Public Art & Historic Places

Downtown and Chinatown Districts Walking Tours

HONOLULU, HAWAI'I

Message from Governor Benjamin J. Cayetano

Hawaii is enriched by the arts and historic places that reflect our vibrant mix of ethnic and cultural traditions. Diverse expressions in works of art and in historic architecture contribute significantly to the vitality and identity of our state.

Our State Foundation on Culture and the Arts has published this brochure as a way of sharing our art and architecture with residents and visitors alike — and to assist them in locating, understanding and appreciating these magnificent cultural treasures.

The Foundation, along with the State Historic Preservation Division, coordinates programs to support the creative endeavors of our local artists and to protect and preserve our historic properties. Our local and federal governments, in partnership with private corporations, also contribute generously to these efforts.

Future generations of our people, along with visitors to Hawaii, will be greatly indebted to these agencies for their outstanding contributions that help enhance the quality of life in our islands.

Aloha,

Benjamin J. Cayetano

Benjamin J. Cayetano

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Ali‘iolani Hale
King Kamehameha I

Why Public Art

Over the past 30 years, public art has played an important role in the enhancement of Hawaii's urban environment. This role has been especially evident in Honolulu's historic districts where public art has transformed places in these districts into significant sites of educational, cultural and historic value to the State of Hawai'i.

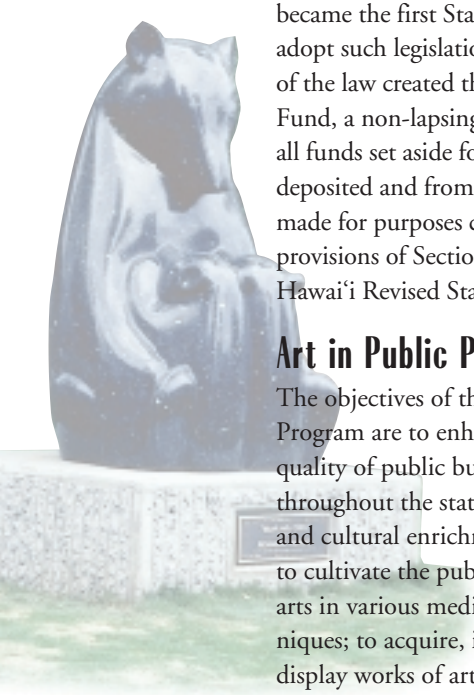
The outstanding public art collection in these districts has been produced by the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts under its Art in Public Places Program, by other governmental agencies, and by the private sector. It showcases the talents of exceptional island artists and artists of national and international distinction who have produced impressive works for the viewing enjoyment of Hawaii's people and visitors.

The responsibility to oversee the preservation of historic places in these districts rests with the Historic Preservation Division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources.

The exhibition of public art in historical settings serves to enrich the quality of life of Hawaii's people and encourages visitors to view, learn about, share, and experience the unique beauty of Hawai'i and its rich multicultural heritage through the artworks.

Public Art in Hawai‘i

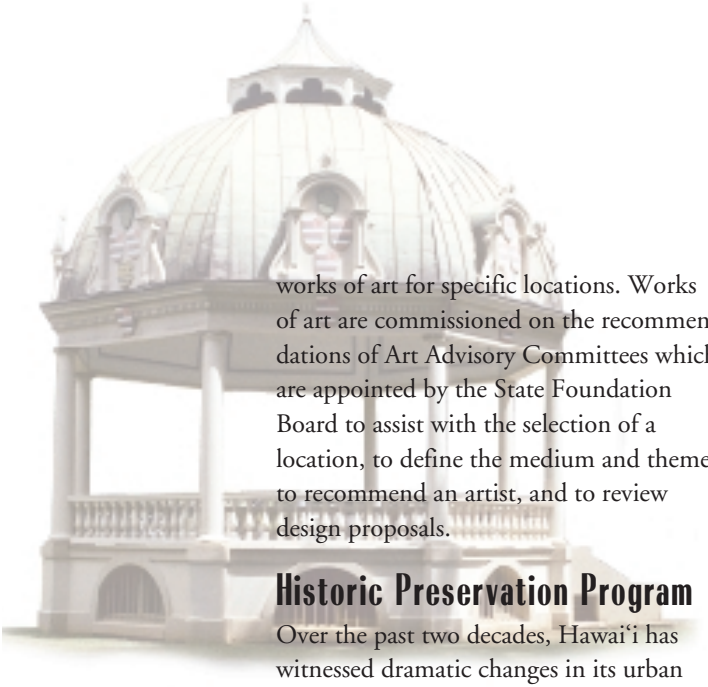
The State Foundation on Culture and the Arts was established by the Hawai‘i State Legislature in 1965 as the official arts agency of the State of Hawai‘i. In 1967, the State Legislature passed Act 298 which founded the Art in Public Places Program. Under the law, the concept of setting aside one percent of construction appropriations to provide a funding base for the acquisition of works of art was established. This set a national precedent as Hawai‘i became the first State in the nation to adopt such legislation. A 1989 amendment of the law created the Works of Art Special Fund, a non-lapsing account, into which all funds set aside for works of art are deposited and from which expenditures are made for purposes consistent with the provisions of Section 103-8.5 of the Hawai‘i Revised Statutes.



Art in Public Places Program

The objectives of the Art in Public Places Program are to enhance the environmental quality of public buildings and spaces throughout the state for the enjoyment and cultural enrichment of the public; to cultivate the public’s awareness of visual arts in various media, styles, and techniques; to acquire, interpret, preserve, and display works of art expressive of Hawai‘i, the multicultural heritages of its people, and the creative interests of its artists.

The Art in Public Places Program acquires completed, relocatable works of art, and commissions artists to create original



works of art for specific locations. Works of art are commissioned on the recommendations of Art Advisory Committees which are appointed by the State Foundation Board to assist with the selection of a location, to define the medium and theme, to recommend an artist, and to review design proposals.

Historic Preservation Program

Over the past two decades, Hawai‘i has witnessed dramatic changes in its urban environment, economic stature and population structure. In this rapidly changing setting, the Historic Preservation Division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources has worked to protect and properly treat historic properties. It seeks to preserve important elements of Hawaii’s history, not only as reminders of earlier times, but as bridges which link the past to the present and future generations.

The State Historic Preservation Officer heads Hawaii’s historic preservation program. The program implements the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Chapter 6E of the Hawai‘i Revised Statutes. In fulfilling the mandates under these laws, the Historic Preservation Division maintains a statewide inventory of historic places and reviews development projects affecting historical properties.

Queen Lili'uokalani

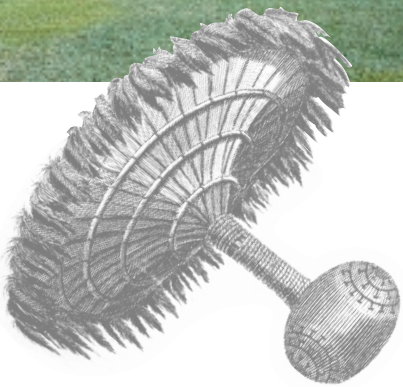
Hawaii's Legacy

The Hawaiian Islands, first inhabited soon after the birth of Christ by Polynesians from the South Pacific, were forged into a single kingdom by Kamehameha I in 1795. The Monarchy he established was overthrown almost a century later in 1893 during the reign of Queen Lili'uokalani. After a short period as a Republic, Hawai'i was annexed by the United States in 1898 and became the Territory of Hawai'i in 1900. Hawai'i finally became the 50th State of the United States of America in 1959.

The following historic periods and the royalty who ruled during the Monarchy Period are identified to enable one to better understand and appreciate the works of art and historic places listed in this brochure.

Hawaii's Historic Periods

1795–1893	**The Monarchy Period**
Reign	King/Queen
1795–1819	King Kamehameha I
1819–1824	King Kamehameha II · Kalaninui Liholiho
1825–1854	King Kamehameha III · Kauikeaouli
1854–1863	King Kamehameha IV · Alexander Liholiho
1863–1872	King Kamehameha V · Lot Kamehameha
1873–1874	King William Charles Lunalilo
1874–1891	King David Kalākaua
1891–1893	Queen Lili'uokalani
1893–1900	**The Republic Period**
1900–1959	**The Territorial Period**
1959–Present	**The Statehood Period**



Major Art Centers · ISLAND OF O'AHU

The major art centers on the Island of O'ahu are concentrated in the Central Honolulu Area and on University of Hawai'i campuses in Honolulu and outlying districts as indicated on the following map.

Bishop Museum

These art centers include the Bishop Museum, the Contemporary Museum, and the Honolulu Academy of Arts. The Bishop Museum is noted for its Hawaiiana collection, the Contemporary Museum for its collection of modern art by artists of local, national and international reputation, and the Honolulu Academy of Arts for its extensive collection of Asian, Italian Renaissance and contemporary art.

The art centers on University campuses include artworks exhibited in galleries, in various buildings, and sculptures located on campus grounds. They also include historic places listed on the National and Hawai'i State Registers. Information on artworks and places located on campuses may be obtained from campus information centers.

The art districts—the Capitol, the Downtown, and the Chinatown Districts—include concentrations of significant public art, and historic places. Brochures describing walking tours in these districts to view artworks and historic places are available at visitor information centers, the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts, and the State Historic Preservation Division.

Art Districts

Capitol District

Downtown District

Chinatown District

Museums

Bishop Museum

Contemporary Museum

Honolulu Academy of Arts

Major Art Centers · ISLAND OF O'AHU

University of Hawai'i Campuses

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa
Honolulu Community College
Kapi'olani Community College
Leeward Community College
Windward Community College

This Brochure

This brochure recognizes significant public art, historic places and prominent buildings located within the Downtown and Chinatown Districts in Honolulu. The specific locations of these districts on O'ahu are shown on the foregoing island map. To view these public art and historic places in an organized and timely manner, the Downtown District has been divided into three sectors — each with a walking tour. The Chinatown District, which abounds with historic places, is proposed to be viewed in a single tour examining many unique examples of public art and historic buildings.

First Hawaiian Center
The Contemporary Museum Downtown Gallery

Both publicly and privately funded artworks are considered in this brochure. The artworks shown to be located in building interiors have limited viewing hours and the accessible hours noted should be considered when embarking on particular tours. The normal hours of operation of government offices are from 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The approximate duration of each tour has been noted but the times listed could vary considerably dependent upon the depth of one's personal interest in public art, historic places, and prominent buildings. Also, the time consumed in participation of guided public tours must be added to the duration specified.

With a substantial number of public art and historic places concentrated within these two districts, walking is the most effective way to view them. If the availability of time is very critical, the Merchant Street Sector tour may be found to be the most rewarding tour. The most interesting tour may be the Chinatown tour. One should attempt to walk as many tours as possible as each offer artworks of varying types, styles, and media and historic places which display authentic and exciting glimpses of different periods of Honolulu's past.

Prominent modern buildings featured in the walking tours of the Downtown District include the First Hawaiian Tower which contains the Downtown Gallery of The Contemporary Museum, and the Financial Plaza of the Pacific where major works of art embrace its outdoor spaces.

Downtown Honolulu

Downtown District

Located between the Hawai'i Capitol Special District (Capitol District) and the Chinatown Special District (Chinatown District), the Downtown District (or Central Business District) contains many buildings listed on the Hawai'i and National Registers of Historic Places. This district at one time was characterized by numerous distinguished examples of beaux arts design from the early twentieth century; however, it lost much of its historic elements when the area was redeveloped to accommodate the higher density needs of the central business district.

Tour One:
Fort Street Mall Sector
(75 minutes)

Tour Two:
Merchant Street Sector
(60 minutes)

Tour Three:
Aloha Tower Sector
(105 minutes)

Many distinguished glimpses of the old, fortunately, still intermingle with the new within the district and major open spaces and public art—many funded by the private sector—further grace the area.

To enjoy the public art, historic buildings, and major open spaces within the district in an organized time-effective manner, three walking tours of the Downtown District have been developed.

The Downtown District offers very limited public parking facilities during normal business hours and their locations are indicated on the following map. The use of public transportation for access to the Downtown District as discussed in the inside back cover of this brochure is strongly recommended.

TOUR ONE
NORTH BERETANIA ST
MAUNAKEA ST
SMITH ST
NU'UANU ST
CHAPLAIN LN
BETHEL ST
Blaisdell Hotel
8
PAUAHI ST
9
Hawai`i Theatre
10
Hawai`i Bldg
Fort Street Mall
NORTH HOTEL ST
Chinatown Gateway Plaza
P
NU'UANU ST
BETHEL ST
Liberty House
NORTH KING ST
KEKAULIKE ST
MAUNAKEA ST
SMITH ST
Kamehameha V Post Office Bldg
31
McCandless Bldg
Yokohama Specie Bank Bldg
30
MARIN ST
29
Bishop Estate Bldg
MERCHANT ST
28
27
26
25
24
NIMITZ HWY
Former Honolulu Police Station
Melcher's Bldg
Bank of Bishop & Co. Bldg
P
Harbor Court
Fort Street Mall
Walker Park
22
Honolulu Harbor
TOUR THREE
W
E
0
300 Feet
0
90 Meters
Aloha Tower
32

Downtown District Map

Upright Motive No. 9

Downtown District

Tour One (75 minutes)

1

Public Art Location: Wilcox Park
King Street at Fort Street Mall
Artist: Jan Gordon Fisher
Title: *Lt. Robert W. K. Wilcox* (1993)
Media: Bronze Statue
Commentary: Lt. Wilcox (1855–1903), a descendent from Maui royalty, was known as "The Roaring Lion of the Pacific" for his powerful commitment to defend the independence of Hawaii's Monarchy.
Funding: City and County of Honolulu

2

Public Art Location: 1000 Bishop Building,
Corner King/Bishop Streets
Artist: Bumpei Akaji
Title: *"Na Manu Nu Oli"* (1969)
Media: Bronze and Copper Sculpture
Commentary: A successful integration of fountain and sculpture where tumbling water from "branches" cascades into a rocky pool.
Funding: Private

3

Public Art Location: Tamarind Park
King/Bishop Streets
Artist: Henry Moore
Title: *Upright Motive No. 9* (1979)
Media: Bronze Sculpture
Commentary: The sculpture draws its inspiration from Stonehenge, American Indian totems, and Polynesian sculptures.
Funding: Private

4

Public Art Location: 1001 Bishop Street, Pauahi Tower (Hotel Street Side)

Artist: Sean Browne

Title: *"Hui"* (1993) (Partnership)

Media: Bronze Sculpture

Commentary: Dedicated in memory of Fred Kresser, President, Pacific Construction Co. Ltd., the builders of Bishop Square.

Funding: Private

5

Historic Place: The Portland Building (1903) South Hotel & Union Mall

Architect: Not known

Significance: Late Victorian period style architecture with fanciful treatment above the second story.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

6

Historic Place: Emerald Building (1939)
Union Mall at 1148 Bishop Street

Architect: Alfred Preis

Significance: With its footprint determined by site limitations, this little building dominates the corner thanks to its streamlined Moderne design.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

7

Historic Place: Cathedral of Our Lady of Peace (1843)
1184 Bishop Street

Architect: Not known

Significance: Hawaii's first Roman Catholic Church and the oldest Catholic Cathedral in the U.S. in continuous use. This coral block building has undergone several renovations. The current facade was completed in 1929.

Building Hrs: 6:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m. daily, except holidays. Call (808) 536-7036 for schedule of services.

8

Historic Place: Blaisdell Hotel (1912)
1154 Fort Street Mall

Architect: Emory & Webb

Significance: Converted into an office building in more recent times and named "The Blaisdell on the Mall," this former 4-story hotel still retains its birdcage elevator and central courtyard.

Building Hrs: Lobby and exterior viewing.

9

Historic Place: Hawai'i Building (1924)
1133 Bethel Street

Architect: H. R. Stettin

Significance: This commercial building is noteworthy for its use of modified concrete block to simulate stone.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

10

Historic Place: Hawai'i Theater (1922)
Bethel & Pauahi Streets

Architect: Emory & Webb

Significance: This Neoclassical style building with Byzantine and Corinthian ornamentation and Moorish grillwork was once hailed as "The Pride of the Pacific." Recently refurbished, it now serves as a center for the performing arts and cultural activities in Downtown Honolulu.

Building Hrs: Theater tours conducted first Tuesday of each month. For reservations call (808) 528-5535.
(Admission Charge)

Three Columns

Downtown District

Tour Two (60 minutes)

11

Prominent Bldg: Financial Plaza of the Pacific (1968)
111 S King Street,
Corner King/Bishop Streets

Architect: Leo S. Wou and Victor Gruen

Significance: This modern complex of bold architecture suggests strength and permanence—well suited for a financial institution (Bank of Hawai'i and American Savings Bank). The plaza was designed by Laurence Halprin.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

12

Public Art Location: Financial Plaza of the Pacific at Fort Street Mall

Artist: Arnaldo Pomodoro (Milan, Italy)

Title: *Three Columns* (1970)

Commentary: The cryptic composition of the columns' materials, detail, and finish relates to the confined, vertical setting of the plaza.

Funding: Private

a. Title: *"Colonna Intera Recisa"* (Entire Sliced Column)

Media: Stainless Steel Sculpture

b. Title: *"Cilindro Construito"* (Constructed Cylinder)

Media: Bronze Sculpture

c. Title: *"Mole Circolare"* (Circular Mass)

Media: Bronze/Concrete Sculpture

13

Public Art Location: Financial Plaza of the Pacific at Bishop Street

Artist: Bernard Rosenthal (New York)

Title: *Sun Disc* (1970)

Media: Bronze Sculpture

Commentary: The sparkling focal point of the Financial Plaza expresses the effect of "vault door" solidity.

Funding: Private

14

Prominent Bldg: First Hawaiian Center
999 Bishop Street

Architect: Kohn Pederson Fox (New York)

Significance: Newest and tallest building in downtown Honolulu. It houses the downtown gallery of The Contemporary Museum in the bank lobby.

Building Hrs: Banking hours.

15

Public Art Location: First Hawaiian Center
King Street Frontage

Artist: Satoru Abe

Title: *Enchanting Garden* (1997)

Media: Bronze Sculpture

Funding: Private

16

Public Art Location: First Hawaiian Center
Bishop Street Frontage
Artist: Deborah Butterfield
Title: *"Holualoa"* and *"Palani"* (1997)
Media: Cast Bronze Sculptures
Funding: Private

17

Public Art Location: Davies Pacific Center
841 Bishop Street
Artist: Thomas Van Sant
Title: Untitled (1971)
Media: Cast Concrete Relief Panels
Commentary: Two intaglio relief panels located on the Alakea Street facade representing the early industries of the Hawaiian Islands.
Funding: Private

18

Public Art Location: Grosvenor Center Plaza
737 Bishop Street
Artist: John Tanji Koga
Title: *Mauka & Makai* (1995)
Media: Sculptures
Commentary: The taro plants and poi pounder represent Mauka (inland). Makai (ocean) is portrayed by the fish hook and fish forms.
Funding: Private

19

Historic Place: Dillingham Transportation Bldg (1929)
735 Bishop Street

Architect: Lincoln Rogers (San Diego)

Significance: Italian Renaissance Revival style building complex joined by arcades. The complex features a splendid art deco lobby.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

20

Historic Place: Alexander & Baldwin Building (1929)
822 Bishop Street

Architect: Dickey & Wood

Significance: "Hawaiian" style building constructed as a memorial to the sugar plantation firm's founders. The building is revered as one of the finest commercial structures in Hawai'i. The building's unique recessed entry with mosaic murals should be observed.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

21

Historic Place: C. Brewer Building (1930)
827 Fort Street

Architect: Meyers, Murray & Phillips (NY)

Significance: Until recently, an intimate two-story corporate headquarters building for a sugar company. Appearing more as a house than corporate headquarters, the Mediterranean style building epitomizes a "Hawaiian" adaption of the 1920s and 1930s.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

22

Public Art Location: Walker Park
Foot of Fort Street Mall

Artist: Sean Browne

Title: *"Puna"* (1991)
(Una Craig Walker Memorial)

Media: Bronze Sculpture

Commentary: A memorial for Una Walker, a champion for the development of art and culture in Honolulu, set within a discreet fountain in Walker Park.

Funding: Private

23

Historic Place: Stangenwald Building (1901)
119 Merchant Street

Architect: Ripley & Dickey

Significance: This beautifully detailed structure with Italian Renaissance architectural elements was, at six stories, considered Hawaii's first skyscraper.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

24

Historic Place: Judd Building (1899)
851 Fort Street

Architect: Oliver G. Traphagen

Significance: This four-story building boasted the first passenger elevator in Hawai'i. A fifth floor, which does not conform to the original building design, was later added.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

25

Historic Place: Bishop Estate Building (1896)
77 Merchant Street

Architect: Ripley & Dickey

Significance: Constructed of blue stone in the Romanesque Revival style, this building shared a common wall with the Campbell building. The cast iron pilaster is all that remains of the 1883 Campbell Building.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

26

Historic Place: Bank of Bishop & Co. Building (1878)
65 Merchant Street

Architect: Thomas J. Baker

Significance: The last Northern Italian Renaissance Revival style building to stand in Honolulu. This two story building, with its corner entry, once dominated Ka'ahumanu and Merchant Streets.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

27

Historic Place: Melcher's Building (1853)
55 Merchant Street

Architect: Not known

Significance: The oldest commercial structure in downtown Honolulu. It is constructed of coral blocks.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

28

Historic Place: Former Honolulu Police Station (1931) (City Departments) 842 Bethel Street

Architect: Louis E. Davis

Significance: This Spanish Colonial Revival style structure replaced a station constructed in 1886. The station is noted for its elaborate interior tilework.

Building Hrs: Business hours.

29

Historic Place: Yokohama Specie Bank Building (1909)
34 Merchant Street

Architect: Harry Livingston Kerr

Significance: First Japanese bank to be established in Hawai'i as a branch of Japan's premier banking establishment. The structure, now an office building, is noted for its Renaissance style entrance, garlands, ornamental oculi, and elaborately decorated overhanging cornice.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

30

Historic Place: Kamehameha V Post Office Building (1871)
44 Merchant Street

Builder: J. G. Osborne

Significance: The oldest reinforced concrete public building in America, this Renaissance Revival style building, originally a post office, now houses the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

31

Historic Place: McCandless Building (1906)
925 Bethel Street

Architect: H. L. Kerr

Significance: This four story building was one of the largest commercial structures constructed of blue stone. In 1914, the 5th Story was added to house the Commercial Club, the forerunner of the Chamber of Commerce.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

Aloha Tower

Downtown District

Tour Three (105 minutes)

32

Historic Place: Aloha Tower (1926)
Pier 9, Honolulu Harbor

Architect: Arthur Reynolds

Significance: Tallest structure in Hawai'i when completed. Landmark and symbol of Hawaii's aloha spirit for decades. 10th floor observation deck offers panoramic view of the Honolulu waterfront. Houses the Harbor Master's traffic control center.

Building Hrs: Mon–Sat: 9:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m.
Sun: 9:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.

Admission: Admission Free

33

Prominent Place: Aloha Tower Marketplace (1994)
Piers 8, 9, 10, and 11

Architects: Bruno D'Agostino (Mass.) &
Edward R. Aotani & Associates

Significance: A marketplace of 120 unique shops, a variety of world class restaurants, and live daily entertainment with great harbor views designed to delight visitors and residents alike.

Market Hrs: Mon–Sat: 9:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m.
Sun: 9:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.

34

Prominent Place: Hawai‘i Maritime Center
Pier 7

Architect: Pip White

Significance: Center containing a whaling exhibit, the King Kalākaua Boathouse Museum, the ancient Hawaiian voyaging canoe Hōkūle‘a, and the the Falls of Clyde (1878), the only four-masted, full-rigged ship left in the world.

Center Hrs: 8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m. daily.
(Admission Charge)

Aloha Tower Marketplace
Aloha 'Oe (1994)
Bronze Sculpture by Pegge Hopper & Leo Rijn

Chinatown vendor

Chinatown District

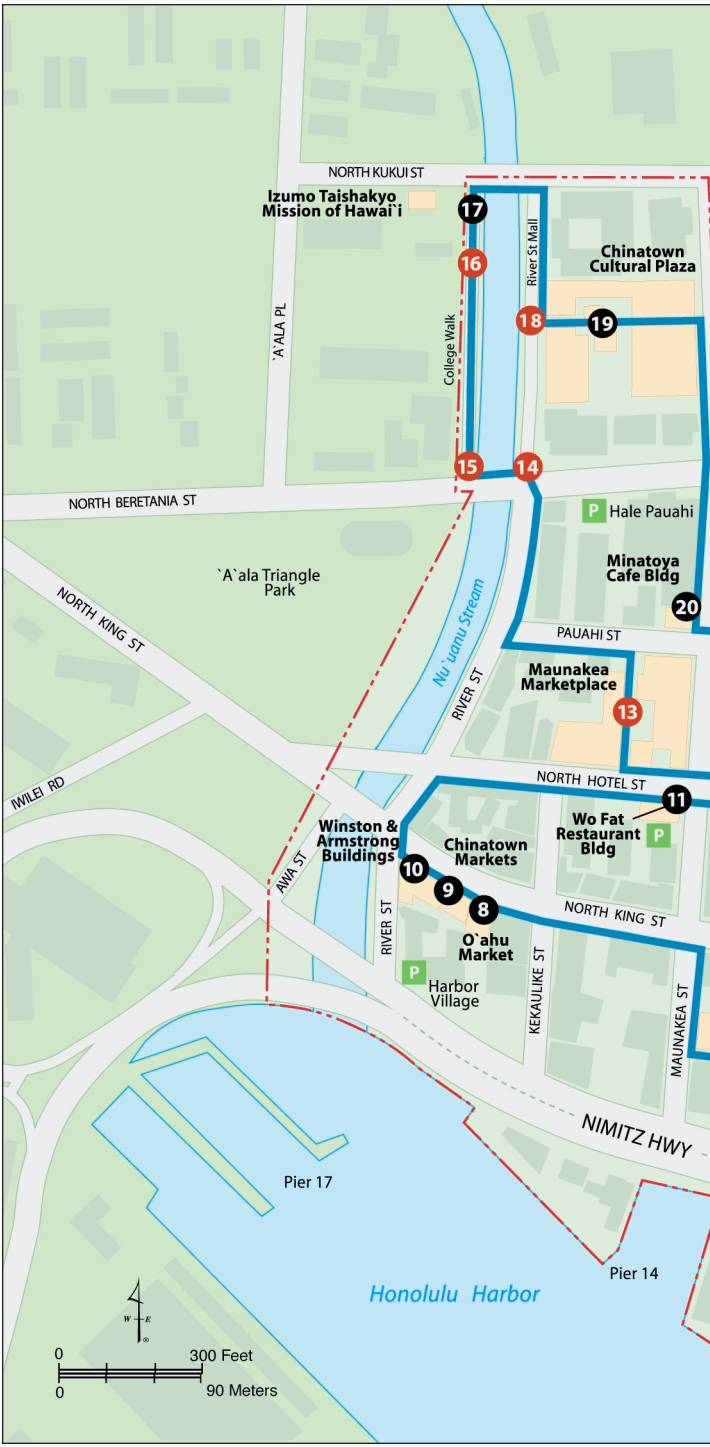
In addition to its historic role in the growth of the City and its architectural significance as reflected in its placement on the Hawai'i and National Registers of Historic Places, the Chinatown District, the oldest in the nation dating back to 1860, reflects a dynamic ethnic population and business community.

The architectural character of the district, reminiscent of the period from the late 1880s to the 1940s, is particularly noteworthy. Interspersed among the historic places in the Chinatown District are public art with ethnic origins which relate to the historic character of the district.

To view the public art and historic places in an organized time-effective manner, a walking tour of the Chinatown District as delineated on the following map has been developed. The tour will take approximately 105 minutes.

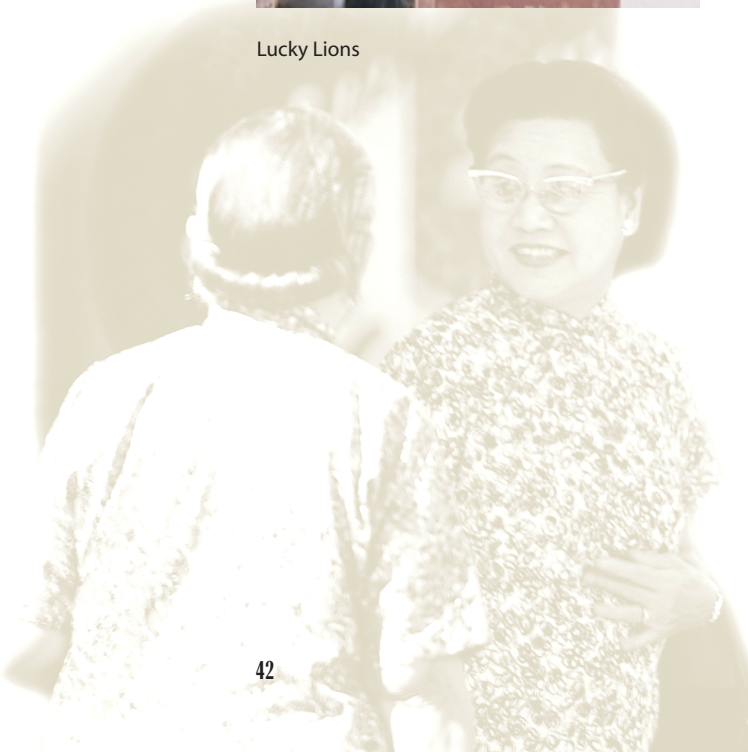
The Chinatown District offers limited public parking facilities during normal business hours and their locations are indicated on the following map. The use of public transportation as discussed in the inside back cover of this brochure is strongly recommended.

Safety Advisory
Touring the old Chinatown District is relatively safe during the day; however, reasonable precautions need to be exercised such as travelling in groups. Nighttime touring should be undertaken only with an experienced tour guide.


NORTH KUKUI ST
Izumo Taishakyo Mission of Hawai`i
17
16
River St Mall
Chinatown Cultural Plaza
18
19
`A`ALA PL
College Walk
15
14
NORTH BERETANIA ST
Hale Pauahi
`A`ala Triangle Park
Minatoya Cafe Bldg
20
NORTH KING ST
PAUAHI ST
Nu`uanu Stream
RIVER ST
Maunakea Marketplace
13
NORTH HOTEL ST
11
IWILEI RD
Wo Fat Restaurant Bldg
Winston & Armstrong Buildings
Chinatown Markets
10
9
8
AWA ST
NORTH KING ST
RIVER ST
O`ahu Market
Harbor Village
KEKAULIKE ST
MAUNAKEA ST
NIMITZ HWY
Pier 17
Pier 14
Honolulu Harbor
0
300 Feet
0
90 Meters

Chinatown District Map

Lucky Lions



Chinatown District

Tour One (105 minutes)

1

Public Art Location: Chinatown Gateway Park
S Hotel Street (Between Bethel Street and Nu'uanu Avenue)
Artist: Not known
Title: *Lucky Lions* (1989)
Media: Marble Sculptures (2)
Commentary: The two Lucky Lions that flank the entrance to Chinatown were presented to the City of Honolulu in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Chinese arrival in Hawai'i.
Funding: Gift of the City of Kaohsiung, Taiwan

2

Public Art Location: Chinatown Gateway Plaza
1031 Nu'uanu Avenue (Roof perimeter)
Artist: Jill Burkee
Title: *Chinese Zodiac Medallions* (1995)
Media: Cast Bronze
Commentary: The animals depicted represent the twelve animal signs of the Chinese zodiac and are placed, north to south, in the order in which each animal presented themselves to Buddha.
Funding: City and County of Honolulu

3

Historic Place: Wing Wo Tai & Co.Building (1916)
923 Nu'uanu Avenue

Architect: Not known

Significance: Built to accommodate a leading Chinese import business of the time.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

4

Historic Place: Royal Saloon Building (1890)
901 Nu'uanu Avenue

Architect: Not known

Significance: This modest one-story brick building is enhanced by its corner entry and cast iron decorative elements.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing. Interior viewing for Murphy's Bar patrons only.

5

Historic Place: T. R. Foster Building (1891)
902 Nu'uanu Avenue

Architect: Not known

Significance: Cast iron decorative elements were commonly used in the late 19th century to embellish modest commercial buildings. This is one of the better examples in Honolulu.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing. Interior viewing for O'Tooles Pub patrons only.

6

Historic Place: Irwin Block (1897)
(The Nippu Jiji Building.)
912–928 Nu'uanu Avenue

Architect: Ripley & Dickey

Significance: Built originally as a wholesale store, its most prominent occupant was the *Nippu Jiji,* a Japanese language newspaper. The paper is still in circulation today under the name *Hawai'i Times*.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

7

Public Art Location: Marin Tower Plaza
61 N Nimitz Hwy

Artist: Laura Ruby

Title: *Site of Passage—Chinatown* (1994)

Media: Stainless Steel, Brass, Porcelain Tile Sculpture

Commentary: Using design elements drawn from the immediate community, the artist conceived this piece as an architectural and theatrical space that invites pedestrian interaction.

Funding: City and County of Honolulu

8

Historic Place: Oahu Market (1904)
N King Street (at Kekaulike Street)

Architect: Not known

Significance: Unique Chinese open market under cover with focus on fresh fish, poultry, meats, and vegetables.

Building Hrs: Business hours.

9

Prominent Place: Chinatown Markets
N King/N Hotel Streets

Architects: Various

Significance: A string of Chinese markets displaying an abundance of fresh fruits, vegetables and oriental delicacies at reasonable prices, on sidewalks fronting the shops.

Building Hrs: Varies. Most daylight hours.

10

Historic Place: Winston and Armstrong Buildings (1905)
Corner N King/River Streets

Architect: Not known

Significance: The Winston and Armstrong Buildings were two of the more substantial buildings constructed following the disastrous Chinatown fire of 1900. They formed an imposing entry into Chinatown across Nu'uanu Stream. The Armstrong Building was occupied by Musashiya, a classic Japanese drygoods merchant, for many years.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

11

Historic Place: Wo Fat Restaurant Building (1938)
115 N Hotel Street

Architect: Y. T. Char

Significance: Twice decimated by fire, the last in 1900, this reconstructed building is an outstanding example of "Pidgin-Chinese" architecture in Hawai'i. The 2nd floor portion of the building now serves as a seafood restaurant.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing. Interior viewing for restaurant patrons.

12

Historic Place: Mendonca Block (1901)
72 N Hotel Street (at Maunakea St.)

Architect: O. G. Traphagen

Significance: This block-long brick building was one of the first to signal the rebuilding of Chinatown after the devastating 1900 fire. Its rehabilitation in 1979 presaged the revitalization of this part of the City.

Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

13

Public Art Location: Maunakea Marketplace Courtyard
1120 Maunakea Street

Artist: Not known

Title: *Confucious* (1989)

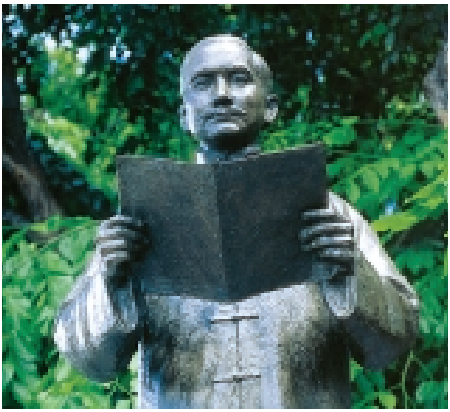
Media: Bronze Sculpture

Commentary: Gift to commemorate the 200th anniversary (1789–1989) of the first Chinese to arrive in Hawai'i. Confucious was China's greatest philosopher and teacher.

Funding: Gift of Republic of China to the Honolulu Chinese Community.

14

Public Art Location: River Street Mall at N Beretania Street
Artist: Chen I-fan
Title: *Dr. Sun Yat-Sen* (1976)
Media: Bronze Sculpture
Commentary: Dr. Sun Yat-Sen (1866–1925) was the founding father of the Republic of China. He made lasting contributions toward the advancement of Sino-American cultural relations.
Funding: Gift of the City of Kaohsiung, Taiwan



15

Public Art Location: College Walk at N Beretania Street
Artist: Carl Ruiz
Title: *Dr. Jose P. Rizal* (1983)
Media: Painted Concrete
Commentary: Considered to be a Filipino national hero, Dr. Rizal was a revolutionary writer and poet who was executed in 1896 by a Spanish firing squad in the Philippines' fight for freedom from Spanish occupation.
Funding: Gift of Laoag City Lions Club and the Oahu Filipino Community Council.

16

Public Art Location: College Walk near N Kukui Street
Artist: Edward M. Brownlee
Title: *Gateway* (1971)
Media: Cast Stone and Stainless Steel Sculpture
Commentary: Character derived from heavy wood beams of Japanese architecture with their traditional end caps.
Funding: City and County of Honolulu

17

Historic Place: Izumo Taishakyo Mission of Hawai'i (1923)
215 N Kukui Street
Architect: Hego Fuchino
Significance: Inspired by the classical Japanese shrine Taisha Machi in Shimane Ken which is famous for its archaic architecture, the mission was built without nails by a master shrine carpenter from Japan.
Building Hrs: Open daily during daylight hours.

18

Public Art Location: River Street Mall at Chinatown Cultural Plaza

Artist: Edward M. Brownlee

Title: *"T'Sung"* (1971)

Media: Cast Stone Sculpture

Commentary: A monumental abstract sculpture whose title refers poetically to the forms of ancient Chinese earth symbols.

Funding: City and County of Honolulu

19

Prominent Place: Chinatown Cultural Plaza
100 N Beretania Street
Architect: DMJM Hawai‘i
Significance: A modern complex of ethnic shops and restaurants—mostly Chinese—at the Ewa (west) edge of Chinatown. Prayers are often offered at a Buddhist shrine within the complex
Building Hrs: Business hours.

20

Historic Place: Minatoya Cafe Building (1919)
1152 Maunakea Street
Architect: Not known
Significance: Outstanding example of early 20th Century stone building in Chinatown.
Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

21

Historic Place: McCandless Block (1910)
9 N Pauahi Street
Architect: H. L. Kerr
Significance: This three-story building still retains its traditional mix use of residential upstairs and commercial on-street level.
Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

22

Historic Place: Chinatown District
Nu‘uanu Avenue between Pauahi and Hotel Streets
Architects: Various
Significance: A group of commercial buildings which collectively provide an authentic glimpse of late 19th and early 20th Century downtown.
Building Hrs: Exterior viewing.

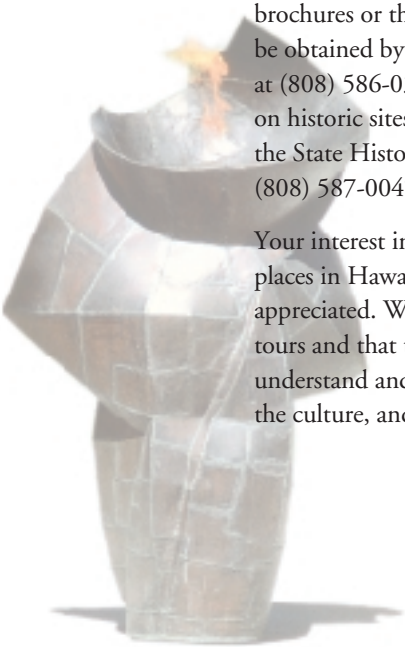
Maunakea Marketplace

Thank You For Your Interest

The public art in the Downtown and Chinatown Districts consists largely of works of the City and County of Honolulu and of private corporations. The art collection of the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts has been installed with specific construction projects and, on O‘ahu, is largely found in the Capitol District, University campuses, and the Honolulu International Airport. Others are located at public schools, libraries, hospitals, and regional parks.

The State Foundation on Culture and the Arts will prepare brochures showing major concentrations of works elsewhere on O‘ahu and on the Neighbor Islands. Information on the availability of these brochures or the location of artworks may be obtained by calling the State Foundation at (808) 586-0304. Additional information on historic sites may be obtained by calling the State Historic Preservation Division at (808) 587-0047.

Your interest in public art and historic places in Hawai‘i is welcomed and much appreciated. We hope you enjoyed these tours and that they helped you to better understand and appreciate the history, the culture, and arts of Hawai‘i.



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Pages 12–13	*Fort St. Near Hotel St.,* R. J. Baker/ Bishop Museum
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Pages 36–37	*Port of Honolulu*, G. H. Burgess/Honolulu Academy of Arts
Pages 38–39	*Chinese Merchant*, Hawaii State Archives
Pages 44–45	*Great Fire of 1900*, R. J. Baker/ Bishop Museum

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Transportation Advisory

Due to very limited parking facilities available in the Capitol, Downtown, and Chinatown Districts during regular business hours Monday through Friday, visitors from Waikīkī are encouraged to use public transportation systems to reach the Downtown area for the public art and historic places walking tours. Ample parking spaces are available on weekends and State holidays; however, since the government buildings are then closed, works of art within such facilities cannot be viewed.

The locations of public parking facilities available in the Capitol District are identified on the walking tour maps. Additional parking facilities are available in private structures but they may be very expensive.

Numerous buses serve the Downtown area directly from Waikīkī on Kūhiō Ave. (Nos. 2, 13, 19, 20, 47); others serve the Downtown area via the Ala Moana Center (No. 8) where a transfer to one of many Westbound buses (Nos. 6, 55, 56, 57, etc.) on Kona St. or Ala Moana Blvd. is required. Normally, the trips from Waikīkī to Downtown Honolulu take about 30 minutes.

Return trip buses Eastbound from Downtown to Waikīkī (Kūhiō Ave.) may be caught on Hotel St. (No. 2, 13); King St. (No. 47); or Ala Moana Blvd. (Nos. 19, 20). You may also board any bus passing through Downtown (Hotel, King, Bishop Streets) bound for Ala Moana Center and transfer there to a Waikīkī bound bus (No. 8).

You may want to consider the Waikīkī Trolley for a unique experience in travelling from Waikīkī to the Capitol, Downtown, and Chinatown Districts. Call (808) 596-2199 for route and schedule information.

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