

Explore the Lahaina Historic Walking Trails

- Kūkulu (Founder) Trail** (Red dashed line)
 - Sites 25-28, 61-63, 8-17, 18-23
 - 30 minutes Completion Time
- Holokai (Voyager) Trail** (Purple dashed line)
 - Sites 24, 50-59, 1-5, 60, 6-7
 - One Hour Completion Time
- Ho'okele (Navigator) Trail** (Orange dashed line)
 - Sites 29-45
 - 45 minutes Completion Time

- Information (Visitor Center)
- Parking Lot
- Lahaina Historic Trail Kiosk



VISIT LAHAINA'S MUSEUMS

Where History & Culture Come Alive



Photo: Lahaina Restoration Foundation collection

Baldwin Home Museum
Dickenson & Front Streets
Open Daily; 10 am to 4 pm
Admission



Photo: Karee Carlucci

Plantation Museum
The Wharf Cinema Center
658 Front Street
Open Daily; 9 am to 6 pm
Donation



Photo: Lahaina Restoration Foundation collection

Lahaina Heritage Museum/
NOAA Exhibits
Old Lahaina Courthouse
Wharf Street
Open Daily; 9 am to 5 pm
Donation



Photo: Mr. Andrea Brizzi

Wo Hing Museum
858 Front Street
Open Daily; 10 am to 4 pm
Admission



Photo: Karee Carlucci

Hale Pa'i Museum
Lahainaluna High School
980 Lahainaluna Road
Open Mon - Wed; 10 am to 4 pm
Thur & Fri by appointment
Donation



Photo: Karee Carlucci

Visit these free outdoor exhibits:

Pioneer Mill Smokestack &
Locomotives
Lahainaluna Road
Open Daily during daylight hours

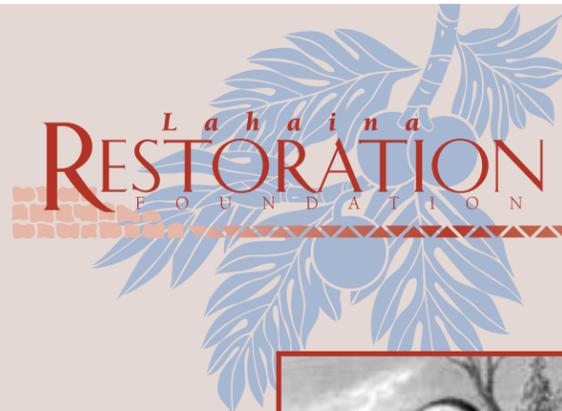


Photo: Lahaina Restoration Foundation collection

Hale Pa'ahao/Old Prison
Prison & Waine'e Streets
Open Mon - Sat; 10 am to 4 pm

www.LahainaRestoration.org

Ala Hele Mo'olelo O Lahainā ~ Lahainā Historic Trail



Explore the
historical and
cultural sites
of Lahaina



Photo: Robert Dampier portrait/Bishop Museum Archives



Photo: Lahaina Restoration Foundation collection



Photo: Ray Jerome Baker collection/Bishop Museum Archives



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1 WAINĒ AHUPUA'A

From the mountains through valleys to the sea, the ancient Hawaiian concept of land division (known as ahupua'a) took into account everything that would be needed for humans to survive and thrive as a community. The crown lands were located in Wainē (flowing water) Ahupua'a, which was home to the royal complex at Moku'ula.

2 MAU'S ROYAL FAMILY

The royal family of the great Maui chief Pi'ilani, who lived in the late 16th century at Lahaina, was notable throughout the Hawaiian Islands for carefully maintaining a spiritual and physical power coveted by rival chiefs. Kamehameha married into this family to sanctify his rule.

3 SACRED LAND OF ROYALTY

An abundant freshwater source that moves slowly down from Kau'ula Valley through underground lava tubes to the sea was the epitome of wealth in old Hawai'i. These life-giving waters percolated to the surface and formed large fishponds at the south end of Front Street.

4 SEA OF RICHES

In ancient times, the reef at today's Kamehameha Iki Park was known to contain every variety of seaweed important to the Hawaiians. Chiefs would take out their surfboards and ride the long continuous wave here. Just south was Makila, a primary fishing ground.

5 ARMORY HALL

The United States National Guard held boot camp at the armory that once stood in today's Kamehameha Iki Park. In the first half of the 20th century, the hall housed the town's only basketball gym and was used as a social gathering place.

6 PA HALEKAMANI

At the site of today's King Kamehameha III Elementary School was the fine hale pili (grass house) of Princess Nahi'ena'ena and a stone-and-mud tomb which she had built for her mother, divine Queen Keopuolani, who died on September 16, 1823 in Lahaina.

7 LAHAINA FIRE STATION

The Lahaina Fire Station was located across from King Kamehameha III Elementary School and housed the on-duty fire fighters. During the plantation era, calls to the station were often due to brush fires or simple pranks.

8 CANAL & MARKETPLACE

In the mid-19th century, Canal Street was dredged for a waterway to accommodate ships' tenders. At the peak of the whaling era, a government marketplace was constructed with wood and thatched stalls to allow for trading of goods.

9 WINDOW TO THE WORLD

The ancient Hawaiian name for Lahaina was Lele, which means to leap and to disembark as from a canoe. In ancient times, Lahaina's harbor was known as Keawaiki (the small harbor). It has seen the comings and goings of rival chiefs, kings, traders, whalers, the military, plantation owners and travelers for centuries.

10 COMMAND POST OF KAMEHAMEHA

During the wars of unification, Kamehameha the Great landed at Keawaiki with his fleet of wa'a peleleu (war canoes). There were about 800 canoes, stretching for miles along the great reef. From 1802 to 1803, Kamehameha and his retinue remained at Lahaina, replanting devastated fields and making public improvements.

11 EAST-WEST TRADING

After the death of Kamehameha I in 1819, Lahaina received frequent visits from explorers and soon saw the arrival of Christian missionaries. For most of the 19th century, this was the anchorage point for whaling ships, trading vessels and commercial shipping.

12 FORT RUINS

The corner ruins are a replica of the original coral block quadrangle that was built in response to an incident of angry whalers firing cannonballs at the missionary house in 1827. Governor Hoapili oversaw construction of the fort and had cannons installed. Visitors to the island noted the fort was more of a showcase, and it was torn down in the 1850s.

13 FRONT ST. -- THE KING'S ROAD

When Lahaina was capital of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, the streets bore Hawaiian names. The main thoroughfare was Alanui Moi (King's Road), now called Front Street. It led directly to the entrance for the royal complex at Moku'ula where there was a causeway guarded by sentries.

14 LAHAINA COURT & CUSTOM HOUSE

Originally built in 1859-60 with coral stones from Hale Piula (unfinished palace of Kamehameha III), it was a customs house for whaling and trading ships and housed government offices. In August 1898, the Hawaiian Kingdom's flag was lowered and the American flag raised over the courthouse, marking the annexation of the islands to the U.S. Today, it is home to Lahaina Heritage Museum & NOAA Exhibits, the Lahaina Visitor Center and Lahaina Arts Society Galleries.

15 THE BANYAN TREE

More than 60 feet high and shading almost an acre, Lahaina's Banyan Tree is the most recognizable landmark in West Maui, and the largest banyan in the United States. It was planted on April 24, 1873 by the town sheriff to mark the 50th anniversary of the first Protestant mission in Lahaina.

16 PIONEER HOTEL & PIONEER THEATRE

Opened in December 1901, the Pioneer Inn was the only hotel in West Maui until the early 1960s. The Pioneer Theatre opened its doors in 1913 as the main source of entertainment for the plantation town of Lahaina.

17 GILMAN STORE, CUSTOM & MEETING HOUSES

In the 1850s, Gorham Gilman constructed a general store and warehouses to provision whaling ships. They stretched from Lahaina landing to the King's Road on Papelekane. The first custom house and a thatched meeting house were located at the waterfront. Hawai'i's first constitution was developed in that meeting house.

18 SPRING HOUSE & WATER PUMP

Although several streams ran throughout Lahaina, the freshest water supply could be found in the artesian well near the missionary compound. Next to the Richards' home was a "spring house" with a water pump which was used to replenish a ship's freshwater supply in large wooden casks.

19 THE RICHARDS HOUSE

Rev. William Richards was the first Protestant missionary to arrive in Lahaina and his was the first coral block house in the islands. It was located in today's Campbell Park. By 1834, he left the mission to serve as teacher and translator to King Kamehameha III. Richards traveled abroad as the king's envoy, seeking recognition for the kingdom.

20 AMERICAN MISSIONARIES TO SANDWICH ISLES

A wave of New England missionaries from the American Missions began arriving in the Sandwich Isles in 1820. The second company of missionaries came to Lahaina's shores in 1823. It was this group, which included William Richards and Charles Stewart, who exerted great influence on Hawaiian royalty.

21 THE BALDWIN HOME

This two-story house was the home of medical missionary, Dr. Dwight D. Baldwin, and his family from the mid-1830s to 1868. It served as a medical office and social center for activities like quilting. The Baldwins had a lovely garden of native and introduced plants, including fruit. In the 1960s, Lahaina Restoration Foundation restored the Baldwin Home as a museum.

22 MASTERS READING ROOM

The coral block and stone building at the corner of Front and

Dickenson Streets is the Masters Reading Room, which was restored by Lahaina Restoration Foundation in 1970 as originally built. From 1834, ship captains used it as an officers' club for news gathering, updating their logs, and writing letters.

23 MISSIONARY INFLUENCE IN LAHAINA

The first missionaries to arrive in Lahaina encountered a kingdom overseen by two powerful women, Regent Ka'ahumanu (Kamehameha's favorite wife) and divine Queen Mother Keopulani. These women quickly embraced the Calvinistic Christian teachings and influenced their peers to renounce ancient Hawaiian customs.

24 LAHAINA KINDERGARTEN

The Lahaina Kindergarten was operated by the Baldwin family and classes were free to the public. At one time, it was the only school in town.

25 KING'S TARO PATCH

A large lo'i kalo (taro patch) that was known as both Kapuka'iao and Apuakehau during the Monarchy era was still visible as late as the 1950s before it was covered by the library. King Kamehameha III used to work this lo'i to demonstrate the dignity of labor for his people.

26 BRICK HOUSE OF KAMEHAMEHA I

Constructed at the turn of the 19th century by two ex-convicts from Australia, the first western-designed building in the islands was situated by the harbor. Made of locally produced brick, it was used infrequently as a guest residence then a storehouse until the 1850s. The house eventually fell apart and its foundation was excavated in 1962.

27 HAUOLA STONE

As far back as the 14th and 15th centuries, the ancient Hawaiians made use of this special stone, which they named Hauola (translated loosely to mean extending life and health). In those times, it was used as a birthing stone for ali'i (royalty). In more recent times, it is believed that this stone was useful for healing.

28 MASTERS OF OCEAN TRAVEL

Since the first Polynesians left the South Pacific in search of a better life northward, Hawaiians have mastered ocean voyaging. Using the stars, ocean swells and wind currents to guide them, navigators were renowned for their accuracy in locating islands. Voyaging canoes had two hulls lashed together and two woven sails.

29 MIDNITE INN

The Midnite Inn on Front Street was also a restaurant that served the best hot roast pork sandwiches with gravy. Locals remember the great saimin and pies that were enjoyed during the plantation era.

30 U.S. PACIFIC FLEET

The Pacific Fleet was like a city on the ocean, visiting Lahaina in the summer while anchoring off West Maui's shores. Military ships could be seen from Olowalu in the south all the way to Honokowai in the north. The annual arrival of the fleet was an event celebrated by the entire community.

31 THE 1919 FIRE/BANK BUILDING

The great Lahaina fire roared through town in 1919, causing about \$150,000 in damages and destroying more than 30 buildings. The town's only bank was burned but its pillars still stand at the Front Street entrance.

32 LIBERTY RESTAURANT/THE BLUE MAX

The Yamafuji family's Liberty Restaurant is fondly remembered for its homemade chow fun noodle fry soup served in a paper cone. Later, this Front Street location became The Blue Max, a hot spot in the 1970s and early 80s for film stars and famous musicians.

33 THE LAHAINA STORE

The first building in town to have an elevator, this Pioneer Mill company store was touted as the finest building on Maui. It opened for business in 1916, providing groceries and dry goods for mill workers. The basement housed a butcher shop for the company-raised beef. Today's restored building houses a restaurant and shops.

34 YAMAMOTO STORE

The Yamamotos were among the longtime merchants of Front Street. Their store is remembered for Mrs. Yamamoto's shave ice and delicious 35-cent burgers during the plantation years.

35 WORLD WAR II RATIONING

Residents of Lahaina experienced great hardship during the second World War. Rationing made it difficult to feed a family, so people turned to the land and sea for food and subsistence living.

36 QUEEN THEATRE

Catching a weekend matinee at the Queen Theatre on the mountainside of Front Street was a favorite pastime of Lahaina

residents in the mid-20th century. Admission was 12 cents for children and 25 cents for adults.

37 KIDANI BUILDING

The Kidani Building at Front Street and Wahie Lane dates from the 1920s as one of Lahaina's first commercial and residential structures. The Kidani family operated many businesses here, including a gas station.

38 1ST BATTALION, MAUI VOLUNTEERS

During World War II, Maui Volunteers were working men trained by the U.S. Army to defend the island, if needed.

39 SEASIDE INN

For 20 years, the Seaside Inn on the oceanside of Front Street was a favorite spot to get saimin or snacks after catching a movie across the street at Queen Theatre.

40 FUJI SERVICE STATION/KIMO'S

Fuji Service Station was built in 1929 by Sadao & Mitsue Fujimura. They operated the filling station and lived in an adjacent building on the ocean, raised above sea level on coconut stumps. Today, the site is home to the popular Kimo's Restaurant.

41 WO HING MUSEUM

This elegant Chinese temple is located in the heart of Front Street. In the early 1900s, Lahaina's Chinese formed the Wo Hing Society, which had over a hundred members, some of whom lived in the buildings across Front Street. They built a temple and social hall in 1912, which is now a Lahaina Restoration Foundation museum.

42 JAPANESE FISH MARKETS

Sato, Kato, Kadotani, Nishino and Kawaguchi were all proprietors of fish markets in Lahaina over the years. At times, there were numerous fresh fish markets within only a block of each other on Front Street. Local fishermen were the suppliers and most residents bought their fish whole.

43 PIONEER MILL HOSPITAL

During the plantation era, West Maui residents' health care needs were met by the staff of the Pioneer Mill Hospital, which was a 75-bed facility built in the plantation home style on the corner of Front and Papalua Streets.

44 SEAMENS' HOUSE & HOSPITAL

The two-story stone house at the north end of Front Street was built in 1833 on the commission of King Kamehameha III. It catered to visiting sailors as an inn and store. The king also had another use for it: he needed a place to indulge in activities not condoned by the missionaries and get away from their prying eyes. In 1844, it was leased to the U.S. State Department to serve as a hospital for seamen.

45 LAHAINA JODO MISSION

The Buddhist mission at the north end of Front Street boasts the massive statue of Buddha that was shipped from Japan to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the Japanese to Maui in 1868. The picturesque grounds and temple are open to the public.

46 THE SEAMEN'S CEMETERY

Adjacent to the Catholic Church graveyard on Waine'e Street, Seamen's Cemetery is the final resting place for whalers who passed away on their ships and those who expired at the Seamen's Hospital. Herman Melville's cousin was buried here.

47 MARIA LANIKILA CHURCH

At the corner of Dickenson and Waine'e Streets, this grand cathedral marks where the first Catholic Mass was celebrated on Maui in 1841, when French traders arrived on the island. There has been a Catholic church on the site since 1846. The gothic style building dates from 1928.

48 HOLY INNOCENTS EPISCOPAL CEMETERY

This small cemetery on Waine'e Street contains the plots of early settlers on Maui who joined the Anglican Church after Hawai'i's Queen Emma requested England's Queen Victoria to send a bishop to establish the Anglican Church in Hawai'i. Lahaina's Episcopal church is located on the oceanside of Front Street.

49 HALE ALOHA

Lahaina natives built this "House of Love" to commemorate escaping a smallpox epidemic in 1853. Dr. Baldwin inoculated the citizens of Maui and Lana'i, so only a few died of the disease. Completed in 1858, the field stone and timber building was used as a social hall, leased for Lahaina Union School, then renovated as a parish hall.

50 BUDDHIST CHURCH OF THE SHINGON SECT

The Shingon temple on Luakini Street with its bright paint and simple wooden structure is typical of Buddhist churches built

around Maui during the plantation era. Japanese laborers who immigrated to work the sugar cane fields established temples for their religion.

51 LUAKINI STREET/ALANUI NAHI'ENA'ENA

Along this curving one-way street, whose modern Hawaiian name means "temple," passed the stately funeral procession of Princess Nahi'ena'ena in 1837. Her brother Kamehameha III had a great path cut, Alanui Nahi'ena'ena, through Lahaina's groves of breadfruit trees so her casket could be borne in front of the people on the way to her burial place.

52 HALE PA'AHAO/OLD PRISON

Hale Pa'ahao, the "stuck-in-irons-house," was Lahaina's jail in the mid-19th century. The surrounding wall, several feet thick, was built of stone coral blocks razed from the fort. By day, prisoners could lounge in the yard. A wooden building had wall shackles and iron restraints in cells with beds for nighttime. The warden lived on site.

53 DAVID MALO'S HOUSE

The residence of David Malo was situated near the junction of Prison and Waine'e Streets. Born circa 1793 and educated at Lahainaluna Seminary, Malo was the first Native Hawaiian graduate and scholar. His book on pre-contact Hawaiian culture, "Hawaiian Antiquities," has become a classic.

54 LAHAINA HONGWANJI MISSION

The distinctive Hongwanji Buddhist temple at Luakini and Waine'e Streets is a showcase of Lahaina's Japanese-American community roots. The original mission dates back to 1911, when a small school, minister's residence and church were built.

55 WAIOLA (WAINE'E) CHURCH

Waine'e Church was originally built between 1828 and 1832 by Native Hawaiians by edict of their chiefs for the Protestant mission. It could seat as many as 3,000 packed together on the floor. A fierce Kaua'ula wind unroofed it and blew down the belfry in 1858. In 1894 and again in 1947, the church burned down, and in 1951, another Kaua'ula wind tore it apart. The new church was renamed Waiola, "water of life."

56 WAIOLA CEMETERY

Both the great and the obscure, chiefs and commoners, captains and sailors, missionary children and elders lie side-by-side in this tranquil graveyard on Waine'e Street. It holds a monument to the high chiefs of Hawai'i, and faces the revered site of the royal complex at Moku'ula.

57 MOKU'ULA ISLAND

Preserved under the open space lot at the corner of Shaw and Front Streets is perhaps the most historically and culturally significant place in Hawai'i. Once a sandbar island in the middle of a freshwater fishpond, it served as the royal compound for the Pi'ilani family of chiefs from the 16th century and Kamehameha kings when in residence on Maui until 1845. Plans are in place to restore it.

58 MOKUHINIA POND

Before it was filled up in 1918, the Loko O Mokuhinia (pond of Mokuhinia) flowed with freshwater from underground springs and covered from 14 to 17 acres surrounding the sacred island of Moku'ula. According to Hawaiian lore, the dark waters were home to a giant mo'o (lizard goddess) by the name of Kihawahine, who guarded the royal complex. The wetlands will be restored.

59 HALE PIULA

In beachfront Kamehameha Iki Park, Hale Piula (the iron-roofed house) was constructed in the 1830s as a palace for Kamehameha III but never completed. It was a two-story coral block home with a surrounding piazza. The king preferred to live in his guarded sanctuary across the road at Moku'ula. In the mid-1840s, it was used as a courthouse until a new one was built at the harbor.

60 HOLY INNOCENTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Episcopal faith arrived in Hawai'i in 1862 by establishing its first church in Lahaina. The current structure on the oceanside of Front Street was built in 1927, having moved from Prison Street. The church's artwork includes an altar painting of a Hawaiian madonna and child among colorful endemic birds and plants.

61 LAHAINA LIGHTHOUSE

Lahaina Harbor's lighthouse in front of Pioneer Inn was first built in 1840 as a navigational aid for whaling ships coming into Lahaina roadstead. As the first one in the Hawaiian Islands, it predates any lighthouse on the Pacific coast. It began as a 9-foot wooden tower. As Lahaina's shipping traffic increased, improvements were made to the tower, which was eventually rebuilt in concrete and dedicated in 1916.

62 HAWAI'I'S FIRST CONSTITUTION

Lahaina was the capital of the Kingdom of Hawai'i from 1830s to 1845 under the reign of Kamehameha III. In 1839, the king and his ruling chiefs gathered with educator Rev. William

Richards in a longhouse at the waterfront to draft the Declaration of Rights and Laws. This document helped transform the Kingdom of Hawai'i into a constitutional monarchy. The first Constitution was promulgated in 1840.

63 LAHAINA ICE CO. BUILDING

A wooden warehouse that once stood on the north side of Lahaina landing was home to Lahaina Ice Company and Lahaina Light & Power Company in the early 20th century. For decades, Lahaina Ice Co. was the only source in town for 50- and 100-pound blocks of ice. Lahaina's soda works and bottling plant operated there prior to World War II. Soda bottles embossed with Lahaina Ice Works and Lahaina Ice Co. Ltd. from the territorial days in Hawai'i are highly valued collectibles.

64 PIONEER MILL CO. SMOKESTACK

As whaling declined, the sugar industry arrived and in 1860, James Campbell and partners formed Pioneer Mill Company in Lahaina. A century later, the company reached its peak annual production of 60,000 tons of sugar. In 1999, Pioneer Mill processed its last sugar harvest and the mill was eventually torn down. All that remains is a 225-foot tall smokestack that was renovated by Lahaina Restoration Foundation in 2010.

65 HALE PA'I

The "printing house" of Lahainaluna Seminary was constructed of stone and timber in 1837 by the missionaries, and is still standing on the grounds of Lahainaluna High School. Printing soon became the focus of the seminary, and students published hundreds of thousands of pages in the Hawaiian language. A replica of the original Ramage press is on display in this Lahaina Restoration Foundation museum.

