

were, it is said, in recent times at least, usually made by the Sound people, and always in winter, for they do not hunt on the peninsula in summer, though the Hanerāgmūt do. Besides pots and lamps they purchased ready-made bows, sleds, snow-shovels, wooden platters, etc., and material for arrows, tent poles, and lance shafts. For these they paid with copper and copper implements, horn dippers and spoons, caribou skins, and possibly with articles received from Cape Parry.

The second route by which wood and stone were imported was across the neck of the peninsula from the southeast. This was a summer route. A party of the Sound people every year hunts southeast to meet the Pūblirmūt, who hunt northeast from Simpson bay. Here in midsummer they exchange exactly the same articles as they do with the Hanerāgmūt in winter—the pots and lamps they get from both tribes have a common origin as above pointed out; the wooden ware received from the Hanerāgmūt is all of Mackenzie drift wood, that received from the Pūblirmūt is partly driftwood gathered by themselves or purchased from the Akūliakattāgmūt, and partly live wood from Great Bear lake, chiefly purchased from the Kōglūktōgmūt and Pállirmūt.

The main trade resource of the Hanerāgmūt is firestone (pyrites), from a creek mouth east of Point Williams, with which they supply the entire Dolphin and Union strait, and Coronation gulf as far east as Cape Barrow, at least. Wood they trade only to the Kañhīryūārmūt. This they gather in the fore part of winter on the mainland shore in the Akūliakattāgmūt territory or purchase it of the Akūliakattāgmūt—the two tribes camp together at Cape Bexley where they are visited before or during the dark days by most of the Pūblirmūt and by members of other tribes as far east as the Nagyūktōgmūt. This constitutes at Cape Bexley a sort of midwinter fair, which probably is an ancient institution. Except as onlookers at this trading gathering, the Hanerāgmūt do not ever seem to have played an important part in the traffic between east and west—they were not situated geographically so as to be the natural middlemen between any other tribes except in