



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Trying-out. An Anatomy of Dutch Whaling and Sealing in the Nineteenth Century, 1815-1885

Schokkenbroek, J.C.A

Citation

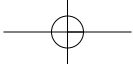
Schokkenbroek, J. C. A. (2008, April 2). *Trying-out. An Anatomy of Dutch Whaling and Sealing in the Nineteenth Century, 1815-1885*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12669>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

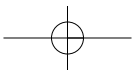
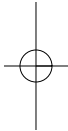
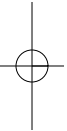
License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

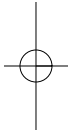
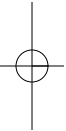
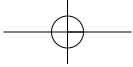
Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12669>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

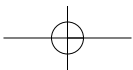


TRYING-OUT





For Josje



TRYING-OUT

An Anatomy of Dutch Whaling and Sealing
in the Nineteenth Century, 1815-1885

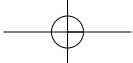
PROEFSCHRIFT

ter verkrijging van
de graad van Doctor aan de Universiteit Leiden,
op gezag van Rector Magnificus prof. mr. P.F. van der Heijden,
volgens besluit van het College voor Promoties
te verdedigen
op woensdag 2 april 2008
klokke 16.15 uur.

door

JUSTUS CAROLUS ANTONIUS SCHOKKENBROEK
Geboren te Nijmegen
in 1961

aksant
Amsterdam
2008



Promotiecommissie:

promotores: Prof.dr. F.S. Gaastra

Prof.dr. L. Hacquebord (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen)

referent: Stuart M. Frank, Ph.D. (New Bedford Whaling Museum, Massachusetts, USA)

overige leden: Prof.dr. J.R. Bruijn

Prof.dr. C.A. Davids (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

Dr. H.J. den Heijer

This publication has been made possible through the generosity of Fonds Directie der Oostersche Handel en Reederijen, Stichting Vaderlandsch Fonds ter Aanmoediging van 's-Lands Zeedienst, and Stichting Admiraal van Kinsbergenfonds.

A trade edition of this dissertation is published by Aksant Academic Publishers with ISBN 978-90-5260-283-7.

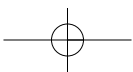
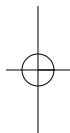
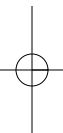


Table of Contents

Preface	9
List of Tables	12
List of Illustrations	15
Glossary	17
Abbreviations	18
Introduction	19
Chapter 1:	
Dutch Whaling and Sealing in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries	26
Introduction	26
Organisation	27
Whaleships	29
Men	33
Search for new whaling grounds	35
Decline	36
Whaling again	40
The Afrikaanse Visscherij Sociëteit (1802-1806)	41
Arctic whaling and sealing (1802-1805)	42
Conclusions	42
Chapter 2:	
King Willem I and the Premium System (1815-1855)	45
Introduction	45
International developments in the nineteenth century	45
Britain	45
France	48
Germany	49
United States	50
Premiums and procedures (1815-1855)	53
Conclusions	56

Chapter 3:

Nineteenth-Century Dutch Whaling in the South Seas (1827-1849)	68
Introduction	68
Gerrit Boon (1825)	68
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij (Dutch Trading Company, NHM) (1827-1830) .	69
Rotterdam: De Vereeniging tot Walvischvangst om de Zuid (Merchant House E. & S. & C. St. Martin & Co) (1832-1838)	74
Miscellaneous private initiatives	77
Amsterdam: Nederlandsche Walvischvisserij Maatschappij (1843)	81
Amsterdam: Reederij voor de Zuidzee Walvischvangst (Reelfs Brothers) (1843-1849)	84
The aftermath of Dutch South Seas whaling	88
Conclusions	91

Chapter 4:**Nineteenth-Century Dutch Whaling and Sealing in the Arctic (1815-1885)**

Introduction	93
Arctic whaling and sealing	93
Amsterdam: Barend van Spreekens (1815-1819)	93
Wormerveer: Jan Vas & Company (1820-1825)	96
Harlingen: Barend Visser & Son, Part I (1822-1824)	100
Harlingen: The Groenlandse en Straatdavidse Visscherij Sociëteit (1825-1834)	103
Rotterdam: Nederlandsche Maatschappij voor Walvischvangst (1825-1827)	121
Harlingen: Barend Visser & Son, Part II (1835-1864)	124
Harlingen: Zeilmaker & Company	142
Purmerend: Nicolaas Brantjes & Smit (1851-1885)	143
Rotterdam: Nederlandsche Walvischvaart N.V. (1870-1872)	146
Enkhuizen: Nieuwe Noordsche Compagnie (1877)	153
Conclusions	155

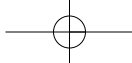
Chapter 5:

Ships and men. Driving and Floating Forces	157
Introduction	157
Shipbuilding	158
South Seas whaling	165
Size of the crew	165
Composition of the crew	166
Educational background	169
Wages	170
Arctic whaling and sealing	171
Amsterdam and vicinity	171
<i>Jan Vas & Company</i>	173

TABLE OF CONTENTS

7

<i>Nicolaas Brantjes & Smit</i>	174
Harlingen	176
Rotterdam	183
Educational background	185
The Nautical College in Amsterdam	186
The Nautical College in Harlingen	190
Dogwatch	197
Wages	199
Food	203
Health	204
On the hunting grounds	205
Liberty days	213
Conclusions	215
 Chapter 6:	
Clients, Commodities, and Distribution	217
Introduction	217
Sellers and buyers	218
Commodities	224
Oil	224
Baleen	226
Furs	227
Distribution	229
Conclusions	231
 Chapter 7:	
Profitability of Dutch Involvement in the Whaling and Sealing Industries	233
Introduction	233
South Seas whaling (1827-1849)	235
Costs and revenues	235
Arctic whaling (1815-1885)	240
Costs and revenues	242
Barend van Spreekens	246
Jan Vas & Company	249
Groenlandse en Straatdavidse Visscherij Sociëteit	251
Barend Visser & Son, Part II (1835-1864)	257
Nicolaas Brantjes & Smit	261
Nederlandsche Walvischvaart N.V.	264
Conclusions	265

**Summaries**

(English, Dutch and German) 269

Appendices

Appendix 1: Overview of nineteenth-century Arctic whaling and sealing expeditions
under Dutch ownership, 1802-1884 293

Appendix 2: Numerical overview of Dutch Arctic whaling and sealing expeditions
(1802-1884) 306

Appendix 3: Crew lists *Groenland* (1815-1825) 308

Appendix 4: Crew lists *Dirkje Adema* (1858-1863) 317

Appendix 5: Overview of pupils of the Nautical College in Harlingen (1842-1864) 323

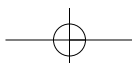
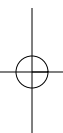
Appendix 6: Careers of whalers educated at the Nautical College Harlingen (1842-1864) . 330

Appendix 7: Results of auctions of whale and seal products (1831-1838) 335

Bibliography 343

Curriculum vitae 356

Index 357



Preface

During the spring of 2004 I started research for a book on the history of naval architectural developments in the Netherlands and their impact on Dutch whaleships. In my quest for information I was confirmed in my opinion that a fair amount was written about Dutch whaling during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Likewise, an impressive number of articles and books dwelling on modern, twentieth-century whaling had been published in more recent years. Amid these two fields of study the gap in maritime historiography regarding the nineteenth century could hardly be overlooked. As I will demonstrate in the following pages, this gap could not be caused by sheer lack of sources. Granted, no archival records seem to have survived directly related to the organisation and finances of the companies and individuals discussed in this thesis. However, thanks to an abundance of other types of sources I have been able to present – figuratively speaking – a dissection, an anatomy rather, of the body of people involved in conducting whaling and sealing activities to the Arctic region and the South Seas during the period 1815 to 1885. These people were of royal descent, had governmental responsibilities, or had entrepreneurial and navigational skills. All in all, the following pages will show a wide array of characters and nationalities.

Despite the existence of three handfuls of logbooks and journals, sealers and whalers apparently seldom wrote about their greasy business. Thus, I had to rely on memoirs of whalers and sealers, conveyed to third parties many years after the actual voyages had occurred. Also, I did not come across a large number of contemporary man-made artefacts related to the two industries. When appropriate I used the few objects I did find as historical sources, or as tangible manifestations of man's awareness of the relative importance of the whale and seal hunt.

It was by no means difficult to conceive the idea for this thesis. In contrast, to find and, consequently, analyse the data retrieved from the many archives was much harder and could not have been done without the assistance of many old and new friends and colleagues in this country and abroad. Many employees of museums, archives, and libraries frequently went out of their way to smooth the path to discoveries of data. The flexibility and interest of staff at the Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam, my current employer, was unsurpassed.

First and foremost, thanks are due to Willem Bijleveld and Henk Dessens, director and deputy director, respectively, of the Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam. Both men were instrumental in supporting my research from the outset. Throughout the many months of research and writing, Willem continuously demonstrated keen interest in my findings. I also vividly remember the various enlightening discussions with Henk. Secondly, I wish to express my gratitude to the Board of Trustees of this museum for facilitating means for my research. Thirdly, my colleagues Elisabeth Spits, Diederick Wildeman each in their own way, frequently showed interest in my intellectual pursuit. Elzelien Streef and Anton Oortwijn, together with Ok Uhlenbeck and Louis Horneman, two volunteers of the museum's library, were tireless in providing books and articles. A special word of gratitude is directed to Evelien Ros, who went through the pain-staking job of compiling the index.

Thanks are also due to a number of museum colleagues outside the Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum. I am very grateful to Hugo ter Avest of the municipal museum Het Hannemahuis in Harlingen, for putting me up and putting up with me; to curator Hester Wandel of the Zaans Museum, for retrieving data concerning artefacts in that museum's collection; to René Dekker, Kees van de Blom, and Nicole Voogd, affiliated with Naturalis, Leiden, for facilitating research and photography; to Luuk Eekhout of Het Nationaal Rijtuigenmuseum in Leek; and to Jan Piet Puype, Mark van Hattum, and Harm Steevens of the Legermuseum in Delft. Also, thanks are due to Ron Brand, librarian at the Maritiem Museum Rotterdam, and Ben Schoenmaker of the Nederlands Instituut voor Militaire Historie, The Hague. I also would like to express my gratitude to Mrs. Ineke Vonk who very kindly shared the results of her research on whalemens from the island of Texel with me, and to Kees Paul who sent me copies of his documents regarding the *Logan*.

Abroad, director Ann Brengle and her staff, in particular, at the New Bedford Whaling Museum (NBWM) in New Bedford, Massachusetts, were extremely stimulating and helpful. Furthermore, I received much-appreciated assistance from Mike Dyer and Laura Perreira of the Research Library of the NBWM.

My trip to the German island of Föhr in September of 2006 was extremely rewarding, not in the least because of the kind and hospitable manner in which Jutta Kollbaum-Weber, director of the local Dr. Carl Häberlin-Friesenmuseum in Wyk auf Föhr, and her staff welcomed me. Later, in the summer of 2007, the Ferring-Stiftung kindly invited me to share the results of my research with the islanders.

Over the years I have blatantly abused employees affiliated with a number of archives with my perpetual questions and requests. In Leeuwarden, the provincial archives at Tresoar were of utmost importance. I cordially thank Martin Kwast, Otto Weijzenfeld, Evelien Knop and Marjan Leeuwerke, Civil servants employed by the City of Harlingen. They wholeheartedly welcomed me every time I came to work with

their rich municipal archival records. No less committed to my cause were the employees of the municipal archives in Amsterdam. I would specifically like to thank Pieter Flinkenflögel for being such a fine intermediary between me and the sources. In the municipal archives at Koog aan de Zaan, Bob Kernkamp was of invaluable help regarding the deployment of sources. The municipal archives in Rotterdam, though less widely explored, were a treasure chest thanks to Marcia Zaaijer and her helpful colleagues. In archives abroad I benefited from the good services provided by colleagues in New Bedford and Mystic Seaport Museum, Mystic, Connecticut. In Scotland, the electronic highway enabled me to link up with Angus Johnson (Archival Services, Lerwick, Shetland Islands). Angus very kindly checked contemporary sources for data on Bottemanne's activities in and around Lerwick in the 1870s, although in vain.

On the other side of the Atlantic, I am much indebted to John Curtis Perry (Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts) and Felipe Fernandez-Armesto (History Department, Tufts University) for their hospitality, friendship, and willingness to share their wisdom. I am equally grateful to Jelle van Lottum for making a map of the Arctic whaling grounds and to Eric Stannard, who copyedited my English and remained cheerful throughout the process.

Furthermore, I am most grateful to that group of fine individuals who, while representing themselves and not so much their institutions, have shared their talents, knowledge, and ideas through correspondence or via conversation. I express my gratitude to my friends Marc van Berkel and Peter Diebels, my mother Anke Schokkenbroek-Moné, my in-laws David Smit and Jeanne Smit-Kwint, and to my American colleagues and friends Judith N. Lund, Gare B. Reid, Lisa Davidson, Jeff Davis, Bill Peterson (senior curator, Mystic Seaport Museum), James Carlton, Glenn Gordinier (both involved in the Mystic Williams College Program in Mystic, Connecticut), Dan Finamore, Sam Scott, and George Schwartz (the "three graces" at the Maritime History Department, Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Massachusetts) and Klaus Barthelmess (Cologne). I also thank my publisher Marti Huetink, for providing ideas and paper. Finally, I wish to thank Rimmelt Daalder and Piet Middelkoop, who, as two of very few, dared to read the manuscript front to back – and survived.

Jeanine, Janneke, Josefiën, and Justus; as your father I could not be more proud on how the four of you managed to cope with the hectic frenzy I frequently – through my time consuming and energy consuming activities – have imposed upon you. I am indebted to all four of you for the patience you so eminently displayed. I wish to conclude by expressing my heartfelt thanks to Josje, my 'best three quarters'. She was there for me on the many moments I could not be there for her. It is to her – of course – that I dedicate this thesis.

List of Tables

Table 1.1:	Number of Dutch whaleships lost in the ice (1664-1685)	32
Table 1.2:	Whaling expeditions destined for Greenland and fitted out around the years of the Treaty of Amiens (1802-1805)	43
Table 2.1:	Calculation of total of governmental subsidies to Dutch whaling and sealing expeditions conducted from Harlingen (1822-1855)	62
Table 3.1:	Catches of the ship <i>Logan</i> , sailing for the NHM (1827-1830)	74
Table 3.2:	Overview of whaling expeditions fitted out by the Rotterdam merchant house E. & S. & C. St. Martin & Co. (1832-1838)	77
Table 3.3:	Overview of whaling expeditions fitted out by the Amsterdam Reederij voor de Zuidzee Walvischvangst (Reelfs Brothers) (1844-1849)	88
Table 3.4:	Whaling expeditions to the South Seas (1827-1849)	90
Table 3.5:	Overview of number of ships, number of expeditions, and catch results in Dutch South Sea expeditions (1827-1849)	91
Table 4.1:	Whaling expeditions to Spitsbergen fitted out by Barend van Spreekens (1815-1819)	96
Table 4.2:	Whaling expeditions to Spitsbergen and the Davis Strait fitted out by Jan Vas & Company, Wormerveer (1820-1825)	100
Table 4.3:	Whaling and sealing expeditions to the Davis Strait fitted out by Barend Visser & Son (1822-1823)	103
Table 4.4:	Whaling and sealing expeditions to Spitsbergen and the Davis Strait fitted out by the Groenlandse en Straatdavidse Visscherij Sociëteit in Harlingen (1825-1834) ..	118
Table 4.5:	Whaling and sealing expeditions to the Davis Strait fitted out by the Nederlandsche Maatschappij voor Walvischvangst (1825-1827)	123
Table 4.6:	Whaling and sealing expeditions to Jan Mayen Island and Spitsbergen fitted out by Barend Visser & Son (1835-1864)	137
Table 4.7:	Whaling and sealing expeditions to Jan Mayen Island and Spitsbergen fitted out by Nicolaas Brantjes (1855-1885)	146
Table 4.8:	Whaling expeditions to Iceland fitted out by the Nederlandsche Walvischvaart N.V. (1870-1872)	153
Table 5.1:	Composition of the Scottish whaling and sealing fleet (1868)	163
Table 5.2:	Origin of crew recruited by Barend van Spreekens (1815-1819)	173
Table 5.3:	Origin of crew recruited by Jan Vas & Company (1820-1825)	174
Table 5.4:	Number of crew on board whaleships fitted out in the Amsterdam region and destined for the Arctic region (1815-1866)	175

LIST OF TABLES

13

Table 5.5:	Number of crew on board whaleships fitted out in Harlingen and destined for the Arctic region (1825-1864)	176
Table 5.6:	Origin of the crew members of the galliot <i>Harlingen</i> under Captain Klaas Hoekstra (1826)	178
Table 5.7:	Crew list of the <i>Spitsbergen</i> (II) under Captain Johan Both (ca. 1845)	180
Table 5.8:	Origin of crew members of <i>Dirkje Adema</i> (1858-1863)	181
Table 5.9:	Origin of crew members on Arctic voyages, divided into Dutchmen and foreigners (1815-1884)	184
Table 5.10:	Pupils from the Amsterdam Nautical College employed by the Nederlandsche Maatschappij voor Walvischvangst (1825-1827)	188
Table 5.11:	Pupils from the Nautical College in Amsterdam employed by the Groenlandse en Straatdavidsche Visscherij Sociëteit (1827-1830)	190
Table 5.12:	Number of pupils annually employed in whaling and sealing off Greenland and the total number of pupils at the Nautical College in Harlingen (1844-1864) . . .	194
Table 5.13:	Practical experience of students at the Nautical College in Harlingen who pursued careers in whaling (1844-1864)	196
Table 6.1:	Auction expenditures on whale and seal products by main customers (October 1831)	220
Table 6.2:	Auction expenditures on whale and seal products by main customers (September 1832)	220
Table 6.3:	Auction expenditures on whale and seal products by main customers (October 1833)	221
Table 6.4:	Auction expenditures on whale and seal products by main customers (September 1834)	222
Table 6.5:	Auction expenditures on whale and seal products by main customers (October 1838)	223
Table 6.6:	Occupations of some of the Harlingen-based clients present at auctions (1831- 1834, and 1838)	224
Tabel 7.1:	Costs and revenues of whaling expeditions with <i>Logan</i> , Captain Reuben F. Coffin, to the South Seas (1827-1830)	236
Tabel 7.2:	Costs and revenues of whaling expeditions to the South Seas fitted out by St. Martin & Co. (1832-1836)	238
Tabel 7.3:	Costs and revenues of whaling expeditions to the South Seas fitted out by Reederij voor de Zuidzee Walvischvangst (1844-1849)	239
Table 7.4:	Prices of whale oil ('Spektraan') (1818-1851)	244
Table 7.5:	Average prices for whale and seal products purchased at auctions in Harlingen during the years 1831-1834, and 1838, compared with average prices quoted by Posthumus	245
Table 7.6:	Costs and revenues of whaling expeditions fitted out by Barend van Spreekens (1815-1819)	248
Table 7.7:	Costs and revenues of whaling expeditions fitted out by Jan Vas & Company (1820-1825)	251
Table 7.8:	Governmental subsidies issued for whaling expeditions fitted out by the Groenlandse en Straatdavidsche Visscherij Sociëteit in Harlingen (1825-1834)	254

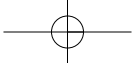
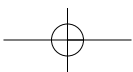
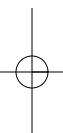
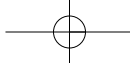


Table 7.9: Revenues of whaling and sealing expeditions to Spitsbergen and the Davis Strait fitted out by the Groenlandse en Straatdavidse Visscherij Sociëteit in Harlingen (1826-1834)	255
Table 7.10: Overview of total revenues of whaling and sealing expeditions fitted out by Barend Visser and Son (1838; 1858-1863)	259
Table 7.11: Overview of costs and revenues of whaling and sealing expeditions fitted out by Barend Visser & Son (1858-1863)	261
Table 7.12: Overview of catches and revenues of whaling and sealing expeditions fitted out by Nicolaas Brantjes & Smit (1855-1884)	262
Table 7.13: Overview of costs and revenues of whaling expeditions to Iceland fitted out by the Nederlandsche Walvischvaart N.V. (1870-1872)	264
Table 7.14: Overview of costs and revenues of Dutch whaling in the Arctic (1815-1884)	265

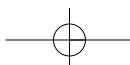
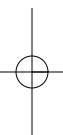


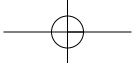
List of Illustrations

1. Dutch bay-whaling in the Arctic, ca. 1621. The whaleship is moored in the bay. In the foreground whaleboats with crew are hunting whales. Dead whales are towed to the shore, where processing takes place. The exact location of this scene is still debated. Painting on canvas by Cornelis Claesz. van Wieringen (ca. 1580-1633). Courtesy of the New Bedford Whaling Museum (Kendall Collection) 33
- 1a. Detail of painting by Cornelis Claesz. van Wieringen. During the first decades of the seventeenth century Dutch whaling entrepreneurs deployed Basque whalers as harpooners and instructors. The artist depicts a number of Basques taking some rest. Courtesy of the New Bedford Whaling Museum (Kendall Collection) 34
2. Dutch whaling near the ice floes, circa 1700. As of the last quarter of the seventeenth century Dutch whalers processed the whales along side their ships. Blubber was stored away aboard, in casks. Painting on canvas, attributed to Abraham Storck. Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam. Inventory number A.0014 37
3. Oil cookery in the Netherlands, ca. 1765. This delftware plate, number 12 in a series of 12 plates produced by the factory Porceleyn Bijl after engravings by A. van der Laan and S. van der Meulen, shows how blubber transported from the Arctic whaling grounds, was processed in large ovens in the Netherlands. These cookeries were located mainly in Zaandam, Oostzaan, Jisp and other places north of Amsterdam. Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam. Inventory number A.5130 (12) 38
4. Portrait of King I, ca 1820. The King has played a crucial part in supporting and sustaining different types of industries. Engraving by Willem van Senus (1773-1851). Zuiderzeemuseum. Inventory number 013110 54
- 4a. Detail of the engraving by Willem van Senus. Next to the herring fishery, whaling is included in the engraving – a clear indication that the artist must have been familiar with the King’s support of these two maritime industries 55
5. Map of voyages of Dutch whaleships to the South Seas, 1827-1849. This map shows the various courses set by the Dutch whaling expeditions to Dutch East Indian waters and the Pacific Ocean.
Derived from F.J.A. Broeze, ‘Whaling in the Southern oceans. The Dutch quest for Southern whaling in the nineteenth century’, *Economisch- en sociaal-historisch Jaarboek*, vol. 10 (1977), 67 89
6. Mansion of the Vas family, Wormerveer, ca. 1800. Watercolour by an anonymous artist. Archief Koog aan de Zaan 97



7. The whaleship *Harlingen* stuck in the ice of Melville Bay (Baffin Bay) in August 1826. This ship, built in 1826 on Johan Alta's shipyard in Harlingen, was lost on its maiden voyage. After abandoning his ship captain Klaas Hoekstra and his crew first found shelter on board the *Dundee*, master Robert Duncan. This vessel is depicted in the background. Hoekstra eventually returned home in August 1827. Painting on canvas by Herman Siderius (1819-1892), ca. 1850.
Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam. Inventory number 2005.1543 107
8. Portrait of whaling Captain Klaas Hoekstra, ca. 1810. Painting on panel by an anonymous artist. Private Collection 109
9. Woollen hat of Captain Klaas Hoekstra, ca. 1826. After abandoning his ship *Harlingen*, Hoekstra and his crew were forced to travel through parts of Greenland. The captain wore this hat while traversing this barren country.
Hannemahuis Harlingen. Inventory number 000267 110
10. Portrait of master C.J. Bottemanne (1829-1906), ca. 1885. Caspar Josephus Bottemanne was the first Dutch whaleman to actually introduce new technology in whaling and sealing. Photograph.
Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam 147
11. Depiction of the Nautical College in Amsterdam, ca. 1790. During the nineteenth century several whaling companies requested pupils from the Nautical College in Amsterdam. Painting on panel. Anonymous artist. Loan from private collection.
Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam. Inventory number RB.0452 187
12. Portrait of a pupil from the Nautical College in Amsterdam, ca. 1830. Pupils involved in the whaling and sealing industries must have been dressed the way this anonymous pupil is portrayed. Lithograph by Jean Baptiste Madou (1796-1877).
Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam. Inventory number A.1080 (01) 189
13. Page from journal kept by master Hendrik Rickmers on board the whaleship Spitsbergen (II), 1832. Between 1830 and 1841, Rickmers served the Groenlandse en Straatdavidse Visscherij Sociëteit en Barend Visser & Son. He kept journals of all his whaling voyages.
Dr. Carl Häberlin Friesenmuseum, Wyk auf Föhr, Föhr (Germany) 207
14. Map of the whaling and sealing grounds in the Arctic. This map, compiled by Jelle van Lottum, is based on data derived from the journals kept by Hendrik Rickmers between 1830 and 1840. Rickmers only mentions latitudes, no longitudes. Therefore, the locations indicated on this map are estimates 210





Glossary

Duim = inch = 2.54 centimeters

El = 68.8 centimeters (Amsterdam el)

Fust = vat, or barrel.

Kwarteel = 232.8 litres

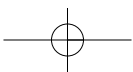
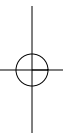
N.V. (Naamloze Vennootschap) = stockholding company

Partenrederij = company with fractional ownership

Resident = high ranking European civil servant in the Dutch East Indies

Steekan = $\frac{1}{12}$ of a kwarteel

Wanvangst = the return of a whaleship empty



Abbreviations

FM	Dr. Carl Häberlin Friesenmuseum, Wyk auf Föhr, Föhr (Germany)
SAA	Stadsarchief Amsterdam (municipal archives Amsterdam)
GAH	Gemeentearchief Harlingen (municipal archives Harlingen)
GAR	Gemeentearchief Rotterdam (municipal archives Rotterdam)
GS	Gedeputeerde Staten van Friesland (Representatives of the Province of Friesland)
HH	Gemeentemuseum Het Hannemahuis, Harlingen (Municipal Museum)
KB	Koninklijk Besluit (Royal Decree)
LC	Leeuwarder Courant
NA	Nationaal Archief (National Archives, The Hague)
NBMW	New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, Massachusetts (USA)
NHM	Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij
TL	Tresoar Leeuwarden
WS	Waterschout (Harbour master)