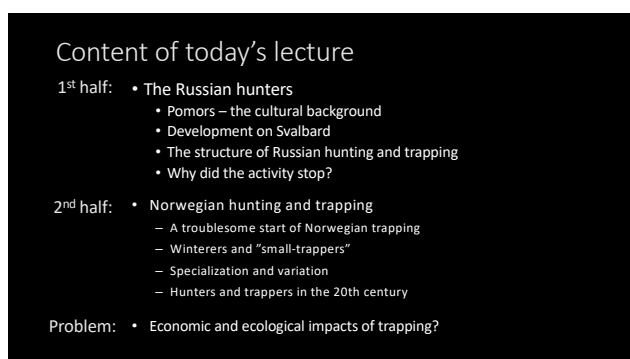
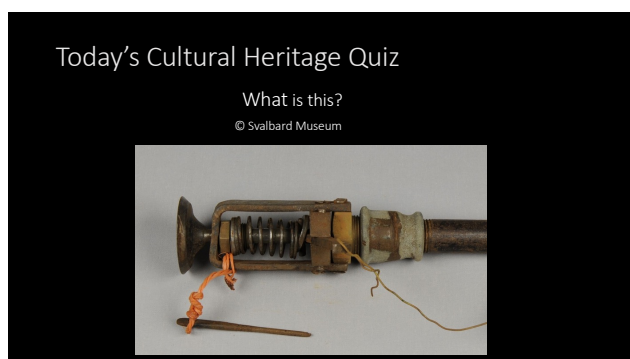


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3

The Pomor culture

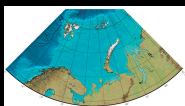
- Russian colonization of "Pomor'ye" – the White Sea region from the 12th century
- A versatile economy: agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting and trapping, fishery, artisan production and trade
- Marine mammal hunting – particularly seals and walrus
- Trading contacts with Western Europe and northern Norway from the 16th century, Arkhangelsk
- Spiritual culture: "old believers" and the rôle of monasteries



4

Pomors on Svalbard



- Pomor expansion in the Arctic: Pechora, Kara Sea, Novaya Zemlya – and Svalbard
- When and how did the pomors arrive?
 - Vadim Starkov: before 1550
 - Marek Jasinski & al.: around 1650
 - Tora Hultgreen: after 1700
- Grumant – the origin of a place name
- Summer expeditions
- Wintering teams: extensive and intensive resource exploitation
- The 4 "Robinsons" on Edgeøya 1743–49



5

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?

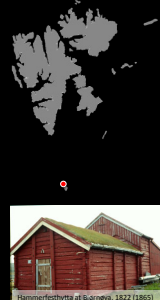
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15 minutes break

7

Arrival of the Norwegians

- Norwegian Arctic whaling and sealing
- The advent of North Norway: Hammerfest with royal trading 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



8

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



9

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



10

Trappers – who were they?

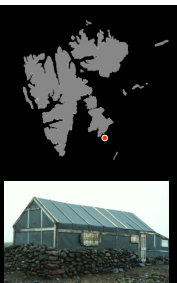
- Recruitment to hunting and trapping
- 60 % of the trappers 1895–1945 spent only one season on Svalbard
- The “professional” trappers: only a handful
- It’s a man’s world – or isn’t it? Masculine ideals and anti-modern heroes
- Conflict of interests: wintering trappers, “small-hunters”, tourists and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



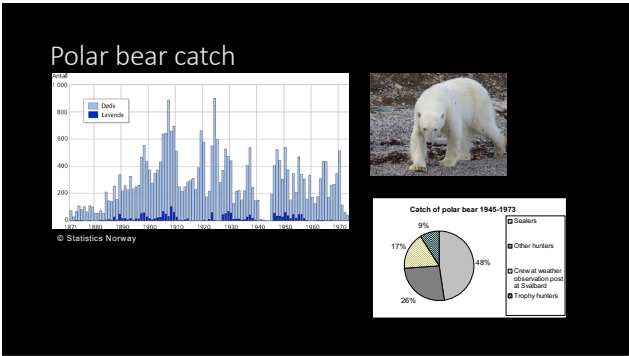
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Significance and impacts

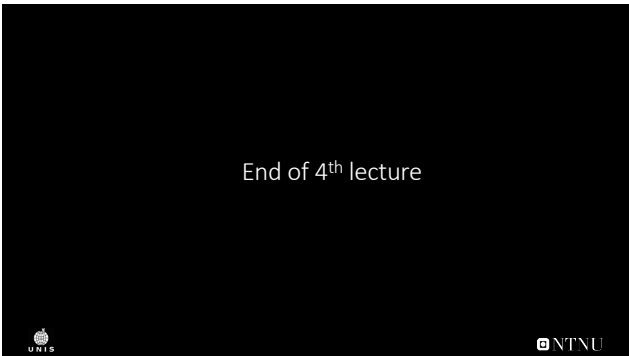
- Hunting and trapping on Svalbard was of very modest economic importance to the nations and regions involved
- A continuous problem: too many hunters, too little game; little regulation
- Wintering trappers alone did not deplete the stocks of game, but the total hunting pressure over time was too high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



12



13



16
