



According to former sysselrådsmedlem Kristoffer Klemann was this water pitcher filled with ice before the meeting began:
 "If the meeting was nervous magistrate so s Temmen came to quiver, could just stand up and take a sip of water."

Helidgis is minutes from Sysselrådets meetings well preserved in a range bound protocols. These protocols are now available on Nunatta Katersugaasivia Alla-gaateqarfialu / Greenland National Museum and archive, but before they were sent off to Nuuk, the museum has made copies, so it is still possible to read about contemporary administrative system.

The protocol can include read ,:

- That in 1927 with the proposal to set up training in leather processing - Colony manager meant for the women were about to forget this.
- That fishermen from Ilulissat and Suko made fishing effort for halibut in 1928 - the 1930th
- That in 1934 allocates 50 kr. For digging wells by sample.
- That in 1935 was the proposal to build a prison for 1,000 kr.
- That in 1937 came with the proposal to establish a museum and a newspaper in the city.
- The meeting in 1940 was canceled due to the outbreak of war.
- That in 1947 moved "depot" Otto's Harbour to Kullorsuaq.
- That in 1948 that all egg collecting the mountains cease on June 30 and that within 1 km. from outer nesting place must not loosen shot during the breeding season.
- That in 1949 discussed the police should be introduced in Upernavik.
- That in 1950 discussed the killing of eg Uluaa and Kullorsuaq.

Syssel Council Chamber



In 1925 it was decided by the Board of Greenland, to the administrative system should be changed. A district councils should now be set up in each colony district. The Council consisted of provincial council members, municipal council presidents from the six municipalities that Upernavik with elders and colonial administrator may, by virtue of his office was chairman of the Council and also certain officials. The first Sysselrådsformand was CE Lembcke-Otto, who took the initiative to the old church, which they had just stopped use in 1925, should be arranged as Sysselrådssal. The old church was for the first time used as Sysselrådssal in 1929. Until 1951 held the annual meeting in June, but the difficulties of assembling all the members from Southern Upernavik in the south to Kraul Harbour in the north, did it often was necessary to hold extraordinary meetings in March-April.

Sysselrådets powers gave it the right to examine the cases that dealt, inter alia, old age benefits, disability benefits, husbygningslån and help for starting cat-chers, so they could buy a rifle.

In addition, elected that members from the council to the health commission change committee, school commission, cemetery committee Committee on Construction, etc.

When Sysselrådssalen was abandoned in 1951, one of the Board members, Andreas Lund Drosvad, a museum in the old church. He had through his many years in the sample collected many items that were the core of the museum's collections. At Lund Drosvad's departure to Denmark in 1955 went the museum never stopped halt.

In the late 60s came again new life into the museum, as the National Museum of Denmark issued more researchers to collect cultural material from Upernavik area. One of the broadcast was eskimologist Keld Hansen, among others was responsible for the rescue of objects from the settlement Qattarmiut. The objects came immediately after registration, to be part of the museum's collections.

The framework for the museum was still the old church - and thus it was only in 1997 after restoration, the other buildings were being used as showrooms. The old church was originally built in 1839 and in 1882 was extended with a church tower.



Andreas Lund Drosvad called Suko, was the man who introduced the yarn catch of beluga whales in Upernavik Municipality. In the sample he caught in the period 1925 to 1955 a total of 4,999 belugas at the so-called drivfangst. Suko also served as a Circuit Judge and trade manager.



Member of Sysselrådet from 1934 to 1951.
Holger Blicher Nielsen worked partly as an assistant in the sample and as Colony Manager in Upernavik in the years from 1926 to 1939.
Member of Sysselrådet in the periods 1927 - 1929, 1933 - 1936 and the 1939th



As Upernavik District Medical Dr. Bjarnow member of Sysselrådet 1933-1941.



CE Lembcke-Otto came to Upernavik in 1909 and worked until 1912 as Assistant from 1912 to 1914 he was manager of the plant sample. He came in 1924 back to the district, this time as a colony manager in Upernavik, where he served as such until he was retired in 1932. During the return journey with the ship "seal" perished together with his wife and daughter.

Member of Sysselrådet 1927-1932.



Jonas Christiansen - great hunter from sample. A man who through a lifetime piece of date for his people. Member of Sysselrådet 1927-1931.

Furniture: Tables, cupboards and the President's chair are all made of the Greenland carpenter Hans Jorgensen. Concession at 400 kr. To this carpentry work was approved by Sysselrådet June 14, 1928.

Chandeliers, ashtrays and matches holders are made of Johannes Morch originally trained gunsmith. Brass to the objects he has received from the Swedish ship "Bele", which in 1921 ran aground near Southern Upernavik.

Foreign The book, which had its own drawer in one of Hans Jorgensen's creation, was used as a guest book for Sysselrådet. Names like Peter Freuchen, Th. Stauning and Aage Gitz-Johansen is to find among the guests. After Sysselrådets solution surpassed foreign book to the museum, which then used it as a guestbook.