Berge described a class of knots that lie on the genus 2 surface $F$ in $S^3$ which are primitive/primitive with respect to $F$ and observed that surgery on these knots yields lens spaces. Later Dean generalized this concept to introduce knots that are primitive/Seifert with respect to $F$ and observed that primitive/Seifert knots have small Seifert fibered surgeries. I will provide an introduction to these families of knots and answer some questions about uniqueness of primitive/primitive and primitive/Seifert representatives of knots. (Received September 09, 2010)