

REGISTER OF STATIONS, HOUSES & HUTS



Kap Brown huset [107] before and after the flood in 1953. Note how the house has turned anticlockwise almost 90 degrees. (Top) In the winter of 1936-37. © Arne Philbert. (Above) 3rd August 2004. © NCN. (Below) Kap Brown huset [107], 3rd August 2004. © NCN



- C (IIA). A-type house. 570 x 575 including a living room 360 x 280 cm. No stove. Floor: Wood.
- The smallest of the Three-Year Expedition characteristic A-type houses. In the 1930s primarily used as intermediate station for the dog sledge travels to and from Scoresbysund. In the summer of 1953 the

house was lifted off the ground by a huge wave, which left it rotated by about 90°. The door originally faced south, it now faces east.⁸³⁹

108 / c. 71°44'N – 22°16'W / Scoresby Land⁸⁴⁰
SNEVIGEN

- Norwegian trappers' hut built in 1932-33 for the Helge Ingstad Expedition by Helge Ingstad and Normann Andersen, Antartichavn.
- On the west side of Canning Land, at Snevigen at the mouth of Nathorst Fjord.
- C (IIA). Disappeared.
- Helge Ingstad on his map (1935) marks a hut near Snevigen.⁸⁴¹ There are no further references to the existence of this hut. In 2004 a Nanok team did not find any evidence for, or remains of a hut at this location.

109 / c. 71°44'N – 22°29'W / Scoresby Land⁸⁴²
KÅRES-BU, Pass-huset

- Norwegian trappers' hut built early August 1932 for the Helge Ingstad Expedition by Helge Ingstad and Normann Andersen, Antartichavn.⁸⁴³
- On the east side of Wegener Halvø, at the mouth of Nathorst Fjord, about 6-7 km south of Kap Brown.
- C (IIA). Moved. Originally about 200 x 200 cm.
- Ingstad wrote, that: *"the first thing to meet our gaze next morning when we stuck our heads out of the tent was a raven sitting some yards away peering at us with his head cocked to one side. But when Andersen talked to it in his Nordland dialect, it uttered an ugly screech and flew off in high dudgeon in the direction of that twisted peak. To the latter we therefore gave the name Ravnfjellet – Raven Mountain. Directly in its shadow we fell to work putting up our first cabin. In the course of two days, there stood "Kaares-bu" – named after my brother, Kaare – and then we continued our way along the coast in the motor boat"*.⁸⁴⁴ Kåres-bu (Kåre's homestead) is named after Ingstad's brother, Kaare, who was a diplomat and the Norwegian ambassador in Israel 1960-71.
- In the summer of 1955 Kåres-bu was moved to a new location [114-3] at Fleming Fjord.⁸⁴⁵

110 / 71°45.88'N – 22°31.76'W / Scoresby Land⁸⁴⁶
HOLSTAD, Kap Brown hytten, Brown-stua, Brownhuset, Raskøttet

- Norwegian trappers' hut built 9th August 1931 for the Møre Expedition by Peder Sulebak and Odd Åmbak, Antartichavn.⁸⁴⁷
- At the west side of Wegener Halvø, about 5 km south-west of Kap Brown.
- C (IIA). 190 x 190, plus porch 135 x 120 cm.



Trapper Peder Sulebak at Holstad [110], August 1931.
© Karin Krogsæter



Holstad [110], 3rd August 2004. © NCN

Coal stove: Home-made from an old fuel drum.
Floor: Earth.

■ On 9th August 1931 Odd Åmbak wrote that: "We found a fine location to build a hut about five km from the cape (Kap Brown)". ... "This hut we call "Holstad" after professor Hoel (Adolf Hoel)".⁸⁴⁸ Holstad was the southernmost hut built by the Møre Expedition.

111 / 71°45.38'N – 23°23.49'W / Scoresby Land⁸⁴⁹
ØRSTED DAL HYTTEN, Allday Dal

- Norwegian trappers' hut built in 1932-33 for the Helge Ingstad Expedition by Helge Ingstad and Normann Andersen, Antartichavn.⁸⁵⁰
- In Ørsted Dal at the mouth of (east side) of Allday Dal, about 22 km from Fleming Fjord.
- **B** (IIA). 210 x 130 cm. Coal stove: Ulefos No. 120. Floor: Wood.
- Ottar Årsvold, who wintered at Antartichavn 1937-38, said in 1992 that: "Helge Ingstad had built a hut in Ørsted Dal, but we didn't know that. When the Danes Ib Poulsen and Jørgen Tvermose passed by Antartichavn, they told us about this hut. We went there and were held up by a snowstorm for five days around the 1st February 1938".⁸⁵¹



Ørsted Dal hytten [111], 13th August 2006. © NCN

112 / c. 71°46'N – 22°57'W / Scoresby Land⁸⁵²
SYVEREN, Midthuset, Funkis, Pasdalshuset, Mellem-huset

- Norwegian trappers' hut built in 1932-33 for the Helge Ingstad Expedition by Helge Ingstad and Normann Andersen, Antartichavn.⁸⁵³
- At Fleming Fjord, at the mouth (north side) of Solfaldsdal.
- **C** (IIA). Disappeared. Originally 250 x 140 cm. Coal stove: Ulefos No. 1585.
- Peder Sulebak in 1934 referred to the hut as "Mellem-huset",⁸⁵⁴ and Nils Hanken in 1937 called it "Midthuset"; the hut was located about halfway along Fleming Fjord.⁸⁵⁵ Then in 1948, Martin Larsen Lie called it "Funkis".⁸⁵⁶ Finally, in 1954 Otto Lapstun named it "Syveren" (Number seven), as all the wall panels were marked with the number 7.⁸⁵⁷
- A ruin as early as the end of the 1960s. Later on it vanished. In 2006, a Nanok team could not find any trace of the hut.

113 / c. 71°48'N – 24°20'W / Scoresby Land
LOMSØHYTTEN, Lommensø hytten, Pingo Dal hytten

- Danish travellers' hut built in the spring of 1957 for Nordmine, Mestersvig.
- At the location where Pingo Dal joins Schuchert Dal.
- **C** (IIA). Removed.
- The hut was built in connection with the drilling for lead, and the materials were transported to the location by bulldozer. There is an old airstrip between Lomsøen and the spot where the hut was located. In 1990, the hut was removed by a Nordmine clean-up team.⁸⁵⁸

114-1 / c. 71°52'N – 22°45'W / Scoresby Land⁸⁵⁹
FLATSTRANDA, Stranda-huset

- Norwegian trappers' hut built 10th August 1931