

season, the pattern adopted by the Cook party was different in that after the Campbell Island season they returned to Whangamumu to continue whaling in the northern season, a pattern they repeated for three years. Again Kerr records that the Cook party caught 13 whales in their first season of 1911 and in 1912, their most successful on the island, 17 whales were taken.³⁵

There was no conflict between the rival parties on the island, who Kerr reports came to an agreement upon the boundaries of their respective hunting grounds and indeed the *Huanui*, which ran between the island and Bluff, was 'a godsend' to Tucker, providing him with a much needed means of shipping out his wool clip.³⁶

For both parties, however, the Campbell Island venture into whaling was short-lived. In 1913, having caught only one whale, the Norton party abandoned the North West Bay station when their launch was lost in a storm and, although they continued sealing for a while, left Campbell Island in 1916.³⁷ The Whangamumu men never repeated their success of 1912, and their failure in the 1913 season stood in sharp contrast to their successes in the north where in the same year 56 whales were taken off Whangamumu. They did not return to Campbell Island for the 1914 season and to follow the fortunes of the Cook brothers the narrative returns to Whangamumu.

Back to Whangamumu

Seen in contrast with the poor catches at Campbell Island, those recorded at Whangamumu from 1913 onwards in the appended table reveal that when Jagger and Cook abandoned their Campbell Island venture they were embarking upon a period of comparative success at Whangamumu which was to continue for over a decade.

Beyond the bare statistics recording regular catches of an average of 50 whales each season, very little else was recorded of these latter years at Whangamumu. The firm continued under the name of Jagger and Cook; its management over its later years was in the hands of Neville Cook, a son of H. F. (Bert) Cook, and it was reported that the station normally employed 11 men at the factory and 14 men at sea in the *Hananui II* which had two tenders.

As before, the catches were the humpback whales and the output of the factory continued to be oil and bonedust, their principal rivals the Tory Channel station—now in the hands of the Perano brothers whose introduction of fast motor launches as whale chasers had led to a successful revival of whaling at that station.

The catch for the 1915 season was not recorded and there was some reduction of the catch over the war years. In September 1918 the *Hananui II* emerged briefly from the comparative obscurity of whale