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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF BLUIE WEST 3, GAMATRON, ARTILLERY POINT AND CAMP CORBETT, KUJALLEQ KOMMUNE, SOUTH GREENLAND, 18-25 SEPTEMBER 2020

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Nunatta Katersugaasivia Allagaateqarfialu // Greenland National Museum and Archives

Cover photo: Remains of an American ammo dump at Artillery Point. Photo: Kristensen 2020, facing east.

Acknowledgements: Special thanks to Jeppe Lorensen (NKA), Maren Hostrup, Christina M. R. Hansen and Lars Bøgeskov Hyttel from the Danish Defense Ministry, Uffe Storm Boe, Bo Peter Alslev and Søren Rolin Jensen from NIRAS, and Richard Warren and Jeff Lakaszcyck for their assistance with identification of the vehicle found at Gamatron.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between 18-25 September 2020, the Greenland National Museum (NKA) surveyed the decommissioned American military installations of Bluie West 3 (BW-3), Gamatron, Artillery Point and Camp Corbet in Kommune Kujalleq, South Greenland. These investigations were performed in collaboration with the Danish Ministry of Defense and NIRAS, at the request of the NKA in accordance with the Greenlandic Heritage Act (Inatsisartutlov nr. 5 af 12. juni 2019) in advance of a scheduled clean-up of the sites in 2021-2022. This project is part of an agreement between Denmark and Greenland (2018-2023) to clean-up these former installations and coordinated by the *Styregruppen for oprydning efter tidl. amerikansk tilstedeværelse i Grønland* (Steering Group for the Clean-up of Decommissioned American military bases in Greenland).

This report documents the American military landscape, the built environment, surviving buildings as well as other surface artifacts identified as historically demonstrative of the American period in Greenland, ca. 1941-1958. Documentation included evaluating the heritage values at these sites to ascertain whether any remaining elements from the American period should be left undisturbed due to their historic or cultural value. The survey also included identifying ancient, protected heritage features in the areas that might be impacted by the clean-up activities. During the survey, two previously undocumented ancient sites were identified on Simiutaq that include one multi-component Norse/Thule culture site (NKAH 5681) and one ancient site of undetermined cultural origin (NKAH 5680). Documentation was also performed of a previously registered Norse site (NKAH 963) found on the periphery of Camp Corbett.

HERITAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

The report concludes by providing final recommendations on the heritage value of the surveyed former American military installations in South Greenland, as well as their future heritage status. The NKA summarizes the list of final recommendations below:

- The poured concrete foundation (F010) found at 60.68618°, -46.60538° on Simiutaq, BW-3, with the inscription “G.S. W.W. 42,” should remain undisturbed. The foundation poses no threat to the environment and possesses significant historic value with its unique inscription.

- No disturbing activity of any kind can take place within 20 m of the two ancient sites of NKAH 5680 and NKA 5681 on Simiutaq. Both sites and all their associated components are protected under the Heritage Act (Inatsisartutlov nr. 5 af 12. juni 2019).

- The former US Naval radio station of Gamatron on Qasigissat Nunaat must be further investigated to determine what American elements still present on the landscape could be deemed worthy of historic value.

- The built-landscape and several other historic elements connected to the American period are identified at Artillery Point. These earthworks and other types of large artifacts possess significant historic value by virtue of their diagnostic and architectural character. Present and future generations will benefit from being able to visit and observe these objects in their original setting. Artillery Point should remain undisturbed and no ‘clean up’ activities should take place on site.

- Due to the continuous use of the area for farming activities after the American withdrawal, little was observed on the surface of Camp Corbett that could be considered worth preserving. The NKA raises no objection to the clean-up of the Camp Corbett.

- No disturbing activity of any kind can take place within 20 m of the ancient Norse feature found at NKAH 963 on the southwestern periphery of Camp Corbett. The feature is protected under the Heritage Act (Inatsisartutlov nr. 11 af 19. maj 2010).

DANSKE RESUME

18-25. september 2020 udførte Grønlands Nationalmuseum og Arkiv (NKA) arkæologiske besigtigelser af de tidligere amerikanske militære anlæg Bluie West 3 (BW-3), Gamatron, Artillery Point and Camp Corbet in South Greenland. Disse besigtigelser blev udført i samarbejde med Forsvarsministeriets Ejendomsstyrelse og Niras på foranledning af NKA og med hjemmel i Inatsisartutlov nr. 5 af 12. juni 2019, forud for en planlagt oprydning af lokaliteterne i 2021-23. Dette projekt er en del af den bredere nationale oprydningsaftale imellem Danmark og Grønland 2018-23, der ledes af Styregruppen for oprydning af tidligere amerikansk tilstedeværelse i Grønland.

Denne rapport dokumenterer det Amerikanske militære landskab, stående bygninger og overfladefund som vurderedes repræsentative for den amerikanske tilstedeværelse i Grønland, ca. 1941-48. Dokumentationen inkluderede en evaluering af kulturarvsværdier ved de enkelte lokaliteter for at kunne afgøre, hvorvidt nogle af de tilbageværende elementer fra den amerikanske periode skal efterlades udrørte grundet deres historiske og kulturelle værdi. Besigtigelsen inkluderede også en eftersøgning af fredede fortidsminder i området, der kunne blive påvirket af oprydningsaktiviteterne. To tidligere ukendte fortidsmindelokaliteter blev identificeret på Simiutaq, inklusive en lokalitet med Nordbo/Thule ruiner (NKAH 5681) og en fortidsmindelokalitet af ukendt kulturel oprindelse (NKAH 5680). Der blev også foretaget nydokumentation af et allerede kendt norrønt fortidsminde i nærheden af Camp Corbett (NKAH 963).

KULTURARVSMÆSSIGE ANBEFALINGER

- Rapport konkluderes med at give anbefalinger i forhold til den kulturhistoriske værdi af de besigtigede tidligere amerikanske miltære anlæg i Sydgrønland, samt fremtidige kulturarvsmæssige status. Opsummerende har NKA følgende anbefalinger.

- Det støbte cementfundament (F010) ved position 60.68618°, -46.60538° på Simiutaq, BW-3, med inskriptionen “G.S. W.W. 42,” bør forblive uberørt og intakt. Fundamentet udgør ingen miljøtrussel og har betydelig historisk værdi grundet den unikke inskription.

- Ingen forstyrrende aktivitet må finde sted indenfor 20 m af fortidsminderne ved NKAH 5680 og 5681 på Simiutaq. Begge lokaliteter og alle deres delementer er fredet under Grønlands kulturmindelov (Inatsisartutlov nr. 5 af 12. juni 2019).

- Den tidligere amerikanske flåderadiostation Gamatron på Qasigissat Nunaat skal besigtiges nærmere for at afgøre, hvilke amerikanske elementer af kulturhistoriske værdi endnu findes i landskabet.

- NKA anbefaler, at Artillery Point forbliver uforstyrret og at ingen oprydningsaktiviteter udføres på stedet. Forsvarsstillingerne og andre store efterlandskaber i landskaber har en stor historisk værdi på grund af deres diagnostiske og arkitektoniske karakter. Nuværende og kommende generationer vil kunne få stor glæde af at kunne besøge og se disse efterladenskaber med deres oprindelige.

- Grundet den langvarige og fortsatte brug af Camp Corbett i forbindelse med landbrugsaktiviteter efter den amerikanske tilstedeværelse, er nærmest intet bevaringsværdigt længere bevaret på overfladen. NKA har ingen indvendinger imod total oprydning af de amerikanske efterladenskaber ved Camp Corbett.

Ingen forstyrrende aktivitet må finde sted indenfor 20 m af det norrøne fortidsminde ved NKAH 963 på den sydvestlige udkant af Camp Corbett. Fortidsmindet er fredet under Grønlands kulturmindelov (Inatsisartutlov nr. 5 af 12. juni 2019)

KALAALLISUUATA NAALISARNERA

Septemberip 18-ianiit 25-ata tungaanut 2020 Nunatta Katersugaasivia Allagaateqarfialu (NKA) nunatta kujataani amerikkarmiut sakkutooqarfigisimasaasa ilaanni Bluie West 3-mi (BW3) misissuisimapput. Sumiiffiup oqaluttuassartaanik itsarnisaqarneranillu misissuinerit Forsvarsministeriets Ejendomsstyrelse aammalu Niras suleqatigalugit ingerlanneqarpoq, suliallu siunertarivaa sumiiffinni ukiuni 2021-23 saliinissaq sioqqullugu Inatsiartut inatsisaat nr.5 12.juni 2019-meersoq tunngavigalugu NKA-p misissueqqaartussaatitaanera. Suliaq manna pilersaarutip annerusup ilagivaa, tassa Danmarkip Kalaalliit Nunaatalu akornerminni 2018-23-mi saliinissamik isumaqatigiissutaat, amerikkarmiut Kalaallit Nunaaniissimanerannik takussutissat salinneqarnissaanik aqutsisunit (Styregruppen) isumagineqarpoq tamanna.

Nalunaarusiami uani qulaajarneqarput amerikkarmiut piffissami 1941-miit 48-mut nunatsinniissimanerannut takussutissat. Nalunaarusiap ilannguppaattaaq sumiiffinni assigiinngitsuni atortukut assigisaallu nunami nikisinnagit uninngatiinnarneqarnissaat kulturikkut kingornussatut oqaluttuarisaanermut qanoq pingaaruteqartigineri nalilersussallugit. Aamma sumiiffinni nalunaarsuinermi misissorneqarput itsarnitsat eriagisassatut eqqissisimatitat sumiiffimmi saliinermi innarlerneqarsinnaasut. Itsarnitsat eriagisassat marluk siornatigut nalunaarsorneqarsimanngitsut Simiutami naammattoorneqarput, taamatuttaarlu sumiiffik qaalunaatsiaqarfiullunilu thulekulturimeersunillu nunagineqarsimasoq (NKAH 5681) aamma alla itsarnisarfik kikkunnit najorneqarsimaneranik ilisimaneqanngitsoq (NKAH 5680) nalunaarsorneqarpoq. Taamatuttaaq qallunaatsiaqarfikoq ilisimaneqareersoq (NKAH 963) Camp Corbettip eqqaaniittoq nutaamik nalunaarsoqqinneqarpoq.

INNERSUUSSUTIT – KULTURIKKUT ERIAGISASSAT

Nalunaarusiaq innersuussutinik naggaserneqarpoq, tassa nunatta kujataani amerikkarmiut sakkutooqarfikorisimasaanni qimatat kulturikkut oqaluttuarisaanikkullu kingornussassatut qanoq naleqartigineri pillugit.

- Toqqavik qammagaq (F010) allaffigineqarsimasoq imatut "G.S.W.W.42" Simiutami sumiiffik 60.68618°, -46.60538°-mi inissisimasoq, BW3 innersuussutigineqarpoq suneqarani iniminiiginnassasoq. Toqqavik mingutsitsinissamik ulorianaatilittut isigineqanngilaq immikkuullarissumillu allaffigineqarsimaneralu eqqarsaatiglaugu oqaluttuarisaanermut nalilittut isigineqartariaqarluni.

- Simiutami kulturikkut eriagisassat NKAH 5680 aamma NKAH 5681 eqqaanni 2 meterit iluanni akornusersuutaasinnaasunik pisoqassanngilaq. Sumiiffiit eqqaaneqartut tassungalu attuumassutillit Inatsisartut inatsisaanni nr. 5 12.juni 2019-meersumi eqqissisimatitassanngortitsinissamik imaluunniit kulturikkut kingornussatut illersugassanngortitsinissaq tunngavigalugu eqqissisimatitaapput.

- Amerikkarmiut sakkutuut umiartortuisa radioqarfigisimasaat Gamatron, Qassimiut Nunaaniittoq misissoqqinneqassaaq sumiiffimmi kulturikkut oqaluttuarisaanikkullu eriagisassanik peqarnersoq paasiniarlugu.

- NKA-p innersuussutigaa illersornissamut upalungaarsimaffik Artillery Point innarleqaranilu saliiffigisariaqanngitsoq. Sumiiffik nammineerluni tassanilu qimatat amerikkarmiut

nunatsinniissimanerannut ersiutaapput pingaarutillit. Atortussiat sanaajusimasut assigiinngitsut allallu illersornissamut atortut sananeqarnermikkut immikkuullarissuupput nalituujullutillu. Sumiiffimmi atortuusimasut nikisinneqaratik qimatat ullumikkut inuusut kingulissallu takusinnaassavaat arlaatigullu ilisimasanik pissarsiffigisinnaallugit. Artillery Point innarleqaranilu saliiffigineqartariaqarsorineqanngilaq.

- Camp Corbettip amerikkarmiunit atorunnaarneqarnerata kingorna sumiiffimmi nunalerinerup ulloq manna tikillugu atuunnera pissutaalluni sumiiffimmi amerikkarmiunit qimanneqarsimasunik eriagineqarsinnaasunik ersittuerussimavoq. Camp Corbettimi amerikkarmiut qimassimasaasa allat tamakkiisumik salinneqarnissaannut NKA tapersiiginnarsinnaavoq.

Camp Corbettip kujammut-kimmut isuani kulturikkut eriagisassaq qallunaatsiaqarfikoq NKAH 963 eqqaanni 2 meterit iluanni akornusersuutaasinnaasunik pisoqassanngilaq. Sumiiffik eqqaaneqartoq Inatsisartut inatsisaanni nr. 5 12.juni 2019-meersumi eqqissisimatitaavoq.

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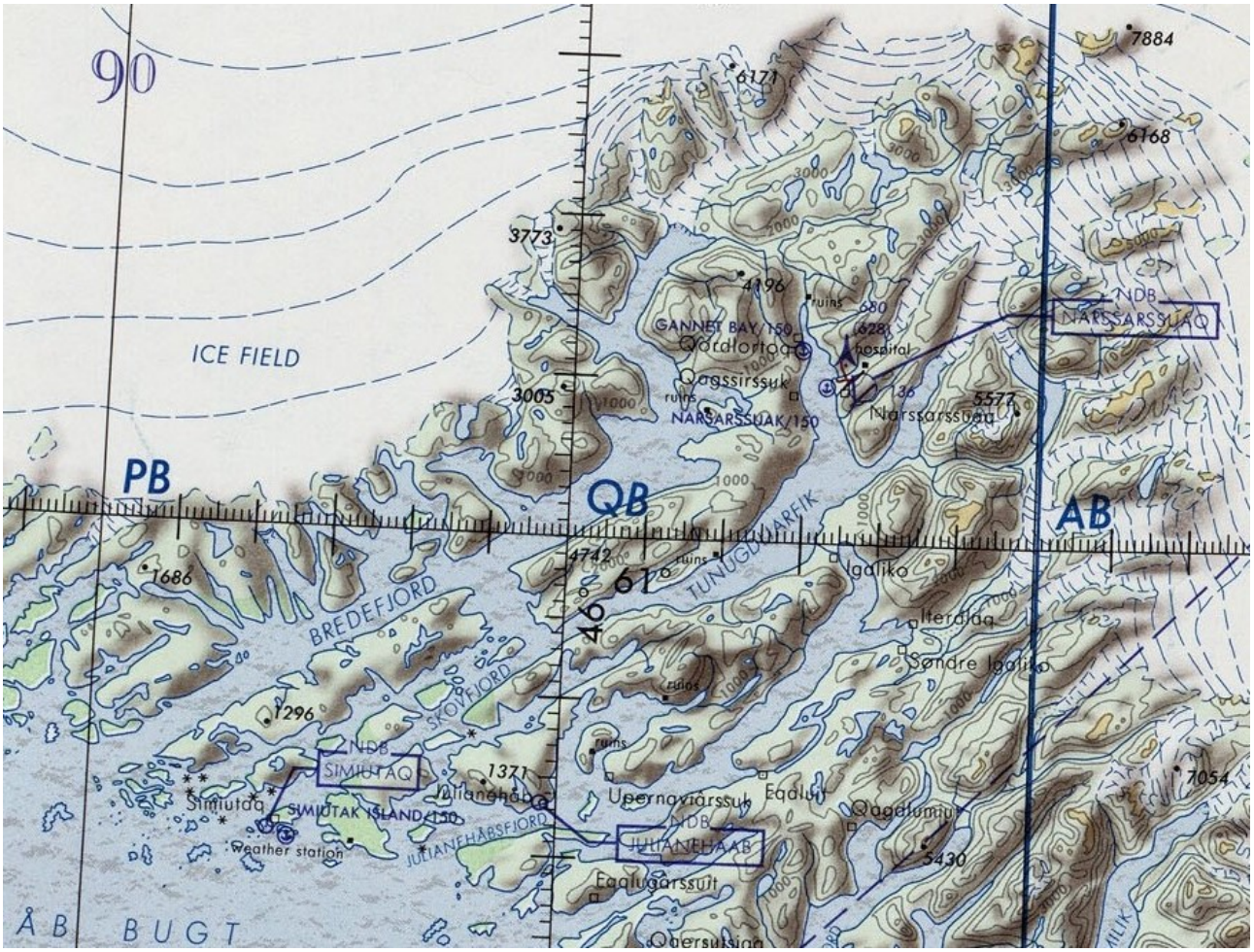

Fig. 1. Operational navigational chart showing location of American military assets in South Greenland (St. Louis Air Force Station 1971).

1. Introduction

This document reports the findings of the NKA's field surveys of the decommissioned American military installations of Bluie West 3 (BW-3), Gamatron Island, Artillery Point and Camp Corbet in South Greenland Fig. 1) performed between 18-25 September 2020. The survey was conducted at the request of the Grønland styregruppen for oprydningen af de militære anlæg in advance of a scheduled clean-up of the sites for the sole purpose of ascertaining whether any remaining elements from the American period should remain undisturbed due to their historic or cultural value. The report documents US military buildings, surface remains, artifacts and elements of the built environment that are historically significant representative of the American presence in Greenland, ca. 1941-1958, as well as several ancient monuments identified during the investigations that are protected under the 2010 Heritage Act[1]. Based on the NKA's survey, recommendations are provided at the end of the report to determine what elements from the American period constitute consideration for protective status. The effort is part of an ongoing initiative by the NKA to document the historic legacy of the US military in Greenland during WWII and post-war era. The activities of the United States during these years informs an

[1] Grønlands fredningslov: Inatsisartutlov nr. 11 af 19. maj 2010 om fredning og anden kulturarvsbeskyttelse af kulturminder. See: http://lovgivning.gl/lov?rid=%7BA8872163-73B9-4A97-91DF-872C10E4F15D%7D.

important part of Greenland's history in the Allied defense of Europe and the substantial influences the US military presence in Greenland had on the Greenlandic society and people.

When Nazi Germany invaded and occupied Denmark in 1940, Greenland fell under the protection of the United States and became a strategically important asset to the Allies from 1941-1951[2]. The military value of Greenland during the war was three-fold: (1) Greenland was geographically ideal as a refueling stop-over for planes flying between North America and Europe; (2) Greenland possessed one of the only functioning cryolite mines in the world at Ivitut (a vital component used in the production of aircraft aluminum); and (3) weather conditions in Greenland helped to accurately forecast weather conditions in Western Europe. During the war the United States constructed several support bases, airfields, radio and weather stations throughout the country. "Bluie" was the US code identifier for Greenland during WWII, with direction and number identifying the bases location as either East or West along Greenland's coasts. The majority of Bluie installations (Table 1) were closed in the years following the war, however two bases, Bluie West One (Narsarsuaq Air Base) and Bluie West Eight (Sondrestrom Air Base) were converted into commercial airports, still in use to the present day. Bluie West Six (Thule Air Base/Pituffik Airport) continues to operate as a US Air Force strategic air command installation and garrison for the 821st Air Base Group in northwest Greenland in addition to serving as a regional commercial airport (Pituffik). Several other facilities were also in operation under the direction of the US Air Force, Navy and Army shown in Fig. 2.

Table 1. Names and locations of US military installations in Greenland during the Second World War.

Code Name	Local name and description	Northing	Easting
Bluie East One	Torgilsbu radio and weather station	60.15°	-43.88°
Bluie East Two	Ikkatteq airfield with radio and weather station	65.94°	-36.66°
Bluie East Three	Gurreholm radio and weather station	70.5°	-25°
Bluie East Four	Ella Island radio, weather, and sledge patrol station	72.85°	-25°
Bluie East Five	Eskimonæs radio and weather station*	73.49°	-21.54°
Bluie West One	Narsarsuaq Air Base	61.16°	-45.43°
Bluie West Two	Kipisako, airfield on Coppermine Bay	61°	-48°
Bluie West Three	Simiutak HF/DF station	60.68°	-46.56°
Bluie West Four	Marrak Point radio and weather station	63.45°	-51.18°
Bluie West Five	Aasiaat radio and weather station	68.70°	-52.86°
Bluie West Six	Thule, radio and weather station	76.53°	-68.70°
Bluie West Seven	Kangilinnguit base	61.23°	-48.09°
Bluie West Eight	Sondrestrom Air Base	67.01°	-50.70°
Bluie West Nine	Cruncher Island light and radio beacon	66.05°	-53.6°

*captured by German troops in 1943 and later reestablished at Myggbukta

[2] See *Defense of Greenland*, 9 April 1941. 55 Stat. 1245; Executive Agreement Series 204 https://www.loc.gov/law/help/us-treaties/bevans/b-dk-ust000007-0107.pdf.

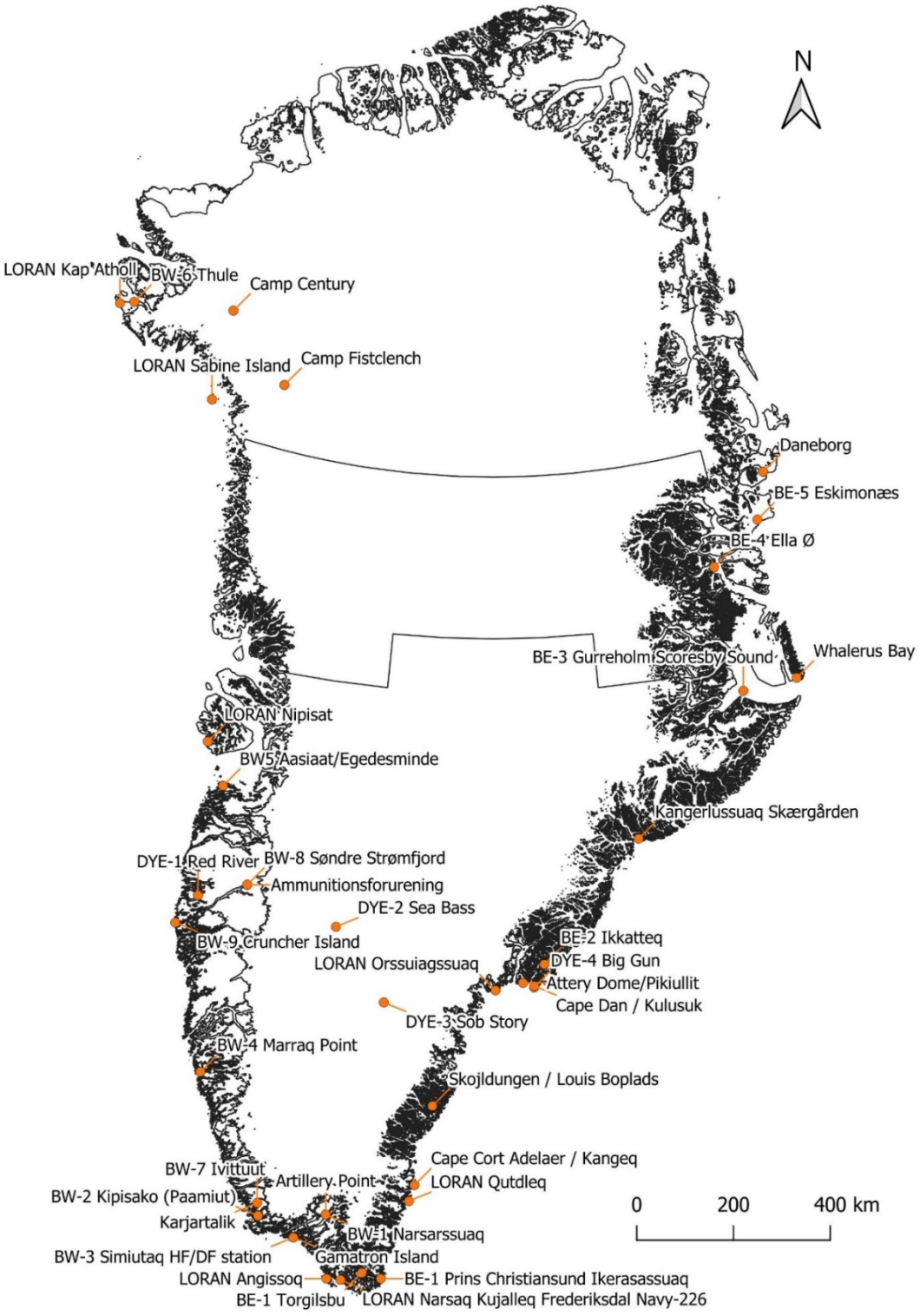

Fig. 2. American military facilities in Greenland established in Greenland during and after WWII. Except for BW-6 Thule Air Force Base in North Greenland, all other installations have either been decommissioned or converted to civilian airports.

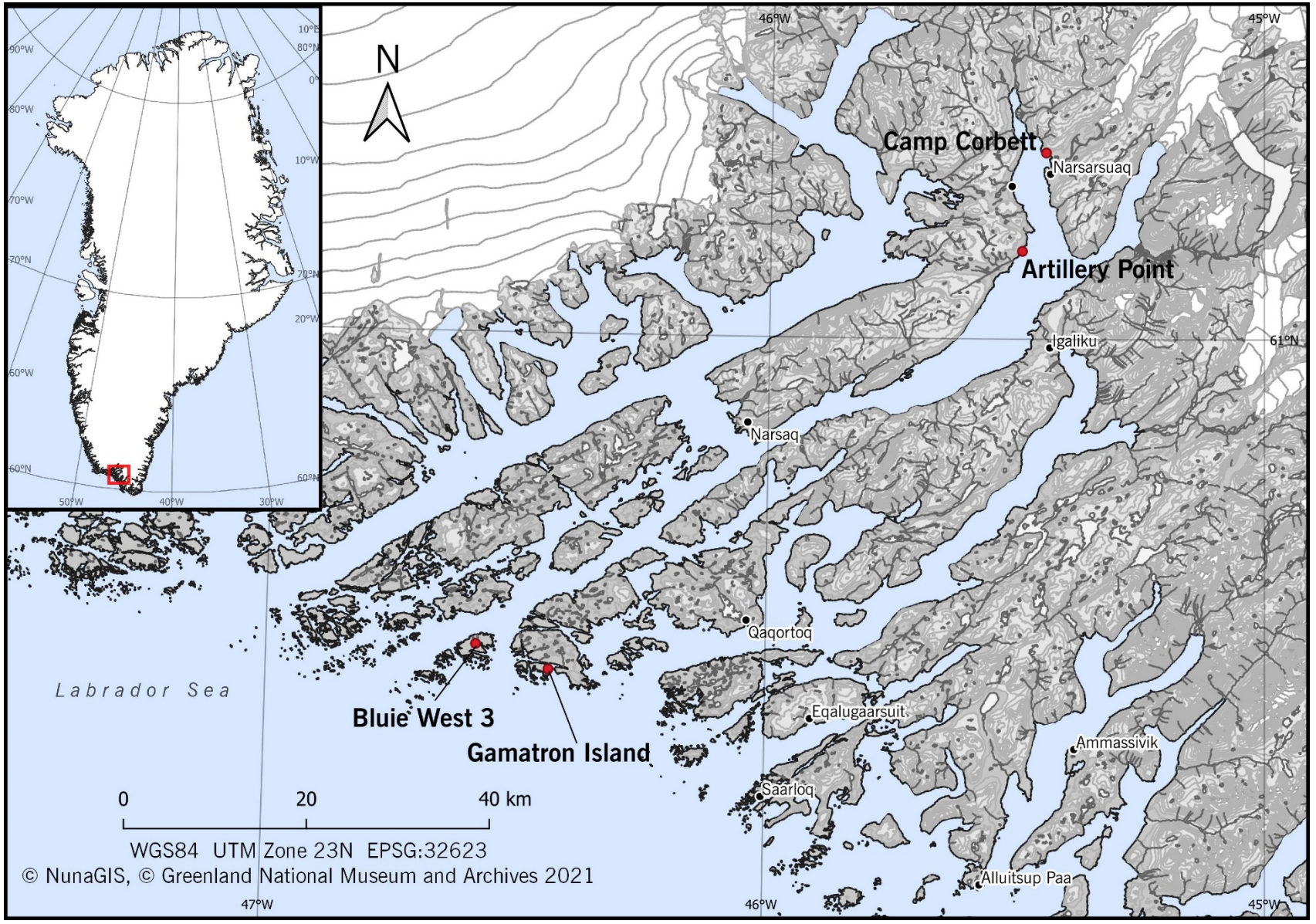

Fig. 3. Regional map showing the locations of Bluie West 3, Gamatron, Artillery Point and Camp Corbett in South Greenland.

Fig. 4. Kristiansen documenting cement elements left behind by the Americans at Camp Corbett. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

2. Results of Survey

This section details the results of the survey conducted by the Greenland National Museum between 18-25 September 2020 of Bluie West 3 (Simiutaq), Gamatron Island, Artillery Point and Camp Corbett in Kujalleq Municiaplaity, South Greenland. Surveys at these locations comprised of dGPS mapping, areal drone reconnaissance, photographic documentation, artifact collection of historically significant elements of the landscape representative of past American military activities (Fig. 2). At present, there is a significant paucity of detailed information regarding the timelines of building construction and the expansion of associated infrastructure at these locations. Much of the information provided throughout this report is interpreted through historic photographs and the few remaining site maps dated to the later post-war period and after. It should be also noted that these former military installations are found on an evolving cultural landscape that has undergone significant change through their continued use since the American period. Building materials, machinery and many other elements left behind by the Americans have been salvaged by local people over the past several decades, buildings have been re-used and repurposed for different purposes by GTO, Tele-Greenland and local farmers and different types of land use (such as farming) have significantly changed the terrain. This has made identification of specifically American elements of the historic landscape often difficult to discern with absolute certainty. What follows is a qualitive summary of what was perceived as significant based on visibility and a limited prior knowledge of the American installations.

Fig. 5. Bluie West 3 survey area, Simiutaq. Google Earth, 2021.

2.1. Bluie West 3 (BW-3), Simiutaq Defense Area

BW-3 was a directional radio finding and weather station operated by the US Army from 15 August 1942 through the end of WWII operating in conjunction with nearby US Navy station, Gamatron (60.66°, -46.43°). The station was located on the island of Simiutaq, (Fig. 9) at the mouth of the Nardlunaq fjord. The installation provided navigational and communication support to ships and aircraft operating along the southwest coast of Greenland during the war with the non-directional beacon (NDB) providing a coastal fix for aircraft approaching the Bluie West 1 (BW1) at Narasrassuaq. During the war, BW-3 housed at least 50-75 personnel and several wooden barracks were erected in the harbor area along with an antenna array connected to the base's operation of the NDB.

After the war, command of BW-3 was transferred to the US Air Force. In 1945, the U.S. State Department designated the 'Simiutak Defense Area' to include the entire island of Simiutaq and the coastal waters extending one mile (1.6 km) offshore (US State Department 1945). The wooden buildings were removed in the early 1950s and replaced with several concrete buildings, some still in use today. The opening of the Thule Air Base in northwest Greenland in the mid-1950s made BW-1 redundant and resulted in the closure of several American military installations in South Greenland, including BW-3. In 1958, BW-3 was officially decommissioned and handed over to the Danish government. After the American withdrawal, Grønlands Tekniske Organization (GTO) and later Greenlandic agencies continued and expanded the operation of the island's radio and communication network (see Table 2).

Activities by GTO and TELE-POST remain the most visible aspect of Simiutaq's modern built environment, making specific identification of WWII era elements challenging on the island. As discussed in the following

Fig. 6. BW-3, Simiutaq, showing an earlier phase of the base command and buildings in the eastern harbor area. Attribution and exact year of photo unknown between 1942 and 1950. Photo source: O. Guldager, Narsarsuaq Museum.

sections, historic photos indicate the concentration by the US Army primarily in the eastern harbor area, ca. 1941-1945 (Fig. 6). Later constructions, such as the iconic cement barracks and power plant, have undergone significant renovations since the American period while the former NDB housing has been left exposed to the elements resulting in deterioration of the building.

Table 2. Various US military branches, Danish agencies and Greenlandic companies operating on Simiutaq between after 1942. See Henriksen, Storm Boe, and Kann Hostrup (2021b, :5).

Period	Responsible agency	Responsible country
1942-1945	US Army	USA
1945-1957/58	US Air Force	USA
1958-1987	Grønlands Tekniske Organisation (GTO)	Denmark/Greenland
1987-1990	Nuna-Tek	Greenland
1990-1994	TELE Attaveqaatit A/S	Greenland
1994-1997	TELE Greenland A/S	Greenland
1997-present	TELE-POST	Greenland

Little information is available regarding the construction timeline of the US Army on Simutaq during the war, however, serviceman and radio operator James F. Chase has provided the following summary regarding the establishment of the radio base:

> Building BW-3 in 1942 was troubled by island geography minimizing useable real estate. The base camp sited between precipitous, barren, granite hills collected snow that combined with melt-off each Spring to inundate the rear of the airways station/mess hall building. Unlike Ikatek (BE-2), where a snow slide wrecked a 90-ft antenna tower, Simiutak suffered neither rockslides nor snow slides. The weather station was atop one hill, the other was crowned to accommodate antennas soon moved to make room for high frequency and very high frequency radio direction finders. Surface level power cables serving outlying sites disappeared beneath ice in Winter compounding maintenance concerns. In time, between the camp area and north end of the island, a low frequency, loop radio range (MRLZ) and Z-marker were emplaced. The latter radiating a cone-shaped pattern identifying the range center point for pilots during instrument flying conditions. Though electro-magnetic characteristics of range signals were enhanced by ground counterpoise, a mesh of wire connected to the ocean, mountains caused on-course signals (beams) to BW-1 and along coastal areas to be unreliable though the in-bound beam to Simiutak was generally dependable. Shore-to-Ship radio circuits were additive to Ground-to-Air capabilities assisting crews to find the mouth of Tunugdliarfik Fjord. Irrespective of geographic irregularities and technical concerns the navigation aids and communications features of BW-3 mirrored hundreds of AACS stations spread around the globe to mark highways in the sky. What could be done had been done (1999).

For the most part, continued use of the island after 1957/58 by Danish/Greenlandic agencies and companies has made it challenging to discern precise elements the American military WWII-built environment on Simiutaq. What visible remains that do exist are primarily seen piles of rusting fuel barrels, wooden masts, wood and metal scrap, dumps and other types of rubbish littered across the southern portion of the island and frequently mixed with more recent refuse and construction debris.

Two protected archaeological sites are also identified on the island that are indicative of Norse and Thule culture settlement of Simiutaq in ancient times. Luckily, these remains reside in areas outside the vicinities of intense land use during the 20th century and do not appear to be in danger of immediate disturbance from human activities. Further detail on these ancient remains is provided below in Appendix B.

2.1.1. Standing buildings and other built historic elements on Simiutaq

Simiutaq possesses several standing buildings and other built elements, however only a few of these remains were constructed during the American period (ca. 1942-1957). At least seven wooden buildings were built in the east harbor area by the end of the war (Fig. 6). Sometime after the conclusion of the war, the wooden buildings were demolished and four more permanent concrete buildings (B-446, B-447, B-448 and B-452) were built west of the harbor, all of which remain standing today. B-446, B-447 and B-448 are still in use by TELEPOST. Other historical elements, such as the large wooden pier found in the West harbor have deteriorated significantly over the past several decades. Other modern buildings are also present on Simiutaq (e.g., B-1039, B-1384 and B-1646) and serve as operational components of TELEPOST's radio infrastructure on the island.

A total of nine (*n*=9) built structures are identified here that are definitively of American origin. A list of these buildings and other built elements are provided in Table 3, with locations identified in the map in Fig. 7. The following pages provide short descriptions of the only the American built structures connected to the US Army and Airforce's BW-3 operations.

Table 3. Standing buildings and other built elements at BW3.

Building nr.	Description	Northing	Easting	dimensions (m^2)	American built	Construction type
--	Pier	60.68543	-46.58849	45	X	Wood
B-446	Power plant (discontinued)	60.68644°	-46.59325°	320	X	Concrete
B-447	Globecom Relay Center	60.68704°	-46.59615°	312	X	Concrete
B-448	Dormitory	60.68737°	-46.59615°	388	X	Concrete
B-449	Residential/guest house	60.68454°	-46.58919°	84		Sheet rock, wood
B-859	Storage shed	60.68456°	-46.58903°	10		Wood
B-450	Former water plant and emergency power	60.68477°	-46.59792°	40	X	Corrugated metal and wood
B-451	Antenna adapter housing	60.68571°	-46.59815°	6,25	X	Brick, mortar
B-452	NDB housing	60.68566°	-46.60141°	120	X	Concrete
B-904	Pump house	60.68445°	-46.59722°	4		Modern wooden
--	Water tower	60.68491°	-46.59695°	8	X	Steel, tar paper
B-1039	Tele-Post building	60.68953°	-46.59293°	36		Modern wooden
B-1384	Tele-Post building	60.68313°	-46.59621°	44		Modern wooden
B-1646	Tele-Post building	60.68295°	-46.59686°	50		Modern wooden

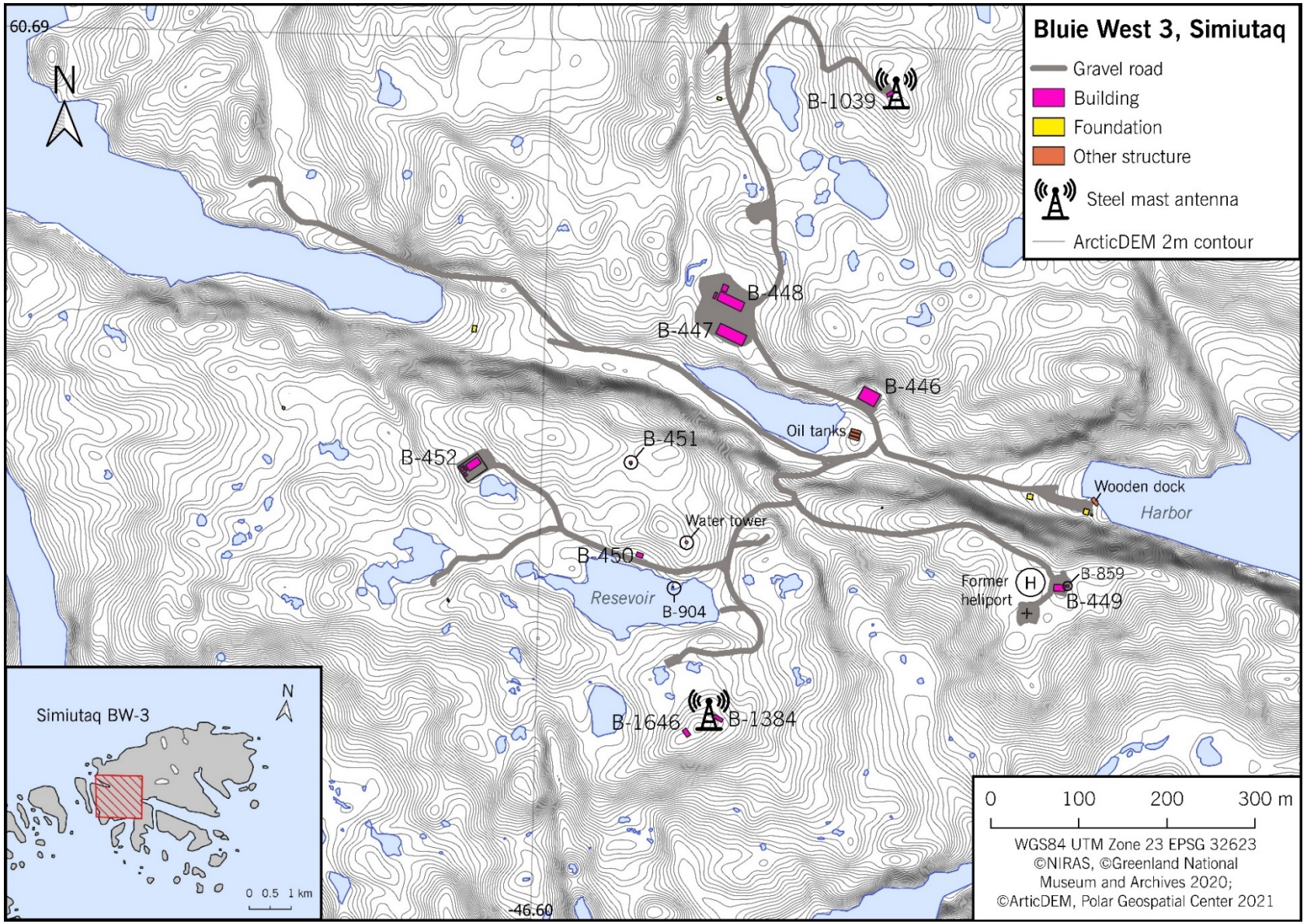

Fig. 7. Map showing the location of standing buildings and other built elements on Simutaq.

Fig. 8. Kristensen seen standing in front of the derelict wooden pier in the east harbor. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing east.

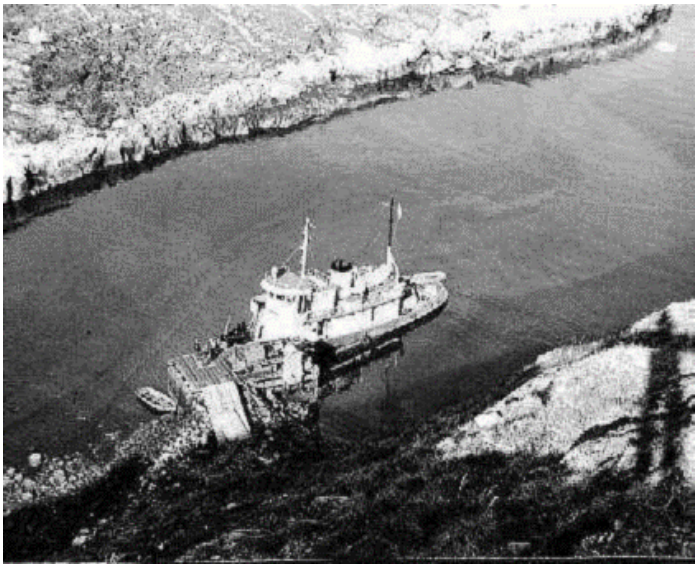

Fig. 9. Dock at BW3, east harbor area. Photo: Roger Bowen, ca. 1950-1951. Source: https://www.creativehwy.net/jcstott/bowen/photos.html.

Wooden dock, east harbor
(60.68543°, 46.58849°)

A dilapidated wooden dock covering an area of 45 m2 is found in Simiutaq's small harbor, at the head of a narrow inlet on the island's eastern shore. Historic photos suggest the dock was previously much larger and only a portion of the original structure still remains (Fig. 11). The dock has not been maintained and deteriorated significantly over the several decades since it was built. Former US serviceman Roger Bowen has noted that the time this photo was taken the dock had a latrine as well a typical GI signpost listing distances to various cities around the world (Fig. 12).

Fig. 10. B-446, power plant and machine shop, facing east. The building remains in use today. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing east.

B-446 Power Plant & machine shop
(60.68644°, -46.59325°)

Approximately 280 m to the northwest of the harbor area lies a two-story concrete structure by the Americans in the early 1950s. This building, B-446 (Fig. 13) has an area 320 m_2 and served as the main power plant and machine shop for BW-3. The building appears to have gone through several iterations of use since the station was decommissioned. Three large oil tanks are found across the road to the south. The building houses several large diesel engine generators and a garage, as well as office spaces on the second floor that are now used as storage rooms.

B-446, B-447, B-448 and B-452 all represent a particular type of ubiquitous American military architecture found in Greenland. Between the years of 1953-55, the US military enlisted the external services of the company, Danish Arctic Contractors, to build several concrete building units of this particular type as part of an effort to provide more secure and climate appropriate lodgings and service buildings to American personnel working in Greenland (Steenfos and Taagholt 2012: 132-133). The construction employed the primary use of modular “schokbeton” concrete, due to its cheap cost and ability to withstand Greenland’s cold winters.

Fig. 11. B-447 in foreground and B-448 lying behind, facing north. A road leading to TELEPOST's large antenna and remnants of the masts that comprised the American NDB radio array can be seen in the background. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing north.

B-447 Dormitory and B-448 Globecom Relay Center
(60.68704°, -46.59615° / 60.68737°, -46.59615°)

Two concrete buildings are found on Simiutaq, located approximately .5 km west of the harbor. B-447 (with an area of 312 m_2) served as staff quarters and a mess hall during the post-war period (Fig. 11). At the time of the site visit, B-447 mainly functioned as the housing for a diesel generator with the rest of the bottom floor used for various construction and building material storage. The upstairs had been gutted of all electrical, lighting and plumbing fixtures. B-448 is slightly larger than B-447, spanning as area of 388 m_2, originally functioned as a communication relay by the US Air Force, and appears to have been continually used since the American withdrawal from the island. At the time of the site visit the building providing accommodation to TELEPOST technicians and maintenance staff. The building contains three bedrooms, a kitchen, recreational room and shower and toilet. The eastern side of the building contains an office, workshop and a transmission room for KNR's medium wave radio, NAVAIR's beacon and the Aasiaat VHF coastal distress radio (MSI messages). Modern additions are found in connection with B-448 that include a shipping container on a raised steel platform and large wooden shed on the north side of the building.

Fig. 12. B-450 once served as a pumping station and housing for the emergency generator. The water reservoir is seen to the left. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing west.

Fig. 13. B-450, facing northeast. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

B-450 Water plant and emergency power (60.68477°, -46.59792°)

With a base measure of approximately 40 m^2, B-450 is found along the north shore of the island's main freshwater reservoir. The building is constructed of corrugated metal siding and wood frame, with a poured cement foundation (Fig. 12 & Fig. 13). During the American period the building served as the island's pump station and emergency generator. The building is now only used for storage of random hardware and construction materials. Plumbing to the old pump system is still connected to the building and to the nearby water tower located on the hill ca. 50 m to the east of B-450. Exact year of construction of the building is unknown.

Fig. 14. B-451, antenna adapter housing, facing northwest. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

Fig. 15. B-451, the former NDB antenna adapter housing along with a precast cement pylon that served as a mast anchor (foundation element F008), facing southeast. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

B-451 Antenna adapter housing
(N 60.68571°, E -46.59815°)

Located approximately 100 m to the north of B-451 is a small flat-roofed, brick and mortar structure that at one time served as the NDB's antenna adapter housing (Fig. 14 & Fig. 15). A large, pyramid-shaped cement pylon is found on the east side of the building, that would have functioned as a mast anchor to an antenna. The building is currently not in use and exact year of construction unknown.

Fig. 16. Front face of B-452, facing northwest. The large steel door of B-452 has fallen leaving the interior of the building exposed. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

B-452 Non-Direction Beacon (NDB) building
(60.68566°, -46.60141°)

B-452 is located in a fenced-off perimeter compound measuring an area of approximately 567 m^2 located about 100m the northwest of the island's water reservoir. B-452's base area measures 120 m^2 is the former Non-Directional Beacon that played an important navigational role for aircraft both during the Second World War and after in South Greenland. At the time of the inspection the building was in an advanced state of deterioration. Three large and empty rusting fuel tanks are found on the south side of the building (Fig. 16) A three-meter steel chain link fence topped with barbwire surrounds the entire perimeter of the compound. The front door of the building has rusted off its hinges leaving the main room permanently exposed. Three large window apertures on the eastern face of the building have been permanently sealed with brick and mortar. Exact year of construction of the building is unknown.

The building's layout comprises a large main floor which housed an electrical alternator and transmitter equipment accompanied by a smaller room on the north side of the building. This smaller room provides access to two additional small rooms and a rear entryway leading to the back of the building. Year of construction unknown but based on the architectural character it was most likely built after 1946, at the same time as B-

Fig. 17. Three large oil tanks found on the south side of B-452. Harmsen 2020, facing west.

446, 447 and 448. B-452 may likely have replaced an earlier building that served as the H/F and VHF Radio Direction Finder Site.

Inspection of the building revealed a large assortment of materials and debris that spanned both the American period and after (Fig. 18). Two large pieces of equipment were identified inside of B-452. Of particular interest was a large Stamford Motors alternator, Model nr. NB15, produced by Arthur Lyon & Co. Engineers LTD of Lincolnshire England (Fig. 19). The unit would have supplied power to the NDF beacon and other critical communications equipment on site. The alternator would have worked in tandem with the adjacent AC regulator, manufactured by Pelapone Limited, Derby England (Fig. 20). Several other pieces of equipment with Danish maker's plates were also found in the main room, evidencing the building's continued use after the American closure of the site.

Fig. 18. (A.) The front door has fallen at B-452 leaving the inside main room exposed to the elements; (B.) An electrical alternator and AC regulator found against the southern wall of the main room. (C.) Empty beer cans, paint cans and other debris resting on a battery unit found in the main room; (D.) Workshop table in the main room; (E.) Table found in storage room with various pieces of discarded rubish and electrical components; (E.) Ceiling of the main room with piping, fan vent and hanging flourescent lighting fixtures.

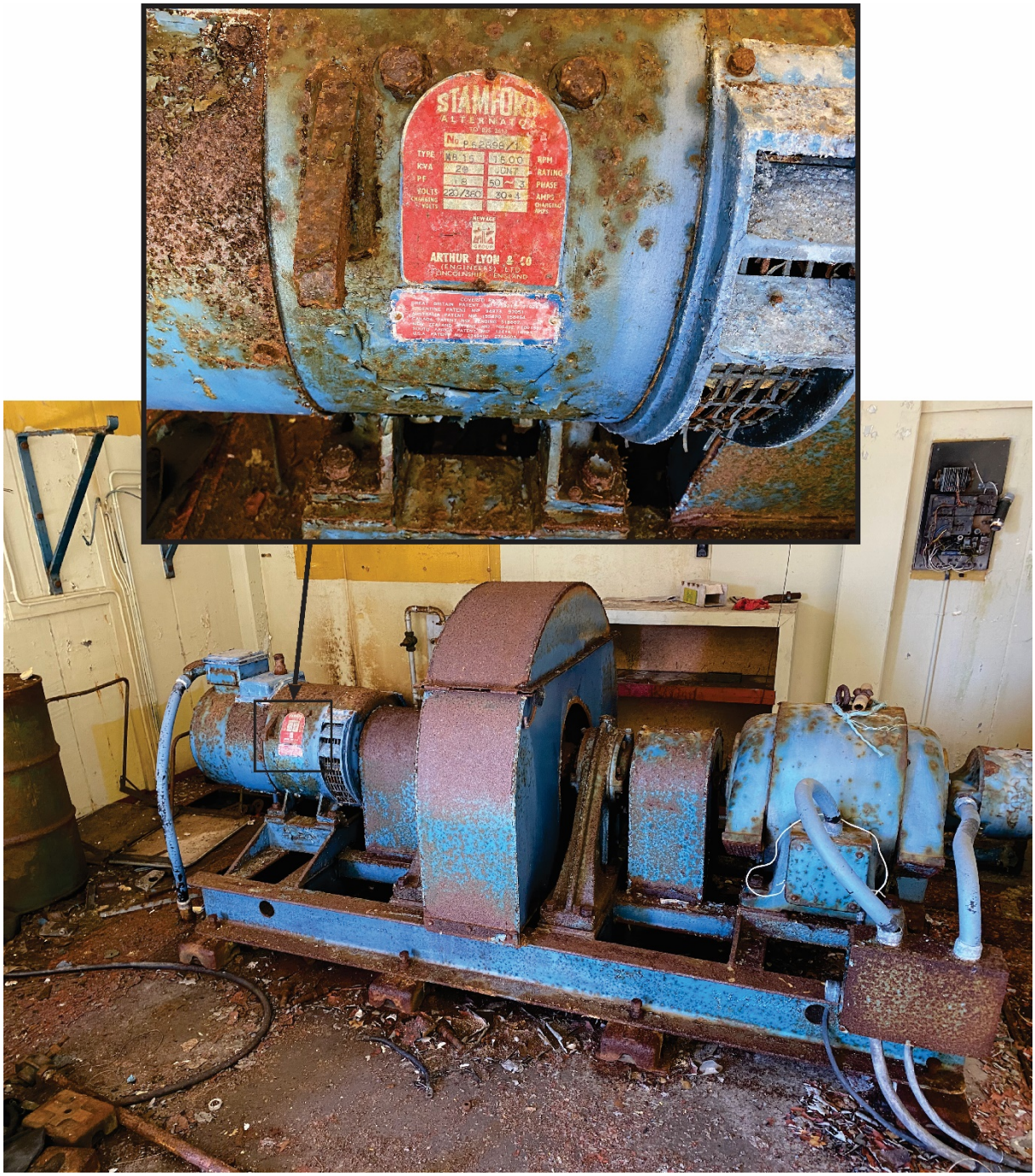

Fig. 19. Stamford Motors alternator, model NB15 produced by Arthur Lyon & Co. Engineers LTD of Lincolnshire England, found in the main room of B-452. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

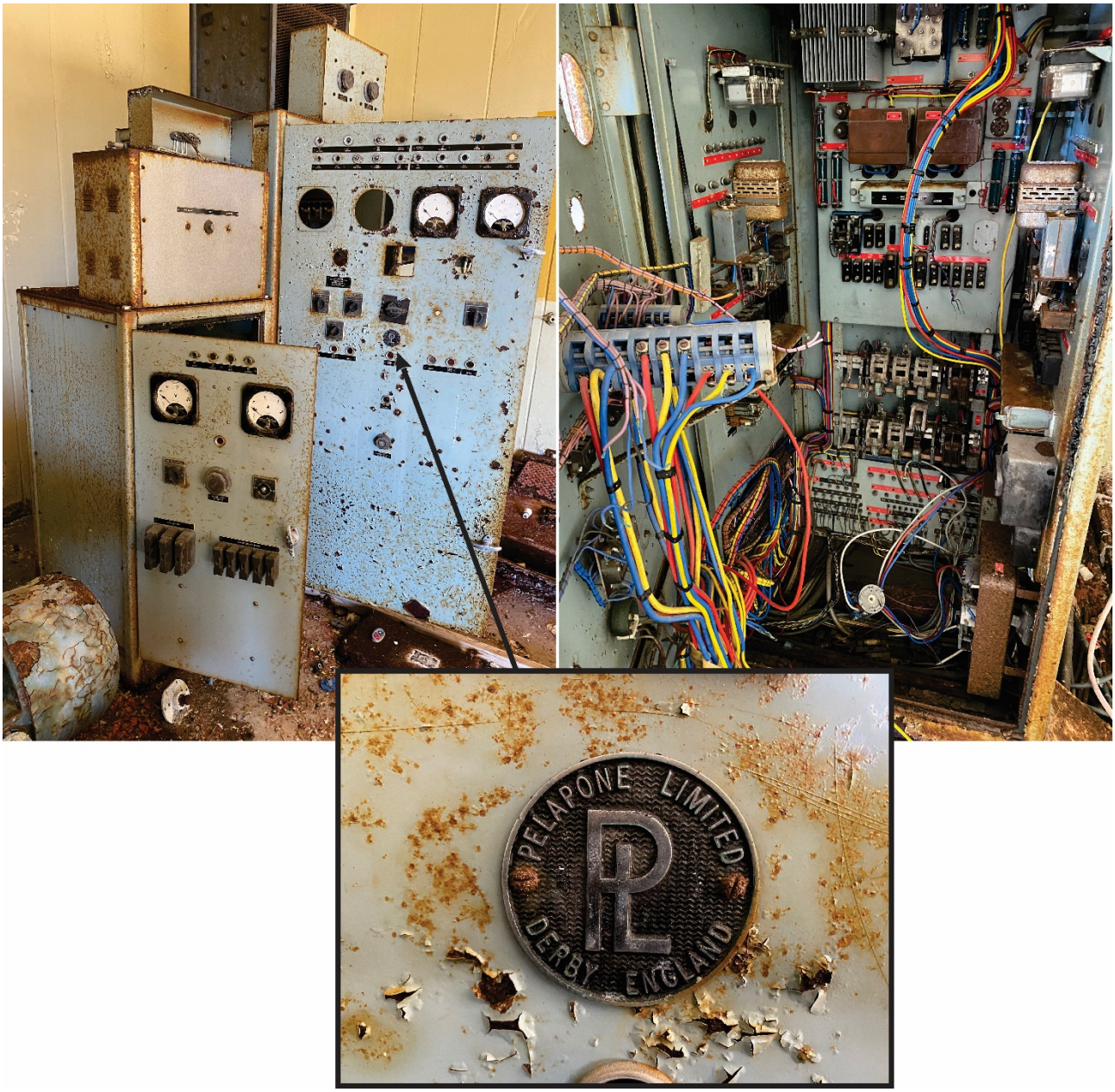

Fig. 20. AC field regulator produced by Pelapone Limited, Derby England. A marker's plate is found on the front panel of the larger uof the two components. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

Fig. 21. The water tower on Simiutaq, facing north. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

Water tower
(60.68491°, -46.59695°)

BW3's old water tower (Fig. 21) is found approximately 45 m to the north of the reservoir on an elevated ridge of bare rock and gravel. The cement foundation of the tank covers an area of roughly 8m^2, with a diameter of 3m and stands at a height between 3,5-4 m. The tank itself is constructed of steel, with a protective tar paper insulation on the exterior that is flaking off through continued exposure to the wind and rain. Exact year of installation of the water tank is unknown.

2.1.2. Foundations and cement elements at BW-3

Several cement and concrete foundations and elements were identified on Simiutaq. These cement elements represent important components of the American-built landscape, but also provide evidence of the many different iterations of construction and removal of buildings before and after 1957/58. Fig. 22 and Table 4 provide a detailed list of the types of cement and concrete elements identified and their locations on the island.

Table 4. Foundation remains identified at BW-3.

Map nr.	Foundation type	Northing	Easting	Dimensions (m^2)	Notes
F001	Poured cement	60.68532°	-46.58869°	36	Pump housing
F002	Poured Cement	60.68529°	-46.58857°	4	Pump housing
F003	Wooden platform	60.68546°	-46.58986°	30	
F004a	Precast cement block	60.68432°	-46.58985°	0,4	Helipad cross
F004b	Precast cement block	60.68429°	-46.58985°	0,9	Helipad cross
F004c	Precast cement block	60.68427°	-46.58985°	0,9	Helipad cross
F004d	Precast cement block	60.68425°	-46.58985°	0,9	Helipad cross
F004e	Precast cement block	60.68422°	-46.58985°	0,4	Helipad cross
F004f	Precast cement block	60.68427°	-46.58995°	0,4	Helipad cross
F004g	Precast cement block	60.68427°	-46.58990°	0,9	Helipad cross
F004h	Precast cement block	60.68427°	-46.58981°	0,9	Helipad cross
F004i	Precast cement block	60.68427°	-46.58976°	0,4	Helipad cross
F005	Concrete post molds (x6)	60.68194°	-46.58959°	7,5	WWII-era structure
F006	Poured cement	60.68531°	-46.59291°	2,5	
F007	Poured cement	60.68427°	-46.60187°	4,25	B-453
F008	Precast cement pylon, mast anchor	60.68425°	-46.60186°	,9	Associated with B-453
F009	Precast cement pylon, mast anchor	60.68569°	-46.59814°	,9	Associated with B-451
F010	Poured concrete	60.68618°	-46.60538°	9	VHF/UHF Transmitter/Receiver Shack. Graffiti in northeast corner: “G.S. W.W.42”
F011	Poured dement	60.68703°	-46.60146°	33,5	West dump
F012	Precast cement antenna cable anchor	60.68944°	-46.59650°	15	

In many cases it has been difficult to discern if certain individual foundations and cement elements are specifically of American origin or were later additions by Greenlandic/Danish agencies. Because of this ambiguity, only a selected few of these remains (F003, F005 and F010) are described in detail, chosen due to their unique architectural characteristics and associated evidence of American artifacts found in close association with the feature.

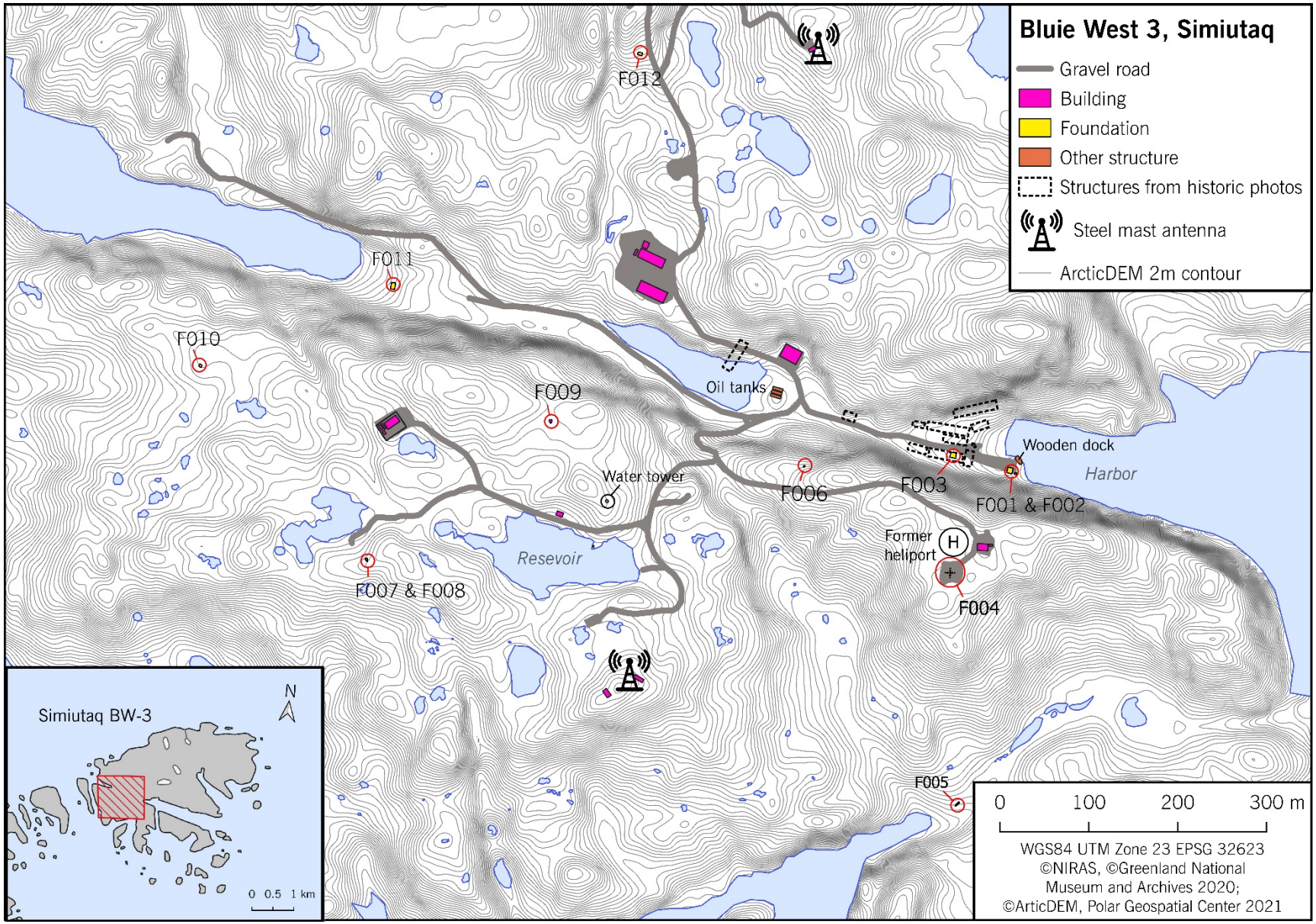

Fig. 22. Map showing the location of foundations and other types of cement elements on Simutaq.

Fig. 23. A wooden platform is found on the surface approximately 60 m west of the wooden pier in the harbor area. Harmsen 2020, facing south.

F003 Wooden platform
(60.68546°, -46.58986°)

A wooden platform (Fig. 23) with an area of 30 m^2 is found in the harbor front area, roughly 60 m west of the wooden dock. The platform did not appear to have any vertical framing supports so it is unclear (and unlikely) that this platform functioned as a floor for one of the earlier wooden buildings. It may have been the roof of the shack that housed the firefighting equipment seen in Fig. 32 and Fig. 33. The platform is in poor shape, rotten and partially submerged beneath the soil. Three large steel tie braces rest on the platform. No other information is available about the feature except that it is indicative of the early wooden material type used by the Americans in the harbor era during the war.

Fig. 24. Remains of F005, identified by the presence of two parallel rows of pured concrete post molds resting on bare rock. The red circle shows the most visible remnant of the six post molds. Numerous other types opf debris from the US Army are found on site. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing east.

F005 Concrete post molds (x6)
(60.68194°, -46.58959°)

The rectangular building footprint measuring approximately 7,5 m_2 is found in a remote location in a moraine valley about 400 m south of the harbor area. Six concrete post molds (two parallel rows of three) define the footprint of a former building measuring ~6 m_2, most likely wood framed as evidenced by the several pieces of split and aging lumber still present on the surface of the area. The molds rest on bare rock (Fig. 27) suggesting that this structure was built quickly and perhaps intended to function only temporarily. The building and/or its materials may have been burned as part of its removal. Numerous pieces of metal waste, bullet shell casings, electrical components and other types of rubbish litter the surface of the area, including the partial remains of an electrical generator in found the intertidal zone, about 35 m away from the former building location (Fig. 28 & Fig. 29). The concrete post molds holders are found in conjunction with several steel eye-ring stakes anchored into the exposed rock on which the building resided. A recently built stone hearth is also found nearby suggesting the area has been visited by local people in recent times. Based on its location and diagnostic materials observed on the surface of the site, it is feasible that this location served as a remote radio outpost operated by the US Army Signal Corps.

Fig. 25. Partial remains of an electrical generator armature and casing found covered in sea wrack in the intertidal zone of the beach, next to F005. Exact make and model of the generator is unknown but could be a PE-75-(*) power unit family, a generator used frequently by the US Army Signal Corp during WWII.

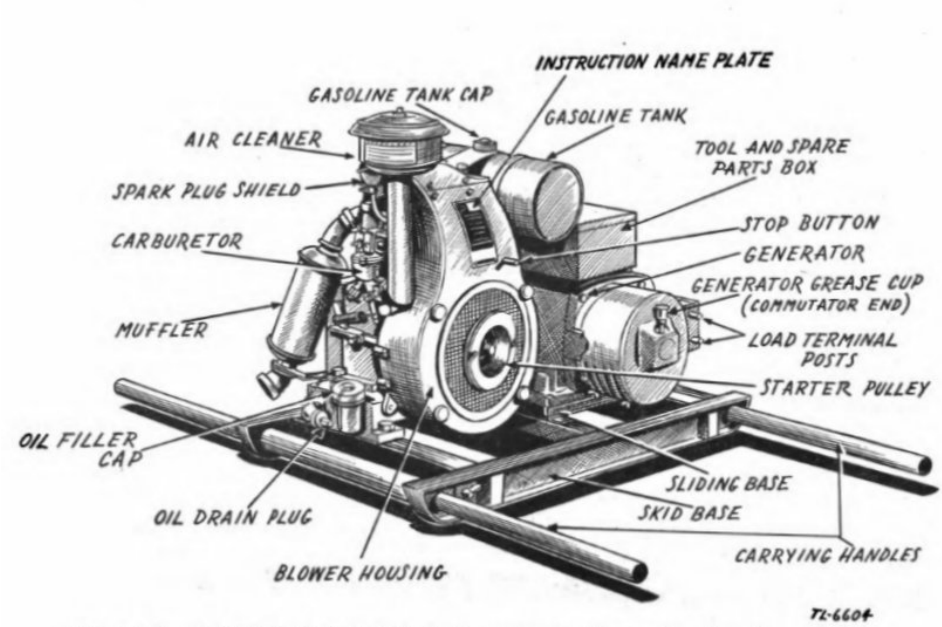

Fig. 26. Schematic diagram of a PE-75 power unit. The generator could produce 2.5000 watts of electricity and was a commonly employed by the US Army during WWII (U.S. War Department 1943:2, Figure 1, U.S. Air Force 1957/158).

Fig. 27. F010 is located 210 m to the west of B-452 and is believed to be the foundation platform for the former VHF/UFH transmitter/receiver shack on Simiutaq. Kristiansen stands on the platform for scale. An inscription in the cement is found in the northeast corner of the platform. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing west.

F010 VHF/UHF Transmitter/Receiver Shack
(60.68618°, -46.60538°)

F010 is a small concrete platform measuring 9 m^2, found approximetly 210 m to the west of B-452 (Fig. 27). Unique to this particular feature is grafitti in the concrete found in the northeast corner of the platform. The initials 'G.S.' and 'W.W. 42' are easily readable (Fig. 28), the former most likely being the iniitals one of the enlisted men at BW-3 commisioned with constructing the foundation, and the latter inscription denoting the war and year 1942. Because of this inscription, F010 represents one of the few remaining elements of the built landscape found on Simutaq that connects directly to the Second World War. The feature is believed to be the foundation of the former VHF/UHF transmitter shack, identified from a historic photo taken by US Serviceman and radio operator James F. Chase. (Fig. 29). Little other detail is available

Fig. 28. The initials 'G.S.' and 'W.W. 42' are found in the northeast corner of the concrete platform. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

Fig. 29. Arrow pointing to the VHF/UHF Transmitter/Receiver shack (F010), facing southeast. The NDF beacon (B-452) is seen on the hill seen in the distance. Photo: Jim Chase, date unknown. Source: https://www.creativehwy.net/jcstott/chase/bw3rcn.html.

about the former structure except it would have function in tandem with the operations taking place at the nearby NDF beacon. The surrounding area is littered with broken electrical components and ceramic insulators, and other rubish burned on site.

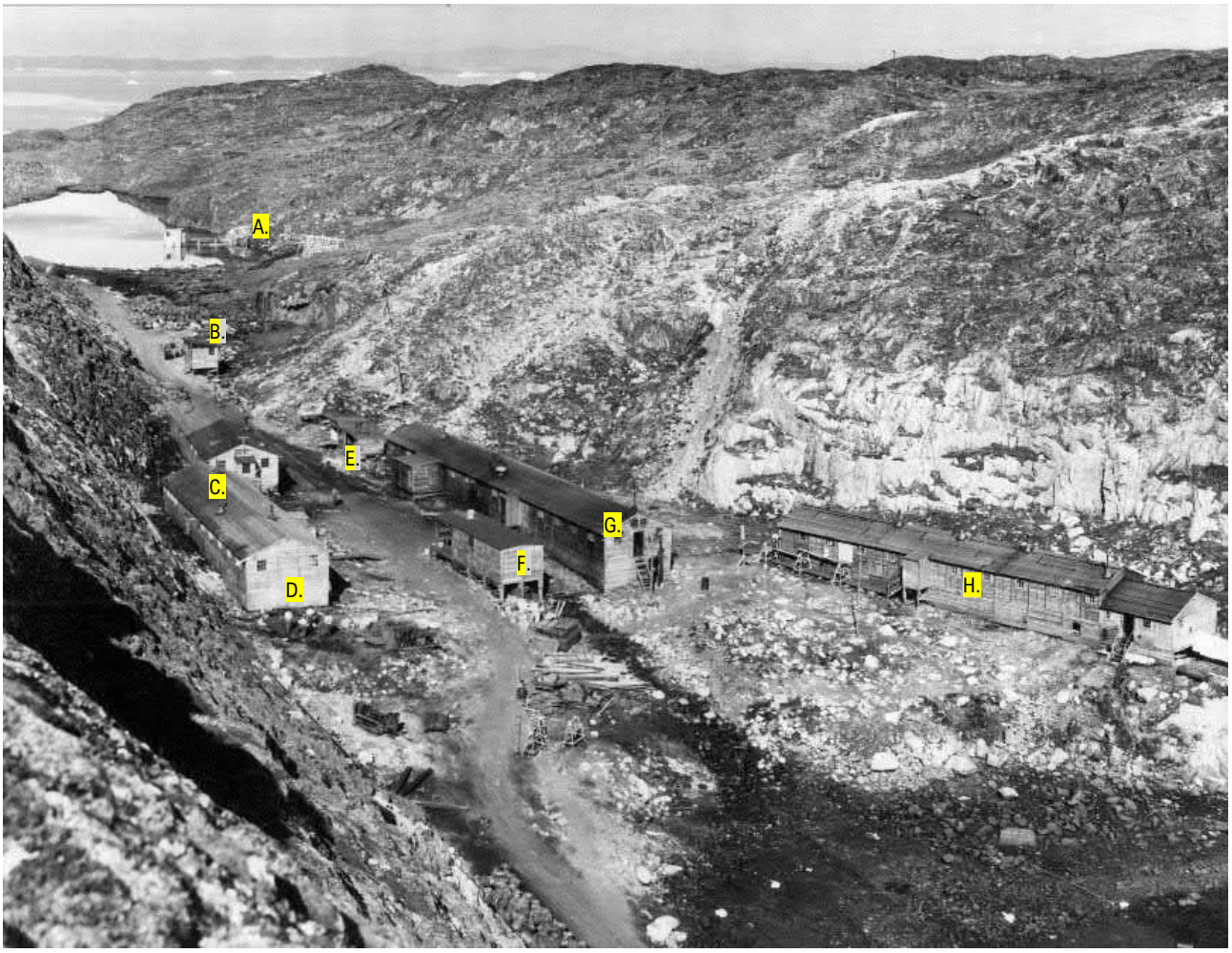

Fig. 30. Wooden structures (A.-H.) clustered at the eastern harbor at BW-3 on Simiutaq sometime between 1942/43-1950. Photographer and exact year of photo unknown. Source: O. Guldager, Narsarsuaq Museum.

Wooden buildings in the eastern harbor area at BW-3

Fig. 30 shows at least eight (*n*=8) standing wooden structures/buildings (A.-H.) in the east harbor vicinity sometime between 1942/43 and 1950. Reconstructing the relative placement of these structures is provided in Fig. 31, with correspondingly approximate locations given in Table 5. Former US serviceman Roger Bowen (Message Center HQ Squadron at BW-1) is cited in other reports as the photographer—however, it is unlikely he took the photo given that his 12-month service tour in Greenland was between 1950-1951 (Stott 1999). A different photo taken by Bowen on a visit to Simiutaq (Fig. 32) shows at least three additional buildings (*I.-K.;* two prefab Quonsets and a small hut) not seen in the photo in Fig. 30. The presence of these three additional buildings is confirmed by comparing a second photo from 1951 by radio operator James F. Chase (Fig. 33).

Table 5. Approximate locations of the structures/buildings identified in Fig. 30. Note: structure A. appears to be a water pumping station and foot bridge.

Structure	Northing	Easting
A.	60.68641°	-46.59438°
B.	60.68583°	-46.59200°
C.	60.68551°	-46.59056°
D.	60.68547°	-46.59002°
E.	60.68577°	-46.59058°
F.	60.68563°	-46.58998°
G.	60.68575°	-46.59000°
H.	60.68588°	-46.58944°
I.	60.68558°	-46.58954°
J.	60.68543°	-46.58953°
K.	60.68575	-46.58931

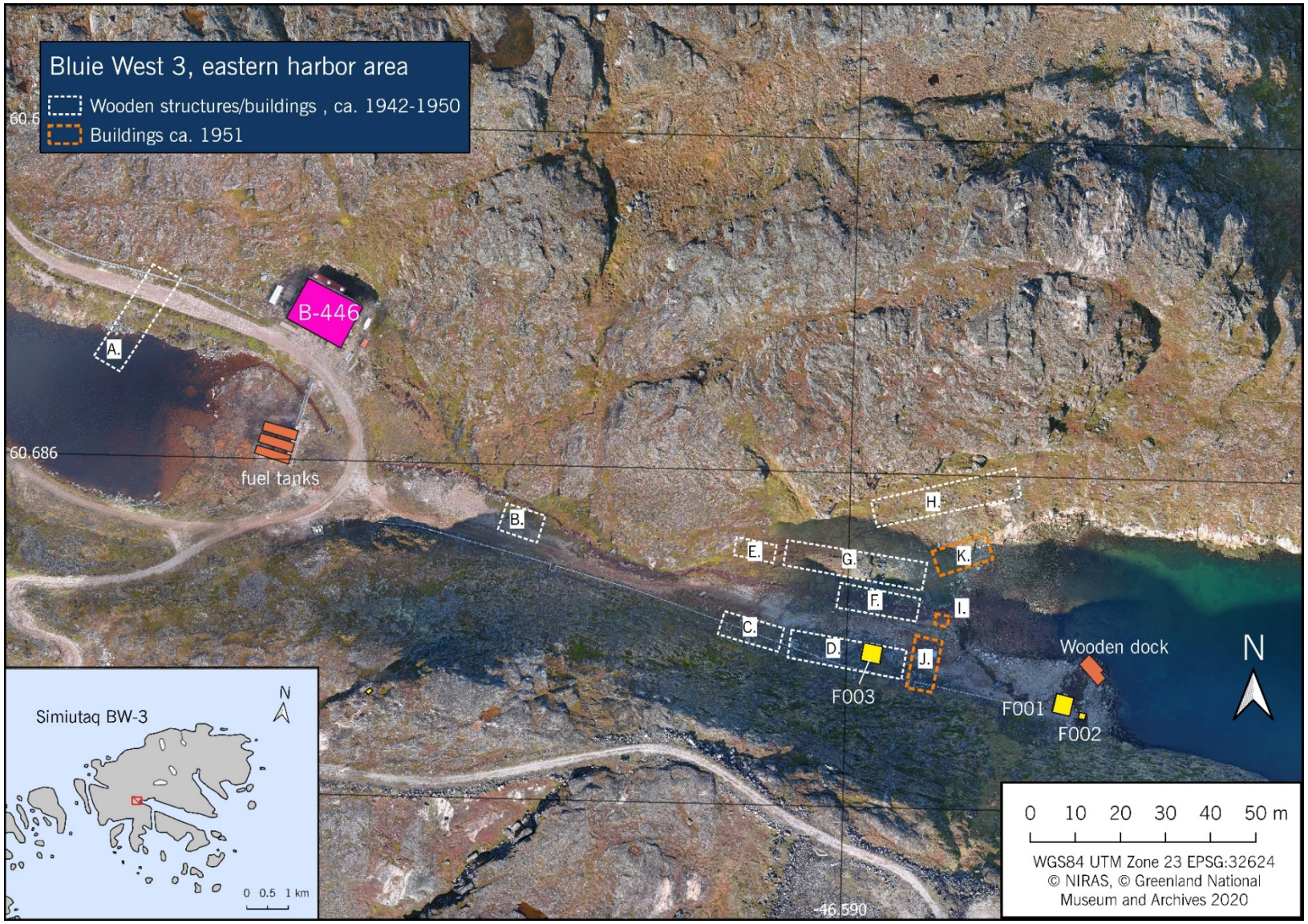

Fig. 31. Approximate locations of American buildings identified through historic photos. At least eight standing wooden structures/buildings (A.-H.) were known to be on site prior to 1950. Photos taken by R. Bowden ca. 1950-1951 show three additional structures (I.-K.).

Fig. 32. BW-3 harbor area ca. 1951-52, overview facing east. Arrows point to structures not seen in Fig. 30. Two prefab Quonsets and small shed appear to be later additions to the camp. Photo: Roger Bowen. Source: https://www.creativehwy.net/jcstott/bowen/photos.html.

Fig. 33. BW3, facing south from Weather Hill. "Foreground: Barracks. Center: 'Refer(sic) and Airways Station/Mess Hall building. Rear: Supply Quonset and Dispensary/Club/Movie hall. Small shed contained fire-fighting equipment." Photo and text: Jim F. Chase ca. 1951. Arrows point to Quonset and shed not seen in Fig. 29.

Source:
https://www.creativehwy.net/jcstott/chase/chase.html

Unfortunately, seven decades of heavy human disturbances and the natural watershed in this area have permanently erased the footprints of these buildings on the ground. Scattered wood debris and metal scrap are the only physical evidence that this location once housed at least 11 wooden buildings.

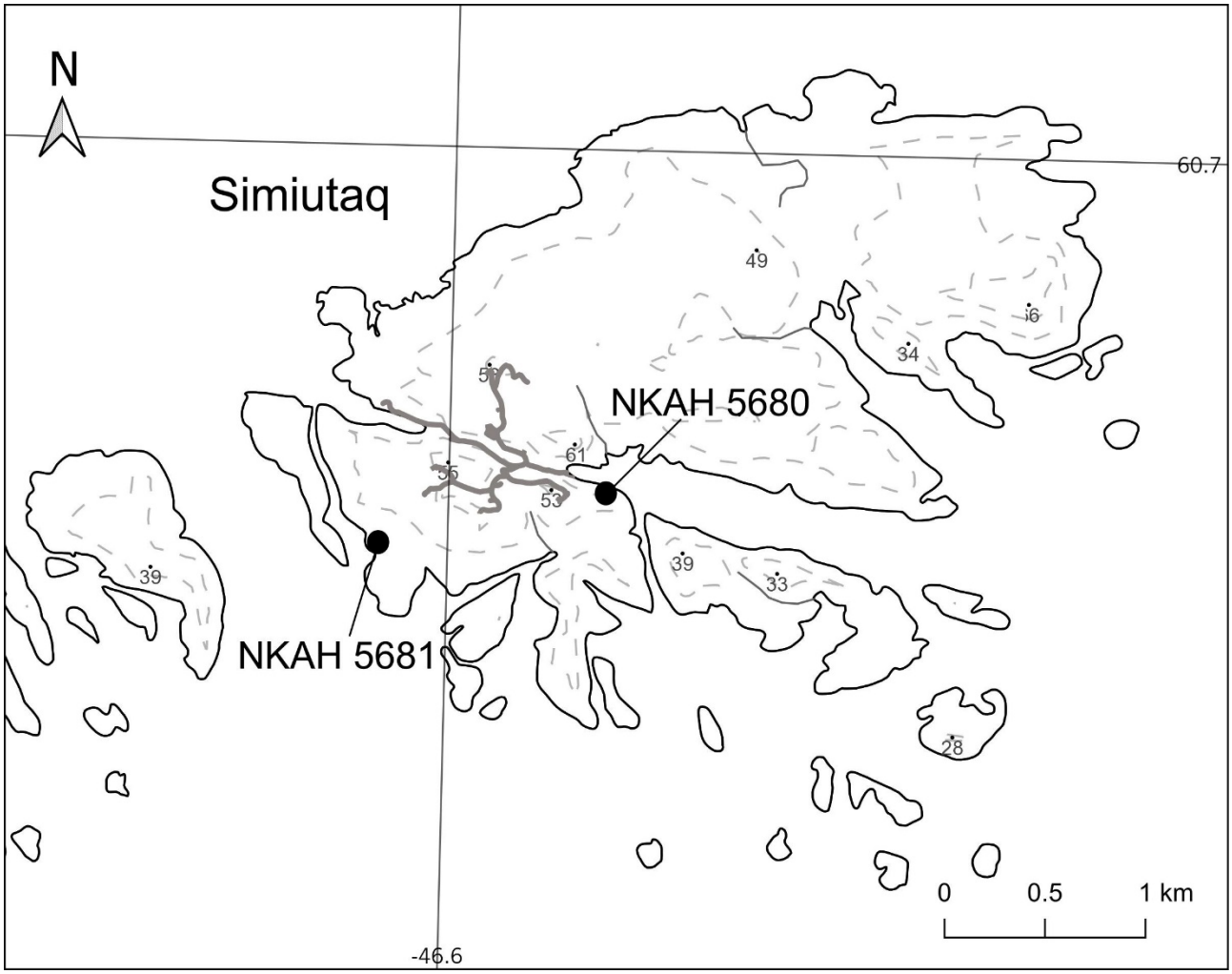

Fig. 34. Location of newly discovered sites of NKAH 5680 and 5681 on Simiutaq.

2.1.3. Ancient and protected monuments on Simiutaq

During the of investigation of BW-3 on Simiutaq, a total of two (*N*=2) previously unidentified ancient sites were also discovered (Fig. 34). The first site, NKAH 5680 (60.68465°, -46.58696°), is a circular stone and turf ruin, close to the edge of the cliff overlooking the harbor area. Its location as well as its character is conspicuous, being both isolated and undetermined in function or purpose. The feature itself is in pristine condition showing no evidence of any recent or modern human disturbances.

The second site, NKAH 5681 ("Ditte's Site", 60.68303°, -46.60827°), is a multi-component and multiphase settlement area located on the southwestern shore of the island, near the mouth of a narrow inlet formed by the adjacent island. The extant features identified are found only a few meters from the present-day hightide line. This site contains at least five (*n*=5) individual components representing both Norse and Thule culture residence. Features were found in situ with no evidence of modern or recent human disturbances, however, coastal erosional forces appear to be actively eating away at the last remnants of a Norse house or shieling residing on the edge of the beach.

Fig. 35. NKAH 5680, a cylindrical stone and turf ruin found on the elevated rocky overlook above the harbor. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing southwest.

NKAH 5680, stone and turf ruin
(60.68465°, -46.58696°),

Located ~115 m to the west of B-449/859, NKAH 5680 (Fig. 35) is characterized as a shallow pit depression with walls made of turf and piled stone cobbles. The ruin is isolated with no other cultural features in the immediate vicinity, lying in a slightly protected recess in the natural terrain and about 10 m south from the edge of the steep cliff that overlooks the BW-3 harbor (Fig. 36). The feature has a diameter of 5.2 m at its widest point and an southwestern facing entryway (Fig. 37). Its unique architectural style and remote location makes it difficult to categorize definitively as either a Norse or Thule Culture feature type. The western side of the feature appears to have more piled stones forming the wall, relative to the eastern side which is comprised mainly of mounded earth and turf (Fig. 38). The feature appears to be considerably old, a fact evidenced by the thick overgrowth of turf and dense layering of lichen growth (*P.minuscula* and *R. geographicum*) on the exposed stones found on the western wall (Fig. 39).

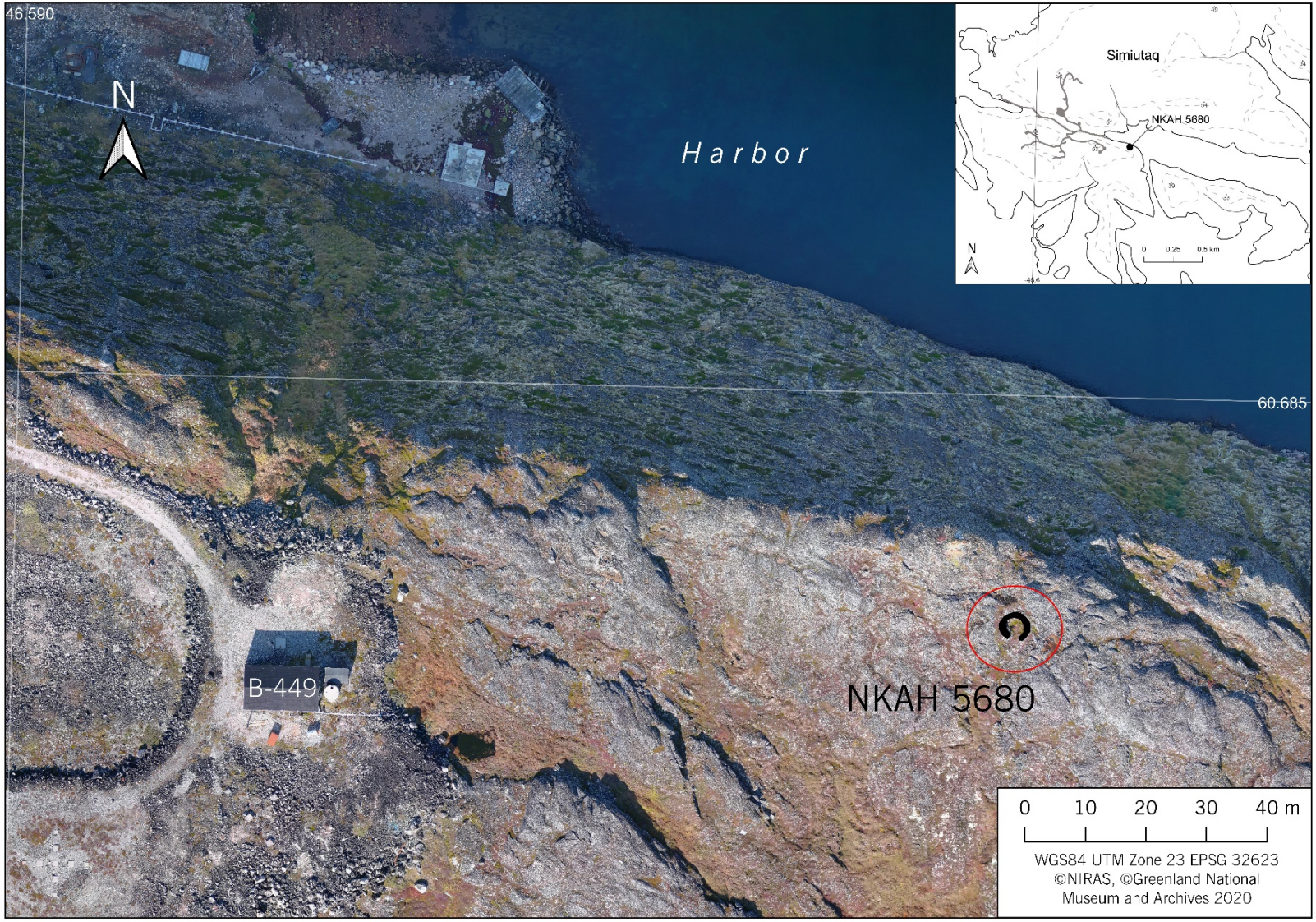

Fig. 36. Areal map showing the location of NKAH 5680.

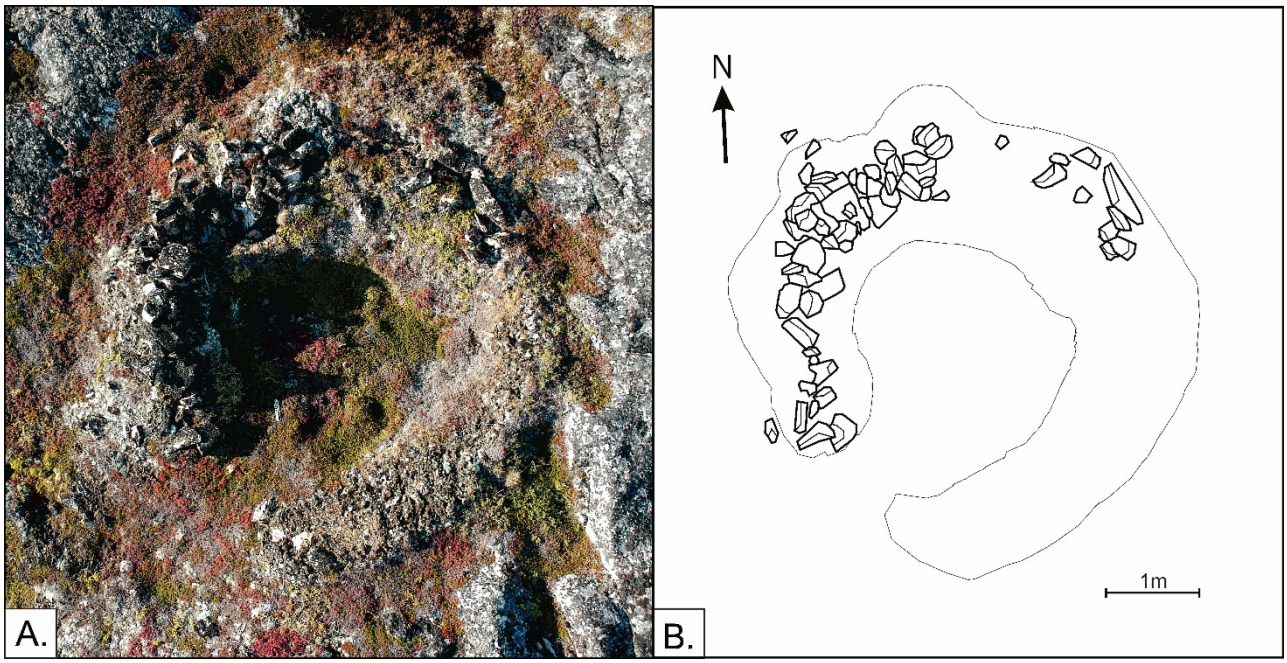

Fig. 37. Areal photo and plan drawing of NKAH 5680 derived from orthophoto.

Fig. 38. NKAH 5680. The arrow points to the western wall of the feature, formed by a greater concentration of piled stones versus the eastern wall which is mainly turf. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing south.

Fig. 39. Dense and unbroken overgrowth of lichen species *Pseudephebe minuscula* and *Rhizocarpon geographicum* found on stones from the western wall of NKAH 5680 are suggestive of the antiquity of the feature. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

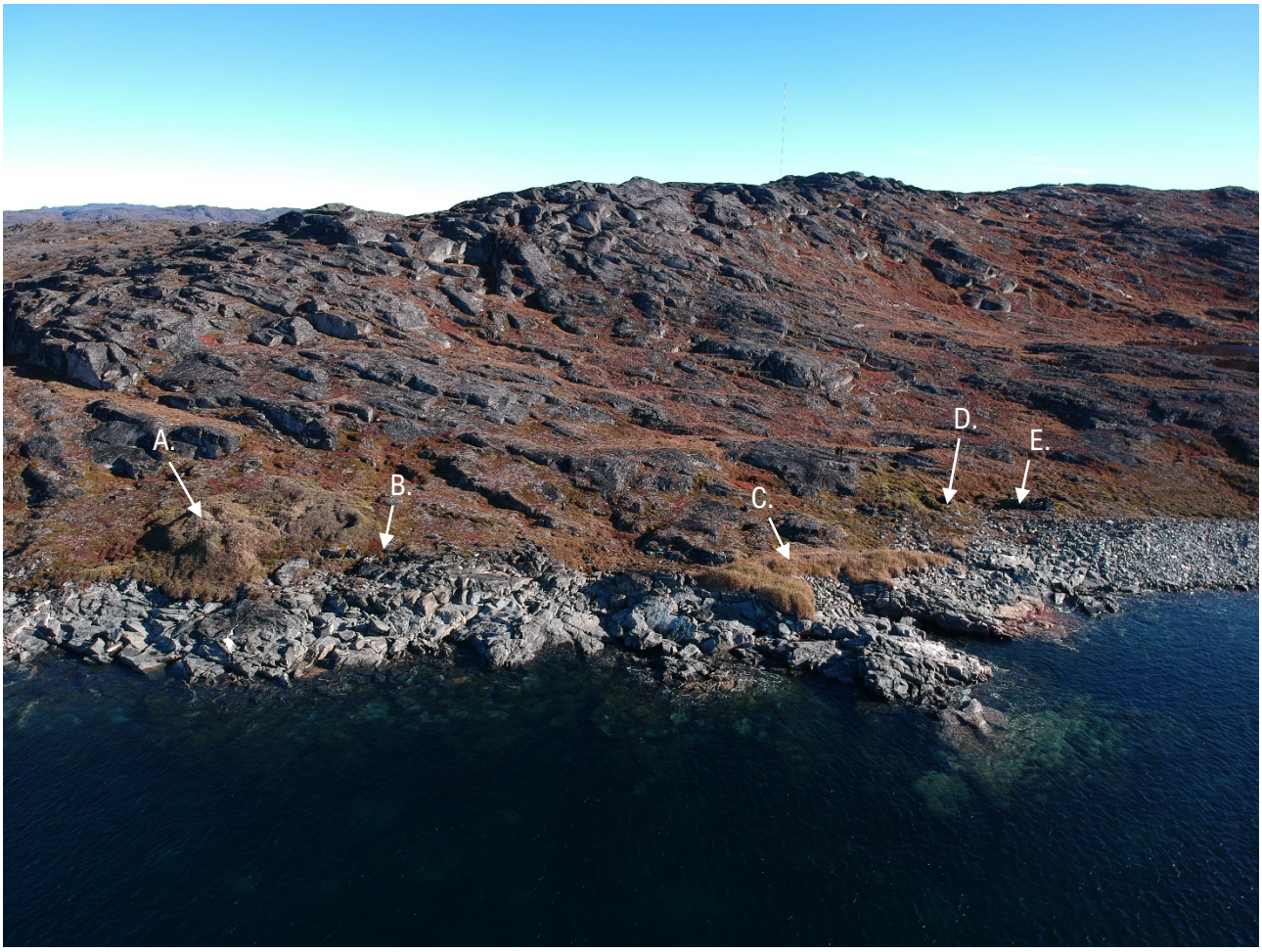

Fig. 40. NKAH 5681 (“Ditte’s Site”), view toward the north. The site possesses five distinct archaeological elements that include both Norse and Thule Iuit feature types: (A.) Inuit winter house; (B.) rectangular stone feature; (C.) Norse dwelling ruins; (D.) 3x circular pit mounds; (E.) Norse animal pen. Photo: Harmsen, 2020.

NKAH 5681 “Ditte’s Site”
(60.68287°, -46.60748°)

NKAH 5681(“Ditte’s Site”) is a small cluster of ancient ruins lying on the southwest shore of Simiutaq, near the mouth of a narrow inlet formed by the adjacent island to the west (Fig. 40). The rocky terrain of this area is found on a natural slope with sparse vegetation and being well-drained with the shore protected from the open sea. A total of five (*n*=5) features were identified (see Table 6, Fig. 41) in the immediate vicinity during the short visit to the site, comprising both Norse and Thule culture elements. To the northwest, a remarkably well-preserved Thule-Inuit culture winter house (A.) is observed (Fig. 42). The feature measures approximately 17 x 14 m at its greatest length and width. Its shape suggests several iterations of repair and modifications with the last house variation comprising a single rectangular room with an area of about 4x4 m and a cold trap entryway oriented toward the shore. A portion of the cold trap is still covered with turf and a lintel stone lying in situ over the tunnel entrance (Fig. 43) The midden associated with the turf house has maintained its integrity. Although some faunal remains were observed to be emerging out of the turf edge, for the most part, the midden did not appear to be any active state of collapse or sloughing downward toward the sea (Fig. 44).

Table 6. Individual ancient features identified at NKAH 5681.

Map feature	Feature type	Culture	Northing	Easting	Max. length (m)	Max. width (m)
A.	Inuit winter house	Thule	60.68319°	-46.60874°	17	14
B.	Rectangular stone feature	???	60.68307°	-46.60856°	2.4	1.5
C.	House ruins	Norse	60.68288°	-46.60809°	24	9
D.	Cluster of circular pit mounds (x3)	Norse	60.68295°	-46.60763°	8	8
E.	Animal pen	Norse	60.68288°	-46.60746°	4.5	4.5

A few meters to the southeast, an unusual rectangular-shaped stone feature (B.) measuring 2.4 x 1.5 m is found (Fig. 45). The feature is almost reminiscent of a box hearth—but inconsistent in both its location and arrangement of loose, round cobbles forming the northern and western sides of the feature versus the long, flat elongated stones forming its western and southern sides (Fig. 46). Attribution to a specific cultural phase on the site is at present undetermined.

Traveling 20 m south, a stark change in the vegetation demarcates the location of a former Norse ruin (C., possibly a house or shieling, actively eroding into the sea. Measuring just over 24 m wide, only a small portion of the original footprint of this ruin remains and demarcation of its extent is only visible by the presence of the tall and dense carpet of sedge on the ruins. Several large, flat flagstones have emerged on the edges of the erosion front (Fig. 47).

A few meters to the northeast three (*n*=3) conjoined circular pit mounds (D.) made of turf and stone are found, with varying center depression depths (). Measured as a single unit the cluster measures approximately 8 m at its widest point and 8 meters at its greatest length. The individual pits vary in size with the largest of the three pits measures approximately 4m in diameter, the smallest 2.7 m in diameter. The deepest of the three pits measures approximately .5 m from the top of the wall to the ground (Fig. 49). The exact function of these pits remains unclear but could likely be some type of storage pit and are most likely of Norse origin given the proximity to the other two Norse features C. and E.

The most visible feature found on site is a pristine stone-built animal pen (E.), unequivocally of Norse origin (Fig. 50). The feature measures approximately 4.5 m long x 4.5 m wide and has a squarish shape (Fig. 51). The opening of the pen is oriented west, toward the sea, and the eastern wall has collapsed and now sparsely covered with vegetation. Walls that remain standing measure between .5 and .75 meters from the ground surface (Fig. 52).

Overall, the preservation value of NKAH 5681 is extremely high and offers an enormous potential for future archaeological and scientific investigations on the island.

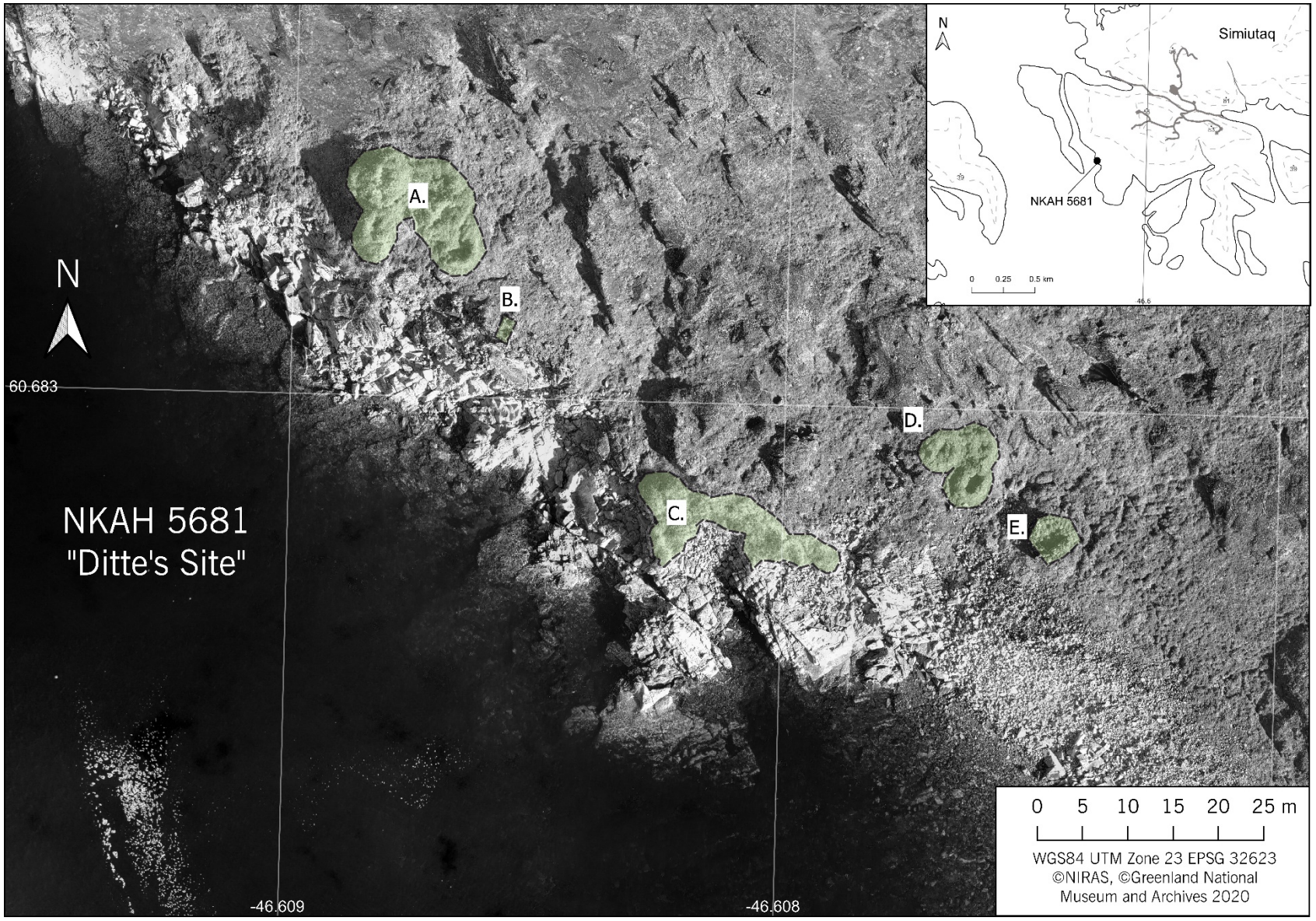

Fig. 41. Orthomosaic map of NKAH 5680 (“Ditte’s Site”). The site possesses five distinct archaeological elements that include both Norse and Thule Iuit feature types: (A.) Inuit winter house; (B.) rectangular stone feature; (C.) Norse dwelling ruins; (D.) 3x circular pit mounds; (E.) Norse animal pen.

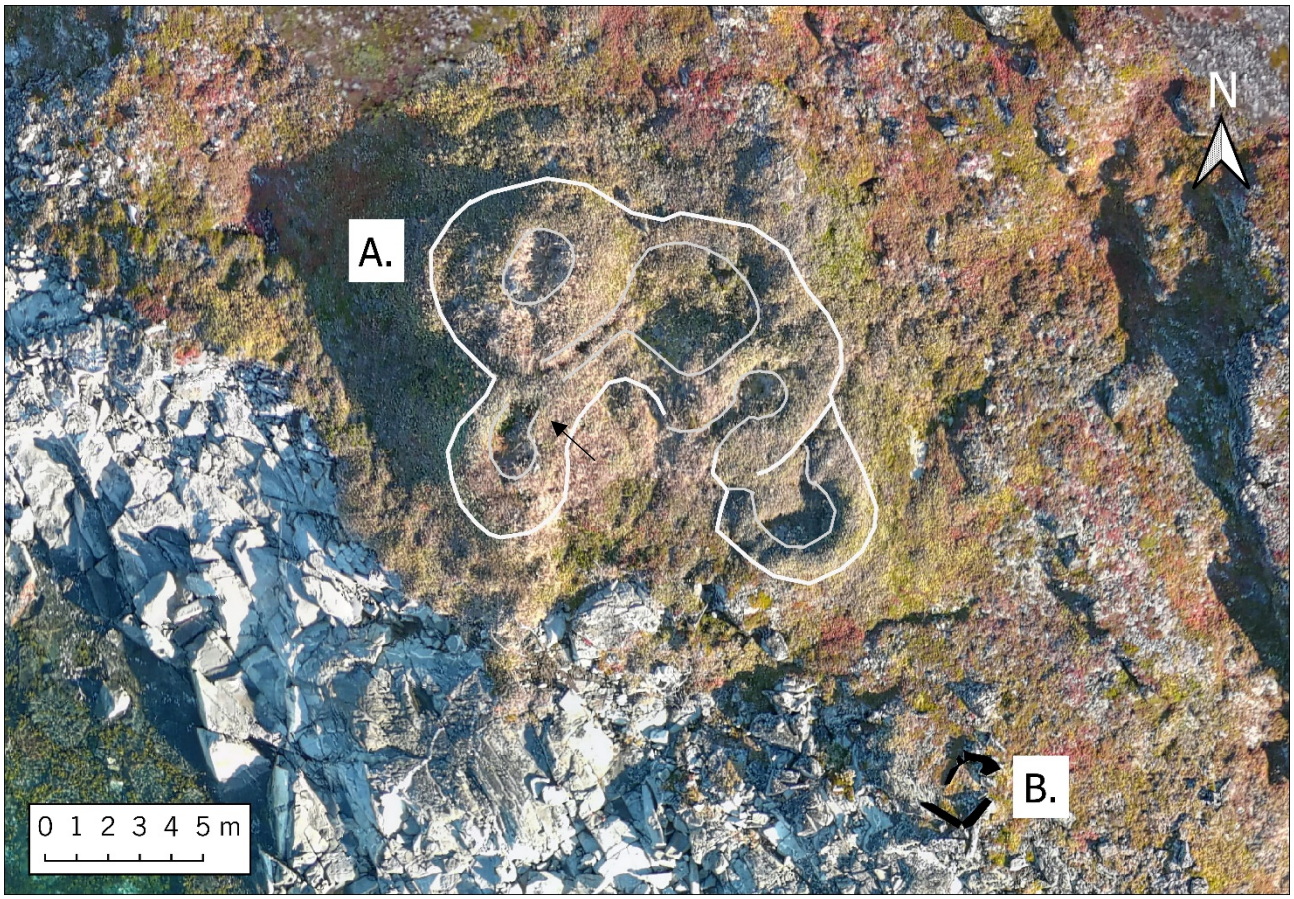

Fig. 42. NKAH 5681, featture A, Inuit winter house with definitions added. The arrow points to the location of the in situ lintel stone lying in over the cold trap entrance. Feature B., a rectangular box shaped stone feature is also seen in the photo in the lower right hand corner. Definitions added in black. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

Fig. 43. The arrow points to the lintel stone observed in situ over the entrance of the cold trap entrance to the winter house. Photo, Harmsen 2020.

Fig. 44. Evidence of the well-preserved midden connected to the winter house, feature A. The midden is found below the house toward the rocky shoreline. The midden is stable with only some faunal materials emerging in a few isolated spots.

Fig. 45. NKAH 5681, feature B. Areal view of the unusual rectangular-shaped stone arrangement B. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

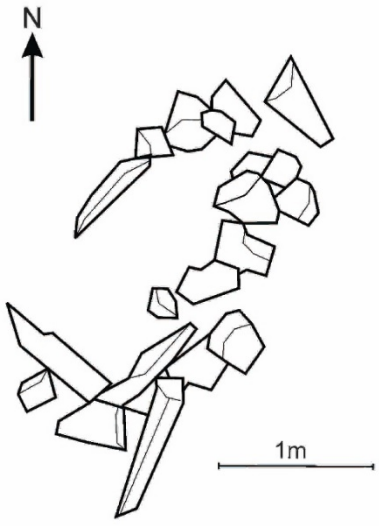

Fig. 46. Plan drawing of rectangular-shaped stone feature B., derived from orthophoto.

Fig. 47. Partial view of NKAH 5681, feature C., ruins of a Norse house or shieling, facing west. Measuring just over 24 m wide, only a small portion of the original footprint of this ruin remains and demarcation of its extent is only possible by the presence of the dense carpet of sedge growing on top of the ruins. Several large, flat flagstones have emerged on the edges of the erosion front. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing west.

Fig. 48. NKAH 5681, Feature D. comprises three (*n*=3) conjoined circular pit mounds constructed of mounded turf and stone with varying center depression depths. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

Fig. 49. Kristiansen measuring the deepest of the three pits of NKAH 5681, feature D. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing south.

Fig. 50. Areal photo and plan drawing of NKAH 5681, Feature E., animal pen, derived from orthophoto.

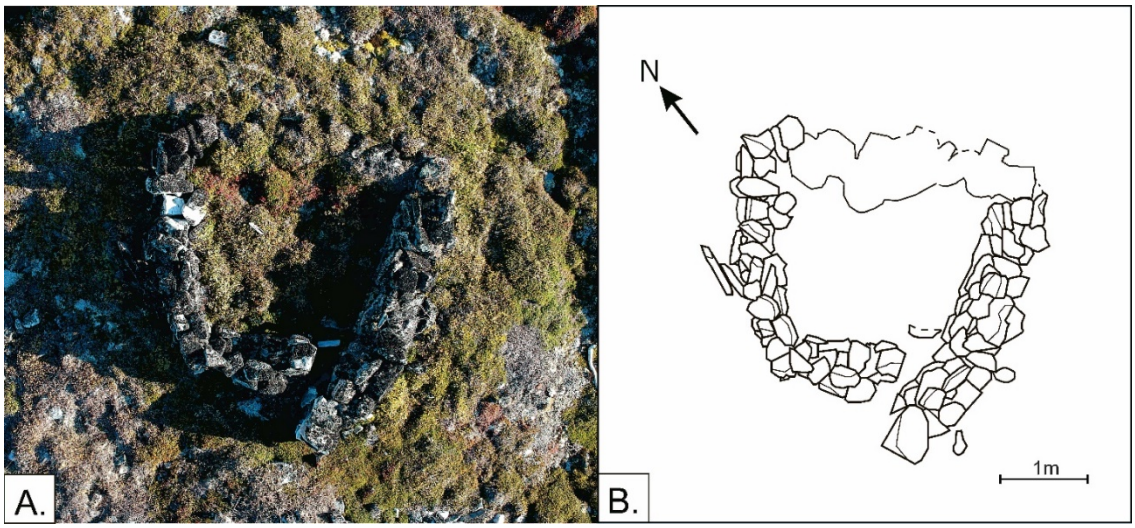

Fig. 51. NKAH 5681Feature E., Norse animal pen, facing west. The arrow points to nearby NKAH 5681, feature C. in the background.

Fig. 52. Kristiansen measuring the walls of NKAH 5681, feature E. Some collapse has occurred over time, with the remaining walls standing between .5 and .75 m tall. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing northeast.

Fig. 53. Gamatron (NAVY 801) on the island of Qasigissat Nunaat is located 9 km southeast of BW-3. Google Earth 2021.

2.2. Gamatron (NAVY 801)

Gamatron was a long-range navigation station and submarine observation post operated by the US Navy on the island of Qasigissat Nunaat which is found adjacent to the open waters of the Labrador Sea (Fig. 53). It is found approximately 9 km southeast of BW-3. Operations began in 1941 and the site was in full operation by the following year. The base had housing facilities for one officer and 40-50 enlisted men and was decommissioned immediately following the war. abandoned after WW2. Protection of Gamatron fell under the purview of the US Army (Department of the Navy 1947, Guldager 2019).

A comprehensive survey was not performed by the NKA at Gamatron due to limited time. The visit entailed a quick documentation of the dump area located on the northern side of Qasigissat Nunaat, but not a visit to the main camp area. NIRAS drone mapping of the area provides an initial impression of the size and scale of the US Navy zone of activity on the island (Fig. 54).

The most significant remnant found at the Gamatron dump was the rusting remains of a 1943 Ford GTBA G622 "Burma Jeep" low silhouette model (Fig. 55). The make and model was identified through photographs shared with Richard Warren and Jeff Lakaszcyck, both having previously assisted the NKA in identifying aging US military vehicles at BE-2, Ikkatteq, East Greenland (see Harmsen, Myrup, and Lange 2018).

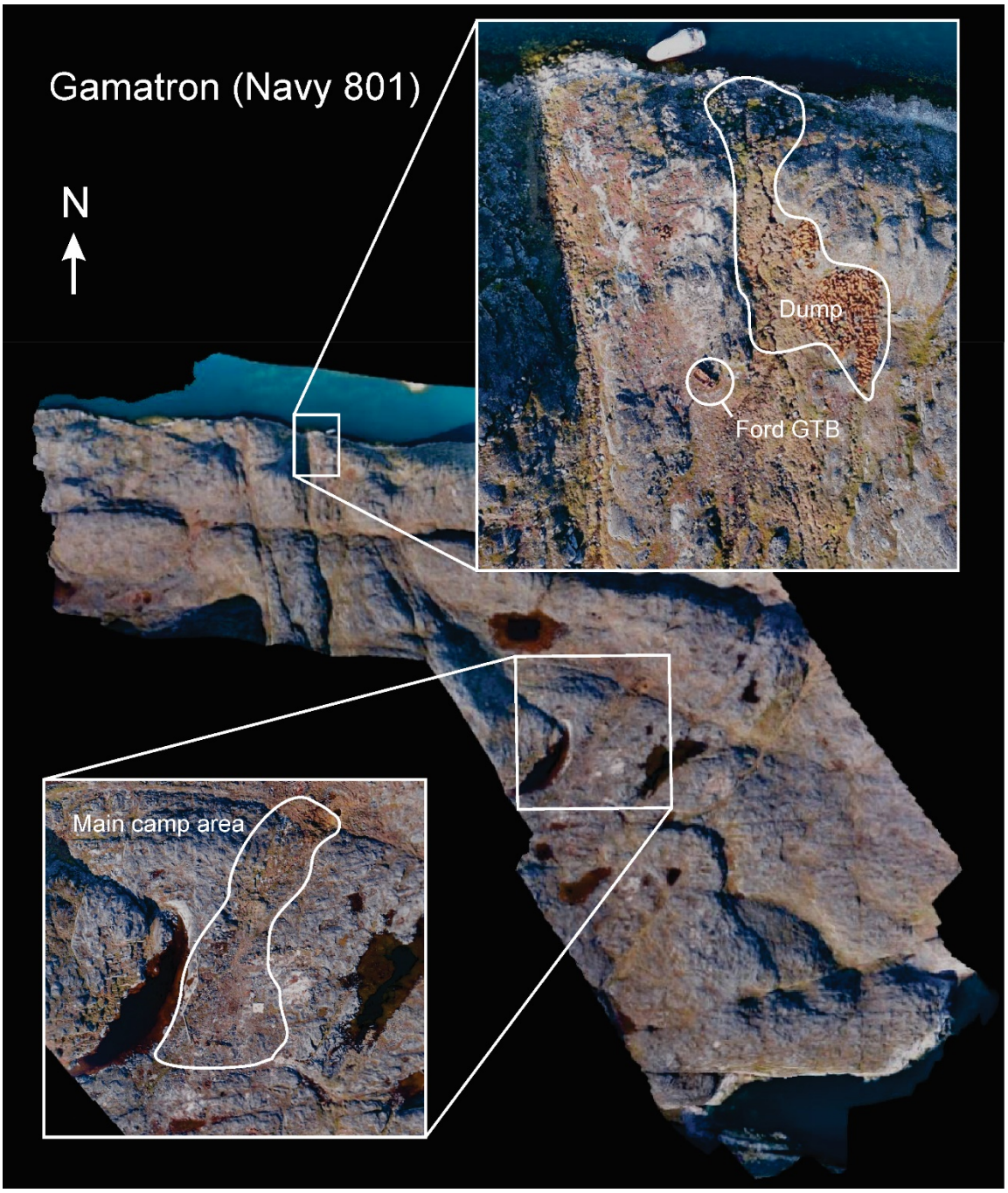

Fig. 54. Orthomosaic capture of Gamatron showing close up of the main dump, relative location of the Ford GTB and the main camp area. Drone data © NIRAS 2020.

Fig. 55. Remains of a Ford G-622 GTB Burma Jeep at Gamatron. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing north.

Fig. 56. Ford GTB G-622 Burma Jeep. Source: https://tvd.im/land-systems/2413-ford-gtb-g-622-burma-jeep.html.

Weighing 7250 lbs., the G-622 GTB vehicles were typically produced with a 10,000 lb. Gar Wood or Braden front mounted winch and painted “Ocean Gray” for all Navy contracts. All GTBA models had dual rear wheels as can clearly be seen in Fig. 56. The cowl covering the engine would have separated the cab area, with the passenger seat being a light metal frame, which faced the driver, and could be enclosed by raising the windshield and installing a canvas top. The truck could be equipped with troop seats and bows for a canvas cover (Estrella Warbirds Museum 2021).

Fig. 57. Artillery point survey area. Google Earth, 2021. .

2.3. Artillery Point

Constructed in 1941, Artillery Point is located 8 km southwest of present day Narsarsuaq, at Qaarsuarsuk Kangilleq on the western shore of the Tunilliarfik fjord (Fig. 57). The American military-built landscape of Artillery Point remains both visible and prominent, with numerous earthwork defense features, trenches, roads and graded areas having survived to the present day. No standing buildings are found at Artillery Point, however a few remnant cement, stone, and wooden foundations are observed, as well as several pit depressions indicative of a former building or structure. Previous documentation and mapping of Artillery Point was performed by Ole Guldager of the Narsarsuaq Museum ca. 2009 and provided the starting point for investigations performed by the NKA in September 2020 (Fig. 58). Guldager identifies at least 20 major features that include stone and earthwork constructions, foundations, pits, trenches, graded areas, as well as several other historic elements that include pipes, fallen masts, lumber, and other relics from camp. A few surface finds demonstrative of the American period were collected during the survey and discussed in more detail in Appendix B.

The survey area at Artillery Point covered approximately 8 hectares. Most of the site is found on a flat, gently sloping beach terrace stretching about .5 km, north to south, overlooking a wide, recessed bay. A boulder and cobble beach stretches along the shoreline of the fjord. Small hills surround the main camp area, with the elevation rising steeply into Qaarsuarsuk Kangilleq to the west. Exposed basement sediments and rocky outcrops overlook and extend into the fjord to the south and north of the site.

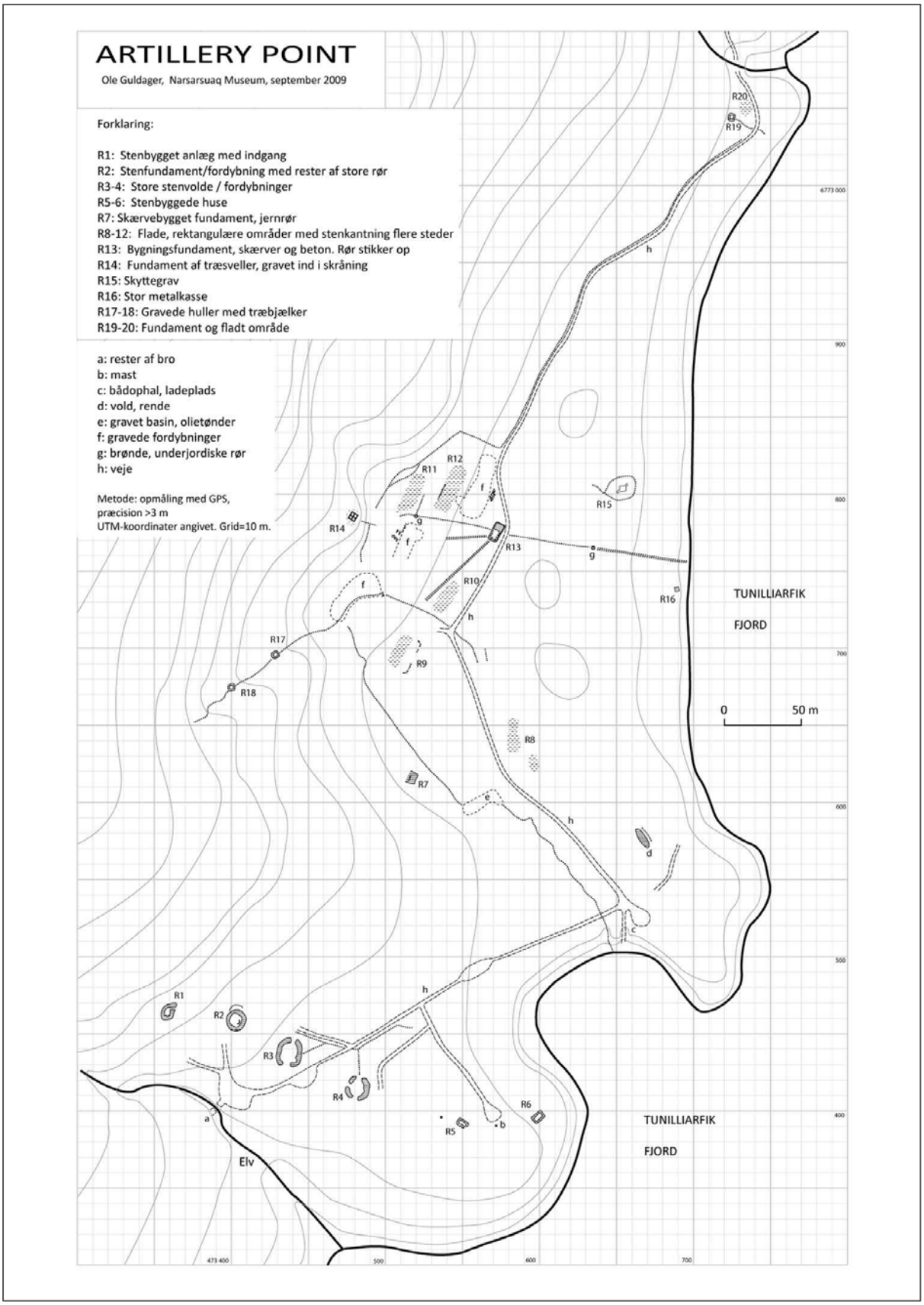

Fig. 58. Map of Artillery Point with features identified by O. Guldager, Narsarsuaq Museum, in September, 2009.

Fig. 59. A 155mm "Long Tom" arriving by rail at Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation, Newport News, VA, 6 August 1943. Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/M1_Long_Tom_155_mm_gun.

Artillery Point is generally characterized as a small outpost connected to Bluie West One, functioning as a heavy artillery defensive position to protect the airfield and base against any enemy vessel entering the fjord. The camp was manned year-round and decommissioned shortly after the war in 1946. Artillery Point purportedly had two 155mm M1 canons (nicknamed "Long Toms") on site (Fig. 59) (Guldager 2019). The M1 could fire a 100 lb. (45 kg) shell to a maximum range of 14 miles (23 km), with an estimated accuracy life of 1,500 rounds. In the years that followed the camp's closure, wooden building remains and materials from the site were salvaged by local sheep farmers and re-used in the construction of the sheep sheds and barns, many still seen standing throughout this part of South Greenland (for example, at Inneruulalik). The site is still used by local farmers for sheep grazing.

Fig. 60. A stone berm (D009) and trench feature at Artillery point, facing south. Kristiansen shown in the photo for scale. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

2.3.1. Earthwork features at Artillery Point

Several defensive earthwork features are identified at Artillery Point that include heavy artillery defenses with earthen ramparts, ammo dumps, one subterranean bunker and stone and gravel berms (Fig. 60). Since little information is available regarding the operational history of Artillery Point due to its strategic purpose, interpretations of features found on-site are speculative and informed primarily through comparison with Guldager's 2009 interpretations and individual ground inspections of each feature. Architectural design elements of some of the features remain consistent with other American military bases documented in North, East and West Greenland (see Jensen, Bisgaard, and Heinrich 2013, Harmsen, Myrup, and Lange 2018, Myrup et al. 2019) where local building materials (stone, earth, gravel) were utilized in conjunction with the natural contours of the surrounding terrain. A list and map of earthwork features identified at Artillery Point is provided in Table 7 and Fig. 61.

Table 7. Earthwork features identified at Artillery Point. Measurements were collected at the longest and widest breadths of the feature.

Map nr.	Guldager 2009	Feature type	Northing	Easting	Shape	Max. length (m)	Max. width (m)	Construction type
D001	N/A	Lookout/defense position	61.08418°	-45.49314°	crescent	8	5	Stone
D002	R6	Ammo dump	61.08537°	-45.48945°	defined by rectangular interior	13	10,5	Stone
D003	R5	Ammo dump	61.08534°	-45.49037°	rectangular	6,8	5	Stone
D004	R4	Gun defense	61.08555°	-45.49164°	hexagonal	20	19	earth, gravel
D005	R3	Gun defense	61.08575°	-45.49246°	oval	19	15	earth, gravel
D006	R2	Earthwork defense	61.08594°	-45.49313°	oval	11	7	Earth, cobbles
D007	R1	Storage depot/bunker	61.08597°	-45.49389°	irregular	12	8	earth, gravel, cobbles, flagstones
D008	N/A	Berm	61.08732°	-45.49096°	rectangular	9,5	3	earth, gravel, cobbles
D009	d	Trench, berm	61.08713°	-45.48949°	rectangular	13,5	14	earth, gravel, cobbles
D010	f	Boulder pile	61.08704°	-45.48820°	rectangular	9,7	4,5	cobbles

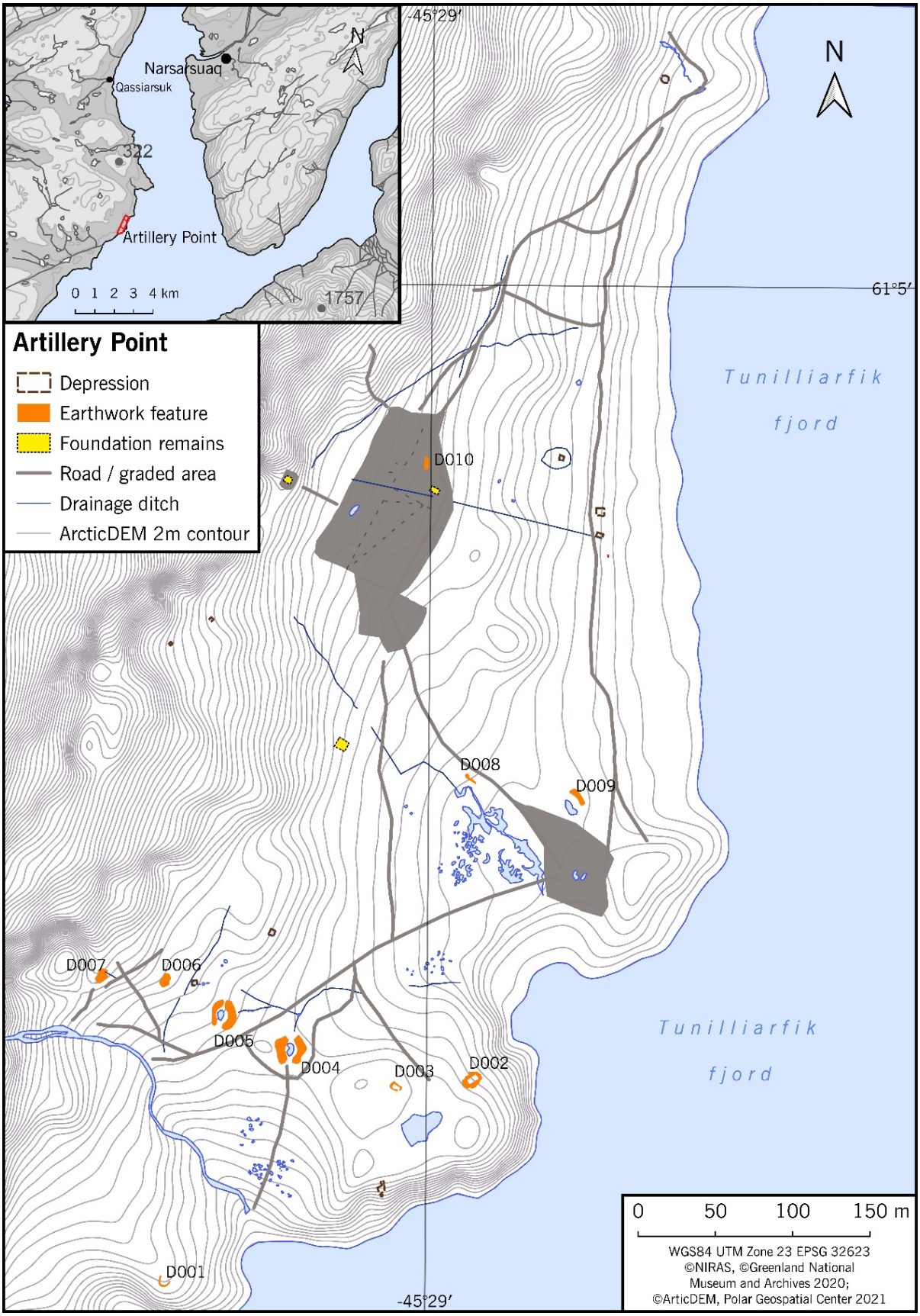

Fig. 61. Map showing the location of earthwork features at Artillery Point.

Fig. 62. Feature D001 at Artillery Point, facing southeast. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

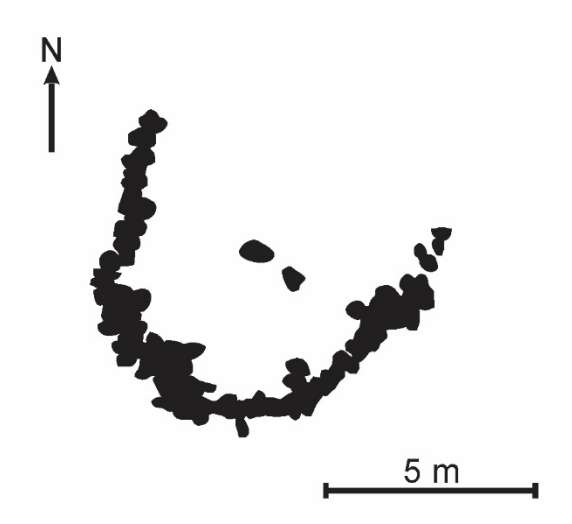

Fig. 63. Simplified plan view of D001 based on areal orthophoto.

D001 Defensive feature – lookout/defense position (61.08418°, -45.49314°)

Located on the extreme southern periphery of the camp, D001 (Fig. 62) is a low-lying crescent-shaped feature formed of piled cobbles on a flat rocky overlook that provides a clear viewshed of the Tunilliarfik fjord to the south and east. The feature measures approximately 8m across at its widest point and 5m deep (Fig. 63). Given that D001 appears to not serve any functional stabalizing purpose, it is unclear whether its original design was merely intended as a marker for the positioning of a smaller mobile artillery weapon or demarcated the position of a temporary structure or lookout post used in the surveillance of the surrounding fjord.

Fig. 64. Feature D002 at Artillery Point, facing north. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

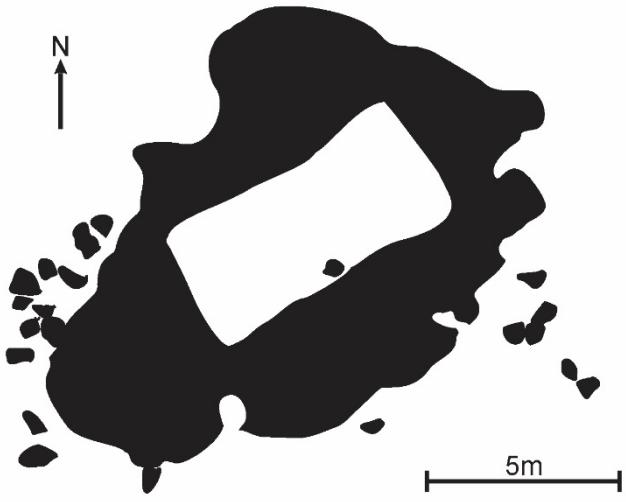

Fig. 65. Simplified plan view of D002 based on areal orthophoto.

D002 Ammo dump
(61.08537°, -45.48945°)

Feature D002 (Fig. 64) comprises a pile of loosely piled cobbles measureing 13m in length and a 10,5m at its widest point. An almost perfect rectangular clearing is found in the interior of the feature measuring 6,8m x 3,3m. It is presumed that the stones were used to secure and butress a structure or container now removed (Fig. 65). The feature could have likely been an ammo dump or munitions cache for the nearby artillery positions of D004, D005 and D006.

Fig. 66. Feature D003 at Artillery Point, facing northwest. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

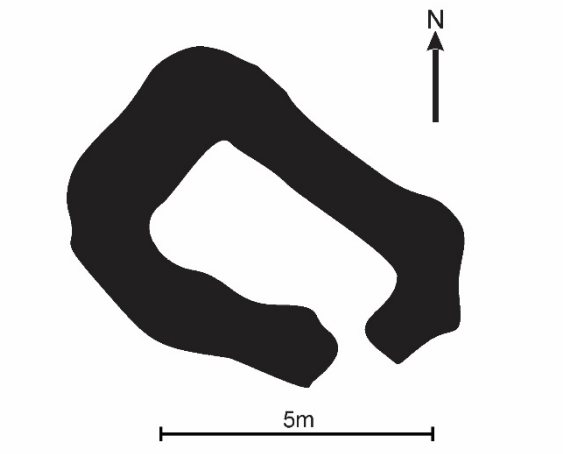

Fig. 67. Simplified plan view of D003 based on areal orthophoto.

D003 Ammo dump
(61.08534°, -45.49037°)

Feature D003 (Fig. 66) is another possible ammo dump or a cache for artillery. The feature possesses a slightly distorted rectangular shape measuring approximately 6,8m x 5m, with a narrow entryway located at the southeast corner. In contrast to feature D002, the design is more open, and it is unclear if the piled stones in D003 also served as a buttress to a structure that has been removed (Fig. 67).

Fig. 68. Feature D004 at Artillery Point, facing north. Kristiansen shown in the photo for scale. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

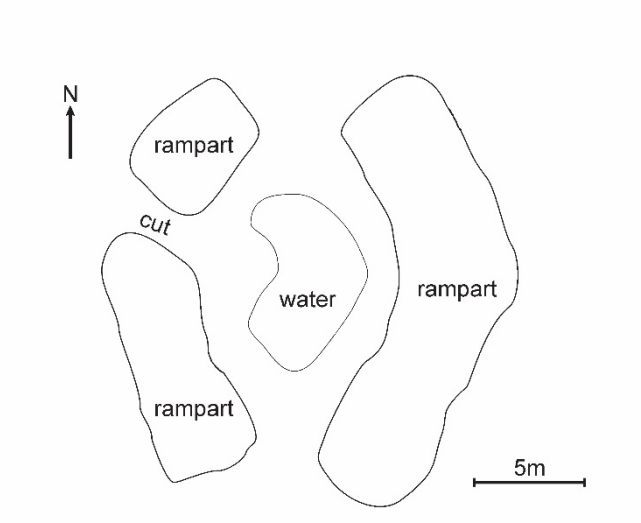

Fig. 69. Simplified plan view of D004 based on areal orthophoto.

D004 Gun defense
(61.08555°, -45.49164°)

Feature D004 (Fig. 68) exhibits a design that would have made it the likely location for one of the 155mm Long Tom guns (Guldager 2019:18). The feature is hexagonal and measures approximately 20m x 19m. The two crescent shaped earth and gravel ramparts that define D004's shape rise about 1-1.5 m above the surrounding terrain, flanked by openings on the northern and southern ends. The western rampart has been cut at a 30° angle from the northwest, with fill deposited in the center pit. A t the time of the visit the center pit depression was filled with a shallow pool of standing water (Fig. 69).

Fig. 70. Feature D005 at Artillery Point, facing west. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

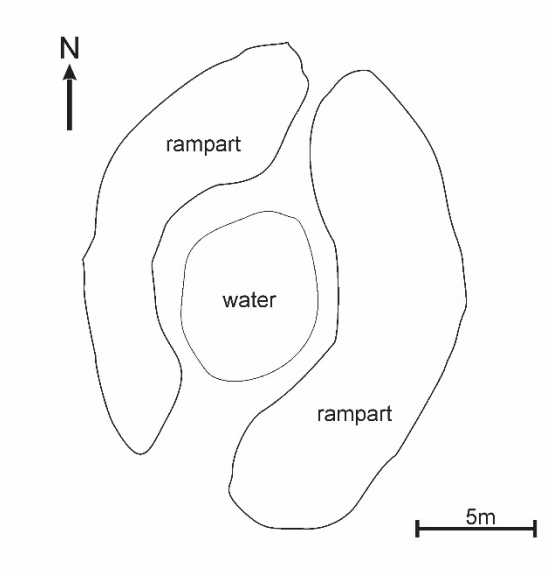

Fig. 71. Simplified plan view of D005 based on areal orthophoto.

D005 Gun defense

61.08575°, -45.49246°

Feature D005 (Fig. 70) is believed to be the second 155m Long Tom defense position at Artillery Point. The feature is more oval shaped, formed by two earth and gravel ramparts rising approximately 1-1.5 m above the surrounding terrain. D005 measures about 15m wide with a length of 19 m. Like D004, the feature has two entry ways at its northern and southern ends. The center depression of the feature was filled with a shallow pool of standing water at the time of the visit (Fig. 71).

Fig. 72. Feature D006 at Artillery Point, facing north. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

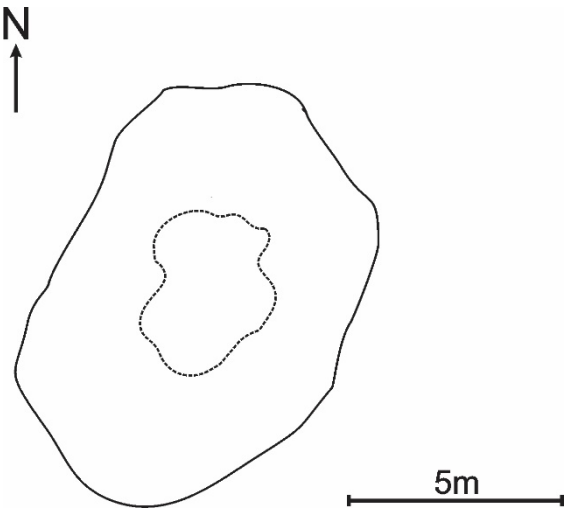

Fig. 73. Simplified plan view of D006 based on areal orthophoto.

D006 earthwork defense
(61.08594°, -45.49313°)

D006 (Fig. 72) is an earth and cobble pit feature measuring approximately 11 m in length and 7 m at its widest point. The earthen walls of the pit rise roughly 1-1.5m above surrounding terrain. The specific function of this feature is unclear but could have served as a munition's depot or cache with an additional structure or built component resting inside the pit. A large fragment of a corrugated metal pipe and several pieces of wooden debris were present in the center depression of the feature (Fig. 73).

Fig. 74. Feature D007 at Artillery Point, facing southwest. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

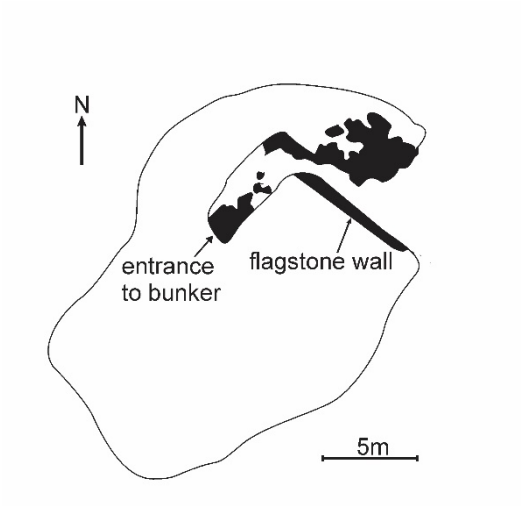

Fig. 75. Simplified plan view of D006 based on areal orthophoto.

D007 Storage depot/bunker
(61.08597°, -45.49389°)

Feature D007 (Fig. 74) is an irregular shaped and collapsed subterranean depot or bunker measuring 12m in length and 8m at its widest point (Fig. 75). The feature is the only one of its type found at Artillery Point and it possesses some unique architectural features that employed large flagstones for the northern wall of the structure as seen in Fig. 76. The flagstone wall forms the southern side of an L-shaped trench, with earthen ramparts that once led to the entrance of the feature. It is now impossible to enter the bunker as the feature has collapsed (Fig. 77). A high concentration of wood and rusting metal scrap iron was observed scattered on the surface of D007.

Fig. 76. The flagstone wall of D007, facing south. The arrow points to the entrance to the bunker on the right of the photo. A high concentration of wood and scrap metal and other loose building materials were observed around D007. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

Fig. 77. Entrance to D007. The roof of the entrance was supported with a concave corrugated steel fitting. Several pieces of scrap wood and debris were present in the entrance. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

Several other earth and gravel features were also observed at Artillery point. The precise purpose of these particular remains is unclear but most likely functioned as support and stabilizing components of camp roads and other infrastructure. Schematic plan views derived from orthophotos are shown below.

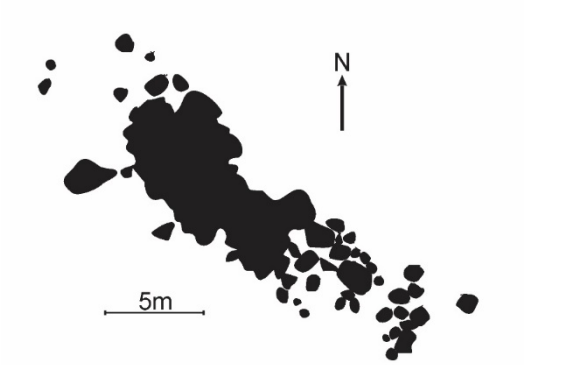

Fig. 78. Simplified plan of D008 based on areal orthophoto.

D008 Berm
(61.08713°, -45.48949°)
Piled gravel and cobble earthwork measuring 9,5 x 3m. Purpose of feature is undetermined, may just be leftover fill pile resulting from road construction.

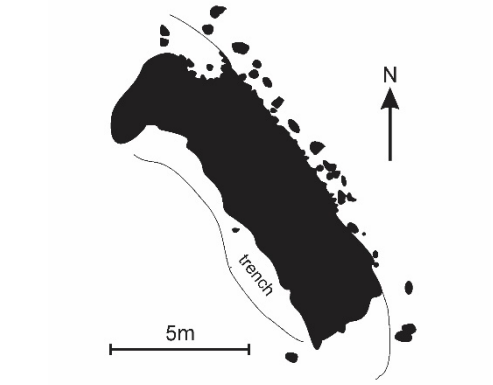

Fig. 79. Simplified plan of D009 based on areal orthophoto.

D009 Berm, trench
(61.08704°, -45.48820°)
A gravel and cobble piled on a natural slope with a shallow trench formed at the base of the feature. The trench is filled with cobbles and may have functioned as a drainage catch for rain and melt water.

Fig. 80. Simplified plan of D010 based on areal orthophoto.

D010 Boulder pile
(61.08704°, -45.48820°)
A large stone pile measuring 9,7 x 4.5m to the immediate north of foundation feature F002 (see Fig. 82). The pile is comprised of loose boulders and cobbles, most likely collected and placed on the spot as the surrounding area was being graded and leveled for other building constructions.

Fig. 81. Kristiansen collecting a dGPS point at F002, Artillery Point, facing south. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

2.3.2. Foundation remains at Artillery Point

Only three (*n*=3) identifiable building foundations were identified at Artillery Point (Fig. 81), although several buildings and barracks are believed to have been constructed and maintained until the camp was decommissioned in 1946. Only one cement foundation (F002) was present on-site, the two other foundations being made of graded earthwork and stabilizing cobbles (F001) and timbers (F003). As was common in Greenland during the war, all standing structures built by the American's would have been wood framed. These wooden structures at Artillery Point have been salvaged by local sheep farmers over time and the materials re-used in the construction of barns and sheep sheds. A full list and a map of the foundations identified at Artillery Point is provided in Table 8 and Fig. 82.

The general vicinity around F002 is the most visibly modified portion of the Artillery Point's historic landscape, with several faint perpendicular and angular mounded lines of earth measuring tens of meters in length and a high density of surface remains (see Appendix B) and other types of infrastructure components (trenches, buried pipes. It is unclear whether the lay lines of moved earth are indicative of a single phase of building construction or representative of multiple iterations of the camp's expansion. Since no plans have survived of Artillery Point's layout from 1941-1946, the actual total number of buildings that could have been bult on-site remains unclear.

Table 8. Building foundations identified at Artillery Point.

Map nr.	Feature type	Guldager map (2009)	Northing	Easting	Dimensions (m^2)	Notes
F001	Boulder and earth foundation	R7	61.08732°	-45.49105°	~48	Location of electrical generator housing?
F002	Poured concrete platform	R13	61.08732°	-45.49105°	19	
F003	Wood timber frame	R14	61.08886°	-45.49170°	20	

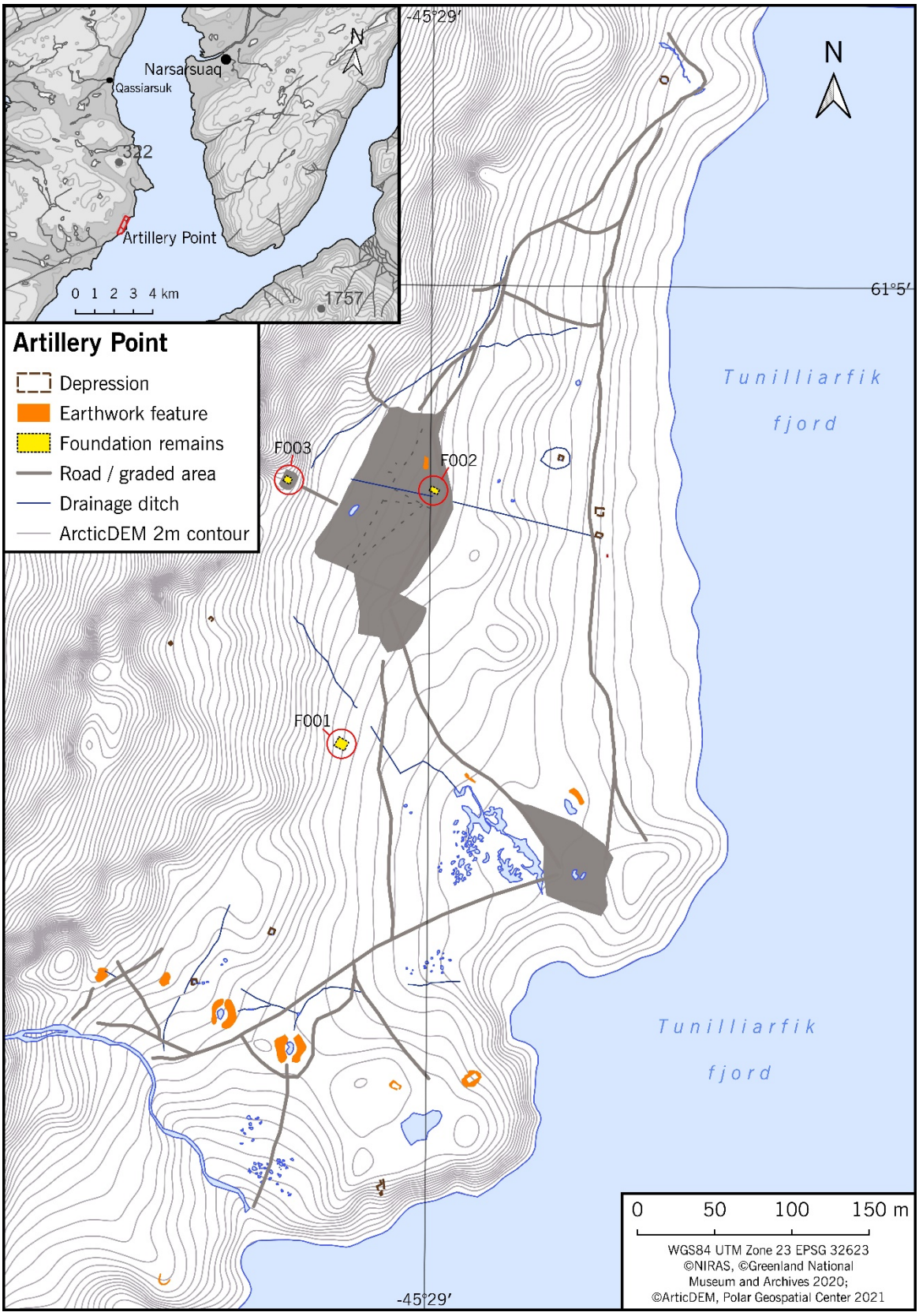

Fig. 82. Map illustrating the location of foundation remains at Artillery Point.

Fig. 83 Foundation F001, supposed location for electrical generator housing, facing south. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

Fig. 84. Iron pipe observed on the surface of F001.

F001 Foundation for electrical generator
(61.08732°, -45.49096°)

F001 is a gravel foundation bed with a flanked by a slope to the northeast, reinforced with cobbles (Fig. 83). Guldager (2009) identifies this as the location of the former electrical generator for the camp. The foundation lacks clear definition but generally extends over an area measuring approximately 48m^2. An iron pipe measuring ~2m in length was found on the surface, possibly a component of the diesel fuel tank (Fig. 84).

Fig. 85. Ariel view of feature F002, cement foundation observed at Artillery Point. Old pipes and the dense pile of broken cobbles found around the foundation used suggests the building may have extended over a larger surface area in the past. Photo: NIRAS, 2020.

F002 Poured concrete foundation
(61.08732°, -45.49105°)

F002 is large rectanbgular cement platform foundation measureing 5,75m x 3,3m (Fig. 85). It is located in the general center of the Artillery Point, approximately 110m west from the beach. The foundation resides on an elevated bed of mounded earth and broken cobbles. The cement has been pre-cast and laid flat on top of these supports to provide about 1m rise above the surrounding terrain (Fig. 86). Other infrastructure elements such as exposed plumbing and pipe fixtures are found in connection with F002 (Fig. 87), suggesting the original structure may have covered a much larger surface area, with only a portion of the building possessing a cement floor. The cement platform is in extremely poor condition, with visible breakage and cracking due to exposure to the wind, rain and ice over the last 70+ years (Fig. 88).

Fig. 86. F002 at Artillery Point. The cement platform rests on a foundation of cobbles and mounded earth. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing southwest.

Fig. 87. Several infrastructure elements such as exposed plumbing and pipe fixtures are found in connection with F002. Arrows point to exposed pipes. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing southwest.

Fig. 88. F002 at Artillery Point. The cement platform is in extremely poor condition, with visible breakage and cracking due to exposure to the wind, rain and ice over the last 70+ years. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing south.

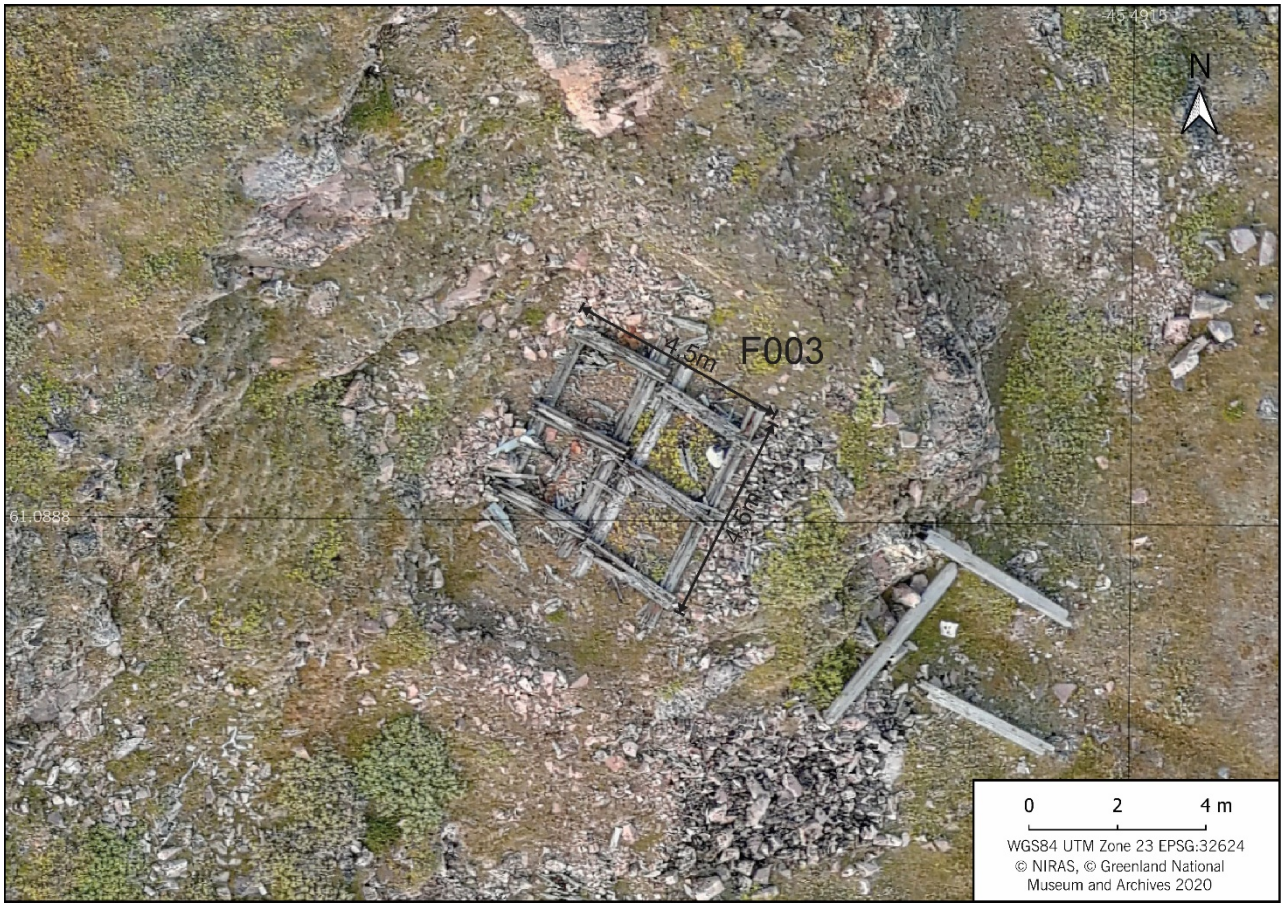

Fig. 89. Areal view of foundation remains of F003 at Artillery Point. Three large timbers are seen lying below the natural cliff shelf to the southeast.

F003 Wood timber frame

(61.08886°, -45.49170°)

F003 is a 4,5m x 4,5m heavy timber platform frame perched on a natural shelf overooking the camp (Fig. 89). Several timbers lie below the cliff, appearing to have been moved or fallen at an earlier point. As in seen in other parts of the camp, a broken cobble base was used to level and secure the original structure (Fig. 90). The function of this building remains unknown.

Fig. 90. Foundation F003 at Artillery Point, facing to the north. Photo: Harmsen, 2020.

Fig. 91. Areal view of the circular pit depression P008 at Artillery Point.

2.3.3. Building depressions at Artillery Point

A total of eight (*n*=8) building depressions were identified at Artillery Point. The depressions varied in both size and shape, and generally had some surface remains in the form of wood, gravel or broken cobbles in close association with the feature. General characteristics of the depressions are listed in Table 9. with locations shown on a map in Fig. 92. Unfortunately, no information has been found to date to identify either the architectural type or function of these former buildings at Artillery Point. Due to this paucity of historical background and the fact that depressions provide little in the way of historic information about the camp, less attention is given to them at this time. A selection of photos of representative of a few different types of depressions identified during the survey are shown in Fig. 93.

Table 9. Building depressions identified at Artillery Point.

Map nr.	Feature type	Guldager 2009	Northing	Easting	Shape	Dimensions (m^2)	Notes
P001	Depression	N/A	61.08474°	-45.49053°	square	26	Extensions, or entry points, on north and south sides
P002	Depression	N/A	61.08593°	-45.49279°	square	10	
P003	Depression	N/A	61.08623°	-45.49186°	square	12	
P004	Depression	R18	61.08789°	-45.49310°	square	27	Wood debris
P005	Depression	R17	61.08805°	-45.49262°	square	3,5	Wood debris
P006	Depression	R16?	61.08855°	-45.48797°	rectangular	11,5	Abuts north side of trench
P007	Depression	R16?	61.08869°	-45.48797°	square	25	
P008	Depressions	R19	61.09120°	-45.48723°	circular	16,5	

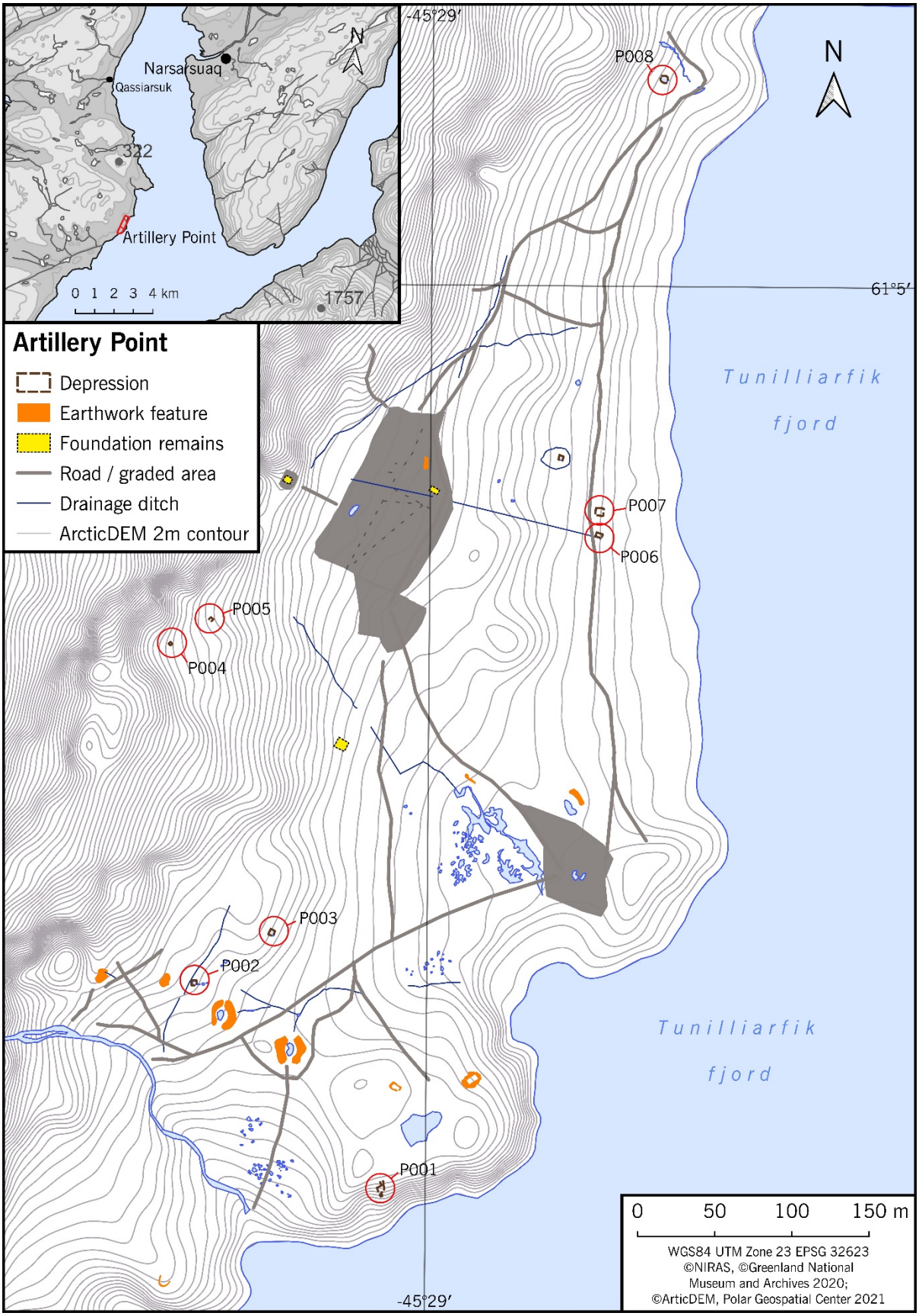

Fig. 92. Map illustrating the location of former building depressions at Artillery Point.

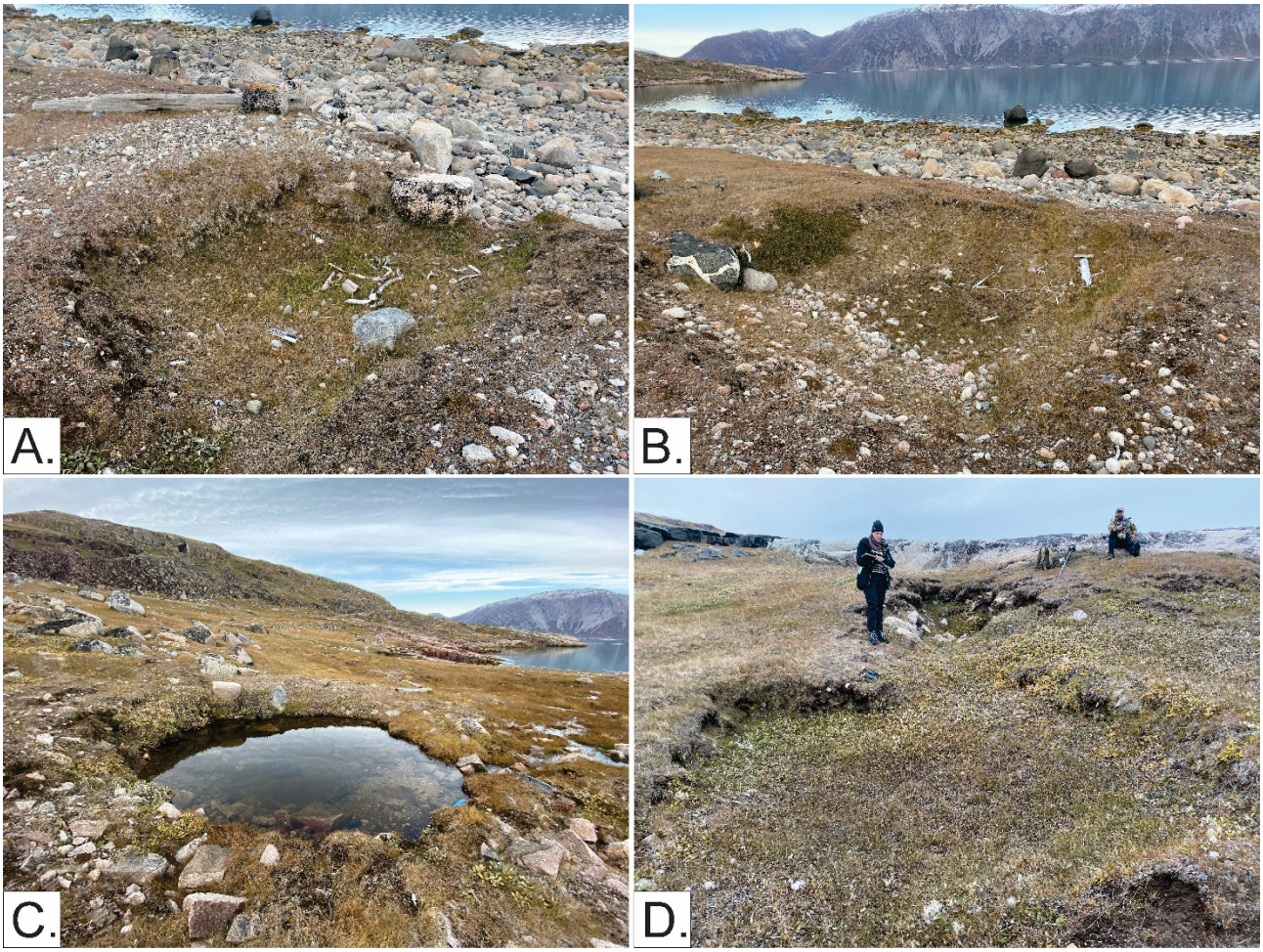

Fig. 93. A selection of former building depressions from Artillery Point. (A.) Feature P006, facing northeast; (B.) Feature P007, facing northeast; (C.) Feature P008, facing northeast; (D) Feature P001, facing north. Kristiansen (NKA) and Søren Hvorup Jensen (Niras), seen in photo. All photos: Harmsen, 2020.

Fig. 94. The steel metal container located on the beach at Artillery Point.

2.3.4. Other historic elements at Artillery Point

Both large and small artifacts, demonstrative of the American period, were identified on the surface at Artillery Point and documented in more detail in Appendix B. However, it is worth mentioning that there is one large historic element in the form of an enormous steel container (Fig. 94) found on the beach at Artillery Point that is both unique and a prominent part of the landscape. The container, located at 61.08843 N°, -45.48787 E° measures 1,8 m x 2,7 m and approximately 2 m in height. The exact function of the container is unclear but may have served as a water tank or reservoir for the camp (see Henriksen, Storm Boe, and Kann Hostrup 2021a).

Fig. 95. Location of Camp Corbett survey area. Google Earth, 2021.

2.4. Camp Corbett

Directly north of Narsarsuaq, near the head of the Tunulluarfik fjord, Camp Corbett was a remote transmitter site, established in 1942 by the US Air Force in the area known locally as Kiattut (literally trans. 'the warm land'). (Fig. 95). The station serviced an array of high frequency transmitters and a low frequency (flat-top or top-loaded) monopole antenna that provided low beacon homing frequency for aircraft at Bluie West One, Narsarsuaq Air Base (BW-1) (Fig. 96.). The transmitters were originally located on Signal Hill just east of the base, but later moved when reception was found to be better just north of the Narsarsuaq River. The camp housed between 10-20 personnel and was decommissioned at the same time as BW-1 ca. 1957-58 (Guldager 2020). Today the area is used by local sheep farmer Eskild Paviasen who has reused one of the camp's larger building foundations for his sheep stables. A small portion of the area (approximately 2.6 ha), to the south, has been reclaimed and turned into farmland.

The visible remains of Camp Corbett are littered across the low-lying coastal plain and surrounding hills, covering an area of ~85.5 ha. The main antenna array (also colloquially referred to as the 'mast forest' was placed on the open plain near the shoreline, with buildings and other infrastructure spread to the north. Fresh water for the camp was obtained from nearby Pine Lake. The landscape of Camp Corbett has been drastically transformed since its initial construction, with many visible signs of heavily disturbance from bulldozing, road grading and massive earth removal. One Norse feature (NKAH 963) is found on the westernmost edge of the plain, suggesting that this area was the likely location of a farm or outpost. Unfortunately, activities by the

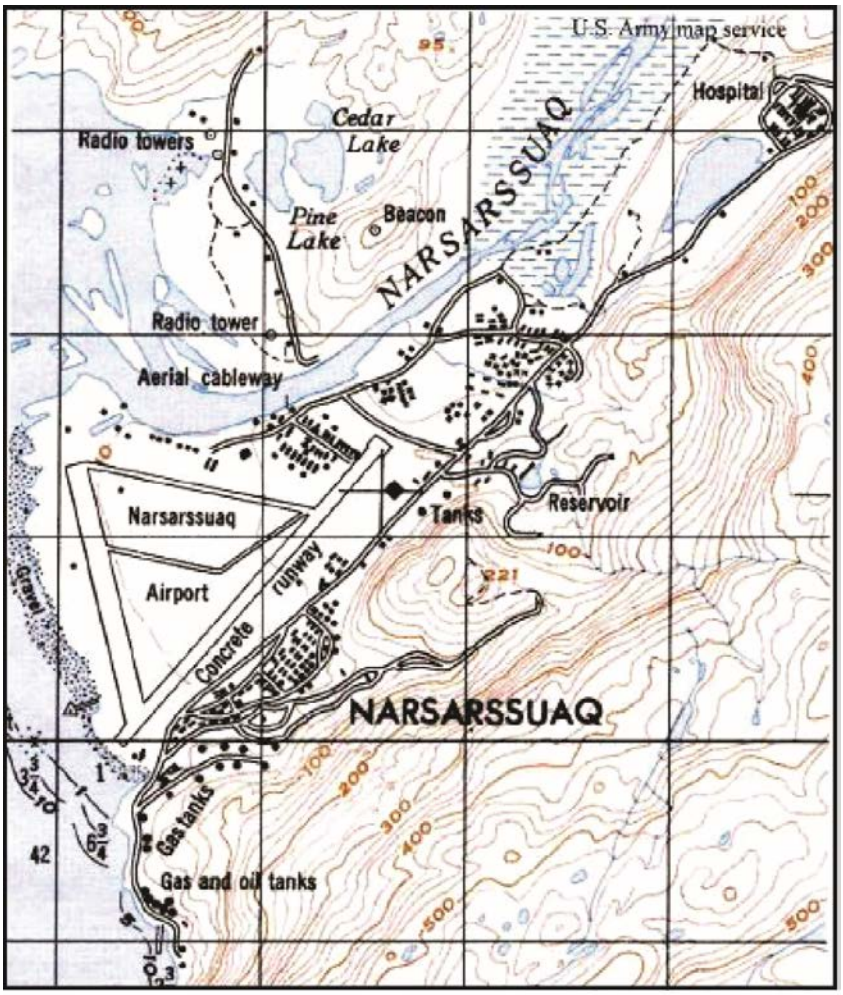

Fig. 96. Map of Bluie West 1, Camp Corbett (unlabeled) is located to the northwest of the Narsarssuaq (sic) River (after Guldager 2019: 19).

Americans appear to have damaged and removed any other Norse structures that may have been in close proximity. Three other listed sites are found to the immediate north (NKAH 2258-2260) of Camp Corbett but were not inspected due to both limited time and the fact that they fell out of the general survey area.

Overall, numerous elements observed on the ground during the survey were directly attributable to the American period. The most ubiquitous features identified were the many and wooden antenna masts, many of which are still standing (Fig. 97), although several have either been intentionally cut down or burned by Paviasen's family in the 1980s. The station's main 185 m steel antenna mast was also still present on the ground at Kiattut and described in further detail in section 2.4.3. At least nine (*n*=9) buildings are known to have been present ca. 1958, that included housing for communications transmitters, generators and helix coil housing (Fig. 98), however there were probably several other buildings that would have included living quarters and a camp mess hall. Two dumps are also found to the northeast with several elements found on the surface indicative of the camp's operation as a communication and radio beacon. Several surface objects connected to the American period were collected during the survey that provide insight into the era of the camp's operation and day-to-day life, described in more detail in Appendix B. A cable car was also known to have served as

Fig. 97 .The 'mast forest', remnants of Camp Corbett's antenna array, seen in the background behind a cement foundation of building S-820, communications transmitter housing (see Fig. 108, feature nr. F017), facing northwest. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

transport across the river, providing transport between Camp Corbett with BW-1 across the Narsarsuaq river, however the cable car itself was not identified during the survey but is rumored to still be present somewhere along the riverbank.

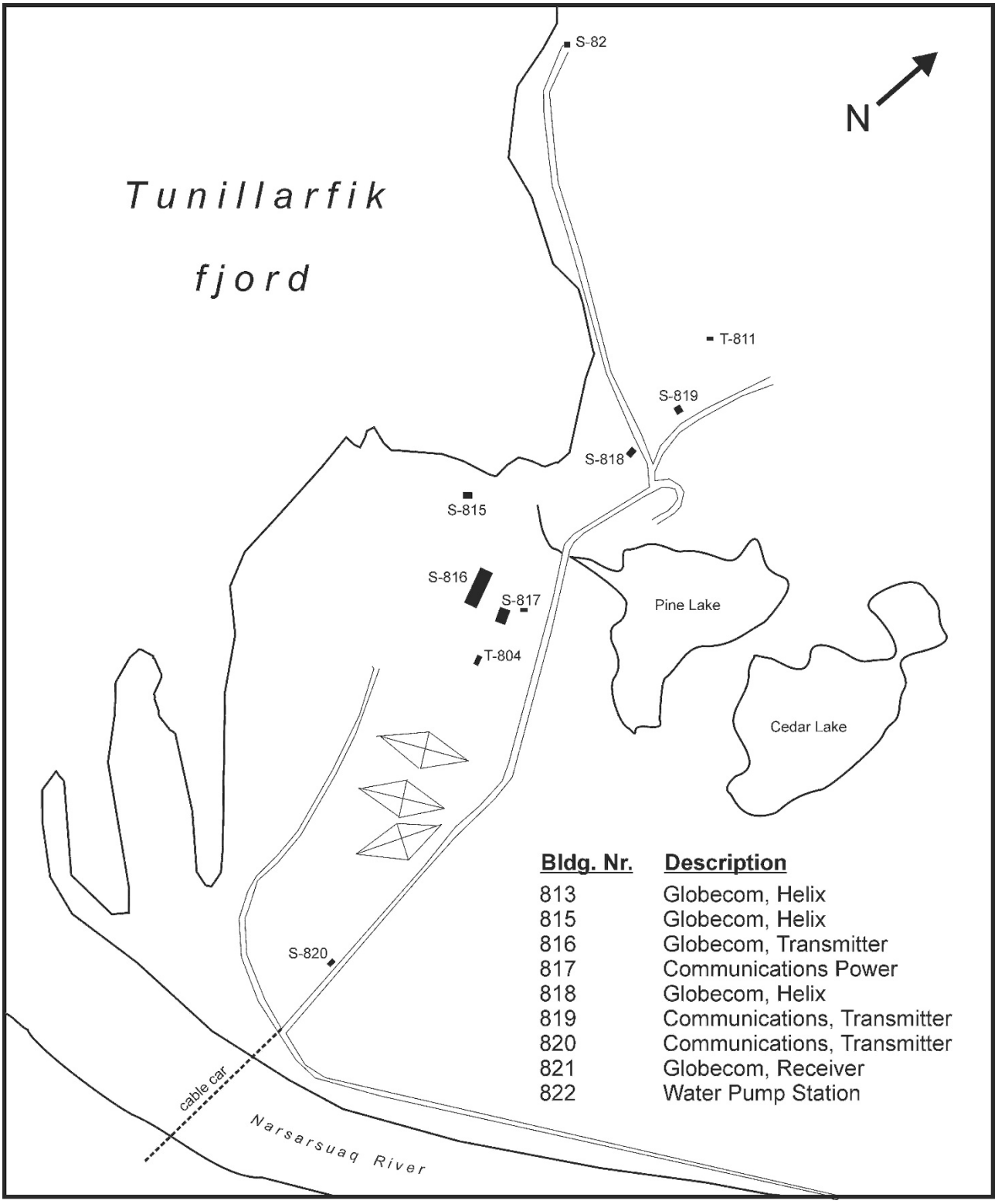

Fig. 98. Camp Corbett building locations based off of a hand drawn map with listed buildings. Several buildings listed by building number are not identified on the original map. Source: US Air Force ca. 1958, no other attribution availanble. Source: Ole Guldager, Narsarsuaq Museum.

Fig. 99. Two standing buildings are seen in the photo: on the left, B005, sheep stable owned by local farmer, farmer Eskild Paviasen. To the right can be seen the small storage lying on the foundation of S-817 (see Fig. 107., feature nr. F012) shed built from scrap and recycled materials left over from the American period. Both are constructed on the foundations of former American buildings but are of modern construction and possess no historic value.

2.4.1. Buildings

A total of seven (*n*=7) standing buildings were identified at Camp Corbett, all of recent construction with the two exceptions of B003 and B004, which appears to be S-813 and S-815 respectively (see Fig. 99). Building B-004, a large sheep stable and barn structure, is and formed of two adjoining buildings built on the foundation of S-816 (Fig. 99). Except for B003 and B004, all other buildings observed at Camp Corbett were constructed after 1958 and have no particular historic value.

Historic photos from the American period suggest that most of the buildings constructed at Camp Corbett were typically made of wood, tar paper and other composite, less permanent types of construction materials. Fig. 100. shows several photos taken between1950-51 of Gene Foe,1935 AACS Squadron, Camp Corbett with camp buildings in the background. These structures would have been a typical architectural type for the camp. When Camp Corbett's was finally decommissioned in 1957/58, most of the wood and lumber from the buildings on site was likely salvaged and repurposed by local farmers. This provides some indication of why no other buildings from the American period have survived to the present day at Camp Corbett.

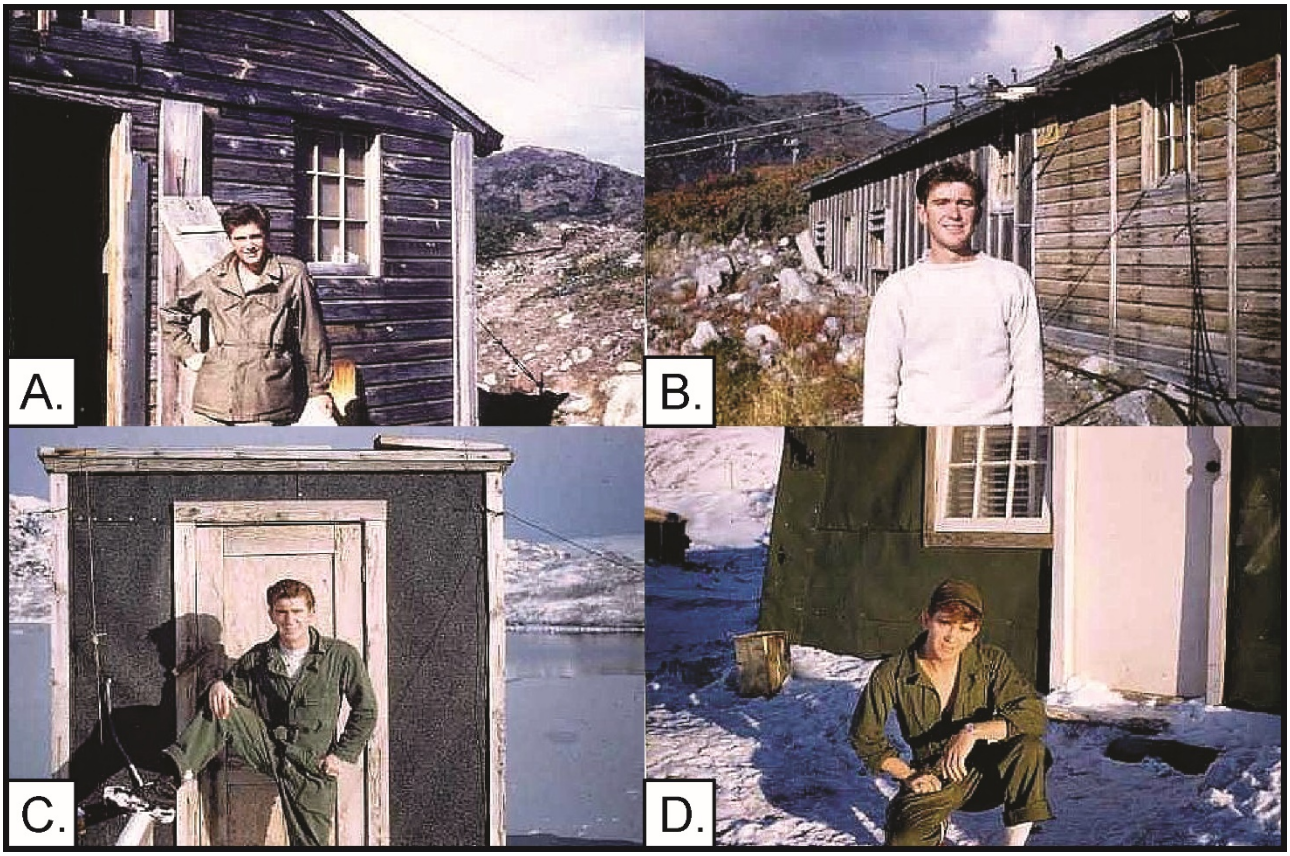

Fig. 100. Photos taken of Gene Foe at Camp Corbett between 1950-51. Buildings and structures all appear wood framed. (A.) Mess Hall, (B.) emergency power generator building (F-011?), (C.) Pump house on Pine Lake, (D.) living quarters. Source: https://www.creativehwy.net/jcstott/foe/foe.html(Stott 1999).

Table 10. Standing buildings at Camp Corbett.

Map nr.	Description	Northing	Easting	Area (m^2)	notes
B001	Residential	61.18110°	-45.43574°	100	Modern family home
B002	Storage shed	61.18070°	-45.43587°	7,5	Modern
B003	Storage shed	61.18106°	-45.43089°	15	S-813; cinder blocks, wood framing, no roof
B004	Storage shed	61.17816°	-45.43022°	15	S-815; cinder blocks & wood roof and framing
B005	Sheep stable (comprised of two adjoining structures)	61.17657°	-45.42961°	872	Built on foundation of S-816
B006	Storage shed	61.17671°	-45.42878°	13	Modern; built from reused materials
B007	Storage shed	61.17689°	-45.42852°	7	Modern; built from reused materials

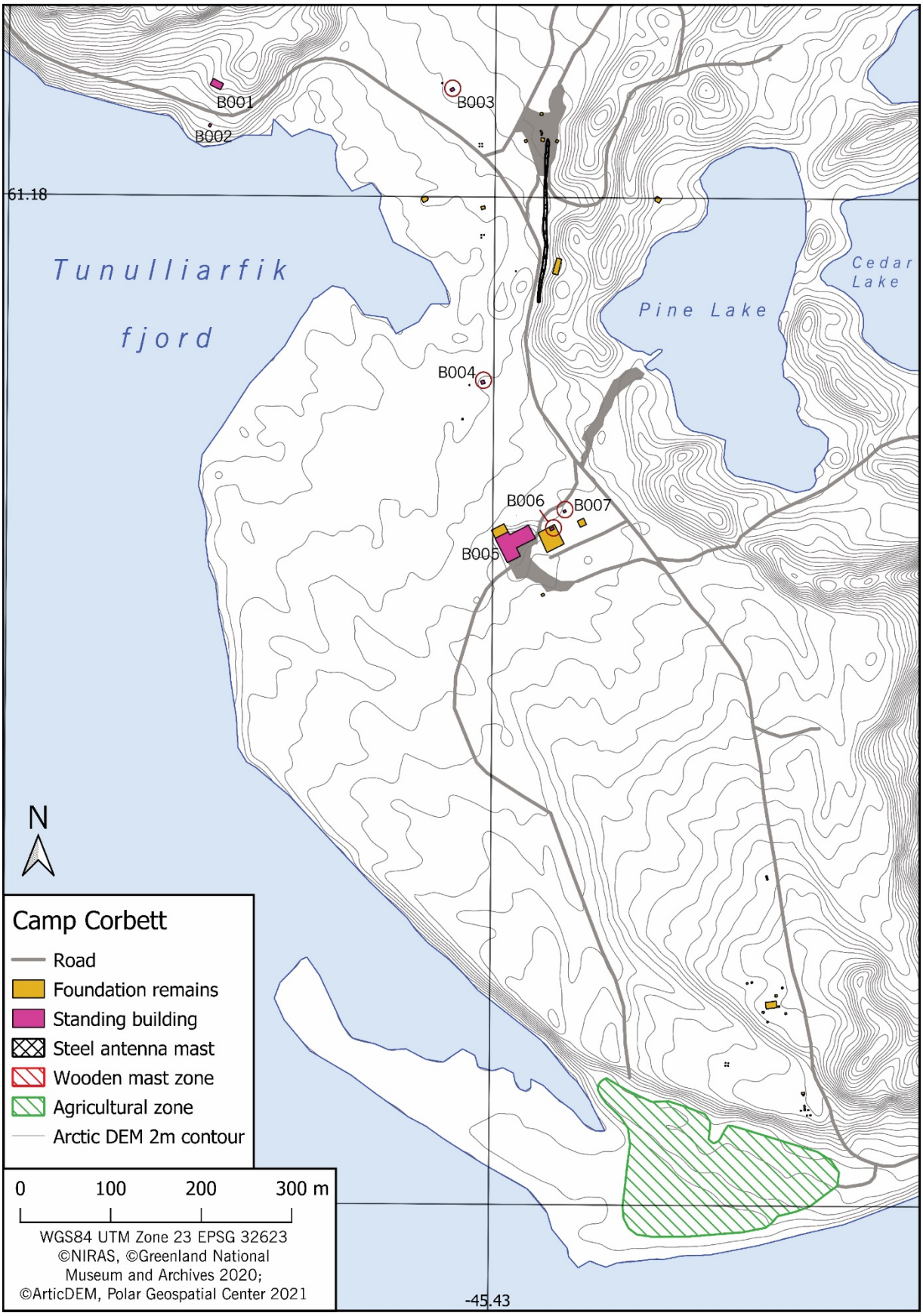

Fig. 101. Map showing the location of standing buildings at Camp Corbett.

Fig. 103. Building B003, facing north. Photo: Kristensen 2020.

Fig. 102. Building B004, facing northwest. Harmsen 2020

Fig. 104. Building B004, showing concrete mix sacks that have solidified and now become a permanent part of the structure. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

B003 and B004

(61.18106°, -45.43089° / 61.17816°, -45.43022°)

B003 and B004 are (Fig. 102–Fig. 104) the only historically identifiable standing buildings found at Camp Corbett. Both buildings served as housing for the stations helix coils that were part of the radio transmitter. Both buildings of are similar construction and measuring 15 m^2 and bult from 8”x16” concrete cinder blocks, with wood framing for the doors and small window apertures. B004 still possessed its original wooden roof, while B003’s roof was no longer present. Both structures are not currently in use. B004 used as storage for several tons of sacks filled with concrete mix. The sacks exposure to the elements have now made them no longer viable and they have solidified, essentially making the concrete now a permanent part of the buildings. B003 is missing its original roof and appears to be only used for storage of miscellaneous materials by the local farmer.

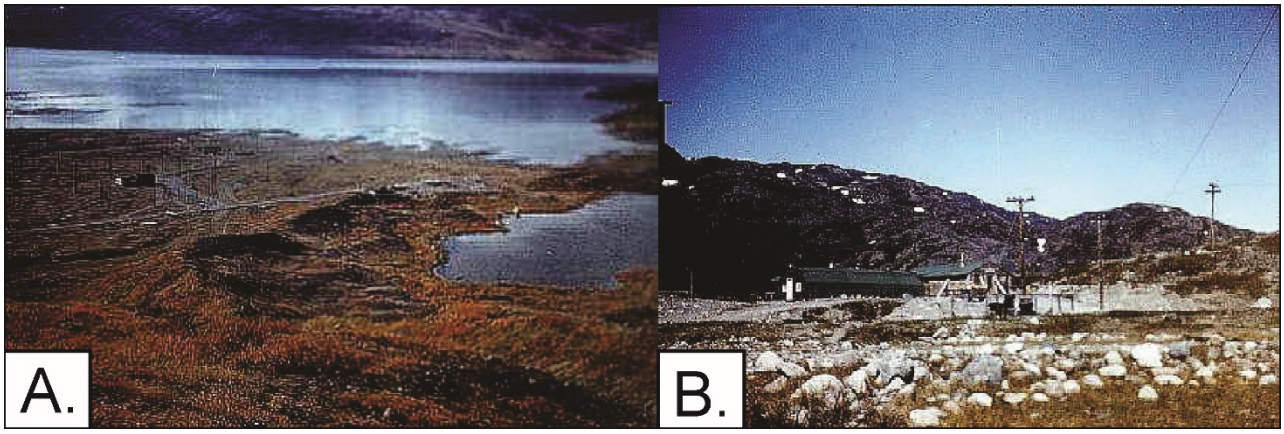

Fig. 105. Photos taken by Bob Pickering, 1935th AACS Sqdn., ca. 1950-51. (A.) "High Frequency transmitter building on left, Corbett living quarters/mess hall on the shores of Pine Lake." (B.) "Corbett living quarters, left wing (Quonset Hut) and mess hall annex on the right." Source: https://www.creativehwy.net/jcstott/pickering/bob2.html.

2.4.2. Cement foundations and concrete elements

Fig. 106. Feature F006, formerly S-818, helix coil housing. Photo: Kristensen 2020.

Cement and concrete foundations and mast anchors are by far the most ubiquitous feature left behind on the landscape of Camp Corbett by the Americans. A total of forty-seven (*N*=47) cement/concrete elements are identified in the survey area (Table 11 and Fig. 108). Of this total, only four (*n* = 4) are identified as former building foundations connected to the operation of the transmitter (F006, F011, F012 and F017c). Based on historic photos from Bob Pickering, 1935th AACS Sqdn. (1950-51), Camp Corbett's mess hall and living quarters were located to the north of the mast array on the shores of Pine Lake, however, the exact location of these buildings remains was unconfirmed by the survey team (Fig. 105). Large accumulations of lumber were observed around the shores of Pine Lake in several locations.

Feature F006 (Fig. 106) is what now remains of building S-818, a helix coil housing that would have been similar in construction and design to B003 and B004. It appears that the structure has been disassembled over time probably for local reuse of the cinder blocks. The structure is now filled with debris and used as a dump for empty fuel barrels.

Table 11. Cement foundations and concrete elements at Camp Corbett.

Map nr.	Foundation type	Northing	Easting	Dimensions (m^2)	notes
F001	Poured cement	61.18199	-45.42906	32	Steel mast anchor
F002	Precast concrete pier	61.18113	-45.43110	1,5	"3^D I & M"
F003a	Poured cement	61.18053	-45.43033	,8	Mast anchor
F003b	Poured cement	61.18053	-45.43027	,8	Mast anchor
F003c	Poured cement	61.18050	-45.43027	,8	Mast anchor
F003d	Poured cement	61.18050	-45.43032	,8	Mast anchor
F004	Poured cement	61.17997	-45.43145	32	Steel mast anchor
F005a	Poured cement	61.18056	-45.42937	10	Steel mast base
F005b	Poured cement	61.18083	-45.42906	10	Steel mast base
F005c	Poured cement	61.18056	-45.42873	10	Steel mast base
F005d	Poured cement	61.18057	-45.42903	13	Steel mast base
F005e	Poured cement	61.18062	-45.42905	1,5	Steel mast base
F005f	Poured cement	61.18065	-45.42905	6	Steel mast base, 2x ceramic insulators
F006	Cinder blocks	61.17989	-45.43024	14	S-818
F007a	Poured cement	61.17962	-45.43028	,8	Mast anchor
F007b	Poured cement	61.17962	-45.43022	,8	Mast anchor
F007c	Poured cement	61.17960	-45.43027	,8	Mast anchor
F008	Poured cement	61.17927	-45.42956	,8	
F009	Poured cement	61.17931	-45.42869	103	Building foundation, emergency power generator?
F010	Poured cement	61.17998	-45.42665	32	Steel mast anchor
F011	Precast concrete pier	61.17813	-45.43050	,8	
F012	Degraded concrete	61.17779	-45.43064	~3	Initials: "M PJH 1953"
F013	Poured concrete	61.17669	-45.42986	640	S-816 Globecom transmitter
F014	Poured concrete	61.17662	-45.42880	456	S-817, Communications power
F015	Poured concrete	61.17677	-45.42817	56	Pre-cast to house drum barrel
F016	Poured cement	61.17606	-45.42896	7,5	
F017a	Poured cement	61.17328	-45.42433	1,5	
F017b	Poured cement	61.17326	-45.42432	1,5	
F017c	Poured cement	61.17324	-45.42431	1,5	
F018a	Poured cement	61.17221	-45.42471	3	
F018b	Poured cement	61.17222	-45.42462	3	
F019a	Poured cement	61.17217	-45.42399	4	
F019b	Poured cement	61.17209	-45.42412	4	
F019c	Poured cement	61.17200	-45.42421	90	S-820, Communications, transmitter
F019d	Poured cement	61.17198	-45.42405	2,6	Pre-cast to house drum barrel
F019e	Poured cement	61.17192	-45.42438	4,5	
F019f	Poured cement	61.17191	-45.42391	2	
F019g	Poured cement	61.17183	-45.42429	2,3	
F020a	Poured cement	61.17142	-45.42515	,8	Mast anchor
F020b	Poured cement	61.17142	-45.42509	,8	Mast anchor
F020c	Poured cement	61.17139	-45.42509	,8	Mast anchor
F020d	Poured cement	61.17139	-45.42515	,8	Mast anchor
F021	Poured cement	61.17112	-45.42354	10,5	
F022a	Poured cement	61.17099	-45.42352	2,7	Steel brace
F022b	Poured cement	61.17096	-45.42344	1,4	
F022c	Poured cement	61.17096	-45.42351	3	
F022d	Poured cement	61.17095	-45.42359	1,2	
F022e	Poured cement	61.17090	-45.42347	,7	
F022f	Poured cement	61.17091	-45.42339	1,4	

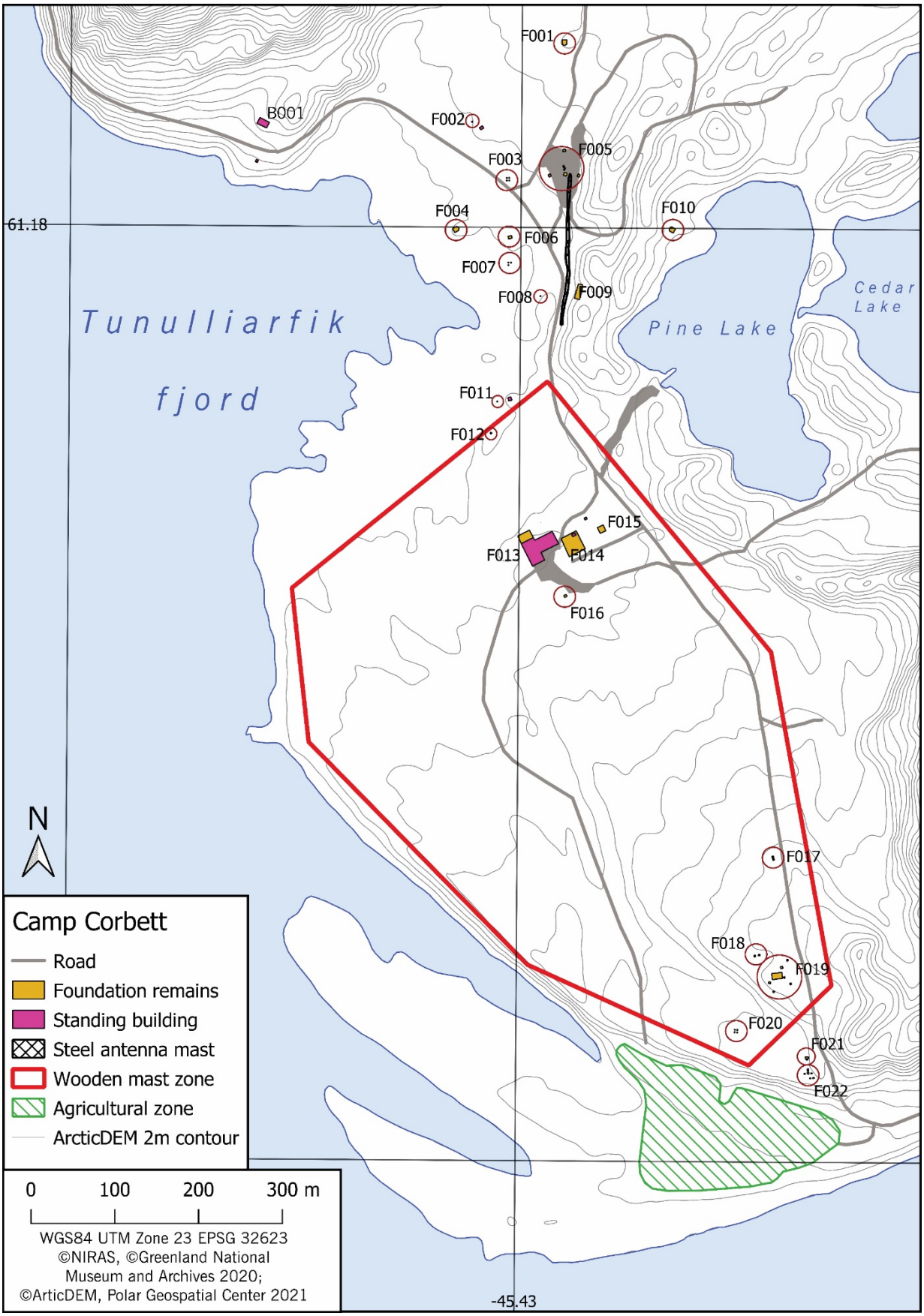

Fig. 107. Map showing the location of foundations remains at Camp Corbett.

Fig. 108. Aerial view of the Paviasen sheep stables (B005) built on the footprint of S-816 (feature nr. F011), the perpendicular annex building with the red roof is a more recent extension of the building. A small makeshift shed (B006) was constructed in the northeast corner of the power plant building, S-817 (feature nr. F012) from scrap metal and other building materials left behind by the Americans.

The largest foundation remains are found in the central area where the Paviasen family has constructed their sheep stables on the footprint of S-816 (F011) (Fig. 108). A few meters to the west are the remains of S-817, the former communications power plant. A large amount of scrap metal and building debris is found on the site. A makeshift shed (B-006) constructed from the left-over building materials, stands on the northeast corner of the platform.

A variety of different types of poured cement features and elements were identified during the survey (Fig. 109), however, very few of the elements demonstrated any particular historic value that reflected the lived experience of American soldiers residing at Camp Corbett. The one exception was found in what appeared to be a concrete waste pile where the initials “M PJH 1953” were left by a former serviceman (Fig. 110).

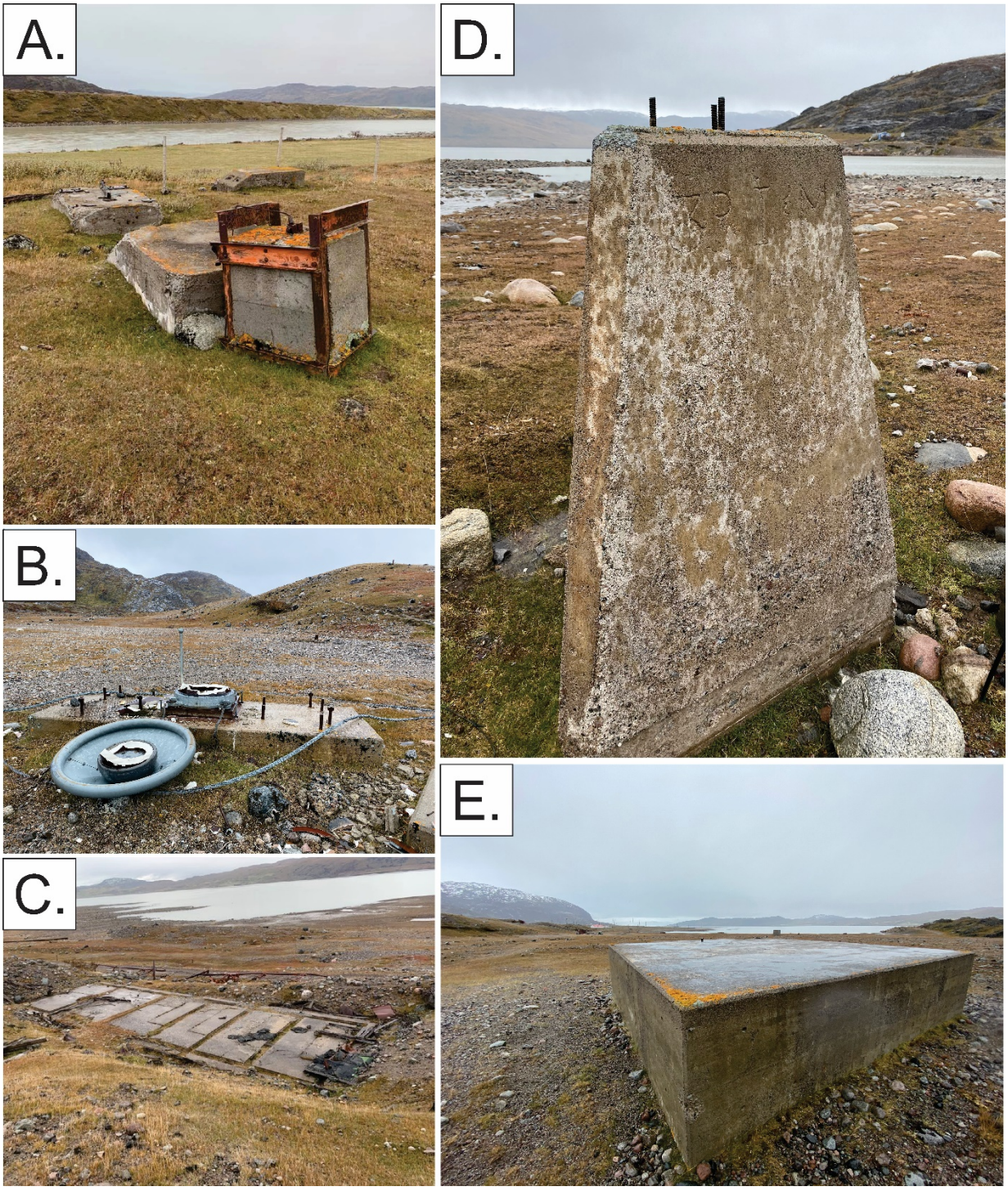

Fig. 109. A variety of different types of concrete and cement elements and foundations were identified at Camp Corbett. (A,) F022a, broken cement foundation remains with steel bracing facing south; (B.) F005f, part of the foundation for the steel mast, two ceramic insulators and tension steel cable line was still present at the site, facing northeast; (C.) F009, possibly the footprint of the emergency power generator, facing west; (D.) F002, precast concrete pylon with inscription "3D I & M," facing north; (E.) poured concrete platform (F001) that anchored the steel mast antenna, facing south. Photos: Harmsen and Kristensen 2020.

Fig. 110. Graffiti with initials “M PJH 1953” found in cement at Camp Corbett. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

Fig. 111. The steel monopole antenna mast at Camp Corbett originally stood at a height of 185 m above the ground. The mast have been left in place along with remnants of its various components. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

2.4.3. Steel Antenna Mast and Wooden mast zone

Fig. 112. Ceramic insulator base of the steel antenna mast. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

Originally measuring ca. 185 m high, the remains of the steel monopole antenna mast was by far the most dominant visible remnant of Camp Corbett's operation (Fig. 111). When the camp closed, the mast was pulled down and left in situ along with its various components, i.e., ceramic insulators (Fig. 112), steel cables, wood, the cement base, and several cement anchors (F001, F004, F012). Local farmer, Eskild Paviasen, reported the collection of approximately 3.5 tons of copper wire from the antenna mast. Further detail on the technical explanation of the steel mast is provided in Storm Boe, Kann Hostrup, and Henriksen (2021: 20-21).

Fig. 113. The wooden mast zone at Camp Corbett covered an area of approximately 31 ha. During the station's operation over 50 wooden masts would have comprised the high-frequency antenna array. The remains of the 185 m steel mast antenna lies directly north of the wooden mast zone.

Fig. 114. Servicemen Gene Foe playing catch in the wooden mast zone, ca 1951-52. Source: https://www.creativehwy.net/jcstott/foe/foe2.html.

The wooden mast zone, or "mast forest" (Fig. 113) covered an approximate area of 31 ha. Several of the wooden antenna masts are still standing. During the camps operations, the zone contained over fifty masts that formed the station's high- frequency antenna array (Fig. 114). At the time of inspection many masts were observed on the ground. The terrain of this area heavily disturbed with different types of metal and wood debris and evidence of massive earth movement by heavy equipment and road grading (Fig. 115).

Fig. 115. Inside the wooden mast zone, facing south from F015. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

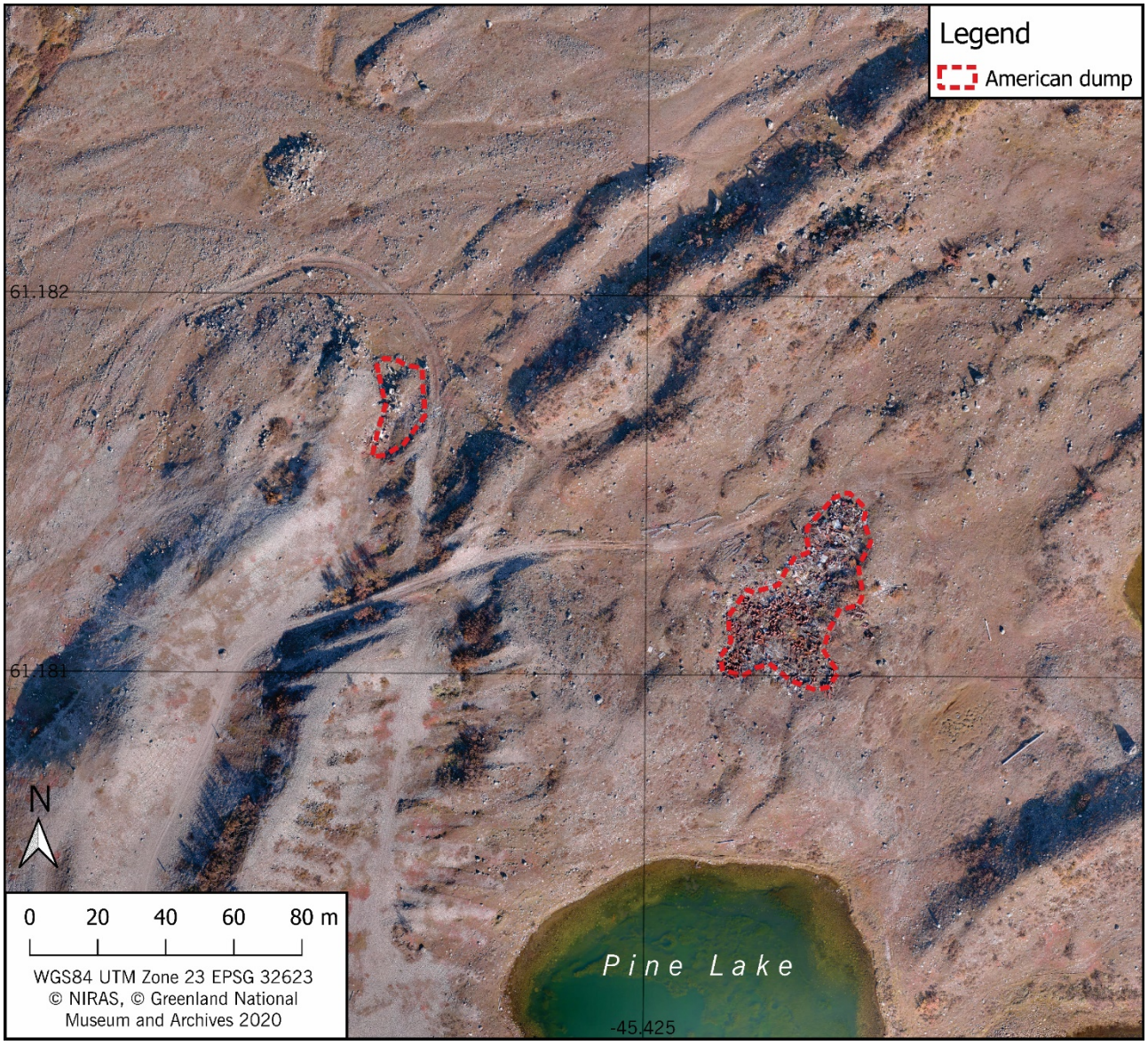

Fig. 116. American dumps found north of Pine Lake at Camp Corbett.

2.4.4. American Dumps

Several refuse dumps were identified at Camp Corbett, but only two were identified to be historically representative of the American period (Fig. 116). Other small dumps were found sporadically placed around Kiattut, however they were mostly comprised of more modern trash, plastics, broken farm equipment, and animal remains. The two significant American dumps were found to the north and northeast of Pine Lake and contained an assortment of waste and broken equipment, scrap metal, empty fuel barrels and broken wood left over from the camp. The larger dump (61.18117°, -45.42420°) covered an area of 1327 m^2 and the smaller dump to the west (61.18170°, -45.42634°) measured an approximate area of 285 m^2. The smaller dump contained a number of broken and discarded radio and transmitter components with many still visible maker's marks and serial numbers (Fig. 117). Further detail on items identified at the western dump is provided in Appendix B. Due to limited time on the day of the survey, a thorough inspection of the larger dump was not performed by the NKA but some details of the site are provided in Storm Boe, Kann Hostrup, and Henriksen (2021, see bilag 4.1, 4.2 and 5).

Fig. 117. The smaller of the two American dumps found at Camp Corbett. This dump contained several broken and discarded radio and transmitter components with many still visible maker marks and serial numbers. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing south.

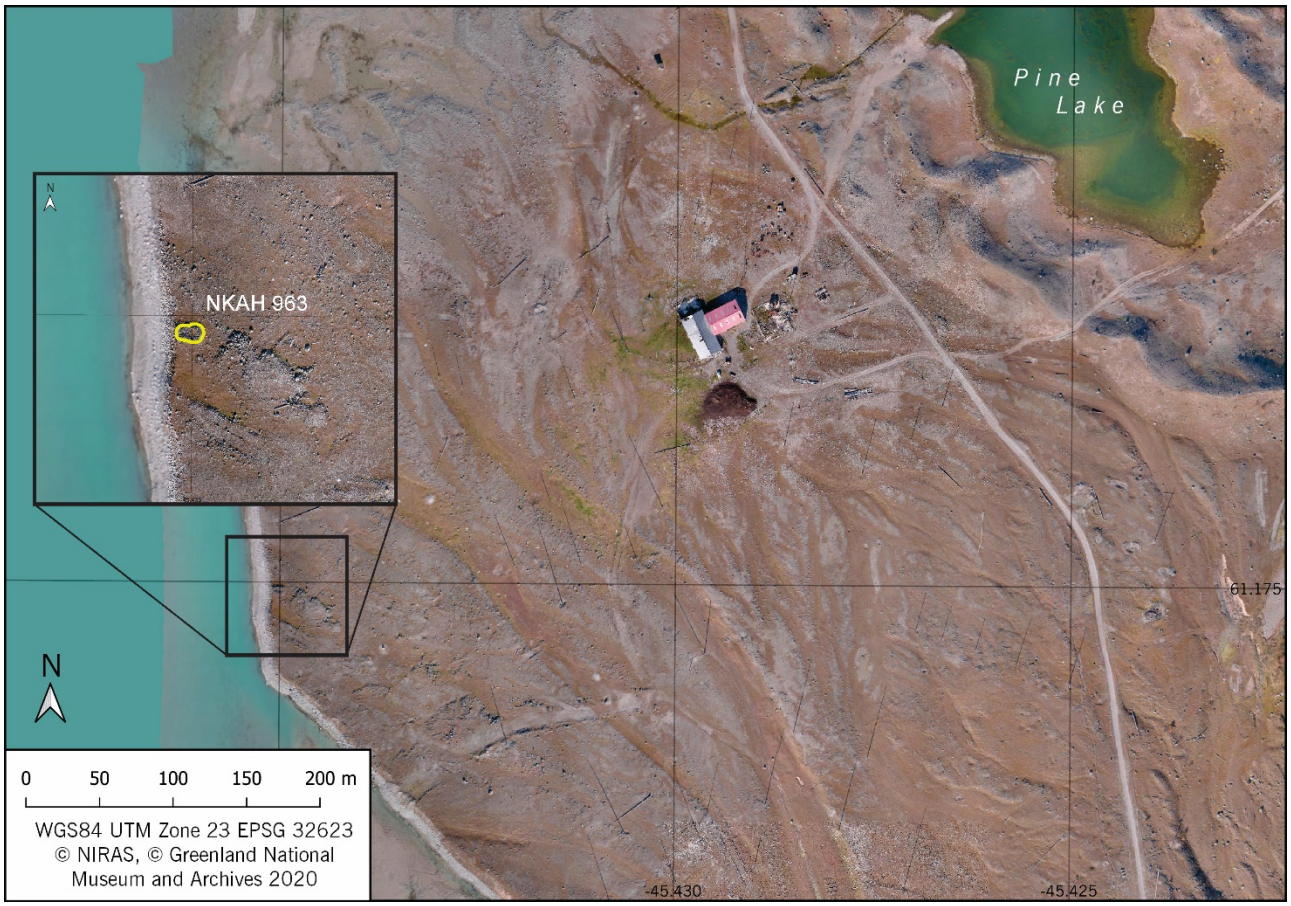

Fig. 118. NKAH 963, an isolated Norse drying house feature is located on the western edge of the survey area, just above the fjord's eastern shoreline. Orthophoto: NIRAS, 2020.

2.4.5. Ancient and protected remains at Camp Corbett

NKAH 963 (Norse drying house)

One listed archaeological feature, NKAH 963 (61.17495°, -45.43501°), is found approximately 320 m to the southwest of the sheep stables, on the edge of the plain just above the rocky shore of the Tunulluarfik fjord (Fig. 118). The feature's architecture is a typical of a medieval Norse drying house and was first reported in 1958 by Ancker Weidick. The structure is composed of round piled cobbles and covers an area of approximately 38 m^2 (Fig. 119). The shape is slightly piriform but generally rounded with no distinct angles. The feature is generally undisturbed and in good condition—surprising given how much human disturbance has taken place in the immediately surrounding area during the American period. Several other piles of large boulders and cobbles are found in the area surrounding NKAH 963, which may have been other features connected to a larger settlement area. All these stones display evidence of modern disturbances and relocation through bulldozing and are not indicative in situ archaeological remains. However, as mentioned above, the drying house lies directly on the edge of an eroding slope (Fig. 120). NKAH 963's proximity to the shoreline places it at future risk of damage from tidal action and storm surges (Fig. 121).

Fig. 119. NKAH 963, Norse drying house. Photo: Harmsen 2020, facing north.

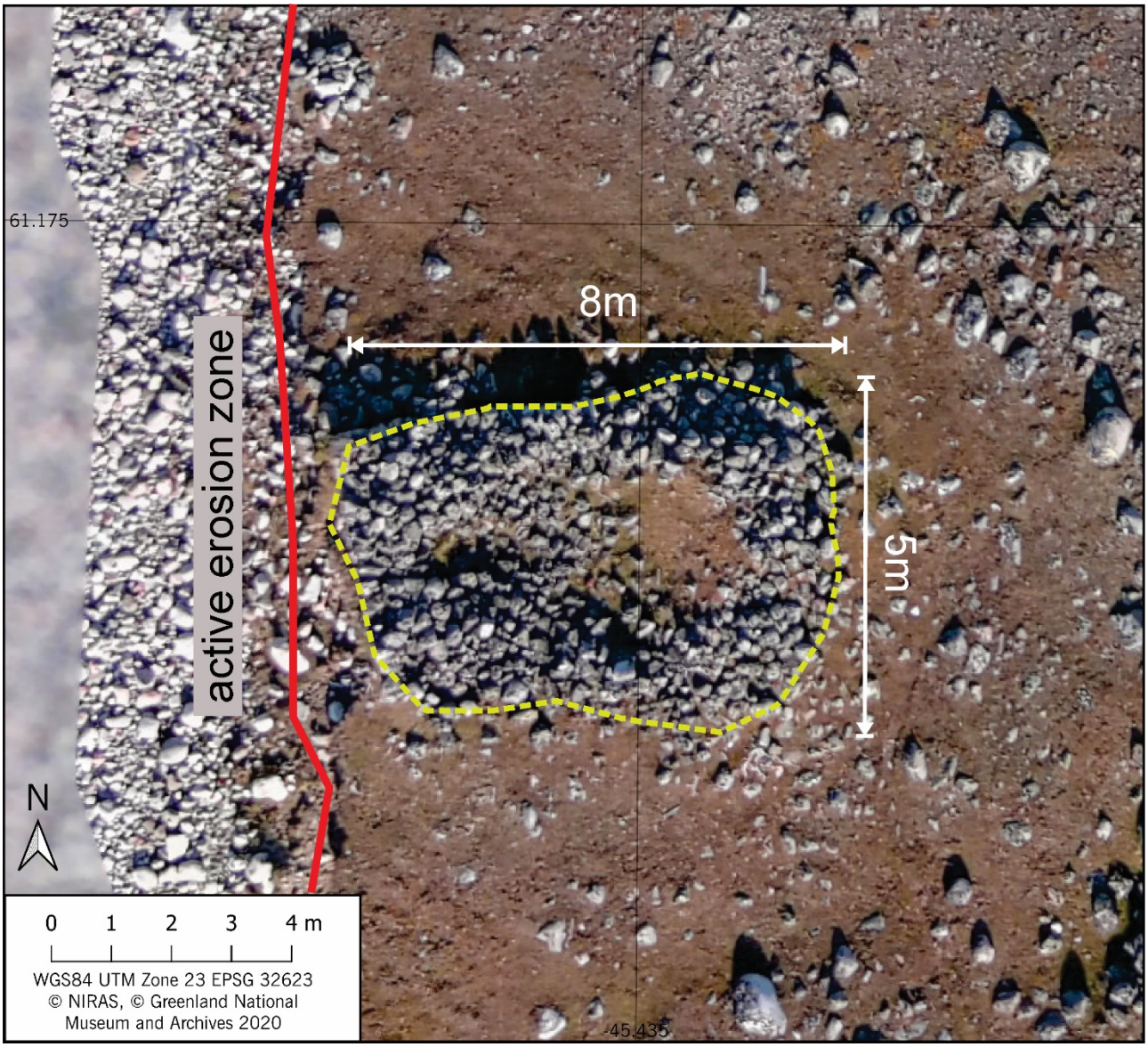

Fig. 120. General dimensions of the drying house, NKAH 963. The feature lies on the edge of an active erosion zone near the shore.

Fig. 121. NKAH 963, facing east from the beach. The feature lies above an active erosion zone where evidence of recent movement can be observed by the exposure of subsoil. The feature's close proximity to the shoreline places it at risk from tidal action and storm surges. Photo: Harmsen 2020.

3. Recommendations

3.1. The 2010 Heritage Act

All cultural assets, monuments and archaeologically sensitive areas older than AD 1900 are legally protected in Greenland under Inatsisartutlov nr. 11 af 19. maj 2010 om fredning og anden kulturarvsbeskyttelse af kulturminder (hereafter, the Heritage Act). Pursuant to §24 of the Heritage Act, in some cases elements or areas of historic cultural value may be designated with protected status by the NKA when it is demonstrated that connections exist between several cultural monuments or an area is known to be a place where special events are attached. The Heritage Act provides the mandate for the NKA to set aside these heritage areas as well as change or annul an existing designation or conservation measures which may pose a threat to the enduring legacies of Greenland's tangible cultural remains. Naalakkersuisut may, on the recommendation of the Greenland National Museum and Archives, lay down provisions for the protection of these cultural-historical areas, including the delimitation of the area, use of the area, the area's management, and access to the area for a fee.

3.2. Recommendations for former US military bases in South Greenland

From a historical perspective, former US military installations in South Greenland represent an important chapter of Allied strategic operations in Greenland and the North Atlantic during the Second World War. These bases and the enlisted US service men who worked and lived at these facilities had profound influence on a generation of South Greenlanders. These events inform both modern Greenlandic history as well as the current geo-political relationships between Greenland, Denmark and the United States. The physical remains left behind by the Americans both in the form of the built landscape, building remains, industrial machinery, vehicles and equipment exist in varying degrees of preservation and informative value. Since only 60-70 years have passed since the American closure of many of these military installations, what remains can often be perceived as rubbish and a blight on the landscape. In some places, different types of land use, salvage, recycling and re-use of materials left behind by the Americans has made it difficult to identify with certainty what constitutes a definitively American built feature, building or artifact. This ambiguity reflects the fact that these places are still part of a continuous living landscape in South Greenland.

As is seen in other former bases in Greenland, remains associated with the American period can also pose a potential risk to the environment and human safety through chemical contamination of the soil and water, hazardous waste disposal, and in rare cases, unexploded ordnance. When possible, the NKA takes the position that priority should be given to protecting some types of tangible remains from the American period that do not immediately pose a threat to the natural environment or humans.

3.2.1. Bluie West 3, Simiutaq (BW-3)

Based on the inspection conducted in September 2020, the NKA deems the historic integrity of BW-3 to be **low**.

- Buildings known to have been built by the Americans have for the most part lost most of their historic character through continued use by Danish and Greenlandic agencies after the station was closed ca. 1957/58. Further commentary on the diminished value of the American buildings on Simiutaq is provided by the NKA's Historic Architect, Jeppe Lorenzen, in Appendix X.

- At this time, the NKA recommends that only the poured concrete foundation (F010), found at 60.68618°, -46.60538°, with the inscription "G.S. W.W. 42," be left undisturbed. The foundation poses no threat to the environment and possesses significant historic value with its unique inscription.

- No disturbing activity of any kind should take place with a distance of 20 m from the two ancient sites of NKAH 5680 and NKA 5681. Both sites and all their associated components are protected under Inatsisartutlov nr. 11 af 19. maj 2010 om fredning og anden kulturarvsbeskyttelse af kulturminder.

3.2.2. Gamatron

Based on the inspection conducted in September 2020, the NKA deems the historic value of Gamatron **undetermined**.

- The site should be investigated further to determine what American elements still present on the landscape could be deemed worthy of historic value.

3.2.3. Artillery Point

Based on the inspection conducted in September 2020, the NKA deems the historic integrity of Artillery Point to be **high**.

- The built-landscape and several other historic elements connected to the American period are identified at Artillery Point. These earthworks and other types of large artifacts possess significant historic value by virtue of their diagnostic and architectural character. Present and future generations will benefit from being able to visit and observe these objects in their original setting. The NKA therefore recommends that Artillery Point remain undisturbed and that no 'clean up' activities should take place at the site.

3.2.4. Camp Corbett

Based on the inspection conducted in September 2020, the NKA deems the historic integrity of Camp Corbett to be **very low**.

- Due to the continuous use of the area for farming activities after the American withdrawal, little was observed on the surface of Camp Corbett that could be considered worth preserving. The NKA raises no objection to the clean-up of the former camp.
- However, no disturbing activity of any kind should take place with a distance of 20 m near the ancient Norse feature found at NKAH 963. The site is protected under Inatsisartutlov nr. 11 af 19. maj 2010 om fredning og anden kulturarvsbeskyttelse af kulturminder.

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Appendix A.

Att. Rette vedkommende

Nuuk, 13. marts 2021

Nunatta Katersugaasivia Allagaateqarfialu
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Greenland National Museum and Archives

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Vedr.: Bluie West 3, Simiutaq

Bygningskulturel værdivurdering af bygningerne ved den tidligere amerikanske installation BW 3.

Bygningsfredningsmyndighederne ved Grønlands Nationalmuseum har på baggrund af billedmateriale, både historisk og optaget på stedet i september 2020, og arkivstudier, foretaget en vurdering af den eventuelle bygningskulturelle og bygningshistoriske værdi, af de tilbageblevne strukturer på Simiutaq (BW 3).

Overordnet set har lokationen en åbenlys historisk betydning, som del af den samlede fortælling om Anden Verdenskrigs i Grønland – både i fortællingen om krigens direkte påvirkning af landet, og om Grønlands betydning for krigens forløb.

Uagtet Simiutaqs historiske betydning, bærer de tilbageblevne bygninger på stedet dog efterhånden meget få bevaringsmæssige interessante udtryk.

Siden krigen har der været en konstant og fortsat anvendelse af både installationer og bygninger på stedet, idet amerikanerne overdrog det hele til den danske stat til fortsat drift – drevet af GTO, Grønlands Tekniske Organisation.

GTO blev nedlagt i 1987 og hjemtaget til Grønlands Hjemmestyre under navnet NunaTek, der senere i 90'erne blev splittet i mindre dele, hvor Tele-Greenland overtog driften af Simiutaq.

De forskellige brugsparter har gennem tiden sat deres tydelige præg på de amerikanske bygninger. Disse er ved flere lejligheder, f.eks. i 1965 og i 1970'erne blevet ombygget i ret stort omfang – både inde og ude. Der er f.eks. tilføjet og sløjfet døre, vinduer og garager, ligesom den indre aptering er skiftet efterhånden som behov for oplagrings- eller overnatningsfaciliteter opstod.

Der er desuden ved flere lejligheder, i 1970'erne, opført nye bygninger på stedet, da B-788 blev flyttet til Simiutaq fra Qarqotoq og omdøbt til B-860. B-1039 er også af langt nyere dato, og skal formentlig tilskrives den sene GTO- eller tidlige TELEperiode, og relaterer sig til de aktuelle antenneanlæg. På den måde kan øens bygninger altså ikke længere ses som et historisk levn, der udgør sit eget bygningskulturelle bevaringsmiljø, med relation til en konkret historiefortælling eller hændelse.

Den fortsatte brug af bygningerne har også krævet vedligehold af øens infrastruktur. I 1971 omlagde GTO således kloakeringen, der blev ført længere væk fra husene, ud til en mindre skrænt. Efter alt at dømme lod man dengang de tidligere kloakeringsrør ligge, hvor de siden for størsteparten er forgået i terrænet.

Haveanlægget bærer tilsyneladende enkelte spor efter krigen – f.eks. med indgraverede årstal. Samlet set, er anlægget dog så forfaldent og gennem tiderne ombygget eller vedligeholdt, at originaliteten her ligger på et meget ligge stade.

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Det er min faglige vurdering, at der i dag er meget lidt originalitet bevaret i de bygninger, er udgør installationerne på Simiutaq. Der er naturligvis stadig bygningsdele, der bærer særegne arkitektoniske træk og hvor disse relaterer sig tydeligt til en anden byggestil, end den typiske for offentlige og statslige bygninger i Grønland.

Især i den tidligere messebygning og i TelePosts nuværende indkvarteringsbygning, er der levn af den amerikanske tilstedeværelse. Her er der tydelige særegne træk ved facadens opbygning af kassetteelementer af beton – som enten er in-situ-støbte eller fragtet dertil som standardelementer. Sammenlignes der med andre amerikanske installationer fra krigens tid, er der dog nok tale om bygninger fra meget sent i krigen, eller kort herefter, da de bryder med krigsårenes udbredte opførelse af huse i træ lettere plademateriale.

Uden på nogen måde at tage noget fra lokationens historiske betydning for den samlede fortælling, om Grønland i Den Anden Verdenskrig, må vi altså erkende, at tiden på Simiutaq ikke har stået stille, men at lokalitetens bygninger har forandret sig i takt med de krav der er stillet til dem.

Fredningsmyndighederne ved Grønlands Nationalmuseum ser derfor ingen kultur- eller arkitekturhistoriske grunde til at anbefale en beskyttelse elle bevaring af bygninger eller installationer på stedet.

Med venlig hilsen
Jeppe Lorenzen

Museumsinspektør, Fredede Bygninger
v/Grønlands Nationalmuseum & Arkiv

Appendix B.

Amerikanske baser i Grønland – Den militære kulturarv

Indholdsfortegnelse

Militær kulturarv i Grønland

Det er en central opgave for Nunatta Katersugaasivia Allagaateqarfialu[1] at belyse og formidle aspekter af den grønlandske kulturhistorie, der omfatter forandring, variation og kontinuitet i menneskers livsvilkår fra de ældste tider til nu.

NKA er af den opfattelse, at den militære kulturarv er af væsentlig betydning, da den er et centralt vidnesbyrd over fortiden og flere af de begivenheder Grønland oplevede under Anden Verdenskrig og Den Kolde Krig. Særligt markerer oprettelsen af de amerikanske baser en vigtig periode i Grønlands nyere historie og som levn fungerer de som tydelige markører for den store fortælling.

Mest centralt i den militære kulturarv er de fysiske tegn på amerikanernes tilstedeværelse i Grønland. Det er en kulturarv der, da den blev etableret, medførte et ændret landskab, der blandt andet ses i form af fly-infrastrukturen. Flere af amerikanernes aftryk er dermed fortsat i brug i dag, andre er langsomt gået i forfald og endnu andre står, på grund af klimaet, fortsat som tidslommer, næsten intakte. Således er den militære kulturarv ikke alene et væsentligt element i forståelsen af fortiden, men den kan i samme ombæring give perspektiver på og forståelse for hvorfor det grønlandske samfund ser ud som det gør i dag.

Introduktion

Bilag B indeholder en gennemgang af de objekter der blev indsamlet på henholdsvis Bluie West 3, Artillery Point og Camp Corbett i september 2020. I dette bilag vil der, som følge af grundig research, gives en detaljeret beskrivelse af et eller flere af objekterne fra hver lokation i de følgende afsnit. Formålet med indsamlingen af objekterne var at tilføje så repræsentativt et udsnit af genstande fra baserne som muligt til NKA's eksisterende samling. Objekterne afspejler perioden omkring 1940'erne til 1950'erne, hvor amerikanerne byggede baserne i Grønland. Derudover vil objekterne spille en væsentlig rolle i forhold til at formidle historien om hverdagslivet på henholdsvis Bluie West 3, Artillery Point og Camp Corbett.

Hertil indeholder bilaget tre kort dannet ud fra luftfotos over hver af de tre baser. På kortene er der tilføjet en række markører som udpeger dumpe, kulturhistoriske genstande, lokationerne for de indsamlede objekter samt øvrige centrale områder. Bilaget er inddelt i den rækkefølge som baserne blev undersøgt i september 2020 - Bluie West 3, Artillery Point og slutteligt Camp Corbett. Gamatron er ikke nærmere beskrevet i denne sammenhæng, da basen ikke på forhånd var udpeget som en del af undersøgelsen.

[1] Nunatta Katersugaasivia Allagaateqarfialu vil i resten af dette bilag blive refereret til som NKA

Afslutningsvist vil der fremgå en kort beskrivelse af hvordan de tre undersøgte baser ser ud i dag, herunder hvordan de er sammenlignelige og hvilke synlige forskelle der er. Afsnittet skal give et indtryk af de militære kulturmiljøer der eksisterer- og optræder i landskabet i dag, med fokus på de tre amerikanske baser der var en del af denne undersøgelse.

Luftfoto med markering af de tre lokationer - Bluie West 3, Artillery Point & Camp Corbett

Bluie West 3 – Radiostation

Bluie West 3 blev oprettet i 1941 som radiostation på øen Simiutaq ved mundingen til Tunulliarfik fjorden i Sydgrønland. I 1940'erne bestod radiostationen primært af træbarakker. I perioden 1953-1955 blev Bluie West 3 udbygget og træbarakkerne blev erstattet af fire betonbygninger, som stadig står på øen i dag. Mandskabstallene på Bluie West 3 varierer i litteraturen, og det er derfor ikke muligt at angive et præcist antal i forhold til hvor stor en kapacitet træbarakkerne havde samt i hvor høj grad indkvarteringen blev udvidet med udbygningen af de fire betonbygninger. Et skøn er, at mandskabstallet formentlig blev fordoblet i 1950'erne set i forhold til antallet i 1940'erne.[2]

[2] Ancker, Poul E., Narsarsuaq Air Base (B.W. -1), 1941-58, 1993, Artikel udgivet i Tidsskriftet Grønland, s. 190

Kort over Bluie West 3 - Radiostation

Figur 1 Luftfoto over radiostationen Bluie West 3 med påførte markeringer

Figur 1 viser et luftfoto af radiostationen Bluie West 3. Markeringerne er af henholdsvis dumpe på basen (rød), spredt affald (gul), indsamlede objekter (lyseblå) samt større kulturhistoriske genstande (mørkeblå), der ikke blev indsamlet.

De tre røde markeringer øverst til venstre på fotoet viser dumpene på Bluie West 3. Den primære dump ligger ned til vandet og strækker sig omkring 100 meter op af skråningen. Dumpen er igennem tidens løb blevet skubbet mod vandet i takt med tilføjelser af nyt affald fra de forskellige perioder af basens anvendelse. To mindre dumpe er placeret højere op i terrænet til venstre for den primære dump. En vej forbinder den primære dump med de to øvrige. De mindre dumpe viser ikke tegn på at have været anvendt gennem de seneste årtier. Ved besigtigelsen fremgik næsten udelukkende olietønder og andet rustent affald. Den mindste af de to dumpe var tilmed dækket af et lag græstørv, og den faktiske størrelse samt indholdet er dermed vanskeligt at afgøre med sikkerhed.

De gule markeringer på kortet indikere de to steder, hvor der optrådte en større koncentration af spredt affald på basen, som ikke lå i forbindelse med dumpene. Der fremgik generelt en del affald som særligt bestod af forskellige typer metalgenstande samt radio- og elektronikdele.

Til Venstre: Metalgenstand, "monument". Til højre: Slæde eller trækvogn beliggende ved den gamle havn.

Under besigtigelsen af de tre undersøgte baser blev der ikke indsamlet store genstande, som ville have krævet ekstraordinær transport at fragte til NKA. Det var ikke hensigten at indsamle disse store

genstande, da de ved at blive stående på baserne i sig selv er med til at formidle historien om baserne. Samtidig er de et vidnesbyrd om amerikanernes tid i Grønland under Anden Verdenskrig.

På Bluie West 3 var der et højt antal store kulturhistoriske genstande, som er pindet ud på kortet i figur 2 med mørkeblå markører. Flere af disse store genstande var placeret på den primære dump. Her blev der blandt andet identificeret en snescooter, en lastbil, en traktor samt flere biler eller karosseriet hertil. Langs en af vejene på basen stod en benzindunk med teksten ”USA”, som også er pindet ud på kortet. Derudover er en stor skulpturlignende metalgenstand, ”monument”, er placeret ved siden af tre hvide, runde tanke midt på basen. Ved den gamle havn, til højre på kortet, stod en slæde eller trækvogn med metalstel og træbund.

Tabel 1 – Forklaringsoversigt til Figur 1

Kortnr.	KNK nr.	Objekt titel	N	E
1	KNK6005X00001	Isolator, Procelænsisolator	60.685392°	-46.589173°
2	KNK6005X00002	Stik, stikkontakt	60.685390°	-46.589209°
3	KNK6005X00003	Kapsel, låg, prop	60.684973°	-46.598260°
4	KNK6005X00004	Tandbørste	60.687664°	-46.596865°
5	KNK6005X00005	Patronhylster, 6 stk	60.682042°	-46.589982°
6	KNK6005X00006	Kapsel, ventil, låg	60.682056°	-46.590077°
7	KNK6005X00007	Patronhylster, 3 stk – klemme, 1 stk	60.687836°	-46.596406°
8	KNK6005X00008	Stempel, skrue	60.682006°	-46.590029°
9	KNK6005X00009	Skilt, metalskilt	60.687297°	-46.597186°
10	KNK6005X00010	Pære, glødepære	60.687572°	-46.595776°

Indsamlede objekter

På Bluie West 3 blev der indsamlet 18 objekter, som er fordelt på ti KNK-objektnumre.

Objekterne giver et varieret indblik i basens drift og dagligdag. Kapslen, stemplet og isolatoren er med til at fortælle om den type udstyr der blev transporteret fra USA og til baserne i Grønland. Det var udstyr der skulle anvendes til at holde basen i gang og løse opgaver på henholdsvis vejr- og radiostationerne. Tandbørsten og stikkontakten vidner i højere grad om, at det daglige liv også havde en plads på baserne. Disse objekter er med til at trække den almindelige værnepligtige soldat frem i lyset, som har haft et arbejds- såvel som dagligdagsliv på Bluie West 3. Patronerne fortæller os om den mere alvorlige side af Anden Verdenskrig. Selvom det aldrig kom til kamphandlinger på Bluie

West 3, så har man på basen alligevel været forberedt på at det kunne ske. På de indsamlende patronhylstre fremgår årstallene 1941, 1942, 1943 og 1944, som indikerer det år patronhylstrene blev fremstillet. Det angivne årstal på hvert patronhylster er i indsamlingsøjemed med til at sikre, at patronhylstrene netop er fra den tid, hvor amerikanerne opholdt sig i Grønland.

Oversigt – Indsamlede objekter

KNK6005X00001, Isolator, Procelænsisolator

KNK6005X00002, Stik, stikkontakt

KNK6005X00003, Kapsel, låg, prop

KNK6005X00004, Tandbørste

KNK6005X00005, Patronhylster, 6 stk

KNK6005X00006, Kapsel, ventil, låg

KNK6005X00007, Patronhylster, 3 stk - klemme, 1 stk

KNK6005X00008, Stempel, skrue

KNK6005X00009, Skilt, metalskilt

KNK6005X00010, Pære, glødepære

Samlet oversigt over de indsamlede objekter fra Bluie West 3

KNK6005X00001 – Isolator

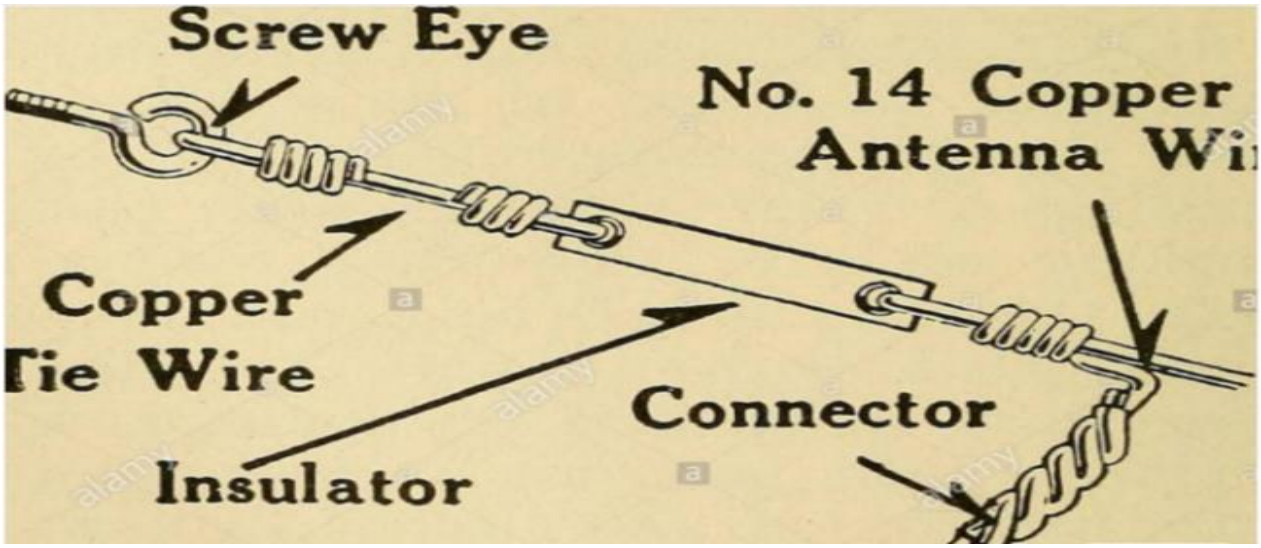
Objektet er en hvid porcelænsisolator med en aflang, firkantet form. Isolatoren er knækket på midten og der mangler et stykke yderst til højre, som fremtræder ituslået. I venstre side kan det anes hvor isolatoren en gang har været fastgjort til en wire. Her mangler ligeledes yderstykket, dog fremgår halvdelen af hullet til wiren endnu. Med sort skrift ses teksten ”SF RADIO”, der er centreret på oversiden af isolatoren.

Isolatorer findes i et væld af forskellige former og er blevet produceret i både glas, porcelæn og plastik. Isolatorer har været anvendt siden 1840’erne, hvor de primært blev produceret til brug ved telegraflinjer og var af glas.[3] Senere viste porcelænsisolatorer sig at have gode egenskaber i forhold til høj mekanisk styrke, høj elektrisk stabilitet samt modstandsdygtighed overfor nedbrydning i fugtige omgivelser.[4]

Denne isolator er formentlig en spændingsisolator, der har fungeret som en ankerpæl på en wire, hvor en lige linjesektion slutter eller en linjesektion vinkler i en anden retning. Disse isolatorer skal kunne modstå den vandrette spænding fra den lige sektion af wiren.[5]

Det har ikke været muligt at identificere navnet ”SF RADIO”, som fremgår på objektet. Det er derfor uvist om navnet kunne have givet informationer om producenten eller lignende.

[3] https://www.nia.org/timeline/1840.htm
[4] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405844019359870
[5] http://www.xorex.eu/insulator-electricity/



Fotoet illustrerer hvordan KNK60005X00001 formentligt har været fastgjort til en wire, da den var i brug på Bluie West 3.

KNK6005X00002 – Stik, stikkontakt

På fotoet til venstre ses en Hubbell T-stikkontakt. KNK6005X00002, har formentlig set ud på samme måde da den var i funktion på BW3.

Objektet er en brun, rund T-stikkontakt. Stikkontakten har formentlig en gang været fastgjort til en plade, der har været monteret på i en væg i en af BW3's bygninger. Objektet er et overfladefund og har tydelige spor efter at have ligget på jorden i mange år, hvilket har fået stikkontakten til at rustne.

Det har ikke været muligt fuldstændig at fastslå, om stikkontakten er produceret i USA. Udseendet peger dog i retning af, at det kan være et produkt der udspringer fra virksomheden Hubbell Incorporated.

Amerikaneren Harvey Hubbell startede i 1888 sin virksomhed, Hubbell Incorporated, i Bridgeport, Connecticut. Virksomheden producerede forskellige elektriske apparater, og i 1904 patenterede Hubbell Incorporated den første stikkontakt. I 1916 blev T-stikkontakten patenteret og i løbet af de næste årtier bredte Hubbells stikkontakter sig til hele USA. Omkring 1930 var Hubbells opfindelse USA's standard stikkontakt.[6]

KNK6005X00003 – Kapsel, prop til olietønde

Objektet er en grøn, rund metalkapsel med gevind. Inde i kapslen fremgår teksten,

"USE MONKEY WRENCH, Tri-Sure, REG.U.S PAT. OFF., NEW YORK & CHICAGO, U.S. PATENTS, 1901198, 1982I44, 1982I45, FOREIGN PATS. ISSUED & PEND."

Nærbillede af KNK6005X00003

Kapslen blev anvendt som lukkemekanisme i olietønder og fik navnet "Tri-Sure closure system". Kapslen blev udviklet i USA i starten af 1920'erne af virksomheden American Flange. American Flange blev etableret i 1921 i Chicago og har siden dengang produceret industrielle lukningssystemer og emballage.[7]

På de amerikanske baser ligger der tusindvis af tomme, rustne olietønder. Disse olietønder og særligt deres indehold, olie, har været stærkt medvirkende til at drive baserne under Anden Verdenskrig. Mængden af olietønder, der ligger rundt om i landskabet ved de amerikanske baser, er i dag med til at skabe et indtryk af baserne og deres omfang. Da olietønderne i 1940'erne blev lastet på skibene fra USA, har de hver og en haft en kapsel i toppen magen til KNK6005X00003.

[6] https://web.archive.org/web/20100214071238/http://www.hubbell.com/Investor/History.aspx, set d. 25.02.2021

[7] https://www.tri-sureusa.com/about , set d. 25.11.2020

Artillery Point – Forsvarsposition

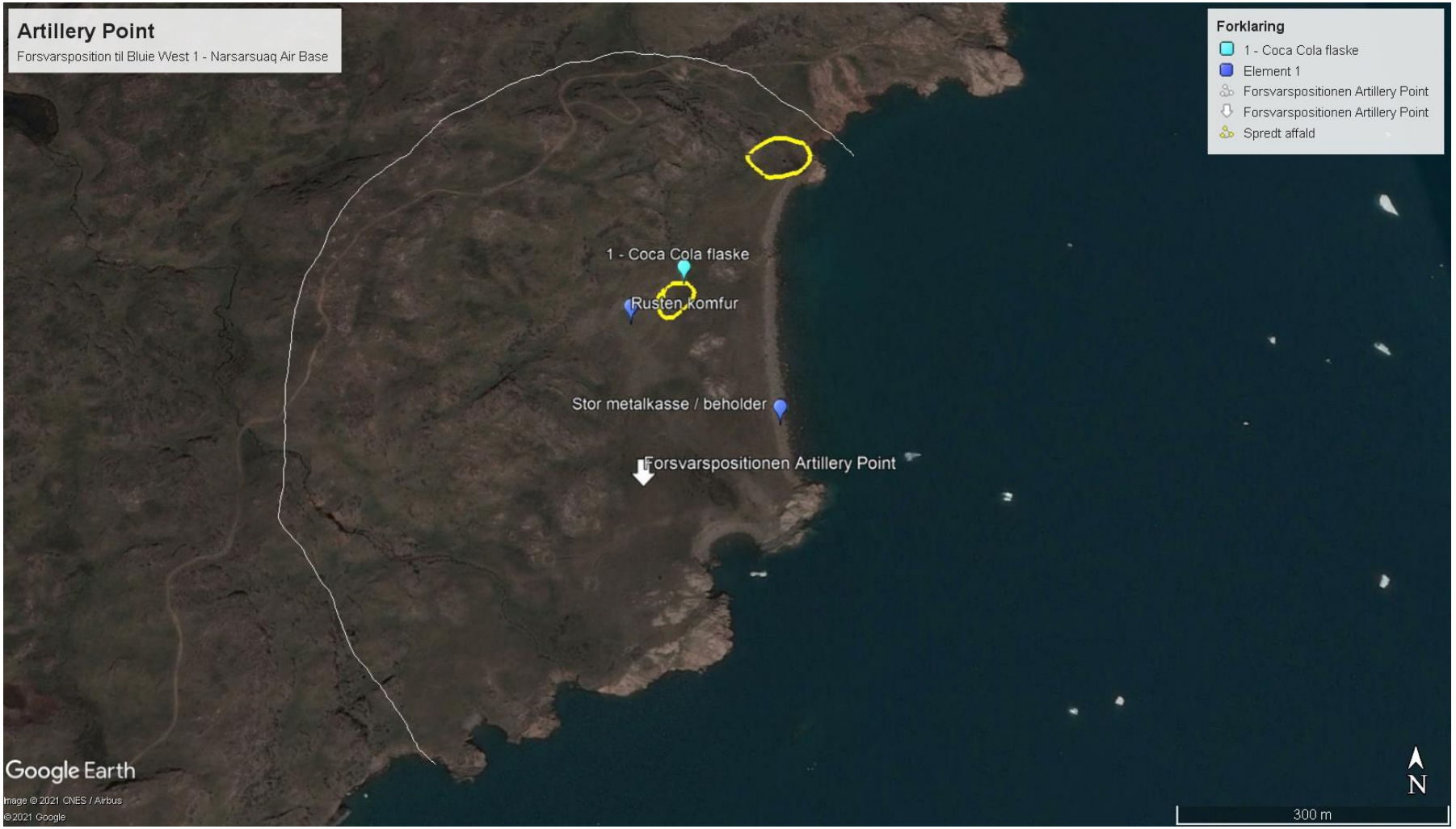
Artillery Point, Nugarssuk, blev oprettet i forbindelse med anlæggelsen af Narsarsuaq Air Base (Bluie West 1) i 1941.[8] Artillery Point er et fremskudt kystforsvar, der er placeret med udsigt over fjorden og dermed indsejlingen til Narsarsuaq. Under Anden Verdenskrig var der opstillet to 155 millimeter batterier, der skulle forsvare Bluie West 1 mod angreb fra havsiden.[9]

Batterierne på Artillery Point har formentlig været af typen 'M2 155mm "Long Tom" Field Gun', som blev produceret til det amerikanske militær og var hyppigt anvendt blandt de allierede under Anden Verdenskrig. Batteriet blev benyttet til kystforsvar, da det havde en rækkevidde på 24 kilometer. Fotoet er kopieret fra http://2iemeguerre.ca/blindes/longtom.htm, set d. 11.03.21

[8] Ancker, Poul E., Narsarsuaq Air Base (B.W. -1), 1941-58, 1993, Artikel udgivet i Tidsskriftet Grønland, s. 152

[9] Ancker, Poul E., Narsarsuaq Air Base (B.W. -1), 1941-58, 1993, Artikel udgivet i Tidsskriftet Grønland, s. 156

Kort over Artillery Point – Forsvarsposition



Figur 2 Luftfoto af forsvarspositionen Artillery Point nær Narsarsuaq med påførte markeringer

Figur 2 viser et luftfoto af forsvarspositionen Artillery Point. Markeringerne er af henholdsvis spredt affald (gul), indsamlede objekter (lyseblå) samt store kulturhistoriske genstande, der ikke blev indsamlet (mørkeblå). Den hvide linje afgrænser omtrent det område hvor forsvarspositionen var placeret i landskabet. Der fremgik ingen dumpe på Artillery Point på tidspunktet for undersøgelsen af forsvarspositionen.

Det spredte affald, med gule markeringer på kortet, viser en jordvold med et betydeligt antal Coca Cola flasker i glas. Den anden markering er placeret i et forholdsvist vådt område, hvor en fordybning fyldt med vand var synlig under besigtigelsen. I fordybningen kunne ses en mængde træ og andet affald, som det ikke var muligt at undersøge nærmere.

KNK6005X00011 blev, som det eneste objekt på Artillery Point, indsamlet blandt de øvrige Coca Cola flasker i jordvolden med den gule markering længst til venstre på kortet.

På stranden fremgik en stor, firkantet metalkasse, der er pindet ud med en mørkeblå markør. Metalkassen var rusten og uden indhold. Der fremfik ingen mærkninger eller tekst, der kan identificere dens oprindelig anvendelse. Det er dog en meget iøjnefaldende kulturhistorisk genstand for Artillery Point, da alle bygninger og øvrigt materiel er fjernet fra stedet. På et af de tilbageværende fundamenter ses den anden mørkeblå markør på kortet. Et komfur, som i tidens løb er rustet.

I forgrunden på fotoet til venstre ses hvad der formodes at være en tidligere skyttestilling, der har været opstillet til at forsvare indsejlingen til Narsarsuaq Air Base (Bluie West 1). På fotoet til højre er den formodede kanonstilling markeret med gule streger

Tabel 2 – Forklaringsoversigt til Figur 2

Kortnr.	KNK nr.	Objekt titel	N	E
1	KNK6005X00011	Flaske, Coca Cola flaske	61.089212°	-45.489851°

Indsamlede objekter

Der var generelt meget få genstande og objekter synlige på Artillery Point, hvilket resulterede i at der blot blev indsamlet et enkelt objekt, den ikoniske grønne Coca Cola flaske, under besigtigelsen af forsvarspositionen. Coca Cola flasken er formentlig det mest genkendelige objekt, set ud fra en bred sammenhæng, der blev indsamlet på de tre baser. På Bluie West 3 og Camp Corbett bærer de indsamlede objekter i høj grad præg af basens funktion. Coca Cola flasken viser derimod på en meget rammene måde, hvilke dagligdags behov der også eksisterede på baserne under Anden Verdenskrig.

Oversigt – Indsamlede objekter

KNK6005X00011 - Flaske, Coca Cola flaske

KNK6005X0011 er det eneste objekt der blev indsamlet på Artillery Point.

KNK6005X00011

Grøn Coca Cola flaske i glas.

Formen på flasken kaldes ”Hobbleskirt” og blev lanceret første gang i 1915. Med tiden er den oprindelige form blevet ændret en anelse, men har bevaret de karakteristiske buede striber.

Coca Cola flaskens farve er, ligesom formen, særegen og hedder ”Georgia green”. Der findes fra perioden, hvor flasken er produceret, tre forskellige farver på Coca Cola flaskerne; en blå, en hvid og en grøn.[10]

På Coca Cola flasken fremgår teksten, ”Coca Cola, TRADE MARK REGISTERED BOTTLE PAT. D-105529, Coca Cola, TRADE MARK REGISTERED MIN. CONTENTS 6-FL OZS.”, som ses rundt om flasken midt for. I bunden af flasken fremgår teksten ”BOSTON, MASS.”

”PAT. D-105529” betyder at flasken er patenteret (PAT.) og designet (D) med nummeret 105529. Flaskens produktions tidspunkt kan identificeres ud fra disse oplysninger og indkredses til perioden 1937-1951. Efter 1951 blev D-nummeret fornyet. På flasken fremgår også nummeret 23 efterfulgt af et rundt symbol og tallet 43. Tallet 43 indikerer at flasken er produceret i 1943.

”BOSTON MASS.” betyder at flaskens indhold blev tappet i byen Boston, Massachusetts.

Coca Cola blev opfundet i 1886 og blev i 1900 solgt over hele USA, for derefter at blive kendt verden over, hvilket denne indsamling også vidner om.[11] På Artillery Point blev flasken indsamlet blandt en stor mængde øvrige Coca Cola flasker, heriblandt både hvide og grønne, hvorfra de fleste dog var ødelagte.

[10] https://www.coca-colacompany.com/company/history/the-history-of-the-coca-cola-contour-bottle#, set d. 02.02.21
[11] https://www.coca-colacompany.com/company/history/the-history-of-the-coca-cola-contour-bottle#, set d. 24.02.21

En udviklingslinje for udseendet på Coca Cola flasker fra 1899-1994. Fotoet er kopieret fra https://thedieline.com/blog/2009/11/17/the-evolution-of-the-coca-cola-contour-bottle.html Set d. 29.01.2021

Camp Corbett – Radiostation

Camp Corbett blev anlagt i samme periode som anlæggelsen af Bluie West 1 – Narsarsuaq Air Base, der blev påbegyndt i 1941. Camp Corbett blev oprettet som en radiostation i området Kiattuut, der er beliggende på den modsatte side af elven ved Narsarsuaq, Bluie West 1. De to lokationer var forbundet af en kabelbane, der gik hen over elven.[12] Det er usikkert om Camp Corbett var i funktion helt frem til 1958, da de sidste amerikanere forlod Bluie West 1. Radiostationen blev opkaldt efter en soldat ved navn Corbett, der omkom i en ulykke på radiostationen.

[12] Guldager, Ole, *Træk af Narsarsuaqs historie*, 1999, artikel udgivet i Tidsskriftet Grønland, 4. udgave, 2. artikel, s. 164-168

Kort – Camp Corbett

Figur 3 Luftfoto over radiostationen Camp Corbett med påførte markeringer

På figur 3 fremgår tre røde markeringer af dumpe, som blev undersøgte under besigtigelsen af Camp Corbett. På den største af de tre dumpe blev flere af objekterne fra radiostationen indsamlet. De indsamlede objekter er pindet ud med lyseblå markører på kortet. Det var overvejende elektronisk udstyr som optrådte på dumpene, hvilket ligeledes gjorde sig gældende på Bluie West 3. Det har efterfølgende været muligt at identificere flere af objekternes oprindelse og produktion til USA, hvilket underbygger amerikanernes tilstedeværelse samt at det fortsat i dag er muligt at finde spor fra deres tid på basen.

Camp Corbett har siden 1980'erne været beboet af 2 generationer af fåreholdere. Fåreholdernes beboelse og øvrige bygninger er markeret med grønt på kortet. Det orange område er radiostationens gamle "masteskov", hvorfra der i dag fortsat fremgår et stort antal træmaster. Området bliver i dag anvendt som græsningareal for fårehold.

En stor væltet mast, markeret med mørkeblå på kortet, er en anseelig kulturhistorisk genstand på Camp Corbett. Masten strækker sig omkring 185 meter langs jorden og er den eneste genstand af den type på basen.

Tabel 3 – Forklaringsoversigt til Figur 3

Kortnr.	KNK nr.	Objekt titel	N	E
1	KNK6005X00012	Antenne	61.177769°	-45.430263°
2	KNK6005X00013	Tallerkenskår	61.177075°	-45.431683°
3	KNK6005X00014	Split, metalspilt, 3 stk	61.177585°	-45.429932°
4	KNK6005X00015	Tube, silikonetube	61.181321°	-45.423924°
5	KNK6005X00016	Isolator, porcelænsisolator	61.181109°	-45.424444°
6	KNK6005X00017	Måleinstrument	61.180961°	-45.424015°
7	KNK6005X00018	Gaffel	61.176935°	-45.431337°

Indsamlede objekter

På Camp Corbett blev der under besigtigelsen indsamlet 9 objekter fordelt på 7 KNK-objektnumre.

Ligesom på de to øvrige baser var det intentionen at indsamle objekter kan repræsentere- og give et indblik i amerikanernes tid på basen. Særligt KNK6005X00012, Antenne, og KNK6005X00016, Isolator, vidner om Camp Corbetts funktion som radiostation for Bluie West 1. Hertil blev dagligdags genstande som skåret af en tallerken og en gaffel indsamlet. De objekter der optrådte på baserne, varierede mellem at være relateret til basens funktion og til hvad enhver person måtte have brug for af remedier for at kunne leve og have en hverdag. De to ting kombineret giver ikke blot en forståelse

for tiden hvor basen var aktiv, men også for de personer der var på basen, både i forhold til deres professionelle tilstedeværelse og deres private liv og behov.

Oversigt – Indsamlede objekter

KNK6005X00012, Antenne

KNK6005X00013, Tallerkenskår, porcelænsskår

KNK6005X00014, Split, metalspilt, 3 stk

KNK6005X00015, Tube, silikonetube

KNK6005X00016, Isolator, porcelænsisolator

KNK6005X00017, Måleinstrument

KNK6005X00018, Gaffel

Samlet oversigt over de indsamlede objekter fra Camp Corbett eksklusiv KNK6005X00012.

KNK6005X00012 – Antenne

Objektet er en grøn antenne, der er beregnet til at blive monteret på jorden. Antennen har oprindeligt haft en top med 12 antennearme, formet som en cirkel. Den nedre del af antennen har været en kegleform dannet ud af 12 antennearme, hvorfra blot en arm er at se på objektet i dag. I bunden af antennen ses et håndtag, som har været anvendt til at spænde beslaget, der ville have siddet i bunden af antennes cylinderformede stang.

På objektet fremgår et sort beslag med teksten "*U.S PROPERTY, ANTENNA AT-197/GR, SERIAL NO. 7583, AF 33(038) -19516, COLLINS RADIO COMPANY*".

Objektet, KNK6005X00012, Antenne, er indsamlet på basen Camp Corbett. Det var deltagere fra NIRAS og Forsvarsministeriets Ejendomsstyrelse der opdagede objektet og dens position, hvorefter antennen blev indsamlet og registeret af NKA (Fotoet er kopieret fra https://radionerds.com/index.php/AT-197 - set d. 27.01.21) Til venstre ses en komplet udgave af samme type antenne som KNK6005X00012, der fremgår på fotoet til højre.

Antennen har været anvendt til at kommunikere fra jord til luft. Den er designet til at modtage og afsende signaler i samspil med en radiomodtager/afsender. Derudover har antennen kunne anvendes som vejviser og er designet med omnidirektionelle egenskaber i forhold til udstråling- og afsendelse af signaler.[13]

[13] https://www.valcommfg.ca/at-197gr - set d. 27.01.21

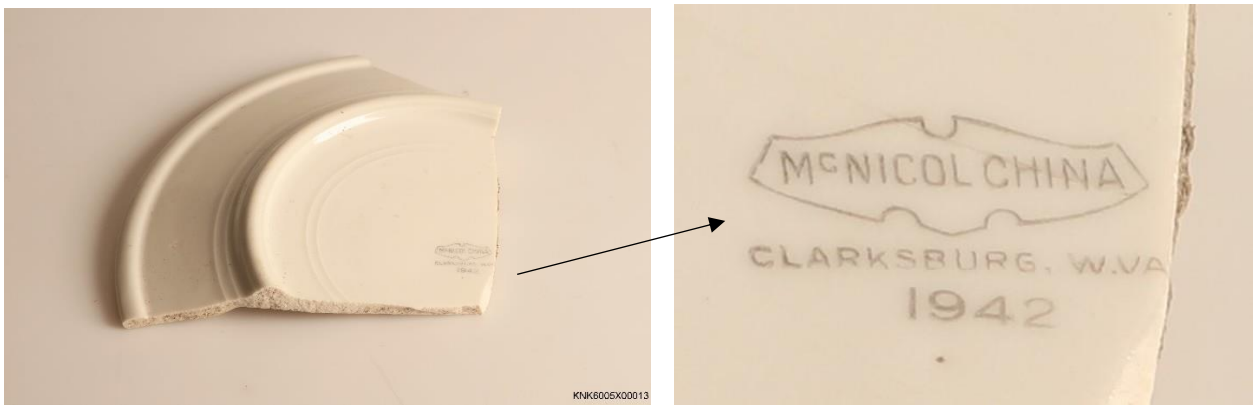
Den historiske baggrund for objektet begynder med Collins Radio Company, der blev grundlagt i 1931 af amerikaneren Arthur Andrew Collins fra byen Cedar Rapids, Iowa.[14] Collins beskæftigede sig med produktion af radio- og kommunikationsudstyr. Under Anden Verdenskrig blev virksomheden omstruktureret og producerede udelukkende sine produkter til brug i krigen.[15] Flere faktorer indikerer dermed, at antennen med stor sandsynlighed blev fragtet til Grønland af amerikanerne under Anden Verdenskrig. Beslaget på antennen beskriver, at det er det amerikanske militærs ejendom "U.S. PROPERTY". Samtidig har en undersøgelse af virksomheden, Collins Radio Company, givet fakta om årstal og historisk kontekst, og det er dermed plausibelt at netop dette objekt stammer fra amerikanernes tid på Camp Corbett.

KNK6005X00013 – Tallerkenskår, porcelænsskår

Objektet er et hvidt tallerkenskår i porcelæn.

På bagsiden af tallerkenen fremgår et stempel med teksten "McNICOL CHINA, CLARKSBURG, W.VA, 1942". Det vurderes ud fra dette mærke, at objektet med stor sandsynlighed er bragt til Camp Corbett af amerikanerne under Anden Verdenskrig.

Årstallet, 1942, får objektet til tidsmæssigt at falde ind under perioden med amerikanernes tilstedeværelse i Grønland. Derudover fortæller mærket, at objektet er produceret på en amerikansk virksomhed.



Daniel E. McNicol overtog I 1892 en porcelænsfabrik fra sin far, John McNicol, der indtil da havde drevet virksomheden sammen med sine brødre.[16] I 1914 udvidede D. E. McNicol sin virksomhed med en ny fabrik i Clarksburg, West Virginia.

[14] Barbrand, Ken, The First 50 Years, A History of Collins Radio Company and the Collins Divisions of Rockwell International, Stamats Communications, 1983, s. 1
[15] Barbrand, Ken, The First 50 Years, A History of Collins Radio Company and the Collins Divisions of Rockwell International, Stamats Communications, 1983, s. 41-42
[16] http://www.onlinebiographies.info/oh/colum/mcnicol-pottery.htm - set d. 29.01.2021

Det er på denne fabrik, at KNK6005X00013 formentlig er produceret i 1942. D. E. McNicols porcelænsfabrikker eksisterede fra 1892-1954[17] *Fotoet er kopieret fra https://carrchinacompany.com/dig5-mcnicol.html*, set d. 28.01.2021

De indsamlede objekter vil i fremtiden kunne understøtte formidlingen af de amerikanske baser i Grønland. Objekterne repræsenterer forskellige nuancer og vinkler der både omhandler basernes funktion, tid, hverdagslivet og ikke mindst det militære aspekt, der under Anden Verdenskrig var allestedsnærværende.

Amerikanske baser i Sydgrønland i dag

Afslutningsvist vil de tre amerikanske baser, Bluie West 3, Artillery Point og Camp Corbett, blive beskrevet ud fra en nutidig kontekst. Hvordan ser der ud på baserne? Hvad har man at gøre med i dag efter så mange år? På de tre undersøgte baser var det er langt fra som at træde ind en tidslomme. Selvom det væsentlige under hele undersøgelsen var det historiske aspekt samt at dokumentere de kulturhistoriske levn fra amerikanernes tid på baserne, så har tiden unægtelig sat sit præg.

Særligt Bluie West 3 og Camp Corbett har undergået mange forandringer gennem årtierne siden amerikanerne forlod baserne i 1950'erne. De oprindelige bygninger, der blev opført af amerikanerne, var stort set væk. De personer, virksomheder og øvrige som efterfølgende har overtaget brugen af stederne har naturligt nok sat deres præg, og de amerikanske præg er sideløbende forsvundet lige så stille. Ved at sammenholde fotos, tegninger, litteratur og en god forestillingsevne, var det dog stadig muligt at få et godt indtryk af hvordan både Bluie West 3 og Camp Corbett formentlig havde set ud under Anden Verdenskrig. Det var særligt på dumpene, at de håndgribelige amerikanske levn fremgik. Den største af dumpene på Bluie West 3 fremstod som en tidslinje, hvor amerikanske effekter var placeret tættest vandkanten, presset frem af efterfølgende årtiers affald og kasserede dele. Bluie West 3 og Camp Corbett fungerede begge som radiostationer under Anden Verdenskrig, hvilket dumpene på baserne bar præg af. Der fremgik store mængder elektronik- og radioudstyr,

[17] https://www.carnegie.lib.oh.us/1860-%201869 - 29.01.2021

hvilket også ses afspejlet i de objekter der blev indsamlet fra de to lokationer. Et andet tydeligt tegn, er de tilbageværende træmaster, der i høj grad vidner om basernes funktion som radiostationer.

Begge baser bliver anvendt til andre formål i dag – Bluie West 3 administreres af Tele Post og Camp Corbetts område anvendes til fåreavl. Det er dermed ikke Anden Verdenskrig og amerikanernes tilstedeværelse i Grønland, der som det første springer i øjnene ved et besøg. Det kræver at der kigges grundigt efter.

Artillery Point adskiller sig derimod fra de to øvrige baser. Området er uden synlige bygninger, men der fremgår adskillige fundamenter, jordvolde, konstruerede fordybninger og forsvarspositioner bygget i sten. Artillery Point fungerede som en forsvarsposition for lufthavnen i Narsarsuaq (Bluie West 1). Det er er i dag et unikt kulturmiljø, da det fremstår stort set uberørt. De bygninger og det materiale der blev efterladt af amerikanerne efter krigen, har med tiden fundet anvendelse andre steder. Derudover er området ikke blevet anvendt til andet end græsningareal, hvilket indkapsler Artillery Point og gør at de konstruktioner, bygninger og det vejnet der blev bygget under Anden Verdenskrig er meget synlige i dag.

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