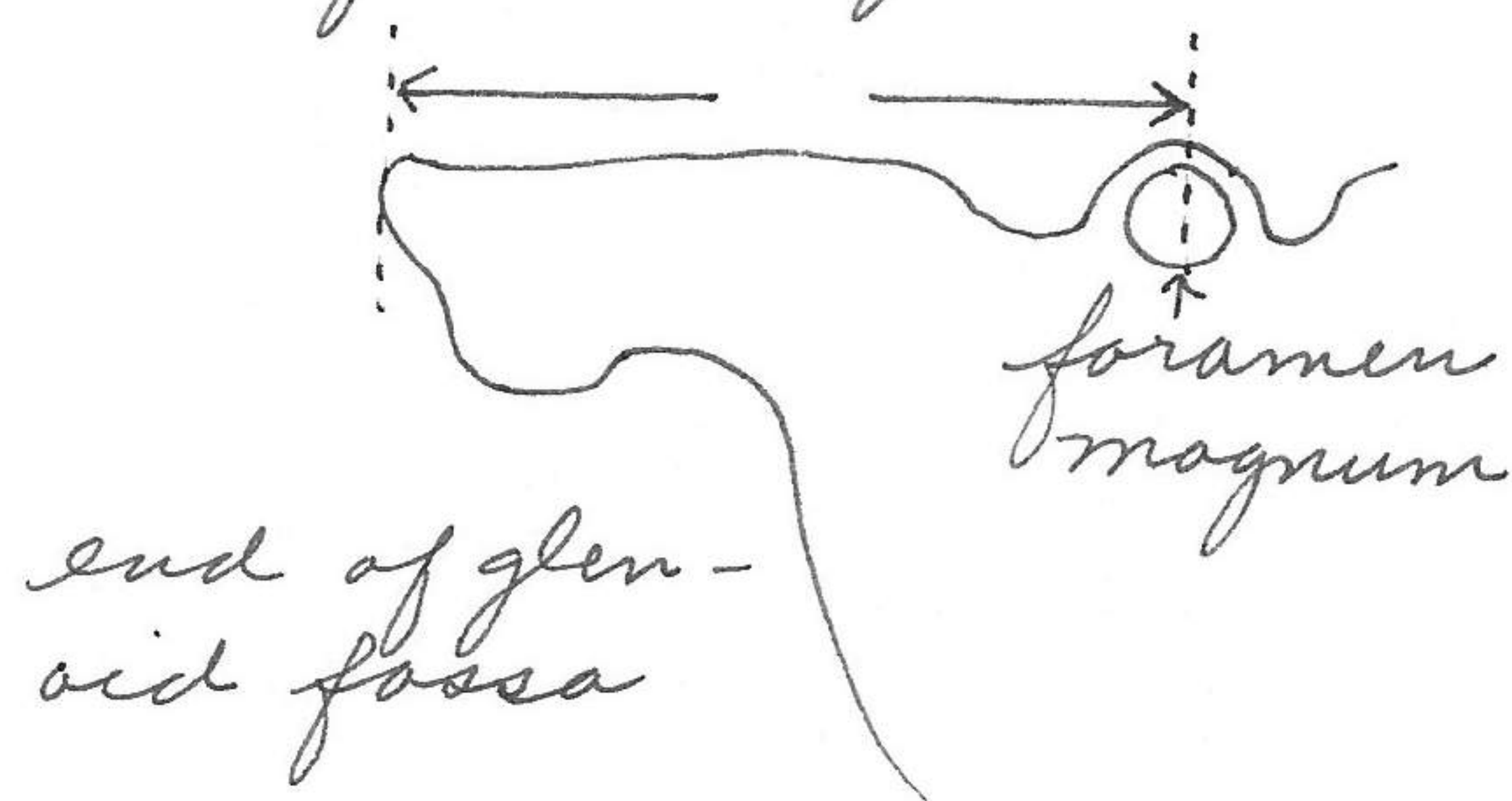


of lemming to areas of adequate protection overtakes the vegetation support and the lemming die after protection it eliminated, and confusion produces a psychological death. Fluctuation of water in community when timed with disappearance of snow can multiply the disastrous effect of the elimination of overhead protection of snow and the inability of lemming to dig under, so to speak. Photo 510908-9 of House Q, Burnik mounds showing oil in bottom of pit and east wall of excavation where bone pile and polar bear skull was found. Photo 510908-10 of one of the excavated sites showing some of the whale bones used for the house construction. This section was part of the corridor leading into the main house. Photo 510908-11 of excavated whale skull showing grasses placed there by Eskimos and seal by sod of grasses which grew upon the mound. These grasses may have been placed there by lemming and confined by Eskimos as representing food for the deceased ancestors. Their sealing in may be their reaction to keep the spirits secure. Traps placed on these accumulations did not produce lemming. Photo 510908-12 of whale bone from one of the excavated mounds. Took measurements



- of several whale skulls as:
- 770 mm
  - 680 mm
  - 640 mm
  - 680 mm
  - 640 mm
  - 780 mm
  - 700 mm

also measured two polar bear skulls from mounds as: 200 mm zygomatic breadth each. Photo 510908-13 showing accumulation of grasses placed in brain cavity of whale skull from excavated mound. A trap placed in this foramen magnum did not produce a lemming but now believe that this grass was placed in skull by Eskimo as an offering to departed ancestor.

Arctic Research Laboratory, Point Barrow, Alaska  
 Sept. 9, 1951

Photographed Arctic Ocean from Arctic Research Lab, nos. 510909-1, 510909-2, 510909-3 showing the short but wild surf on the gravel shoreline. Photo 510909-4 of J.W. Bee at Pt. Barrow.