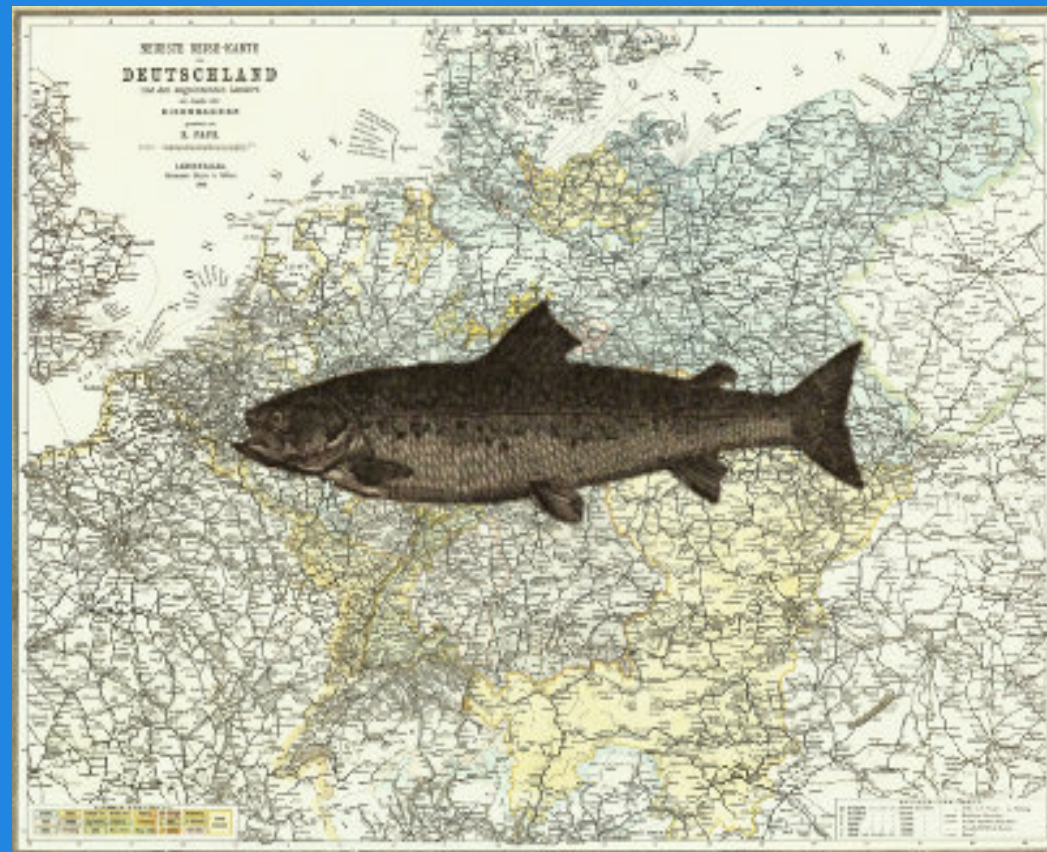


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Fresh fish consumption in Europe rose markedly in the latter half of the 19th century, driven by transportation advances that enabled the rapid distribution of uncured fish over long distances. This shift fostered an integrated European market, where consumer demand was no longer limited by geographic proximity. Rising consumer awareness of quality and variety prompted the fishing industry to adapt, balancing mass production of nutritious species with the selective targeting of luxury fish for affluent markets. This presentation focuses on salmon—long prized across north-western and central Europe—as a case study in the cross-border trade of high-value fresh fish. Tracing the 19th-century salmon trade allows to map the expansion of fresh fish consumption and to explore the concept of conspicuous marine consumption in relation to evolving infrastructure and market dynamics.

Camilla Bøgeskov is a PhD fellow at the Department of Politics and Society at Aalborg University, Denmark. She is specialized in marine environmental history and wrote her master thesis on the Danish fishery of the Greenland shark in the 18th and 19th centuries. Her PhD concerns the consumption of fresh fish in Europe from 1750-1900. Her PhD is partly computational, and she therefore uses a combination of traditional historical methods and computational methods such as programming and machine learning.

Camilla Bøgeskov

Salmon on the railway: How fishing, fish transport and consumption changed in 19th century Europe