



Field report from the journey to North-East Greenland 2020



Sandodden – back to the future.

Despite the pandemic COVID-19, Nanok did succeed in completing the previously planned field season. Two Nanok teams have been employed, as usual sponsored by Aage V. Jensens Fonde, as well as a scientist team from Arctic Research Centre, Aarhus University. Besides Sandodden, Hamna-huset at Mestersvig was also refitted. Read about this and much more in this report.

30th field season

Introduction

This year Nordøstgrønlandsk Kompagni Nanok has completed its 30th field season as planned.

This summer two field teams were sent to North-East Greenland as well as a scientist team with close relation to Nanok. One Nanok team had base in Sandodden at Daneborg and completed an extensive refitting and renovation of Sandodden. The other field team had base in Tolvmandsbarakken on Ella Ø, from where the team completed restoration of the old trappers' station Hamna near Mestersvig. With Ella Ø as base, the scientist team from Arctic Research Centre, Aarhus University, among other tasks, was to inspect the cameras and monitoring equipment that had been set up in 2019 for monitoring fauna and flora at land as well as oceanographic condition in the fjords.

That being said, it has been everything but a normal field season. Already in the first months of 2020, the planning of the field work took an unexpected turn due to the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic. This created a wide range of unforeseen speculations and complicated logistic challenges, which, however, were solved one by one, so that the field teams could travel to North-East Greenland in the beginning of August as previously planned.

In North-East Greenland, the conditions were also somewhat different than usual. For example, any kind of physical contact with personnel, sledge dogs or equipment linked to our otherwise good collaboration partner the Sirius Sledge Patrol was prohibited. But thanks to consideration from all parties, it was possible to have a good and constructive collaboration – at a safe distance – with the patrol during the stay. The situation also bore mark of a notably reduced number of scientists and other expedition groups in North-East Greenland compared to a normal summer.

However, the main challenge for the field teams was that the yearly supply ship from Royal Arctic Line would call nearly two weeks later than normal, meaning a delay of supplies and equipment. Fortunately, it was possible to find useful substitutions for most of these, so the tasks could be completed in a satisfactory manner, nonetheless.

In terms of weather and ice, it was also a rather unusual year. From end-July to mid-August, the weather was characterized by more or less constant wind, rain and cloudy weather. Then the

weather situation improved, and we finished our work during a week of mainly sunny and calm weather. The ice conditions entailed challenges, too. During the entire field period, the drift ice in the sea off North-East Greenland was massive and pushed up against the outer coast and further into the fjords, which significantly prevented sailing in the outer coastal areas. Nevertheless, this did not influence solving the tasks planned to be carried out by Nanok this summer.



First and foremost, a very warm thank you to our main sponsor, Aage V. Jensens Fonde, for unparalleled trust and support. Without this continuous support, Nanok would not be able to carry out its work, which often can be costly, logistically challenging and take years of preparation.

We also owe a very special thanks to a range of Danish Military units and individuals for a fantastic co-operation and for ready assistance solving various logistic challenges. Many different units have contributed throughout our work, including Arctic Command, the Sirius Sledge Patrol, Station and Patrol Service Greenland, and Defence Guard Mestersvig.

Also, a great thank you to logistics personnel and scientists at Daneborg and Zackenberg research stations for willing assistance, co-operation and good neighbourly relations.

Furthermore, a warm and well-deserved thank you for the great support that family and friends show the dispatched Nanok'ers, who spend a part of their summer holiday working for Nanok. Such support and understanding from home mean the world to the individual Nanok'er.

Moreover, a great thank you to the large circle of individuals that continuously show positive interest in and support our work.

Finally, a warm thank you to all other good collaborators as well as private and public authorities that in different ways have contributed in making our work possible.

On behalf of Nanok

Peter Schmidt Mikkelsen

This field report is available in English and Danish at: www.xsirius.dk/nanok.html

Field report for “team Sandodden” 2020

Tasks

Team Sandodden had the following tasks:

- a) complete restoration and culture historical preservation of Sandodden [425-1]
- b) inspect huts and houses in the Daneborg region
- c) inspect, count and maintain Nanok equipment and depot at Daneborg
- d) receive goods for Nanok at Daneborg
- e) prepare for Nanok expedition Daneborg 2021

Participants

Peter Schmidt Mikkelsen (Sirius '77)

Jens Chr. ”Goffi” Worm Gotfredsen (Sirius '77)

Asger Lakmann Nielsen (Sirius '77)

Journey up

Preparations this year were by far more exhaustive than normal, due to the COVID-19 situation. Among other things, a special entry permit to Greenland had to be obtained along with proof of a negative Corona test right before departure; but when these had been ticked off the list and approved by the authorities, we were able to begin the journey to North-East Greenland (NEG), scheduled Monday, 27 July 2020. Peter and Goffi met up in Aarhus Airport and continued to Kastrup, where Asger joined the team. Thus, for the first time, half of the Sirius Sledge Patrol year 1977 joined forces for a shared Nanok project. From Copenhagen with an SK595 to Keflavik Airport incl. COVID-19 registration. Further on to Reykjavik Airport and then to Akureyri, where we had accommodation at downtown Hotel KEA after a pleasant journey. A good night's sleep later, we flew on the following midmorning to Constable Pynt in NEG



Ready for take off from Kastrup wearing COVID-19 masking. Left: Asger, Goffi and Peter.



Sandodden on arrival.

with a Norlandair Beechcraft King Air 2000 (TF-NLB). Continued to Daneborg, where we arrived at 13.30. Here, the habitual warm welcome by Sirius was different than usual. Handshakes and hugs were out of the question. The Sirius men were not allowed close physical contact with us due to the potential Corona risk. After arriving and greeting (at a distance), we went with Leader Sirius 2019-20 "M.O." (also at a distance) to Sandodden, where we got ourselves accommodated. We were now fully ready to take on the tasks.

Historical background

Sandodden is a former Danish trapper station built in 1923 for A/S Østgrønlandsk Kompagni. After 1950 Sandodden's function as a trapper station was discontinued, but the house was not left unused, nor was it allowed to decay. Sirius utilised it as accommodation for two patrol men from 1951 to 1962-63, where the patrol had new living quarters built. After that, Sirius used Sandodden as a storage unit up until the 1980s. From 1991 Sandodden has been the permanent summer base in the Daneborg area for Nanok. Moreover, it is often visited by scientists and other visitors at the location. Besides the actual station house, the old trapper station covers three other buildings, namely “Sorte Skur”, “Skindskuret”, and “Hotel Karina”. In the last-mentioned, which was previously used by Sirius for the storage of boat equipment, Nanok founded a small local museum in 2000. It contains a historical collection of old artefacts from the trapper era, including old dog sledges displayed in front of the house. The museum receives frequent visits from tourists and other visitors at Daneborg.

Restoration and modernisation of Sandodden have been underway for years. As late as the summer 2019, a joint field team from Nanok and



Sandodden as encountered upon arrival. Top row: living room. Middle row from left: cabinet in living room full of left things, porch/kitchen and attic. Bottom row: weather porch

Greenland's National Museum called on Sandodden, and they agreed on the principles for restoration. The authentic appearance was to be preserved/reinforced at the same time as Sandodden had to be modernised in relation to its

continued practical application as functional summer base to Nanok as well as ad hoc accommodation for scientists and other travellers in the Daneborg area. These principles resulted in a list of work tasks, including:



Left: Asger cooks in the old kitchen. Middle: Goffi and Asger ready for a last meal in the old living room. Right: Goffi prepares tools for the upcoming tasks.

- restoration and reinforcement of doors and windows
- removal of newer masonite cladding and built-in cabinets/bunks in the living room
- removal of left-behind expedition equipment and food
- modernization of electrical installations
- refurbishment of living room
- improvement of kitchen facilities
- increase number of bunks by using the attic, porch and Skindskuret
- painting inside and outside.

Preparing and clearing

To be able to really get on with our tasks, we first had to set up alternative bunks, since the actual

living room in Sandodden soon would be cleared and, hence, out of function during the restoration process. This was resolved by making two temporary bed spaces in the porch and a new more permanent bed space in Skindskuret, where a new floor was put on top of the existing one. In addition, the first day was used removing the existing floor of the attic of Sandodden, prepare materials and tools for our projects as well as build up a scaffolding on the northside of the house.

On the second day, 30 July, we took a deep breath and then began clearing the living room of Sandodden. First furniture. Then the stationary cabinets and bunk. And finally the masonite cladding, covering the original walls and ceiling.



Left: Skindskuret inside upon arrival. Middle: New floor of Skindskuret, and the bed in the new "simple room" is tested. Right: Asger digs down electric cable and ground spear near Skindskuret.



Removal of masonite cladding and stationary cabinets/bunks in the living room. Behind the masonite the fine, old panel walls reappear – with different layers of paint.

Ultimately everything was stripped to the original panels, which appeared to have been painted in many different colours and shades. Mostly green nuances, though. Then cleaning and sanding of all walls, ceiling and floor. All woodwork was seemingly in a good condition, without any signs of dry-rot. Having finished the demolition, we now could begin the actual rebuilding.

Windows and doors

Being a professional carpenter, Goffi was in charge of the carpentry. In this respect the main tasks were to restore the two exterior doors and the large living room window. In advance, Goffi had made partly prefabricated materials for this, and these had been transported with ship from Denmark in 2019. The idea was to preserve the

authentic appearance as much as possible, which was solved by disassembling the existing doors and then mounting these onto the new door frames and a new door, which was cladded with original materials. Inside, the new door frames have built-in angle iron to reinforce them against a potential bear visit. The result was new durable and close-fitting doors, which from the outside look exactly like the original doors.

The large living room window was fortified with a new steel frame, and onto this was attached premade shutters similar to the ones Sandodden had originally. The existing window, which had been glued shut for several years, was reopened and restored with real window glass replacing the scratched plexiglass that had been installed at some point in time. Now there is a clear view once



Restoration of windows and doors. Top row left: Sandodden approx. 1923. Notice that the house then had “French” shutters on the large window. Right: Goffi mounting the new shutters. Middle row: Assembly of the original material onto the new, reinforced door frames and doors. Bottom row: The final result. Sandodden’s large window has shutters again. Sandodden’s roofing felt-covered porch to the right was built in 1939 by Eli Knudsen.

again from the living room over the beautiful Young Sund.

Inside, the original doors were repaired and remounted. On the north side of the house, Goffi replaced the attic window, which was rotten and not tight, with a new prefabricated window. It was decided that the new window should be a little bit bigger than the existing, as it must function as an emergency exit from the attic in case of fire.

The window glass was also replaced in Skindskuret and a new shutter was mounted.

Electrical installations

With a professional background as an engineer and an electrician, Asger was the right person to take care of the much needed and extensive restoration of the electrical installations. Prior to the work, Asger had developed a plan covering



Asger made a completely new electrical installation in the entire Sandodden. A major task.



In the attic the old flooring is removed and replaced with an entirely new plank flooring.

the entire installation, and, knowing that the supply ship would arrive late, he had brought along various electrical parts: sockets, circuit breakers, etc. Until the ship would arrive with our own materials, Sirius agreed to temporarily lend us power cables.

The electrical work started with removing all existing and somewhat irregular installations, after which Asger lay out a completely new and modern electrical system with both 230 volts and 380 volts power outlets and circuit breakers as well as lamp sockets strategically located all over

the house and in Skindskuret. Moreover, a ground spear was placed, a new addition to the electrical system.

The attic

Until now, the attic in Sandodden has been used as storage for provisions and other equipment. All of this was cleared and removed during the summer 2019 and relocated to Nanok's containers with the purpose of using the attic for accommodation instead.



Painting inside and outside. Peter was the team's "master painter".



The living room freshly painted and decorated. The wall and ceiling panels are visible again. Similarly, the old, fine panelled door. New items in the living room are a spare daybed as well as a new shelving system. Among other things, the shelving system contains a fine, newly donated book collection of Greenland and Polar literature.

Having removed the impractical old flooring and installed new electrical cables, a new plank flooring was laid on top of a layer of isolating glass wool. The result is a functional attic with two bed spaces, electrical installations and electric heating.

The living room

The most substantial change in Sandodden has been made in the living room. As mentioned, in

the summer 2019 it was decided to remove the masonite cladding from walls and ceiling to expose the beautiful original panels. Additionally – after careful consideration – to remove the permanent section with plank bed, drawers and cabinets, which through recent years predominantly have been used as “lumber room” for old, unserviceable clothes and equipment left behind. All these things were sorted, so that the historical objects worthy of preservation, e.g. an



To the left, the old photo from 1932 shows the trappers Leander Emskær Larsen and Arne Philbert below a petroleum lamp. We have recreated this historical detail with an electric "petroleum lamp" in the exact same spot in the ceiling.

old travel gramophone along with '78-records' belonging to it, were relocated to the museum in Hotel Karina, while the rest was discarded.

When the room had been cleared and cleaned, the paintwork started. Originally, the panel walls have been untreated wood, which later have been partially covered by several repaints in different colours, making a completely new repaint necessary. As per agreement with the National Museum, a light grey colour had been picked out for the walls and a white colour for ceiling, windows and architraves. All linseed oil based. The downside with linseed oil is that it dries slowly, especially in lower temperatures. Therefore, it was only shortly before the end of our stay that the paint was dry enough for moving back the furniture and finish decorating the living room. The refurbishment was in alignment with the previous decoration, except for a third daybed as well as new shelving system for a donated book

collection of Arctic literature. The walls were decorated with the original old photographs and paintings as well as a new water colour painting of Sandodden made on location by Goffi. As an extra authentic detail, in the exact same spot as a real petroleum lamp once had been, an electric "petroleum lamp" was hung in the ceiling. This was the finishing touch to the decoration of the historical living room in Sandodden.

The kitchen

It has been decided to modernise the adjacent south porch, which serves as a kitchen. The modernisation consists of the installation of a new prefabricated tabletop incl. steel sink as well as electric stove and fridge/freezer. Up until now, it has often been necessary to discard fresh provisions due to the lack of a fridge or freezer. The upgrade of the kitchen makes it much more



Left: Two new foldable camp bed have been placed in the porch. Right: The newly decorated kitchen in the porch has received a new steel tabletop, a new electric stove and fridge/freezer.



Sandodden's other houses: Hotel Karina, Skindskuret, and Sorte Skur as well as the tomb crosses and Building 9 all had a long time needed new layer of paint. Above: Hotel Karina (left) and Building 9.

functional, and the transition from gas to electric cooker reduces the risk of fire, as the house from time to time must serve different users with different qualifications.

The porch and the passage

There are two porches in Sandodden, one on the northside and one on the east side. These have been functioning as a sort of "lumber room" for various old expedition equipment and clothing. The items were cleared and relocated to Nanok's containers or discarded. In the south end of the porch, the existing shelving system/table received

a new steel tabletop, so it can be used for cooking. Furthermore, a long coat rag was put up to replace the many rusty nails that had over the years had been randomly nailed into the walls. In an expedition house like Sandodden, there is a ceaseless need of extra hooks, thus, new hooks substituted randomly placed nails in the small passage to the living room, too. Finally two new



On board the rubber boat en route to inspect huts and stations in the Daneborg area. Top row left: Goffi and Asger. Right: Goffi, Asger and Peter in front of Moskusheimen trapper station. Bottom row left: Loch Fyne trapper station. Right: Zackenberg trapper station.



Top row left: "Malik Arctica" from Royal Arctic Line has arrived at Daneborg with this year's supply. Right: This year Nanok has received a.o. new outboard motors and an ATV – all sponsored by Aage V. Jensens Fonde. Bottom row left: Asger made a ramp to Bådhuset. Right: Materials for the upcoming renovation of "Kulhus" ready for further transport in 2021.

foldable camp beds were placed in the porch, so it will be easy to make two temporary bed spaces in the future.

The exterior

The outer walls of Sandodden was freshened up with the existing colours: green and white. Also, the white-painted tomb crosses behind the station, were cleansed and repainted. Before departure we cleaned up the area between the houses and discarded various stuff left behind.

Sorte Skur (Black shed)

Also the so-called "Sorte Skur" has through the years been used as storage room for expedition equipment and various irrelevant materials. The shed was therefore emptied and the ceiling inside repaired. The outer painting was freshened up. Sorte Skur is now empty, so in the future it can be used by visiting groups for temporary storing of expedition equipment. Temporary, that is!

Hotel Karina

This house, which since 2000 has functioned as an interesting and relatively well-visited museum

by e.g. tourists, also got a thorough clean-up and the paint was freshened up. Outside the rack with the historic dog sledges was restored.

Inspection of huts in the Daneborg region

The scheduled inspection of huts and houses in the Daneborg region was somewhat reduced due to the ice conditions that hindered navigation along the outer coast. It was, however, possible to navigate the inner fjords: Young Sund, Godthaab Golf, and Loch Fyne, which were open. When we after the first two weeks realized that we had to wait for the remaining equipment and materials with the supply ship we, on 10 August, set out on a trip to these fjords. In advance Asger had checked and made the outboard motors and boat ready. Besides various huts we also visited the old trapper stations Moskusheimen [429], Loch Fyne [50], and Zackenberg [438-2], which all are in relatively good condition. However, the Zackenberg trapper station will soon need a tightening of the chimney passage, as water seeps down into the house, causing decay and mould. Likewise, a clearing around the old Zackenberg-base [438-3], where old empty oil barrels

disfigures the surroundings. Altogether, the trip was approx. 355 km.

Shipmik

On 16 August we were back at Sandodden. We resumed the task and prepared the upcoming call of the supply ship. A large amount of goods, e.g. old boat motors, empty gas bottles etc., were packed for shipment.

Asger also used the waiting time to make a thorough cleaning of the old weather station's boat house, which now is used by Nanok for storing of rubber boats and motors. Asger also built a ramp, so now it is much easier to drive the rubber boats into the house.

"Bygning 9", which a.o. is used for storing of Nanok coal stoves, got a new layer of paint.

On 18 August we (at a distance) could congratulate Slædepatruljen Sirius with the 70-year jubilee; a small reception took place outside Sirihus.

Finally, during the night of 19 August, the supply ship, "Malik Arctica", arrived with Nanok's supplies, including a new ATV with trailer, new boat motors, materials for the upcoming restoration of Kulhus [511], roofing felt, and much more.

The shipmik lasted four days, during which time especially the fuel bunkering was disturbed by the drift ice in the shore area. As soon as our goods were ashore, we went ahead with finishing Sandodden and make ready the new equipment.

The last farewell to an old friend

After a period with almost unceasing stormy and rainy weather, we woke up on Sunday 23 August, to an unusually clear, calm and beautiful day.

The day before we had prepared a final boat trip, to Gael Hamke Bugt, a.o. to run in one of Nanok's new 50 hp 4-stroke outboard motors.

However, the first task on this trip, was to take a last leave of an old friend: chief physician Jens Erik Schultz, co-founder of Nanok, who died in April this year, 88 years old. His family had wished Jens's ashes to be strewn on Young Sund, beneath Sandodden. The urn had arrived with the supply ship and having received permission in advance from the Bishop in Greenland, we now let go of Jens's mortal remains on the mirror-like fjord. Following this emotional moment, we continued the trip towards Gael Hamke Bugt, where, however, the heavily packed drift ice forced us to turn shortly after Dahl Skær. Instead we set course for Kap Herschell [417] in order to carry out another planned task.

Memorial plaques to trappers

During the so-called trapper era 1908-60 a number of Norwegian and Danish trappers succumbed in NEG; some of scurvy, others drowned. Some was brought home to be buried and memorized there; but others were never found or given a memorial. For the last-mentioned, Nanok has decided to erect some plain memorial plaques. Unfortunately the ice conditions hindered us from mounting all the plaques, but on this particular day, it was possible to sail on to Kap Herschell station and mount a plaque for the Norwegian trapper Arnljot Tolløfsen, who in May 1933 drowned while sledging between Eskimonæs [405] and Kap Herschell. Tolløfsen was only 24 years and his body never found. Our day's trip was approx. 50 km.



Sandodden shortly before departure. Restored and freshly painted inside and outside.



Together again at Daneborg, where it all began for the three of us, 43 years ago. Nanok's Sandodden team 2020 consisted of three former Sirius members, all from team 1977-79. Left: Asger Lakmann Nielsen, Jens Chr. Worm Gotfredsen and Peter Schmidt Mikkelsen.

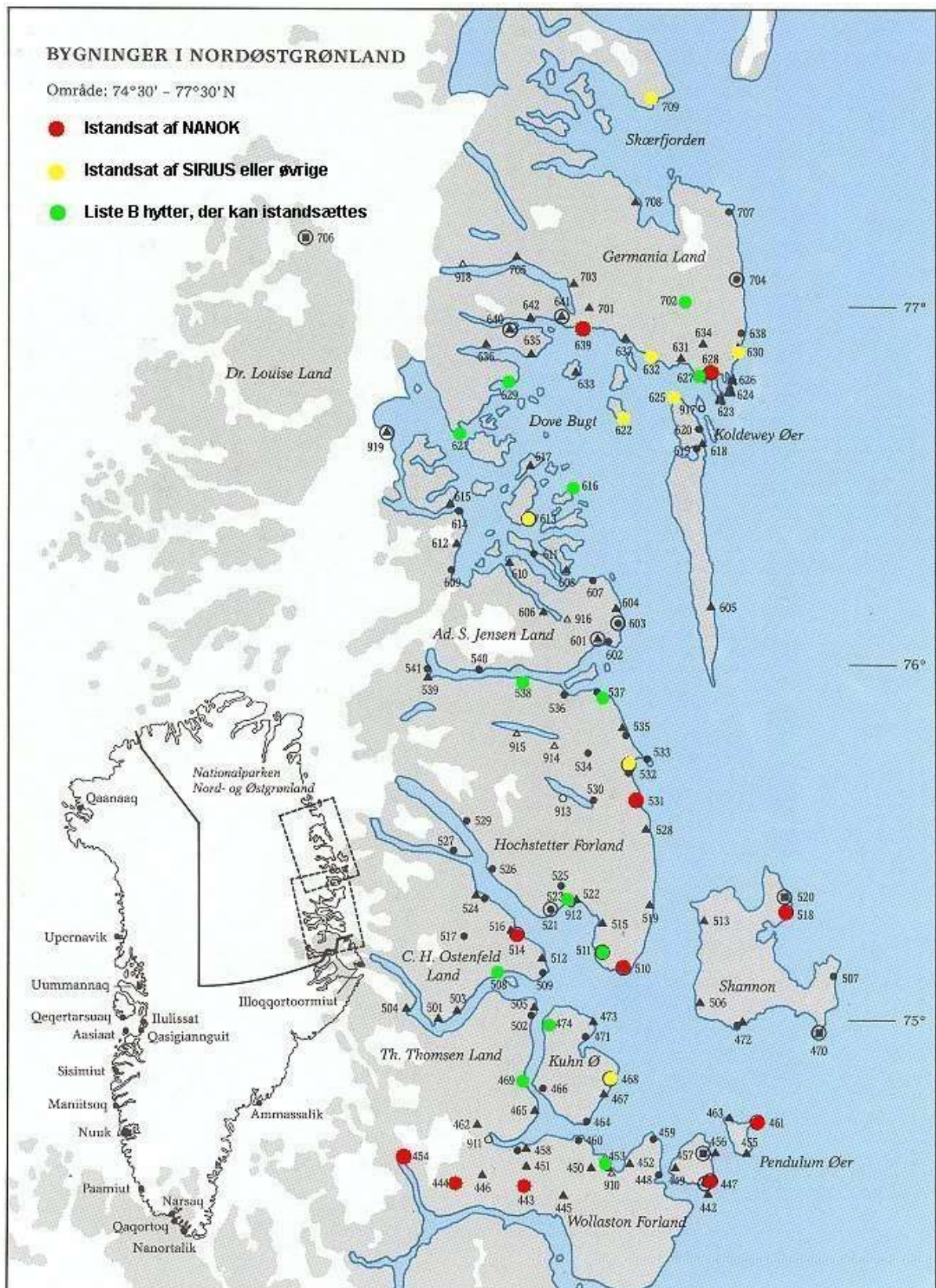
Closing and journey home

Our last two days in NEG were spent on closing, counting and winter preparations. A rather comprehensive job. As a final gesture and thanks for good collaboration in spite of the circumstances, we invited the Sirius patrol members present for an (untouched) beer (at a distance) outside Sandodden.

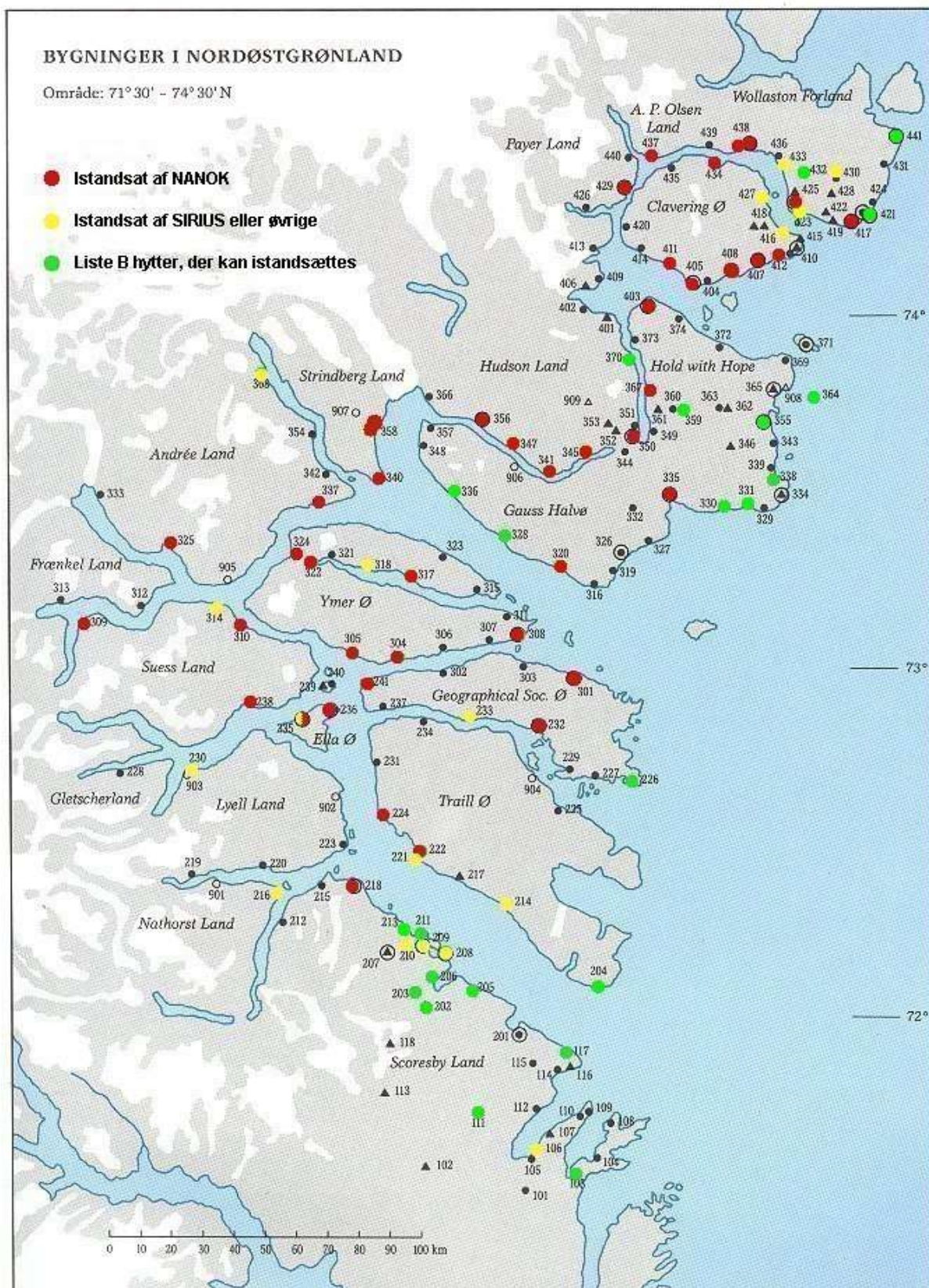
It ought to be mentioned, that we also owe a huge thank you to the MarinBasis-crew as well as the personnel at research station Zackenberg for good collaboration and lending of equipment.

Wednesday morning, 26 August 2020, and according to plan, we were picked up at Daneborg by Norlandairs Twin Otter, which after a brief refuelling in Constable Pynt, brought us to Akureyri. A rented minibus waited for us here, so that we together with five men from Research station Zackenberg, were transported to Keflavik, without any contact with the local population. We spent the night in Corona quarantine at the B&B hotel, until the next morning continued with Icelandair to Copenhagen. From here we went on to our individual destinations. And so ended Nanok's 2020 field season.

Asger - Jens Christian - Peter



The map shows the maintenance status for the old huts, houses and stations in North-East Greenland. The sites marked red or yellow can be expected to be in reasonably usable condition. Other sites, however, cannot be expected to be usable. Sites marked green are other huts with the classification B, which Nanok may renovate and maintain in the coming years.



The map shows the maintenance status for the old huts, houses and stations in North-East Greenland. The sites marked red or yellow can be expected to be in reasonably usable condition. Other sites, however, cannot be expected to be usable. Sites marked green are other huts with the classification B, which Nanok may renovate and maintain in the coming years.

Field report for team "Hamna" 2020

Tasks

The Hamna team had the following tasks:

- a) complete renovation and culture historical preservation of Hamna [208-2]
- b) inspect huts and houses in the Kong Oscar Fjord region
- c) inspect, count and maintain Nanok equipment and depot at Ella Ø and Nyhavn
- d) receive goods for Nanok at Ella Ø / Mestersvig
- e) prepare for Nanok expedition Ella Ø 2021

Participants

Tommy Pedersen (Sirius '93)

Ole Schirmer Nielsen (Sirius '97)

Kristoffer Kruuse

Journey up

Having set out in Aalborg and Odense, the team gathered in Kastrup in the morning of 5 August. From here the journey went via Keflavik, Reykjavik on to Constable Pynt, where we landed in heavy wind and rain. After a brief wait the Twin Otter arrived and with the promise of a "bumpy and ugly" ride with no guarantee of landing, the trip continued to Ella Ø. It turned out to be a fine trip as the pilots found an opening in the clouds at the mouth of Kong Oscar Fjord. From here we flew beneath the clouds to Ella Ø and landed in the usual manner on the short runway. So far, we had made the journey carrying masks, due to the risk of Covid-19 and the warning of keeping a distance to Sirius and their dogs, equipment, and facilities was kept during the entire stay.



Travelling to Ella Ø in the Twin Otter. Left: Kristoffer, Tommy, and Ole.



"Agsut" outside Hamna.

Preparations on Ella Ø

The first days were rainy and windy, but the Tolvmandsbarakken offers a warm well-furnished and functional base for the activities on the station. Besides settling in and lower the pulse to the North-East-Greenlandic level, the time was spent on preparing and launching of "Agsut", test navigation as well as packing of materials, going through the project plan and baking bread and buns for the days to come.

The team's primary task was to complete renovation and culture historical preservation of Hamna [208-2]. For this task, new shutters, a new outer door, and a large amount of other material had been shipped in 2019. Furthermore, anything we deemed necessary for completing the task, was to be gathered.

Shortly after "Agsut" was anchored, a large ice floe appeared, keeping us awake in turns most of the night. However, when we loaded "Agsut", it came in handy, as it shielded us from the heavy sea, heading for Solitær Bugt. No sign of improvement weather-wise, but at 8 o'clock on August 8, we decided nonetheless to set out for Ella Ø.

The trip to Hamna

The trip had been planned with some uncertainty with regard to the weather, but after a bit of sea at Kap Elisabeth and wind from Vega Sund, the conditions grew better and better as we found shelter behind Kongeborgen. The good conditions continued down through Kong Oscar Fjord and to Hamna, where we arrived on 9 August at 0600 in calm sea. After some reconnaissance we chose to approach the coast with the stern so we could unload all materials, tools, and gear from "Agsut". Having deliberately



Photos from Hamna on our arrival 9 august 2020. A house in need of “tender, loving care”!

‘stranded’ ”Agsut”, we anchored her and began a major ”carry-mik” in order to get everything to the station.

Hamna

Hamna trapper station [208-2] was built for Søren Richter’s expedition. The three participants went ashore on 14 August 1939 and it took them five days to build the house. They named it ”Trønderheimen”. After the trapper era the house was used as weekend hut by the crew at Mesters Vig Airfield a.o., and today it is used by the crew at Defence Guard Mestersvig, as well as by Sirius in connection with the winter training of Sirius-probationers.

The condition of the hut

The first, and one of the most important tasks, is to visually document the condition of the house before the restorations begins. So we gradually approached the hut and soon realized that the hut was in a worse condition than expected.

Around the hut was scattered various things left behind by visitors, materials from scanty repairs, broken glass and much more. And even worse, the hut almost stood in a small lake, due to the recent period’s continuing rain. It was obvious that the lower part of the hut was much damaged by beginning decay. The windows and shutters were all provisionally repaired with materials available, and likewise, fascia boards and especially large parts of the hut’s covering was



Restoration of Hamna. Left: Draining and laying up. Right: The center of the hut is laid up.



Left: Draining of the surroundings. Right: Weatherproofing of roof against rain and drift snow.



Left: Mounting new roofing felt. Right: New boarding on the back.

filled with holes, destroyed or in extreme need of proofing. The outer door was tight, although our first encounter on entering, was a dead bird lying on the floor. Besides the common mess, the living room in particular, was marked by a leaking pipe passage by the stove, through which precipitation had come in and ruined the old coal stove, now both rusty and cracked. Unique for Hamna is a ventilating shaft in the middle of the living room,

which now unfortunately had collapsed, causing a constant dripping on the soaked-through floor. Worse still, the hut moved when we walked on the floor, and it turned out that most of the foundation had collapsed. Especially the backwall and the middle had no laying up. And last, but not the least, all the ceiling sheets had been removed, because drift snow and rain from leaks had ruined them. We had been informed that



Left: Painting the outer covering. Center: Finishing the ditches. Right: Part of a new drainage.



Left: New foundation and water diversion. Right: Cleaning the furniture.

the hut needed some loving hands, but the overall impression was somewhat more than expected

Restoring

The above only indicates the first impression and as we began the different tasks, they often grew in size. The first days at Hamna was marked by constant rain. We had brought two large tarpaulins to shield tools, consumer goods, and our personal gear against the weather. The old coal stove was needfully fixed so we could dry the hut, while the rain continued dripping in the strategically placed buckets on the floor.

The preliminary survey had made it quite clear that more materials and tools were needed, so one of our first decisions was to sail to Nyhavn to fetch extra materials in Nanok's depot. We also called on Mestersvig station to report our

presence in the area and to hear their experiences and wishes with regard to the hut.

The weather was still unstable, rainy and with heavy wind but nonetheless, the work with drainage, digging, establishing a new foundation, and stabilizing the hut, started to show good results. Storm, current and especially the ice had challenged "Agsut"'s anchoring outside Hamna several times. We therefore chose to navigate her through the passage to Noret, and after an exciting trip, she was anchored at a good, shielded location.

The weather improved from day to day, the mood as well and the work proceeded more easily. As the hut got stabilized, we began to repair the roof. The roof surface was cut, new fascia and barge boards mounted. Initially it was planned only to put on new roofing felt but we chose instead to clean the roof surface, mount new pipe passages,



Left: Hamna after restoration – only the last part of the front needs painting. Right: The new coal stove.



Left: New outer coating, cover, and drainage. Right: The living room after renovation.



Left: Historic materials. Right: Furniture and coal stove after renovation.

and put on new inner felt under the finishing layer of outer felt.

Indoors the stove was replaced, and the hut prepared for mounting the ceiling sheets brought along. The new windows were installed and as the weather now was fantastic, most of the ruined

woodwork was replaced and we could begin to paint the hut.

The future existence of the hut seem to rest upon the necessity of diverting rain water, and for this reason we made quite an effort of digging drain canals and lay down stones, where the wind and the rain had removed materials around the hut.



Mission accomplished. Tårnuglerne (tower owls) at Mestersvig took care of painting the last part of the front.

The echo of history

14 August 2020 was precisely 81 years to the day since the building of the hut had begun. As we worked on proofing the roof, we found a hacksaw on the upper head. The hacksaw is now placed in the porch and we philosophized for a while on the discussions the trappers might have had the following winter about where it had gone.

14 August was also the day we expected the supply ship bringing the materials we had packed

and shipped in the spring; but it was reported that the ship was delayed due to ice along the coast.

The day was celebrated by testing the qualities of the new stove by baking both buns as well as pizza.

The finishing touch

The woodwork of the outer wall was very worn and in dire need of paint. However, we soon learned that we did not have sufficient red paint, but more would be brought with the ship.



Restoration on Ella Ø. Left: Generatorhuset before – and after.

The restoration entered a new, decisive phase with putting of windows, mounting a new outer door and shutters, clearing, washing down, mounting ceilings and much more.

The clearing was more comprehensive than we had anticipated, but all garbage (glass, metal, paint, roofing felt etc.) was sorted and sailed to Nyhavn for shipment home with the supply ship. The idiom of Hamna is different from most other North-East Greenlandic stations and huts and there are not many historic artefacts in or around Hamna. The items we found were saved and exposed, either inside or behind the hut. This is also the reason why we did not change things that easily would have been made more functional and/or change the character of the hut.

Even though we were focused on restoring the hut, we passed "Agsut" regularly to empty the ship and verify the anchoring position. We also found time for a hike into the mountains and a visit to the crosses for the two colleagues from Mestersvig, who died in 1999.

Return to Ella Ø, counting and closure

The call of this year's supply ship had already been postponed several times but on 20 August, when we placed the shutters on Hamna and sailed for Nyhavn, we were confident that the supply ship would arrive the following morning, bringing along paint, new mattresses and the restored chairs for the hut.

The afternoon was spent on counting Nanok's depot in Nyhavn and deliver back the things we had borrowed. As we made ready for the night, we received message, that the supply ship was so much delayed that we had to skip receiving Nanok's shipment and instead sail to Ella Ø. Unexpectedly the weather turned and the sea rose, putting "Agsut"'s old hull and machinery to the test. But she came clear and brought us safely back to Ella Ø station, arriving on 21 August at 02.30.

The last days on Ella Ø was spent on preparing "Agsut" for winter, conserving the outboard engine etc, and count of equipment, provisions and materials to be used in future years' expeditions.

There was also time for a walk into the mountains, painting of fascia on Tolvmandsbarakken, painting the generator house and producing a new cross with nameplate for Axel Søht's tomb and not the least mutual support and cozy togetherness with the team of scientists from Aarhus University when landing the boats and preparing Tolvmandsbarakken for winter.

Once again, Ella Ø has proven a fantastic base for restoration of a historic building that was in

serious decay. For help and support we offer a huge thanks to Sirius on Ella Ø and Tårnuglerne at Mestersvig.

We hope that Hamna in the years to come will be appreciated by future visitors.

Tommy - Ole – Kristoffer

Field report for scientist team “Ella Ø” 2020

Tasks

Ella Ø scientist team had the following tasks:

- gather data from automatic cameras for monitoring plants and insects on land
- place more cameras and weather stations at the head of the fjord system
- recover and launch oceanographic monitoring buoys in the fjord
- test newly developed monitoring instruments
- run in new motorboat and build new boat house in Mestersvig

Participants

Søren Rysgaard (Arctic Research Centre Aarhus University)

Toke Thomas Høye (Arctic Research Centre Aarhus University)

Lucas Sandby (stud. engineer, Arctic Research Centre Aarhus University)

Jens Mejdahl (stud. engineer, Arctic Research Centre Aarhus University)

Simon Kortegaard (Mopa, Vilsund, Thy)

Journey to Ella Ø

This year we had planned an extensive monitoring campaign in the Ella Ø fjord system and to test newly developed instruments and camera systems in Arctic conditions. We worked day and night during winter and spring in order to develop and construct instruments and to pack for north-bound shipping. Then "Corona" suddenly entered the scene. Plan B was implemented, and we worked intensely at home, as the university and workshops were closed. A new reality with instruments in the kitchen and garage, and

frequent video meetings was used. Due to the danger of infection, it was suddenly impossible to go to NEG by plane, so we began to look into the possibility of sailing to Ella Ø directly from Denmark. We got in contact with a private shipping company and the contract was nearly closed when all of sudden they withdrew. Not very professional. But investigations and the collaboration among different scientist groups made it clear, that in the future we ought to combine oceanographic and marine-biological monitoring all the way from Denmark to NEG; across warm and cold arctic sea currents, and carry goods and scientists to and from the research stations. Had we used this means of transport, when we started 25 years ago, we would have had a unique amount of data today. Furthermore, transport by ship is much more climate friendly than transport by plane.

Another advantage is that you can bring a lot of goods and equipment when you go by ship and are therefore not being so restrained by the strict deadlines for delivering goods. A disadvantage by using ship is the longer time of transport. But then again – there is time for preparing the field work going out and proofread your notes and memos going back. Luckily, when the ship-opportunity no longer was an option, Norlandair was very helpful; the Corona situation improved and the restrictions on travel among Denmark, Iceland and Greenland opened. The permits needed were obtained and carrying our masks as well as our negative corona-test documents, we reached Ella Ø, via Iceland and an isolated summer cottage in Akureyri. Landed 10 August on Ella Ø in the rain, gushing rivers and with lots of sea ice in the outer parts of the fjords.



Left: Tolvmandsbarakken with containers. The house was restored by Nanok in 2015-19.

Right: In Tolvmandsbarakken: Simon, Lucas and Jens discuss the launching of buoys (photo - Søren)



Left: Profiling buoy: Lucas' and Jens' invention – the self-profiling buoy (photo: Søren)

Right: Lucas and Jens eagerly wait for the buoy to reappear (photo: Søren)

Starting out

Because of the corona situation we were not allowed to mix with Sirius, so we each kept to our side of the river on Ella Ø. We quickly got settled in Tolvmadsbarakken, where a Nanok team beforehand had opened the station and sailed into the outer part of Kong Oscar Fjord to restore Hamna-hytten [208]. Soon after our arrival we discovered that a polar bear had been by; he had consumed half of the weather station we installed last summer, and Toke's monitoring camera showed bear tracks and also that in March, the bear had slapped several of the camera systems close to the coast. Fortunately, it held more than one million good photos, and a part of the weather station data could be retrieved.

Simon got a boat ready and we launched it directly from its winter garage in the boat container. Then we quickly took in the oceanographic subsurface buoy that was launched outside Ella Ø last year. The buoy had as planned logged loads of data all year round and survived sea ice and floating glacier ice. It looks like we have found a safe place behind some skerries and a simple system that seems to work. As it was rather windy the first days, we decided to test the new-developed self-profiling subsurface buoys before leaving Ella Ø. We had brought 2 new-developed profiling buoys with us on the plane while others were packed in container with an extra Mopa-boat and other gear that – according to plan – was due for arrival at Mestersvig on 14 August, when we would fetch it. Jens and Lucas filled Tolvmadsbarakken with electronics, instruments, and subsurface buoys. We mounted

solar-panels and satellite-phone as well as internet. The idea is, for the buoys to transmit their position via satellite, and we can locate them via internet. The first tests went well. The buoy "Birger" happily dived up and down repeatedly to 100 m depth, showing the same results as the reference measurements we did with our traditional instruments, which are lowered by string and taken in by a reel. Like the boat, the reel was constructed by Simon and we could unproblematically take samples several hundred metres down by hand. It was a wonderful feeling to sit onboard a homebuilt boat and to use instruments that were constructed and built by students in Aarhus and that everything worked as expected. We also launched the self-constructed buoy "Bente" that is able to profile on a line. At first, she was a bit tricky, but after a few days we succeeded in making her dive according to plan next to another buoy that is to monitor all of next year. The advantage with "Bente" is that she not only measures in a fixed depth in the water column. Next step in the development is to reduce the battery consumption so that in the future we can put out these buoys to monitor all year round. The self-profiling subsurface buoys are designed so they weigh only 17 kilos and can be launched from a small boat. A row of measuring sensors can be mounted upon them and they can measure in all kinds of weather, even in heavy sea in Kempe Fjord. Should ice and weather conditions prove too challenging, we are working on a system in which the buoy may be parked on larger depths or at the seabed until the conditions for data transmission from the sea surface has been re-established. Something to work on during the winter.



Left: Camera systems damaged by polar bear. Right: Newly installed camera system in Röhss fjord.



Selection of photos from the Tuelimurt (*Silene acaulis*) flowering season from the camera system (June-August 2020).

The following days

Toke walked about in the terrain on Ella Ø to empty the camera for pictures, check the settings and power consumption. The automatic system with solar panels and batteries for power supply worked perfectly even though the winter is freezing cold and almost completely dark. All batteries had survived and there was plenty of power so that the cameras during the summer season could take a photo per minute, 24 hours a day or approx. 100,000 photos per camera. The system with putting the cameras into sleep-mode during the winter and get them to function again at the beginning of the growing season also worked well for all six groups of cameras. In Denmark, however, we had worked on how to reduce the power consumption as it was one of the uncertainties of the system that was installed in 2019. Unfortunately, only about half of the 24 cameras had produced usable photos, while the other half either had been destroyed, had got the cable torn, or bent in a direction so they took photos from the wrong angle. Despite of this, a number of complete time-series of valuable photos from the summer of 2020 was taken. These photo-data will now be analysed in order to map the flowering season for specific species of

plants and later on also the occurrence and timing of insects by the individual flowers. It is especially this interaction between plants and insects it is important to pinpoint, as other localities have proven worrying results on decline in insects; a fact that may be due to lack of flowers at the specific time.

When opportunity arose, Simon and Toke took the boat into Röhss Fjord to erect a cluster of cameras at a location where we expect warmer summers and colder winters. The erection was prepared before departure, so within 3-4 hours we could bid farewell and so long. Next year we therefore hope to obtain the first comparable photo data and climatic data for two localities on the same altitude and thereby discover how huge the differences are in the climatic conditions and as such in living conditions for animals and plants. On a long view it will bring a better understanding of, how vulnerable the Arctic fauna and flora are with regard to climatic changes.

The weather was tricky this year. The Sirius men had rain for 16 days during their stay on Ella Ø before we arrived. Then it began to blow. To no avail we tried to fetch the other subsurface instruments on the seabed and the outer part of the



Left: Søren and Jens: Doing CTD measuring and water samples (photo: Lucas)

Center: Water samples: Jens tests if the newly developed water sampler is waterproof (photo: Lucas)

Right: In Tolvmandsbarakken: Toke presenting measuring equipment (photo: Søren)

fjord. Each time we entered Kempe Fjord or Kong Oscar Fjord, we were met by waves and headwind that not exactly invited us for a 100 km trip. We therefore began doing the measurements around Ella Ø and in the middle of the fjords in case we would find some shield the following days. We got lucky and had the wind in our back all the way around the island.

There was plenty of sea ice along the outer coast and it started drifting into the fjords. Royal Arctic Line changed the scheduled trip and delivery of goods, and it became obvious that the ship and much of our equipment was delayed. We were especially anxious to receive two new subsurface buoys developed for gathering water samples all year round. Furthermore, some dangerous goods (lithium batteries for a number of our instruments) had been shipped, so we had to improvise until they arrived. The worst part was, that the other Mopa-boat that was supposed to carry equipment and men into Isfjord glacier at the head of the fjord system, probably arrived too late for the work to be carried out this year. It is too dangerous to sail hundreds of kilometres away from the station without a backup boat, in case of an accident. The conditions and huge distances demand that you think things through. No help close by and you are on your own. Royal Arctic Line's arrival to Mestersvig was abandoned for now, and instead the ship set course for Daneborg. Unfortunately, the ice was so tricky during the unloading, that we realized our goods would not arrive in time to carry out part of our monitoring program this year.

However, this was in no way to lower our spirit! Every hour with decent weather was spent on

gathering loads of water samples from different depths with a simple self-closing water bottle we constructed. We also measured saline and temperature conditions with various instruments. When it was too windy to sail far from Ella Ø, we worked outside Tolvmandsbarakken, where you find water more than 300 metres deep, relatively free from waves despite wind from almost every wind direction. Extra tests of the self-profiling buoys and various sensors were attached. Jens and Lucas came thoroughly prepared, and it is remarkable that their self-profiling buoys with own 'cheap' sensors, measures the same values as the expensive state-of-the-art instruments.

The plankton production was in full swing. We measured high chlorophyll levels and the water was swarming with naked sea butterfly, comb jellies and shrimps. In the fjords we spotted a number of seals, great northern diver, common eider, glaucous gull, Arctic skua, and kittiwake. On land we saw musk ox, and Jens claims to have seen a mouse (lemming) and Lucas a crow (raven). It is a good thing that biologists can assist engineer-students with their biology. In return the engineer-students could help the biologists on how to "air-drop" photos and data from one phone to another. Another great thing was that we almost exclusively could manage with a small solar panel to cover our power consumption. An additional similar solar panel should cover the self-sufficiency next year. How nice to be free of generator noise and be able to enjoy the quiet. You really notice how noisy everyday life in Denmark is.



The Mopa-boat "Vagn Forring" on ice: Simon climbs the sea ice. Time for a cup of coffee (photo: Søren)

Fortunately, we got yet another day with fine weather and we gave full power into Rhöss fjord. We looked for a subsurface buoy put out last summer – no luck. We need some more sophisticated equipment next year in order to search the area properly. It looks like the ice has moved it a bit, unfortunately. Toke's camera systems and weather station got a final check before we sailed for Ella Ø, measuring, and gathering samples on some missing stations along the way. A couple of days later the weather improved and the section through Sofia Sund towards Kap Humboldt was measured. There was not time enough to go all the way to Kap Humboldt-hytten [308], as huge amounts of sea ice hindered transport. We have to fetch the subsurface instrument out there next year. However, the weather and conditions in Antarctic Sund were fine, so we took new measurements in this fjord.

Sirius' 70 year-birthday was celebrated with a joint supper with Sirius. A rather strange experience. Due to the Corona-situation, we were seated 10 metres apart outside and ate our own prepared meal. It was nice talking together, even though we now and then had to shout as the wind rose during the evening. A couple of days later the Nanok team from Hamna arrived with "Agsut". They too had given up waiting for goods with

Royal Arctic Line to Mestersvig and had more or less finished with their tasks, only they had run out of paint. They seemed to be fed up with calm sea and was looking for big waves in Kong Oscar Fjord. They were in luck and at 02.45 on 21 August, they came flying into Ella Ø, with waves aft across.

We had a couple of cosy days with Nanok's Hamna team and fantastic weather, and Ella Ø was at her best. Completely calm weather, blue sky, and mirror-like water. We carried out the final missing measurements in the fjords and the last test with student's buoys up to 150 metres depth. Jens and Lucas also found time for a climb to the peak of Bastionen and we enjoyed a trip in the sea ice that now drifted quietly around Maria Ø and Ruth Ø.

Packing and going home

The last two days were spent on landing the boat, changing the oil, service, counting and packing. Due to the tricky sea ice and delayed delivery of equipment with Royal Arctic Line we – unfortunately – did not carry out the planned monitoring at the Isfjord glacier. Delayed delivery of instruments and the newly developed water-sampler mean that we must wait with the launching until next year. The plan is to also mount a weather station at Kap Humboldt on the



The scientist team: Standing from left: Lucas, Toke, Søren. In front from left: Jens & Simon (photo - Lucas).

outer coast and more cameras for study of vegetation on land when we get access to our equipment next year.

However, in spite of the nuisance of Corona, sea ice, storm, and delayed goods delivery, we nonetheless managed to carry out most of the scheduled monitoring on land and in the fjords. We have proved that it is possible to take millions of photos of the vegetation through the entire growing season in Arctic conditions and that our method can be used other places in the polar region. We have developed a simple equipment for monitoring oceanographic conditions, light, oxygen, and chlorophyll every 10th minute year-round in areas with drift ice and floating icebergs. Something that can be used on several places on the Coast and other areas close to the coast in the Arctic. We have from scratch developed and constructed profiling subsurface buoys, that enable measuring the entire water column and that can transmit data via satellite. We have introduced the Ella Ø area to a new generation of students, who – hopefully – will tell other students about this beautiful area, so we can expand an increasing interest in East-Greenland among young scientists in the Realm.

Given the time available to us to perform our ambitious plan, we are satisfied with what we accomplished. We hope to get the opportunity to continue the work in the area in future years and that the collaboration with Nanok will expand along the rest of the coast. We look forward to next year, when we hope to bring more students and to put out the instruments that were not delivered prior to our departure. Tolvmandsbarakken was perfect as base and with nice neighbourhood to Sirius – even if it was at a “corona” distance this year.

Søren, Toke, Lucas, Jens & Simon

About Nanok

Nordøstgrønlandsk Kompagni Nanok is a private, non-profit organisation founded in 1992 upon the former *Østgrønlandsk Fangstkompani Nanok A/S*, founded in 1929.

The mission of Nanok is *to contribute to disseminate knowledge of North-East Greenland and its cultural history and to contribute to securing the cultural monuments and buildings in the area, a.o.*

Nanok consists of a private group of seven persons, the Board. These are Peter Schmidt Mikkelsen (managing director), Tommy Pedersen, Palle V. Norit, Søren Rysgaard, Fritz Ploug Nielsen and Jesper Mølbæk Stentoft (treasurer). Nanok's accountant is Aka Lyngé. Torben E. Jeppesen assists with purchase of assets. In addition to the above-mentioned, a number of private individuals actively participate in Nanok's work. All work in Nanok is voluntary and unpaid.

Each summer, Nanok dispatches a field team of typically 6-10 participants divided into 2-3 teams who work in North-East Greenland for 3-5 weeks. The results of this work are documented and published in a field report. The expedition participants are chosen by the Board. In the years 1991-2020, a total of 192 Nanok'ers – or more than 75 private individuals – have been dispatched to North-East Greenland.

To perform its tasks, Nanok controls a considerable amount of expedition assets. However, Nanok possesses no property in Greenland.

Nanok's work is financed by the Aage V. Jensens Fonde.

Among Nanok's many loyal partners and supporters are: Norlandair, Arctic Research Centre, Arctic Science Partnership, Greenland Self Government, The Greenland National Museum & Archive, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Arctic Command, The Sirius Sledge Patrol, Defence Guard Mestersvig, Station and Patrol Service Greenland, Royal Arctic Line and TELE Greenland.

Since 1991 Nanok has renovated and maintained more than 50 culture historical buildings. For this work Nanok has gained considerable recognition and support from the Greenland Self Government, among others. Since 2010 Nanok has had a formal cooperative agreement with The Greenland National Museum & Archive in Nuuk.

In the years 2003-2007, encouraged by the Greenland Self-Government of the time, Nanok worked out a new, unique structural survey of all culture historical huts and stations in North-East Greenland. Extensive data from these surveys, incl. photos and GPS positions, is published in "*North-East Greenland 1908-60. The Trapper Era – and its traces today*" (Mikkelsen 2019).

You can experience a range of the old North-East Greenlandic huts in Google Street View via a link from <http://www.xsirius.dk/>



List of North-East Greenlandic stations and huts renovated by Nanok 1991 - 2020:

No.	Name	Restored year	No.	Name	Restored year
201	Antarctichavn	2001 (knust 2002)	356	Hoelsbu	1999, 2000, 2007
208-2	Hamna	2020	358-2	Nordfjordhuset	2019
209-2	Nyhavn	2007	358-3	Strindberghuset	2013
218	Kap Peterséns	1998	367-2	Mellemhuset	2010
224-2	Kongeborgen	2001	403	Krogness	2010
222	Holm Bugt hytten	2001	405	Eskimonæs	1998
232	Sverresborg	2014	407	Elvsborg	2007-2008
235	Ørnereden, Ella Ø	2015-2019	408	Dødemandsbugten	2013-2014
235	Tolvmandsbarakken	2015-2019	411-2	Norma hytta	2010
236	Maristua	2008	412	Dahl Skær hytten	2010
238	Mineralbukta	2010	417	Kap Herschell	2002
241	Svedenborg	2011	425	Sandodden/Karina	1994, 2007, 2009, 2020
301	Laplace	2009	429	Moskusheimen	1994
304	Arentz hytten	2008	434	Leirvågen	2008
305	Namdalshytten	2010	438-2	Zackenborg	1991-1992
308	Kap Humboldt	1997	438-4	Fiskerhytten	2008
309	Rendalshytten	2010	437	Bjørnnesstua	2008
310	Bjørnheimen	2008	443	Blæsenborghytten	2017
317	Brøggers hytte	2012	444	Antonsens hytte	2017
320	Smedal	2012	447	Germaniahavn	1999
322	Noa Sø hytten	2008	454	Fjordbotten	2013
324	Varghytten	2002, 2007	461	Bass Rock	2019
325	Renbugthytten	2010	510	Hochstetter	1996, 1998
335	Myggbukta	1999, 2002, 2011	514	Ny Jonsbu	1995
337	Ragnhilds-hytten	2008	518	Alabamahuset	2016
340	Kap Ovíbos hytten	2000, 2007, 2012	531	Ottostrand	2009
341	Halle	2011	628-1	Villaen, Danmarkshavn	2017
345	Bråstad	2011	639-1	Hvalrosodden	2019
347	Petrahytten	2011	639-2	Alwin Pedersens hus	2019
350	Loch Fyne	1993, 2007	---	Kap Moltke /Brønlundhus	2001

Kilde vedr. hyttenumre og -navne: Peter Schmidt Mikkelsen: *Nordøstgrønland 1908-60. Fangstmandsperioden - og dens spor i dag*. Xsirius Books 2019.

