

1976 TIDE CALENDAR



HAWAII'S MARITIME INFLUENCE

Since that epochal day in ancient times when the peak of an undersea volcano was thrust above the surface of the indigo sea, Hawaii and the Pacific Ocean have belonged to one another.

The ocean, with its warm currents and teeming reefs, has long sustained the inhabitants of these magic islands. Indeed, upon its capricious currents Hawaii's history has unfolded. From the earliest travelers of Polynesian descent to the arrival of Captain James Cook in 1778 through the whaling era and on into the 20th century, the relationship has matured and blossomed.

This year we feature the paintings of the noted local artist, Joseph Feher. His paintings depict important events in Hawaii's maritime history. With the exception of the painting on the cover, each of the illustrations depicts a significant event or epoch which influenced the future development of Hawaii. The collection displayed on these pages belongs to the Hawaii State Foundation on Culture and the Arts and it is with the permission of the Foundation's director, Alfred Preis, that we reproduce Mr. Feher's paintings.

COVER PAINTING

"Tahitian Canoe Approaching South Point, Hawaii" ca 1400 A.D.

This painting depicts the arrival of an unrecorded migratory voyage of Polynesians from Tahiti to Hawaii in the fifteenth century. Archeologists are unclear as to the date of the first voyages to Hawaii by seafarers from the Society and Marquesas Islands but some estimates place the date of the first settlement of Hawaii as early as 700 A.D. It is apparent from archeological diggings that by 1400 A.D., a well-developed society existed on all of the islands in the Hawaiian chain.

JANUARY

"Captain Cook at Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii" January, 1779

It was in January, 1778, that Hawaii was first visited by a European explorer. Captain James Cook, who previously had explored the vast reaches of the Pacific Ocean, initially came upon the islands which came to be known as Kauai and Oahu. On a subsequent voyage in November, 1778, Cook visited Maui.

Cook's ships, the "Resolution" and the "Discovery," are shown in this painting (at anchor in Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii, in January, 1779). It was while Cook was ashore, on February 14, 1779, that he and his men were attacked. In the ensuing struggle, Cook was clubbed and beaten to death.

FEBRUARY

"Captain George Vancouver Visits Hawaii" 1792-1794

The European presence in Hawaii was not to be deterred by James Cook's death. Three years after Cook's final visit to Hawaii, Captain George Vancouver arrived at Kealakekua Bay aboard H.M.S. Discovery. Vancouver returned again in 1793 and for a third time in 1794, bringing with him cattle and sheep, together with various edible plants and shrubs which were introduced to Hawaii for the first time.

Mr. Feher's painting shows H.M.S. Discovery and H.M.S. Chatham departing Kealakekua Bay after Vancouver's third visit to Hawaii in 1794.

MARCH

"The Russian Presence in Hawaii" ca 1817

Today, little more than a mound of rubble remains where, at Waimea, Kauai, there once stood a genuine Russian fort. It was in 1817 that a party of traders from the Russian-American Trading Company surreptitiously waded ashore at the mouth of the Waimea River and began construction of a fort which they intended to be the symbol of Russian sovereignty in Hawaii. When King Kamehameha learned of the Russians' intentions,

JULY

"The First Japanese Immigrants Land in Hawaii" June, 1868

Until 1868, the population of Hawaii was comprised almost entirely of native Hawaiians and Anglo-Saxons from the various nations having territorial interests in the islands. But in June of that year, the vessel "Scipio" arrived from Yokohama with 150 Japanese immigrants aboard. Brought to Hawaii to work on the sugar plantations, this first group was soon joined by additional shipments of their countrymen, and by immigrants from China, Korea, and the Philippines. In time, the role of Orientals in Hawaii's society changed dramatically as they assumed a steadily greater role in commerce, trade, and politics.

AUGUST

"Hilo Harbor" ca 1880

Inter-island steamers such as the vessel portrayed in this painting maintained the links of commerce between Honolulu and the outer island ports. For the residents of Hilo, this meant that foodstuff and commercial and industrial commodities would be delivered to them from Honolulu, while on the return voyage, agricultural products, cattle, and locally manufactured goods would be delivered to Honolulu.

In this view of Hilo Harbor, Mr. Feher depicts the departure of the steamer "Likelike" for Honolulu. Operated by the Wilder Steamship Company, the vessel was named for Princess Miriam Likelike, mother of Princess Kaiulani.

SEPTEMBER

"Honolulu Harbor" ca 1902

Although the development of Hawaii was still in its infancy, abundant resources of land, energetic people, climate and strategic location for steamer routes were destined to bring future growth. The establishment of the Oahu Railway and Land Company in 1889, which transported sugar harvested in central and leeward Oahu to Honolulu Harbor, gave a vital push to the island's economy and in turn paved the way for the introduction of other diversified industries to Hawaii.

Later, to accommodate the rail line, Nuuanu stream mud flats and tide lands in front of the railway depot at Iwilei were gradually filled to make way for a terminal. A narrow causeway was constructed to allow trains to reach the end of the harbor. At the end of



Photograph by Herbert Bonner

Born April 23, 1908, Joseph Feher is a native of Miskolc, Hungary. As a young man, he studied in both Budapest and Florence, Italy, before accepting a scholarship to the Hungarian Academy of Fine Arts where he studied under the tutelage of Stephen Csok.

In 1928 Mr. Feher emigrated to the United States and became a naturalized citizen. From then until 1946 he taught art and lived in Chicago, Illinois. Although he had visited Hawaii in 1934, it wasn't until 1947 that he decided to make Hawaii his home. Since his arrival, Mr. Feher has had a continuous association with the Honolulu Academy of Arts. He served first as an instructor in the Academy's art school and from 1962-1968 he was director of the school.

In 1966 Mr. Feher was named curator of the Academy's studio program and in 1973 he was appointed to his present position, that of Senior Curator.

In addition to his success as a painter, Mr. Feher has had substantial success as an author. One noted work, "Hawaii: A Pictorial History," was published in 1969 by the Bishop Museum Press. In 1959, Mr. Feher designed the "Hawaii Statehood" commemorative U. S. postage stamp that celebrated Hawaii's selection as a state.

ROBERT T. GUARD
Production Coordinator
BARBARA YAMATO
Production Assistant
ALEC BAIRD
Designer

In this painting, the three ships belonging to the Russian-American Trading Company are shown off the mouth of the Waimea River. Named the "Otkrytie," the "Kodiak," and the "Imen," the ships were purchased by the Russians from British and American shipbuilders.

APRIL
"Arrival of the First Company of Missionaries"
March, 1820

After a perilous voyage which began in October the previous year, the brig Thaddeus, out of Boston, arrived at Kona on April 14, 1820, bringing with her the first company of Protestant missionaries. The safe arrival of the Thaddeus with its intrepid company of fourteen missionaries marked the formal introduction of Christianity to Hawaii and lighted the way for the subsequent migration of eleven additional missionary companies.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions dispatched the final missionary company from Boston on October 23, 1847. When this final group of three Congregationalists arrived in Honolulu on February 26, 1848, they joined 125 of their colleagues who by then had spread religion to all of the Hawaiian Islands.

MAY
"The Whaling Fleet at Anchor in the Lahaina Roads"
1839

The whaling fleets of the major maritime nations of the world converged upon Hawaii during the heyday of whaling in the nineteenth century. The calm waters off Lahaina afforded a safe anchorage and the town itself became a favorite watering hole for whalers whose home ports were as far away as New Bedford, Massachusetts, or Liverpool, England.

The number of whaling ships visiting Lahaina rose to a peak in the early 1840's when annually over 500 vessels anchored in the roads off the town. But by 1860, the boom had ended, occasioned by the discovery of oil, and the whaling fleets moved on to less remote areas of the Pacific Ocean. Lahaina then reacquired its character as a quiet, somnolent town.

JUNE
"The Steamer 'Akamai' in Honolulu Harbor" 1854

Whereas Lahaina has historically been the capital of Hawaii, Honolulu began very rapidly to assume importance as a center of population and commerce during the middle years of the nineteenth century. No small factor was Honolulu Harbor which allowed for the berthing of vessels alongside piers and which provided ships' chandlery and other services generally unavailable at the outer island ports.

In this painting, Mr. Feher illustrates the steamer "Akamai," the first vessel belonging to the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company. Although she remained in inter-island service for less than one year, the Akamai was the forerunner of larger and faster steamers which were the ocean life-line between the islands.

OCTOBER

"The Great White Fleet Visits Honolulu" ca 1908

Major components of the United States Navy visited Hawaii in 1908 during an around-the-world voyage undertaken at President Roosevelt's behest. These "heralds of peace" were twenty-eight warships, resplendent in fresh coats of white paint.

The strategic importance of Hawaii, viewed in terms of the naval interests of the United States in the Pacific, was emphasized shortly after the visit of the "Great White Fleet" when the first mooring and drydocking facilities were constructed for the Navy at Pearl Harbor. In a matter of a few years, Pearl Harbor had grown to become the major United States naval facility in the Pacific.

NOVEMBER

"The Maiden Voyage of the Malolo" ca 1927

The verdant beauty and warm climate of Hawaii had, by 1927, already been established as irresistible magnets for visitors from all parts of the United States. But that year, Matson Navigation Company initiated the first regularly scheduled service by luxury liner between the West Coast and Hawaii, no doubt in recognition that tourism would grow into a major component of the island economy.

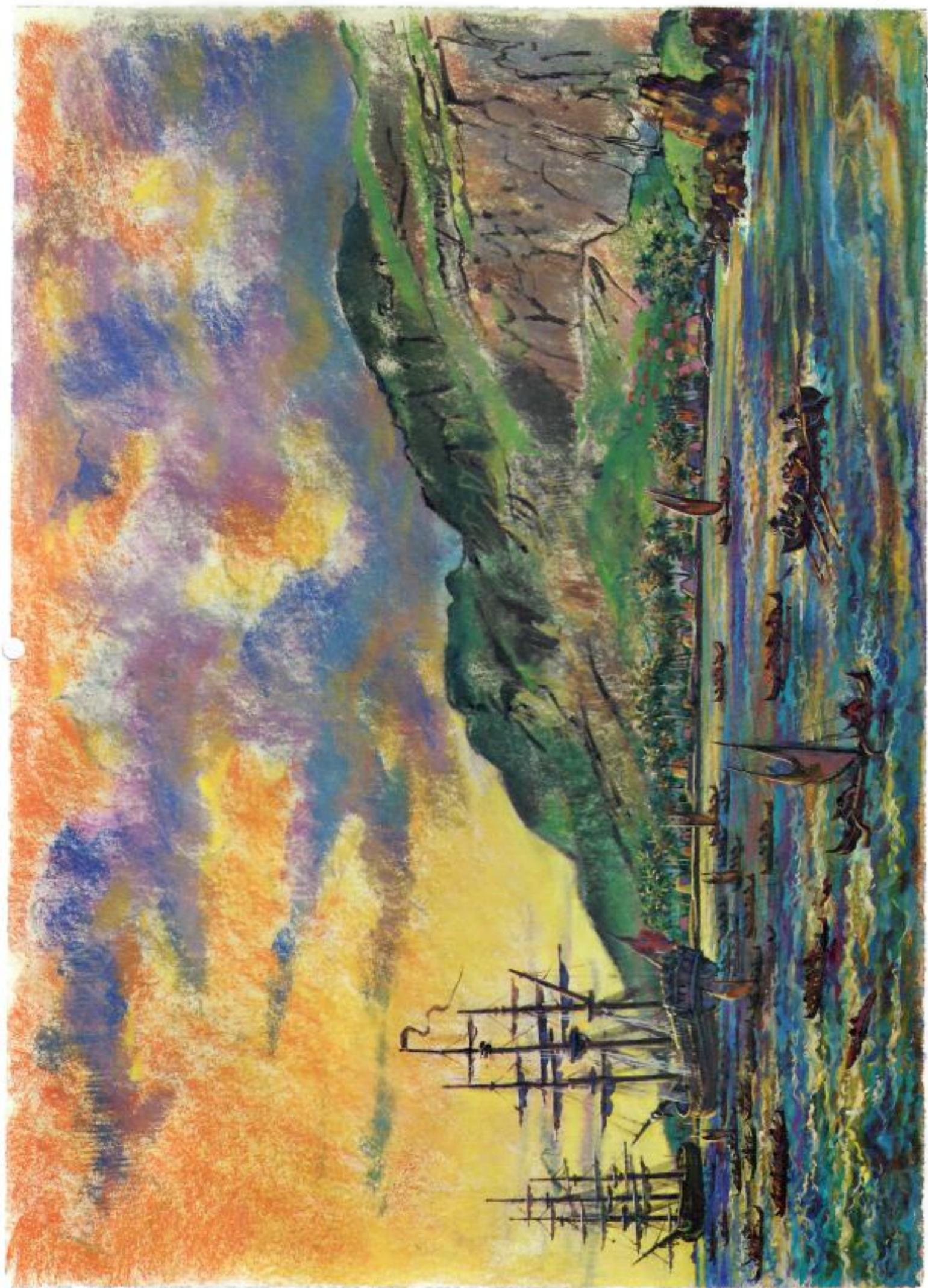
In this illustration, Mr. Feher portrays the arrival of Matson's S.S. Malolo on her maiden voyage to Hawaii in 1927. Matson later added the S.S. Lurline, S.S. Mariposa, and S.S. Monterey to service between the West Coast and Hawaii. Travel by Matson's luxury liners remained the principal means of West Coast-to-Hawaii travel until the post-World War II air travel boom.

DECEMBER

"Honolulu Harbor Composite" ca 1975

Modern Honolulu and its busy waterfront, 197 years after Captain James Cook's arrival in the Hawaiian Islands, continue to grow as a vital area of commerce and industry in the Pacific. Modern port facilities accommodate vessels from all parts of the globe. It is estimated that in 1975 over 13 million short tons of inbound and outbound cargoes arrived or departed aboard ships visiting Honolulu.

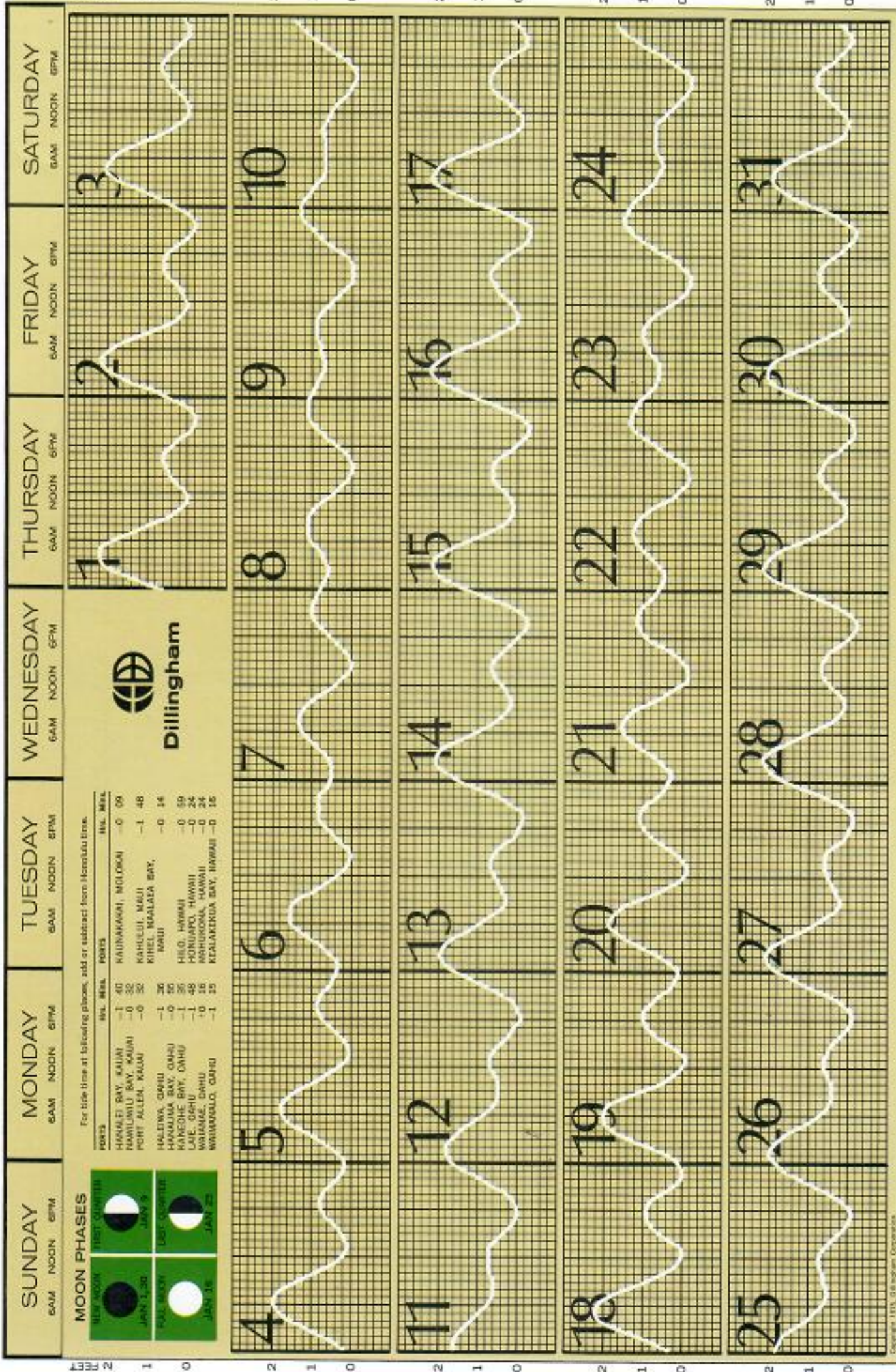
Mr. Feher's final painting in this series shows the modern cargo handling facilities at Pier Two, with Matson container vessels alongside the pier. In mid-harbor is a Young Brothers tug and barge. Young Brothers, a Dillingham subsidiary, is the major carrier of inter-island freight. The sailing vessel, "Falls of Clyde," is in the foreground of the painting. Once engaged in West Coast-to-Hawaii trade, the ship is now a maritime museum.



Kaohakaha Bay, Hawaii, January 1779

Shaw Oct. 1955

JANUARY 1976 TIDE CHART

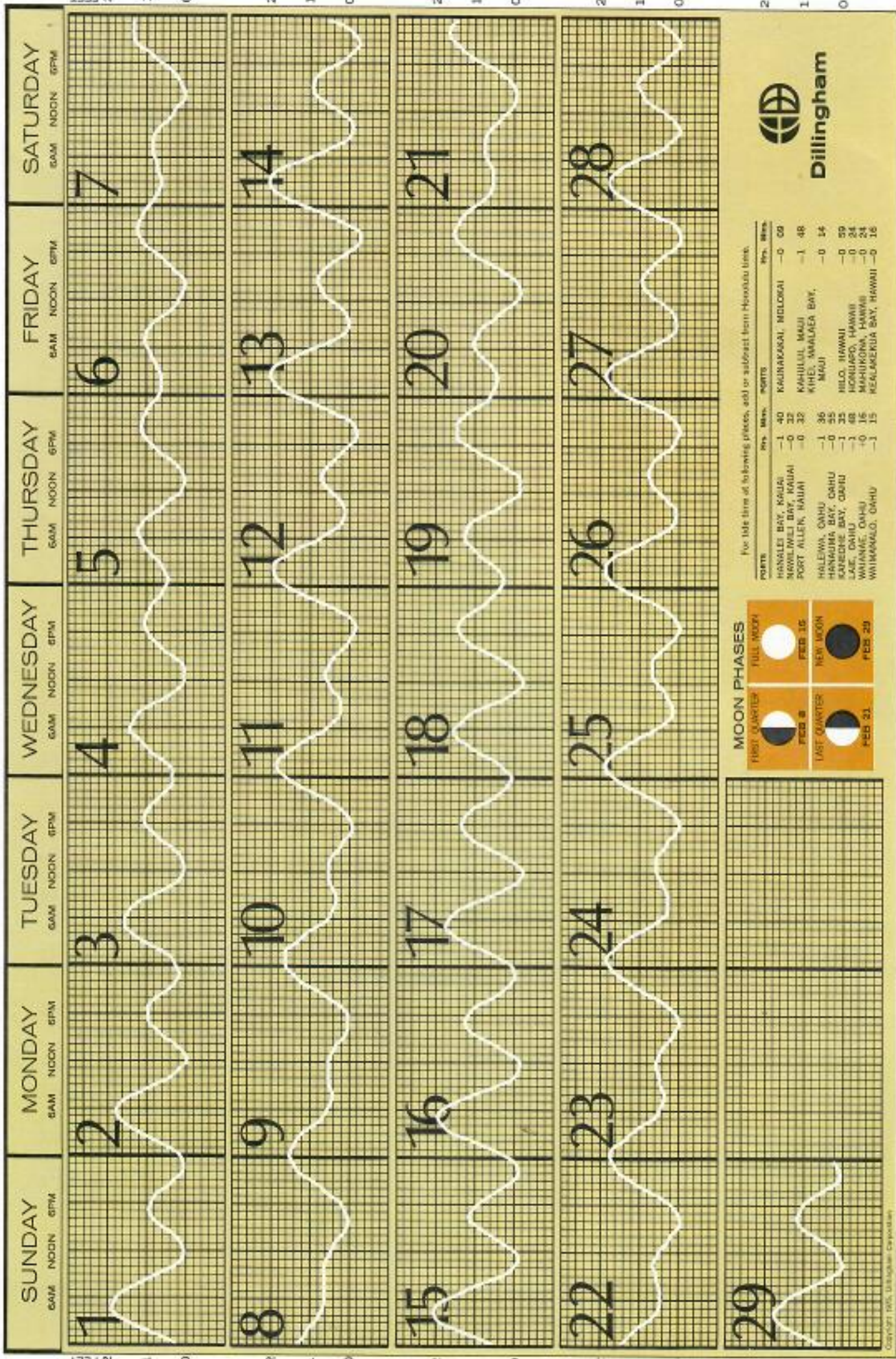




Kalohokua Bay, Hawaii, February 1794

James T. Smith, 1845

FEBRUARY 1976 TIDE CHART



For tide time at following places, add or subtract from Honolulu time.

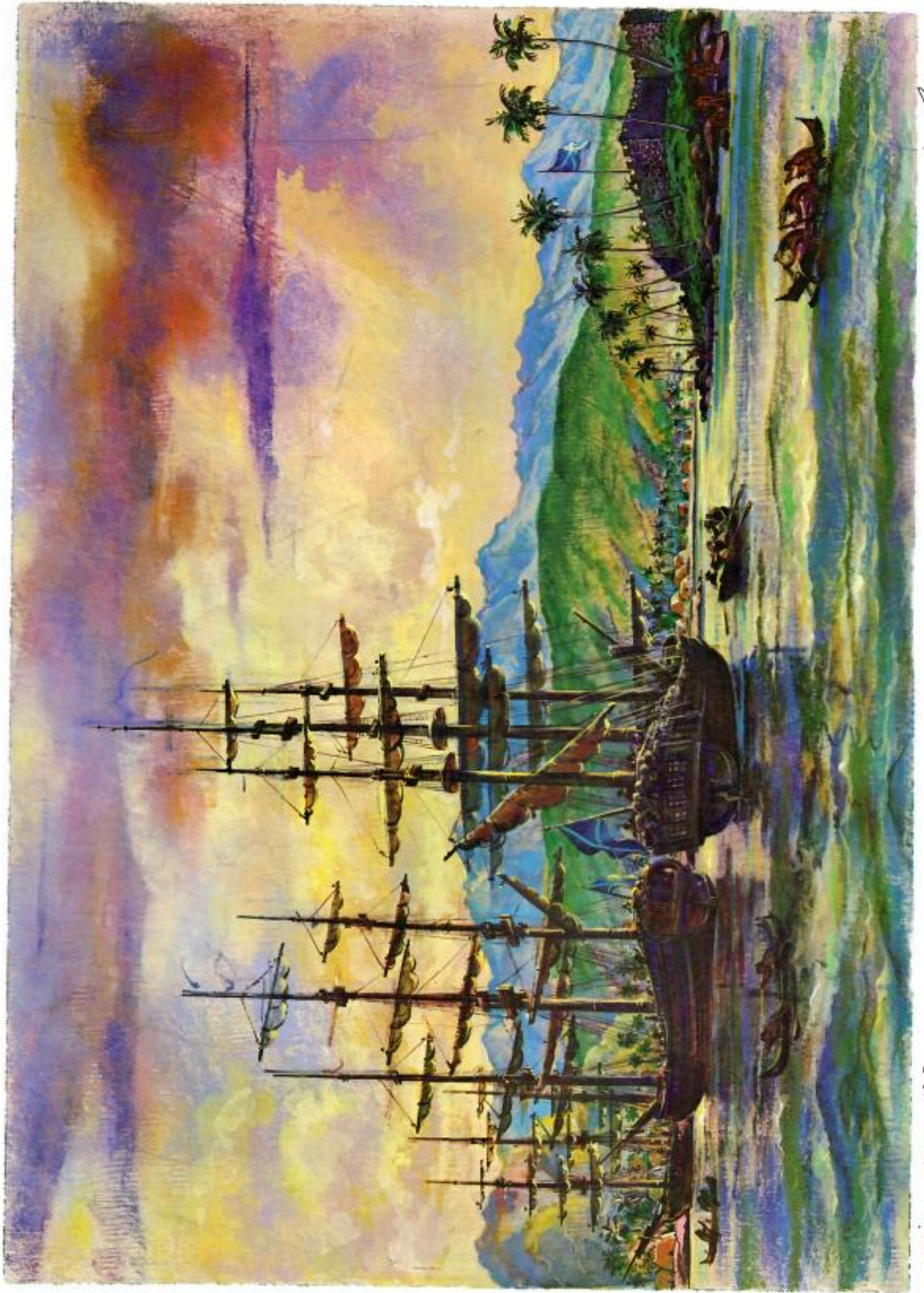
PORTS	hrs.	mins.	NORTH	hrs.	mins.
HAWAII BAY, KAUAI	-1	40	KAINAKAKAI, MOLOKAI	-0	00
MAWILIWILI BAY, KAUAI	-0	32	KAHULULU MAUI	-1	48
PORT ALLEN, KAUAI	-0	32	KIHEI, MAHALAUA BAY, MAUI	-0	14
HALEIWA, OAHU	-1	36	HILO, HAWAII	-0	59
HANALEIUA BAY, OAHU	-0	55	HONOLULU, HAWAII	-0	24
KAPUNUI BAY, OAHU	-1	35	MOHUKONA, HAWAII	-0	24
LAIE, OAHU	-1	00	KEALOHEKUA BAY, HAWAII	-0	16
WAIKANE, OAHU	-0	16			
WAIKONAEO, OAHU	-1	15			

MOON PHASES

FIRST QUARTER FEB 8	FULL MOON FEB 15
LAST QUARTER FEB 21	NEW MOON FEB 29



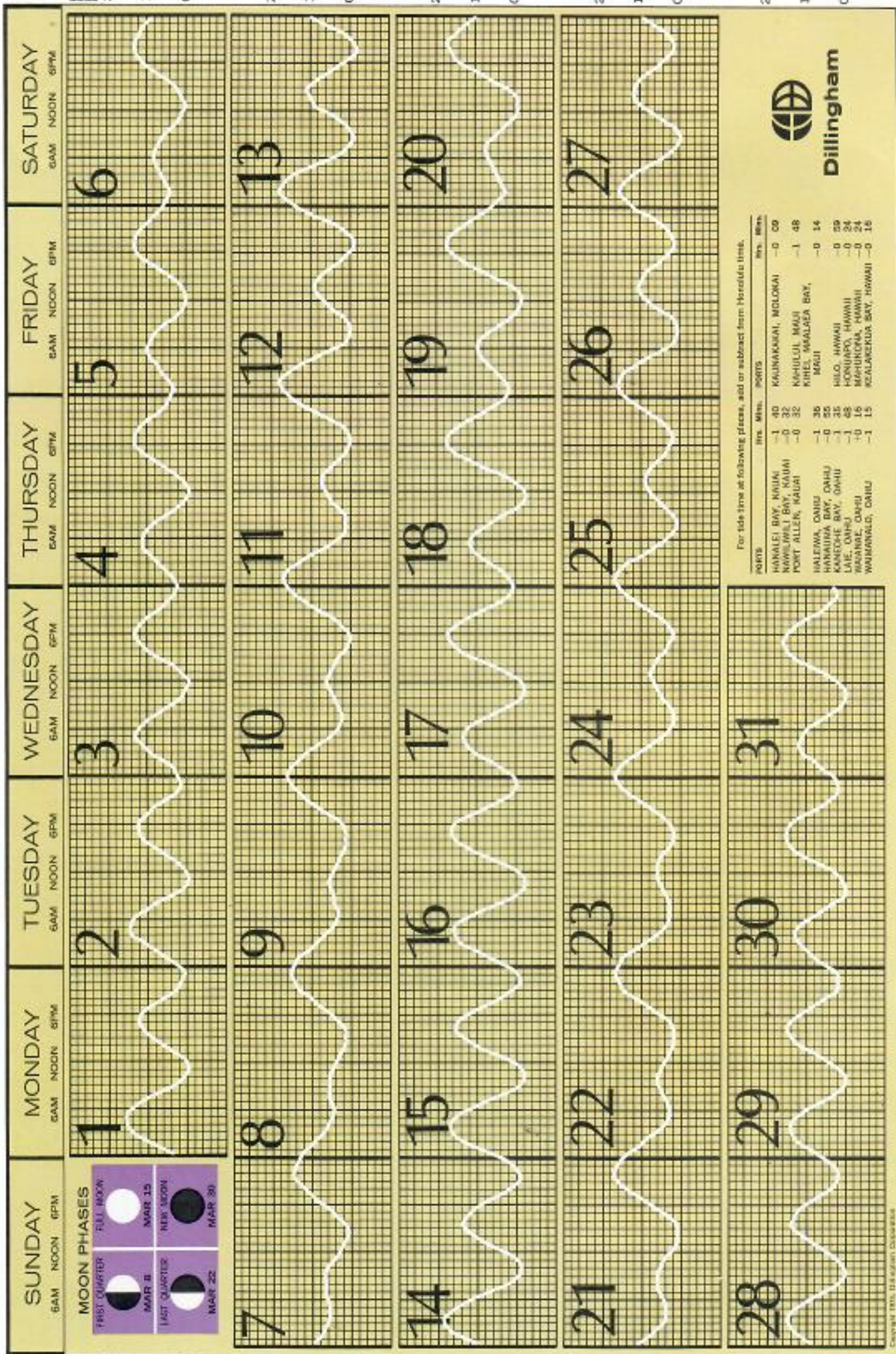
Dillingham



Wanica, Kawai, 1817

James P. ...

MARCH 1976 TIDE CHART



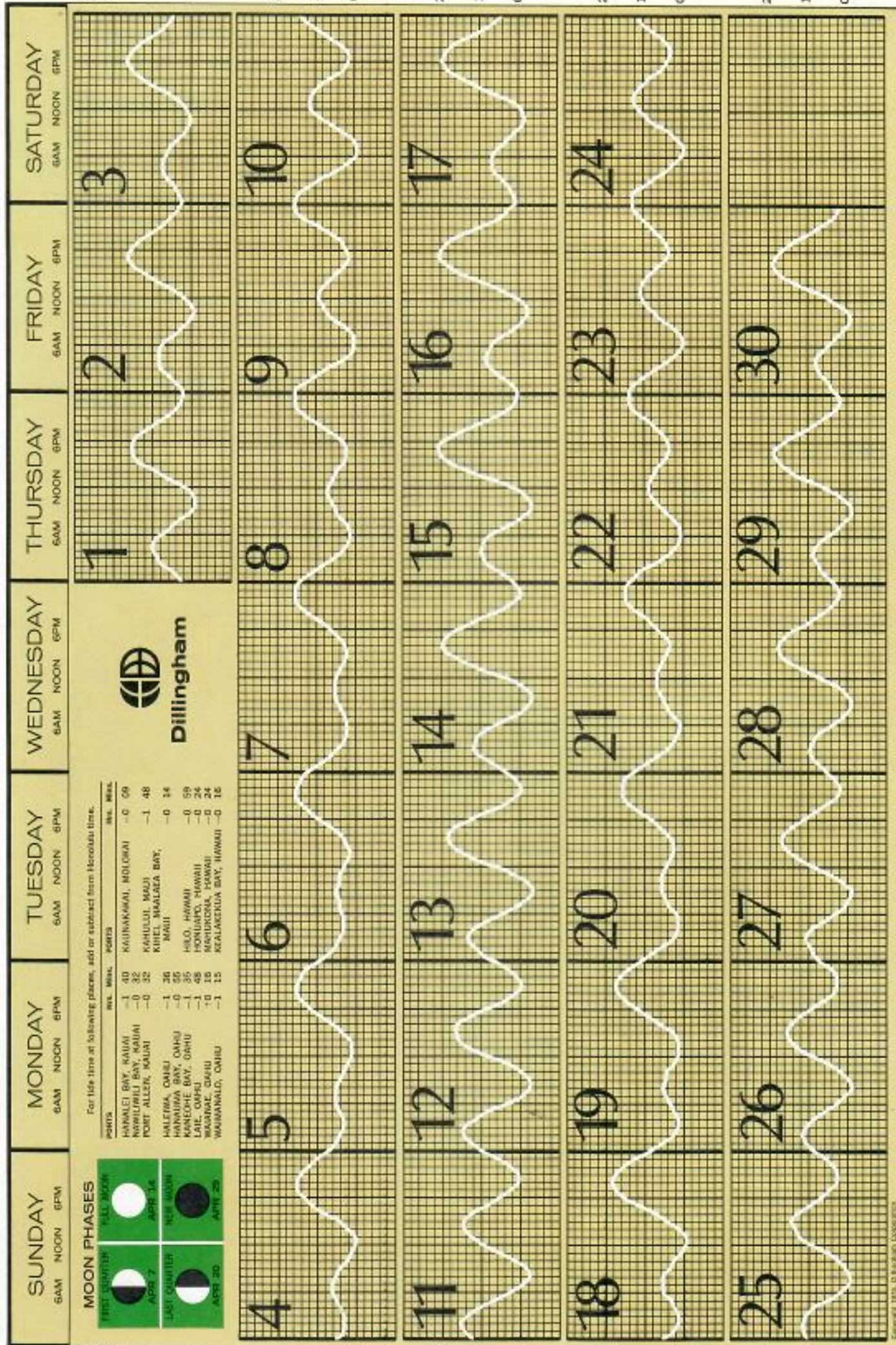
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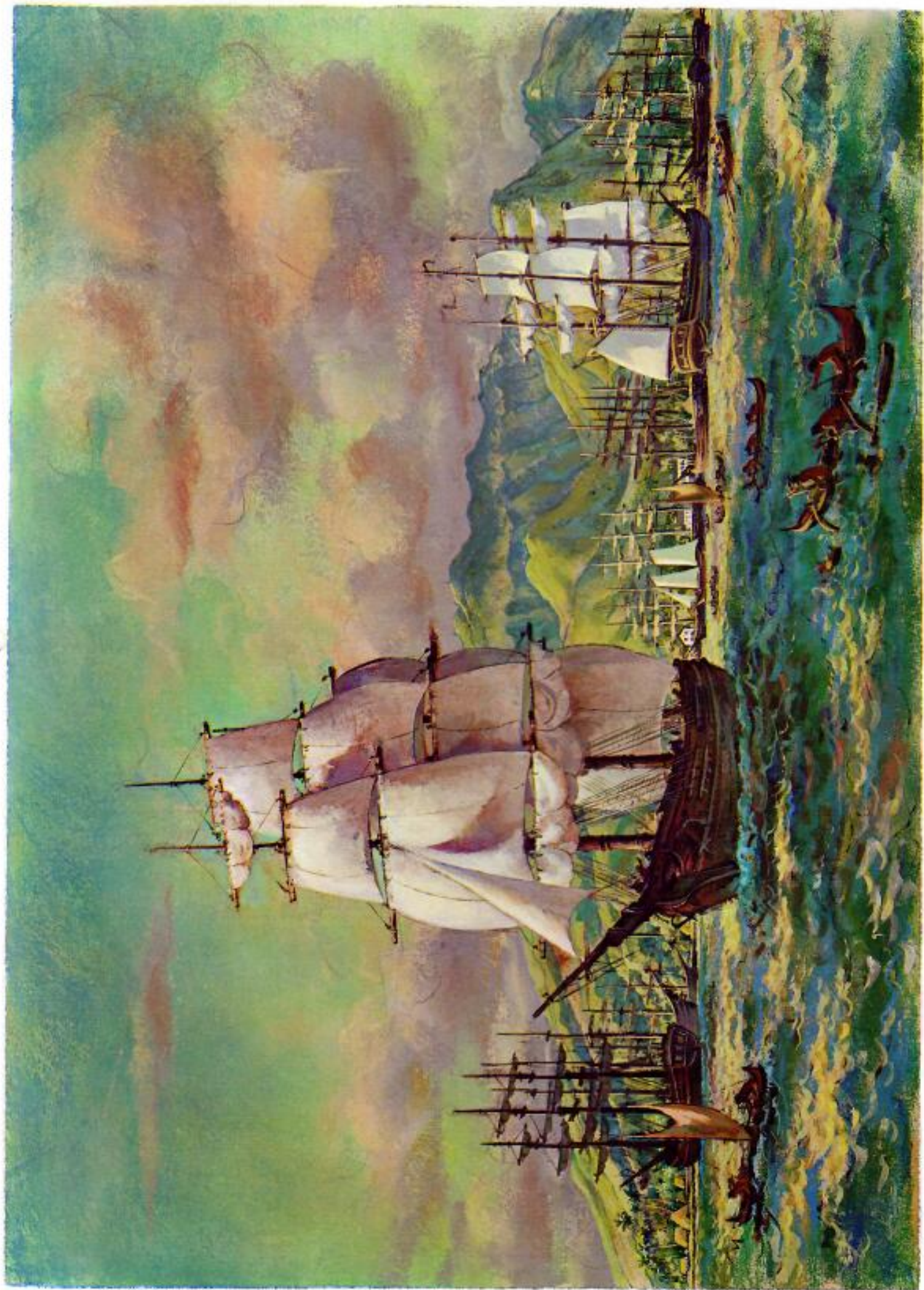


Kailua Bay, Hawaii, April 1840

James T. Smith 1935

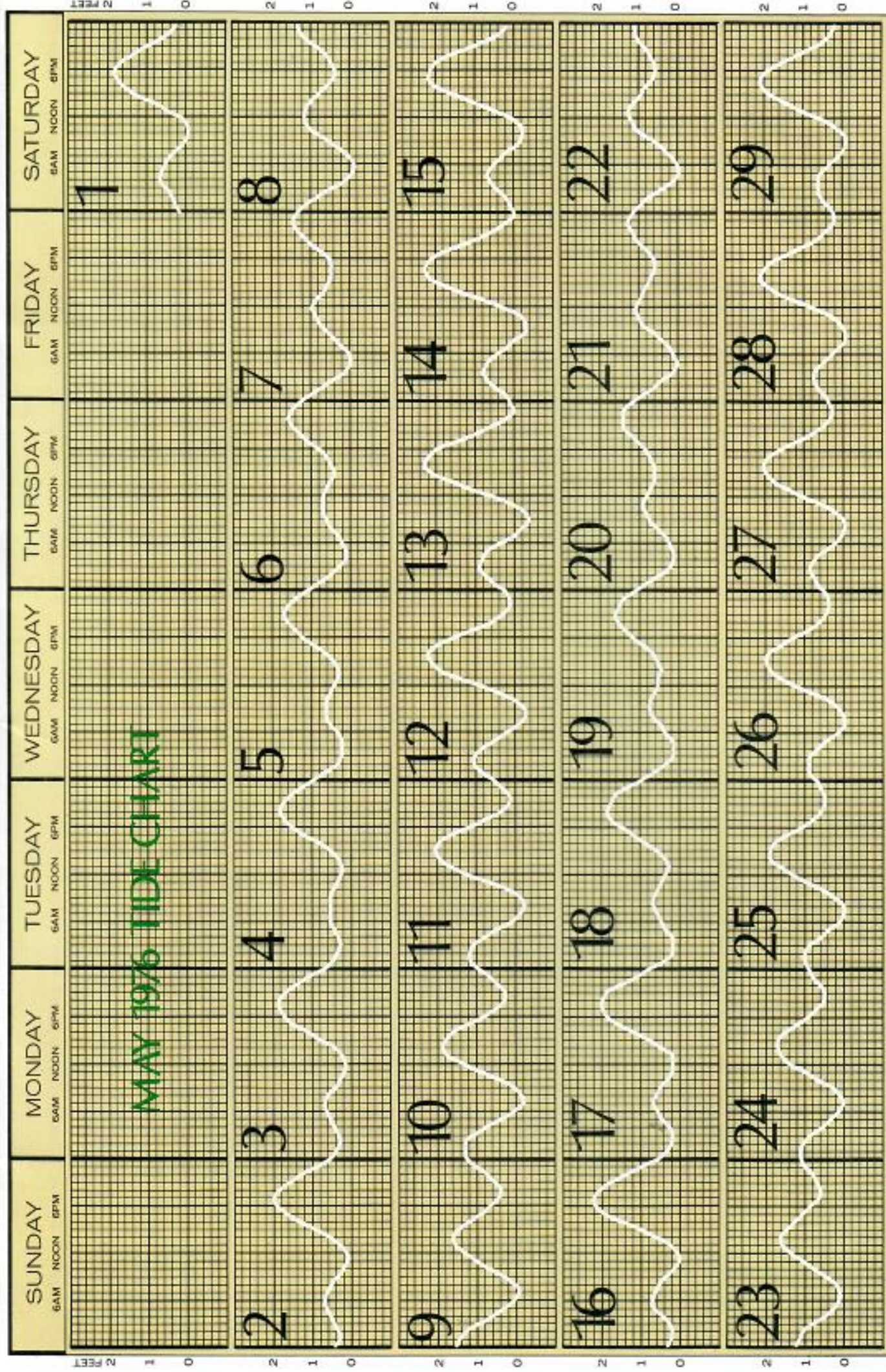
APRIL 1976 TIDE CHART





Sabine, Hawaii, 1859

James Cook, 1772



For tide time at following places, add or subtract from Honolulu time.

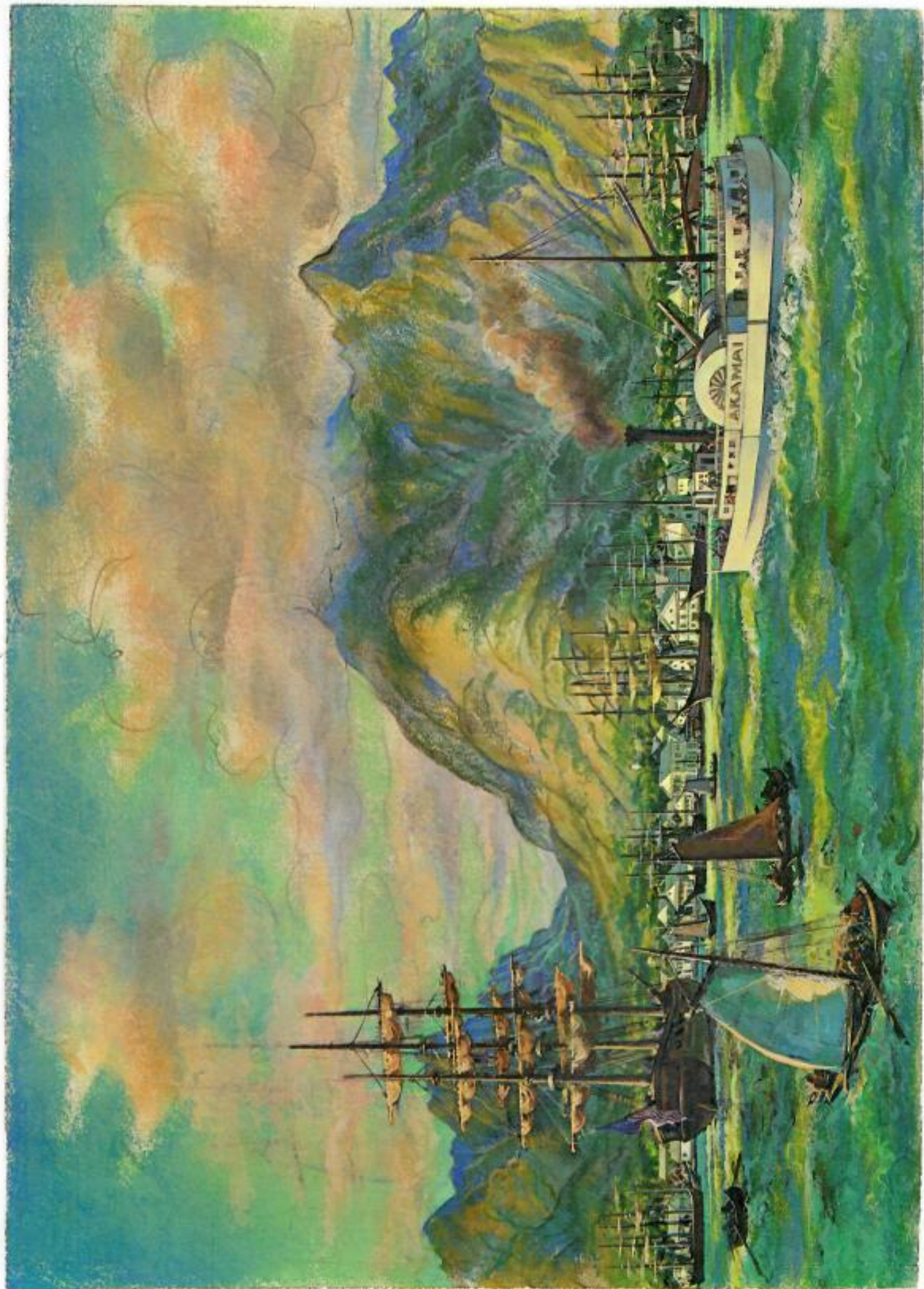
PORTS	Hrs. Min.	Ports	Hrs. Min.
HANALEI BAY, KAUAI	-1 40	KAUAIKAKAI, MOLOKAI	-0 07
HANALEI BAY, KAUAI	-0 32	KAUNALOA, MAUI	-1 48
PORT ALLEN, MAUI	-0 30	KIHEI, MAUI	-0 14
HALEIWA, OAHU	-1 26	HILLO, HAWAII	-0 29
HANALEI BAY, OAHU	-1 25	HONOLULU, HAWAII	-0 28
KANEIHEHE BAY, OAHU	-1 48	KAUNALOA, HAWAII	-0 28
LAIE, OAHU	-1 48	KEAUAKOHA BAY, HAWAII	-0 28
WAIKANE, OAHU	-1 16	KEAUAKOHA BAY, HAWAII	-0 28
WAIKAWA, OAHU	-1 15		

MOON PHASES

FIRST QUARTER MAY 6	FULL MOON MAY 13
LAST QUARTER MAY 20	NEW MOON MAY 28



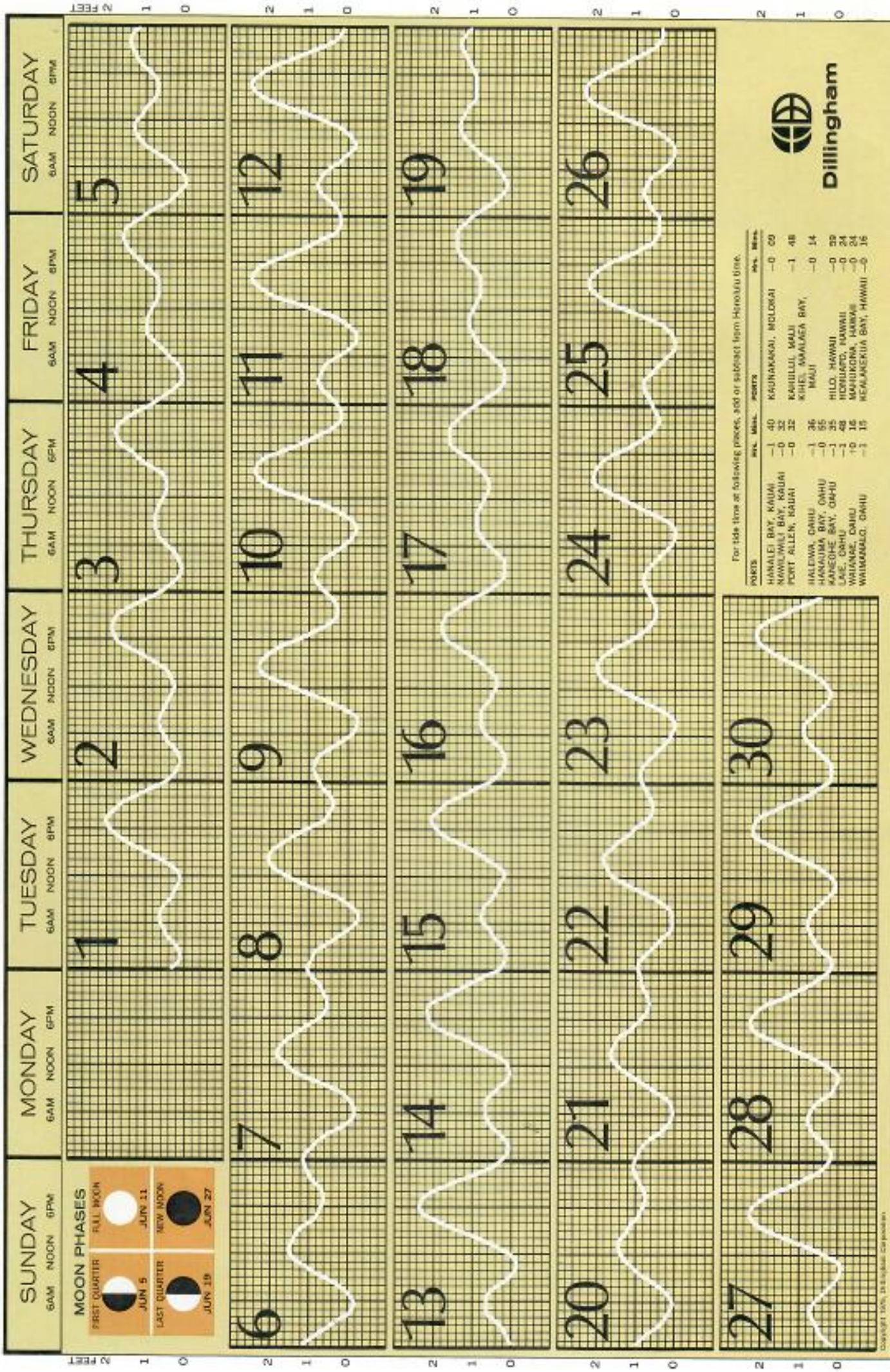
Dillingham



Honolulu Harbor, Oahu 1857

Joseph Kohler 1896

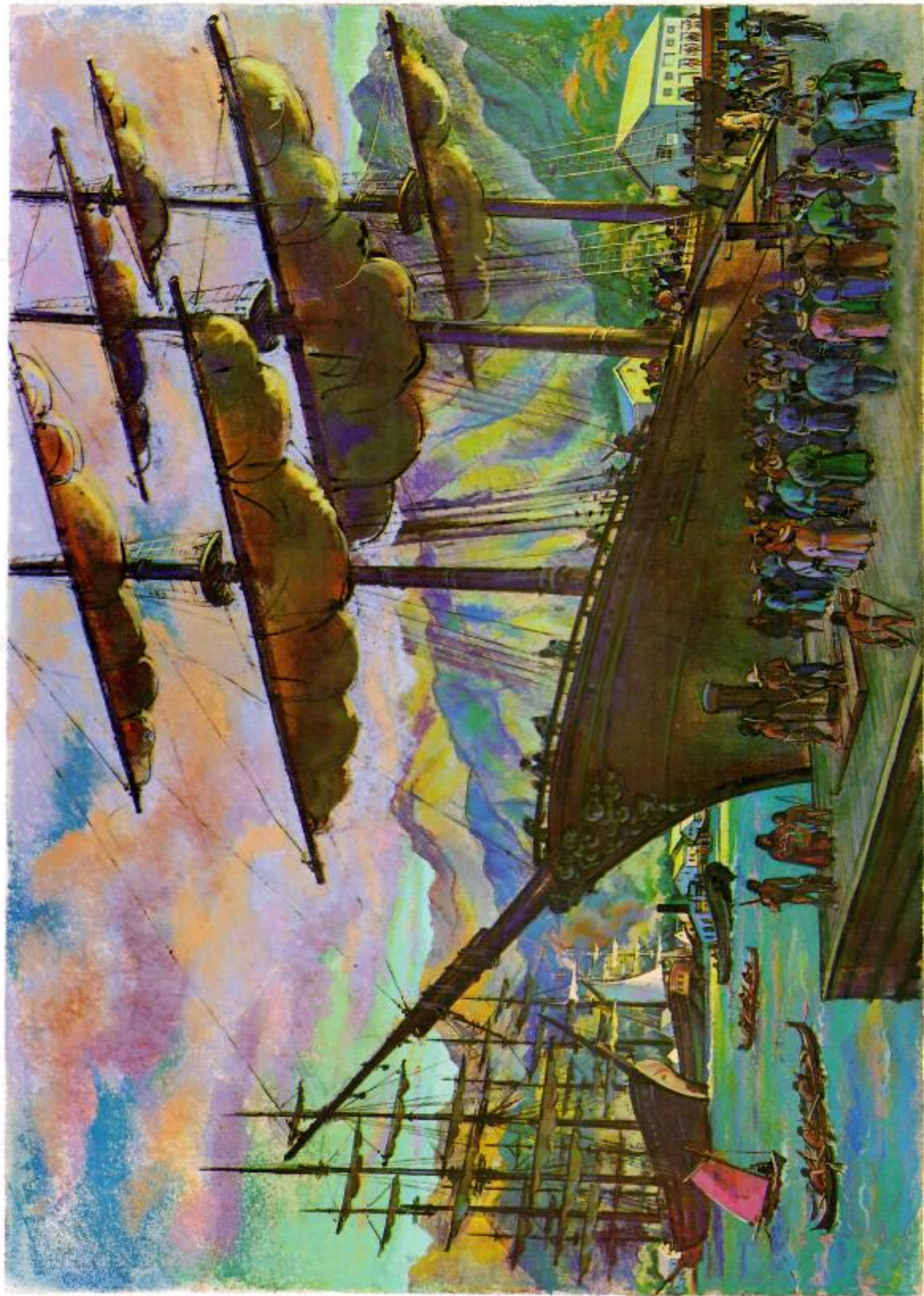
JUNE 1976 TIDE CHART



For tide time at following places, add or subtract from Honolulu time.

PLACES	MTL. MEAS.	POINTS	MTL. MEAS.	
HANALEI BAY, KAUAI	-1	40	KANUNAKAKAI, MOLOKAI	-0
NAWILIWILI BAY, KAUAI	-0	32	KAPULULU, MAUI	-1
PORT ALLEN, KAUAI	-0	32	KIHEI, MAUI	-1
HALEIWA, OAHU	-1	36	KAHALA, MAUI	-0
HANALEI BAY, OAHU	-0	55	KAHALA, MAUI	-0
HANALEI BAY, OAHU	-1	35	HILO, HAWAII	-0
LAKE, OAHU	-1	48	HONOLULU, HAWAII	-0
WAIKANE, OAHU	-1	16	MOLOKAI, HAWAII	-0
WAIKANE, OAHU	-1	15	KAHALA, MAUI	-0
WAIKANE, OAHU	-1	15	KAHALA, MAUI	-0

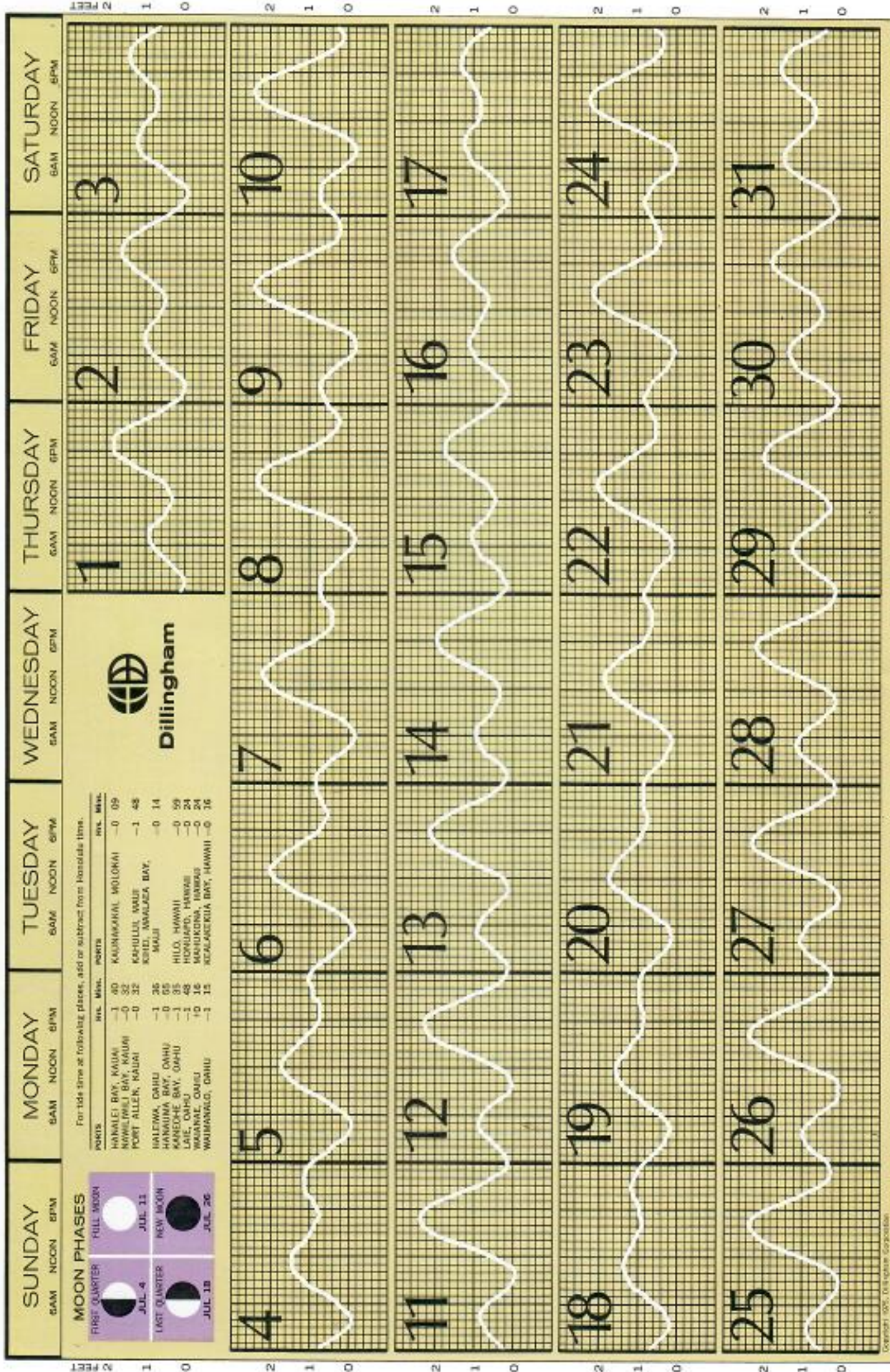


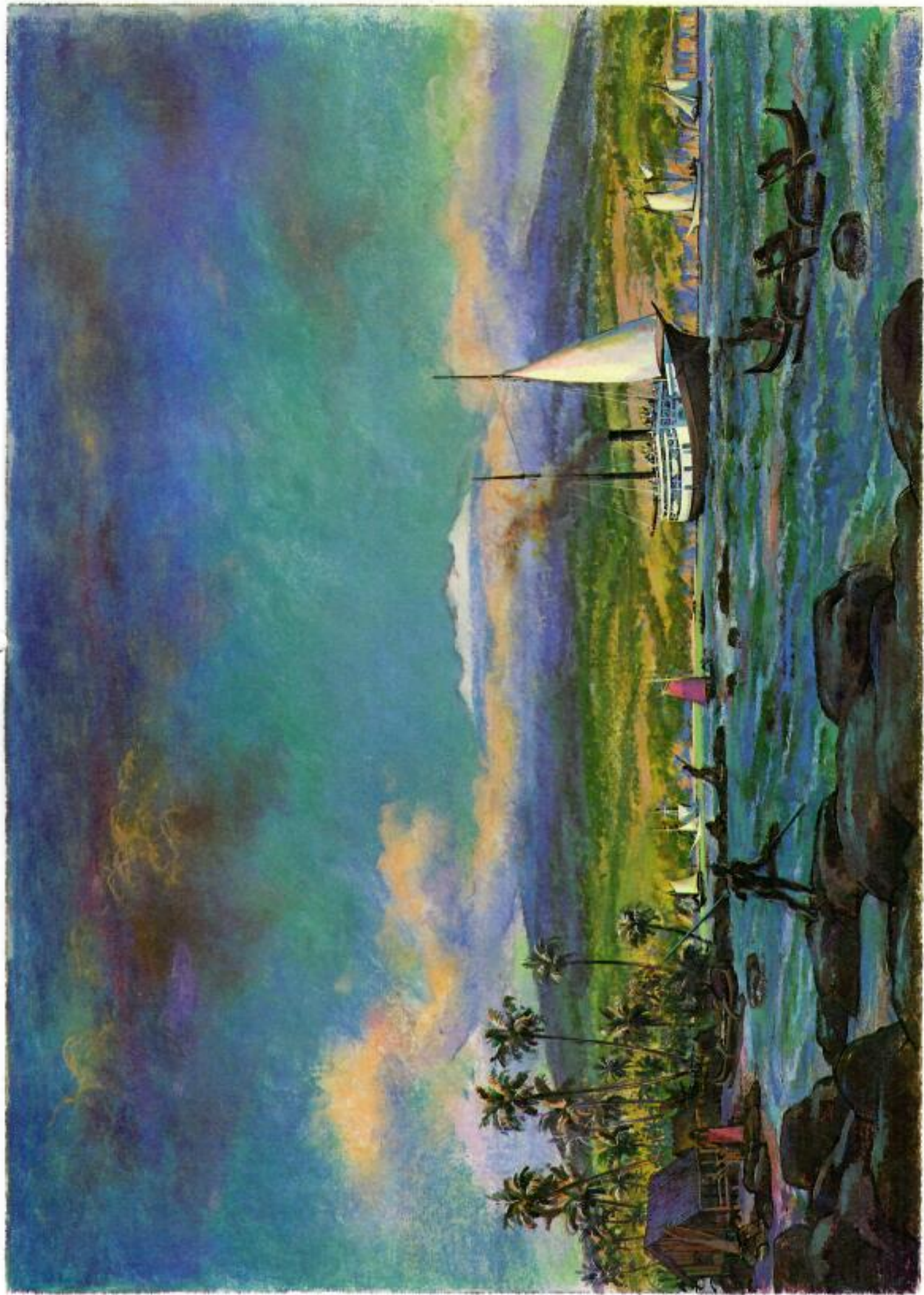


Honolulu Harbor, Oahu, 1858

Joyce Kilmer, 1975

JULY 1976 TIDE CHART

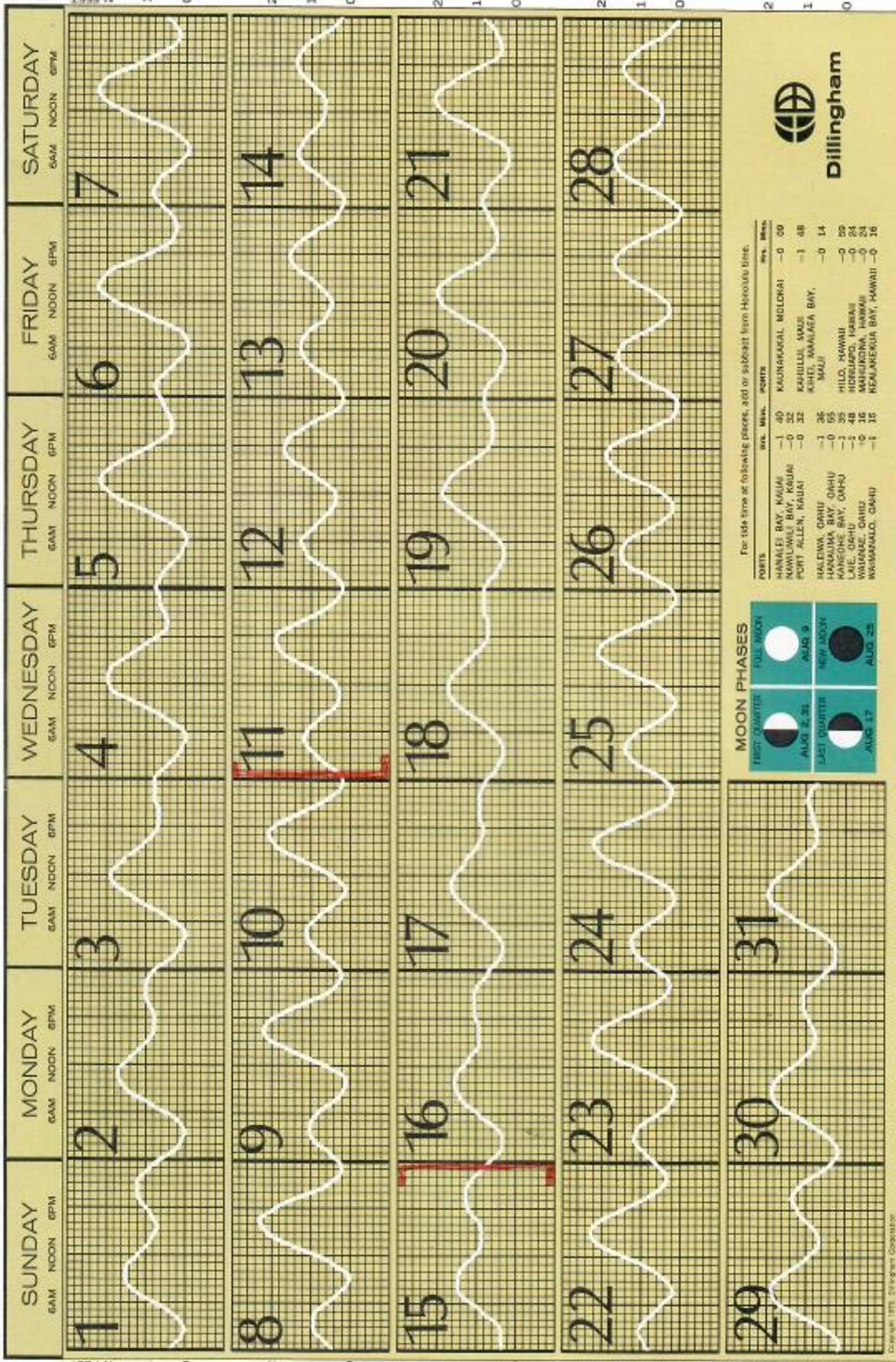




Hilo Bay, Hawaii 1880

Joseph Kuhn 1975

AUGUST 1976 TIDE CHART

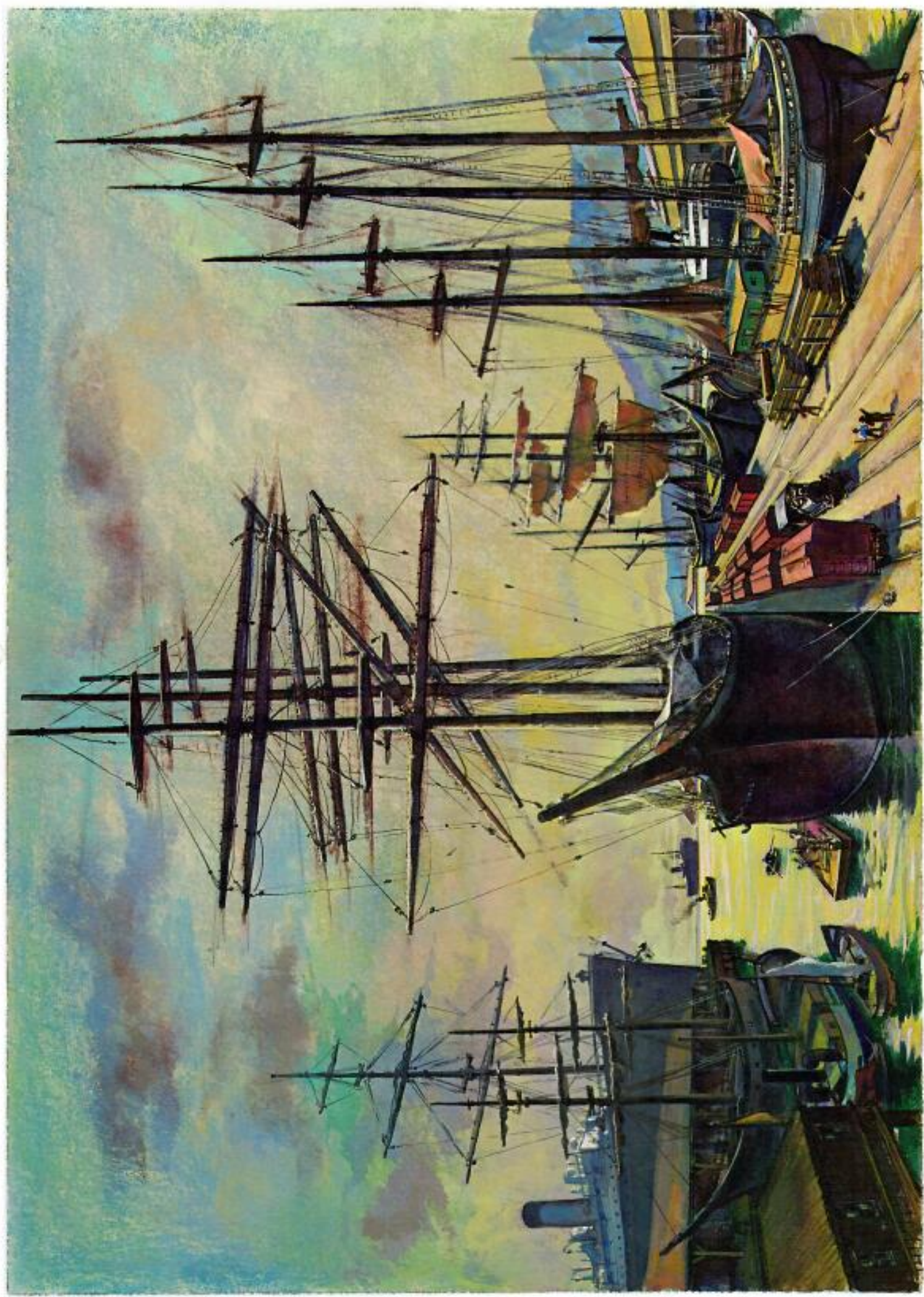


For 100 tons at low tide, and for 500 tons at high tide.

PORTS	MIN.	MAX.	PORTS	MIN.	MAX.
HANALEI BAY, KAUAI	-1	40	KALANAKAKA, MOLOKAI	-0	50
HAWAII BAY, KAUAI	-0	52	KAHULUI, MAUI	-1	48
PORT ALLEN, KAUAI	-0	32	KIHEI, MAUI	-1	48
MALEIHA, OAHU	-1	36	MAUI	-0	14
HANALEI BAY, OAHU	-0	55			
KANEHOE BAY, OAHU	-1	35	HILO, HAWAII	-0	50
LAIE, OAHU	-1	48	HONOLULU, HAWAII	-0	24
WAIKANE, OAHU	-0	36	MAUNALOA, HAWAII	-0	24
WAIMANALO, OAHU	-1	35	KAUNAKOHA BAY, HAWAII	-0	36



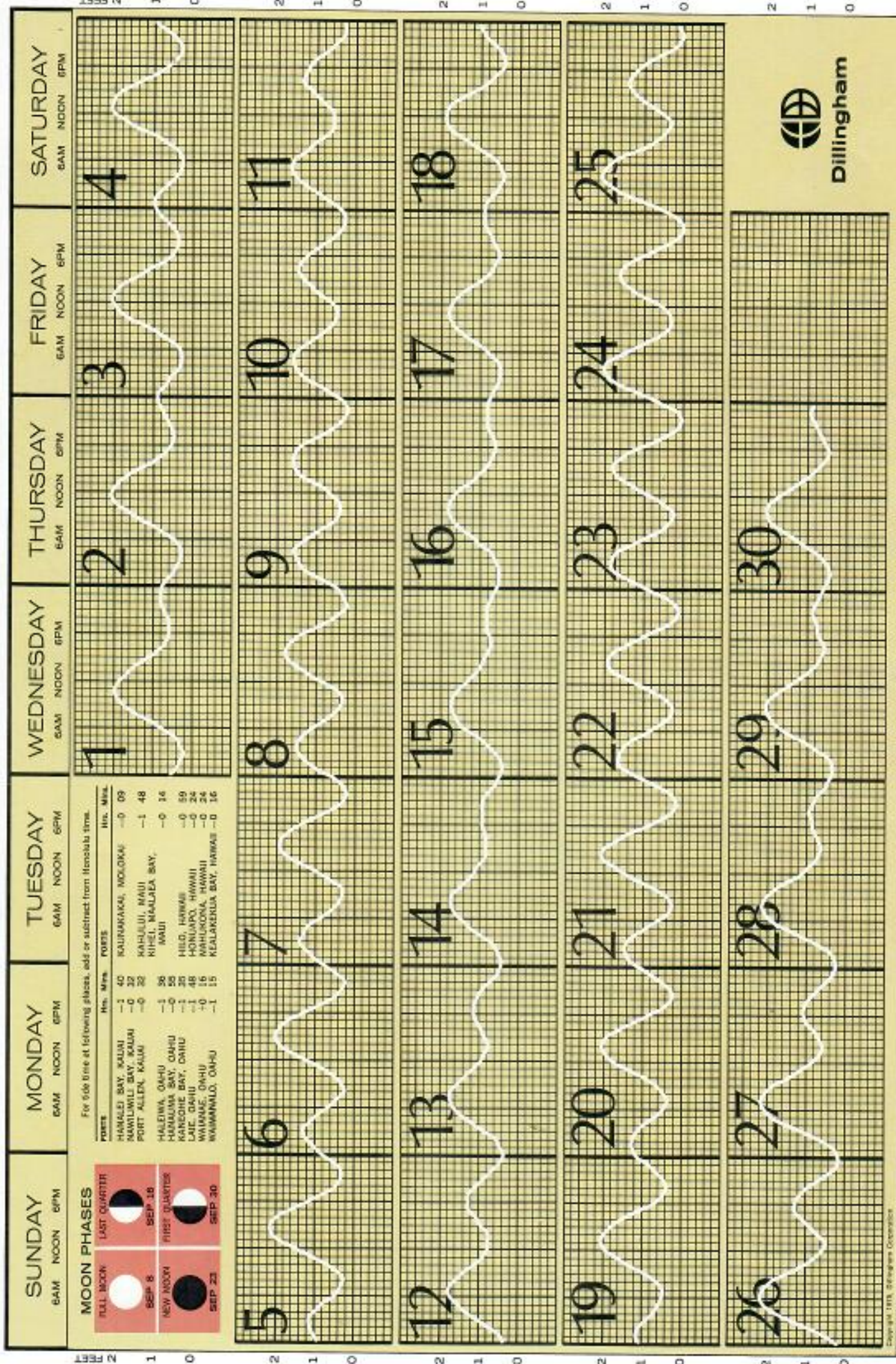
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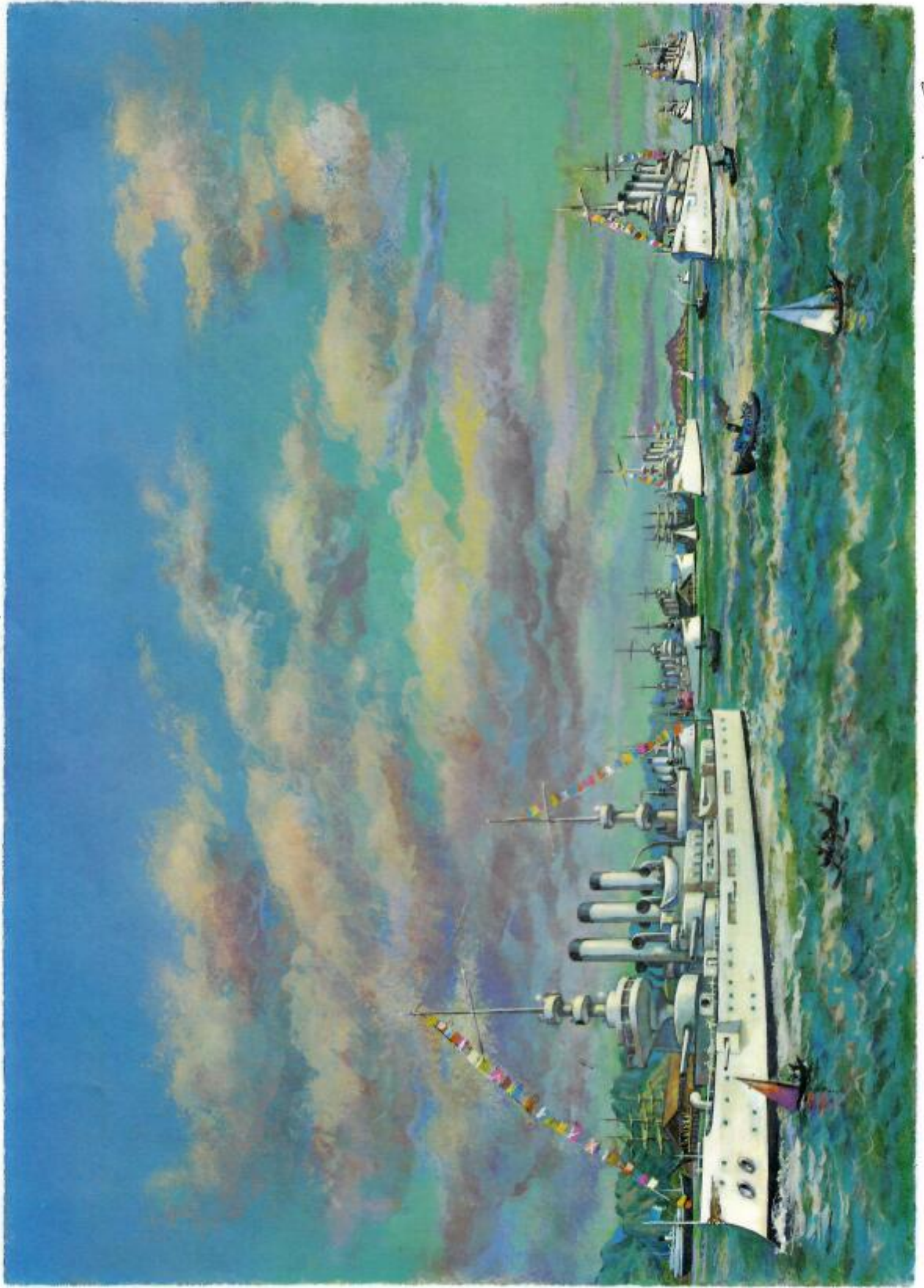


Josyph de la 1915

Railroad Wharf, Honolulu Harbor 1902

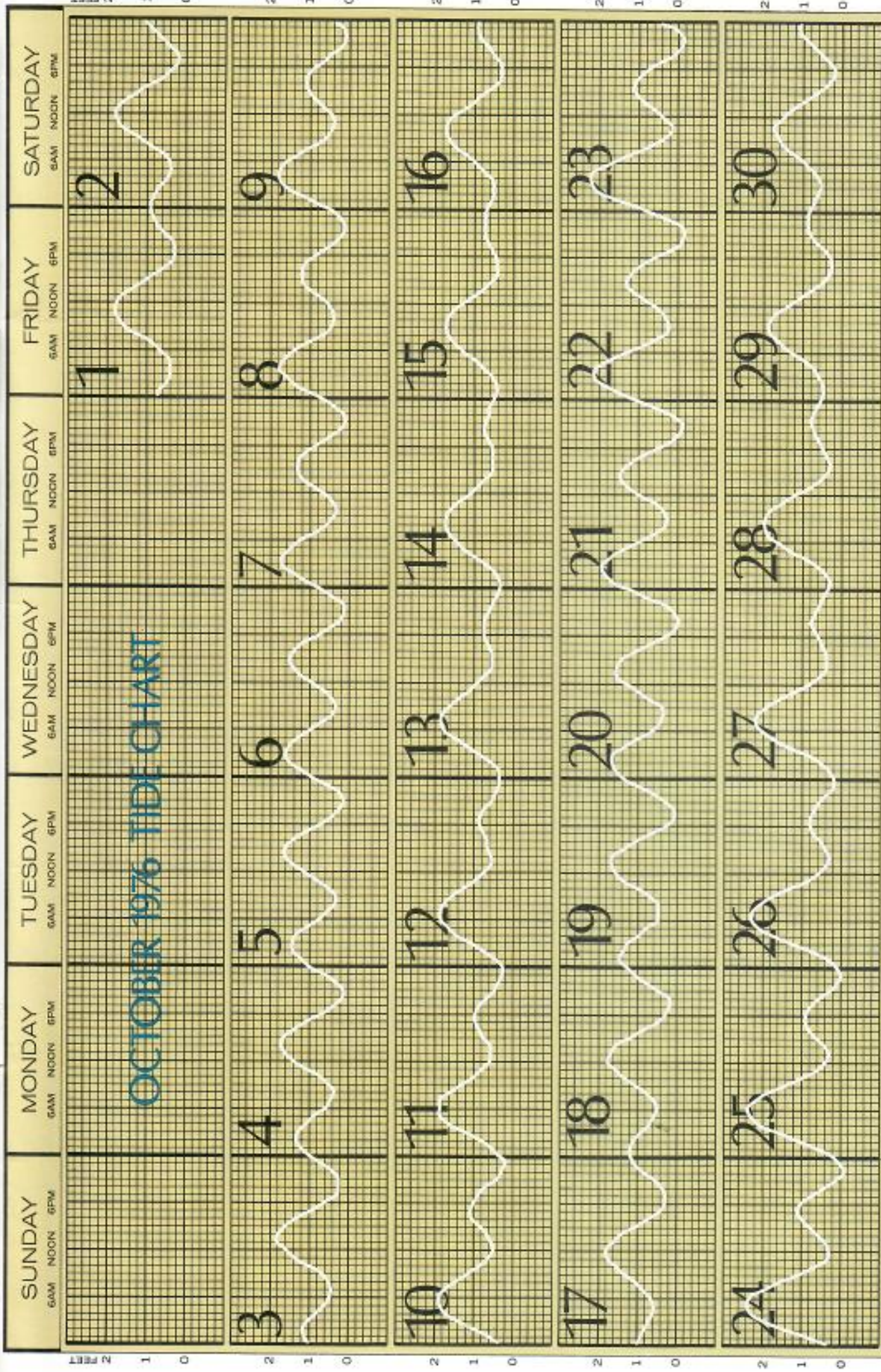
SEPTEMBER 1976 TIDE CHART





Near Honolulu Harbor, Oahu, 1908

Joseph Taylor, 1975



OCTOBER 1976 TIDE CHART

MOON PHASES

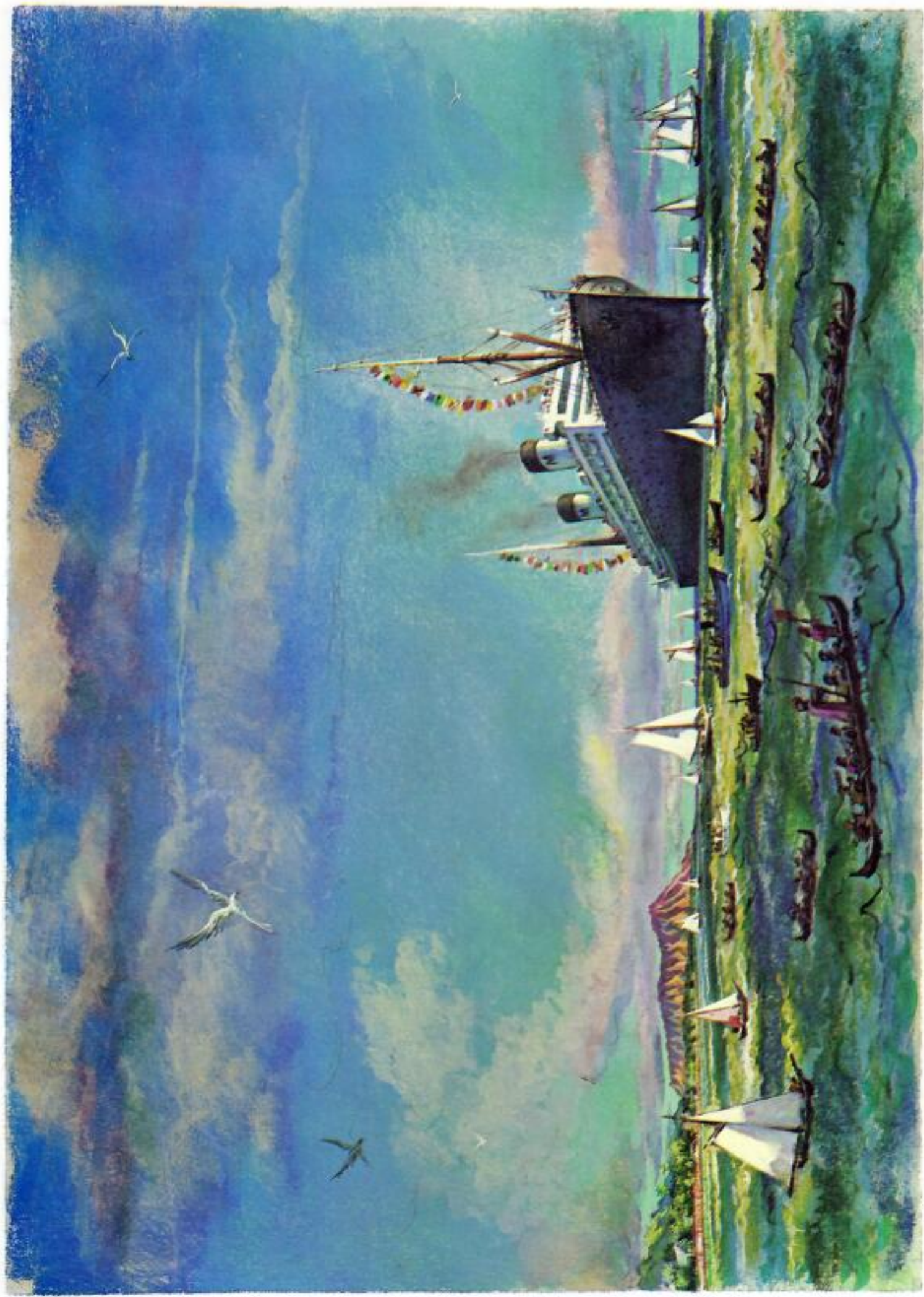
FULL MOON OCT 7	LAST QUARTER OCT 25
NEW MOON OCT 22	FIRST QUARTER OCT 29

For tide time at following places, add or subtract from Honolulu time.

PLACES	No. Min.	PORTS	No. Min.
HANALEI BAY, KAUAI	-1 40	KAIKAIKANANI, MOLOKAI	-0 00
MAWILIWI BAY, KAUAI	-0 32	KAHULUI, MAUI	-1 48
PORT ALLICK, KAUAI	-0 32	KOHE, MAALAE BAY, MAUI	-0 14
HALEIWA, OAHU	-1 26	HILO, HAWAII	-0 58
HANALEI BAY, OAHU	-0 55	HONOLULU, HAWAII	-0 24
KANEOHE BAY, OAHU	-1 35	MAHUKONA, HAWAII	-0 24
LAKE, OAHU	-1 48	KEALAHEKUA BAY, HAWAII	-0 16
WAIKANE, OAHU	-0 16		
WAIMANALO, OAHU	-1 15		



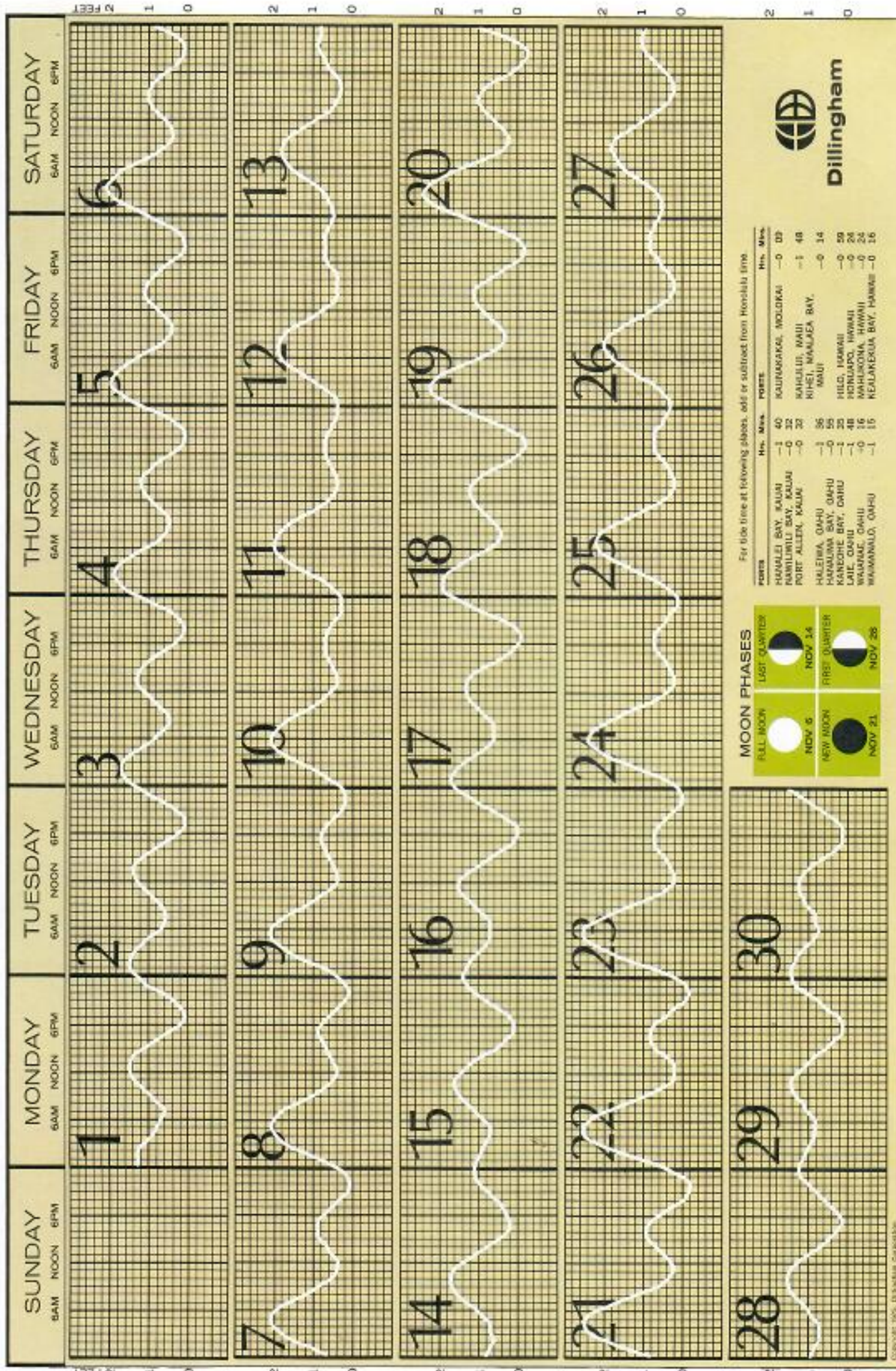
Dillingham



Joseph Tobin 1978

Off the Coast of Waikiki, Oahu 1927

NOVEMBER 1976 TIDE CHART



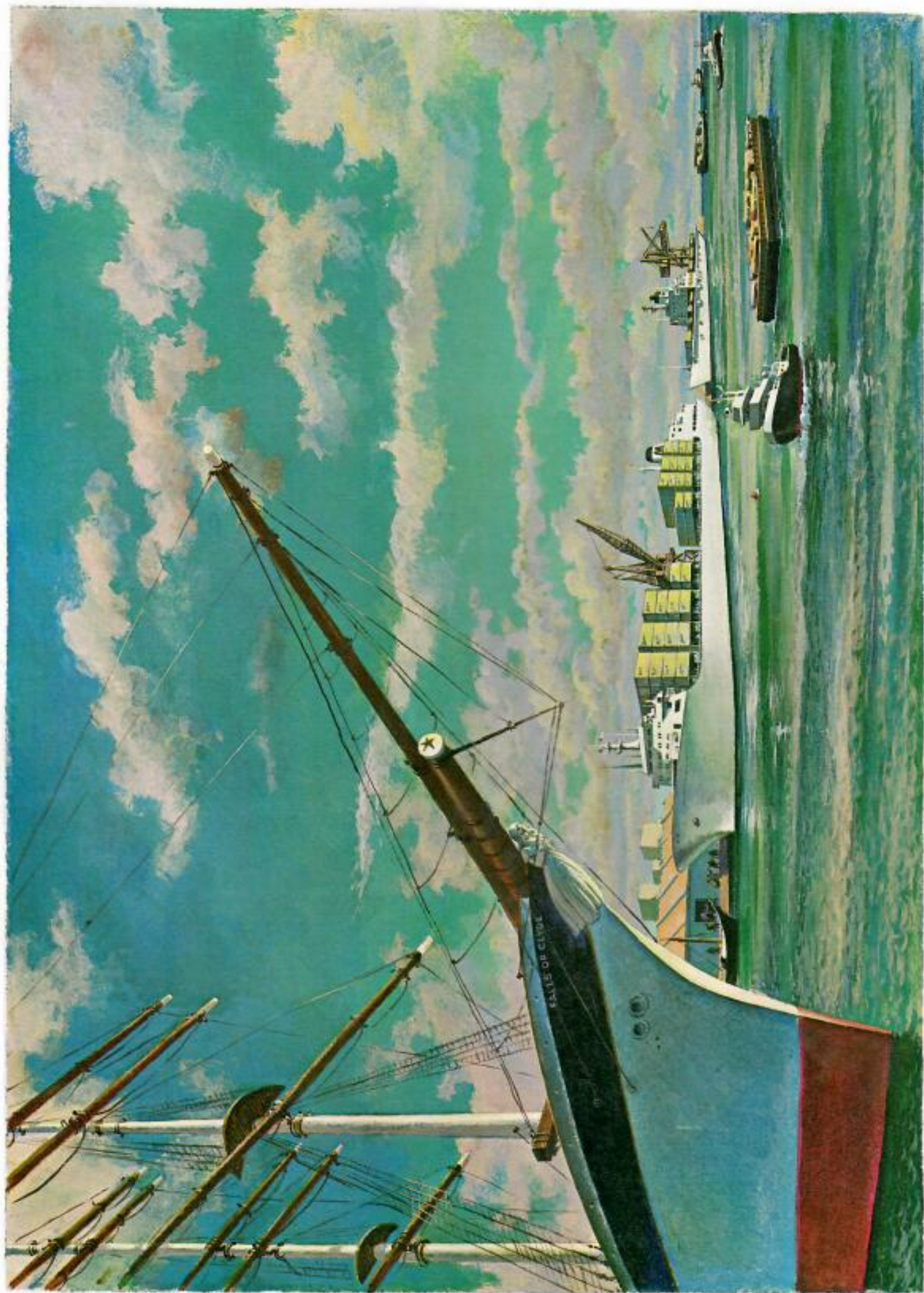
For tide time at following places, add or subtract from Honolulu time

PLACES	Hrs.	Min.	PLACES	Hrs.	Min.
HAWAII BAY, KAUI	-1	40	KAUNAKAKAI, MOLOKAI	-0	07
HAWAII BAY, MAUI	-0	32	KAHULUI, MAUI	-1	48
PORT ALLEN, KAUAI	-0	32	KIHEI, HAWAII BAY, MAUI	-0	14
HALEIWA, OAHU	-1	56	HILO, HAWAII	-0	59
HANALEI BAY, OAHU	-0	35	KONA, HAWAII	-0	28
KANOE BAY, OAHU	-1	48	MAHUKOHA, HAWAII	-0	28
LAIE, OAHU	-1	48	MAHUKOHA BAY, HAWAII	-0	16
WAIKIKI, OAHU	-1	16	NEALANAKOA BAY, HAWAII	-0	16
WAIKANAHA, OAHU	-1	15			

MOON PHASES

FULL MOON NOV 6	LAST QUARTER NOV 14
NEW MOON NOV 21	FIRST QUARTER NOV 28

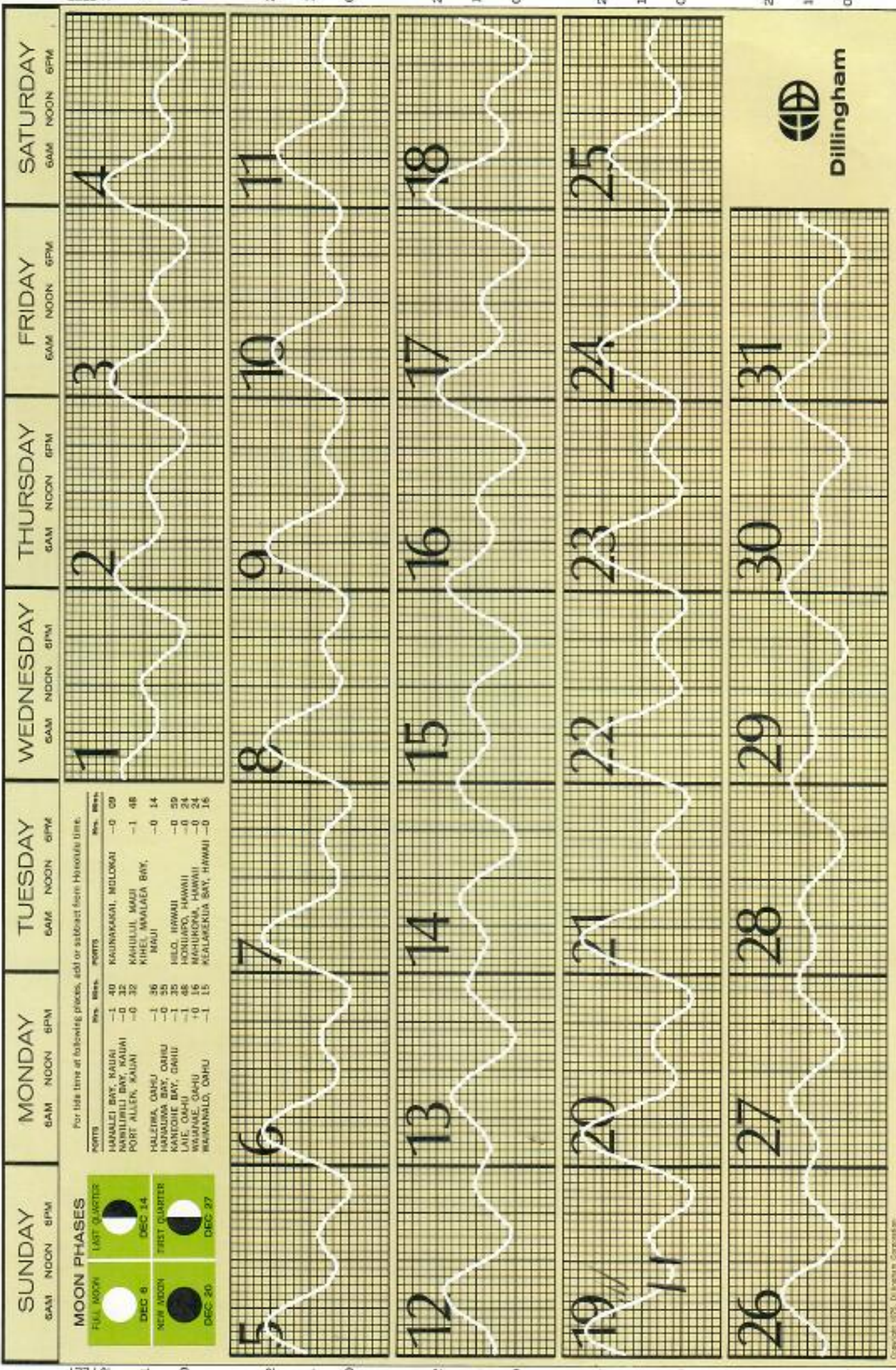




Honolulu Harbor, 1978

Travis Bell 1978

DECEMBER 1976 TIDE CHART



SUNDAY
6AM NOON 6PM

MONDAY
6AM NOON 6PM

TUESDAY
6AM NOON 6PM

WEDNESDAY
6AM NOON 6PM

THURSDAY
6AM NOON 6PM

FRIDAY
6AM NOON 6PM

SATURDAY
6AM NOON 6PM

MOON PHASES

FULL MOON DEC 6	LAST QUARTER DEC 14
NEW MOON DEC 20	FIRST QUARTER DEC 27

For tide time at following places, add or subtract from Honolulu time.

PORTS	hrs. Min.	POINTS	hrs. Min.
HANALEI BAY, KAUAI	-1 40	KAUNAKAKAI, MOLOKAI	-0 00
NAWILIWILI BAY, KAUAI	-0 32	KAHULUI, MAUI	-1 48
PORT ALLEN, KAUAI	-0 32	KIHEI, MAUI	-0 14
		MAUI	
HALEIWA, OAHU	-1 26	HILO, HAWAII	-0 59
HANALEI BAY, OAHU	-0 55	HONOLULU, HAWAII	-0 24
MANOHE BAY, OAHU	-1 25	KAHUKOHA, HAWAII	-0 24
LAI, OAHU	-1 48	KAHUKOHA BAY, HAWAII	-0 16
WAIANAE, OAHU	+0 16		
WAIMANALO, OAHU	-1 15		



Dillingham

1976 TIDE CALENDAR



Dillingham