

Acknowledgements and future directions

Capelotti: It has been a true pleasure to join with all of you here in Oslo, and I would be remiss if I did not Dr. Leah Devlin for all of her tremendous assistance in both helping with getting our students here and in helping to document both the workshop and our various visits around Oslo. Also, Ms. Eva Klein at Penn State worked with me for several months in sorting through travel and logistical arrangements, as did Ms. Isabel Isabel Mäntylä here at the amazing Thon Hotel Opera.

As you witnessed, our students worked diligently to prepare their posters and talks here in Oslo, and through that work they provided an excellent insight into the difficulties of toponymic research. These are undergraduate students, of course, so they did this work in addition to taking three or four other courses and working jobs as well. But as you saw, they each spent months working on just one place name. So if you're really going to try and nail down these place names, the names themselves generally sort themselves out. But all of the historical connections do not. That is what takes all of the work.

Wråkberg: It might prove useful to approach Norsk Polarinstitutt on the subject of hosting such a place names database.

Barr: If it were called "Historic Place Names of Franz Josef Land," and limited to the pre-1930 names, or the 1873-1905 names. The Soviet claim can be traced to 1926, but Norway contested it on account of all of their walrus expeditions, so there wasn't a sort of "Now it's Soviet." It was a more gradual process.

Forsberg: That is a suggestion of genius, given the politics around the whole of the Russian Arctic now. The historical line is very simple to draw. Komsomolsk Island in 1931 is the first Soviet name attached to any point in Franz Josef Land. All of the names prior to that, including Sedov's names, can be included in a 'historic place names' project. 1930, then, would be the perfect division between pre-Soviet and post-Soviet names.

Elzinga: So, in other words, this would be all of the names up until the Second International Polar Year.

Forsberg: Yes. Also, in this regard, I would like to mention a new book by Marlene Laruelle, *Russia's Arctic Strategies and the Future of the Far North* (Routledge 2014), which points out that the Arctic is the core of the money for Russia. The problem for Russia today is that the infrastructure of oil and gas and mining is

very, very old, goes back in some cases to the 1950s. They need to make some major investments, and they need technology, from Norway, from Sweden, from the U.S., from Germany, to be able to explore and exploit these resources. So right now they are in somewhat of a shaky position with regard to the current political impasse, since they cannot get access to the technology they require.

- Capelotti: And Anders, do you know the status of any papers that might remain from Salomon Andrée's brother Ernst, who provides such a great link between Sweden and the United States in his interactions with Evelyn Briggs Baldwin?
- Larsson: Ernst's home was burned in 1907, I believe, but what I do not know is whether his personal papers were destroyed in the fire. And this would be a great shame, as Ernst has contacts, with his brother, of course, but also with Baldwin, with Wellman, with Nathorst. These would be critical for the study of the history of polar research both in Sweden and abroad. It is very very sad that nothing has been found of these materials.
- Capelotti: Ernest was really the center of gravity of the American relationship with Sweden at the turn of the century and especially as it concerned the exploration of Franz Josef Land and, as Magnus has pointed out, it is very likely that Baldwin named Matilda Island in Franz Josef Land after Ernst's wife. Was Ernst still alive when his brother was found?
- Larsson: No. He passed away in 1925. But, already in 1913, Ernst made a donation to the Royal Library in Stockholm of his brother's expedition papers, about four or five boxes. This is mainly correspondence related to the expedition.
- Capelotti: So the notes from Baldwin to Andrée come from this collection?
- Larson: No, those are from the Grenna Museum. The whole archive from the Andrée expedition is fragmented, with the boxes at the Royal Library, some materials in Grenna, and other materials in private hands. There are very significant private collections in Sweden, one in particular, that contain archival materials and also photographs, objects, diaries, and books.
- Wråkberg: Do you know if any of these contain materials from Jonas Stadling? We have had collaborations with the North-Eastern Federal University in Yakutsk, and Stadling's name has come up in those interactions. It is another line in this area of inquiry of the power of being the one to find Andrée and its interrelationship with the press.

- Larsson: The repositories from Jonas Stadling are in the town Östersund, located in the region of Jämtland, northern Sweden. The Stadling material is divided between the Regional archive in Östersund (Landsarkivet) and the museum Jamtli (former regional museum of Jämtland). Stadling's letters, manuscripts and diaries are kept in Landsarkivet, his photographs and his extensive library are kept in Jamtli. When I was there last November I found an hitherto (I think) unpublished photo of the *Fram* at Dansköya in August 1896 among many other interesting photos from Stadling's stay with Andrée. There is also material from his travels in Siberia. We went through the Spitsbergen photos. He is a fascinating individual, in several ways. Stadling (1847-1935) covered the 1897 launch of Andrée's balloon from Spitsbergen for *Aftonbladet*, and later led a search for the lost expedition through northern Siberia and the Lena Delta (see: "The People at the Top of the World: A Tour through Siberia in search of Andrée," by Jonas Stadling. 1901. *The Century Magazine* 61 (511-520)). Andrée even writes in a letter from Danskoya: 'Today Stadling turned up, but we really don't know what to do with him. Where is he going to live?' Stadling's relationship with Andrée is complicated, and if you look in the archives in Östersund there are a few letters from Andrée to Stadling, five or six, very very short, and very very formal, no fraternity at all. And in his diaries, Stadling writes that he felt very uncomfortable covering the Andrée expedition. He lived apart from the expedition, and was not invited to dinners, as examples. Yet he then travels thousands of miles through Siberia in search of Andrée, even though his relationship with Andrée was not that deep, I think. One thing we do know is that he was very interested in shamanism, and studied it in Siberia and later published on it.
- Forsberg: Another key figure, this from the Norwegians side, to search for interesting information about both Wellman and Baldwin, is Carl Christensen. He was in Tromsø as a teacher, and between 1901-1902 he moves to Stavanger, and years later he writes a memoir, called *Livserindringer* (1920). If there is an archive of his materials somewhere in Norway that could open a lot of interesting lines of research on the Americans, because we know from newspaper articles that he is corresponding with both Wellman and Baldwin. I don't know that such an archive exists.
- Barr: I will see what I can find on this.
- Capelotti: Probably a good way to bring this all to a close and tie this all together if the discovery made by Magnus and Anders that, when Evelyn Briggs Baldwin was at Danskoya about ten days after the launch of Andrée's balloon, the German writer Max Wiskott writes that 'the American Baldwin wants to take the entire Andrée balloon shed home with him to the United States.' And of course the greatest

irony is, that when Baldwin returns to the U.S. and is on a lecture tour, he tries to sell a lecture tour in the United States of Andrée, to an American lecture tour promoter, even though, unbeknownst to Baldwin, of course, Andrée is already dead.