American Offshore Whaling Voyages

A Database

Judith N. Lund
Elizabeth A. Josephson
Randall R. Reeves
Tim D. Smith

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World Whaling History

People have been whaling for at least a millennium, pursuing all kinds of whales in all parts of the world. While many aspects of the history of whaling have been described in great detail, the history of the effects of whaling on the whales themselves has not received sufficient attention. The World Whaling History project is focused on describing the effects that whaling has had on populations of whales over the centuries and throughout the world's oceans.

World Whaling History (www.WorldWhalingHistory.org) began in 2001 as part of the History of Marine Animal Populations (HMAP) project (www.HmapComl.org), which is part of the Census of Marine Life (CoML) (www.CoML.org). Researchers associated with World Whaling History have produced a number of scientific and historical documents based on the data that have been compiled by the project, in most cases drawing on their extensive previous experience in this field.

Tim D. Smith
World Whaling History
1774 Sterling Drive
Redding, CA 96003
USA

Email: inquiry@WorldWhalingHistory.org
Webpage: www.WorldWhalingHistory.org

Previous Contributions by World Whaling History

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American Offshore Whaling Voyages: A Database

Introduction
As part of a larger study of the effects of whaling on whales, we have developed summary information of all known American offshore (sometimes referred to as "pelagic") whaling voyages (not including the modern factory ship voyages of the mid 20th century). That information is included in a relational database that is documented here. The voyages included in the database sailed from, or later were under the registry of, what is now the United States. Many of the basic characteristics of most of the voyages have been published previously by Starbuck (1878), Hegarty (1959), and Lund (2001). We have compiled the information from that literature and from additional new sources into a single relational database. This database is designed to provide consistent information about the key features of each voyage.

Whaling Eras
Reeves and Smith (2006), in a taxonomy of whaling, defined 11 "eras." Three of these eras are directly relevant to this database: Basque-Style, American-Style Shore, and American-Style Pelagic (= Offshore). We describe them here by way of defining the voyages included in this database.

Basque-style
The Basques pursued whales in small open boats from at least 1059 AD, attacking them with hand harpoons and lances. This basic technique was used for many centuries. Basques ventured far and wide in the Atlantic Ocean and set up permanent or semi-permanent shore stations for processing whales (Aguilar, 1986; DuPasquier, 2000). In addition to the Basques themselves, many of the whaling activities by British, Dutch, Danish, German, and other European nationalities continuing into the 20th century were assigned by Reeves and Smith to this era.

The frequently quoted description of British whaling in the Greenland Sea in 1671 by Frederic Martens (e.g., in Scammon 1874) defines the basic methods and techniques that characterized the overseas, non-Basque operations assigned to this era. A whale was sighted from the mother ship, oar-powered boats were launched in pursuit, and the whale was harpooned. The boats were thus made fast to, and often towed by, the whale, sometimes over considerable distances. After being killed with lances, the whale was itself towed to the mother ship and flensed alongside. Blubber was either packed as cargo on-board the ship and delivered to shore cookeries in the home country or taken directly to shore for trying out.

American-style Shore
Whalemen of this era employed the basic Basque techniques of killing and processing whales. They sighted whales from lookouts on shore, pursued them in open boats, and attacked them with harpoons and lances, at least initially. However, the era was characterized by innovation, transition, and participant diversity.

Open-boat shore whaling was pursued in the United States as early as the mid-17th century. Although this era eventually gave way to the Norwegian-style Shore era, it did so incompletely. The shore whalers on Long Island (New York) and the Outer Banks (North Carolina) continued to launch their hand-powered open boats in pursuit of right whales, in the old-fashioned manner, until well into the 20th century and after modern whaling methods had been invented.

American-style Pelagic (= Offshore)
The vast majority of voyages in this database were part of what Reeves and Smith (2006) defined as the American-style Pelagic era, and which we here call the American-style Offshore era. This era began in approximately the middle of the 1700s and ended with the last American voyages in the 1920s. Its most striking aspects were rapid geographic expansion and growth in the size and capacity of the fleet. Basque-style whaling was confined almost entirely to the North Atlantic Ocean, including the Arctic Atlantic, while American-style Offshore whaling spanned the globe. The Basque-style era was dominated by European nations, while the American-style Offshore era was

dominated by the United States. Although there are earlier references to trying out whale oil (i.e. cooking the blubber) at sea, we can only be sure that American whalers were doing this by 1762 (Ricketson 1858, quoting a logbook from an unnamed vessel). Onboard tryworks facilitated the high-seas, long-distance voyages that typified the American-style Offshore whaling era (Ellis 2002).

Whaling equipment and practices were in an almost constant state of flux in the 1700s and 1800s. Best (1983), for example, identified several important innovations in addition to the onboard tryworks, including the addition of sails to whaleboats in the 1820s, the toggle harpoon in 1848, and improvements in the bomb-lance in 1852. In some respects, the American-style Offshore and American-style Shore eras could be viewed as a single fishery. New methods invented and adopted in one sector, such as the shoulder gun and bomb-lance, soon found their way into the other.

The United States provided most of the capital, manpower, and expertise that defined the American-style Offshore era. In 1846, near the chronological middle of the era, the world whaling fleet was estimated to consist of approximately 1,000 ships, of which 729 were U.S.-registered (Clark 1887), and some of the vessels sailing under other nations' flags had American masters and were underwritten at least partly by American capital (Stackpole 1972; Du Pasquier 1982). Steam whaling by American vessels in the Western Arctic in the final decades of the nineteenth century and early decades of the twentieth century is also assigned to this era as it arose directly from the sailing-vessel fishery (Bockstoce 1986).

The sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) was the focal species of the American-style Offshore era, followed closely by the right whales (*Eubalaena* spp.). Bowhead (*Balaena mysticetus*), humpback (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), and gray whales (*Eschrichtius robustus*) were primary targets in particular areas and seasons. Importantly, the latter two species were hunted mainly on their winter calving/breeding grounds. Pilot whales (*Globicephala* spp.) were significant supplemental and "practice" targets.

American Offshore Whaling

The taxonomy of whaling proposed by Reeves and Smith (2006) is best regarded as heuristic rather than rigidly prescriptive. The boundaries distinguishing the three eras, or styles, of whaling mentioned above are porous and, as those authors noted, the differences are not absolute. The methods used in early American voyages (starting with the *Speedwell* in 1667 and continuing into the mid-1700s) probably differed little, if at all, from those used on voyages in other countries that were assigned by Reeves and Smith to the Basque-style era. Thus, it could be argued that American pre-modern offshore whaling should be divided into two different eras, voyages up to the mid-1700s assigned to the Basque-style era and voyages subsequently assigned to the American-style Offshore era. This would be parallel to Reeves and Smith's division of British offshore whaling – assigning the British Northern Fishery to the Basque-style era and the British Southern Fishery to the American-style era.

Some of the voyages included in our database, however, may have been intended to "position" whaling crews in bays or other inshore areas where whaling would then be prosecuted either from shore camps or from the anchored vessel. Such activity might best be described as American-style Shore whaling. This was certainly true of the 1753-54 voyage by the sloop *Susannah*, which sailed out of Cape May, New Jersey, for the Carolina coast (Reeves and Mitchell 1988). Other sloop voyages in the early to mid-1700s (e.g. those from Nantucket to Davis Strait, the Grand Banks, and "ye deep"; see Little 1988; Reeves and Mitchell 1986, Table 1) clearly went offshore and pursued right whales and sperm whales, using essentially Basque-style methods. Following the adoption of onboard tryworks, at least by 1762 as discussed above, American whaling voyages are better described as American-style Offshore voyages.

The present database includes all American voyages for which evidence was found (e.g., at least name of vessel and/or captain, the port and approximate date of departure or return). A basic suite of information is included for most voyages, and usually substantial additional information is included on the ship's displacement and rigging, the destination recorded in the Customs Declaration of the voyage, and the amount of whale products landed. The sources of information about US whaling in the 1800s are extensive. Therefore, we are confident that our database includes nearly all of the voyages made during that century. The records for offshore whaling are less extensive and detailed for years prior to the 1800s, and therefore we have not been able to assemble similarly complete information, especially for years prior to the US War of Independence, 1776-1783.

The first entry in our database is a voyage by the sloop *Speedwell* planned for 1667 from the port of Southampton, New York. We have no information on the results of that voyage, nor do we know with certainty whether it took place after its license was granted. Nevertheless, references to this and several other voyages in the late 1600s suggest that there was developing interest in offshore whaling in the American colonies at the time. Unfortunately, the information for the second half of the 1600s and first half of the 1700s is patchy and far from complete. For example, prior to 1760 Starbuck (1878) lists total numbers of whaling voyages for three years (e.g. 25 in 1730, 60 in 1748, and 80 in 1756). In contrast, we have been able to identify specific voyages amounting to less than 10% of those numbers. Similarly, from 1761 to 1769 Starbuck indicated that nearly 1000 voyages sailed (pp 174-175) while we have been able to locate information at the individual voyage level for only roughly 25% of that number. Starting in the mid-1780s, as the US fleet began to recover from its decimation during the War of Independence, the characteristics of voyages and their returned cargoes were reported much more consistently. Therefore, the data for the 1800s are far more complete and reliable than those for the 1700s.

US offshore whaling was declining in the first part of the 1900s. A few voyages took place after 1925, but information on their products and indeed their activities is limited (some may have been as much for trading as for whaling). Plans were made for an experimental whaling voyage on the converted lightship *Stonehorse* in 1937, the last entry in our database.

Form of the Voyage Data

Until the mid-1800s, US whaling vessels were registered almost exclusively in New England ports, and the usual practice was to sail from and back to the port of origin as a single voyage. The products from the voyages usually were returned to the port of origin aboard the whaling vessel. However, as voyages lengthened, some oil and bone (baleen) was shipped home on other whaling vessels or freighters, allowing voyages to continue without interruption. We have tried to track the amounts shipped home in the total product entries in the database. After the mid-1800s, some owners of vessels whaling in the Pacific moved their operations to more convenient ports, primarily San Francisco and ports in Hawaii. Voyages by vessels that had changed their registration to Hawaii were not included in our database as Hawaii was not yet part of the US.

The information available for voyages and the main sources of such information are shown in Table 1. Lund (2001) had assembled much information on US whaling voyages and we began with her data, in which the records identified the captains on whaling voyages rather than the voyages themselves (some voyages having had more than one captain). We identified within her list those entries that referred to unique voyages.

Table 1. Information on American offshore whaling voyages included in the main published sources.

Information	**Lund (2001)**	**Starbuck (1878)**	**Hegarty (1959)**	**Davis et al. (1997)**
Captain Names	•	•	•	•
Vessel Name	•	•	•	•
Rig Type	•	•	•	•
Port	•	•	•	•
Tonnage		•	•	•
Day Depart		•	•	
Month Depart		•	•	•
Year Depart	•	•	•	•
Day Return		•	•	
Month Return		•	•	•
Year Return	•	•	•	•
Destination		•	•	•
Product		•	•	•

In creating this database, we extended Lund's compilation by adding information for each voyage on month of departure and arrival and whale products, mainly from Starbuck (1878) and Hegarty (1959). We examined the

Whalemen's Shipping List (WSL) and voyage lists such as the Dennis Wood abstracts (1831-1873), as well as Davis et al. (1997) for product landings for New Bedford-based voyages. Finally, we examined original Customs House records for some ports to locate missing data. Variant spellings of names were regularized except for a few vessel names, where multiple versions are identified. We continued Lund's pursuit of original sources in cases where there was uncertainty.

In attempting to identify whaling voyages, we excluded some of the entries from Lund (2001) because we could not find sufficient documentation to establish the uniqueness of a voyage. For example, some poorly documented masters may have been replacement masters on voyages already included in the database. We also excluded voyages for which incoming Customs House data showed only non-whale products. We added some approximate beginning dates (marked c. for circa) for voyages where ending dates were known, so that those voyages would fall into sequence.

Starting from the four main sources (Starbuck, Hegarty, Davis et al., and Lund), we assembled information on all known voyages of American whaling vessels and organized the data into several related data tables. The Vessel table contains vessel name, the year and location where built, and the vessel's fate. Vessel displacement is reported as tonnage, and because of a change in measurement methods after 1865 or because of changes in the vessel itself, multiple values can exist for vessels. The available measurements are recorded in a linked Tonnage table. A unique vessel number links each vessel to the whaling voyages attributed to it in the Voyage table. The Voyage table contains details for each voyage, including unique voyage and vessel numbers, port of registry, rig, departure and return dates, destination recorded on the Customs Declaration, and whale products landed. A field called "ambiguity" in this table, and a similar one for the Vessel table, tries to capture some of the uncertainties in the data, including indication if the departure or arrival years were designated as *circa* (c.). The voyage number is used to link to three additional tables. First, it links to the Captain table, which contains the names of all men known to have served as captain during that voyage. Second, the voyage number links to the Sources table, which includes the list of sources of relevant information for each voyage. Finally, the voyage number links to the Logbook table, which lists the repositories of logbooks and other sources of detailed information for that voyage.

Definitions and examples of these tables are included in several appendices. Appendix A defines the specific structure of the database tables. Appendix B describes two ways of accessing parts of this database. Aspects relating especially to ship and captain names in the AOWV database have been made accessible for searching by Mystic Seaport through the National Marine Digital Library (www.NMDL.org) as described in Table B.1. Limited data for each voyage as defined in the simplified database query described in Table B.2 (Appendix B) are available for downloading from the History of Marine Animal Populations data website (http://www.hull.ac.uk/hmap/). Appendix C contains five tables of data for voyages made by all vessels named *Leonidas* or *Leander*. It is meant to illustrate some of the main features of the database.

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We are grateful to the many repositories of the documents used in the preparation of this database, especially the Research Library of the New Bedford Whaling Museum, the G. W. Blunt White Library of the Mystic Seaport, and the various repositories for US Customs House documents. Without the assistance of the knowledgeable and capable staffs of the museums and libraries that responded to our frequent requests, this project would not have been possible. We are also indebted to Karin Gleiter for providing data published by Davis et al. (1997).

Despite all of the assistance we have received from these institutions and their staffs and other experts, we recognize that a considerable amount of uncertainty and ambiguity still surrounds these data. Some of this uncertainty and ambiguity is intrinsic to the sources, but some is also likely due to errors of interpretation on our part. Users are encouraged to call any errors or omissions to our attention so that we can improve the database and make it more accurate, complete, and useful.

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Appendix A: Structure of World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage Database

The data are organized into eight tables (Figure 1), all related by a unique voyage identifying number. The Voyage table (tblVoyage) contains details for each voyage, including vessel and voyage identifier number, port of registry, rig, sailing and return dates, destination and whale products landed. The Voyage table links to the Vessel table (tblVessel) according to the vessel identifier. The vessel information includes vessel name, year and place built, displacement and ending fate. The Voyage table also links to the Captain table (tblCaptain), and includes the names of all men known to have served as captain during that voyage. The Voyage table links to the Sources table (tblSources), and includes reference identification numbers, which themselves link to the References table (tlbReferences). For each reference identification number, the latter table includes bibliographic information about each source. Finally, for those voyages for which one or more logbooks or journals exist, the Voyage table links to the Logbook table (tblLogbook). That table includes an identification code for each voyage logbook repository, and itself links to the Repository table (tblRepository) on the repository identification code. The latter table includes the specific information about each repository holding relevant logbooks for that voyage.

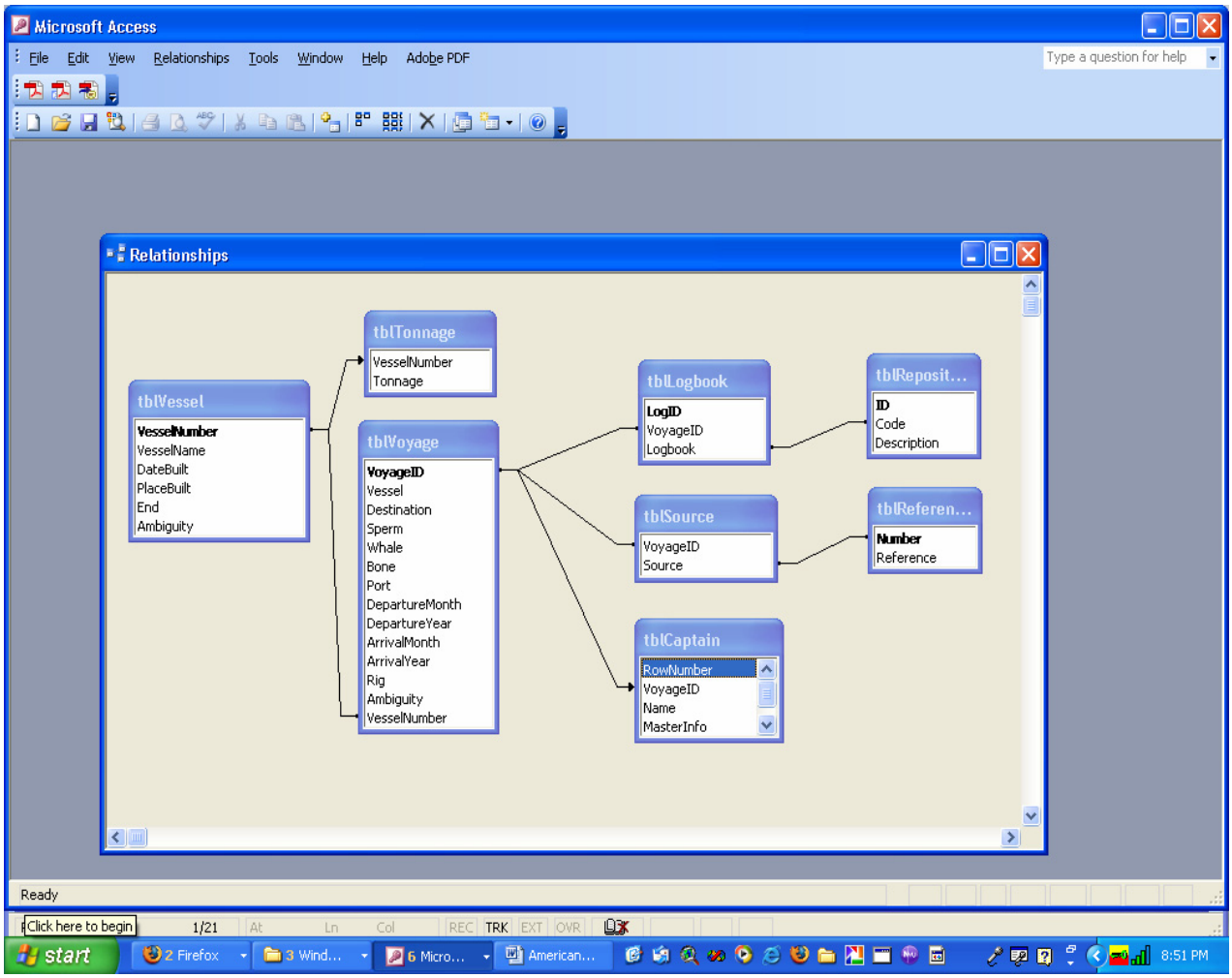

Figure 1. Relationships among the eight related database tables in World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database.

Details of the Database Tables

The specific fields for each table in World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database are shown in Tables A.1 through A.8.

Table A.1. Voyage table (tblVoyage)	
VoyageID	Unique number for this voyage
VesselNumber	Unique number for each "hull"
VesselName	Vessel name during this voyage
Port	Town and state of registry
Rig	Bark Brig DSchr = Diesel Schooner Gall = Galliot GSchr = Gas Schooner GYawl = Gas Yawl SBark = Steam Bark SBgtn = Steam Brigantine SBktn = Steam Barkentine Scow Schr = Schooner Sloop SSchr = Steam Schooner Ship Snow Str = Steamer
DepMonth	Month of departure from home port
DepYear	Year of departure from home port
ArrMonth	Month of arrival to home port
ArrYear	Year of arrival to home port
Destination	Destination recorded on the Customs Declaration
Sperm	Barrels of sperm oil, including any records of "sent home" oil. 1 barrel = 31.5 US gallons.
Whale	Barrels of whale oil, including any records of "sent home" oil
Bone	Pounds of baleen, including any records of "sent home" bone
Ambiguity	Fields with substantial uncertainty

Table A.2. Vessel table (tblVessel)	
VesselNumber	Unique number for each "hull"
VesselName	Name(s) of vessel during its whaling history
DateBuilt	Date of launch
PlaceBuilt	Town and state of shipyard
End	Fate of vessel
Ambiguity	Fields with substantial uncertainty

Table A.3. Captain table (tblCaptain)	
VoyageID	Links to tblVoyage
Name	Name of a master on the voyage
MasterInfo	R = Replacement captain L = Captain left the vessel, usually because of illness D = Captain died on the voyage K = Captain was killed by a whale A = Another person who is said to have been captain 3, 4, etc. = order of command, i.e. R3 is the third captain for that voyage. R with no number is assumed to be the second captain, or replacement order is unknown.

Table A.4. Source table (tblSource)	
VoyageID	Links to tblVoyage
Source	Unique numbers for sources

Table A.5. References table (tblReferences)	
Number	Links to tblSource on Source
Reference	Full bibliographic reference

Table A.6. Logbook table (tblLogbook)	
VoyageID	Links to tblVoyage
Logbook	Alphanumeric code for repositories of voyage logbook or journal

Table A.7. Repository table (tblRepository)	
IDCode	Links to tblLogbook on Logbook
Description	Names and locations of repositories

Table A.8. Tonnage table (tblTonnage)	
VesselNumber	Links to tblVessel
Tonnage	Displacement of vessel, in tons; multiple records for each vessel contain alternate or remeasured values

Appendix B. There are two ways of accessing parts of this database. First, aspects relating especially to ship and captain names in the AOWV database have been made accessible for searching by Mystic Seaport through the National Marine Digital Library (www.NMDL.org). There AOWV database can be searched on vessel, master, port, and dates. Searches are case sensitive and partial information is allowed. Each search results in a table of the information available for each matching voyage, with blanks for missing information. The tables include:

Voyage Number (#): unique identified for each of the more than 15,000 voyages
Vessel name and rigging (in parentheses)
Port of registry or departure ("Hailing Port")
Departure year and month
Arrival (return at end of voyage) year and month
Destination (as declared at the beginning of the voyage)
Product landed or sent home
- sperm oil ("Sperm", in barrels),
- baleen whale oil ("Whale", in barrels),
- whalebone or baleen, ("Bone", in pounds)

Master (captain) name (Last name, First name or initials), or names where there were multiple captains

Whenever the vessel name or the master name is shown in bold, clicking on that text will produce secondary tables listing all voyages by that vessel or by that captain. Within those secondary tables lists clicking on the asterisk under Source will provide the sources consulted for that voyage. In addition to searching, an alphabetical index of vessels can be scrolled for information on when and where each vessel was built and on its fate. Some vessels have the same name. Finally, an alphabetical list of sources can be scrolled to examine the more than 450 sources consulted in preparing this database. Anonymous references are listed by title first, and the remainder by author.

Second, limited data for each voyage as defined in the simplified database query described in Table B.1 are available for downloading from the History of Marine Animal Populations data website (http://www.hull.ac.uk/hmap/).

Table B.1 Fields in a query from World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database, showing field name, source table, and brief description of the fields.

Field Name	Source Table	Description
VoyageID	tblVoyage	Unique number for voyage
VesselName	tblVoyage	Vessel name for this voyage
Destination	tblVoyage	Destination recorded on the Customs Declaration
Sperm	tblVoyage	Barrels of sperm oil landed, including any records of oil "sent home" 1 barrel = 31.5 US gallons.
Whale	tblVoyage	Barrels of whale oil landed, including any records of oil "sent home"
Bone	tblVoyage	Pounds of baleen, including any records of bone "sent home"
DepMonth	tblVoyage	Month of departure from home port
DepYear	tblVoyage	Year of departure from home port
ArrMonth	tblVoyage	Month of arrival to home port
ArrYear	tblVoyage	Year of arrival to home port
Rig	tblVoyage	Ship, bark, schooner, etc.
Ambiguity	tblVoyage, tblVessel	Types of information where there was ambiguity in records consulted.
VesselNumber	tblVessel	Unique number for each "hull"
MaxTonnage	tblTonnage	Maximum of all values available for a vessel
MinTonnage	tblTonnage	Minimum of all values available for a vessel
Port	tblVoyage	Town and state of registry.

Appendix C. Example data from the World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database for all vessels named either *Leonidas* or *Leander*

Table C.1 includes data from the Voyage table for all voyages known to have been made by the seven known vessels named either *Leonidas* or *Leander*. Table C.2 includes the details from the Vessel table for those seven vessels. Table C.3 includes the names of all who served as captains aboard these voyages. Table C.4 includes the repositories for the 23 extant and publicly accessible logbooks or journals known to have survived from these voyages. Table C.5 includes the references for the nine voyages by one of the vessels named *Leander*. Taken together, these example tables represent the data available in this database for vessels sailing under these names.

Table C.1. Data from the Voyage table of World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database for all voyages known to have been made by the seven known vessels named either *Leonidas* or *Leander*, sorted by VoyageID.

Voyage ID	Vessel Number	Vessel Name	Port	Rig	Dep Month	Dep Year	Arr Month	Arr Year	Destination	Sperm	Whale	Bone
8280	1781	Leander	Mystic, CT	Bark	Aug	1841	May	1843	Crozetts	0	1600	13000
8281	1781	Leander	Mystic, CT	Bark	Jul	1843	May	1845	Indian	350	1150	12000
8282	1781	Leander	Mystic, CT	Bark	Aug	1845	Jul	1847	Crozetts	70	1030	8000
8285	1781	Leander	Mystic, CT	Bark	Sep	1847	Mar	1850	Crozetts	250	500	4000
8286	1781	Leander	Mystic, CT	Bark	Jul	1850	Jul	1852	S. Atlantic	508	311	1900
8287	1781	Leander	Mystic, CT	Bark	Sep	1852	Apr	1854	S. Atlantic	56	1144	8500
8288	1781	Leander	Mystic, CT	Bark	Aug	1854	Apr	1856	Indian	35	373	3000
8289	1781	Leander	Mystic, CT	Bark	May	1856	Jun	1857	Atlantic and Indian	0	916	6000
8290	1781	Leander	Mystic, CT	Bark	Jun	1858	Jan	1860	S. Atlantic and Indian	0	475	3000
8291	1782	Leander	Nantucket, MA	Ship	Jul	1819	Oct	1822	Pacific	1370	200	0
8321	1787	Leonidas	Bristol, RI	Ship	Dec	1827	Jul	1830	Pacific	2292	0	0
8322	1787	Leonidas	Bristol, RI	Ship	Nov	1830	Aug	1833	Pacific	2500	0	0
8323	1787	Leonidas	Bristol, RI	Ship	Nov	1833	Sep	1837	Pacific	1400	0	0
8324	1787	Leonidas	Bristol, RI	Ship	Mar	1841	Jan	1843	Indian	550	0	0
8325	1787	Leonidas	Bristol, RI	Ship	Jun	1843	Apr	1846	Pacific	170	4100	22000
8326	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Aug	1820	Feb	1823	Pacific	2000	0	0
8327	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Jun	1826	Aug	1827	Brazil	0	1600	0
8328	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Aug	1827	Jun	1828	Brazil	0	600	0
8329	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Jul	1828	Jul	1829	Brazil	0	1700	25000
8330	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Aug	1829		1831	Brazil	400	1400	9000
8331	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Jul	1831	Feb	1832	S. Atlantic	0	1700	0
8332	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Jun	1832	Mar	1833	S. Atlantic	40	2000	0
8333	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Jun	1833	Apr	1834	S. Atlantic	0	1400	12000
8334	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Jun	1834	Apr	1836	S. Atlantic	0	1000	0
8335	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Jul	1836	Jun	1837	S. Atlantic	67	1426	0
8336	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Jul	1837	Jun	1839	S. Atlantic	381	1411	0
8337	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Nov	1839	Nov	1842	New Zealand	1530	157	0
8338	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Jul	1843	Jan	1846	New Holland	1050	75	0
8339	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Jun	1846	Jul	1846		0	0	0
8340	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Aug	1846	Jun	1849	Indian and Northwest Coast	1450	30	6128
8341	1788	Leonidas	Fairhaven, MA	Ship	Oct	1849	Jul	1851	Indian	575	0	0
8342	396	Leonidas	Fall River, MA	Brig	May	1841	May	1842	Atlantic	350	0	0
8343	396	Leonidas	Fall River, MA	Brig	Jun	1842	Aug	1843	Atlantic	250	15	0
8344	396	Leonidas	Fall River, MA	Brig	Nov	1843	Jun	1845	Pacific	260	0	0
8345	396	Leonidas	Fall River, MA	Brig	Aug	1845	Apr	1847	Atlantic	200	30	0
8346	396	Leonidas	Fall River, MA	Brig	Nov	1847	May	1850	Atlantic	400	0	0
8347	382	Leonidas	New Bedford, MA	Ship	Jan	1842	May	1845	Indian	697	20	0
8348	382	Leonidas	New Bedford, MA	Ship	Nov	1845	May	1850	Pacific	665	8	0

Table C.1. Data from the Voyage table of World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database for all voyages known to have been made by the seven known vessels named either *Leonidas* or *Leander*, sorted by VoyageID.

Voyage ID	Vessel Number	Vessel Name	Port	Rig	Dep Month	Dep Year	Arr Month	Arr Year	Destination	Sperm	Whale	Bone
8349	382	Leonidas	New Bedford, MA	Ship	Oct	1850	Jun	1854	Pacific	850	37	0
8350	382	Leonidas	New Bedford, MA	Ship	Oct	1854	Jul	1858	Pacific	427	13	0
8351	382	Leonidas	New Bedford, MA	Bark	Sep	1858	Apr	1861	Atlantic	231	370	0
8352	396	Leonidas	New Bedford, MA	Bark	May	1864	Aug	1865	Atlantic	176	62	0
8353	396	Leonidas	New Bedford, MA	Bark	Sep	1865	Jul	1867	Atlantic	275	426	0
8354	396	Leonidas	New Bedford, MA	Bark	Aug	1867	Jul	1869	Atlantic	280	55	0
8355	396	Leonidas	New Bedford, MA	Bark	Oct	1869	Jun	1872	Atlantic	200	396	0
8356	1789	Leonidas	New London, CT	Ship		1806	Jun	1807	Patagonia, Brazil	0	1050	0
8357	1789	Leonidas	New London, CT	Ship		1807		1808	Patagonia	0	0	0
8358	1789	Leonidas	New London, CT	Ship		1808		1809	Brazil	0	0	0
8359	396	Leonidas	Westport, MA	Brig	Jul	1850	Sep	1851	Indian	400	30	0
8360	396	Leonidas	Westport, MA	Brig	Dec	1851	Sep	1853	Atlantic	503	20	0
8361	396	Leonidas	Westport, MA	Brig	Mar	1854	Jul	1855	Atlantic	242	44	0
8362	396	Leonidas	Westport, MA	Brig	Aug	1855	May	1857	Atlantic	359	50	0
8363	396	Leonidas	Westport, MA	Brig	Jun	1857	Aug	1858	Atlantic	233	3	0
8365	396	Leonidas	Westport, MA	Brig	Nov	1858	Aug	1860	Atlantic	222	6	0
8366	396	Leonidas	Westport, MA	Brig	Nov	1860	May	1863	Atlantic	318	70	0

Table C.2. Data from the Vessel table World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database for all voyages known to have been made by the seven vessels named either *Leonidas* or *Leander*, sorted by VesselNumber. Minimum and maximum tonnage are the extreme values for tonnage in the Tonnage table, reflecting changes in measurement methods after 1865 as well as modifications made to the vessel.

Vessel Number	VesselName	DateBuilt	PlaceBuilt	End	Ambiguity	Minimum Tonnage	Maximum Tonnage
382	Leonidas	1826	Scituate, MA	Stone Fleet #1		231	231
396	Leonidas	1833	South Berwick, ME			98	128
1781	Leander	1825	Duxbury, MA	Cond at Pernambuco, Jan 3, 1860		213	213
1782	Leander	1819				313	313
1787	Leonidas	1823	Somerset, MA	Cond and broken up, 1847	fate	353	353
1788	Leonidas	1816	Fairhaven, MA	Cond and sold at Mauritius, 1851		243	243
1789	Leonidas	1806	Hanover, MA	Sold, 1809		282	282

Table C.3. Data from the Captain table of World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database for all voyages known to have been made by the seven vessels named either *Leonidas* or *Leander*, sorted by VoyageID.

Name	VoyageID	Master Info
Bailey, William G.	8280	
Avery, James A.	8281	
Baker, Lorenzo Dow	8282	A
Brereton, Joseph	8282	A
Holmes, Joseph Warren	8282	A
Brereton, Joseph	8285	
Glover, Benjamin	8286	L
Holmes, Joseph Warren	8287	
Kimball, John	8288	L
Fettyuck (Fettjuck), M.	8288	R
Chester, Braddock N.	8289	
Chester, Braddock N.	8290	
Coffin, Ariel	8291	
Lawton, Benjamin H., Jr.	8321	
Cleveland, Henry	8322	
Cleveland, Henry	8323	
King, Godfrey	8324	
Waldron, Nelson	8325	
Potter, Stephen W.	8326	
Adams, Barzillai S.	8327	
Adams, Barzillai S.	8328	
Norris, Howes N.	8329	
Norris, Howes N.	8330	
Pease, John H.	8331	
Fisher, Charles	8332	
Crapo, Benjamin J.	8333	
Crapo, Benjamin J.	8334	
Mayhew, James	8335	
Stewart, Heman N.	8336	
Stewart, Heman N.	8337	
Tobey, Asa S.	8338	
Tatch, John N.	8339	
Tatch, John N.	8340	
Gifford, Henry F.	8341	
Baker, Ensign	8342	
Baker, Ensign	8343	
Marble, John C.	8344	
Cornell, Peleg	8345	
Cornell, Peleg	8346	
Nye, Jonathan	8347	
Swift, Joseph, III	8348	
Clark, Benjamin S.	8349	
Oliver, Samuel D.	8350	
Aldrich, Albert J.	8351	
Cottle, Francis M.	8352	

Table C.3. Data from the Captain table of World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database for all voyages known to have been made by the seven vessels named either *Leonidas* or *Leander*, sorted by VoyageID.

Name	VoyageID	Master Info
Cook, Ebenezer	8353	
Cook, Ebenezer	8354	
Stickney, Almon L.	8355	
Williams, Laban	8356	
Barns [Bearns?], William	8357	
Douglas, Alexander	8358	
Cornell, Peleg	8359	
Cornell, Peleg	8360	
Crossman, Frederick M.	8361	
Grinnell, Asa	8362	
Borden, Rescom	8363	L
Durfee, P.	8363	R
Devoll, Samuel B.	8365	
Skiff, James L.	8366	

Table C.4. Data from the Logbook table of World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database for surviving logbooks of voyages of the seven vessels named either *Leonidas* or *Leander*, sorted by VoyageID.

VoyageID	IDCode	Description
8280	MAU	Maury Abstracts, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC
8281	MAU	Maury Abstracts, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC
8282	MAU	Maury Abstracts, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC
8282	MSM	G. W. Blunt White Library, Mystic Seaport Museum, Inc., Mystic, Connecticut
8286	MAU	Maury Abstracts, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC
8322	PPL	Nicholson Collection, Providence Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island
8323	HH	Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
8329	KWM	Kendall Collection, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts
8330	KWM	Kendall Collection, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts
8336	PPL	Nicholson Collection, Providence Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island
8337	PPL	Nicholson Collection, Providence Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island
8338	KWM	Kendall Collection, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts
8340	FHS	Falmouth Historical Society, Falmouth, Massachusetts
8342	PPL	Nicholson Collection, Providence Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island
8346	PPL	Nicholson Collection, Providence Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island
8347	PPL	Nicholson Collection, Providence Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island
8349	BML	Bernice P. Bishop Museum Library, Honolulu, Hawaii
8350	KWM	Kendall Collection, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts
8352	KWM	Kendall Collection, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts
8352	NBW	New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts
8359	KWM	Kendall Collection, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts
8360	NBW	New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts
8360	PR	Privately owned
8361	NBL	New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts
8362	NBL	New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts
8365	NBL	New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts
8366	MSM	G. W. Blunt White Library, Mystic Seaport Museum, Inc., Mystic, Connecticut
8366	NBL	New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, Massachusetts

Table C.5. Bibliographic references for the nine voyages made by vessel Leander (number 1781) from the Sources and References tables of World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database, sorted by VoyageID.

VoyageID	Number	Reference
8280	1	Works Progress Administration. Whaling Masters: Voyages 1731-1925. New Bedford, MA: Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1938. Annotated copy located at the New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8280	4	Starbuck, Alexander. History of the American Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876. 1876. Reprinted Secaucus, NJ: Castle Books, 1989.
8280	5	Batchelder, Charles F. Whaleship Index. New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA, 1960. Card file.
8280	7	Wood, Dennis. "Abstracts of Whaling Voyages, 1831-1873." Microfilm copy from the original manuscript held by the New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, MA, 1981.
8280	11	Colby, Barnard L. For Oil and Buggy Whips. Mystic, CT: Mystic Seaport Museum, Inc., 1990.
8280	335	Maury Logbook Abstracts. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D. C. Index and microfilms, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8281	1	Works Progress Administration. Whaling Masters: Voyages 1731-1925. New Bedford, MA: Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1938. Annotated copy located at the New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8281	5	Batchelder, Charles F. Whaleship Index. New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA, 1960. Card file.
8281	7	Wood, Dennis. Abstracts of Whaling Voyages, 1831-1873. Microfilm copy from the original manuscript held by the New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, MA, 1981.
8281	11	Colby, Barnard L. For Oil and Buggy Whips. Mystic, CT: Mystic Seaport Museum, Inc., 1990.
8281	66	Customs House records for the districts of New London, New Haven, Hartford-Middletown, and Bridgeport-Fairfield, Connecticut. G. W. Blunt White Library, Mystic Seaport, Mystic, CT. Card file.
8281	335	Maury Logbook Abstracts. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D. C. Index and microfilms, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8282	1	Works Progress Administration. Whaling Masters: Voyages 1731-1925. New Bedford, MA: Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1938. Annotated copy located at the New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8282	4	Starbuck, Alexander. History of the American Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876. 1876. Reprinted Secaucus, NJ: Castle Books, 1989.
8282	5	Batchelder, Charles F. Whaleship Index. New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA, 1960. Card file.
8282	6	Sherman, Stuart C., comp. Judith M. Downey and Virginia Adams, eds. with Howard Pasternak. Whaling Logbooks and Journals, 1613-1927: An Inventory of Manuscript Records in Public Collections. Garland Reference Library of the Humanities, vol. 682. New York and London: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1986.
8282	7	Wood, Dennis. "Abstracts of Whaling Voyages, 1831-1873." Microfilm copy from the original manuscript held by the New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, MA, 1981.
8282	11	Colby, Barnard L. For Oil and Buggy Whips. Mystic, CT: Mystic Seaport Museum, Inc., 1990.

Table C.5. Bibliographic references for the nine voyages made by vessel Leander (number 1781) from the Sources and References tables of World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database, sorted by VoyageID.

VoyageID	Number	Reference
8282	64	Works Progress Administration. Whaling Masters: Voyages 1731-1925. New Bedford, MA: Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1938. Annotated copy owned by Dr. Stuart M. Frank.
8282	66	Customs House records for the districts of New London, New Haven, Hartford-Middletown, and Bridgeport-Fairfield, Connecticut. G. W. Blunt White Library, Mystic Seaport, Mystic, CT. Card file.
8282	335	Maury Logbook Abstracts. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D. C. Index and microfilms, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8285	1	Works Progress Administration. Whaling Masters: Voyages 1731-1925. New Bedford, MA: Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1938. Annotated copy located at the New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8285	4	Starbuck, Alexander. History of the American Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876. 1876. Reprinted Secaucus, NJ: Castle Books, 1989.
8285	5	Batchelder, Charles F. Whaleship Index. New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA, 1960. Card file.
8285	7	Wood, Dennis. "Abstracts of Whaling Voyages, 1831-1873." Microfilm copy from the original manuscript held by the New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, MA, 1981.
8285	11	Colby, Barnard L. For Oil and Buggy Whips. Mystic, CT: Mystic Seaport Museum, Inc., 1990.
8286	1	Works Progress Administration. Whaling Masters: Voyages 1731-1925. New Bedford, MA: Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1938. Annotated copy located at the New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8286	4	Starbuck, Alexander. History of the American Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876. 1876. Reprinted Secaucus, NJ: Castle Books, 1989.
8286	5	Batchelder, Charles F. Whaleship Index. New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA, 1960. Card file.
8286	7	Wood, Dennis. "Abstracts of Whaling Voyages, 1831-1873." Microfilm copy from the original manuscript held by the New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, MA, 1981.
8286	11	Colby, Barnard L. For Oil and Buggy Whips. Mystic, CT: Mystic Seaport Museum, Inc., 1990
8286	66	Customs House records for the districts of New London, New Haven, Hartford-Middletown, and Bridgeport-Fairfield, Connecticut. G. W. Blunt White Library, Mystic Seaport, Mystic, CT. Card file.
8286	335	Maury Logbook Abstracts. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D. C. Index and microfilms, New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8287	1	Works Progress Administration. Whaling Masters: Voyages 1731-1925. New Bedford, MA: Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1938. Annotated copy located at the New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8287	4	Starbuck, Alexander. History of the American Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876. 1876. Reprinted Secaucus, NJ: Castle Books, 1989.
8287	5	Batchelder, Charles F. Whaleship Index. New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA, 1960. Card file.
8287	7	Wood, Dennis. "Abstracts of Whaling Voyages, 1831-1873." Microfilm copy from the original manuscript held by the New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, MA,

Table C.5. Bibliographic references for the nine voyages made by vessel Leander (number 1781) from the Sources and References tables of World Whaling History's American Offshore Whaling Voyage database, sorted by VoyageID.

VoyageID	Number	Reference
		1981.
8287	11	Colby, Barnard L. For Oil and Buggy Whips. Mystic, CT: Mystic Seaport Museum, Inc., 1990.
8287	64	Works Progress Administration. Whaling Masters: Voyages 1731-1925. New Bedford, MA: Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1938. Annotated copy owned by Dr. Stuart M. Frank.
8287	66	Customs House records for the districts of New London, New Haven, Hartford-Middletown, and Bridgeport-Fairfield, Connecticut. G. W. Blunt White Library, Mystic Seaport, Mystic, CT. Card file.
8288	4	Starbuck, Alexander. History of the American Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876. 1876. Reprinted Secaucus, NJ: Castle Books, 1989.
8288	5	Batchelder, Charles F. Whaleship Index. New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA, 1960. Card file.
8288	7	Wood, Dennis. "Abstracts of Whaling Voyages, 1831-1873." Microfilm copy from the original manuscript held by the New Bedford Free Public Library, New Bedford, MA, 1981.
8288	194	Whalers out of Mystic. Information Bulletin 69-3. G. W. Blunt White Library, Mystic, CT: Marine Historical Association, n.d.
8288	395	Works Progress Administration. Survey of Federal Records. Inward Foreign Manifests for the Port of New Bedford, 1818-1906. Manuscript. New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8289	1	Works Progress Administration. Whaling Masters: Voyages 1731-1925. New Bedford, MA: Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1938. Annotated copy located at the New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA.
8289	4	Starbuck, Alexander. History of the American Whale Fishery from its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876. 1876. Reprinted Secaucus, NJ: Castle Books, 1989.
8289	5	Batchelder, Charles F. Whaleship Index. New Bedford Whaling Museum Research Library, New Bedford, MA, 1960. Card file.
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