

Chapter 1 : Peter Freuchen's Famous Book of the Eskimos by Peter Freuchen | eBay

Peter Freuchen lived with the Eskimos before they had much contact with Europeans. They live on the edge in a very difficult and unforgiving environment and the stories of survival and their society will stick with you long after you read this book.

Production[edit] Script and casting[edit] The script for Eskimo was based on books by Danish explorer and author Peter Freuchen. But producer Hunt Stromberg felt this ending was too downbeat, and changed it in April to the ending now seen on film. However, MGM production chief Irving Thalberg worried that intertitles were too distracting and would seem old-fashioned, and Stromberg agreed. By this time, however, it was September To refilm the shot scenes in English would be prohibitively expensive, and Stromberg changed his mind so that intertitles not subtitles were used in the final film to translate the Inupiat language into English. Van Dyke wanted an all-native cast, not a half-native lead, and rejected Wise. Not only could Wise perform his own stunts, but Stromberg praised him as an immensely realistic actor. But the difficult weather and bright summer light which made filming difficult dissuaded them, and the production settled on Alaska instead. The start of production is not clear. A commercial transport ship, the Victoria, took the cast and crew from Seattle , Washington , to Nome, Alaska. MGM bought the schooner outright during the production. The Hollywood Reporter said in October that the Nanuk was caught in the ice off Alaska and sled dog teams had to be used to rescue the film crew. Scenes of Eskimo villages on the ice, and some of the polar bear footage not used , were shot on sea ice 5 miles 8. For this set, separate camera houses were built some distance away from the igloo sets, and accessed via tunnel below the snow. Van Dyke immediately hired strikebreakers from among the other native people as replacements, and the strike ended. The "kh" sound overwhelmed the microphones a problem known as "chopping" , which would then not pick up the following sounds. Significant adjustments were made in order to correct the problem. A whale hunt from boats was depicted in the film Eskimo. The scenes of walrus, bowhead whale, and caribou hunting are all real. Walrus carcasses were used as dog food and to attract polar bears. Additional polar bear hunting was filmed in March off Cape Lisburne. The bowhead whale hunt was filmed from late April to July in two locations: Freuchen says that Mala, armed with a rock and a pistol beneath his fur jacket, spent three afternoons trying to lure a wolf into attacking him. A rifleman and a cinematographer using a camera with a telephoto lens followed at a distance. The wolf attack was filmed from far away, with the rifleman ready to shoot the wolf in case Mala was unable to kill it. As shown in film, Mala was able to kill the wolf without using his pistol or relying on the rifleman, and was not injured in the attack. Van Dyke was back aboard a commercial ship, headed for California, while Frank Messenger aboard the Nanuk continued to shoot second unit footage for the next month or two. This involved casting an actress for the role. The production staff visited San Francisco, California , to identify an actress for a minor female part. But after her father refused to let her appear in movies, a Japanese American who could not speak any Eskimo was cast in the role instead. Altogether, pre-production , principal photography, and post-production took 17 months. To recoup its costs, MGM kept the film in circulation for many years. Major cuts were made afterward, however. The final running time for the film was either or minutes. Weird Tale of the Arctic! The script managed to sustain interest in the various scenes, he was surprised to find moments of "genuinely effective comedy", and he found the acting by native people "really extraordinary". However, Hall felt the picture was a bit long, and various hunting scenes although often thrilling were too reminiscent of many such scenes in previous motion pictures. Doherty concludes that the picture favors scenery and typecasting over real characters.

Chapter 2 : Peter Freuchen: The Most Interesting Man in the World – Historical Outtakes

Book of the Eskimos Peter Freuchen () Freuchen's first travel books appeared in the s. Among his best-known works is FANGSTMÅND IN MELVILLEBUGTEN (), in which Freuchen describes his family life, his hunting on whaling ships on the sea or hunting seals and polar bears on the coast.

His father was a businessman. Freuchen attended the University of Copenhagen where for a time he studied medicine. He was first married in to Navarana Mequpaluk d. His second marriage was to Magdalene Vang Lauridsen – , daughter of Johannes Peter Lauridsen , Danish businessman and director of Danmarks Nationalbank. The marriage started in and was dissolved in In , he married Danish fashion illustrator, Dagmar Cohn – During this period he wrote several books and articles and entertained guests. Since , the uninhabited island has been a part of Nakskov Vildtreservat, a wildlife reserve. Between and , he undertook several expeditions, often with the noted Polar explorer Knud Rasmussen. He worked with Rasmussen in crossing the Greenland ice sheet. He spent many years in Thule , Greenland , living with the Polar Inuit. In , Freuchen visited South Africa , and by the end of the decade, he had travelled to Siberia. The name Thule was chosen because it was the most northerly trading post in the world, literally the " Ultima Thule ". He states in Vagrant Viking that only one other dogsled trip across Greenland was ever successful. When he got stuck under an avalanche, he used his own feces to fashion a dagger with which he freed himself. When she died he wanted her buried in the old church graveyard in Upernavik. The church refused to perform the burial, because Navarana was not baptized, so Freuchen buried her himself. Freuchen strongly criticized the Christian church which sent missionaries among the Inuit without understanding their culture and traditions. When Freuchen returned to Denmark in the s he joined the Social Democrats and contributed with articles in the newspaper Politiken. From to he served as the editor-in-chief of a magazine, Ude og Hjemme , owned by the family of his second wife. In Freuchen returned to Greenland. This time the expedition was financed by the American Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film-studios. Eventyrernes Klub , which still exists. They later honored his memory by planting an oak tree and creating an Eskimo cairn near the place where he left Denmark for Greenland in It is situated east of Langeliniebroen in central Copenhagen and not far from the statue of The Little Mermaid. During World War II , Freuchen was actively involved with the Danish resistance movement against the occupation by Nazi Germany , despite having lost a leg to frostbite in After his death, his ashes were scattered on the famous table-shaped Mount Dundas outside of Thule. Honours and awards[edit].

Chapter 3 : The Remarkable Life of Peter Freuchen | Another

peter freuchen book of the eskimos eskimo culture reading this book copy greenland lives among century fascinating language modern anthropological early european inuit classic dated death dogs Showing of 29 reviews.

Mar 22, Richard Reese rated it it was amazing Peter Freuchen was a Dane who set up a trading post in Greenland in He spent 50 years among the Inuit, and knew them when they still lived in their traditional Stone Age manner. He married an Inuit woman and had two children. The Arctic was the last region to be settled by humans. They lived almost entirely on animal foods from birds, fish, and mammals of the sea and tundra. These foods were processed and preserved in a variety of different ways, many of which would gag outsiders. Blubber was their fuel for heat, cooking, and light. Survival in this harsh land demanded cooperation and sharing. Meat was community property, and no one was denied access to it although regular freeloaders were not warmly regarded. Spoken discourse was typically indirect, non-confrontational, and comically self-effacing. Functional communities had no use for those who suffered from grandiose egos or other anti-social perversions. Despite their harsh life, the Inuit had a tremendous zeal for living. Sexually, they enjoyed great freedom. Wife swapping was common and perfectly acceptable. Young people even children were free to fully explore the mysteries of tender pleasures. Orgies, singing, and storytelling sweetened the monotony of long winter nights. Foraging societies in warmer regions typically had a number of aspects in common. Inuit society did not neatly fit into the same pattern of characteristics. The common pattern is that nomadic foragers did not domesticate animals – they lived in a reality where all animals were wild, sacred relatives, teachers, and equals. But the Inuit sled dogs were owned, controlled, and exploited it was perfectly acceptable to copulate with a dog when she was in heat, as long as it was done outdoors, in the open. They would ravage the settlement and eat everything if allowed to run loose, so they were kept tied. Their teeth were filed down to keep them from biting apart their tethers. Sled dogs did not in any way resemble the neurotic, infantilized canines of modern suburbia. They only responded to instructions from the dog whip. The common pattern believes that women enjoyed their highest levels of respect and equality in nomadic foraging societies. In warmer regions, there was an abundance of food, and starvation was rare. In Inuit country, life was far more challenging, and starvation was a major threat. Sewing needles were vital survival tools. If they broke or wore out, clothing could not be mended, and ripped britches could be a death sentence. There are many reasons why the Arctic was the last region to be settled. On the other hand, the Inuit did fit into the common pattern with regard to active population management, which was essential to their survival. Infanticide was common and normal, and daughters were not as desirable as sons future meat producers. When hunting was bad, children were killed to spare the group from the misery of starvation. One woman survived a spell of bad hunting by eating her husband and three children. Folks who could no longer keep up with the hunting party were abandoned. Those who were too old to contribute to the wellbeing of the community committed suicide, or asked their children to hang them or stab them – and these requests were honored without hysteria or drama, often during a party when everyone was in high spirits. A number of aspects of Inuit life are shocking to many in consumer society. But the reverse is also true. The Inuit were dumbfounded by the astonishing foolishness of the Danes: Every way of life has plusses and minuses. Unlike consumer society, the Inuit hunters lived sustainably for several thousand years – until they met the white folks. Is there anything more precious than a sustainable way of life? Freuchen had great respect for the Inuit, while at the same time believing that Danish society was more advanced. At his trading post he provided guns, bullets, knives, traps, pots, matches, and other things that the Inuit had happily lived without for thousands of years. It made him feel good that he was helping them modernize. Guns allowed them to kill from far away, which led to more meat, which led to more Inuit. Freuchen eventually came to realize that modernization was not a free lunch: Modernization is what had driven Freuchen to Greenland in the first place. After six months of careful treatment, the man fully healed – an absolute miracle! The staff proudly watched as the man walked out of the hospital, stepped off the curb, and immediately got killed by a car. There were almost no cars in Copenhagen in Today, the modernized Inuit have guns, televisions, phones, nice wooden houses, and

motor boats. Snowmobiles have temporarily replaced the sled dogs. When the cheap energy is gone, it will be rough sledding.

Chapter 4 : Peter Freuchen's Famous Book of the Eskimos by Peter Freuchen (, Paperback) | eBay

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Peter Freuchen Danish journalist, writer, and explorer, who established with Knud Rasmussen the exploring station in Thule In addition to Arctic journeys, Freuchen also visited South Africa in As a writer-adventurer he belonged to the company of such great names as Henry Morton Stanley , T. Lawrence , and Thor Heyerdahl. The Arctic Eskimo must catch seals for meat and kamik skins and other things he needs. He must get walrus tusks in order to have flensing knives and harpoon points. He finds foxes at the mountains where the birds are too numerous to count. He goes north and he goes south. Thus it has been for so long that he no longer knows why he is moving. Already at the age of eight Freuchen had his own small boat. Freuchen learned to relish blue green seagull eggs and year old whale blubber. On a journey across the inland ice in he was almost killed. With Knut Rasmussen he did lecture tours and worked as a reporter for the liberal newspaper Politiken. During these years he lived with the Inuits or Eskimos as he writes , and shared their way of life. In Freuchen married Mekupaluk, an Inuit woman, who started to use the name Navarana. They had a son and a daughter. She followed him on some of his later explorations. However, she was especially enthusiastic about ballet. Eventually Freuchen settled down in Denmark, and bought himself a little island, Enhoje. In he married Magdalene Lauridsen, a margarine heiress; the marriage dissolved in In Freuchen got frostbite in his leg. He first amputated his own gangrenous toes with shears and a hammer. Freuchen portrayed the conflict between different cultures with understanding and humour. Ivalu is an Inuit girl, who hears stories of white men, and knows that they have a great lust for women. She meets Karl Boesen, called Bosi. Eventually Bosi takes her as his wife. After settling in Denmark in the s, Freuchen joined the Social democrats and contributed to the newspaper Politiken. On the way home his train rammed head into another in collision that demolished the locomotion and the four cars ahead of his. His speech about German concentration camps was noted by a cultural propagandist, who declared that there was not a single concentration camp in the country. His third wife, Dagmar Cohn, was a fashion illustrator. White fishermen, explorers and trappers, who learned the hard way how to survive in the arctic surroundings, were a constant source of anecdotes for the natives. Freuchen died of a heart attack in Alaska, Elmendorf, on September 2, , while carrying a heavy baggage up a loading ramp. Bogen om Peter Freuchen, ed. Kimmens ; Dansk forfatterleksikon: Eskimo , directed by W. Van Dyke and Robert Flaherty. This film depicted Tahiti, where an alcoholic doctor finds happiness before he is killed by white colonials. Elias Saarinen, Eskimo, translated by A. My Life in the Frozen North tr. Elias Saarinen, Min anden ungdom,

Chapter 5 : Peter Freuchen's Book of the Eskimos () by Peter Freuchen

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