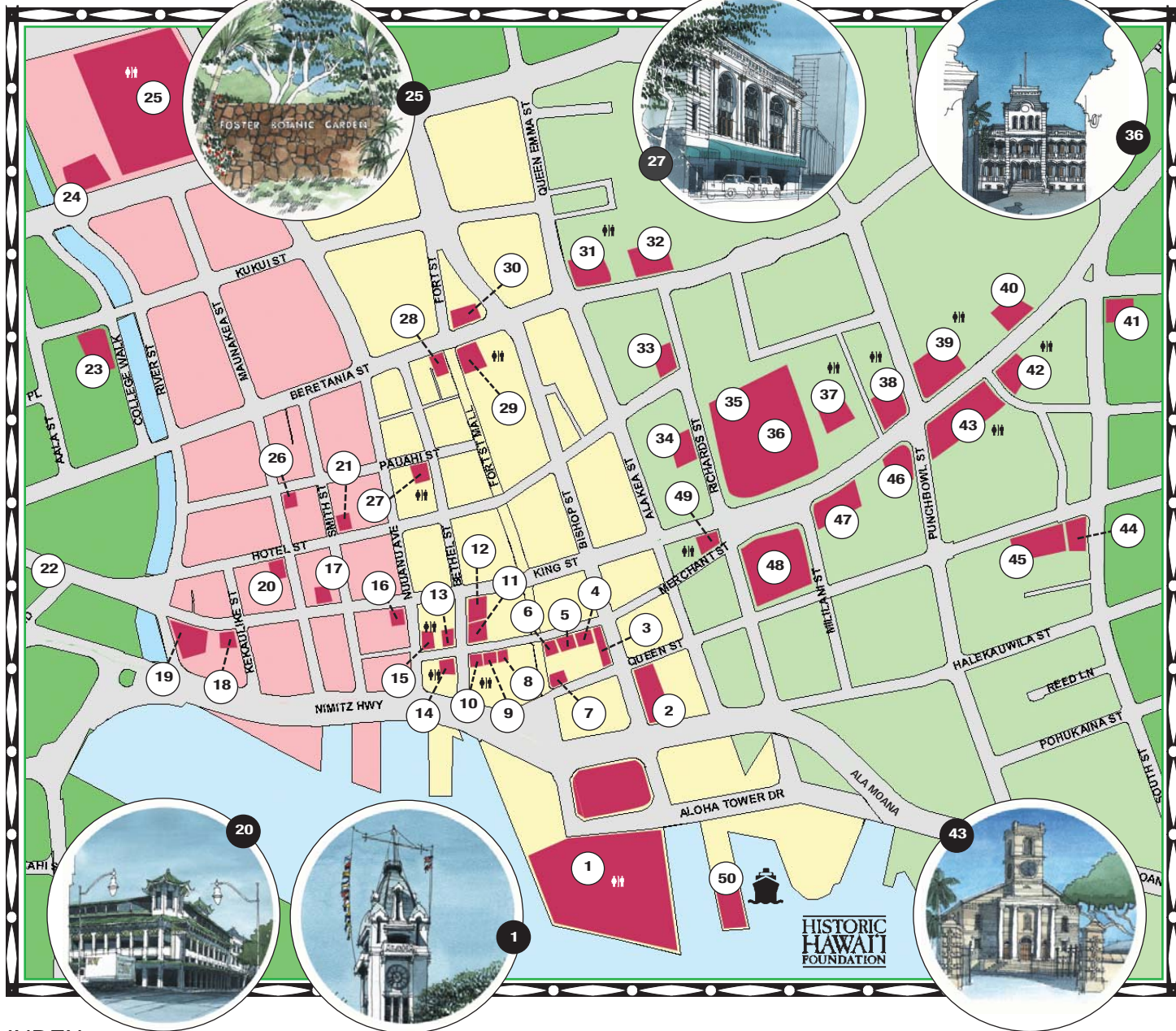


HONOLULU HISTORIC TRAIL



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ABOUT THE TOURS The walking tours take about two hours. It can get warm while walking so wear something cool. Comfortable walking shoes, a hat, sunscreen and drinking water are also recommended. While the activity is not overly strenuous you may want to check with your physician if extended walking may be a problem. The Trail Historians move at a leisurely strolling pace, and the tour is accessible for wheelchairs and infant strollers.

Sketches by Maurice Perry. These and other works will be featured in "Honolulu Sketchbook." Please visit his gallery of works at www.perrysketch.com

- 1 Aloha Tower (1926)** Between 1926 and the 1950s when most tourists reached Hawaii via ocean liners, they were greeted by Aloha Tower. At 184 feet, it was for years the tallest structure in Honolulu. **1 Aloha Tower Drive**
- 2 Dillingham Transportation Building (1929)** This Italian Renaissance building consists of three wings connected by a covered arcade. It features an Art Deco lobby, painted high ceilings, and a classical cornice that separates the first floor from the upper floors. Architect was Lincoln Rogers. Runs from Queen St. to Ala Moana Blvd. **735 Bishop Street**
- 3 Alexander & Baldwin Building (1929)** Designed by Charles W. Dickey and Hart Wood—a unique fusion of western and eastern design elements that features a double-pitched hipped tile roof, a fourth-floor lanai, water buffalo heads above the first-floor windows, and a matte-glazed terra cotta-clad exterior. **822 Bishop Street**
- 4 Star-Bulletin Building (1902)** This was the original Honolulu Star-Bulletin Building before it merged with The Honolulu Advertiser in 1962. The original building boasted a sign that made it appear about five feet taller than it actually was. **125 Merchant St.**
- 5 Stangenwald Building (1901)** Considered to be the first "skyscraper" in Honolulu, this six-story structure remained the tallest office building in Honolulu for more than 50 years. A creation of Charles W. Dickey and Clinton Briggs Ripley, it features Italian Renaissance architectural elements and balconies on the third and sixth floors. **119 Merchant Street**
- 6 Judd Building (1898)** Oliver Traphagen designed this four-story Italian-Renaissance-style building (a fifth story was added in the 1920s). It featured the first passenger elevator in Hawaii and was the home of the Bank of Hawaii until 1927. **851 Fort Street Mall** (Located at the corner of Merchant Street and Fort Street Mall)
- 7 C. Brewer Building (1930)** This two-story building was the corporate headquarters for the smallest of Hawaii's "Big Five" corporations that dominated the economy of pre-statehood Hawaii. The building is a Hawaiian adaptation of the Spanish mission style. Architects were Meyer, Murphy and Phillips. **827 Fort Street**
- 8 Bishop Estate Building (1896)** Another creation by Dickey and Ripley, it exhibits a very similar blue stone, Romanesque Revival-style shown in the Nippu Jiji Building (#16, also designed by the pair). **71 Merchant Street**
- 9 Bishop Bank Building (1878)** This northern Italian Renaissance-style building originally featured a corner entry. Predecessor to First Hawaiian Bank. Architect was T.J. Baker. **63 Merchant Street**
- 10 Melchers Building (1854)** This is the oldest commercial structure in downtown Honolulu. Offices of the City and County of Honolulu now occupy this coral-block building. **51 Merchant Street**
- 11 Kamehameha V Post Office (1871)** As Hawaii's first all-concrete building, it was constructed with pre-cast concrete blocks and iron-bar reinforcement in the Renaissance revival style. The main post office was located here from its opening until 1922. In front, there are two upright cannons embedded in the sidewalk that were used as hitching posts for horses. It is now used as a small theater and government offices. **Corner of Merchant and Bethel streets**
- 12 McCandless Building (1906)** Designed by H.L. Kerr as a two-story building, it was originally built as a four-story building with a fifth story added later. The architectural style is similar to office buildings of the time in the continental U.S. **925 Bethel Street**
- 13 Yokohama Specie Bank (1909)** First Japanese bank to open in Honolulu. Renaissance style incorporating a detailed third floor facade, porthole windows and a triumphal-arch entrance. Designed by H.L. Kerr. Presently an office building. **36 Merchant Street**
- 14 Honolulu Police Station (Former) (1931)** One of the last Mediterranean-style buildings, this structure

- replaced an older police station built on this site in 1886. It functioned as the police station from 1931 to 1961, and has since housed various city offices. Inside it displays lavish decorative tile, French marble, Philippine mahogany, and Hawaiian koa wood. Currently named the Walter Murray Gibson building. **842 Bethel Street**
- 15 Royal Saloon (1890)** Notable features include the corner entry, the ornamental cornice, the cast-iron decorations, and the square granite blocks that make up the sidewalk along the building. These blocks were brought here from China as ballast in the old sailing ships. **2 Merchant Street**
- 16 Nippu Jiji Building (Irwin Block) (1895)** A Richardsonian Romanesque blue-stone (local lava rock) structure that was originally a wholesale store. Its best-known occupant was the Nippu Jiji, a Japanese language newspaper, today called the Hawaii Times. A Dickey and Ripley design. **928 Nu'uuanu Avenue**
- 17 Lum Yip Kee Building** This is one of the buildings in which Dr. Sun Yat-sen, revolutionary, statesman and founder (1911) of modern China, conducted meetings with the Hawaii Chapter of Tung Meng Hui (Alliance Society) during his sixth visit to Hawaii. **80 King St.**
- 18 O'ahu Market** A Chinatown institution since 1904. Residents come here to buy char siu, kim chee, aku, 'opaka'opaka and mahimahi among other interesting, culinary delights. **King and Kekaulike Streets**
- 19 Armstrong Building (1905)** Example of the old Chinatown style, where owners lived upstairs, over their shops. **185 N. King Street**
- 20 Wo Fat Building** Home of the oldest restaurant in Chinatown, dating back to 1882. The first building was destroyed in the 1886 Chinatown fire. The second was destroyed in the 1900 Chinatown fire. This is the third structure, built in 1938. "Wo Fat" means peace and prosperity. **115 N. Hotel Street**
- 21 Site of the breakout of the Chinatown Fire of 1886** The fire started in a building at the northeast corner of Smith and Hotel streets on April 19, 1886. Reports vary on how it started, but it burned for three days, destroying 90 percent of Chinatown.
- 22 Oahu Railway and Land Company (OR&L) Terminal (1925)** Central to early economic development, the station features a red tile roof and Spanish mission-style arches. Overtaken by the advent of highways, the terminal was abandoned in 1948 and is now used as office & storage space. Designed by Bertram Goodhue. **325 N. King St.**
- 23 Izumoto Taishakyo Mission (1923)** Japanese immigrants built a small, wooden Shinto shrine in 1906. It was confiscated by the city of Honolulu during World War II. It was designed by Hego Fuchino; built by master shrine carpenter Ichisaburo Takata. **215 N. Kukui St.**
- 24 Kuan Yin Temple** Buddhist temple to the Chinese goddess of mercy. First established in the 1880s. On the center altar is Kuan Yin. Wie Tor, protector and guardian of the faith, is on the right altar. Kuan Tai, protector of truth and justice, is on the left altar. At end of the river walk and across Vineyard Blvd. at entrance to Foster Garden
- 25 Foster Botanical Garden** In 1853 Queen Kalama leased a small area of land to a young German doctor, William Hillebrand, who planted what are now 150-year-old trees, considered the oldest plants on the property. He sold the property to Thomas and Mary Foster, who continued to develop it until 1930 when the garden was bequeathed to the City and County of Honolulu. **50 N. Vineyard Blvd.**
- 26 Lei Stands of Maunakea Street** A leisurely stroll will reveal the many colorful lei stands of Maunakea St. Local residents frequently visit the area to pick up leis. A fixture of Chinatown since the late 1800's. **Maunakea St.**
- 27 Hawaii Theatre (1922)** Built by Consolidated Amusement, the beautifully decorated neo-classical theater was hailed as "The Pride of the Pacific" and

- was restored to grandeur and reopened in 1996. **1130 Bethel St.**
- 28 Model Progress Building (1898)** This blue-stone Richardsonian Romanesque structure designed by Dickey and Ripley was constructed in two separate sections. Unlike most Richardsonian structures, this one has no arches on the outside. **1188 Fort Street**
- 29 Our Lady of Peace Cathedral (1843)** Built of coral blocks from the nearby reef, this is the mother Catholic Church in Hawaii and it is the oldest Catholic Church in the state. In 1864, the Belgian priest Joseph de Veuster (Father Damien) was ordained here. **1184 Bishop, at the top of Fort Street Mall**
- 30 Central Fire Station (1934)** Charles W. Dickey designed this muted Art Deco building. Art Deco motifs include H.F.D. medallions, elaborately designed doors and a square block pattern near the top. (at the corner of Beretania and Fort streets) **104 S. Beretania Street**
- 31 Saint Andrew's Cathedral (1867-1958)** It took over 90 years to complete this English Gothic-style headquarters of the Episcopal diocese in Hawaii. Queen Emma visited Queen Victoria while on a trip to England and raised \$30,000 for the Anglican Church in Hawaii and to build St. Andrew's Cathedral. She arranged for sandstone blocks to be shipped from England as ship ballast. **Corner of Queen Emma and Beretania Streets**
- 32 Washington Place (1846)** Colonial Greek revival-style house built for John Dominis, a clipper ship captain. However, it is most well known as the inherited residence of his daughter-in-law, Queen Liliuokalani, who lived there after she was overthrown in 1893 until her death in 1917. In 1922, Washington Place became the residence of the territorial and state governors until 2003. **320 S. Beretania Street**
- 33 Army and Navy YMCA (1928)** This Spanish mission-style building began as the Army and Navy YMCA. It features an open-sky courtyard, an Olympic swimming pool, paladian windows, cast-stone detailing, iron grille-work and light fixtures, and arched openings. It is now home to the Hawaii State Art Museum. **250 South Hotel St.**
- 34 YWCA Building (1927)** Designed in Spanish, Colonial and Mediterranean style by Julia Morgan, who also designed Hearst Castle in California. **1040 Richards Street**
- 35 'Iolani Barracks (1882)** Built in 1870-71 an now situated within the 'Iolani Palace grounds, the barracks was home to the Royal Household Guard until the overthrow of the Monarchy. Architect was Theodore Heuck. **364 S. King Street**
- 36 'Iolani Palace (1882)** Home to the Hawaiian monarchy before being overthrown in 1893, 'Iolani Palace was built in the Italianate style with fluted cast-iron Corinthian columns, decorative iron railings, mansard-style tower roofs, and wide lanai on all sides. After the overthrow, from 1895 to 1968, 'Iolani Palace served as the capitol of the Republic, Territory, and State of Hawaii. It was restored to its original grandeur in 1978 and is now open to the public. **364 S. King Street**
- 37 Archives of Hawaii (Kana'ina Building) (1906)** In 1898 the U.S. government and Hawaii reached a compromise to place Hawaii's historical documents in an archival building constructed on the grounds of the 'Iolani Palace. Currently the office for the Friends of 'Iolani Palace. **'Iolani Palace Grounds**
- 38 Hawaii State Library (1913)** Construction was made possible through a gift from industrialist Andrew Carnegie. The Greco-Roman-style building was designed by Henry Hitchfield. **478 S. King Street**
- 39 Honolulu Hale (City Hall) (1929)** Designed by Dickey, Wood and others, this Spanish mission-style building features open-to-the-sky courtyards, hand-painted ceiling frescoes, 1,500-pound bronze front doors, and 4,500-pound courtyard chandeliers. **530 S. King Street**

- 40 Mission Memorial Building (1915)** Built by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association as an archive and museum to commemorate the arrival of the Protestant missionaries. Colonial style. Now known as City Hall Annex. **558 S. King St.**
- 41 Advertiser Building (1929)** Today the Honolulu Advertiser still resides in the building designed by Emory & Webb. Originally the building featured an open air courtyard with a rock water fountain and tropical plantings. **605 Kapi'olani Blvd.**
- 42 Mission Houses (1821, 1831, 1841)** These are the oldest standing western structures in Hawaii. The timbers for the first house were cut and fitted in Boston and it introduced New England-style architecture to Hawaii. Originally used as homes and offices for the Protestant missionaries, and now a museum. **553 S. King Street**
- 43 Kawaiaha'o Church (1842)** This is considered to be the mother Protestant church in Hawaii. Construction started in 1837 based on Pastor Hiram Bingham's own design of a "simple New England church." The church is made of some 14,000 coral blocks, each weighing up to 1,200 pounds. Services are conducted in both English and Hawaiian. **957 Punchbowl Street**
- 44 Kaka'ako Fire Station (1929)** Said to be haunted, as it sits across from the graveyard for thousands of smallpox victims from the mid-1850s. Kamehameha III created Honolulu's fire department making it the only one in America sponsored by royalty. **620 South Street**
- 45 Royal Brewery (1900)** The former home of Primo and Royal Beer, this four-story brick building with Romanesque arches produced beer until 1960. **553 S. Queen Street**
- 46 Territorial Building (Kekuanoa) (1925)** Large fluted Corinthian columns grace the front of this classical revival-style building. A stained-glass dome is positioned above the lobby. Built as a government office building and continues to serve that purpose. **425 S. King**
- 47 Ali'iolani Hale (1874)** The State Supreme Court and other judiciary offices are located here. The oldest government building in Hawaii. Originally commissioned as a new royal residence by Kamehameha IV, Kamehameha V decided that it should become an administrative building. The Judiciary History Center is located on the first floor. **417 S. King Street**
- 48 U.S. Post Office, Custom House, and Court House (1922)** Designed by York and Sawyer, this classic Mediterranean-style structure features large roof overhangs, shaded arcades, open interior courtyards, spacious porches, and two towers. Currently used as the Downtown Post Office. **335 Merchant Street**
- 49 Hawaiian Electric Building (1927)** This four-story building is characteristic of an early 18th century form introduced into Spanish architecture by such architects as Churriguera and Ribera. It features half-tilted arched windows with Churriguera-decorated column supports, a corner cupola and a low-rise, polygonal tiled roof. **900 Richards Street**
- 50 Falls of Clyde, Hokule'a** Falls of Clyde (the only four-masted, full-rigged ship left in the world) began as a cargo ship in 1879. Built in Glasgow, Scotland. First sailed into Hawaii in 1899. Hokule'a, docked behind the Falls of Clyde, is a replica of the Polynesian sailing canoes used by ancient voyagers who sailed to Hawaii. She was sailed first from Hawaii to Tahiti in 1976, using ancient "wayfinding" navigation, and has since conducted numerous journeys—including completing the Polynesian triangle of Hawaii, Aotearoa (New Zealand) and Rapa Nui (Easter Island). (Located next to Aloha Tower) **Pier 7, Honolulu Harbor**

For more information
CALL 528-0506