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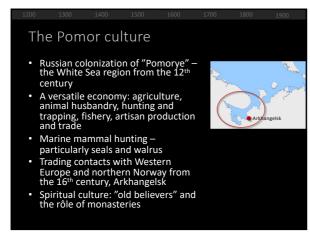
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Content of today's lecture 1st half: • The Russian hunters - Pomors - the cultural background - Development on Svalbard - The structure of Russian hunting and trapping - Why did the activity stop? 2nd half: • Norwegian hunting and trapping - A troublesome start of Norwegian trapping - Winterers and "small-trappers" - Specialization and variation - Hunters and trappers in the 20th century Problem: • Economic and ecological impacts of trapping?

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Structure of pomor trapping Organization: outfitters, "kormschiks" and crews The system of main stations (stanki) and huts (izbushki): The distribution of activity Varied resource exploitation: marine mammals, fur animals, seabirds, eggs ... Development of the Pomor activity – why did it stop? Competition or erosion? Depletion of stocks? Structural changes in Pomor economy?

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Arrival of the Norwegians

- Norwegian Arctic whaling and sealing
- The advent of North Norway: Hammerfest and royal privileges 1789
- Cooperation with Russians: the first attempts on Spitsbergen in the 1790s
- Development of the Arctic trade 1820–60
 - Hammerfest as the leading Arctic port
 Tromsø joins in; the economic
 importance
 Summer and winter expeditions:
 economic adaptation to regional
 economy

 - The dangers of hunting and trapping on Svalbard; fatalities during wintering



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The golden age of sealing

- Expansion of the Arctic trade from 1860: the exploitation of "new" sealing grounds
- Sealing from Northern and Southern Norway: similarities and differences
- Arctic skippers: explorers and experts. The construction of "modern" heroes
- West Ice, East Ice and North Ice: economic importance of Svalbard in the 19th and 20th centuries





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The revival of trapping

- Renewed interest in hunting and trapping on Svalbard in the 1890s
- Structural changes:

 - Smaller wintering parties, usually 3–4 people
 Outfitters and individual "entrepreneurs": the division of Svalbard into hunting terrains

 — Svalbard, Greenland and Jan Mayen
- The organization of trapping expeditions
 - $\,-\,$ Outfitting: supplies and equipment

 - Beg, steal or borrow: building traditions

 Managing through the year: work
 processes



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Trappers – who were they?

- Recruitment to hunting and trapping
- 60 % of the trappers 1895–1945 spent only <u>one</u> season on Svalbard
 The "professional" trappers: only a handful
- It's a man's world or isn't it? Masculine ideals and anti-modern heroes
- Conflict of interests: wintering trappers, "small-hunters", tourists and mining companies
- The decline of hunting and trapping after World War II



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Significance and impacts

- Hunting and trapping on Svalbard was of very modest economic importance to the nations and regions involved
- A continuous problem: too many hunters, too little game; little regulation
- Wintering trappers alone did not deplete the stocks of game, but the total hunting pressure over time was too high
- Hunting and trapping had a certain cultural impact, in northern Russia and particularly in early 20th Century Norway (and on Svalbard, of course)





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