
MARITIME INDUSTRIES OF HAWAII
A GUIDE TO HISTORICAL RESOURCES



**MARITIME INDUSTRIES OF HAWAII:
A GUIDE TO HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

**WHALING
COMMERCIAL FISHING
SHIPPING**

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The Humanities Program of
the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts
in cooperation with
The Hawaiian Historical Society
Honolulu, 1987

Hawaii Business and Agriculture: Historical Resources
Guides, No. 4.

Cover Photograph: Interior of Honolulu Fish Market,
Honolulu, Taken by F.M. Chamberlain, during the cruise
of the Albatross in Hawaiian waters, March-August,
1902. (U.S. Fish Commission). The market was located
at the present site of the Hawaiian Electric power
plant in downtown Honolulu. Photo courtesy of the
National Archives, Washington D.C. (22-FH-5)

In 1980, the Hawaii State Legislature delegated the responsibility for furthering history and humanities programs to the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts. Since that time, the Foundation has served as a coordinating agency for historical institutions, museums, industries, organizations and individuals in identifying the most pressing needs in preserving and perpetuating our historical and cultural resources.

The Foundation is pleased to publish this survey of the historical resources contained in the records of maritime industries in Hawaii to serve as a resource for scholars and a reference guide for libraries, and to increase the ability of the general public to gain a better understanding of the history of our state.

Sarah M. Richards
Executive Director
State Foundation on Culture
and the Arts

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FOREWORD

A major goal of the Humanities Program of the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts is to assist in the preservation and conservation of Hawaii's historical and cultural resources. Another is to promote increased public access to such resources. In keeping with these goals and the Hawaii State Legislature's support for the humanities, we are producing a series of guides to historic resources in the state. The current series focuses on the coffee, rice, sugar, and maritime industries. Each survey or guide covers a wide span of cultural and historic resources that includes objects and photos, historic sites and buildings, audiovisual materials and books, and several other categories of listed resources. This volume, and others in the series, are an attempt to identify and locate the historical resources that still exist here in Hawaii and to assist the researcher, as well as the general public, in locating and utilizing these available materials for a better understanding of our past.

This volume could not have been produced without the willing cooperation of the Hawaiian Historical Society and the hard work of several key individuals: Barbara Dunn, administrator for the Hawaiian Historical Society; Dr. Linda Menton, project editor; Mona Nakayama, researcher/compiler; and the project readers. It has been a joy to work with such a conscientious, talented and gracious team.

The Humanities Program of the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts is pleased to have initiated and directed this project which gathers together historical information on a variety of agricultural and industrial activities in Hawaii's past and produces guides such as this to enable greater public awareness of and access to the historic and cultural resources of Hawaii.

Marie D. Strazar
Humanities Specialist
State Foundation on Culture
and the Arts

PREFACE

The history of the Hawaiian Islands is inseparably linked to the development of its ocean transportation system. From early habitation of the Islands by Polynesian peoples, through the "rediscovery" of Hawaii by European explorers and traders, to the development of a complex political and economic "New Pacific," the seas surrounding our island chain have provided, until very recently, the only link between Hawaii and the rest of the world.

This survey of information about Hawaii's ocean environment, and man's relationship to it, focuses on three aspects of maritime history: whaling, commercial fishing and shipping. The citations included here provide the researcher with a glimpse of both the scope and variety of materials available in Hawaii about these three marine industries.

This guide is divided into four parts: Part One lists general sources which contain information about the maritime industries of whaling, fishing, and shipping. It does not include many general histories of Hawaii although these contain excellent information and the researcher will wish to consult them.

The subject portions of this guide begin with Part Two, which deals with the early history of the whaling industries in the Islands. Part Three focuses on the Island fishing industries, especially before World War II. Finally, Part Four contains information regarding Hawaii's shipping industries, again generally for the years prior to World War II.

Materials in this guide are English language materials readily available to researchers at institutions in the State of Hawaii. The best collections of published materials are located at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, Hamilton Library, Hawaiian and Pacific Collections. Manuscript and document collections of major significance are located at the libraries of the Hawaiian Historical Society, the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, and the Bishop Museum. Primary documents, especially official documents of the Hawaiian Kingdom, are available at the Hawaii State Archives, while federal government documents are housed at Hamilton Library's Government Documents Collection.

Materials listed here are available at the locations specified in each citation. However, published material may also be available at other institutions, such as public libraries, even if this information is not listed. Therefore, researchers are urged to check with institutions in their immediate area for published sources. A list of regional public libraries and other resource collections is appended.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Every researcher knows the debt of gratitude owed to those most responsible for any successful venture: the staffs of the various libraries and research institutions whose care and concerns for the recorded history of our Islands makes our work possible. In public and private institutions, from the largest to the smallest, they have shared their knowledge and opened their resources to this study. To those dedicated individuals, I offer my deepest thanks.

Special thanks go to Dr. Linda Menton, editor, Barbara Dunn of the Hawaiian Historical Society, project coordinator, and Dr. Marie Strazar, Humanities Specialist, State Foundation on Culture and the Arts. Without their guidance and support this work would not have come to fruition.

A number of individuals have provided valued service to this project. I would like to acknowledge and thank the project readers who read the manuscript and offered valuable suggestions and revisions: Jane L. Silverman, director of the Judiciary History Center, Hawaii State Judiciary, Hazel Nishimura, librarian at the National Marine Fisheries Service, Dr. Alexander Spoehr, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Edward Beechert, Professor of History, University of Hawaii at Manoa, and C. Dudley Pratt, President of Hawaiian Electric Industries and President of the Hawaiian Historical Society.

This guide is but one of the present series produced under the auspices of the Hawaiian Historical Society and the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts. I have received much help and support from the researchers/compiler whose works preceded this one; it is indeed a product of many hands, and I would like to acknowledge the aid particularly of Jean Whelan and Susan Campbell. Finally, I would like to especially thank Michael Nakayama and Fred Mullins for their valued assistance throughout this project.

Mona Nakayama

ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Archives of Hawaii
BML	Bishop Museum Library
DOE/TAC	Department of Education, Technical Assistance Center
DPED	Department of Planning and Economic Development Library
HHS	Hawaiian Historical Society
HMCS	Hawaiian Mission Children's Society
HSL	Hawaii State Library, Main Branch
HSPA Archives*	Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Associatio Archives
LRB	Legislative Reference Bureau Library
LHM	Lyman House Memorial Museum
SSO	State of Hawaii Survey Office
UH/HL	University of Hawaii, Manoa, Hamilton Library
UH/HL/GD	University of Hawaii, Manoa, Hamilton Library, Government Documents
UH/HL/H&P	University of Hawaii, Manoa, Hamilton Library, Hawaiian & Pacific Collections
UH/HL/Maps	University of Hawaii, Manoa, Hamilton Library, Map Collection
UHH	University of Hawaii, Hilo
UH/SL	University of Hawaii, Manoa, Sinclair Library

mf Material is available on microfilm

*The HSPA Archives are open to serious researchers, university or college staff members, and graduate students. Contact archivist for application form and appointment.

PART ONE: GENERAL SOURCES

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Albion, Robert Greenhalgh. Naval & Maritime History, an Annotated Bibliography (4th edition, revised and expanded). Newton Abbot, Great Britain: David and Charles, 1973.

An index to published materials, dissertations and government documents on worldwide maritime and naval history, containing over 5,000 entries. The bibliography is divided into broad subject areas, with sections on whaling and fishing, merchant marines, shipping in the Pacific, and steamships and steamship lines which includes works on American steamship lines. The bibliography was first published under the title, Maritime and Naval History.

Loc: UH/HL

Bibliography of Periodical Articles on Maritime and Naval History (formerly, Bibliography of Maritime and Naval History). Mystic, Connecticut: Marine Historical Association, 1970, 1971.

Bibliographies of periodical articles published in 1970 and 1971, with brief annotations. Subjects covered include merchant sailing ships and general shipping, ship-building, and fisheries.

Loc: BML

Hawaii (Territory). Industrial Research Advisory Council. Agricultural, Industrial, and Economic Research, Territory of Hawaii, 1930-1952. Honolulu: Industrial Research Advisory Council, 1953.

Bibliographic listing of various research projects reported in a survey conducted in 1952. Includes a description of the study or project, its purpose, and the results if available. Includes a chapter on fishing; projects relating to shipping are located in the chapter on agriculture. No subject index.

Loc: DPED UH/HL/H&P

Hawaii Library Association. Hawaiiana Section. Official Publications of the Territory of Hawaii, 1900-1959. Honolulu: Public Archives, 1962.

A bibliography of publications of the Territorial government. Includes brief descriptions and histories of the various agencies.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P AH DPED

General Sources

Kittelton, David J. "A Bibliographical Essay on the Territory of Hawaii, 1900-1959." The Journal of Pacific History 6 (1971): 195-218.

A selective bibliography of readily accessible references to Territorial history. The essay is divided by subject, such as agriculture, sugar, pineapple, tourism, transportation, and labor.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. The Hawaiians: An Annotated Bibliography. Honolulu: Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii, 1985 (Hawaii series, no.7).

Annotated bibliography of English language materials on ancient and modern Hawaiians and their culture. Includes references to Hawaiian seamen, fishing and fishponds, etc.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Matsuda, Mitsugu. The Japanese in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography of Japanese Americans. (Revised by Dennis M. Ogawa, with Jerry Y. Fujioka.) Honolulu: Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute, University of Hawaii, 1975 (Hawaii Series, no.5).

Annotated bibliography of English and Japanese language material relating to the Japanese in Hawaii. Japanese language materials have English annotations. Includes some references to Japanese fishing and fishermen.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

BOOKS

Bradley, Harold Whitman. The American Frontier in Hawaii: The Pioneers, 1789-1843. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1942.

Historical account of the changes in Hawaii's agriculture and industries brought on by Western contact. Traces the development of Western commerce and trade in the Islands, particularly the impact of the whaling industry on Hawaii's economy.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Kuykendall, Ralph S. The Hawaiian Kingdom. 3 volumes. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1938-1967.

The definitive history of the Hawaiian Islands from the period of Western contact to the overthrow of the Kingdom. Contains a detailed account of the whaling industry and its impact on Hawaii's social and economic life, as well as the development of both inter-island and trans-oceanic shipping.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P UH/HL HSL

Morgan, Theodore. Hawaii; A Century of Economic Change, 1778-1876. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1948.

A history of the transformation of Hawaii's economy following Western contact, and the impact of this changing economy on the social and cultural welfare of the indigenous population. Includes several chapters on the whaling trade, and details the beginnings of major mercantile houses. Includes numerous charts and statistical tables.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Schmitt, Robert C. Historical Statistics of Hawaii. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1977.

Statistical compilations and analyses of major long term trends in the demographic, economic, governmental and physical characteristics of Hawaii. "Narrative statements" outline data sources and methods of collecting data in various fields. Includes sections on shipping and commercial fishing.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

INDEXES

Bartholomew, Gail (compiler and editor) with the assistance of Judy Lindstrom. The Index to the Maui News, 1900-1932. Wailuku, Maui: Maui Historical Society, 1985.

The Maui News was published from 1900 through 1932. The Index contains citations to selected articles relating to Maui and Kalawao counties, as well as references to articles about whales, fishing, shipping, and various harbors and wharves.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Goodell, Lela (compiler). Index; The Hawaiian Journal of History, 1967-1976. Honolulu: Hawaiian Historical Society, 1980.

Subject and author index to the first ten volumes of the Journal. Includes references to whalers and the whaling industry, ships and shipping, various vessels visiting Hawaii, and their captains.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HHS

Hawaii (State).

Department of Accounting and General Services.

Archives of Hawaii.

A subject index card file referencing numerous newspaper and periodical articles on such topics as whaling and the whaling industry, ship arrivals and departures, specific shipping lines and vessels, and the fishing industry in Hawaii. Articles generally cover the period from the 1830s to post-World War II. The major publications relating to maritime industries include: the Paradise of the Pacific, the Advertiser and Star-Bulletin and their predecessors, the Hawaiian Annual, the Sandwich Island News, the Sandwich Island Gazette, the Polynesian, the Friend, and the Hawaiian Gazette.

Hawaiian Historical Society. Index; Publications of the Hawaiian Historical Society, 1892-1967, compiled by Charles H. Hunter. Honolulu: Hawaiian Historical Society, 1968.

The Hawaiian Historical Society was organized in 1892 for the "collection, study, and utilization of all material" on the Hawaiian Islands. This index to the annual reports and papers presented at the Society's meetings includes citations to works on whalers, fish markets, ships and their captains, and various ports of call in the Islands.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HHS

Index to Periodicals of Hawaii. Honolulu: Hawaii Library Association, 1976. 2 volumes.

Index to 25 Hawaii and Pacific area periodicals, ranging in publication dates from 1902 (The Friend) to 1969 (Honolulu). A number of citations can be found under headings such as whales and whaling, shipping industry and trade, ships, fishing industry and trade, sampans, and under the names of various shipping companies.

Loc: UH/UH/H&P

Index to the Honolulu Advertiser and Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Honolulu: Department of Education, Office of Library Services, (1929/67 -).

Master index to newspaper articles and significant letters to the editor, published in five volumes covering the years 1929 through 1967. Annual supplements are also published. Index includes numerous citations under headings such as whales and whaling, fish industry and trade, fishermen, sampans, shipping, shipping strikes, and under the names of various fishing and shipping companies.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Kauai Library Association. The Garden Island Index. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press (forthcoming).

The Garden Island Index is an on-going project headed by Catherine Lo of the Kauai Community College Learning Resources Center. Nearly forty years of the Garden Island have been indexed, and limited subject access is available through the LRC. The first volume of the index to be published will cover the years 1971 through 1980, and is expected to be issued in 1987.

Loc: Kauai Community College

Kittelton, David. An Index to the Sales Builder, 1934-1941. (typescript). 1974.

An unpublished index to articles appearing in the Sales Builder, a periodical published in Honolulu from 1932 to 1941, which included articles on different topics each month. The index includes references under shipping, ships, wharves, Hawaiian Tuna Packers, docks, and fishing.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Lai, Kum Pui, assisted by Violet Lau Lai. Index to Selected Articles in the Paradise of the Pacific, 1888-1912. Honolulu: Honolulu Community College Library, 1975.

Supplements the indexing to the Paradise of the Pacific published in the Index to Periodicals of Hawaii. Includes references under shipping, steamboat lines, wharves, whaling, fishing, and fish trade.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

General Sources

Morris, Nancy and Claire Marumoto, compilers. Inventory of Newspapers Published in Hawaii: Preliminary List, 1984.

An inventory of existing newspapers published in Hawaii since 1834, conducted as part of the Hawaii Newspaper Project. It is divided by language of publication, with sections on special types of newspapers, such as labor, plantation, and military publications. Newspapers included in this inventory may contain valuable information on the shipping and maritime industries in Hawaii, although indexes to specific newspapers are not available at this time. For example, it lists The Hawaiian Commercial Journal and Maritime Report (c1870-1917), a publication "devoted to agricultural, commercial, financial, industrial and shipping interests."

Loc: HHS HSL AH BML UH/HL/H&P UHH Kauai Community College Maui Community College

Titcomb, Margaret and Anita Ames. Index to Hawaiian Annual, 1875-1932. Honolulu: Bishop Museum (Bernice P. Bishop Museum Special Publication, 24), 1934.

Subject and author index to selected articles appearing in the early years of Thomas Thrum's Hawaiian Annual. Contains numerous citations to whaling and shipping in the Islands.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. Supplement to Index to Hawaiian Annual, 1875-1932: Names of Persons Mentioned. With additions by Janet Bell and Margaret Titcomb. Honolulu: Hawaii Library Association, 1956.

An alphabetical listing which supplements the Index.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

University of Hawaii at Hilo, Library. Index to Hawaii Island News. 1983- . (Cumulation forthcoming).

Index to articles about the Big Island appearing in Hawaii Tribune Herald, the Honolulu Advertiser, and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Includes references to shipping and various shipping and barge companies. The Hawaii Tribune Herald index for 1966-1976 is available on microfilm, and at the UH/HL/H&P reference desk.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Wiig, Linda. Historic Hawai'i News: Index to Articles and Illustrations 1975-1984. Honolulu: Historic Hawai'i Foundation, 1985.

The Historic Hawai'i News began publication in September 1975, and contains articles on various aspects of historic preservation. The Index includes references under maritime preservation and history, whales and whaling, Carthaginian II, Falls of Clyde, and under the names of various other historic vessels and sites.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Buchanan, William W., and Edna A. Kanely. Cumulative Subject Index to the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications 1900-1971. Washington, D.C.: Carrollton Printers, 1973.

A subject index to federal government documents appearing in the Monthly Catalog. Among the subject headings relating to marine industries are: whales, whaling, fish and fisheries, navigation, merchant marines, mariners, lighthouses, maritime law, wharfage, shipbuilding, shipping, and shipyards. A number of entries may also be found listed under the names of specific marine-related agencies, including the International Whaling Commission, Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Board, Maritime Labor Board, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

Hawaii (Territory). Governor. Report of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1900-1959.

An annual report of the Territorial Governor to the Department of the Interior, published from 1900 through 1959. Includes general statistical information on agricultural production, shipping and transportation services, and commercial and social developments in the Islands. The 1901 report contains numerous maps as well as a list of vessels and their cargoes arriving at Honolulu and Hilo harbors.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hawaii. Legislature. House of Representatives. Journal of the House of Representatives. Honolulu (1901 -).

Following annexation, the U.S. Congress passed "An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii" which established an elected legislature for Hawaii. Beginning with its first session in 1901, the House of Representatives (and the Senate in a separate series) produced annual Journals, which are records of daily transactions on the floor of each house during the legislative session. The Journals include a subject index to bills and resolutions introduced beginning with the 1915 session and terminating in 1970. Index subject headings vary from year to year, but include references under such terms as: commercial fishing, fishes and fishing, harbors, harbor commission, and harbor pilots. From 1971 on, subject access is achieved through indexes prepared by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Loc: LRB AH

Hawaii. Legislature. Legislative Reference Bureau. Final Index to Bills and Resolutions. Honolulu, (1945 -).

The Legislative Reference Bureau was established in 1943 under the University of Hawaii to provide research services to the legislative branch. In 1972, the bureau was combined with the Revisor of Statutes and placed directly under the legislature. Since 1945, the bureau has compiled and produced a subject index to bills and resolutions introduced in each legislative session. Information about shipping and commercial fishing may be found under such headings as: water transportation, harbors, fish and game, and commercial fishing.

Loc: LRB AH

Hawaii. Legislature. Senate. Journal of the Senate. Honolulu (1901 -).

A record of the daily transactions on the floor of the Senate during each legislative session. Includes a subject index to bills and resolutions introduced beginning with the 1915 Journal, and terminating in 1970. Subject headings used in the Index vary from year to year; pertinent entries may be found under headings such as: marine resources, fishing and hunting, transportation, harbors and bays, and Board of Harbor Commissioners.

Loc: LRB AH

United States. House of Representatives. Office of the Law Revision Counsel. United States Code (1982 edition). Washington, D.C.: GPO, (1926-).

A "consolidation and codification of all the general and permanent laws of the United States in force." The U.S. Code has a subject index, which includes references under such headings as: whales, whaling vessels, shipping, maritime administration, fish and fisheries, and fishing vessels. For federal department and agency rules and regulations, see, The Code of Federal Regulations.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

Healy, John Raymond. "The Mapping of the Hawaiian Islands from 1778 to 1848." M.A. Thesis, University of Hawaii, 1959.

A compilation and evaluation of maps, charts and surveys of the Hawaiian Islands done by explorers and others. Contains numerous map reproductions, and includes a listing of charts made before 1848.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P UH/HL/mf

MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

Index to Ships Visiting Hawaii, 1778-1868.
Bernice P. Bishop Museum Library.
Honolulu.

An extensive file of information on ships visiting Island ports, compiled by George Robert Carter. Includes separate indexes by vessel name, name of ship's captain, and a chronological listing by arrival date. 12 boxes of index cards.

Catherine Stauder Collection.
Kauai Museum.
Lihue, Kauai.

An excellent resource on references to Kauai recorded by various ship captains stopping at the island from the time of Cook to the early twentieth century. Researched by Catherine Stauder, collection includes five albums listing the names of ship captains in alphabetical order, with the ship's name, owner, type of vessel, sailing dates and a citation to the source of information. A separate folder contains similar information on whaleship captains. A listing of "Whaling Ships and Coastal Vessels" comprises another two-folder listing, including abstracted information and citations. Finally, a chronological listing of ships in port on Kauai from the earliest Western contact to the nineteenth century is available.

Loc: Kauai Museum

Larry Windley Research Collection.
Lahaina Restoration Foundation.
Hale Pa'i, Lahainaluna.

An extensive file of research notes on materials relating to Maui with cross-references. The topics relating to maritime history include: shipping, commerce, harbors, whales and whaling, seamen, lighthouses, and historic sites on Maui and in Lahaina.

Loc: Lahaina Restoration Foundation

MAPS AND MAP COLLECTIONS

Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum.
Geography and Maps.

A collection of approximately 20,000 maps, one-third of which are nautical charts. The collection specializes in maps and charts of Hawaii and the Pacific Islands, and includes geographical and natural history data to supplement and complement its map collection. The collection is open to the public by appointment.

Loc: Bishop Museum, Geography and Maps

Grace, Jean McKean (editor) and Lois S. Nishimoto (cartographer). Marine Atlas of Hawaii: Bays and Harbors. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, Sea Grant Program (Sea Grant Miscellaneous Report), 1974.

An atlas containing detailed maps of harbors and bays on all islands. Describes conditions, features, and shoreside facilities in existence. Includes historical data on port services, wharves, and use of piers. Contains bibliography by island.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL LRB

Hawaii (Territory). Department of Public Works. Index of All Maps and Plans on File in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works and Board of Harbor Commissioners. Prepared under the direction of Charles R. Forbes. Honolulu: New Freedom Print, 1915.

A listing of maps, charts, and plans, divided by island and area. Information includes the map or plan number, date of the map, and a brief description of its contents. The section on Harbor Commissioners' holdings include maps and plans relating to wharves, piers, landings, harbor dredging proposals, and breakwaters. Most of the Harbor Commissioners' maps are dated around 1900; a number are dated in the 1880s.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hawaii (State). Hawaii State Archives.

The Archives holds a collection of historic maps which are cataloged by island, district and town. Cartographer or issuing agency are indicated in the catalog entry, along with some special features contained on the maps. The map collection is accessible, but photocopying or reproduction is limited.

Loc: AH

General Sources

Hawaii (State). State Survey Office.

The State Survey Office both produces and collects maps of all the Hawaiian Islands, generally of state-owned and Hawaiian Home Lands. Maps are filed by locality, island, and tax map key number. Many historic maps are indexed by area. While there is no subject index to harbors, landings or fishing villages, historic maps often note their locations. A particularly interesting series of maps of the shorelines of all the islands was prepared by Naval Lieutenant George R. Gresley Jackson in the 1880s. Originals of these maps are in the Hawaii State Archives; the Survey Office retains copies which can be reproduced.

Loc: SSO

Hawaii. University of Hawaii. Department of Geography. Atlas of Hawaii. Second Edition. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1983.

A collection of contemporary maps of all the islands of Hawaii. Includes historical narratives on various aspects of Hawaiian culture, economy, and environment. A gazetteer for the reference maps is included.

Loc: UH/HL UH/HL/H&P HSL LRB

Hawaii. University of Hawaii at Manoa.
Hamilton Library. Map Collection.

A collection consisting mainly of post-World War II survey maps and nautical charts created by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Some historic map reproductions are available. Maps are filed by locality, island and area.

Loc: UH/HL/Maps

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTIONS

Archives of Hawaii.

Honolulu, Oahu.

A card file catalogs the 40,000 photographs and negatives held by the Archives by broad subject areas, place names, and some specific names of vessels. Among the general headings of use to researchers are: whaling, whalers, piers, ships, steamships, fishing, fishing boats, and sampans. Reprints may be ordered through the Archives staff.

Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. Photographic Collection.

Ray Jerome Baker Room.

Honolulu, Oahu.

The Bishop Museum has an extensive collection of over 500,000 images. Prints, slides and photocopies of images may be ordered through the Museum staff. Among the photo files of interest to maritime history are: Japanese fishermen and sampans (60 black and white photos); whaling (45 historic and modern views); shipping related to sugar, pineapple and ranching (100 photos); the Falls of Clyde (150 photos); transportation, including terminals, docks, and facilities (145 photos); sailing ships, steamers, and tugs (80 photos). Files on various island harbors also contain views of ships in port, harbor improvements, and shoreside facilities. These include Kawaihae (12 photos), Hilo Bay (35 photos), Kahului (25 photos), and Nawiliwili (50 photos). The Museum also holds a number of photo albums and special collections, including photographs related to the Dillingham Tug and Barge operations, Young Brothers, and the Hawaiian Dredging Company.

The Hawaiian Historical Society.

Honolulu, Oahu.

The Hawaiian Historical Society has a collection of over 3,000 photographs, as well as numerous special photograph collections. Reprints may be ordered through the library staff. Files of interest to maritime history include: ships (97 photos of schooners, warships, steamships and freighters); Honolulu Harbor (20 photos); and files on various islands which often contain views of harbors and ships in port. The library also holds a number of albums which often contain photos of passengers traveling to and through the Islands by steamer, and a photo album of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company.

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.
Honolulu, Oahu.

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library photo collection includes a substantial number of marine related images, including prints on whaling and whaleships (22); sailing vessels (27); and steamers (10). Photo files on the various islands include a number of harbor scenes, with wharves, piers, landings, and ships in port. Reprints may be ordered through the library staff.

Kauai Historical Society.
Lihue, Kauai.

The photo collection of the Kauai Historical Society focuses on people and places on Kauai, dating to the turn of the century. A preliminary catalog guide lists some photos relating to harbors and landings, including Nawiliwili (10 photos), Kealia Plantation (1), Heiau (1), Ships (3), and Wharfs and Landings (3). Reprints may be ordered.

Kona Historical Society.
Kona, Hawaii.

The Kona Historical Society has cataloged about 1,500 images from their large photo collection which dates from the 1890s, with most dating from the 1930s to the present. Cataloged photos including cattle being shipped out at Napoopoo, Kaawaloa, Kawaihae and Kailua-Kona (36), piers and wharves at Napoopoo, Keauhou and Kailua-Kona (24), ships and whale boats in Kona waters (10), and commercial fishing activities (3). Photos may be reproduced.

Lahaina Restoration Foundation.
Hale Pa'i, Lahainaluna.
Lahaina, Maui.

The Lahaina Restoration Foundation photo collection focuses on historic Lahaina -- whaling, historic buildings and sites, major personages, and the Foundation's various restoration projects. Photo files include 2 folders on the waterfront areas (30 photos); 2 folders on whales and whaling (45 photos); 12 folders on the brig Carthaginian II (182 photos); 3 folders on the Master's Reading Room (43 photos); and 7 folders on the Seamen's Cemetery, Seamen's Hospital, and miscellaneous vessels (95 photos). Copies of photos may be ordered; such requests are subject to approval by the Foundation.

Lyman House Museum.
Hilo, Hawaii.

The photograph collection at Lyman House is mounted in approximately 37 photo albums, generally by subject or geographic area of photos. The Hilo Collection, for example, includes over 1,000 photos of the Hilo area, including over 35 of Hilo Bay; 12 of the Old Hilo Wharf; over 20 of the Hilo Railroad Company; 8 of Kuhio Wharf; 5 of mules being landed at Matson's wharf in Hilo; and 15 of sampans on the Waiakea River. Reproduction of some photos may be ordered through the museum staff.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITS

Grove Farm Homestead.
Lihue, Kauai.

Grove Farm encompasses both a historic site and a museum archives. It holds a major collection of records, photographs, maps and artifacts related to the Wilcox family of Kauai. The records have been inventoried and a register is available. Among the shipping-related records of the family are correspondence, financial and stockholders' reports, and other documents of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company (1864-1930); the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company (1897-1916); the Matson Navigation Company (1916-1939); the Planters Line Shipping Company (1897-1909); the San Francisco Shipping Company (1884-1922); Welch and Company (1884-1901); the Wilder Steam Ship Company (1884-1909); and various individual vessels.

Hawaii Maritime Center.
Honolulu Harbor, Oahu.

The Hawaii Maritime Center exhibits, at Pier Seven in Honolulu Harbor, the Falls of Clyde, the only four-masted, full-rigged ship left in the world and the only remaining sail driven oil tanker. The Falls of Clyde is open daily. On the 9th floor of the Aloha Tower the Center operates a museum which focuses on the development of Honolulu Harbor and associated commercial shipping. The Center also has a library of approximately 2,000 volumes covering various maritime and marine subjects. Additionally, the Center holds 2,000 photographs in its photo archives which deal with Hawaii-associated commercial shipping activities. The majority of these photographs concern the Falls of Clyde. Limited public access to the photo archives is available through the Center's Director. A sound-sync slide show covering the maritime history of Hawaii is available upon request. The Aloha Tower Museum is open Monday through Saturdays.

Kauai Historical Society.
Lihue, Kauai.

Currently housed in the Kauai Museum, the Kauai Historical Society holds manuscripts, unpublished papers read at historic society meetings, maps of the Kauai region, and a collection of over a thousand photographs, including harbor photographs in the Garden Island Collection. Manuscripts relating to maritime history include: "Hanalei in History" by Elsie H. Wilcox (1917); "The Story of Cleopatra's Barge" and "Wrecks to the Northwest" by J.M. Lydgate; "Paper on Waimea" by C.B. Hofgaard (1914); and "Koloa, A Sketch of Its Development" by Bernice Judd (1935). Some restrictions on access and use apply. The Society is open Tuesdays and Thursdays and by appointment.

Kauai Museum.
Lihue, Kauai.

The Kauai Museum contains a number of exhibits on the history of the island from pre-European contact to contemporary times, as well as a manuscript and photograph collection used by staff. A number of manuscript files of particular value to maritime history are also available, and include typescript and xeroxed portions of the logbooks of the Atahualpa (which was renamed the Bering and wrecked off Kauai in 1815), and the Ophelia, which visited Kauai in 1816.

Kauai Regional Library.
Lihue, Kauai.

The Kauai Regional Library, Hawaiiana Collection, includes a substantial clippings file of current and historical newspaper articles, manuscripts, and various publications on topics relating to Kauai County generally dating from the 1920s to 1940s. Files of importance to maritime history include shipping, fishing, fisheries, harbors, and lighthouses.

Lyman House Museum.
Hilo, Hawaii.

Lyman House is a museum and historic building, the former home of the Lyman missionary family. Lyman House library contains a collection of general Hawaiiana publications, annual reports, a photo collection, a manuscript collection of the Lyman and Bond families, and over a dozen scrapbooks of newspaper articles. Many of the articles included in these scrapbooks pertain to shipping on the Big Island, construction of wharves, and the general economic climate of the Islands from the early nineteenth century to World War II. For example, the Scrap Book of Luther Severence (begun in 1877) includes many newspaper clippings relating to ships in port, freight carried, and information about the general development of Hilo town.

PART TWO: THE WHALING INDUSTRY IN HAWAII

AN OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF WHALING

When the Balaena and Equator harpooned a whale off the coast of Maui in 1819, none of those present could have anticipated the impact this event would have on Hawaii's history. The whaling industry changed life in the Islands far more dramatically than its predecessors, the fur and sandalwood trades. Hawaii's strategic location made it an ideal haven for whalers who crisscrossed the Pacific for over fifty years. Whaling brought Western economic development and the mercantile trade to the Hawaiian Kingdom. It also brought lawlessness, drunkenness, and the rampant spread of disease, as well as the loss of young native sailors who shipped out on whalers -- many never to return.

A whaling voyage of the 1800s might take anywhere from three to four years at sea. Ships needed to carry most of their stores and supplies since these long voyages allowed only infrequent stops for fresh water and provisions. Success on a voyage was always uncertain. Captains and crews were paid from the portion of profits realized from the sale of oil boiled down from whale blubber and from the sale of valued spermaceti, a high grade oil found in the head of the sperm whale, which was used to make smokeless candles and as a lubricating oil.

There were generally two "seasons" in Pacific whaling each year, and between forays captains and crews sought fair haven to dispose of whale products, make ship repairs, replenish stores, and importantly, provide some respite for their weary and ship-worn men.

In 1824 observers recorded some 104 visits by whalers to Island ports; this increased to 198 visits in 1832; and in 1846 a total of 596 whaleships visited Hawaii.(1) This "golden age" of whaling in the North Pacific, stretching from about 1843 to 1860, was caused in part by the discovery of important new whaling grounds off the Arctic Circle. Island ports hosted an average of 484 vessels a year during the years 1852 to 1859.(2)

The whaling industry had a profound impact on the growth of Hawaii's economy. Much of the income flowing into the Kingdom during the whaling years was from provisioning of ships -- water, beef and pork, fowl, fruit and vegetables, including the Irish potato, salt, firewood and a variety of other merchandise available in Hawaii.(3) Catering to the needs of whalers, and related trans-shipping merchant vessels, provided the impetus for generalized agricultural production in the Islands and led to the growth of the cattle industry and mercantile houses. Ships chandlers, provisioners who supplied food and goods to whalers, sprang up at major ports. The ship repair business boomed in Honolulu.

Hawaii business interests were also represented in fitting out Hawaii-registered whaling vessels and promoting voyages. The first recorded whaler based at Hawaii sailed in 1832, with H.A. Peirce as agent. Over a hundred such whaling voyages are recorded, the last sailing in 1880. (4)

Then, almost as quickly as it peaked, the whaling trade began to taper off. While Honolulu and Lahaina maintained a share of trade, other ports in other places became attractive as supply and repair facilities. San Francisco in particular, became an important port since the opening of the transcontinental railroad made it easy to ship goods across country and supply the whalers' needs.

While competition for whaling related business increased, the industry itself suffered several major setbacks. Much of the Pacific whaling grounds had been fished out by the 1860s, and vessels were forced to sail farther north in search of an increasingly elusive prey. Then the production of kerosene from crude oil began to replace whale oil for lamps, a change which drastically reduced profit from these more difficult voyages. The Civil War sharply reduced available supplies for whale voyages; in its later years the conflict had a more direct impact on the industry because of raids on the whaling fleet that were carried out by the Confederate brig Shenandoah.

The death knell for the industry sounded in 1871 when the bulk of the Pacific fleet, forced into Arctic waters, was caught in early ice and had to be abandoned. Had the trade been on a more profitable footing, whaling might have survived this disaster. But the decreasing numbers of whales available to harvest, and especially the increasing use of petroleum made recovery impossible.

As whaling declined other industries began to take its place in Hawaii. In Island harbors, merchants began preparing to transport a new cargo across the seas: sugar.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ralph S. Kuykendall, The Hawaiian Kingdom, 1778-1854. Volume I. (University Press of Hawaii, 1938); pp. 305-306.
2. Kuykendall, p. 305.
3. Kuykendall, p. 308.
4. Reginald B. Hegarty, Returns of Whaling Vessels Sailing From American Ports, 1876-1928. (New Bedford, Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Museum, 1959); p. 48-50.

Sources of Information About Whaling

The best sources of information on the whaling industry are the logs and recordbooks kept by masters and captains on their voyages. Until recently, extracting data from these primary sources was a difficult process since the materials were scattered in various locations. Then in 1970 and 1976, two New England Microfilming Projects, conducted by the Pacific Manuscript Bureau of the Australian National University, collected and preserved the holdings of more than forty institutions and private collections; further additions were made in 1981. More than four hundred reels of film containing copies of logbooks, account books, related correspondence, charts and newspaper clippings were produced. The complete set of microfilm, along with indexes edited by Robert Langdon and published by the Australian National University, are available at Hamilton Library at the University of Hawaii.

Newspapers of the period are particularly good sources of information about the flurry of activity which surrounded the seasonal visits of whaleships to Hawaii ports. The Polynesian, the Friend, and the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, among others, contain numerous reports about ship arrivals and departures, ships in harbor each season, cargo shipped, and shipwrecks of vessels.

The impact of the whaling era on the social and moral climate of the Islands is best captured through the writings of evangelical missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who came to the Islands close on the heels of the whalers. Reports, correspondence, and diaries bear witness to the dramatic changes wrought on Island life and customs due to the influence of these bitter adversaries: missionaries and whalers. The most complete source of missionary writings are in the the collections of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND INDEXES

Federal Writers' Project. Whaling Masters. (American Guide Series.) New Bedford, Massachusetts: Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1938.

A directory of American whaling masters, listed alphabetically. Includes name of vessel and year and port of departure. Briefly describes life and work aboard a whaler.

Loc: UH/HL BML

Forster, Honore. The South Sea Whaler; an Annotated Bibliography of Published Historical, Literary and Art Material Relating to Whaling in the Pacific Ocean in the Nineteenth Century. Sharon, Massachusetts: The Kendall Whaling Museum, 1985.

An extensive bibliography of works relating to the Pacific whaling trade, including personal accounts, works of fiction, academic dissertations, bibliographies, indexes, general works, and newspapers and periodicals. This is a major reference source for researchers, and an excellent starting point for any study of whaling.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P UH/HL HSL

Hegarty, Reginald B. A List of Log Books of Whaling Voyages in the Collection of the Melville Whaling Room in the Free Public Library. New Bedford, Massachusetts: Reynolds-DeWalt, 1963.

A listing of logs owned by the Free Public Library as well as logs in private collections which have been microfilmed for library use. Includes name of vessel and captain, year of voyage, and agent.

Loc: UH/HL

---. Returns of Whaling Vessels Sailing From American Ports, 1876-1928; a Continuation of Alexander Starbuck's "History of the American Whale Fishery". (With additions by Philip F. Purrington). New Bedford, Massachusetts: Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Museum, 1959.

A listing of whaling vessels leaving American ports, including name of vessel and captain, agent, destination, date of voyage, and "return" (amount of bone, oil, etc.) Listing is divided by year and subdivided by port of departure. Includes Hawaii whalers, who were not included in Starbuck since Hawaii was a sovereign nation at the time of the earlier publication.

Loc: UH/HL UH/HL/H&P BML

"Index for Twenty-Five Years to The Friend, Second Series, 1852-1876." The Friend, vol. 33-34.

A chronological listing of articles appearing from 1852 to 1876 in The Friend, subdivided by general categories such as: temperance, whaling, wrecks, and seamen's friend. The missionary paper was published in Hawaii under various titles. It began in January 1843 as the Temperance Advocate; then became the Temperance Advocate and Seamen's Friend (February to December 1843); in 1844 it was published as The Friend, Of Temperance and Seamen; and finally, as The Friend, from 1845 until 1954.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

International Marine Manuscript Archives. A Compilation of the Holdings of the International Marine Manuscript Archives (formerly, The Whaling and Marine Manuscript Archives). Nantucket, Massachusetts: The Archives. 1971, 1973-1978.

An alphabetical listing first published in 1971 of the major holdings of the Archives, which are now part of the Old Dartmouth Whaling Museum in New Bedford. Lists whaling, sealing and exploration logbooks and journals, account books, and merchants' logbooks and journals. Includes index by personal names, firm names, and ports of departure. Six addendum publications were issued from 1973 to 1978.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P BML

Judd, Bernice. Voyages to Hawaii Before 1860; a Record Based on Historical Narratives in the Libraries of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society and the Hawaiian Historical Society, Extended to March 1860. (Enlarged and edited by Helen Yonge Lind.) Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, for the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, 1974. (Originally published in 1929 by the Society.)

Enlargement of the 1929 work. Section 1 is a chronological list of vessels visiting Hawaii, with registry, type of vessel, master or commander, and purpose of voyage. Section 2 is an index by vessel and person. Section 3 is a bibliography of logbooks and journals.

Loc: UH/HL UH/HL/H&P HSL

Langdon, Robert (editor.) American Whalers and Traders in the Pacific: A Guide to Records on Microfilm. Canberra: Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1978.

Guide to records of American whalers, traders, sealers, sandalwood traders, and naval vessels active in the Pacific in the nineteenth century. Provides key to contents of logbooks, account books, correspondence, charts, newspapers, shipping records, etc., available on microfilm through Australian National University. Several listings are included: an alphabetical listing of ships, with dates of voyages; a listing of captains and/or logkeepers; and a chronological listing of places visited by island group and individual island.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. Thar She Went: An Interim Index to the Pacific Ports and Islands Visited by American Whalers and Traders in the 19th Century, Being a Supplement to "American Whalers and Traders in the Pacific...". Canberra: Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1979.

An interim index to be used in conjunction with American Whalers. Gives more specific information on places visited or sighted by various ships by providing precise dates on which visits were made to particular islands.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. Where the Whalers Went: An Index to the Pacific Ports and Islands Visited by American Whalers (and Some Other Ships) in the 19th Century. Canberra: Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1984.

Revises and supplements both American Whalers and Thar She Went. Provides information on Pacific ports visited by all ships whose logbooks are available on microfilm through Australian National University. Several listings are included: index to ships whose logbooks were microfilmed; index of captains and/or logkeepers; index by place visited or sighted by island group and by individual island.

Loc: UH/UH/H&P

Magnolia, L.R. Whales, Whaling and Whale Research: A Selected Bibliography. Cold Spring Harbor, New York: The Whaling Museum, 1977.

A bibliography of English language materials on whales, whaling, and whale fishery products. Most references are post-World War II publications. Includes some very brief annotative notes; has no subject index.

Loc: UH/HL BML

Old Dartmouth Historical Society. Checklist of Logbooks in the Collection of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Museum. New Bedford, Massachusetts: The Society, August 1976.

A listing of the Museum's holdings as of 1976. Includes logbooks and seamen's journals for merchant, naval, and other vessels. Entries include names of vessel, port of departure, sailing date, and destination or type of service in some cases.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Sherman, Stuart C. The Voice of the Whaleman, With an Account of the Nicholson Whaling Collection. Providence, Rhode Island: Providence Public Library, 1965.

History of the Nicholson Whaling Collection, which was privately held until its donation to the Providence Public Library. Lists names of ship, logkeeper, dates of voyage, and port of departure. Includes a narrative on the methods used in keeping logbooks, various characteristics of logbooks, and the usefulness of such records as historical sources.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. Whaling Logbooks and Journals, 1613-1927; an Inventory of Manuscript Records in Public Collections. Revised and edited for publication by Judith M. Downey and Virginia M. Adams, with the assistance of Howard Pasternack. New York: Garland Publishing, 1986.

An inventory of the holdings of 82 institutions, identifying over 5,000 original logbooks and journals. Entries include the name of the vessel, type of rigging, port of registry, dates of log or journal, name of master and log keeper, whaling grounds visited, and location of the logbook.

Loc: UH/HL

BOOKS

Allen, Everett S. Children of the Light: The Rise and Fall of New Bedford Whaling and the Death of the Arctic Fleet. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1973.

History of the New Bedford whaling industry, its beginnings, the outfitting of ships, life at sea. Includes brief description of Honolulu as a port of call and of Hawaiians as seamen. Includes the story of the destruction of the Arctic whaling fleet in 1871, leading to the end of the whaling era.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Maui Historical Society. Lahaina Historical Guide. Second edition. Honolulu: Star-Bulletin Printing Co., 1964.

Brief articles on over seventy historic properties in and around Lahaina, Maui. Also includes information about people who played important roles in Lahaina history, including the whaling industry.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P UH/SL

Mrantz, Maxine. Whaling Days in Old Hawaii. Honolulu: Aloha Graphics and Sales, 1976.

Brief history of the whaling industry in Hawaii, life of seamen, and the capturing and killing of whales. Describes Honolulu at the height of the industry, including the story of a sailors' riot in Honolulu in 1852. Provides brief description of the establishment of the Honolulu Seamen's Home.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P UH/HL HSL

Olmsted, Francis Allyn. Incidents of a Whaling Voyage, to Which Are Added Observations on the Scenery, Manners and Customs, and Missionary Stations of the Sandwich and Society Islands. Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1969 (new edition published with the cooperation of Friends of the Library, Maui.)

Narrative of a whaling voyage aboard the North America, which left New London in 1839. Olmsted stayed in Hawaii about two months. Comments on the history of whaling, methods of hunting whales, varieties of whales, and life aboard a whaler.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P UH/HL HSL

Simpson, MacKinnon and Robert B. Goodman. WhaleSong; A Pictorial History of Whaling and Hawai'i. Honolulu: Beyond Words Publishing Company, 1986.

History of whaling and its impact on Hawaii, commissioned by the Lahaina Whaling Museum. Extensively illustrated with photographs of artifacts from the museum.

Loc: UH/HL UH/HL/H&P HSL

Starbuck, Alexander. History of the American Whale Fishery From Its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876. (2 volumes, reprint). New York: Argosy-Antiquarian, 1964.

An excellent history of the whaling industry in New England from the 1600s to 1876. Includes a summary of imports and exports of whaling products and various tables. First published as Part IV of the Report of the U.S. Commission on Fish and Fisheries for 1878.

Loc: UH/HL UH/HL/H&P HHS

Whipple, Addison B.C. Yankee Whalers in the South Seas. Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle, Co., 1973 (First Tuttle Edition).

Collection of whaling lore from New England.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

SELECTED PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Hoyt, Helen P. "The Wreck of the 'Philosopher' Helveticus." Hawaiian Journal of History 2 (1968): 69-75.

The Helveticus was a former merchant vessel turned whaler, making her first whaling voyage to Hawaii in 1832. In 1834, returning from the summer's whaling voyage, the Helveticus was forced to Honolulu Harbor by a storm and was wrecked on the reef.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Jackson, Frances. "The Point of Lahaina." Hawaii Historical Review 1, no. 7 (April 1964): 126-133.

Traces the early history of Lahaina town using as a focus the earliest map of the area, drawn in 1819 by the cartographer on His French Majesty's Corvette L'Uranie. Describes commercial activities at Lahaina to the 1880s. Includes reproductions of the 1819 map and a map drawn by S.E. Bishop dated 1884.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Litten, Jane. "Whaler Versus Missionary at Lahaina." Hawaii Historical Review 1, no. 4 (July 1963): 68-74.

Account of two incidents between whalers and Mr. Richards of the Lahaina missionary station; illustrates the animosity between whalers and missionaries in their rivalry over influence with the Hawaiian government.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Martin, Kenneth R. "Maui During the Whaling Boom: The Travels of Captain Gilbert Pendleton, Jr." Hawaiian Journal of History 13 (1979): 59-66.

Captain Pendleton, skipper of the whaler Charles Phelps, spent the 1846 season on Maui recuperating from "lung fever". Using excerpts from his writing, this article recounts Captain Pendleton's views and experiences as he toured Maui.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Plummer, Capt. George T. "In the Whaling Days of Old." Paradise of the Pacific, 47, no. 12 (December 1935): 54-57.

Describes life aboard a whaleship for both captain and crew. Provides details on the chasing and harpooning of a whale, and the often uncertain payment for a voyage.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Pyle, Dorothy. "The Intriguing Seamen's Hospital." Hawaiian Journal of History 8 (1974): 121-135.

The United States Marine Hospital opened in Lahaina, Maui in 1844 to care for sick and disabled seamen and continued to function until 1862. The Seamen's Hospital tended for a number of men off whalers, and for seamen shipping with various U.S. government vessels, most notably U.S. Navy sloops-of-war calling at Lahaina.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Richards, William and E. Spaulding. "The Whale Fishery at the Sandwich Islands." Sailor's Magazine and Naval Journal 6, no. 72 (August 1834): 357-364.

Detailed listing of whalers visiting Lahaina, including names of vessels, ports of departure, and catches from voyages. Reports on services rendered to seamen, such as the establishment of a reading room for sailors.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Silverman, Jane. "Lahaina Anchorage." Historic Nantucket 8, no. 3 (January 1961): 13-24.

The first American whalers anchored at Lahaina in 1819, and the port town soon became "one of the principal anchorages of the Pacific whaling fleet." Article describes Lahaina at this time, its geography, history, ships' stores, seamen's reading room, and the U.S. marine hospital.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Thrum, Thomas G. "Honolulu's Share in the Pacific Whaling Industry of By-Gone Days." Hawaiian Annual for 1913. (1912): 47-68.

A detailed history of the involvement of Hawaii residents in the whaling industry, as owners, captains, and directors of whaling companies. Describes vessels brought into service as whalers shipping from Honolulu, and the voyages they embarked upon. Describes the "oil fever" which led to expansion of the Honolulu whaling and trading fleet in the 1860s-1870s. Includes a "List of Honolulu Whalers, With Their Annual Catches," a chronological listing from 1832 to 1880, which includes names of vessels, masters, and products of voyages.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

SELECTED NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

"The American Whale Fishery." The Polynesian, 12 June 1841: 1-2; 19 June 1841: 1-2; 26 June 1841: 1-2

"From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for Nov. 1840." A three part history of whale fishery from its twelfth century origins to the rise of the New England whaling industry centered in Nantucket. Explains the economic importance of the industry and outlines the methods of payment for captain and crew. Part 3 describes the different kinds of whale hunted.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

"From the Arctic." Pacific Commercial Advertiser, 28 October 1871: 1.

A special supplement on the loss of a major part of the Pacific whaling fleet caught in the Arctic ice in 1871. Relays an account as told by the captain of the Hawaiian whaling bark Arctic, which arrived in Honolulu on October 23rd with news of the disaster.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

"Incidents of the Old Whaling Days." Honolulu Advertiser, 8 July 1906: 6.

Includes two brief articles, the first on "The Sabbath Question in the Whale Fisheries" about the 1850s controversy over Sabbath whaling. The second article on "The Confederate Cruiser Shenandoah's Raid on the Arctic Fleet" concerns the privateer Shenandoah's attacks on American whalers and on Hawaii registered vessels during the Civil War.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

MacDonald, Alexander. "Of Ice and Men." Honolulu Advertiser, 18 August 1940: Sunday Magazine Section, p.1.

Describes the "Great Arctic disaster" of 1871 in which 32 whaleships were lost in the ice. Follows the fleet as it leaves Honolulu in the spring of 1871 to its eventual abandonment in the Arctic the following September.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

"The Old Whaling Days." Honolulu Advertiser, 7 November 1907: 5.

A paper read by Rev. Sereno E. Bishop before the Woman's Board of Missions, November 5, 1907. Reviews the rise and fall of the Pacific whaling industry. Describes the economic impact the whalers' visits had on the Hawaiian economy and on the moral and religious fiber of the community. Explains the "deep and permanent animosity" between whalers and the missionaries, and tells briefly of the mission's works on behalf of seamen in Honolulu and Lahaina.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Pacific Commercial Advertiser. 25 February 1858: 2.

Article on Hawaiian registered whalers and local businessmen with whaling investments, raising questions about the registration of foreign-owned vessels under the Hawaiian flag. Touches upon practices used in enlisting native seamen.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

"San Francisco as a Port of Recruit for Whalers." Hawaiian Gazette, 4 December 1872: 2.

Decries the trend of using San Francisco as a port for recruiting whalemens and for shipping goods. Notes that Hawaii ports offer better and more experienced ship repair facilities and tradesmen, and boasts that Honolulu offers the best field for recruiting crews and masters.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Smith, Jared G. "Old Whaling Days in Honolulu, Excerpts From the Log of an Early Visitor in Hawaii Nei." Honolulu Advertiser, 20 July 1947: Sunday Polynesian Section, p.1.

A brief biography and excerpts from the diaries of James R. Zabriskie, a sailor aboard the whaleship Cortes, which put in at Honolulu Harbor in October 1839. Describes life in the Islands and includes a brief account of life aboard a whaler.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Stacker, James T. "Honolulu Industry That Passed Away." Honolulu Advertiser, 5 December 1909: Section 2, p.1.

Excerpts from the reminiscences of J. Mort Oat, who spent much of his boyhood in Honolulu keeping a lookout for incoming whalers from his father's "sail loft." Describes the excitement in the Honolulu commercial district at the arrival of a whaler, the life of whalers and crew while in port, recruitment practices, and the impact of the Civil War on the whaling industry in Hawaii.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

"Statistics of the Foreign Whaling Shipping for the Port of Honolulu: Number of American Whalers Which Arrived During the Spring Season from Jan. 1 to June 14." The Polynesian, 19 October 1844: 2.

Includes data on the number of ships in port, oil and sperm shipped, and total value of ships and cargo. Includes separate lists for American, English, and Danish fleets, as well as lists by port (Honolulu, Hilo, Lahaina, Waimea). Makes note of the preponderance of American vessels and the success of American whaling ventures. Includes a description of the killing of a whale.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

"The Whale Fisheries; The Hawaiian Islands Commercially

Considered." Pacific Commercial Advertiser, 17 November 1866: 4.

"From the N.Y. Shipping List, Aug. 18", notes the increasing use of petroleum for lamps and the attacks on whalers during the Civil War as having "a most depressing effect upon American whaling interests." Notes changes in whaling grounds, and comments that although more whaleships are using San Francisco to discharge and refit their vessels, the loss of the whaling business in the Hawaiian Islands would soon be replaced by the Islands' importance as a shipping link between East and West.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

"Whaling". Hawaiian Gazette, 24 January 1872: 2.

Notes that the Arctic disaster of 1871 may be seen as an opportunity for Hawaii ship owners and merchants to "start in the business without competition." Feels that whaling may still be a profitable enterprise, although the industry was "practically abandoned in New Bedford."

Loc: UH/HL/mf

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Hawaii. University of Hawaii at Manoa. Sea Grant College Program.
Makahiki Kai, Festival of the Sea '78: Teacher's Guide. (Working
Paper no. 30). Honolulu: Sea Grant College Program, 1978.

Makahiki Kai '78 was the fifth and final year of the Festival
of the Sea series, and was focused on historical Lahaina and the
whaling industry. The teacher's guide includes a brief history of
Lahaina, a description of whaling technology both current and
historic, scientific information on marine mammals, and current
conservation activities. A chronological "maritime history of
Hawaii" is included.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

United States. Department of Commerce. National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration. Draft Management Plan and Environmental Impact
Statement for the Proposed Hawai'i Humpback Whale National Marine
Sanctuary. Washington, D.C., December 1983.

A draft management plan prepared by the National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration in cooperation with the State Department
of Planning and Economic Development, outlining its proposal for a
national marine sanctuary for the humpback whale in Hawaii waters.
Includes a brief history of humpback whaling in Pacific waters.

Loc: LRB

MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

ABCFM-Hawaii Papers, Houghton Library (Harvard), 1820-1900. (2 feet, cataloged)

A collection of letters and reports written by missionaries in Hawaii to the office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston. Includes letters by Samuel Chenery Damon, editor of The Friend and chaplain of the Seamen's Institute in Honolulu.

Loc: HMCS

Castle Foundation Papers, 1890-1935. (10 feet, cataloged)

Business and personal correspondence and records of the family of Samuel Northrup and Mary Tenney Castle. Contains documents from the Castle Estate and Castle Foundation, and correspondence relating to various religious, educational and child welfare institutions, including the Seamen's Institute in Honolulu.

Loc: HMCS

Dole Collection.

A collection of correspondence and papers of Sanford B. Dole. Includes a request for a patent (14 February 1879) for a "rocket harpoon for killing whales," invented by Thomas W. Roys.

Loc: AH

Gurney, A.S. Le Baron. "My Story of the Art of Scrimshaw." ms. typescript. 1931.

A paper read before the Hilo Women's Club, November 12, 1931. Briefly relates the history of the whaling industry. Describes how scrimshaw is made and the kinds of objects carved from the ivory.

Loc: LHM

Hawaii (Kingdom). Department of the Interior File, 1846-1900.

The Minister of the Interior was charged with general supervision of the internal affairs of the Kingdom. The Archives subject catalog provides numerous references to whaling among the records in the Interior Department File, including:

Miscellaneous Records:

Articles of Association for The Hawaiian Whaling Company, dated 12 January 1845, established in Honolulu "for the purpose of carrying on the Whalefishery..." around the Hawaiian Islands.

Letter of 25 October 1847 from James Hough and Henry Femmes to John Young, Minister of the Interior, requesting a charter of incorporation "for a whale fishery, on the South Side of Mowe between Lahaina & Honolulu. Take in Malaa Bay". Requests exclusive right of fishery for ten years, offering to pay the Hawaiian government 1/30 of all oil and bone taken under the charter.

Letter of 29 March 1851 to John Young from masters of various ships lying in Lahaina, regarding watering of whaleships. In the past whalers would land casks to be filled on the beach, and Hawaiians would roll them to watering places, fill, and raft the casks to the ship. Because of an accident, the Hawaiian government now required whalers to roll their casks back and forth and reload them. The ship masters felt that the price paid for water at Lahaina was higher "than any other place we are in the habit of stopping at," and that if changes are not made in the government's requirements "we shall be compelled to procure it at some other place."

Letter of 21 November 1854 from J.C. Clark and H. Sherman to the Minister of Interior petitioning to catch "whales in Malea Bay on the leeward side of the Island of Maui anywhere between 'Miller's Hill' and Olawalu"..

Letter of 26 September 1857 from W.C. Parke, Honolulu Marshal, to Lot Kamehameha. Notes that, "As the Shipping Season is about to commence it will be necessary to increase the Police Force at Lahaina and Honolulu." Includes a statement of expenses.

Loc: AH

Hawaii (Kingdom and Republic). Foreign Office and Executive File, 1790-1900.

Records of the Kingdom and Republic of Hawaii, including correspondence of monarchs, ministers of foreign affairs, and the Privy Council of the Kingdom; correspondence of the President, minister of foreign affairs, and executive and advisory council of the Provisional Government and Republic; and letters of consuls and envoys. Records are indexed and a finding aid is available. The following are examples of the kinds of documents available in the F.O. & Ex. File:

Hawaiian Officials Abroad file.

Letter of 27 January 1852, from Valparaiso, Chile, to Robert Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations, regarding a candidate for the post of Consul. Notes that the appointment would afford employment for "a number of men, any of His Majesty's distressed subjects, ailing and convalescent particularly, discharged from whalers at Talcahuano." Notes that Hawaiian seamen were "often abandoned" by whalers.

Letters file.

Letter of October 1826, to King Kaikeoule (Kauikeauoli?) from Thomas ap Catsey Jones, captain of the sloop of war Peacock regarding "the frequent desertion of seamen" from visiting American whaleships. States that complaints of desertion are increasing and that the King "must speedily put a stop to all intercourse between citizens of the United States and Your Majesty's dominions unless Your Majesty will adopt some plan which will enable the masters of merchant vessels to retain in their service all mariners belonging to their ships while in your Ports."

Loc: AH

Hawaii (Kingdom). Minister of Finance File (1839-1900).

A collection of letters and miscellaneous documents of the Minister of Finance. Among the records to be found in this collection are such material as:

Petition dated 26 May 1847, by John Freeman for whaling rights from Diamond Head to Puuloa, and for a lease to lands at Diamond Head. (volume 2, p. 423)

Instructions dated 20 December 1848 to reply to M. Dillon's demand that French whaleships be exempted from all port charges, even though they trade in wines and spirits, "upon the grounds that the law exempting whaleships from port charges upon certain conditions is altogether a gratuity on the part of this Govt, having no relation to any Treaty stipulation". (volume 3A, p. 172)

A report by the Minister of Finance, reign of Kamehameha IV, 4th Year (April 1858) noting as to the impact of whaling that "Our proximity to the whaling grounds and our facilities, present and prospective, for the fitting out of whaleships, are likely to attract to us foreigners possessed of the capital, skill and resources necessary... [and] increased demand for all those of our products which are employed in it..."

Loc: AH

Whaling

Hawaii (Kingdom). Privy Council. Minutes. (1846-1892).

Minutes of the Privy Council are indexed in the Archives subject card catalog, and contain such material as:

26 September 1850: Minister Wyllie brought forward an order in council relating to whaleships under the 7th Article of the Treaty with the U.S., which was passed. (volume 3B)

25 October 1847: James Hough and Henry Femmes application for whaling charter between Honolulu and Lahaina. (volume 4)

28 October 1847: William Lee's opinion that the charter may be granted. (volume 4)

20 September 1852: Resolution to amend tonnage dues and other charges on merchant and whaling vessels, passed 6 July 1852. Repeal of joint resolution passed 15 June 1847 relating to encouraging the visits of whalers. (volume 6)

25 December 1854: Petition of J.C. Clark and H. Sherman for the privilege of taking whales at Kamaalea Bay (Maalea Bay) for one year. Authorizes the Minister of Interior to grant the petition. (volume 9)

Loc: AH

The Journal Collection, 1819-1900. (17 feet, cataloged)

A collection of "diaries and journals of missionaries to Hawaii, a few of the children of the mission and non-missionary early foreign settlers." A number of missionaries stationed in Lahaina are represented in this collection, including several whose thoughts may give insight into the life and work of a whaling town. These include Abigail Baldwin Alexander, Clarissa Chapman Armstrong, Dwight Baldwin, Sereno Bishop, Sereno Edwards Bishop, Andelucia Lee Conde, and Clarissa Lyman Richards.

Loc: HMCS

Lahaina Restoration Foundation.
Lahaina, Maui.

The research collections of the Lahaina Restoration Foundation are located at Hale Pa'i, the printing house of Lahainaluna Seminary. The collections are a storehouse of historical information on Lahainaluna, Maui history, and Old Lahaina town, as well as the restoration work being conducted by the Foundation. The collections include published works, school records, manuscripts, correspondence files, and a photograph collection. Contact the Foundation for appointment.

Loc: Lahaina Restoration Foundation

"Log of the Whaling Brig Comet, December 14, 1864 to September 2, 1871".

The Comet was "one of only 12 Hawaii registered whalers, and was one of 7 crushed by Arctic ice in the 1869-1871 season." Permission is needed to use or quote from log.

Loc: BML

Lyman, David B. "Pecuniary and Moral Effect of the Falling Off of the Whaling Fleet at These Islands." ms. typescript. 1845.

Describes the "pecuniary crisis" the decline of the whaling industry brought to the Islands as shipping-related business ventures failed. However, the author notes an increase in domestic demands for foreign goods and the rise of plantations in the Islands, offsetting general economic decline. Feels that the "evils" of plantation employment are not as great as those of whaling, since it would be a "regular" industry conducted on shore, "in the presence of the whole community."

Loc: LHM

Missionary Letters, 1820-1900. (33 feet, cataloged)

A collection of "personal correspondence among the American missionaries in Hawaii, and to their friends and relatives in America." Include letters of Dwight Baldwin; Claudius Andrews; Lorrin Andrews; Charlotte Fowler Baldwin; Alonzo Chapin; Cochran and Rebecca Duncan Smith Forbes; Jonathan Green; William Richards; Ephraim and Julia Brooks Spaulding; Samuel Chenery Damon; and John Diell.

Loc: HMCS

Mission Station Reports, 1822-1865. (4 feet, cataloged)

Annual reports of the various mission stations on the Neighbor Islands to the General Meeting in Honolulu. Numerous reports refer to ships in ports and document the problems visiting whalers and seamen caused the missionary community.

Loc: HMCS

"Whaling and Whalers," based on an account by Norman Piianaia. In: Encyclopedia of Hawaii, reel 1, (microfilm of typescript, 1976?) Honolulu: Hawaii State Archives, 1980.

The Encyclopedia of Hawaii was a project of the Hawaii Bicentennial Commission. This article on whaling is a brief history of the economic impact whaling had on the Hawaiian Islands.

Loc: UH/HL/mf AH/mf

FILMS AND VIDEOTAPES

And So End. Pyramid, 1972. (16 mm) 25 minutes; color.

Still photos and old motion picture photos tell the story of the whaling industry from the days of the Yankee whalers until the present.

Loc: HSL

Whaler Out of New Bedford. (no producer listed), 1961. (16 mm) 24 minutes; color.

Story of whaling in all parts of the world in the nineteenth century, told through music and song of the period.

Loc: HSL

Whaling. KQED. Released by NET Film Service, 1957. (16 mm) 15 minutes; black and white.

Describes the harpooning of a whale, and the uses of whale oil. Includes folk songs and dances.

Loc: UH/SL

Whaling on the Brig "Viola". Old Dartmouth Historical Museum, no date. (16 mm) 40 minutes; black and white.

Silent film depicts activities of a whaling voyage in 1916. Shipboard routines, sighting of whale, chasing it, and finally capturing it are shown. The work of disassembling the body of the whale ("cutting in") and "trying" the oil is also depicted.

Loc: HSL

THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

Moore, Golda Pauline. "Hawaii During the Whaling Era, 1820-1880." M.A. Thesis, University of Hawaii, 1934.

Thesis examines the economics of stocking and replenishing of ships' stores, trans-shipping of oil and bone from Hawaii ports, the rise of mercantile houses, the building boom as Honolulu developed, and various Hawaii companies venturing into the whaling industry. Examines the conflicts between the missionaries and whalers, and describes the general economic development of the Kingdom.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

MUSEUMS, EXHIBITS, SELECTED SITES

The Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum.
Honolulu, Oahu.

An exhibit on "Whaling in the Age of Sail" is mounted on the second floor foyer, including photo reproductions, harpoons, and scale models of whaleboats. Other displays in the exhibit explain "trying" of the whale oil, the trans-shipment of oil, and the making of scrimshaw. A partial skeleton of a sperm whale is suspended from the ceiling in Hawaii Hall.

The Carthaginian II.
Lahaina, Maui.

A replica of a nineteenth century square-rigged brig, the Carthaginian II is a project of the Lahaina Restoration Foundation and is operated as a museum ship. The ship contains a whaleboat below decks, which was discovered in Alaska and returned to Lahaina in 1973. A photo display of the Arctic disaster ending the whaling era is also mounted below decks. A short film on whales and whaling is featured.

Lahaina Historic District, Lahaina, Maui.

The town of Lahaina has long been synonymous with the whaling industry in Hawaii, beginning with the first visit of Western whalers in 1819 when the town became a major port of call for the Pacific whaling fleet. Under the direction of the Lahaina Restoration Foundation, major sites of historic value have been restored, including: the Master's Reading Room, the family home of the missionary Dwight Baldwin, the Seamen's Cemetery and the U.S. Seamen's Hospital. Old Lahaina town is a National Historic Landmark, and has been placed on the State Register of Historic Places.

Lahaina Whaling Museum.
Lahaina, Maui.

A whaling and maritime museum located on Front Street in historic Lahaina town, housing whaling artifacts dating from the 1800s collected by Rick Ralston, founder of Crazy Shirts. The museum has recently commissioned the publication of WhaleSong, A Pictorial History of Whaling and Hawai'i, which includes photographs of many artifacts in the museum's collection.

Whaling

Pacific Whaling Museum.

Sea Life Park, Makapuu, Oahu.

Museum depicts several aspects of life aboard a whaling vessel. Exhibits include display of gear found on whalers, such as harpoons, killing irons and loggerheads (15 articles); a model of a whaling ship; a display on the products of whaling (whale teeth, sperm oil, baleen, and ambergrist); a display of over 100 articles made from scrimshaw; a photo display and artifacts of "trying out" whale oil (15 articles); and a photo display of Honolulu Harbor during the nineteenth century. A skeleton of a whale is hung from ceiling.

Whaler's Village Museum.

Kaanapali, Maui.

A compact museum combining photo displays and artifacts/artifact replicas to tell the story of life aboard a whaling vessel. Exhibits include whaling gear such as harpoons, loggerheads, various tools, logs, and navigational instruments; a full-sized trying pot to "try" or boil down the oil; and a display of scrimshaw and other products of a whaling voyage. A replica of living quarters typical on a whaler is recreated in one section of the museum.

PART THREE: THE COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY IN HAWAII

OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF COMMERCIAL FISHING IN HAWAII

In one sense, commercial fishing began in Hawaii soon after the settlement of the Islands by the early Polynesians. Utilizing traditional skills and implements, intrepid islanders, travelling to or habitating coastal and nearshore areas, harvested an abundance of the sea's riches. Surpluses beyond individual or family needs were used to pay taxes to ali'i, and traded for food and produce from the uplands -- a practice supported by the institutionalized land division system of ahupua'a.(1) However, the systematic development of commercial fishing in Hawaii really was started by Japanese immigrants to the Islands. Adapting techniques and vessel design brought from Japan to specific ocean conditions found in Hawaii, the Japanese longline fishermen virtually dominated the industry, as fishermen, auctioneers, and fish dealers, by the beginning of the twentieth century.

Gorokichi Nakasuji, often called the "father of commercial fishing," arrived in Hawaii in 1899. An account in the Japanese language press indicates that Nakasuji was responsible for introducing the Japanese sampan to Hawaii waters; it soon became the prototype of Island fishing vessels. Later Nakasuji installed the first gasoline engine in an aku sampan.(2) These developments greatly expanded the ability of Japanese fishermen to tap the resources of Hawaii's deep sea fisheries.

Marketing of fish catches, however, proved a major impediment to the development of the industry. Because of the difficulties of keeping fish in fresh condition for market, catches were limited not by the amount of fish available, but by the amount a fisherman felt could easily be sold that day. However, as transportation between the islands improved and as marketing advanced, the commercial fishing industry began to expand. In 1917, the MacFarlane Tuna Canning Company -- later called Hawaiian Tuna Packers -- opened for business, and canned tuna became a major outlet for surplus fresh catch. Control of the industry solidified in the hands of Japanese immigrants who became fishermen and fish marketing agents.

Japanese domination of the commercial fishing industry came to an abrupt end on December 7, 1941. Immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Navy and Coast Guard, fearing that any unidentified boat coming into harbor might be enemy craft, fired upon a number of sampans as they approached the Islands. Their crews had been out at sea during the Pearl Harbor attack and had no knowledge of the military situation. At least six fishermen died as a result of these attacks by the American military.(3)

For security reasons, Japanese aliens -- the heart of the fishing industry -- were prohibited from going out to sea, and some were interned. Movement was severely restricted; the military government dictated when and where fishing vessels were allowed to go out to sea, crew members had to be approved, and American flags had to be painted on each sampan. Many sampans at Kewalo Basin were decommissioned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and were moved to the Ala Wai Canal, where some sank through neglect. Many larger boats were either taken over by the military for its use, or impounded by the Justice Department.

By the end of the war a number of fishing businesses were virtually destroyed and the future of commercial fishing in Hawaii appeared dim. Many families who in the pre-war years had formed the backbone of the industry turned to other means of employment. Even when the industry re-opened in the late 1940s many refused to return to their boats. Over the ensuing years it became increasingly difficult to attract young fishermen to the fishing business, a trade which requires long hours of strenuous work for sometimes minimal returns. Despite these setbacks, commercial fishing continues to be an important maritime business in the Islands. Today commercial fishing is a sixteen million dollar a year industry which supplies island markets with over nine million pounds of fish annually.(4)

FOOTNOTES

1. Leighton Taylor, "Commercial Fishing". In Encyclopedia of Hawaii, reel 2. (1976): p.1.
2. Owen K. Konishi, "Fishing Industry of Hawaii, With Special Reference to Labor." (Honolulu, University of Hawaii, 1930); p. 2.
3. Gwenfread E. Allen, Hawaii's War Years, 1941-1945. (Westport, Greenwood Press, 1971); pp. 40-41.
4. State of Hawaii Data Book. (Honolulu: Department of Planning and Economic Development, 1986); pp. 530 and 533-534.

Sources of Information About Fishing

This guide concentrates on the commercial and industrial aspects of fishing from the beginning of the twentieth century until World War II. Since this phase of the commercial fishing industry was dominated by the Japanese community in Hawaii, Japanese language materials -- particularly the Japanese language press -- may provide a wealth of information on the early years of the industry. However, such materials are not included in this guide since its scope includes English language materials only.

The first major English language treatment of commercial fishing in Hawaii are the reports of the U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, which undertook a major survey of fisheries in the Islands in 1900 and 1901. The Commission was established in 1871, and first reported to Congress on the status of fisheries nationwide in 1872-73. The Commission remained an independent agency until 1903, when it became the Bureau of Fisheries, under the U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor. In 1939, the Bureau was transferred to the Department of the Interior, and in 1940 it was consolidated with the Bureau of Biological Survey to form the Fish and Wildlife Service.

In 1956, the Fish and Wildlife Act declared a national fishery policy, and the Fish and Wildlife Service was reorganized, creating two component bureaus, one of which was the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. In 1970, the Bureau was transferred to the U.S. Department of Commerce, and renamed the National Marine Fisheries Service. Reports of these various federal agencies are located at the Government Documents Collection of the University of Hawaii at Manoa Hamilton Library.

In Hawaii, regulation of commercial fish landings began under the auspices of the Territorial Board of Fish and Game Commissioners which was established in 1919, and was transferred in 1927 to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Division of Fish and Game. Beginning in the following year, regular reports of fish catches were compiled and published annually. Since 1962, the Division of Fish and Game has been a part of the Department of Land and Natural Resources; statistics about fish landings are found in the records of this department.(1) Reports, correspondence and other files of the Territorial and State agencies may be found at the Hawaii State Archives; annual reports of companies involved in aspects of commercial fishing may be found at the Hawaiian and Pacific Collections, Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii at Manoa.

Like government statistical reports, the daily and weekly press offer major documentation of trends and issues in the industry. A survey of selected newspaper articles relating to the fishing industry is included in this guide.

Conservation issues, while often touched upon in the press and government reports, require specialized research material. Perhaps the best sources of information on the changing character of Hawaii's ocean environment are the Honolulu Aquarium and its research branches, and the University of Hawaii Sea Grant College Program.

Two major aspects of fisheries development and use in Hawaii not covered in this guide are the use of fishponds, and the preservation of konohiki rights. Konohiki rights are a unique aspect of Hawaii jurisprudence, protecting traditional Hawaiian rights to open ocean fisheries. Two excellent surveys of konohiki rights are: Norman Meller's Indigenous Ocean Rights in Hawaii, and Richard H. Kosaki's Konohiki Fishing Rights, which remains the definitive work. (2)

FOOTNOTES

1. Robert C. Schmitt, Historical Statistics of Hawaii. (Honolulu, University Press of Hawaii, 1977); p. 367.
2. Norman Meller, Indigenous Ocean Rights in Hawaii. (Honolulu: University of Hawaii, Sea Grant College Program, Sea Grant Marine Policy and Law Report, 1985); and Richard H. Kosaki, Konohiki Fishing Rights (Honolulu: Legislative Reference Bureau, Report No. 1, 1954).

BOOKS

Devaney, Dennis Michael, Marion Kelly, Polly Jae Lee, and Lee S. Motteler. Kaneohe: A History of Change, 1778-1950. Honolulu: Department of Anthropology, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1976. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Includes a detailed study of the fishponds in Kaneohe, and the konohiki fisheries of the Bay. Describes the nehu, a baitfish, once plentiful in the Bay. Includes numerous photos and maps.
 Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL BML

Hosaka, Edward Y. Sport Fishing in Hawaii. Honolulu: Bond's, 1944.
 A handbook for sports fishermen, describing fish species commonly available in Hawaii waters and methods for catching various kinds of fish. Includes a description of commercial fishing for aku. An "Abstract of Fish and Game Laws of Hawaii" is appended which includes licensing and regulation of commercial fishing operations.
 Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

United Japanese Society of Hawaii. A History of Japanese in Hawaii. Edited by the Publication Committee, Dr. James H. Okahata, chairman. Honolulu: United Japanese Society of Hawaii, 1971.
 Includes a very brief description of the involvement of Japanese resident aliens in the development of commercial fishing in Hawaii. Notes that Gorokichi Nakasuji "revolutionized the industry" with his introduction of a customized fishing vessel using a gasoline engine.
 Loc: HSL UH/HL/H&P

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Eckles, Howard H. "Fishery Exploration in the Hawaiian Islands." Commercial Fisheries Review, 11, no. 6 (June 1949): 1-9.

Results and analysis of an exploration survey of baitfish in waters around the Hawaiian Islands and French Frigate Shoals. Analyzes methods use to catch nehu, and makes recommendation for improving commercial tuna catches through use of more modern equipment and vessels, and improved use of live bait.

Loc: BML

Gutmanis, Ivars. "Hawaii's Longline Fishing Industry." Hawaii Industry, 5, no. 7 and 8 (January 1960: 26-28; February 1960: 46-47).

A brief description of the longline fishing industry introduced into Hawaii and developed by the Japanese resident aliens. Includes description of fish auction houses and problems faced by the industry.

Loc: BML

Haan, Aubrey and Albert L. Tester. "Hawaii's Fishing Industry." Hawaii Educational Review, 38, no. 3 (November 1949): 60-61, 70, 76.

Describes problems and potential of commercial and sports fishing in Hawaii. Outlines fisheries research being conducted by various agencies. Provides basic concepts of fisheries resource management that could be taught in schools as well as a list of possible field trips and school exercises.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

June, Fred C. "Preliminary Fisheries Survey of the Hawaiian-Line Islands Area -- The Hawaiian Long-line Fishery." Commercial Fisheries Review, 12 and 13 (January 1950: 1-23; January 1951: 1-22; February 1951: 1-18).

A survey of the commercial longline fishing industry in Hawaii, published in three parts. Includes description of vessels and gear in use, fishing techniques, baitfish used, and crews employed. Analyzes the efficiency of gear and techniques in relation to catches.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P BML

Keith, Kent M. "Laws Affecting the Development of Ocean Resources in Hawaii." University of Hawaii Law Review, 4, no. 4 (1982): 227-329.

Analysis of contemporary legal issues involved in the development of ocean resources, including the regulation of fisheries. Although focus is on contemporary issues, article does include historic basis of legal determinations and findings.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P LRB

Kelly, H.L. "The Fish Situation in Hawaii." Hawaiian Annual for 1931. (1930): 39-46.

A brief outline of some of the major problems facing the commercial fishing industry at the time, including the difficulty in procuring baitfish, lack of local, trained fishermen, the role of the fish dealer, and the rising price of fresh fish.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Shomura, Richard S. "Changes in Tuna Landings of the Hawaiian Longline Fishery, 1948-1956." Fishery Bulletin of the Fish and Wildlife Service. (Bulletin no. 160).

Detailed examination of catch records of the longline fishing industry. Describes the longline fishing method and apparatus developed. Analyzes data on fish catches relative to the number of fishing trips made per boat in a season, and fishing grounds where catch was made.

Loc: BML

SELECTED NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

"3 Witnesses Urge T.H. to Enter Fish Business." Honolulu Star-Bulletin 6 August 1938: 10.

Three witnesses before the Territorial House of Representatives Fish Price Investigation Holdover Committee urge the Territory to enter the fish business, claiming high rental paid to fish markets increase prices. One witness testified that a government market would supply the competition needed to break up the "fish trust."

Loc: UH/HL/mf

"\$10 Million Power Plant Due on Site of Old Fish Market." Honolulu Advertiser 29 January 1953: 1.

Provides a short history of the fish market at Halekauwila and Richards streets, the proposed site of a Hawaiian Electric Company power plant. Describes a typical market day at the fish market, built in 1890. In 1911 the facility was converted to an immigrant receiving station; it was later used for a military commissary and supply warehouse.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

"Ahi, Aku, Opakapaka, Big, Little Fish Auctioned Daily." Honolulu Star-Bulletin 31 May 1967: F-9.

Describes the early morning fish auction at M. Otani Company. Lists the Hawaiian, Japanese, and English names of 32 types of fish caught locally, with recommendations on preparation.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

"Black Market in Fish Here." Honolulu Advertiser 14 September 1943: 1.

A fish market manager alleges that a black market in fish exists in Hawaii, where a number of favored patrons receive the small supply of fresh fish available during wartime.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Carter, Bruce. "Sampans Best for Island Fishing." Sunday Star-Bulletin and Advertiser 1 December 1968: E-6.

Discusses the unique design features of typical Japanese sampans, and explains the advantages of their use by commercial fishermen. Notes that Gorokichi Nakasuji, often called "the father of commercial fishing in Hawaii" is credited with introducing the fishing sampan to Hawaii.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Carter, Bruce. Honolulu Advertiser 10 June 1962: Supplement, p. 10.
 Describes the United Fishing Agency's morning fish auction at Aala Market on River Street, and the Fishing Cooperative of Hawaii's auction at Pier 15.
 Loc: UH/HL/mf

"Commercial Fishing Here is Limited." Honolulu Star-Bulletin 29 December 1941: 8.

Notice of the military governor's orders regulating the number of sampans allowed to operate on each island, limits on hours of operation and locations. Requires crews to be American citizens and to be cleared by the Coast Guard. Requires that boats be painted white with an American flag painted on each side.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Creamer, Beverly. "A Wink, a Nod Buys River Street Silver." Honolulu Advertiser 15 November 1976: A-3

Behind the scenes look at the River Street fish auction, run by the United Fishing Agency. Describes the nonverbal bidding by dealers, and notes importance of auctioneer Thomas Nakamura in setting the pace and deciphering the bids.

Loc: UH/HL/mf HSL

"Daily Hilo Auction Has Special Flavor." Honolulu Star-Bulletin 19 January 1981: A-15.

Describes the fish auction at Suisan Company, "one of Hilo's most colorful scenes." Hiro Nishimura, Suisan auctioneer, has his own lingo and style. Explains that price of fish at Hilo auction is generally set by the price fish sell for in Honolulu.

Loc: UH/HL/mf HSL

Fogg, Elaine. "Record 'Fish That Got Away' Story Really Happened -- Here." Honolulu Advertiser 28 May 1944: 1.

A two part series of articles. In the first part, Fogg recounts wartime restrictions on commercial fishing, and their impact on the industry. In the second installment, "Plans Made to Reestablish Fishing Industry in Islands" (Advertiser 29 May 1944, p. 1) Fogg discusses plans being made to re-establish the industry in Hawaii.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Hamre, Dr. Christopher. "Recommendations to Improve Fishing Industry in Hawaii." Honolulu Advertiser 2 May 1943: 5.

Discusses current problems facing the fishing industry, with particular note of the decline of pond fisheries. Makes long-term recommendations for improvements to revitalize the industry based on findings of a University of Hawaii study.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Kubota, Gaylord C. "Ebisu Matsuri: A Shinto Tradition on Maui." Hawaii Herald 20 January 1984: 6.

Describes the Ebisu Matsuri (Ebisu Festival) celebrated at Maalaea, Maui. The festival, which includes the blessing of fishing vessels as part of its traditional religious observances, is located at the Maalaea Ebisu Jinsha, "the only remaining Shinto shrine in Hawaii dedicated to Ebisu-sama, the fishing god."

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Markrich, Mike. "Aku Bait Supply Raises Uncertainties." Sunday Star-Bulletin and Advertiser 22 April 1984: A-6.

Describes problems of commercial aku fishermen in finding adequate supply of nehu, a baitfish. Describes the technique of catching nehu, and the various attempts over the years to find alternative baitfish.

Loc: UH/HL/mf HSL

---. "Another Casualty of War: Fishing Fleet of the AJAs." Sunday Star-Bulletin and Advertiser 23 January 1983: A-5.

Prior to World War II "nearly 80 percent of the fishing fleet was Japanese," owned and run by Japanese-Americans or Japanese resident aliens. The military government, established after Pearl Harbor, severely restricted fishing in Hawaii, prohibiting aliens from going out in boats and confiscating numerous fishing vessels. Many commercial fishermen and their families were never compensated for their losses.

Loc: UH/HL/mf HSL

---. "Behind That Fish on Your Plate is a Story, and Here It Is..." Sunday Star-Bulletin and Advertiser 19 September 1982: A-5.

Behind the scenes look at the United Fishing Agency fish auction on Ahui Street in Honolulu. Discusses the different types of fish bid on by various buyers to satisfy specific needs.

Loc: UH/HL/mf HSL

Morgan, Barbara. "Fish on the Block at a Pre-Dawn Auction."

Honolulu Star-Bulletin 5 December 1972: C-1.

Good description of a fish auction at the M. Otani building in Honolulu, now the United Fishing Agency. Describes the risks and gambles fishermen and fish retailers take and some of the reasons for the great fluctuations in the price of fresh fish.

Loc: UH/HL/mf HSL

"Plans Made for Increased Fish Supply." Honolulu Star-Bulletin 1 January 1943: 5.

Notice of regulations issued by the military governor in an effort to increase the volume of fresh fish available during wartime. Establishes the military governor's office of food production as the industry's supervising agency, releasing Hawaiian Tuna Packers from that role. Requires registration and licensing of fishermen, wholesalers and retailers, and establishes reporting requirements. Fixes maximum price of fish.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Sato, Hank. "6 Fishermen Died in '41 in Attack by U.S. Planes."

Honolulu Star-Bulletin 7 December 1977: A-1.

Describes an attack on four local Japanese fishing sampans by U.S. military forces as they were returning to Kewalo Basin on December 8, 1941, resulting in the death of six of the fishermen. Details on the attack are provided by interviews with surviving crew members.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Taylor, Lois. "A Treasure of the Sea." Honolulu Star-Bulletin 12 March 1981: C-1.

Leo Ohai, named a "living treasure" by the Honpa Hongwanji Mission for his skills as a deep sea fisherman, tells about his life as a commercial fisherman, and describes the problems faced by fishermen in their dealings with fish auction houses. Mr. Ohai began and runs one of the few successful independent fish markets, selling his catch directly to the public and by-passing the auctions.

Loc: UH/HL/mf HSL/mf

"Tuna Industry's Problems Are Being Solved." Honolulu Star-Bulletin 12 October 1951: 17.

Gives a description of the problems with production and availability of tuna in the Islands, and compares the Hawaiian Tuna Packers with mainland operations.

Loc: UH/HL/mf HSL

"Tuna is Big Business". Honolulu Advertiser 18 February 1951: magazine section, 3.

Briefly describes the process of preparing for tuna fishing, including catching baitfish and preparing the boat. Mentions Hawaiian Tuna Packers; includes the uses of the tuna after processing.

Loc: UH/HL/mf HSL

Turner, Charles H. "Hawaii Fishing Industry Has Its Problems." Honolulu Advertiser 28 April 1954: A-5.

Discusses problems in the commercial fishing industry, including the decrease in income, over-supply of fish, and the lack of initiative to modernize the industry. Focuses on the scare over radioactivity and the affect it had on fresh fish sales.

Loc: UH/HL/mf

Zalbourg, Sanford. "Hunting for Tuna." Honolulu Advertiser 10 March 1950: magazine section, 22-23.

Describes fishing techniques and typical crew and equipment used in catching tuna. Gives a description of Hawaiian Tuna Packers, and its overall operations. Briefly describes packing procedures.

Loc: UH/HL/mf HSL

Zalburg, Sanford. "Industry With Problems: A Fish Story." Honolulu Star-Bulletin 30 April 1978: A-1; 1 May 1978: A-1; 2 May 1978: A-1; 3 May 1978:A-1; 4 May 1978: A-1; 5 May 1978:A-1; 6 May 1978: A-1.

A series of seven articles on the problems and prospects for the commercial fishing industry.

"A Fleet Flounders in a Sea of Woe" describes the current fishing fleet, methods used, and foreign competition. Discusses concerns of local fishermen over current economic problems.

"Aku Fishing -- A Grueling 18-Hour Day of 'Gambling'" describes problems of the aku fishing fleet -- boats in need of repair, lack of trained local fishermen, and the uncertainty of the catch.

"Elite Group Gathers to 'Bid or Cut Bait'" describes the United Fishing Agency fish auction, and discusses factors which influence the price of fresh fish. Describes the relationship between fishermen, dealers, and buyers.

"Bad at Fishing, Good at Business" is an interview with Frank Goto, manager of United Fishing Agency. Describes the role of auctioneer in the industry.

"Leo Ohai and the Libra -- Change Brings Success" is an interview with Leo Ohai and the story of his break with established fish auctions to start the independent Oceanic International Fish House at the Chinese Cultural Plaza.

"Maui is Wowie for Fresh Fish Fans" is the story of the Maui Cooperative Fishermen's Association, and the fresh fish market on Maui and Hawaii. Discusses the problems of marketing of Neighbor Island fish.

"Year of the Fish Getting Response From Washington" describes federal government support and involvement in the commercial fishing industry.

Loc: UH/HL/mf HSL/mf

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Indexes

George Washington University. Fishery Publication Index, 1955-64; Publications of the Fish and Wildlife Service by Series, Authors, and Subjects. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Circular 296.) Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1969.

A listing of most circulars, statistics, data reports, bulletins, and research and scientific reports published by the Service. Briefly describes each publication. Includes author and subject indexes.

Loc: BML UH/HL/GD

Macdonald, Rose M.E. An Analytical Subject Bibliography of the Publications of the Bureau of Fisheries, 1871-1920. (Bureau of Fisheries, Doc 899.) Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1921.

A compilation of reports, appendices, special papers, bulletins, economic circulars, and occasional papers of the Bureau of Fisheries. The bibliography appeared as an appendix to the Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries for 1920.

Loc: BML

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Bell, Frank Thomas and Elmer Higgins. A Plan for the Development of the Hawaiian Fisheries. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Investigational Report No. 42, V. II). Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1939.

Examines the potential for fisheries development in Hawaii. Notes that since the 1900 survey, published in the Commissioner's Report for 1901 (see below), fishing changed from inshore fishing with one or two man crews to large operations with many crew members per boat. Offers proposals to improve fishery catches, including production of baitfish, identification of resources in the Leeward Islands, and improvements in fishing equipment.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Cobb, John N. "Commercial Fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands," in Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the Year Ending 1901. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1902.

One of the first major studies of commercial fishing in Hawaii. Examines the various types of fishing equipment used by both Hawaiian and resident Japanese alien fishermen, fishponds in use, and the baitfish industry. The study also looks at the marketing of fish through various fish markets on all Islands. Comments on the importing of fishery products and the introduction of new fish species. Also examines issue of private fishery ownership and Hawaiian konohiki fishing rights.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. "The Commercial Fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands in 1903," in Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the Year Ending 1904. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1905.

Updates and expands the 1901 report. Examines the types of fish caught, provides statistics on catch reports, exports, and developments in the fishing industry. Examines fish markets in operation in the Islands. Notes that resident Japanese aliens were quickly taking over the industry as fishermen and fish dealers. Together with earlier study, Cobb's works provide the most complete analysis of commercial fishing in Hawaii at the turn of the century.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hawaii (Territory). Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry. The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist; A Quarterly Magazine of Forestry, Entomology, Plant Inspection and Animal Industry. Honolulu: Advertiser Publishing Company (1914-1921).

Includes special articles and annual reports of the various divisions under the Board of Commissioners. Reports of the Fish and Game division include statistics on commercial fishing licenses issued and fish catch reports by dealers and fishermen.

Loc: AH BML

---. Report. Honolulu, (1903-1959).

The Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, through its Division of Fish and Game, was responsible for the regulation and licensing of commercial fishing operations in the Territory and the encouragement and development of fisheries. The biennial reports of the Division (published from 1927 to 1942) contain information such as current research, enforcement of regulations, and statistical information on licensing of fishing operations and the numbers of fish caught at each fish landing site.

Loc: AH

---. Description of Duties. Honolulu, 1958.

Historic background of the Board, its purpose and organization. Information about each division includes names of division chiefs, and duties and programs of division.

Loc: LRB

Hawaii (Territory). Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry. Division of Fish and Game. Commercial Fish Catch by Species. Honolulu (1948-1959).

Monthly statistics on pounds of fish landed and market value of catch, listed by fish species. Includes separate listing for fish pond catches. Continued by Commercial Fish Catch by Species, compiled by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Game.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hawaii (Territory). Territorial Planning Board. "The Fishing Industry," In An Historic Inventory of the Physical, Social and Economic and Industrial Resources of the Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, 1939: 312-313.

The first biennial report of the Territorial Planning Board, surveying existing resources and facilities in the Territory. Article on fishing briefly describes the commercial fishing industry in Hawaii, fish market operations, and the development and use of both ocean and pond fisheries. Includes tables on fish catches.

Loc: HSL

Hawaii (State). Department of Land and Natural Resources.
Aquatic Resources Division.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources, through its Aquatic Resources Division, is charged with the conservation and wise usage of the marine resources of the State. To this end, the Division compiles statistics on monthly and annual commercial enterprises, including fish, shellfish, and limu. The Division is also responsible for the licensing of commercial fishing businesses. Statistical compilations are published in the reports of the Division. The Division maintains records going back to 1948; prior records are at the Hawaii State Archives, under the various predecessor agencies.

Hawaii (State). Department of Land and Natural Resources. Division of Fish and Game. Commercial Fish Catch by Species. Honolulu (1962-).

Monthly and annual reports listing commercial fish catches by species of fish, including the numbers of fish caught and sold and area where fish caught.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. Commercial Fish Landings. Honolulu, (1962 -).

Annual reports listing commercial fish landings by area; includes statistics on the numbers of fish caught by species at each landing site surveyed.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hawaii (State). University of Hawaii. Hawaii Marine Laboratory. News Circular, no. 1-14. Honolulu: University of Hawaii (1949-1953).

Short articles on research findings of the Hawaii Marine Laboratory, "a cooperative fishery research program to study the fish and fisheries of Hawaii."

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Jordan, David Starr and Barton Warren Evermann. The Aquatic Resources of the Hawaiian Islands. 3 volumes. (Bulletin of the U.S. Fish Commission for 1903). Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1905.

A detailed description of fish found in Hawaii waters and their habitat. Includes volumes on shore fishes and deep sea fishes, including species of commercial fishing value. Extensively illustrated.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Jordan, David Starr and Barton Warren Evermann. "Fishes and Fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands, a Preliminary Report" in The Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries... for the Year Ending 1901. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1901.

Outlines in general terms the economic aspects of fisheries in Hawaii at the turn of the century. Lists major fishes used as food and describes fishing apparatus used. Contains a brief history of native fishing and marine tenure laws, and describes fish market operations in Hilo and Honolulu. Suggests various regulations to prevent overfishing, increase use of fishponds, and considers the introduction of new fish species.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Lublin, McGuaghy and Associates. Plan of Development for Sampan Harbor, Wailoa River, Hilo, Hawaii. Honolulu: 1962.

Prepared for the State Department of Transportation, plans include the renovation and expansion of the Hilo sampan harbor to accommodate anticipated growth in the commercial fishing industry on the Big Island. Includes historical information on Hilo Harbor, and some background on the commercial fishing industry in Hilo. Contains photos of harbor taken in the early 1960s.

Loc: LRB

United States. Commission on Fish and Fisheries. Report of the Commissioner. Washington, D.C.: GPO (1872-1939).

An annual report on activities and programs, along with special papers and reports relating to fisheries development. Until 1932, the commissioner's report was printed in a separate publication; following that date it was reprinted from the Report of the Secretary of Commerce, under the "Bureau of Fisheries" title. In 1940, the functions of the commission were consolidated with those of the Wildlife Commission under the newly created Fish and Wildlife Service.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Fisheries. Commercial Fisheries Review. Washington, D.C.: GPO (1946-1972).

Continues the Fishery Market News newsletter of the Bureau of Fisheries. With the publication of the Review, the bureau began publishing many more substantive articles on fisheries development based on scientific research conducted by bureau staff. With the July-August 1972 issue the Review was renamed the Marine Fisheries Review and continued publication under the auspices of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Fisheries. Fishery Market News. Washington, D.C.: GPO (1939-1945).

Monthly newsletter reviewing current fishery market information, including data on marketing and fluctuations in prices for fishery products. Includes articles written by bureau staff and abstracts of bureau publications.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

United States. Department of Commerce. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. National Marine Fisheries Service. Hawaii Fisheries, Annual Summary. Washington, D.C.: GPO (1960-).

Annual statistics on commercial fishing catches and pond catches, compiled as part of the Current Fishery Statistics series.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

United States. Department of Interior. Fish and Wildlife Service. Annual Report of the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service to the Secretary of Interior. Washington, D.C.: GPO (1941-1954).

Continues the annual reports of the Commission on Fish and Fisheries and the Bureau of Biological Survey. In 1956 the Fish and Wildlife Service was reorganized and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was created to continue the functions of fisheries promotion and management.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

---. Current Fishery Statistics. Washington, D.C.: GPO, (1941-).

Monthly statistical compilations of fisheries catches and fisheries products. Includes data on fish landings by species and type of vessel, and canning and marketing of fishery products. Annual cumulations appear in Fishery Statistics of the United States. Data on fish landings in Hawaii have been included in statistics since 1948.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

---. Fishery Leaflet. Washington, D.C.: GPO (1941-1971).

Articles prepared by the Fish and Wildlife Service staff on a variety of topics relating to fishes and fisheries. Leaflets issued irregularly in early years. Continued by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and later by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

United States. Department of the Interior. Fish and Wildlife Service. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Report of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Washington, D.C.: GPO (1957-1969).

Annual reports briefly describing the programs of the bureau. Included in the reports are statistics on fish landings by species, trade in fisheries products, vessel fleets, and listings of bureau publications. In 1970, the bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce, and renamed the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

Hamamoto, H. "The Fishing Industry of Hawaii." B.A. Thesis.
University of Hawaii, 1928.

Examines commercial fishing operations in Honolulu and Hilo for the years 1925-26, particularly the role of three major fishing companies (Hawaii Suisan, Pacific Fishing Company, Honolulu Fishing Company) which served as distributors for individual fishermen and financed fishing trips. Describes dealers or middlemen and their roles in establishing the price of fish. Briefly examines the Fishermen's Association. Includes description of the methods of catching various kinds of fish.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Peterson, Susan Blackmore. "Decision in a Market: A Study of the Honolulu Fish Auction." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Hawaii, 1973.

Economic analysis of the fishing industry in Hawaii from the point of view of the commercial fisherman. Describes types of boats and gear used and fishing techniques employed. Traces fish catches from fishermen to market, detailing the roles of fish dealers and auction houses in setting the price of fish caught and eventual sale price to the consumer. Contains numerous statistical tables.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Ralston, Stephen Van Dyke. "A Study of the Hawaiian Deepsea Handline Fishery With Special Reference to the Population Dynamics of Opakapaka, Pristipomoides filamentosus (Pisces: Lutjanidae)." Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Washington, 1981.

An analysis of the Hawaiian deepsea handline fishery to provide a "biological basis for managing bottomfish stock." Describes each species, its habitat, and methods of fishing.

Loc: UHH UH/HL/H&P

Shang, Yung Cheng, "Economic Aspects of the Skipjack Tuna Industry in Hawaii." Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Hawaii, 1969.

Analysis of the economic factors affecting the development of commercial fishing. Describes the industry in the mid-1960s, including the fishing vessels and techniques in use, baitfish, and the marketing of fish catches through auctions and fishing associations.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

Ball, Candace L. "The Aku Fishermen of Honolulu: An Exploration of a Unique, Dying Lifestyle." (Pacific Prize Contest Paper) typescript, 1973.

A survey of contemporary commercial tuna fishing industry. Describes fishing vessels and gear, techniques, and composition of crews. Discusses the lifestyle of commercial fishermen.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hawaii (Monarchy). Department of the Interior, 1846-1900.

The Department of the Interior was charged with the general administration of the internal affairs of the Kingdom. Among the letters in the files of the Interior Department are many relating to determination of fishing rights in various localities; requests for leases to fish in government marine waters; and letters relating to seasonal kapu over specific fish species.

Loc: AH

Hawaii (Monarchy). Department of the Interior. Fish Markets. (1894-1901).

Monthly cash accounts of the Honolulu Fish Market, from 1894 to 1901. Reflects rental income for stalls, tables, and "transient dealers." Other files of the Interior Department relating to the management of fish markets include rules and regulations of the markets, correspondence relating to the construction and maintenance of the facilities, and assessments made on fishermen.

Loc: AH

Hawaii (Territory). Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry. Division of Fish and Game.

The Board of Commissioners was established in 1903 to "encourage and protect agriculture, horticulture, and forestry." Among the commissions placed under the board's jurisdiction was the Fish and Game Commission. Manuscripts in the Archives relating to the Fish and Game Commission include correspondence of the Board (1927-1935), reports, rules and regulations, and special correspondence of the various Commissioners on fisheries-related topics (including bait fish, pearl fisheries, etc.)

Loc: AH

Konishi, Owen K. "Fishing Industry of Hawaii, With Special Reference to Labor." typescript. (Report of Students in Economics and Business, no. 6). Honolulu: University of Hawaii, 1930.

Description of the commercial fishing industry, both open ocean and pond fishing. Includes a brief history of the industry, and a biography of Gorokichi Nakasuji, considered the "father of commercial fishing". Describes sampans and their use, fishing gear, marketing of fish through auction houses, and the roles played by fish dealers and middlemen. Describes the gizenkai, or fishermen's association. A revised and edited version of this paper appears as "A Brief History of Fishing in Hawaii" which is also available at UH/HL/H&P.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Ralston, Stephen. "A Description of the Bottomfish Fisheries of Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Marianas." Honolulu: no publisher, 1979.

A report, submitted to the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council, describing the commercial fishing industry of the various Pacific islands. Describes each bottomfish species, landings by species, and methods of fishing and gear used. Analyzes regulations imposed on commercial fishing, and describes problems of reliability in fisheries yield analysis. Includes numerous charts.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Taylor, Leighton. "Commercial Fishing." In Encyclopedia of Hawaii, reel 2. (1976?) (microfilm of typescript) Honolulu: Hawaii State Archives, 1980.

The Encyclopedia was a project of the Hawaii Bicentennial Commission. This article notes that "commercial fishing" began soon after the Islands were settled by the Polynesians, as fish was used for tax payments and in trade. Describes traditional fishing rights and laws and fishing implements used. Details species popularly caught by commercial fishermen today, and methods used in both deep sea and reef fishing. Describes marketing of catch through fish auction houses, and various kinds of regulations imposed on the industry by the Department of Land and Natural Resources and others.

Loc: UH/HL/mf AH/mf

FILMS AND VIDEOTAPES

Ocean Fresh; the Story of Tuna Packing in Hawaii. Hawaii Tuna Packers, Ltd., 1955. (16 mm) 15 minutes, color.

Depicts commercial tuna fishing off the coast of Oahu.
LOC: UH/SL

Suisan, Yesterday and Today. Videotape. Patricia Kalima, June 1986. 8 minutes, 48 seconds.

An historical look at Suisan, one of the last major fish auction houses still operating in Hawaii.

Loc: UHH

ORAL HISTORIES

Hanahana: An Oral History Anthology of Hawaii's Working People. Edited by Michi Kodama-Nishimoto, Warren S. Nishimoto, and Cynthia A. Oshiro. Honolulu: Ethnic Studies Oral History Project, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1984.

A collection of excerpts from interviews conducted in connection with various Ethnic Studies Oral History projects. Includes a portion of an interview with Usaburo Katamoto, first recorded in the Remembering Kakaako project.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hawaii. University of Hawaii At Manoa. Ethnic Studies Oral History Project. Remembering Kakaako, 1910-1950. 2 volumes. Honolulu: Oral History Project, 1978.

Includes an interview with Usaburo Katamoto, a retired boat builder who also worked for the Hawaiian Tuna Packers and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company drydock.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P UH/HL UH/SL

Tateishi, Hoover Y. "Watashi no Jinsei Dokuhon" (Personal Reminiscences).

A collection of radio interviews with Japanese issei and nisei active in Island business, politics, and civic and cultural life. Among the tapes at the Bishop Museum is an interview with Katsukichi Kida, a commercial fisherman. The interview is in Japanese. The collection is available to researchers, by appointment with the Department of Anthropology Collections Manager.

Loc: Bishop Museum Anthropology Department

MUSEUMS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

Richardson Ocean Center.
Hilo, Hawaii.

Formerly used as a research facility for the Sea Grant Program in Hilo, the Richardson Ocean Center is now scheduled to become a major aquarium and marine research and education facility for the Big Island. The Center currently houses an exhibit on Japanese issei tuna fishermen in Hawaii which outlines the history of early commercial fishing endeavors.

University of Hawaii.
Sea Grant College Program
Honolulu, Oahu.

The Sea Grant College Program promotes marine education throughout the State. The Sea Grant library loans publications, films, slides and videotapes to schools and community organizations, and the program provides speakers and site presentations on a vast spectrum of ocean related topics.

The Waikiki Aquarium.
Honolulu, Oahu.

The emphasis of the Waikiki Aquarium is on fishes, rather than commercial fishing; research done at the Aquarium complements fish catch reports by explaining how fishing is determined by the natural environment and the uses of fishing technology. The Aquarium facilities include exhibits, video tapes on marine ecology, a slide collection and a research library. The Aquarium also sponsors public education programs which stress ecology and responsible stewardship of marine resources. The Aquarium hosts a number lectures, classes, and field trips for the general public and produces curriculum units for schools upon request.

SELECTED SITES

Ebisu Jinsha (Ebisu Shrine).
Maalaea, Maui.

The Eibusu Jinsha is "the only remaining Shinto shrine in Hawaii dedicated to Ebisu-sama, the fishing god." The present shrine, located just above Maalaea Boat Harbor, dates to about 1916, although the Maalaea Ebisu Jinsha has been in existence since the turn of the century. The annual Ebisu Matsuri (Ebisu Festival) held in January includes the blessing of vessels and other religious ceremonies.

Kewalo Basin.
Honolulu Harbor, Oahu.

Dredging of Kewalo Basin and construction of a wharf were completed by the Territory in 1924. Currently Kewalo Basin is used by yacht charter operations, and is a major mooring harbor for the commercial fishing industry.

Suisan Company.
Hilo, Hawaii.

Suisan is one of the last major fish auction houses in Hawaii. Fish brought into Suisan by commercial fishermen are bid on by lots by hotels, restaurants, and some private individuals. Suisan is open Mondays through Saturdays.

United Fishing Agency.
Honolulu, Oahu.

The United Fishing Agency is one of the major fish auction house for Honolulu, located at Kewalo Basin. Fish are brought to UFA by commercial fishermen, and are bid on by lots, primarily by restaurants and markets. The UFA auction is held 6 days a week.

Wailoa River Sampan Harbor.
Hilo, Hawaii.

The Wailoa River Sampan Harbor was developed by the Territory in 1939, although a wharf and pier had been constructed near the mouth of the Wailoa River at the turn of the century by the Hilo Railroad Company. The harbor has been used almost exclusively by commercial fishermen, and is currently a major focal point for the Hilo fishing industry, particularly because of its proximity to the Suisan fish auction house.

PART FOUR: THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY IN HAWAII

OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF SHIPPING IN HAWAII

As early as the 1820s sail driven schooners plied the channels between the Hawaiian Islands. Most of these early vessels were owned by the king and chiefs, and were used in part to transact the business of the Kingdom. During the next decade the royal fleet was joined by a host of schooners owned by American, British, and Hawaiian nationals. Most of these vessels were used in trade between the Islands; by 1845 even the King's vessel itself, the Kamehameha III, was put into commercial inter-island service.(1)

Coasting by schooner in these early years was treacherous at best. Except in Honolulu Harbor, few wharves for loading and unloading cargo and passengers existed; goods and people were set ashore via small boats through sometimes heavy surf. For the most part, navigation between the Islands depended upon the skills and knowledge of the ship's master; few navigational charts were available. Buoys to mark dangerous reefs and rocks were virtually nonexistent.(2)

In 1846, "An Act to Organize the Executive Department" set the marine boundaries of the Kingdom, and provided some government regulation over inter-island coasting services. The Act addressed concerns over the safety of cargo and passengers, established certification of vessels as being fit for service, set capacities for passengers carried, and required masters of vessels to be knowledgeable in navigation. The Act also established the first registry of vessels under the Hawaiian flag. It is estimated that from 1846 until annexation, over 400 vessels were granted coasting licenses.(3)

Sail driven packets, which dominated the shipping trade until the 1850s, were gradually replaced by steam-driven craft. The first inter-island steamer was the Constitution (1852); its ventures in Hawaii were short-lived, and the Constitution soon returned to its San Francisco home. The next year the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company was chartered, with the S.B. Wheeler (renamed the Akamai) given certain privileges by the Hawaiian government in return for transporting mail and carrying passengers on government business. This vessel was soon replaced by the West Point (renamed the Kalama) and Sea Bird in 1854. This venture too suffered setbacks, and the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company lost its charter with the Hawaiian government in 1857. By the 1890s, two companies dominated inter-island shipping, the Wilder Steamship Company, and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. In 1905 these companies merged.

Ship's landings throughout the Islands served an important role in inter-island shipping. While major ports such as Honolulu, Hilo, Lahaina and others handled enormous amounts of freight, the small wharves and landings which dotted the seacoasts of each island served as vital links between the source of goods and produce and the larger trans-shipping ports. Landings, both small and large, were necessary because of the lack of railroad service and good roads for transporting freight and passengers to the larger ports. Most landings, in fact, were built and managed by sugar companies and used in connection with the plantation-owned system of sugar trains. In later years, improved roads and the use of large trucks for freight allowed plantations to haul sugar overland to major ports. The movement towards larger steamships for freight also contributed to the demise of these smaller landings.

Trans-oceanic shipping followed the same transition from sail to steam that inter-island shipping did. Steamer service began in 1868, and gradually took over from the slower sailing vessels. Among the many steamer lines visiting Hawaii ports were: the Australian Line (1877), the Webb Line (1871), Pacific Mail (1876), the Spreckels steamers (1876), Oceanic Steamship Company (1883), and the Hawaiian Packet Line (1890). After 1900 these were joined by the Planter's Line of San Francisco, the Merchant's Line, American-Hawaiian Steamship, and several steam lines providing "through" services between the West Coast and Australia and the Orient, including the Canadian Australasian Line, and the Japanese NYK Line.

Following World War I, the dominant force in trans-oceanic steamship service was the Matson Navigation Company. Begun in 1882 by Captain William Matson, the Matson line started as a fleet of sail-driven barks transporting whale oil, sugar, and finally passengers between the West Coast and Hawaii. Over the one hundred years of its history, Matson ships changed from barks to steamers, and finally to luxury liners and container ships.

During World War II, shipping, both inter-island and to mainland ports, was controlled by the military government in Hawaii. The Cargo and Passenger Control Section, a division of the Office of the Military Governor, supervised Island harbors and landings until 1946; it allocated cargo to be shipped, and regulated dockage and stevedoring.(5) Inter-island shipping was handled by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company which operated under a charter from the War Shipping Administration.

After the war, a major shift in passenger transportation occurred with the rise of air transportation. Aviation had entered the Hawaiian picture in 1929, when Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, inaugurated commercial inter-island aviation services from Honolulu to Hilo, Maui, and Kauai.(4) Inter-Island Airways (which became Hawaiian Air Lines) soon broke from the parent company, and provided enough competition for passenger service that the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company discontinued passenger operations in 1948.

Tug and barge service has been an important component in Hawaii's shipping history since the early 1900s. The Young Brothers company, which began its maritime operations in 1900 supplying provisions to ships, began its freight service in 1913. Later its tug and barge operation replaced the more cumbersome steamships, forcing the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company to discontinue freight transportation in 1949. With the demise of Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Young Brothers was left with only one major competitor, Dillingham's Oahu Railway and Land Company. With the merger of these two in 1952, inter-island freight services was solidified. Following statehood, the Dillingham tug and barge fleet was transferred to the newly created Hawaiian Tug and Barge Company.

Inter-island and trans-oceanic shipping and passenger service remains an important part of Hawaii's economy today. Over 1,800 overseas vessels arrived at Honolulu Harbor alone in 1986, carrying nearly 9.5 million tons of cargo, while inter-island vessels accounted for nearly 5 million tons of cargo. Inter-island cruise ship service was begun again in 1980; in 1985 nearly 70,000 passengers traveled by inter-island cruise ships, heralding a new beginning to this fascinating aspect of Hawaii's maritime industries.(6)

FOOTNOTES

1. Mifflin Thomas, Schooners From Windward: Two Centuries of Hawaiian Interisland Shipping. (Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1983); pp. 25-27.
2. Thomas, p. 29.
3. Thomas, p. 26.
4. "Brief History of the Steam Coasting Service of the Hawaiian Islands." Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1889: p. 35.
5. Gwenfread E. Allen, Hawaii's War Years, 1941-1945. (Westport, Greenwood Press, 1971); p. 300.
6. State of Hawaii Data Book. (Honolulu: Department of Planning and Economic Development, 1986); pp. 498 and 500.

Sources of Information About Shipping

The most comprehensive single source for information on the history of shipping in Hawaii is the five-volume compendium by W.H.D. King, entitled Maritime History of Hawaii. This pictorial work includes extensive documentation on individual vessels and shipping lines, and provides an excellent overview on the changes in island shipping through the years. A good source on inter-island shipping is Mifflin Thomas, Schooner From Windward; for a history of the Matson lines, see Worden's Cargoes.

Most of the sources in this guide deal with shipping of general merchandise, yet much of the development of this industry is linked with shipping of specific island products: sugar, pineapple, rice, and cattle. Annual reports and business records of these industries provide vital information on the development of shipping lines. The researcher is directed to companion guides in this series for information relating to shipping of these various products.

Many of Hawaii's major shipping companies began as mercantile houses, trading in goods shipped to and from Hawaii ports. Castle & Cooke began as a partnership to oversee operations of the Mission Depository and grew to a major Island mercantile house. C. Brewer traces its origin to James Hunnewell's Honolulu store. R. C. Janion, an agent for Starkey, Janion and Company of Liverpool received and sold goods from England and shipped beef and hides in the 1840s; in 1851 Theophilus H. Davies joined Janion marking the beginning of the Theo H. Davies company. Henry Hackfeld, a German sea captain, opened his establishment in 1849. During World War I, H. Hackfeld and Company became American Factors (later Amfac). Alexander & Baldwin, another of the Big Five companies, joined the mercantile trade in 1870. The boom in exports following the Reciprocity Treaty (1876) saw the establishment of the agency system in Hawaii. Annual reports of many of Hawaii's major companies, as well as plantation shipping records provide valuable insight on the growth of both inter-island and trans-oceanic shipping.

Government documents are excellent sources of information about Hawaii's shipping industry. Regulations for inter-island coasting service during the Monarchy came under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior. During the Territorial years, the Board of Harbor Commissioners had responsibility for all matters relating to harbors and wharves. Records of the Ministry as well as the Board of Harbor Commissioners are located at the Hawaii State Archives. Following Statehood, regulation of water carriers has generally been the responsibility of the Public Utilities Commission; harbor facilities and boating regulations are handled by the State Department of Transportation, Harbors Division. Annual reports of these agencies are also located at the Hawaii State Archives, as well as at the University of Hawaii, Hamilton Library, Hawaiian and Pacific Collections. A good source of current regulations and government policies regarding ocean and marine affairs is the Legislative Reference Bureau's Compendium of State Ocean and Marine Related Policies (Honolulu, 1987).

The development of the shipping industry in Hawaii is closely tied to that of organized labor on the waterfront. However, given the scope of any study of labor history in Hawaii, this subject is not extensively covered in this guide. The researcher interested in this aspect of shipping history is directed to the many specialized bibliographies on this subject, and particularly to Edward Beechert's Working in Hawaii (Honolulu, University Press of Hawaii, 1985) which is the definitive work.

BOOKS

Adler, Jacob. Claus Spreckels, The Sugar King in Hawaii. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1966.

A biography of one of the leading figures in Hawaii's sugar history. Includes a chapter on the Oceanic Steamship Company, commonly known as the Spreckels line, which was a major shipping carrier on the San Francisco to Honolulu run at the turn of the century.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Ai, Chung Kun. My Seventy Nine Years in Hawaii. Hong Kong: Cosmorama Pictorial Publisher, 1960.

Includes references to schooners owned by James Dowsett and used to carry freight for his several enterprises, including a timber business. Notes that one of the schooners was later purchased by Frank Cooke for the Pacific Navigation Company, and another was sent to the Marcus Islands, near Japan, on a guano expedition.

Loc: HHS UH/HL/H&P

Beechert, Edward D. Working in Hawaii: A Labor History. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1985.

Definitive history of labor and the development of labor unions in Hawaii. Includes sections on the early maritime and seamen's unions.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Castle & Cooke, Inc. The First 100 Years, a Report of the Operations of Castle and Cooke for the Years 1851-1951. Honolulu: Castle & Cooke, 1951.

A brief recounting the history of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., which began as a partnership in the general mercantile business and became a major sugar agency. The company's later shipping interests included the Hawaiian Steam and General Inter-Island Navigation Company, the Planters Line Shipping Company, and the Matson Navigation Company, for which Castle & Cooke became the Honolulu port agency. Castle & Cooke was also involved in the commercial fishing industry through its Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Clark, John R.K. Beaches of the Big Island. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1985 (A Kolowalu Book).

Excellent guide to beaches on the Big Island, providing information on beach activities, water safety, and historical or legendary events associated with the various beaches, including use as ship landing areas. Numerous maps and photos.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Conde, Jesse C. Narrow Gauge in a Kingdom; The Hawaiian Railroad Company, 1878-1897. Felton, California: Glenwood Publishers, 1971.

A detailed history of the Hawaiian Railroad Company, built and operated by Samuel G. Wilder in the North Kohala district of the Big Island. Running from Niulii plantation to Mahukona Harbor, the rail line continued operations under the Hawaii Railway Company (1899), and finally as part of Makuhona Terminals, Limited (1937). Includes numerous references to port facilities and harbor developments.

Loc: HSL UH/HL/H&P

Conde, Jesse C. and Gerald M. Best. Sugar Trains; Narrow Gauge Rails of Hawaii. Felton, California: Glenwood Publishers, 1973.

Excellent history of the development of sugar plantation railroads, which became a major means of land transportation for freight throughout the Islands. Includes numerous references to harbor development and construction of wharves and piers. Includes photos of sugar landings and wharves.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Cushing, John E. Captain William Matson (1849-1917); From Handy Boy to Shipowner. New York: Newcomen Society of North America, 1951.

Lecture delivered at the United States Coast Guard Academy in 1951 on the life of Captain Matson and the early history of the Matson Navigation Company.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Dean, Arthur L. Alexander & Baldwin, Limited, and the Predecessor Partnerships. Honolulu: Alexander & Baldwin, 1950.

A corporate history prepared for the 50th anniversary of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd. The company's shipping interests included the American Hawaiian Steamship Company and Matson Navigation Company, for which Alexander & Baldwin became the Kahului port and Eleele port agent. In later years the company was also involved in the operation and management of various railroad companies and terminals.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Fairburn, William Armstrong. Merchant Sail. Center Lovell, Maine: Fairburn Marine Educational Foundation, 1945-1955.

A six volume work which traces merchant and naval marine history from sailing ships to steamers. Includes volumes on sailing ships and clippers, trading vessels, shipbuilding and design. Includes register of vessel names and general index.

Loc: BML UH/HL

George, Milton C. The Development of Hilo, Hawaii, T.H., a Modern Tropical Sugar Port, or, a Slice Through Time at a Place Called Hilo. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The Edwards Letter Shop, 1948.

Brief history of Hilo from the time of the missionaries to 1948. Touches upon the whaling industry, the development of sugar operations, and the start of shipping in Hilo Harbor. Comments on the population, land use, and the related industrial development of Hilo town.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Henderson, Charles J. The Agency System, a Constructive Force in Business Development. Honolulu: Castle & Cooke, Ltd., 1953 (revised 1954).

An address delivered before the Social Science Association of Honolulu by the Vice President of Castle & Cooke, Ltd. Describes the development of the agency system as a necessary marketing arm of the growing sugar industry, handling financing, sales, shipping, and supplying needed goods to the plantations. Describes Castle & Cooke's role as agent for various sugar plantations as well as for the Hawaiian Tuna Packers.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hoyt, Edwin P. Davies: The Inside Story of a British-American Family in the Pacific and Its Business Enterprises. Honolulu: Topgallant Publishing Co., 1983.

A corporate history of Theo H. Davies & Company, Ltd., and the family which founded and controlled its operations. The Davies company, and its predecessor Janion, Green & Company, were extensively involved in shipping, both inter-island and to the U.S. mainland, as agency for a number of sugar plantations.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Inter-Island and the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu: Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, 1946.

Includes brief history of inter-island cargo transportation, with illustrations of various ships engaged in freight service. Includes advertisements from some of the company's publications.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Proceedings of the Convention. Place of publication varies (1936-).

Proceedings of the biennial convention of the ILWU, reviewing the activities of the union and containing financial reports of union operations. The 9th Biennial Convention was held in Honolulu in 1951, and the report of that convention provides an account of the 1949 Hawaii dock strike.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P (incomplete)

Shipping

Joesting, Edward. Tides of Commerce. Honolulu: First Hawaiian, Inc., 1983.

A corporate history of the First Hawaiian Bank, founded in 1858, and its impact on the economic development of the Islands. Provides a concise and detailed history of the early financial and commercial development of Hawaii, beginning with the sandalwood trade, through the whaling era, to the start of mercantile houses in Honolulu.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Kelly, Marion, Barry Nakamura, and Dorothy B. Barrere. Hilo Bay, a Chronological History: Land and Water Use in the Hilo Bay Area, Island of Hawai'i. Honolulu: Bishop Museum, Department of Anthropology, March 1981.

Study prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A chronological history of Hilo Bay from early post-contact years to 1980. Studies traditional land and sea use by native Hawaiians, commercial development of the harbor and related facilities, and the economic and social development of Hilo from port town to major industrial center. Contains detailed history of various public works projects, including breakwaters and harbor development.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P DPED

Lloyd's Register of Shipping. London, England: Lloyd's Register of Shipping (1760-).

A comprehensive listing of merchant ships of 100 tons and more, published annually. Includes ships traveling to and from Hawaii. Contains data on tonnage, equipment, shipowners and managers, and shipbuilders. Later called Register of Ships. There is no complete set of Lloyd's available in Hawaii; UH/HL has publications for 1764-1833, and 1970 to present.

Loc: UH/HL

Ogden, Adele. The California Sea Otter Trade, 1784-1848. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1941.

Extensive history of the sea otter fur trade. Numerous references to Hawaii as a supply and repair base for vessels and as a port to trade merchandise and to recruit Hawaiian sailors. Includes appendix of vessels engaged in the California fur trade.

Loc: HHS UH/HL/H&P

Rush, Benjamin F. History of the Construction and Development of Honolulu Harbor, Hilo Harbor, Kawaihae Harbor, Kahului Harbor, Kaunakakai Harbor, Nawiliwili Harbor, Port Allen Harbor. Honolulu, prepared for the Territory of Hawaii, Board of Harbor Commissioners, 1957.

Survey of harbor facilities and construction projects at the major commercial harbors in Hawaii. Includes information on shipping of freight and passengers, on renovations to shoreside facilities to accommodate changing land transportation, and on handling of bulk cargo items. Includes data sheet on privately owned piers in Honolulu Harbor.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P LRB

Simonds, William A. Kamaaina, a Century in Hawaii. Honolulu: American Factors, 1949.

Corporate history of Amfac, which had its beginnings as H. Hackfeld and Company, one of the earliest sugar factors in Hawaii. The Hackfeld Company became American Factors following the outbreak of World War I.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P UH/SL

Stindt, Fred A. Matson's Century of Ships. Kelseyville, California: F.A. Stindt, 1982.

Illustrated history of the Matson Navigation Company, and the shipping companies which eventually became part of Matson, including the Oceanic Steamship Company (1881-1976) begun by the Spreckels brothers, and the Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Company (1928-1937) which was formed in a joint venture between Matson and American Hawaiian Steamship Company. A chapter is devoted to the Los Angeles Steamship Company (1920-1937) a major shipping line between Hawaii and the West Coast. Includes roster of Matson ships, photographs, and statistical information.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Stroup, Elaine Fogg (editor). The Ports of Hawaii. Honolulu: Honolulu Port No. 67, Propeller Club of the United States, 1950.

Description of the major ports and small boat harbors in use on all islands in 1950. Includes brief history of maritime industries, facilities available, steamship companies and agents in Honolulu Harbor, and information about marine related industries, such as trucking, towing, dredging, and barge services.

Loc: HSL UH/HL/H&P LRB

Taylor, Frank, Earl M. Welty, and David W. Eyre. From Land and Sea: The Story of Castle & Cooke of Hawaii. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1976.

Corporate history of Castle & Cooke, Ltd. The company was important in the development of shipping in the Islands through its involvement in the early Planters Lines; later it became Hawaii agent for the Matson Navigation Company. Also notes the company's interests in the commercial fishing industry. Castle & Cooke first invested in the Hawaiian Tuna Packers in 1948 and later came to own and operate the company.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Thomas, Mifflin (compiler). Hawaiian Interisland Vessels and Hawaiian Registered Vessels. Santa Barbara, California: Seacoast Press, 1982.

An alphabetical listing of vessels known to have been in inter-island trade, including a brief description and history of each. Includes listing of Hawaiian shipping company fleets.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. Schooner From Windward: Two Centuries of Hawaiian Interisland Shipping. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1983.

An excellent history of inter-island shipping in Hawaii. Traces the development of marine transportation from canoes to tugs and barges in the context of economic transitions in the Islands. Appendix lists inter-island steam navigation fleets plying Hawaii waters.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Worden, William L. Cargoes: Matson's First Century in the Pacific. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1981.

History of the Matson Navigation Company, established in 1882 by Captain William Matson. The Matson line began loading merchandise in Hilo; later it transported whale oil, sugar, and finally passengers. The shipping line grew from barks to full rigged sailing ships, to steamers, luxury liners, and container ships. Includes roster of Matson ships.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL DPED

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Adler, Jacob, "The Oceanic Steamship Company: A Link in Claus Spreckels' Hawaiian Sugar Empire." Pacific Historical Review 29, no.3 (1960): 257-269.

Outlines the history of the Oceanic Steamship Company, incorporated in 1881 by the Spreckels sugar interests to carry cane and sugar by-products to San Francisco. The steamship company later transported general freight and passengers between Hawaii and the U.S. mainland, and began carrying mail to Australia after 1908.

Loc: HHS

Bradley, Harold Whitman, "The Hawaiian Islands and the Pacific Fur Trade, 1785-1813." Pacific Northwest Quarterly 30 (July 1939): 275-299.

Briefly describes the role of Hawaii in the early years of the Pacific fur trade, which began in 1786 when six vessels stopped in Hawaiian waters. By 1790, American fur trade interests had grown and ships began to stop regularly to winter in Hawaiian waters on their way to China. Traders soon added sandalwood to the China trade, radically altering the economic picture of the Islands. Includes references to Hawaiian seamen shipping out from island ports, and the growing influence of foreign seamen and deserters on Hawaiian government and social life.

Loc: HHS UH/HL/H&P

"Brief History of the Steam Coasting Service of the Hawaiian Islands." Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1889 (1888): 70-81.

A brief description of the early years of inter-island steamer service, beginning in 1852 with the arrival of the steamer Constitution from San Francisco. Includes a listing of important steamers plying Hawaii waters, their owners and captains.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Cochran, Thomas C. and Ray Ginger, "The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, 1899-1919." The Business History Review 28, no. 4 (December 1954): 343-365.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, incorporated in 1899, was a major marine freight service between the West Coast of the U.S. mainland and Hawaii, and between East and West coasts of the mainland. This article traces the history of the company up to World War I, when many of its ships were relinquished to the federal government's wartime efforts. Appendix includes a listing of the steamship company's fleet of ships.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Conrad, Agnes C., "Hawaiian Registered Vessels." Hawaiian Journal of History 3 (1969): 31-41.

Traces laws of the Kingdom of Hawaii concerning regulations for vessels from 1846 to 1898.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

De Lorme, Roland L., "Revenuers in Paradise; the Advent of United States Customs Regulations of the Hawaiian Trade." Hawaiian Journal of History 15 (1981): 69-79.

Hawaii played a major role in the trans-shipment of goods across the Pacific in the nineteenth century. Increasing trade activity brought with it major problems for customs officials, particularly smuggling and contraband traffic, including opium. Article outlines problems of enforcing customs laws prior to annexation, and into the early years of the twentieth century.

Loc: HHS

"Hawaiian Maritime History: A Brief Sketch of Noted Vessels and Commanders in the Development of the Coasting Service of the Hawaiian Islands." Hawaiian Annual and Almanac for 1890 (1889): 66-79.

A brief history of inter-island transportation by sailing vessel, a companion to the earlier history of steam coasting service. Appearing in two parts, the article recounts "notable vessels and commanders" active in Hawaiian waters beginning with the kings' fleets, and continuing to the age of schooners and clippers.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Howay, Frederic W., "International Aspects of the Maritime Fur-Trade; Presidential Address." Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada 3rd ser. 36 (1942): 59-78.

History of the maritime fur trade in North America, and the widening use of the Pacific Ocean as a "highway of commerce." Briefly mentions the Russian attempt to establish a provisioning base in Hawaii, which led to the Russian American Company outpost and fort on Kauai.

Loc: HHS UH/HL/H&P

---. "A List of Trading Vessels in Maritime Fur Trade, 1785-1825." Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 3rd series. 24, Section 2 (1930): 111-134; 25, Section 2 (1931): 117-149; 26, Section 2 (1932): 43-86; 27 Section 2 (1933): 119-147; 28, Section 2 (1934): 11-49.

A series of articles on the history of the maritime fur trade, including a chronological list of trading vessels, their masters and owners, and ports of registry. Briefly discusses important aspects of various voyages, and notes where vessels stopped in Hawaii.

Loc: HHS UH/HL/H&P

"In Commemoration." Matsonews 5, no. 4 (December 1943).

A special historical issue of Matsonews dedicated to Captain William Matson, the founder of the Matson Line. Includes a pictorial history of the Matson Navigation Company, from its early years to the Company's activities in World War II. Includes a brief outline of the shoreside facilities and services of the company.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Kemble, John Haskell, "The Genesis of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company." California Historical Society Quarterly 13 (1934). 2 parts.

Recounts the early history of American mail steamer service to California and the Pacific Northwest, and to South and Latin America. Includes beginnings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company operations.

Loc: HHS

---. "Pioneer Hawaiian Steamers, 1852-1877." Report of the Hawaiian Historical Society for 1944 7 (1944): 7-25.

History of the early years of steamer service in the Islands. Details government financing of early ventures until inter-island trade could support commercial steamer service.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. "Side-Wheelers Across the Pacific." The American Neptune 2, no. 1 (1942): 5-38.

A history of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's trans-Pacific mail service. In 1866, under contract with the U.S. Postmaster-General, Pacific Mail built and sailed large wooden ocean-going steamers driven by paddle-wheels. Article describes these early years of service, and the eventual transition of Pacific Mail to iron screw steamers.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Klebingat, Capt. Fred, "Falls of Clyde." The Annual Dog Watch 14 (1957).

Brief history of the Falls of Clyde, a 4-masted sailing ship built in 1878 and presently in Honolulu Harbor. It was the first ship in the Falls Line of Wright Graham & Co., and was originally used in the Calcutta trade. In 1900 the Falls became one of the original Matson Navigation Company ships, and sailed from San Francisco to Hawaii carrying passengers, cargo and livestock and returning with sugar. In 1907 it was sold to Associated Oil Company and turned into an oil tanker.

Loc: HHS

Shipping

Kuykendall, R.S., "Some Early Commercial Adventurers of Hawaii." Annual Report of the Hawaiian Historical Society (1928): 15-33.

In the years after Western contact, most foreign trade centered in Hawaii was conducted by American or English traders, but Hawaiians were also involved. Article recounts the commercial enterprises of the Hawaiian chief Boki, which included a retail store operated in Honolulu in 1827, a hotel, and a fledgling shipping operation trading goods in Manila and Tahiti. Also includes the abortive trading expedition of George Marina to the South Seas.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Light-Oh!...Where Away?" Sales Builder 12, no. 3 (March 1939): 2-22.

History of lighthouses in Hawaii, describing their construction, maintenance, and operation. Includes photos of various island lighthouses.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Morison, Samuel Eliot, "Boston Traders in Hawaiian Islands, 1789-1823." The Washington Historical Quarterly 12, no. 3 (1921): 166-201.

With the advent of the China trade, Hawaii increasingly became a provisioning stop for New England traders. Sandalwood forged additional trade links, and soon the Boston trader became an integral part of the economic life of the Islands. Outlines the history of the Boston traders in Hawaii, and examines their impact on the development of the Islands. (Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, October-November 1920: 9-47, which is also available at UH/HL/H&P).

Loc: BML UH/HL/H&P

"Mudhooks or Moorings." Sales Builder 13, no. 6 (June 1940): 2-15.

Describes the development of Honolulu Harbor, including the building of its first wharf in 1827, the dredging of the harbor, construction of shoreside facilities, and impact of government regulations.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Nelson, Richard, "Notes on Wire Landings Along the Hamakua Coast on the Island of Hawaii." Hawaiian Journal of History 8 (1974): 136-142.

Richard Nelson, born 1866, was employed by Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, becoming master of several of their vessels. Article is an excerpt taken from his reminiscences, describing the methods used to transfer people and cargo along the Hamakua Coast.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Schmitt, Robert C., "Some Transportation and Communication Firsts in Hawaii." Hawaiian Journal of History 18 (1979): 99-123.

Notes revolutionary developments in transportation and communication in Hawaii, including the first whaleship visiting Hawaii, the first wharves constructed, the first steamer in the Islands, the introduction of scheduled inter-island service, transpacific passenger and cargo service, the first marine telegraph station in operation on Diamond Head, submarine cable for inter-island telegraph communication, etc.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

"Ships Come In." The Sales Builder 11, no. 6 (June 1938): 2-14.

A brief look at the entire spectrum of water transportation in Hawaii, beginning with the ancient Polynesians, continuing through the era of early traders, the whaling period, the advent of steamer lines, and the beginnings of the Matson Navigation Company. Examines the boom in related shoreside businesses -- ship's chandlery, marine supply, iron works, etc. Includes photo of Joichi Tanimura's Ala Moana boat building shop where fishing sampans were built and repaired.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Sox, David. "Rycroft's Pohoiki: A 19th Century Boat Landing." Historic Hawaii News 7, no. 8 (1981): 4-5.

Account of the development of Pohohiki Landing in Puna, on the Big Island, from an early Hawaiian fishing village to a sawmill and commercial landing, and finally, to the small boat launching ramp that exists there today.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Spoehr, Alexander. "Fur Traders in Hawai'i: The Hudson's Bay Company in Honolulu, 1829-1861." Hawaiian Journal of History 20 (1986): 27-66.

History of one of the major mercantile houses in early Honolulu. The Hudson's Bay Company Honolulu agency was a principal importer of goods from the Pacific Northwest, particularly lumber and salmon, and also imported goods from England. Article traces the development of the Hudson's Bay operations and the company's impact on Hawaii's economic development.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Hawaii (Kingdom). Abstract of Hawaiian Laws and Regulations Respecting Vessels, Harbors and Customs. Honolulu: Government Press, 1855.

Abstracts of laws in effect in 1855 regulating pilotage of vessels, customs regulations, entry of whaling vessels, trans-shipment of whale fishery products, ports of entry, etc. Includes harbor regulations for Honolulu.

Loc: HHS

Hawaii (Territory). Board of Commissioners of Public Archives. Index to Registers of Hawaiian Vessels, 1864-1900, on File in the Public Archives. Honolulu. (n.d.)

An alphabetical index to ships registered by the Hawaiian government on file at the Archives. Includes name and type of vessel, volume and page number of registry.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hawaii (Territory). Commission to Investigate Private Wharves and Landings. Private Wharves and Landings in Hawaii. Report of the Commission ... in Conformance With Joint Resolution No.2 of the Legislative Session of 1909. Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Co. Ltd., 1910.

Brief descriptions of private landings on Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, and Kauai. Includes physical descriptions, notes on ownership and accessibility by public roads, principal freight handled, steamer service, availability to public, and landing charges imposed. Includes photos of various landings on each island.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P HSL

Hawaii (Territory). Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Annual Report. Honolulu (1940-).

The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations was created in 1939 by an act of the Territorial legislature and was headed by the Commission of Labor and Industrial Relations. Following statehood the department was reorganized and the commission replaced with a director. Annual reports review the activities of the department and the general tenor of labor relations throughout the Territory and State. Includes numerous statistical tables on employment, wages and hours, employee benefits, workers' compensation and other labor related issues.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hawaii (Territory). Governor's Emergency Board. Report and Recommendations of the Governor's Emergency Board. Honolulu: 1949.

The Emergency Board was called by Governor Ingram M. Stainback in 1949, to investigate the labor dispute between the ILWU and Ahukini Terminal Company, Castle & Cooke Terminals, Hilo Transportation and Terminal Company, Kahului Railroad Company, Kauai Terminals, Mahukona Terminals, and McCabe, Hamilton and Renny Company. The board conducted hearings from June 16 to 28, 1949, and received testimony from union and employer representatives. The report includes a summary of the major issues in the strike, the positions taken by the union and employers, and the board's recommendations for resolving the dispute.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P Kauai Public Library

Hawaii (Territory). Governor's Emergency Food Committee.

The Governor's Emergency Food Committee was created through Executive Order by Governor Ingram M. Stainback in 1949, in response to growing concern over the availability of food supplies during a major dock strike by the ILWU. Among the materials in the collection are committee correspondence, requests for Navy shipping space to carry supplies to the Islands, negotiations for a Matson Navigation Company vessel to be used as a relief ship, and various newspaper clippings regarding the strike.

Loc: AH UH/HL/mf

Hawaii (Territory). Public Utilities Commission. Report of the Public Utilities Commission of Hawaii on the Public Utility Corporation Known as the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Honolulu: Government Printers, August 14, 1914.

An investigation of the facilities and operations of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company by the Public Utilities Commission. Report covers the history of the company and its growth, its stock distribution, equipment, and rates charged. Appendices include correspondence received by the Commission over rates charged, transcript of evidence taken at hearings, articles of incorporation, by-laws, list of freight rates, and schedules.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hawaii (State). Department of Education. Office of Instructional Services. A Compendium, Coastal Field Sites in the State of Hawaii. Honolulu: Department of Education, 1983.

A directory of field trip sites; volume jointly produced by the Department of Education and the Sea Grant Advisory Service, University of Hawaii. Provides cultural, historical, and natural history information on sites, and possible student field trip activities. Includes supplemental readings and a section on marine education audio-visual aids.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Hedemark, E.G. and E.J. Bradley. "Maritime Transportation" in An Historic Inventory of the Physical, Social and Economic, and Industrial Resources of the Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu: Advertiser Publishing Co., 1939: pp. 280-283.

First biennial report of the Territorial Planning Board, surveying existing resources and facilities in the Territory. Article on transportation describes existing overseas freight and passenger lines regularly visiting Hawaii (American flag lines, British, and Japanese), as well as inter-island transportation services. Includes numerous tables on imports and exports, and passenger movement statistics.

Loc: HSL UH/HL/H&P

United States. Armed Forces, Middle Pacific. History of Army Port and Service Command. Honolulu: n.p., 1947.

A history of the Army Port and Service Command, organized in 1943 to oversee the trans-shipment of cargo and personnel throughout the Pacific theatre. The Command also controlled activities in ports throughout the Islands. Describes wartime harbor activities, and provides statistics on total cargo handled inter-island and throughout the Pacific. The appendix includes descriptions and activities at ports on the Neighbor Islands, including Hilo, Kahului, Port Allen, Nawiliwili, Molokai, and Lanai.

Loc: UH/HL/Hawaii War Records Depository

United States. Army Corps of Engineers. Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. Ports of the Hawaiian Islands: Honolulu, Oahu; Hilo, Hawaii; Kawaihae, Hawaii; Kahului, Maui; Nawiliwili, Kauai; Port Allen, Kauai. (Port Series No. 50, Part 2). Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1970.

Descriptive information about the major ports of the Islands. Includes general description and navigational conditions of each port, and history of harbor and channel improvements made by the federal government. Provides detailed use of piers and wharves. Indexes piers and wharves by operators or owners. Photographs and detailed maps of port areas. Earlier surveys published in 1926 (Port Series No. 17) and 1935 (Port Series No. 17, revised) are also available.

Loc: LRB UH/HL/H&P

United States. Congress. "Report of the Subcommittee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico on Aids to Commerce, Improvements of Harbors, Buoys, Public Buildings." Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1902.

Testimony and the report of the subcommittee investigating the need for various public improvements in Hawaii, such as lighthouses on various islands. Includes information on existing harbor conditions, proceedings for condemnation of lands in Pearl Harbor, survey and breakwater for Hilo, and various proposed federal buildings.

Loc: HHS

United States. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (56th Congress, 1st Session). "Extending the Laws Relating to Commerce, Navigation, and Merchant Seamen Over the Hawaiian Islands". (Report 375). Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1900.

After the annexation of Hawaii to the U.S., Congress considered two measures to extend merchant marine laws to the Islands. The proposed legislation required that trade between Hawaii and other ports be conducted on U.S. registered vessels, and extended U.S. registration to all Hawaii-registered vessels. Includes attorney general opinions and lists Hawaii registered vessels as of June 30, 1899.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

United States. Department of Commerce. Federal Maritime Board and Martime Administration. Annual Reports. Washington, D.C.: GPO (1950-1961).

Annual reports listing major developments in maritime regulations and oceanic commerce. Describes conditions of various maritime industries such as shipbuilding, shipping, shipyards, terminals, and warehouses. Includes government aid to industries, and maritime labor relations.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

United States. Department of State. Foreign Relations of the United States, 1894. Appendix II: Affairs in Hawaii. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1895.

Detailed account of the political and commercial relationship between Hawaii and the United States up to the time of the overthrow of the Hawaiian government. Includes numerous letters, interviews, and reports relating to the overthrow, and the general political and economic condition of the Islands at the time. Contains charts listing imports and exports and Hawaii corporations. Includes tariff agreements and treaties.

Loc: UH/HL/GD

United States. Federal Maritime Commission. "Hawaiian Trade Study: An Economic Analysis." Washington, D.C.: GPO, October 1978.

Examines ocean transportation between Hawaii and the U.S. mainland, with special emphasis on the Matson Navigation Company. Looks at existing rate structure and service patterns, volume and types of commodities shipped, and composition of fleet servicing Hawaii. Examines major ports and harbors used in trade.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. "In the Matter of Dollar-Matson Agreements Nos. 1253 and 1253-1." (Case Docket No. 465). Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1938-40.

In April 1930, Matson Navigation Company and Dollar Steamship Company entered an agreement whereby Matson agreed not to engage in shipping between mainland U.S. ports and Asia, the Philippines, and Guam. Dollar agreed not to solicit Hawaii traffic and provided Matson with certain considerations. Dollar-Matson petitioned the U.S. Maritime Commission for an extension of the agreement. Upon investigation, the Commission concluded that the agreement should not be extended. Further hearings were held upon petition for reconsideration. Contains brief listing of shipping services to Hawaii.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Van Hoften, Ellen. History of the Honolulu Engineer District, 1905-1965. Honolulu: U.S. Army Engineer District, 1970.

A good overview of the various projects and activities undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which opened its Honolulu office in 1905. Prior to World War II, the Corps was responsible for numerous civilian public works projects, including dredging of Honolulu and Hilo harbors, and construction and dredging at Pearl Harbor. After 1910, the Corps was also assigned responsibility for construction and maintenance of coastal lighthouses.

Loc: HSL UH/HL/H&P

THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

Adler, Jacob. "Claus Spreckels, Sugar King of Hawaii; Interaction of an Entrepreneur with an Island Community." Ph.D. Dissertation. Columbia University, 1959.

A biography of Claus Spreckels and an analysis of his impact on the economic development of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Among Spreckels' major interests were the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company plantation in Spreckelsville, interests in Irwin and Company sugar agency, and ownership of the Oceanic Steamship Company, with which he dominated sugar transportation to the United States for a number of years.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Cajski, Thomas Anthony. "The Ports of Kauai." M.A. Thesis. University of Hawaii, 1964.

History of port and shipping development on the island of Kauai from pre-contact to the 1960s. Contains detailed descriptions of facilities at Ahukini, Nawiliwili, and Port Allen harbors, and describes briefly numerous early sugar plantation landings. Analyzes the effect large scale agriculture had on the development of harbor facilities. Includes tables, maps, and photographs.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Chong, Anson. "Economic Development of Hawaii and the Growth of Tourism Before 1945." M.A. Thesis. Columbia University, 1963.

History of the changes in Hawaii's economy from a subsistence economy at the time of contact to a market oriented system with the coming of European and American trading and shipping interests. Includes a chapter on transportation developments and the impact of passenger service between the U.S. mainland and Hawaii on tourism growth.

Loc: DPED UH/HL/H&P

Daws, Alan Gavan. "Honolulu -- the First Century, Influences in the Development of the Town to 1876." Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Hawaii, 1966.

Extensive history of Honolulu from the first western contact to the signing of the Hawaii-American Reciprocity Treaty in 1876. Includes the commercial development of Honolulu, changes to the harbor, advances in communication and transportation, and the development of the shipping industry.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Leithead, Arthur Scott. "Hilo Hawaii: Its Origins and the Pattern of its Growth, 1778-1900." Senior Honors Thesis. University of Hawaii, 1974.

History of the economic development of Hilo from missionary community to a whaling port. It later served as a center for coffee production and shipment, and for sugar processing, and became the major shipping center for the island.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Merrill, James M. "A History of the Los Angeles Steamship Company." M.A. Thesis. Claremont Graduate School, 1948.

History of the Los Angeles Steamship Company, formed in 1920, which was a major provider of passenger and freight transportation services between Hawaii and Los Angeles for almost ten years. Includes a chapter on the history of steamship services to Hawaii.

Loc: UH/HL/mf (microfilm 4144)

Pierson, Kathleen Wilson. "The Development of Trade in Hawaii, a Statistical Analysis and Evaluation of Basic Trends." M.A. Thesis. University of Hawaii, 1948.

Analysis of economic trends in Hawaii through World War II. Includes the political and economic factors affecting the development of trade from the 1780s, and indicates the kinds of goods traded between the Kingdom of Hawaii and other nations.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Smith, David A. "A Geographic Analysis of Inter-Island Transportation in the Lesser Antilles and Hawaiian Islands." Ph.D. Dissertation. University of Michigan, 1959.

An examination and comparison of inter-island and trans-oceanic shipping of goods to the Lesser Antilles island chain of the West Indies, and to the Hawaiian Islands. Details the type of freight carried, both inter-island and trans-oceanic, and the general means of transportation. The chapters dealing with Hawaii concentrate on post-world War II activities. Includes maps and photos.

Loc: HSL UH/HL/H&P

MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

ABCFM-Hawaii Papers, Houghton Library (Harvard), 1820-1900.

A collection of "letters written by the missionaries of the Sandwich Islands Mission to the ABCFM office in Boston." Includes a number of shipping contracts dated from 1819 to 1837, as well as letters and reports regarding Ladd and Company, which started the first sugar company at Koloa, Kauai in 1836 and grew to be a major mercantile trading company in the Islands during the 1830s and the 1840s. The collection has been cataloged.

Loc: HMCS

Abbott, William L. "The Waterfront in 1919." In: Encyclopedia of Hawaii, reel 2.

Briefly describes labor unrest in the period from 1916-1919. Notes growing multi-ethnic "brotherhood" of labor unions as exemplified at the Labor Day rally of 1919, and the strike at Honolulu Iron Works.

Loc: UH/HL/mf AH/mf

Alexander and Baldwin Papers, 1824-1911.

Letters, papers, diaries, records and scrapbooks of the families of the Rev. William Patterson Alexander, and the Rev. Dr. Dwight Baldwin. In 1870, the Alexander & Baldwin Company, a Honolulu mercantile firm, was started by sons of these two missionaries. It grew to be a major force in Hawaii's economy with extensive involvement in the shipping industry.

Loc: HMCS

Castle Collection, 1836-1904.

A collection of correspondence by Samuel Northrup Castle and members of his family. Includes references to Paty and Company, and Ladd and Company. In 1851 the partnership of Castle & Cooke was formed to take over operation of the Mission Depository, which Samuel Castle had run since 1837, and which provisioned the missionary community, as well as visiting whalers and clipper ships. Merchants and traders, Castle & Cooke grew to be one the "Big Five" companies in the Islands.

Loc: HMCS

Shipping

Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu. Shippers Wharf Committee. "Minutes of the Shippers Wharf Committee, November 14, 1901 to December 20, 1907." (1 volume).

In 1901 a number of Honolulu's major shipping agencies organized to deal with the plague as it affected the shipping industry. Under the umbrella of the Chamber of Commerce, the Shippers Wharf Committee provided funding for extra health inspectors, quarantine and rat control. In later years the Committee also considered topics such as reduction of the wharfage tax and tourism promotion.

Loc: AH

Child, Lynn C. "History of Kailua Wharf." typescript (no date).

An unpublished article tracing the history of the Kailua Wharf, and the changes brought on by increased freight traffic. Describes the types of freight shipped from Kailua, and shipping companies involved in transporting goods from the Big Island port.

Loc: Kona Historical Society

Coan, Titus. "Hilo Shipping Lists, 1844-1882." (1 volume).

Listing of both Hawaiian and foreign vessels arriving at Hilo from January 16, 1844 to September 7, 1882. Lists date vessel arrived, name of ship, place of origin, master, and kind of cargo (merchant, freight, etc.)

Loc: HHS

Giffard, Walter M. (2 file boxes).

Walter Giffard was a manager for Irwin & Company, a major sugar agency. Giffard's correspondence includes a number of letters concerning the sugar industry and shipping, both inter-island and to the U.S. mainland.

Loc: UH Archives

Halstead, J. "Ledger". 1846-47.

Merchandise accounts of Lahaina shops run by J. Halstead. Halstead was involved in the shipping of Kula potatoes to California during the gold rush days. The ledger, a photocopy of which is available to researchers, is in the collection of the Maui Historical Society and Museum.

Loc: Maui Historical Society

Hawaii (Monarchy). Hawaiian Post Office.

The first Post Office Council and postmaster were appointed in 1850 by order of the Privy Council, followed in 1851 by the establishment of the first post office in Honolulu. In the first decade, inter-island mail delivery was by sailing vessel, and records and correspondence attest to the lack of punctual service and questionable safety of the mail. By the early 1860s, when steamer service came into use, handling and scheduling greatly improved. Collection of the Hawaiian Post Office includes letter books, cash books, journals and ledgers dating from 1856 to 1901.

Loc: AH

Hawaii (Monarchy and Territory). Collector General of Customs (1842-1929).

Included in this collection are the records of the harbor masters of Honolulu, Kahului, Lahaina, Mahukona, Waimea and Koloa, pertaining to the entries and clearances of vessels and collection of fees; wharfage and towing records; shipping and discharge of Hawaiian seamen; discharge and desertion of foreign seamen; pilotage records and logs; and records of passengers arriving and leaving the harbor. Records include letter books, account books, correspondence, and miscellaneous records.

Loc: AH

Hawaii (Monarchy and Territory). Department of the Interior. Miscellaneous Files.

Among the collection of the Interior Department are files on wharves, landings and buoys on various Islands (1856-1900); harbors (1856-1900); Hawaiian seamen (1840-1900); tugboats (1856-1896); and the bankruptcy proceedings of the Pacific Navigation Company (1883-1890).

Loc: AH

Hawaii (Monarchy and Territory). Department of the Interior. Bureau of Public Works.

The Bureau of Public Works was responsible for government buildings, prisons, pounds, harbors, piers, wharves, lighthouses, beacons, sewage systems, electric lights, and certain roads and bridges. Records include files on lighthouses (1866-1900); fish markets (1858-1900); and harbors and harbor masters (1857-1904).

Loc: AH

Hawaii (State). Department of Transportation. "Harbors." In: Encyclopedia of Hawaii, Reel 3.

Describes harbors and related shoreside facilities in Hawaii, and provides some historical information on construction of breakwaters, piers, etc. Outlines the history of harbor regulations.

Loc: UH/HL/mf AH/mf

Shipping

Hodge, Peggy Bairos. "Boat Day." In: Encyclopedia of Hawaii, reel 3.

Describes "Boat Day", a "morning of carnival" in Honolulu heralded by the arrival of a Matson passenger liner.

Loc: UH/HL/mf AH/mf

King, William Heath Davis. Maritime History of Hawaii, a Collection of Pictures, With Data, of Ships, Old and New, Which Have Visited Hawaiian Waters. 5 volumes. Honolulu, n.p., 1950-1952.

A major source in any research on the maritime history of Hawaii, this five volume compendium of sailing ships, steamers, and transpacific steamship mail lines provides extensive information on the various vessels and shipping interests which helped to define the oceanic transportation history of the Islands. Includes over 400 black and white photographs. A detailed index is part of the Hawaiian Historical Society Library's holdings.

Loc: HHS UH/HL/mf BML

----. "Pioneer Steamship Lines Across the Pacific Via Honolulu." Typescript. 1954.

Unpublished manuscript detailing the early history of steamship service to Hawaii, particularly the history of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Pacific Mail provided mail service between San Francisco and the Orient between 1867-1915, stopping at Honolulu beginning in 1874. In later years Pacific Mail also carried goods from the Orient to Honolulu "to serve Hawaii's large Oriental population", including food, clothing, furniture, sugar bags from India, and passengers. Includes 15 black and white photographs of various ships in the line.

Loc: HHS

Lydgate, J.M. "Wreck of the Saginaw."

Notes by J. M. Lydgate on the story of the wreck of the sailing vessel Saginaw off Hanalei in 1870, as told by William Halford, a sailor who survived the wreck.

Loc: Kauai Historical Society

Missionary Letters Collection, 1819-1900.

A collection of "personal correspondence among the American missionaries in Hawaii, and to their friends and relatives in America." Includes a number of letters pertaining to the early years of shipping, including letters and papers of Levi Chamberlain regarding Ladd and Company and Paty and Company, and letters of Dwight Baldwin regarding Ruggles and Company.

Loc: HMCS

Muller, Justin. "Interisland Shipping." In: Encyclopedia of Hawaii, reel 3.

History of early inter-island commerce, describing the beginnings of the Wilder Steamship Company (1860), and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company (1883). Describes the shipping of sugar from plantation concrete wharves, and notes changes brought on after World War II with the start of air travel for passengers and barge service for freight.

Loc: UH/HL/mf AH/mf

Non-Missionary Letters, 1820-1900.

"Letters and papers of early foreign residents of Hawaii, ship captains, traders, government officials." Includes correspondence pertaining to Ladd and Company, letters of the merchant Stephen Reynolds and a copy of port regulations, and correspondence of Warren Goodale regarding ships in port.

Loc: HMCS

Piianaia, Norman. "Shipping." In: Encyclopedia of Hawaii, reel 3.

Describes Hawaii as an important port of call for early trading vessels, and recounts the efforts expended to establish an Hawaiian trading fleet under the Monarchy. Relates the history of ocean shipping from these beginnings to the advent of steamship service between the United States, Hawaii and Australia. Describes the role of Matson Navigation Company in island shipping history.

Loc: UH/HL/mf AH/mf

Reynolds, Stephen. Journal, 1824-1845, at Honolulu.

Typescript and handwritten extracts of the journal of Stephen Reynolds, a prominent Honolulu merchant and harbor master; part of the Journal Collection.

Loc: HMCS

Sandwich Islands Mission Collection, 1820-1853.

"Material relating to the establishment and organization of the Mission to Hawaii." Includes accounts of Ladd and Company (1830-1845); correspondence with captains of early ships; listings of vessels in harbors; and correspondence from Stephen Reynolds and Pierce and Brewer to William Richards at Lahaina regarding Honolulu Harbor tolls. Pierce and Brewer was a mercantile trading company started by Charles Brewer and Henry A. Pierce, a forerunner of C. Brewer and Company.

Loc: HMCS

Smith Papers, Koloa, Kauai, 1865-1900.

"Business and family records and correspondence of the family of Dr. James William Smith." Includes bills of health for vessels at Port Allen, Kauai, and a circular from Castle & Cooke, Ltd. regarding sugar and shipping at the turn of the century.

Loc: HMCS

Stanford University. Graduate School of Business. "Castle & Cooke Case Study." Stanford, California: Graduate School of Business, 1966.

A management study of Castle & Cooke, identifying management changes, strengths, and the economic situation of the company in the mid-1960s. Includes a brief history of the company, describing its shipping ventures and corporate interests in commercial fishing through its subsidiary, Bumble Bee Seafoods, Inc.

Loc: LHM

Sullivan, Josephine. "A History of C. Brewer & Company, Limited; One Hundred Years in the Hawaiian Islands, 1826-1926." Boston: Walton Advertising and Printing Co., 1926.

Traces the history of C. Brewer and Company, and its founder, James Hunnewell.

Loc: LHM UH/HL/H&P UH/SL

Wilder, S.G. Papers, 1858-1881. (1 file drawer)

Samuel G. Wilder founded the Wilder Steamship Company, and was very active in railroad development on Maui and the Big Island. Letters and papers, including information about shipping sugar in the late nineteenth century.

Loc: HMCS

Wilson, John Henry. (1 folder)

Late in 1936 Johnny Wilson, Mayor of Honolulu, traveled to San Francisco on his way to Washington, D.C., in order to quietly arrange for a relief ship to carry foods and supplies to Hawaii during a major dock strike. File includes letters, cablegrams and memos dated from December 1936 to February 1937.

Loc: AH

ANNUAL REPORTS

Castle & Cooke, Inc. Annual Report.

Castle & Cooke was general agent and later freight agent for Matson Navigation Company. In 1953 Castle & Cooke became the Honolulu agent for Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The company was also involved in terminal operations and stevedoring through Castle & Cooke Terminals, and later Kawaihae Terminals.

Loc: HHS (1946-49; 1951-58; 1963)

Hilo Board of Trade. Annual Report, 1912-1922. Hilo: Hawaii Herald Publishing Company.

Includes information on ship arrivals and departures from Hilo; reports on cargo tonnage by vessel and by port, membership directories, and information on general Hilo Harbor development. Continued by the Hilo Chamber of Commerce, Annual Reports, 1923-1930.

Loc: Hilo Public Library

Hilo Railroad Company. Report. Honolulu: The Mercantile Printing Co., Ltd. (1900-1915).

Annual reports detail the construction of railroad tracks, related wharves, purchasing of equipment, statistics and financial statements, and future plans of the Hilo Railroad Company. Includes information on number of passengers carried and tonnage of merchandise. Later reports contain information regarding lumber mill operations, dredging of harbors, and construction of breakwaters. Reports superceded by the Reports of the Hawaii Consolidated Railway, Ltd.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Honolulu Seamen's Institute. Annual Report. Honolulu (1903-1940).

Established in 1902, the Honolulu Seamen's Institute provided a seamen's chapel, a sailors' home, writing room and library, and offered various social activities for seamen in port in Honolulu. Annual report includes the treasurer's financial report of the Institute, statistics on services provided, and recaps major events at the Institute. In 1928 the Institute was reorganized as the Seamen's Church Institute of Honolulu.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Report. Honolulu (1945-1949).

Inter-Island was chartered in 1883 to "promote trade and commerce" through a fleet of steamships carrying freight and passengers between the islands. At the height of its operations, Inter-Island's holdings included drydock facilities, terminals at Iwilei, two hotels (Kona Inn and Kauai Inn), travel operations, and a subsidiary, Hawaiian Airlines. In 1950 the company was liquidated, and its assets were transferred to Overseas Terminals, Ltd.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Matson Navigation Company. Report. San Francisco, 1966.

Annual report of the Matson Navigation Company, including financial statements, earnings by vessel, and various assets and liabilities of the company. Includes narrative report on major events affecting the company in the fiscal year. After 1966 statements and earnings of the Matson Navigation Company appear in the annual reports of Alexander & Baldwin, Inc.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. Mid-Year Report. San Francisco (1947-1959).

Beginning in 1947, Matson Navigation Company began to issue a mid-year report to stockholders along with its annual reports. Mid-year reports include financial statements and major developments of the company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including the Oceanic Steamship Company, United Engineering Company, and Matson Terminals.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

---. Federal Maritime Hearings: Matson Reports. Honolulu (1955-1956).

Newletters issued by Matson Navigation Company on hearings before the Federal Maritime Board regarding applications by Pacific Far East Lines and American President Lines to inaugurate freight shipping services to Hawaii. Hearings were held in Honolulu, November 15, 1955 through December 9, 1955. "Matson Reports" were also carried on television and radio during this time.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Oahu Railway and Land Company. Report of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, and Statement of Accounts. Honolulu: The Mercantile Printing Co., Ltd. (1890-1960)

Annual reports to stockholders and financial statements of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, started in 1893 by W.F. Dillingham. Includes description of the merger with Young Brothers (1952), involvement with shipping of pineapple, and start of containerization.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

Oceanic Steamship Company. Annual Report. San Francisco.

Incorporated in 1881, the Oceanic Steamship Company, commonly called the "Spreckels line," provided steamship service between Hawaii and the West Coast. Annual report includes financial statements and reviews major developments in the company.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P (1905 only)

BUSINESS RECORDS

Theo H. Davies and Company, Ltd. (1861-1982).

Business records of Theo H. Davies and Company, Ltd., which began in 1845 as a branch of the Starkey, Janion and Company firm of Liverpool, England, and grew to be one of the major sugar agencies in Hawaii. Records have been fully inventoried and a register is available. The Davies shipping interests included: the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company, the Canadian-Australian line, Canadian-Pacific Steamship Company, the Waterman Steamship Company, Dutch ships operating in the Pacific, the American Hawaiian Steam Company of New York, the Bay and River Navigation Company of San Francisco, the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, and Kawaihae and Kukuihaele terminals.

Loc: BML

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company (1891-1946). (approx. 35 boxes).

A substantial collection of material of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, incorporated in 1883. Records include minutes of meetings, journals and ledgers of vessels, monthly and annual reports, and various records of freight carried listed by port and by vessel. Blueprints of vessels are also part of the collection. Library has inventory cards noting contents of this collection.

Loc: BML

Kekaha Sugar Company. Molasses and Sugar Book, 1928-1935. (1 volume).

Includes vessel names, voyage numbers, bags of sugar shipped, etc.

Loc: HSPA Archives

Kekaha Sugar Company. Sugar Sales Account Books, 1924-1937. (2 volumes).

Includes vessel names, tons of sugar shipped, shipping dates, etc.

Loc: HSPA Archives

Oahu Sugar Company. Sugar Shipment Worksheets for 1905. (1 folder).

Includes information about tonnage, charges, commissions, and names and dates of vessels on which sugar was shipped.

Loc: HSPA Archives

Overseas Terminals (1950-1954).

A collection of minutes of meetings, stock ledgers, reports to stockholders, personnel records, and articles of incorporation.

Loc: BML

Pioneer Mill Company. Cargo and Sugar Shipment Book, 1917-1928.
Includes information on ship names, voyage numbers, sailing dates and sugar cargoes.
Loc: HSPA Archives

Pioneer Mill Company. Cargo Books, 1929-1950.
Includes information concerning vessel names, voyage numbers, sailing dates and bulk sugar shipments, toll charges and freight charges.
Loc: HSPA Archives

D.C. Waterman and Company (1862-1865).
Daniel C. Waterman (1802-1871) was a Honolulu trader and shipping agent for several sugar factors. Records cover the period from 1862 to 1865 when Waterman was active in the guano trade in the Howland Islands. Includes correspondence relating to the importing of machinery for hulling, cleaning, and polishing rice, and the shipping of sugar and whale products to San Francisco.
Loc: BML

Young Brothers, 1913-1952. (approximately 25 boxes).
A collection of minutes, ledgers, reports, and financial and legal records of the Young Brothers Tug and Barge Service. Library has inventory cards noting contents of the collection.
Loc: BML

FILMS and VIDEOTAPES

The Last Star (videotape). Hawaii Maritime Center, 1986, approximately 15 minutes.

A condensed history of the Falls of Clyde. Includes interviews with passengers and ship personnel on life aboard ship. The short videotape is shown on board the Falls.

Loc: Hawaii Maritime Center

Matson Full Ahead -- the Story of the First One Hundred Years. Alexander & Baldwin, 1983, 25 minutes (16 mm).

History of the first 100 years of Matson Navigation Company. Shows the impact of technological development and modernization on the shipping industry.

Loc: DOE/TAC

Shipping. ACI Productions, 1974 (no length noted) (16 mm).

Examines the many changes in cargo shipping, from the 1890s to modern times.

Loc: DOE/TAC

Ships Need a Harbor. BFA Educational Media, 1967, 12 minutes (16 mm).

Explains the importance of a safe harbor where ships can load and unload cargo and passengers. Depicts the work of a harbor pilot, tugboats, and longshoremen. Shows the drydock where ships are brought in for repairs.

Loc: DOE/TAC

Transportation in Hawaii (videotape). Hawaii Public Television, 1965, 20 minutes.

Part of the "Hawai'i: Today and Yesterday" series, this black and white videotape depicts the evolution of transportation in Hawaii from early canoes to modern containerized freighters and massive passenger liners.

Loc: DOE/TAC

A Visit to a Container Port. Journal Films, 1983, 12 minutes (16 mm).

Shows the workings of a port terminal and methods of freighting goods around the world. Focuses on one day in the life of a harbor pilot who takes two children on a tour of the terminal and a docked ship.

Loc: DOE/TAC

ORAL HISTORIES

University of California, Berkeley. The Bancroft Library. Regional Oral History Office. Matson and Roth Family History: A Love of Ships, Horses, and Gardens, by Suzanne B. Riess. Berkeley: University of California, Berkeley, 1982.

Interview with Lurline Matson Roth, the daughter of the founder of the Matson line, conducted in 1980 and 1981. Includes an interview on Matson history, with Karl Kortum. Appendices include reprints of articles on the Matson family and the Matson Navigation Company. Certain restriction apply to use of transcripts.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

University of Hawaii at Manoa. John A. Burns Oral History Project, 1974-1985.

A series of interviews conducted over a twelve year period. Tapes and transcripts of interviews are available, although use of transcripts is restricted in some cases. The project includes interviews with several members of the ILWU, as well as members of the business community involved in harbor development and water transportation services in Hawaii.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

University of Hawaii. Oral History Project. A Social History of Kona. 2 volumes. Honolulu: Oral History Project, 1981.

Includes an interview with William Paris, Jr., who talks about shipping cattle from Kailua-Kona, and shipping freight from the Napoopoo Wharf on the Big Island.

Loc: UH/HL/H&P

SELECTED SITES

Ahukini Landing. Lihue District, Kauai.

Historically the principal port for East Kauai, loading sugar and molasses until 1950. Owned and operated by the Lihue Sugar Company, Ahukini Landing, built in 1921, once consisted of a copper pile wharf, steam derrick, and warehouse. The landing is now in ruins; only concrete pilings and major structural supports of the former wharf remain.

Eleele, or Port Allen. Hanapepe Harbor, Kauai.

A main point of entry for the Island of Kauai. An early landing was constructed by Eleele Plantation, which was taken over by McBryde Sugar Company. In 1906 the Kauai Railway Company took over the landing from McBryde, improved the landing and constructed a breakwater and wharf, although records of improvements to a "government landing" at Hanapepe appear in 1905. A new breakwater was dredged in the harbor in 1935, and a wharf was constructed at the site in 1939. Currently Port Allen is a major state-owned harbor.

Hanalei Pier. Hanalei Bay, Kauai.

A steel reinforced concrete pier built in 1912. In the late 1930s use of the pier was discontinued.

Hilo Harbor. Hilo, Hawaii.

As late as 1857, Hilo Harbor was cited variously as Byron's Bay, Waiakea Bay, and Hilo Bay. Although used extensively by early whalers, it was not until 1907 that the Hilo Railroad Company constructed a permanent wharf at the mouth of the Wailoa River. A breakwater was begun in 1908, and a second wharf, the Kuhio Wharf, was constructed in 1911. Dredging of the harbor was completed in 1914.

Honolua Landing. Lahaina District, Maui.

Honolua Landing was built and owned by H.P. Baldwin to expedite the unloading of supplies for the Baldwin Ranch. Landing consisted of a small wooden pier and light wooden derrick, which no longer exist. Site is now part of the Honolua - Mokule'ia Marine Life Conservation District.

Honolulu Harbor, Oahu.

The major harbor for the island of Oahu, Honolulu saw an influx of shipping activities beginning with the sandalwood trade in the early 1800s. The first ship's wharf was built above an old ship's hull in 1825 by James Robinson. In 1840, the first dredging of the harbor began, and business around the waterfront boomed. By 1892, the government recorded 15 wharves operational in the harbor. Today, about 90 percent of all goods and merchandise enter Hawaii through Honolulu Harbor.

Honuapo Landing. Whittington Beach Park. Ka'u District, Hawaii.

Completed in 1883, Honuapo Landing was one of four major landings in the Ka'u district, and the last to be abandoned. Both Hutchinson Sugar Company, whose railroad connected Honuapo with Naalehu in 1890, and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company made frequent use of the landing. The pier, re-built in 1922 by the Territory, was closed during World War II. Currently only ruins of the landing are visible, primarily cement piling and steel struts, extending approximately 120 feet from shore.

Hookena Landing, Kealahou, South Kona, Hawaii.

Exact dates for the construction of Hookena Landing are not known, although a contract for blasting of the harbor in 1880 is recorded. The landing was called "Kupa Landing" for Henry Cooper, road supervisor of the District of South Kona from 1871 to 1881. Vessels using this government landing would anchor offshore and load and unload passengers and freight by means of small boats. Hookena was a regular port of call for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company from 1923-1949. Currently, the only remnants of this once busy landing are stone pilings extending some 60 feet offshore.

Kaanapali Landing. Kekaa, Maui.

Landing and improvements owned and operated by Pioneer Mill Company and connected with the plantation railroad system. At one time site included derrick system and large warehouse. The American Hawaiian Line and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company also made regular freight calls at Kaanapali, carrying freight for the mill and for H. Hackfeld and Co. Site is now the grounds of the Sheraton Maui Hotel; therefore, landing is no longer visible.

Shipping

Kahului Landing. Kahului, Maui.

A principal port of entry for the island of Maui. Kahului landing was originally owned by Kahului Railroad Company, a subsidiary of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. Inter-Island, American-Hawaiian, Matson Navigation Company, and independent Japanese sampans also carried freight and passengers from the port. Prior to 1908 the railroad company constructed two small docks in this area, where freight was handled by small boats. The Claudine Wharf was built in 1910, and was replaced in 1929 by a major wharf and shipping terminal in order to handle more freight. Kahului continues to be the major port for the island.

Kailua Harbor. Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.

A wharf or landing of some kind has been in existence at Kailua-Kona since the days of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Major reconstruction of the wharf was begun in 1915. Freight was transported by lighter to vessels waiting offshore. Kailua was a major port for the shipping of cattle. The last inter-island vessels stopped at Kailua-Kona in 1952; Kailua wharf was completely reconstructed in 1954 and is currently used as a small boat harbor.

Kawaihae Harbor, Kona, Hawaii.

Kawaihae has been considered a major shipping and landing area since the time of Kamehameha I. In its more recent history, Kawaihae consisted of two landings, the older of which was destroyed in the 1946 tidal wave; the other, constructed in 1937, proved unsafe in high seas. A new harbor was dredged in the late 1950s. Currently Kawaihae is an important deep water harbor, with major shoreside warehousing and other facilities.

Mahukona Landing, Kohala District, Hawaii.

Mahukona wharf was built in 1881 by Samuel G. Wilder in connection with his Hawaii Railway Company, and was operational until World War II when the port was closed by the U.S. Navy. Mahukona was also a regular stop for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. Remains of the pier, railroad tracks, and derricks exist. One of the most intact landings on the Big Island.

Makena Landing. Makena, West Maui.

Small landing operated by the Raymond Ranch, was used to carry cattle and produce from Kula. A beach access road leads to the landing which is now in ruins.

Nawiliwili Harbor. Nawiliwili, Kauai.

A wharf has existed at Nawiliwili since at least 1888. Dredging and improvements have been made over the years and a reinforced concrete wharf was added in 1930. In 1942 the U.S. Navy took over Nawiliwili for housing. After 1950, when Matson vessels discontinued use of the smaller Ahukini Landing, Amfac began shipping bulk sugar from Nawiliwili. The harbor is now a major port for the island of Kauai.

Pohoiki Landing. Puna, Hawaii.

Until the mid-1800s, Pohohiki was probably the site of a Hawaiian fishing village. Government records indicate improvements to a "government landing" in 1878 by Robert Rycroft, who subsequently used the landing to ship 'awa, cattle, and coffee. A sawmill was erected at the site around 1884. The original landing was destroyed by storm, and rebuilt in the late 1880s. Currently, Pohohiki is the site of a state-owned small boat launching ramp, constructed in 1961. A breakwater was constructed in 1979-1980. Scattered remains of structural foundations exist.

Punaluu Landing, Ka'u, Hawaii.

Owned jointly by the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, the Inter-Island Steamship Company, and the territorial government, Punaluu Landing was constructed about 1878, and was used as a shipping port for Pahala Sugar Company. Records indicate repairs to the wharf in 1883, and a concrete reinforced wharf was built at the site in 1916. When the Pahala-Punaluu railroad discontinued operations in 1929, it was cheaper to ship cattle and sugar via Honuapo Landing, and use of Punaluu was discontinued. Ruins of the concrete landing remain.

APPENDIX

DIRECTORY

Regional Public Libraries:

Hawaii Regional Library
300 Waiianuenue Avenue
Hilo, HI 96720
(808)935-5407

Hawaii State Library
478 South King Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808)548-2346 Hawaii and Pacific Section

Kaimuki Regional Library
1041 Koko Head Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96816
(808)732-0727

Kauai Regional Library
4344 Hardy Street
Lihue, Kauai, HI 96766
(808)245-3617

Kahului Library
90 School Street
Kahului, Maui, HI 96732
(808)877-5048

Molokai Library
P.O. Box 395
Kaunakakai, Molokai, HI 96748
(808)533-5483

Pearl City Regional Library
1138 Waimano Home Road
Pearl City, HI 96782
(808)455-4134

Note: Smaller branch libraries may have some of the published materials listed in this guide.

Other Research Institutions:

Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum Library
1525 Bernice Street (PO Box 19000A)
Honolulu, HI 96819
(808)847-3511

Department of Accounting and General Services, State of Hawaii
State Survey Office
Kalanimoku Building
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808)548-7423

Department of Education
Technical Assistance Center
3645 Waiialae Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96816
(808) 735-2825

Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii
Hawaii Historic Sites Office
Kalanimoku Building
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808)548-7460

Department of Planning and Economic Development, State of Hawaii
Kamamalu Building
250 South King Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 548-3059

Hawaii Maritime Center
606 Fort Street, Room 7
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 523-6151

Hawaii State Archives
Iolani Palace Grounds
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808)548-2355

Hawaiian Historical Society
560 Kawaiahao Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808)537-6271

Hawaiian Mission Children's Society
553 South King Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808)531-0481

Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association
99-193 Aiea Heights Road
Aiea, HI 96701
(808)487-5561

Kauai Historical Society
4428 Rice Street (PO Box 248)
Lihue, Kauai, HI 96766
(808)245-6931

Kona Historical Society
P.O. Box 398
Captain Cook, Kona, Hawaii 96704
(808) 323-3222

Lahaina Restoration Foundation
Hale Pa'i, Lahainaluna High School
Lahaina, Maui 96761
(808)677-7040

Legislative Reference Bureau Library
Room 005
Hawaii State Capitol
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 548-7853

Lyman House Memorial Museum
276 Haili Street
Hilo, Hawaii, HI 96720
(808)935-5021

Maui Historical Society
2375A Main Street (PO Box 1018)
Wailuku, Maui, HI 96793
(808)244-3326

University of Hawaii at Hilo, Library
1400 Kapiolani Street
Hilo, Hawaii, HI 96720
(808)961-9577 Special Collections (Hawaiiana)

University of Hawaii at Manoa, Hamilton Library
2550 The Mall
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Honolulu, HI 96822
(808)948-8264 Hawaiian Collection
(808)948-8230 Government Documents
(808)948-7438 Sinclair Library

University of Hawaii at Manoa Archives, Sinclair Library--Make
request at Hamilton Library Hawaiian Collection desk