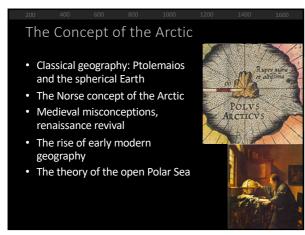


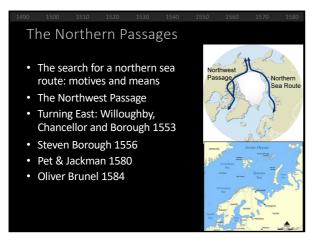
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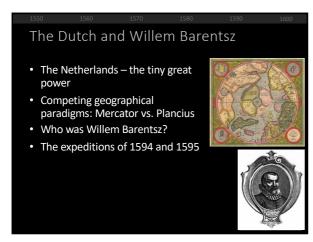
Content of today's lecture 1st half: • Early exploration of the Arctic — Concepts of the Arctic geography — The search for a northern passage to Asia • The Discovery of Svalbard — Barentsz' last voyage 1596–97 2nd half: • Was Barentsz the first visitor? — Alternative hypotheses on the discovery of Svalbard Problem: • Which were the driving forces behind the exploration of the European Arctic? • Who discovered Svalbard, and when?

2









The Discovery of Svalbard

- 1596: Barentsz goes north again
- Historical sources: De Veer (1598) and Gerritsz (1613)
- The discovery of Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen in June 1596
- Barentsz parts with Rijp at Bjørnøya and goes east
- In well-known waters: Novaya Zemlya



7

Shipwreck and wintering

- Heemskerk, Barentsz and 15 men
- 27 August: Stuck in the ice at Ijshaven (76° N)
- Medio September: ready for spending the winter in "Het behouden huis"
- Life during the Polar Night
- 13 June '97: Starting for home





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The long voyage home





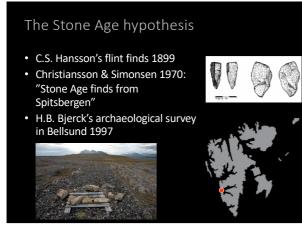


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11

Discovery: Alternative hypotheses A Stone Age settlement on Svalbard? The "Viking" hypothesis: Svalbard discovered in 1194? Russian pomors: hunting and trapping in the 16th century?

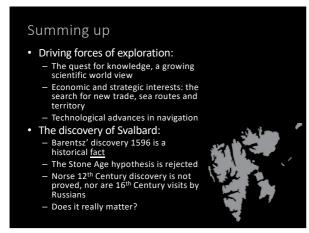


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The «Viking» hypothesis Icelandic annals: "Svalbard found" 1194 13th century sailing descriptions: "Svalbard north in the sea" Svalbard in the mythical sagas ... but what was "Svalbard" (= the cold coast?) No archaeological evidence

14

The Pomor hypothesis Russian pomors: hunting and trapping before Barentsz? Oral traditions; historical sources Dendro-chronological analysis Artefacts, inscriptions Topographical analysis



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