

Aloha Council Hawaii Heritage Trail (Honolulu Leader Kit)

- The trail is for those interested in learning more about Hawaiian He ritage.
- You represent BSA so wear your proper uniform.
- The trail must be hiked. (Physically challenged Scouts need not hike)
- Most of the locations you will visit are famous Hawaii landmarks.
- Pay close attention to hours of operation and the written regulations at landmarks.
- At least one BSA registered adult must accompany any Scout Unit.
- Follow all BSA safe hiking rules.
- Always cross roads at designated crosswalks.
- Never litter on the trail or deface property...remember The Outdoor Code and Leave No Trace.
- Water and restrooms are available at most locations. (Do carry a canteen with water)
- Each participant must fill out his/her own questionnaire if capable.
- Leader info sheet contains route directions and answers to the questionnaire.

TRAIL PATCH

The Honolulu patch is available to any person who hike d the trail and answered ALL the questions in the kit. To learn how to earn the Hilo patch please contact the Hilo Service Center.

The patch can be worn on the right breast pocket temporarily. See Uniforms and Insignia #3086 for more information.

Aloha Council, Boy Scouts of America

Hilo Service Center 580 Stainbeck Hwy Hilo, Hawaii 96720 Telephone:808-959-0079 Oahu Service Center 42 Puiwa Rd Honolulu, HI 96817 Telephone: 808-595-6366

- When admission fees are collected, you are encouraged but <u>not</u> required to enter the facility. Refer to leader information sheet for more details. (Time on trail will increase if you tour every facility, so plan accordingly)
- Public parking is available near the Aloha Tower for only a few dollars per car.
- You can buy the trail patches from the Aloha Council Service Center after the hike.
- Present a completed Trail Question naire for each patch needed.
- Did you know there is a second BSA Heritage Trail located in Hilo, Hawaii?
- Honolulu Heritage Trail length: 5 miles

Time needed to hike: 3.5 hrs or 4 hrs with optional hike to Royal Mausoleum (non-stop) Direction Terminology:

Mauka - towards the mountain (North)

Makai-towards the ocean (South)

<u>Diamond Head</u> - towards Diamond Head (East)

Ewa - towards Ewa (West)



Presented by
Na Makupuni O Lawelawe Lodge 567
Order of the Arrow
Aloha Council
Boy Scouts of America

The Honolulu Heritage Trail Guide

From the Aloha Tower Market Place parking area, hike the makai side or East on Ala Moana Boulevard towards Diamond Head. First stop, (1)Falls of Clyde sail ship. You may have to go into the museum or ask an employee to find the answer. If in doubt, use the leader kit answer sheet. Continue down Ala Moana Blvd going East and next is the (2) U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service office. The office is dosed on weekends, so you will not be able to find the answer to that site question from the outside. See the leader kit answer sheet for answers if hiking on a weekend. Cross Ala Moana Boulevard (use a crosswalk), hike mauka or North on South Street to King Street.

Turn Ewa or West on King Street, and stop at the **Mission House**. Cross Kawaiahao Street (use a crosswalk) to **(4) Kawaiahao Church**. Pay special attention to the plaque near the back gate (near the smaller rear cemetery) on Kawaiahao Street. Cross Punchbowl Street. Hike ewa on King Street to the **(5) King Kamehameha Statue** and **(6) Judiciary Building**. You may have difficulties finding the answer at this site due to added security measures as a result of the attacks on Americans on September 11th. See leader answer sheet if needed. Cross King Street (use a crosswalk) to the Palace Square. Find the **(7) Band (Coronation) Stand** and **(8) Iolani Barracks** to the left of **(9) Iolani Palace**.

If you started hiking in the morning, this is a great place to have a quick sit down lunch, so pack a trail lunch and enjoy the scenery. You'll also find cold water and restrooms in the Barracks

Next, find the (10) First Mausoleum and Crypt (theses sites have been removed but the graves remain and are fenced in on the ocean and Diamond Head side of the Palace grounds) and (11) Hawaii Archives, which is located to the right of the Palace. Continue hiking on the mauka sidewalk of King Street until you come to the (12) Library of Hawaii. Cross Punchbowl Street (use a crosswalk) to the (13) Old Municipal Building. Continue hike on King Street to the (14) New Municipal Building (The modern building next to site #13).

Walk mauka on Alapai Street/Kapiolani Boulevard to Beretania Street. Tum ewa on Beretania Street, cross Punchbowl Street (use a crosswalk) to the **(15) State Capital**. Cross Beretania Street (use a crosswalk) to **(16) Washington Place** (Governor's home). Answer at the Washington Place question is on a stone monument between some bushes along the hedgerow along Beretania Street. Hike Diamond Head to the **(17) Eternal Flame**, on Beretania Street.

Turn around and head Ewa on Beretania Street, continue to Nuuanu Avenue. Turn mauka on Nuuanu Avenue to Vineyard Boulevard (if you want to hike to the **(18) Royal Mausoleum**, continue mauka on Nuuanu Avenue for about one mile. From there, retrace your steps makai to Vineyard Boulevard). On Vineyard Boulevard, head Ewa to **(19) Foster Botanical Gardens**.

The gardens have a gift shop with cold drinks and snacks. Cold water and restrooms are also available. Plus, with advance reservations Scouts can tour the gardens for free so call and make reservations if you have the time.

From Foster Botanical Gardens, cross makai on Vineyard Boulevard, and head makai on River Street. Continue on River Street to Nimitz Highway. Tum Diamond Head on Nimitz Highway, cross (use a crosswalk), Nimitz Highway to (20) Aloha Tower. Take the elevator up to the top lookout. Look at the panoramic view of Honolulu and see where you have been.

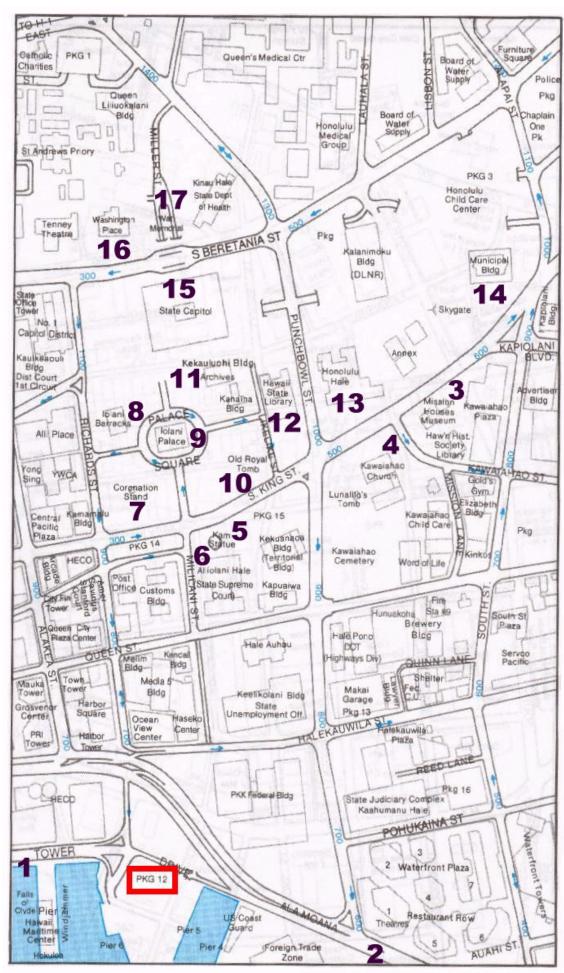
Hawaii Heritage Trail-Honolulu: Notes on some historic points

- 1. Falls of Clyde and the Hawaii Maritime Center The Hawaii Maritime Center includes a museum with 35 major exhibits focusing on Hawaii's rich oceanic past and present a the Falls of Clyde, the only four-masted, full-rigged sailing ship still afloat. The Maritime Museum is fascinating 2,000 years of Hawaiian maritime history comes alive through hands- on exhibits, laser disc videos and audio tours. The price admission includes an excellent Sony Walkman audio tour narrated by William Conrad. Open 8:30am to 5pm daily. Kamaina adults \$6, children \$4. Phone: 536-6373
- 2. **U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Office** (1934) This building on Ala Moana Boulevard was completed in May 1934, to house the offices of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The U.S. Public Health Service Building behind the Administration Building was originally a dormitory for the detention of aliens. The interior of building in not open to the public for touring.
- 3. **Mission House** (1821-1831) The Frame House in this group of houses on King Street is the oldest of its kind in the islands. The timbers were cut and fitted in Boston in 1819 and arrived in Honolulu in 1820, but was not erected until 1821. It served as the home of several of the early missionaries, including Hiram Bingham, Gerrit Judd and Elisha Lomis, the printer. The Coral House was built of coral blocks in 1831 and originally served as the storehouse for mission goods to be distributed among the mission families and as a home for the business agent, Levi Chamberland. All of these buildings are now the property of the Hawaii Mission Children's Society and are operated as a museum opened to the public for a small fee. Open 9am to 4pm, Tues to Sat. For every 8 scouts, adults are free. Children's cost \$2, under 3 free. During the last Saturday of the month adults are free. Phone 531-0481.
- 4. **Kawaiahao Church** (1842) The name of Kawaiahao comes from the name of an ancient sacred spring in this area. It means "freshwater pool of Ha'o, who was one a Queen of Oahu. The first thatched church was built here in 1821 and by 1929; four thatched churches had been built. The present stone building was designed by the Reverend Hiram Bingham and was begun in 1837. The coral blocks were cut at the reef and hauled to the site by the Hawaiians. It was dedicated on July 21, 1942, and was originally know as "Ka Hale Pale" or "House of Prayer". The church and the adjoining Mission Homes were designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962. This means that the U.S. National Park Service considers it a Historic Site of National importance. The Lunalilo Mausoleum was built in 1876, at the request of King Lunalilo who left directions in his will that is was to be built there for him and his father. It was understood that he made this request because Kamehameha V had not transferred the remains of his mother Kekauluohi, from the Palace Tomb to the Nuuanu Valley Mausoleum. Tours are available with reservations on weekdays from 9am to 3pm. Phone 522-1333.
- 5. **King Kamehameha Statue** (1883) The statue was authorized in 1878 to commemorate the centennial of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Capt. James Cook. The Boston artist, T.R. Gould, was commissioned to help design it. It was made in Florence, Italy and Paris, France, and shipped in 1880. The ship caught fire and was sunk off the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic. A replica was ordered, but before it arrived, the original had been raised and brought to Hawaii. This is the one now in Kohala, Hawaii, Kamehameha's birthplace. The replica was unveiled in its present position on February 14, 1883, as part of King Kalakaua's coronation celebration.
- 6. **Judiciary Building Aliiolani Hale** (1874) This was the first government building in this area, which was to become the civic center of Honolulu. It was begun under the reign of Kamehameha V and completed under Kalakaua. An Austrian architect, Thomas Rowe, originally designed the building as a Palace. The plans, however, were altered and used for this courthouse parliament building. It became the Judiciary Building in 1883 after the overthrow, which was proclaimed from the Queen Street steps of this building. Only the front portion is the original building; the back half was added in 1942 and 1949. The interior of the building is not available to public touring.
- 7. **Band (Coronation) Stand** (1883) The octagonal bandstand in the Ewa makai corner of the Palace grounds was originally constructed as a coronation stand for King Kalakaua in 1883. It was first built at the foot of the King Street steps of the Place and after the ceremony was moved to its present location. The stand was originally of wood, but due to termite damage, the foundation and pillars were rebuilt of concrete in 1912-20 and only the dome is still the original. The Royal Hawaiian Band gives a concert here each Friday afternoon. The Place grounds are open from 9am to 4pm daily.

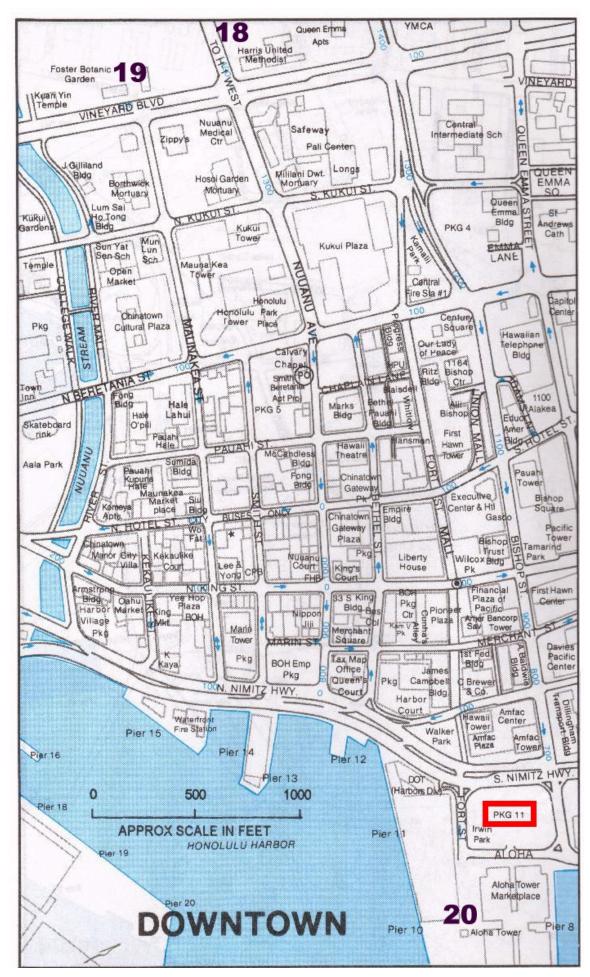
- 8. **Iolani Barracks** (1871) The Barracks was originally designed in 1866 by a German, Theodore Heuck, but was not built until 1870-71. It housed the Royal Household Guards until the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893. It was then used by the National Guard of the Republic and the Territory, as well as by the U.S. Army for a while. Originally, it stood on Hotel Street opposite Likelike Street, but in 1965 it was moved to its present location on the Palace Grounds when the Capitol was started. Its future is still undecided; however, funds are available to complete the restoration. Cost is \$5 dollars for adults and \$5 dollars for kids above 3. Hours are from 9am to 2:15pm Tue Sat. 522-0832
- 9. **Iolani Palace** (1882) This is the most historic and interesting building in the Civic Center area, a reminder of the era of the Hawaiian Monarchy. The original design was by Thomas J. Baker, with later changes being made by C.J. Wall and Isaac Moore. It was built under the supervision of the Kingdom's Superintendent of Public Works. The comerstone was laid on December 31, 1879, and the building completed in December 1882. It was built for King Kalakaua and used by him and his sister Queen Liliuokalani. She was overthrown in 1893, but was not imprisoned there until after in insurrection in 1895, when an attempt was made to restore the monarchy. After the overthrow, this building was renamed the "Executive Building" and served as the capitol for the Provisional Government, Republic, Territory and State of Hawaii. The name "Iolani Palace" was officially restored in 1935. The Palace was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962. Tours start every 15 minutes from 9am to 2:15pm, Wednesday to Saturday. Adults \$8, children \$2, children under 5 are prohibited. Phone: 538-1471 for information, or 522-0832 for reservations.
- 10. **First Mausoleum and Crypt** (1825) The mound in the Waikiki-Makai corner of the grounds marks the location of the first Royal Mausoleum, a coral house erected in 1825 to house the coffins of King Kamehameha II and Queen Kamamalu, who had died the previous year in London. It was used for the Alii and members of their families until 1865, when most of the remains were moved to the present Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu Valley. The Palace grounds for open to the public from 9am to 4pm daily.
- 11. Hawaii Archives (1953) This modern structure, which looks out of place onto the Palace Ground was built in 1953 to house the official records of the Kingdom, Republic, Territory and State of Hawaii. Records range from a 1790 letter by a visiting sea captain to the records of the just completed legislature. The Hawaii Archives now house the state's ombudsman and other members of the State Attorney-General's staff. Anyone who is interested in doing historical or genealogical research is welcome to use the Archives and can make arrangements with the State Attorney-General's office, phone: 586-1500. There is also an extensive collection of old photos of Hawaii.
- 12. **Library of Hawaii** (1913) The library was made possible in 1911 when Andrew Carnegie donated \$100,000 towards the building. It was designed by Henry Whitefield, a New York architect, and opened in February 1913. Only the front wing is the original building, the two side wings were added in 1929. In 1966 it was designated as the Hawaii State Library. Open 9am to 5pm on Monday, Friday and Saturday, 9am to 8pm on Tues and Thurs, and 10am to 5pm on Wed. Phone: 586-3500.
- 13. **Old Municipal Building** (1929) Honolulu Hale (City Hall). The main building was designed by a group of architects, C.W. Dickey, Hart Wood, Robert G. Miller, Guy Rothwell and M.C. Lester. The front part was completed in 1929, and the two wings were added in 1951. The interior courtyard is open from 8am to 5pm on weekdays.
- 14. **New Municipal Building** The new Municipal Building houses various departments for the City and County of Honolulu. Permit for picnics, camping, hiking, rocket flying and other activities can be obtained at this location. The interior of this building is not available for public touring.
- 15. **State Capitol** (1969) Art is expressed in the very body of the building, in it forms and lines, as well as in its furnishings and decorations. The soaring columns that rise 60 feet from the ground are meant to suggest, in shape, color and especially in the delicately ribbed vaulting overhead, the royal palms that marked the entrance to many a fine town house in the old days. The four reflecting pools out of which the building seems to rise symbolize the enriching sea from which our islands have emerged. The cone-shaped Legislative Chambers symbolize the volcanoes whose outpourings of lava created our islands. The great open central court symbolizes both the intimacy with nature that our people still enjoy and the openness of democratic government. The groundbreaking ceremony was held on November 10, 1965. Three years and four months later, on March 15, 1969, the completed building was dedicated, with rituals that blended Hawaii's past, present and future. Tours during the legislative session can be arranged. Suggested times are on Wed afternoons from 2pm to 4pm. Phone: 586-0178 for reservations.

- 16. Washington Place (1846) The Governor's Residence, and the oldest building in Honolulu that has been used continuously as a dwelling. It was built between 1842-1846 by Capt. John Dominis. He was lost at sea soon after it was completed and his widow operated a boarding house there. One of the residents in 1848 was the American Commissioner, Anthony Ten Eyck, and it was he who conferred the name "Washington Place" in honor of George Washington. When Mrs. Dominis died, it became the property of her son, John Owen Dominis, and his wife, princess Liliuokalani. She inherited it on his death in 1917. The legislature of 1919 and 1920 appropriated the funds to buy the home for the governor. After repairs and additions, it opened on April 21, 1922, and has been used for the governor's residence since then. The large lanai was added in 1954, for official receptions. The grounds and residence are closed to the public.
- 17. **Eternal Flame** (1974) Across the State Capitol on Beretania Street, set between the double rows of royal palms, is the Eternal Flame, a memorial "Dedicated to the Men and Women of the State of Hawaii Who Served in the Armed Forces of the United States." It was designed by Hawaii-born Bumpei Akaji, himself a veteran of World War II. Ordered by the Pacific War Memorial Commission, the torch is made of sheet copper supported by brass ribbing, and is nine feet high. The Eternal Flame was lighted with solemn ceremony in October 1974. Available for viewing at all hours.
- 18. **Royal Mausoleum** (1865) The original Royal Mausoleum was located on the grounds of the Iolani Palace, in the area once known as Pohukaina. When the British frigate Blonde arrived in Honolulu in 1825 bearing the bodies of King Kamehameha II and Queen Kamamalu, who died in England in 1824, the first mausoleum was constructed to receive their remains. It served as the royal burial place until 1865. After the death of his infant son, Prince Albert Edward, the grieving King Kamehameha IV ordered a new and larger mausoleum to replace the already overcrowded one. Construction began in 1863 after the king's death and upon it completion in 1885, he and his son were the first to be buried at the new mausoleum. With the exception of King Kamehameha the Great (who according to ancient tradition, was buried secretly) and King Lunalilo (who chose to be buried apart from the Kamehamehas) all of Hawaii royalty are entombed at the Royal Mausoleum. The grounds are open from 8am to 4:30pm, Mon to Fri.
- 19. **Foster Botanical Gardens** (1931) Foster Garden opened on November 30, 1931. It grew and expanded over the years, taking on additional acreage from private donations and from the City of Honolulu. Part of the land was sacrificed for the construction of the Lunalilo Freeway in 1961. Today, Foster Botanic Garden consists of three sections: the original 5 acres given to the City of Honolulu by Mary Robinson Foster, which is know as Foster Park; 8.5 acres purchased by he city called the Garden; and the separate 7 ace Queen Liliuokalani Garden, located mauka of Foster Garden along Nuuanu Stream, which was added in 1960. Collectively, the park and two gardens encompass over 20 acres. Open 9am to 4pm daily. Adults \$3, children \$1. Phone: 522-7066. Special note: Foster Botanical Gardens will admit Cub Scout Packs and leaders free of charge if reservations are made at least one week in advance. Non-leader adults and siblings will still be required to pay the \$3 or \$1 fee.
- 20. **Aloha Tower** (1926) Built in 1926, the Aloha Tower was once Honolulu's tallest building. Currently it serves as the State's harbor headquarters and the official maritime signals point. Take the elevator up to the 10th floor for a splendid view. Balconies on all four sides of the tower enable you to view the city, the waterfront, and the mountains, as well as Waikiki and Diamond Head. The observation deck in open: 9am to 4pm on Mon to Fri, 9am to 10pm on Sat and from 9am to 6pm on Sun. Phone: 528-5700.

Map: 1-17



Map: 18-20



Questionnaire for Honolulu Participants

| | Name: | Unit: | District: |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 1. | Falls of Clyde - A _ | masted square - rigged ship built in 1879. It is o | operated by the |
| | _ | aturalization Service - Which federal department of the world will be with the world and the world at the world and the world and the world and the world are world and the world and the world and the world are world and th | - |
| 3. | Mission Homes - O | ne of the houses is known to be the oldest | in Hawaii. |
| 4. | Kawaiahao Church | - Who was Reverend James Kekala? | It is the oldest church built in 1884 and |
| wa | s dedicated to | the first missionary to ex | ver preached in the city of Honolulu. Within the courtyard is |
| | | who was reburied here in 1875. | |
| 5. | Kamehameha Statu | ue - How many ships are seen on the mauka pla qu | e on the statue? |
| 6. | | The Hawaiian name is | What does Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina Pono mean? |
| | | nd Crypt - It was built in 1825 to house the remain who died in England in 1824. | s of and |
| | Iolani Palace - It ha ilding on the 2 poles? | | the United States. How many lamps are at the front of the |
| 9. | Band (Coronation) | Stand - What geometrical shape is this structure? | What is on the ceiling? |
| 10 | | ho used it before the monarch was over thrown in | ı 1893? |
| | | ng - It has documents, treaties, decorations, recoron in the United States. What is the building's offic | ds, and other items of historical interest. It has the most com- |
| | . Between the archiv | es bldg and State Capital bldg there is a statue of | Liliu okalani, Queen of Hawaii. She ruled from 1891 |
| vol | lcano. Reflecting poo ite? When w | | The rectangular structure rises to an open crown resembling a columns imitate palm trees. What year did Hawaii become a Who was Father Damien? |
| 14 | . When was the Libe | rty bell replica presented to Hawaii? | |
| | | - This white colonial house formerly housed Queer Who lives there now? | |
| 16 | . Eternal Flame - This | s memorial is dedicated to the men and women o | f the State of Hawaii who |

| 17. Library of Hawaii (Main Branch) - To who is this building dedicated? |
|--|
| 18. Old Municipal Building - Known to most people as City Hall. The Hawaiian name for this building is What year was it erected? |
| 19. New Honolulu Municipal Building - How many windows are on the sides of the building (do not count the front and back windows)? |
| 20. Royal Mausoleum - It was completed in 1856 as the final resting place for |
| 21. Foster Botanical Gardens - What is the state tree's Hawaiian and "Haole" name? and What is the name of the state flower? |
| 22. Aloha Tower - It is more than a landmark or lookout station. It is also a pilot lookout station for the |
| 23. When was the clock installed in the tower? How much did it weigh? |
| 24. What does Honolulu mean in Hawaiian? |
| 25. When was the Hawaiian Electric Power Plant built? |

Answers to Honolulu Heritage Questionnaire for Leaders

- 1. 4 (four), Bishop Museum (must ask an employee inside to find the answer)
- 2. Department of Justice, 3440 miles (must ask employee to find answer)
- 3. Frame Building (must ask tour guide to find answer)
- 4. First Hawaiian Christian Minister (answer found on plaque in the back left corner of the grounds), Reverend Hiram Bingham (answer found on white plaque near the left of the main door), King Lunalilo (answer found in the center courtyard in front of the church).
- 5. 1 (one) (ans wer found looking straight at the statue facing the judiciary bldg)
- 6. Ali'iolani Hale (answer found on plaque to the right of main door), The Life of the Land is Perpetuated in Righteousness (must ask inside to find answer)
- 7. King Kamehameha II, Queen Kamamalu (answer found on a little sign on the fence surrounding the area)
- 8. Palace, 6 (six) (ans wer found on sign and on the 2 lamp posts at the main entrance)
- 9. Octagon, Coat of Arms and Seal of the Kingdom of Hawaii
- 10. Royal Household Guards (answer found on a plaque located on a rock in front of the bldg)
- 11. Kekauluohi Building (answer found on sign next to the front door)
- 12. 1893 (answer found on base of statue)
- 13. 1959 (answer located on the great seal handing from the ceiling in front and back of the bldg), March 15, 1969 (answer located on a plaque on the House side next to elevator, John A Burns Governor), Roman Catholic Priest who served alone in the leprosy settlement in Molokai (black statue found in front of the bldg)
- 14. July 4, 1950 (answer located on a plaque on the liberty bell to the left of the front of the capital)
- 15. Aloha 'Oe, (answer located on a plaque in front of the house) The Governor of the State of Hawaii
- 16. Served in the Armed Forces of the United States of America (answer found on plaque found in front of the site)
- 17. Civilians who lost there lives in Hawaii as a result of the Japanese attack of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 (answer found on a plaque located to the left of the main entrance)
- 18. Honolulu Hale, MCMXXVII or 1928 (answer found on plaque located on the left corner of the bldg)
- 19. 52 (fifty-two)
- 20. Kings and High Chiefs of Hawaii
- 21. Kukui Nut Tree, Candlen ut Tree (Aleurites Moluccana), Hibiscus (Pua Aloalo)
- 22. Harbormaster (must ask the attendant for answer)
- 23. 1926, 7 tons (answers found on the writing inside the base of the tower)
- **24.** Sheltered Bay (answer found on the writing inside the base of the tower)
- **25**. 1920 (answer found on the writing at the top of the tower, 10th floor overlook)

NA MOKUPUNI O LAWELAWE LODGE 567 HERITAGE TRAIL REPORT FORM

DIRECTIONS – Please fill out the information below completely and accurately. He ritage Trail patches are available for purchase at the Scout Service Center for all those who completed the hike. Patches are sold at \$3.50 each. Submit this form when purchasing the patches.

| | Leader | Phone |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| he following hiked the trail: | | |
| 1. | 16. | |
| 2. | 17. | |
| 3. | 18. | |
| 4. | 19. | |
| 5. | 20. | |
| 6. | 21. | |
| 7. | 22. | |
| 8. | 23. | |
| 9. | 24. | |
| 10. | 25. | |
| 11. | 26. | |
| 12. | 27. | ADULT: |
| 13. | 28. | ADULT: |
| 14. | 29. | ADULT: |
| 15. | 30. | ADULT: |