**Content of today’s lecture**

1. **1st half:**
   - Development of Arctic whaling
     - Why whaling? Markets and motives
     - The roots of Arctic whaling
     - Development of land-based whaling on Svalbard
     - Technology and methods

2. **2nd half:**
   - The expansion of the whaling industry
     - Transition to open sea whaling
     - Sealing in the West Ice
     - A sustainable resource exploitation?

**Problem:**
- Why and how did the industry develop?
- What were the impacts on Svalbard?
The roots of Arctic whaling

- Why whaling? Demand for oil and fats in a growing urban population
- The Basque whaling culture
- Basque whaling at Labrador developed from the 1520s
- Decrease in whale oil imports to Europe in the 1580s. Search for new grounds
- The Arctic expeditions around 1600 revealed new resources

The prey: Bowhead whale

- The Bowhead or Greenland whale (Balaena mysticetus) is an Arctic species of baleen or right whales
- Grown animals can be 18-20 meters long and weigh up to 100 tons
- An "ideal" prey for the whalers
  - Two populations hunted before 1800: North Atlantic and Davis Strait
  - Migration in spring from South Greenland to Svalbard; back in autumn
  - Only blubber and baleen were exploited commercially, not the whale meat

The company period

- Trial expeditions from 1604 (Bjørnøya); whaling at Spitsbergen from 1611
- Restricted whaling: "The Muscovy Company" (England) and "Noordsche Compagnie" (Netherlands)
- Rivalry and conflicts until 1618; thereafter peaceful coexistence
- The Dutch settled in the northwest, the British on the west coast of Spitsbergen
- Also Spanish, French, Danish, Norwegian and German whalers participated
Whaling technology

- Basque technology: harpooning from small boats, processing on-shore
- The whale was towed to shore and flensed at the beach
- The blubber was stripped off, cut into small pieces and melted to train-oil.
- The oil was cooled, cleaned and filled on casks
- Applications of oil: lighting, lubrication, soap making etc.
- No commercial market for whalemeat

Contemporary illustrations

From land to open sea

- Expansion in the 1640s; monopolies fell
- Crowded hunting grounds, possibly also ice problems (colder climate)
- “Pelagic” (open sea) hunting and processing methods developed after 1650
- Significant expansion of hunting area; Svalbard became less important
- “Smeerenburg city” – myths and reality
Sealing at Svalbard and in the West Ice

- Traditional sealing and walrus hunting in Europe
- Seals and walruses in the 17th century
- Svalbard activity
- The development of large scale Arctic sealing in the 18th century; the West Ice
- Hooded and Harp seals; technology and catching methods
- Whaling and sealing compared: were the differences big?
- Development of sealing – long lines

Summing up: Whaling in perspective

- Economic perspectives
  - Supply and demand: expanding markets
  - Whaling was a “lottery”
  - A capitalist industry?
- Political and cultural implications
  - Jurisdiction, sovereignty, regulation
  - Inclusion of Svalbard into the known world
- Ecological consequences
  - Sustainable harvest before 1640
  - Pressure on stocks around 1700; collapse before 1850
  - Ecological “side effects”: implications for the ecosystem?