from the Double Mer Point House 3 assemblage. The increase between Nachvak and Kongu is driven somewhat by the presence of metal pendants at Kongu. This can be related to the significant increase in beads (not included in these counts) across the sites, indicating the desire (by women especially, as reported by Inuit men in southern Labrador in 1765 [Taylor 1972]) for personal ornaments. The European glass beads were likely much more cost-effective than their earlier counterparts carved from bone, ivory, or soapstone, and came in a variety of colours. At the same time as European-manufactured ornamentation was on the rise, we see the decline of miniatures, figurines, and toys across the sites. None were recovered from H3 at Double Mer Point, and three were recovered from House 1 – a stylised whale and miniature men's knife (both ivory), and a miniature iron ulu (Laurence Pouliot, personal communication, March 1st, 2017). At Nachvak Village, many of the artifacts interpreted as pendants were carnivore canine teeth (from fox, dog/wolf, and bear) with drilled holes through the root – and several more large canines (most likely polar bear) were identified in the faunal samples and in the artifact catalogue. These were not visibly modified, other than being loose – having very likely been forcibly extracted from the maxilla or mandible of the dead bear.

6.5 Intrasite Variation

Abundances of artifact types are here calculated for each major site feature (each sampled house for Nachvak Village, and each sampled trench for Kongu), in order observe patterns within each site and gain a more nuanced picture of life for different families/occupations. Double Mer Point was excluded from this analysis, as only one house was examined.

6.5.1 Nachvak Village

A breakdown of artifacts by type for each house examined at Nachvak Village is given in Table 6:5.

House 2

The assemblages recovered from House 2 and the midden associated with House 2 were combined here. A total of 126 artifacts recovered from these contexts were included in this analysis. In addition to containing the highest proportion of nails among the sampled houses, House 2 also contained among the highest proportion of knives, lances/flensing knives, miniatures/toys, and transportation equipment.

House 4

A total of 110 artifacts recovered from House 4 were included in this analysis. The artifact assemblage from House 4 is distinctive in that it contains the only piece of lead shot recovered from Nachvak Village (though this is suspected to be intrusive), a very low proportion of items identified as projectile point parts (though the highest proportion of unidentified blades), the lowest proportion of nails (with only one identified), and the highest proportion of uluit. Sled parts are also curiously absent.

House 6

A total of 174 artifacts recovered from House 6 were included in this analysis – the largest assemblage of identified artifacts analysed from Nachvak Village. House 6 contained the highest proportion of personal ornaments, projectile point parts, and fishing equipment, as well as a relatively high proportion of whaling and transportation equipment. It also contained a relatively low proportion of blades (knives, uluit, and unidentified blades) and miniatures.

House 10 Test

The House 10 test trench yielded only 7 artifacts that were included in this analysis. These were unidentified blades, whetstones, drill parts, and a fragment of a miniature ulu. Given its small size, it is difficult to draw inferences about the occupation with which this assemblage is associated.

House 12

A total of 126 artifacts from House 12 were included in this analysis. Aside from a somewhat lower proportion of personal ornaments relative to the other houses examined from Nachvak Village, and a somewhat high proportion of blades (projectile points, knives, uluit, and unidentified blades), House 12 appears to be intermediate among the village houses with respect to the spread of artifact types.

Table 6:5 - Nachvak Village artifact types by feature

Artifacts		House 2		House 4		House 6		House 10 Test		House 12	
		%	(count)	%	(count)	%	(count)	%	(count)	%	(count)
Decoration	amulets/pendants	2.4	*(3)*	1.8	*(2)*	2.9	*(5)*			1.6	*(2)*
	other					0.6	*(1)*				
Hunting/ processing	shot			0.9	*(1)*						
	projectile point parts	7.9	*(10)*	2.7	*(3)*	16.7	*(29)*			11.9	*(15)*
	fish hooks/sinkers					2.3	*(4)*			0.8	*(1)*
	knives	9.5	*(12)*	6.4	*(7)*	5.2	*(9)*			9.5	*(12)*
	uluit	2.4	*(3)*	7.3	*(8)*	2.9	*(5)*			4.0	*(5)*
	unidentified blades	28.6	*(36)*	47.3	*(52)*	33.9	*(59)*	28.6	*(2)*	36.5	*(46)*
	lances/flensing knives	1.6	*(2)*			0.6	*(1)*				
	blubber pounder					0.6	*(1)*				
	whetstones/abraders	5.6	*(7)*	21.8	*(24)*	12.1	*(21)*	28.6	*(2)*	15.9	*(20)*
	drill parts	1.6	*(2)*	3.6	*(4)*	6.3	*(11)*	28.6	*(2)*	3.2	*(4)*
	other (fine tools)	3.2	*(4)*			1.7	*(3)*			0.8	*(1)*
Transportation	dog trace parts	2.4	*(3)*			0.6	*(1)*			0.8	*(1)*
	sled parts	5.6	*(7)*			2.3	*(4)*			1.6	*(2)*
	snow knife	2.4	*(3)*	1.8	*(2)*	1.1	*(2)*			0.8	*(1)*
Special	miniatures/figurines/toys	12.7	*(16)*	5.5	*(6)*	4.6	*(8)*	14.3	*(1)*	7.9	*(10)*
	nails	14.3	*(18)*	0.9	*(1)*	5.2	*(9)*			3.2	*(4)*
	wick trimmers					0.6	*(1)*			1.6	*(2)*
TOTAL		100	*(126)*	100	*(110)*	100	*(174)*	100	*(7)*	100	*(126)*

6.5.2 Kongu

A breakdown of artifacts by type for each house examined at Nachvak Village is given in Table 6:6.

Centre Trench

Only 24 artifacts recovered from the Centre Trench at Kongu were included in this analysis. Although the small size of this assemblage is not conducive to drawing firm conclusions about the occupation to which it relates, it can be said that this assemblage broadly resembles those from East Trench and West Shore Trench, with the notable addition of a piece of whaling equipment (a fragment of a slate lance/flensing knife).

East Trench

A total of 78 artifacts recovered from East Trench were included in this analysis. East Trench is notable for the presence of a boat part (a paddle tip) and for the somewhat higher proportion of nails than the other two contexts examined.

West Shore Trench

A total of 112 artifacts recovered from the West Shore Trench at Kongu were included in this analysis. West Shore Trench was the only context examined from Kongu that contained items relating to firearms (parts and ammunition) and a musical instrument, but is otherwise fairly similar to Centre Trench and East Trench in terms of proportions of represented artifact types.

Table 6:6 - Kongu artifact types by feature

Artifacts		Centre Trench %	*(count)*	East Trench %	*(count)*	West Shore Trench %	*(count)*
Decoration	amulets/pendants	8.3	*(2)*			2.7	*(3)*
	other			3.8	*(3)*	5.4	*(6)*
Hunting/ Processing	gun parts					1.8	*(2)*
	shot					14.3	*(16)*
	projectile point parts	4.2	*(1)*	1.3	*(1)*	1.8	*(2)*
	fish hooks/sinkers	4.2	*(1)*			0.9	*(1)*
	knives	12.5	*(3)*	5.1	*(4)*	5.6	*(6)*
	uluit			2.6	*(2)*	0.9	*(1)*
	unidentified blades	4.2	*(1)*	7.7	*(6)*	1.8	*(2)*
	lances/flensing knives	4.2	*(1)*				
	whetstones/abraders	16.7	*(4)*	12.8	*(10)*	9.8	*(11)*
	other (fine tools)					0.9	*(1)*
	sled parts	4.2	*(1)*	1.3	*(1)*	0.9	*(1)*
	boat parts			1.3	*(1)*		
Special	miniatures/figurines/toys	16.7	*(4)*	3.8	*(3)*	3.6	*(4)*
	nails	25.0	*(6)*	60.3	*(47)*	49.1	*(55)*
	musical instruments					0.9	*(1)*
TOTAL		100	*(24)*	100	*(78)*	100	*(112)*

6.6 Summary

The overall pattern of artifact materials seen here seems to be one of pragmatic selection, but also hints at changes in worldview. The first changes to occur within the material culture of Labrador Inuit were the rapid and thorough replacement of certain lithic materials (slate and nephrite, which could be difficult to acquire, work, and maintain) with iron and other metals (the only European materials identified in any substantial quantity from the Nachvak Village proto-contact site). This was followed soon after by the incorporation of ceramic vessels, smoking pipes (and presumably tobacco), glass, glass beads, woven fabrics, and eventually firearms into the suite of everyday Inuit items. While objects and materials of European origin were being absorbed, those relating to animals were in flux. The overall abundance of worked animal materials (bone, baleen, ivory, and antler) declined, though a slight increase in the abundance of ivory and antler at Kongu potentially hints at preparation for the trade of valuable animal products for desired European ones. Likewise, the abundance of items used in animal-related activities (hunting and processing) declined across the sites, with the exception of fishing equipment, which was relatively common at Double Mer Point. Knives and *uluit* are less abundant in the artifact assemblages following the adoption of iron for blades. This may be due to the lower identifiability of iron blade fragments, or that fewer blades were being acquired/manufactured because of the superior durability of iron blades over slate. Additionally, projectile weapons were largely replaced with firearms for hunting. The decline in/absence of whaling-related items at Kongu and Double Mer Point reflect both the declining availability of bowhead whales and location as the bathymetry in the region of Double Mer Point is not well-suited to hunting bowhead whales. Generally, the process of preparing for hunting - acquiring the materials to make the hunting and processing tools, manufacturing and assembling the various parts of the tools, maintaining the tool and making spare parts – seems to have been simplified with the adoption of firearms and iron blades, which were imported, relatively low-maintenance and left fewer traces archaeologically than their stone-and-bone counterparts. In terms of transportation items, it is interesting to note the shift toward travel by boat (though winter travel, as evidenced by sled parts, dog traces, dog/wolf remains, and snow knives, still occurred), which indicates more frequent summer water travel over time, perhaps for the purpose of participating in the coastal trade network. This may have had broader implications, as individuals, families, and communities acquired (hunted) and stockpiled certain goods for trade. In some years, some members traveled to trading areas in the summer, thus potentially changing that summer's subsistence activities for those left behind, and shaping the winter stores and activities required to make it through to spring. Finally, the dramatic increase in nails across the sites may be interpreted in a variety of different ways. At Double Mer Point, a number of the nails were likely used in the construction of the house. However, the identification of a small number of modified nails in both the Double Mer Point and Kongu assemblages indicates that nails served a broader purpose, with their ability to be cold hammered and used in a number of different tools (such as rivets, projectile points, small blades, and drills), and could therefore replace several of the materials that had been previously required. When all things are considered together, the most prominent change over time that is suggested by the artifact assemblages of the three sites considered here is the change in the structure of the trading economy (focusing harvesting on certain products desired by Europeans, in order to acquire certain European goods), in a way that likely changed the subsistence round on seasonal, annual, and multi-year scales.

Breaking down abundances of artifact materials and types by feature for Nachvak Village and Kongu has revealed some interesting patterns that are obscured when the assemblage is examined at the site level. On the basis of proportions of artifact materials, a temporal sequence of occupations at Nachvak Village is suggested (from earliest to most recent): House 4, Houses 6 and 10, House 12, and House 2 (proto-contact or early contact, and likely among the last to be abandoned at the site). These estimates roughly agree with those given by Whitridge (2004, 2005, 2006). It is interesting to note that at Nachvak Village, the households that possessed whaling equipment (Houses 2 and 6, though only in small numbers) contained the smallest proportions of baleen. More research is required to determine why this is the case. At Kongu, this analysis produced an occupation sequence of (from earliest to most recent): Centre Trench (late proto-contact to early contact, though still later than any examined house at Nachvak Village), East Trench (early contact), and West Shore Trench. This sequence is in accordance with that suggested by Whitridge (2005, 2006). Although the occupation associated with the West Shore Trench excavation at Kongu appears, on the basis of ceramic types (Jurakic 2007; Vincent Jankunis, personal communication, April 3, 2017) to at least partially postdate that of House 3 at Double Mer Point, it is here thought that European influence was stronger at Double Mer Point, given the higher proportion of materials of European origin overall, and its more southerly location, speaking to a period of easy access to European goods with greater time depth. This chronology will used in further interpretations in Chapter 7.

Chapter 7: Discussion – Holistic Analysis

7.1 Introduction

This section will comprise a thorough analysis and discussion of the results presented in the previous chapters, of the samples of faunal remains, and of the artifacts associated with them. Patterns in these assemblages will be considered in light of resource availability (natural, cultural, and man-made) at each site, and within the social context of the region at the time the site was occupied. The overarching purpose, and the final product of this analysis will be a discussion of the nature of the relationships Labrador Inuit held with the animals in their environment through a period that is typically considered by archaeologists to be one of great social and economic upheaval – the period surrounding the first sustained contact with Europeans, their materials, and their belief systems.

7.2 Patterns

Within the faunal remains and artifacts analyzed from Nachvak Village, Kongu, and Double Mer Point, a few patterns can be discerned. These will be presented under the postulate that the occupations at Nachvak Village, Kongu, and Double Mer Point (in that order) were increasingly influenced by European contact, and so patterns were sought out primarily by comparing the assemblage from Nachvak Village (the earliest site) to the other two. However, other factors, such as regionally available resources and the nature of European contact at Kongu and Double Mer Point were also taken into account.

7.2.1 Faunal remains

Shellfish (most consistently identified as whelks) were found in low numbers at all three sites. Whelks can be gathered at very low tide (perhaps by children), and those identified here are likely the remains of a meal or two, to break up the otherwise steady winter diet of sea mammal meat and fat.

Both Nachvak Village and Double Mer Point made occasional use of fish, but of different species, which implies the use of different environments. The Nachvak Village assemblage contained Arctic char (represented likely by a single individual), which could be caught in the summer and dried for future consumption, or could be caught through the ice in inland lakes throughout the winter. The fish remains identified from Double Mer Point belonged to a variety of fish species, occupying diverse ecological niches. The larger fish (cod and salmonid) could be caught through the ice in Double Mer during the winter, but were also the targeted taxa of the commercial summer fishery, and so may have been caught, and preserved (dried, smoked, or brined/salted). It is not known at this point during which season these fish were caught, but sectioning of otoliths or other skeletal elements can be done in future to determine season of capture (Morey 1983). The small fish (capelin and gunnel) were likely caught during the summer, and dried for later consumption, either by humans or by dogs. These fish are so small they likely would have been consumed whole, and the bones are so delicate that they would have been destroyed through digestion. The specimens recovered from Double Mer Point therefore represent individuals that had not been consumed, but were likely lost in the entrance tunnel when they were brought in from a cache. Alternatively, they may have been deposited outside of the seasons during which the house was occupied, by humans or animals. The sculpin remains may have been caught in any season, and may have been fed to the dogs in lean times, or consumed by the human inhabitants in leaner times. Fish remains at Kongu were represented by a single specimen, not identifiable to a more specific taxon. All that can be said of this is that people at Kongu likely did make some minimal use of fish during the winter months.

The people at Kongu, however, appear to have made much wider use of birds than at either Nachvak Village or Double Mer Point. Though bird remains still made up less than 1% of all remains identified at Kongu, some tentative conclusions can be drawn. The bird taxa within the Kongu assemblage (as well as those found at Nachvak Village and Double Mer Point) can be found in the area year-round, though some (such as murres) remain in open water through the winter, and may therefore have required travel to the polynya further within the fiord or travel outward toward the open ocean. Alternatively, birds could have been captured in the summer or fall and stored for winter consumption. The higher proportion of bird remains at Kongu than at Nachvak Village may be the result of better bone preservation at Kongu, though bird remains were also relatively rare at Double Mer Point, where preservation was, in some sampled areas, excellent. Given that birds remained only occasionally hunted taxa at all three sites, these differences likely reflect personal preferences, dietary stress, or minor variation in bird hunting opportunities between the sites, rather than larger trends.

Mammal remains made up the vast majority (over 90%) of faunal remains identified to class or better at all three sites (and the higher proportion of fish remains from Double Mer Point is attributable to the excellent preservation encountered in some of the units that were sampled for fine screening). Within the mammal remains, the main difference that was observed between the sites was the dramatic decrease in the amount of whale bone over time. This difference is even more significant when we consider the structural whale bone (whale bone that was used in house construction, and was too large, heavy, or friable to be removed from the site) present in large quantities at Nachvak Village, and as well as at Kongu (Whitridge 2006). Although it is not known to what extent bowhead whales penetrated Hamilton Inlet and The Narrows, it can be said that there is no direct evidence for whaling activity at Double Mer Point. No whaling harpoons, flensing knives, or other whaling-related paraphernalia were identified, and no large unmodified pieces of whale bone were identified. However, small debitage from carving whale bone was recovered in some well-preserved fine screened samples, indicating that, although whales were not captured anywhere near the site, whale bone blanks were likely being brought in (perhaps acquired to the south or traded with Inuit to the north), or existing whale bone objects were being reworked (Rankin and Crompton 2016).

Though bear remains were not common on any of the sites examined here, it is interesting to note that when both faunal and artifact assemblages are considered, loose teeth (canines in particular) equal or outnumber all other bear specimens combined. This is discussed below, as loose bear canines (which require considerable effort to extract) are here considered talismans of some sort.

Other aspects of dietary animal use remained remarkably stable over time. Dog remains (and possibly wolves) are present in moderate numbers at all three sites, in numbers (MNI=2 for all three sites) that might be expected of natural mortality over the winter from dog populations sufficiently large to provide a dog team. Epiphyseal fusion stages suggest all ages of dogs were present at these sites. Carnivore gnaw marks were present on dog/wolf remains at both Nachvak Village and Kongu, suggesting that they were given no special treatment that might protect the remains of dead dogs from cannibalism. Additionally, cut marks were observed on dog/wolf remains from both Kongu and Double Mer Point. Dog and wolf fur were highly prized as trim for clothing, and were sold at trading posts (though, once they reached Europe, they were most likely sold as wolf, regardless of their real origin) (Turner 2014). However, not all of the cut marks observed are consistent with skinning practices. If lean times were experienced during the winter, it is unlikely that the meat would have been allowed to go to waste, and the carnivore gnaw marks observed suggest that these animals were used to feed the dogs.

The presence of fox remains in low numbers at each site suggests that they were being captured, likely for furs. Though the meat was traditionally very low-ranked, it likely did not go to waste, and may have been used to feed the dogs. Their abundance is slightly higher at Double Mer Point, though the number of specimens is too low for this to be said definitively. If foxes were being captured in higher numbers for furs in the historic period, the majority of their skeletal remains were likely not being brought back to the village site, but rather were being discarded somewhere along the trap line.

Seal was the most common taxon at all three sites. Indeed, faunal assemblages with seal abundances of 80% or higher (whale bone excluded) are one of the hallmarks of Inuit winter sites – and the majority of these are typically divided between harp seal, harbour seal, and ringed seal. Harp seals could be captured, in successful years, in large numbers during their annual migration southward from the High Arctic, to their pupping and breeding areas around the island of Newfoundland (Lavigne 2009). Like the bowhead whales, harp seals followed ahead of the advance and retreat of the sea ice. Inuit also hunted other seal species (primarily ringed and harbour seals) throughout the winter and spring, especially after the supply of stored harp seal ran out. It has been suggested that the abundance of ringed and harbour seals (with respect to each other) in archaeological assemblages is indicative of past climate and sea ice conditions, as adult ringed seals and adult harbour seals preferentially inhabit different ecological areas (Kaplan and Woollett 2000; Woollett 1999; Woollett et al. 2000). Adult ringed seals, in the winter, make use of fast ice environments, and maintain breathing holes and dens within the ice throughout the season. Harbour seals, on the other hand, prefer open water, and require an ice edge or open shoreline on which to haul out (Ames 1977; Burns 2009; Turner 2014) – although they can also be encountered in areas of fast ice, where they occasionally use breathing holes kept by ringed seals. However, ringed seals are not picky about their environment, and younger (not sexually mature) ringed seals are more frequently encountered in open water habitats, as they are excluded from preferred fast ice areas. Additionally, where open water persists throughout the winter, and harbour seals are found, their distribution is patchy, and restricted by the availability of quiet, sheltered beaches – but where they are found, they are usually found in higher concentrations than ringed seals. When all of this is considered, two main arguments can be made.

1) Where fast ice predominates, ringed seals are likely to be captured far more frequently than harbour seals.
2) Where open water predominates, and especially if fast ice does occur within a day's journey, a variety of hunting scenarios can be encountered (including the predomination of ringed seals).

Ringed seal was the most common seal species identified at all three sites. This is particularly interesting when we consider the diversity of marine environments available between the three sites. Epiphyseal fusion data, while insufficiently precise to estimate season of capture, does offer some insight into the age classes of seals being caught at each site. At Nachvak Village, the majority of captured ringed seals were adult – likely those that made use of the polynya. At Kongu, a much higher proportion of captured seals were juveniles, and a higher proportion of specimens with juvenile cortex suggest that ringed seal hunting was conducted on the fast ice, at breathing holes and birthing lairs (dens). At Double Mer Point, a very high proportion of the ringed seal remains were fully fused, indicating that ringed seal hunting was targeted at adult seals – likely through the fast ice, either in Double Mer or in Lake Melville. Ringed seal hunting would have been far more productive in Lake Melville, but this was also quite a trek, being about 25km away from the site.

The decrease in the diversity of the assemblages through time points to increased focus on a few taxa in later occupations. The majority of this decrease is attributed to the decline in whaling, which at Nachvak Village contributed to nearly half of the mammal assemblage. Some of the remaining decrease in diversity is attributable to a decrease in the abundance of caribou within the faunal assemblages from Kongu and Double Mer Point. Moravian mission diaries offer a hypothesis in this matter: the rapid and widespread adoption of firearms, and the implementation of a very successful spring caribou hunt that firearms made possible (following the failure of the fall whale hunt), caused caribou populations to crash very quickly (Taylor 1977). Increased caribou hunting activity may have coincided with a natural caribou population crash, which occur cyclically approximately every one hundred years (Payette et al. 2004), further compounding the decline. The Double Mer Point occupation, dating until as late as the turn of the 19th century, is just at the beginning of easy access to firearms from the mission stores, which began in 1786 (Rollmann 2011), and Kongu, which was occupied well into the 19th century, is into the time when firearms would have been common. However, residents of Double Mer Point would have had relatively easy access to firearms through European traders in Hamilton Inlet and Lake Melville, or to the south (Bohms 2015). Artifacts related to the use of firearms (lead shot, gun parts, and gun flints) were recovered from both sites, indicating that the people living there at that time did possess firearms.

7.2.2 *Incorporation of artifact assemblages*

Nachvak Village

House 2

The abundance of winter travel equipment, European goods (including the only glass from Nachvak Village), and miniatures suggests that the occupants of House 2 were perhaps either important traders, or were among the last occupants of the site, though the small size of the faunal assemblage analysed from this house prohibits a fuller understanding of the household and how its occupants related to animals (beyond likely possessing a dog team) though the presence of whaling equipment suggests at least one member may have been part of a whaling crew. The presence of several objects identified as toy variations of everyday tools (such as endblades, pots, and lamps) also indicates the presence of children learning to navigate important relationships with the animals for which the tools were intended.

House 4

House 4 (likely the earliest dwelling investigated at Nachvak Village) stands out somewhat for the abundance of whale within the identified faunal remains, and for high proportion of baleen recovered. However, no artifacts identified specifically as whaling equipment were recovered from House 4. The abundance of whale products in House 4 perhaps relates to the manner in which animal products are shared between households (particularly between whaling and non-whaling households). Alternatively, this pattern may indicate that the identification of whaling households is a more complex matter, requiring further attention.

House 6

The assemblages from House 6 appear to be representative of a balanced household, as the abundances of various animal taxa, of artifact materials, and of most artifact types resemble abundances for the site as a whole.

House 10

Given the dearth of both faunal remains and artifacts recovered and analysed from the House 10 Test, very little can be said regarding how this household compares to others at Nachvak Village. However, given that House 10 Test abundances of artifact materials resemble those of the site as a whole, there is little to indicate that House 10 differed dramatically from, for example, Houses 4, 6 or 12.

House 12

The assemblages recovered and analysed from House 12 again paint a picture of a relatively balanced household, with proportions of animal taxa and artifact types following those of the site as a whole. Baleen and whale bone were abundant in House 12, but distinctive whaling equipment was again (as in House 4) curiously absent.

Nachvak Village Summary

The assemblages recovered and analysed from Nachvak Village depict variety between households, but also a high degree of similarity, in that marine mammals provided for much of both the dietary and the material needs of a household. In some cases, these were met more by seals, and in others, by whales, though identifying which households included successful whalers and which (if any) did not has proved difficult. Dogs also played an important role in transportation (for trade, or for accessing hunting places or raw material sources) for some (and perhaps all) of the households at Nachvak Village, as indicated by the presence of dog/wolf remains and pieces of dog sled equipment and snow knives in association with each of the houses included in this analysis.

Kongu

Centre Trench

The Centre Trench faunal and artifact assemblages differ significantly from the other contexts at Kongu examined here. A much higher abundance of animal remains identified as whale, along with baleen and the only whaling lance among the features at Kongu examined here, a disproportionate number of miniatures, and very few everyday items (such as various blades) suggest both an early period of deposition, and also perhaps one of a different nature – one not directly related to a living space. One possibility, suggested by Whitridge (2006:14-15), is that this deposit represents a deliberate burial of a special-purpose structure (a *kashim*), perhaps in response to pressure from the Moravian missionaries. It seems likely, given the preponderance of whale-related material, that whaling featured heavily in either the history of the structure, the reasons for its burial, or in the lives of the people who buried it – or perhaps all three.

East Trench

The assemblages recovered from the East Trench at Kongu are more representative of the site as a whole. Seal dominates the faunal assemblage, and likely provided the bulk of the products needed every day – meat, blubber, and skins. Relatively little whale bone was identified, but the abundance of baleen suggests that the place of whales in Inuit life was perhaps shifting towards one in which whales were most valued for their utility as trade goods (specifically for their baleen), rather than as an integral primary part of overall subsistence.

West Shore Trench

The assemblages recovered from the West Shore Trench are indicative of a household whose winter life was similar to that of the occupation represented by the East Trench assemblages, though at a later date, and/or with better access to a broader range of European goods. The use of firearms by members of this household does not seem to have drastically changed the subsistence base (when compared to the assemblage recovered from the East Trench, which lacked firearms), though it perhaps rendered the hunting of birds a more fruitful pursuit. The material wealth within this trench, in the form of ceramics, pipes, firearms, beads, and even a mouth harp, suggests that at least one member of the household here was a person with some affluence, and the presence of large quantities of antler and ivory suggest a trader. The low incidence of baleen (considered here, from other contexts, to be a valuable trade product) is intriguing, but perhaps to be expected given that this feature has been dated to the 19^{th} century (Whitridge 2006:16), when the Labrador Inuit bowhead whale hunt saw repeated failures and was effectively abandoned (Taylor 1977, 1988:121).

Kongu Summary

The increases in ivory and antler, coupled with Kongu's proximity to the mouth of the fiord, suggest that the people at Kongu (or at least one household) may have been stockpiling valuable resources for trade. The majority of the ivory and antler objects recovered from Kongu came from the same test trench (West Shore Trench). This trench also produced the majority of European-manufactured items. The assemblages recovered and analysed from Kongu suggest evolving relationships with animals, and with marine mammals in particular, as changing perceptions of whaling and availability of whales brought seals and other animals with economically important products to the forefront. Here too, as at Nachvak Village, dogs seem to have been used for winter traction.

7.3 Discussion

Examination of the faunal and artifact assemblages from the three sites included in this analysis reveals that the Inuit made heaviest use of the animals to which they had the best direct access, though some evidence for preferentially hunting certain species is present. Nachvak Village, located adjacent to a polynya in a fiord that was otherwise frozen solid through the winter, was likely the only site that may have had direct access to walrus through that time of year, though walrus more likely preferred the edge of the fast ice toward the mouth of the fiord. Kongu is located adjacent to an area that froze in the winter, far from the ice edge on which the walrus prefer to haul out, and the swift currents in The Narrows in which Double Mer Point is located keep the water free of ice year-round. The examined assemblage from Nachvak Village was the only one of the three sites to contain walrus remains other than ivory. Similarly, Inuit at Nachvak Village and Kongu (located along the bowhead whale migration route) both made use of large whale (presumably bowhead) skeletal elements in the construction of their winter houses, but those living at Double Mer Point (outside of the migration route) did not, and instead used wood. However, certain items of material culture required the use of specific materials in their manufacture, and these materials were not always directly available in the region, and had to be brought in from some distance away. In interpreting the movement of materials along the coast, one must take into consideration that any Inuit who possessed boats or a dog team and sled were very highly mobile through much of the year, but seasonal settlement patterns and hunting rules must also be taken into account. The whale bone objects and debitage recovered from

Double Mer Point serve to illustrate this argument. All of the whale bone recovered from Double Mer Point displayed evidence of having been modified (chopped, cut, or worked, or as finished pieces) – hence its exclusive inclusion in the artifact catalogue, rather than in the faunal catalogue. Although wood was easily available (and was readily used, as in the construction of the sod house), whale bone was preferred for the manufacture of certain items, such as sled shoes and mattocks.

Figure 7:2 shows the close relationship between *Canis lupus* (dog/wolf) remains and the incidence of equipment related to winter travel by dog team, including traces and trace buckles (see Figure 7.1 for an example), sled parts, and snow knives (for the construction of expedient snow houses while travelling [Whitridge 2004:30]). This relationship begins to disintegrate in later occupations (West Shore Trench at Kongu, and House 3 at Double Mer Point). This is perhaps a reflection of changing sled technologies (away from the use of whale bone construction, and toward the use of iron for the sled shoes [Hawkes 1916;65], which may have been less recognisable with heavy corrosion), but further research is required here.

Figure 7:1 - Whale bone dog trace buckle from Nachvak Village (photo courtesy of Peter Whitridge)

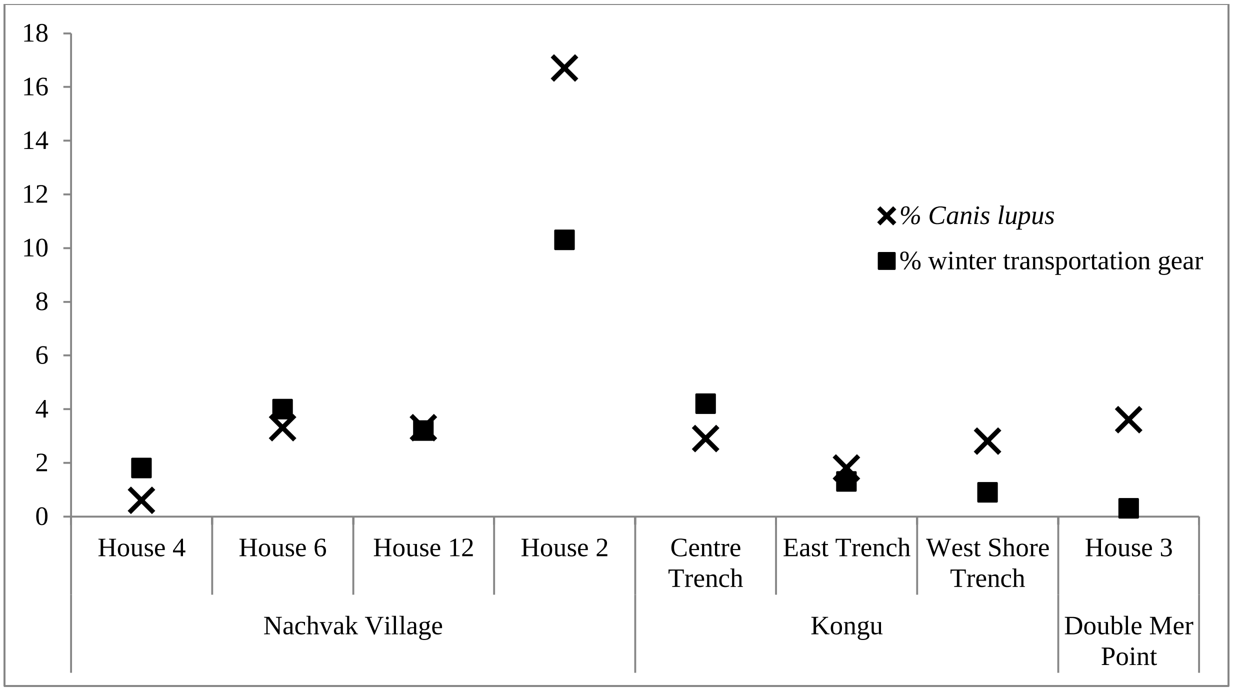

Figure 7:2 - Dog/wolf remains and winter travel equipment

An interesting parallel to the abundance of winter travel items is the incidence of baleen and whaling equipment present at Nachvak Village and Kongu (Figure 7:3). At Nachvak Village, the houses that possessed whaling equipment (Houses 6 and 2) were the same houses that possessed higher proportions of dog/wolf remains and winter travel equipment. However, these houses also possessed the lowest proportions of baleen, suggesting a more complex relationship was at work, perhaps related to transportation and trade, or to the redistribution of whale products at Nachvak Village following a kill or salvage. Further research is required in order to answer this question. No discernable pattern in the incidence of baleen and whaling equipment was observed at Kongu. Given that definitive whaling equipment was quite rare overall, a larger data set from a number of sites and houses may be required to determine what relationships are at play.

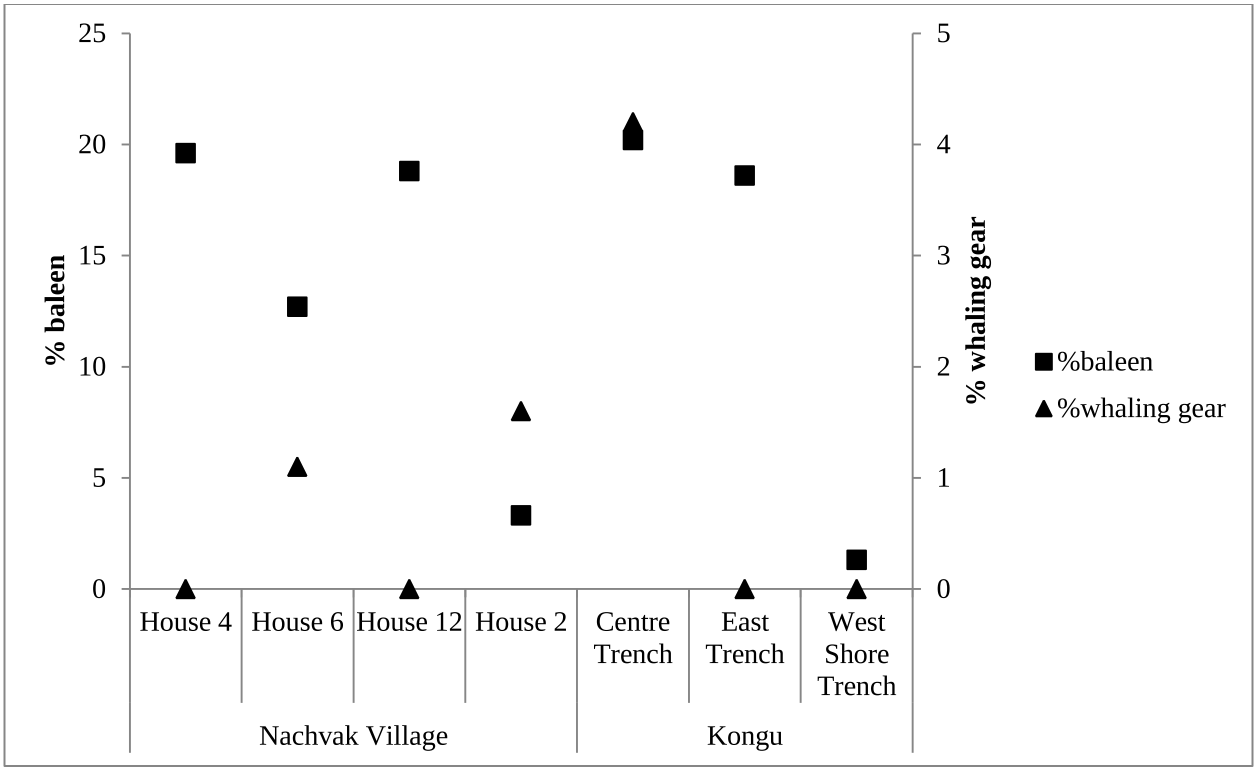

Figure 7:3 - Incidence of baleen and whaling equipment

The patterns observed in the examination of these three site assemblages reveal obvious changes in Inuit subsistence and economy through time, and also, more subtly, shifts in worldview and ideology. It has previously been suggested that shifts in Inuit perceptions of animals were related to Christianization by the Moravians – and although that may be true in areas of northern Labrador where the presence of the Moravians was strongly felt, the same cannot be said for southern Labrador, where the Moravians did not have a strong hold until the 20th century, or for far northern Labrador. Taylor (1977) asserts that from the late 18th to the mid-19th century, in the area around Okak, in northern Labrador (200 km south of Nachvak Fiord), "the Moravian missionaries remained the dominant agents of culture contact" (Taylor 1977:17). Although this is likely true, as the presence of the mission trade stores (particularly after the sale of firearms and ammunition was allowed) reduced the need to travel south to seek out other trading partners, this is not the whole story. Objects that point specifically to Inuit ideology as it pertains to animals – animal figurines and talismans (which may take the form of the claws of a bird, or a bear tooth pendant) - are much less common in the 18th century at Double Mer Point, away from the widespread adoption of Christianity by the Inuit, and in areas that may have been used by the Inuit as refuges away from the influence of the missions. Similarly, some areas of northern Labrador, such as the fiords that never became home to a mission (or did so only relatively late), were reported to have been the locations of winter settlements of non-missionized Inuit (Taylor 1988). Although the goods obtained from the missions likely traveled far throughout Labrador via the Inuit trade networks, their direct social and spiritual influence appears to have been localised. This phenomenon can be seen in the news reports in the mission diaries, where violence seldom occurred in the vicinity of the mission, where the missionaries were called upon to act as mediators in disagreements, but was frequent and brutal both to the far north and south of the extent of the missions (Taylor 1968). Furthermore, the sites examined in this thesis suggest that ideological changes amongst the Inuit were already well underway before Moravian attempts at Christianisation. While the settlement at Kongu was likely occupied in the early mission period (the late 18th to early 19th centuries), the site lies over 200 km north of Okak, the nearest mission at that time. The village at Double Mer Point was likely occupied, initially, slightly before the establishment of Moravian missions to the north – and until the modern period, it is possible that Hamilton Inlet was used by Inuit who wanted to avoid the influence of the missions (Bohms 2015:6), while maintaining access to European trade goods that were easily available in southern Labrador through other avenues.

Patterns in the cultural material examined here indicate that occasional contact with Europeans at early Labrador trading posts and at seasonal fishing and whaling stations to the south, and incorporation of the range of goods available from them influenced the way animals were viewed by the Inuit. At Nachvak Village, animal talismans were relatively common, in the forms of carnivore tooth amulets (especially bear teeth), and carved miniatures. These items were somewhat less common at Kongu, and nearly absent from Double Mer Point. Interestingly, within the Kongu assemblage, Lindsay Swinarton identified a polar bear mandible from the sod layer of a midden trench that had had the teeth (or, at minimum, the canine) forcibly extracted (Swinarton 2008: Appendix). Other miniatures, such as soapstone lamps and pots and slate/iron knives and uluit (which may have had non-Christian mortuary uses [see Peacock 1981]), also declined through time.

Aside from the decline in whaling in the 18th century (Taylor 1977, 1988) – which may have had repercussions reverberating through many aspects of the lives of some Inuit – Inuit winter subsistence changed very little in the early contact period. Through the winter months spent in semi-subterranean sod houses, small and medium seals (ringed, harbour, and harp), and likely stored whale, remained the dominant foodstuffs, supplemented by caribou and the occasional bird or fish. Dental sectioning of seal and, particularly, of caribou teeth will likely reveal subtle shifts in the season of capture of some resources not visible with the coarse resolution that epiphyseal fusion stages provide. An ethnographic example of these shifts was recorded in the Moravian mission diaries at Okak, distilled by Taylor (1977). Taylor describes the annual round of Inuit living near Okak in the period of early contact (the first years of the mission there, from 1776 until 1785, when the mission began selling firearms), and compares it to the annual round from the years 1820 to 1830. Taylor found that through that period, whaling declined dramatically, with the last successful whale hunt at Okak occurring in 1823 (Taylor 1977), though attempts were made in subsequent years. In 1795, after a number of years of unsuccessful hunts and few whale sightings, the Inuit living at Okak began to undertake a spring caribou hunt inland, where formerly the inland caribou hunt had been only a late summer event. Although Taylor attributes the new spring hunt to the availability of firearms, which seemingly increased the success of hunting without the need for open lakes or rivers into which to drive the caribou, I believe the spring hunt may have occurred more out of necessity, in a time of food scarcity resulting from the repeated failure of the whale hunt. Early spring, from March until May, was typically the time of year that was least productive for hunting. Seals caught in the fall and earlier in the winter and then stored could provide food for a time, but without the bounty that a bowhead whale brought, food likely ran short. The spring caribou hunt took place in April and May, and though the caribou were in their worst condition of the year, the use of firearms ensured a plentiful harvest nonetheless.

Furthermore, the mission diaries reveal many instances in which Inuit in the vicinity of the mission conducted activities knowingly contrary to the wishes and instructions of the missionaries. These frequently revolved, in some way, around animals. The spring caribou hunt by the Inuit living at Okak following the collapse of the bowhead whale hunt was adopted against the wishes of the missionaries, who believed that any activity that took nearly all of the Inuit inland away from the mission for an extended period of time (as the caribou hunt did) presented the danger of reverting to non-Christian ways (Taylor 1977). This act may have been done more out of immediate necessity than rebelliousness, as the lack of a captured whale in November could easily result in a food shortage come March – the leanest time of the year. The construction of *kashims* following the capture of a whale or some other bountiful harvest was also carried out against the expressed will of the missionaries (Taylor 1990), but for causes that were much less immediate, and may even have included deliberate defiance. The *kashim* was viewed by the mission as anti-Christian (Taylor 1990). For the Inuit, it served the purposes of sharing a bountiful harvest (for those who had been lucky in their hunt), of getting by through the lean times (for those who had been unlucky), of staying happy and on amiable terms with each other, and of thanking and honouring the animals and spirits who had provided the bounty, in order to ensure good harvests in future (Taylor 1990). Occasionally, in lean years, the construction of a *kashim* could serve to beseech the animals to allow themselves to be caught, to stave off hunger (Taylor 1990).

Abundance of most objects manufactured from bone (whale bone and others) declined with increased access to European materials – primarily iron. Before iron became widely available, bone was used in the manufacture of various parts of hunting weapons, for sled and boats parts, needles, awls, and scrapers, fish hooks, mattocks and snow knives, and handles. Many of these items were made from whale bone. After European materials became available, the relative abundance of bone artifacts decreased. Some objects were replaced with their European-made counterparts – bone needles, awls, and fish hooks with metal ones. Some whale bone sled shoes were replaced with iron ones, though whale bone was still frequently used, perhaps because it handled some snow conditions better. Some items and functional classes of items underwent a slower transition from their pre-contact form. Hunting implements, originally made from slate and bone or ivory, were later made from reworked iron and bone/ivory, before eventually being largely replaced by firearms. This last change also represented a drastic change in the way hunting could be and was conducted. Caribou, instead of being hunted in the summer and fall by being driven into small lakes to be speared or shot with bow and arrow by awaiting hunters, could be hunted in the typically lean spring months, from a distance, with firearms. Boats also underwent a drastic replacement, being one of the first European-made objects to be obtained (often by force or by theft) by the Inuit in southern Labrador. These wooden boats were less delicate than their skin counterparts, and did not require the skins of many large (and difficult to capture or expensive to trade for) bearded seals or walrus. The increase in the incidence of boat parts across the sites (though only a few parts were identified) lends further credence to the shifting of the seasonal subsistence round, as some members of the family or community may have spent some summers away, trading (Rankin and Crompton 2016).

7.4 Conclusions

Combined analyses of the faunal and artifact assemblages from Nachvak Village, Kongu, and Double Mer Point have revealed complex changes in Inuit consumption of material goods and trading economy. With increasing European contact and direct access to European-manufactured items and materials, Inuit technologies evolved – in a distinctive manner. Iron and (to a lesser extent) ceramics, salvaged from abandoned European sites in southern Labrador, immediately replaced utilitarian items or components thereof that were more difficult to acquire, were time-consuming to produce and maintain, or were functionally inferior. This largely meant the replacement of slate blades (knives, uluit, points) with iron ones, the elimination of nephrite (drill bits) from the tool kit, and the replacement of some soapstone vessels (and presumably also baleen vessels, though these are more difficult to identify) with ceramic ones. Later, some of these objects were replaced with different technologies. Hunting blades (arrows, harpoons, slances) were largely replaced by firearms, changing the efficacy of certain ways of hunting. Despite this, Inuit in Labrador continued to hunt the same animals – whales wherever they were available, and seals, supplemented with caribou, fish, birds, and smaller mammals. Although the decrease in miniatures across the sites suggests changing ideology, the continued presence of animal talismans (carved bear figurines, a stylized whale carving from House 1 at Double Mer

Point, and bear canine teeth at all three sites) hints at the persistence of animal-related ritual and magic, and potentially at the way people identified themselves through animals or through the animal products with which they worked.

Chapter 8: Conclusion

The effects of European contact on Inuit-animal interactions, as it concerns ideology, seem to have already been underway before permanent European settlement in northern Labrador, in the 18th century, and possibly before seasonal European settlement in southern Labrador by the Basques and the French in the 16th and 17th centuries. The three sites examined in this project included one pre-/protocontact Inuit winter village site in northern Labrador (Nachvak Village, IgCx-3), one contact period (late 18th – mid-19th century) Inuit winter village site located within the same fiord (Kongu, IgCv-7), and one contact period Inuit winter village site, dated to approximately the same period as Kongu (late 18th – early 19th century), but located in central Labrador (Double Mer Point, GbBo-2). These sites are thought to have been subjected to European influence of varying intensity, with Nachvak Village having minimal European influence, and Double Mer Point having a relatively high degree of European influence. Although Kongu and Double Mer Point both date to within the period the Moravians were establishing missions in northern Labrador (the late 18th century), it is thought that the bulk of the European influence found within the assemblages studied here was the result of trading. It should here be remembered that the assemblages examined here were recovered from non-missionized Inuit sites. This is to say that the people who created these assemblages (at Kongu and Double Mer Point) were not under the direct influence of missionaries and the Moravian faith, and, by residing so far from a mission station, may have been actively resisting conversion. Instead, they found other trading partners, or went to the mission only to trade and visit friends and family who had converted to Christianity (Loring 1999). In this early contact period, subsistence activities seem to have changed very little in direct response to the introduction of new hunting technologies (i.e. metal hunting tools and firearms), with the exception of the adoption of jigging for cod using iron and lead jiggers. Ethnographies (often compiled from the observations recorded in the Moravian mission diaries) suggest changes in the timing of certain hunting activities, but these went against the direct wishes of the missionaries, and seem instead to have been a result of less proximate causes – namely, the dramatic decline in the fall whale hunt, resulting in the necessity of a spring caribou hunt (which was now possible thanks to the acquisition of firearms).

Patterns in Inuit ideology relating to animals are more difficult to discern, but can be observed in certain special objects, in personal talismans such as curated bear teeth and carvings. These objects decline in abundance somewhat across the three sites, suggesting that indigenous spiritual beliefs regarding animals were perhaps not as strongly-held after contact and trade with Europeans, but that these had not been completely abandoned. These may be an expression (conscious or not) of Inuit respect and reverence for the animals with whom they interacted, they may be held as amulets (for good luck) or with the belief that a bear talisman (carving, claw, or tooth) might imbue the wearer with some power, or they may be a display of an individual's skill in hunting.

The overall conclusion that can be deduced from the analyses conducted over the course of this project is that Labrador Inuit, in their continued use of animal amulets, of seals and caribou for food for themselves and their dogs, for clothing and shelter, and for various everyday objects, and of whale bone in certain heavy-duty objects (like sled shoes and harness toggles) display a high degree of persistence in their interactions and relationships with animals in the context of rapidly changing social and material culture. Local natural materials were readily replaced by European-made ones, and new technologies were actively and eagerly sought, so that hunting their preferred animals – seals, caribou, and birds – was much more easily and simply accomplished. This, perhaps counter-intuitively, also points to the increased commoditisation of certain animals as a result of the desire to trade. The decrease in the diversity of the faunal assemblages over time can be tied to the increased importance of seals, whose furs and, more importantly, oil were among the primary contributions of Labrador Inuit to the global trade network. Where previously animals and items manufactured from their products had been the end goal of a hunt (perhaps with some trading for other animal products and lithic materials), animals were now a means by which to accumulate wealth and power. Although this new relationship is difficult to discern from animal remains alone, it is visible through the stockpiling of special materials (such as ivory and antler- potentially for trade), in the increased focus on the most economically viable taxa (seals), and in the increasing abundance of special goods (such as glass beads and firearms) obtained through trade with Europeans.

8.1 Future Directions

As with much research that is preliminary in nature, this research has, more than anything else, produced further areas to be explored. These are enumerated here.

1. A more in-depth study, including spatial analysis, of the full artifact assemblages from both Nachvak Village and Kongu, either together or separately, would be incredibly useful for understanding resource acquisition, use, and trade at the household level. These spatial artifact analyses should be combined with their respective faunal assemblages to provide better temporal resolution for an economic analysis, allowing for a much more individualized narrative to be told. Ideally, the faunal and artifact assemblages should be combined, and analyzed at the household level.

2. Excavation and analysis of Inuit materials from a mission site would provide valuable comparative material for exploring the ways in which Inuit perceptions of and relationships with animals changed (or did not) specifically through Christianisation. The research that has been presented here results from the examination of material recovered from non-missionized Inuit settlements – that is, Inuit who had access to European goods, but who had not committed fully to the Moravian faith by moving to the mission (Arendt 2010). Missionized Inuit were likely obliged to participate more fully in the Moravian trade network, and may have sought a vastly different array of animals for subsistence and trade purposes, as dictated by the missionaries and needs of the mission. However, some accounts indicate that Inuit living in the vicinity of the mission were not always compliant in their subsistence practices (see Taylor 1977), so archaeological data may yet be required to fully understand this relationship.

3. Archival research into the records of the Labrador Moravian mission and the Hudson's Bay Company (such as diaries, ledgers, etc.) would shed valuable light on specific ways these European groups and individuals impacted Inuit economy and lifeways, as well as provide concrete inventories of goods traded (in both directions), which may be translatable into the archaeological record.

4. The examination here of faunal and artifact assemblages in tandem revealed patterns that would not have been visible in either assemblage alone, highlighting the value in this kind of analysis. The collection of soil samples from Double Mer Point allowed for the recovery of a substantial assemblage of smaller artifacts and faunal remains that would not have been recovered through excavation alone. While this is undoubtedly a good thing, it in some instances limited the comparability of the Double Mer Point assemblages to those recovered

from Nachvak Village and Kongu (for example, regarding fragmentation rates and the related proportion of identifiable faunal remains). Similarly, not all assemblages were recovered from equivalent contexts – some were recovered from middens, some from house interiors, and some from a combination of the two. Future research should concentrate on determining how assemblages from these different contexts might differ, and to what extent they can be used interchangeably. Finally, although faunal remains were recovered from House 1 at Double Mer Point, the complete artifact catalogue was not available at the time of writing. During excavation, a number of miniatures (possibly amulets, some in the form of animals) were recovered from the interior of this house. The residents of House 1 may therefore have had different relationships with animals than the residents of House 3 (the Double Mer Point focus in this thesis), which would have enriched the interpretation presented here.

5. A closer examination of whale bone and other whale products and related artifacts from these sites and others is critically necessary at this point. Although ethnographic reports exist concerning Inuit whaling in Labrador, it has not received adequate attention archaeologically, and current archaeological interpretations of Labrador Inuit subsistence, trade, and lifeways provide little room for this highly significant practice, or for the effects its absence had on these when the bowhead population collapsed. The present gap in knowledge seems to stem from difficulties in identifying – and particularly in quantifying – whaling activity, trade in whale products, and the manufacture and use of items made of whale products in Labrador archaeology, where Inuit whaling took a different form than in well-studied areas further north and west. Works in the central Canadian Arctic have explored how bowhead whale migration routes influenced Inuit settlement patterns (McCartney and Savelle 1985, 1993), the roles of

bowhead whaling in Inuit social organization (Savelle 2002; Whitridge 2002), and the symbolic value imbued in the construction of sod houses (Patton and Savelle 2006). Although challenges still exist for quantifying dietary whale consumption (McCartney and Savelle 1993:2), this baseline for the interpretation of archaeological whale bone might be usefully applied in the context of Labrador Inuit whaling. Potential avenues for exploring this aspect of past Inuit life include the identification and analysis of debitage from the working of whale bone. This may allow for the creation of a more stable knowledge base concerning the acquisition and use of whale products in areas beyond the natural distribution of whales, and beyond the time at which the practical extirpation of bowhead whales from the coast of Labrador occurred. From this, we may more thoroughly understand the roles whales played in Labrador Inuit society and global economy, and especially how these roles changed through time, and how whales might have contributed to changing Inuit culture and society through the busy period of the 16th through 19th centuries.

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Appendices

The catalogues created through the identification of zooarchaeological material for the purpose of this thesis are appended here. As the full catalogues contain far too much information for compatibility with a reading document, only abbreviated versions are included here. Below are listed the headings used in the full catalogue spreadsheets (which are available by request through the author and through Memorial University of Newfoundland). Appendix A provides a list of the reference specimens within the MUN Archaeology zooarchaeological reference collection at the time identifications were made (it has since expanded considerably). Appendices B through D contain the abbreviated catalogues for Nachvak Village (IgCx-3), Kongu (IgCv-7) and Double Mer Point (GbBo-2) respectively.

Faunal ID (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – the unique identification number was given to each record within the catalogue

Catalogue # (Cat #) - the number under which the specimen or group of specimens can be found within the artifact catalogue of the site

Feature (Ft) – the house, midden, test pit, trench, etc. from which the specimen was recovered

Unit (U) – the unit within a grid (of 1m by 1m squares) from which the specimen was recovered

Level (Lv) – the level below surface from which the specimen was recovered, either natural or arbitrary, or a combination thereof (as per the discretion of the excavator)

Quad (Q) – faunal remains were collected by 50cm square quadrants at Double Mer Point, numbered 1 through 4 (NW, NE, SW, and SE quads, respectively)

# of specimens (# sp) – the number of bone fragments encompassed by the record in question

Class – the taxonomic class (mammal, bird, fish, gastropod, bivalve, or indeterminate) to which the specimen was identified

Taxon – the lowest (most precise) taxon to which a specimen was identified

Certainty – provides additional information regarding the taxonomic identification of a specimen. A "cf." label was added if the identification provided is not completely certain (for example, if insufficient comparative specimens were available), if a more precise identification might be obtained with sufficient comparative material, or if a size category (such as "small seal") could be attributed to the specimen, in addition to the taxonomic one.

Element – the bone in the animal's skeleton to which the specimen was identified

Completeness (Co.) – the proportion of the bone represented by the specimen, given in 0.05 increments from 0.05 to 1.00. Left blank where the element could not be identified.

Portion (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – the anatomical location on the whole element represented by the specimen

Side (S) – the side of the body to which the specimen was identified – right (R), left (L), midline (M), or indeterminate (I)

Epiphyseal fusion (EF) – the degree of fusion observed in any epiphyses present, from 0 (unfused) to 3 (completely fused, suture line obliterated)

Juvenile cortex (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – where the spongy-textured cortical bone seen in juvenile, neonatal, and fetal bone was encountered, it was noted here

Sex (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – where it was possible to determine the animal's sex from the specimen (as in elements that exhibit sexual dimorphism, or where the element is particular to one sex), it was noted here

Rodent Gnawing (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – where rodent gnawing was observed on the specimen (typically as a series of paired, parallel, shallow grooves), it was noted here

Location of rodent gnawing (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – where rodent gnawing was observed, its location on the specimen (if the specimen could be identified to a particular element) was noted here

Carnivore gnawing (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – where carnivore gnawing was observed on the specimen (typically as a series of single, scattered grooves and/or puncture marks), it was noted here

Location of carnivore gnawing (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) - where carnivore gnawing was observed, its location on the specimen (if the specimen could be identified to a particular element) was noted here

Cut marks (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) - where cut marks were observed on the specimen (typically as a single, straight groove, "V"-shaped in cross section, or as parallel striations on an exposed inner bone surface), it was noted here

Location of cut marks (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) - where cut marks were observed, their location on the specimen (if the specimen could be identified to a particular element) was noted here

Digested (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – where evidence of having been digested was observed (typically as localized exfoliation of the cortical surface and pitting), it was noted here

Burned (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – where evidence of having been burned was observed, it was noted here

Extent of burning (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – where evidence of having been burned was observed, its extent was noted here (see main text for further detail)

Weathering stage (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – the stage of weathering of the specimen was noted here (see main text for further detail)

Mass (g) (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – every specimen (or lot of specimens, where unidentifiable specimens were recorded together) was weighed, and the mass recorded in grams to one decimal place

Comments (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – any additional comments (such as mending, or if the specimen was unusual) were noted here

Worked – if the specimen was observed to have been intentionally worked, it was noted here

Treated with RHOPLEX (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – some specimens received a treatment in conservation to aid in consolidation and prevent further degradation. This treatment was noted here.

Analyst (omitted in abbreviated catalogue) – DE (the author)

Appendix A – Zooarchaeological Reference Collection Catalogue

Common Name	**Latin Binomial**	**Comments**
Arctic fox	*Vulpes lagopus*	Crania and mandibles of many individuals, one post-cranial skeleton
Atlantic cod	*Gadus morhua*	Most cranial and post-cranial elements
Atlantic puffin	*Fratercula arctica*	Most of an individual
Bearded seal	*Erignathus barbatus*	Cranium and mandible
Beaver	*Castor Canadensis*	Sub-adult, complete
Black bear	*Ursus americanus*	Adult female cranium, partial post-cranial skeleton
Black Guillemot	*Cepphus grille*	Complete
Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	Incomplete
Caribou	*Rangifer tarandus*	Partial/sub-complete skeletons of several individuals (including fetal) – all elements represented
Common loon	*Gavia immer*	Cranium, mandible, 2 vertebrae
Common murre	*Uria aalge*	Complete
Cow	*Bos taurus*	Partial skeletons of multiple individuals, but no cranium
Crab	Not Specified	Complete
Dog	*Canis lupus familiaris*	Great Dane, juvenile, complete
Dog	*Canis lupus familiaris*	Newfoundland dog, arthritic complete
Domestic sheep	*Ovis aries*	Partial skeleton
Duck	Anatidae	Incomplete
Eider Duck	*Somateria mollissima*	Complete
Gray Wolf	*Canis lupus*	Complete
Great Auk	*Penguinus impennus*	Mandibles and random elements
Great black backed gull	*Larus marinus*	Complete skeletons of multiple individuals, including one juvenile
Harp Seal	*Pagophilus groenlandica*	Partial skeletons of several individuals, from fetal to adult – all elements represented multiple times
Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*	Complete
Hooded Seal	*Cystophora cristata*	Adult female, complete except for cranium and mandible

Horse	*Equus callabus callabus*	Cranium, mandible, some post-cranial
Moose	*Alces alces*	Partial skeletons of several individuals – nearly all elements represented
Pig	*Sus scrofa*	Multiple partial skeletons, and one complete
Polar Bear	*Urus maritimus*	Skulls and mandibles, random post-cranial elements
Ringed Seal	*Pusa hispida*	Nearly complete adult
Salmonid	Salmonidae	Nearly complete, but in poor condition
Seal	Phocidae	Many partial skeletons not identified to species
Walrus	*Odobenus rosmarus*	Partial skeleton (cranium, mandible, some post-cranial) of an adult, random elements of a juvenile
Whale	*Globicephala*	Mandible, vertebrae
White Pekin Duck	*Anas Pekin*	Nearly complete

Appendix B – Nachvak Village (IgCx-3) Faunal Catalogue

Cat.#	Ft.	U.	Lv.	# sp	Cl.	Taxon	Certainty	Element	Co.	S.	EF	Worked
5719	H4	20	2A		M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5719	H4	20	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		radius	0.80	R	I	
5719	H4	20	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth, molar, l 3rd	0.60	R		
5719	H4	20	2A	1	M	Phocidae		radius	0.15	R	0	
5719	H4	20	2A	1	M	Phocidae		radius	1.00	R	0	
5547	H2M	2	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
5692	H2M	2	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
5692	H2M	2	2C	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	femur	1.00	L	2,2,3	
5692	H2M	2	2C	1	M	Canis lupus familiaris	cf.	tibia	1.00	L	3	
5692	H2M	2	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		vert, t	0.50	M	2	
5692	H2M	2	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MT	0.70	I		
5692	H2M	2	2C	1	M	Indeterminate		unknown		I		
5692	H2M	2	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5692	H2M	2	2C	7	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5313	H10T	1	1B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5670	H10T	3	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
5657	H10T	4	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
5299	H10T	1	1A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
5778	H10T	3	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5788	H10T	3	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5835	H10T	3	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5786	H10T	3	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5663	H10T	3	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5774	H10T	3	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5794	H10T	3	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5797	H10T	3	2D	5	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5782	H10T	3	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5773	H10T	3	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6517	H4	51	2D	1	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		

6794	H4	15	3A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6773	H04	39	2E	4	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
6868	H04	17	3A	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
6514	H04	51	2D	14	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6323	H04	28	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.40	L	0	
6304	H04	20	2C	6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6316	H04	33	2C	2	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6443	H04	21	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6652	H04	26	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth		I		
6621	H04	33	2E	6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6623	H04	33	2E	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6623	H04	33	2E	1	M	indeterminate		long bone epiph		I		
6508	H04	52	2D	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6301	H04	20	2C	2	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
6319	H04	33	2C	6	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6330	H04	14	2C	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6478	H04	22	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
6704	H04	20	3A	22	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6746	H04	51	2E	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
6752	H04	23	3A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6820	H04	51	2E	8	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6247	H04	51	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
6145	H04	52	2B	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6198	H04	39	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
6197	H04	39	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		metapodial	0.20	I	3	
6197	H04	39	2B	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		baculum	0.30	M		
6021	H04	46	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6005	H04	29	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	cf. whale	unidentifiable		I		
6015	H04	34	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		

6026	H04	51	2B	3	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6056	H04	29	2B	3	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6017	H04	52	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tibia	0.10	L	3	
6040	H04	51	2B	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6064	H04	39	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	cf. whale	unidentifiable		I		
6012	H04			1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6038	H04	45	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
6248	H04	51	2C	3	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6210	H04	21	2B	1	M	indeterminate	m mam	innominate	0.10	I		
6280	H04	45	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
6226	H04	34	2C	3	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6261	H04	16	2B	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	claw, keratin		I		
6289	H04	29	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.80	R	X,3	
6219	H04	26	2C	28	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6263	H04	52	2B	1	M	Ursus	cf.	tooth, canine		I		
6249	H04	51	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
6121	H04	39	2B	12	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6398	H04	23	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
5937	H04	51	2B	9	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5974	H04	33	2B	1	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
5850	H04	8	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
5976	H04	33	2B	2	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
5806	H04	34	2A	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5816	H04	51	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
5920	H04	29	2B	3	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5970	H04	9	2B	18	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5809	H04			1	M	Indeterminate		tooth enamel		I		
5810	H04	51	2A	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5983	H04	40	2A	13	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5866	H04	21	2A	9	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		

5647	H04	26	2A	6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5649	H04	26	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5642	H04	26	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
5640	H04	26	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5648	H04	26	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5420	H04	34	ss	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5729	H04	29	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		mandible w/tooth	0.10	R		
5531	H04	46	ss	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5535	H04	46	ss	1	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
6396	H04	23	2C		M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
6120	H04	39	2B	8	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	l-very l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	5	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	4	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	6	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	4	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	very l mam	unidentifiable		I		

6744	H04	45	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	1	M	Cetacea		vert		I		
6744	H04	45	2D	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
1935	H06	5	2B	15	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1935	H06	5	2B		I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1935	H06	5	2B	23	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1935	H06	5	2B	31	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1935	H06	5	2B	23	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1935	H06	5	2B	82	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1935	H06	5	2B	15	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1853	H06	5	2B		I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1853	H06	5	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		Y
1853	H06	5	2B	11	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1853	H06	5	2B	15	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1853	H06	5	2B	13	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
1853	H06	5	2B	54	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1853	H06	5	2B	32	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1853	H06	5	2B	10	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1853	H06	5	2B	4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2435	H06	4	2C	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1850	H06	5	2B		I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1850	H06	5	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		Y
1850	H06	5	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, l	0.25	M	3	
1850	H06	5	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1850	H06	5	2B	8	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1850	H06	5	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
1850	H06	5	2B	8	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
1850	H06	5	2B	12	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1850	H06	5	2B	14	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1850	H06	5	2B	12	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		

1850	H06	5	2B	2	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1850	H06	5	2B	5	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1850	H06	5	2B	14	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1850	H06	5	2B	10	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2505	H06	11	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus	s caribou	scapula	0.25	L		
2505	H06	11	2C	1	M	indeterminate	l mam	long bone		I		
2505	H06	11	2C		I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2505	H06	11	2C	13	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2505	H06	11	2C	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2505	H06	11	2C	6	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
2505	H06	11	2C	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2113	H06	11	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2113	H06	11	2B	10	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2113	H06	11	2B	16	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2113	H06	11	2B	30	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2113	H06	11	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1852	H06	5	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		Y
1852	H06	5	2B	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1852	H06	5	2B	17	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1852	H06	5	2B	26	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1852	H06	5	2B	55	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1852	H06	5	2B	22	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1852	H06	5	2B	22	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4462	H06	40	3A	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
4589	H06	40	3A	1	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		Y
5155	H06	40	3B	1	M	Phocidae		MT, 4	0.40	R	3,X	
4908	H06	39	3C	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
4915	H06	39	3C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
1647	H06	11	2A	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1647	H06	11	2A	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		

1596	H06	11	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	long bone		I		
1813	H06	23	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		Y
1420	H06	5	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1420	H06	5	2A	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1420	H06	5	2A	5	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2480	H06	5	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2405	H06	5	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		Y
2405	H06	5	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, t	0.25	M	0	
1458	H06	5	2A	1	M	Vulpes lagopus		mandible	0.60	R		
1458	H06	5	2A	1	M	Odobenus rosmarus		tooth		I		
1458	H06	5	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		humerus	0.30	L	3	
1458	H06	5	2A	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1458	H06	5	2A	4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1458	H06	5	2A	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1458	H06	5	2A	20	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2120	H06	11	2B	1	M	Vulpes		maxilla		L	adult teeth	
2120	H06	11	2B	1	M	Vulpes		maxilla	0.30	R		
2120	H06	11	2B	5	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1399	H06	5	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		cranium	0.60	M	0-3	
1399	H06	5	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	1.00	R		
1399	H06	5	2A	1	M	Ursus maritimus		vert, c, atlas	1.00	M		
1399	H06	5	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		ulna	0.50	R		
1399	H06	5	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, l, 1	0.80	M	2,2	
1399	H06	5	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1851	H06	5	2B	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
1851	H06	5	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		metapodial	0.20	I	3	
1851	H06	5	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		innominate	0.20	L	3	
1851	H06	5	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		Y
1851	H06	5	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		

1851	H06	5	2B	2	M	Indeterminate	cf. whale	unidentifiable		I		
1851	H06	5	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	cf. whale	unidentifiable		I		
1851	H06	5	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1851	H06	5	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1851	H06	5	2B	2	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I		
1851	H06	5	2B	1	I	Indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I		
1851	H06	5	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		innominate	0.10	R		
1851	H06	5	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
1851	H06	5	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		radius, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
1851	H06	5	2B		I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2219	H06	11	2B	2	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2219	H06	11	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2219	H06	11	2B	7	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2827	H06	23	2C	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5026	H06	39	3B	3	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2759	H06	39	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2759	H06	39	2C	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2710	H06	39	2C		I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2710	H06	39	2C	24	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2710	H06	39	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	radius	0.50	R	3,X	
3056	H06	5	2E	8	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
3005	H06	5	2E	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3056	H06	5	2E	16	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
3197	H06	5	2D	1	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		Y
3187	H06	5	2F	3	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3187	H06	5	2F	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3187	H06	5	2F	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3187	H06	5	2F	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3198	H06	5	2D	6	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
3198	H06	5	2D	13	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		

3211	H06	5	2E	1	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
3072	H06	5	2F	6	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3072	H06	5	2F	12	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3207	H06	5	2E	7	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3207	H06	5	2E	4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3207	H06	5	2E	4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3193	H06	5	2D	2	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.90	L	3,3	
3001	H06	5	2D	8	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3001	H06	5	2D	16	M	Indeterminate	cf. whale	unidentifiable		I		
3001	H06	5	2D	23	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3001	H06	5	2D	35	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3001	H06	5	2D	20	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3001	H06	5	2D	21	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
3796	H06	11	2D	70	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	11	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	10	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	7	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	6	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3795	H06	11	3A	2	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3795	H06	11	3A	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3795	H06	11	3A	1	M	Ursus maritimus		radius	0.90	R	2	
3658	H06	11	2D	7	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3658	H06	11	2D	6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3658	H06	11	2D	15	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3658	H06	11	2D	8	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3658	H06	11	2D	15	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3928	H06	11	3A	6	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
3654	H06	11	2D	1	M	Ursus		tooth, canine		I		

3930	H06			6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3930	H06			5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3930	H06			9	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3930	H06			4	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3930	H06			2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3797	H06	11	2E		I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3797	H06	11	2E	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
3797	H06	11	2E	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3797	H06	11	2E	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3797	H06	11	2E	12	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3797	H06	11	2E	10	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3797	H06	11	2E	2	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3797	H06	11	2E	10	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3803	H06	11	2D	6	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
3803	H06	11	2D		I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	9	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	13	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	10	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2326	H12	55	2C	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2326	H12	55	2C	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1888	H12	26	2B	5	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
1563	H12	46	2A	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur, w/dis epiph	0.80	R	0,0,0	
2302	H12	50	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	mandible	0.20	R		
2302	H12	50	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, t, T3-T6	0.90	M	2,2	
2302	H12	50	2B	1	M	Erignathus barbatus		scapula	0.50	R	3	
2302	H12	50	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.40	R		
2527	H12	21	2C		I	Indeterminate		bone shavings		I		
1988	H12	46	2B	10	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		

2338	H12	42	2B	1	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		Y
2784	H12	46	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
1710	H12	71	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.70	R	3	
2639	H12	50	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		radius	0.30	R	3	
2639	H12	50	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.40	M	0,X	
4985	H12	21	3A	2	M	Indeterminate		cranium		I		
4985	H12	21	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus	cf.	femur	0.20	R	2	
4985	H12	21	3A	4	M	Phocidae	s seal	maxilla w/teeth	0.30	L		
4985	H12	21	3A	1	M	Phocidae		unknown	0.90	I		
1907	H12	59	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1382	H12	50	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.50	R		
1488	H12	46	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.50	R		
1817	H12	50	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
4950	H12	59	4C	12	M	Cetacea	cf.	bone shavings		I		
4950	H12	59	4C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, temp	0.05	L		
4950	H12	59	4C	30	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2385	H12	21	2C			Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus	cf.	tooth		I		
2385	H12	21	2C	4	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
1500	H12	50	2A	8	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
2644	H12	42	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l	0.70	M	3,3	
2644	H12	42	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.70	L		
2644	H12	42	2C	7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1491	H12	21	2A	4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1491	H12	21	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.70	R		
2253	H12	18	2B	10	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1778	H12	42	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		humerus	0.30	L	3	
1778	H12	42	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		vert, c, C2	0.70	M	2	
1778	H12	42	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		vert, c	0.90	M	1,2	
1778	H12	42	2B	13	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		

1493	H12	55	2A	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1493	H12	55	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus, prox epiph	0.90	L	0	
2819	H12	18	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	1.00	L	3,3,3	
1460	H12	55	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		femur	0.90	R	X,3,3	
1460	H12	55	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		mandible w/teeth	0.20	L		
1460	H12	55	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		I		
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		metapodial	0.25	I	3	
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Erignathus barbatus		scapula	0.70	L	3	
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Canis lupus	cf. dog	mandible	0.90	R		
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		ulna	0.30	L		
4839	H12	59	4A	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
3975	H12	42	3A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
3975	H12	42	3A	12	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3975	H12	42	3A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	femur	0.20	R		
3977	H12	42	3B	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.90	R		
3977	H12	42	3B	26	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3976	H12	42	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	mandible	0.50	R		
3719	H12	50	2F	1	M	Ursus maritimus		tooth, canine, upper		I		
4844	H12	59	4A	7	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3727	H12	50	2F	1	B	Charadriiformes		ulna	0.60	L		
3727	H12	50	2F	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5074	H12	42	3B	4	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth		I		
5074	H12	42	3B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
3548	H12	50	2C	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3738	H12	50	2F	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
3556	H12	50	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.80	R	3	
3510	H12	10	2K	4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3163	H06	34	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
3132	H12	59	3A	41	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
3529	H12	13	2I	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		

3030	H12	59	2C	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3125	H12	59	2D	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3126	H12	59	3A	18	M	Indeterminate	cf. whale	unidentifiable		I		
3344	H12	10	2G		I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3361	H12	10	2H	18	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3248	H12	59	2C	4	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3341	H12	10	2G	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
3134	H12	59	3A	57	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
4078	H12	50	3B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3683	H12	50	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	L		
3683	H12	50	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	R		
3683	H12	50	2E	1	M	Phocidae		cranium, occipital	0.20	M		
3683	H12	50	2E	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth, molar, upper 1st	0.70	L		
3566	H12	42	2E	15	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3561	H12	42	2D	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tarsal, calcaneus	0.70	R		
3978	H12	26	3B	1	M	Pusa hispida		radius	0.90	R	3,0	
3889	H12	13	2G	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3445	H12	42	2D	2	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3565	H12	42	2E	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
3273	H12	18	2F	1	M	Ursus maritimus		tooth, molar, upper		R		
3273	H12	18	2F	13	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4393	H12	26	3E	26	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2335	H12	42	2B	9	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4513	H12	59	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, c	0.40	M	3,X	
4032	H12	42	3B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth, molar, upper		I		
4032	H12	42	3B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth, molar, upper		I		
4098	H12	18	3B	8	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4098	H12	18	3B	17	F	Salmonidae		rib		I		
4098	H12	18	3B	4	F	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4098	H12	18	3B	1	F	Salvelinus alpinus		angular		I		

4137	H12			1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
1566	H12	38	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	cf. m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2254	H12	38	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2233	H12	51	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
2233	H12	51	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
2233	H12	51	2B	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2233	H12	51	2B	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1762	H12	38	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1762	H12	38	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.30	I		
2742	H12	16	2C		M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2580	H12	16	2C	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2957	H12	51	2C	2	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2957	H12	51	2C		M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2606	H12	38	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2606	H12	38	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2606	H12	38	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tarsal, astragalus		R		
2606	H12	38	2C	14	M	Indeterminate	cf. whale	unidentifiable		I		
2606	H12	38	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	cf. whale	unidentifiable		I		
3534	H12	13	2I	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.30	L	X,0	
4403	H12	38	3C	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4414	H12	38	3D	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4405	H12	38	3C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	radius	1.00	R	3,0	
4405	H12	38	3C	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.30	R	0	
4414	H12			6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4113	H12	38	3A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
4416	H12	38	3D	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		MT, 1	1.00	L	3,3	
4419	H12	38	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.70	L		
3597	H12	13	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	scapula		I		Y
4116	H12			1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4734	H12	38	3E	1	B	Laridae		femur	0.40	R		

4814	H12	51	3A	9	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5078	H12	42	3B	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		MT, 1	1.00	L	0,3	
5078	H12	42	3B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3351	H12	13	2E	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
3119	H12	51	3A	6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4109	H12			3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4858	H12	35	3B	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
4860	H12	35	3A	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
4815	H12	51	3A		I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5037	H12	35	3D	7	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
3643	H12	38	2D	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1966	H06	3	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2473	H06	10	2C	9	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2473	H06	10	2C	4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2473	H06	10	2C	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2016	H06	6	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2016	H06	6	2A	6	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2016	H06	6	2A	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2016	H06	6	2A	27	M	Indeterminate	cf whale	unidentifiable		I		
2211	H06	10	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2211	H06	10	2B	7	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2211	H06	10	2B	40	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2211	H06	10	2B	13	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2211	H06	10	2B	16	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2090	H06	6	2B	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5014	H06			1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1965	H06	3	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
1965	H06	3	2B	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tibia	0.40	R		Y
1934	H06	6	1	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2722	H06	27	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		

2722	H06	27	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 3	1.00	R	3,0	
1938	H6	6	2A	10	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2416	H06	27	2B	6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2282	H06	16	2B	6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2282	H06	16	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 3	1.00	L	3,0	
2282	H06	16	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2025	H06	6	2B	11	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5009	H06			1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5009	H06	6	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2024	H06	6	2A	4	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2101	H06	6	2B	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4974	H06	34	3A	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
5151	H06	33	3B	82	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4965	H06	33	3B	5	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4965	H06	33	3B	6	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5100	H06			4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5100	H06			6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5100	H06			13	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5100	H06			6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3477	H06	3	2F	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3477	H06	3	2F	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		scapula	0.25	L		
3414	H06	3	2E	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3474	H06	10	2I	2	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3474	H06	10	2I	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4557	H06	27	3A	2	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.30	L	0	
3374	H06	3	2D	9	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4563	H06	27	3A		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4563	H06	27	3A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
3845	H06	6	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		mandible	0.20	L		
3671	H06	11	2D	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		

2025	H06	6	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	L		
1965	H06	3	2B	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.50	R		
2024	H06	6	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, s, S1	0.90	M	0,0	
2024	H06	6	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.90	R		
2024	H06	6	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	scapula	0.60	L		
2024	H06	6	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.40	L		
2024	H06	6	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 2	0.80	R	X,3	
2024	H06	6	2A	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2101	H06	6	2B	1	M	Odobenus rosmarus		auditory bulla	0.70	R		
2101	H06	6	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia, prox epiph		L	0	
2101	H06	6	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.70	L	X,X,2	
2101	H06	6	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	R		
2101	H06	6	2B	1	B	Larus	l Larus	humerus	0.40	L		
5009	H06	6	2B	2	M	Phocidae		inner ear bone	1.00	I		
5009	H06	6	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5009	H06	6	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	L		
5009	H06	6	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, temp	0.05	R	0	
2633	H06	33	2C	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.30	M	0,0	
2633	H06	33	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.40	M	0,0	
2633	H06	33	2C	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2633	H06	33	2C	1	M	Ursus maritimus		radius	0.30	R	3	
1965	H06	3	2B	2	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.30	R		
1965	H06	3	2B	1	M	Canis lupus		mandible	0.10	R		
1965	H06	3	2B	1	M	Canis lupus		tarsal, cuboid	0.90	R		
1965	H06	3	2B	11	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2025	H06	6	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		Y
2025	H06	6	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2025	H06	6	2B	2	M	Indeterminate		rib		I		
2422	H06	6	2C	7	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3796	H06	11	2D	2	M	Phocidae		inner ear bone	1.00	I		

3796	H06	11	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, s, S1	0.30	M		
3796	H06	11	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	phalanx	0.40	I		
3796	H06	11	2D	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3930	H06			1	M	Carnivora	m-l	tooth, canine	0.50	I		
3930	H06			1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	MC/MT	0.20	I		
3930	H06	11	3A	12	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3930	H06			1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tarsal, 3rd cuneiform	0.60	R		
2442	H06	8	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3797	H06	11	2E	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3797	H06	11	2E	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	0.50	I		
3796	H06	11	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 5	0.40	R	3,X	
3658	H06	11	2D	4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3658	H06	11	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	3	
3658	H06	11	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.10	R		
3658	H06	11	2D	3	M	Rangifer tarandus	cf.	tooth	0.30	I		
3658	H06	11	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	cranium, temp	0.10	L		
3658	H06	11	2D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	0.60	I	3	
3512	H12	38	WC	8	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4405	H12	38	3C	30	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4815	H12	51	3A	36	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
4412	H12	38	3D	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	tooth		I		
3976	H12	42	3B	29	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3980	H12	50	3B	23	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3225	H12	59	2F	41	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3683	H12	50	2E	7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4116	H12	38	3A	19	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4734	H12	38	3E	19	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5078	H12	42	3B	79	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		Y
4738	H12	46	3A	107	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3821	H12	50	2F	8	I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		

3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	tooth		I		
3547	H12	50	2C	20	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4415	H12	38	3D	83	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3643	H12	38	2D	36	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5037	H12	35	3D	64	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3225	H12	59	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.30	L		
3225	H12	59	2F	23	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3114	H12	59	2D	4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3544	H12	10	2J	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3553	H12	50	2C	51	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3581	H12	10	2K	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4845	H12	59	4B	65	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5092	H12	50	3A	36	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3462	H12	10	2I	53	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3462	H12	10	2I	1	M	Carnivora	m-l	tooth, w/alv bone		I		
3575	H12	50	2D	28	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	mandible		I		
5421	H04	34	ss	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5422	H04	34	ss	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5997	H04	14	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		I		
3930	H06	11	3A	90	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
3797	H06	11	2E	49	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3658	H06	11	2D	63	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2164	H12	46	2B	35	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
2606	H12	38	2C	36	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1901	H12	51	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2639	H12	50	2C	4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2338	H12	42	2B	9	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2580	H12	16	2C	139	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2819	H12	18	2C	90	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		

2784	H12	46	2C	73	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
1817	H12	50	2B	7	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
1500	H12	50	2A	94	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
2385	H12	21	2C	254	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
1965	H06	3	2B	72	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
1965	H06	3	2B	1	M	Phocidae		inner ear bone		I			
2422	H06	6	2C	29	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
5009	H06	6	2B	9	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
2025	H06	6	2B	38	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2633	H06	33	2C	49	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2633	H06	33	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2024	H06	6	2A	34	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2101	H06	6	2B	26	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2710	H06	39	2C	20	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2969	H06	39	2C	29	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
2878	H06	39	2C	98	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
5032	H06	39	3C	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
2979	H06	39	2C	121	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
2120	H06	11	2B	65	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
2219	H06	11	2B	107	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2759	H06	39	2C	132	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
1458	H06	5	2A	38	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
1933	H06	5	2B	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2545	H06	11	2C	6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
1851	H06	5	2B	27	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
4292	H06			1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
4292	H06	23	3A	15	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I			
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
4916	H06	39	3C	54	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
4246	H06	15	3A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I			

4246	H06	15	3A	7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4610	H06	39	3A	132	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4446	H06	23	3A	8	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4713	H06	39	3B	80	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3627	H06	9	2D	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3627	H06	9	2D	24	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5087	H06	40	3A	105	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5014	H06	6	2A	3	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2971	H06	27	2C	29	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2971	H06	27	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1504	H06	3	2A	20	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2910	H06	23	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		Y
2910	H06	23	2C	15	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6377	H04	52	2C	315	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6345	H04	39	2C	50	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5037	H12	35	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l s/upper c	0.60	M	0,0	
5037	H12	35	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, ca	0.60	M	0,0	
5037	H12	35	3D	1	M	Phocidae		vert, ca	0.40	M		
5037	H12	35	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, ca	0.70	M	0,X	
5037	H12	35	3D	1	M	Indeterminate		vert	0.10	M	0	
5037	H12	35	3D	1	M	Carnivora	l mam	MC/MT	0.50	I	X,3	
5037	H12	35	3D	1	M	Indeterminate		vert	0.30	M		
5037	H12	35	3D	20	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3561	H12	42	2D	1	G	Gastropod		operculum	1.00	I		
3561	H12	42	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	MT, 5	1.00	R	3,0	
3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	femur	0.20	R	3	
3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	femur	0.50	I		
3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	vert, ca	0.70	M	3,X	
3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		carpal, scapholunar	1.00	L		

3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Vulpes lagopus	cf.	maxilla	0.50	R		
3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus	cf.	tooth		I		
3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	3,3	
3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	3,3	
3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, dis epiph	0.60	L	0	
3547	H12	50	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	MT, 3	0.30	R		
3547	H12	50	2C	8	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3520	H12	42	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	L	3,3	
3520	H12	42	2D	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tarsal, centrale/4	0.90	R		
3520	H12	42	2D	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tarsal, 2+3	1.00	R		
4815	H12	51	3A	2	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
3683	H12	50	2E	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	1.00	I	3	
3683	H12	50	2E	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5078	H12	42	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.30	L	0,X	
5078	H12	42	3B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		I		
5078	H12	42	3B	6	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4405	H12	38	3C	1	B	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4405	H12	38	3C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	cranium, occipital	0.20	M		
4405	H12	38	3C	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Indeterminate	cf.	hyoid		I		
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, ca	1.00	M	0,0	
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, ca	0.60	M	0,0	
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l	0.90	M	0,0	
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Indeterminate	s-m mam	vert, t	0.10	M	0	
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	scapula	0.05	I		
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus, dis epiph	0.80	R	0	
4415	H12	38	3D	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	rib	0.50	L		
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.05	I		
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.10	R	2	

4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Indeterminate		vert, ca	0.50	M	0,0	
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 3	0.50	L	3,X	
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, middle	1.00	I	0,3	
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	radius, prox epiph	0.90	L	0	
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, cuboid	0.80	R		
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, cuboid	0.90	L		
4415	H12	38	3D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	1.00	I	3,3	
4415	H12	38	3D	3	M	Indeterminate	m mam	phalanx		I		
4415	H12	38	3D	12	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4734	H12	38	3E	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		Y
4734	H12	38	3E	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	tooth		I		
4734	H12	38	3E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.60	L		
4734	H12	38	3E	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, calcaneus	1.00	R		
4734	H12	38	3E	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	0,3	
4734	H12	38	3E	1	M	Canidae	s canid	MC, 5	0.20	R	3,X	
4734	H12	38	3E	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, fore	0.60	I	X,3	
4734	H12	38	3E	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 1	1.00	R	0,3	
4734	H12	38	3E	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4734	H12	38	3E	1	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	vert	0.70	M		
4738	H12	46	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		scapula	0.10	R	3	
4738	H12	46	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus	cf.	scapula	0.30	L		Y
4738	H12	46	3A	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4116	H12	38	3A	1	M	Canis lupus		ulna	0.40	L		
4116	H12	38	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	radius	0.50	L		
4116	H12	38	3A	1	M	Phocidae		tooth, canine	1.00	I		
4116	H12	38	3A	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3643	H12	38	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.50	R		
3643	H12	38	2D	1	M	Phocidae		humerus	0.20	R	3	
3643	H12	38	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3273	H12	18	2F	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 4	0.40	L	3,X	

4098	H12	18	3B	1	F	Salmonidae		dentary	0.30	R		
3978	H12	26	3B	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		ulna	0.90	R	X,0	
3219	H12	51	2E	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3128	H12	59	3A	1	G	Indeterminate		operculum		I		
3553	H12	50	2C	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3553	H12	50	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		vert, t	0.70	M	3,3	
3548	H12	50	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		maxilla	0.40	R		
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		scapula	0.30	L	3	
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		phalanx, middle	1.00	I	3	
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Phocidae		inner ear bone	1.00	I		
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Indeterminate		vert	0.20	M	0,0	
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Canidae		mandible	0.40	L		
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		Y
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.50	R		
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.80	R		
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tarsal, astragalus	1.00	L		
3575	H12	50	2D	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		phalanx, prox	1.00	I	3	
4845	H12	59	4B	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	carpal, scapholunar	1.00	R		
4845	H12	59	4B	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t		M	0,0	
4845	H12	59	4B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.20	L	3	
4845	H12	59	4B	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, t	0.10	M		
4845	H12	59	4B	1	M	Indeterminate		rib	0.05	I		
3727	H12	50	2F	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	tibia/fibula, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
3727	H12	50	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	1.00	R	0,0	
3727	H12	50	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	1.00	R	0,0	
3727	H12	50	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.20	R	0	
3727	H12	50	2F	1	I	Indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I		
3727	H12	50	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.30	L		
3727	H12	50	2F	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		

3573	H12	50	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.70	L		
3573	H12	50	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3573	H12	50	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.70	L	3,X	
3573	H12	50	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.50	I		
3980	H12	50	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.50	L		
3980	H12	50	3B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	long bone		I		
3980	H12	50	3B	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 5	1.00	L	3,0	
3980	H12	50	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, prox, hind	0.80	I	2,X	
3980	H12	50	3B	1	M	Ursus americanus		tooth, molar, upper 2nd	0.50	L		
3573	H12	50	2D	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		mandible	0.30	L		
3573	H12	50	2D	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		maxilla	0.20	L		
3821	H12	50	2F	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		innominate	0.20	L		
3821	H12	50	2F	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		metapodial	0.10	I	0	
3821	H12	50	2F	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		radius	0.30	R	2	
3462	H12	10	2I	1	M	Carnivora		mandible	0.10	I		
3462	H12	10	2I	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, calcaneus	0.90	L		
3462	H12	10	2I	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, cuboid	1.00	R		
3462	H12	10	2I	1	M	Canis lupus		mandible	0.20	L		
3462	H12	10	2I	1	M	Carnivora		mandible/maxilla		I		
3462	H12	10	2I	7	M	Carnivora		tooth		I		
3879	H12	50	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tibia	0.50	R		
3879	H12	50	3B	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	innominate	0.50	R	3	
3879	H12	50	3B	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.80	R		
3879	H12	50	3B	10	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5092	H12	50	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
5092	H12	50	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.30	R		
3030	H12	59	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		carpal, scapholunar	0.90	L		
3556	H12	50	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	ulna	0.70	L		
3556	H12	50	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.60	R	0,X	
3556	H12	50	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		

3225	H12	59	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.30	M	0,0	
3225	H12	59	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, dis epiph	0.80	L	0	
3225	H12	59	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5074	H12	42	3B	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur	1.00	R	0,0,0	
5074	H12	42	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.70	L	0,X	
5074	H12	42	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 3	1.00	L	3,0	
5074	H12	42	3B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, hind	0.60	I		
5074	H12	42	3B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx	1.00	I	0	
5074	H12	42	3B	4	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
5074	H12	42	3B	1	M	Indeterminate		unknown		I		
3114	H12	59	2D	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.20	M		
3581	H12	10	2K	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3225	H12	59	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.10	R	0	
3225	H12	59	2F	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 1, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
3225	H12	59	2F	4	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4984	H12	21	3A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		tarsal, calcaneus	1.00	R	0	
4984	H12	21	3A	3	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.70	L	2	
4984	H12	21	3A	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1730	H12	38	2B	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1778	H12	42	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus	cf.	tarsal, 2+3	0.90	I		
1778	H12	42	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	cf. caribou	vert, t	0.20	M		
2606	H12	38	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		scapula	0.20	R	3	
2606	H12	38	2C	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2857	H12	51	2C	4	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth		I		
2857	H12	51	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.10	L	0	
2857	H12	51	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, prox epiph	0.90	L	1,0	
2857	H12	51	2C	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	0.30	I	0	
2857	H12	51	2C	1	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable		I		
2857	H12	51	2C	3	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.20	M	0	
2857	H12	51	2C	20	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		

1901	H12	51	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, c	0.20	M		
1901	H12	51	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.50	M	2,X	
1901	H12	51	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	tooth	0.50	I		
1901	H12	51	2B	1	M	Erignathus barbatus	cf.	phalanx, prox	0.90	I	3	
4985	H12	21	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, temp	0.10	L		
4985	H12	21	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.30	L		
4985	H12	21	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.50	L		
4985	H12	21	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, int cuneiform	1.00	R		
4985	H12	21	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 2	0.60	L	3	
4985	H12	21	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 3	1.00	L	3,3	
4985	H12	21	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, mid, hind	1.00	I	0	
4985	H12	21	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
4985	H12	21	3A	13	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2580	H12	16	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	cranium		I		
2580	H12	16	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 5	0.30	L	3	
2580	H12	16	2C	1	M	indeterminate	l mam	unknown		I		
1590	H12	51	2A	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla		I		
1500	H12	50	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		innominate	0.40	R	3	
1500	H12	50	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
1500	H12	50	2A	3	M	Rangifer tarandus		antler		I		
1500	H12	50	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	R		
1500	H12	50	2A	1	M	Canis lupus		ulna	0.50	R		
1500	H12	50	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 1	1.00	L	0,3	
1500	H12	50	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	vert	0.20	M	3	
1500	H12	50	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		cranium, occipital	0.10	M		
1500	H12	50	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT, 5	1.00	R	3,3	
1500	H12	50	2A	7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1839	H12	55	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		sacrum	0.70	M	3	
1839	H12	55	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		femur	0.20	L		
1839	H12	55	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	humerus, prox epiph	0.70	I	0	

1839	H12	55	2B	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		ulna	0.30	R		
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Canis lupus		ulna	0.30	L		
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Canis lupus		ulna	0.40	L		
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	vert	0.20	M	3	
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	innominate	0.20	R		
2385	H12	21	2C	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M	3	
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	scapula	0.10	L		
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, l	0.20	M	3	
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Canidae		MT, 2	0.30	R	3	
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Canidae		MT, 3	0.20	R	3	
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Canidae		MT, 5	0.30	R	3	
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Canidae		MT, 4	1.00	R	3,3	
2385	H12	21	2C	3	M	Canidae		MC/MT	0.30	I	3	
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.10	L		
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.20	R		
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.10	L	3	
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	vert	0.20	M	3,3	
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.30	L		
2385	H12	21	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, navicular	0.60	R		
2385	H12	21	2C	42	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2784	H12	46	2C	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2784	H12	46	2C	1	M	Canidae		MC, 2	0.60	R	3	
2784	H12	46	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
2784	H12	46	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	fibula	0.20	L	2	
2784	H12	46	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	fibula	0.70	L		
2527	H12	21	2C	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	0.30	I	0	
2527	H12	21	2C	1	M	Phocidae		vert, epiph	0.90	M	0	
2527	H12	21	2C	1	G	Gastropod		operculum	1.00	I		
2527	H12	21	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		I		

2527	H12	21	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	MC	0.50	I	3	
2527	H12	21	2C	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
1817	H12	50	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		cranium		I		
1817	H12	50	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib		I		
1817	H12	50	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.30	R		
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Erignathus barbatus		ulna	0.60	L		
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, prox, hind	0.90	L	0,3	
4894	H06	33	ww	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	tooth		I		
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		MC, 3/4	0.20	R	3	
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	0.50	R	0	
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.25	R		
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 4	1.00	L	3,3	
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	tarsal, navicular	0.60	L		
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx, dis	0.30	I	3	
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	0,3	
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Pusa hispida		fibula, dis epiph	0.90	L	0	
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.40	R	0,X	
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.60	L	0	
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
4894	H06	33	ww	1	M	Indeterminate		unknown		I		
4894	H06	33	ww	19	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.60	R		
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Erignathus barbatus		tibia	0.30	R	3	
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.80	L		
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Erignathus barbatus		tibia	0.40	R		
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Erignathus barbatus		tibia	0.20	R	3	
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.90	R		
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.10	R		
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		phalanx, prox	0.30	I		

4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.30	L		
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.20	I		
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	R		
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
4974	H06	34	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.30	R		
4974	H06	34	3A	3	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
4974	H06	34	3A	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5003	H06	6	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		innominate	0.20	L		
5003	H06	6	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.60	R		
5003	H06	6	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.50	R		
5151	H06	33	3B	1	M	Canis lupus		ulna	0.40	R	3	
5151	H06	33	3B	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5118	H06	27	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.50	R	2	
5118	H06	27	3B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	long bone		I		
5118	H06	27	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC, 1, prox epiph.	1.00	L	0	
5118	H06	27	3B	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.30	L		
5118	H06	27	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.20	I		
5118	H06	27	3B	1	M	Indeterminate		humerus/femur	0.10	I		
5118	H06	27	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, prox epiph	0.60	L	0	
5118	H06	27	3B	12	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5100	H06	6	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.20	L	3	
5100	H06	6	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	femur	0.10	I		
5100	H06	6	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.10	L	3	
6145	H04	52	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
6145	H04	52	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	R		
6145	H04	52	2B	1	M	Carnivora		tooth, canine	0.70	I		
6145	H04	52	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	innominate	0.10	I		
6145	H04	52	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, astragalus	0.80	L		
6145	H04	52	2B	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6248	H04	51	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, astragalus	1.00	L		

6248	H04	51	2C	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	femur	0.30	R		
6248	H04	51	2C	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx	1.00	I		
6248	H04	51	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.30	M	0,0	
6248	H04	51	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia, prox epiph	0.90	R	0	
6248	H04	51	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.50	R		
6248	H04	51	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
6248	H04	51	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.10	L	0	
6248	H04	51	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, s	0.50	M	0	
6248	H04	51	2C	3	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
6248	H04	51	2C	8	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6026	H04	51	2B	3	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla		L		
6134	H04	51	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 2	1.00	R	3,0	
6134	H04	51	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	0	
6134	H04	51	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, atlas	0.70	M		
6219	H04	26	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia	0.20	R	3	
6219	H04	26	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	patella	1.00	R		
6121	H04	39	2B	1	M	Canidae		carpal, ulnare	1.00	R		
6121	H04	39	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	carpal/tarsal		I		
6121	H04	39	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, astragalus	1.00	R		
6121	H04	39	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, atlas	0.10	M		
6121	H04	39	2B	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6226	H04	34	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.50	M	0,0	
6226	H04	34	2C	1	M	Indeterminate		vert	0.10	M	0	
6226	H04	34	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	femur	0.10	R	3	
6226	H04	34	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5937	H04	51	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		radius	0.10	L	3	
5937	H04	51	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, cuboid	0.60	R		
5937	H04	51	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		humerus	0.25	L	3	
5937	H04	51	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	3	
5647	H04	26	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.60	L	2	

5647	H04	26	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	ulna	0.50	R		
5647	H04	26	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.50	L		
5647	H04	26	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		femur	0.10	L	3	
5647	H04	26	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5889	H04	52	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.10	L		
5889	H04	52	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5735	H04	33	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, prox	0.90	I		
5612	H04	52	ss	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5896	H04	33	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.90	L	3,3,3	
5896	H04	33	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC, 4	1.00	L	3,3	
5810	H04	51	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5920	H04	29	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		scapula	0.20	L		
5806	H04	34	2A	1	M	Erignathus barbatus		tibia	0.40	L		
5806	H04	34	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		MT, 1	0.90	L	3,X	
5977	H04	33	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
5977	H04	33	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6316	H04	33	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.20	L	3	
6316	H04	33	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.25	L		
6316	H04	33	2C	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6820	H04	51	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.60	R		
6820	H04	51	2E	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		MT, 3	1.00	R	3,3	
6820	H04	51	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	1.00	R	3,3,3	
6820	H04	51	2E	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
6820	H04	51	2E	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6704	H04	20	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	tarsal, astragalus	0.60	R		
6704	H04	20	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth		I		
6704	H04	20	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
6319	H04	33	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	humerus	0.20	R	3	
6319	H04	33	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6820	H04	51	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 5	0.60	L	X,3	

6820	H04	51	2E	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
6820	H04	51	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, astragalus	0.50	L		
6820	H04	51	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 3	0.80	R	3,0	
6820	H04	51	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.50	R		
6820	H04	51	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.20	L		
6820	H04	51	2E	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6508	H04	52	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.50	L		
6508	H04	52	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.40	L		
6330	H04	14	2C	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	0.90	I	3	
6330	H04	14	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, dis epiph	0.90	R	0	
6330	H04	14	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	long bone		I		
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, prox, hind	0.90	I		
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.60	R	3	
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.50	R	3	
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.10	R		
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, occipital	0.05	M		
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.40	L		
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Canis lupus		humerus	0.10	L		
6514	H04	51	2D	4	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.50	M	2,2	
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, ca, epiph	1.00	M	0	
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	patella	0.70	I		
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	MT, 5, dis epiph	1.00	L	0	
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT, 5, w/prox epiph	0.50	R	0	
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.10	R		
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		MT, 5	0.30	R	3	
6514	H04	51	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.30	L	0	
6514	H04	51	2D	6	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2298	H06	39	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	carpal, 2nd	1.00	L		
2298	H06	39	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.30	L		

2298	H06	39	2B	40	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1420	H06	5	2A	1	M	Vulpes lagopus		mandible	0.80	L		
2545	H06	11	2C	1	M	Canis lupus	cf. wolf	radius	0.40	R		
4723	H06	39	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l	0.80	M	3,3	
4723	H06	39	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		antler		I		
4723	H06	39	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
4723	H06	39	3A	1	G	Gastropod		operculum	1.00	I		
4723	H06	39	3A	14	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2120	H06	11	2B	1	M	Canis lupus	cf. wolf	vert, l	0.80	M	3,3	
2120	H06	11	2B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	0.30	I	2	
2120	H06	11	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2120	H06	11	2B	1	M	Ursus		tooth, molar, l 3rd	0.60	L		
2120	H06	11	2B	1	M	Ursus	l bear	tarsal, astragalus	0.80	L		
1851	H06	5	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tarsal, calcaneus	0.70	R		
1851	H06	5	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5017	H06	39	3A	1	M	Canis lupus		phalanx, prox	1.00	I	3	
5017	H06	39	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	auditory bulla	0.30	R		
5017	H06	39	3A	1	M	Carnivora		tooth, canine	0.50	I		
5017	H06	39	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
5017	H06	39	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 2	1.00	L	3,3	
5017	H06	39	3A	10	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5017	H06	39	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		I		
5017	H06	39	3A	1	M	Vulpes	cf.	cranium	0.40	M	2	
2480	H06	5	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	carpal/tarsal		I		
5014	H06	6	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.80	R		
5014	H06	6	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, temp	0.05	L		
5014	H06	6	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	MC	0.50	I	3,X	
5014	H06	6	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.25	I		
5014	H06	6	2A	7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1934	H06	6	1	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.20	M	3	

1934	H06	6	1	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		radius	0.25	L	3	
2910	H06	23	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.30	M	0,0	
1504	H06	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	MT, 1	0.40	L	3,X	
1504	H06	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.30	M	0,0	
1504	H06	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.10	R	0	
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	0.80	I	3	
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		vert, l	0.60	M	0,0	
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	L		
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		femur	0.10	L		
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Ursus americanus	cf.	fibula	0.40	L	3	
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	femur	0.10	I	3	
1837	H12	50	2B	30	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1837	H12	50	2B	1	M	Canis lupus	cf.	vert, t	0.20	M		
2164	H12	46	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	innominate	0.10	I	3	
2164	H12	46	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	long bone		I	2	
1875	H12	21	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	innominate	0.30	L	3	
1875	H12	21	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.70	R	X,3,3	
1875	H12	21	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.40	L		
1875	H12	21	2B	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.20	R		
1875	H12	21	2B	12	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2302	H12	50	2B	1	M	Canis lupus		ulna	0.30	R		
2302	H12	50	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		radius	0.30	R	3	
2302	H12	50	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	scapula	0.10	I		
2302	H12	50	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	radius	0.30	R		
2819	H12	18	2C	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.30	R		
2819	H12	18	2C	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, middle, hind	1.00	I		
2819	H12	18	2C	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.70	L		
2819	H12	18	2C	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.50	R		

2819	H12	18	2C	2	M	Phocidae		inner ear bone		I		
2819	H12	18	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	cranium, occipital	0.10	M		
2819	H12	18	2C	6	M	Phocidae	cf.	cranium		I		
2819	H12	18	2C	8	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2338	H12	42	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.90	L	3,3,3,	
2338	H12	42	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		antler		I		
2338	H12	42	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2268	H06	23	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		scapula	0.20	R	3	
2268	H06	23	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		femur	0.25	L	2	
4292	H06	23	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	patella	1.00	I		
4292	H06	23	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.10	L		
4292	H06	23	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth		I		
2514	H06	5	2C	3	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla		I		
2514	H06	5	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	long bone		I		
4446	H06	23	3A	3	G	Gastropod		operculum	1.00	I		
4446	H06	23	3A	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx	0.80	I		
4446	H06	23	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC, 3	1.00	R	3,0	
4446	H06	23	3A	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2710	H06	39	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2710	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.10	R		
2710	H06	39	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia	0.90	L	2,0	
4610	H06	39	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		I		
4610	H06	39	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, c	0.10	M		
4610	H06	39	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	1.00	R		
4610	H06	39	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth		I		
4610	H06	39	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.80	R	3	
4610	H06	39	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, t, epiph	0.90	M	0	
4610	H06	39	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	MC/MT epiph	1.00	I	0	
4610	H06	39	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tarsal, 2+3	1.00	R		
4610	H06	39	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	MT, 3	0.90	L	3,X	

4610	H06	39	3A	1	M	Vulpes		humerus	0.10	L		
4610	H06	39	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth, premolar, upper	0.80	L		
4610	H06	39	3A	8	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Canidae		humerus	0.40	L		
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		mandible	0.10	L		
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	MC	0.90	I	3,0	
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, t, l	0.50	M		
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia	0.20	R	3,X	
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	R		
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Pusa hispida	l	fibula	0.60	R	X,0	
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Pusa hispida	l	tibia	0.30	R	X,3	
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		phalanx, prox	0.20	I		
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, middle	0.30	I	3	
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, t	0.20	M	1	
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	3	
4916	H06	39	3C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, l	0.05	M	0	
4916	H06	39	3C	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	cranium		I		
4916	H06	39	3C	3	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
4916	H06	39	3C	3	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
4916	H06	39	3C	8	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4246	H06	15	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
4246	H06	15	3A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	1.00	I	0	
4246	H06	15	3A	2	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4713	H06	39	3B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, t	0.10	M	3	
4713	H06	39	3B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, middle	0.40	I	3	
4713	H06	39	3B	2	M	Gastropod		operculum	1.00	I		
4713	H06	39	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.20	L		
4713	H06	39	3B	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	patella	1.00	I		
4713	H06	39	3B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	0.30	I	3	
4713	H06	39	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tibia	0.40	L		

4713	H06	39	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.70	L	0,X	
4713	H06	39	3B	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	scapula	0.25	R		
4713	H06	39	3B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.50	L		
4713	H06	39	3B	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.30	L		
4713	H06	39	3B	6	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5087	H06	40	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		femur	0.20	R	3	
5087	H06	40	3A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		vert, l	0.70	M	X,3	
5087	H06	40	3A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
5087	H06	40	3A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, middle	0.20	I	3	
5087	H06	40	3A	1	M	Phocidae		tooth	0.90	I		
5087	H06	40	3A	1	M	Phocidae		tooth, canine	0.80	I		
5087	H06	40	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	vert, c	0.50	M	3,3	
5087	H06	40	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.70	L		
5087	H06	40	3A	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	vert		I		
5087	H06	40	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	long bone		I		
5087	H06			2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5087	H06	40	3A	15	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
5087	H06	40	3A	1	B	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
5032	H06	39	3C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla		I		
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Canidae		tooth		I		
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M	3	
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, ca	1.00	M	3,3	
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Canidae		mandible	0.10	I		
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	mandible/maxilla		I		
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, calcaneus	0.90	L		
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.70	R		
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, prox, hind	0.90	I	3	
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.60	L		
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.80	L	3	
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.10	L		

2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	radius, dis epiph	0.90	L	0	
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	0.90	L	0	
2878	H06	39	2C	13	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2878	H06	39	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur	0.30	R	3	
3627	H06	9	2D	1	M	Canis lupus		vert, axis	0.70	M		
3627	H06	9	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		Y
3627	H06	9	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.40	R		
3627	H06	9	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia, dis epiph	0.90	L	0	
3627	H06	9	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC	0.60	I	X,3	
3627	H06	9	2D	6	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2979	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, prox	0.40	I		
2979	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, prox	0.30	I	3	
2979	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	scapula	0.10	R		
2979	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	harp/grey	vert, l	0.70	M	3	
2979	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.50	R		
2979	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	ringed/harp	vert, c	0.70	M	3,3	
2979	H06	39	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2759	H06	39	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia, dis epiph	1.00	L	0	
2759	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.25	R	0	
2759	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 2	0.50	R	3,X	
2759	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, prox	0.20	I		
2759	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.50	R	X,X,3	
2759	H06	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.20	M	3	
2759	H06	39	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth		I		
2759	H06	39	2C	8	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2219	H06	11	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.90	R	3,3,3	
2219	H06	11	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT	0.80	I	X,3	
2219	H06	11	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.80	R	0	
2219	H06	11	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 2	0.60	R	3,X	
2219	H06	11	2B	1	M	Erignathus barbatus		MT, 1, prox epiph	1.00	L	0	

2219	H06	11	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.80	R		
2219	H06	11	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.20	L		
2219	H06	11	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.20	R		
2219	H06	11	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.20	L		
2219	H06	11	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.20	I	3	
2219	H06	11	2B	11	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6345	H04	39	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unknown		I		
6345	H04	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, astragalus	1.00	L		
6345	H04	39	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.50	R		
6345	H04	39	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
6345	H04	39	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.10	L	3	
6345	H04	39	2C	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
6346	H04	33	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.70	R	3,3,X	
6343	H04	39	2C	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		phalanx, prox, hind	0.70	I	3,X	
6343	H04	39	2C	6	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6433	H04	21	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6353	H04	27	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.60	M	3,3	
6353	H04	27	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M		
6377	H04	52	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.40	R		
6377	H04	52	2C	6	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla		I		
6377	H04	52	2C	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
6377	H04	52	2C	1	M	Rodentia	micro-mam	tibia	0.60	I		
2123	H06	4	2B	1	M	Odobenus rosmarus	cf.	scapula	0.60	R	3	
2123	H06	4	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	very l mam	rib		I		
2123	H06	4	2B	25	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2123	H06	4	2B	10	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2123	H06	4	2B	13	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2123	H06	4	2B	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1399	H06	5	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, calcaneus	0.90	L		
1399	H06	5	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.20	L		

1399	H06	5	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	cranium	0.10	M	1	
1399	H06	5	2A	27	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4563	H06	27	3A	1	M	Canis lupus		vert, c	0.60	M	0,0	
4563	H06	27	3A	1	M	Canis lupus		vert, t	0.40	M	0	
4563	H06	27	3A	1	M	Canis lupus		vert, l	0.60	M	0,0	
4563	H06	27	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.10	M	0	
4563	H06	27	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
4563	H06	27	3A	1	M	Canis lupus	cf.	vert, ca	0.90	M	0,0	
4563	H06	27	3A	20	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3671	H06	6	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	MC/MT epiph	1.00	I	0	
3671	H06	6	2D	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth		I		
3671	H06	6	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	innominate	0.60	R	3	
3671	H06	6	2D	33	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3302	H06	3	2D	1	M	Carnivora	m	tooth, canine		I		Y
4681	H06	27	ww	10	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3419	H06	3	2F	14	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3371	H06	3	2H	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.50	R		
3371	H06	3	2H	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.40	L		
3371	H06	3	2H	45	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4557	H06	27	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC/MT		I	3,0	
4557	H06	27	3A	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx	0.50	I	0	
4557	H06	27	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur, w/prox epiph	0.20	L	0	
4557	H06	27	3A	35	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
3298	H06	3	2D	1	M	Erignathus barbatus	cf.	ulna	0.90	L		
3298	H06	3	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, middle, hind	0.60	I	3	
3298	H06	3	2D	1	M	Indeterminate		unknown		I		
3298	H06	3	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.10	M	3	
3298	H06	3	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
3298	H06	3	2D	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		humerus	0.30	L	3	
3298	H06	3	2D	25	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		

3374	H06	3	2D	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	vert, ca	0.90	M	0,0	
3374	H06	3	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
3374	H06	3	2D	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.50	R	0	
3374	H06	3	2D	16	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2649	H12	47	2C	1	G	Gastropod		operculum	1.00	I		
2649	H12	47	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT, 5	0.60	R	3,X	
2649	H12	47	2C	1	M	indeterminate	l mam	unknown		I		
2874	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.60	M	0,0	
2874	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT, 5	1.00	L	3,3	
2874	H12	43	2C	16	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Canis lupus		phalanx, prox	0.70	I		
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	mandible/maxilla		I		
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Canis lupus		MC, 5	0.50	L	3,X	
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M		
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.30	L	0	
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Canis lupus		patella	1.00	I		
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Canis lupus	cf.	phalanx, prox	0.50	I		
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Canis lupus		MC, 2	0.20	L	3,X	
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.10	L	0	
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, occipital	0.10	M		
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, occipital	0.05	M		
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Canis lupus		MC/MT	0.10	I	3	
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	radius	0.20	R		
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT, 3	0.80	L	3,X	
2677	H12	29	2C	1	M	Canis lupus	cf.	ulna	0.20	L		
2677	H12	29	2C	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	cranium		I		
2677	H12	29	2C	240	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2677	H12	29	2C	2	M	Indeterminate		unknown		I		
2831	H12	29	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MC, 5	1.00	L	3,3	

2831	H12	29	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M		
2831	H12	29	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.20	M	0	
2831	H12	29	2C	3	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
2831	H12	29	2C	1	M	Canis lupus		vert, c	0.50	M	3,3	
2831	H12	29	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2831	H12	29	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, navicular	0.90	R		
2831	H12	29	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
2831	H12	29	2C	1	M	Carnivora	m-l mam	phalanx, prox	1.00	I	3	
2831	H12	29	2C	1	M	Canis lupus	cf.	vert, l	0.40	M	0,0	
2831	H12	29	2C	35	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2608	H12	39	2C	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	MT, 1	0.90	R	3,X	
2608	H12	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT, 1	0.90	L	3,3	
2608	H12	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.20	R		
2608	H12	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	MT, 3	0.20	R	3,X	
2608	H12	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	MT, 3	0.30	L	3,X	
2608	H12	39	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MC/MT	0.40	I	X,3	
2608	H12	39	2C	8	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2771	H12	43	2C	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unknown		I		
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		humerus	0.20	L	X,X,3	
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.10	L	2	
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, astragalus	1.00	R		
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, calcaneus	0.90	R		
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, prox, hind	0.70	I		
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I		
2771	H12	43	2C	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	tooth		I		
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.10	L	3	
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Indeterminate		unknown		I		
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	phalanx		I		
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	MT, 1	0.60	R	X,3	
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT, 1	0.30	R	3,X	

2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.20	L		
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Canis lupus		MC, 5	0.50	R	3,X	
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.10	R		
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth		I		
2771	H12	43	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l	0.70	M	0,0	
2771	H12	43	2C	145	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1531	H12	39	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1487	H12	29	2A	10	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1592	H12	63	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.30	M	0	
1592	H12	63	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	fibula, dis epiph	0.60	L	0	
1592	H12	63	2A	13	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1447	H12	39	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1698	H12	68	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	cranium, occipital	0.10	M		
1698	H12	68	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.70	L		
1698	H12	68	2A	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1451	H12	39	21	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		humerus	0.20	L		
1571	H12	38	2A	6	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2029	H12	29	2B	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2334	H12	68	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		I		
2334	H12	68	2B	19	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2228	H12	43	2B		M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2245	H12	76	2B	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2161	H12	60	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	tooth		I		
2161	H12	60	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tibia	0.50	R		
2205	H12	68	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tarsal, calcaneus	0.70	L		
2205	H12	68	2B	17	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2453	H12	47	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	patella	1.00	I		
2453	H12	47	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC, 1, prox epiph.	1.00	L	0	
2453	H12	47	2C	1	M	Canis lupus		mandible	0.90	R		
2054	H12	44	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tarsal, astragalus	0.25	L		

2054	H12	44	2B	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		tarsal, astragalus	0.50	R	
2201	H12	60	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.50	M	0,0
2201	H12	60	2B	11	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
1712	H12	68	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.90	R	3,3,3
1712	H12	68	2A	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
1764	H12	39	2B	1	M	Carnivora	l carnivore	tooth (ivory)		I	
1750	H12	43	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.30	R	
1750	H12	43	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
1915	H12	43	2B	1	M	Carnivora		mandible		I	
1887	H12	29	2B	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	phalanx, prox	0.40	I	3
1887	H12	29	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.40	L	
1887	H12	29	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I	
1887	H12	29	2B	75	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
1760	H12	60	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula, dis epiph	1.00	L	0
1760	H12	60	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		ulna	0.30	L	
1760	H12	60	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.20	R	
1760	H12	60	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	carpal/tarsal		I	
1760	H12	60	2A	1	M	Indeterminate		unknown		I	
1760	H12	60	2A	10	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
1869	H12	29	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tibia	0.90	L	3,3
1869	H12	29	2B	25	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
1860	H06	8	2B	1	M	Indeterminate		unknown		I	
1860	H06	8	2B	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
1433	H06	8	2A	10	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
1510	H06	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	maxilla	0.30	L	0
1510	H06	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	maxilla	0.20	R	
1510	H06	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	cf. seal	maxilla		I	
1510	H06	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I	
1510	H06	4	2A	11	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
1741	H06	45	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.05	L	

1741	H06	45	2A	10	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1823	H06	44	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		Y
1823	H06	44	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.80	L	X,X,3	
1823	H06	44	2A	14	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1648	H06	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1648	H06	4	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
1403	H06	44	1	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1954	H06	8	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	R		
1954	H06	8	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 2	0.30	R	3,X	
1954	H06	8	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1954	H06	8	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1818	H06	44	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tibia	0.20	R		
1574	H06	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	L		
1574	H06	4	2A	1	M	Canis lupus		innominate	0.20	L		
1574	H06	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
1574	H06	4	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus	juvenile?	vert, c	0.60	M		
1574	H06	4	2A	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2884	H06	45	2C	1	M	Canis lupus		innominate	0.50	R	3	
2884	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.70	R		
2884	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tooth	1.00	I		
2884	H06	45	2C	14	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	scapula	0.25	L	3	
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	1.00	L	3,3,3	
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.70	L	X,3,X	
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.70	L		
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 1	1.00	R	3,3	
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, temp	0.05	R		
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	humerus	0.40	L		
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	mandible/maxilla		I		
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	3,3	

2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.50	L			
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, navicular	0.80	R			
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib		I			
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		radius	0.30	L			
2912	H06	45	2C	39	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2912	H06	45	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib		I			
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	MT, 5	0.80	L	3,X		
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx	0.30	I			
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	3		
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		MC, 4	1.00	R	3,3		
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	cranium		I			
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, temp	0.05	R			
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M			
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.10	L			
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.05	I			
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.10	R	X,0,X		
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.30	R			
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.50	L	0		
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	femur	0.10	I			
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, middle, hind	1.00	I	3		
2761	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	MC, 2	1.00	L	3,3		
2761	H06	45	2C	220	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2504	H06	44	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.20	L			
2504	H06	44	2C	27	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			
2623	H06	45	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, t	0.70	M	2,X		
2623	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus, dis epiph	1.00	R	0		
2623	H06	45	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, navicular	0.60	R			
2623	H06	45	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M			
2623	H06	45	2C	26	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I			

2273	H06	45	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT, 3	0.60	R	3,X	
2273	H06	45	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	vert, s	0.20	M	0,X	
2273	H06	45	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	0.30	M	0	
2273	H06	45	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.30	M	0,0	
2273	H06	45	2B	104	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2430	H06	4	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.20	R		
2430	H06	4	2C	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	tooth, canine	0.60	I		
2430	H06	4	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		radius	0.50	R	3	
2430	H06	4	2C	7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2479	H06	4	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.25	R		
2479	H06	4	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	L		
2479	H06	4	2C	12	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2502	H06	8	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M		
2441	H06	8	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		carpal, scapholunar	1.00	R		
2441	H06	8	2C	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.60	R		
2441	H06	8	2C	6	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2656	H06	44	2C	25	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
4944	H12	44	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.40	M	0,0	
4944	H12	44	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M		
4944	H12	44	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	3,X	
4944	H12	44	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.50	M	2,2	
4944	H12	44	3A	2	B	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
4944	H12	44	3A	15	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2918	H12	43	2C	11	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2918	H12	43	2C	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable		I		
2091	H06	4	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tarsal, calcaneus	0.90	R		
2091	H06	4	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur, dis epiph	0.90	L	0	
2091	H06	4	2B	1	M	Canis lupus		mandible	0.30	R		
2091	H06	4	2B	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2091	H06	4	2B	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		

2091	H06	4	2B	5	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2091	H06	4	2B	16	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2079	H06	44	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable		I		
2079	H06	44	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 5	0.40	R	X,3	
2079	H06	44	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.60	R		
2079	H06	44	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.90	L	3,3,3	
2079	H06	44	2B	45	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I		
2192	H06	45	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I		

Appendix C – Kongu (IgCv-7) Faunal Catalogue

Cat #	Ft.	U	Lv	# sp	Cl.	Taxon	Certainty	Element	Co.	S.	EF	W
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3242	WTST2	3	2F	88	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3191	WTST2	3	2E	117	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3191	WTST2	3	2E	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3300	WTST2	1	2F	18	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3300	WTST2	1	2F	6	I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3300	WTST2	1	2F	24	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3271	ET	5	2D	2	I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3271	ET	5	2D	4	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3271	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3271	ET	5	2D	46	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3294	WTST2	2	SW	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3294	WTST2	2	SW	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3297	WTST2	1	SW	8	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3297	WTST2	1	SW	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1796	WTST2	2	2A	60	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1796	WTST2	2	2A	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1793	WTST2	3	2A	7	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1793	WTST2	3	2A	253	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			

1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	F	Indeterminate		rib	0.00			
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.20			
1566	ET	4	2A	1	I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1566	ET	4	2A	217	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1946	WTST2	3	2A	14	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1416	ET	5	1	20	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1812	ET	4	2B	43	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1812	ET	4	2B	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1811	ET	4	2B	5	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1811	ET	4	2B	2	M	Cetacea		baleen	0.00			
1811	ET	4	2B	109	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1918	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1192	WTS	T1	SS	1	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1244	ET	4	2A	39	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1231	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1220	ET	4	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		sternebra	1.00			
1224	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1230	ET	4	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1216	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1194	WTS	T1	2A	8	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1248	ET	5	1	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		antler	0.00			
1251	ET	3	3D	133	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1284	WTS	T1	2B	128	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1183	WTS	T2	2F	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			

1183	WTS	T2	2F	1	I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1183	WTS	T2	2F	5	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1270	WTS	T1		28	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1191	WTS	T1	SS	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1196	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1184	WTS	T2	2F	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1285	WTS	T1	2C	17	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1105	WTS	T2	2D	72	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1103	WTS	T2	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1103	WTS	T2	2C	51	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1086	WTS	T2	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1113	ET	4	SS	10	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1105	WTS	T2	2D	69	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1098	WTS	T2	2C	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1179	WTS	T2		1	M	Indeterminate	cf. whale	unidentifiable	0.00			
1181	WTS	T2		27	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	maxilla	0.80	M	3	
1069	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1032	CT	2	2C	2	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable	0.00			
1121	ET	4	2A	1	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1112	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1175	CT	2	3A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1140	ET	3	3B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1176	CT	2	3A	356	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1115	ET	4	2A	77	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			

1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1057	WTS	T1	2B	161	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1006	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Carnivora	l carnivore	tooth	0.00			
1117	ET	4	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1122	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tibia	0.70	R		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	74	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1373	WTST2	1	2A		I	Indeterminate		fur and feathers	0.00			
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1373	WTST2	1	2A	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1373	WTST2	1	2A	345	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3247	ET	5	2D	4	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3247	ET	5	2D	130	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1092	WTS	T2	2E	86	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1092	WTS	T2	2E	9	M	Indeterminate		fur and feathers	0.00			
1092	WTS	T2	2E	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1070	WTS	T1	2A	73	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1057	WTS	T1	2B	2	I	Indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1057	WTS	T1	2B	240	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1070	WTS	T1	2A	2	I	Indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1070	WTS	T1	2A	54	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur	0.30	R		
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1000	WTS	T1	2B	15	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			

1001	WTS	T1	2A	23	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1372	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1372	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1372	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1115	ET	4	2A	11	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
1249	ET	5	1	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
1244	ET	4	2A	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
1244	ET	4	2A	63	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3156	ET	5	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3152	WTST2	1	2D	13	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3142	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3125	ET	4	3A	5	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3051	CT	2	3C PED	49	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3048	CT	1	3D	45	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3048	CT	1	3D	4	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3143	WTST2	1	2D	41	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3143	WTST2	1	2D	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3143	WTST2	1	2D	8	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3147	WTST2	1	2D	42	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3131	WTST2	1	2E	23	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3131	WTST2	1	2E	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3075	ET	5	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3055	CT	2	3D	14	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3127	ET	4	3A	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3006	WTST2	3	2E	51	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3006	WTST2	3	2E	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3006	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3015	WTST2	2	2F	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y

3028	CT	1	3C	42	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3421	ET	4	NW	15	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3437	CT	2	3D	6	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3401	CT	2	3D	16	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3424	ET	4	3D	10	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3424	ET	4	3D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3356	ET	3	3B	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3334	ET	4	3B	4	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3308	WTST2	3	2F	85	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3273	ET	5	2D	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3303	WTST2	3	SW	3	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3389	ET	5	2D	50	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3389	ET	5	2D	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			Y
3301	WTST2	2	2F	1	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3393	CT	1	3D	260	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3393	CT	1	3D	2	M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
3233	WTST2	3	2F		M	Cetacea		unidentifiable	0.00			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		radius	0.60	R	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phoca vitulina		femur, dis epiph	0.90	L	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l	0.70	M	0,0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		fibula	0.50	R		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, c, atlas	0.30	M		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	scapula	0.50	R	3	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.30	R	2	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT 5	0.70	R		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	ulna, dis epiph	1.00	L	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia, prox epiph	0.90	R	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.40	L		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Canis lupus		ulna	1.00	L	3	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Vulpes lagopus		humerus	0.40	L	2	

1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.30	R		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Canis lupus familiaris	cf.	tarsal, astragalus	0.90	L		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		MC 3	1.00	R	3,0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.20	L		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	ulna	0.80	L		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC 2	1.00	R	3,2	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, t, upper	0.60	M	3,2	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.30	L		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna, dis epiph	0.60	I	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna, dis epiph	0.80	L	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.30	I		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC 1	1.00	L	0,2	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	carpal, radial	1.00	L		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, head epiph	0.70	R	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Corvus corax		humerus	0.20	L		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t, mid	0.40	M	0,0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, occipital	0.10	M		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.20	R	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Uria lomvia		furculum	0.30	M		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Cepphus		furculum	0.30	M		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Corvus corax		coracoid	0.60	L		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 3	1.00	L	3,0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	carpal, 1	0.90	R		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Uria		furculum	0.20	M		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	ringed/harp	femur, dis epiph	0.90	L	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	patella	1.00	R		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.20	L		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, t, lower	0.80	M	X,0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC 1	1.00	R	0,2	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	1.00	R	0,0,0	

1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t, lower	0.90	M	0,0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, c, atlas	1.00	M		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	3	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t, epiph	0.80	M	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Corvus corax		scapula	0.70	L		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		humerus	0.30	L	1	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.40	M	0,0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	ossified costal cart.	0.00			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	patella	1.00	I		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	0.90	R	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur, dis epiph	0.90	R	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur	0.70	L	0,0,X	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	3	M	Phocidae	cf. s seal	vert, c, epiph	0.90	M	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	carpal, radial	1.00	R		
3401	CT	2	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, ca	0.70	M	0,0	
3401	CT	2	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, sacral/ca	0.30	M	0,X	
3401	CT	2	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	vert, sacral, lower	0.30	M	0,X	
3401	CT	2	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, epiph	0.60	M	0	
3401	CT	2	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	sacrum, S1	0.60	M	X,0	
3401	CT	2	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, ca	1.00	M	0,0	
3401	CT	2	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, sacral, terminal	0.40	M		
3401	CT	2	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, sacral, epiph	1.00	M	0	
3401	CT	2	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.10	R		
3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus, dis epiph	0.70	L	0	
3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	ringed/harbour	phalanx, prox 1, fore	1.00	L	0,3	
3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT	0.90		X,3	
3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	ringed/harbour	radius	0.90	R	3,X	
3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.20	R	1,X	
3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Indeterminate		vert, epiph	0.90	M	0	
3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT 1	0.90	L	3,3	
3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, l, lower	0.70	M	3,3	

3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	sacrum	0.80	M	0,1,0	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.20	L		
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT 3	0.50	L	3,X	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	0	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		phalanx, mid, hind	1.00	L	0	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, sacral, lower	0.90	M	0,0	
3389	ET	5	2D	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, epiph	0.70	M	0	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.50	M	0,X	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC/MT	0.40	R	X,3	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur, dis epiph	0.10	R	0	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	cf. harbour	vert, c	0.40	M	0,0	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT 4	1.00	R	3,3	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	0	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate		vert	0.10	M		
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.70	R	3,X	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Canis lupus		scapula	0.30	R	3	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	tibia, prox epiph	0.90	R	0	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phoca vitulina		humerus	0.10	L		
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phoca vitulina		innominate	0.30	R		
3424	ET	4	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, ca	0.30	M	2,X	
3424	ET	4	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida		carpal, radial	0.80	L		
3424	ET	4	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.30	R		
3393	CT	1	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.70	L		
3393	CT	1	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.10	R	0	
3393	CT	1	3D	1	M	Phocidae	ringed/harbour	auditory bulla	0.30	L		
3393	CT	1	3D	1	M	Phocidae	ringed/harbour	phalanx, dis	0.50		3	
3393	CT	1	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, temporal	0.10	L		
3393	CT	1	3D	1	M	Indeterminate		vert	0.10	M		
3393	CT	1	3D	1	M	Indeterminate		vert	0.10	M		
3393	CT	1	3D	1	M	Indeterminate		scapula	0.10	I		

3393	CT	1	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 4	0.90	R	3,X	
3393	CT	1	3D	1	M	Phocidae	cf. ringed	carpal, scapholunar	0.90	L		
3393	CT	1	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.20	R		
3393	CT	1	3D	7	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00			
3437	CT	2	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	carpal, radial	1.00	L		
3437	CT	2	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, dis, hind	1.00	L	0	
3143	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 1, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
3143	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	1.00	L	0,3	
3143	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
3143	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.90	R	3,X	
3143	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		MC 2	1.00	R	3,0	
3048	CT	1	3D	1	M	Indeterminate		vert	0.10	M		
3048	CT	1	3D	1	M	Indeterminate		vert	0.10	M		
3048	CT	1	3D	1	M	Canis lupus	cf. familiaris	MT 4	1.00	L	3,3	
3048	CT	1	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia, prox epiph	0.60	L	0	
3048	CT	1	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
3048	CT	1	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, c, 3	0.70	M	3,3	
3048	CT	1	3D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00		0	
3006	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur, dis epiph	0.80	R	0	
3006	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	vert, c	0.60	M	0,0	
3006	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phoca vitulina	cf.	ulna	0.50	R		
3006	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00		0	
3006	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.20	I		
3006	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c, epiph	1.00	M	0	
3131	WTST2	1	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
3131	WTST2	1	2E	1	M	Phocidae	cf. s seal	phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
3131	WTST2	1	2E	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, l	0.10	M		
3131	WTST2	1	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT 5	0.90	R	3,0	

3131	WTST2	1	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l	0.50	M	3,3	
3131	WTST2	1	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, l	0.60	M	0,0	
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Indeterminate		vert	0.10	M		
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.10	L	3	
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT	0.90		0,3	
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, zygomatic	0.90	L		
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.10	L		
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		ulna	0.90	L	0,X	
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		phalanx, prox fore	1.00	R	2,3	
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, c	0.20	M	0	
3055	CT	2	3D	1	M	Canis lupus		phalanx, prox	1.00		2,3	
3055	CT	2	3D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00			
3051	CT	2	3C PED	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		phalanx, dis	0.80			
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	vert	0.30	M	0,X	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.20	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, t, 1/2	0.20	M		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, mid, hind	1.00	I	0,3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.90	R	3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	vert, ca	1.00	M	2,0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	claw, keratin	0.90	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT 5	0.20	R	3,X	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		ulna	0.60	R	X,0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		radius, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 3	0.30	R	3,X	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MC 3	1.00	R	3,2	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	fibula, dis epiph	1.00	L	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	B	Indeterminate	l bird	radius		I		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, l	0.90	M	0,0	

3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, mid, fore	1.00	I	3,3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, mid, fore	1.00	L	0,3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	fibula	0.80	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.30	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.90	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	patella	1.00	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, mid, fore	1.00	I	0,3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.50	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	MC 1, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, dis	1.00	I	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	sternebra	1.00	M	0,0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.50	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	0,3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.80	L	3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 4	1.00	R	3,0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		MC 5	1.00	L	3,0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia/fibula	0.70	R	3,X	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	fibula	0.80	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	femur	1.00	L	3,2,1	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.90	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.40	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC 3	1.00	R	3,0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.70	R	3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.30	L	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, navicular	0.90	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	fibula, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, t	0.80	M	3,3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 4	0.30	L	3,X	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.60	L	0,X	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, t 1	0.20	M		

3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, c, atlas	1.00	M	3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC 5	1.00	L	3,3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	scapula	0.00			
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.40	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.20	R	X,0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	scapula	0.00	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.30	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		ulna	0.80	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	harbour/harp	mandible	0.60	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate		ossified costal cart.	0.00			
3247	ET	5	2D	5	M	Indeterminate		vert	0.10	M		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.80	L	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	5	M	Indeterminate		vert, epiph	0.90	M	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	scapula	0.00		0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	vert, t	0.20	M		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Canis lupus familiaris	cf.	tarsal, astragalus	0.90	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		ulna	0.90	L	0,X	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia, dis epiph	1.00	L	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, dis	1.00	I	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Vulpes lagopus	cf.	vert, t	0.30	M	3,3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		MC 1	1.00	R	0,2	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx	1.00	I	0,3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.30	L		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Canis lupus familiaris	cf.	humerus	0.90	L	3,3	
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.95	R		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.50	R		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.30	L	3	
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Vulpes		vert, c, upper	0.90	M	3,3	

1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		scapula	0.70	L	3	
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Larus		furculum	0.30	M		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.80	R	0	
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	1.00	L	0,0,0	
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		patella	1.00	R		
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Martes americana		tooth, canine, lower	0.80	R		
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, calcaneus	1.00	L	0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	humerus	1.00	R	0,0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.80	L		
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		radius	0.90	R	3,X	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	1.00	L	0,0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, astragalus	1.00	L		
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Lepus arcticus		maxilla	0.70	R		
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	1.00	L	0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Canis lupus familiaris	cf.	mandible	0.90	R		
1918	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.60	L		
1918	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phoca vitulina	cf.	mandible	0.40	R		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.70	R		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	1.00	R	0,0,0	
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	patella	0.90	R		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	humerus, prox epiph	1.00	L	0	
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.90	R	X,0,0	
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		femur	1.00	R	3,3,3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	harp/grey	MT 1	1.00	R	3,3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.90	R	0,0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.90	R	2,3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.90	L	3,3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		tarsal, astragalus	0.90	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	1.00	L	2,3	

1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, c, lower	0.90	M	0,0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.50	L	0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.30	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	scapula	0.25	R	3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	L	0,3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	innominate	0.25	L		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, 3rd cuneiform	0.90	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.25	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia, prox epiph	0.60	R	0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.30	L	3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		scapula	0.40	L	3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.40	M	3,X	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.30	M	0,X	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.90	R	X,0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.50	L	0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	tarsal, calcaneus	1.00	L		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	innominate	0.50	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		vert, sacral	0.90	M	X,3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.80	L		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Canis lupus		scapula	0.25	L		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	ringed/harbour	humerus	0.90	L	3,3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		tarsal, calcaneus	0.90	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	ringed/harbour	tarsal, astragalus	1.00	L		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		tarsal, calcaneus	1.00	L	0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	ossified costal cart.	0.00			
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	tarsal, navicular	1.00	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.70	L	0,0,0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae		claw, keratin covering	0.00			
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	radius	0.80	L		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, cuboid	1.00	L		

1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, cuboid	0.60	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, prox epiph	0.80	R	0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	fibula, dis epiph	1.00	L	0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	B	Larus		humerus	0.30	L		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		radius	0.30	L	2	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.90	R	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia	0.60	R		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	1.00	R	0,0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.80	R		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.70	L	3	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.80	R	3	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.80	R		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	L		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	R	3,3	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	B	Alcidae	l Alcidae	coracoid	0.90	R		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		cranium, frontal	0.20	M	1	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.80	R	3	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		sacrum	1.00	M	3	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.90	L		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		mandible	0.30	L		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	scapula	0.40	L	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		cranium	0.20	M	3	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	femur	0.90	L	0,0,0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	B	Alcidae	l Alcidae	humerus	0.70	L		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	B	Alcidae	l Alcidae	furculum	0.50	M		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, mid, hind	1.00	I	0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	rib	0.80	L		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib	0.30	R		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.00	R		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus	cf. fetal	long bone	0.00	I	0	

1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC 3	1.00	L	3,0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 5, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 4	1.00	R	3,0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 4	0.90	R	3,0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, mid, hind	0.90	I		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	patella	1.00	I		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, dis	1.00	I	2	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	humerus, prox proc	0.05	I		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, dis epiph.	1.00	I	0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 1, prox epiph	0.60	R	0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur, dis epiph	0.80	R	0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.80	M	0,0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, epiph	0.80	M	0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert		M	0,0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c, axis	0.90	M	2	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, prox, hind, w/epiph	1.00	I	0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.90	M	0,0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.60	R	3,3,X	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur, head epiph	1.00	I	0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT 5	1.00	R	3,0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.20	L		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.90	L	0,X	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.90	L	3,3,3	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus, w/dis epiph	1.00	L	0,0,0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.20	L	3	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M		

1001	WTS	T1	2A	2	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.00	L		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf. s seal	rib 1	1.00	R	0,0	
1001	WTS	T1	2A	4	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	B	Indeterminate		long bone	0.00	I		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	ulna	0.00	I		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	1	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	carpometacarpus	0.20	I		
1001	WTS	T1	2A	2	B	Indeterminate		long bone	0.00	I		
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	cf. s seal	vert, t	0.50	M	0,0	
1000	WTS	T1	2B	2	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	1.00	I		
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
1000	WTS	T1	2B	2	M	Phocidae	cf. s seal	vert	0.30	M	0,0	
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.60	R	3	
1000	WTS	T1	2B	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	0.90	M	0	
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.90	L		
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	R		
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1000	WTS	T1	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.00	M		
1000	WTS	T1	2B	6	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	tibiotarsus	0.00	I		
1000	WTS	T1	2B	1	B	Charadriiformes		femur	0.70	R		
1092	WTS	T2	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	1.00	R	3,3,3	
1092	WTS	T2	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.30	L	0	
1092	WTS	T2	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l	0.40	M	0,0	
1092	WTS	T2	2E	2	M	Phocidae	cf.	vert, epiph	0.70	M	0	
1092	WTS	T2	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	cranium, temporal	0.10	R		
1092	WTS	T2	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	scapula	0.20	L	3	
1092	WTS	T2	2E	1	M	Phocidae		inner ear bone	0.70	I		
1092	WTS	T2	2E	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	cranium	0.00	I		

1092	WTS	T2	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.50	R		
1092	WTS	T2	2E	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.40	M	3,3	
1092	WTS	T2	2E	6	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	tibia/fibula	0.50	R	3	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, prox epiph	0.80	L	0	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, c, atlas	0.20	M		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	cranium	0.00	I		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	2	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.00	I		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.50	L		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, epiph	0.70	M	0	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.10	L		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.20	L	0	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Rangifer tarandus	cf.	rib	0.20	I		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	MT 5	0.40	R	X,2	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida		MC 4	1.00	R	3,3	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Canis lupus		patella	1.00	I		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.10	R	0	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	l seal	MT 5	0.60	R	3,X	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	L		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Canis lupus		MC/MT	0.20	I		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert,	0.05	M	0	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.20	R		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l	0.50	M	0	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib, head epiph	1.00	I	0	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tibia	0.40	L		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	33	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	l seal	vert, c, atlas	0.90	M		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	l seal	tarsal, navicular	0.70	R		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tibia, w/prox epiph	0.50	R	0	

1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	vert, c	0.90	M	3,3	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	patella	0.90	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	2	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, mid, fore	1.00	I	2	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.60	L	X,X,0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.80	M	0,0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 1, prox epiph	0.60	L	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.70	R		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	0.90	I	3	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.30	I	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.50	L	3	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	5	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.70	M	0,0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Vulpes		innominate	0.30	L	3	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	fibula	0.70	R	X,0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.80	R	0,X	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	vert	0.30	M	0,X	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	4	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	7	M	Phocidae	cf.	vert, epiph	0.80	M	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, t	0.50	M	0,0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.05	I	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, 1st cuneiform	0.80	L		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	sternebra	1.00	M	0,0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.05	I	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	7	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.60	R	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	2	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	I		

1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, cuboid	0.90	R		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, epiph	1.00	I	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf. m seal	patella	0.70	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Vulpes	cf.	patella	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	humerus	0.40	L		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	humerus	0.30	L		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.80	L	3	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.70	L		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	4	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.00	R		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	vert, t	0.60	M	3,X	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	innominate	0.80	R	3	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.10	I	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.40	I	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c, atlas	0.10	M		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	vert, ca, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	MT	0.50	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	carpal/tarsal	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t, epiph	0.80	M	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib, head epiph	1.00	I	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	G	Indeterminate		operculum	0.50	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	1.00	R	0,0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.20	M		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.20	M		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	innominate	0.30	R		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.90	M	1,1	

1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	ulna	1.00	R	0,0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	L		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	L		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, navicular	1.00	R		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur, dis epiph	0.80	R	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf. s seal	vert, ca	1.00	M	0,0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, w/prox epiph	0.90	L	0,0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, dis	1.00	I	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, l	0.10	M		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	0.30	M	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.10	M	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.20	L		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	humerus	0.70	L		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	1	B	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1070	WTS	T1	2A	2	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	sternum	0.20	I		
3300	WTST2	1	2F	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	vert, c, w/epiphyses	0.90	M	0,0	
3300	WTST2	1	2F	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	femur	0.50	R	3,X,X	
3300	WTST2	1	2F	1	M	Canis lupus		radius	0.10	R	3	
3300	WTST2	1	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	0,0	
3300	WTST2	1	2F	1	M	Phocidae		claw, keratin covering	1.00	I		
3300	WTST2	1	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.20	R	X,X,0	
3300	WTST2	1	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	0.80	M	0	
3300	WTST2	1	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	phalanx	0.40	I		
3300	WTST2	1	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	vert, t	0.30	M	1,0	
3300	WTST2	1	2F	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3300	WTST2	1	2F	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx, prox	0.70	I	2	
3297	WTST2	1	SW	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.60	R		
3294	WTST2	2	SW	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M	2,X	

3294	WTST2	2	SW	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	scapula	0.50	R		
3294	WTST2	2	SW	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3271	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	mandible	0.70	L		
3271	ET	5	2D	1	M	Canis lupus		humerus	0.25	R	X,3	
3271	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tibia	0.70	R		
3271	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	vert, c, atlas	0.70	M		
3271	ET	5	2D	2	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.00	I		
3271	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.30	R		
3271	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	0,X	
3271	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
3271	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae		tooth, canine	1.00	I		
3271	ET	5	2D	1	M	Canidae		phalanx, prox	0.80	I	3	
3271	ET	5	2D	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.00	I		
3271	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.25	L	0,X	
3271	ET	5	2D	6	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Canis lupus		femur	0.70	R	X,3	
3242	WTST2	3	2F	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.00	I		
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx	0.60	I		
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx, mid, fore	1.00	I	2	
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.20	M	0,0	
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid, fore	1.00	I	0	
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	MC/MT	0.30	I	3,X	
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	mandible	0.20	R		
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	mandible	0.60	R		
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Carnivora	m	tooth, canine	0.60	I		
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.30	R		
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Erignathus barbatus	cf.	mandible	0.60	R		
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	0.40	I	3	
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.30	I	0	

3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tibia/fibula, prox epiph	0.30	L	0	
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur, w/dis epiph	0.80	L	0,0,0	
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.30	L	0	
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, l	0.30	M	3,X	
3242	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3242	WTST2	3	2F	4	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.00	I		
3242	WTST2	3	2F	4	G	Indeterminate		operculum	1.00	I		
3242	WTST2	3	2F	17	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Canis lupus		humerus	0.70	L	X,3	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	R		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.60	R		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, cuboid	1.00	R		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT 4	1.00	R	3,3	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	cf. grey seal	auditory bulla	0.70	L		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae		inner ear bone	1.00	I		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, sacral	0.10	M	0	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, occipital	0.05	M		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia/fibula, prox epiph	0.80	R	0	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		ulna	0.60	L	0,X	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	carpal/tarsal	0.80	I		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, sacral	0.30	M	0,0	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	G	Indeterminate		operculum	0.30	I		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.30	L		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	tibia	0.70	R	0,X	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula, dis epiph	0.80	L	0	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	2	M	Phocidae		claw, keratin covering	1.00	I		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.80	L		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Canis lupus	cf.	phalanx, prox	1.00	I	3	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, c, axis	0.90	M	3	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	L		

3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 3	0.30	R	3	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 5	0.90	L	3,0	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Canis lupus		ulna, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae		humerus	0.10	R	1	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia, dis epiph	0.50	I	0	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	MT 3	0.90	R	3,0	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.20	L		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, prox epiph	1.00	L	0	
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	fibula	0.60	L		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	auditory bulla	0.50	R		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	39	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3191	WTST2	3	2E	1	B	Indeterminate		long bone	0.00	I		
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur	0.80	L	3,X,3	
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, l	0.80	M	1,0	
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, navicular	0.60	R		
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	0,0	
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	vert, t, w/epiph	0.80	M	0,0	
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	cf. s seal	vert, l	0.20	M	3	
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	0.40	M	0	
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	0.80	I	3	
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	innominate	0.05	I		
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	0.70	I	2	
1284	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid	1.00	I	2	
1284	WTS	T1	2B	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.20	I	2	
1284	WTS	T1	2B	2	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.10	I	0	
1284	WTS	T1	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1284	WTS	T1	2B	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.00	M		

1284	WTS	T1	2B	38	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1183	WTS	T2	2F	1	M	Canis lupus		femur	0.70	R	3	
1183	WTS	T2	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.20	R	0	
1183	WTS	T2	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1183	WTS	T2	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.10	I	0	
1183	WTS	T2	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1183	WTS	T2	2F	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1183	WTS	T2	2F	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I	0	
1183	WTS	T2	2F	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	maxilla	0.60	M	3	
1183	WTS	T2	2F	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l	0.30	M	0	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	innominate	0.05	I		
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.30	R		
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	carpal, pisiform	1.00	L		
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	carpal, scapholunar	1.00	L		
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 5	0.20	L	3,X	
1251	ET	3	3D	5	M	Phocidae		claw, keratin covering	0.00	I		
1251	ET	3	3D	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 1	0.20	L	3	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae		tooth	1.00	I		
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	carpal, triquetrum	1.00	R		
1251	ET	3	3D	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.20	M	0	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida		MC 3	1.00	R	3,0	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	0.80	I		
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.50	R	0	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae		vert, t, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	0.20	I		
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx	0.50	I	0	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.20	L	0	

1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	phalanx	0.30	I		
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	ulna	0.10	I	0	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.00	L		
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	MC 3	1.00	L	3,0	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	0.80	I		
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	l seal	phalanx, prox, hind	0.20	R	3	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, 3rd cuneiform	1.00	L		
1251	ET	3	3D	2	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	1.00	I		
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.40	L	3	
1251	ET	3	3D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, 3rd cuneiform	1.00	R		
1251	ET	3	3D	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.00	M		
1251	ET	3	3D	4	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1251	ET	3	3D	25	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1194	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	innominate	0.60	L	3	
1194	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.90	R	3	
1194	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	MT 1	1.00	L	2,3	
1194	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.40	L		
1194	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur	0.25	L		
1194	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Phocidae		vert, ca	0.90	M	0,0	
1194	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1194	WTS	T1	2A	1	B	Uria	cf.	humerus	0.30	R		
1194	WTS	T1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.30	M		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, t, epiph	0.80	M	0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf. s seal	radius, dis epiph	0.90	L	0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, t	0.70	M	0,0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.20	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	MC/MT	0.20	I	0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx	0.80	I		

1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	tarsal, 1st cuneiform	1.00	L		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	l seal	vert, c, axis	0.80	M	0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.50	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.50	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib, epiph	1.00	I	0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l, w/epiph	0.40	M	0,X	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	MC/MT	1.00	I	3,0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Vulpes		vert, t, lower	0.90	M	2,X	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	B	Indeterminate		tarsometatarsus	0.30	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1192	WTS	T1	SS	1	M	Erignathus barbatus	cf.	vert, c, last	1.00	M	0,0	
1192	WTS	T1	SS	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.30	L		
1192	WTS	T1	SS	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 1	0.50	L	X,3	
1270	WTS	T1		2	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
1270	WTS	T1		1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib, head epiph	1.00	I	0	
1270	WTS	T1		1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.60	L	0	
1270	WTS	T1		2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1270	WTS	T1		1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid	1.00	I	0	
1270	WTS	T1		1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
1270	WTS	T1		1	M	Phocidae	s seal	patella	1.00	I		
1270	WTS	T1		5	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.00	I		
1270	WTS	T1		1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx	0.30	I	0	
1270	WTS	T1		3	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.30	M	0,0	
1270	WTS	T1		6	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1270	WTS	T1		7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1249	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	scapula	0.50	R		
1249	ET	5	1	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	1.00	R	3	
1249	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	vert, c, atlas	0.80	M		

1249	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	1.00	L	0,0,0	
1249	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	1.00	L	0	
1249	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.10	R	3	
1249	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	vert, c	0.70	M	2,3	
1249	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	vert, t	0.30	M	3,3	
1249	ET	5	1	2	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.00	R		
1249	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.00	R		
1293	WTST2	3	SS	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	1.00	R		
1293	WTST2	3	SS	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib 1	0.90	L	0	
1293	WTST2	3	SS	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib	0.60	L		
1293	WTST2	3	SS	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tibia	0.60	R		
1293	WTST2	3	SS	2	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib	0.00	L	3	
1293	WTST2	3	SS	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.60	L	0	
1293	WTST2	3	SS	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	0.80	M	0	
1293	WTST2	3	SS	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.90	R	3	
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	fibula	0.60	L		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Cetacea	cf.	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1115	ET	4	2A	2	M	Phocidae		phalanx	0.00	I		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	claw, keratin covering	1.00	I		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, calcaneus	1.00	L		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.60	L		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	l seal	fibula, dis epiph	1.00	L	0	
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur, head epiph	1.00	L	0	
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, l	0.25	M	3	
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT 3	1.00	L	3,3	
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.50	R	0	
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	phalanx, dis	1.00	I	3	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MC 2	0.70	R	3,3	

1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Ursus maritimus	cf.	MT 1	1.00	L	3,3	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	tibia	0.70	R	X,0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.60	R	3	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.60	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l	0.50	M	0,0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, cuboid	1.00	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	cranium, occipital	0.30	M		
1244	ET	4	2A	2	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.05	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	mandible	0.50	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, astragalus	1.00	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		claw, keratin covering	1.00	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		fibula, dis epiph	0.70	I	0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MT 5	1.00	R	3,2	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	humerus	0.80	L	X,3,3	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 1, prox epiph	1.00	L	0	
1244	ET	4	2A	4	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.30	L	3	
1244	ET	4	2A	2	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx	0.00	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	phalanx, dis	1.00	I	2	
1244	ET	4	2A	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.00	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, t	0.20	M		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	scapula	0.40	R	3	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		radius, prox epiph	0.50	R	0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	innominate	0.30	L	3	
1244	ET	4	2A	2	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	1.00	I	3	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	auditory bulla	0.30	L		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.50	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.25	R		

1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, astragalus	1.00	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	MC/MT	0.80	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	carpal, scapholunar	1.00	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Carnivora	m	tooth, canine	1.00	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, astragalus	1.00	L		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, cuboid	1.00	L		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	carpal/tarsal	1.00	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		radius, prox epiph	0.70	L	0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, navicular	0.70	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m mam	MC 1	0.10	R	3,3	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l, w/epiph	0.40	M	0,X	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	mandible	0.90	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		vert, ca	0.70	M	0,0	
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Vulpes		mandible	0.30	R		
1244	ET	4	2A	3	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.00	L		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf. l seal	MC	0.10	I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib		I		
1244	ET	4	2A	1	B	Indeterminate		long bone	0.00	I		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.50	L		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.70	L	0,X	
1057	WTS	T1	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	l mam	cranium	0.00	I		
1057	WTS	T1	2B	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.50	L		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	1.00	R	3,0	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	scapula	0.20	I	0	

1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Canis lupus		vert, c	0.90	M	3,X	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	innominate	0.30	I		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.60	L	0,0,0	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia/fibula, prox epiph	1.00	R	0	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	ulna	0.70	R	0,X	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.60	R	0,0,X	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tibia	0.25	R	0	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	vert	0.20	M		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, hind	0.90	I	0	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.00	I		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.50	R		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.40	L	3,X	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	0.40	M	0	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.20	R	3	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.40	R		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.05	I	0	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 1	0.60	L	X,3	
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	B	Indeterminate	m bird	ulna	0.40	L		
1015	WTS	T2	2A	1	B	Indeterminate	m bird	humerus	0.40	I		
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Pusa hispida		humerus	0.95	R	2,3,3	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, temporal	0.05	R		
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.10	R		
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, ca	0.90	M	0,0	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Canis lupus		maxilla	0.50	L	0	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.60	M	0,0	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, c	0.25	M		
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid	1.00	I	3	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.20	I		

1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.10	R	X,X,0	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.10	M	3,X	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.10	L	2	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, temporal	0.10	R		
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.50	R	0,0,X	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	sternebra	1.00	M	0,0	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.20	L	0	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	patella	1.00	I		
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M		
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, c	0.60	M	X,0	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	1.00	I	3	
1176	CT	2	3A	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.10	I	2	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Cetacea		vert, c	0.70	M		
1176	CT	2	3A	2	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx	0.00	I		
1176	CT	2	3A	2	M	Phocidae	cf.	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1176	CT	2	3A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.10	M	0,X	
1176	CT	2	3A	37	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1103	WTS	T2	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	vert, l	0.60	M	3,3	
1103	WTS	T2	2C	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, astragalus	0.90	L		
1103	WTS	T2	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I	0	
1103	WTS	T2	2C	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	ulna	0.40	L	3	
1103	WTS	T2	2C	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	0.30	I	3	
1103	WTS	T2	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.40	I	0	
1103	WTS	T2	2C	3	M	Phocidae		phalanx	0.60	I		
1103	WTS	T2	2C	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1103	WTS	T2	2C	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Canis lupus		innominate	0.50	L	3	
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, calcaneus	0.70	L		

1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.40	R		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.90	R	3,3,3	
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur, dis epiph	0.60	R	0	
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l	0.80	M	0,0	
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.50	L		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.60	R		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	vert, l	0.30	M	3,X	
1115	ET	4	2A	1	G	Indeterminate		operculum	1.00	I		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	mandible	0.50	L		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.30	R		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.50	R		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	humerus	0.30	R	3	
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.50	L		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		tooth, canine	1.00	I		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, navicular	0.80	R		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.20	R		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	1.00	L	0	
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	carpal, scapholunar	0.90	L		
1115	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	1.00	I	3	
1115	ET	4	2A	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.50	L		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	MC/MT	0.10	I	3	
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	MT 5	0.60	L	3,X	
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae		claw, keratin covering	1.00	I		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid	1.00	I	2	
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.10	R	0	

1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	ulna	0.90	R	3,X	
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Canis lupus		tooth, premolar	1.00	I		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, temporal	0.10	L	0	
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	innominate	0.05	I		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.05	M		
1105	WTS	T2	2D	13	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1113	ET	4	SS	1	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1113	ET	4	SS	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.80	L		
1113	ET	4	SS	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	epiph	0.00	I		
1113	ET	4	SS	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	innominate	0.10	I		
1113	ET	4	SS	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.60	R		
1113	ET	4	SS	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur, dis epiph	0.60	L	0	
1113	ET	4	SS	1	B	Indeterminate		humerus	0.00	I		
1181	WTS	T2		1	M	Phocidae	s seal	carpal, scapholunar	0.90	L		
1181	WTS	T2		2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	I		
1181	WTS	T2		1	M	Phocidae		claw, keratin covering	1.00	I		
1181	WTS	T2		2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	epiph	0.00	I		
1181	WTS	T2		1	M	Phocidae	s seal	carpal, scapholunar	1.00	L		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	long bone	0.00	I		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	very l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, c, last, w/epiph	1.00	M	0,0	
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.00	R		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	sternebra, last	0.50	M	0	
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	1.00	M	0,0	
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.60	R	0,X	
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.00	R		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.00	R		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		MT 3	0.30	R	3,X	

1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.30	L			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur	0.25	R			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	1.00	I	0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.40	R			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Canis lupus		vert, c, w/epiphyses	1.00	M	1,0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.60	M	0,0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t, w/epiphyses	0.90	M	0,0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.05	I	0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.10	L	0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.10	R			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.00	L			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t, w/epiph	1.00	M	0,0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, c, atlas	0.10	M			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00	I	0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	cranium	0.00	I			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur, head epiph	1.00	I	0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium, occipital	0.05	M			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	8	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur, head epiph	1.00	I	0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.00	I			
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx, mid, prox epiph	1.00	I	0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur, prox proc epiph	1.00	L	0		
1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf. s seal	phalanx	1.00	I	0		

1946	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1812	ET	4	2B	3	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.00	L		
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1812	ET	4	2B	2	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.00	I		
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I	0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	humerus, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.00	L	0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid, hind	1.00	I	2	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	humerus, dis epiph	0.90	L	0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	femur	0.10	R	0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.50	L		
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	1.00	R	0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	1.00	I	0	
1812	ET	4	2B	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.00	M		
1812	ET	4	2B	2	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx	0.50	I		
1812	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx	0.00	I		
1812	ET	4	2B	6	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1812	ET	4	2B	1	B	Indeterminate	m bird	humerus	0.10	R		
1812	ET	4	2B	1	I	Indeterminate	bird/mam	long bone	0.00	I		
3143	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tibia	0.30	L		
3143	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, calcaneus	0.60	R		
3143	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 1	1.00	L	0,3	
3143	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MT 5	0.80	L		
3143	WTST2	1	2D	8	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	vert, t	0.90	M	3,3	
3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx	1.00	I		
3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae		innominate	0.10	I		

3308	WTST2	3	2F	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.10	L		
3308	WTST2	3	2F	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1811	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.20	L		
1811	ET	4	2B	1	M	Carnivora	l carnivore	tooth	0.00	I		
1811	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib	0.20	L		
1811	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx, mid	0.30	I	0	
1811	ET	4	2B	2	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.00	L		
1811	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	radius	0.60	L	1	
1811	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.50	R		
1811	ET	4	2B	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	carpal, scapholunar	1.00	L		
1811	ET	4	2B	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3424	ET	4	3D	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	humerus	0.20	L	3	
3424	ET	4	3D	1	M	Phocidae		vert, c, atlas	0.10	M		
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	epiph	0.00	I	0	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
3389	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I		
3389	ET	5	2D	4	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
3389	ET	5	2D	8	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3389	ET	5	2D	1	B	Laridae	cf.	quadrate	0.80	R		
3437	CT	2	3D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
3437	CT	2	3D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx	0.70	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	2	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib	0.70	R	3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	vert, l	0.25	M	3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib	0.70	L		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	femur	0.30	R		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	ulna	0.90	R	3,X	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	ulna	0.90	R	3,X	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	phalanx, prox	0.20	I	3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	1.00	I	0	

1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		innominate	0.50	R	3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	0.60	I	3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		MT 2	1.00	R	3,0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		MC 3	1.00	R	3,0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid, hind	1.00	I	3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.30	L		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, fore	1.00	I	3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Canis lupus		maxilla	0.80	L		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, l	0.60	M	1,0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	fibula	0.20	L	3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, astragalus	1.00	L		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.30	L	X,X,0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Erignathus barbatus	cf.	phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	radius	0.50	R	3,X	
1566	ET	4	2A	2	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, c	0.20	M		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	long bone	0.00	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.80	M	0,0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		ulna	0.60	L	0,X	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT 5	1.00	L	3,3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, hind	1.00	I	3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.30	L		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Carnivora	m carnivore	mandible	0.10	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	6	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx	0.00	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		femur	0.50	R		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT 2	0.90	L	3,3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Canis lupus	cf.	vert, c, w/epiph	0.90	M	0,0	

1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Canis lupus		mandible	0.80	L		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.50	R		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MT 4	1.00	R	3,3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
1566	ET	4	2A	3	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx	1.00	I	0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus	cf.	phalanx, dis	0.90	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	sacrum	0.10	M	0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.10	I	0	
1566	ET	4	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.30	M		
1566	ET	4	2A	3	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	5	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, epiph	0.10	M	0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		claw, keratin covering	0.70	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		tarsal, 1st cuneiform	1.00	L		
1566	ET	4	2A	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.40	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.20	L		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MT 1	1.00	L	3,3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, head epiph	1.00	I	0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		ulna	1.00	L	3,0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MC/MT	0.50	I	X,3	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	1.00	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	fibula	0.20	R	0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		MC/MT, dis epiph.	1.00	I	0	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	cranium	0.00	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida		ulna	0.60	L	0,X	
1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	1.00	I	0	

1566	ET	4	2A	1	M	Phocidae		ulna	0.20	I		
1566	ET	4	2A	37	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	scapula	0.20	I		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.40	R		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 3	0.25	R	3,X	
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	vert, c	0.60	M	3,X	
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.25	R		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	fibula	0.20	I		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur, head epiph	1.00	I	0	
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx	0.50	I		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.60	L		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	cf. m seal	scapula	0.25	R		
1416	ET	5	1	2	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib	0.00	R		
1416	ET	5	1	3	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib	0.00	R		
1416	ET	5	1	2	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.00	L		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.70	L		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Canis lupus		ulna	0.50	L		
1416	ET	5	1	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	3	
1416	ET	5	1	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1416	ET	5	1	7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.00	M		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae		MT 5	0.10	I		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.00	L		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.40	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, t	0.30	M	0,X	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.60	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid	0.60	I	2	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.50	L	0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.30	L	0	

1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, t	0.40	M	0,X	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	indeterminate	l mam	rib 1	1.00	I	3,0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, hind	0.90	I	3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, l	0.70	M	0,0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.00	R		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.00	M	0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.00	M	0,0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae		sternebra	0.80	M	0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.05	I	0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid	0.20	I	3	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1373	WTST2	1	2A	8	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1373	WTST2	1	2A	66	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3051	CT	2	3C PED	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	fibula	0.60	I		
3051	CT	2	3C PED	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.60	R		
3051	CT	2	3C PED	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	cf. MT	0.00	I		
3051	CT	2	3C PED	1	M	Carnivora	m-l	phalanx	0.00	I		
3051	CT	2	3C PED	1	I	Indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3051	CT	2	3C PED	4	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Canidae		tooth, lower 1st molar	0.50	I		
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Canis lupus		tooth, premolar	0.90	I		
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Canidae		MC	0.67	I	3,X	
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, 2nd cuneiform	1.00	L		
3147	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx	0.30	I		
3147	WTST2	1	2D	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c, axis	0.20	M		

3147	WTST2	1	2D	7	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3006	WTST2	3	2E	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	L		
3006	WTST2	3	2E	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3152	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 3	0.20	L	3,X	
3152	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	phalanx	0.20	I	0	
3152	WTST2	1	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	MC/MT, dis epiph.	1.00	I	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	very l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.30	M		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT 5	1.00	R	3,0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	patella	1.00	I		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.00	R		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.60	R		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	MC 1	0.90	R	0,3	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.30	R		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	cranium, occipital/sphenoid	0.20	M	3	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, t	0.40	M	0,0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, c	0.40	M	0,0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	vert, l	0.30	M	0,X	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	R		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae		vert, t, epiph	1.00	M	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC 1	0.80	R	2,3	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	phalanx	0.90	I	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert	0.30	M	0,0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, l, w/epiph	0.80	M	0,0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	vert, ca	1.00	M	3,3	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	very l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.20	R		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, t	0.90	M	0,0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		scapula	0.20	R		

1796	WTST2	2	2A	2	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.50	L	3	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius, prox epiph	1.00	L	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia/fibula, prox epiph	1.00	L	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur, dis epiph	0.30	I	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.20	L		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur, dis epiph	0.90	R	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.30	L		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, t, lower	0.20	M		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, dis epiph	0.90	R	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.50	R		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	innominate	0.20	I	2	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, prox epiph	1.00	I	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia, dis epiph	1.00	I	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	cranim, occipital	0.05	M		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.00	I		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, l	0.20	M	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, t	0.50	M	0,0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	vert, epiph	0.00	M	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		I	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.20	I	0,X	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia/fibula, prox epiph	0.60	L	0	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.10	R	2	
1796	WTST2	2	2A	2	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, t	0.20	M		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	6	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	3	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.00	L		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.00	L		
1796	WTST2	2	2A	27	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable	0.00	I		

3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	auditory bulla	0.40	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.50	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	2,X	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	0,0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.20	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.70	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	ossified costal cart.	0.00	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae		ulna, dis epiph	1.00	R	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	2	M	Phocidae		MT, dis epiph	1.00	I	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae		tooth, postcanine	1.00	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.10	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	cranium	0.05	M	1	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	fibula	0.60	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae		innominate	0.10	I	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	auditory bulla	0.15	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	vert, l	0.20	M		
3247	ET	5	2D	2	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	0.30	M	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx	0.70	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.25	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.20	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	rib	0.20	R	0	
3247	ET	5	2D	2	M	Phocidae		rib	0.60	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	2	M	Phocidae		rib	0.20	L	2	
3247	ET	5	2D	4	M	Phocidae		rib	0.00	L		
3247	ET	5	2D	4	M	Phocidae		rib	0.00	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	2	M	Phocidae		rib	0.00	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	8	M	Phocidae		rib	0.00	R		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	B	Falconiformes	cf.	tarsometatarsus	0.10	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	B	Anatidae		radius	0.70	R		

3247	ET	5	2D	1	B	Uria		sternum	0.70	M		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.50	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	26	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	5	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.60	I	3	
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.20	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.30	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	25	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	3	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	3	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	155	M	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	18	B	Indeterminate		long bone	0.00	I		
3247	ET	5	2D	10	I	Indeterminate		unidentifiable	0.00	I		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae		verterba, c	0.30	M		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	1.00	I	2,3	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae		vert, c, atlas	0.15	M		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	vert, ca	1.00	M	3,3	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	vert	0.70	M		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.30	M	0,0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae		humerus	0.40	I		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	G	Indeterminate		operculum	1.00	I		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Indeterminate	l mam	vert, l	0.20	M		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	2	M	Canis lupus	cf.	phalanx, prox	1.00	I	3	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	2	M	Phocidae		rib	0.15	R	3	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	synsacrum	0.10	M		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.50	L		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	rib	0.20	R	0	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	3	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid	0.70	I	3,3	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid	1.00	I	0,3	
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox	1.00	I	3,3	

1793	WTST2	3	2A	2	M	Phocidae	cf.	rib	0.25	L	0		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	humerus	0.60	L			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, astragalus	1.00	I	0		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	B	Indeterminate	m-l bird	humerus	0.60	R			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	0		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	9	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	0.00	M	0		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	2	M	Phocidae		rib	0.80	L			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	3	M	Phocidae		rib	0.60	L	0		
1793	WTST2	3	2A	5	M	Phocidae		rib	0.00	R			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	1	M	Phocidae		rib	0.60	R			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	4	M	Indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.00	I			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	3	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.25	I			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	28	M	Indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.00	I			
1793	WTST2	3	2A	9	I	Indeterminate	bird/mam	long bone	0.00	I			

Appendix D – Double Mer Point (GbBo-2) Faunal Catalogue

Cat. #	Ft	Unit	Lv	Q	#sp	Cl	Taxon	Certainty	Element	Co	S	EF
12000	H1	N1003E966	2	3		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12001	H1	N1003E966	2	3	53	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12002	H1	N1003E966	2	3	2	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12003	H1	N1003E966	2	3	82	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12004	H1	N1003E966	2	3	1	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable	1.00	I	
12005	H1	N1003E966	2	3	1	M	Carnivora		tooth, canine	0.40	I	
12006	H1	N1003E966	2	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC, 4	0.30	L	3,X
12007	H3	N1017E971	1	1		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12008	H3	N1017E971	1	1	3	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12009	H3	N1017E971	1	1	1	F	indeterminate		unidentifiable	1.00	I	
12010	H3	N1017E971	1	1	9	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12011	H1	N1006E966	1	1	2	G	Gastropoda		operculum	1.00	I	
12012	H1	N1006E966	1	1	325	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12013	H1	N1006E966	1	1		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12014	H1	N1006E966	1	1	99	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12015	H1	N1006E966	1	1		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12016	H3	N1014E976	3	1	21	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12017	H3	N1014E976	3	1		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12018	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	Arvicolinae		cranium	0.60	M	
12019	H1	N1003E969	2	4		P	Bivalvia		shell		I	
12020	H1	N1003E969	2	4	33	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12021	H1	N1003E969	2	4	11	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12022	H1	N1002E977	1	2	8	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12023	H1	N1002E977	1	2	67	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12024	H1	N1002E977	1	2		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12025	H3	N1014E976	5	1	1	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12026	H3	N1014E976	5	1	7	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12027	H3	N1022E977	4	2		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12028	H3	N1022E977	4	2	1	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	

12029	H3	N1022E977	4	2		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12030	H3	N1022E977	2	2	2	G	Gastropoda		operculum	1.00	I	
12031	H3	N1022E977	2	2		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12032	H3	N1022E977	2	2	2	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12033	H3	N1022E977	2	2	1	P	Bivalvia		shell		I	
12034	H3	N1022E977	2	2	62	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12035	H3	N1022E977	2	2		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12036	H1	N1007E967	1	2		P	Bivalvia		shell		I	
12037	H1	N1007E967	1	2	112	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12038	H1	N1007E967	1	2	4	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12039	H1	N1007E967	1	2	2	F	Mallotus villosus	cf.	suboperculum	1.00	I	
12040	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	F	Mallotus villosus	cf.	vert	1.00	M	
12041	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	F	Pholidae	cf.	cleithrum	1.00	I	
12042	H1	N1007E967	1	2	2	F	Pholidae	cf.	vert	1.00	M	
12043	H1	N1007E967	1	2	2	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12044	H1	N1007E967	1	2	34	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12045	H1	N1007E967	1	2	25	F	indeterminate		ribs/spines		I	
12046	H1	N1007E967	1	2	22	F	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12047	H1	N1003E966	1	3		P	Bivalvia		shell/periostracum		I	
12048	H1	N1003E966	1	3		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12049	H1	N1003E966	1	3	3	F	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12050	H1	N1003E966	1	3	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12051	H1	N1003E966	1	3	2	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12052	H1	N1008E965	1	1		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12053	H1	N1008E965	1	1		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12054	H1	N1008E965	3	1	1	G	Gastropoda		operculum	1.00	I	
12055	H1	N1008E965	3	1		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12056	H1	N1008E965	3	1		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12057	H1	N1003E969	1	4		P	Bivalvia		shell/periostracum		I	
12058	H1	N1003E969	1	4		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	

12059	H1	N1003E969	1	4	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	0,X
12060	H1	N1003E969	1	4	13	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12061	H1	N1003E969	1	4	311	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12062	H3	N1017E971	3	1	2	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12063	H3	N1017E971	3	1	2	I	indeterminate	fish/bird	unidentifiable		I	
12064	H1	N1007E967	5	2	4	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12065	H1	N1007E967	5	2		P	Bivalvia		shell/periostracum		I	
12066	H3	N1012E978	1	1	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.80	L	
12067	H3	N1012E978	1	1	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	1.00	R	
12068	H3	N1012E978	1	1	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.90	L	
12069	H3	N1012E978	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.60	R	
12070	H3	N1012E978	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		sacrum	0.50	M	3
12071	H3	N1012E978	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	vert, lumbar	0.30	M	0,X
12072	H3	N1012E978	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	cranium, occipital	0.05	M	0
12073	H3	N1012E978	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	vert, thoracic	0.80	M	0,0
12074	H3	N1012E978	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MT, 5	0.60	L	
12075	H3	N1012E978	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, cervical	0.90	M	3,3
12076	H3	N1012E978	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx, prox	0.50	I	3,X
12077	H3	N1012E978	1	1	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert		M	
12078	H3	N1012E978	1	1	7	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12079	H3	N1016E977	1	3	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur	0.50	L	
12080	H3	N1016E977	1	3	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12081	H3	N1012E978		2	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12082	H3	N1012E978			1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tibia	0.30	R	
12083	H3	N1012E978	2	4	6	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12084	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	femur	0.40	R	3,3,X
12085	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.75	R	3,3,3
12086	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	humerus	0.90	R	3,3,3
12087	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	Phocidae		vert, lumbar	0.50	M	0,0
12088	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.15	R	

12089	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		humerus	0.15	R	
12090	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	harp/hooded	femur	0.80	L	3,3,3
12091	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	Phocidae		vert, lumbar/sacral	0.20	M	3,X
12092	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		ulna	0.15	L	
12093	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.30	M	
12094	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	Canidae	m canid	mandible	0.20	R	
12095	H3	N1012E978	1	3	1	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.05	I	
12096	H3	N1012E978	1	3		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12097	H3	N1012E978	1	3	24	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12098	H3	N1012E978	2	3	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, navicular	1.00	L	
12099	H3	N1012E978	2	3	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.60	R	
12100	H3	N1012E978	2	3	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tibia	0.20	L	
12101	H3	N1012E978	2	3	1	M	Pusa hispida		radius	0.60	R	3,X
12102	H3	N1012E978	2	3	1	M	Phocidae	cf. s seal	vert, lumbar	0.50	M	X,3
12103	H3	N1012E978	2	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	vert, cervical	0.70	M	2,1
12104	H3	N1012E978	2	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	ulna	0.70	R	
12105	H3	N1012E978	2	3	1	M	indeterminate	cf. land mam	unidentifiable		I	
12106	H3	N1012E978	2	3	15	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12107	H3	N1012E978	1	2	1	M	Canis lupus		humerus	0.60	R	X,3
12108	H3	N1012E978	1	2	1	M	Canis lupus		humerus	0.50	R	
12109	H3	N1012E978	1	2	1	M	Phocidae		fibula	0.70	L	
12110	H3	N1012E978	1	2	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		tibia	0.10	R	
12111	H3	N1012E978	1	2	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		vert, cervical	0.80	M	2,2
12112	H3	N1012E978	1	2	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	0.90	L	
12113	H3	N1012E978	1	2	1	M	Phocidae		vert, lumbar	0.70	I	3,3
12114	H3	N1012E978	1	2	4	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12115	H3	N1012E978	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	l mam	long bone		I	
12116	H3	N1012E978	1	4	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	tibia	0.50	R	3,X
12117	H3	N1012E978	1	4	1	M	Phocidae		sacrum	0.40	M	3
12118	H3	N1012E978	1	4	1	M	Canis lupus		mandible	0.15	R	

12119	H3	N1012E978	1	4	1	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.10	R	
12120	H3	N1012E978	1	4	2	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.30	L	
12121	H3	N1012E978	1	4	2	M	Phocidae		vert, lumbar	0.60	M	3,3
12122	H3	N1012E978	1	4	25	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12123	H3	N1017E971	1	4	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	humerus	0.90	R	3,3
12124	H3	N1017E971	1	4	1	M	Phocidae		vert, lumbar	0.50	M	2,2
12125	H3	N1017E971	1	4	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12126	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	Phocidae		tibia	0.60	R	X,0
12127	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.70	L	
12128	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tibia	0.40	L	
12129	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tibia, dis epiph	0.70	I	0
12130	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	fibula, dis epiph	1.00	L	0
12131	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	innominate	0.30	L	3
12132	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	Phocidae	ringed/harbour	scapula	0.10	L	
12133	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MT, 1	0.60	L	3,X
12134	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tibia	0.50	L	
12135	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.25	L	
12136	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.10	R	3,X
12137	H3	N1017E971	2	4	3	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	long bone		I	
12138	H3	N1017E971	2	4	10	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12139	H3	N1017E971	2	4	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, caudal	0.60	M	3,X
12140	H3	N1017E971	3	4	3	M	Phocidae	cf. ringed/harp	cranium	0.30	M	
12141	H3	N1019E979	2	4	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	fibula	0.15	I	3
12142	H3	N1017E971	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	ringed/harbour	femur	0.90	R	3,3,3
12143	H3	N1017E971	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.60	L	
12144	H3	N1017E971	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		femur	0.30	I	
12145	H3	N1017E971	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.70	R	X,X,3
12146	H3	N1017E971	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.25	M	3,3
12147	H3	N1017E971	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.20	L	
12148	H3	N1017E971	1	1	1	M	Canis lupus		ulna	0.15	I	

12149	H3	N1017E971	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12150	H3	N1017E971	1	2	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	femur	0.60	L	X,X,3
12151	H3	N1012E978	2	2	1	M	indeterminate	l mam	cranium		I	
12152	H3	N1012E978	2	2	2	M	Phocidae	cf.	vert	0.30	M	0,X
12153	H3	N1017E971	3	3	1	M	Pusa hispida		auditory bulla	0.80	R	
12154	H3	N1017E971	3	3	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid	0.50	I	3,X
12155	H3	N1017E971	3	3	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, hind	0.70	I	X,3
12156	H3	N1017E971	3	3	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	phalanx	0.80	I	
12157	H3	N1017E971	3	3	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx, fore	1.00	I	0,3
12158	H3	N1017E971	3	3	1	M	indeterminate	m mam	rib		I	
12159	H3	N1017E971	3	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	rib	0.40	R	2
12160	H3	N1017E971	3	3	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	tooth, incisor/canine	0.80	I	
12161	H3	N1017E971	3	3	9	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12162	H3	N1017E971	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.05	L	2,X
12163	H3	N1017E971	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	vert, cervical	0.30	M	3,X
12164	H3	N1017E971	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT, 5	0.60	L	3,X
12165	H3	N1017E971	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT, 1	0.80	I	3,X
12166	H3	N1017E971	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	ringed/harbour	ulna	0.50	R	3,X
12167	H3	N1017E971	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT, 4	0.60	R	3,X
12168	H3	N1017E971	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.25	L	
12169	H3	N1017E971	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.50	R	X,X
12170	H3	N1017E971	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	humerus	0.50	R	3,3,X
12171	H3	N1017E971	1	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.60	L	3
12172	H3	N1017E971	1	3	31	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12173	H3	N1017E971	1	4	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12174	H3	N1017E971	3	4	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	tibiofibula	0.10	R	3,X
12175	H3	N1017E971	3	4	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.50	L	
12176	H3	N1017E971	3	4	25	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12177	H3	N1019E979	1	4	1	M	Phocidae		vert, cervical	0.40	M	3,X
12178	H3	N1019E979	1	4	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibiofibula	0.10	R	

12179	H3	N1019E979	1	4	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12180	H3	N1017E971	1	4	1	M	indeterminate	l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12181	H3	N1017E971	2	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.80	L	3,X
12182	H3	N1017E971	2	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tarsal, astragalus	0.60	L	
12183	H3	N1017E971	2	3	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.30	R	
12184	H3	N1017E971	2	3	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		auditory bulla	1.00	L	
12185	H3	N1017E971	2	3	1	M	Phocidae		innominate	0.30	L	
12186	H3	N1017E971	2	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		I	
12187	H3	N1017E971	2	3	1	M	Canis lupus		tarsal, calcaneus	0.70	R	
12188	H3	N1017E971	2	3		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12189	H3	N1017E971	2	3	1	M	Phocidae		vert, cervical, atlas	0.30	M	
12190	H3	N1017E971	2	3	37	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12191	H3	N1022E977	1	2	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.40	L	
12192	H3	N1022E977	1	2	1	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.20	I	
12193	H3	N1022E977	1	2	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		MT, 3/4	0.25	R	
12194	H3	N1022E977	1	2	2	M	Phocidae	s seal	innominate	0.10	L	
12195	H3	N1022E977	1	2	10	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12196	H3	N1022E977	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	l mam	long bone		I	
12197	H3	N1022E977	3	2	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		maxilla	0.25	L	
12198	H3	N1022E977	3	2	3	M	Rangifer tarandus		tooth, upper molar		I	
12199	H3	N1019E979	1	2	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.40	R	
12200	H3	N1019E979	1	3	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12201	H3	N1021E978	1	1	1	M	Canidae		tibia	0.75	R	X,3
12202	H3	N1021E978	1	1	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	humerus	0.90	L	3,3,3
12203	H3	N1021E978	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.10	I	
12204	H3	N1021E978	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12205	H3	N1022E977	3	2	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		vert, thoracic	0.80	M	X,0
12206	H3	N1022E977	3	2	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		MC, 3/4	0.60	R	3,X
12207	H3	N1022E977	3	2	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		I	
12208	H3	N1022E977	3	2	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		carpal, TC+4	1.00	R	

12209	H3	N1022E977	3	2	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MT, 3	0.90	R	3,3
12210	H3	N1022E977	3	2	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	MC, 1	1.00	R	3,3
12211	H3	N1022E977	3	2	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	radius	0.20	R	
12212	H3	N1022E977	3	2	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	L	
12213	H3	N1022E977	3	2	8	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12214	H3	N1022E977	2	4	1	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.10	I	
12215	H3	N1022E977	2	4	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	femur	0.80	L	3,3,3
12216	H3	N1022E977	2	4	1	M	Rangifer tarandus	cf.	mandible/maxilla		I	
12217	H3	N1020E977	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12218	H3	N1022E977	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.10	I	
12219	H3	N1022E977	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12220	H3	N1022E977	3	2	3	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12221	H3	N1022E977	1	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12222	H3	N1022E977	1	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12223	H3	N1022E977	2	2	1	M	Phocidae		vert, lumbar	0.60	M	X,2
12224	H3	N1022E977	2	2	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		humerus	0.30	L	X,2
12225	H3	N1022E977	2	2	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	femur	0.50	L	3,3,X
12226	H3	N1022E977	2	2	2	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.25	L	
12227	H3	N1022E977	2	2	1	M	Pusa hispida		scapula	0.25	L	3
12228	H3	N1022E977	2	2	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus	0.40	L	
12229	H3	N1022E977	2	2	11	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12230	H3	N1022E977	1	4	1	M	Phocidae		auditory bulla	0.10	I	
12231	H3	N1022E977	1	4	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 2	0.50	I	
12232	H3	N1022E977	1	4	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12233	H3	N1022E977	2	3		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12234	H3	N1022E977	2	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12235	H3	N1023E976	3	2	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	vert, thoracic	0.60	M	3,X
12236	H3	N1023E976	3	2	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tarsal, astragalus	0.80	R	
12237	H3	N1023E976	3	2	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	tarsal, calcaneus	0.50	R	
12238	H3	N1012E979			1	F	indeterminate		branchial		I	

12239	H3	N1012E979			1	F	indeterminate		spine		I	
12240	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	l land mam	long bone		I	
12241	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	ulna	1.00	R	2,X
12242	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		humerus	1.00	R	0,0,0
12243	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		humerus	1.00	L	2,2,3
12244	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	tibia	0.90	R	3,X
12245	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	humerus	1.00	L	0,3,0
12246	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	ulna	0.70	R	3,X
12247	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.30	R	
12248	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	radius	0.40	L	3,X
12249	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	tibia	0.60	L	
12250	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	humerus, prox epiphs	1.00	R	0,2
12251	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	harp/hooded	ulna	1.00	R	0,0
12252	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, fore, mid	1.00	I	3,3
12253	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		ulna, dis epiph	1.00	R	0
12254	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	1.00	R	
12255	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	1.00	L	
12256	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	mandible	0.90	R	
12257	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	ulna	0.50	L	
12258	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	mandible	1.00	L	
12259	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	mandible	0.90	R	
12260	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, prox. epiph	1.00	I	0
12261	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MT, 4	1.00	R	3,3
12262	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l mam	phalanx, hind, prox	1.00	R	3,3
12263	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	radius, dis epiph	1.00	L	0
12264	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	fibula, dis epiph	1.00	L	0
12265	TP	N1008E986	1	1	3	M	Phocidae		phalanx, hind, prox	1.00	I	2,3
12266	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, hind, mid	1.00	I	3,3
12267	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Canis lupus	cf.	phalanx, prox epiph.	1.00	I	0
12268	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, mid, prox. epiph.	1.00	I	0

12269	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, fore, mid	1.00	I	1,3
12270	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		tooth, canine	1.00	I	
12271	TP	N1008E986	1	1	4	M	Phocidae		tooth, postcanine	1.00	I	
12272	TP	N1008E986	1	1	3	M	Carnivora		tooth	1.00	I	
12273	TP	N1008E986	1	1	3	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	1.00	I	3
12274	TP	N1008E986	1	1	2	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	1.00	I	0
12275	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, dis	1.00	I	3
12276	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib	0.95	L	3
12277	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		maxilla	0.70	L	
12278	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		cranium, zygomatic	0.50	L	
12279	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Canidae	cf.	tarsal	1.00	I	
12280	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, cuboid	1.00	R	
12281	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	carpal, hamate	1.00	L	
12282	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	carpal, trapezium	1.00	L	
12283	TP	N1008E986	1	1	5	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	sesamoid	1.00	I	
12284	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	carpal, hamate	1.00	R	
12285	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	carpal, capitate	1.00	R	
12286	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	carpal, triquetrum	1.00	L	
12287	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	carpal, trapezoid	1.00	L	
12288	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	tarsal, 1st cuneiform	1.00	R	
12289	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	inner ear bone	1.00	I	
12290	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.05	I	0
12291	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Canis lupus		cranium	0.15	M	1
12292	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	cf. m seal	ulna	0.10	L	
12293	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		cranium, occipital	0.20	M	
12294	TP	N1008E986	1	1	7	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	ossified costal cartilage		I	
12295	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	rib	0.60	R	3
12296	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	rib	0.60	R	3
12297	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Canis lupus		tarsal	1.00	I	
12298	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m seal	carpal, scapholunar	1.00	L	

12299	TP	N1008E986	1	1	5	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		I	
12300	TP	N1008E986	1	1	4	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		R	
12301	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		R	
12302	TP	N1008E986	1	1	4	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		L	
12303	TP	N1008E986	1	1	4	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		L	
12304	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	rib		L	
12305	TP	N1008E986	1	1	2	M	Phocidae		rib		R	
12306	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		rib		R	
12307	TP	N1008E986	1	1	5	M	Phocidae		rib		R	
12308	TP	N1008E986	1	1	4	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib		L	
12309	TP	N1008E986	1	1	4	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib		L	
12310	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	rib		L	
12311	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	innominate		L	
12312	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	1.00	L	0
12313	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus		scapula	1.00	L	0
12314	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	phalanx, fore, prox	1.00	I	0
12315	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	sternebra	1.00	M	0
12316	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MT, 1	1.00	L	3,3
12317	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC	1.00	I	0,0
12318	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		vert, thoracic	0.50	M	3,2
12319	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		vert, thoracic, with epiph.	0.90	M	0,0
12320	TP	N1008E986	1	1	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	0
12321	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.20	M	3
12322	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MT, 4	1.00	R	3,2
12323	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	vert, lumbar	0.30	M	0
12324	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	innominate	0.70	L	3
12325	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Rangifer tarandus		vert, cervical	1.00	M	2,2
12326	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		vert, lumbar	1.00	M	0,0
12327	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	M	Canis lupus		tooth, upper incisor 3	0.90	R	
12328	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	innominate	1.00	R	3

12329	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	innominate	1.00	L	3
12330	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		vert, thoracic, 1st	1.00	M	3,3
12331	TP	N1008E986	1	1	3	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, fragment	0.10	M	
12332	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pusa hispida	cf.	radius	0.50	R	2,X
12333	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	scapula	0.25	R	
12334	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		mandible	0.25	L	
12335	TP	N1008E986	1	1	2	M	Vulpes		vert, lumbar	0.75	M	3,3
12336	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	s-m mam	vert, lumbar	0.40	M	0,0
12337	TP	N1008E986	1	1	7	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	0.50	M	0
12338	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0
12339	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	scapula	0.80	R	X
12340	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Pagophilus groenlandicus	cf.	scapula	0.75	L	X
12341	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		scapula	0.20	R	
12342	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	MC/MT, dis. epiph.	1.00	I	0
12343	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC, 1	1.00	R	0,3
12344	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	MC, 1, prox. epiph.	1.00	L	0
12345	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MT, 5, dis epiph.	1.00	R	0
12346	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Canis lupus		MC, 1	1.00	L	3,3
12347	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s seal	MC, 2, prox. epiph.	1.00	R	0
12348	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae	s-m seal	MC, 1, prox. epiph.	1.00	L	0
12349	TP	N1008E986	1	1	4	M	Phocidae		vert, thoracic, epiph.	1.00	M	0
12350	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	indeterminate		vert	0.40	M	
12351	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	phalanx	1.00	I	3
12352	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		vert, caudal	1.00	M	0,0
12353	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	Rodentia	mouse-sized	femur	1.00	R	3,0
12354	TP	N1008E986	1	1	254	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12355	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12356	TP	N1008E986	1	1	7	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12357	TP	N1008E986	1	1	13	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12358	TP	N1008E986	1	1	4	G	Gastropoda		shell	1.00	I	

12359	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	F	Gadus morhua		otolith	1.00	I	
12360	TP	N1008E986	1	1		P	Bivalvia		shell		I	
12361	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12362	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12363	TP	N1008E986	1	1	13	F	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12364	TP	N1008E986	1	1	9	F	indeterminate		ribs/spines		I	
12365	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	F	indeterminate		ribs/spines		I	
12366	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	F	indeterminate		ceratobranchial		I	
12367	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	F	Gadus morhua	cf.	maxilla	0.80	R	
12368	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	F	Gadus morhua	cf.	parasphenoid	0.20	M	
12369	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	F	indeterminate		vert	0.90	M	
12370	TP	N1008E986	1	1	11	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12371	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	phalanx	1.00	I	3
12372	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	Laridae	cf.	femur	0.40	L	
12373	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	Laridae	cf.	humerus	0.60	L	
12374	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	Anatidae	cf.	tibiotarsus	0.30	L	
12375	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	indeterminate		synsacrum	0.05	M	
12376	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	indeterminate		scapula	0.60	I	
12377	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	indeterminate		tarsometatarsus	1.00	L	
12378	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	Laridae	cf.	radius	0.90	L	
12379	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	indeterminate		radius	1.00	R	
12380	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	indeterminate		femur	0.25	R	
12381	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	indeterminate	cf. anatidae	femur	0.25	R	
12382	TP	N1008E986	1	1	1	B	indeterminate	cf.	pygostyle	1.00	M	
12383	TP	N1008E986	1	1	22	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12384	H1	N1007E967	2	2		P	Bivalvia		shell		I	
12385	H1	N1007E967	2	2	4	F	indeterminate		ribs/spines		I	
12386	H1	N1007E967	2	2	2	F	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12387	H1	N1007E967	2	2		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12388	H1	N1007E967	2	2	55	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	

12389	H1	N1007E967	2	2	664	I	indeterminate	mam/bird	unidentifiable		I	
12390	H1	N1001E972	2	3		P	Bivalvia		shell		I	
12391	H1	N1001E972	2	3	42	F	indeterminate		ribs/spines		I	
12392	H1	N1001E972	2	3	5	F	indeterminate		vert, fragment		M	
12393	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	F	Salmonidae		vert	1.00	M	
12394	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	F	Gadus morhua		palatine	1.00	I	
12395	H1	N1001E972	2	3	2	F	Gadus morhua	cf.	scapula	1.00	I	
12396	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	F	Gadus morhua	cf.	vomer	0.80	M	
12397	H1	N1001E972	2	3	8	F	indeterminate		branchial		I	
12398	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	F	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12399	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	F	indeterminate		unidentifiable	1.00	I	
12400	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	F	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12401	H1	N1001E972	2	3	148	F	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12402	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	B	indeterminate		synsacrum	0.05	M	
12403	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	B	Laridae	cf.	furculum	0.25	M	
12404	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	B	Laridae	cf.	scapula	0.30	L	
12405	H1	N1001E972	2	3	16	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12406	H1	N1001E972	2	3	2	M	Phocidae	cf.	inner ear bone	1.00	I	
12407	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	phalanx, mid, prox. epiph.	1.00	I	0
12408	H1	N1001E972	2	3	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	rib, epiph	1.00	I	0
12409	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	M	indeterminate	m mam	vert, caudal, epiph.	1.00	M	0
12410	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	M	Phocidae		tooth, incisor	1.00	I	
12411	H1	N1001E972	2	3	4	M	indeterminate		tooth, fragments		I	
12412	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	phalanx	0.50	I	2
12413	H1	N1001E972	2	3	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	ossified costal cartilage		I	
12414	H1	N1001E972	2	3	5	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	sesamoid	1.00	I	
12415	H1	N1001E972	2	3	4	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, fragment		M	
12416	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.10	M	
12417	H1	N1001E972	2	3	2	M	Phocidae		tooth, postcanine	1.00	I	
12418	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0

12419	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	phalanx	0.30	I	
12420	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	M	Phocidae		mandible	0.20	L	
12421	H1	N1001E972	2	3	2	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	phalanx	0.60	I	
12422	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	M	indeterminate	m mam	tooth	1.00	I	
12423	H1	N1001E972	2	3	3	M	indeterminate	s-m mam	phalanx	1.00	I	3
12424	H1	N1001E972	2	3	2	B	indeterminate		vert, fragment	0.20	M	
12425	H1	N1001E972	2	3		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12426	H1	N1001E972	2	3	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12427	H1	N1001E972	2	3	14	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12428	H1	N1001E972	2	3	197	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12429	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	G	Gastropoda		shell	0.30	I	
12430	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	F	Mallotus villosus		vert	1.00	M	
12431	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1	M	indeterminate	s mam	vert, caudal	1.00	M	
12432	H1	N1001E972	2	3	1600	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12433	H1	N1004E961	1	3		P	Bivalvia		shell/periostracum		I	
12434	H1	N1004E961	1	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12435	H1	N1004E961	1	3		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12436	H1	N1007E967	3	2		P	Bivalvia		shell/periostracum		I	
12437	H1	N1007E967	3	2	4	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12438	H3	N1017E971	2	1		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12439	H3	N1017E971	2	1		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12440	H3	N1017E971	2	1	2	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12441	H3	N1017E971	2	1	2	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12442	H3	N1022E977	3	2		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12443	H3	N1022E977	3	2	1	G	Gastropoda		operculum	1.00	I	
12444	H3	N1022E977	3	2		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12445	H3	N1022E977	3	2	74	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12446	H3	N1019E979	2	3	2	G	Gastropoda		operculum	1.00	I	
12447	H3	N1019E979	2	3		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12448	H3	N1019E979	2	3		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	

12449	H3	N1019E979	2	3	1	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12450	H3	N1016E977	1	1		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12451	H3	N1016E977	1	1		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12452	H1	N1007E967	4	2		P	Bivalvia		shell/periostracum		I	
12453	H1	N1007E967	4	2		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12454	H3	N1019E979	1	3	4	G	Gastropoda		operculum	1.00	I	
12455	H3	N1019E979	1	3		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12456	H3	N1019E979	1	3		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12457	H3	N1012E978	2	3	367	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12458	H3	N1012E978	2	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12459	H3	N1012E978	2	3	1	G	Gastropoda		operculum	1.00	I	
12460	H3	N1012E978	2	3		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12461	H3	N1012E978	2	3		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12462	H3	N1012E978	1	3		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12463	H3	N1012E978	1	3	2	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12464	H3	N1012E978	1	3	47	M	indeterminate	cf.	unidentifiable		I	
12465	H3	N1014E976	1	1		I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12466	H3	N1014E976	1	1		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12467	H3	N1014E976	1	1	1	M	Phocidae		vert, sacral/caudal	0.70	M	3,3
12468	H3	N1014E976	1	1	32	M	indeterminate	cf.	unidentifiable		I	
12469	H3	N1019E979	3	3	2	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12470	H3	N1019E979	3	3		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12471	H3	N1019E979	3	3	7	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12472	H1	N1008E965	2	1	2	P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12473	H1	N1008E965	2	1	2	M	indeterminate	cf.	unidentifiable		I	
12474	H1	N1008E965	2	1	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	auditory bulla	0.10	I	
12475	H3	N1014E976	2	1	1	G	Gastropoda		operculum	1.00	I	
12476	H3	N1014E976	2	1	2	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12477	H3	N1014E976	2	1		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12478	H3	N1014E976	2	1	14	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	

12479	H3	N1014E976	2	1	1	M	Phocidae	m-l seal	MT, 2	0.90	R	3,3
12480	H1	N1003E966	3	3		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12481	H1	N1003E966	3	3	4	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12482	H1	N1003E966	3	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12483	H1	N1003E966	3	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12484	H1	N1003E966	3	3	6	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12485	H1	N1006E966	2	1	2	G	Gastropoda		operculum	1.00	I	
12486	H1	N1006E966	2	1	1	F	indeterminate		rib	1.00	I	
12487	H1	N1006E966	2	1		P	Bivalvia		periostracum		I	
12488	H1	N1006E966	2	1	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	unidentifiable		I	
12489	H1	N1006E966	2	1	46	M	indeterminate	cf.	unidentifiable		I	
12490	H1	N1006E966	2	1	196	I	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12491	H1	N1006E966	2	1	13	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12492	H1	N1006E966	2	1	55	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12493	H1	N1006E966	2	1	1095	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12494	H1	N1001E972	1	3		P	Bivalvia		shell		I	
12495	H1	N1001E972	1	3	7	F	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12496	H1	N1001E972	1	3	3	F	indeterminate		ribs/spines		I	
12497	H1	N1001E972	1	3	2	F	Gadidae	cf.	vert, precaudal	1.00	M	
12498	H1	N1001E972	1	3	5	F	Scorpaeniformes	cf.	vert, caudal	1.00	M	
12499	H1	N1001E972	1	3	3	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12500	H1	N1001E972	1	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, caudal, epiph.	1.00	M	0
12501	H1	N1001E972	1	3	1	M	indeterminate	l mam	vert, epiph	0.25	M	0
12502	H1	N1001E972	1	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.05	M	
12503	H1	N1001E972	1	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	phalanx	0.40	I	
12504	H1	N1001E972	1	3	1	M	Phocidae		MT, 1	0.15	L	3
12505	H1	N1001E972	1	3	1	M	Canis lupus		carpal, capitate	1.00	L	
12506	H1	N1001E972	1	3	1	M	Rodentia		tooth, molar	1.00	I	
12507	H1	N1001E972	1	3	253	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12508	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.30	M	0,0

12509	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	rib	0.50	I	
12510	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	indeterminate	m mam	sesamoid	1.00	I	
12511	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	Canidae		tooth, 1st molar	0.20	I	
12512	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	indeterminate	s-m mam	sternebra	1.00	M	0,0
12513	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	phalanx, mid, prox. epiph.	1.00	I	0
12514	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	indeterminate		unidentifiable	1.00	I	
12515	H1	N1003E969	2	4	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.05	M	
12516	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	indeterminate	s-m mam	MC/MT, dis. epiph.	1.00	I	0
12517	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	Caniformia	m-l	tooth, upper premolar 1	1.00	I	
12518	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	indeterminate	m mam	vert, lumbar	0.50	M	0,0
12519	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	indeterminate	m mam	phalanx	1.00	I	0,3
12520	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	M	Canidae		tooth, incisor	1.00	I	
12521	H1	N1003E969	2	4	30	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12522	H1	N1003E969	2	4	545	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12523	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	F	indeterminate		vert	0.50	M	
12524	H1	N1003E969	2	4	1	F	indeterminate		basioccipital	0.50	M	
12525	H1	N1003E969	2	4	7	F	indeterminate		ribs/spines		I	
12526	H1	N1003E969	2	4	2	F	indeterminate		branchial		I	
12527	H1	N1003E969	2	4	42	F	indeterminate		unidentifiable		I	
12528	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	s mam	humerus	0.30	I	
12529	H1	N1007E967	1	2	3	M	indeterminate	s mam	tooth	1.00	I	
12530	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	phalanx	1.00	I	0,3
12531	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	Rodentia	s rodent	tooth, incisor	0.60	I	
12532	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	intervertl disc	1.00	M	0,0
12533	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	s-m mam	phalanx	1.00	I	0,3
12534	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.25	M	0,X
12535	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	m mam	sesamoid	1.00	I	
12536	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	phalanx, dis	1.00	I	
12537	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	F	Mallotus villosus		vert	1.00	M	
12538	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	F	indeterminate		vert	0.20	M	

12539	H1	N1007E967	1	2	2	M	Rodentia	s rodent	tooth, molar	1.00	I	
12540	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	carpal/tarsal	1.00	I	
12541	H1	N1007E967	1	2	8	F	indeterminate	s fish	unidentifiable		I	
12542	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	tarsal, astragalus	1.00	I	
12543	H1	N1007E967	1	2	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	phalanx, prox, prox. epiph	1.00	I	0
12544	H1	N1007E967	1	2	2	M	indeterminate	s-m mam	sternebra	1.00	M	0,0
12545	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	Phocidae	cf.	MC/MT, dis. epiph.	1.00	I	0
12546	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	ossified costal cartilage		I	
12547	H1	N1007E967	1	2	1	M	indeterminate	m mam	rib	0.30	I	
12548	H1	N1007E967	1	2	3	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, epiph	1.00	M	0
12549	H1	N1007E967	1	2	2	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert, caudal, epiph.	1.00	M	0
12550	H1	N1007E967	1	2	2	M	Phocidae	harp/harbour/ringed	tooth, postcanine	1.00	I	
12551	H1	N1007E967	1	2	2135	I	indeterminate	cf. bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	
12552	H1	N1003E966	1	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	vert	0.05	M	
12553	H1	N1003E966	1	3	3	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	sesamoid	1.00	I	
12554	H1	N1003E966	1	3	1	M	Canis lupus		tooth, lower molar 1	0.20	L	
12555	H1	N1003E966	1	3	1	M	Phocidae		phalanx, prox, prox. epiph	1.00	I	0
12556	H1	N1003E966	1	3	1	M	indeterminate	m-l mam	tooth	1.00	I	
12557	H1	N1003E966	1	3	1	M	indeterminate	s mam	phalanx	1.00	I	3
12558	H1	N1003E966	1	3	360	I	indeterminate	bird/mam	unidentifiable		I	