

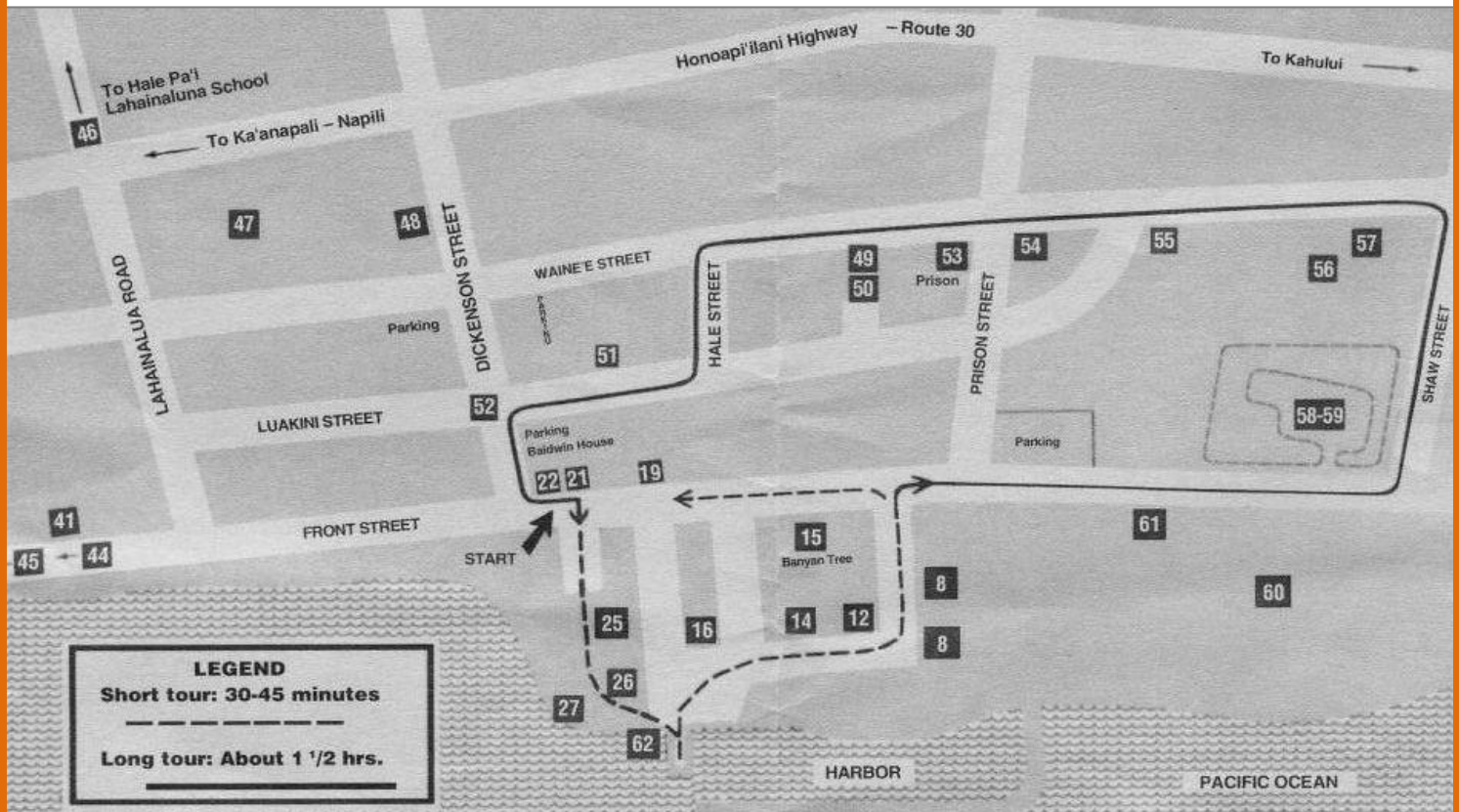
lahaina shores penthouse

Lahaina Historic Walking Tour

To find each site listed below, match the site number in the map image with the site number in the Guide below.

NOTE: The site numbers skip around so much (for example, #62 Old Lahaina Lighthouse is right next to #16 Pioneer Inn) because the site numbers for this original **Lahaina Walking Tour** were merged into the **Lahaina Historic Trail**.

Ready? Find the START notation in the map below (you start at the intersection of Front and Dickenson streets) and follow the dotted line.



30 Minute Walking Tour

The descriptions in *italics* below are quoted directly from the Lahaina Restoration Foundation's free *Lahaina Historic Trail* pamphlet.

22. THE MASTERS' READING ROOM stands at the corner of Front and Dickerson. Originally a store room for missionaries, it was converted to a downtown officers club by whaling ship captains in 1834. Its coral block and fieldstone construction is preserved exactly as originally built.

You just observe the second floor reading room of this building from the outside – there is no inside area to tour. There is a local Hawaiian craftsmen gift shop that occupies the first floor.

21. The two story **BALDWIN HOME** was the home of Dwight Baldwin a Protestant medical missionary, and his family from the 1830s to 1868. The house served as a medical office and general center for missionary activity. A seamen's chapel and Christian reading rooms for ships' masters and men was nearby. The Baldwins had a garden of native and introduced plants: Kukui, kou, banana, guava, figs, and grape arbors. The Museum is open daily from 10AM to 4PM.

You can go through the home in a few minutes, or spend a long time looking at artifacts in each room. They have a small admission cost of a couple dollars.

19. (site only) William Richards was the first Protestant missionary to Lahaina. On the site of the present Campbell Park, the **RICHARDS HOUSE** was the first coral stone house in the islands. Richards left the mission in the 1830s to work directly for the kingdom as chaplain, teacher and translator to King Kamehameha III. He helped draw up the constitution. Seeking recognition of the kingdom's independence, he traveled to the United States and Europe as the king's envoy. He also served as the Minister of Education.



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30 Minute Walking Tour (continued)

25. (site only) The remnants of a substantial **TARO PATCH**, called *Kapukaiaoa*, were visible as late as the 1950s. Kamehameha III is said to have worked here to show his subjects the dignity of labor.

If this just looks like the front yard of the Lahaina library, you are not mistaken, there is no taro here and the water has been drained long ago!



27. The **HAULOA STONE** is believed to have been used by the Hawaiians as a healing place.

How well you can see this in the water is related to whether or not the ocean is at high tide or low tide. There is a brass marker on the shore that helps you locate the Hauloa Stone, which is close to the Brick Palace excavation described next below.

26. (site only) The **BRICK PALACE**, built around the year 1800, is believed to be the first western building in the islands. It was made of locally produced brick. Constructed at the command of Kamehameha I, the brick palace was used intermittently as a storehouse and a residence until the 1850s. The cornerstones and foundation have been excavated.

It may look something like an abandoned volleyball court but in reading the brass markers you discover the historical significance of this excavation.



62. The **OLD LAHAINA LIGHTHOUSE** fronting the Pioneer Inn in Lahaina was commissioned by Kamehameha III in 1840 as an aid to navigation for whaleboats coming ashore for Rest and Relaxation. It began as a 9 foot wooden tower that was increased to 26 feet in 1866. The whale oil lamp light was kept burning by a Hawaiian caretaker. The Old Lahaina Lighthouse was rebuilt in 1905. The present concrete structure was dedicated by the US Coast Guard in 1916. This light was the first in the Hawaiian Islands and predates any lighthouse on the US Pacific Coast.

The Old Lahaina Lighthouse is easy to spot at the north end of Lahaina Harbor.

16. The **PIONEER INN'S** original section fronting the harbor dates from 1901. Additional rooms and shops were added in 1965, but this extension was carefully built to match the style of the original. It served as the only visitor accommodation in West Maui until the late 1950s. The stern old turn-of-the-century regulations for guests are still posted in the rooms.

This is still a working hotel where you can stay, and also has a small restaurant that handles overflow visitors waiting for their activities at Lahaina Harbor.



15. The **BANYAN TREE** was planted in April 1873 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of Protestant missionary work in Lahaina. This banyan tree is now more than sixty feet high and casts shade over an acre.

You can't miss Banyan Tree Park on the ocean side of Front Street at the south end of Lahaina. The Old Lahaina Courthouse is behind the huge banyan tree, and Lahaina Harbor is just across the street from the back of the Courthouse.



14. The old Lahaina **COURTHOUSE** was built with stones from the demolished Hale Piula. The courthouse also served as a custom house and the center of anti-smuggling activity during the whaling era. In August, 1898, the Hawaiian flag was lowered here and the American flag was raised. This marked the formal annexation of the islands by the United States.

In the hallway you can view an eight-foot by five-foot three-dimensional relief map of the island of Maui displayed in a koa wood cabinet, as well as the last Hawaiian Flag to fly over the state. Find the outside entrance to the basement, which includes some old jail cells that are like the ones in Hale Pa'ahao (Stuck in Irons House) of the mid-1850s. Inside, a sailor-prisoner talks about his escapades in Lahaina that led up to his arrest while sea chantey tunes play in the background.



12. The reconstructed remains of part of the waterfront **FORT** stands on the two corners of Banyan Tree Park that face Lahaina Harbor. The fort was built in the early 1830s after some sailors lobbed cannonballs at the town during an argument with Protestant missionaries over the visits of native women to ships. Visitors thought the fort looked as if it were built more for show than force. The fort was used mostly as a prison. It was torn down in the 1850s to supply stones for the construction of Hale Pa'ahao - the prison on Prison Street.

8. (site only) Lahaina had no natural harbor like Honolulu Harbor. Lahaina only had an open roadstead, so the whaler ships' small Chase Boats had to come in from the deep-water offshore anchorage to trade. When the surf was up, they often had trouble beaching. In the early 1840s, the United States consular representative dug a **CANAL** to a basin near the market, and charged a fee for its use. After a few years, the government took over the canal and built a thatched market house with stalls, which almost immediately burned down. The canal was filled in 1913.

(site only) All trade between natives and ships was carried on at the **GOVERNMENT MARKET**. "These are the things which I strictly forbid," ran the edict of Princess Nahi'ena'ena in 1833, "overcharging, underselling...wrangling, breaking of bargains, enticing, pursuing, chasing a boat, greediness... I hereby forbid women from going to the market enclosure, for the purpose of sightseeing or to stand idly by..." Despite this, the area around the market was noted for its gamy activities, and was called Rotten Row.

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Extended Ninety Minute Walking Tour

The descriptions in *italics* below are quoted directly from the Lahaina Restoration Foundation's Lahaina Historic Trail brochure.

61. The **EPISCOPAL CHURCH** in the islands was founded in 1862. The present building dated from 1927, and is notable for an alter painting depicting a Hawaiian Madonna and colorful endemic plants and birds.

Walk to the side of the church - there are no walls, just open air with beams to hold up the roof. The front door is almost always open. If you enter and go to the front alter you can view the Hawaiian Madonna at the back wall.



60. (site only) **HALE PIULA**, "iron-roof house," a large two-story stone building with a surrounding piazza, was built in the late 1830s as a palace for Kamehameha III. It was not a success. In fact, it was never finished. The king preferred to sleep in a small thatch hut nearby. By the mid-1840s, the king and his advisors were spending more time at Honolulu than Lahaina, and Hale Piula fell into disrepair. It was used as a courthouse for some time, and after a gale damaged it badly in 1858, its stones were used to build the present courthouse.



58. 59. (site only) **MALUULUOLELE PARK** hides one of the most interesting parts of old Lahaina. Once there was a pond here, called Mokuhinia, home of a powerful water spirit in the form of a lizard or dragon. A tiny island in the pond, MOKUULA, was for decades a home of Maui chiefs, and then a residence of three Kamehameha kings.

Several important chiefs of the early 1800s were buried there. Kamehameha III used to receive visitors at the royal tomb in the late 1830s and early 1840s, showing them the large burial chamber, with its mirrors, velvet draperies, chairs and kahili (feathered staffs), and ornate coffins.

Long after the chiefs' remains were removed, the pond was filled, the island leveled, and a ball park was created in 1918.

There is not much to see here right now. When you see the tennis and basketball courts at the south end of Front Street, you have found this site. There are long term plans to develop this into an area that matches the graphic.



56. WAIOLA CHURCH was the first stone church in the islands, built between 1828 and 1832 by natives under the direction of their chiefs for the Protestant mission. It could seat 3000 Hawaiians packed together on the floor and had calabash spittoons for tobacco-chewing chiefs and ships' masters. A whirlwind unroofed the church and blew down the belfry in 1858; the bell, once described as "non too sonorous," fell a hundred feet undamaged. In 1894, native royalists protesting the annexation of Hawaii by the U.S. burned the church. Rebuilt, it burned down again in 1947, was rebuilt, and was demolished by another whirlwind in 1951. The new church, dedicated in 1953, was renamed Waiola, 'Water of Life'.

The sign at both Waiola locations are confusing because they still use the old name 'Waine'e' (the street you are on) rather than the current name 'Waiola'.



57. WAIOLA CHURCHYARD - here lies history. Here are buried the great and obscure of early Lahaina - Hawaiian chiefs and commoners, seamen, missionaries. Here and there is a reminder of the old custom of marking the tomb with a glass-framed picture. Among the stones are those of Governor Hoapili and his wife Kalakua; Ke'opuolani, (first of the chiefs to be converted to Christianity, wife of Kamehameha I and mother of Kamehameha II, Kamehameha III, and Princess Nahi'ena'ena); and pioneer missionary, William Richards.



55. Members of the Buddhist **HONGWANJI MISSION** have been meeting here since 1910, when they put up a small temple and a language school. The present building dates from 1927.

54. (site only) **DAVID MALO'S HOUSE** was near the junction of Prison Road and Waine'e Street. Malo, educated at Lahainaluna Seminary as an adult, was the first renowned Hawaiian scholar and philosopher. He developed a keen sense of judgment and was a prime mover in framing the bill of rights and the constitution. His account of the ancient culture, *Hawaiian Antiquities*, has become a classic. Bitter about growing white control of Hawaii, he asked to be buried "above the tide of the foreign invasion" and his grave site is on the top of Mt. Ball, above the school. David Malo Day is celebrated annually at the high school in late spring.

53. HALE PA'AHAO, "stuck-in-irons-house," was Lahaina's prison from the 1850s. Built at a leisurely pace by convict laborers, out of coral stone from the demolished waterfront Fort, it had the standard wall shackles and ball and chain restraints for difficult prisoners. Most of the inmates were there for desertion from ships, drunkenness, working on the Sabbath, or dangerous horse-riding.



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Extended Ninety Minute Walking Tour (continued)

49. The EPISCOPAL CEMETERY on Waine'e Street contains burial sites of many early families on Maui who joined the Anglican Church after the Archbishop of Canterbury in England was specifically requested to form a church in Hawaii by Queen Emma.



50. HALE ALOHA can be seen from the cemetery. The "House of Love" was built by native Protestants in "commemoration of God's causing Lahaina to escape the smallpox, while it desolated Oahu in 1853, carrying off 5000-6000 of its population. Completed in 1858, it was used as a church and school for many years, but by the early 1900s it fell into ruins. The County of Maui restored the structure in 1974.

51. The BUDDHIST CHURCH OF THE SHINGON SECT, with its green paint and simple wooden architectural style, is typical of church buildings put up all over Maui in the plantation era, when Japanese laborers were imported to work in the sugar fields.



52. (site only) Along **LUAKINI STREET** in 1837 passed the funeral procession of the tragic Princess Nahi'ena'ena. Caught between the ancient and the modern world, she alternatively worshipped the Protestant God, and yearned after the old traditions, in which a union with her brother Kamehameha III would have preserved the purity of the royal family. She had a son by the king in August, 1836. The boy lived only a few hours, and Nahi'ena'ena herself died in December. She was 21. Along the way to her burial place, a path was made through stands of breadfruit and koa trees. It became known as Luakani Street, after the Hawaiian word for the sacrificial heiau, the state temples of the old religion.



48. MARIA LANAKILA CHURCH. The first Roman Catholic mass was celebrated on Maui in 1841, and there has been a Catholic church on this site since 1846. The present church, a concrete replica of an earlier wooden structure, dates from 1928.

47. The SEAMEN'S CEMETERY. Herman Melville's cousin was buried here, and one of Melville's shipmates as well, who died in the Seaman's Hospital of a "disreputable disease." Over the years, the marked graves of sailors gradually disappeared, until now only one or two are identifiable.

46. HALE PA'I, the printing house of Lahainaluna Seminary, founded by Protestant missionaries in 1831, turned out hundreds of thousands of pages of material in the Hawaiian language. The school is the oldest educational institution west of the Rockies and now serves as the public high school for the Lahaina area. The printing shop was restored in 1980-82 by the Lahaina Restoration Foundation under a grant from the State of Hawaii. An exhibit features a replica of the original Ramage press and facsimiles of early printing. Museum open Monday-Friday, 10am-3pm.

41. The WO HING MUSEUM on Front Street is affiliated with the Chee Kung Tong, a Chinese fraternal society with branches all over the world. This one dates from early in this century, when the local society had over a hundred members. The Chinese were among the earliest immigrants to Hawaii and became a powerful force in the commerce of Lahaina. Museum open daily.



44. The U.S. SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL on Front Street (1833) was once the hideaway of Kamehameha III. The building was leased to the U.S. State Department in 1844 to serve as a center for the treatment of sick and injured seamen, particularly whalers who flocked to these shores between 1820 to 1860. There was scandalous talk in those days that the doctors at the hospital collected per diem fees from the government for patients long since buried in the Seamen's Cemetery. An investigation of these charges was made in 1859, but no official action was ever taken. Next door is an early residence, typical of the homes of the sugar plantation camps.



45. The statue of BUDDHA at the JODO MISSION near Mala wharf was erected to mark the hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first Japanese plantation laborers in 1868. The grounds and building of the mission are open to the public.

This is in north Lahaina, and more of a drive than a casual walk from downtown Front Street. Near it is **MALA WHARF**, built in 1922 to take care of vessels that could not dock at Lahaina. Large ships had to anchor offshore and transfer freight and passengers ashore in small boats. But as soon as Mala Wharf was completed, it was found unusable, for powerful currents made the landing too dangerous. Vessels still had to stand off a short distance from the wharf and swing their loads over and onto railroad cars. The wharf was condemned after more than half of it collapsed in 1992 during hurricane Iniki.



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