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## Distribution and Migration of the Bowhead Whale, Balaena mysticetus, in the Eastern North American Arctic

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ABSTRACT. Large catches of bowhead whales, *Balaena mysticetus*, were made in the Eastern Arctic of North America, principally in Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, the Lancaster Sound region, Hudson Bay, and southern Foxe Basin, between 1719 and 1915. Initial stock sizes have been estimated as 11 000 in 1825 for the "Davis Strait stock" and 680 in 1859 for the "Hudson Bay stock." The separate identity of these two putative stocks needs confirmation through direct evidence.

Three sets of data were used to evaluate historic and present-day trends in the distribution of bowheads in the Eastern Arctic and to test hypotheses concerning the nature, timing, and routes of their migration. Published records from commercial whale fisheries prior to 1915, unpublished and some published records from the post-commercial whaling period 1915-1974, and reported sightings made mainly by environmental assessment personnel between 1975 and 1979, were tabulated and plotted on charts. Comments made by whalers and nineteenth-century naturalists concerning bowhead distribution and movements were summarized and critically evaluated.

The major whaling grounds were: (1) the west coast of Greenland between ca. 60°N and 73°N, the spring and early summer "east side" grounds of the British whalers; (2) the spring "south-west fishing" grounds, including the northeast coast of Labrador, the mouth of Hudson Strait, southeast Baffin Island, and the pack ice edge extending east from Resolution Island; (3) the summer "west water" grounds, including Pond Inlet, the Lancaster Sound region, and Prince Regent Inlet; (4) the autumn "rock-nosing" grounds along the entire east coast of Baffin Island; (5) Cumberland Sound, a spring and fall ground; and (6) northwest Hudson Bay/southwest Foxe Basin.

The belief of whalers that some segregation occurs within the "Davis Strait stock" cannot be refuted or confirmed on the above evidence. However, the evident predominance of young whales and females with calves in early season catches at the Pond Inlet floe edge and in summer catches well inside Lancaster Sound and Prince Regent Inlet suggests that the route and timing of their migration differs from that of adult males. Apparently most of the whales taken on the autumn "rock-nosing" grounds were large males. The possibility that females and calves circumnavigate Baffin Island, returning south by way of Fury and Hecla Strait, is neither proven nor unproven.

Evaluation of harpoon recoveries did not yield irrefutable evidence of interchange between any presently recognized bowhead stocks; however, this evidence along with recognition of distinctive morphological features does indicate that bowheads exhibit site fidelity to some degree.

The conclusion is that the bowhead population in the Eastern Arctic, severely reduced by whaling activities, continues to occupy much of its former range and follows the same migratory schedule. There is no reliable and consistent evidence of appreciable recovery in absolute abundance of any Eastern Arctic stock.

Key words: bowhead whale, Balaena mysticetus, distribution, migration, population identity, whaling history, Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, Lancaster Sound, West Greenland, Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin

RÉSUMÉ. Entre 1719 et 1915, d'importantes prises de baleines boréales, *Balaena mysticetus*, ont été faites dans l'est de l'Arctique nord-américain, tout particulièrement dans le dètroit de Davis, la baie de Baffin, le détroit de Lancaster et la région environnante, la baie d'Hudson et la partie sud du bassin de Foxe. La population initiale du détroit de Davis a été évaluée à 11 000 baleines en 1825 et celle de la baie d'Hudson à 680 individus en 1859. L'existence séparée de ces supposées populations reste à être confirmée au moyen de preuves directes.

Trois sources de données ont été utilisées afin d'évaluer les tendances passées et présentes de la distribution des baleines boréales dans l'est de l'Arctique, ainsi que pour vérifier certaines hypothèses au sujet de la nature, du moment et des itinéraires de leur migration. Les données obtenues à partir de documents antérieurs à 1915, publiés par l'industrie baleinière, de documents publiés et non-publiés sur la chasse non-commerciale à la baleine entre 1915 et 1974 et d'observations rapportées en majeure partie par du personnel responsable de l'évaluation de l'environnement entre 1975 et 1979 furent compilées et utilisées pour tracer des cartes. Des commentaires de baleiniers et de naturalistes du 19<sup>ième</sup> siècle concernant la distribution et les déplacements des baleines boréales ont été résumés et évalués d'un oeil critique.

Les aires principales de chasse à la baleine étaient: (1) la côte ouest du Groenland environ entre le 60° et le 73° degré nord, correspondant aux pêcheries du "east side" fréquentées par les baleiniers britanniques au printemps et au début l'été; (2) les pêcheries dites du "south-west" fréquentées au printemps, incluant la côte nord-est du Labrador, l'embouchure du détroit d'Hudson, la partie sud-est de la Terre de Baffin et les abords de la banquise s'étendant vers l'est à partir de l'île Resolution; (3) les pêcheries de "west water" fréquentées durant l'été, incluant l'anse de Pond, la région du détroit de Lancaster et l'anse Prince Regent; (4) les pêcheries de "rock-nosing" fréquentées à l'automne le long de toute la côte est de la Terre de Baffin; (5) le détroit de Cumberland, en été et en automne; et (6) le nord-ouest de la baie d'Hudson et le sud-ouest du bassin de Foxe.

Les données précédentes ne permettent pas de confirmer ou de réfuter la croyance des baleiniers voulant qu'il existe une ségrégation au sein de la population du détroit de Davis. Cependant, les prises du début de la saison de chasse aux abords de la banquise de l'anse de Pond et celles faites à l'été bien à l'intérieur du détroit de Lancaster et de l'anse Prince Regent étant pour la plupart des jeunes baleines ou des femelles accompagnées de baleineaux, il est permis de supposer que ces individus accomplissent leur migration en des périodes et suivant des parcours qui diffèrent de ceux des mâles adultes. Il semblerait que la plupart des baleines capturées dans les pêcheries de "rock-nosing" aient été des mâles de forte taille. L'hypothèse selon laquelle les femelles et les baleineaux contourneraient la Terre de Baffin en retournant vers le sul par les détroits de Fury et de Hecla ne peut être ni prouvée ni réfutée. Une évaluation à partir du recouvrement de harpons ne fournit pas de preuve irréfutable d'échanges entre les populations reconnues de baleines boréales; cependant cette évaluation jointe à la reconnaissance de traits morphologiques distinctifs indiquent que les baleines boréales manifestent un certain degré de "homing".

En conclusion, il apparaîtrait que la population de baleines boréales de l'est de l'Arctique, grandement réduite par la chasse, occupe encore une grande partie de son territoire d'origine et suive les mêmes déplacements saisonniers. Il n'existe aucune preuve fiable consistante d'un retour en abondance des populations de l'est de l'Arctique.

Mots clés: baleine boréale, Balaena mysticetus, distribution, migration, l'identitié de la population, histoire de la pêche à la baleine, le détroit de Davis, la baie de Baffin, le détroit de Lancaster, ouest Groenland, la baie d'Hudson, le bassin de Foxe

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## INTRODUCTION

The Eastern Arctic, defined here as Hudson Bay and the area north of 60°N latitude between the west coast of Greenland and the vicinity of Melville and Victoria islands (ca. 105°W longitude), once contained a large population of bowhead or Greenland whales, Balaena mysticetus. Ross (1974) estimated that no less than 686 bowhead whales were taken by American and Scottish whalers in the Hudson Bay fishery (including Hudson Bay, Foxe Basin, and Hudson Strait) from 1860 to 1915. He (Ross, 1979) also estimated that more than 28 000 were caught by the international fleet (Danish, Dutch, British, German, and American) operating in Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, and the Lancaster Sound region from 1719 to 1911. These substantial catches do not take into account animals killed or mortally wounded but not secured, orphaned calves, and baleen or oil which was lost in accidents, shipwrecks, or fires (Mitchell and Reeves, 1981).

Using mainly published data, Mitchell (1977 MS) made cumulative catch estimates of "initial" size of these two biological populations. For the "Davis Strait stock" he estimated about 6000 in 1729, and for the "Hudson Bay stock" about 680 in 1859 (Allen, 1978, gave 700). His estimate for Davis Strait was subsequently revised to 11 000 whales in 1825 (Mitchell and Reeves, 1981).

Whether the Eastern Arctic population of bowhead whales consists of more than one biological or fishable stock is a moot question. Judgments are based on circumstantial evidence and indirect evidence rather than on direct tracking or tagging data for individual animals. There is little doubt that, as Eschricht and Reinhardt (1861, 1866) emphasized, the bowhead's movements within a stock area are determined principally by ice conditions. The dynamic nature of the sea ice regime means that short- and long-term changes in bowhead distribution might be expected (e.g. Vibe, 1967) and that fragmentation or integration in the aggregate population may occur periodically. Basic patterns of migration, however, appear to remain the same except for differences caused by locally severe or mild ice conditions.

Ross (1974) was unable to decide whether whales winter in Hudson Bay on a regular basis. If they do, the case for a distinct stock there would be strengthened. Mitchell (1977 MS), while recognizing the inconclusive nature of the evidence, proposed two management stocks, one centered in Hudson Bay and Foxe Basin, the other in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay. These two putative stocks are recognized for management purposes by the International Whaling Commission (Allen, 1978). Further consideration of the stock identity question led Mitchell and Reeves (1981) to suggest the possibility that, historically at least, there may have been even more than two bowhead stocks in the Eastern Arctic. This question clearly requires closer scrutiny.

Although several good synthetic appraisals have been made of the bowhead's historic distribution and migration in the Eastern Arctic (Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1861, 1866; Brown, 1868; Gray, 1888; Southwell, 1898; Low, 1906; Ross, 1974), none of these alone is adequate for present management needs.

It has been stated that the bowhead population is recovering from the serious depletion caused by commercial whaling and that its distribution remains essentially the same as it was during the nineteenth century (Mansfield, 1971). However, recent systematic surveys of former areas of occurrence have not upheld the view that the population is recovering (Davis and Koski, 1980). Particularly in light of continued whaling activities by Canadian Inuit (Mitchell and Reeves, 1982) and initiatives by oil and gas companies to extract and transport nonrenewable resources throughout much of the Canadian Arctic (Roots, 1980; Stirling et al., 1981), a critical review of available data bearing on bowhead stock identity, distribution, migratory behaviour, and abundance in the Eastern Arctic is needed. The purpose of this paper is to contribute to such a review. [See Appendix A.]

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

A search of the literature was made using Cooke and Holland (1978). Whaling and exploration literature was obtained principally from the libraries of McGill University (Montreal), the Arctic Biological Station, and various federal government departments, the National Library of Canada (Ottawa), and the private library of EDM. References that could not be found locally were obtained through interlibrary loan. As noted by Mitchell and Reeves (1981), the Danish colonial records mentioned by Eschricht and Reinhardt (1866:4) are of potential value in assessing the bowhead's movements along the west coast of Greenland, M. Klinowska (written comm., 8 September 1981) has established the fact that these "diaries" are available on microfilm from the Rigsarkivet in Copenhagen. Unfortunately, we had neither the resources to obtain and translate these documents nor the time to examine them for this study. [See Appendix B.]

All available sources were read and indexed for information on bowhead whales, particularly sightings, kills, and migration patterns. Southwell (1898) cautioned concerning the early literature that "too often the vague mentions of 'whales' seen leave the species so uncertain as to be valueless for any useful purpose." He added that "the chief and most reliable information is to be derived from those whose business it is to pursue and capture these animals in their summer haunts." Although we have borne in mind the danger of misidentification, we also have appreciated the fact that, to the British arctic whalers at least, "nothing is a fish but the Greenland whale" (Markham, 1875:38). In writings of arctic whalers it is generally safe to assume that references to "whale" or "fish" mean the bowhead (e.g. Lubbock, 1937). Almost invariably the narwhal or "unicorn" (Monodon monoceros) and the white whale or beluga (Delphinapterus leucas), the only other cetaceans regularly encountered in heavy ice where bowheads were hunted, are referred to as something other than "fish" or "whale". Bottlenose whales (Hyperoodon ampullatus) were sometimes seen and hunted, especially in lower Davis Strait in spring, and killer whales (Orcinus orca), often called "grampus" or "swordfish", were occasionally observed along the ice edge at the summer whaling grounds. Again, however, these species are almost always identified by a name or by characteristic features that make it clear they are not bowheads.

The following post journals in the Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Winnipeg, Manitoba, were read and indexed for mention of bowheads: Pangnirtung (1921-1939; 15 journals), Pond Inlet (1921-1939; 16 journals), Blacklead Island (1925-1931; 5 journals), Igloolik (1940; 1 journal), Arctic Bay (1937-1941; 6 journals), Coats Island (1918-1927; 3 journals), Padley (1937-1938; 1 journal), Frobisher Bay (1920-1936; 6 journals), Clyde River (1930-1936; 6 journals), Mansel Island (1930-1932; 3 journals) and Cape Dorset (1913-1941; 10 journals). In addition, a small sample of whaling journals and logbooks was read. This included the 22 logbooks covering the years 1877-1925 in the Stefansson Collection, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, and "A Journal kept during a voyage to Baffin Bay in the ship Abram of Hull in search of Whales, commencing on the 11th day of March 1839 and ending [October 20, 1839]", owned by the Manitoba Provincial Archives, Winnipeg.

The "modern" (post-1914) data used in this analysis come from various sources. In addition to published accounts and HBC Archives material, we consulted: the files of the Arctic Biological Station compiled by D.E. Sergeant, W. Hoek, and others; AWM's files used in the preparation of his short review on the bowhead's status in the Canadian Arctic (Mansfield, 1971); and reports of environmental assessment surveys conducted by private consulting companies on behalf of the petroleum industry. Sergeant and Hoek have been collecting information on bowheads from sighting cards distributed among personnel working in the Canadian Arctic since the early 1970s. Many of their records, as well as those

in Mansfield's files, are from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) game reports, Canadian Armed Forces observers, game and wildlife officers in arctic settlements, pilots, missionaries, icebreaker personnel, scientists, and government representatives. Such records are generally not collected in any systematic fashion, and many are difficult to verify. On the other hand, much of the data from the environmental consulting firms was collected systematically.

It is important to point out that non-English-language literature has not been searched. Nor have we attempted to mine as thoroughly as we might have the English-language literature on bowhead occurrences along the Greenland coast. Thus, records for the Greenland side of Davis Strait and Baffin Bay are conspicuously missing from our charts and tables.

All sightings and kills of bowheads that we indexed, amounting to more than 900 entries, were tabulated and plotted on maps. Records were organized into three categories to reflect the type of source from which they originated and the type of effort used to collect them. The first category covers the period 1615 to 1913, during which extensive whaling and exploration occurred in northern regions (Table 1; Figs. 1,2). These records give a general picture of where and when early (pre-1914) whalers and explorers encountered bowheads in the Eastern Arctic. Tables 2 and 3 and Figure 3 include data for the period 1914 to 1974, from the end of commercial whaling for bowheads in the Eastern Arctic to the approximate beginning of intensive, systematic environmental assessment. Most of the information for this period comes from unpublished data in the Hudson's Bay Company Archives and AWM's files (see Mansfield, 1971), although a number of published records are included. Data from assessment surveys and the Arctic Biological Station sighting report program, spanning the period 1975 to 1979, are presented in Table 4 and Figure 4.

TABLE 1. Occurrence of the bowhead whale in the eastern Canadian Arctic, 1615-1913

Key		Ti	e of Occur	rence				
No.	Locality	Year	Me.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
1	Whale Sound, 77°30'N	1615	VII	5	"a great number"			Bylot, in Ellis, 1748:52.
2	Smith Sound	1615	VII		"a great number", very large			Bylot in Ellis, 1748:52.
3	Whale Sound, 77°30'N	1616	VII	4 -	"great numbers"			William Baffin, in Scoresby, 1820:V.1:88.
4	Smith Sound	1616			''an abundance''			William Baffin, in Pennant. 1784-87: V.1:clxxxvi.
5	Hudson Strait	1631	VI	22	1			Fox, in Ellis, 1748:58-59.
6	Off "Brook Cobham" [Marble?] Island, Hudson Bay	1631	VII	28(?)	40 in a pod			Fox, in Ellis, 1748:58,68.
7	Off Cape Fullerton, Hudson Bay	1722	VII	9	Many			Scroggs in Ellis, 1748:81.
8	Off W coast of Hudson Bay, 64°08'N	1722	VII	15	Many			Scroggs in Ellis, 1748:82.
9	Off W coast of Hudson Bay, 64°50'N	1722			A number			Scroggs in Ellis, 1748:84.

Table 1 (continued)

(ey			of Occurr	ence	*			
0.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
)	Roes Welcome Sound "12 leagues above	1737 1737	VII VII	28	Many A number		Black whales "of the whalebone kind".	Dobbs in Ellis, 1748:90. Dobbs in Ellis, 1748:91.
	Deer Sound," Hudson Bay							
	Along W shore of Roes Welcome Sound	1737	VIII	9-12	Many large		Black whales "of the right whalebone kind".	Dobbs in Ellis, 1748:[89].
	Off W coast of Hudson Bay, between 55° and 62°15'N	1737			Many		"An abundance" of "black whales."	Dobbs in Ellis, 1748:83.
	Between Cape South- ampton and Mansel Is- land, Hudson Bay	1746	VIII	2		1	Carcass seen floating, with an Eskimo harpoon in it, a thong of walrus hide attached to the harpoon.	Ellis, 1748:144.
	Off Cape Fry, Hudson Bay, 64°32'N	1747	VII	18	Several		"Sporting" near the shore.	Ellis, 1748:241.
	Roes Welcome Sound	1747	VII	23	Several			Ellis, 1748:244.
	In Repulse Bay	1747	VIII	12-13	"a great many"			Ellis, 1748:270.
	Along W shore of Hudson Bay	1747(?)	Late se	ummer	Very large numbers			Ellis, 1748:322.
	Uivak, Labrador	1772				l	Carcass found on shore or killed.	Haven, 1773:3.
,	Comfort Harbour, 7 mi S of Nain, Labrador, near 56°30'N	1773	ii .			l (est.)	Carcass found covered with 1 fathom of snow and ice. It was "middling size", 64 ft (est.).	Anon., 1835:96-104.
	Hebron [Kangert- luksoak], NE Labrador coast	1771				2 killed		Taylor, 1974.
	Saglek, NE Labrador coast	1771				l killed		<b>,</b>
	Nachvak, NE Labrador coast	1771				2 killed		<b>.</b>
	Hebron [Kangert- luksoak], NE Labrador coast	1772				2 killed		•
	Nain area, NE Labra- dor coast [a barren sea- ward island in Nain area]	1773	II .	16		1	Carcass found.	•
	Hopedale [Arvertok], NE Labrador coast	1773	IV	17		1	This dead whale may have been mortally wounded in another area.	*
	Nachvak, NE Labrador coast	1773				l killed	"only one killed on whole coast" in 1773.	•
	Hopedale [Arvertok], NE Labrador coast	1774				1 killed		
	Coast of Labrador N of Nain, NE coast Near Okak, NE Labra-	1775	x	21	"some"	6 killed		 
	dor coast Near Okak, NE Labra-	1776	ХI	11	aona.	1 struck	Lost.	*
	dor coast Near Okak, NE Labra-	1776	ХI	13		1 struck	Lost.	*
	dor coast Near Okak, NE Labra-	1776	ΧI	27		2 struck	Lost.	#
	dor coast Uivak and Kivalek, Okak area, NE Labra- dor coast	1776	8 XI to	4 XII	7		7 whales (total) were sighted during this time in the Okak area, 2 of which were struck but lost on 27 XI 1776, one on 11 XI, another on 13 XI, while 2 whales were seen 4 XII. Presumably these are included in the total of 7 and are described in above and following entries.	•
	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1776	XII		4		Pursued but not caught.	•
	Nain area, NE Labra- dor coast [a seaward is- land in Nain area]	1776				1	This drift whale may have been mortally wounded in another area.	
	Coast of Labrador N of Okak	1776				1 killed		,
	Near Kivalek, Okak area, NE Labrador coast	1777	XII	7	2			,
	Hebron [Kangert- luksoak], NE Labrador coast	1777				l killed		
	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1778	XI	3		l killed, 60 ft long	With 5 harpoons which had 10 sealskin pokes attached.	"
	Hopedale [Arvertok], NE Labrador coast	1778				1 killed		
	Saglek, NE Labrador	1778				l killed	"Baleen whale".	"

Table 1 (continued)

ey			e of Occurrenc	ŧ				
0.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
•	Khernertut, Okak area, NE Labrador coast	1779	ΧI	21	2	l killed	2 whales were sighted, of which 1 was killed with 3 harpoons.	Taylor, 1974.
	Mouth of Okak Bay, NE Labrador coast		ΧI	28	"More"	1 killed	"More" whales were sighted, one of which was killed.	•
	Nachvak, NE Labrador coast	1779				2 killed		•
	Hebron [Kangert- luksoak], NE Labrador coast	1779				2 killed		•
	Hopedale [Arvertok], NE Labrador coast	1779				2 killed		. •
	Nain area, NE Labra- dor coast	1780	I	9		l apparent kill	A dead whale with 3 seal skin pokes was seen driven out to sea.	•
	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1780	x	27	Several		"Too early" for the Eskimos to be prepared for hunting.	*
	3 leagues from Okak, NE Labrador coast	1780	ΧI	20		1	Found in a decayed state: "only good for lamps and dogs." May have been mortally wounded in another area.	•
	Kivalek, near Okak, NE Labrador coast	1780	ΧI	27	"some"			•
	Hebron [Kangert- luksoak], NE Labrador coast	1780	XII	27		2 killed		
	Hopedale [Arvertok], NE Labrador coast	1780				l attempted kill	Pursued but lost.	•
	Nachvak, NE Labrador coast	1780				1	Found with "all his bones and fins."	•
	Near Sungilik, Okak area, NE Labrador coast	1781	ХI	7		1 struck	With I harpoon and an attached sealskin poke, but escaped.	•
	Kivertlok, Okak area, NE Labrador coast	1781	XI - 28 X	I	"plenty"	6 struck	3 were harpooned but lost, while 3 others were struck without harpoons penetrating the skin (one of these whales may already be described above, 7 XI 1781, struck near Sungilik, Okak	•
	Near Okak, NE Labra-	1781	ХI	28		l killed	area).	•
	dor coast Nachvak, NE Labrador coast	1781				2 killed		•
	Saglek, NE Labrador coast	1781				2 killed		•
	Hebron, NE Labrador	1781				l killed		*
	Nain area, NE Labra- dor coast [a seaward island in Nain area]	1783	п	10		ı	Carcass found.	Taylor, 1974; Anon., 1835:147.
	Hebron, [Kangert- luksoak], NE Labrador coast	1783	•			l killed		Taylor, 1974.
	Nachvak, NE Labrador coast	1783				l killed, large		•
	Near Hopedale, NE Labrador coast	1784	ΧI	26	2		Sighted and pursued, but escaped.	Taylor, 1974:32.
	Uivak, near Okak, NE Labrador coast	1784				l killed		Taylor, 1974.
	Nachvak, NE Labrador coast	1784				2 killed		*
	Hebron [Kangert- luksoak], NE Labrador coast	1784				1 killed		•
	Uivak, near Okak, NE Labrador coast	1784				1 .	Found, "with baleen".	•
	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1784				l killed		•
	Nain area, NE Labra- dor coast [a seaward island in Nain area]	1785	v	14		i	Carcass found.	
	Near Hopedale [Arver- tok], NE Labrador	1785	ХI	22	1			•
	coast Near Hopedale [Arver- tok], NE Labrador coast	1785	ХI	25	4		Eskimos were not ready for the hunt.	,
1	Near Hopedale [Arver- tok], NE Labrador coast	1785	ΧI	29	1	1 struck	Lost.	•
	Nain area, NE Labra- dor coast [a seaward	1786	Ш	6		i	Carcass found.	•

Table 1 (continued)

Key		Tir	ne of Occurren	ce				
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
72	Near Hopedale [Arver- tok], NE Labrador	1786	VIII	1		1	Carcass found by Eskimos who cut out the baleen.	Taylor, 1974.
73	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1786	ΧI	2	7		"Too early".	"
4	Near Hopedale [Arver- tok], NE Labrador coast	1788	ΧI	13	Several			"
5	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1789				Several struck	Lost.	"
6	Nachvak, NE Labrador coast	1789				2 killed		"
7	Saglek, NE Labrador coast	1789				1 killed		,
8	Hebron [Kangertluk- soak], NE Labrador coast	1790				1 killed		,
9	Nachvak, NE Labrador coast	1790				1 killed		•
0	Saglek, NE Labrador coast	1790				1	Carcass found.	Taylor, 1974; Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS
1	Napartok, NE Labrador coast	1790				1	Carcass found.	Taylor, 1974.
2	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1790				2 killed		"
3	Sillutalik, Okak area, NE Labrador coast	1794	I.	17	•	1	Carcass found.	Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.
4	Okak, NE Labrador coast	1793	x	15	1		First whale seen this season.	n
5	Okak, NE Labrador coast	1793	15 X - 8 X	I	7+		Includes some sightings below.	*
5	Okak, NE Labrador coast	1793	x	20	2			,
,	Okak, NE Labrador coast	1793	21 X - 1 X	Ī	Several			H.
3	Okak, NE Labrador coast	1793	ХI	2	"common"			
•	Sungilik, Okak area [1/2 hour travel from Okak], NE Labrador coast	1 <b>79</b> 3	ΧI	8	4			<b>"</b>
0	Okak, NE Labrador coast	1793	ΧI	9	A number	Attempted kills	Whales were hunted but none was struck.	"
ł	Kivalek, Okak area, NE Labrador coast	1793	ХI	9		2 struck		,
2	Uivak, Okak area, NE Labrador coast	1793	ΧI	9		2 struck	Harpoons did not hold.	Taylor, 1974.
3	Uivak, Okak area, NE Labrador coast	1793	ХI	10		2 struck	Lost since the harpoons did not hold.	Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.
•	Okak, NE Labrador coast	1793	XI	11	2	1 struck		<b>н</b>
5	Uivak, near Okak, NE Labrador coast	1793	ΧI	11		1 killed	Carcass carried out to sea by strong winds. First hunt of the year.	*
5	Kivalek, near Okak, NE Labrador coast	1793	ХI	11	Several	1 killed large (80 ft est.)	The Eskimos spent 3 days cutting, dividing, and sharing this whale. First hunt of the year. The whale was described as medium-sized.	*
7	Okak, NE Labrador coast	1793	ΧI	17		1 struck	Lost.	Taylor, 1974; Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS
•	Kivalek, near Okak, NE Labrador coast	1793	ΧI	19	Several	l killed, large		Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.
)	Nachvak, NE Labrador coast	1793	Autumn			1 killed		"
1	Okak, area, NE Labra- dor coast	1793	XII	4	"Hardly any"			*
2	Near Kivalek, Okak area, NE Labrador coast	1793	XII	6-7	1		Most of the Eskimos were out in kayaks and so did not hunt this whale. The weather was mild and rainy.	*
3	Napartok, NE Labrador coast	1793	Autumn			Several struck; 2 found dead		Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.
•	Hebron [Kangertiuk- soak], NE Labrador coast	1793				1 killed 1 found dead		Taylor, 1974; Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS
5	Sillutalik, near Okak, NE Labrador coast	1794	I	17		1	Carcass found.	Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.
5	Uivak, near Okak, NE Labrador coast	1794	IX	21		1	Carcass found.	Taylor, 1974; Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS
7	Kivalek, near Okak, NE Labrador coast	1794	XI.			2 struck	Lost.	

<sup>\*</sup>Key nos. apparently omitted were actually not used.

Table 1 (continued)

9 Sa co. 0 Ui Ole co. 1 Na do co. 2 Sa	Locality  illinek [Port Burwell], illinek Island, mouth f Hudson Strait igglek, NE Labrador ast ivak, near Okak, and kak, NE Labrador ast ain area, NE Labra-	1794 1794	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
Ki of of Sa co.  O Ui Oi co.  Na do co.  2 Sa co.	illinek Island, mouth F Hudson Strait iglek, NE Labrador ast ivak, near Okak, and kak, NE Labrador							
0 Ui Oi co 1 Na do co 2 Sa co	ast ivak, near Okak, and kak, NE Labrador ast	1794				2	Carcasses found.	Taylor, 1974: Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.
Olico 1 Na do co 2 Sa co	kak, NE Labrador Past					1 killed		Taylor, 1974.
1 Na do co 2 Sa co		1795			12	"some" killed	12 whales were sighted, "some found dead and some caught."	Taylor, 1974:33; Brice-Bennett, 1980 M
co	or coast ["on the	1795				2	Carcasses found.	Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.
	nglek, NE Labrador	1796				l killed	The only one killed on the whole coast this year.	Taylor, 1974; Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.
	kak, NE Labrador ast	1796			some	Attempted kills		Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.
	achvak, NE Labrador ast	1797				Some	Nachvak Eskimos were "the only people who got whales."	, ,
	ear Okak, NE Labra- or coast	1799	Spring			l killed, young		<i>n</i>
ne	kak and Kivalek, ar Okak, NE Labra- or coast	1799	Spring		Some	Attempted kills	The Eskimos could not approach near enough to the whales to harpoon any.	, m
	ear Okak, NE Labra- or coast	1800	ΧI			l killed, very large		"
8 AI	long coast N of Okak, E Labrador coast	1800				5 killed		*
9 Na	achvak, NE Labrador	1801				Several killed		,
0 Sa	iglek, NE Labrador past	1801				Several killed		•
l Co	oast N of Okak, NE	1802				3 killed		"
2 Co	past N of Okak, NE	1803	Autumn			5 killed		"
3 Co	oast N of Okak, NE abrador coast	. 1804	Spring			2	Carcasses found.	u
4 No	ear Hopedale, NE	1804	VIII-IX			1	Carcass found.	· "
5 Isi are	land, Nain ea, NE Labrador east	1805	i		*	I	Carcass found.	,,
6 Ki are	ivalek Bay, Okak ea, NE Labrador oast	1805	XI	16-17	Several	Attempted kill		<b>N</b>
7 Ne	ear Igloksoaktaligarsuk land, Nain area, E Labrador coast	1806	VII	10		1 killed, young, 20 ft (est.)	Possibly a right whale (Eubalaena)?	
	hurchill River area, udson Bay					3 killed		Hearne, 1795 in Preble, 1902:39.
	ain or Hopedale, abrador	1806	Fall-early winter			1 killed	Saved mission Eskimos from famine.	Anon., 1835:281.
0 Na do	achvak area, Labra- or	1811	VII	16		1 '	Large carcass found by Eskimos stranded on shore, in a very decayed state. It occupied a space 30 ft (est.) in diameter.	Kohlmeister and Kmoch, 1814:26-27.
ne	3°37'N, 77°25'W ear Cape Liverpool, Bylot Island	1818	IX	1		i	Skeleton found 500 yd. (est.) above the high-water mark.	Ross, 1819:179.
77 <b>N</b> I	3°30'00''N 7°24'09''W, Coast of E Bylot Island, Lan- ister Sound	1818	IX	2		t .	Skeleton found on beach.	Fisher, 1821:74-75.
4 Ne 61 Pe	ear 63°59′29′′N I°26′10′′W, off Hall eninsula, SE Baffin	1819	VI	25	2		The first seen on the voyage.	Fisher, 1821:31.
5 63 61	land 3°59'29''N 1°26'10''W hronometer), off Hall	1819	VI	26	t			Fisher, 1821:33.
Isi	eninsula, SE Baffin land 50 mi (est.) S of en-	1819	VII	29	A number		The first whales sighted since the ship entered	Fisher, 1821:56; Anon., 1821:22.
tra	ance to Lancaster						Baffin Bay at 70°N.	
tra	Baffin Bay near en- ance to Lancaster ound	1819	VII	30	50 (est.)		During a 4-hour afternoon watch. Whales moving north and northwest.	Fisher, 1821:58; Anon., 1821:22.
8 73 77 se	3°31'16''N 7°44'41''W. In Pos- ession Bay, NW coast ylot Island, Lancaster	1819	VII	31	A number		Seen close to shore: Fisher thought they would run aground.	Fisher, 1821:63; Anon., 1821:22.

Table 1 (continued)

Key	I lite	Tir	ne of Occurr	ence					
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source	
39	73°31'16''N 77°44'42''W. Stream- bank in Possession Bay, NW coast Bylot Island, Lancaster Sound	1819	VII	31 (ca.)		?	Whale bones found.	Fisher, 1821:60.	
40	Near entrance to Navy Board Inlet	1819	vin	1	A number			Fisher, 1821; Anon, 1821:25.	
41	73°31'16"N 80°30' to 82°W. Vicinity of mouth of Navy Board Inlet	1819	VIII	2	Large numbers		30-40 whales per watch were sighted, moving in pods like porpoises, diving and surfacing in concert. Traveling west.	Fisher, 1821:66; Parry, 1821:31.	
<b>\$</b> 2	At 86°56'W, western Lancaster Sound	1819	VIII	4	20-30			Fisher, 1821:70.	
13	Lancaster Sound [west- ern] or northern Prince Regent Inlet	1819	VIII	6	Several			Fisher, 1821:74.	
14 45	Baffin Bay, 77°N Near 72°13'N 90°29'W, central Prince Regent Inlet	1819 1819	VIII	8 9	l Large numbers			Lubbock, 1937:211. Fisher, 1821:80-81; Parry, 1821:42; Anon., 1821:31.	
16	72°37'N 74°13'W, off entrance of Coutts In- let, NE Baffin Island coast	1818	IX	5	2		Several very large icebergs in the area.	Ross, 1819:192.	
17	70°40'N 68° W, near Agnes Monument, NE Baffin Island coast	1818	IX	10	Some large		Swimming rapidly southward. Some icebergs with loose ice in vicinity.	Ross, 1819:200.	
8	Okak, NE Labrador coast	1812	Mid-I			1	Carcass found.	Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.	
19	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1813			Severai	1 killed		,	
iO	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1816	Autumn			1 killed			
1	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1818	X-XI			1 killed		н	
3	Frozen Strait; Duke of York Bay Near Okak, NE Labra-	1821	VIII XII	17	"A great number"	1 killed	"Playing about the beach."	Parry in Southwell, 1898:410; Parry, 1824:42; Lyon, 1824:48. Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.	
	dor coast					1 KIRA			
4	In Repulse Bay	1821	VIII	22	"Whales seen"			Parry in Southwell, 1898:410; Parry, 1824:52.	
5	Nachvak, NE Labrador coast	1821				1 killed		Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.	
6	Off Rouse Island, Hurd Channel	1821	VIII	28	3		"Probably" heading for Roes Welcome Sound.	Parry in Southwell, 1898:410; Parry, 1824:69.	
7	Hebron [Kangertluk- soak], NE Labrador coast	1821				1	Carcass found.	Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.	
8	Off E entrance to Fury and Hecla Strait.	1822	VIII	5(ca.)	Some			Parry in Southwell, 1898:410; Parry, 1824:301.	
9	On the coast, Nain area, NE Labrador coast	1823	Autumn			1 (ca.38 ft)	Carcass found.	Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.	
0	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1823				l (ca.56 ft.)	Carcass found.	,	
1	Saglek, NE Labrador coast	1823				1 (ca.56 ft)	Carcass found.	ø	
2	Okak Bay, NE Labra- dor coast	1825			1			*	
3	Hopedale area, NE Labrador coast	1827	VII			1	Carcass found with blubber and baleen intact.	и	
•	Near 73°33'N 74°42'W, 13 leagues E of Possession Bay, S Lancaster Sound coast	1829	VIII	6		1	Carcass with blubber and baleen removed was seen.	Ross, 1835:88.	
5	Possession Bay area, 73°50'N, Lancaster Sound	1829	VIII	7		1+	The "krang" of a whale, with some blubber, was retrieved from the water.	Ross, 1835:93.	
6	Near 73°50'N 77°W, Lancaster Sound	1829	VIII	8		Some	The "remains of whales" were "still seen."	Ross, 1835:95.	
7	Fury Point, W side of Prince Regent Inlet, 72°42'N 92°13'W	1829	VIII	14	Several			Ross, 1835:111.	
8	Off Hazard Inlet, SW Prince Regent Inlet	1829	VIII	15	Many		"Many whales of a light colour came close to us [the Victory]", seemingly indifferent to the ship's presence. There was close-packed ice in the bays and inlets of southern Somerset Island,	Ross, 1835:115.	

Table 1 (continued)

Key	****	Tim	e of Occu	rrence			······································	
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
169	Near [somewhat S of] 71°59'N 93°32'W. NW Gulf of Boothia	1829	VIII	17	Many		Many whales were seen near a large rock, part of a reef extending into northwestern Gulf of Boothia. The whales seemed to be feeding and "enjoying themselves in perfect security." I large whale approached the ship. Inlets were filled with ice, and there were bergs and heavy ice in Gulf of Boothia.	Ross, 1835:119.
170	Near 70°59'N 93°02'W, NW Gulf of Boothia	1829	VIII	20	Many		Seen, together with some seals in close-packed, drifting ice with several leads of open water.	Ross, 1835.
171	Near 73°12'N 89°41'W. E side of Prince Regent Inlet	1819	VIII	13	Large numbers			Fisher, 1821:89.
172	73°12'N 90°34'W. Off NE coast Somer- set Island	1819	VIII	16	Large numbers	1		Fisher, 1821:91.
173	Mouth of Wellington Channel, Barrow Strait	1819	VIII	22	5-6		Icebergs in area.	Fisher, 1821:93; Anon., 1821:112, 33-34; Parry, 1821:51.
174	71°30'N 71°15'W, near Cape Adair, NE coast Baffin Island	1820	ΙX	3		1	Whale bones found on coast.	Fisher, 1821.
175	Davis Strait, probably central or NE coast of Baffin Island	1820	lx	16	Several			Fisher, 1821:286.
176	Pond Inlet land-floe	1823	VII	27			Remains of hundreds of flensed whales seen along the Pond Inlet floe edge.	Lubbock, 1937:254.
177	Lancaster Sound	1823	VII	8-day period	Large numbers	Many	During an 8-day period there was a large run of whales. Several ships took 12+ whales, 1 or 2 ships took 15 whales each, 1 ship got "full" (36 whales?).	Lubbock, 1937:254-255.
178	Lancaster Sound	1823	VII		"Vast" numbers			Lubbock, 1937:254.
179	Lancaster Sound	1823	VII		numbers .	Many	Many hundreds of flensed whales were left along the floe edge in Lancaster Sound and Baffin Bay.	Lubbock, 1937:254-255.
180	Near Duke of York Bay, northern South- ampton Island	1824			Many			Lyon, in Preble, 1902:39.
181	Off Port Bowen, 73°14'N 88°55'W, E side Prince Regent Inlet	1825				1 killed	"Payable" size.	Markham, 1874:250.
182	"Southwest fishing", SE Baffin Island area, mouth of Hudson Strait, or coast of northern Labrador	1826	VI	26 (up to this date)		5-6	The <i>Brunswick</i> took 5 large whales and found 1 large dead whale, baleen of 10 ft 11 in. length.	Lubbock, 1937:262.
183	"West water", S of Cape Searle, central E Baffin Island coast	1826	VIII		Large numbers			Lubbock, 1937:263.
184	Davis Strait, between 60 mi NW of N end Disko Island, Green- land, and 68°37'N ca. 63°W	1827	И	1	Several		In holes of water; heavy ice.	Lubbock, 1937:266.
185	Davis Strait, between 60 mi NW of N end Disko Island, Green- land, and 68°37'N ca. 63°W	1827		. 2		l killed	Baleen of 9 ft 4 in. length; in very heavy ice.	Lubbock, 1937:266.
186	Davis Strait, between 60 mi NW of N end Disko Island, Green- land, and 68°37'N ca. 63°W	1827	II	17		2 struck	Very heavy ice.	Lubbock, 1937:267.
187	63°W and 63°N ca. 63°W and 63°N 61°30'W, off SE Baffin Island, probably off mouth of Cumberland Sound	1827	Ш		Many		Solid ice 5 mi around.	Lubbock, 1937:268.
188	62°N 61°W, ca. 120 mi E of mouth of Fro- bisher Bay	1827	IV	30`	2	1 struck/ lost		Lubbock, 1937:271.
189	Near 62°N 61°W, ca. 120 mi E of mouth of Frobisher Bay	1827	<b>v</b> <sub>.</sub>	3-6		Some killed		•
190	Near 62°N 61°W, ca. 120 mi E of mouth of Frobisher Bay	1827	, <b>v</b>	11		4 killed		<b>"</b> - 12 - 12

Table 1 (continued)

Key		Tim	e of Occurr	ence				
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
191	Near 62°N 61°W, ca. 120 mi E of mouth of	1827	v	12		2 killed		Lubbock, 1937:271.
192	Frobisher Bay Davis Strait, "South- west fishing", SE Baf- fin Island coast, mouth of Hudson Strait, or northern Labrador	1827	V-VI			11 killed	170 tons of oil.	Lubbock, 1937:272.
193	coast. Off Cape Searle, SE coast of Baffin Island	1828	IX	21		1	Carcass found.	Lubbock, 1937:275
194	South-East Bay [Disko Bay]	1829	IV	1-7		1 killed		Lubbock, 1937:277.
195	"West water" near 73°54'N at mouth of or in Lancaster Sound	1829	VII	14		1 killed	11 ft 3 in. baleen.	Lubbock, 1937:278.
196	Off Cape Coutts, NE coast Baffin Island	1830	IX	6		1	Carcass found.	Lubbock, 1937:282.
197	Southward of Cape Searle, SE coast of Baf- fin Island	1831	VIII	29		1 killed	Lost.	Lubbock, 1937:286.
198	Southward of Cape Searle, SE coast of Baf- fin Island	1831	VIII	29		1 killed	9 ft 8 in. baleen; 44 butts of blubber.	"
199	Southward of Cape Searle, SE coast of Baf- fin Island	1831	VIII	29		1 killed		,
200	Brodie Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1835	VIII		Many		Whalers kept away by the setting in of "young ice."	Anon. 1836:6.
201	Off Cape Broughton, northern end of Broughton Island, SE coast of Baffin Island	1835	IX	Last 2 weeks	Many	4 struck/ lost	Crew of Viewforth chased whales every day, striking but losing 4 (each weighing 15 to 20 tons).	Anon., 1836:8.
202	Southward of Cape Searle, SE coast of Baffin Island	1835	ΧI	11	"A great many"		"Playing" around the Viewforth. Belugas and narwhals seen among the bowheads.	Lubbock, 1937:309.
203	Southward of Cape Searle, SE coast of Baf- fin Island	1835	XI	13	Many			Lubbock, 1937:310.
204	Along NE coast of Baf- fin Island, in or N of Home Bay	1835	XI	. 29		2	Carcasses picked up by the <i>Abram</i> ; these whales appeared to have died of disease; no wounds evident.	Lubbock, 1937:312.
205	Off Cornelius Grinnell Bay, in 62°57'N, SE coast Baffin Island ca. 4 mi offshore (est.)	1835	XII	27	1		Heard blowing in heavy ice.	Lubbock, 1937:317.
206	Okak, Labrador	1835			"Some"			Anon., 1835:122.
207	Near 70°59'N 93°02'W, along NW coast of Gulf of Boothia.	(ca.) 1829	VIII	21	2 large		Near shore, in heavy, thick ice with some leads of open water.	Ross, 1835:125.
208	93°02'W, along NW shore of Gulf of Boothia	1829	VIII	22	l large		In thick ice with some leads of open water.	Ross, 1835:126.
209	92°06'W, along NW shore of Gulf of Boothia	1829	IX	2	i small		In pack ice.	Ross, 1835:140.
210	Near 70°55'N 92°06'W, along NW shore of Gulf of Boothia	1829	IX	5	2		In heavy pack ice with icebergs; open water between shore and the pack.	Ross, 1835:142.
	N side of Elizabeth Harbour, NE coast of Boothia Peninsula	1829	IX	8		Some	Numerous bones of whales were found in or near the remains of Eskimo summer houses. These remains were "of so old a date as to show it was long since this part of the shore had been inhabited."	Ross, 1835:146.
212	Near Fury Beach, SW shore of Prince Regent Inlet	1832	VIII	23	1		Heard but not seen. There was thick, unbroken ice everywhere.	Ross, 1835:660.
213	Off Prince Leopold Island, near 73°56'N 90°W, in SE Barrow Strait	1832	IX	1	4		Prince Regent Inlet, Barrow Strait and Lancas- ter Sound were an "unbroken field of ice."	Ross, 1835:665.
214	Hebron [Kangertluk- soak], NE Labrador coast	1834				1 attempted kill		Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.

Table 1 (continued)

Ley	······································	Ties	e of Occurr	ence			The second secon	
lo.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
					,			
15	Near Okak, NE Labra- dor coast	1835	Mid-XII			1	Carcass found; carried out to sea by swell.	Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS.
16	Near Cape Graham Moore 72°51'N 76°04'W, in Pond In- let mouth	1849	VII	9	2 (female + calf)	l killed, large female	First whales seen by Goodsir in Pond Inlet area. Female had 11 ft balcen.	Goodsir, 1850:66-69.
17	Off Pond Inlet, in Baf- fin Bay	1849	VII	10-20		"Occasional" small whale killed		Goodsir, 1850:76.
8	Off Pond Inlet	1849	VII	10-20	Some		"More or less plentiful."	Goodsir, 1850:75.
9	Pond Inlet area, 10 mi away	1849	VII	10-20	Many		They did not enter Pond Inlet very far. For some time "shoals" of narwhals had been seen before the appearance of the bowheads.	Goodsir, 1850:77-78.
20	Off mouth of Pond Inlet	1849	VII	10-20		1 killed	By a Kirkaldy whaler during the "run" of whales.	Goodsir, 1850:80.
21	Off mouth of Pond Inlet	1849	VII	10-20		l killed, large	10-11 ft baleen; taken by the Advice.	
2	Off mouth of Pond Inlet	1849	VII	10-20		1 killed	During the "run" of whales.	Goodsir, 1850:80.
23	Off mouth of Pond	1849	VII	10-20		2-3 attempted kills	The Advice.	Goodsir, 1850:85.
24	Off mouth of Pond Inlet	1849	VII	10-20		1 struck/ lost, large	The Advice.	Goodsir, 1850:85-86.
25	Off mouth of Pond inlet	1849	VII	10-20	"Hundreds"	, <b>3</b> -	Whales were "pouring round the point of ice, and apparently running in towards the bay [Pond Inlet], almost in hundreds." It seems the whales did not actually enter Pond Inlet.	Goodsir, 1850:88; Lubbock, 1937:35
26	Near Button Islands, 10 mi N (est.) offshore, E end Hudson Strait	1836	I	5	Several		Heavy ice.	Lubbock, 1937:318.
27	Just S of Pond Inlet	1838 (ca.)			"Several hundreds"		Heading north "in a continuous flock", apparently for the mouth of Lancaster Sound.	Brown, 1868:540.
8	Cumberland Sound	1846			Numerous large			Lubbock, 1937:346.
9	Vicinity of Chesterfield Inlet, NW Hudson Bay, ca. 63°N	1846	VII	13	Over 12, some very large		•	Rae, 1850:27.
90	Roes Welcome Sound, ca. 64-65°N	1846	VII	19-20	"A great many"			Rae, 1850:32.
1	Labrador coast	1848				1 attempted kill	By netting. The whale entered the net during the evening and carried it off.	Clark, 1887:248.
2	Off Pond Inlet and Coutts Inlet, NE coast of Baffin Island	1849	VII (ca.)			6 killed		Barron, 1895:7; Lubbock, 1937:351.
33	Off N side of Scott Inlet, NE coast of Baf- fin Island	1849	VII			Some		Barron, 1895:8; Lubbock, 1937:351.
34	Off Home Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1850	IX		Pod		This pod of whales described as "a run of whales."	Barron, 1895:12.
15	Off Home Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1850	IX			3 killed		Barron, 1895:12-13.
6	Off Cape Hooper, NE coast of Baffin Island	1850	End of	season		14-21 killed	7 whalers took 2-3 whales each.	Lubbock, 1937:353.
37	Between 71°55'N 66°55'W and 70°44'N 63°44'W, 75 mi (est.) off NE Baffin Island coast, Cape Christian area	1851	Ш		2		In leads in the opening pack ice.	Kane, 1854:390.
38	Near 69°46'N 63°06'W, off Henry Kater Peninsula, NE Baffin Island coast	1851	IV	25	1			Kane, 1854:357.
9	Off Cape [Henry] Kater, SE tip of Henry Kater Peninsula, NE Baffin Island coast	. 1851	VII	20	1		Apparently it was unusual to see whales this far south at this time of year.	Barron, 1895:25.
0	Off Blacklead Island, Cumberland Sound	1851	IX			l killed, large		Barron, 1895:27.
1	Off Blacklead Island, Cumberland Sound	1851	IX	Late in month		i killed	Cut whale loose after capture.	Lubbock, 1937:26.
2	Cumberland Sound, in- shore among bay ice	1851	ix	month End of month	A number			Barron, 1895:29.
3	Near Neubuyan, Cum- berland Sound	1852	Spring	MOM		A number killed, small		Lubbock, 1937:357.
	Near Neubuyan, Cum-	1852	IX	Late		l killed,		Berron, 1895:41; Lubbock, 1937:357

Table 1 (continued)

Key			ne of Occurre					
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
247	Off Agnes' Monument, 2 mi SE of Cape Chris- tian, NE coast of Baffin Island	1852	IX			4 killed	Severe weather caused 3 killed whales to break adrift from the ship and be lost.	Barron, 1895:36-37; Lubbock, 1937:356
248	Off Niatlik [Niante?] Cumberland Sound	1852	IX	Late	A number		"Making a rapid passage southward."	Barron, 1895:43.
250	Home Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1852				1 killed		Lubbock, 1937:356.
251	Off Coutt's Inlet and Scott Inlet, NE coast of Baffin Island	1853	VII (ca.)			5 killed	The <i>Truelove</i> saw more whales after these 5 as they went south to Cape Dyer but did not get any.	Barron, 1895:50-51.
252	Off Pond Inlet, S side	1853	Summer		Several	1 struck/lost	Truelove late for the Pond Inlet whaling, but found an opening close to land on the south side and saw several whales, striking one.	Barron, 1895:50.
253	Off Home Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1854	VI (ca.)		A number			Barron, 1895:55.
254	Eclipse Sound	1854			"Plenty"	2 killed	Eclipse found Pond Inlet free of ice and went through it to discover Eclipse Sound. "Plenty of whales" were seen in the sound, but the ice was so full of holes and rotten that the ship could not get near them.	Barron, 1895:57.
255	Hudson Strait	1855	VIII	3		1 killed		Ferguson, 1938:182.
256	Foxe Channel	1855	VIII	31		2 killed		H
257	Cumberland Sound	1856	II			2 killed	Unusually mild weather.	Lubbock, 1937:363.
258	Cumberland Sound	1856	II		"Great numbers"		Formation of young ice prevented the approach of whalers.	Lubbock, 1937:363.
259	Off Marble Island, Hudson Bay	1856	VI	3		1 killed		Ferguson, 1938:187.
260	Off Marble Island, Hudson Bay	1856	VI	Mid- month		2 killed		"
261	Off Pond Inlet	1856	VII (ca.)			Several killed		Barron, 1895:72.
262	Off Pond Inlet	1856	VII (ca.)			4 killed	Truelove captured these whales before coming to the land floe off Pond Inlet.	,
263	Off Pond Inlet, at land floe edge	1856	VII (ca.)			4 killed	Truelove captured these whales after making fast to the land floe off Pond Inlet.	
264	Off Pond Inlet, off land floe	1856	VII (ca.)			1 killed		Barron, 1895:73.
265	Off Pond Inlet, off land floe	1856	VII (ca.)			2 killed		•
266	Off Pond Inlet, off land floe	1856	VII (ca.)			1 killed	In loose ice.	Barron, 1895:73; Lubbock, 1937:364.
267	Off Pond Inlet, off land floe	1856	VII (ca.)			1 killed		Barron, 1895:73.
268	Off Pond Inlet, at the land floe	1856	VII			Large numbers killed	Whalers made fast to the land floe at Pond Inlet took large numbers of whales, some taking 6 or 7. Apparently the whales were travelling in "runs."	Barron, 1895:72.
269	Off Marble Island, Hudson Bay	1856	Mid-VI			4 killed		Ferguson, 1938:187.
270	Off Southampton Island, northern Hudson Bay	1856	Mid-VIII			2 killed		Ferguson, 1938:187-188.
271	S side of Home Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1856	IX (ca.)		A number			Barron, 1895:74.
272	Off Cape Hooper har- bour, NE coast of Baf- fin Island	1856	x		A number			Barron, 1895:76.
273	Off Pond Inlet	1856				1 killed	In loose ice.	Lubbock, 1937:364.
274	65°01'N 55°20'W 100 mi (est.) off W Greenland coast	1857	VII	28	1			M'Clintock, 1863:112.
275	Off Scott Inlet, NE coast of Baffin Island	1857	VIII (ca.)		A few		Fired at 2 or 3 but missed.	Barron, 1895:85.
276	Off Niatlik [Niante?], S side Cumberland Sound	1857	X (ca.)		2		Travelling south at a rapid rate.	Barron, 1895:88; Lubbock, 1937:368-69.
277	Near 69°N 59°W, 150 mi (est.) off Cape Hooper, NE coast of Baffin Island	1858	Ш	9	1			M'Clintock, 1863:123.
278	68°17'N 58°20'W (est.), 100 mi (est.) off Broughton Island, NE Baffin Island coast	1858	IV	2	2			M'Clintock, 1863:125.
279	67°18'N 58°17'W, 75 mi (est.) off Cape Dyer, NE coast Baffin Island	1858	IV	6	1			i nilenta M

Table 1 (continued)

Key		Tin	ne of Occur	Tence				
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
280	63°41'N 58°49'W, 100 mi (est.) off entrance to Cumberland Sound	1858	IV	23	l large	•		M'Clintock, 1863:126.
281	75°0'''N 78°46'W, off E coast Devon Island	1858	VII	11	1			M'Clintock, 1863:129.
82	74°02'N 82°00'W, off mouth of Navy Board Inlet	1858	VII	17	2		In very loose ice.	M'Clintock, 1863:130.
283	Off Agnes' Monument, 2 mi SE of Cape Chris- tian, NE coast of Baffin Island	1858	VII (ca.)		Several			Barron, 1895:96.
84	72°48'N 76°30'W (est.), off entrance to	1858	VIII	4	Several			M'Clintock, 1863:131.
85	Pond Inlet 72°48'N 76°39'W, 3 mi SE of Cape Graham [Moore], SE tip of By-	1858	VIII	. 5	1			
86	lot Island  Between 72°47'N  77°09'W and 72°48'N  76°39'W, off E coast	1858	VIII	1-5	Very numerous			
87	of Bylot Island Off Nugumut, Cumber- land Sound	1858	IX (ca.)	Late	A number			Barron, 1895:98.
88	Above Nugumut, Cumberland Sound	1858	IX (ca.)	Late	Several		Travelling "up" Cumberland Sound at great speed. "If one rose to the surface it only gave one blast, and the next time it would be a cou-	Barron, 1895:101.
89	Above Nugumut, Cum- berland Sound	1858	IX (ca.)	Late	1 .		ple of miles off."	Barron, 1895:101.
90	Above Nugumut, Cum- berland Sound	1858	x	1		1 killed	191/2 tons of oil and nearly 1 ton of baleen.	Barron, 1895:105-107; Warmow, 1859:
<b>)</b> 1	Cumberland Sound	1858	х	3-9 (ca.)	Мапу			Barron, 1895:107.
92	Off Hall Peninsula near Frobisher Bay	1858	x	lst week (ca.)	Many			Darron, 1093; 107.
93	Vicinity of Elwin Bay, W side of Prince Regent Inlet	1859	VIII	17	1			M'Clintock, 1863:144.
94	Off mouth of Pond Inlet	1849	VII	10-20		3 killed, 1-2 pursued		Goodsir, 1850:89-92.
95	Pond Inlet	1849	VII	17		l killed, large female	In a crack in the ice.	Goodsir, 1850:94-98.
96	E side of one of the Wollaston Islands, 2 mi SW of NW tip of By- lot Island, on the shore of a cove	1849	VIII	Early		ca. 1	Remains of Eskimo summer house was found from "some seasons back"; "a few-fittle bits of baleen" surrounded the house.	Goodsir, 1850:111.
97	Off Home Bay, NE Baffin Island coast	1849	IX (ca.)			l killed, medium size		Goodsir, 1850:116.
98	Just S of Home Bay, NE Baffin Island	1849	IX (ca.)		"Numerous" "dozens"	l killed, large	Advice came upon a "run" of whales.	Goodsir, 1850:116-117.
99	Just S of Home Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1849	IX (ca.)		"Dozens"	3-4 killed	Around a small ice-floe.	Goodsir, 1850:117.
00	Just S of Home Bay, N of Cape Searle, NE coast of Baffin Island	1849	IX (ca.)			l killed, large		Goodsir, 1850:117-118.
DI	Just S of Home Bay, N of Cape Searle, NE coast of Baffin Island	1849	IX (ca.)			l large	Carcass found. "It had been mortally wounded by ships, far to the northward, and swam thus far ere it died It had just floated to the surface when it was first seen." It was large, with good baleen.	Goodsir, 1850:120-126.
22	Exeter Bay, SE coast of Baffin Island	1849	IX (ca.)			1 large	A "krang" (whale carcass stripped of blubber and baleen) of a large whale was found. The whale had been killed a few days before by a ship.	Goodsir, 1850:143.
3	Cape [Henry] Kater, off the land floe, SE tip Henry Kater Peninsula, NE coast of Baffin Island [Cape Raper, (Markham, 1874)]	1860	VI (ca.)			1 killed		Barron, 1895:123.
04	Between Scott Inlet and Cape Kater, NE coast of Baffin Island	1861	VII (ca.)		A number	1 killed		Barron, 1895:138.
05	Off Home Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1861	IX		Many		Truelove could not get near them due to bay ice.	Barron, 1895:140.

Table 1 (continued)

Key		Tin	e of Occurr	ence				
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
306	Off Home Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1861	IX	Late in month (ca.)	Several			Вагтоп, 1895:140.
307	Pond Inlet, off the land floe	1862	VI (ca.)	()		l killed		Barron, 1895:151.
308	Pond Inlet, off the land floe	1862	VI (ca.)			13 killed		n
30 <del>9</del>	Off Pond Inlet, at the land floe	1862	VI (ca.)			9-12 killed	By 8 steam whalers made fast to the land floe off Pond Inlet.	H
310	Pond Inlet, off the land floe	1862	VI (ca.)			1 killed		#
311	Between Pond Inlet and Home Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1862	Late VI early VII		Many		By Polynia.	Barron, 1970:152.
312	64°56'N 66°W, S side of Cumberland Sound	1862	IX	26	1			Lubbock, 1937:458.
313	64°56'N 66°W, S side of Cumberland Sound	1862	IX	27	2			,,
314	64°56'N 66°W, S side of Cumberland Sound	1862	·IX	29	A number			Lubbock, 1937:459.
315	64°56'N 66°W, S side of Cumberland Sound	1862	IX	30	Several	1 killed		*
316	Home Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1862	IX	Late in month (ca.)	Many			Barron, 1895:157.
317	65°10'N 67°10'W, S side of Cumberland Sound	1862	<b>x</b> .	6	Several			Lubbock, 1937:459.
318	65°10'N 67°10'W, S side of Cumberland Sound	1862	x	7	Many			Lubbock, 1937:459.
319	65°10'N 67°10'W, S side of Cumberland Sound	1862	x	8	Numerous			"
320	65°10'N 67°10'W, S side of Cumberland Sound	1862	х	9		l killed, very large		Lubbock, 1937:378,459.
321	65°10'N 67°10'W, S side of Cumberland Sound	1862	<b>x</b>	11	2			Lubbock, 1937:459.
322	65°10'N 67°10'W, S side of Cumberland Sound	1862	x	12	1			Lubbock, 1937:459.
323	65°10'N 67°10'W, S side of Cumberland Sound	1862	X	13	Several			•
324	Cumberland Sound	1862	Late in	season		3 kil <del>le</del> d	By the Active; 2 of these probably the same as 2 Active captures previously listed, 30 IX 1862 and 9 X 1862.	Lubbock, 1937:378.
325	In Niatlik [Niante?], Cumberland Sound	1863	VII (ca.)		Many			Barron, 1895:163.
326	Off Niatlik [Niante?],	1863	VII		A number			Barron, 1895:163.
327	Cumberland Sound Off Niatlik [Niante?], Cumberland Sound	1863	VII (ca.)			1 killed		Barron, 1895:161.
328	Off Niatlik [Niante?], Cumberland Sound or Niantilik [Niante Har- bour?], SE coast of	1863	ca. IX [late in season]			5 killed, large		Barron, 1895:163; Lubbock, 1937:382.
329	Cumberland Sound "Southern fishery", between 72° and 73°N, 100 mi (est.) offshore	1863				1 killed, large .		Lubbock, 1937:381.
30	"Southern fishery", between 72° and 73°N, 100 mi (est.) offshore	1863				7 killed, large	130 tons (est.) of oil.	
31	"Southern fishery", between 72° and 73°N, 100 mi (est.) offshore	1863				l killed, large	30 tons of oil.	•
32	150 mi up Roes Wel- come Sound	1863	[probably VIII]			3 killed		*
33	Between Marble Island and Cape Fullerton,	1863	(probably VIII)		"Full of whales"			Chapel in Lubbock, 1937:381.
34	Hudson Bay Roes Welcome Sound	1863	[probably		"Legions of			#
	Exeter Sound, SE coast	1865	VIII] VIII (ca.)		whales" "Numbers"		"Plentiful, but moving rapidly across the bay,"	Barron, 1895:190-191.

Table 1 (continued)

Cey	T Ita	Time of Occurrence					_	8
io.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
6	Exeter Sound, SE coast of Baffin Island	1865	VIII (ca.)			1 killed		Barron, 1895:191.
•	Exeter Sound, SE coast of Baffin Island	1865	VIII (ca.)			2 killed		Barron, 1895:192.
	Exeter Sound, SE coast of Baffin Island	1865	IX (ca.)		"Plentiful"		The ice in the sound often prevented whalers from getting near whales.	Barron, 1895:195.
	Repulse Bay	1865	VIII	15-16		8 killed		Low, 1906:277; Nourse, 1879:190.
	Off Pond Inlet	1866	VI	14	1			Smith, 1922:33.
	Off Pond Inlet	1866	vi	14-30	Several	Attempted hunting		Smith, 1922:34.
	Off Pond Inlet	1866	VI	30		nunning		g g
					1			
	Off Pond Inlet	1866	VI	30	1			Smith, 1922:35.
	Off Pond Inlet	1866	VI	30		1 killed	Possibly same as one sighted earlier in day.	Smith, 1922:34-35.
	Off Pond Inlet	1866	VI	30		l killed	Possibly same as one earlier in day.	Smith, 1922:35.
	Off Pond Inlet	1866	VII	31	3		Diana lowered her boats, but could not ap- proach the whales due to the great quantity of loose ice, extending to the horizon.	Smith, 1922:41.
	Off Pond Inlet, off the land floe	1866	VII	31	3		loose lee, exchang to the noticen.	Smith, 1922:41-42.
	Navy Board Inlet (close to shore, probably at mouth)	1865	VIII	10	l large		Close to shore, moving west rapidly.	Philphots, 1869:372.
	Off Pond Inlet	1866	VIII	1st 2 weeks	A few		In leads among the "ice-fields."	Smith, 1922:42.
	Off Pond Inlet	1866	IX	3		1	Carcass seen in the ice.	Smith, 1922:56.
	In middle of Baffin Bay, 150 mi from Scott Inlet, NE coast of Baf- fin Island	1866	ix	13	1			Smith, 1922:70.
	Coast of Repulse Bay	1866	Summer			l killed		Hall, 1876:196.
	Off Button Islands, mouth of Hudson Strait	1867	III	8	i	1 Kined		Smith, 1922:220.
	Prince Regent Inlet	1868			٠	40 killed, mostly small		Lubbock, 1937:393.
	Admiralty Inlet	1869			"Abounds in whales"	mostly strain	Remains ice-free in summer.	Hall, 1876:207.
	Admiralty Inlet	1869				5 large, killed	By natives.	Hall, 1876.
	12 mi (est.) N of Cape Hay, Bylot Island, in the open of Lancaster Sound	1871	VI	24	"Numbers"	na.v.		Lubbock, 1937:399.
	12 mi N of Cape Hay, Bylot Island, in Lan- caster Sound	1871	VI	25		l killed		,
	12 mi (est.) N of Cape Hay, Bylot Island, in Lancaster Sound	1871	VI	26	Some			Lubbock, 1937:399.
)	Off Possession Bay, northern coast of Bylot Island	1871	VII	2	"Numbers"			
	In Pond Inlet, at edge of the land floe	1871	VII	6	A few		Among ice floes.	"
	[Probably] in Pond Inlet	1871	VII	10	A few		A few whales and "great numbers" of narwhals were seen around the ship.	н
	Admiralty Inlet, in the open water, near the land floe	1871	VII	23	"Great numbers"		and the state of t	<b>"</b>
	Admiralty Inlet	1871	VII	27	"Great numbers"		Ice was heavy.	н
	Near mouth of Admir- alty Inlet	1871	VII	31	Many			Lubbock, 1937:400.
	Near 61°N 63°W, off Resolution Island, mouth of Hudson Strait	1873	v	15	Some	÷	First sighting of the season on the "southwest" ground.	Markham, 1874:37-38.
	Near 61°N 63°W, off Resolution Island, mouth of Hudson Strait	1873		16	1			Markham, 1874:39.
	Near 61°N 63°W, off Resolution Island, mouth of Hudson Strait	1873	v	16-20	Many			Markham, 1874:44.
)	Near 61 °N 63 °W, off Resolution Island, mouth of Hudson Strait	1873	v	20		1 killed		Markham, 1874:44.
D	Near 61°N 63°W, off Resolution Island, mouth of Hudson Strait	1873	V	21-22	Some			Markham, 1874:47.

Table 1 (continued)

Key		Tim	e of Occu	Tence	•			
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
'1	Near 61°N 63°W, NE of Resolution Island, mouth of Hudson Strait	1873	v	23		1 killed, 40-50 ft, male		Markham, 1874:50-57; Lubbock, 1937:403.
2	Off mouth of Lancaster Sound	1873	VI	Early in month	A number, mostly small			Markham, 1874:133.
3	Off mouth of Lancaster Sound	1873	VI	13		1 killed	The first captured by the Dundee fleet since leaving the "southwest fishing".	Markham, 1874:126.
4	Off mouth of Lancaster Sound	1873	VI	15	Some			Markham, 1874:131.
5	Off mouth of Lancaster Sound, off Cape Byam Martin, E coast of By- lot Island	1873	VI	15		4 killed, 2 males, 2 females		Markham, 1874:131; Lubbock, 1937:40
6	Off mouth of Lancaster Sound	1873	VI	16		l killed		Markham, 1874:135-136.
7	10 mi off entrance to Lancaster Sound	1873	VI	17	Some			Markham, 1874:136.
8	Off Cape Walter Bath- urst, E coast of Bylot Island, off mouth of Lancaster Sound	1873	VI	19		1 killed		Markham, 1874:141-144; Lubbock, 1937:403.
9	Off entrance to Lan- caster Sound	1873	VI	23	Several			Markham, 1874:150.
80	Off Cape Walter Bath- urst, E coast of Bylot Island, off mouth of Lancaster Sound	1873	VI	23		2 killed, 1 male, 1 female		Markham, 1874:150-151; Lubbock, 1937:403.
31	Off Cape Bowen, NE coast of Baffin Island	1873	VI	24		l killed, female	10 ft 4 in. baleen.	Markham, 1874:153; Lubbock, 1937:40
2	Off mouth of Lancaster Sound	1873	VI	25	Some	Tollado		Markham, 1874:152.
3	Off mouth of Lancaster Sound	1873	Vi	25	Several			"
4	Off Cape Bowen, NE coast of Baffin Island	1873	VI	25		1 killed, male		Markham, 1874:154-156; Lubbock, 1937:403.
5	Off Prince Regent Inlet	1873	VI	28		1 killed, female		Lubbock, 1937:403.
16	5 mi (est.) off mouth of Prince Regent Inlet, in Lancaster Sound	1873	VI	30	Some, small			Markham, 1874:167.
17	Off mouth of Prince Regent Inlet, in Lancas- ter Sound	1873	VI	30		1 killed, small		Markham, 1874:167; Lubbock, 1937:44
88	Off Batty Bay, W side of Prince Regent Inlet	1873	VI	30	Some			Markham, 1874:167.
39	Off mouth of Prince Regent Inlet, in Lancas- ter Sound	1873	VI	30		3 killed, 1 female, 2 males		Markham, 1874:168-171; Lubbock, 1937:403.
00	Off Port Leopold, S side Barrow Strait [sighting]; off Cape Hurd, SW Devon Island [capture]	1873	VI	30	2, female and calf	1 killed, female		Markham, 1874; 168-171; Lubbock, 1937:403.
91	Off mouth of Prince Regent Inlet, in Lan- caster Sound	1873	VII	1	Some		The ship struck one whale with "its fore foot".	Markham, 1874:172.
2	Off mouth of Prince Regent Inlet, in Lan- caster Sound	1873	VII	4	Several			Markham, 1874:188.
93	In Barrow Strait, off mouth of Prince Regent Inlet	1873	VII	5	5; 2 large, 2 small, 1 calf	4 killed, 2 females, 2 males		Lubbock, 1937:403.
14	Off mouth of Prince Regent Inlet, in Lan- caster Sound	1873	VII	6	Some			Markham, 1874:191.
5	Off Point Sargent, SW Lancaster Sound	1873	VII	6		l killed, female		Markham, 1874:191; Lubbock, 1937:4
6	Off the "Middle Ice" of Baffin Bay, [off mouth of Lancaster Sound, between Cape Byam Martin and Cape Graham Moore]	1873	VII	9		i killed, large male		Markham, 1874:293; Lubbock, 1937:4
97	Off Cape Graham Moore, SE tip of Bylot Island	1873	VII	10	1.	l killed, large male		Markham, 1874:211-212; Lubbock, 1937:403.
98	Off Cape Graham Moore, SE tip of Bylot Island	1873	VI	13		l killed, large male		Lubbock, 1937:403.

Table 1 (continued)

Key			e of Occurre					_
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
199	Off Navy Board Inlet, in Lancaster Sound	1873	VII	19	1			Markham, 1874:223.
100	Off mouth of Admiral- ty Inlet, in Lancaster Sound	1873	VII	20	1			Markham, 1874:223-224.
101	In Admiralty Inlet	1873	VII	20		i killed, small male		Lubbock, 1937:403.
102	In Admiralty Inlet	1873	VII	22	2			Markham, 1874:228.
103	Off Neill's Harbour [Port Neill?], E side of Prince Regent Inlet	1873	VII	29	Some	l killed, large female		Markham, 1874:234-235.
104	Mouth of Prince Regent Inlet	1873	between 7 and 10 V		Pod of 50			Van Beneden, 1887:41.
105	Near Cape Garry, W side of Prince Regent Inlet	1873	between 7 and 10 V		3			*
106	Near Fury Beach, W side of Prince Regent	1873	between 7 and 10 V		Many			<b>v</b>
106	Off Batty Bay, W side of Prince Regent Inlet	1873	VIII	1	Some	l killed, small male		Markham, 1874:239; Lubbock, 1937:403
409	In Creswell Bay, W side of Prince Regent	1873	VIII	2	Some	Simil Heart		Markham, 1874:241.
410	Inlet Off Cape Garry, W side of Prince Regent	1873	vm	9	Some		Moving south.	Markham, 1874:260-261.
411	Inlet Off Cape Garry, W side of Prince Regent	1873	VIII	9		1 killed, male	Moving south.	Markham, 1874:260-261; Lubbock, 1937:403.
412	Inlet Off Cape Garry, W side of Prince Regent Inlet	1873	VIII	11		l killed, large female	Last whale taken by Arctic in 1873 season; moving south.	Markham, 1874:268; Lubbock, 1937;403
113	Off Cape [Henry] Kater, NE coast of Baf- fin Island	1873	νIII	20	Several			Markham, 1874:279.
114	70 miles off Cape Hewett, NE coast of Baffin Island	1873	VIII	27	Several			Markham, 1874:283.
415	Annanatook, Cumberland Sound	1877	x	24	1			Howgate, 1879:35.
416	Off Cape Kendali,	1878	VII	2 (ca.)		4 killed		Wakeham, 1898:59.
417	Southampton Island Off Fisher Strait, northern Hudson Bay	1878	VII	26		1 killed	43 bbl of oil.	Ferguson, 1938:24,26,34.
418	Off Cape Fullerton, W side of Roes Welcome Sound	1878	VIII	1		1 killed	83 bbl of oil.	Ferguson, 1938:35.
419	Off Whale Point, W side of Roes Welcome Sound	1878	VIII	24		1 killed, large	Blubber 18 in. thick in places. Oil yield was 130 bbl; the baleen weighed 2900 lb. Said to have been 95 ft long [sic].	Ferguson, 1938:41,42.
420	Off Depot Island, Hudson Bay	1878	VIII	16		1 killed, small		Ferguson, 1938:39.
421	Off Whale Point, W side of Roes Welcome Sound	1878	ix	5		1 killed	84 bbl of oil.	Ferguson, 1938:43.
422	Near New Gummiute, near Monument Island, head of Frobisher Bay	1878	Autumn			t killed, large	•	Wakeham, 1898:59.
423	Off Depot Island, Hudson Bay	1879	v	29	1			Ferguson, 1938:150.
424	Off Depot Island, Hudson Bay	1879	v	31	1			Ferguson, 1938:151.
425	Off Depot Island, Hudson Bay	1879	v	31	1			*
426	Off Depot Island, Hudson Bay	1879	v	31	Some			"
427	Off Depot Island, Hudson Bay	1879	VI	3	Several			Ferguson, 1938:151,152.
428	Off Depot Island, Hudson Bay	1879	VI	3		1 killed	Lost in an ice jam and recovered the next day.	Ferguson, 1938:152.
429	Off Depot Island, Hudson Bay	1879	VI	4		1 killed	This whale and the one killed the previous day, and recovered on this date produced 145 bbl of cil	
430	Off Cape Fullerton, W	1879	VI	12	A number		oil.	Ferguson, 1938:153.

Table 1 (continued)

Key		Tim	e of Occurre	ace				
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
31	Off Cape Fullerton, W side of Roes Welcome Sound	1879	VI	13	A number			Ferguson, 1938:153.
12	Off Cape Fullerton, W side of Roes Welcome Sound	1879	VI	14	1			*
3	Off Cape Fullerton, W side of Roes Welcome Sound	1879	VI	15	A number	1 killed		,
4	NE of Marble Island, Hudson Bay	1879	VI	15		1 killed	57 bbl of oil.	Ferguson, 1938:155.
5	Off W shore of Southampton Island, northern Hudson Bay	1879	VI	29	A number			Ferguson, 1938:159.
6	Off W shore of Southampton Island, northern Hudson Bay	1879	VI	30		1 killed	65 bbl of oil.	Ferguson, 1938:154.
7	Off W shore of Southampton Island, northern Hudson Bay	1879	VI	30		several killed (3+)	At least one whale killed per ship.	Ferguson, 1938:159.
8	Off W shore of Southampton Island, northern Hudson Bay	1879	VII .	2	A number			Ferguson, 1938:160.
39	Off W shore of Southampton Island, northern Hudson Bay	1879	VII	3	A number			
10	Off Whale Point, W side of Roes Welcome Sound	1879	VII	4-9	A number			•
<b>1</b>	Off Whale Point, W side of Roes Welcome Sound	1879	VII	14		1 killed	87 bbl of oil.	Ferguson, 1938:162,163.
2	Off Whate Point, W side of Roes Welcome Sound	1879	VII	16	A number			Ferguson, 1938:163.
3	Off Cape Kendall, SE Roes Welcome Sound	1879	VII	29		1 killed	95 bbl of oil.	Ferguson, 1938:168,169.
4	Port Burwell Harbour, Killinek Island, mouth of Hudson Strait	1884	VIII	15	"A number"		No ice yet in sight. Identification not definite.	Gordon, 1886:43.
5	Port Burwell harbour, Killinek Island, mouth of Hudson Strait	1884	ix	1	"Numerous"		Some small icebergs in Hudson Strait.	Gordon, 1886:43.
1 <b>6</b> 17	Skynner's Cove [Nashvak Bay], NE coast of Labrador	1884	X	16	1		No ice in the bay, but some icebergs in Bavis Strait.	Gordon, 1886:45.
8	Cumberland Sound Prince of Wales Sound, Hudson Strait, southern coast	Between and 1X	VIII 1885 1886		2	2 killed	•	Lubbock, 1937:417. Gordon, 1887:75.
19	Prince of Wales Sound, Hudson Strait, southern coast	Between and IX	VIII 1885 1886			3	Pieces of skeletons found on the shore.	<b>#</b>
50	Port Laperiere [Cape Digges], outer Digges Island, SW end of Hud- son Strait	1886	v	7	l large		Heavy ice, with narrow, shifting leads of open water.	Gordon, 1887:54.
52	Barrow Strait	1886	VII	5		2 killed, juveniles, male and female	7 tons of oil together.	Van Beneden, 1887:24.
3	Near 61°40'N 67°30'W, north-central Hudson Strait	1886	VII	10			First bowhead of the season to be sighted. The northern part of the Strait was open water, while heavy ice was packed along the south shore of Hudson Strait.	Gordon, 1887:6.
<b>i</b> 4	Prince Regent Inlet	1888			÷	3 killed, "smallish"	SHOP OF ELECTION STEER.	Lubbock, 1937:420.
55	Lancaster Sound	1888			13	8 killed	Only 13 whales were seen in Lancaster Sound in 1888, of which 8 were killed, including 3 in Prince Regent Inlet, described in previous en-	•
56	At "Middle Ice", Baffin Bay [off the mouth of Lancaster Sound, between Cape Byam Martin and Cape Graham Moore]	1890	Mid-VI			1 killed, large	try.	•
57	Prince Regent Inlet	1890	After VI		"Plenty"		In heavy pack ice.	Lubbock, 1937:422.
		1890	• •		•	4 killed	• •	

Table 1 (continued)

Key No.	Locality	Tin Year	ne of Occurre Mo.	ace Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
					<del>T . T</del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
459	Off Cape Eglinton, NE coast of Baffin Island	1890				1 killed		Lubbock, 1937:422.
460	Off Cape Kater, NE coast of Baffin Island	1890				1 killed		
461	Along coast of Baffin Island	1890				5 killed, large	Including the 2 whales described in the previous two entries.	
462	Off Baffin Island coast	1890			Many		"On the move," were difficult to approach.	"
463	Off Cape Eglinton, NE coast of Baffin Island	1892	XI -	6	Large pod		Moving south.	Lubbock, 1937:425.
464	Off Cape Kater, NE coast of Baffin Island	1892	ХI	9	Large pod		Believed to be same group as seen 3 days earlier off Cape Eglinton, 100 miles (est.) to the north. Moving southward, pursued by Nova Zembla.	W
465	Cumberland Sound, whaling station	1892				1 killed		"
466	Lancaster Sound	1893	End VI to r	nid-VII		10 killed, 1 escaped	By Aurora, including 4 females and 3 calves.  One other calf escaped.	Lubbock, 1937:427.
467	Lancaster Sound	1893	End VI to r	nid-VII		1 killed, calf	Apparently the same as the one which escaped capture by the Aurora, described above.	Lubbock, 1937:427-429.
468	Near Coutts Inlet, NE coast of Baffin Island	1893	Mid-IX			4 killed		И
469	Coutts Inlet, NE coast of Baffin Island	1893	IX	27		2 killed		•
470	[probably] near Coutts Inlet, NE coast of Baf- fin Island	1893	X	8		1 killed		н
471	"West water", [prob- ably Pond Inlet or Lancaster Sound]	1894				6 killed, "fair" size		
472	Off Martin's Moun- tains, the southern point of Lancaster Sound	1894				l killed, large	12 ft balcen.	
473	Cumberland Sound whaling stations	1895				3 killed	20 tons of oil.	Lubbock, 1937:431.
474	Off Coutts Inlet, NE coast of Baffin Island	1895				2 killed		
475	Off Courts Inlet, NE coast of Baffin Island	1895				1 killed		*
476	Off Cape Kater, NE coast of Baffin Island	1897				1 killed		Lubbock, 1937:434.
479	Off Coutts Inlet, NE coast of Baffin Island	1899	[probably l season]	iate in		2 killed		Southwell, 1900:70; Lubbock, 1937:437
480	Eclipse Sound	1899				3 killed, small		" 1 1000 CO
481	Lancaster Sound	1899	Early VII			2 killed, female + calf		Southwell, 1900:69.
482	In Pond Inlet	1899				l killed, very small	4 ft baleen.	"
483 484	in Pond Inlet In Eclipse Sound	1899 1899			"Considerable	1 killed		Southwell, 1900:70.
	•				number"			
486	In Lancaster Sound	1899				2 killed, small	Diana killed 10 whales, probably including the	Southwell, 1900:69. Southwell, 1900:70.
487	Mostly in Lancaster Sound and Coutts Inlet, NE Baffin Island	1899				10 killed	2 above whales (see entry 486).	
488	Off Coutts Inlet, NE coast of Baffin Island	1899				2 killed, large	Balaena.	,
489	Cumberland Sound whaling stations	1899				2 killed		Lubbock, 1937:437.
490	Coutts Inlet, NE coast of Baffin Island	1900				1 struck/lost		Lubbock, 1937:439.
491	Coutts Inlet, NE coast of Baffin Island	1900				l struck/lost, large		Lubbock, 1937:438-439.
492	Cumberland Sound whaling station	1900				1 killed	10 cwt of baleen.	Lubbock, 1937:439.
493 494	Pond Inlet Coutts Inlet, NE coast	1900 1900				3 killed, small 2 killed, large	12 ft baleen.	"
495	of Baffin Island Hudson Strait	1900				l killed, small		•
496	At whaling station on	18 <del>99</del> -1	1901			3 killed		*
	Fisher Strait, southern coast of Southampton Island, northern Hud-							
	son Bay, several miles north of Cape Low on	*						

Table 1 (continued)

Key	_		me of Occurren					
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
197 198	Southampton Island Cumberland Sound, whaling stations	1901 1901	IX			2 killed 2 killed		Lubbock, 1937:440. Lubbock, 1937:441.
99	Hudson Strait	1902				1 killed, small	9 cwt of baleen. Ice was very thick.	Lubbock, 1937:442.
00 01	Hudson Strait	1902	003		Numerous		In thick ice.	*
UI	Cape Haven whaling station, (62°54'N 64°37'W) between Frobisher Bay and Cumberland Sound, SE Baffin Island coast	1900-1	903			A few killed		Low, 1906:12.
)2	Cumberland Sound, whaling stations	1903				2 killed		Low, 1906:10-11.
03	[Probably] off Kekerten Island, Cumberland	1903				1 killed		Lubbock, 1937:444-445.
04	Sound, NE shore Off Kekerten Island, NE Cumberland Sound	1903				4 killed	2 by the Ernest William.	Lubbock, 1937:444.
05	Off Mansfield and more southern islands of east	1903 (ca.)	Winter		Some			Low, 1906:257.
06	off Whale Point, west side of Roes Welcome	1903			"Plentiful"			Low, 1906:32.
07	Sound, southern end Roes Welcome Sound	1904	Winter			1 billed	8 ft O in halan	Lukhash 1005 446
08	Southern Roes Wel- come Sound, between Cape Kendali and Cape Fullerton (63°58'N 88°47'W)	1904	Late VI		l large	1 killed	8 ft 9 in. baleen.	Lubbock, 1937:446. Low, 1906:34.
09	[Probably] eastern end of Pond Inlet	1904	Early sum	mer		2 killed, small		Low, 1906:57.
10	Southampton Island, northern Hudson Bay	1904	To VII	20		1 killed, small		Low, 1906:272.
11	[Probably] Roes Wei- come Sound or Repulse Bay	1904	VIII	14		1 killed	9 ft 3 in. baleen.	Lubbock, 1937:446.
12	Mouth of Pond Inlet, at Pond Inlet whaling sta- tion	1904	To VIII	23		2 killed, small	500 lb of bakeen	Low, 1906:272.
13	Repulse Bay, at whaling station	1904				1 killed, small	500 lb of baleen.	Low, 1906:68,272.
14	North shore of Hudson Strait	1904				l killed, large	3000 lb of baleen.	Low, 1906:272.
15	Northwestern Hudson Bay	1904			Several			Bernier, 1910:313.
6	Hudson Strait	1904			Several			*
17	Cumberland Sound	1904			A few		Much broken ice was tightly jammed into the sound all summer, preventing whaleboats from reaching open water to hunt.	Low, 1906:62.
18	Pond Inlet, [probably] at mouth in inlet	1908				1 killed		Lubbock, 1937:449.
19	Off mouth of Navy Board Inlet, in Lan- caster Sound	1909	VIII	31	1			Bernier, 1910:477.
20	Kekerten Island, NE shore of Cumberland Sound	1909				1 killed, small	3 ft baleen.	Bernier, 1910:424.
21	Whaling stations in Hudson Strait, Cumberland Sound and	1909				15 killed		Lubbock, 1937:450.
22	Pond Inlet Jones Sound	1910	Within 4 days			7 killed, large		•
23	Whaling stations in Hudson Strait, Cumberland Sound and Pond Inlet	1910				18 killed		•
24	Hudson Strait, S side, ca. 9 leagues WNW of Charles Island, at or near 62°50'N	1814	VIII	11		l attempted kill	In "a vacancy between the ice". First whale seen this voyage.	Chappell, 1817:131.
25	Off mouth of Cumber- land Sound, 30 mi SW of 63 °59'29''N 61 °42' 58''W, SSE of Cape Mercy, SE coast Baffin Island	1819	VI	27	i large		It "raised its head to take breath near the ships" and went "down tail foremost between two pieces of ice" since it "could not turn over to go down in the usual way, head first."	Parry, 1821:9: Anon., 1821:15.

Table 1 (continued)

(ey	,	Tim	e of Occurre	nce				
0.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
26	Off SE entrance of Lancaster Sound, approx. 50 mi ENE of Possession Bay, Bylot Island. Near 74°01'57''N 74°59'58''W	1819	VII	30	At least some		"The headquarters of the whales." No ice in site. See Entry No. 137.	Parry, 1821:23-24; Anon., 1821:22
.7	75°33′N, 61°22′W	1818	VII	31		a male killed, ca. 46 ft		Ross, 1819:xlvi-xlvii,69-71.
.8	Near 73°55'18''N 77°40'W, off Bylot Island, 10 mi N of Cape Liverpool in Lan- caster Sound	1819	νш	1	Several, incl. many young		Some loose and heavy streams of ice. See entry No. 140.	Parry, 1821:29; Anon., 1821:25.
9	Near 74°25'31'TN 80°04'30''W. N of Cape Hay and Navy Board Inlet, mid- entrance of Lancaster Sound	1819	VIII	3	"a great number"			Parry, 1821:33.
0	Near 73°33'15''N 88°18'17''W, Prince Regent Inlet, near the beach	1819	VIII	15	1, very large			Parry, 1821:46.
1	Near 73°50'N 88°15'W, mouth of Prince Regent Inlet, due W of Cape York	1819	VIII	18		1 attempted kill		Parry, 1821:47.
2	Between Cape Crau- ford, W coast Admiral- ty Inlet, and Cape Fan- shawe, Bylot Island, a few mi offshore, off east side of mouth of Navy Board Inlet, in Lancaster Sound	1820	VIII	31	1		Some bergs and land-fast ice along south side of Lancaster Sound.	Parry, 1821:268.
3	Principally near Clyde Inlet, also in area of Agnes Monument, NE Baffin Island coast	1820	IX	5	12+, large		•	Parry, 1821:276.
4	East of Clyde Inlet, NE Baffin Island coast	1820	IX . 5			1 killed	Friendship of Hull.	*
15	Between S shore Clyde Inlet and Cape Kater, NE Baffin Island coast, I mi or so offshore	1820	IX	9	"Several young"			Parry, 1821:290.
	Between Cape Kater and Cape Hooper, off Home Bay, NE coast of Baffin Island	1820	IX	10		ì	Carcass found.	•
36	Merchants Bay, SE coast Baffin Island, near S tip Padloping Island	1820	IX	13	"A great many"		Heavy ice with bergs.	Parry, 1821:292.
37	Just off Merchants Bay, SE coast of Baffin Island	1820	ΙX	14	"A great many"		Thick ice with bergs.	•
38	Hudson Strait mouth, ca 10 mi ENE of Black Bluff on Resolution Island	1821	VII	ŧ	l large		In lead; heavy ice with bergs.	Lyon, 1824:7.
39	Entrance of Hudson Strait, just S of Resolu- tion Island	1821	VII	17	ı		Heard blowing.	Lyon, 1824:12.
10	Near E entrance of Frozen Strait, in the strait	1821	VIII	12	1		Heavy moving ice was besetting ships.	Lyon, 1824:43.
i	Bay "at bottom" of Repulse Bay	1821	VIII	22	"Numerous"			Lyon, 1824:55.
12	Gore Bay, SE Mel- ville Peninsula, western Foxe Basin	1821	VIII	27	2 large		Heading north.	Parry, 1824:71.
43	Near head of Lyon Inlet, SE Melville Peninsula, SW Foxe Basin	1821	IX	6-15	Several large		Heavy ice starting to fill mouth of Lyon Inlet.	Lyon, 1824:73.
44	Northernmost shore of Gore Bay, SE Melville Peninsula, SW Foxe Basin	1821	ΙX	19	Several		No ice in the bay.	Parry, 1824:106.
45	In Safety Cove, Lyon Inlet, SE Melville Peninsula	1821	27 IX - 3	Χ .	2 large		Much packed and young ice in the inlet.	Lyon, 1824:83.

Table 1 (continued)

Key			ne of Occur		a	3.5	B	8
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
46	Near SE point of Winter Island, Foxe Channel, near 66°11'N 83°10'W	1821	x	8 (ca.)		Several at- tempted kills	Ice prevented boats from reaching the whales.	Раггу, 1824:126.
17	In Foxe Channel, SE of SE extremity of Lyon Inlet	1821	XII	1	1			Lyon, 1824:96.
48	In Foxe Channel, S of SE tip of Lyon Inlet	1822	I	22	1			Lyon, 1824.
19	Near Tern Island, Igloolik area, NW Foxe Basin	1822	VIII	4		Several at- tempted kills		Lyon, 1824:255.
<b>60</b>	Near Tern Island, Igloolik Island area, NW Foxe Basin	1822	VIII	5		1 killed, female, 43 ft 9 in.	Longest baleen 9 ft 1.5 in.	Lyon, 1824:256.Parry, 1824:301.
51	Off eastern entrance of Fury and Hecla Strait, just E of northern tip of Neerlonakto Island	1822	VIII	13	Several		Loose ice drifting away from the floe.	Parry, 1824:307.
52	Off eastern entrance of Fury and Hecla Strait, just N of Neerlonakto Island	1822	VIII	15	1		In space free of ice between 2 islands (2 of the Bouverie Islands). Ice was broken up.	Parry, 1824:308.
53	20 mi N of Winter Island, SW Foxe Basin	1823	VIII	28	1			Lyon, 1824:453.
4	Some mi N of Whale Point, Roes Welcome Sound	1824	IX	9	"A few"	*	"It is remarkable that this should be the first time of meeting with them."	Lyon, 1825:90.
55	Entrance of Lancaster Sound, mostly along S side, to Prince Regent Inlet (Port Bowen)	1824	Early IX t	o end IX	20-30, several large and "payable"		Young ice forming rapidly everywhere.	Рагту, 1826:36-37.
56	N of Port Bowen, E side of Prince Regent Inlet	1825	VII 1st 2 v	wks.	"A number"		In the open water to the northward of Port Bowen. This may have been in the mouth of Prince Regent Inlet.	Parry, 1826:89.
57	N of Port Bowen, E side of Prince Regent Inlet	1825	VII	13		1 killed, small	5 ft baleen. In open water. Ice breaking up along coast.	Parry, 1826:89.
8	"Neill's Harbour" (Port Neill), E side Prince Regent Inlet	1825	VIII	27	9-10		"Somewhat below the middle size." Most ice gone, much open water.	Рагту, 1826:161.
59	Between Arctic Circle and 58°N, near 58°27'W. Along Greenland coast	1825	17 IX - 2	24 IX	"A few"			Раггу, 1826:168.
60	68°45'N, 60 mi off- shore (Greenland or Baffin Island coast)	1827	п	Early		1 killed		Back, 1970 [1836]:489.
51	Between Capes York and Kater, Prince Regent Inlet	1833-1	834		"Hundreds"	28 killed		Hall, 1970:131.
62	Along coast of W side of Hudson Bay, near 63 °06'14'N, Chester- field Inlet area	1846	VII	13	"Upwards of a dozen", very large			Rae, 1850:27.
63	Near Cape Fullerton, SW Roes Welcome Sound	1846	VII	15	l very large		Close to shore, Large pack ice in area.	Rae, 1850:29.
64	Off Whale Point, SW Roes Welcome Sound	1846	VII	19	"A great many"			Rae, 1850:32.
55	60°08'N, near 59°07'W, off mouth of Hudson Strait	1826	v	19	2			Duncan, 1827:4.
56	60°16'N, near 59°07'W, off mouth of Hudson Strait	1826	v	20	1			Duncan, 1827:5.
57	Near 61°N 60°W, off mouth of Hudson Strait, at edge of pack ice in Davis Strait	1826-	v	23	1	1 struck/lost		Duncan, 1827:5-6.
58	Near 61°N 60°W, off mouth of Hudson Strait, along edge of Davis Strait pack ice	1826	v	24	2-3	1 killed	11 ft 6 in. baleen.	Duncan, 1827:6-7.
69	Near 61°N 60°W, off mouth of Hudson Strait, along edge of Davis Strait pack ice	1826	v	25	Several			Duncan, 1827:6.

Table 1 (continued)

ey		Tim	e of Occurre	ace				
o.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
70	61°43′N 61°W, off	1826	v	26	1			Duncan, 1827:7.
70	mouth of Hudson Strait	1020	•	20	•			Duncan, 1027.7.
	at pack ice edge							
71	Near 61°43'N 61°W,	1826	V	29	Several			"
	off mouth of Hudson Strait at pack ice edge							
72	Near 62°11'N 61°W,	1826	VI	5		1 killed	11 ft 7 in, baleen. Heavy ice.	Duncan, 1827:9.
	off SE Baffin Island			-			•	
73	61°50'N. near 61°W,	1826	VI	9	1		"Straggling" ice.	Duncan, 1827:10.
	off SE Baffin Island							
74	Near 68°43'N, near	1827	11	2		1 killed	9 ft 4 in. baleen. Heavy ice.	Duncan, 1827:85;
	south end Disco Island, Greenland coast, 50							Lubbock, 1937:266-267.
	miles from land							
15	Near 68°43'N, near	1827	II	1	Several		Heavy ice.	Duncan, 1827:85.
	south end Disco Island, Greenland coast, 50							
	miles from land							
6	Near 68°58'N, Green-	1827	II	7	Several			Duncan, 1827:87.
	land coast, 50 miles from land							
7	Near 68°58'N, Green-	1827	II	. 8	Several			*.
•	land coast, 50 mi from	1027	•	٠	Several			
	land							
78	Greenland coast, at 66°58'N, 50 mi from	1827	11	15	Several		In heavy ice, with "holes of water."	Duncan, 1827:89.
	land							
79	Greenland coast,	1827	11	16	Several		Heavy ice.	Duncan, 1827:90.
	68°58'N, 50 mi from land							
30	Greenland coast, near	1827	II	17	3-4	2 struck,	8 ft 1 in. baleen. At floe edge.	Duncan, 1827:90, Lubbock, 1937:26
	68°58'N, 50 mi from					,		
31	land Greenland coast, near	1827	11	21	Several		Much "bay ice." Vessel was beset in ice.	Duncan, 1827:91.
• 1	68°58'N, 50 mi from	1027	и	21	Several		which buy ice. Vesser was beset in ice.	Duikan, 1027.51.
	land							
32	67°34'N, near 62°30'W, off SE Baffin	1827	Ш	11	i		In lead of open water among "bay ice."	Duncan, 1827:104.
	Island coast							
83	Near 67°25 N	1827	ш	13	2		In "bay ice."	Duncan, 1827:‡05.
	62°30'W, off SE Baffin Island coast							
34	Near 67°25'N	1827	Ш	14	Several			w
	62°30'W, off Beffin							
85	Island E coast Near 67°25'N	4627	M	15	-1		Heavy ice.	,
	62°30'W, off E coast				•			,
<b>36</b>	<b>Baff</b> in Island 67°24'N, near	1827	Ш	16	Come			. # .
90	62°30′W, off E coast	102/	ш		Some			
	Beffin island (?)							<u> </u>
37	61°37'N, 61°W, off mouth of Hudson Strait	1827	Ħ	25	1			Duncan, 1827:1 <del>09</del> .
88	Near 61°37'N 61°W,	1827	ш	26	Several			Duncan, 1827:110.
	off mouth of Hudson							
89	Strait Near 61°37'N 61°W.	1827	ш	27	Several			Duncan, 1827:110.
09	off mouth of Hudson	1627	ш	21	Several		•	Duncan, 1027.110.
	Strait							
90	67°18'N, in middle Davis Strait	1858	IV	6	2			M'Clintock, 1860:99.
91	In Lancaster Sound and	1858	VIII	Early	"Many"			M'Clintock, 1860:169.
	at "ice edge" (Pond							
92	Inlet floe edge?) Vicinity Prince Leopold	1859	VIII	23	1			Sutherland, 1852:v.1:288.
-	Island, E Barrow Strait	1037	****	23	•			Succession, 1052.V.1.200.
3	Cape Searle area, NE	1846	Until mid-	or late	Several			Sutherland, 1852:v.2:325.
94	coast Baffin Island Pond Inlet floe edge	1845	October VI or VII		"Literally		At the arine of the ice	Sutherland, 1852:v.2:324-325.
•	. one met noc cage	1043	41 OF VII		swarming"		At the edge of the ice.	Sumoriand, 1032.v.2:329*323.
95	N of Whale Point, near	1846	VII	20	Some large		Close-packed ice in area.	Rae, 1850:32.
	64°56'33''N, Roes Welcome Sound,				-			
	Southampton Island							
	shore visible							
96	Near Cape Hope, S end	1847	VIII	13	l large			Rac, 1850:179.
97	of Repulse Bay Near 63°47'33"N,	1847	VIII	19	1 lance			Dag 1850-183
	opposite Cape Fuller-	104/	A 111	. 17	1 large			Rae, 1850:183.

Table 1 (continued)

Key		TI	ime of Occu	rrence	••			
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
В	Near 62°13'19'N, near Whale Cove, near S side of Corbett Inlet, NW Hudson Bay	1847	VIII	14	3 large			Rac, 1850:190.
9	Cyrus Field Bay, SE Baffin Island coast	ca. 18: ("not i pre-18:	many years a	ıgo''		1 struck		Hall, 1970:217, 1865:247.
0	Cumberland Sound	1857	Spring			l killed	In open water by floe edge.	Hall, 1970:216.
1	In lower part of Fro- bisher Bay (or Cyrus Field Bay), SE Baffin Island coast	1860	Late VIII IX (est.)	- early		1 killed		Hail, 1970:109.
2	Cyrus Field Bay, SE Baffin Island coast	1860	late IX	(ca. 20-25)		1 killed		Hail, 1970:115.
	Near Clark Harbour on Cornelius Grinnell Bay, SE Baffin Island	1860				1	Bones of whale killed previously.	Hall, 1970:89.
3	In Cyrus Field Bay, SE Baffin Island coast	1861	x	7-10		2 killed		Hall, 1970:411-412.
4	In Cyrus Field Bay, SE	1861	x	17		1 killed		Hall, 1970:419.
	Baffin Island coast On island along coast of Belcher Peninsula, head of Frobisher Bay, SE Baffin Island	1861					Bones of "huge" whale found, portions covered with moss.	Hall, 1970:350.
)5	Repulse Bay	1864	VIII		Many, all small	20 killed		Nourse, 1879:65.
6	Whale Point, SE Roes Welcome Sound	1864	IX	1	Some			Nourse, 1879:59.
77	At "Noo-wook" (Nuvuk), between Whale Point and Wager Bay, W Roes Welcome Sound	1864	IX	8-9	Some		Close to shore.	Nourse, 1879:65.
8	Repulse Bay	1865	VII	end	1		Heard blowing.	Nourse, 1879:184.
9	Repulse Bay	1865	VIII	ca. 6	3		Near shore.	Nourse, 1879:186.
0	Repuise Bay	1865	VIII	30	2	1 killed	1500+ lb baleen.	Nourse, 1879:190-192.
1	Repulse Bay	1866	VIII	end	1		First whale of the season. Heard blowing.	Nourse, 1879:283.
2	Repulse Bay	1866	VIII	end		l killed, large	9 ft 6 in. baleen, 60 bbl oil.	Nourse, 1879:286.
3	Repulse Bay	1867	VШ	late		1 killed		Nourse, 1879:324.
4	Repulse Bay	1868	VIII	31		1 killed	7 ft baleen.	Nourse, 1879:362-364.
5 6	Repulse Bay Milne Inlet, bottom of	1868 1869	Summer		Many	1 killed	Bowheads "abound" here.	Nourse, 1879:358. Nourse, 1879:370.
7	Eclipse Sound Lancaster Sound	1884	VII	1	"Good			Lindsay, 1911:153.
					number"		10.01.1	
8	Lancaster Sound, probably Navy Board Inlet area	1884	VII	5		1 killed	10 ft baleen, 13 tons oil.	Lindsay, 1911:157-163.
9	Lancaster Sound, almost opposite mouth of Admiralty Inlet	1884	VII	6		l attempted kill	Among loose ice.	Lindsay, 1911:163-164.
90	Lancaster Sound, opposite mouth of Ad- miralty Inlet	1884	VII	8	•	2 killed	Near ice edge.	Lindsay, 1911:166-168.
1	Lancaster Sound, opposite mouth of Admiralty Inlet, S side of sound	1884	VII	8	Some		"the fish were coming up the south side [of Lancaster Sound]"	Lindsay, 1911:168.
22	Lancaster Sound, near mouth of Admiralty Inlet	1884	VII	12		1 attempted kill	In loose ice.	Lindsay, 1911:173.
:3	Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty Inlet	1884	VII	17		1 killed		Lindsay, 1911:175.
24	Lancaster Sound, probably area of mouth of Admiralty Inlet	1884	VII	18		l attempted kill	Among loose ice.	Lindsay, 1911:177.
25	Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty Inlet, S side of sound.	1884	VII	19		1 killed	10½ ft baleen.	Lindsay, 1911:177-178.
26	Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty Inlet	1884	VII	19		1 killed	No ice.	Lindsay, 1911:181-182.
27	Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty Inlet	1884	VII	23			"the place was swarming with whales, [but] we never got one."	Lindsay, 1911:186.

Table 1 (continued)

Key		Time	of Occur	reince				
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
28	Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty Inlet	1884	VII	23		1 attempted kill	In loose ice.	Lindsay, 1911:184-185.
29	Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty Inlet	1884	VII	23	l large		In loose ice.	Lindsay, 1911:185.
30	Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty Inlet	1884	VII	23	2	l struck/ lost	In loose ice.	Lindsay, 1911:185-186.
31	Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of of Admiralty Inlet	1884	VII	23		l attempted kill	In loose ice.	Lindsay, 1911:186.
32	S side of Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty In- let	1884	VII	24		1 killed		Lindsay, 1911:187.
33	S side of Lancaster Sound, near mouth of Admiralty Inlet	1884	VII	28		1 killed		Lindsay, 1911:188-189.
34 /	S side of Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty In- let	1884	VII	31		l attempted kill		Lindsay, 1911:191.
35	S side of Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty In- let	1884	VIII	1		t killed, targe		Lindsay, 1911:192.
6	S side of Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty In- let	1884	VIII	4		i struck/lost	In loose ice.	Lindsay, 1911:193-194.
<b>37</b>	S side of Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty In- let	1884	VIII	6		l attempted kill	Among pans of loose ice.	Lindsay, 1911:194.
8	S side of Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty In- let	1884	VIII			l attempted kill	•	Lindsay, 1911:194-195.
9	S side of Lancaster Sound, probably near mouth of Admiralty In- let	1884	VIII	7	2	1 killed		Lindsay, 1911:195-197.
0	S side of Lancaster Sound, near mouth of Navy Board Inlet	1884	VIII	9		l killed	Much ice in area.	Lindsay, 1911:198-199.
1	Near entrance of Hudson Strait, between Cape Chidley and Savage Islands	1886	VII	10	1		No ice.	Feilden, 1887:347.
2	Prince of Wales Sound, Hudson Strait	1886-1887				2		Payne, 1888:118.
3	Near 66°44'N 54°30'W, ca. 25 miles off Greenland coast	1910	VII	20	ca. 30		Not much ice.	Bernier, 1911(?):9.
4	At ice edge NE of Cape (Point?) Bathurst, South Bylot Island	1911	VI	28 (ca.)	l large		Ice heavy around the coast.	Bernier, 1911(?):143.
5	Near Cape Adair, NE Baffin Island coast	1906	x		"Some"			Bernier, 1909:40.
6	Button Point, SW Bylot Island, on Pond Inlet	1907	VII	early	"Not many"			Bernier, 1909:43.

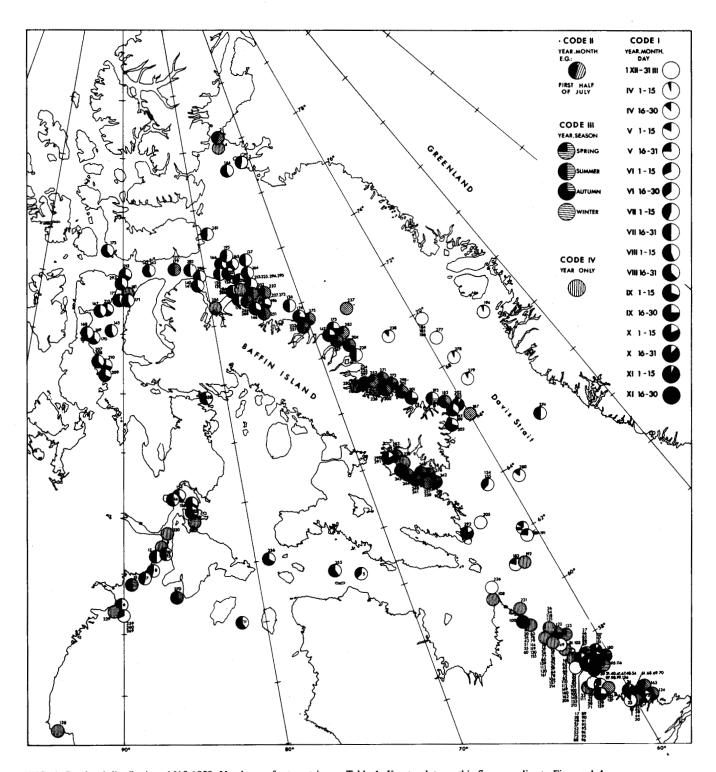


FIG. 1. Bowhead distribution, 1615-1859. Numbers refer to entries on Table 1. Key to plots on this figure applies to Figures 1-4.

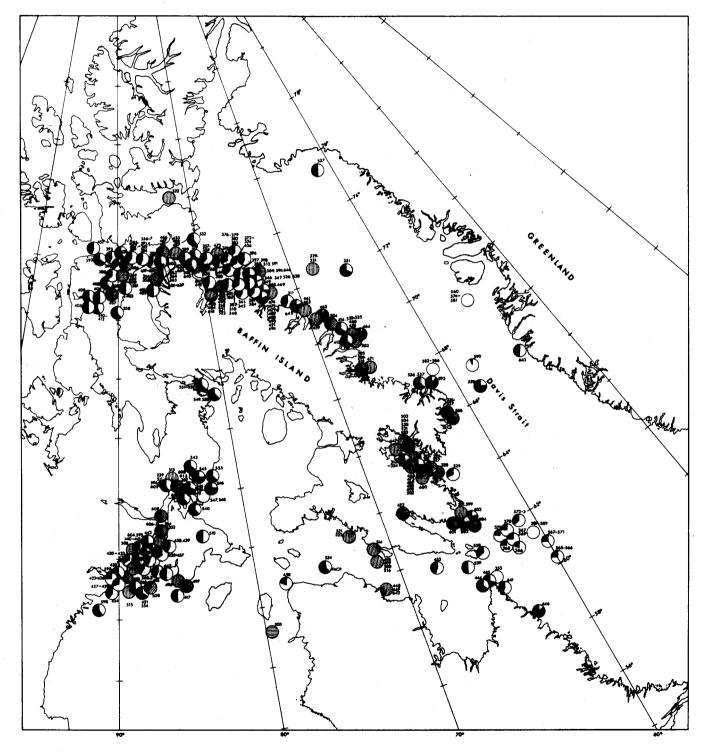


FIG. 2. Bowhead distribution, 1859-1913. Numbers refer to entries on Table 1.

TABLE 2. Occurrences of the bowhead whale in the eastern Arctic, 1919-1939, from Hudson's Bay Company post journals

Locality	Year	Mo.	ence Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1919	VI	23	2 large		"Feeding" in harbour. Whales "quite numerous" here.	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/1, 1918-1920, Folio 33.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1919	VIII	15		l attempted kili	Whale observed coming up "through holes in the ice." Struck with 1 harpoon and many spears by Eskimos. Whale escaped with har- poon "in shoulder" and trailing a float, "bleeding badly" while being chased for 2	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/1, 1918-1920, Folio 35.
						hours.	VIDO 4 11 D 2001/10 1010 1000
Near Cape Dorset, western end of Hudson Strait	1919	VIII	15		1 attempted kill	A "Right" whale. Attempted kill, harpoon missed	HBC Archives, B.397/a/2, 1918-1920, Cape Dorset Post Journal, Folio 106.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1919	VIII	28	1		In the harbour of the HBC Post.	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/1, 1918-1920, Folio 41.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1919	IX	27	1		HBC Post harbour.	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/1, 1918-1920, Folio 46.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1920	x	1	1 large		Large whale seen moving south. "This is the first seen for the season."	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 11.
Coats Island at "spring quarters" of Inuit	1921	VI	15	2 large		Natives reported seeing 2 large whales at their "spring quarters", the first seen since late the previous fall.	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 59.
Near Beacon Point, Coats Island	1921	, VI	23-28	1 large		Appears to have remained in the same area for period 23-28 June.	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 60-61.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1921	VII	18		1 killed, 30 ft female	Killed with "Dart Piercing Bomb" by natives and HBC Post employees. The whale's tail broke the main boom of the whaleboat. Produc- ed a total of 12,913 lb of blubber and 135 lb of baleen of average length of 2 ft.	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 64.
Southwest coast of Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1921	VII	25	l large		<del>-</del>	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 66.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1921	VIII	4-6	1 large (>30 ft)	attempted kill		HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 69.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1921	IX	25	1 large			HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 77.
Cumberland Sound, near Pangnirtung post	1921 or 1922	, <b>X</b>	8	1 large		"Black whale."	HBC Archives, B.455/a/2, Folio 2, Report upon Sundry Trips and Resources of Country. Cumberland Gulf. 1922.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1922	IV	24	1			HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 108.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1922	VI	16	1 large			HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 116.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1922	VII	1	1 large			HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 119.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1922	VII	2	2 large	1 struck/lost	Struck with a "Dart Piercing Bomb", but lost. The second whale was chased but not struck.	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 119.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1922	VII	8	1		Chased, not struck.	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 120.
Coats Island, northern Hudson Bay	1922	VII	29	1 large			HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 123.
Coats Island, northern Hudson	1922	VII	30-31	1 .		Chased, not struck.	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 123.
Bay Coats Island, northern Hudson	1922	VIII	1-10	1		One whale seen and chased repeatedly.	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 125.
Bay Ca. 40 mi off Cape Pembroke, NE tip of Coats Island	1922	VIII	11		1 large (75 ft long [sic.], baleen of 12 ft) killed	Natives unable to tow whale in, so set it adrift; no part was saved.	HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 127.
Coats Island	1923	x	6	1	,		HBC Archives, Coats Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Folio 174.
Coats Island	1923	x	8-11	1	attempted shot		HBC Archives, Coats Island Poet Journal, B.404/a/3, 1920-1927, Polio 174.
Native Point, Southampton Island	1925	VII	22	1			Southampton Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, Folio 302.
Repulse Bay	1925	15 VIII -	12 IX	1	1 struck/lost	Bowhead, apparently same one, hunted repeatedly for 3 wk; struck but lost on 27 VIII.	HBC Archives, Southampton Island Post Journal, B.404/a/3, Folios 327-330.
Bowdoin Harbour, south of Cape Queen, western Hudson Strait	1929	Н	27		1	"Right whale" found frozen in ice; baleen missing; "must have been killed by men last summer."	HBC Archives, Cape Dorset Post Journal B.397/a/3, 1928-1929, Fo. 21d,23,28.
Repulse Bay, HBC Post	1931	VIII	4	1		"Saw no sign of black whale which has been reported to be in the vicinity."	HBC Archives, Repulse Bay Post Journal. B.472/a/1, 1930-1931, Folio 65.
Clyde River, HBC Post	1932	IX	7	1	•	"Fairly big" whale seen near post.	HBC Archives, Clyde River Post Journal,

Table 2 (Continued)

	Tim	e of Occurr	ence				
Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
Mansel Island, NE Hudson Bay	1930	XI	10		1	"[Fox] signs are quite numerous especially around the Whale found last year The Whale Meat is presumably in such a putrid state that the dogs will not eat it."	HBC Archives, Mansel Island Post Journal, B.438/a/1, Folio 25.
Clyde River, NE coast of Baffin Island	1934	IX	13	2		Native saw 2 "Greenland whales" out of reach.	HBC Archives, Clyde River Post Journa B.403/a/4, 1933-1934, Folio 81.
Clyde River, NE coast of Baffin Island	1939	VIII	30	1 large		Large "Greenland whale" seen in the Clyde River HBC Post harbour.	HBC Archives, Clyde River Post Journa B.403/a/6, 1938-1939, Folio 254.

TABLE 3. Occurrences of the bowhead whale in the eastern Canadian Arctic, 1914-1974

Key			ne of Occurre					
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
1	S. Southampton Island	1924	XI	8	2 very large			Sutton and Hamilton, 1932:90.
1A	Southampton Island	1926	VII	22	1		Soon after breakup in harbour.	*
2	Southampton Island	1926	X.	. 6	5			
3	Southampton Island	1926	X	23		l killed		Sutton and Hamilton, 1932:90; Manning 1944:145; Copland, 1974:44.
4	Southampton Island	1927	VI	21	1 small		Before ice had entirely left the shore.	Sutton and Hamilton, 1932:90.
5	Southampton Island	1928	IX	17		l killed, large		Sutton and Hamilton, 1932:90; Manning 1944:145.
6	Southampton Island	1929	VII			1 killed, >45 ft		Sutton and Hamilton, 1932:90.
7	Southampton Island	1929	IX	25	6		One breached repeatedly.	Sutton and Hamilton, 1932:91.
8	Clearwater Fiord, Cumberland Sound	1946	VII			l killed, 36 ft	First whale killed in this area since 1918.	Anderson, 1947.
9	Chase Island, Frobisher Bay, 63 °05 'N, 66 °55 'W	1954	VII	12	2; 1 large, 1 small			RCMP Game Report, July 30, 1954 (Mansfield files).
10	Cape Christian, E. Baffin Island, 70°32'N, 68°18'W	1954	VIII	End	1-2			RCMP Game Report, 1953-54 (Mansfield files).
11	Pangnirtung district, Cumberland Sound	1954			Herds of 5, 7, 8		Numbers of whales seen throughout year in this area, including young. Population thought to be increasing.	RCMP Game Report, 1955 (Mansfield files).
12	SW Hudson Bay	1955	Summer		1 large		increasing.	Dr. W.J. Felts, Univ. of Minnesota (source uncertain).
13	63°08'N, 89°46'W, S. Roes Welcome Sound	1955	VIII	12	1			Icebreaker Labrador (Mansfield files).
14	71°31'N, 68°16'W, Cape Christian area, E. Baffin	1955	ix .	20	2		Natives consider sightings becoming more frequent.	RCMP Game Report (Mansfield files).
15	64°03'N, 75°48'W, E of Cape Dorset, North- west Hudson Strait	1955	ХI	. 5	6; 3 large, 3 small		Close to shore, near tide rip.	Personnel of icebreaker <i>Labrador</i> (Mansfield files).
16	Navy Board Inlet, N. Baffin Island	1955	Autumn			1 .	Carcass found by Eskimos. No other details.	RCMP Game Report 1955-56 (Mansfield files).
17	71°20'N, 84°50'W, Easter Sound, Admiral- ty Inlet	1955	Áutumn			1	Carcass found by Eskimos. No other details.	"
18	Cumberland Sound	1955			Herds of 5- 10, est. 50 total		Including many young. An increase in sightings since 1954.	RCMP Game Report 1954-55 (Mansfield files).
19	SW Hudson Bay be- tween Winisk and Churchill	1956	Summer		l large			Pilot, Transair Ltd.
20	Navy Board Inlet	1956	Summer		A few			RCMP Game Report 1956 (Mansfield files).
21	71°40'N, 93°29'W, E end of Bellot Strait	1956	IX	22	1			icebreaker Labrador (Mansfield files).
22	63°46'N, 82°30'W, Native Point, South Bay, Southampton Island, N. Hudson Bay	1956	XII			1 (15-20 ft)	Carcass embedded in shore ice; thought to be young bowhead.	Eskimos reported to Father Choque (Mansfield files).
23	Cumberland Sound	1956	Autumn			1	Attacked and killed by a large herd of killer whales	RCMP Game Report 1956-57 (Manufield files).

Table 3 (continued)

Key		Time of Occurrence							
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source	
24	Clearwater Fiord area	1956			Many			RCMP Game Report 1956-57 (Mansfield files).	
25	and Cumberland Sound Near 71°05'N, 71°05'W, Scott Inlet,	1957	VI		2			U.S.C.G. Icebreaker Westwind (Mansfield files).	
86	NE Baffin Island 73°45'N, 79°50'W, Cape Hay, Bylot Island	1957	VII	4	3		Close inshore.	L.M. Tuck, Canadian Wildlife Service (C.W.S.), 1957 MS (Mansfield files).	
:7	Off Cape Christian, E. Baffin Island	1957	VIII	7	1			L.M. Tuck, C.W.S., aboard Can. Gov ship C.D. Howe (Mansfield files).	
8 9	Prince Regent Inlet Navy Board Inlet	1957 1957	VIII Summer	26	l A few			Icebreaker Labrador (Mansfield files).  Eskimos, RCMP Game Report, 1957-5 (Mansfield files).	
0	Cape Christian, E. Baffin Island	1957	Autumn		1	,		RCMP Game Report, 1957-58 (Mansfield files).	
ı	Cumberland Sound	1958-59	ı		Some			RCMP Game Report, 1958-59 (Mansfi files).	
2	Kivitoo, E. Baffin Island	1958-59	1		Some			"	
3	Near 66°04'N, 59°28'W, Cape Wal- singham, E. Baffin Island	1959	VIII	20	1		Whale identified as bowhead from a distance.	Capt. B. Blackwood, A.T. Cameron (pers. comm. in Mansfield files).	
4	59°44'N, 62°50'W, off Cape Chidley, Davis Strait	1959	VIH	22	1		Identification unconfirmed.	Capt. B. Blackwood, A.T. Cameron (pers. comm. in Mansfield files).	
5	Cape Christian, E. Baffin Island	1960	X		20 in a herd			RCMP Game Report, 1960-61.	
6	71°14'N, 84°42'W, Easter Sound, end of Admiralty Inlet	1960			1		Carcass embedded in sand of a creek. Flesh of whale kept edible by permafrost.	Eskimos reported to J.B. Haining, HB (Mansfield files).	
7 -	Cumberland Sound	1960			Several		Sightings not considered unusual.	RCMP Game Report, 1959-1960 (Mansfield files).	
3	Kivitoo-Broughton Island area, E. Baffin Island	1960			Several		Sightings not considered unusual.	RCMP Game Report, 1959-1960 (Mansfield files).	
9	Makkovik, NE Labrador	1960				t	Part of skeleton found 8 ft deep, 330 ft inland. Skull 18 ft long,	Capt. R. Olford, D.O.T. (Mansfield fi	
D	Kivitoo-Broughton Island area, E. Baffin Island	1960-19	61 Summers		Several			Eskimos (Mansfield files).	
ı	74°41'N, 95°35'W, Cape Martyr, Corn- wallis Island	1961	VII		1			Eskimos (Mansfield files).	
2	Seahorse Point, E. Southampton Island, 63°47'N, 80°09'W	1961	VIII		A few		Seen every summer by hunters at Seahorse Point.	Joe Curly, Southampton Island (Mansfield files).	
3	Imigen Island area, mouth of Nettilling Fjord, Cumberland Sound, 65°58'N, 66°58'W	1961	Spring		3-4		Sighted on numerous occasions.	RCMP Game Report, 1961 (Mansfield files).	
4	Button Point, SE Bylot Island, and Navy Board Inlet areas	1961			Ca. 10		Largest numbers sighted by Eskimos in 25 years.	RCMP Game Report, 1961-62 (Mansfiles).	
5	Off Cape Christian, E. Baffin Island	1961	IX-X				Herds of 6-20 whales seen periodically.	RCMP Game Report, 1961-62 (Mansfilles).	
6	Off Term Point, NW Hudson Bay, 62°06'N, 92°30'W	1962	v	7	1 2			R.B. Tinling, Dept. N.Aff. and Nat. F (Mansfield files).	
7	63°53'N, 82°30'W, Native Bay, SE Southampton Island	1962	x	13	2, ca. 40 ft		"In consort."	E.R. Mitchell, HBC (in litt., 19 X 196 Mansfield files).	
8	Off Cape Christian, E. Baffin Island	1962	Autumn		6 in a herd			RCMP Game Report, 1962-63 (Mansfield files).	
9	Foster Bay, NE Melville Peninsula	.1963	VIII		1			Don Bissett (Mansfield files).	
0	Igloolik Harbour, Igloolik Island, NW Foxe Basin	1963	VIII		1			Don Bissett (Mansfield files).	
1	Off Cape Christian, E. Baffin Island	1963	Summer		Several herds			RCMP Game Report, 1963-64 (Mansfield files).	
2	Button Point, SE Bylot Island, and Navy Board Inlet areas	1963			Ca. 30		Approximately 30 sightings of whales in these areas. Largest number seen by Eskimos in 25 years.	RCMP Report (Mansfield files).	
3	Lake Harbour area, SE Baffin Island, in N. Hudson Strait	1963			3 large		Reported on 3 separate occasions.	•	

Table 3 (continued)

Key		Tir	ne of Occurre	nce				
ie.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
ı	Cumberland Sound	1963			Many			RCMP Report (Mansfield files).
5	20 mi E of Hall Beach,	1963			Some			Pilots (Mansfield files).
	E. Melville Peninsula							
,	72°50'N, 75°50'W, 6-8 mi off Button	1964	V	25	l large			Area Administrator, Pond Inlet
	Point, S.E. Bylot Island							(Mansfield files).
7	72°50'N, 77°45'W,	1964	VII	15	2 large		Close inshore, at foot of glacier.	•
	Kaparoqtalik Glacier, S. Bylot Island							
3	72°40'N, 76°40'W,	1964	VII	27	2; 1 large,			
	1 mi NW of Guys				l small			
	Bight, NE Baffin Island, on Pond Inlet							
)	72°40'N, 76°40'W,	1964	VII	29	l large adult			
	1 mi NW of Guys				<b></b>			
	Bight, NE Baffin Island, on Pond Inlet							
,	68°31'N, 81°33'W,	1964	VIII	7	1			Eskimo reported to D. Bissett,
	NE of South Ooglit							Area Administrator, Hall Beach, N.W.
	Island, W. Foxe Basin 72°40'N, 76°40'W,	1964	VIII	15	l large			(in litt., 9 IX 1964, Mansfield files).  Area Administrator, Pond Inlet
	I mi NW of Guys	1704		13	riarge			(Mansfield files).
	Bight, NE Baffin Island, on Pond Inlet							
!	72°50'N, 78°30'W,	1964	VIII	15	1 large			,
	NE Eclipse Sound	.,.,		,				
3	Near settlement of	1964	VIII	15	1			A.M. Millican, Regional Administrato
	Repulse Bay, S. Melville Peninsula						,	Churchill (in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfie files).
ı	73°08'N, 80°35'W, 1/2	1964	VIII	16	3 large			Area Administrator, Pond Inlet
	mi from Low Point, W.				Ū			(Mansfield files)
,	Navy Board Inlet Vicinity Jens Munk	1964	VIII	20		1 killed	Natives reported to have sighted "as many as	Eskimos reported to D. Bissett, Area
	Island, N. Foxe Basin	1704	V 111	20		i kined	seven whales in one day' in the area.	Administrator, Hall Beach, N.W.T. (ii
							•	litt., 9 X 1964, Mansfield files).
	Vicinity Igloolik Island, N. Foxe Basin	1964	VIII	20	2; I adult, I calf	Attempted kill	Failed "due to a lack of gas for their boat."	n
,	59°44'N, 62°50'W,	1964	VIII	22	l Can		Identification uncertain.	Capt. B. Blackwood, aboard A.T.
	off Northern Labrador							Cameron (Mansfield files).
;	Off Cape Christian, E.	1964	Cumman		S1			
•	Baffin Island	1904	Summer		Several groups			RCMP Game Report, 1964-65 (Mansfield files).
,	66°08'N, 84°55'W,	1964	Summer		2			A.M. Millican, Regional Administrator
	Frozen Strait, NE							Churchill (in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfiel
,	Southampton Island	1064	tv					files).
'	East of Manning Islands, 68°46'N,	1964	IX	4	1			Eskimos reported to D. Bissett, Area Administrator, Hall Beach, N.W.T.
	80°03'W, NE Foxe						•	(in litt., 9 IX 1964, Mansfield files).
	Basin	1044						
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet	1964	IX	10	l large			Area Administrator, Pond Inlet (Mansfield files).
	73°05N, 80°05'W,	1964	IX	11	1 large			"
	SE Navy Board Inlet				<b>.</b>			
	,			12	l large		•	n
	73°05′N, 80°05′W,	1964	IX	12	-			
:	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet				1			
! } !	73°05′N, 80°05′W,	1964 1964	IX	28	l small			v
:	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W,						Whale beached at Pond Inlet settlement.	"
i i	73 °05'N, 80 °05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72 °40'N, 77 °30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet	1964	IX		1 small 1, ca. 60 ft		Whale beached at Pond Inlet settlement, returned to sea after 1½ hr.	, "
<b>i</b>	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet	1964	IX					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet	1964 1964 1964	IX IX X	<b>28</b>	l, ca. 60 ft		returned to sea after 11/2 hr.	"  "  "  "  Million Perional Administration
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Near settlement of Repulse Bay, S.	1 <b>964</b> 1964	IX IX	28	1, ca. 60 ft		returned to sea after 11/2 hr.	"  A.M. Millican, Regional Administrato (in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfield files).
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Pond Inlet Near settlement of Repulse Bay, S. Melville Peninsula	1964 1964 1964 1964	IX IX X	<b>28</b>	l, ca. 60 ft i large i		returned to sea after 11/2 hr.	(in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfield files).
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Near settlement of Repulse Bay, S. Melville Peninsula West end of Fury and	1964 1964 1964	IX IX X	<b>28</b>	1, ca. 60 ft		returned to sea after 11/2 hr.	(in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfield files).  Gerry Anders (pers. comm., Mansfield
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Pond Inlet Near settlement of Repulse Bay, S. Melville Peninsula	1964 1964 1964 1964	IX IX X	<b>28</b>	l, ca. 60 ft i large i		returned to sea after 11/2 hr.	(in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfield files).
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Pond Inlet Near settlement of Repulse Bay, S. Melville Peninsula West end of Fury and Hecla Strait, NW Foxe Basin Jens Munk Island area,	1964 1964 1964 1964	IX IX X	<b>28</b>	1, ca. 60 ft I large I Up to 7 in		returned to sea after 11/2 hr.	(in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfield files).  Gerry Anders (pers. comm., Mansfield files).  Jens Munk Island Eskimos, reported to
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Near settlement of Repulse Bay, S. Melville Peninsula West end of Fury and Hecla Strait, NW Foxe Basin Jens Munk Island area, N. Foxe Basin	1964 1964 1964 1964 1964	IX IX X	<b>28</b>	1, ca. 60 ft  1 large  1		returned to sea after 11/2 hr.	(in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfield files).  Gerry Anders (pers. comm., Mansfield files).  Jens Munk Island Eskimos, reported to D. Bissett (Mansfield files).
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Pond Inlet Near settlement of Repulse Bay, S. Melville Peninsula West end of Fury and Hecla Strait, NW Foxe Basin Jens Munk Island area,	1964 1964 1964 1964	IX IX X	<b>28</b>	1, ca. 60 ft I large I Up to 7 in	l shot, large	returned to sea after 11/2 hr.	(in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfield files).  Gerry Anders (pers. comm., Mansfield files).  Jens Munk Island Eskimos, reported to
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet settlement of Repulse Bay, S. Melville Peninsula West end of Fury and Hecla Strait, NW Foxe Basin Jens Munk Island area, N. Foxe Basin East igloolik Island	1964 1964 1964 1964 1964	IX IX X	<b>28</b>	I, ca. 60 ft I large I Up to 7 in one day Undeter-	l shot, large	returned to sea after 11/2 hr.	(in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfield files).  Gerry Anders (pers. comm., Mansfield files).  Jens Munk Island Eskimos, reported to D. Bissett (Mansfield files).  Father Rousselière (Mansfield files).
}	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Near settlement of Repulse Bay, S. Melville Peninsula West end of Fury and Hecla Strait, NW Foxe Basin Jens Munk Island area, N. Foxe Basin East Igloolik Island area, N. Foxe Basin Cumberland Sound	1964 1964 1964 1964 1964 1964	IX IX X	28 7 14	I, ca. 60 ft I large I Up to 7 in one day	-	returned to sea after 1½ hr.  Close inshore, directly in front of settlement.	(in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfield files).  Gerry Anders (pers. comm., Mansfield files).  Jens Munk Island Eskimos, reported to D. Bissett (Mansfield files).  Father Rousselière (Mansfield files).  Residents of Cumberland Sound, reporto RCMP, Pangnirtung (Mansfield files).
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Near settlement of Repulse Bay, S. Melville Peninsula West end of Fury and Hecla Strait, NW Foxe Basin Lens Munk Island area, N. Foxe Basin East Igloolik Island area, N. Foxe Basin Cumberland Sound Near shore of Jens	1964 1964 1964 1964 1964 1964	IX IX X	<b>28</b>	I, ca. 60 ft I large I Up to 7 in one day Undeter-	l shot, large	returned to sea after 1½ hr.  Close inshore, directly in front of settlement.  Just after ice breakup, with 4 harpoons and	(in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfield files).  Gerry Anders (pers. comm., Mansfield files).  Jens Munk Island Eskimos, reported to D. Bissett (Mansfield files).  Father Rousselière (Mansfield files).  Residents of Cumberland Sound, report to RCMP, Pangnirtung (Mansfield files).  Noah Peewatook and 3 other Eskimos
	73°05'N, 80°05'W, SE Navy Board Inlet 72°40'N, 77°30'W, 5 mi NE of Pond Inlet Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet Near settlement of Repulse Bay, S. Melville Peninsula West end of Fury and Hecla Strait, NW Foxe Basin Jens Munk Island area, N. Foxe Basin East Igloolik Island area, N. Foxe Basin Cumberland Sound	1964 1964 1964 1964 1964 1964	IX IX X	28 7 14	I, ca. 60 ft I large I Up to 7 in one day Undeter-	-	returned to sea after 1½ hr.  Close inshore, directly in front of settlement.	(in litt., 29 X 1964, Mansfield files).  Gerry Anders (pers. comm., Mansfield files).  Jens Munk Island Eskimos, reported to D. Bissett (Mansfield files).  Father Rousselière (Mansfield files).  Residents of Cumberland Sound, reporto RCMP, Pangnirtung (Mansfield files).

Table 3 (continued)

Key		Tim	e of Occurre	nce				Source	
io.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source	
4	72°06'N, 80°48'W, Koluktoo Bay, Milne Inlet, Eclipse Sound	1963	VIII	8	l large		Within 50 yd of beach at Koluktoo Bay. Sounded, exposing tail fully.	T.R. Welch and A.W. Mansfield, Fisheries and Marine Service (F. and M.S.) (Mansfield files).	
5	Cumberland Sound	1965	Summer		30			RCMP Game Report, 1965-66 (Mansfield files).	
5	Settlement, Clyde Inlet, E. Baffin Island	1965	Autumn		1			*	
7	Near settlement at Broughton Island, E. Baffin Island	1965			1			HBC trader, reported to D.C. Foote (Mansfield files).	
8	Vicinity of Broughton and Padloping islands, E. Baffin Island	1965-66	<b>i</b>		Several			RCMP Game Report, 1965-66 (Mansfield files).	
9	61°40'N, 71°58'W, off Wakeham Bay, Hudson Strait	1966	VII	11-18	1		First whale seen by this Eskimo in 40 years; similar to those his father hunted with Scottish whalers.	Eskimo, reported to W.F. Shields (Mansfield files).	
0	Chesterfield Inlet, NW Hudson Bay	1966	VII		1 .		Same kind as Eskimo's father hunted with white men 50 years before.	Pilot of M.V. Fort Severn, reported to W.F. Shields (in litt., n.d., Mansfield files).	
1	63°43'N, 61°10'W, 70 mi E of Brevoort Island SE Baffin Island, in Davis Strait	1966	VIII	9	1		No ice.	J.A. Power, aboard <i>C.D. Howe</i> (Mansfiles).	
2	68°33'N, 81°08'W, 10 mi S of Hall Beach, W. Foxe Basin	1966	IX	24	1 .		Only spout of whale seen, apparently too large for a beluga.	W.F. Shields (in litt., n.d., Mansfield files).	
3	Clearwater Fiord, Cumberland Sound	1966			2; 1 large, 1 small			P. Brodie, F. and M.S. (Mansfield files).	
4	Clearwater Fiord, Cumberland Sound	1965-19	967		2; 1 adult, 1 calf			Eskimos (Mansfield files).	
5	66°34'N, 67°33'W, mouth of Millut Bay, Clearwater Fiord, Cumberland Sound	1967	VIII	2	1 large			W. Hoek, F. and M.S. (in litt., n.d., Mansfield files).	
6	66°34'N, 67°33'W, mouth of Millut Bay, Clearwater Fiord	1967	VIII	3	1 smail		Might be calf of above whale. Seen with pod of white whales.	W. Hoek, F. and M.S. (in litt., n.d., Mansfield files).	
7	Few miles W of Igloolik Island, NW Foxe Basin	1967	IX	2	2	1	Moving southwest.	J.M. Bradley, McGill University ( <i>in litt.</i> , n.d. [1968], Mansfield files).	
8	Off Nuwuktee Island, few miles South of Jens Munk Island, NW Foxe Basin	1967				i killed		J.M. Bradley, McGill University (in litt., n.d. [1968], Mansfield files).	
9	Pangnirtung district, Cumberland Sound	1967			Ca. 15			RCMP Game Report, 1966-67 (Mansfield files).	
00	Ca. 5 mi from coast of Cape Christian, E. Baffin Island	1967			Many			RCMP Game Report, 1966-67 (Mansfield files).	
01	Home Bay area, NE Baffin Island	1967			Several			,	
02	Clearwater Fjord, Cumberland Sound	1967			2; 1 young, 1 adult		May be same as seen in this area by Eskimos, 1965-67, W. Hoek, VIII 1967, P. Brodie, 1966.	P. Brodie, F. and M.S. (Mansfield files	
03	Few miles W of Igloolik Island	1968	VII	26	1		One of 5 sightings in area — 1 supposedly consisting of a female and calf.	J.M. Bradley, McGill University (in lin n.d. [1968] Mansfield files).	
)4	Kivitoo, E. Baffin Island	1968	VIII		20 in a group			Ralph Durkea, DIAND (Mansfield files	
05	West of Igloolik Island, NW Foxe Basin	1968			2; 1 adult, 1 young			Eskimo, reported by J.M. Bradley, Mc University (Mansfield files).	
06	West of Igloolik Island, NW Foxe Basin	1968			2			" DOMP Come Proved 1067 (8)	
07	East coast of Cape Christian, E. Baffin Island	1968			Many			RCMP Game Report, 1967-68 (Mansfield files).	
08	Clearwater Fiord, Cumberland Sound	1968			2; 1 young, 1 adult			P. Brodie, F and M.S (Mansfield files)	
09	Midway between Button and Resolution Islands, Hudson Strait	1969	VII	20	1, ca. 50 ft		Black whale sighted at about 100 yd, was seen to blow twice, then sounded and disappeared. Moving E.	G. Sleno, F. and M.S. aboard M.V. Calanus (pers. comm. 1 VIII 1972, Mansfield files).	
10	20 mi E. Arlangnuk Point, NE Melville Peninsula	1969	VII	22	1		Moving NE.	H. Baubier, Eskimos (Mansfield files).	
11	Kivitoo, E. Baffin Island	1969	VIII		20 in a group			Ralph Durkea, DIAND (Mansfield file	
12	Clearwater Fiord, Cumberland Sound	1969	VIII		2; 1 adult, 1 calf			. "	

Table 3 (continued)

Key		Ti-	me of Occur	rence					
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source	
113	Winter and Vansittart Islands region NW Foxe Channel	1969			"Many"		"Many of the large Greenland Whales are being seen" in this area; "it appears that they are coming back to this area more and more."	C. Livingston, DIAND, Economic Development Officer, Repulse Bay (in litt., 6 IX 1969, Mansfield files).	
114	40 mi SE of Resolute, Cornwallis Island, in Barrow Strait	1979			1 .		With 4-5 belugas.	Duncan Grant, Bradley Air Services (fide H. Kiliaan, AWSR*, Mansfield files Hay and Sergeant, 1976:Fig. 3.	
115	Millut Bay, Clear- water Fiord, Cumber- land Sound	1971	VIII	12-13	1			D.E. Sergeant, F. and M.S. (in litt., 24 VIII 1971, Mansfield files).	
117	Vicinity Repulse Bay, Southern Melville Peninsula	1971	IX	13	2	1 killed		D. Webster, Repulse Bay (in litt., 18 X 1971, Mansfield files).	
118	Near 68°51'N, 81°25'W, Southern Foster Bay, NE Melville Peninsula	1971	IX	17	Some large	1 killed, ca. 40 ft	•	P. Van de Velde (MS report, 1972, Mansfield files); (Mitchell and Reeves, 1981: Fig. 4; 1982).	
119	2 mi from Repulse Bay settlement, Southern Melville Peninsula	1971	ix	End	2-3	-		D. Webster, Repulse Bay (in litt., 18 X 1971, Mansfield files).	
120	50 mi E of Repulse Bay, in Hurd Channel, S. Melville Peninsula	1971	ix	End	3				
121	Repulse Bay settlement, S. Melville Peninsula	1971	х	18	i large		Whale came within a few hundred yd of shore in front of settlement. This whale seen on 2 occasions and considered by locals to be looking	и,	
122	Upper half (NW) Frobisher Bay, SE Baffin Island	1972	VIII	ca. 10		1	for her calf which had been killed.  Attacked and killed by killer whales.	Bill Mackenzie, GNWT, (Mansfield files; pers. comm., III 1980).	
123	62°32'N, 66°25'W, Frobisher Bay, SE Baffin Island	1973	IV	3-4	1 large			Can. Armed Forces, reported by Capt. T.A. Favier, Yellowknife (in litt., 29 V 1973) (Mansfield files).	
124	63°40'N, 66°30'W, Frobisher Bay, SE Baffin Island	1973	IV	3-4	9 medium		Comment: Lat. 63 °40 N places the sighting inland on the Hall Peninsula. Lat 62 °40 N would make more sense. Therefore this sighting is plotted in the general lower Frobisher Bay area, indeterminate location.	,	
125	Near Native Point, SE Southampton Island	1973	<b>v</b>	12	l large			Reported by E. Bowden, Game Officer, Coral Harbour (in lin. from W.J. Barlishen to D.E. Sergeant, 20 VII 1973, Mansfield files).	
126	74°35'N, 95°31'W, 5-10 mi SW of Griffiths Island, SW of Resolute Bay, S Cornwallis Island, in Barrow Strait	1974	VII	12	3; 2 adults, 1 young (½ adult size)			W. Henderson, Dominion-Pegasus Helicopters (AWSR*) (Mansfield files); Hay and Sergeant, 1976: Fig. 3.	
127	Near Pisiktarfik Island, Eclipse Sound	1974	VIII	26	2			B. Fallis, Fisheries and Marine Service (pers. comm.); Hay and Sergeant, 1976:16, Fig. 3.	
128	Vicinity of Cape Fullerton, SW Roes Welcome Sound	1919	summer			2 killed 1 struck/lost		Douglas, 1975.	
129	In harbour [Little Auk Bay] of Danish Island, off E coast of Vansittart Island, Frozen Strait	1921	IX	29	1	r		Degebel and Freuchen, 1935:273.	
131	In harbour [Little Auk Bay] of Danish Island, off E coast of Vansittart	1922	VIII	17	1			•	
132	Island, Frozen Strait In harbour [Little Auk Bay] of Danish Island, off E coast of Vansittart Island, Frozen Strait	1922	VIII	19	1		Apparently the same as seen 17 VIII 1922 in the same place (see above). "Feeding."	Degerbel and Freuchen, 1935.	
133	Opposite island, off E coast of Vansittart	1922	VIII	23	1			<b>"</b>	
134	Island, Frozen Strait In harbour of Danish Island, off E coast of Vansittart Island, Frozen Strait	1922	VIII	27	1, very small		"About twice as large as a walrus."	•	
135	Hammeren, in Frozen	1922	IX	- 13	1 small		"Undoubtedly" the same as that seen 27 VIII	Degerbel and Freuchen, 1935:273.	
136	Strait In Hurd Channel	1922	Mid-IX		l small		1922 (see above).  Apparently same as seen 27 VIII and	•	
139	Repulse Bay settlement	1922	summer			l killed, "medium size"	13 IX, "living in the neighbourhood."		

<sup>\*</sup> Arctic Whale Sighting Record (from Arctic Biological Station, in files of D.E. Sergeant and W. Hock).

Table 3 (continued)

Key		Tim	ne of Occurr	ence				
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
40	Pond Inlet floe-edge	1922	VIII			1 large	I large whale driven by killer whale(s) into an ice lead where it was killed by 2 natives with repeated fire from .44 carbine or .303 rifle. The whale yielded 1600 lbs of baleen and 20 tons (est.) of oil.	Munn, n.d.:195-196; 1932:265; Anderson 1934:72; Degerbel and Freuchen, 1935: 274-275.
41 42	At Depot Island Whale Point, SW Roes	1923 1923	VII VII	4 5	3 large 3 large		Had been here 1-2 days.  Appear to be the same as seen 4 VII 1923	Degerbéi and Freuchen, 1935.
43	Welcome Repulse Bay ["in the fiord"]	1923	VII	20-23	6	Attempted kill	(see above entry).  Seen over "the past few days." Eskimos attempted hunt but failed and chased whales	Degerbél and Freuchen, 1935:274.
44	Repulse Bay	1923	VII	23	2; i large female, i small calf		away.	•
45	Repulse Bay	1923	ıx	3	1			•
46	In harbour of Repulse Bay	1923	ΙX	- 4	1		Could be same whale as seen 3 IX.	Degerbél and Freuchen, 1935.
47	Repulse Bay	1923	IX	8	1			Degerból and Freuchen, 1935:274.
48	Repulse Bay	1923	IX	9		i killed, small (20 ft)	Not accompanied by its mother.	N
49	Danish Island, in Little Auk Bay, off E coast of Vansittart Island, Frozen Strait	1923	X	. 11	l very small		The size of a walrus.	*
51	Near Kingua (Clear- water Fiord), head of Cumberland Sound	1928			2			Anderson, 1934:72.
152	In a rocky cove in Foxe Channel, vicinity SE Southampton Island	1939	IX	2	1 large			Boyer, 1940:6.
53	Lyon Inlet, SW Foxe Basin	1940				l killed		Manning, 1943:105.
54	Evans Strait, South- ampton Island, S side.	1930-19	M4 (ca.)			3 killed	"In the last few years" by Aivilik Eskimos, using whalers' equipment from ca. 1900. The carcasses were used for fox bait.	Manning, 1944:145.
57	Clearwater Fiord, head of Cumberland Sound	1971	VIII	11-12	ı		The whale was seen fluking up at a range of 150 yd. Its dives lasted 15-30 min.	Reported by D.E. Sergeant, F.M.S. (pers. comm.).
58	55°05'N, 76°52'W, ca. 6 mi S of Little Whale River, E side of Hudson Bay	1967	VIII	24	l large		Ca. 100 yd from shore. Length of exposed back est. 40 ft; black.	W. Fitzhugh, Smithsonian Institution (in litt. 2 I and 12 I 1973).
59	Cape Christian, NE coast of Baffin Island, also Black Bluff area	1969? (	probably 1966	B)	Some			RCMP Game Report, to 30 VI 1969.
60	Clyde Inlet, NE Coast of Baffin Island	Probabi reported	y 1969, since I 1970		Some			RCMP Game Report, to 30 VI 1970.
61	Patricia Bay, NE Baffin Island	Probabl reported	y 1970, since		1			RCMP Game Report, to 30 VI 1971.
62	Thule Harbour, North Star Bay, NW Greenland	1943	X	23	1			Vibe, 1967.
63	South Bay, Native Point, Southampton Island, N. Hudson Bay	1956	XII	10		1 small (15-20 ft)	Found frozen in ice. Same as record no. 22.	Father J. Choque (Mansfield files).
64	In Clearwater Fiord, Cumberland Sound	1973	VIII	27	. 1		"A single bowhead whale has visited Cumber- land Sound and Clearwater Fiord each year for the last decade."	Wood, 1974:19.
65	Franklin Strait, near entrance of Bellot Strait	1942	VIII mid-m	onth	l		Ca. 40 ft whale. Confusion surrounds story, so this is a questionable record.	Farrar, 1974; see Finley and Johnston, 1977; Mitchell and Reeves, 1982.
66	Cumberland Sound	1972			2		<b>1</b>	Wood, 1974:19.
67	"In water adjacent to the camp" at Ipiar- juk (just inside Pond Inlet)	1967	VII	29	2 adults			Bissett, 1968:V.2:76-77.
68	"In water adjacent to the camp" at Ipiar- juk (just inside Pond Inlet)	1967	VIII	1	1 adult, 2 "immatures"			•
69	"In water adjacent to the camp" at Ipiar- juk (just inside Pond Inlet)	1967	VIII	4	4 adults			•
70	Between Ipiarjuk and Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet	1967	VIII	4	1 adult			•

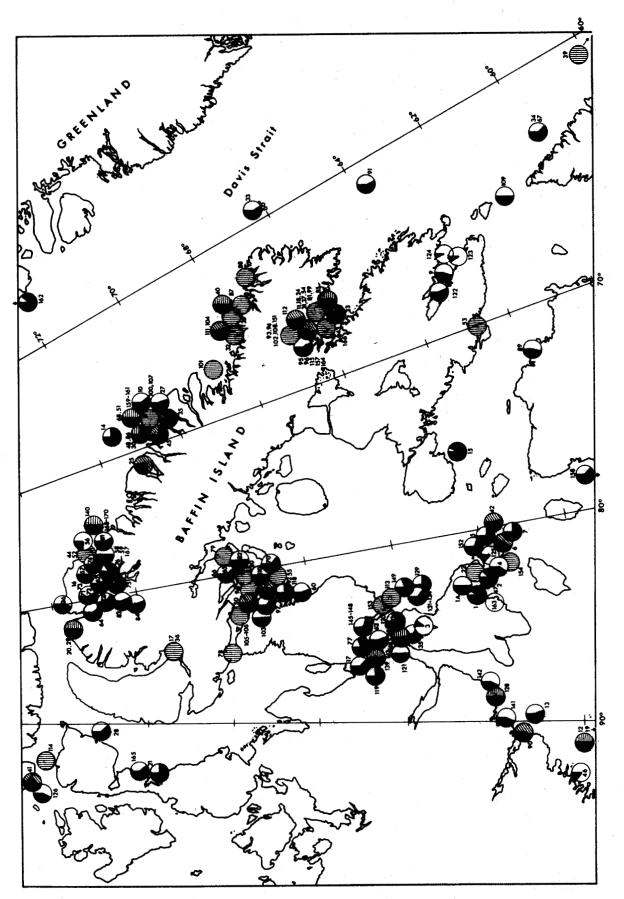


FIG. 3. Bowhead distribution, 1914-1974. Numbers refer to entries on Table 3.

TABLE 4. Occurrences of the bowhead whale in the eastern Canadian Arctic, 1975-1978

Key		Tim	e of Occurrenc	e					
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source	
2	Near 78°43'N,	1975	v	23	1		About 200 m offshore, reportedly moving	Andreas Züst, ETH, Zürich.	
	74°07′W, off Cape						north.	(AWSR*).	
	Sabine, eastern tip of Pim Island, Smith								
	Sound				•				
	Near 73°40'N,	1975	VI	5	l small		Motionless at surface, then disappeared after	K.Hay, Fisheries and Marine Service	
	83 °40 'W, off Cape						circled by helicopter. Two polar bears were on	(F. and M.S.); Hay and Sergeant, 1976:	
	Joy, Admiralty Inlet						ice nearby.	Fig.1.	
	Near 73°45'N,	1975	VI	5	1 large		Dove after being circled by helicopter.	K. Hay, F. and M.S.; Hay and Sergean	
	89°25'W, 20 miles ESE of Port Leopold,							1976:Fig.1.	
	Somerset Island								
	Between Cape Clarence	1975	· VI	6	1		Near the edge of fast ice near Prince Leopold	K. Hay, F. and M.S.; Hay and Sergean	
	and Prince Leopold						Island. Whale dove before helicopter reached it.	1976: Fig.2.	
	Island, eastern Barrow Strait								
	E side of Prince	1975	VI	6	1		Plan 5 6 times making shallow dives between	D.N. Nattlachia Consdien Wildlife	
	Leopold Island, eastern	1973	V1	0	1		Blew 5-6 times, making shallow dives between blows, sounded, then was lost from view,	D.N. Nettleship, Canadian Wildlife Service (C.W.S.) (AWSR*; in litt.,	
	Barrow Strait						moving north.	1 XII 1977).	
	72°40'N, 75°00'W,	1975	VI	11	2		Not positively identified as bowheads. Off fast	P.R. Young, Ice Observer,	
	ESE of Bylot Island						ice, in about 5/10 small floe ice.	AES, (AWSR*).	
	73°03′N, 86°23′W,	1975	VII	23	1		100 yd offshore, moving north at ice edge.	D.W. Doidge and R. Adams, F and M.	
	W side of Admiralty				35-40 ft			Hay and Sergeant, 1976:Fig.4.	
	Inlet	1075	1.777	26			Among bashan ing alama Maning angk	D.W. Deider and D. Adams. F. and	
)	Off Kakiak Point, W	1975	VII	26	1		Among broken ice pieces. Moving south.	D.W. Doidge and R. Adams, F. and M.S.;	
	side of Admiralty Inlet							Hay and Sergeant, 1976:Fig.4.	
)	72°25'N, 86°10'W,	1975	VII	27	3		Moving south.	Eskimo hunters, Arctic Bay	
	NW of Yeoman Island,						•	(source uncertain).	
	S. Admiralty Inlet								
	Southern Creswell Bay,	1975	VII	27	1 large			Finley, 1976:163-164, Fig. 37.	
	Somerset Island	1975	VII	28	2		There 2 mbelos (#12 and 12) may be the same	D Fallic E and M C (name comm.)	
	Near 72°41'N, 86°40'W, off Kakiak	1973	<b>₩</b> 11	20	2		These 3 whales (#12 and 13) may be the same animals seen in this area by Arctic Bay hunters	B. Fallis, F. and M.S. (pers. comm.).	
	Point, W side of						one day earlier (#10). Moving northeast.		
	Admiralty Inlet								
	Near 72°44'N,	1975	VII	28	1		Moving north.	B. Fallis, F. and M.S. (pers. comm.).	
	85°55'W, off Peter								
	Richards Island, S. Ad- miralty Inlet								
	Off Giants Castle, W	1975	VII	30	ı			D. W. Doidge and R. Adams, F. and	
	side of Admiralty Inlet				•			M.S.; Hay and Sergeant, 1976: Fig. 4.	
j	Near 72°49'N,	1975	VIII	2	ı		Lifted flukes on diving; dark in colour and ca.		
							30 ft long. Moving north.	J. Netterville, G.S.C. (AWSR*);	
	91 °54 W, Fury Beach, SE Somerset Island,		-					Finley, 1976:164, Fig. 37.	
	Prince Regent Inlet		,						
,	Off Kakiak Point, W	1975	VIII	. 8	1		Moving north at the edge of broken ice,	D. W. Doidge and R. Adams, F. and	
	side of Admiralty Inlet						100-200 yd offshore.	M.S.; Hay and Sergeant, 1976: Fig. 4.	
7	Near 75°48'N,	1975	VIII	1-10	1, 35-40 ft		Locality unconfirmed.	G.S.C. personnel, AWSR*.	
	97°50'W, Goodsir In- let, E. Bathurst Island								
	•	1075	1/11*	10	7 lane-		Dan ion	Finley 1076-164 #1- 27	
8	Southern Creswell Bay, Somerset Island	1975	VIII	10	3 large		Pan ice.	Finley, 1976:164. Fig. 37.	
9	72°43'N, 86°44'W,	1975	VIII	20	2; 1 large		Moving north.	D. W. Doidge and R. Adams, F. and	
•	W side of Admiralty	.,,,			i smaller			M.S.; R. Reeves; Hay and Sergeant, 19	
	Inlet						•	Fig. 4.	
)	Southern Wellington	1975	VIII	22	l large			Finley, 1976:164, Fig. 37.	
	Channel			_					
l	1 mi E of Vista	1975	VIII	25	l large			D. W. Doidge and R. Adams, F. and	
	River, near 72°43'N, 86°44'W, W side of							M.S.; Hay and Sergeant, 1976: Fig. 4.	
	Admiralty Inlet								
2	York Sound, SW side	1975	VIII		1		Large black whale chased by several killer	Bill Mackenzie (AWSR*; pers. comm.,	
	of Frobisher Bay	-					whales.	March 1980); Mitchell and Reeves, 198	
3	Repulse Bay Area,	1975	summer			1 (30 ft)		Eskimo hunters, reported by H. Trudes	
	Southern Melville					killed		and D.H. Dowler, F.M.S., Yellownife; Mitchell, 1977.	
1	Peninsula	1075	Dad seer .		2. 1 . 4. 4.		Huntan's fother and grandfather had access		
١.	Near 65°50'N, 67°50'W, Nettilling	1975	End VIII to early IX		2; I adult, I young		Hunter's father and grandfather had never seen bowheads in this area before.	R. Redhead, Fish and Wildlife Officer, Pangnirtung (in litt., 16 X 1975).	
	Fiord area, western		outy iA		. young		COMPAND IN MIN BING UNIVER	- ang	
	Cumberland Sound								
5	Near 73°44'N,	1975	X	2	1		Moving east.	. "	
	82°49'W, off Cape								
	Charles Yorke, N. Borden Peninsula								
,	Coral Harbour Area,	1975			At least !	Attempted kill	At least 1 whale known struck but lost,	Eskimo hunters, reported by M.C.	
'	SE Southampton Island	1713			At Ivast 1	листрио кії	12 1995 I WING BUTTO SHIPER OUT 1031,	Mercer, F. and M.S.; Mitchell, 1977.	
3	Igloolik-Hall Beach	1975			At least I	Attempted kill	At least 1 whale known struck but lost.	*	

<sup>\*</sup> Arctic Whale Sighting Record (from Arctic Biological Station, in files of D.E. Sergeant and W. Hoek).

Table 4 (continued)

Key		Tim	e of Occurre	nce				
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
29	65°33'N, 65°20'W, mouth of Kingnait Fiord, Cumberland Sound	1976	IV	19	1 .			Seemeeonie Keenianak, Spec. Const. RCMP, fide R. Redhead, F.W.O., Pangnirtung (AWSR*).
0	Off Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	<b>v</b> .	25	1			Anon, MS., n.d. [1976].
	Near 73°46'N, 81°39'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	v	30	1			Johnson et al., 1976:71.
?	Near 73°58'N, 80°28'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	<b>v</b>	30	1		1	•
i	Near 73°55'N, 83°33'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	VI	6	2			*
1	Mouth of Admiralty	1976	VI	6	2 large	•	Moving west.	R. Greendale, F. and M.S. (AWSR*).
,	Near 73°53'N, 82°29'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	VI	14	1			Johnson et al., 1976:71.
,	Near 73°55'N, 82°29'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	VI	20	1			
7	Near 73°53'N, 81°25'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	VI	20	1			•
8	Near 74°17'N, 81°24'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	VI	20	1			• .
•	Near 74°22'N, 80°32'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	VI	20	i			•
	Near 74°15'N, 80°28'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	VI ·	27	2		•	•
	Near 74*32'N, 80*03'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	VI	27				•
	Pond Inlet floe edge, Pond Inlet	1976	Early sun	nmer	20 (est.)			Joe Enook fide Anon., 1976:pt.3:19.
	Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	VII	1	1	•	Moving west.	Greendale and Brousseau-Greendale, 197 Table 1.
	Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	VII	1	ì		Moving west.	Greendale and Brousseau-Greendale, 197 Table 1.
	Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	VII .	4	1			r soic 1.
	Саре Нау,	1976	VII	12	2 large		•	•
	northern Bylot Island Cape Hay,	1976	VII	12	1		•	•
	northern Bylot Island Cape Hay,	1976	VII	13	i		•	
	northern Bylot Island Cape Hay,	1976	VII	13	1 '			•
)	northern Bylot Island Near 73°45′N, 82°29′W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	VII	13	1			Johnson et al., 1976:71.
	Cape Hay,	1976	VII	14	1		Moving west.	Greendale and Brousseau-Greendale, 197
	northern Bylot Island Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	VII	14	3; 2 large, 1 small		ir ·	Table i.
	Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	VII	15	1		*	*
	Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	VII	15	1			*
	Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	VII	15	2 adults		•	*
	Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	VII	15	2		•	•
	Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	VII	15	1 .		•	
	Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	Vii	17	2		•	"
	Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	VII	17	1			<b>#</b>
	Cape Hay, northern Bylot Island	1976	VII	17	1		•	•

Table 4 (continued)

ey		Time of Occurrence							
io.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source	
ı	Near 74°25'N,	1976	VII	18	1			Johnson et al., 1976:71.	
	82°58'W, eastern Lan-	1976	VII	16	'			Johnson et al., 1770.71.	
	caster Sound							_	
!	Near 73°48'N, 80°34'W, eastern Lan-	1976	VII	19	1			-	
	caster Sound								
•	Peel Sound	1976	VII	23	3			Anon. MS., n.d. [1976]:75.	
	Mouth of Admiralty Inlet	1976	VII	23	2			•	
5	Near 72°39'N,	1976	VII	24	1		Moving south in broken ice at the floe edge.	K. Hay, F and M.S. (AWSR*).	
	76°38′W, 2 mi NE of Guys Bight, NE Baffin Island								
,	Near 74°01'N,	1976	VII	26	1 .			Johnson et al., 1976:71.	
	83°33'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound								
	Near 74°08'N.	1976	VIII	8	1			•	
	83°33'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	.,,,							
3	Off Kakiak Point, W coast of Admiralty Inlet	1976	VIII	28	1		Moving south.	R. Greendale, F and M.S. (AWSR*).	
)	Near 74°48'N,	1976	VIII	29	1			Johnson et al., 1976:71.	
	80°01'W, mouth of Bethune Inlet, SE Devon Island							•	
)	Near the tip of South	1976	ıx	5	3		Three whales sighted together moving north.	E. Greene and D.N. Nettleship, C.W.S	
	Spit, E coast of Prince Leopold Island						Two were about the same size, the third slightly smaller. They surfaced about 10 times	(in litt., 1 XII 1977; AWSR*).	
	Leopold Island						before being lost from view, moving fast, not		
				,			sounding. Ice cover 30%.	Johnson et al. 1976:71	
	Near 73°57'N, 83°00'W, eastern Lan- caster Sound	1976	ix	6	1			Johnson et al., 1976:71.	
	In bay W of South	1976	ix	7	1		Whale seen moving east in bay west of the	E. Greene and D.N. Nettleship, C.W.S	
	Spit, S coast of Prince Leopold Island						South Spit. It dove, remained submerged for 5 min, resurfaced, circled the bay, then turned back heading west; 40% pan ice.	(in litt., 1 XII 1977;AWSR*).	
	74°01'N, 87°00'W,	1976	, IX	12	2-3		Whales were swimming among narwhals,	E. Greene and D.N. Nettleship, C.W.	
	about 15 mi off Brodeur Peninsula, western Lancaster						moving northeast.	(in litt., 1 XII 1977; AWSR*).	
	Sound	1976	IV	14	3		Two whales were together, the third 4-5	P. Rosseau, Fish and Wildlife Officer,	
l	Near 69°08'N, 66°45'W, Cape Henry Kater, eastern Baffin	1976	IX	14	,		miles north, all moving south.	Pangnirtung (AWSR*).	
,	Island W of Arctic Bay, in	1976	IX	22	2		Moving north.	Anon. MS., n.d. [1976]:75.	
	Admiralty Inlet							Webb 1076 Pt 2:10 May 4	
•	5-10 mi N of Henry Kater Peninsula, eastern Baffin Island	1976	IX	26	15 large		In a loose aggregation.	Webb, 1976:Pt.3:19, Map 4.	
,	About 30 mi WNW of	1976	IX	26	2 large			Webb, 1976:Pt.3:19, Map 6.	
	Kivitoo, eastern Baffin Island								
3	About 23 mi WNW of Kivitoo, eastern Baffin	1976	IX	26	2 large				
9	Island 1-5 mi N of Henry	1976	ıx	30	11 large		Probably the same group of 15 seen in this	Webb, 1976:Pt.3:19, Map 4.	
,	Kater Peninsula,	17/0	10	30	i i iaige		area 4 days earlier (#76), having moved		
	eastern Baffin Island						southward.	22	
).	About 5 mi E of Cape Raper, eastern Baffin Island	.1976	IX	30	1 large				
	Near 69°25'N, 67°00'W, inshore and N of Henry Kater Peninsula, E of Aulitiv- ing Island, eastern Baf- fin Island	1976	x	Early	20 (est.)			Connors, pilot, Bradley Air Services (AWSR*).	
2	Mouth of a bay 12 mi NW of Cape Dyer,	1976	XI ·	2-5	4-5		In a productive nearshore area, and thought to be recent arrivals to the area after a	Joe Kreke, Apex Helicopters, fide We 1976: Pt.3:19, A2.	
3	eastern Baffin Island Near Allen Island, 10 mi south of Robinson	1977	IV	3-9	2; I adult, I young		southward migration.	Hunters and Trappers Assoc. report (source uncertain).	
•	Sound, SE Baffin Island	1977	v	27	3-4			Fide D.W. Doidge, F. and M.S., abox	
•	Near 74°25′N, 85°34′W, central	19//	. •	21	3 <del>-1</del> ,			Louis St. Laurent (pers. comm.).	
	Lancaster Sound							,	
,	Near 74°25'N,	1977	v	27	1				

Table 4 (continued)

Key		Time	e of Occurre	mce				
Vo.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
36	Near 74°25'N, 85°45'W, central Lan- caster Sound	1977	v	27	4			Fide D.W. Doidge, F. and M.S., about Louis St. Laurent (pers. comm.).
17	74°25'N, 85°51'W, central Lancaster Sound	1977	v	27	3			•
8	74°21.5'N, 88°13'W, western Lancaster Sound	1977	v	28	2			•
9	74°23.3'N, 88°39'W, western Lancaster Sound	1977	v	28	2			u
0	Near 74°20'N, 90°02'W, immediately NW of Prince Leopold Island	1977	VI	2			One whale, identification uncertain, seen within 3 mi of coordinates given.	D.N. Nettleship, C.W.S. (in litt., 1 XII 1977).
1	74°16'N, 81°00'W, entrance to Lancaster Sound	1977	VI	4	3-4 large		Large whales, black with some white under- neath, V-shaped blow, no dorsal fin. Observed at 500-1000 yd. Small hole in heavy ice. Moving southwest.	J.D. Bradford, Dept. Fisheries and Env Ottawa (AWSR*).
2	59°16′N, 56°50′W, Labrador Sea	1977	VII	31	2 large		V-shaped blow. Not positively identified as bowheads. Moving east.	R. McGregor, C.C.G.S.  Louis St. Laurent (AWSR*).
3	67°53'N, 57°45'W, about 110 mi NE of Cape Dyer, in Davis Strait	1977	viii	2	i large		Large (55-60 ft) black whale seen in "bergy" water. Moving east-southeast.	P.H. Heck, Atmospheric Environment Service (AES) (AWSR*).
4	Near 74°22'N, 93°00'W, 30 mi SE of Resolute Bay, in eastern Barrow Strait	1977	IX	20	1			D.N. Nettleship, C.W.S. (in litt., 1 XII 1977).
5	Erebus and Terror Bay between Cape Riley and Beechey Island, eastern Barrow Strait	1976	VII	19	3; 1 large, 2 smaller		Swimming nose-to-tail in lead.	P. Severs, M. Burnip, P. Lane, C. Parmenter (Mitchell files, 23 VII 1976).
6	Abandonment Bay, NE side of Cornwallis	1976	VII	23 (ca.)	Skull found			Bob O'Connor, Aero-Arctic Ltd., Yellowknife, (Mitchell files, 23 VII 197
7	63°18°N, 63°58°W, near Brevoort Island, SE coast of Baffin Island	1977	IX	14	1		Within 200 m of shore; photographed.	Allen and Conover, 1978a:4-15, Table 5-49, Pl.IV.
8	64°59'N, 63°20'W off Cape Mercy, mouth of Cumberland Sound, SE Baffin Island	1977	IX	14	1		Within 200 m of shore.	Allen and Conover, 1978a:4-15, Table 5-49.
9	Western Kennedy Channel, 20 km S of Cape Defosse, Judge Daly Promonitory, NE Ellesmere Island (observed from 81 °08 'N, 66 °20 'W)	1978	VII	22	10-20		Large black whales in groups of 2-4, no dorsal fins, very large (>20 ft, likely >40 ft). Whales were slow-moving, seemed to "be enjoying still water and open area free of sea ice for at least 20 km." Moving north. Observers were here 5 yr but never saw bowheads in this area before. Davis and Koski (1980) indicate only 10-15 individual whales in sighting.	J. England, Dept. of Geography, Univ. of Alberta (AWSR*); Davis and Koski, 1980:442; Koski and Davis, 1979:133.
00	Clearwater Fiord, head of Cumberland Sound	1978	ίχ	. 17	l small	•		B. Kemper, pers. comm., 2 X 1978.
01	Cape Adiar, NE coast of Baffin Island	1978	13 IX -	7 X	41		Migrating southeast within 1.5 km of coast.	Davis and Koski, 1980: Koski and Davi 1979:128-130.
02	Along E coast of Bylot Island	1978	x	7	8			Davis and Koski, 1980; Koski and Davi 1979:130.
)3	62°25'N, 61°33'W, 150 km (est.) E of Loks Land, entrance to Frobisher Bay, in Davis Strait	1978	Ш	28	i '		In heavy pack ice associated with leads.	Conover, Parsons and Orr, 1979:5-21, Fig. 5-35.
04	61 °00 'N. 63 °07 'W. 90 km (est.) SE of Resolution Island, entrance of Hudson Strait	1978	<b>III</b>	28	3; 2 large, I small		"The three animals seen together were first observed nose to nose the largest whale was 2 to 3 m longer than the second whale which, in turn, was closely associated with a smaller animal. The smaller whale appeared about ½ to ½ the body length of the second whale. The closer association of the two smaller whales suggested they were a female and calf. Even as the larger animal moved off, the smaller whale kept in close contact with the second largest whale." In heavy pack ice associated with leads.	•
105	60°39'N, 66°W, mouth of Hudson Strait	1978	. IV	22	2; i large, i small		Probably female and calf.	Conover, Orr and Parsons, 1979: Fig. 4-54, Table 5-8-1.

Table 4 (continued)

Key		Tim	e of Occurre	ence				•
No.	Locality	Year	Me.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
106	65°39'N, 62°40'W, mouth of Hoare Bay,	1978	IV	23	i			Conover, Orr and Parsons, 1979: Fig. 4-54, Table 5-8-1.
107	SE Baffin Island 65°10'N, 64°58'W, in Cumberland Sound,	1978	IV	24	ì			Conover, Orr and Parsons, 1979: Fig. 4-55, Table 5-8-1.
108	near mouth 61 °00'N, 64 °06'W,	1978	IV	25	1			*
09	mouth of Hudson Strait 60°58'N, 66°00'W, mouth of Hudson Strait	1978	v	7	1			Conover, Orr and Parsons, 1979: Fig. 4-56, Table 5-8-2.
10	65°20'N, 65°38'W, central Cumberland Sound	1978	v	13	l large		Large whale but identification as bowhead uncertain.	11g. 4-50, 1auto 5-6-2.
11	64°50'N, 65°01'W, near mouth of Cumberland Sound	1978	v	13	1			u
12	65°07'N, 65°13'W, south-central Cumber-	1978	VI	14	1			Conover, Orr and Parsons, 1979: Fig. 4-61, Table 5-8-3.
113	land Sound 60°48'N, 57°46'W, southern Davis Strait	1978	VII	26	2, 40-45 ft		2 black whales seen. Ice-free, light sea, 5-ft waves, water temp +7°C, air temp. +8.1°C, wind southerly 10 kts, visibility 10 mi. [Identification uncertain.]	P.H. Hock, AES, C.C.G.S. d'Iberville (AWSR*).
114	5 mi E of Pond Inlet settlement, Pond Inlet	1978	VIII	8	<b>3</b> .		Near ice in Pond Inlet, moving west, "surface feeding".	R.R. Wallace, Petro-Canada, M.V. Theron (AWSR*).
115	73°57′N, 88°35′W western Lancaster Sound	1978	VIII	12	1 ca. 50 ft		Greyish black, white patch, tail flukes observed. 3/10 first-year ice with few multi-year floes; first-year ice 38-61 cm thick. Water temp0.6°C, air temp. +1.2°C, overcast, winds E 10 kts, very light sea, waves <1 ft.	P.H. Hock, AES, C.C.G.S. d'Iberville (AWSR*).
16	Cumberland Sound, be- tween Kekerten Island and Kipisa	1979	VI	23	5-6, at least one a calf		First whale seen had small (12-22 ft) brownish calf on right side. This whale appeared to be resting on surface in calm water. Second whale seen 200 yd N of first. Size 50-55', also appeared to be resting on surface, large part of body exposed. Another 2 whales seen in same lead, 150-200 yd W of second whale. Possibly calf with one whale since slight disturbance in water next to it. These last whales of similar size, 40-45 ft, separated by 30-50 yd of open water. No other whales seen in area. All whales seen in open leads in ice, with edge of	Ken Birss, Bradley pilot, pers. comm., IX 1979.
							ice floe ½ mi (est.) west of this sighting area.  Open water to NW corner Cumberland Sound.  SE of whales were ice and open leads. Visibility 30 mi, west wind at 15-18 mph, sky clear.  First whale seen to blow, and flukes exposed.	
17	63°20'N, 64°07'W, off southern tip of Brevoort Island, SE Baffin Island coast	1978	IX	7	1			Conover, Orr and Parsons, 1979: Fig. 4-69, Table 5-8-6.
18	63°44'N, 63°55'W, off Brevoort Island, SE Baffin Island coast	1978	ıx	26	1			Conover, Orr and Parsons, 1979: Fig. 4-73, Table 5-8-6.
119	63°17'N, 63°59'W, off southern tip of Brevoort Island, SE Baffin Island coast	1978	1X	26	1			•
20	Entrance of Clearwater Fiord, head of Cumber- land Sound	1978	IX:	17	1		This sighting may be the same as that noted previously on this date in the same area (Entry No. 100); the above sighting was of a calf.	Conover, Orr and Parsons, 1979: Fig. 4-71, Table 5-8-6.
21	63°43'N, 64°21'W, off SE Baffin Island	1978	IX	17	1			Smith et al., 1979:52.
22	coast 63°54'N, 64°16'W, off SE Baffin Island coast	1978	IX	17	2; i large, I small			•
23	Ca. 61°N, 64°30′W, between Resolution Island and Button Islands, mouth of Hud- son Strait	1977	IV	2	1 "whale" unidentified			Allen and Conover, 1978b:9, Fig. 4.
24	Peel Sound, 5 km off Cape Brodie, N Prince of Wales Island	1976	IX	4	1			Finley and Johnston, 1977:27, Fig. 8.
125	Between Atangmik and Napassoq, W. Green-	1956	Ш			i small killed		Freuchen and Salomonsen, 1958: 107; Anon., 1965.

Table 4 (continued)

Key		Time	e of Occur	ence				
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
26	l mi off Ekwan Point, NE of Attawapi-	1978	VII	- 11	1		About 200 belugas seen in a line approximately i mi long on the surface. Many young in the	J. Crawford, A.F.O.H. helicopter pilo M.O.T., Ottawa (AWSR*).
	skat, James Bay, on a trip to Akimiski Island	1070					pod, also 1 bowhead. Moving northeast.	7. 1. 15 . 1070 100 105
27	Along E coast of Bylot Island	1978	X	6	2			Koski and Davis, 1979:130,125.
28	Off Cape Macculloch	1978	IX	9	2		Adult with young.	Koski and Davis, 1979:125,128.
29	SE of Clyde River, at 70°15′N, 67°45′W	1978	IX	1	2		Adults, swimming north along the coast.	"
30	West-central Admiralty Inlet	1978	VIII	24	5		One group of 3 and 2 single animals.	
31	Milne Inlet and Eclipse Sound	1978	VIII 21	to IX 4	6+		Repeated sightings. Inuit of Pond Inlet believed bowheads to have been unusually abundant here this year.	Koski and Davis, 1979:125-128.
32	Off Cape Hay, Bylot Island	1978	VIII	3,5,6	3		Single animals, swimming west.	Koski and Davis, 1979:127.
133	Off NE corner of Devon Island, ca. 75°10'N, 80°W	1978	VI	8	1			Koski and Davis, 1979:124.
134	Off SE corner of Devon Island, ca. 74°20'N, 81°W	1978	v	23	2			*
35	Ca. 74°20'N, 79°W, at entrance to Lancaster Sound	1978	. VI	20	1			· •
136	Ca. 74°10'N, 75°W, off entrance to Lancaster Sound	1978	<b>v</b>	31	i			
137	Ca. 74°N, 79°W	1978	VI	1	1			,,
138	In outer Lancaster Sound	1978	v	17	1			п
39	Near S coast of Devon Island, ca. 74°10'N, 83°W	1978	v	9	. 1			. ,
40	Mouth of Lancaster Sound, ca. 74°N, 83°W	1978	· VI	12	1			•
141	Mouth of Lancaster Sound, ca. 74°N, 83°W	1978	VII	11	1			n .
142	Off Cape Hay, Bylot Island	1978	v	9	1			<i>w</i>
143	Off entrance to Lan- caster Sound, ca. 73°40'N, 75°W	1978	. <b>v</b>	31	ı			u
44	Off entrance to Lancaster Sound, ca. 73°15'N, and 73°30'N, 75°W	1978	VII	5	3			и .
145	Off eastern Bylot Island, ca. 73°N, 75°W	1978	<b>V</b> .	31	2			n
46	Pond Inlet floe-edge	1978	VI	21	1			"
147	Pond Inlet floe-edge	1978	<b>v</b> .	18	1			n
48	Pond Inlet floe-edge	1978	VI	10	1			
49	Due E of Cape Mac- culloch, ca. 72°20'N	1978	VII	13	3			"
50	Due E of Cape Mac- culloch, ca. 72°20'N	1978	VI	11	2			<b>#</b>
51	Due E of Cape Mac- culloch, ca. 72°20'N	1978	VII	t	l			,
52	E of Pond Inlet, ca. 72°10' - 72°30'N, 72°W	1978	VI	. 21	12			*
53	E of Cape Adair	1978	VI	21	1			*
54	E of Buchan Gulf, ca. 71°40′N, 71°W	1978	VII	l	1			
55	Outer Buchan Gulf, NE Baffin Island	1978	VII	21	2			"
56	Outer Buchan Gulf, NE Baffin Island	1978	VIII	l	1			*
57	East of Coutts inlet	1978	VII	10	1			н
158	Off eastern Bylot Island	1978	VII	11	1			
	Off Cape Graham	1978	VII	8 or 9	1			,,

Table 4 (Continued)

Key		Time	of Occurr	ence				
No.	Locality	Year	Mo.	Day	Sighting	Mortality	Remarks	Source
160	Off Cape Graham Moore	1978	VII	18	1			Koski and Davis, 1979:124.
161	Off Cape Graham Moore	1978	VIII	8	1			•
162	Pond Inlet	1978	VIII	8	2			•
163	East of Pond Inlet, ca. 72°30'N, 72°W	1978	VII	13	l			,,
164	Mouth of Navy Board Inlet	1978	IX	24	2			*
165	Off eastern Bylot Island	1978	IX	29	1			*

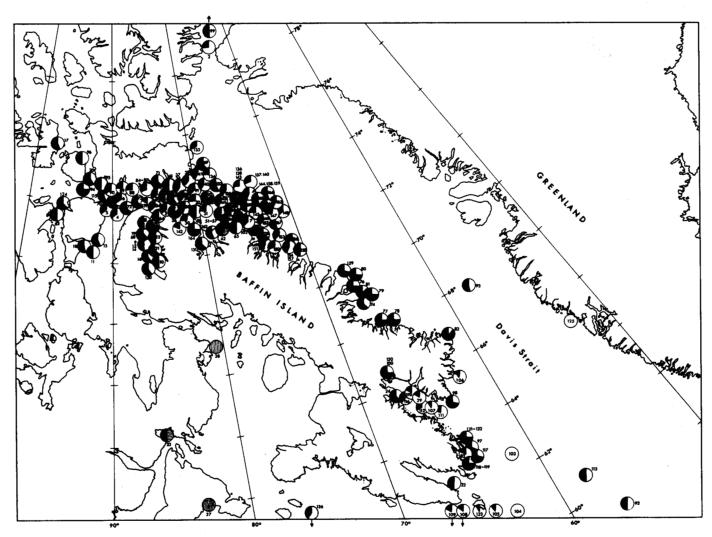


FIG. 4. Bowhead distribution, 1975-1979. Numbers refer to entries on Table 4.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As Southwell (1887:187) stated: "from long experience of the habits and migration of the Whales, the regularity of which is remarkable, the Whalers know precisely where they should be found, under favourable circumstances, at certain definite periods; and not only so, but also the age and size which may be expected." We accept this premise, with the caution that climatic and technological limitations usually prevented the whalers from following the bowhead throughout the entire year. Their opinions about the whales' migratory behavior and wintering grounds, especially, were often based on inference and speculation, which nevertheless came from direct observations and efforts to hunt whales (Fig. 5). It is unrealistic to

contemplate a research program today that would match the enormous searching effort by the nineteenth-century whalers. These men, some of them well informed and literate (e.g. Scoresby, 1820, 1823; Gray, 1888), collected a large sample of specimens, and those who recorded the size, sex, and length of "bone" (whalebone or baleen) of the whales they captured created a diffuse but invaluable set of data for modern whale biologists (Tables 5 and 6).

The nineteenth-century whalers, upon whose authority we have based most of our generalizations about historic bowhead distribution, established itineraries enabling them to catch bowheads at different seasons in different parts of the Eastern Arctic. These itineraries reflected not only the state of

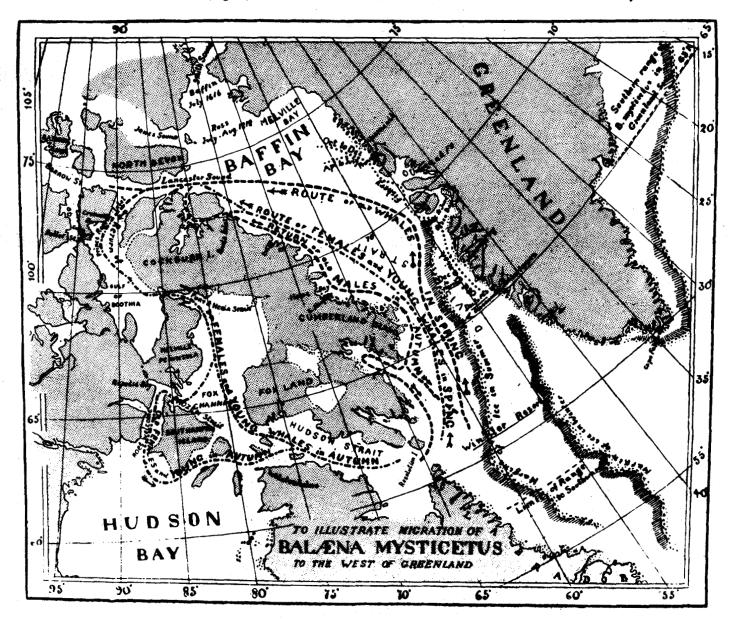


FIG. 5. This figure represents Thomas Southwell's (1898, Plate XII) understanding of the migration pattern of bowhead whales west of Greenland. It is based on nineteenth-century literature and on information received by Southwell directly from whalers. Thus, it contains some well documented insights. However, Southwell's chart reflects an unwarranted certainty about several aspects of the migration. For example, the impression that Repulse Bay and Roes Welcome Sound are supplied with bowheads exclusively by a segregated component of the Davis Strait stock during its annual circumnavigation of Baffin Island is almost certainly erroneous. Moreover, the indications that only old whales migrate along the Greenland coast in spring and that only old males migrate along the east coast of Baffin Island in autumn are probably, at best, only partially accurate.

TABLE 5. Catch of bowheads by *Cumbrian* of Hull in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay during 1823 (from Lubbock, 1937:254). The vessel's logbook for 20 August recorded: "Our success was beyond the most sanguine expectations, having on board as many whales as the ship could safely carry, 23 in number, yielding probably about 245 tons [of oil]" (Lubbock, 1937:255.).

Grounds	Date Captured	Sex	Length	Circumference	Depth of blubber	Breadth of tail	Length of jawbone	Length of whalebone	Length of
			Ft In.	Ft In.	Ft In.	Ft In.	Ft In.	Ft In.	Ft In.
In the "offing" on the	3 May	F	45 8	31 4	0 10	10 1		9 11	8 5
"east side"	21 May	F	48 4	35 8	1 01/2	16 8	17 3	9 0	13 01/2
	28 May	F	57 6	34 1	1 0	18 4	16 8	10 2	8 1
	Landa Company								
Landfloe at Pond's Bay;	11 July	M	40 8	24 8	0 10	14 10	16 i .	8 6	7 11
"west water"	12 July	M	28 8	17 1	0 7	12 9	11 10	5 5	59
	12 July	F	42 8	22 0	0 11	14 10	16 0	96	76
	12 July	M	42 1	24 1	0 101/2	14 6	_	8 1	7 5
	12 July	M	43 7	20 0	0 10	~ ~ <b>14 1</b>	17 0	8 01/2	6 0
"west water"; "south along	28 July	М	39 2	22 6	0 714	14 1	15 0	8 2	7 1
the land floes" off NE	28 July	F	42 1	23 0	0 8	16 0	15 3	8 7	7 0
Baffin Island	28 July	M	47 2	22 0	0 9	17 2	17 01/2	9 014	7 11
	29 July	F	42 0	21 5	0 9	14 8	16 4	8 6	6 101/2
	4 Aug.	M	43 11	20 2	0 8	14 8	_	9 31/2	7 10
	4 Aug.	M	39 2	11 3	0 6	12 1	14 1	7 9%	6 7
	6 Aug.	M	38 5	17 0	0 71/2	12 7	16 4	8 0	6 1
	6 Aug.	F	47 8	21 1	0 10	15 1	16 10	96	8 1
	7 Aug.	F	43 8	20 10	0 91/2	15 4	17 0	9 2	74
	9 Aug.	F	42 3	16 1	0 81/4	16 10	17 2	9 3	97.
	12 Aug.	M	50 3	29 3	0 11	17 2	19 0	10 7	7 3
	13 Aug.	M	53 4	27 7	1 01/2	20 1	19 4	10 9	10 51/2
	14 Aug.	M	51 2	28 7	1 11/2	19 6	_	10 6	93
	14 Aug.	F	44 3	23 3	0 91/2	14 10	15 5	8 9	8 9
	17 Aug.	F	57 4	28 1	0 11	19 1		11 10	11 11

TABLE 6. Record of bowhead whales captured by *Cumbrian* of Hull in Davis Strait/Baffin Bay during 1827 season (from Lubbock, 1937:273). The 18 bowheads produced a total of 372 casks or 280 tons of oil ( $\bar{x}=15.6$  tons), described by Lubbock (1937:271) as "the largest cargo in the annals of Arctic whaling."

Date	Grounds	Size of Bone Ft In.		
3 May	"South-west Fishing"; lat. 62-63°	10 7		
4 May	<b>*</b>	10 4		
5 May	*	99		
6 May	<i>H</i>	10 6		
21 May	*	11 11		
24 May		12 01/2		
21 June	<b>"</b>	10 10		
26 June	*	11 7		
5 Aug.	"West Water"	96		
5 Aug.	,,	9 9		
8 Aug.	*	10 10		
9 Aug.	•	11 6		
11 Aug.	· "	10 0		
11 Aug.	. "	10 6		
11 Aug.		10 7		
24 Aug.	,,	11 3		
31 Aug.	*	10 2		
7 Sept.	"	9 0		
(10 Sept.)	(")	(?)		

knowledge as to the bowhead's distribution and movements but also the severe limitations on navigation imposed by ice conditions and day length. Below, we outline the pattern of whaling activity and identify the major whaling grounds.

# West Greenland (Shore-Based)

From approximately 1719 onwards an international fishery for bowhead whales was conducted in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay (Scoresby, 1820:V.2:382-390; Ross, 1979). An important component of the fishery was centered in inshore waters

of western Greenland and was prosecuted from Danish shore stations or "factories" (Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1861, 1866). In their landmark study of the distinction between the bowhead whale and the right whale, *Eubalaena glacialis*, Eschricht and Reinhardt reviewed bowhead distribution based on records kept by the Danish colonial administration.

The whaling occurred mainly between 60°N and 73°N latitude, a stretch of coastline covering about 200 Danish miles. It began during the early 1700s, and by 1860 only the station near Holsteinsborg remained active (Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866:13).

The usual limits of the bowhead's distribution were considered to be Upernavik (ca. 73°N) in the north and Sukkertoppen (ca. 65-66°N), sometimes called "Sugar Loaf" by the British whalers (Barron, 1970:121), in the south. Although they were aware of sightings by Baffin (Ellis, 1748:52; Pennant, 1784-87:V.1:186) in Wolstenholme Sound and the entrance to Smith Sound (ca. 78°N) and by Ross (1819:V.1:88,154) at 75-76°N off northwest Greenland, Eschricht and Reinhardt (1861, 1866) had no knowledge of bowheads being seen or caught consistently in the great icechoked bight called Melville Bay. Brown (1868:544) had "only heard of one instance in which it [the bowhead] has been seen as far north as the Duck Islands near the entrance of Melville Bay, and even for a considerable distance south of that it can only be looked upon as an occasional straggler." Several were seen early in September at about 75°N, 64°W (M'Clintock, 1863:114-115). Brown believed the whales seen in summer in northern Baffin Bay and Smith Sound went there only after having first crossed to the west side of Davis Strait. It is generally believed that bowheads rarely occur further north than 75°N latitude on either side of Baffin Bay

(Southwell, 1898; but see Lubbock, 1937:211; Fisher, 1819:93-94).

Brown (1868) and Eschricht and Reinhardt (1866) agreed that bowheads were seldom seen farther south along the Greenland coast than Sukkertoppen, the most southerly whaling station. Those that did reach these latitudes were usually young individuals (note, for instance, the whale taken in March 1956 at Atangmik and Napassoq [Freuchen and Salomonsen, 1958:107; Anon., 1965]).

There is evidence of a marked seasonal migration along the Greenland coast. During most of July and August bowheads are not to be found off western Greenland between 60° and 73°N latitude (Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866). They appear off Upernavik during late September or October and remain through November and early December. At this time whales begin to appear near Godhavn and elsewhere in Disko Bay, where they usually remain until at least early May and usually into the first half of June. Their arrival at Holsteinsborg (near 67°N) can be as late as early January, and they usually disappear from here in March (see Rink, 1877:122,127). Bowheads were regularly caught at Sukkertoppen during December through February. Umanak Fiord, north of Disko Bay, is covered with ice for six months of the year, but bowheads make their appearance here in June and sometimes into early July. Bowheads are seen again at Upernavik from April to July.

Eschricht and Reinhardt (1866) considered "the motion and drift of the ice in Baffin's Bay" to be the main factor controlling bowhead distribution along the Greenland coast. The whale's "arrival at the coast is in the most remarkable manner contemporaneous with the arrival of those huge masses of drifting ice which, issuing from the northern and northwestern part of Baffin's Bay, are known in Greenland by the name of the 'west-ice'" (Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866:11). These authors had little doubt that "the whale comes from the north or north-west to its winter stations" (1866:9), suggesting a relationship between the bowheads wintering along the coast of Greenland and those found off Pond Inlet and in Lancaster Sound and adjacent waters during summer (see below). Brown (1868:543) believed most of the bowheads from the east side of Davis Strait crossed westward in the "middle ice" during June at about the latitude of Svartenhuk (ca. 71°30'N).

West Greenland (Pelagic) - "Disko Water" or "Black Hook Water"

Much of the Davis Strait whaling conducted by Dutch, German, and British vessels was centered on grounds near the west coast of Greenland, especially prior to 1817 when the first crossing of Melville Bay by whalers opened up the "west water" fishery of the Lancaster Sound region (see below). British vessels continued to visit these grounds during the second half of the nineteenth century, often after spending an early spring season sealing at Jan Mayen or Newfoundland. Some vessels prosecuted the "south-west fishing" off Resolution (for bowheads and later for bottlenose whales; see below)

before proceeding to the Greenland coast; others went there directly, sometimes reaching Disko Island in March (M'Clintock, 1860:94). The latter were generally more likely to arrive in time to catch whales (see Lubbock, 1937:277).

An example of a "season on the east side" (Barron, 1970:12) is the cruise of the *Abram* of Hull in 1839 (*Abram*, 1839). After departing from Hull on 11 March, the *Abram* was at 67°43'N latitude off the Greenland coast on 26 April. The next day she made her first lowering for a bowhead and thence began cruising for whales "among the bay floes." With at least five other British vessels, the *Abram* remained off Disko Island until mid-May. The second half of the month was spent in the vicinity of Hare Island, lowering occasionally for whales. Although her aim was to reach the "Northern Passage to the NWest Coast of America" (i.e., the usual route via the "north water" to the Lancaster Sound region), the *Abram* and much of the fleet failed to clear the "middle pack" of Melville Bay. On 21 July she "bore away for the south fishing ground."

Barron (n.d. [1890], 1970 [1895]) had long experience on the east side whaling grounds. The Truelove would usually sail from Hull in March and reach the western coast of Greenland during the first half of April. Often her arrival at Whale Fish Island in Sydøstbugt ("S.E. Bay") was about a week too late, the natives informing the crew that many whales had been present before the ship's arrival (Barron, 1970:53,131). From Sydostbugt the vessel would cruise in the "offing", or offshore in the pack ice. There was a saying among the whalemen: "With Riff Koll Hill and Disco dipping there you will see the whale fish skipping" (Barron, 1970:47). During the first half of April the "offing" about 60 mi from Riff Koll and 65-70 mi from Disko was considered a productive whaling ground (also see Lindsay, 1911:108). During spring there was a "good fishing station" just north of 68°N, "a few leagues from land" (Scoresby, 1820: V.2:387).

Barron (1970:93) believed the area between Fortune Bay and Godhavn to be a good early-season ground. As the season wore on, the vessels would head for Umanak Fiord ("N.E. Bay"), often cruising around Hare Island en route (1970:49,53,131). "Directly any water makes its appearance in Omenak Fiord ... the whales are seen there, and at other times in the offing, according to the state of the ice" (1970:181,18-19). Svartenhuk ("Black Hook") was an important landmark. After the whales had left the grounds off Svartenhuk, the whalers generally would begin their arduous advance toward the "north water", and little whaling would occur until the "west water" was reached. The "offing" of Svartenhuk constituted "fine whaling grounds in the month of May", but it was "the last [i.e. most northerly] on the east side of Davis Strait" (Barron, 1970:64).

Among the areas considered especially productive in late spring and early summer were, in addition to "S.E. Bay" and "N.E. Bay", Jacob's Bight, Hingston Bay, Horn Sound, and the ice west of Hare and Disko islands (Scoresby, 1820:V.2:387; Leslie *et al.*, 1835:440; Gray, 1888; Sutherland, 1852:V.1:44,51; Lubbock, 1937:243). By the early nineteenth century these grounds had become depleted

— "of late they have afforded but few whales" (Scoresby, 1820:V.2:387).

After about 1850 the British whalers began to lose confidence in the "east side". Sutherland (1852:V.1:41) called Umanak Fiord ("N.E. Bay") a "famous resort for whales" that had become "almost entirely deserted". He said the same of Hingston Bay (1852:V.1:164). Although bowheads certainly continued to be caught off western Greenland, they were "not nearly so plentiful as formerly, when the Davis-Strait whaler generally pursued his business on this portion of the coast; ... they are now so few that they have generally gone north before the arrival of those ships which have first proceeded to the Spitzbergen [Jan Mayen] sealing" (Brown, 1868:544). By the end of the century, Disko Bay was referred to as a place "where once a great fishing was carried on" (Gray, 1888; and see Southwell, 1898).

## "South-West Fishing"

Rather than sailing directly to the Disko Bay area in spring, many British whalers began their season with a visit to the "south-west fishing". Markham's (1875) account is one of several allowing us to trace such an itinerary (Fig. 6; Table 7).

The Arctic sailed from Dundee on 3 May 1873, several days later than Captain Adams had intended. By 15 May she was at the "south-west fishing" in heavy pack ice east of Resolution Island. By all accounts this phase of the fishery was among the most difficult and unrewarding (Scoresby, 1820:V.2:389). As Gray (1888) put it: "Although numbers of large whales are usually seen, yet, owing to the boisterous weather and the compact nature of the ice, the fishing is seldom very successful."

Perhaps the best that can be said of this fishery is that the whales taken were often large (Lubbock, 1937:262; Duncan, 1827:7,9). For example, the *Cumbrian* caught eight bowheads in 1827 at the "south-west fishing", their bone averaging 10 ft 11 in. (Table 6).

The "south-west fishing" could begin as early as the first of April and last through June (Parry, 1821:302; Duncan, 1827:4-5,10-13; Jardine, 1837:V.6:96; Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866:15; Lubbock, 1937:271-272,277). By the beginning of May "the fish at the South-West sometimes retire into the ice or to the northward"; some could still be caught there as late as July, "but only in icy situations, near the Labrador coast" (Scoresby, 1820:V.2:388). The grounds centered at about 61-62 °N latitude and 60-64 °W longitude, or generally at the mouth of Hudson Strait, along the southeast coast of Baffin Island to Cumberland Sound, and along the northeast coast of Labrador. Barron (1970:75) claimed the grounds actually began at 56°30 W longitude, or about 240 mi east of Resolution Island. In later years, the "south-west fishing" grounds were used for bottlenose whaling at the same season (Lindsay, 1911; Savours, 1960).

After taking a large male bowhead on 23 May, the Arctic left the "south-west fishing" and headed straight for "Lievely" (Godhavn), on the south end of Disko Island, where she arrived on 1 June (Markham, 1875). For most vessels that had tried the "south-west fishing" this was really just a way-station en route to Melville Bay; they were usually too late to make a serious attempt at whaling on the "east side" grounds. Rather, they would proceed along the coast until they met the "middle pack". If they managed to find a way through this "Death Trap" (Savours, 1960:130) and attained Cape York or

TABLE 7. Catch of bowhead whales by the Arctic of Dundee in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay during 1873 (from Markham, 1875:279). Markham (1875:255) described the Arctic's cargo of oil as "the largest...ever gone home from Baffin's Bay."

Date	Place	Sex	Length of Whalebone	Weight of Whalebone	Tons of Oil	Remarks
<del>Dan</del>	1		Ft In.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	
23 May	Off Resolution Island	M	9 7	0 14	13 0	
25 May 15 June	Off Cape Byam Martin	F	5 4	0 21/2	3 10	
15 June	On Cape Byani Mainin	г М	5 6	0 21/2	3 10	
	,,	м F		0 2 2 2 2	2 0	
	" *		~ ~		5 10	*
		M	7 0	• •		
19 June	Off Cape Walter Bathurst	r -	11 7	1 5	19 0	
23 June	<b>"</b> .	F	8 6	0 11	11 10	
"	,	M	7 0	0 5	6 0	
24 June	Off Cape Bowen	F	10 4	0 19	11 0	
25 June	*	M	8 10	0 12	10 0	
28 June	Off Prince Regent Inlet	F	9 2	0 13	12 0	
30 June	"	F	6 5	0 4	5 0	
"	н	F	10 4	1 0	20 0	With a young one or "sucker".
*	<b>"</b>	М	2 6	0 1	2 0	
#	<i>u</i>	M	4 0	0 21/2	3 10	
5 July	In Barrow Straits.	F	11 9	1 5	20 0	With a "sucker".
<i>"</i>	"	M	6 6	0 5	7 0	
"	ø	F	2 6	0 11/2	4 0	
	,	М	2 6	0 11/2	3 0	
6 July	Off Point Sargent.	F	7 0	0 7	8 0	
9 July	Off middle ice, Baffin's Bay	M	10 . 6	1 2	18 0	
10 July	" Daniel S Day	M M	11 0	i õ	13 0	
13 July	<i>n</i>	M	9 6	0 16	14 0	
20 July	In Admiralty Inlet	M M	5 3	0 21/2	4 0	
	In Prince Regent Inlet	F	10 0	1 0	14 0	
29 July	in Frince Regent inter	r M	6 9	0 7	6 0	
i Aug.	Off G G			0 12	10 0	
9 Aug.	Off Cape Garry	M	8 6	1 0	17 0	
11 Aug.		F	10 2			
TOTAL	13 females, 15 males		211 5	14 17	285 10	

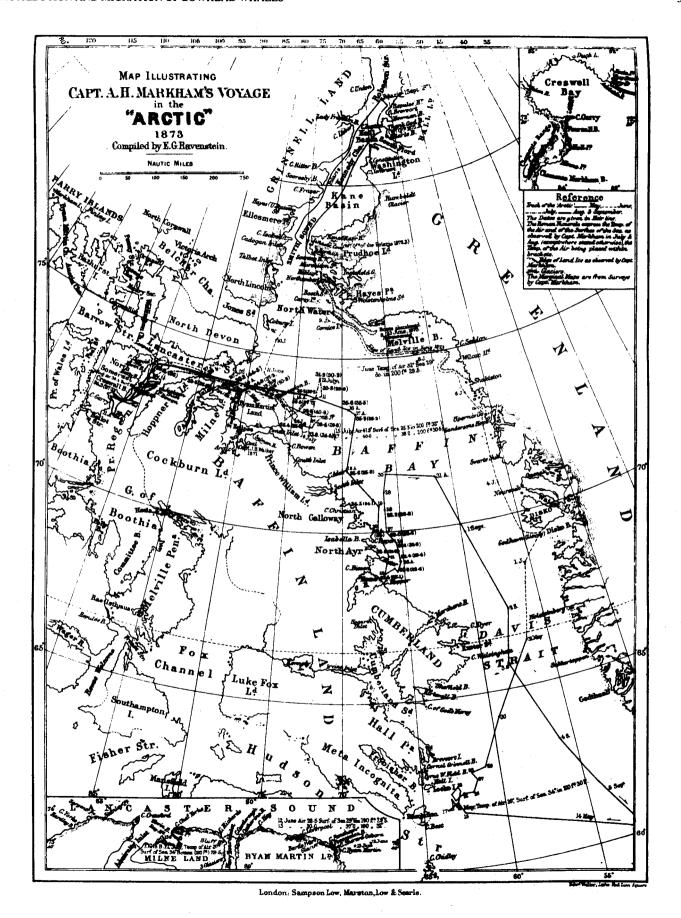


FIG. 6. Cruise track of the Arctic of Dundee during the 1873 season in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay (from Markham, 1875).

Cape Dudley Digges, they would usually be able to navigate through the "north water" and reach the Lancaster Sound region in June or July (e.g. Blake, 1874:79-80).

Between the "south-west fishing" and the "west water" of Lancaster Sound and Pond Inlet, the whalers did not expect to encounter many bowheads (Duncan, 1827:10-13; Southwell, 1898). However, some did see whales during the passage (e.g. Parry, 1821:9).

## "West Water"

The Arctic reached the "north water" off Cape York on 9 June (Markham, 1875), which would be about a month early according to Lubbock (1937:279). From there she proceeded toward the mouth of Lancaster Sound. The fleet was working along the floe edge off Bylot Island and the mouth of Pond Inlet, the first whale being taken in the "west water" on 13 June.

While waiting for a passage up Lancaster Sound, the *Arctic* continued to work along the Bylot Island floe edge between Cape Byam Martin and Cape Graham Moore. The whales, according to one whaling captain, rarely appeared in Pond Inlet until 7 July, after which the inlet was "usually alive with fish" (Smith, 1922:39). Southwell (1898:407), however, maintained that the whales usually arrived in Eclipse Sound about 15 June (see Smith, 1922:34). Finally, on 27 June the *Arctic* reached Cape Hay and proceeded up the sound.

For most of the month of July, she cruised in Lancaster Sound and Prince Regent Inlet, finding whales to be abundant (Fisher, 1821:58 et seg; Gray, 1888; Lubbock, 1937:254, 399,422). (In 1868 the Arctic had taken 40 small bowheads in Prince Regent Inlet — Lubbock, 1937:393.) For a brief period in the middle of the month she returned to "our old fishing ground" off the mouth of Pond Inlet, where many large whales were present (see Smith, 1922:41-42). Low (1906:258) called this the place "where the principal summer catch is made." Brown (1868:544) stated that bowheads "accumulate in greatest numbers in the neighbourhood of Pond's Bay, and even up Eclipse Sound .... The Whales continue 'running' here until the end of June, and remain until about the end of August or beginning of September. The whalers think that if they can reach Pond's Bay by the beginning of August they are sure of a 'full' ship' (also see Goodsir, 1850:75,85). Admiralty Inlet sometimes had large numbers of whales in late July (Lubbock, 1937:399-400; Hall, 1876:207).

On the first of August the *Arctic* attempted to reach the Gulf of Boothia by way of Prince Regent Inlet, but ice conditions turned her back. All the whales in Prince Regent Inlet were said to be "heading in that direction [i.e. toward the Gulf of Boothia]" (Markham, 1875: 227). Several other authors wrote of the abundance of bowheads in Prince Regent Inlet and the northern Gulf of Boothia during July, August, and early September (Parry, 1826:94,160-161; Hall, 1970:131; Ross, 1835:119, 123-126,140-146,660; Low, 1906:56).

After taking her 28th whale off Cape Garry on 11 August, the *Arctic* returned directly to Scotland with "the largest cargo of oil that has ever gone home from Baffin's Bay" (Markham, 1875:255).

The Arctic's early departure from the grounds must not be taken to mean that bowheads had disappeared from the Lancaster Sound region by mid-August. Parry (1826:36-37) apparently found them still numerous in many parts of the sound through the entire month of September, although the rapid formation of young ice would have driven out most of the whalers well before the beginning of October. Gray (1888) stated that the southward migration did not usually begin until late September, "on the formation of young ice in the sounds."

#### "Land-Floe Across"

Gray (1939) regarded certain years as "disastrous ... for the Davis Straits whales." These occurred when the land-floe persisted on the west side of Baffin Bay, blocking the entrances to Pond Inlet and Lancaster Sound ("the gate where the whales have to pass through" — Fairweather and Fairweather, 1928:24) until the arrival of the whaling fleet. The whalemen referred to this circumstance as a "land-floe across" (Gray, 1888). (Incidentally, 1873, the year of Markham's [1875] voyage, was not one of these "close seasons.")

Accounts by Sutherland (1852:V.2:324), Lindsay (1911), Lubbock (1937), and others testify to the large concentrations of bowheads that could assemble along the land-floe when their westward passage was obstructed. It was in such a "close season", 1823, that the *Dexterity* killed 20 whales "in a fall", i.e. in one lowering of her boats (Gray, 1939). On 14 July of that year there were no less than 41 sail made fast to the land-floe about eight miles north of Pond Inlet. Only one of these vessels was "clean" (without a catch), most having already caught from 8 to 14 whales. A similar situation existed in 1862, when the *Polynia* took 13 whales in less than two weeks (Barron, 1970:151).

# "Rock-Nosing"

Although Markham's (1875) account may typify a successful season in the Lancaster Sound region, it gives no information about a third important segment of the British Davis Strait fishery: "rock-nosing". Those vessels that failed to fill their holds at the "south-west fishing" and the "west water" or "north water" of the Pond Inlet/Lancaster Sound region frequently headed for the fall fishing grounds inshore along the east coast of Baffin Island, also sometimes referred to as the "west water" or the "south-west fishing" (Lindsay, 1911: 203; Osborn, 1865:79), not to be confused with the Pond Inlet/Lancaster Sound whaling and the spring whaling off Resolution Island, respectively.

Toward the end of August or in early September the vessels generally would end their cruising along or "hooking onto" the floe-edge in Lancaster Sound and its adjoining inlets and fiords. While "rock-nosing", the vessels "lay at anchor in some harbor, and every morning the boats rowed out and watched for whales. It was cold, dreary work and very unpopular with the men; but whales late in the season were often large and well worth looking for" (Lindsay, 1911:203; also see Barron, 1895:13; Savours, 1960; Brown, 1868:544; Eclipse, 1906).

The whales were found "along the western edge of the 'mid-

dle pack'" at this season (Low, 1906:258; and see Smith, 1922:70). Virtually the entire Baffin coast between Cape Macculloch and Cape Dyer was used for "rock-nosing" (Savours, 1960:135; Lubbock, 1937; Lindsay, 1911:210 et seq; Goodsir, 1850:117). Barron (1970:194) claimed "it is singular that no whales have ever been captured off this Cape [Walsingham], or in the vicinity, "although he admitted they could be "plentiful" in Exeter Sound late in the year (1970:191).

Most of the vessels left for home between the first and the 20th of October (Brown, 1868:545; Gray, 1888), but some captains extended the season into early November, by which time their crews would usually be "rock-nosing" in Cumberland Sound (Savours, 1960) or along the Hall Peninsula between Cumberland Sound and Frobisher Bay (Barron, 1970:89).

"Rock-nosing" could begin from the south as well as the north. Vessels that failed to clear the "middle pack" often retreated along the Greenland coast and worked their way across Davis Strait at a lower latitude, making their first landfall at Cape Walsingham or Cape Searle, then proceeding northward along the East Baffin coast (Barron, 1970). The Abram (1839), for example, reached Baffin Island by the first week of August and took her first whale (11 ft 3 in. bone) off Cape Hooper on 4 August. From then until mid-September the vessel continued "rock-nosing" in company with several other vessels between Home Bay and Cape Searle. She set sail for home on 15 September.

In Figure 7 we have attempted to identify many of the harbors and headlands considered to be important refuges or landmarks by the "rock-nosers". Agnes' Monument, just north of Clyde River, was "a noted place for whales" (Barron, 1970:96), as were Cape Kater (Barron, 1970:138), Brodie Bay (Anon., 1836:6), and Home Bay (Barron, 1970:12,140). "Many heavy whales" were taken in late summer between Cape Kater and Home Bay as well (Barron, 1970:186).

#### Cumberland Sound

Although a large bowhead had been seen by John Davis when he discovered Cumberland Sound in July 1587 (Markham, 1889:61), the sound's commercial whaling potential was long overlooked. It was not until the later years of the Eastern Arctic fishery (i.e. after about 1840) that Cumberland Sound (also called Hogarth Sound and Northumberland Inlet; Kumlien, 1879:11) became recognized as a profitable whaling ground. William Penny did not find the abundance of whales he expected when he entered the sound in 1840 (Holland, 1970), but he was assured by the natives that the animals had been very numerous before his arrival (on 2 August) and that they would return "when the sun becomes low" (Tillotson, 1869:283). Cumberland Sound soon grew to be a popular area for early- and late-season whaling.

Low (1906:257) stated: "In March they [bowheads] are found along the edge of the land-floe of Cumberland gulf and Frobisher bay, where they remain until the beginning of May, when they cross to the Greenland coast." Natives of the sound claimed to see large numbers of bowheads at "the edge of the ice-floe" when they traveled long distances over ice to hunt

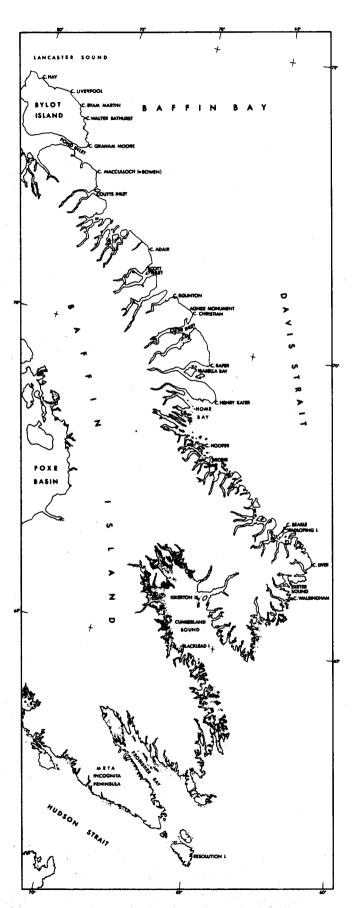


FIG. 7. The "rock-nosing" grounds along the east coast of Baffin Island, used principally for late-season (autumn) whaling. "Brodie" is Brodie Bay.

young seals early in the spring (Brown, 1868:545). American and Peterhead whalers in particular overwintered in Cumberland Sound (and occasionally Frobisher Bay; see Buddington in Clark, 1887:96) with the intention of gaining access to the "spring run of fish" (Lubbock, 1937:356-358; Faulkner, 1878; Buddington in Clark, 1887:95-96; Gray, 1888). Large catches could be made if the whalemen were on hand for "the first movement of the ice"; the brig Georgiana took 12 whales in two days here in 1853 (Buddington in Clark, 1887:96). The floe-edge was sometimes still 12-14 miles from land when the whalers began their early-season whaling activities (Barron, 1970:37).

"In October the whales again enter Cumberland gulf, and remain along the edge of the newly-formed land ice until December, when their position is unknown until their return in the following March" (Low, 1906:258). The *Hannibal* found bowheads "very numerous" in Cumberland Sound during late October 1859 (WSL 17(38):29 XI 1859; also see Barron, 1970:98,101,107; Lubbock, 1937:458-459). Bowheads had left the sound by 9 November — "a little later than sometimes they do" — when Faulkner (1878:176) overwintered there. On the other hand, Brown (1868:545) claimed the whales stayed in the sound until January, when freeze-up is complete (also see Howgate, 1879:37-43; Barron, 1970:194; Holland, 1970:32). Bowheads were also occasionally taken late in the season in Frobisher Bay (Wakeham, 1898:59).

The Perseverance (1877-1878) sailed from Peterhead on 19 July 1877 for Cumberland Sound. After reaching Blacklead Island on 18 August she proceeded up the sound to try the white whale driving at Kingwa (Clearwater) Fiord (see Mitchell and Reeves, 1981). She headed back down the sound at the end of August and began searching for bowheads, the first of which was seen on 27 October. Whales were then seen nearly every day until 9 November, when the hunt was terminated and the whalemen retired to winter quarters.

The following spring the crew of the *Perseverance* sighted their first bowhead on 7 April off Blacklead Island. The vessel (along with the *Alert* and *Polar Star*) cruised between Blacklead and Kikerton islands and around Wareham Island until mid-June, frequently sighting and lowering for bowheads.

## Wintering Grounds

The one season for which the British and American whalers had little information on the bowheads' whereabouts was winter. Foul weather, ice, and long periods of darkness made whaling almost impossible. Forced overwintering by the whalers occurred from time to time and resulted in winter observations of bowheads. We have listed some records in Table 8.

In addition to the well-documented wintering grounds along the coast of western Greenland, it appears that bowheads winter along the line of moving pack ice from the mouth of Hudson Strait to the coast of Greenland. The mean maximum southern limit of the ice edge in winter (January-March) is from about 65°N latitude on the Greenland coast to 180 miles off Resolution Island (Markham, 1981:7). Southwell

TABLE 8. Sightings, kills and attempted kills of bowhead whales in winter (November-April) by overwintering nine-teenth-century pelagic whalers or explorers

Date	Position	Remarks	Source
1 December 1821	In Foxe Channel, SE of SE extremity of Lyon Inlet	One whale seen	Lyon, 1824:96.
22 January 1822	In Foxe Channel, S of SE extremity of Lyon Inlet	One whale seen	Lyon, 1824:108.
1 February 1827	In holes of open water; between ca. 60 mi NW of Disco Island and 68°37'N, ca. 63°W	"Several" whales seen	Duncan, 1827:85; Lubbock, 1937:266.
2 February 1827	Between 69°13'N and 68°43'N; ca. 50 mi off west coast of Greenland	One whale killed; 9 ft 4 in. bone	"
7-8 February 1827	Among "bay ice"; ca. 68-69°N, off west coast of Greenland	"Several" whales seen	Duncan, 1827:87.
15-16 February 1827	Holes of water in ice; 68°58'N off west coast of Greenland	"Several" whales seen	Duncan, 1827:89-90.
17 February 1827	Ca. 69°N, ca. 60 mi NW of west coast of Greenland	3-4 whales seen; one struck but lost; one killed, 8 ft 1 in. bone	Duncan, 1827:90; Lubbock, 1937:267.
21 February 1827 11-16 March 1827	Ca. 69°N, 63°W  Between 67°24'N and 67°34'N; in lanes of water among "bay ice"; well off the land, but longitude uncertain; apparently closer to Baffin than Greenland coast	"Several" whales seen Whales seen	Duncan, 1827:91. Duncan, 1827:104- 105; Lubbock, 1937: 268.
25-27 March 1827	Ca. 61°30'N, 61°W; "South-west fishing"	Several whales seen and chased	Duncan, 1827:109- 110.
25 April 1827	61°37′N, 61°W	One whale seen	Duncan, 1827:109.
27 April 1827	In "south-west fishery", ca. 61 °N, 61 °W	Whales chased	Duncan, 1827:110.
11-13 Nov. 1835	In heavy pack ice "south- ward of Cape Searle"	"A great many" whales seen	Lubbock, 1937:309- 310.
27 Dec. 1835	62°57'N, in heavy ice near Resolution Island	A whale "heard"	Lubbock, 1937:317.
5 Jan. 1836	Within sight of Button Islands and Cape Chidley	Several whales seen	Lubbock, 1937:318.
11 Jan. 1836	60°N, off Labrador	Whales heard "frequently"	Lubbock, 1937:320.
28-29 Jan. 1836	Ca. 57-58°N, off Labrador	Three whales seen	Lubbock, 1937:323.
February, some- time in 1850s	Near entrance of Cumber- land Sound	Two whales caught; "there were great numbers about"; weather "unusually mild".	Lubbock, 1937:363.
March or April 1951	Broken pack ice between 71°55'N, 66°55'W and 70°44'N, 63°44'W	One whale seen	Kane, 1854:390.
25 April 1851	Near 69°47'N, 63°W, off Henry Kater Peninsula, SE Baffin Island	One whale seen	Kane, 1854:357.
February 1855/56	Near Godhavn	Two captured; "great numbers" seen	Barron, 1970:70; Lubbock, 1937:363.
9 March 1858	Heavy pack ice ca. 90 mi west of Disko Island; ca. 69-70°N, 58-59°W	"Black whale" seen	M'Clintock 1860:85.
6 April 1858	67°18'N, in heavy pack ice of Davis Strait; within sight of Cape Dyer; ca. 58°W	Two whales seen	M'Clintock 1860:89.
Winter 1860/61 and 1861/62	Frobisher Bay, at the "edge of the ice"	"Several" whales captured	Cłark, 1887:96.
27 December 1866, 4 and 9 January 1867	Off Marble Island (62°40'N)	"Several black whales" seen	Ross, 1974:92.
8 March 1867	Off Button Islands, mouth of Hudson Strait, in "South- West pack"	One large whale seen	Smith, 1922:220.
5 December 1872 22 March 1914	Repulse Bay (66°15'N) Off Marble Island (62°40'N)	Two whales seen Bowhead sighting	Ross, 1974:92.
"Depth of winter"	Off "Mansfield"  (= Mansel) Island and other  "more southern" islands on east side of Hudson Bay	Whales reportedly seen	Low, 1906:257.
13 April, year not stated	Depot Island - Fullerton area, NW Hudson Bay (63°50'N)	Bowhead sighting	Ross, 1974:91, Table 3.
**			

(1898:407) was probably correct in asserting that the "southwest fishing" grounds east of Resolution Island were "doubtless the starting-place of the most southerly contingent of the migrating army of whales in Davis Strait."

There are areas of partially or well dispersed pack ice where some open water is consistently present in Smith Sound (the "North Water"), at both ends of Jones Sound, and in Frobisher Bay (Dey, 1981; Markham, 1981). "Recurring polynyas" have also been identified in Cumberland Sound, Bellot Strait, Committee Bay, and at the mouths of Lancaster Sound and Pond Inlet (Smith and Rigby, 1981; Stirling, 1981). In addition, intermittent leads occur along the coasts of Lancaster Sound, Prince Regent Inlet, and Cumberland Sound. It is possible that some bowheads winter in or near these areas. However, aerial surveys of the North Water, "the largest polynya in Canada and perhaps in the world" (Dunbar, 1981), in March-April 1978 and March 1979 failed to detect bowheads, and it was assumed that none were present (Finley and Renaud, 1980). A sighting during March 1981 in a crack in 95-99% pack ice north of Cape Dyer demonstrates the ability of bowheads to survive in apparently unpromising winter ice conditions (McLaren and Davis, 1981).

Brown (1868:545) acknowledged the belief, held by some, that the bowhead "leaves Davis Strait about the month of November, and produces young in the St. Lawrence River, between Quebec and Camaroa [Kamouraska?], returning again in the spring to Davis Strait." However, he does not seem to have subscribed to this notion himself: "It thus appears that they winter (and produce their young) all along the broken water off the coast of the southern portions of Davis Strait, Hudson's Strait, and Labrador" (also see Southwell, 1898; Low, 1906:258). "The Eskimo from the southern part of [Cumberland] sound and along the coast from Nugumeute [S.E. Baffin Island] to Hudson's Straits report whales as found in those localities all winter" (Kumlien, 1879:65).

Haven (1773:19) reported that whales (presumably bowheads) remained at the mouth of Nachvak Fiord, Labrador, all winter. Eighteenth-century records of Labrador Eskimos support the hypothesis that bowheads migrate along the northeast coast of Labrador in winter (Taylor, 1974). Unfortunately, Taylor's tables of bowhead occurrences do not give the dates (other than year). In his text, Taylor indicates that the whales "did not appear off the Labrador coast until November" (cf. our Table 1), and the Eskimo hunt apparently ended in most years by mid-December due to freezing of the bays (Taylor, 1974:32). Judging by the primitive methods used to capture the whales and the fact that baleen was an important product of the hunt, we have no doubt that most of the large whales hunted by the Eskimos of northeastern Labrador were balaenids. We are strongly inclined to agree with Taylor's supposition that most of them were bowheads, but we cannot rule out the possibility that right whales (Eubalaena glacialis), humpback whales (Megaptera novaeangliae), and even gray whales (Eschrichtius robustus) were at least occasionally caught (Spiess, 1978; Mitchell and Mead, 1977; Brice-Bennett, 1980 MS). The fact that one New England whaler returning from Davis Strait in 1729 received a quantity of baleen "at least fourteen feet long" from the "Indians" at Davis Inlet, Labrador, demonstrates that at least some of the whales stranded or killed along the Labrador coast were bowheads (Gosling, 1910:321-322).

The "Grand Bay whale" of the Basques and the "river St. Lawrence whale" of the Nantucket whalemen almost certainly refer to the bowhead (see Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866; True, 1904; Allen, 1908). Thus, it appears that the idea of the bowhead entering the Strait of Belle Isle (Grand Bay) and Gulf of St. Lawrence has some merit. Elaboration of the arguments for and against a winter migration into these areas is outside the scope of this paper. Nevertheless, we consider it a distinct possibility that the early Basque whalers and later the Yankee pelagic whalers caught bowheads, at least early and late in their whaling seasons, in or near the Strait of Belle Isle.

### Hudson Bay and Foxe Basin

Hudson Bay and Foxe Basin experienced a comparatively brief period of whaling activity, 1860-1915 (Ross, 1974, 1975). Almost all of the whaling in the bay was done by Americans and Scots. Ross examined a sample of logbooks and journals, plotting catches and routes followed by the whalers to show areas of whale abundance. Most kills were made in Repulse Bay, in the area north of Chesterfield Inlet, and near Marble Island (Ross, 1975:40). Roes Welcome Sound was the center of whaling activity, though the grounds eventually included Bay of Gods Mercy, the mouth of Fisher Strait, Frozen Strait, Duke of York Bay, and Lyon Inlet. Ross (1974) estimated the whaling grounds to encompass an area of 59 570 km², where he considered bowheads to be abundant from mid-May to mid-September (Ross, 1975:59, Map 12).

Most vessels entered Hudson Bay through Hudson Strait in summer, arriving at the grounds in mid-August (Ross, 1975:44). For approximately a month they cruised for whales in "the Welcome." "Usually both whales and whalers tended to move northward during the summer as ice conditions improved in the northern reaches of Roes Welcome Sound" (Ross, 1975:45). Sometime in September the vessels went into winter harbor, where they remained until at least the following June and sometimes until August. Marble Island, Depot Island, Cape Fullerton, and Repulse Bay were the principal wintering sites. Spring floe-edge whaling from boats began in May and continued until the ships could be dislodged from their winter harbors and deployed for cruising. After a second, and longer, season of summer whaling, most vessels left Hudson Bay by way of Hudson Strait.

Low's (1906:257) opinion concerning the migration of bowheads into and out of Hudson Bay was based on information he received from whalers:

The whales are known to enter Hudson strait early in the spring; they have been captured around Big island in April and May, and at the western end of the strait in the latter part of May. They then cross to the west side of the bay along the edge of the open water, being found in June and early July along the land-floe on both sides of the southern part of Roes Welcome. As the Welcome clears of ice they proceed north to Repulse bay, and, still

later, pass through Frozen strait into Fox channel. Late in the autumn they again pass through Hudson strait going eastward.

Ross (1974) could find little evidence of bowheads being seen or killed in Hudson Strait. On the inbound passage, the whalers generally kept to the Baffin (north) side of the strait until reaching Big Island, then either headed toward the gap between Nottingham and Digges islands or continued straight westward (Ross, 1975:40-41). They usually kept to the middle of the strait on their return (eastward) passage (Ross, 1975:55,58). The lack of observations — Ross (1974) found only 16 Hudson Strait bowhead encounters in 69 logbooks and journals — may or may not indicate a low level of migratory movement in the strait. Ross (1974) stated: "Either whales seldom occurred in Hudson Strait or they were present at times when ships were absent." References to sightings or kills in the strait are not really unusual, occurring as early as May and as late as early August (Lubbock, 1937:439,442; Ferguson, 1938:182; Bernier, 1910:313; Gordon, 1887; Low, 1906:272). Most navigation occurred between mid-July and mid-September, so it is possible that the whales usually cleared the strait in advance of the whalers in summer and after them in fall. Observations of bowheads swimming predominantly east off Cape Hopes Advance between 15 October and 23 November 1980 (Finley et al., 1982) provide some evidence that the whalers did indeed leave Hudson Strait before many bowheads did. The poor success of the lone whaling station in the strait, at Spicer Island, and the apparent failure of Eskimos living on the shores of Hudson Strait to make large or consistent catches, however, add to the uncertainty about the bowhead's migration through Hudson Strait (Ross, 1974).

The only alternate route into and out of Hudson Bay/Foxe Basin would be through Fury and Hecla Strait, which Bernier (1909:41) believed, on the basis of conversations with local natives, "opens every year in the month of September". Chapel (1860, in Ross, 1974) suggested that bowheads from Lancaster Sound moved south through Prince Regent Inlet and the Gulf of Boothia and into Foxe Basin through Fury and Hecla Strait. This movement would, perhaps, account for the possibility that the Repulse Bay area "received a separate influx [of whales] from Foxe Basin by way of Frozen Strait and Hurd Channel" (Ross, 1974), at least in some years.

While searching for a Northwest Passage, Parry (1824:301) reported sightings of bowheads in early August at about 69°30'N latitude, off the eastern entrance of Fury and Hecla Strait. As Ross (1974) put it, these observations by Parry "stand alone during the 19th century." An obstacle to evaluating the possibility of a consistent migration through Fury and Hecla Strait and the possible significance of Foxe Basin to the Eastern Arctic bowhead population is the lack of exploration and whaling activity in these areas (e.g. Manning, 1943). Lyon Inlet, Gore Bay, and the Winter Island area, where Parry (1824:101,106,126) reported bowheads in September and October (even surfacing in "small pools" created by the vessel as it worked through newly forming sheet

ice), constituted the northern limits of the Hudson Bay commercial whale fishery (Ross, 1974, 1975).

In addition to whales migrating into and out of Hudson Bay/Foxe Basin, some may remain there year-round. Low (1906:257) stated that "some whales are supposed to remain during the winter in the waters of Hudson Bay, as they have been reported by the Eskimos as being seen in the depth of winter off Mansfield [Mansel?] and some of the more southern islands of the east side of the bay." Ross (1974) provided additional evidence of bowheads wintering in the bay, using the persistent shore lead, but he concluded: "Whether these scattered sightings represent outliers of a large winter-resident whale stock in Hudson Bay, or simply a few individual stragglers cut off from the outmigrating herd by encroaching ice, is uncertain."

Although it was believed until the 1940s that central portions of Hudson Bay remain open in winter, this view has since been refuted (Hare and Montgomery, 1949; Danielson, 1971). There is a shore lead around the edges of the bay, between the shelf of land-fast ice and the main body of heavy ice covering most of the bay in winter (Stirling, 1981:Fig.1). This shore lead can vary in width from one or one and a half miles to 30 or 40 nautical miles (Hare and Montgomery, 1949), with an average width of about 5 miles (8 km) along the western side of the bay (Danielson, 1971). The northwestern section of the bay, where virtually all whaling activity took place, "has perhaps a higher percentage of open water than any other part of the Bay because of the strong currents from Foxe Basin and the upwelling along the coast" (Hare and Montgomery, 1949:164). There are said to be small shore leads in winter along the east coast of Southampton Island (Danielson, 1971:96), and Stirling (1981:Fig.1) mapped a "recurring polynya" covering much of Roes Welcome Sound, continuous with the shore lead system of western Hudson Bay.

There is a polynya in northwestern Foxe Basin kept open in winter mainly by tidal activity and wind (Markham, 1981:9; Dey, 1981), and intermittent leads form in winter east of Prince Charles Island (Markham, 1981:195). A shore lead system similar to that in Hudson Bay exists in Foxe Basin, and polynyas are formed in the basin by widening of the shore lead off the lee shores of islands (Smith and Rigby, 1981:Figs. 9a-d).

Hudson Strait does not freeze over completely in winter, although pack ice is sufficiently dense to forbid conventional forms of navigation (Forward, 1956; Dey, 1981). Intermittent leads develop along much of the north side of the strait during winter (Markham, 1981:195).

It is possible that some bowheads winter in the Hudson Bay shore lead and near Southampton Island, in the Foxe Basin shore lead and polynyas, and in the dense, shifting pack ice of Hudson Strait. We think it unlikely, however, that the entire summer population overwinters in the bay.

## Population Segregation

The whalers frequently remarked on the size of whales caught on different grounds. "Whales of different ages keep a

good deal together: hence young Whales frequent the bays; the old ones roam in the vicinity of the 'middle ice' of Davis Strait, and afterwards come into the bays; and those killed early in the year at Pond's Bay are chiefly young animals. Hence the whaler uses the terms 'middle-icers,' 'rock-nosers,' and 'Pond's-Bay fish' to designate not a separate species or even variety, but to express a geographical fact and a zoological habit' (Brown, 1868:545).

The hypothesis of a migration southward from Lancaster Sound, through Prince Regent Inlet, Gulf of Boothia, Fury and Hecla Strait, and Foxe Basin, then eastward through Hudson Strait, had substantial support among the whalemen, as did the argument that this segment of the migration involved females and young whales almost exclusively (Southwell, 1898; Fig. 5). Gray (1888) claimed that the young whales found in May at the Cumberland Sound floe-edge "have migrated south during the previous autumn amongst the archipelago of islands forming the west side into Fox Channel [Foxe Basin], thence by Hudson's Strait to the pack-ice off Resolution Island." As Ross (1974) stated, however, "in the matter of Hudson Strait and Foxe Basin migration the whalemen's evidence was speculative or indirect." We have attempted to use evidence from the literature to evaluate various hypotheses concerning age- and sex-related segregation in bowhead populations.

The statement by Eschricht and Reinhardt (1866:11) that they did not find the number of females caught along the western coast of Greenland to be "out of proportion" to the number of males is taken as evidence against segregation of the sexes on the east side of Davis Strait. It is puzzling that Southwell (1898:406), who admitted that his own knowledge of whale distribution and movement along the Greenland coast was based largely on the work of Eschricht and Reinhardt, claimed "old males" cross Davis Strait to the Disko Island area in spring while "female and immature whales" move north in heavy ice along the Baffin Island coast. Barron (1970:49) mentioned a cow and calf taken at Svartenhuk or off Umanak Fiord ("N.E. Bay") and on another occasion a small bowhead taken early in the season off Disko - "the smallest I had seen upon the east side, with the exception of those which had not left their mothers" (Barron, 1970:160). This suggests that females with calves were not unusual here but that small bowheads unaccompanied by adults may have been seen only exceptionally on the "east side".

The "south-west fishing" clearly involved large whales of both sexes (Tables 6 and 7). At the spring whaling along the floe-edge of Cumberland Sound, there was a high percentage of small whales (Buddington in Clark, 1887:95-96; Barron, 1895:40). Both young and old bowheads were present at Cumberland Sound in May "amongst the pack-ice in the offing, the younger whales being nearest the land-floe" (Gray, 1888).

Perhaps the strongest case for segregation of young bowheads from adult males and females pertains to the Pond Inlet area in early summer. Here "the young fish always precede the older ones on their journey up from the south" (Markham, 1875:128). Thus, the whales caught early in the season at the floe-edge off Bylot Island and the mouth of Pond

Inlet were expected to be small (Table 7; Parry, 1821:29-30; Gray, 1929); the whalers called these small whales "Pond's-Bay fish" (Brown, 1868:545) or "nursery fish" (Lubbock, 1937:343). A high proportion of the whales taken in "close seasons" supposedly were "nursery fish" or females accompanied by "suckers" (Gray, 1939). Whalers regarded Lancaster Sound as "the general nursery of the young whales" (Anon., 1821:25). In spite of these claims, captains who refrained from lowering for small whales sometimes succeeded in taking a number of large ones at the "Pond's Bay fishing" (Barron, 1970:7; Lubbock, 1937:351). Of the 20 whales taken by the *Cumbrian* between 11 July and 17 August 1823, presumably along the land-floe off Pond Inlet, eight were females averaging 45 ft 3 in. in total length, and 12 were males averaging 43 ft 2 in. (Table 5).

Deep inside Lancaster Sound and in Barrow Strait, Prince Regent Inlet, Admiralty Inlet, and Navy Board Inlet, many small individuals and females accompanied by calves were seen (Table 7; Parry, 1826:89,161). The argument follows for a separate southward migration along the west coast of Baffin Island by these components of the population.

One reason for the whalemen's strong opinion about such a migration scheme was that so few females and young whales were found in the "middle ice" of Baffin Bay in late summer and fall and on the "rock-nosing" grounds along the East Baffin coast (Barron, 1970:37; Gray, 1888; Southwell, 1898; Table 5). In contrast to the spring season, the whales taken in Cumberland Sound in fall were usually large (Faulkner, 1878:171; Lubbock, 1937:378,382,459; Barron, 1970:163). The Abram (1839) took whales with 11 ft 3 in., 9 ft 11 in., 11 ft, 10 ft, 9 ft 2 in., and 9 ft 1 in. baleen while "rock-nosing". But off Cape Searle on 12 September a "sucking whale" with 3 ft "bone" and yielding only three tons of oil was taken — an exception to prove the rule.

In his study of logbooks and journals pertaining to the Hudson Bay fishery, Ross (1974, 1975) indicated that small whales and females as well as adult males were killed there, and we are unaware of substantial published evidence demonstrating that the population of bowheads in Hudson Bay/Foxe Basin is anything but fully integrated.

We have considered the remarks of Scoresby (1820, 1823) as they relate to the question of seasonal segregation, although his experience was mainly in the bowhead fishery east of Greenland: in May he expected to find "grown fish" at ca. 79°N along the ice edge and in marginal broken ice, and small whales "of different ages" at ca. 80°N in what he called "fields, and sometimes in bays of the ice" (1820:V.2:209). In June, large whales were found "in every variety of situation" between 75°N and 80°N; small whales, "farther to the south than in the spring, at floes, fields or even among loose ice, but most plentifully about fields or floes, at the border of the main western ice" between 78°N and 78°30'N. Few "small fish" were encountered in July and afterward. Throughout the whaling season - April through July - "a very large kind of mysticetus" was caught in open water at ca. 76°N. Scoresby (1823:292) thought it "worthy of observation" that four whales taken during the second half of August off Davy Sound

at ca. 72 °N were all large males. "This fact intimates a separation of the sexes at this season of the year; as upon all other occasions, I have almost invariably found an indiscriminate mixture of males and females."

Scoresby (1820:V.2:211) stated the hypothesis that whales caught at different latitudes or seasons are "distinguished by a difference of age or manners, and in some instances, apparently by a difference of species or sub-species." He cited observed variation of body proportions, particularly the ratio of head length to body length, as evidence of systematic differences. Eschricht and Reinhardt (1866:25) and Gray (1936) argued that the variation reported by Scoresby was more likely an expression of age or sex differences rather than one of systematic separation. Guerin's (1845) "Rock-nose" whale, "a distinct variety, if not a distinct species," arose from reasoning similar to Scoresby's. The "Rock-nose" supposedly was found principally in the bays and inlets of Davis Strait, where "it frequently places the extremity of its head, or nose as the whalers call it, close to the shore, upon a rock" (Guerin, 1845). In Guerin's view the "true Mysticetus" was to be found well away from the coasts, usually in the "middle ice",

and only came near land in the fall during its southward migration. As Brown (1868:544-545) argued, Guerin's description of the "Rock-nose" as anything other than a normal bowhead is unconvincing.

On present evidence, we are unable to develop a plausible model accounting for seasonal segregation by age or sex in any bowhead population. However, the lore of early whalemen summarized above, together with recent research in Alaska (e.g. Braham et al., 1980b; Carroll and Smithhisler, 1980), indicates that there is at least short-term segregation, and migratory routes and timing may differ according to age, sex, and possibly reproductive condition. Whether there are also systematic differences between or even within presently recognized regional stocks of bowheads is less certain (Mitchell, 1977 MS; Braham et al., 1980a; Jarrell, 1981), but such possibilities merit further study.

### Stock Separation - Harpoons as Markers

Whatever the degree of mixing between the Davis Strait/Baffin Bay and Hudson Bay/Foxe Basin populations, there is likely to be little interchange between either of these

TABLE 9. Some harpoon recoveries considered to suggest interchange between different stocks of bowhead whales

Date of Recovery	Stocks Involved	Summary of Evidence	Our Evaluation	Source
1716	Spitsbergen-Bering Sea	Whale washed ashore on western Kamchatka bearing "a harpoon of European workmanship, marked with Roman letters."	Eschricht and Reinhardt, critical commentators, chose to overlook the informant's illiteracy and the lack of documentation. They accepted the validity of the record.	Scoresby, 1820:V.1:9; Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866:47.
1787	Spitsbergen-Davis Strait	Whaling captain found bowhead drifting in Davis Strait bearing harpoon recognized as that of his brother; later he learned the harpoon "had been put into the whale near Spitzbergen only two days before."	Distance between Spitsbergen and Davis Strait (at least 2500 km by way of either Kennedy Channel or round Cape Farewell) is too far for a whale to swim and/or drift in two days. No explanation of how harpoon was identified.	Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866:24.
1805	Spitsbergen-Davis Strait	Capt. Franks unsuccessfully harpooned whale in Davis Strait; "later in the same year" his son killed whale near Spitsbergen with "his father's harpoon still sticking in it."	No explanation of how harpoon was identified.	и
1805	Spitsbergen-Davis Strait	Capt. Sadler killed whale at Spitsbergen 'in which the harpoon of an Esquimaux was fixed.''	Harpoon could easily have come from Eskimo inhabitants of East Greenland (Gray, 1935).	n
1812	Spitsbergen-Bering Sea	Bone harpoon found in whale "met with" in Spitsbergen area; see following entry for Scoresby's attribution.	Harpoon could easily have been from Eskimos of East Greenland (Gray, 1935).	Scoresby, 1820:V.1:10-11.
1813	Spitsbergen-Bering Sea	Crude stone lance found in whale near Spitsbergen; attributed by Scoresby to "some tribe [of Eskimos] inhabiting the shores of the frozen ocean, on the northern face of the American Continent, yet unexplored."	Lance could easily have been from Eskimos of East Greenland (Gray, 1935).	*
Before 1820	Spitsbergen-Bering Sea	Stone lance, "fixed to a piece of bone," found in a whale near Spitsbergen; see preceding entry for Scoresby's attribution.	Lance could easily have been from Eskimos of East Greenland (Gray, 1935).	,
1866	Spitsbergen-Davis Strait	"Esquimaux" harpoon found in small whale killed at 80°N off East Greenland	Harpoon could easily have been from Eskimos of East Greenland (Gray, 1935).	Southwell, 1898:412.
1870	Davis Strait-Bering Sea	Harpoon found in whale killed off Point Barrow (Alaska), marked "A.G." Attributed to bark Ansel Gibbs of New Bedford which had been whaling "in Cumberland Inlet [= Sound] and its vicinity for some ten or eleven years previously."	Other vessels might have had these initials.	Clark, 1887:98-99.
1928	Bering Sea-Spitsbergen(?)	"American" harpoon found in whale stranded on New Siberian Islands.	Plausible, but not conclusive.	Tomilin, 1967:32.
?	Spitsbergen-Bering Sea	"northeast of Korea, they take every year a great number of whales, in some of which are found harpoons (or striking-irons) of the French and Dutch, who practise the whale-fishery at the ex- tremities of Europe."	Unsubstantiated.	Scoresby, 1820:V.1:9-10; Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866:46-47.
?	Spitsbergen-Davis Strait	Whale struck near entrance of Scoresby Sound (East Greenland) by Wm. Scoresby, Sr.; killed "the next day near the entrance of Omenak fjord, on the west coast [of Greenland], with the harpoons freshly imbedded in its body."	Minimum distance from Scoresby Sound to Umanak Fiord is 3000 km, an impossible distance for a whale, particularly an injured whale, to swim in one day. No explanation of how harpoon was identified.	Brown, 1868:540.
?	Spitsbergen-Bering Sea	Dutch harpoon marked "W.B." found in whale captured in "the sea of Tartary"; said to belong to William Bastiaanz, Admiral of the Dutch Greenland fleet, "and had been struck into the whale in the Spitzbergen sea."	Apparently based entirely on hearsay.	Scoresby, 1820:V.1:8-9; Zorgdrager 1723:187 as cited by Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866:47.

populations and those found east of Greenland (Spitsbergen stock) and west of the Northwest Passage (Bering Sea stock). All populations appear to follow such separate migration routes and schedules that their geographic isolation is for the most part assured (Tomilin, 1957, 1967:32,35).

The whaling literature contains numerous references to the finding or killing of whales with harpoons in them, indicating previous encounters with whalers. Frequently such discoveries have been considered as evidence for stock interchange (Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866:24) or as proof of favorite geographic speculations (Scoresby, 1820:V.1:8-12; Brown, 1868:540-541). We have listed some of these harpoon recoveries in Table 9, and as can be seen, very few of them withstand critical scrutiny.

After reviewing these instances, we conclude that as evidence none are incontrovertible and few are even plausible. Southwell (1898:414) stated: "should an interchange of Atlantic and Pacific whales take place it is much more likely to be by way of the 'Northwest Passage' than along the shores of Asia and Europe". However, the route along the north coast of Eurasia, potentially linking the Spitsbergen and Bering Sea stocks, seems to have produced at least as many plausible records.

Recent observations of bowheads or probable bowheads in the eastern North Atlantic (i.e. Spitsbergen stock) led Jonsgård (1981) to postulate that at least some are "stragglers" from other stock areas. In particular, he wrote that "in all probability two bowhead whales" seen off southeast Greenland at 61°05'N latitude in early August "may have moved from western to eastern North Atlantic waters, because it seems to be well documented that eastern bowheads in former times only moved as far south as about 65°N in the Denmark Strait." He failed to mention, however, that infrequency of the bowhead's occurrence south of 65°N along the west coast of Greenland, especially in summer, is similarly well documented (Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866:5; Brown, 1868).

### Site Fidelity

There is some evidence that individual bowheads return to the same localities at the same seasons in successive years. Southwell (1898:403) was told by Captain Gray that "whalers come to know strongly-marked individuals, and recognise them from time to time, thus showing that the whales follow the same line of migration for many successive seasons." On the whaling grounds east of Greenland a whale "with a distinct white mark across one side of its nose" supposedly was seen in 1856 and again three years later in the same place. Another "with a growth like a bee-hive on the left side of its tail" was reportedly seen in 1867 and killed "almost on the same spot" five years later. Gray claimed to have seen yet another bowhead, this one with a "large white splash on its back," in 1880 and every year subsequently through 1886. The "most remarkable" repeat encounter with a bowhead, according to Southwell (1898:411), occurred in Davis Strait when the Terra Nova killed a large whale bearing a harpoon marked with the name of the Jean of Bo'ness. Supposedly at least 37 years had elapsed between the implantation of the Jean's harpoon and the capture of the whale by the *Terra Nova*. Another bowhead was caught in 1863 by the *Active* of Peterhead, bearing a harpoon marked "Pow & Fawcos, Newcastle, 1839" (Lubbock, 1937:381). Unfortunately, no details about the localities of the initial strikes and the final captures of these two whales are given, and these records tell us nothing about site fidelity or longevity of bowheads.

Records of the shore whaling operations at West Greenland demonstrate that "the same individuals have been observed to return annually to the same bays and fiords" (Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866:9). A whale captured in Amertlok Fiord in early January 1817 "had frequently been hunted in the preceding year, being readily identified by the loss of a piece of its tail and the growth of a large excrescence from the injured place." Another whale taken near Godhavn in mid-May 1837 was carrying a harpoon that had been implanted by a harpooner at the Danish "factory" at Godhavn in late February 1833.

Although details were not provided, Conover, Orr, and Parsons (1979:4-17) claimed that a bowhead sighting off Hall Peninsula in September 1978 was "a resight of an animal observed and photographed in mid-September, 1977."

It is evident that bowheads, like other large baleen whales, are conservative in their migratory habits.

### CONCLUSIONS

There is no reason to believe the bowhead's distribution and migratory behaviour in the Eastern Arctic have changed in a major way during historic times, despite the drastic reduction in population size (Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1866:4,14; Southwell, 1898; Mansfield, 1971). Some whales continue to winter at the ice edge off Godhavn (Dalager in Vibe, 1967:81; Kapel, 1979:211) and in open water and loose pack ice elsewhere off West Greenland (McLaren and Davis, 1981). Spring sightings have been reported in recent years from Godhavn to as far north as 75°N latitude off Cape York (Anon., 1981). Thus it appears that the old whaling grounds along the coast of West Greenland are still visited seasonally by a few bowheads.

There are recent reports of bowheads wintering in the unconsolidated pack ice of Davis Strait (Turl, 1977), off Cape Dyer (McLaren and Davis, 1981), at the mouth of Hudson Strait, and just outside Cumberland Sound (Table 4; Fig. 4). Lack of reports from the Labrador coast may partly be explained by the low level of observation effort there. A spring migration through Lancaster Sound still occurs (Greendale and Brousseau-Greendale, 1976), as does a fall migration along the northeast coast of Baffin Island (Koski and Davis, 1979; Davis and Koski, 1980). Summering grounds such as Prince Regent Inlet, Admiralty Inlet, Navy Board Inlet, and Barrow Strait are still occupied, at least sparsely, and a noteworthy sighting of 10-20 bowheads was made in Robson Channel (Smith Sound) in late July (Koski and Davis, 1979; Davis and Koski, 1980). Concentrations of bowheads observed during summer months near Southampton Island in northern Hudson Bay, in Repulse Bay, and in northern Foxe Basin suggest that the Hudson Bay/Foxe Basin stock also persists in its traditional areas of summer occupancy.

We can summarize the knowledge of the bowhead's migration — historic and present — as follows:

In winter, bowheads are distributed from the northeast coast of Labrador to the Greenland coast between Sukkertoppen and Godhavn. Although some appear to winter at the mouth of Hudson Strait, it is uncertain whether any remain in Hudson Bay or Foxe Basin for the entire winter. Probably at least a few whales do, but we doubt there is enough open water to support the entire population. Some bowheads may occasionally reach as far south along the Labrador coast as the Strait of Belle Isle, but reputed bowhead specimens from the Strait of Belle Isle and the Gulf of St. Lawrence need confirmation.

In spring, bowheads follow the ice edge northward in Davis Strait; some probably enter Hudson Strait and move westward into Hudson Bay as ice conditions permit. During May and June they can be expected to appear between Disko Bay and Upernavik on the east side of Davis Strait and from Resolution Island to the mouth of Cumberland Sound on the west side. Most of the whales wintering off West Greenland probably cross Davis Strait at about 72 °N latitude and reach the floe edge off Pond Inlet and Lancaster Sound sometime in June or July. The Pond Inlet and Lancaster Sound regions likely serve as a summer feeding ground for some bowheads and as migration corridors for others.

During summer, when a maximum of open water is available, bowheads probably become more widely distributed than at any other time of year. They enter many of the sounds and inlets of the High Arctic as well as food-rich areas of northwestern Hudson Bay and western Foxe Basin, especially Roes Welcome Sound and Repulse Bay. Some individuals probably remain near the pack ice of Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, off the northeast coast of Baffin Island, in summer. Some movement through Fury and Hecla Strait may occur, but this remains a moot issue.

The fall migration begins in September and continues through much of October. Some whales that summered in the High Arctic move southward along the east coast of Baffin Island, reaching Cumberland Sound where a major concentration occurs in late autumn. Others cross to the West Greenland coast and begin to reappear at Upernavik in late September and October. Some of the whales that entered Prince Regent Inlet in summer may proceed southward through Fury and Hecla Strait into Foxe Basin. At least some of the whales that summer in Hudson Bay and Foxe Basin probably move eastward through Hudson Strait in the fall (see Finley et al., 1982).

Because of the bowhead's consistent association with ice edge and broken pack ice habitat, some variability in distribution may be expected from year to year as ice conditions change.

The persistent belief of whalers that different components of the population make separate migrations is difficult to evaluate. Calves and small whales apparently form a large segment of the concentration at the Pond Inlet floe edge in late spring. Also, the dearth of young whales and old females along the east coast of Baffin Island in the fall was mentioned often enough by whalers to make it appear to have substance. The argument for a circumnavigation of Baffin Island by females and calves cannot be refuted on present evidence, although it is unlikely that *all* females and calves follow this route.

The statement by Eschricht and Reinhardt (1866) that no sex or age class predominated in the Greenland shore-based catch suggests that a separate Greenland stock could simply share a common summering range with Canadian stocks, then return to the east side of Davis Strait for the winter and early spring. Arguments can be made for one, two, or three stocks in the Eastern Arctic, considering that there are two well defined summering areas — northwestern Hudson Bay/southwestern Foxe Basin and the Lancaster Sound/High Arctic region — and three less well defined wintering areas — the western coast of Greenland, the area from Cumberland Sound to at least the central eastern coast of Labrador (possibly to the Strait of Belle Isle), and Hudson Strait/Hudson Bay.

Unlike the Western Arctic and Spitsbergen/Greenland Sea, where morphological differences have been recognized and discussed (Eschricht and Reinhardt, 1861, 1866; Scammon, 1874; Mitchell, 1977 MS; Braham et al., 1980b), variability in size, proportions, and appearance of bowheads in the Eastern Arctic has been ascribed to age- or sex-related differences (Brown, 1868; contra Guerin, 1854).

The nature of available data makes it difficult to assess bowhead abundance in the Eastern Arctic. However, we can state that nothing we have seen in published accounts or in the unpublished records examined for this study inspires confidence in the population's ability to recover from overexploitation. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, we believe the population in Davis Strait/Baffin Bay numbers only a few hundred and therefore that it is still at much less than 10% of initial (1825) size. The population found during summer in Hudson Bay/Foxe Basin, much smaller initially, is probably also at a small fraction of its earlier level of abundance. Lack of systematic assessment makes it impossible to say more about this population's status.

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#### APPENDIX A

After this paper had already been submitted to press, the report of a parallel but independent study, based on extractions from manuscript whaling logbooks and journals, became available (Ross, W.G., and MacIver, A. 1982. Distribution of the kills of bowhead whales and other sea mammals by Davis Strait whalers 1829-1910. Unpublished report prepared for Arctic Pilot Project. iv + 75 p.). Ross and MacIver plotted 1024 bowhead kills in the Eastern Arctic, by decade (1820-1910) and by month (April-October). The pattern of distribution and migration suggested by their charts is essentially the same as we have outlined.

We find their interpretations of the material and their extrapolations difficult to evaluate because Ross and MacIver chose not to list the sources they consulted. "No particular advantage would be gained by listing these manuscript sources individually" (Ross and MacIver, 1982:71) — except that it is necessary to scholarly research.

# APPENDIX B

Klinowska has undertaken this study, and has compiled a preliminary statement of some problems and literature (Klinowska, M. 1982 MS. Winter habits of the Bowhead Whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) in West Greenland from 1799 to 1836, in relation to catch and drift ice conditions. International Whaling Commission, Workshop on the Behaviour of Whales, Seattle, Washington, 19-23 April 1982. Paper SC/A82/BW 1, p. 1-10 typescript + Tables 1-6.)