

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)

Other names/site number: Kamani Trees

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Both mauka and makai sides of Dillingham Boulevard, from Kokea Street to North King Street

City or town: Honolulu State: Hawaii, HI County: Honolulu, 003

Not For Publication: ☐

Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☐
Public – Local ☒
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
District ☐
Site ☒
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape – tree rows

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape – tree rows

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Dillingham Boulevard's Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)¹ is located in Honolulu in an approximately 0.6-mile section of that arterial between North King and Kokea Streets. The double row of 44 kamani trees (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*) were planted ca. 1931 by the Shade Tree Commission along both sides of the street in beds between the curbs and sidewalks. The kamani trees are typically spaced 40' to 75' apart, with some wider spacing in areas where trees are absent. They have grown to heights of approximately 20' to 30', with trunk diameters ranging from about 2' to 4'. Integrity is only very minimally retained. While the breadth, height and span of the trees continues to provide shade along this section of Dillingham Boulevard, several trees have been removed, and many remaining have asymmetrical canopies resulting from severe pruning. This affects integrity of setting, design, workmanship, and feeling.

Narrative Description

Dillingham Boulevard is a major transportation artery through the Kalihi, Kapalama, and Palama neighborhoods, a mixed-use district northwest of downtown Honolulu. The properties bordering the Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée) are primarily commercial. Additionally the adjacent campus of Honolulu Community College (HCC) takes up a large portion of the northeast side of the street. Dillingham Boulevard mainly runs straight where the trees are located, with a gentle curve as it approaches North King Street.

¹ A 'tree row' is a singular row/line of trees. For trees that line both sides of a lane or street the landscape term, when referring to both rows, is the French word 'allée.' In landscape design an 'allée,' or avenue, is traditionally a straight path or road with a line of trees or large shrubs running along each side. Historically in urban planning, an allée is a large straight street, typically a main road, whereas a boulevard circles a city center.

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The kamani trees grow on both sides of the street in the approximately 6'-wide planting beds between the basalt (lava-rock) curbs and the concrete sidewalks. In this area of Dillingham Boulevard between North King and Kokea Streets, buildings are set back at varying distances from the sidewalks. For example, some HCC buildings are set back about 100', while some commercial buildings have no setback.

The trees on the northeast side of the street are relatively symmetrical, with somewhat wide, spreading canopies that cast a broad, dappled shade across the boulevard and its sidewalks. However, some trees on the southwest side of the street have drastically asymmetrical, lopsided canopies. This results from extensive pruning undertaken to accommodate overhead wires and cables. In locations where original trees were originally located but subsequently removed are newer, younger kamani trees as well as trees of other species. These younger and smaller trees have trunk diameters of less than 1'.

Because of the kamani trees' shallow root systems, the large trunks of the forty-four mature trees often have roots at the soil line, which have occasionally fractured the adjacent sidewalk. Near North King Street, there is no planting strip and trees here are set in circular or rectangular openings in the concrete sidewalk, which surrounds the trunk. The edges of these openings typically have fractured from the tree roots.

Integrity

Location - The rows of trees are in their original location.

Setting - Construction and redevelopment of the buildings over the years along Dillingham Boulevard has reduced the integrity of the tree rows' setting.

Design - Some trees from the original row have been removed. Integrity of design is minimally retained since only forty-four trees remain out of about eighty-three trees originally planted along this section of the boulevard that contains the tree rows. Specifically, by January 1963, about sixty-five kamani trees remained of the original eighty-three trees planted in the section of Dillingham Boulevard between Kokea Street and North King Street. Most of the removed trees were taken from the northeast side of the street at the east end of the tree row, from about Akepo Lane to North King Street.² Several other areas have lost trees as well. At some point after January 1963, fewer trees remained at the west end of the tree row, on both sides of Dillingham Boulevard near Kokea Street. Additional trees were removed from the southwest side at Alakawa Street and at the Costco parking lot entrance, and at the east end near North King Street. The northeast side of Dillingham Boulevard had trees removed from near the east end of the HCC campus.

Materials – Some other tree species are interspersed within the Kamani trees, along with younger kamani trees.

Workmanship – The lopsided and asymmetrical pruning of the trees has altered the natural form of the trees' canopy.

² Hawaii State Archives, Photograph "EKM 2CC 206," Hawaii State Archives Photo Collection in folder PPA-43-3. January 12, 1963.

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Feeling - The feeling of the urban environment, including the immediate roadways and sidewalk infrastructure, as well as the surrounding buildings, has changed drastically since the trees were planted. The original feeling of a tree-lined boulevard providing a shady passage for automobiles and pedestrians is partly intact. The tree rows do much to soften the industrial landscape and retain a sense of human scale.

Association - The trees today provide the same function as when they were installed, by providing shade and landscaping along Dillingham Boulevard. Their integrity of association is intact.

Additional Information about Kamani Trees

Kamani trees, member of the mangosteen family, are a tropical plant native to East Africa, India, Southeast Asia, the Philippines, Taiwan and the Marianas. The name "kamani" is Hawaiian; the trees are referred to by other names throughout the Pacific, such as; Alexandrian laurel, beach mahogany, beauty leaf, oil nut tree, *dilo* (Fiji), *fetau* (Samoa), and *tamanu* (Cook and Society Islands). Hawaii's original Polynesian settlers likely brought the tree to Hawaii.

The trees typically grow to between twenty-five and sixty-five feet when fully mature. They are evergreen, with wide canopies and glossy, relatively large leaves. They produce small and fragrant flowers, and large, round nuts. Kamani trees are hardy, have shallow root systems, and can thrive in conditions common to beach areas, such as sandy soil, wind, and salt spray. They tolerate periods of both drought and flooding.

Native Hawaiians commonly used kamani wood to make food vessels, and the tree's wood and nuts have other uses in carving and cabinetmaking, as well as lamp oil and cosmetics, in both Hawaii and other parts of the world.

As much of this area's soil is coral based, planting the kamani trees made sense. Their shallow root system allowed them to thrive in rocky and sandy well-drained soil conditions. The trees also tolerate poor air quality, which may have helped in this area that is intermittently congested with automobile traffic.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

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Period of Significance

1931

Significant Dates

1931

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée), planted ca. 1931, is significant at the local level under Criterion A as an important feature of Honolulu's roadway and urban beautification efforts in the 1930s. The allée represents the street tree-planting and beautification that was taking place in the city at that time, as inspired by the City Beautiful movement that became popular after the turn of the 20th century.

The period of significance is 1931, the approximate year the tree rows were planted. Between 1931 and 1949, Dillingham Boulevard was the main transportation route between downtown Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, and points west. In 1949, Nimitz Highway replaced Dillingham Boulevard as the main route from Honolulu westward.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A

The Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée) are significant for their association with city beautification planning efforts in the 1930s as implemented at Honolulu's roadways, highways, parks, school grounds, and municipal buildings.³

City Beautiful Movement

The City Beautiful Movement of the 1890s through the 1900s was a reform philosophy that prevailed in the United States and Europe in response to changes brought by the industrial revolution. The shift from an agricultural to an industrial economy resulted in the movement of workers to urban centers, and cities, with their overpopulated tenements, quickly became characterized by poverty, crime, and blight. Improved modes of transportation allowed middle and upper class citizens the ability to live away from the city, in suburban areas, and thus separated from these problems. Social reform movements came about to address the problems, with many believing that improving the city through beautification would instill civic pride and moral virtue in the urban population.⁴

The City Beautiful Movement was intended to introduce beautification and monumental grandeur to cities by way of architecture and urban planning. Ideal civic centers were conceptualized on a grand scale in the Beaux-Arts Style idiom, and the first was built at the World's Fair Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, and named the "White City."

Beautification of Honolulu

At the turn of the 20th century, the city of Honolulu was facing urban growth problems similar to its mainland counterparts. While certainly the city was not reconfigured in the Beaux-Arts Style, efforts were put in place to beautify the urban environment, in public buildings and spaces. This included landscaping efforts. An article in the *Honolulu Republican* of 1901 promoting street-tree planting, asserted:

We have a city that nature has done much for and with a proper and a well-directed effort upon the part of the people, Honolulu could be made one of the most beautiful cities in the world... There should be uniformity in the matter of tree planting and street improvements, in the laying of sidewalks and in keeping each and every part of the city clean.⁵

Street-tree planting was believed to improve the urban environment for its occupants. According to a book titled, *Tree Planting on Streets and Highways* by William F. Fox, and excerpted in the *Hawaiian Gazette* in 1905:

There are many reasons why trees should be planted in cities... during the hot days of summer the streets which are shaded by trees are preferred to those

³ "Tree Planting Program is Planned to Beautify Oahu," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, September 9, 1935. p. 1.

⁴ Julie K. Rose, "The City Beautiful Movement," prepared for the University of Virginia, American Studies, website xroads.virginia.edu/~cap/citybeautiful/dhome. 1996.

⁵ "Make Honolulu More Beautiful," *The Honolulu Republican*, August 10, 1901. p. 4.

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which lack this protection. The temperature is much lower; and as the pavements are not exposed to the glare of the sun, there is less of reflected heat. The streets that are lined with shade trees are more attractive to the eye; and their superiority is readily apparent when compared with those on which there are no trees. The shaded streets being cooler they are more desirable...property is more valuable and commands higher rents. The air is purer by reason of the foliage, which inhales carbonic acid and exhales oxygen. The leaves absorb the poisonous gases generated in hot weather by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, and thus an active source of disease is eliminated. During hot summer days the diseases incidental to that season are not so prevalent in streets and localities which are protected from the heat of the sun by large overhanging trees.⁶

The Oahu Board of Supervisors invited a leading theorist in Urban Planning Charles M. Robinson, to Honolulu in 1906, and asked him to produce a report recommending improvements to Honolulu's urban environment. Robinson, a well-known advocate for the City Beautiful movement, suggested uniform street-planting in his report, and development of specifications for new streets that encouraged plant growth near the curb, as well as creation of a series of scenic parks throughout the city.⁷ His advice to Honolulu was:

...We must preserve the individuality of Honolulu or its charm will depart...So my first charge is to be true to yourselves. Do not dream of what other cities may have done; but, far isolated from them, develop your own individuality, be Hawaiian, be a more beautiful Honolulu. Then you will have distinction and only then.⁸

On January 20, 1912, the Outdoor Circle was organized as a division of the Kilohana Art League (Honolulu's first art association), to focus on outdoor improvements.⁹ Founding members, Mrs. Frederick J. Lowrey, Mrs. Henry Waterhouse, Mrs. C.M. Cooke, Mrs. George Sherman and Mrs. Isaac Cox, were soon joined by other wives of the political and economic elite. The group became a major impetus for city-wide aesthetic and social projects, including the planting of street trees.^{10,11}

The same year, the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* suggested that tree planting along streets and highways was an asset to the city of Honolulu, and praised the work of the Outdoor Circle. The editor felt that this work was "in line with municipal advance and [that] Honolulu should take its place among the host of mainland municipalities which have started on a definite course of

⁶ "Tree Planting in Urban and Suburban Streets," *Hawaiian Gazette*, January 31, 1905. p. 6.

⁷ Ross Stephenson. "The Importance of Planning to Waikiki: a History and Analysis," theses for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Urban and Regional Planning, University of Hawaii at Manoa. 2008. p. 82.

⁸ "Robinson Makes his Report," *The Hawaiian Star*, March 15, 1906. p. 6.

⁹ The Kilohana Art League was organized into divisions known as "circles," and included Dramatic Circle, Musical Circle, Literary Circle, and the Outdoor Circle, which was the last of circles formed, originated after a trip to Versailles, France by Mrs. Clarence Cooke and Mrs. Frederick Lowrey, and used the Robinson report as its guide.

¹⁰ "Kilohana Club Holds Annual Meeting; Progress Is Marked," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, November 01, 1912. p. 5.

¹¹ Ross Stephenson. The Importance of Planning to Waikiki: a History and Analysis (Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Urban and Regional Planning, University of Hawaii at Manoa) 2008. p.85.

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beautification."¹² This urban aesthetic improvement, the City Beautiful Movement, was reflective of Honolulu's growing status as a modern city with a thriving economy. The Outdoor Circle took up the movement's beautification tenets.^{13,14}

In 1913, the Kilohana Art League disbanded and transferred its resources to the Outdoor Circle. The Outdoor Circle's goals were to lobby for the installation of sidewalks and curbs, promoting and planting trees along streets, removing old fences, cleaning vacant lots, and establishing playgrounds and parks for children. The organization spearheaded a ban on billboard advertisement, which remains to the present day.¹⁵

From very early in its history, the Outdoor Circle identified with the ideals of the City Beautiful movement.¹⁶ One of the organization's early accomplishments was a successful advocacy campaign that resulted in the formation of Honolulu's Municipal Shade Tree Commission in November of 1922. Among the Commission's responsibilities was to oversee better care for Honolulu's street trees. The Commission made decisions about which variety of trees were to be planted on city streets, the adoption or elimination of median strips, and the removal of street trees when they interfered with traffic planning.¹⁷ In 1930, Honolulu Mayor Wilson appointed Walter F. Dillingham's wife, Louise, as President of the Commission. Louise Dillingham, posthumously referred to as the "unquestioned leader of Hawaii's society," also served as President of the Outdoor Circle from 1929 to 1931. By 1930, the Outdoor Circle had established a plant nursery near Kapiolani Park, not far from Mrs. Dillingham's home *La Pietra*,¹⁸ which was the source of nursery stock for planting at schools, parks, the waterfront and other public locations.¹⁹

The City and County of Honolulu had planned a roadway between Downtown Honolulu and Pearl Harbor since at least 1922. During the planning stages, this section of roadway was called the West Queen Street Extension. It was designed to connect the terminus of Queen Street at Waiakamilo Road to North King Street near Liliha Street. In early October 1930, the City and County Board of Supervisors named it - and the existing portion of Queen Street to the west - "Dillingham Boulevard," in honor of Benjamin F. Dillingham (1844-1918).²⁰

Benjamin Dillingham, father-in-law of Louise Dillingham, had built Oahu's first railroad, was responsible for the formation of several sugar plantations, and was associated with some of the early construction of Pearl Harbor Naval Base. Louise's husband Walter was head of the

¹² Riley H. Allen, "Tree-Planting as a City Asset," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, October 8, 1912. p. 4.

¹³ "Outdoor Circle Works for City Beautiful," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, October 10, 1914. p. 9. And "Women of Outdoor Circle Meet at Annual Luncheon," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, January 15, 1916. p. 12.

¹⁴ Ross Stephenson. "The Importance of Planning to Waikiki: a History and Analysis," theses for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Urban and Regional Planning, University of Hawaii at Manoa. 2008. p. 85.

¹⁵ "Outdoor Circle Carrying on Improvement Work; Plans for the Future are Outlined," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, May 9, 1913. p. 5.

¹⁶ "Women of Outdoor Circle Meet at Annual Luncheon," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, January 15, 1916. p. 12.

¹⁷ "Tree Society Names Chiefs," *Honolulu Advertiser*, March 8, 1930. p. 8

¹⁸ National Register of Historic Places nomination for La Pietra, Prepared by Dorothy Rinconda, 1967. La Pietra HABS Survey HI-30, 1966. Hawai'i Historic Site Number 80-14-9910.

¹⁹ "Board Combine Means Benefit Mrs. White Says," *Honolulu Advertiser*, January 20, 1930. p. 3

²⁰ "Memory of B.F. Dillingham Honored By Supervisors In Naming New Boulevard," *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 8, 1930. p. 1.

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dredging effort at Pearl Harbor. Both Walter and B.F. Dillingham had connections with many of the city's supervisors and leaders.²¹ One-time governor Lucius Pinkham (serving from 1913-1918) was a former employee of B.F. Dillingham's Pacific Hardware Company. Mayor John Wilson (who served three terms: 1920-27, 1929-31, and 1946-54) was a former contractor for the railroad. Mayor Lester Petrie (who served 1941-47) was a former employee of Walter Dillingham.

The portion of Dillingham Boulevard from Waiakamilo Road to North King Street that contains the trees was constructed in 1930. This area was low-lying and swampy, but by early 1930, the City had laid a solid roadbed of fill along the alignment. In February, the City was still waiting for the fill to settle before surfacing the roadway and installing its curbs, walkways, and lighting. The City engineer's office expected the additional work (4300 feet of roadway) to be contracted in the summer of 1930, and to cost an estimated \$180,000.²²

At its completion, a newspaper article promoted this section of Dillingham Boulevard as one of the finest highways on the island, with four paved lanes of traffic, cut stone curbing, wide sidewalks and planting strips. Trees were not mentioned in the announcement.²³ Historic images show that the filled, low-lying land the boulevard crossed was largely vacant, with virtually no buildings along its length from near Akepo Lane at the east end, almost as far as Waiakamilo Road, at the west end. The vacant character of this portion of Dillingham Boulevard made it a prime candidate for street tree planting, which was popular in the 1930s to beautify barren areas of Oahu.²⁴

In 1931, the Shade Tree Commission merged with the Recreation Commission and the Parks and Playground Department of Honolulu to form the Parks Board of the City and County of Honolulu. The Outdoor Circle supported this consolidation, following the positive influence of the merger on the tentative plans to develop Ala Moana Park.^{25,26}

It was around this same time, ca. 1931, that the Shade Tree Commission planted the kamani trees along Dillingham Boulevard.²⁷ An undated aerial photograph in the collection of the Hawaii State Archives shows the young kamani saplings in planting strips on both sides of the boulevard. The trees appear to be about 10 to 14 feet high with trunk diameters of about two to four inches, with some supported by growth framework.²⁸ (It is possible that the trees closer to King Street were planted at an earlier date after the roadway construction, but this could not be

²¹ Ann Yoklavich, Dillingham Boulevard Residences Historic American Building Survey No. HI-558. 2014.

²² "Contract for Queen Street Work Let This Summer," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, February 1, 1930. Sec. 2, p. 1.

²³ "Dillingham Boulevard One Of Oahu's Finest Highways," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, October 31, 1931. Sec. 3, p. 1.

²⁴ "Tree Planting Program is Planned to Beautify Oahu," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, September 9, 1935. p. 1.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ The Parks Board later became the Department of Parks and Recreation. Today, the City and County of Honolulu, through various departments, cares for street trees along City-owned streets. The Outdoor Circle retains its advocacy role, but is no longer directly involved in decision-making regarding street trees.

²⁷ "Trees Chopped Down," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, November 1, 1933 stated, "the trees were planted by the shade tree commission about two years ago."

²⁸ Photograph "HC 31,847 Dillingham Boulevard ca. 1934," Hawaii State Archives Photo Collection, in folder PP-58-11.

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confirmed through research.²⁹) When planted, there were approximately 100 trees with regular spacing located between Waiakamilo Road and North King Street. This included at least nineteen trees west of Kokea Street, on the opposite side of the Kapalama Canal from the tree rows covered by this nomination.³⁰ (Of these nineteen trees west of the canal, only one remains, therefore is not included in this nomination.)

In 1933, newspapers reported that seven kamani trees on Dillingham Boulevard near King Street had been hacked down in an act of Halloween vandalism.³¹

²⁹ An aerial photograph taken between 1939 and 1941 shows the trees along the boulevard; the trees to the west of Kapalama Canal appear smaller and younger than those closer to King Street.

³⁰ Photograph "M-56.54," Hawaii State Archives Photo Collection in folder PPA-58-2. 1939-41.

³¹ "Vandals Destroy City Shade Trees," *Honolulu Advertiser*, November 2, 1933, and "Trees Chopped Down," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, November 1, 1933.

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Hawaii State Archives. Photograph "HC 31,847 Dillingham Boulevard ca. 1934," Hawaii State Archives Photo Collection, in folder PP58-11.

_____. Photograph "M-56-54," Hawaii State Archives Photo Collection in folder PP-58-2. 1939-41.

_____. Photograph "EKM 2CC 206," Hawaii State Archives Photo Collection in folder PPA-43-3. January 12, 1963.

Hawaiian Gazette

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"Good Looks of the City." December 1, 1905. p. 7.

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"Dillingham Widening, Sewers, Lights Voted." May 24, 1939. p. 3.

"Dillingham Blvd. To Open Tuesday." February 25, 1940. p. 1.

"City Puts in Bid for Trees That Retain Leaves." January 23, 1946. p. 4.

"Outdoor Circle Installs New Officers at Meeting." January 28, 1967. p. 16.

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Honolulu Republican

"Make Honolulu More Beautiful." August 10, 1901. p. 4

Honolulu Star Bulletin

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"Outdoor Circle Carrying on Improvement Work; Plans Outlined." May 9, 1913. p. 5.

"Outdoor Circle Works for City Beautiful." October 10, 1914. p. 9.

"Women of Outdoor Circle Meet at Annual Luncheon." January 15, 1916. p. 12.

"Citizens Asked to State What Beautification Plans They Wish." May 16, 1916. p. 9

"Contract for Queen Street Work Will Be Let This Summer." Feb. 1, 1930. Sec. 2, p. 1.

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"Dillingham Boulevard Is One Of Oahu's Finest Highways." Oct. 31, 1931. Sec. 3, p. 1.

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U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior. 1997.

Weissich, Paul R. *Majesty II: The Exceptional Trees of Hawaii*. Honolulu: The Outdoor Circle. 1991.

Yoklavich, Ann. Dillingham Boulevard Residences Historic American Building Survey No. HI-558. 2014.

Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)
Name of Property

Honolulu, HI
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 4.75 ac.

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 21°19'06.71"N | Longitude: 157°51'54.13"W |
| 2. Latitude: 21°19'05.83"N | Longitude: 157°51'53.60"W |
| 3. Latitude: 21°19'05.94"N | Longitude: 157°52'00.95"W |
| 4. Latitude: 21°19'18.41"N | Longitude: 157°52'22.36"W |
| 5. Latitude: 21°19'18.95"N | Longitude: 157°52'21.52"W |
| 6. Latitude: 21°19'06.85"N | Longitude: 157°52'00.59"W |

Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)
Name of Property

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries extend along each side of Dillingham Boulevard between North King Street and Kokea Street, six feet outboard of each curb. At North King Street and Kokea Street, the boundary will cross Dillingham Boulevard transversely at the center of the pedestrian crosswalks.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The ca. 1931 planting of kamani trees along Dillingham Boulevard also originally extended west of Kokea Street and the Kapalama Canal. At least nineteen trees were planted there on both sides of the street between the canal and Waiakamilo Road. Only one of these original trees remains. This single remaining original tree is on the northeast side of the street about 350' west of Kokea Street. Because of the removal of all but one of the original trees in this portion of Dillingham Boulevard (west of Kokea), this area does not retain integrity. Therefore, the west boundary of the Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows is set at Kokea Street, excluding this tree.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Polly Tice
organization: Mason Architects Inc.
street & number: 119 Merchant Street Suite 501
city or town: Honolulu state: Hawaii zip code: 96813
e-mail: pt@masonarch.com
telephone: (808) 536-0556
date: December 2019

Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)

Name of Property

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map. See following Photo Key.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

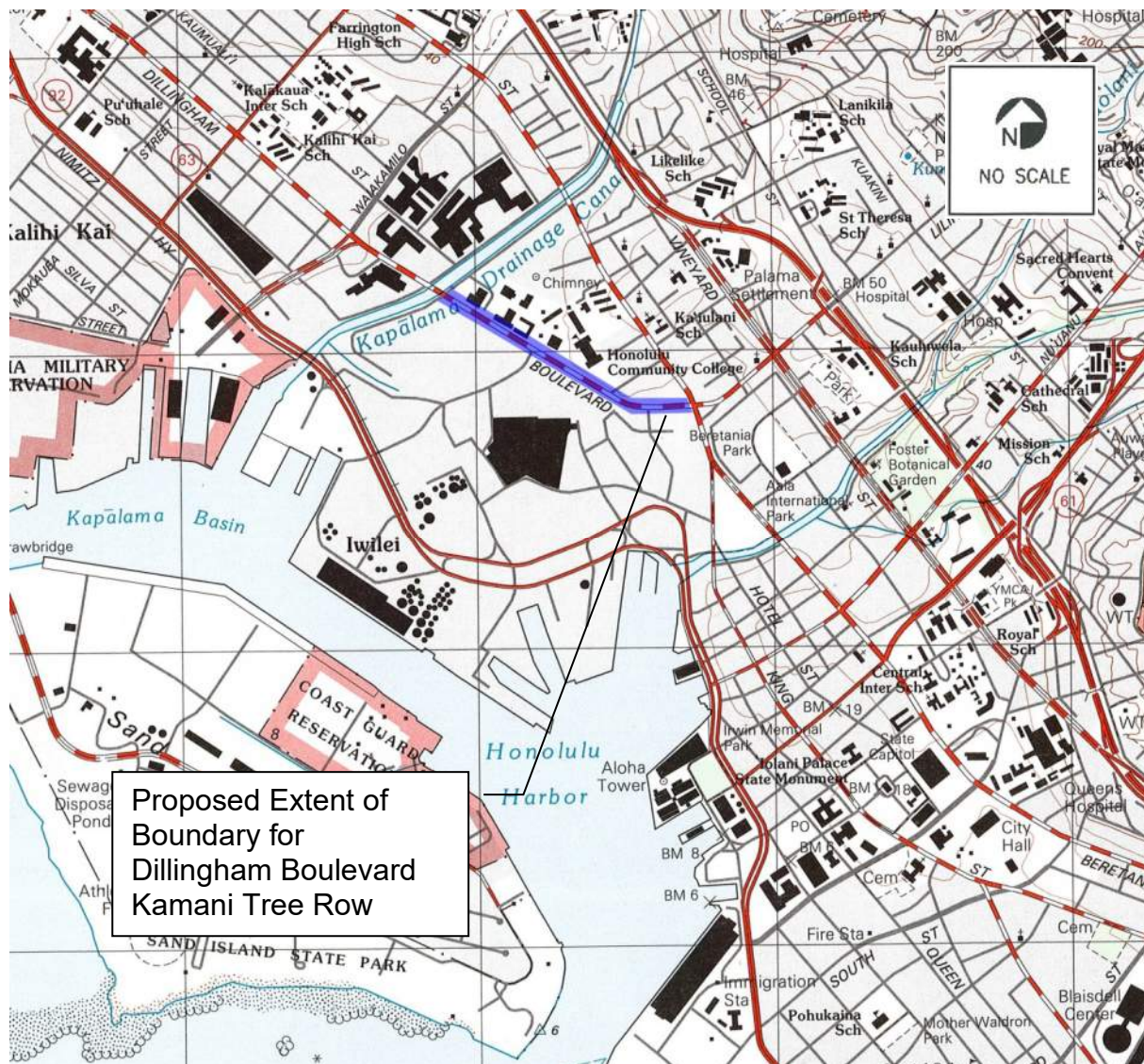
Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

Boundary and location map for Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Row. USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Honolulu Quardrangle, 1998 (portion).



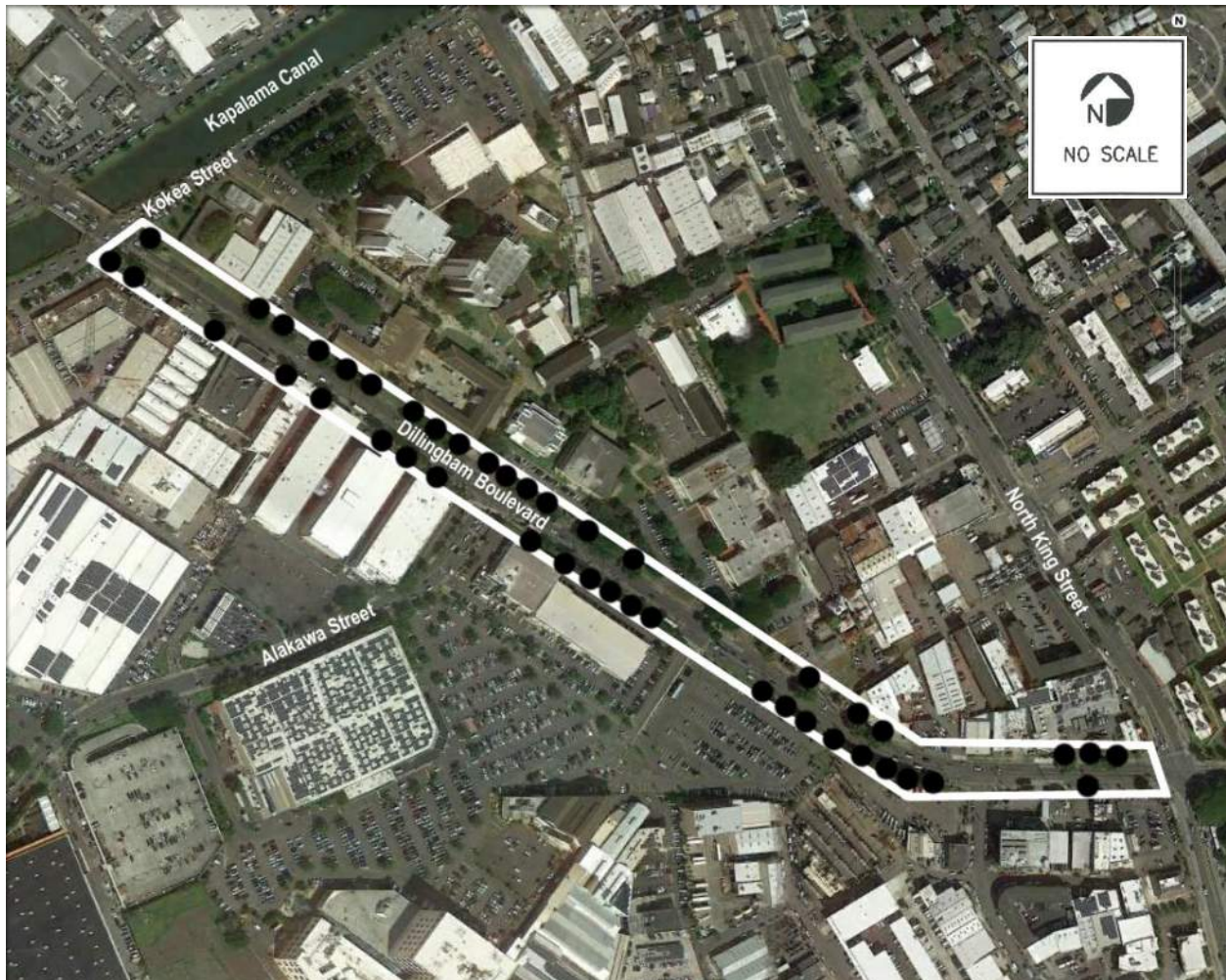
Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)

Name of Property

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Sketch map showing approximate boundary of Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Row in white, with the approximate positions of the forty-four historic kamani trees indicated with black circles.



Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)

Name of Property

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Portion of aerial photo from 1939-41 showing Dillingham Boulevard between North King Street and Waiakamilo Road. Note the kamani trees planted along both sides of the street (added street names and north arrow). *Hawaii State Archives, folder PPA-58-2, photo M-56.54, 1939-41.*



Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kamani Trees

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawai'i

Photographer: Ming-Yi Wong

Date Photographed: November 1, 2012.

Photo key map. Photos 5-7 are details and are not included in this key.



Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)

Name of Property

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Description of Photograph(s) and number:

8 photographs; HI_HonoluluCounty_DillinghamBoulevardKamaniTreeRow_0001 to 0008
See Photo Key & following Photo pages.

Photo #1 (HI_HonoluluCounty_DillinghamBoulevardKamaniTreeRow_0001)
View down Dillingham Boulevard from Kokea Street. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #2 (HI_HonoluluCounty_DillinghamBoulevardKamaniTreeRow_0002)
Typical asymmetrical pruning of tree to avoid overhead utility line. . Camera facing southeast.

Photo #3 (HI_HonoluluCounty_DillinghamBoulevardKamaniTreeRow_0003)
View of Dillingham Boulevard as it curves near North King Street. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #4 (HI_HonoluluCounty_DillinghamBoulevardKamaniTreeRow_0004)
Typical tree canopy. Camera facing north.

Photo #5 (HI_HonoluluCounty_DillinghamBoulevardKamaniTreeRow_0005)
Detail of canopy of Kamani tree along Dillingham Boulevard. No orientation.

Photo #6 (HI_HonoluluCounty_DillinghamBoulevardKamaniTreeRow_0006)
Detail of tree trunk of Kamani tree along Dillingham Boulevard. No orientation.

Photo #7 (HI_HonoluluCounty_DillinghamBoulevardKamaniTreeRow_0007)
Detail of tree base of Kamani tree along Dillingham Boulevard. No orientation.

Photo #8 (HI_HonoluluCounty_DillinghamBoulevardKamaniTreeRow_0008)
View down Dillingham Boulevard, looking toward Kokea Street. Camera facing northwest.

Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)
Name of Property

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County and State

HI_HonoluluCounty_KamaniTrees_0001



Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

HI_HonoluluCounty_KamaniTrees_0002



Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

HI_HonoluluCounty_KamaniTrees_0003



Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

HI_HonoluluCounty_KamaniTrees_0004



Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

HI_HonoluluCounty_KamaniTrees_0005



Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

HI_HonoluluCounty_KamaniTrees_0006



Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

HI_HonoluluCounty_KamaniTrees_0007



Dillingham Boulevard Kamani Tree Rows (Allée)

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

HI_HonoluluCounty_KamaniTrees_0008



Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.