



Field report from the journey to North-East Greenland 2011



Welcome to Myggbukta!

In 1999 a Nanok team did a basic renovation of the Myggbukta station and secured it from total decay. In 2002 the rotten floor of the main house was replaced. At last, this year a Nanok team has finished the renovation of the station and as a result the very historical Myggbukta station has been preserved for some time into the 21st century. Furthermore, this summer a second Nanok team has renovated yet another number of decayed small huts. Read more about this and a lot more in this field report.

21st field season

Introduction

Nordøstgrønlandsk Kompagni NANOK has as planned once again completed successful field season. During the summer, the two field teams have renovated yet another four old trappers' huts and the historical Myggbukta station has been given a needed and thorough renovation, so it is now once again fit for fight. Thereby, Nanok has restored more than 40 huts and stations in North-East Greenland since 1991.

The rough North-East Greenlandic climate is wearing the huts out and without maintenance, in time the old huts decay and cease to exist.

That is the reason why Nanok and Greenland National Museum & Archives (NKA) in Nuuk in 2006 agreed that Nanok by own initiative will carry out the maintenance of around one hundred huts, the so called category B localities. On this occasion about 30 localities were pointed out as especially worthy of preservation, the so called A localities. Among these are e.g. Alabamahuset, Philip Broke and Bass Rock houses, the Villa in Danmarkshavn and Dødemandsbugten. It was agreed that the restoration of these localities will happen by direction from NKA.

The last couple of years we have experienced an increased need for repairing certain localities in the A category. Therefore, in the late summer of 2010, Nanok made a proposition to NKA about a joint renovation project for the preservation of the specific category A localities. The proposition was received positively by the National Museum and during the autumn 2010 a draft for a joint project was formulated.

During the first half of 2011 Nanok and NKA have planned continuously aiming at launching the project in 2012, if this can be realised.

It was with great sorrow that Nanok in the Autumn of 2010 lost one of it's driving forces, when forester Søren Andersen, our long serving treasurer and board member, died in too young an age after a long time fighting cancer. Søren will be remembered and missed – also because he and his wife, Jette, for several years were the hospitable hosts of numerous Nanok gatherings at Naturskolen Søballegård.



AAGE V. JENSENS FONDE

Nanok wishes first and foremost to express our thanks and gratitude to our sponsor - Aage V. Jensens Fonde – for their never failing trust and support.

A warm-hearted thanks to the Sirius men and the MarinBasis team, who once again showed us great helpfulness and hospitality. Furthermore Nanok thanks the many private individuals, who each and every one have supported us and shown positive interest for our work.

Finally warm thanks to our many competent collaborators, to expeditions and to authorities, who with their positive contributions have made our work possible.

On behalf of Nanok

Peter Schmidt Mikkelsen

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

Field report for the South team 2011

Tasks

The South team had the following tasks:

- a) to renovate 3 - 5 huts in the south district: i.e. Villa [117], Jostein [205], Svedenborg [241], Brøggers hytte [317], Smedal [320], Von Krogh [328], Kap Ovibos hytten [340], Halle [341], Bråstad [345], Petrahytten [347]
- b) to install ventilation in Laplace [301]
- c) to inspect and maintain M/B "Agsut"
- d) to receive goods to Nanok on Ella Ø / Mestersvig / Nyhavn
- e) to inspect, count depot and maintain Nanok depot on Ella Ø / Mestersvig / Nyhavn
- f) to prepare for Nanok expedition 2012.

South team

Kristian Nevers (Sirius 95), Rasmus Seneca Pedersen (Sirius 94), Peter F. Andersen (Nanok 11)

Journey up and review

As planned two Nanok teams left for North-East Greenland on the 27th and 28th July. The teams split up in Constable Pynt, heading for their individual tasks. We were warmly received by Sirius on Ella Ø, where we settled in Ørnereden.

At first "Agsut" was sealed, refitted and loaded for a test-hut-repair-trip to Svedenborg hytten. As the supply ship "Arina Arctica" was delayed, we started renovating a number of huts in Moskusoksefjorden: Petrahytten [347], Halle [341], Bråstad [345]. After 10 days the huts were all fully repaired. During our trip back to Ella Ø we met the topgallant sailing ship "Activ" in Moskusoksefjorden and the sailing ship "Dagmar Aaen" at Borgøen. Over the summer we sailed in all approximately 554 km with "Agsut".

On 17th August we had "skibsmik" on Ella Ø. We repaired Ørnereden and Maskinhuset for damages, caused by a bear visit this winter, made a survey and packed. The journey home on 25th August went smoothly



A collection of the pots and cans the bear had chewed up.

via Daneborg, Mestersvig and Constable Pynt.

Bear visit on Ella Ø

In the autumn of 2010 Palle Norit, (Sirius 63) visited Ella Ø. He found that several of the buildings had been vandalized by bear. At the time the buildings were scantily secured against wind and weather. In the early summer, Sebastian Rasmussen, (Sirius 96) (POLOG) assisted Nanok by looking after the depot and especially our rescue suits. We were rather anxious to see the damages for ourselves.

Two-stroke fuel seemed to be a delicacy to a bear as we found twelve one-litre cans completely chewed up, but also WD-40 and zinc spray must have tempted him. The engine house at Ørnereden was covered in oil all over, the door splintered and all the equipment lay all over the place. The front door in Ørnereden and a couple of gates to the porches were also damaged.

Clearing of "Agsut"

"Agsut" had been well protected in her winter dress and was now unwrapped. In order to get the ship sealed as soon as possible, we sprinkled the deck with water before launching. Last year a leak between the hull and the stem pipe was discovered. Ice basket and screw was easily demounted, but it showed a bit tricky to remove the outer part of the stem pipe. Therefore we contacted Aage Sandholdt (Sirius 72) who guided us to a good solution. The stem pipe was left in place, bad wood was removed and several layers of sealing wax applied.

Finally a copper plate was fitted around the stem pipe in order to keep it in place. There was rather a lot of water in the fuel so we had to drain about 5 litres of each tank to obtain a satisfactory result. For this we used some extra fuel filters. Whether the water in the fuel is due to the sprinkling of the ship, is condensed water or something else – we do not know.

The test-hut-repair-trip

Svedenborg [241] is a Norwegian trapper's hut built in September 1930 for Arktisk Næringsdrift to the Kap Humboldt territory. It is located on the North-West point of Geographical Society Ø.

We departed Ella Ø on 30th July just before midnight in the most beautiful weather. "Agsut" was anchored by Svedenborg. In advance we had produced a rope ladder to climb the steep 4-6 meter high rock.

Carrying tools, wood and roofing felt to the cabin provided quite some balance- and weight exercise for the Nanok team.

While geese and eiders flew quacking above us we tore off old roofing felt and re-nailed. Two fronts of the porch, the outer door and window were replaced. A minor fire started when we welded the outer felt. Fortunately we quickly killed it with some water - whew!... Nanok stove no. 22 was mounted in the hut. Total time spent on repairing Svedenborg was approx. 85 hours.

Returned to Ella Ø in the evening on 2nd August

"Agsut"’s trip to Moskusoksefjorden

"Agsut" was now heavily loaded for the trip. In accordance with our calculations the packing list looked like this: 30 rolls of inner



Enjoying some serious balance- and weight exercise! Nanok men bringing tools, wood and roofing felt to the cabin while climbing the 4-6 meter high rock.



roofing felt, 38 rolls of outer felt, approx. 50 covering laths and 24 laths, 4 bottles of gas, 3 Nanok stoves, 3 hut boxes, private gear, provisions for 14 days, tools and extra fuel. We agreed that "Agsut" now was sufficiently "stabilized". The small 15 HP engine seemed a bit tricky in gear and handle so we had to put that in order before taking off.

In the afternoon on 3rd August we headed towards Skildvagten to check out some old Inuit settlements. From here we went on to Bjørnheimen [310] to mount a nameplate on the hut. On our way to Kap Mohn we encountered cross going waves which



Svedenborg [241] before and after renovation.



Petrahytten [347] before, during and after renovation.

resulted in a rather uncomfortable trip with the amount of goods we were carrying. The water came tumbling in – and fortunately out again - over the bulwark. At Teufelschloss we passed the inspection ship “Ejnar Mikkelsen”. Early in the morning we reached Ragnhilds-hytten [337] and mounted the nameplate. Later in the day on 4th August we arrived at Nordfjordhuset [358-2] at Strindberg after a brief visit in Kap Ovibos hytten [340]. At Strindberg we met a kayak expedition.

Had a much needed power nap and a successful fishing trip, resulting in three fine trouts. Hoisted the anchor at midnight and set course for Moskusoksefjorden in somewhat foggy weather.

Petrahytten

Next stop: Petrahytten [347]. A Norwegian trapper’s hut, built in 1932 for Arktisk Næringsdrift by Walter Molt and Knut Nakken from Hoelsbu. Situated on the northern side of Moskusoksefjorden, 12 km east of Hoelsbu. Reached the cabin at 5 a.m. The cabin was slanting and partly rotten. It seemed to have been re-built as it was obvious that earlier on the sides and the door of the porch had been used as material to the “main building”. We erected the cabin. The

west-wall was pulled down and later rebuilt with new wood. A number of musk oxen and polar hares overlooked the work.

The following morning the weather cleared and the sun was shining. We continued the nailing, welding, remounting corner boards and barge boards. Bunk and table was re-installed, window fitted and mounted. Nanok stove no. 21 was mounted. We gathered some coal east of the cabin. Total work hours on this cabin approx. 78 hours. Petrahytten is a fine cabin on a very beautiful location with an abundance of animal life such as fox, hare, musk oxen and birds.

Halle hytten

Leaving for Halle [341] at 11.30 on 7th August. Two hours later we anchored at Halle, which is located near Hudson Lands southernmost point. The cabin is an old Norwegian trapper’s hut from 1929, built in the Myggbugta terrain by trapper Levin Winther for the Finn Devold Ekspedition. The hut we found was not a pretty sight, being extremely crooked and the entire area plopped with moist, despite the dry weather. The need of a drain was immense. The porch was completely demounted. The south-east corner was lifted 70 cms in order to even the



Halle hytten [341] before renovation.

Through the years this cabin has obtained a lopsidedness of 20-30 degrees.



Halle hytten after renovation. The Nanok South team 2011, from left: Rasmus, Peter and Kristian

floor. The entire hut had a new foundation made of numerous large flat stones. To secure the shape of the hut, we mounted four diagonal braces on the inside. For this purpose we could use 'patentbånd' which can be hidden under the roofing felt. The porch was remounted; then a round of inner felt with heaps of nails and a round of welding felt with plumbing joints. It looked great. Nanok stove no. 29 was mounted. We grilled and enjoyed the tasty fish from Strindberg. A chilly bath in Moskusoksefjorden followed by a local heatwave inside Halle hytten did wonders for our aching backbones and damaged hands. Total work hours at Halle: 117 hours.

Bråstad hytten

After breakfast on 11th August we set out for Bråstad hytten [345]. Originally built the day before Halle hytten, also by Levin Winther. The hut is placed by the stream in Moskusoksefjord. We got there rather quickly, as the wind was going in our direction! The work went smoothly. Material and equipment were landed and the hut erected in no time. Suddenly the wind turned 180 degrees and grew stronger and we felt rather sandblasted! A completely waste of yesterday's bath!

During the night it calmed down and we had our dinner in front of the hut. The following day brought yet another storm, causing the sand to drift and the water to swell. However, this lasted only for a short while and we were soon able to continue our renovation. We replaced the back wall on the porch and dug a drain behind the hut. Nanok stove no. 25 was mounted. On 13th August, with only a little felt yet to be welded, a rubber boat approached. On board were Volkwin Marg, the owner of the schooner "Activ," and the other inventor and zoologist Jeppe Møhl. We offered them coffee in our regal rooms and we had a great talk. "Activ" was anchored just 10-15 kms out of Moskusoksefjorden. After coffee break, we finished the hut, had supper and took pictures of the location. The renovation of Bråstad took us about 87 hours.

From Moskusoksefjord to Gauss Halvø

We had some serious work hoisting the anchor from the clayey ground but eventually succeeded. After about an hours sail, we spotted the beautiful schooner "Activ". We approached and were immediately asked on board. "Agsut" "Activ". On board the "Activ" were many interesting people, a.o. skipper and



Bråstad hytten [345] before and after renovation.

expedition leader Jonas Bergsøe with his crew together with a large group of scientists, artists, authors and filmmakers including Minik Rosing, Jørn Riel and Per Kirkeby. We definitely enjoyed some memorable hours on board "Activ" before leaving just after midnight. We had made some corner boards at Bråstad hytten, which we brought to Halle hytten. We had observed that the muskoxen rub against the corners of the hut and thereby wearing out the felt, so we put on corner boards.

We hoisted the anchor, briefly, at Hoelsbu trapper's station [356]. The station was in good condition and had been much used. Sailed a bit towards the Waltershausen Gletscher in absolutely beautiful weather. Anchored again at Strindberg in the morning of 14th August. We did some fishing again, caught three fine trout and grilled one. We intended to sail along Gauss Halvø and survey the conditions of the huts there. Dalheim [336], Von Krogh [328] and Smedal [320]. Rasmus photographed and it is apparent that these three huts urgently need renovating. The sea is approaching and perhaps it will be necessary to move the huts further inland.

Via La Place back to Ella Ø

From Margrethe Dal we headed for the east side of Borgøen. The wind was rising and so was the sea. To avoid too much turmoil we chose to turn "Agsut", into the fiord and later turn outwards. In this manner we instead got inside Borgø and were therefore lucky to meet the sailing ship "Dagmar Aaen" with skipper Arved Fuchs and his crew on board. "Agsut" was pulled

alongside and we had a good talk and some coffee. As our rubber boat suddenly seemed to be going its own way, we had to adjourn the meeting. A quick goodbye and then off to catch the rubber boat with "Agsut". It was quickly caught. We anchored at Laplace [301] for lunch. The bunks in the station needed some testing... they were fine!

The window above the porch had blown in so the station was much ventilated and bone dry. Rasmus closed the hole with a new shutter. Another fish, deliciously grilled with mashed potatoes and heavy sauce bearnaise. Left for Humboldt trapper's station [308] at 10 p.m. The Humboldt station was in good shape. With a fresh stern wind we sailed all the way through Sofia Sund and arrived at Ella Ø station in total calm at 7.30 on 16th August.

Back on Ella Ø

After breakfast we emptied "Agsut". "Arina Arctica" arrived at 4 p.m. but the "skibsmik" was postponed to the following day as it had started raining and blowing. "Activ" was also anchored at Ella Ø. The paraffin stove in Ørnereden got started as the weather had turned a bit rough. No less than five ships had now anchored outside Ella Ø: "Arina Arctica", "Activ", the two Sirius cutters and "Agsut". The "skibsmik" began the next morning at 7.30 a.m. and the first container to get landed was the one with the Nanok ovens. The rest of our goods, such as boards and laths, we did not see. We lent a hand to the other recipients and were invited to dinner in Pynten with Sirius.

The stoves were installed in the 12-person hut. "Agsut" was refuelled with 190 litre



Repairing the front door and cleaning Ørnereden on Ella Ø

diesel and we sailed to Svedenborg to mount the nameplate and install a cabin box. The weather was nice but a bit cooler than before. We returned to Ella Ø via Maria Ø to see the war relics there. At ebb we set the slip trailer into the water and in the early morning of 20th August we pulled "Agsut" ashore. It went smoothly and took about an hour.

Closure

We now started cleaning and surveying. Peter repaired the front door to Ørnereden, so it looks like new but in the old style. The sailing ship "Dagmar Aaen" also called at Ella Ø and we got the opportunity to repay some of the hospitality we had enjoyed with them. We managed to trace down Nanok's missing boards: it had ended up in Nyhavn at Mestersvig. Sirius was going down there anyway with a cutter and they offered to bring Nanok some of the boards back to Ella Ø. Rasmus and Peter went along on the trip to Nyhavn. On their return they helped change the defect coal stove on Kap

Peterséns trapper's station [218]. We sorted the remaining equipment and "Agsut", rubber boat, engine and weapon were made ready for winter.

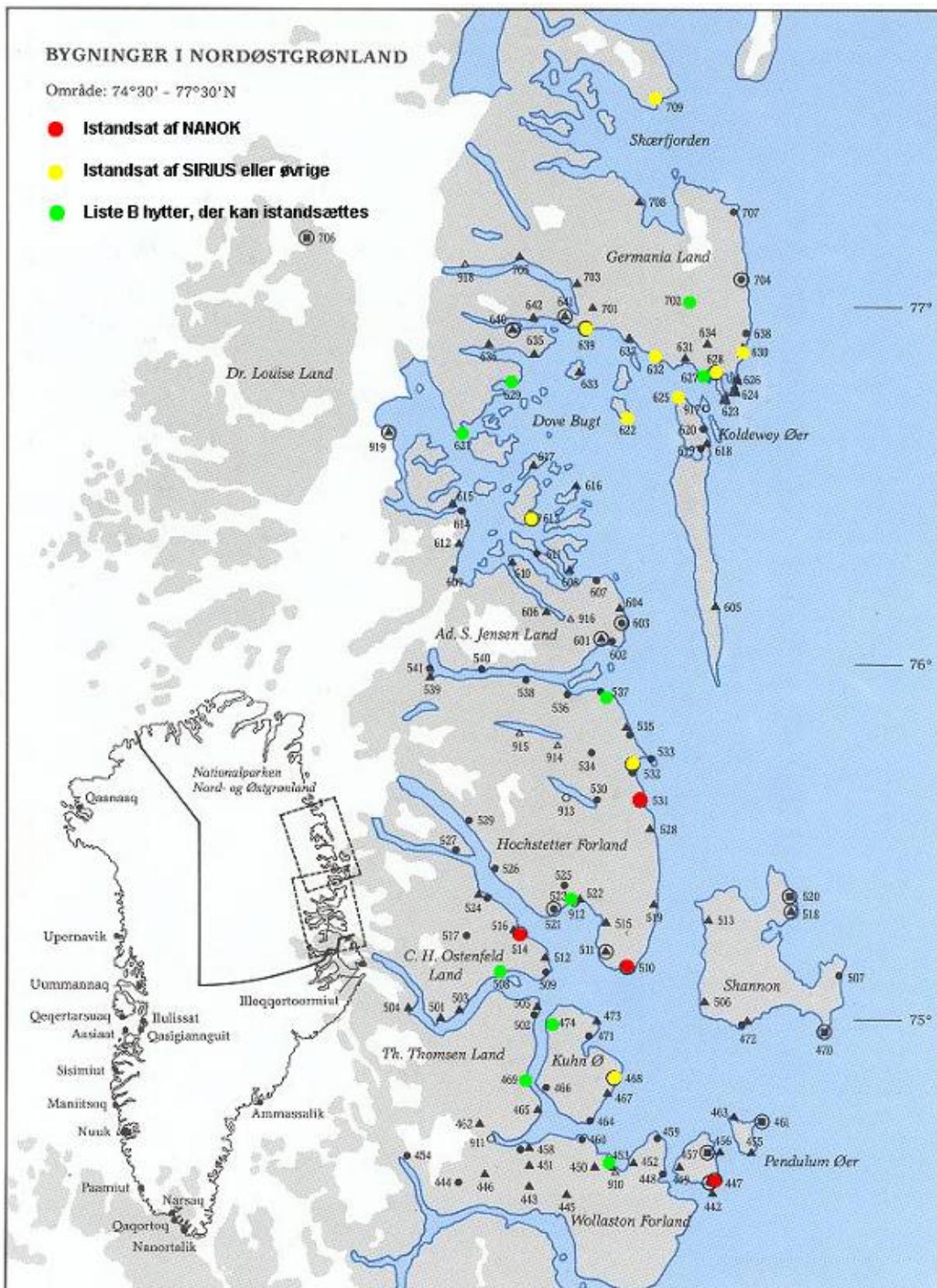
On our last night we were invited to barbecue in Pynnten. The relationship between the Sirius men and us Nanok'ers has been extremely well throughout the entire trip. The following day, on 25th August, the Twin Otter picked us up and as we flew northwards to fetch the Nanok North-team our minds were wandering. What an unsurpassable and eventful trip we had had during which we often repeated the words: "aren't we lucky". Finally, the two Nanok teams were gathered and went homewards together. Thank you for a great trip to all involved.

Rasmus, Peter and Kristian



The Nanok team 2011

From left the North team: Thomas "Hansi" Hansen, Jens Klingenberg Jepsen and Steffen Holberg. The South team: Rasmus Seneca Pedersen, Kristian Nevers and Peter F. Andersen.

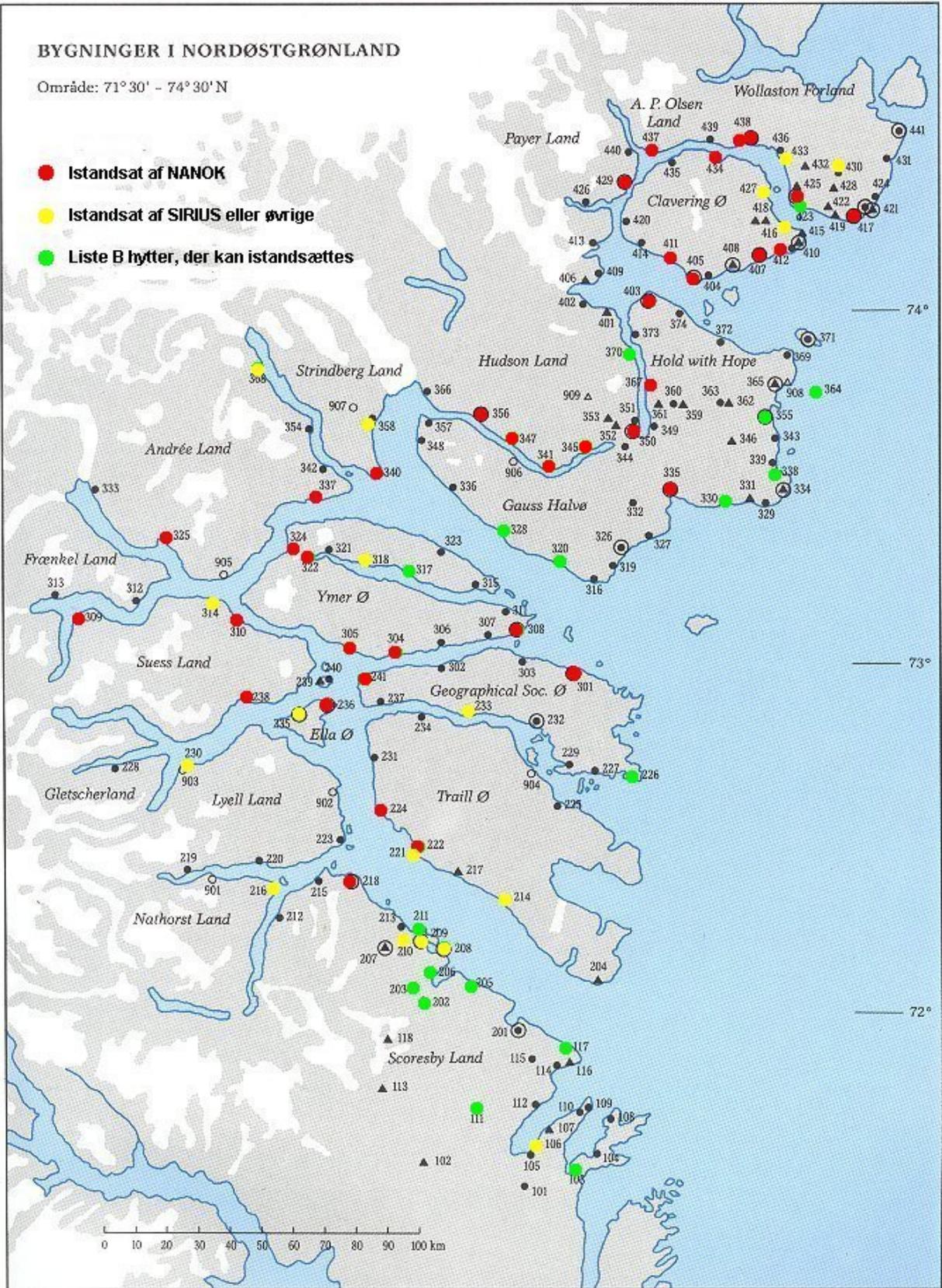


The maps on this and opposite pages show the maintenance status for the old huts, houses and stations in North-East Greenland. The sites marked red or yellow can be expected to be in reasonably usable condition. Other sites, however, can not be expected to be usable. Sites marked green are other huts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

BYGNINGER I NORDØSTGRØNLAND

Område: 71° 30' - 74° 30' N

- Istandsæt af NANOK
- Istandsæt af SIRIUS eller øvrige
- Liste B hytter, der kan istandsættes



Field report for the North team 2011

Tasks

- a) to renovate Myggbukta station [335]
- b) to inspect and maintain Nanok's depot in the North area (Sandodden / Daneborg)
- c) to receive goods to Nanok at Daneborg
- d) to survey the Nanok-depot in Sandodden / Daneborg
- e) to prepare for the Nanok expedition 2012

Participants

Thomas Hansen, 'Hansi' (Sirius 03), Jens Jepsen (Sirius 06), Steffen Holberg (Nanok 07)

The complete course

Our main task was to renovate Myggbukta, so that the station would be secured many years ahead. The task was primarily outside work on the main house and sheds and – if we had the time – renovation of kitchen and living room. We succeeded in finishing the task and more, as the porch and hallway also was repaired and painted.

Myggbukta is now in very good shape and well suited as base for future scientific expeditions in the area – or for a wintering, if needed...

The condition of Myggbukta

Myggbukta Radio is a historic place. The present station was built in 1930 and was



Hansi, Steffen and Jens, - work completed.

functioning until 1959. After the station had been closed it started to decay.

In 1999 Nanok took the matter in its own hands and a team, lead by Ivar Ytreland secured the main building.

In 2002 Ivar came back to Myggbukta for Nanok and this time new floors in kitchen and living room were laid, as the old ones had been ruined by melting water. A drain was also made.

In 2007 Nanok's North team went from Loch Fyne to Myggbukta to observe what needed to be done to secure the future of the station. These plans have been realized this year.

The journey up

We and the South team left Kastrup on 27th July. Having spent the night in Akureyri we continued the next morning to Constable Pynt, where the plane was filled with other expeditions. At CNP we had a minor setback as the plane could not fly to Daneborg due to a fog. We prepared ourselves for yet another night, but as often in Greenland, there was a quick change in the weather and we left in a great hurry in the evening. Our first night on the coast was therefore in Sandodden. Very late though, because we had to empty the container from last year and prepare everything for tomorrow's flight.

The flight

There was a large amount of goods to deliver and we had calculated with three flights which turned out to be correct.

The goods were brought to the runway and Hansi and Steffen went along with the first flight. The weather was dubious and it had been a while since someone landed in Myggbukta, so the conditions of the runway was unknown. After a couple of low rounds beneath the clouds we landed safely and managed to taxi almost all the way to the station where we could unload.

Jens had remained in Daneborg and took care of the loading here. By Iridium phone we planned the next flight with the additional material we would need. As the fog thickened the pilot thought that Jens ought to come along on the second flight. This turned out to be a good idea as the third



Arriving with the first load.



Jens replaces the wall in the porch by the toilet

flight had to be postponed to the following day.

The work schedule

Our first priority was to renovate the porch and the windows in the main building.

Our second was to renovate the engine house and the double shed which was in very poor condition. The shed was originally built in two rounds and the youngest addition was extremely poor. This might be the last chance to save it.

In case we had sufficient time, we would paint the living room and kitchen and hopefully also the hallway and windbreak.



The porch is renovated and ready for felting. Steffen is working with the forge.

The porch

We started by going through the large porch to evaluate how much had to be removed.

The porch is built over various seasons and has held both generator and radio. The latest addition is depot and workshop.

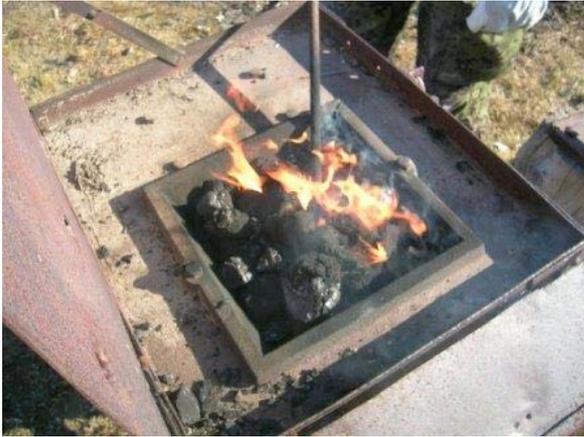
We removed all the old roofing felt and discovered that part of the roof had been laid on top of another one. Unbelievable it had not been blown off by a storm. We removed all bad wood and replaced it with the new boards and laths we had brought along.

Part of the rear wall by the newly established toilet had rotten and was replaced with usable boards in the same measures. All walls were dug free so they would be protected by the new roofing felt. After 5 workdays the entire porch and part of the rear wall on the main house was renovated and is now in excellent condition.

The forge

It was now time to play a bit with the old foot-served forge that stood outside the porch.

It had probably not been used since the last trapper left the station fifty years ago. Blower and bearing were stuck but this kind of good old-fashioned technology is easy to dismantle and get started again. We managed and as there is plenty of coal Jens made himself a knife from some of the iron in the scrapheap. In this way the forge, the vice with anvil and the large grindstone once again came to glory and should anyone pass it: all ready for use.



The forge is lit.

The generator house

Our next task was the generator house. The wooden walls and roof were in a pretty good condition and the wooden floor in the front room was fine. The house had been used as storage for various material and gear – e.g. a two-wheel wheelbarrow marked: Nanok Mestersvig. This proved to be of great use in moving the 2 tons of roofing felt, we had brought. Most of the old outer-felt were re-usable as inner-felt, so it was re-nailed according to Nanok style. New outer-felt was welded on, new bargeboards and corner boards were fastened so the musk oxen don't ruin the house when they rub.



Hansi working on the generator shed - dressed in mosquito net.

The double shed

Today the double shed has no actual function but we found plenty of old gear and stuff around it that we decided to turn it into a 'museum of local history'. The old and new boards only just managed to suffice but

now this new museum will remain for many years.



The double shed – ready to be dismantled!



But this is what happened...

The windows

There are 17 windows in the station. Many in bad condition so we patched them with pieces of wood, glass and Perspex. Over time all repairs had of course been made with the best of intentions but they were not always the most suitable.

Part of the plan was that – if possible - the windows in the main house should be made to look like the original ones and long-lasting. We had received offers for new windows to the entire house but our finances weren't quite sufficient. Instead Haans from the 2007 team had seen to get lists and so on to the renovation of the existing windows. This proved to be a good move as the windows in the generator house and the double shed were in good condition. We therefore dismantled these and put in new bars where needed.

The funny part was that these window turned out to be the originals and fit in where they were to be used.

All windows have now been puttied, painted



View towards Kap Bennet and Franklin through the "new" living room window which now can be opened.

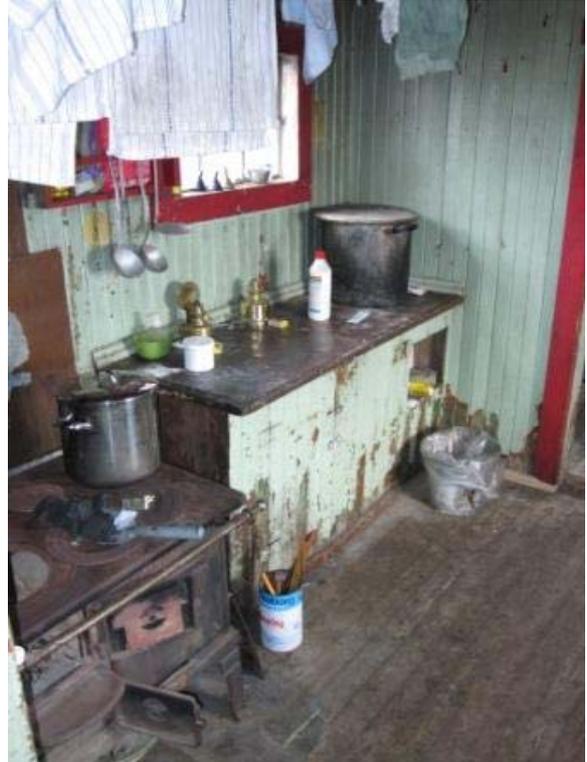
and with double glazing so they can both keep in the heat and last for many years. Only the radio room still has "trick-bars". In the living room we made a hole through the window sill for HF antennas.



Steffen fixing the house end window.

The kitchen

The painting in the kitchen was very worn and had to be scraped off. You could see the many layers of colours through the time everywhere. We ended up with light green for the walls and white for the ceiling.



Before ...



After ...

Storm and rain

A powerful storm revealed some leaks in the roofing felt and the house ends. Fortunately we had had time to seal the chimney passage and fasten the chimney with wires that stood up to the storm. And so did Hansi's new flagpole!



Jens in the kitchen ...



Hansi scraping and painting ...



... building a stairway to heaven..



... and this is the result.



This is how Myggbukta looked when we arrived...



...and after a Nanok visit.



..., and when we left.

Sandodden

Sandodden was fine and well apart from 4 broken windows. They have now been replaced so the station is ready for another season. According to the diary this a locality with many visitors.



Sandodden and Daneborg

On 18th August we were picked up by TWO to Daneborg and arrived just in time for birthday cake on Sirius' birthday.

One of our tasks here was to tjeck the Humber and as we heard that a bear had visited Kap Herschell we went along with Sirius to repair it.



Kap Herschell after a bear visit.

Closure

The task for the North team 11 was unique as we had to be flown out and stayed in one location performing one major task. We therefore lived more or less like 'trappers' at Myggbukta, which inspired the thought of a future wintering.

The week spent on Daneborg rendered the possibility to solve many minor tasks in cooperation with Sirius, whom we would like to thank for exceptional good neighbour-ship and treatment. This also applies to ZERO. Also a huge thank you to Haans 01 for his vast preliminary work on the task we ended up solving. And to all, who have contributed to our stay.

Thomas, Jens and Steffen

On NANOK

Nordøstgrønlandsk Kompagni NANOK (NANOK) is a private, non-profit organisation founded in 1992 upon the former *Østgrønlandsk Fangstkompagni NANOK A/S*, founded in 1929.

The aim of NANOK is to contribute to spreading knowledge of North-East Greenland and its cultural history and to contribute in securing the cultural monuments and buildings in the area.

NANOK consists of a board of seven persons. These are Peter Schmidt Mikkelsen (dir.), Jens Erik Schultz, Tommy Pedersen, Palle V. Norit, Søren Rysgaard, Fritz Ploug Nielsen and Jesper Mølbæk Stentoft. Accountant is Aka Lynge. Besides the board a number of individual persons – "NANOK'ers" – participate actively in NANOK projects. All work in NANOK is voluntary and unpaid.

Each summer NANOK sends an expedition of typically 6-10 persons divided on 2 or 3 teams to work in North-East Greenland for 3 to 5 weeks. Result of this work is documented and published in a field report. The expedition participants are chosen by the board. In the years 1991-2011 a total of 126 NANOK'ers – or more than 60 private individuals – have been sent out to North- East Greenland.

To perform its tasks, NANOK controls a considerable amount of expedition equipment; however NANOK possesses no property in Greenland.

NANOK projects are financed by the Aage V. Jensens Fonde. The organisation is furthermore supported by a number of private contributors. Among NANOK's many, supportive partners are Royal Arctic Line (RAL), Norlandair, Air Greenland, Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser (DMU), Grønlands Selvstyre, Grønlands Nationalmuseum & Arkiv (NKA), Grønlands Naturinstitut og Klimaforskningscenter, Grønlands Kommando (GLK), Polar Logistics Group (POLOG), Slædepatruljen Sirius Forsvarets Vagt Mestersvig og Logistikcenter Grønland (LCG).

Since 1991 NANOK has repaired and maintained approx. 40 cultural historic buildings and has for this effort gained considerable recognition from a.o. The Greenland Home Rule and The Greenland National Museum & Archive.

Encouraged by The Greenland Home Rule NANOK in the years 2003-2007 has worked out a new, unique structural survey of all cultural historical cabins and stations in North-East Greenland. The records are available free of charge for The Greenland National Museum & Archive in Nuuk.

In the summer 2007 NANOK has – with the approval of The Greenland Home Rule – resumed the restoration of huts in North-East Greenland.



List of North-East Greenlandic stations and huts renovated by NANOK 1991 - 2011:

Nr.	Name	Year of renovation	Nr.	Name	Year of renovation
201	Antarctichavn	2001 (crushed 2002)	347	Petrahytten	2011
218	Kap Peterséns	1998	350	Loch Fyne	1993, 2007
224-2	Kongeborgen	2001	356	Hoelsbu	1999, 2000, 2007
222	Holm Bugt hytten	2001	367-2	Mellemhuset	2010
236	Maristua	2008	403	Krogness	2010
238	Mineralbukta	2010	405	Eskimonæs	1998
241	Svedenborg	2011	407	Elvsborg	2007-2008
301	Laplace	2009	411-2	Norma hytta	2010
304	Arentz hytten	2008	412	Dahl Skær hytten	2010
305	Namdalshytten	2010	417	Kap Herschell	2002
308	Kap Humboldt	1997	425	Sandodden/Karina	1994-2000, 2007, 2009
308	Bjørnheimen	2008	429	Moskusheimen	1994
309	Rendalshytten	2010	434	Leirvågen	2008
322	Noa Sø hytten	2008	438-2	Zackenbergt	1991, 1992
324	Varghytten	2002, 2007	438-4	Fiskerhytten	2008
325	Renbugthytten	2010	437	Bjørnesstua	2008
335	Myggbukta	1999, 2002, 2011	447	Germaniahavn	1999
337	Ragnhilds-hytten	2008	510	Hochstetter	1996, 1998
340	Kap Ovibos hytten	2000, 2007	514	Ny Jonsbu	1995
341	Halle	2011	531	Ottostrand	2009
345	Bråstad	2011	---	Kap Moltke /Brønlundhus	2001

Source of number and names of huts: Peter Schmidt Mikkelsen: North-East Greenland 1908-60 The Trapper Era. The Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI), University of Cambridge (2008).

