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Insights From Whaling Logbooks on Whales, Dolphins, and Whaling in the Gulf of Mexico

RANDALL R. REEVES, JUDITH N. LUND, TIM D. SMITH, AND ELIZABETH A. JOSEPHSON

Whaling voyage logbooks provide a unique window into historical marine animal distribution and relative numbers. The Gulf of Mexico was among the regions visited by American commercial whalers beginning in the late 1700s, and possibly as early as the 1760s. For more than a century, they hunted sperm whales (*Physeter macrocephalus*) and blackfish (usually probably short-finned pilot whales; *Globicephala macrorhynchus*) in the Gulf. An ongoing study of global whaling history has allowed us to offer some insights on characteristics and trends of the Gulf fishery and on cetacean populations in the Gulf. We examined 53 voyage logbooks that included some whaling in the Gulf. Using the information from those logbooks and other sources, we identified 204 different voyages that included one or more “vessel-seasons” of whaling in the Gulf (total of 214 vessel-seasons) between 1788 and 1877. More than three-quarters (76%) of the 186 voyages for which the rig type is known were by brigs or schooners; they sailed primarily from the Massachusetts ports of New Bedford and Nantucket initially and Provincetown in later years. The whaling took place mainly in deep portions of the Gulf and in the first 7 mo of the calendar year (i.e., from Jan. through July). The sperm whales hunted in the Gulf tended to be small and were usually taken from schools, suggesting that they were mostly juveniles and females. Observations (and occasionally catches) of other cetaceans besides sperm whales and blackfish are mentioned in the logbooks—mainly “finbacks” (*Balaenoptera* sp.), killer whales (*Orcinus orca*), and “porpoises” (various small delphinids).

INTRODUCTION

Townsend’s (1935) classic whale charts, which show where American open-boat (premodern) whalers took sperm whales (*Physeter macrocephalus*), humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), right whales (*Eubalaena* spp.), and bowhead whales (*Balaena mysticetus*) offer little more than a hint that the Gulf of Mexico was a significant whaling ground, and then only for sperm whales. In his text (p. 13), Townsend states that sperm whales were hunted in the Gulf “to a very limited extent during the season from February to May only.” Clark (1887a), whose intelligence came mainly from the literature and conversations with whalemen, identifies the Gulf of Mexico, “particularly in latitude 28° to 29° north, longitude 89° to 90° west,” as one of a number of “profitable” sperm whaling grounds in the North Atlantic Ocean.¹ Also, in his “Map Illustrative of the Currents and

Whaling Grounds,” Wilkes (1856) indicates the northwestern quarter of the Gulf to be a whaling ground.

Commercial whaling in the Gulf of Mexico has been mentioned only in passing by most modern cetacean biologists, with little or no discussion of its consequences or implications, or of the insights that might come from exploring the subject in more depth. As a notable exception, Jefferson and Schiro (1997) acknowledged the utility of whaling logbooks, including those examined by Townsend (1935) as well as others available in libraries and archives, as repositories of information on Gulf cetaceans:

other large whales [in addition to the sperm whale] that were too quick to be primary targets of Yankee whalers (rorquals) and other species of small cetaceans were often mentioned in old whalers’ logbooks. Although species identification would be very difficult to verify for many of these records, there may be a number of records of highly distinctive species (such as Killer Whales) that could be extracted. Thus, these whaling logbooks represent a potentially valuable untapped source of data.

It was for exactly such a purpose—to begin mining this untapped source of data—that we undertook the present study.

This is an initial foray into the subject of American whaling in the Gulf of Mexico, with a focus on the sperm whale because it was the chief

¹In Clark’s text (1887a:15–16) and a chart accompanying it (his Plate 183), the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea are indicated as also being right whaling areas, but we have found no evidence to support this. Scammon (1874:214), a generally authoritative source on American 19th century whaling, claimed that the range of right whales in the western North Atlantic stretched from Newfoundland to the Bahamas. Again, we have found no evidence of their regular occurrence in the Bahamas.

target. We have attempted to estimate the scale of removals (catches and hunting loss) and the spatial and temporal distribution of observations of sperm whales as recorded in voyage logbooks. By mapping the cruise tracks of such voyages, we have obtained an idea of when and where sperm whales were and were not found. In addition to data on sperm whales, we have extracted information on other species observed by the whalers and recorded in the voyage logbooks. Together, these findings provide a historical context for the recent proliferation of studies of cetaceans in the Gulf involving primarily ship and aerial surveys in the northern (U.S.) portion (O'Sullivan and Mullin, 1997; Baumgartner et al., 2001; Fulling et al., 2003; Mullin and Fulling, 2004; Maze-Foley and Mullin, 2006) and satellite-linked radio telemetry (Jochens et al., 2008).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In addition to a search of the literature, we read 53 logbooks² of voyages that whaled in the Gulf of Mexico. Eleven of those voyages included two "vessel-seasons" of whaling in the Gulf (see below for definition). From the read logbooks, we judged the information for 43 vessel-seasons to be sufficient for determining numbers of cetaceans taken (Appendix). The logbooks examined are held primarily by the Research Library of the New Bedford Whaling Museum in New Bedford, MA; the Nicholson Collection of the Providence Public Library in Providence, RI; and the Houghton Library of Harvard University and the Baker Library of Harvard Business School, both in Cambridge, MA (see "Unpublished materials" for a complete list).

To identify voyages that went to the Gulf of Mexico (often called Bay of Mexico; Fig. 1), we used library finding aids, the published literature (e.g., Starbuck, 1878; Clark, 1887a; Sherman et al., 1986), and references in logbooks to other vessels sighted or "spoken" on the grounds.³ In some instances, particularly in the early years, we know of a voyage's existence only by the captain's name, since it, but not the vessel's name, was recorded in another vessel's logbook. A "Gulf of Mexico vessel-season" was defined, for the purposes of this study, as any Dec.–July portion of a voyage in which at least one full day was devoted to searching for whales in the Gulf (usually based on logbook information). This

² The term logbook encompasses both the official logbooks kept on board as company records of voyage activities and private journals kept by individual whalers.

³ In the parlance of the whalers, a vessel was "spoken" if it was seen and the crews exchanged information, i.e., "spoke" to each other.

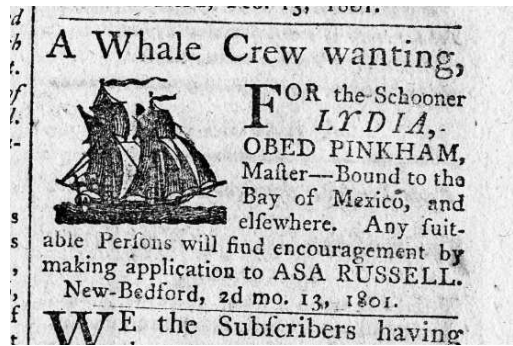


Fig. 1. Advertisement in *Columbian Courier*, 13 Feb. 1801. Courtesy of New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library.

means that voyages such as those of the Provincetown schooners *George W. Lewis* (1864–65) and *J. Taylor* (1867–69), which simply transited the eastern end of the Gulf while moving between the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, were not counted as Gulf voyages (or vessel-seasons).

Data from the logbooks, including date, position, details on whale observations, and other vessels spoken, were entered into an Access database and plotted using ArcMap. Frequently, the exact location of a sighting or kill was not noted in the logbook, and therefore most of the plotted positions are approximate. Whalers generally recorded only one position in the logbook daily, and they noted their position even less frequently when within sight of land or when weather was unfavorable. Therefore, we estimated some of the positions by linear interpolation between reports.

Catch data, including animals struck but not secured and processed, were tabulated separately for sperm whales and blackfish (Appendix).⁴ Using numbers from the 43 vessel-seasons for which logbook coverage was considered complete, we estimated average catches per vessel-season and then applied those averages to vessel-seasons for which we had only partial data or no data. We did not attempt to account for unidentified voyages or vessel-seasons that might have whaled in the Gulf. Therefore, the total catches are almost certainly underestimated. We

⁴ The term "blackfish" usually meant pilot whales (Scammon, 1874), which in the Gulf would be short-finned pilot whales (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*). However, several other species that occur regularly in the Gulf may have been included under this term: false killer whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*), pygmy killer whale (*Feresa attenuata*), and melon-headed whale (*Peponocephala electra*). In a few instances, the logbook records refer to "sharp-finned blackfish," implying that the whalers recognized that there were different kinds of blackfish even though their nomenclature may not have been standardized or consistent.

estimated loss rates for both species (sperm whale and blackfish) from this regional data set, and we used those rates to estimate total removals from the data on secured catches.

For species other than sperm whales and blackfish, the data were too sparse (or in the case of “porpoises,” too ambiguous) for meaningful catch estimation. We therefore only summarize what was reported in the logbooks and make no attempt to estimate catches or removals for those other species.

Although it is frequently impossible to establish the species identity of cetaceans mentioned in logbooks, sperm whales in the Gulf of Mexico were usually mentioned as such, or as “whales” but in a context where their identity could be inferred with confidence. In estimating catches, we assumed that all of the animals recorded in the logbooks in the Gulf of Mexico as “whales” were sperm whales, except in those rare instances where the context clearly indicated otherwise. “Finbacks” can be assumed to mean *Balaenoptera* spp., and probably specifically Bryde’s whales (*Balaenoptera edeni/brydei*) in most instances in the Gulf.⁵ Killer whales (*Orcinus orca*) and humpback whales generally were denoted as such in logbooks (although we found no references to the latter in the Gulf).

The boundaries of the study area were defined as encompassing the entire Gulf of Mexico (Fig. 2). With regard to the Straits of Florida and the Yucatan Channel, we included in our analyses of animal distributions and catches any observations recorded to the west of Key Largo, FL, U.S.A., and to the north of Cape (Cabo) San Antonio, Cuba.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nature and scale of whaling effort.—Exactly when American whalers began whaling in the Gulf of Mexico is uncertain, but some vessels were whaling in nearby Caribbean waters by the early 1760s. A Nantucket whaling sloop was seized by a privateer from the French West Indies while cruising near the Leeward Islands in 1762 (Starbuck 1878:41), and a decade later three Dartmouth (MA) whaling vessels and another from Martha’s Vineyard were taken by the Spanish coast guard off the south side of Hispaniola (Starbuck, 1878:53). The first vessels that we know visited the Gulf were there in 1788. These were the sloops *Rainbow* of Dartmouth and

Keziah of Boston, plus a third vessel about which we know only that its captain’s name was Kersey. The last whaling vessel known to have visited the Gulf was the schooner *Edward Lee* of Provincetown in 1877. Thus, the entire period of American whaling in the Gulf spanned nearly a century.

We identified a total of 204 whaling voyages to the Gulf, one or more in every decade between the 1780s and 1870s (Appendix). On 10 of the 204 voyages, two separate visits were made to the Gulf; thus we identified a total of 214 vessel-seasons of whaling. Most, if not all, of the voyages also involved some whaling in the Caribbean Sea (at least along the Greater Antilles) en route to or from the Gulf. In other studies (e.g., Mitchell and Reeves, 1983; Reeves et al., 2001; Lund et al., 2010), we have identified more than 370 whaling voyages to the Caribbean region between 1786 (*Ranger* of Wellfleet) and 1923 (*John R. Manta* of New Bedford). The number of vessel-seasons of whaling in the Gulf of Mexico reached a strong peak in the middle of the 19th century (Fig. 3).

This fishery was dominated by small whaling vessels—sloops in the late 18th century and brigs and schooners in the 19th. A few barks and ships also ventured into the Gulf during the middle of the 19th century. The most frequent port of registry (for which this could be identified) was Provincetown, MA (58); followed by Nantucket, MA (27); New Bedford, MA (23); and Westport, MA (19).

Seasonality.—Nearly all voyages to the Gulf of Mexico for which we have good information whaled there in the first 7 mo of the calendar year, i.e., between Jan. and July. Figure 4 shows the distribution of daily logbook locations in the Gulf, by quarter. The Jan.–July predominance is consistent with Townsend’s (1935) charts, which show sperm whale catches in the Gulf for the months of March, April, May, June, and July. Townsend’s text (p. 13) states, however, that sperm whaling in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indies “was practiced to a very limited extent during the season from February to May only.”

It is unclear whether this strong seasonality should be interpreted to imply that sperm whales migrated into the Gulf and were more accessible then, or instead the timing had more to do with other factors such as weather, sailing conditions, or strategic positioning within the context of a longer voyage. For example, Wilkes (1856:491) stated that the Gulf of Mexico was visited regularly as part of a seasonally defined, clockwise circuit around the North Atlantic made by small American whaling vessels (see the Voyage itineraries section). It is relevant to note that

⁵The taxonomy of Bryde’s whales is unresolved. At least two species in the *B. edeni/brydei* complex are known to exist, but their nomenclature has not been agreed. Moreover, it is uncertain which of the two species inhabits the Gulf of Mexico.

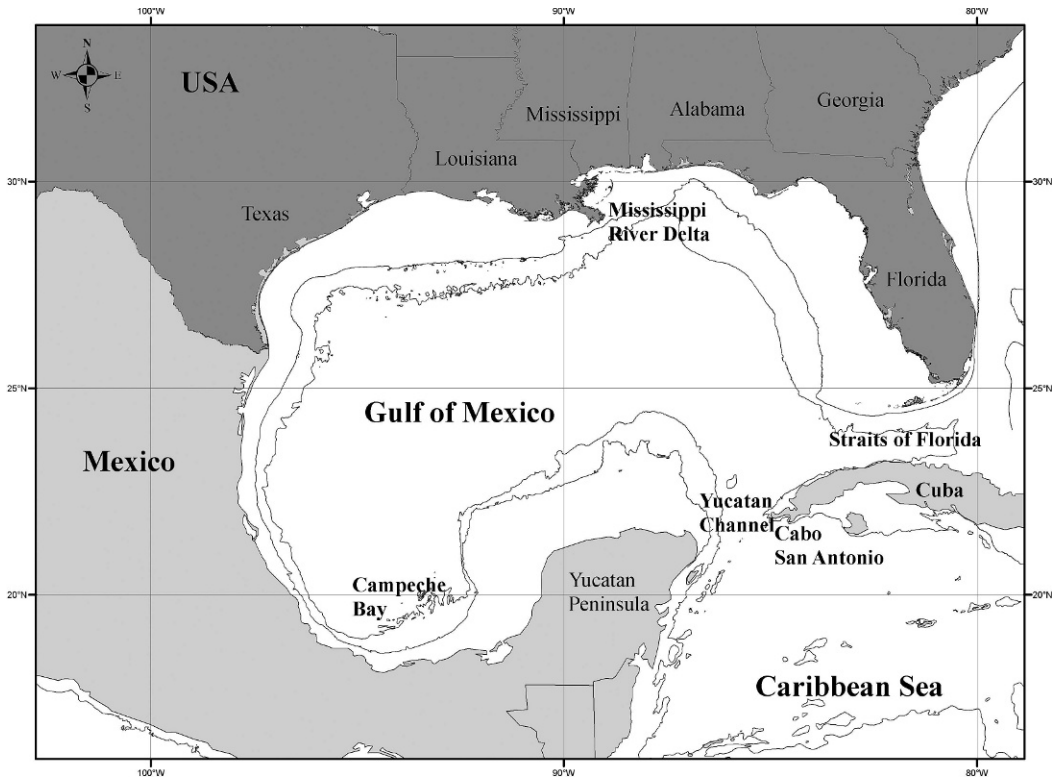


Fig. 2. Study area, with 100-m and 1,000-m isobaths.

Keziah in 1791 and 1792 was still having success hunting sperm whales north of the Yucatan through the entire month of July, and it appears that the vessel quit and left the Gulf for reasons other than the lack of whales. Also, recent

sightings (Maze-Foley and Mullin, 2006) and satellite-tracking data (Jochens et al., 2008) indicate that sperm whales (and other odontocetes, including pilot whales) are present in the northern Gulf year-round.

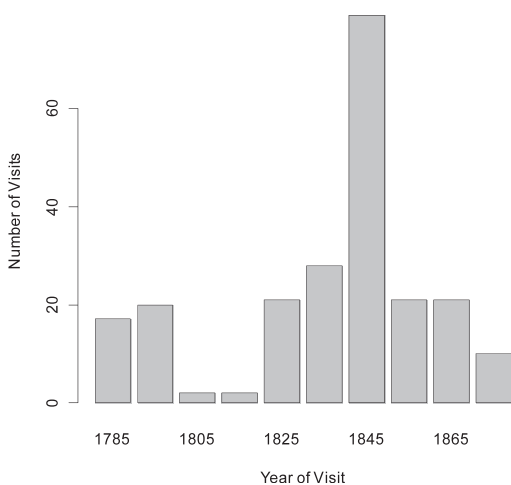


Fig. 3. Number of visits (vessel-seasons) to the Gulf of Mexico by American whaling vessels from 1780 to 1880, showing the midpoints of the 10-year intervals.

Voyage itineraries.—The few voyages to the Gulf in the 18th century for which logbooks are available suggest a fairly simple pattern. In at least four voyages (1788–89, 1789–90, 1790–91, 1792), *Keziah* appears to have arrived in the northern Antilles in Nov., Dec., or Jan., then moved more or less directly into the Gulf of Mexico and remained there through at least May, if not into June or July. It seems clear that in these instances, the Gulf was the principal destination. *Keziah* made a second short voyage in 1789, leaving sometime in the summer (having returned to Boston on 20 June from its 1788–89 voyage) and returning on 20 Sept. Although the destination for this short voyage, as recorded in the logbook, was “Bay of Mexico,” it appears from the sparse positions noted that *Keziah* did not travel that far south on this voyage.

Wilkes (1856:491) described a typical itinerary for an Atlantic voyage (nominally in 1840, “about the time of the greatest prosperity of

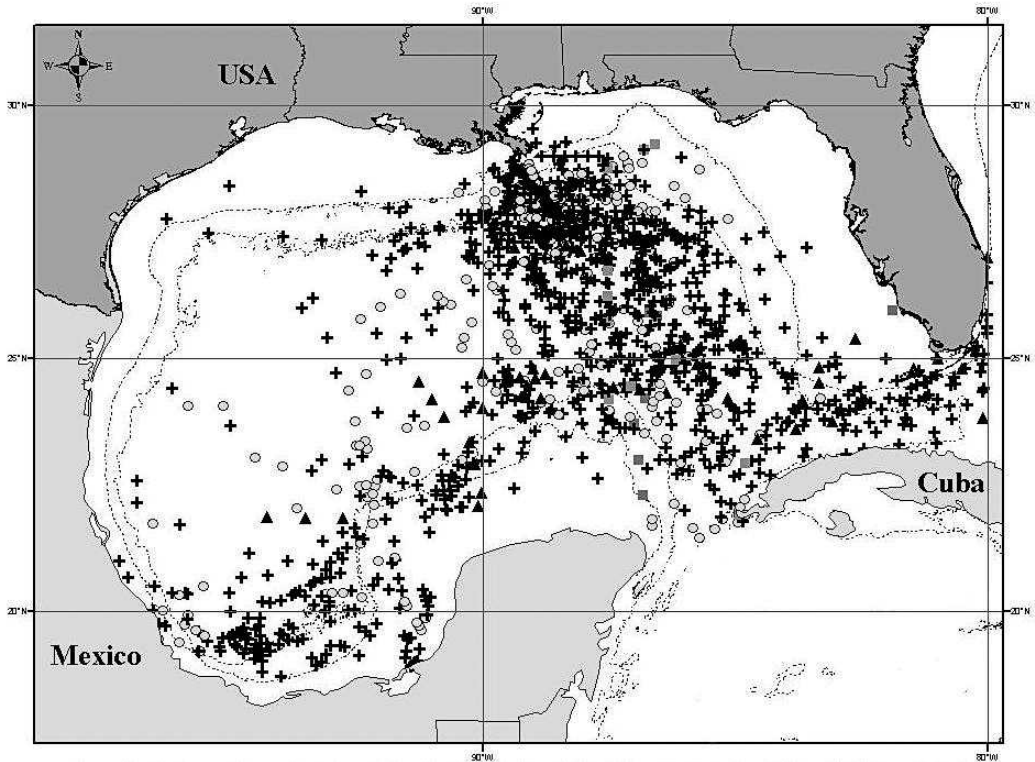


Fig. 4. Daily positions of American whaling vessels in the Gulf of Mexico. Dotted lines indicate the 100-m and 1,000-m isobaths. Circles are Jan.–March positions, crosses are April–June, triangles are July–Sept., and squares are Oct.–Dec.

this [the sperm whale] fishery”) as involving clockwise cruising around the North Atlantic, sometimes also exploring the South Atlantic, with eventual movement northward along the South American coast to the Windward Islands. Some vessels then “frequent[ed] the Caribbean Sea in the months of January and February, and farther to the westward off the peninsula of Yucatan and Cuba in April; after which time they proceed[ed] through the Gulf of Mexico to cruise off the Bahama Banks and Cape Hatteras in May.” Examples of that general pattern are the voyages of the brigs *Meridian* of Wareham (1839–40) and *Quito* of Sippican (1842–43) (Figs. 5a,b).

Other voyages of that period, however, took a much more direct approach, resembling that of *Keziah* in the previous century. For example, the brig *Imogene* of Provincetown (1838) headed straight south upon leaving port in early Jan. 1838 (Fig. 5c). Whaling for humpback whales began in early Feb. in the Gulf of Paria between Venezuela and Trinidad, and the brig then worked its way northward along the eastern Caribbean island chain to Hispaniola, hunting

both humpback whales and sperm whales. In mid-April it was steered westward, passing Cuba and the Cayman Islands, and finally entered the Gulf of Mexico by the last week of April. The entire months of May and June were spent sperm whaling in the Gulf, and *Imogene* then went straight back to Provincetown, MA, arriving there on 22 July. In the following year (1839), *Imogene* followed an almost identical itinerary except that instead of heading straight back to Provincetown in July, it went to the Western Islands (Azores) for an additional month of sperm whaling before returning to home port (Fig. 5c). Judging by a report from Captain A. E. Atwood (in Clark, 1887a:144–145), these voyages by *Imogene* may have been typical of several by the Provincetown fleet in the 1830s as well as some by small vessels from other ports (e.g., the brig *Annawan* of Rochester, MA, 1836–37).

Spatial aspects.—The whaling grounds in the Gulf of Mexico are well defined from the positions where sperm whales were observed, struck, and taken (Fig. 6a). Three of the most profitable areas were (1) the northern Gulf off the mouth

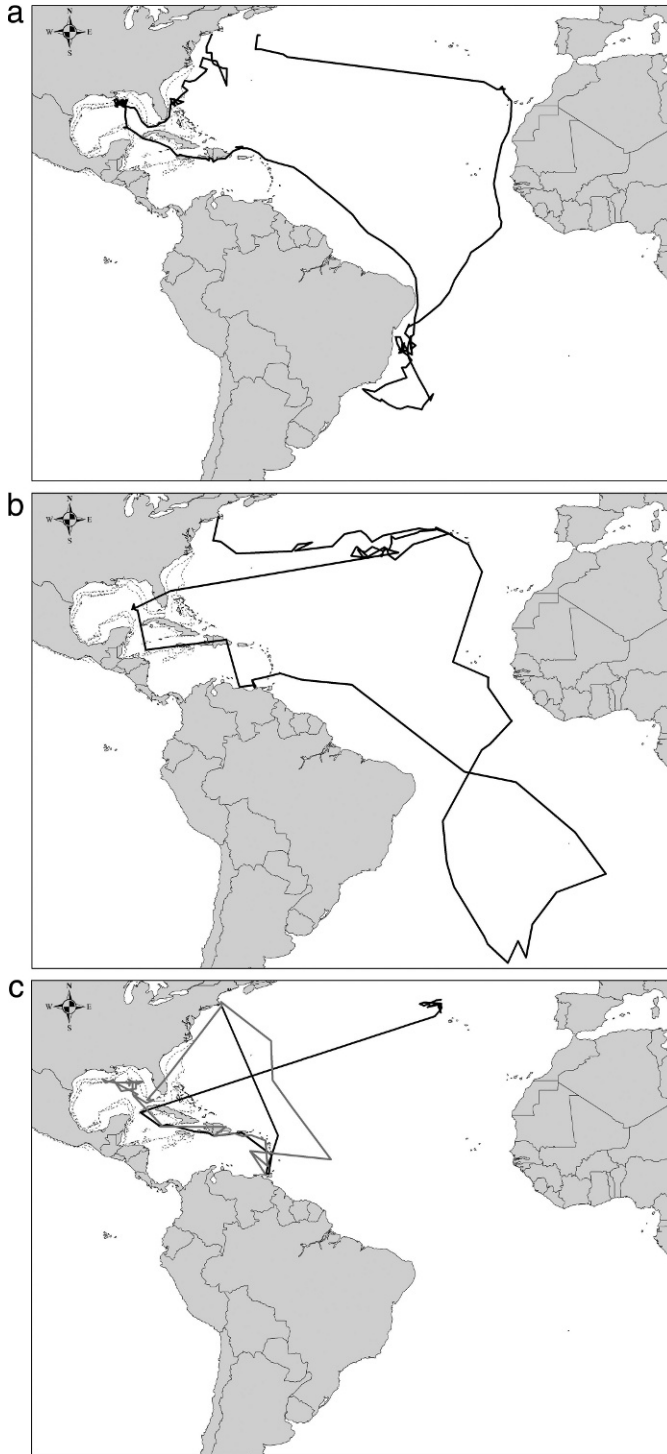


Fig. 5. (a) Voyage track of the brig *Meridian* in 1839–40. (b) Voyage track of the brig *Quito* in 1842–43. (c) Two voyage tracks of the brig *Imogene* in 1838 (gray) and 1839 (black).

of the Mississippi River, (2) the eastern Gulf seaward of the 1,000-m depth contour, and (3) the Bay of Campeche. The first two of these concentration areas can be compared with the recent distribution of sperm whales as inferred from sightings during systematic surveys of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (Waring et al., 2009; Fig. 6b). One possible conclusion from such a comparison is that the whaling fleet focused its effort on only relatively small portions of the sperm whale's total range in the Gulf. Indeed, one might have expected an even greater concentration of catches than indicated in Figure 6a in the zone of abundant marine life created by the nutrient-rich freshwater plume of the Mississippi River, especially in the spring, over the steep upper continental slope offshore of Louisiana and Mississippi (Baumgartner et al., 2001). Occasional hints at good whaling areas are found in the logbooks. For example, in the logbook of *George W. Lewis* (1861–62), the entry for 23 May 1862 indicates that *Antarctic* had obtained 50 barrels (bbl) [of sperm oil] at 27°10'N, 90°20'W. Further, *Lewis* itself had taken a “small” sperm whale on 21 May at 27°13'N, 91°08'W, and the next day was in company with seven other whalships at 27°08'N, 91°34'W—six of them chasing (sperm) whales and at least one of them (*Montezuma*) succeeding in taking one. It can be inferred that the area centered at approximately 27°10'N, 91°W was a “hotspot” for sperm whales, at least in the second half of May that year. In another example, the 29 April 1844 entry in the log of the brig *LaGrange* (1843–44) states, “trying to get on the edge of the bank.” The ship's position on that date was 23°12'N, 89°40'W, so we interpret the statement to mean that they were working toward the edge of Campeche Bank, where they expected to find sperm whales.

A striking feature of the Gulf of Mexico whale fishery is that vessels generally stayed well away from the mainland and rarely visited U.S. or Mexican ports. One interpretation is that wooding and watering were more easily or efficiently accomplished elsewhere, e.g., just outside the entrance of the Gulf near Cape San Antonio or Isle of Pines (Isla de Piños), Cuba (regularly used for wooding and watering by *Keziah* in the late 18th century, also by *Theophilus Chase* in 1842–44), on islands off Hispaniola (*Leonidas*, 1841), in Venezuela (*Quito*, 1842–43), or in Central America (e.g., *Bonacca*; *E.H. Hatfield*, 1876). *Sarah Louisa* (1840–42) came to anchor off Seybaplaya (eastern shore of the Bay of Campeche) on 28 Feb. 1841 and weighed anchor on 6 March. The logbook provides no clue concerning activities, but visits to shore were allowed

throughout that week. *LaGrange* (1843–45) landed for wood and water in early April 1844, but no positions were given in the logbook for that part of the voyage. Because the positions immediately before and after the provisioning were south of New Orleans and the crew was given liberty while on land, we infer that the landing was made at or near New Orleans. We are certain that in April 1842 the brig *Mattapoisset* (1841–42) visited New Orleans, where the crew took on wood and water while the captain went into the city. In our logbook reading, these are the only references we found to American whalemens coming ashore *inside* the Gulf of Mexico.

Another interpretation of why so few visits were made to continental ports is that there was nothing to be gained by going far onto the mostly broad continental shelf along the northern rim of the Gulf (except off the Mississippi River delta). Sperm whales (as well as pilot whales) presumably were uncommon, as they are today, in waters shallower than 100 m and would have been common only along and offshore of the 1,000-m contour (Jefferson and Schiro, 1997; Würsig et al., 2000; Mullin and Fulling, 2004; Maze-Foley and Mullin, 2006). Unlike the Spanish Main (Venezuela) and many of the islands in the West Indies (e.g., the Windwards from Guadeloupe south, Trinidad), where humpback whales drew the whalers close to shore (Reeves et al., 2001), Gulf coastal waters apparently had no concentrations of commercially valuable whales, other than the concentration of sperm whales off the Mississippi delta where the shelf is narrow (Jefferson and Schiro, 1997; Würsig et al., 2000; Mullin and Fulling, 2004; Maze-Foley and Mullin, 2006). Only two cetacean species, the common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) and the Atlantic spotted dolphin (*Stenella frontalis*), are common in shelf waters (<200 m depth) of the U.S. Gulf of Mexico (Fulling et al., 2003), and neither of them would have been of any commercial interest to the whalers.

Yet another possibility is that the political situation or strategic considerations influenced the sailing pattern at times. For example, within days after the firing on Fort Sumter (the military start of the American Civil War), word reached New Orleans that the president of the Confederacy had authorized privateering, thus putting any vessel from New England at risk when sailing in the Gulf (Robinson, 1928). On its second cruise into the Gulf (in May 1861), *Calhoun*, a fast and powerful towboat that had been employed towing sailing vessels up the Mississippi River to the New Orleans wharves, succeeded in capturing three whaling vessels, *Mermaid*,

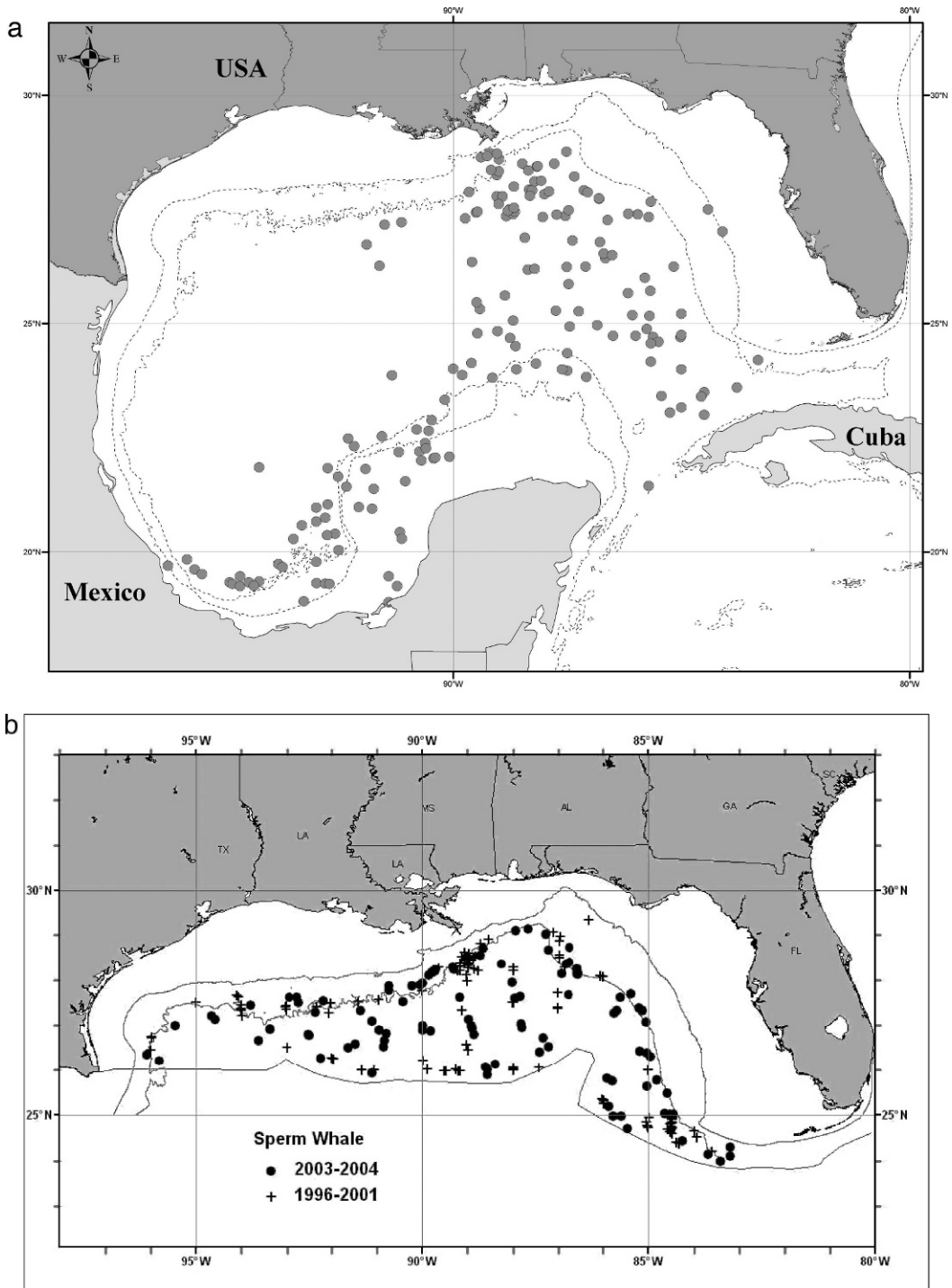


Fig. 6. (a) Daily positions on days when sperm whales were caught or sighted. Dotted lines indicate the 100-m and 1,000-m isobaths. (b) Distribution of sperm whale sightings in the northern Gulf of Mexico from vessel surveys in spring 1996–2001 and 2004 and summer 2003 conducted by the Southeast Fisheries Science Center, NOAA Fisheries. Solid lines indicate the 100-m and 1,000-m isobaths and the offshore extent of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone. Reprinted with permission from Waring et al. (2009).

John Adams, and *Panama*, all out of Provincetown with a total of 65 crew members and 160 bbl of oil onboard. The crew was ultimately released, and the vessels (presumably along with their oil) were sold for the benefit of the privateers.

Sperm whale catches.—Regardless of the suggestion by Clark (1887a, see footnote 1) that right whales were hunted in the Gulf of Mexico, the whale fishery there was unquestionably centered on sperm whales, with blackfish as secondary targets (see the Blackfish section). The sperm whale catches for the 43 vessel-seasons covered by read logbooks consisted of 215 whales that were harpooned and tried out (t in Appendix), plus six that were found dead and tried out (f). The numbers secured per vessel-season ranged from zero to 23, with an average of 5.0 (SE = 0.94). We estimated the total number of sperm whales secured in the fishery by multiplying the mean number secured per vessel-season (5.0) in our read sample of logbooks by the total number of vessel-seasons known to have involved whaling in the Gulf (214), resulting in 1,070 whales (SE = 202).

Some of the read logbooks contained information on sperm whales that were harpooned but not secured. These included 11 whales known killed (kl in Appendix), 20 lost but not known to have died (sl), and two where the fate was unclear (a). Loss rate factors were calculated from these data assuming that half of the animals in the latter two categories died of their wounds. The proportion of struck animals that were lost was 0.093 (SE = 0.0188), which results in a loss rate factor of 1.10 (SE = 0.023). Applying the loss rate factor of 1.10 gives an estimate of 1,179 (SE = 224) sperm whales removed over the entire period of the fishery (1780s–1870s).

Some catch information could be inferred from reports of oil aboard “spoken” vessels, i.e., those seen and communicated with on the whaling grounds by the vessel whose activities are recorded in a read logbook. For example, in the logbook of *Keziah* (1790–91), reference is made to oil aboard four other whalers in the Gulf at various times during the season, totaling 203 bbl. *Keziah* had 230 bbl all told at the end of its season (ca. 27 Feb.–25 July 1791), having taken 21 sperm whales (plus at least one before entering the Gulf). In the following season (ca. end of March to start of Aug. 1792) the *Keziah* logbook recorded 19 sperm whales taken, plus two by another vessel (Captain Taber), and at least 725 bbl of oil obtained by seven other vessels. Using 16 bbl as a rough average yield (see next paragraph), it can be inferred that more than 100 sperm whales were killed and processed by whalers in the Gulf in those two seasons

combined. In another example, *S.R. Soper* (1860) killed and processed five sperm whales in the Gulf in 1860 (63 bbl all told), but an additional nine catches by two other vessels (*Varnum H. Hill* and *Bruce*) were reported in the *Soper* logbook. Also, by comparing amounts of sperm oil reported aboard at different times, it can be inferred that at least one of those vessels (*Hill*) took more sperm whales in the Gulf that season than the five specifically reported in the *Soper* logbook. Therefore, for this year relatively late in the history of the Gulf whale fishery, there is no doubt that at least 15 sperm whales were taken.

All of the data on oil yield indicate that the sperm whales taken in the Gulf were relatively small. For example, *Imogene* killed and processed 23 whales in May–June 1838 but made only 365 bbl of oil (average ~ 16 bbl/whale). These whales were taken mainly from schools—single-day catches ranged from one (from “a large shoal”) to eight whales—and there is no mention in the logbook of large bulls (which are generally solitary) or of female–calf pairs. In 1860, *S.R. Soper* landed five sperm whales and obtained 63 bbl (average ~ 12.5 bbl/whale). One, referred to as “little,” produced 17 bbl and 20 gallons (where one barrel is 31.5 gallons). The *Soper* logbook also mentions an occasion on which *Bruce* landed four whales, producing only 25 bbl in total. Overall, oil yield from 63 whales where it is possible to relate a specific quantity of oil to a specific whale or number of whales tried out averaged 16.6 bbl (SE = 1.44). There were few very large single-whale yields (Fig. 7). All of the data in the logbooks are consistent with the statement by Capt. H. W. Seabury of New Bedford (in Clark, 1887a:72), “In the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and along the Gulf Stream through the Atlantic, they [sperm whales] run small, and full-grown cows will not average over 15 barrels.” The historical data corroborate the findings of Jacquet (2006) and Jochens et al. (2008), who also found evidence to indicate that sperm whales in the Gulf of Mexico are smaller than those found elsewhere.

Throughout the logbook dataset, there is little evidence to suggest large male sperm whales were encountered regularly in the Gulf of Mexico. However, some were seen and taken, as indicated by occasional references in the logbooks to “large” whales being chased and struck. Also, specifically, *Mattapoisett* (1841–42) took a 69 bbl whale on 30 March 1842 at 27°56'N, 88°20'W; *Ocean* (1852–53) took a 40 bbl whale on 17 May 1852 at 26°26'N, 86°40'W; and *Walter Irving* (1856–58) “lost a large whale, it would have made 120 bbl” on 13 May 1857 at 26°30'N, 86°31'W (note that claims

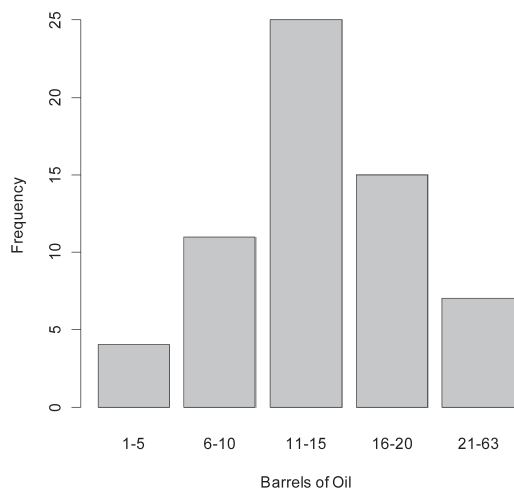


Fig. 7. The distribution of the number of barrels of oil obtained from individual sperm whales.

like this concerning exceptionally high yields of whales that were lost are common in whaling logbooks and literature). Oil yields of 40 bbl and larger are at or above the maximum yield for adult female sperm whales (Best, 1983), and therefore it is reasonable to infer that the whales in these instances were adult males.

All available evidence—body size, group size, satellite-tracked movement patterns, photo-identification, genetic differentiation, and acoustics—indicates that the sperm whale population in the Gulf of Mexico is resident to this region (Jochens et al., 2008; Waring et al., 2009). It is therefore assessed and managed today by U.S. government agencies as a separate and discrete stock.

Blackfish.—Pursuit of blackfish on an opportunistic basis was a typical feature of whaling for sperm whales in the Gulf, as it was for the American whaling fleet worldwide (Scammon, 1874; Clark, 1887b). Pilot whales, which yielded an average of about 40 gallons (U.S.) of oil according to Clark (1887b) and could produce anywhere from 10 gallons to 10 bbl (315 gallons) according to Scammon (1874:87), were hunted only when more lucrative prey were unavailable, although voyages from Provincetown to the North Atlantic were sometimes dedicated to blackfishing and returned with 50 to 200 bbl of blackfish oil (Clark, 1887b). In most cases, blackfish oil was either sold as part of the regular cargo of whale oil or used to pay for provisions during the voyage. The whalers also took blackfish (and other small cetaceans) “for fresh meat and oil to be utilized aboard ship” (Clark, 1887b; also see Scammon, 1874:87).

Blackfish were observed by the whalers in many parts of the Gulf (Fig. 8), although recent evidence suggests that they are more common in the western than the eastern portion of the oceanic northern Gulf (Maze-Foley and Mullin, 2006). Two observations were described in the logbooks as involving “sharp-finned blackfish,” one in the eastern Gulf and one in the southern Bay of Campeche. The total blackfish catch reported in the logbooks examined was only 71 secured (t in Appendix) plus six struck but lost (sl) or fate uncertain (a). The proportion lost was 0.078 (SE 0.248), implying a loss rate factor of 1.085 (SE 0.036). The average number of blackfish landed per vessel-season was 1.65 (SE = 0.357). Taken together, these values suggest a total of 347 (SE = 71) blackfish landed, and a total of 383 (SE = 84) removed.

For several reasons, we consider the numbers of blackfish to be underreported. In some instances, no exact number caught is given (e.g., the entry simply refers to “some” as having been taken); in others, the entry indicates only that blackfish were chased but the outcome is not reported. The logbook notes on verbal exchanges between whalers rarely mention catches of these animals specifically, although some blackfish oil can be assumed to be mixed in the aggregate amounts of whale oil reported onboard at least some of the “spoken” vessels.

Other species.—As was the case elsewhere, American whalers in the Gulf of Mexico sometimes tried to take “finbacks” (most likely Bryde’s whales in this region; Mead, 1977; and see next two paragraphs) when they were unable to find more promising prey. For example, the logbook of *Imogene* reported “plenty of finbacks” in the north-central Gulf (27°51’W, 89°52’N) on 10 May 1838. The boats were lowered and one finback was struck but the line had to be cut. Within several days after that event, sperm whales were found, and there is no further sign in this logbook of interest in secondary target species. In the Bay of Campeche, the crew of *Keziah* lowered for and chased a finback on 13 Feb. 1790 and killer whales on 12 March 1791.

No focused, systematic study of historical whaling documents for information on “finback” whales has been attempted previously. This is despite the fact that many logbooks contain references to observations, and occasionally to strikes or kills, of these whales. Five species of *Balaenoptera* whales have been documented in the Gulf—blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*), fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*), sei whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*), Bryde’s whale, and common minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*;

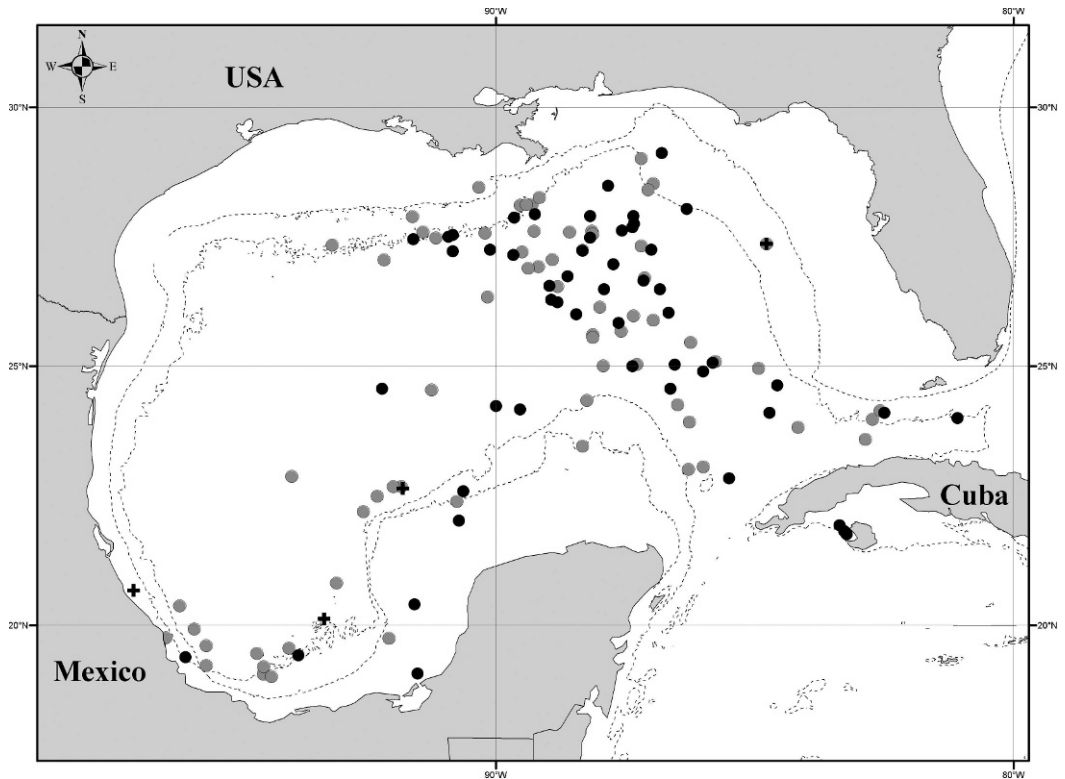


Fig. 8. Daily positions on days when blackfish, grampuses, and cowfish were caught or sighted. Gray dots are blackfish (including “sharp-finned” blackfish), black dots are grampuses, and crosses are cowfish. Dotted lines indicate the 100-m and 1,000-m isobaths.

Jefferson and Schiro, 1997)—but all except the Bryde’s whale are regarded as “extralimital, strays from migration, or occasional migrants” (Mullin and Fulling, 2004:798).

The consensus among scientists working in the Gulf of Mexico (as well as the Caribbean Sea) is that Bryde’s whales are the most common *Balaenoptera* whales in the region and that they may be present year-round (Jefferson and Schiro, 1997; Würsig et al., 2000). Sightings in U.S. waters in recent years have been concentrated in what Mullin and Fulling (2004) defined as the northeast continental slope, consisting of waters 200–2,000-m deep between 83°55’W and 88°30’W (Fig. 9a). Reports of finbacks in the logbooks examined for this study suggest a much broader distribution, at least historically, encompassing much of the north-central and southern Gulf (Fig. 9b). This apparent difference deserves further investigation.

American whalers consistently referred to blue whales as “sulphurbottoms,” so we would not expect them to have been recorded as “finbacks” in the logbooks. In any event, no references to sulphurbottoms were found in

those logbooks read for this study. It is possible that some of the references in the logbooks to “finbacks” were fin whales or sei whales, but Jefferson and Schiro (1997) found only seven reliable records of fin whales and four of sei whales in the literature, and Mullin and Fulling (2004) reported that there had been no sightings of these species in ship surveys between 1996 and 2001.

With regard to minke whales, of which they found only 10 reliable records, Jefferson and Schiro (1997; following Mitchell, 1991) concluded that any minke whales in the Gulf probably represent “strays from low-latitude breeding grounds elsewhere in the western North Atlantic.” The lack of reports in whaling logbooks is difficult to interpret. The name “minke” is of Norwegian origin and apparently was not applied to the species until some time late in the 19th century, so we would not expect to find that term used in logbooks from the American open-boat whaling fleet. Scammon (1874:49) referred to the minke whale as the “sharp-headed finner whale” but acknowledged that most American whalers of his time considered it a “young

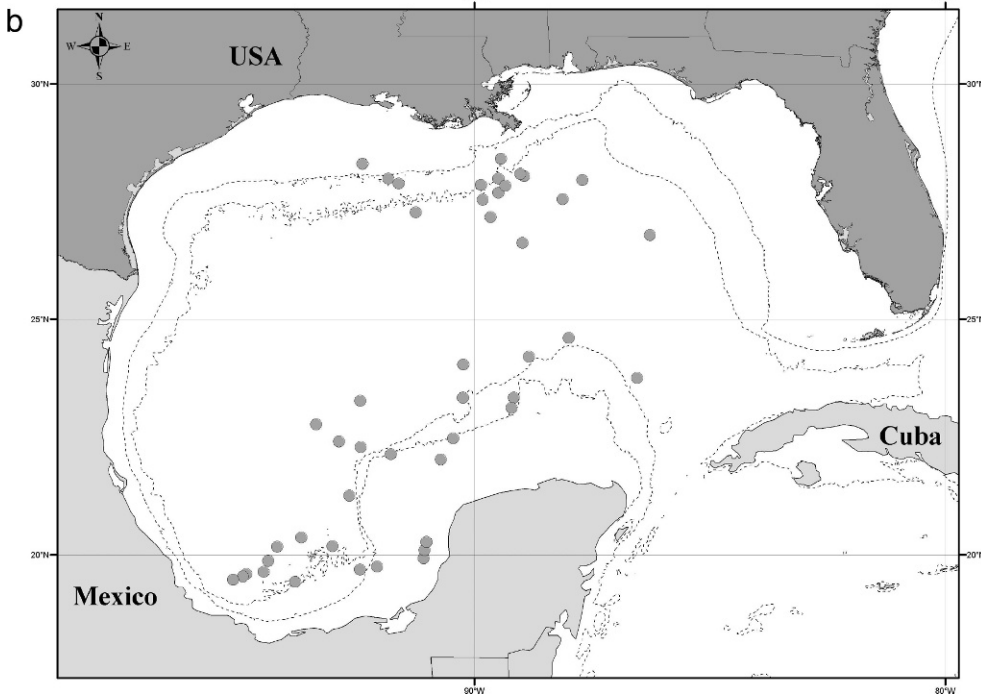
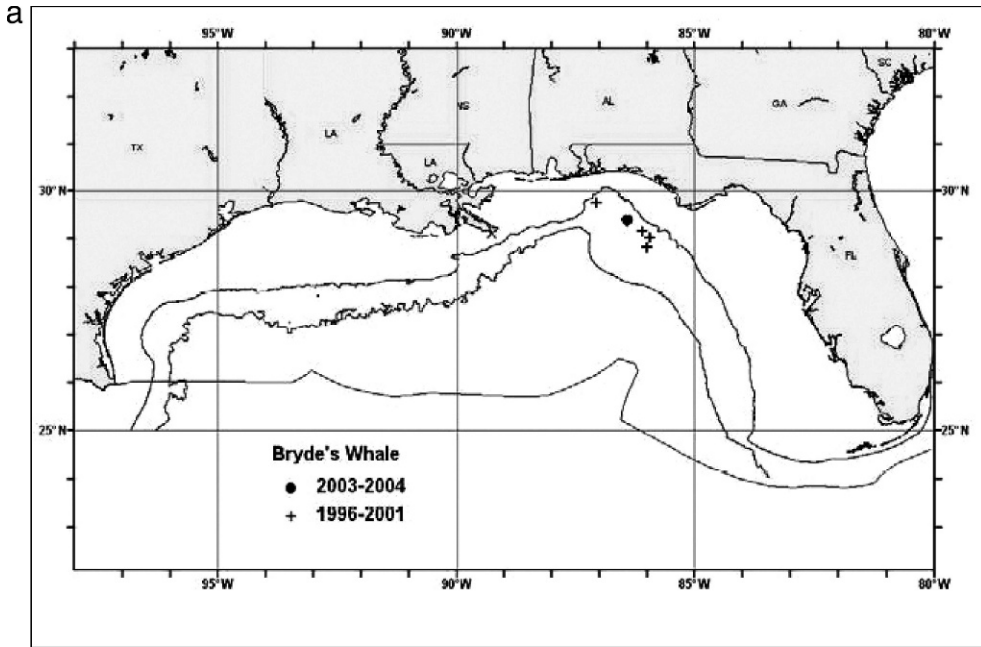


Fig. 9. (a) Distribution of Bryde's whale sightings in the northern Gulf of Mexico from vessel surveys in spring 1996–2001 and 2004 and summer 2003 conducted by the Southeast Fisheries Science Center, NOAA Fisheries. Solid lines indicate the 100-m and 1,000-m isobaths and the offshore extent of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone. Reprinted with permission from Waring et al. (2009). (b) Daily positions on days when finbacks were caught or sighted. Dotted lines indicate the 100-m and 1,000-m isobaths.

finback” or a “finback’s calf.” Therefore, it is possible that some logbook references to “finbacks” meant minke whales.

As suggested by Jefferson and Schiro (1997), some useful insights on the occurrence of small and medium-sized toothed whales (in addition to pilot whales) can be gained from whaling logbooks. However, the problem of nomenclature is even more serious for them than it is for “finbacks.” “Porpoises” (this could only mean dolphins in the Gulf, where true porpoises [Phocoenidae] are completely absent) were taken occasionally by the whalers for food (e.g., the crew onboard *Keziah* “had a fine dinner out of a porpoise” on 9 May 1791), but there is rarely any way to determine the species. All that can be inferred is that the animals were likely taken while bow-riding, which would probably mean that they were either *Stenella* spp. (striped, spinner, Clymene, Atlantic spotted, or pantropical spotted dolphins), *T. truncatus* (common bottlenose dolphins), *Lagenodelphis hosei* (Fraser’s dolphins), or *Steno bredanensis* (rough-toothed dolphins).

Killer whales were often chased when encountered by the 19th century whalers, and they were caught and tried out occasionally. For example, *Imogene* took one on 8 June 1839 somewhere in the Gulf (approximately a week’s sail from Tortuga Bank), and *George W. Lewis* took one on 17 April 1863 at approx. 23°55’N, 86°16’W. O’Sullivan and Mullin (1997) noted the “paucity” of killer whale sighting and stranding records prior to the recent surge in surveys of oceanic waters of the northern Gulf and concluded that the species is rare on the continental shelf but a “regular inhabitant” of the slope and offshore. Had whaling logbooks been examined previously for data on killer whales, this finding would have come as no surprise (e.g., compare Figs. 10a,b).

Scammon (1874), the most literate of American 19th century whalers, provided a glossary of whaler names for dolphins of the North Pacific that only partially coheres with modern taxonomy and nomenclature. He attributed the names blackfish, killer, white-headed or mottled grampus, and bay porpoise to the same genera that a modern biologist would, namely, *Globicephala*, *Orcinus*, *Grampus*, and *Phocoena*, respectively. In addition, however, he assigned the term “cowfish” to *Tursiops*, and referred to such things as “bottle-nosed grampus,” “square-headed grampus,” and “brown-sided dolphin” without giving much information that would help guide us to their modern names. In the logbooks read for the present study, there were relatively numerous references to “grampuses” and a few to “cowfish” (Fig. 8). A simple

assumption would be that the whalers meant the Risso’s dolphin or grampus, *Grampus griseus*, when they wrote “grampus.” Indeed, the present-day occurrence of this species in the northern Gulf of Mexico (and probably elsewhere) overlaps that of the sperm whale (Baumgartner et al., 2001), so presumably the whalers observed Risso’s dolphins fairly often. On 16 April 1791 *Keziah* “struck a grampus he sunk,” and on 9 April 1842 *Elizabeth* sighted “grampuses and cow fish” and caught two (of which species is not made clear) at 24°11’N, 88°06’W.

CONCLUSIONS

The duration, scale, species targeted, and other aspects of the Gulf of Mexico whale fishery have not previously been investigated in any detail. Given its relatively small scale and single-species focus, it is understandable that the fishery’s existence has escaped the notice of most contemporary marine scientists. In contrast, entrepreneurs connected to the whaling industry in the late 1780s and 1790s were well aware of the area and regarded the Gulf as a promising source of profit. For instance, in a Jan. 1791 letter to his uncle, Francis Rotch (Bullard, 1947), William Rotch, Jr., claimed that “so long as the sperm fishery lasts we have a prospect of doing well.” He further noted that in the course of the previous year, some 600 tons of spermaceti oil had been landed in New Bedford, “much of which was taken in the bay of Mexico where our small vessels have been remarkably fortunate.” The Gulf fishery persisted and remained profitable through much of the 19th century, with its pattern of growth and decline roughly paralleling that of the American fleet as a whole (see Lund et al., 2010).

The findings of the present study with regard to species occurrence and general distribution are largely consistent with what modern researchers have found in surveys of the northern Gulf, but observations by the whalers help broaden our baseline understanding of species distributions. The American whalers encountered (and hunted) sperm whales (and blackfish) not only in the productive waters off the mouth of the Mississippi River, but also in the Bay of Campeche and in the central Gulf north of the Yucatan Peninsula where the information on recent occurrence is much more limited (see Waring et al., 2009). The nearly exclusive focus on sperm whales by the Gulf whale fishery lends support to the idea that right whales and humpback whales were essentially absent in the Gulf in the 18th and 19th centuries, as they are

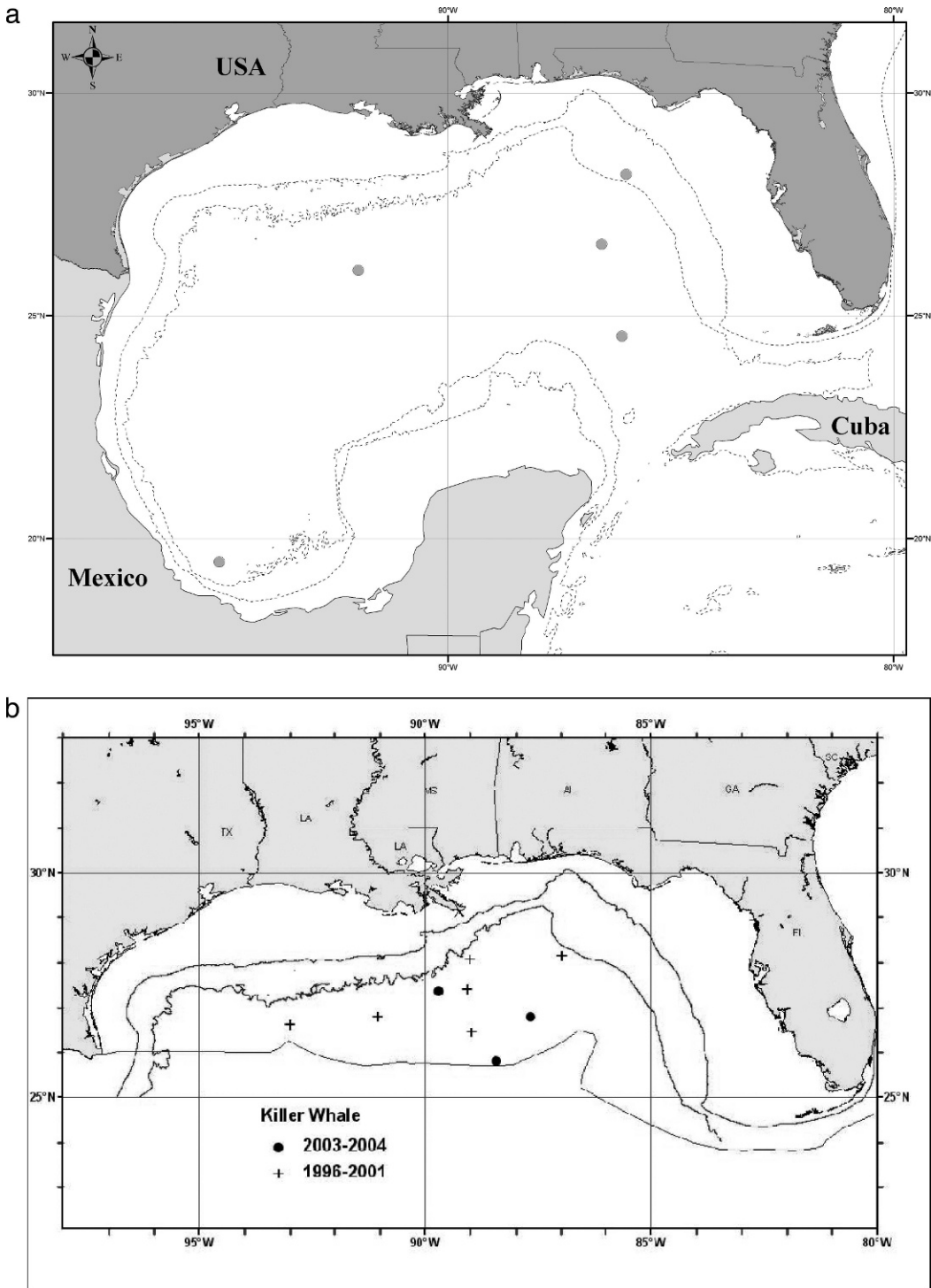


Fig. 10. (a) Daily positions of whalers on days when killer whales were caught or sighted. Dotted lines indicate the 100-m and 1,000-m isobaths. (b) Distribution of killer whale sightings in the northern Gulf of Mexico from vessel surveys in spring 1996–2001 and 2004 and summer 2003 conducted by the Southeast Fisheries Science Center, NOAA Fisheries. Solid lines indicate the 100-m and 1,000-m isobaths and the offshore extent of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone. Reprinted with permission from Waring et al. (2009).

today (notwithstanding occasional sightings and strandings of both species; Würsig et al., 2000).

The logbook observations of “finbacks” suggest a much wider historical distribution of Bryde’s whales (and/or fin whales) in the Gulf than is indicated by the results of recent surveys (Waring et al., 2009; Fig. 9a,b). This difference points to an interesting and potentially important question for conservation. The small and apparently local population of Bryde’s whales in the northeastern Gulf is essentially unstudied even though it may be highly vulnerable to oil pollution and other forms of habitat degradation in the region.

It is reasonable to assume that some vessel-seasons of whaling in the Gulf were overlooked in our search, and therefore, as mentioned earlier, our estimate of about 1,200 sperm whales killed is probably negatively biased. Nonetheless, we are confident that the magnitude of this bias is not large and that when viewed in a global context, the scale of the Gulf whale fishery was modest. After all, the American fishery as a whole apparently killed well in excess of a quarter of a million sperm whales in the 18th and 19th centuries (Lund et al., 2010). It is difficult to assess the population-level impact of sperm whaling in the Gulf, particularly given that it was spread over approximately a century. The current best estimate of sperm whale abundance in the northern Gulf is 1,665 (coefficient of variation = 0.20) (Waring et al., 2009), and this may not account for the entire population because it is based on surveys in approximately only 40% of the Gulf.

The whalers who came to the Gulf in the late 1700s were likely exploiting an essentially pristine sperm whale population. Moreover, once they stopped visiting the Gulf, apparently by the 1870s, the whale population was again left in peace: this is one of the few parts of the world’s

oceans where shore-based whaling never took root and where modern factory ships never visited. At least some individuals from the population, i.e., those that moved seasonally or periodically out of the Gulf,⁶ were at risk of being hunted by American ship whalers in Caribbean and western Atlantic waters for a few more decades. It should also be mentioned that shore-based whalers in some of the Caribbean Windward Islands occasionally killed sperm whales beginning in the 1870s (Rathjen and Sullivan, 1970; Price, 1985; Reeves, 1988, 2002).

In summary, it seems that apart from the substantial removals of sperm whales by American whaling between the 1780s and 1870s, the large cetaceans of the Gulf of Mexico have been mostly spared from the effects of deliberate, direct exploitation. In that respect, they are somewhat exceptional in global terms. Only in the last few decades, with the rapid expansion of oil and gas development on the continental shelf, have serious conservation concerns for the Gulf’s large cetaceans arisen, founded on the potential effects of noise and toxic contamination. The massive oil spill at British Petroleum’s Macondo well, which began after a blowout on 20 April and continued until mid July 2010, brought unprecedented global attention to the region’s living resources and their particular vulnerability not only to further catastrophic events of this sort, but also to the chronic degradation of the Gulf environment by industrialization and urbanization.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Library staff at the New Bedford Whaling Museum (specifically Laura Pereira and Michael Dyer), the Nicholson Collection of the Providence Public Library (Richard Ring), and the Harvard University Libraries provided much assistance by helping us identify and gain access to relevant materials. Comments provided by the two reviewers were extremely helpful, and we appreciate their contributions.

⁶Of 39 satellite-tagged sperm whales tracked for up to 607 d, only one (a male) left the Gulf, and it returned after an absence of about 2 mo (Jochens et al. 2008).

APPENDIX. Logbook and other data on vessel-seasons in the Gulf of Mexico, including vessel name and identification number (VID) (from Lund et al., 2010), repository where a logbook is held, whether the logbook was read, season in the Gulf, numbers of sperm taken (Sperm.t), sperm killed but lost (Sperm.kl), sperm struck but lost (Sperm.sl), sperm fate uncertain (Sperm.a), sperm found dead (Sperm.f), blackfish taken (Pilot.t), blackfish struck but lost (Pilot.sl), and blackfish fate uncertain (Pilot.a). Key to abbreviations in Appendix: AOWV, American Offshore Whaling Voyages database (Lund et al., 2010); BL, Baker Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; CCC, Commander Chr. Christensen's Whaling Museum, Sandefjord, Norway; HH, Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; KWM, Kendall Collection, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA; MAU, Maury Abstracts, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC; MVH, Martha's Vineyard Museum, Edgartown, MA; NBW, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA; PEM, Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA; PPL, Nicholson Collection, Providence Public Library, Providence, RI; PR, Privately owned; YU, Yale University Library, New Haven, CT; Inward Foreign Manifest: U.S. Customs document filed on return of a vessel to U.S. from foreign waters.

Vessel	VID	Repository	Log read	Season	Sperm.t	Sperm.kl	Sperm.sl	Sperm.a	Sperm.f	Pilot.t	Pilot.sl	Source
<i>Agate</i>	340			1844								Spoken by <i>LaGrange</i>
<i>Albny</i>	677			c. 1822								Declared destination AOWV
<i>Albny</i>	679			1824								Spoken by <i>Industry</i>
<i>Albny</i>	681			1827								Spoken by <i>Industry</i>
<i>Amelia</i>	775	KWM	Yes	1877	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	Logbook
<i>America</i>	807			1827								Spoken by <i>Charleston Packet</i>
<i>America</i>	838			1842								Spoken by <i>Leonidas</i> , <i>Mattapoissett</i> , <i>Poppmunnelt</i> , <i>Thomas Winslow</i>
<i>America</i>	839	KWM	Yes	1843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>America</i>	839	KWM	Yes	1844	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Annawan</i>	1044	KWM	Yes	1837								Logbook
<i>Antarctic</i>	1108			1860								Spoken by <i>S. R. Sober</i>
<i>Antarctic</i>	1109			1862								Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>Barclay</i>	1587	KWM, NBW	Yes	1850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Barclay</i>	1588	NBW	Yes	1851								Logbook
<i>Barclay</i>	1588	NBW	Yes	1852	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Barclay</i>	1589		Yes	1854								Townsend (unpubl.)
<i>Bellisle</i>	1652			1842								Spoken by <i>Thomas Winslow</i>
<i>Bellisle</i>	1653			1843								Spoken by <i>America</i> , <i>Theophilus Chase</i> , <i>John B. Dods</i>
<i>Bellisle</i>	1654			1844								Spoken by <i>LaGrange</i> , <i>Theophilus Chase</i>
<i>Belvidere</i>	1725			1822								Declared destination AOWV
<i>Brunette</i>	2098			1841								Spoken by <i>Mattapoissett</i> , <i>Sarah Louisa</i>
<i>Brunette</i>	2098			1842								Spoken by <i>Mattapoissett</i> , <i>Sarah Louisa</i>

APPENDIX. Continued.

Vessel	VID	Repository	Log read	Season	Sperm.t	Sperm.kl	Sperm.sl	Sperm.a	Sperm.f	Pilot	Pilot.sl	Pilots	Source
<i>Carter Braxton</i>	2436			c. 1842									Declared destination on crew list
<i>Carter Braxton</i>	2437			1844									Spoken by <i>Fairy, America, LaGrange</i>
<i>Charleston Packet</i>	2763	BL	Yes	1827	17	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Charleston Packet</i>	2764	BL	Yes	1829	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Chase</i>	2786	MVH	Yes	1842									Townsend (unpubl.)
<i>Chase</i>	2787	HH	Yes	1843	5	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	Logbook
<i>Columbus</i>	3108			c. 1823									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Columbus</i>	3109			1824									Spoken by <i>Industry</i>
<i>Creole</i>	3487			1842									Spoken by <i>Elizabeth, Sarah Louisa, Thomas Winstlaw</i>
<i>D(r), Franklin</i>	3545	KWM	Yes	1843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Delight</i>	3672			1837									Cuffe (1839)
<i>Dolphin</i>	3786			1802									Spoken in Gulf <i>Columbian Courier</i> , 9 July 1802
<i>Dove</i>	3808			1818									Reported boarding in Gulf (Starbuck 1878)
<i>Dove</i>	3809			1822									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Dove</i>	3810			1823									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Dove</i>	3811			1823									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Dromo</i>	3860			1836									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Dromo</i>	3863			1841									Spoken by <i>Sarah Louisa</i>
<i>E. H. Hatfield</i>	3931	PPL	Yes	1876	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Edward Lee</i>	4043			1877									Spoken by <i>Amelia</i>
<i>Elbridge Gerry</i>	4057			1862									Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>Eleanor B. Conwell</i>	4088			1862									Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>Eleanor B. Conwell</i>	4096	KWM	Yes	1870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Eliza Barker</i>	4188			1822									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Elizabeth</i>	4248	KWM, NBW	Yes	1842	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Ellen Rodman</i>	4327	KWM	Yes	1868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Emigrant</i>	4384			1842									Spoken by <i>Leonidas, Elizabeth, Sarah Louisa, Popmanett</i>
<i>Emma</i>	4413			1841									Spoken by <i>Elizabeth, Sarah Louisa, Thomas Winstlaw</i>

APPENDIX. Continued.

Vessel	VID	Repository	Log read	Season	Sperm.t	Sperm.kl	Sperm.sl	Sperm.a	Sperm.f	Pilot	Pilot.sl	Pilot.a	Source
<i>Emma</i>	4413			1842									Spoken by <i>Elizabeth, Sarah Louisa, Thomas Winslow</i>
<i>Esquimaux</i>	4609			1844									Spoken by <i>Fairy, Theophilus Chase</i>
<i>Essex</i>	4619			1841									Spoken by <i>Sarah Louisa</i>
<i>F. H. Moore</i>	4770	C.C.C, YU	Yes	1873	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>F. H. Moore</i>	4770	C.C.C, YU	Yes	1874									Logbook
<i>F. H. Moore</i>	4771	C.C.C		1876									Spoken by <i>E. H. Hatfield</i>
<i>Fairy</i>	4813			1842									Spoken by <i>Mattapoisett, John B. Dods</i>
<i>Fairy</i>	4814	HH, KWM	Yes	1844	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	Logbook
<i>Fanny</i>	4885			c. 1828									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Flora</i>	4974			c. 1836									Clark (1887a:144-145)
<i>Franklin</i>	5202			1822									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Franklin</i>	5271			1852									Spoken by <i>Ocean, Lewis Bruce</i>
<i>Gen</i>	5452			1844									Spoken by <i>Fairy</i>
<i>George W. Lewis</i>	5718	KWM	Yes	1862	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>George W. Lewis</i>	5719	KWM	Yes	1863	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	Logbook
<i>Golden City</i>	5845	PPL	Yes	1876	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Governor Hopkins</i>	5932			1837									Wood (unpubl.)
<i>Governor Hopkins</i>	5937			1841									Declaration of whaling ground, Inward Foreign Manifest
<i>Governor Hopkins</i>	5939			1843									Spoken by <i>Theophilus Chase, D(?) Franklin, America, Chase</i>
<i>H. W. Williams</i>	6053			1852									Spoken by <i>Ocean, Lewis Bruce</i>
<i>Harmony</i>	6195			1834									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Harmony</i>	6196			1835									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Harmony</i>	6198			1837									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Hazard</i>	6275			1833									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Hazard</i>	6277			1834									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Imogene</i>	6953			1841									Spoken by <i>Elizabeth, Sarah Louisa, Popmunnett</i>

APPENDIX. Continued.

Vessel	VID	Repository	Log read	Season	Sperm.t	Sperm.kl	Sperm.sl	Sperm.a	Sperm.f	Pilot	Pilot.sl	Pilota	Source
<i>Imogene</i>	6953			1842									Spoken by <i>Elizabeth, Sarah</i> <i>Louisa, Popmunnett</i>
<i>Imogene</i>	6957			1835									Clark (1887a)
<i>Imogene</i>	6960	HH	Yes	1838	23	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Imogene</i>	6961	HH	Yes	1839	9	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	Logbook
<i>Industry</i>	7072	NBW	Yes	1824	15	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	Logbook
<i>Industry</i>	7073	NBW	Yes	1827	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	Logbook
<i>Industry</i>	7074	NBW	Yes	1828	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Industry</i>	7082			1836									Vessel fate AOWV
<i>J. Taylor</i>	7222	KWM	Yes	1867	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	Logbook
<i>John Adams</i>	7628			1861									Robinson (1928)
<i>John B. Dods</i>	7694	KWM	Yes	1843									Logbook
<i>John B. Dods</i>	7695			1844									Spoken by <i>Theophilus Chase</i>
<i>Joshua Brown</i>	7919			c. 1843									Declared destination on crew list
<i>Juno</i>	7986			c. 1820									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Juno</i>	7998	NBW	Yes	1839	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Logbook
<i>Keziah</i>	8060	HH	Yes	1789	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Logbook
<i>Keziah</i>	8063	NBW	Yes	1790	14	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	Logbook
<i>Keziah</i>	8064	NBW	Yes	1791	22	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	Logbook
<i>Keziah</i>	8065	NBW	Yes	1792									Logbook
<i>LaGrange</i>	8181	NBW	Yes	1842									Logbook
<i>LaGrange</i>	8182	KWM	Yes	1844									Logbook
<i>LaGrange</i>	8182	KWM	Yes	1845									Logbook
<i>Leander</i>	8281	MAU		1844									Spoken by <i>Fairy</i>
<i>Leonidas</i>	8324	PPL	Yes	1841	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Leonidas</i>	8324	PPL	Yes	1842									Logbook
<i>Leonidas</i>	8342	PPL	Yes	1842									Logbook
<i>Leonidas</i>	8343			1843									Spoken by <i>Theophilus Chase</i> , <i>D(r.) Franklin</i>
<i>Leonidas</i>	8344			1844									Spoken by <i>Fairy</i>
<i>Lewis Bruce</i>	8408			1860									Spoken by <i>S. R. Soper</i>
<i>Lewis Bruce</i>	8412	KWM	Yes	1851	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	Logbook
<i>Lewis Bruce</i>	8413	KWM	Yes	1852	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	Logbook
<i>Lexington</i>	8416			1835									Declared destination AOWV

APPENDIX. Continued.

Vessel	VID	Repository	Log read	Season	Sperm.t	Sperm.kl	Sperm.sl	Sperm.a	Sperm.f	Pilot.t	Pilot.sl	Pilot.a	Source
<i>Lexington</i>	8417			c. 1836									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Louisa</i>	8590			1836									Clark (1887a)
<i>Louisa</i>	8595			1844									Spoken by <i>Fairy</i>
<i>Lydia</i>	8714			1801									Declared destination <i>Columbian Courier</i> , 13 February 1801
<i>Maracaybo</i>	8831			1843									Spoken by <i>Plymouth</i>
<i>Mary Ann</i>	9279			1791									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
<i>Mattapoisett</i>	9441	KWM, NBW	Yes	1842	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	Logbook
<i>Meridian</i>	9614	KWM, NBW	Yes	1840									Logbook
<i>Meridian</i>	9615			1841									Spoken by <i>Sarah Louisa</i>
<i>Mexico</i>	9709			1842									Spoken by <i>Sarah Louisa</i> , <i>Popmunett</i>
<i>Mexico</i>	9710			1843									Spoken by <i>Theophilus Chase</i>
<i>Montezuma</i>	9985			1862									Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>Montezuma</i>	10024			1843									Spoken by <i>Theophilus Chase</i>
<i>Montgomery</i>	10034			1843									Spoken by <i>D(r). Franklin</i>
<i>Ocean</i>	10710	PPL, KWM, PEM	Yes	1852	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Olive Clark</i>	10832	NBW	Yes	1855	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	Logbook
<i>Oliver H. Perry</i>	10850			1821									Declared destination AOWV
<i>Oread</i>	10950			1862									Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>Oread</i>	10951			1863									Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>Oseola</i>	11032	MAU, PPL	Yes	1852									Logbook
<i>Oseola</i>	11032	MAU, PPL	Yes	1853									Logbook
<i>Oxford</i>	11075			1792									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
<i>Pacific</i>	11172			1843									Spoken by <i>Quito</i>
<i>Panama</i>	11235			1861									Robinson (1928)
<i>Pavilion</i>	11327			1862									Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>Pearl</i>	11344			1841									Spoken by <i>Sarah Louisa</i>
<i>Phoenix</i>	11632			1840									Clark (1887a:144–145)
<i>Phoenix</i>	11637			1844									Spoken by <i>Fairy</i> , <i>Theophilus Chase</i>
<i>Pilgrim</i>	11646			1842									Spoken by <i>Thomas Winslow</i>
<i>Pilgrim</i>	11647	KWM	Yes	1843									Logbook

APPENDIX. Continued.

Vessel	VID	Repository	Log read	Season	Sperm.t	Sperm.kl	Sperm.sl	Sperm.a	Sperm.f	Pilot	Pilot.sl	Pilot.a	Source
<i>Pilgrim</i>	11649			1844									Spoken by <i>Fairy</i> , <i>Theophilus Chase</i>
<i>Pocahontas</i>	11799			1841									Spoken by <i>Sarah Louisa Wood</i> (unpubl.)
<i>Popmunett</i>	11848			1837									Logbook
<i>Popmunett</i>	11855	KWM	Yes	1842									Declared destination AOWW
<i>Primrose</i>	11976			1834									Declared destination AOWW
<i>Primrose</i>	11979			1837									Declared destination AOWW
<i>Primrose</i>	11980			1838									Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>Quickstep</i>	12010			1862									Spoken by <i>E. H. Hatfield</i>
<i>Quickstep</i>	12020			1876									Logbook
<i>Quito</i>	12040	KWM	Yes	1843	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>R. E. Cook</i>	12060			1862									Stackpole (1953)
<i>Rainbow</i>	12075			1788									Spoken by <i>Charleston Packet</i>
<i>Regulator</i>	12217			1829									Spoken by <i>Popmunett</i>
<i>Richard Henry</i>	12284			1842									Spoken by <i>Fairy</i>
<i>Rienzi</i>	12322			1844									Wood (unpubl.)
<i>Rienzi</i>	12325			1844									Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>Rising Sun</i>	12355			1862									Spoken by <i>Lewis Bruce</i>
<i>S. R. Soper</i>	12690			1852									Spoken by <i>Olive Clark</i>
<i>S. R. Soper</i>	12694	NBW		1855									Spoken by <i>Walter Irving</i>
<i>S. R. Soper</i>	12696			1857									Logbook
<i>S. R. Soper</i>	12700	KWM	Yes	1860	5	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>S. R. Soper</i>	12701			1862									Spoken by <i>Leonidas</i>
<i>Samuel and Thomas</i>	12784			1842									Spoken by <i>Mattapoisett</i>
<i>Sarah</i>	12842			1842									Spoken by <i>Union</i>
<i>Sarah E. Lewis</i>	12905			1876									Logbook
<i>Sarah Louisa</i>	12935	KWM	Yes	1841	13	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	Logbook
<i>Sarah Louisa</i>	12935	KWM	Yes	1842	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	Logbook
<i>Sea Bird</i>	12984			1842									Spoken by <i>Elizabeth</i> , <i>Mattapoisett</i> , <i>Popmunett</i> , <i>Thomas Winslow</i>
<i>Solon</i>	13221			1842									Spoken by <i>Popmunett</i> , <i>Thomas Winslow</i>

APPENDIX. Continued.

Vessel	VID	Repository	Log read	Season	Sperm.t	Sperm.kl	Sperm.sl	Sperm.a	Sperm.f	Pilot.t	Pilot.sl	Pilot.a	Source
<i>Theophilus Chase</i>	13784			1842									Spoken by <i>Mattapoiset</i> , <i>Popmunett</i> , <i>Thomas Winslow</i>
<i>Theophilus Chase</i>	13785	NBW, PR	Yes	1843	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	Logbook
<i>Thomas Winslow</i>	13875	NBW	Yes	1842	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logbook
<i>Trial (Tryall)</i>	14025			1790									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
<i>Troy</i>	14142	KWM	Yes	1837	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	Logbook
<i>Troy</i>	14144			1840									Declaration of whaling ground, Inward Foreign Manifest
<i>Troy</i>	14146			1842									Spoken by <i>Mattapoiset</i>
<i>Tyleston</i>	14218			1841									Spoken by <i>Sarah Louisa</i>
<i>Union</i>	14278	NBW	Yes	1876	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	Logbook
Unknown	16675			1789									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16681			1790									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16683			1790									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16688			1790									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16689			1792									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16710			1789									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16724			1790									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16725			1791									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16726			1791									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16733			1792									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16748			1792									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16750			1790									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16751			1792									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16752			1792									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16759			1792									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16762			1792									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16764			1792									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16766			1791									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16770			1791									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16771			1790									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16890			1790									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16911			1791									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16914			1792									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>

APPENDIX. Continued.

Vessel	VID	Repository	Log read	Season	Sperm.t	Sperm.kl	Sperm.sl	Sperm.a	Sperm.f	Pilot.t	Pilot.sl	Pilot.a	Source
Unknown	16926			1790									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	16939			1791									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	17063			1789									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	17064			1790									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
Unknown	17065			1790									Spoken by <i>Keziah</i>
<i>Varnum H. Hill</i>	15099			1860									Spoken by <i>S. R. Soper</i>
<i>Varnum H. Hill</i>	15100			1862									Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>William Martin</i>	15212			1862									Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>William Martin</i>	15232			1860									Spoken by <i>S. R. Soper</i>
<i>Walter Irving</i>	15261			1857	6	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	Logbook
<i>Walter K.</i>	15273	KWM, PPL	Yes	1852									Spoken by <i>Ocean</i>
<i>Warwick</i>	15348			1842									Spoken by <i>Popmunett</i>
<i>Watchman</i>	15433			1862									Spoken by <i>George W. Lewis</i>
<i>William Henry</i>	15662			1843									Spoken by <i>Quito, Pilgrim</i>
<i>William Henry</i>	15663			1844									Spoken by <i>Theophilus Chase</i>

UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

- Amelia* 1876–77. Journal kept by Loring Braley aboard the schooner *Amelia* of New Bedford, MA; Loring Braley, Master; 27 Dec. 1876 to 26 July 1877. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 591.
- America* 1842–44. Logbook kept by George Olney, Jr. aboard the brig *America* of Wareham, MA; Quartus Bellows and William Parsons, Masters; 16 Nov. 1842 to 20 May 1844. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 683.
- Annawan* 1836–37. Journal kept by Charles B. Hammond aboard the brig *Annawan* of Rochester, MA; Charles B. Hammond, Master; 16 Dec. 1836 to 18 June 1837. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 15.
- Barclay* 1849–50. Journal kept by Alexander P. Cornell, aboard the bark *Barclay* of Westport, MA; James King, Master; 1 June 1849 to 1 Sept. 1850. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 718.
- Barclay* 1850–52. Logbook kept aboard the bark *Barclay* of Westport, MA; Weston Smith Tripp, Master; 2 Dec. 1850 to 26 May 1852. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 719.
- Bureau of Customs A. Barnstable, MA; crew lists 1839–46. RG 36. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.
- Bureau of Customs B. Bristol-Warren, RI, Mss 28. Manuscripts Collection, Rhode Island Historical Society Library, Providence, RI.
- Charleston Packet* 1826–28. Logbook kept aboard the brig *Charleston Packet* of Fairhaven, MA; Jabez Delano, Jr., Master; 5 Jan. 1827 (voyage already underway) to 20 June 1828. Baker Library, Harvard Business School, Cambridge, MA.
- Charleston Packet* 1828–29. Logbook kept aboard the brig *Charleston Packet* of Fairhaven, MA; George Tobey, Master; 29 Aug. 1828 to 24 Aug. 1829. Baker Library, Harvard Business School, Cambridge, MA.
- Chase* 1842–44. Journal kept by Edmund Phillips aboard the bark *Chase* of New Bedford, MA; Abner West, Master; 1 Jan. 1843 to 7 July 1844. Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. Ms F6870.14F.
- D(r). Franklin* 1842–43. Journal kept (probably by George Macomber) aboard the bark *D(r). Franklin* of Westport, MA; Hiram Francis, Master; 18 July 1842 to 21 July 1843. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 799.

- E. H. Hatfield* 1876. Logbook kept aboard the schooner *E.H. Hatfield* of Provincetown, MA; William Kirkconnell, Master; 22 Jan. 1876 to 29 Aug. 1876. Nicholson Collection, Providence Public Library, Providence, RI. Wh E114 1876L.
- Eleanor B. Conwell* 1869–71. Journal kept aboard the schooner *Eleanor B. Conwell* of Provincetown, MA; George H. Cannon, Master; 12 Dec. 1869 to 14 Oct. 1870 (voyage still underway). Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 782.
- Elizabeth* 1841–42. Journal kept probably by Pardon Cook aboard the brig *Elizabeth* of Westport, MA; Pardon Cook, Master; 18 May 1841 to 5 May 1842. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 598.
- Ellen Rodman* 1867–68. Logbook kept by B. F. Robinson aboard the schooner *Ellen Rodman* of Fairhaven, MA; Thomas F. Lambert, Master; 12 April 1867 to 18 Sept. 1868. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 782.
- F.H. Moore* 1873–75. Journal kept by Mr. Tucker aboard the brig *F.H. Moore* of Boston, MA; Robert Soper, Master; 12 May 1873 to 29 May 1874 (voyage still underway). Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. IMA 527.
- Fairy* 1843–44. Journal kept by Hiram Holmes aboard the bark *Fairy* of Provincetown, MA; Ebenezer Cook, Master; 9 Sept. 1843 to 22 Oct. 1844. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 578.
- George W. Lewis* 1861–62. Journal kept by Hiram Holmes aboard the schooner *George W. Lewis* of Provincetown, MA; Hiram Holmes, Master; 22 May 1861 to 31 July 1862. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 581.
- George W. Lewis* 1862–63. Journal kept by Hiram Holmes aboard the schooner *George W. Lewis* of Provincetown, MA; Hiram Holmes, Master; 24 Oct. 1862 to 22 Aug. 1863. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 581.
- George W. Lewis* 1864–1865. Journal kept by Hiram Holmes aboard the schooner *George W. Lewis* of Provincetown, MA; Hiram Holmes, Master; 25 February 1864 to 6 July 1865. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 581.
- Golden City* 1875–76. Logbook kept by James F. Avery aboard the schooner *Golden City* of New Bedford, MA; Henry Clay, Master; 9 Dec. 1875 to 29 Sept. 1876. Nicholson Collection, Providence Public Library, Providence, RI. Wh G618 1875L.
- Imogene* 1838. Logbook kept by Ebenezer Cook aboard the brig *Imogene* of Provincetown, MA; James Smalley, Master; 9 Jan. 1838 to 24 July 1838. Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. F6870, 41F.
- Imogene* 1839. Journal kept by Ebenezer Cook aboard the brig *Imogene* of Provincetown, MA; James Smalley, Master; 19 Jan. 1839 to 1 Sept. 1839. Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. F6870, 41F.
- Industry* 1823–24. Logbook kept aboard the brig *Industry* of Westport, MA; Owen Wilbour, Master; 16 Nov. 1823 to 9 Aug. 1824. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 744.
- Industry* 1827. Logbook or journal kept aboard the brig *Industry* of Westport, MA; Owen Wilbour, Master; 20 Jan. 1827 to 11 Sept. 1827. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 747A.
- Industry* 1828. Logbook kept aboard the brig *Industry* of Westport, MA; Matthew Mayhew, Master; 16 Jan. 1828 to 10 Aug. 1828. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 747B.
- J. Taylor* 1866–67. Logbook kept aboard the schooner *J. Taylor* of Provincetown, MA; Atkins Smith, Master; 26 Feb. 1866 to 27 June 1867. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 397.
- J. Taylor* 1867–1869. Logbook kept by William F. Snow aboard the schooner *J. Taylor* of Provincetown, MA; Atkins Smith, Master; 29 August 1867 to 9 August 1868. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 397.
- John B. Dods* 1842–43. Journal kept by Hiram Prior aboard the brig *John B. Dods* of Provincetown, MA; Hiram Prior, Master; 24 Feb. 1842 to 28 July 1843. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 524.
- Juno* 1838–39. Journal kept by Allen Brownell aboard the brig *Juno* of New Bedford, MA; Allen Brownell, Master; 14 April 1838 to 27 May 1839. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 335.
- Keziah* 1788–89. Journal kept by Shubel Hammett aboard the sloop *Keziah* of Boston, MA; Daniel Bennett, Master; 8 July 1788 to 20 June 1789. Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. Ms AM460.1F.
- Keziah* 1789. Journal kept by Shubel Hammett aboard the sloop *Keziah* of Boston, MA; Daniel Bennett, Master; 25 Aug. 1789 to 20 Sept. 1789.

- Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 459A.
- Keziah* 1789–90. Journal kept by Shubel Hammett aboard the sloop *Keziah* of Boston, MA; Daniel Bennett, Master; 5 Nov. 1789 to 27 July 1790. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 459B.
- Keziah* 1790–91. Journal kept by Shubel Hammett aboard the sloop *Keziah* of Boston, MA; Daniel Bennett, Master; 25 Nov. 1790 to 10 Aug. 1791. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 459C.
- Keziah* 1792. Journal kept by Shubel Hammett aboard the sloop *Keziah* of Boston, MA; Daniel Bennett, Master; 4 Jan. 1792 to 6 Sept. 1792. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 459D.
- LaGrange* 1841–42. Journal kept by James Lawrence Lincoln aboard the brig *LaGrange* of Mattapoisett, MA; Leonard S. Dexter, Master; 12 June 1841 to 20 Aug. 1841 (voyage still underway). Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 1011B.
- LaGrange* 1843–45. Journal kept by Thomas A. Lambert aboard the brig *LaGrange* of Mattapoisett, MA; Thomas F. Lambert, Master; 1 Nov. 1843 to 29 June 1845. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 794.
- Leonidas* 1841–42. Logbook kept aboard the brig *Leonidas* of Fall River, MA; Ensign Baker, Master; 4 May 1841 to 2 May 1842. Nicholson Collection, Providence Public Library, Providence, RI. Wh L5853 1841L.
- Leonidas* 1841–43. Journal kept by Godfrey King aboard the ship *Leonidas* of Bristol, MA; Godfrey King, Master; 4 March 1841 to 14 Jan. 1843. Nicholson Collection, Providence Public Library, Providence, RI. Microfilm 324.
- Lewis Bruce* 1851. Journal kept by Nathan D. Young II aboard the brig *Lewis Bruce* of Provincetown, MA; Nathan D. Young II, Master; 1 March 1851 to 29 Sept. 1851. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 19.
- Lewis Bruce* 1852. Journal kept by Nathan D. Young II aboard the brig *Lewis Bruce* of Provincetown, MA; Nathan D. Young II, Master; 31 March 1852 to 2 Nov. 1852. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 19.
- Mattapoisett* 1841–42. Logbook kept by Horace Thomas aboard the brig *Mattapoisett* of Mattapoisett, MA; Henry A. Brightman, Master; 26 March 1841 to 5 Sept. 1842. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 32.
- Maury, M.F. Logbook abstracts: National Archives and Records Admin., Washington, DC. Index and microfilms: Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA.
- Meridian* 1839–40. Logbook of the brig *Meridian* of Wareham, MA; James H. Richardson, Master; 1 Oct. 1839 to 26 July 1840. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. IMA 866.
- Olive Clark* 1855–56. Journal kept by Joseph W. Tuck aboard the schooner *Olive Clark* of Provincetown, MA; Joseph W. Tuck, Master; 25 April 1855 to 12 April 1856. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 1294.
- Ocean* 1852–53. Logbook kept by Jesse H. Allen aboard the brig *Ocean* of Sandwich, MA; Joshua T. Chadwick, Master; 25 Feb. 1852 to 5 Feb. 1853. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 312.
- Pilgrim* 1842–43. Logbook kept by John Marble aboard the bark *Pilgrim* of Somerset, MA; Joseph Read and Job Collins, Masters; 7 July 1842 to 12 July 1843. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 516.
- Popmunett* 1842–43. Journal kept by William Flanders aboard the bark *Popmunett* of Sippican, MA; William Flanders, Master; 16 Feb. 1842 to 23 Sept. 1843. Kendall Collection, Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 762.
- Quito* 1842–43. Journal kept by Edward A. Sherman aboard the brig *Quito* of Sippican, MA; Tristram L. Chase, Master; 16 May 1842 to 27 May 1843. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 322.
- S.R. Soper* 1860. Journal kept by Hiram Holmes aboard the schooner *S.R. Soper* of Provincetown, MA; Hiram Holmes, Master; 2 April 1860 to 11 Nov. 1860. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 581.
- Sarah Louisa* 1840–42. Logbook kept aboard the brig *Sarah Louisa* of New Bedford, MA; Ray Green Sanford and Ebenezer Slocum, Masters; 30 Sept. 1840 to 29 April 1842. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 323.
- Theophilus Chase* 1842–44. Logbook kept aboard the bark *Theophilus Chase* of Westport, MA; Daniel Baker, Master; 1 Dec. 1842 to 26 Aug. 1844. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 735.
- Theophilus Chase* 1842–44. Journal kept aboard the bark *Theophilus Chase* of Westport, MA;

- Daniel Baker, Master; 25 Dec. 1842 to 26 Aug. 1844. Privately owned.
- Thomas Winslow* 1841–42. Logbook kept aboard the brig *Thomas Winslow* of Westport, MA; Beriah C. Manchester, Master; 11 Nov. 1841 to 29 Sept. 1842. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 133.
- Townsend, C. H. Unpublished worksheets for Townsend (1935), vessels beginning with letters A–J only, obtained from New York Zoological Society, Bronx, NY.
- Troy* 1837. Journal kept by Allen Hart aboard the brig *Troy* of Bristol, MA; Allen Hart, Master; 24 Feb. 1837 to 25 Nov. 1837. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 342.
- Union* 1875–76. Logbook kept by Valentine C. Long and James Black, Jr., aboard the schooner *Union* of New Bedford, MA; John Milk Allen, Charles Blackmer, and Valentine C. Long, Masters; 8 June 1875 to 30 June 1876. Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. 250A.
- Walter Irving* 1856–58. Journal kept by Hiram C. Holmes aboard the schooner *Walter Irving* of Provincetown, MA; Hiram C. Holmes, Master; 17 Nov. 1856 to 8 Oct. 1857 (voyage still underway). Research Library, New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, MA. KWM 579.
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