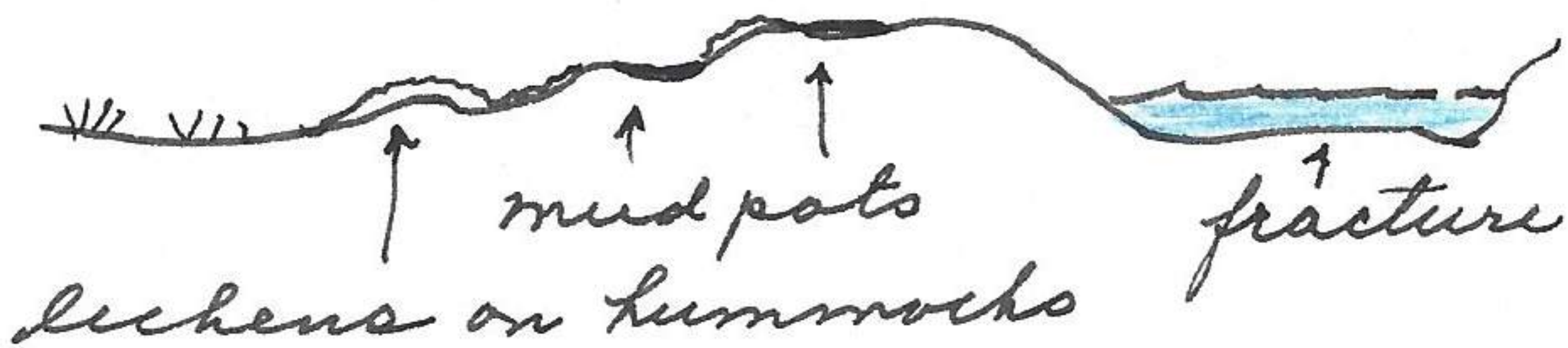


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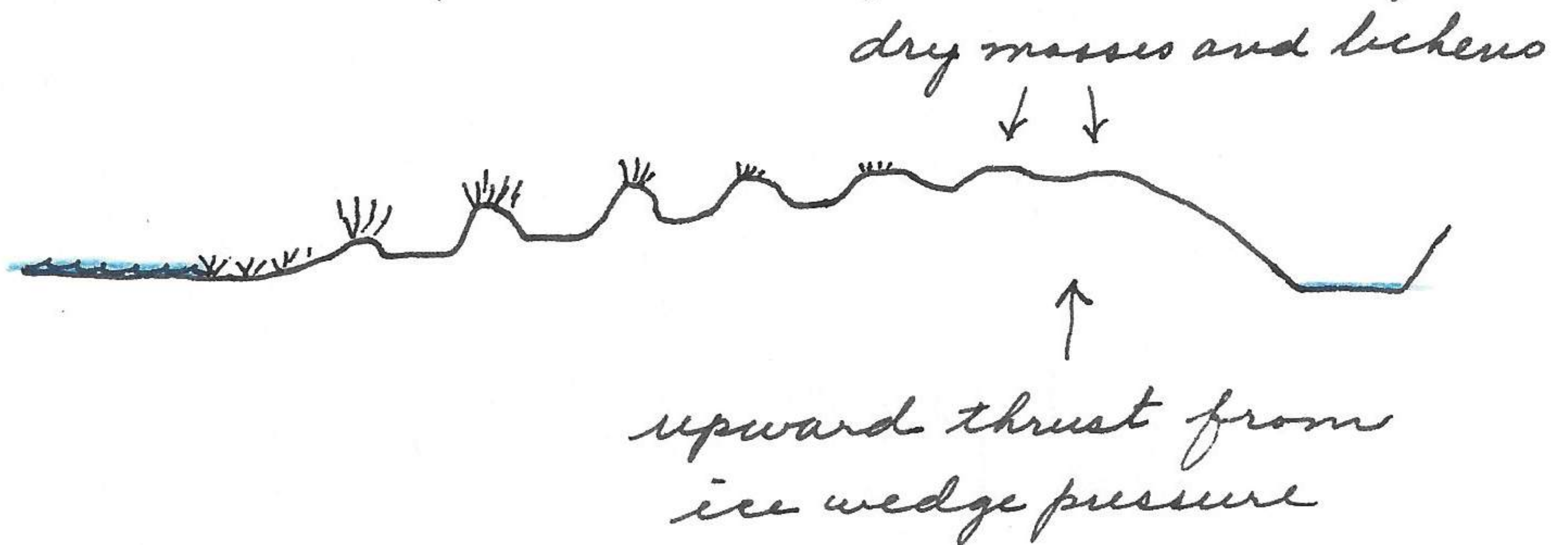
Last night occasional rain. Inspected trapline. Last night up to 12:00 midnight reset all traps and placed submerged traps on drier areas. Only one Lemmus caught 510727-1. This number would indicate either a limited territorial range for Lemmus and when captured in an area others do not move in or it may indicate a period of inactivity during rainy nights. Inspected mud pots adjacent to fracture zones. They were generally higher than the water level and near fracture depression.



Some near edges of swamp. They are hard to step on and represent forcing clay and mud up through tundra from pressure zone below.

The profile of elevated ridge adjacent fracture as indicated above. The moss seem to have covered sedgegrass and while the hummocks are still present the grass is lacking.

The dry surface on top of elevated ridge adjacent to ice wedge depression is of dry masses and lichens.



The elevated

ridges has drainage to either side and is pushed up above water level so that plants cannot get moisture.

Albert Burke, prospector in Alaska since 1902 reports:

1. Ptarmigan numerous in Yukon to 1920 after which they became greatly reduced.
2. Large hare also suffered same fate as ptarmigan.
3. *Citellus parryi* a colony dweller and numerous wherever found, generally along sandy rivers. Intervening areas lacking these animals.
4. Worked with Merty, Brooks, Turner and other early geologists of Alaska. Merty travelled by canoe from lake to lake.
5. Glacier bear man.

At camp I met Bud Tanayurak, age 44 and Oliver James, age 45. of Point Barrow (Barrow Village). They are well. Bud has 13 children. He shot caribou of our collection (ontlers)

Photo 510727-5 of mammoth or mastodon tusk.