

# 1

The **War Memorial Natatorium** is significant as a major social and recreational local landmark and for its association with the history of competitive swimming. The swimming complex was rendered in a Beaux-Arts style and was finished in the summer of 1927, the first “living” war memorial in the United States. The property contains a 100 meter saltwater swimming pool, concrete bleachers that rises thirteen levels high, and a main entryway that includes an elaborate sculpture and triumphal arch entablature. The memorial is dedicated to those from Hawai‘i who served in World War I. For more information: [www.natorium.org](http://www.natorium.org)



# 2

The **Tahitienne** is a nine-story apartment building rendered in a 1950 modern, utilitarian style. The Tahitienne was planned and built by California architects Bob Fraser and Paul Hammarberg. Local architect, Edwin L. Bauer, helped design the layout and interiors of the apartments. This build is associated with the commercial development of real estate in Hawai‘i, and specifically with the co-operative apartments in Honolulu. There are approximately 50 co-operative apartments which appeared during the 1950s and early 1960s in Honolulu, which remain functioning as a co-op.



# 3

The **Egholm Residence** was built in 1926 in the Diamond Head Terraces subdivision. It is significant as one of the few examples of a small cottage in the Spanish Colonial Revival style popular in Hawai‘i in the 1920’s and early 1930’s. The hipped red clay tile roof, stucco exterior and arched entrance are characteristic features of this style. The residence is the work of notable architect and builder Carl William Winstedt. The modest scale of this house is rare compared to the other palatial residences built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style during this time period in Hawai‘i.



# 4

The **Honolulu Tudor/French Norman Cottages Thematic Group** are made up of fifteen different residences, built between 1923 and 1932. These homes display a high degree of craftsmanship and design detail and include the work of several local architects and builders, including: Earl Williams, Hart Wood, John Morley, Theo Davies & Co., and J. Alvin Shadinger.



# 5

The **James J.C. Haynes Residence**, built in 1926, is a two story, shingle sided house facing south. The house stands out as a well-constructed house, having been built by Lewers & Cooke, rendered in a distinctive colonial style distinguished by its high pitched, front facing gable roofs clad with cut shingles and closed eaves with 4” beaded tongue and groove soffits. The house is also significant for its adaptation of this colonial revival form to Hawai‘i’s climate. Its easy access to the outdoors bespeaks a Hawai‘i architectural tradition for informal living.



# 6

The **C.W. Dickey Residence**, built in 1926, is associated with the well-known local architect, Charles William Dickey, and the development of the Hawaiian style of architecture. This cottage, with its prominent double-pitched hipped roof, became the prototype for numerous modest cottages built in the Islands during the late 1920’s and 1930’s. Through the use of graceful sloping roofs, overhanging eaves, extensive windows and screened openings, and lanai, C.W. Dickey said, “I believe I have achieved a distinctive Hawaiian type of architecture” (Honolulu Advertiser, March 14, 1926). The house appears intact and serves as a well-crafted, well-designed statement of Dickey’s development of an exclusive Hawaiian style of architecture.



# 7

**Doctor Frank and Kathryn Plum Residence** was constructed by Rudolph Bukeley in 1929. It is significant as an example of a Cotswold Cottage style residence constructed in Hawai‘i during the time period of the late 1920’s and early 1930’s. It well reflects the style with its romantic asymmetric massing, and its use of such eclectic and picturesque elements as its skewed gable, front bay window, wrought iron mock-balconet in the round arched gable vent, canted walls with their wound arched doors, double pitched roof, and shed roof dormers.



# 8

Built in 1923, **Fred Harrison Rental Property** is a one and a half story, shiplap sided, vernacular style house. It is a good example of a dwelling constructed as a middle class rental property. Although a modest house, it presents a distinctive appearance to the street with the curved, sweeping roofline; prominent bay window; double gable ends on the west side; and a front doorway that does not face the street.



# 9

The **Adolph Egholm Kiele Avenue House** is a single story, Spanish Mission Revival style cottage that was constructed in 1926. It features stucco walls and a red clay tile, hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The house sits on a lava rock basement and is distinguished by its centered, outset, flat roofed front porch with its three round arched openings. It is significant as a good example of a Spanish Mission cottage built during the 1920s.



# 10

The **Mrs. Josephine Ketchum Residence** is a Craftsman-style bungalow built in 1931. It is significant for its architecture as an example of a Craftsman inspired house in Hawai‘i. The naturally-stained board and batten walls and use of heavy timbering are character-defining elements of the building’s design. In addition to these typical craftsman hallmarks, the house features the “Hawaiian” style, double-pitched hipped roof, which was very popular in the Islands during the late 1920’s and early 1930’s. This further accentuated the horizontal sense of the house, another typical Craftsman characteristic. The screened lanai and exterior bathroom door further fix its location near the beach, where a number of houses from this period featured such doors for use by beach goers.



**14** Constructed in 1929, **Hibiscus Place** is a two-family Mediterranean Revival style residence. The builder, Charles Ingvorsen and his wife, Mary M. Ingvorsen, came to the United States from Denmark. He developed a number of smaller homes in the Diamond Head Terrace subdivision, and retained this property high on the slopes of Diamond Head for his family. Originally, the Hibiscus Place land consisted of approximately 17,739 square feet but, the property was subdivided in the 1950's into three separate parcels. The current owner acquired and reassembled two of the three parcels of land into a single property that now consists of 12,495 square feet.



**15** **La Pietra**, which was constructed in 1921, is an extensive two-story Mediterranean Style building built to resemble an Italian Villa. Its two stories are arranged in a hollow square containing a central rectangular patio. The central patio is lined on all four sides with arcades supported by cut sandstone Doric columns. La Pietra is significant as a representation of the kind of lifestyle enjoyed by the very wealthy in Hawai'i at that time as well as a fine example of Mediterranean architecture. The building was designed by prominent Chicago-based architect David Adler for Walter F. Dillingham, a prominent Honolulu industrialist and businessman known as the Baron of Hawaii Industry.



**16** **Kapi'olani Park** was dedicated in 1877 and is a recreational open space of 160 acres. Kapi'olani Park has an extensive and varied history. The park began as a private preserve that transitioned over the years into the present-day iconic public park. Kapi'olani Park is historically significant for its past association with indigenous Hawaiian culture and royalty. Hawaiian King Kalākaua envisioned the park as a place of recreation for all and named it after his famous Queen, Kapi'olani. Long before the park was established, the Waikiki/Kapi'olani park area was the center of Hawaiian culture on O'ahu. Agricultural cultivation, fishponds, coconut groves and indigenous settlements dotted the area.



## Tourist Tips

### Please Note

This walking tour will take 45 minutes or more. Be prepared by dressing comfortably and bringing necessities such as water, snacks, and sunscreen.

### Parking

- Metered parking is available along Kapi'olani Park on Kalākaua Avenue.
- The Honolulu Zoo parking lot is located on Kapahulu Avenue and is available for \$1/hour.
- The Waikiki Shell parking lot is located on Monsarrat Avenue and is available for free.

### Nearby Attractions

Honolulu Zoo  
Experience viewing 905 different animals from the tropics.  
[www.honolulu zoo.org](http://www.honolulu zoo.org)

Waikiki Aquarium  
Experience the aquatic life of Hawai'i and the tropical Pacific up close.  
[www.waquarium.org](http://www.waquarium.org)

Waikiki Shell  
Check the schedule and enjoy an outdoor concert in a unique venue.  
[www.blaisdelcenter.com/venues/waikiki-shell](http://www.blaisdelcenter.com/venues/waikiki-shell)

## Heritage Tourism Guidelines

Please remember to be respectful and considerate towards the owners of the Historic Homes you are viewing.

- Heed signs and respect the fact that each home is private property. Please do not trespass.
- Try not to loiter or display suspicious behavior around these homes.
- Please do not litter.

## Optional Detour

The **Diamond Head Lighthouse** is a 57 foot white concrete pyramidal tower with a red roof. It sits seemingly on the side of a sharp cliff when viewed from seaward, and at night the light can be seen up to 18 miles by the mariner. It was first established in 1899 to guide mariners into the then budding port of Honolulu. Constructed in the Monarchy period, the lighthouse and accompanying buildings have not changed since 1917. The lighthouse itself is of the classic lighthouse design - a thick white tower with a barn-red pointed roof.



Go a short distance past the lighthouse to get to Diamond Head Beach for a quick swim or a Beach picnic away from the Waikiki crowds.

# Historic Homes in Waikiki

## Walking Tour Map



**11** The following three cottages were built by John Morley for the Pacific Trust Company and are a part of the **Honolulu Tudor/French Norman Cottages Thematic Group**.

**Folk Residence (1925)**



**Tavares Residence (1926)**



**Coconut Avenue Residence**



**12** The **Helene Morgan Residence** is a single story, Hawaiian style duplex with a pair of double-pitched hipped roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. Presently, the house is a single family dwelling, but originally it was two separate laid out units connected by a passage. The duplex sits on a raised, post and pier, foundation with lava rocks at the base.



**13** The **Richard M. Botley Residence** was built in 1931. It is significant for its architecture as a good example of a Spanish Mission Revival house built in Hawai'i during the period 1920-1931. It is characteristic of the style with its red tile roof and white masonry walls. The two-story, L-shaped house was designed by noted Honolulu architect Robert Miller.



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