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 ‘Scott living’ war memorial in the United States. The property contains a 100 meter saltwater swimming pool, concrete bleachers that rises thirteen ... The memorial is dedicated to those from Hawai‘i who served in World War I. For more information: www.natatorium.org

Doctor Frank and Kathryn Plum Residence was an example of a Cotswold Cottage constructed by Rudolph Bukeley 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.

The James J.C. Haynes Residence, built in 1926, is a two-story, shingle sided house facing south. The house stands for 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 a "b" headed 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.

The Tahiti-enne is a nine-story apartment building rendered in a 1950 modern, utilitarian style. The Tahiti-enne was planned and built by California architects Bob Fraser and Paul Hammamberg. Local architect Edwin L. Bauer, helped design the layout and interiors of the apartments. This building is associated with the commercial development of real estate in Hawai‘i, and specifically with the co-operative apartments in Honolulu, which remain functioning as a co-op.

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.

The Honolulu Tudor/French Norman Cottages Thematic Group are made up of fifteen different residences, built between 1925 and 1939. 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 Motley, Then Davies & Co., and J. Alvin Shadinger.

The Honolulu Tudor/French Norman Cottages Thematic Group is a Craftsman-style bungalow built in 1926. 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 characteristic 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 further fix its location near the beach, where a number of houses from this period featured such doors for use by beach goers.

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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.

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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 Kap'olani Park on Kalākaua Avenue.
• The Honolulu Zoo parking lot is located on Kapahulu Avenue and is available for 83 hours.
• The Waikiki Shell parking lot is located on Monsarrat Avenue and is available for free.

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

• Hood 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 anyone. 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.