

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 15000885

Date Listed: 06/07/2016

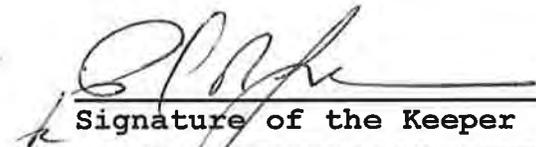
Friendship Garden
Property Name

Honolulu
County

HI
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

6/7/2016
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count/Description:

The resources built, rebuilt, or moved into the garden post-1948 are outside the period of significance and are considered non-contributing. While not considered "contributing/historic" for purposes of the National Register nomination, features such as the rebuilt bridge pavilion (1984), the moved and reconfigured cabin shed (1985-86), and the Kokokahi stone basin (1999) are nonetheless compatible features of the designed garden landscape.

The contributing resources within the nominated property include the overall garden site (1 site), the system of stone and lava rock stairs, walls and trails found throughout the park (1 structure), the pavilion bridge 1 structure, and various stone lanterns and sculptures (3 objects). No revision to the resource count is necessary as the non-historic resources are of insufficient scale to merit individual citation.

Geographical Data:

Please note that the geographical coordinates given under the UTM block are in fact Latitude and Longitude coordinates.

These clarifications were confirmed with the HI SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

APP 2 2 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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 field 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: Friendship Garden

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 45-226 Kokokahi Place

City or town: Kaneohe State: Hawaii County: Honolulu

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

___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: _____</p> <p><i>Alvin [Signature]</i></p> <p>Date: <u>4.12.16</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official: _____</p> <p>Date: _____</p>	
<p>Title: _____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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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

6/7/2016
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

Friendship Garden _____ Honolulu
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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
<u>2</u>	_____	structures
<u>3</u>	_____	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape
Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape
Park

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NA

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____NA_____

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

Friendship Garden is a ten acre park which is sited at the rear of Keana in Kaneohe on the island of Oahu, and is the *mauka* terminus of the Kokokahi residential subdivision. Planted as a forest area, the park is penetrated by lower and upper loop trails, both of which are unpaved, and is characterized by mature vegetation, with different plant varieties located in distinct areas. The park's character is further defined by its stone entry steps, two wood structures, and several Asian style masonry objects. The property is in very good condition and retains its historic integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, location, setting, feelings and associations.

Narrative Description

A set of fifteen, broad lava rock steps with six inch risers, provide a gradual transition from the street to the park. The stone steps were former curbstones salvaged when Beretania Street was widened between Punahou and McCully streets. The steps lead to a terrace held in place by a three foot lava rock wall, which is faced with stone

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salvaged from the Waipahu Irrigation ditch. At the terrace the steps fan outward to make an amphitheater-like, four tier seating area. African tulip (*Spathodea campanulata*), Washington palms (*Washingtonia robusta*), milo (*Thespesia populnea*), mock orange (*Murraya paniculata*), and a monkey pod (*Samanea saman*) form the canopy for this area, while blue thunbergia vine (*Thunbergia laurifolia*) and Mexican creeper (*Antigonon leptopus*) provide a backdrop. A large natural stone dominates the left corner, and a small concrete bench is located here. In the right corner stands a three foot high, cylindrical stone basin, on which is inscribed in Japanese, "Kokokahi 1936---Doshisha". The latter dates from 1999 and is a replica of the original stone basin, which was given to the garden in 1936 as a gift from Doshisha University. Fearing for its safety, the original was removed in the 1960s, and now sits at the entry to the Japanese garden at the East-West Center.

The lower loop trail joins the entry area from the left rear and the right side. The left rear trail crosses over an intermittent stream that drains the left side of the park. The trail ascends up the left slope of the stream's valley. The floor of the valley is vegetated with Brazilian bower bush (*Adhatoda cydoniaefolia*), while philodendron (*Philodendron sp*) covers much of the hillside. The mature canopy includes Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), silver oak (*Grevillea robusta*), ironwood (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), octopus tree (*Brassaia actinophylla*), and kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*). A set of 12 concrete and stone steps assist in the initial climb, and further up the trail is a second set of 11 stone steps. At the top of the second set of steps is a small opening to the side of the trail, which is presided over by a large Chinese banyan (*Ficus retusa*) whose roots drape down a hillside as imitating a waterfall to form a scenic backdrop for this area. A small pavilion may have once stood here, as some remnants of what appear to be a concrete footing are evident. The trail continues upward, past a cup of gold (*Solandra hartwegii*), and leads to a giant banyan (*Ficus benghalensis*), which dominates the left valley and marks the upper extent of the lower loop trail. Prior to reaching the banyan, a rock marks the intersection of the lower loop trail with the upper loop trail, and a 30 foot long stone and mortar retaining wall adds structural stability to the trail. Just before the banyan on the uphill side of the trail is a cluster of coffee plants.

At the banyan, the lower loop trail crosses over a simple slab, concrete bridge that spans the intermittent stream and then ascends up the right slope of the valley, aided by a set of 7 stone steps. The trail passes a cup and saucer bush (*Holmskioldia sanguinea*), levels out, and continues around a bend to an area where Kaneohe Bay may be viewed. An Asian style masonry lantern is at this point, standing in front of a Chinese banyan. The pathway leading to this point is bordered by plumbago (*Plumbago capensis*) and night blooming cereus (*Hylocereus undatus*) climb the trees. From here the trail leads to a Japanese pavilion bridge. This bridge spans the intermittent stream that flows down the right side of the garden. The pavilion has a hipped-gable roof supported by four posts, with plank seats on either side. It sits on a stone, round arched bridge. When the stream is active, a waterfall is behind the pavilion, flowing under the bridge to a pool below. A stone Japanese lantern stands to

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the side of the pool. At one end of the bridge is a clump of golden bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) and golden dew drop (*Duranta repens*), and Bamboo palms (*Rhapis excelsa*) are to the other. Vandals at some point tipped the pavilion's decaying wood superstructure into the pool, and the pavilion was rebuilt in 1984 upon the original stone bridge. Beyond the pavilion the lower loop trail goes through a grove of lemon eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus maculata*) and then commences its descent back to the entrance of the gardens. The upper loop trail connects to the lower loop trail in the eucalyptus grove. At a bend in the lower loop trail, just beyond the eucalyptus grove is a small alcove, where the Doshisha University stone basin originally stood. Bamboo palms (*Rhapis excelsa*) border this area. As the trail descends it passes two allspice trees (*Pimenta dioica*), a royal poinciana (*Delonix regia*), a Bo tree (*Ficus religiosa*), and goes through an area of ironwood and brassaia with Chinese violet (*Asystasia gangetica*) serving as a ground cover. Near the road it emerges into a grove of macadamia nut trees (*Macadamia integrifolia*), with bamboo (*Sinocalamus beecheyanus*) to one side. Near its terminus the trail passes under a small cabin which extends from the hillside and is supported by wood posts. A stone bench is under this board and batten cabin. Stone steps lead up to the entry to the cabin, which is used for storage of maintenance equipment. The single wall, gable roofed cabin was originally located down on the Kokokahi camp property, next to an amphitheater. It was used as overnight accommodations for campers. When that area was subdivided for houses, two cabins were salvaged, and from their materials this cabin was reconstructed in 1985-86 and placed in use as a tool shed. It retains the original dimensions and style of the earlier cabins, including the ornate wood screens that cover the rectangular openings that run along the top of the walls on each side.

The upper loop trail accesses the higher elevations of the garden. It branches off the lower loop trail on the left side of the park by a large rock and gradually ascends up through a bamboo grove (*Sinocalamus beecheyanus*). At the end of the bamboo is a natural rock outcrop, on which a small pavilion once stood. From here the trail winds through an area vegetated by silver oak, brassaia, Christmas berry, strawberry guava (*Psidium cattleianum*), and red Chinese hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*). In the course of the uphill climb Chinese violet becomes the predominant ground cover, with some Jamaica vervain (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*) also present. Where the upper loop trail levels off, a branch trail goes off to the left and leads to the ridge of the mountain. The top lookout, approximately 400 feet in elevation, offers a panoramic view of Kaneohe Bay and the Koolau mountains, and parts of Kailua also may be glimpsed. Here the branch trail connects with a ridgeline trail which ascends to an upper elevation of 795 feet.

The upper loop trail, upon leveling off, passes a line of Cook Island pines (*Araucaria columnaris*). From that point forward, much of the remainder of the upper loop trail was lost over time to erosion, but was reconstructed during the 1990s by Ted Talbott in memory of his grandfather Paul Dudley. The trail wends its way past a hillside covered in plumbago, and a stand of swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*) with a lauae fern (*Microsorium scolopendria*) ground cover, affording a grand view of the Koolau

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mountains before rounding a bend and descending 17 stone steps to commence the journey down to its intersection with the lower loop trail at the eucalyptus grove. As in other parts of the garden philodendron forms a ground cover and Christmas berry, silver oak, and octopus tree contribute to a mature canopy.

Friendship Garden retains its historic integrity, although some modifications have occurred over time. All the vegetation in the garden is original or self-propagated, with the exception of two trees, the monkey pod at the entry and the Bo tree (*Ficus religiosa*), which stands near the right side terminus of the lower trail. The Bo tree derives from a cutting from the tree at Foster Botanical Garden, which reputedly derives from the Bo Tree in India under which Buddha sat when he attained enlightenment.

From the intact trees and shrubs the original design intention of the garden is still very evident. The entry to the garden is new, having been made in 1976, following the design of landscape architect Janet Gilmar. The new entry was necessitated by the development of houses on either side of the garden in the 1950s, which destroyed parts of the original lower loop trail. Originally the lower loop trail commenced at the present entry, but went off immediately to the left, over the intermittent stream by way of a Chinese style bridge with red railings, before proceeding up the hillside. The construction of the house to the left of the garden resulted in the destruction of the bridge and the covering of a segment of the trail. The bridge's stone abutment is still visible behind the small concrete bench. Similarly, the construction of a house on the right side of the garden resulted in the loss of a portion of the loop trail where it returned to exit onto Kokokahi Place on the right side of the garden. Russ Porter in 1979 constructed the new segment of trail which connects the lower loop trail back to the entry on the right side, thus avoiding the precipitous dead end to the trail that had resulted when the new house lot had been bulldozed. The relocated YWCA cabin was placed in the garden in 1985. Aside from the need to reconfigure the garden's access, the replacement of the pavilion over the Japanese bridge, and the reconfiguration of a segment of the upper loop trail in the late 1990s, the historic character of the 10.08 acre garden remains unchanged except for the natural on-going growth and regeneration of the plant life.

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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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Period of Significance
1927-1948

Significant Dates
1927

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Architect/Builder
Richard Tongg, landscape architect
Francis Bowers, landscape architect

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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.)

Friendship Garden is significant at a statewide level for its associations with the development of the Kokokahi tract, and the Pan-Pacific Movement (Criteria A). The period of significance commences with the platting of Kokokahi as a subdivision and concludes with the death of Theodore Richards.

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

Friendship Garden is an integral part of the Kokokahi Tract, which was developed in 1927 as a consciously designed Christian, multi-ethnic community based on a belief in the brotherhood of mankind. The name of the subdivision, Kokokahi, translates "one blood," and recalls a quotation from Chapter XVII of *The Bible's* book of Acts, "God has made of one blood all nations of men." The inspiration of Theodore Richards, the subdivision was intended to demonstrate that all the peoples of Hawaii could live together in harmony.

To make this, at the time seemingly idealistic, vision a reality, Theodore and Mary Atherton Richards in 1926 sold lands they owned in the Kauluwela district, which was roughly bounded by King and School streets, and Nuuanu Avenue and Liliha Street. They used the realized moneys as a down payment to acquire from Kaneohe Ranch the 39 acres of land which would eventually become Kokokahi. The total price for the land was \$45,000, and in 1927 the valley was platted with 87 lots. Richards envisioned Kokokahi as a Christian convention and recreation center, and vacation settlement. He established a camp at the lower elevation of the valley, and private house lots were laid out along the winding road which was constructed up the valley. The top of the valley was left undeveloped as an open space park for hiking, and was named Friendship Garden.

Church organizations were given the first option on the house lots, and then the remainder were sold on a quota basis to members of Hawaii's different ethnic groups. To assure that all ethnic groups in Hawaii were represented in the new community, numbers were drawn by representatives of Hawaii's ethnic groups, Hawaiian, Japanese, Portuguese, Filipino, Chinese, and Anglo-Saxon, to determine the order in which house lots would be selected. Each group was allocated a certain quantity of lots in accordance with the proportion of the population it represented. Covering the opening of Kokokahi, the July 3, 1927 *Honolulu Advertiser* called it, "one of the most unique real estate, as well as sociological ventures ever undertaken in Hawaii."

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Ethnically based committees screened potential purchasers within their ethnic group, and an executive committee granted a final approval, to assure that all community members were of high Christian character. All resales also had to be approved by the executive committee. By November 1927, 23 of the 58 house lots had been sold. The executive committee for 1929 included: H. Metcalf, Ah Sun Lung, L.R. Killiam, S. Fukuda, H.C. Smith, C. H. Min, and Yap Kui.

By the end of 1928 the roadway and waterlines for the subdivision were completed. Thanks to donations, Camp Kokokahi's modest facilities were expanded in 1930 and 1931, when ten, one-room cabins, called the Kauhale (small village) were built following plans by Mark Potter, who also designed an amphitheater for the camp. The camp grounds and amphitheater were demolished in the 1980s, making way for a housing development. A cabin built from the materials of two of the Kauhale cabins and following their design and detailing, sits today in Friendship Garden.

The upper lands, which were covered with lantana and haole koa, were gradually planted with a variety of trees, including eucalyptus, silver oak, iron wood, Cook Island pines, and monkey pod. Many of the plants were donated by friends, as Richards accepted any plants that were offered, and a nursery was established to grow young trees to transplant. In 1938, *Star Bulletin* reporter May Day Lo found a Japanese garden "already flourishing" with its lily pond, iron storks, and stone basin. The Chinese garden's landscaping and planting had just begun. "Rustic benches conveniently located at various places invite the wanderer to rest and listen to the wind which is playing in the trees before dashing up the pali. It is in such surroundings that the spirit of Kokokahi has flourished." [Lo, 1938]

The development of Kokokahi, with its conscious implementation of the idea of "one blood," is closely associated with the Pan Pacific Movement, which laid the foundations for Hawaii's acceptance of a cosmopolitan society, where all were treated with respect. The movement proclaimed the islands to be the "Crossroads of the Pacific," where East met West in harmony, and promoted multicultural accord in Hawaii as well as international understanding throughout the Pacific. In large part this frame of mind was publicized and actively catalyzed by Alexander Hume Ford through his monthly *Mid-Pacific Magazine* (1911-1936), and the Hands Around the Pacific Club (organized in 1911). One spin-off of the latter was the 12-12-12 Club, which periodically invited a dozen representatives from several of the Islands' different ethnic groups to meet over dinner to discuss racial misunderstandings and issues relating to Hawaii in a successful effort to gain each others' perspectives. Hawaii's religious institutions strongly supported the Pan-Pacific movement, and architectural embodiments of this broad minded thinking blossomed in the 1920s and 1930s in such buildings as the Chinese Christian Church, the Korean Christian Church (no longer extant), Makiki Christian Church (HR), and Church of the Crossroads (HR, NR), as well as the Alexander & Baldwin Building (HR, NR).

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Today the Kokokahi tract is dotted with houses of more recent vintage. Only two houses from the pre-war period still remain in the community. Camp Kokokahi and its amphitheater no longer exist, the YWCA's main building, which was designed by Claude Stiehl, has been greatly altered. As such Friendship Garden stands as one of the few tangible reminders of pre-war Kokokahi. As a privately owned park open to all the people of Hawaii, it embodies Richards' belief in the brotherhood of mankind, of east meeting west in a harmonious manner in Hawaii, which initially motivated the development of this community.

Because of its distance from Honolulu, a little under a one hour drive by automobile in 1928, following improvements made to Kaneohe Bay Drive, the Kokokahi subdivision essentially served as a retreat from Honolulu with the YWCA and Camp Kokokahi being focal points for activity. However, by 1937 the newspapers were referring to Kokokahi as a suburban area, and 40 houses stood on the valley's hillsides. By 1955 Kokokahi had become a residential district with 77 owners living in the tract.

Ownership of the non-residential parts of Kokokahi was transferred to the Kokokahi Community Trust, and following Theodore Richards' death Friendship Garden was neglected and fell into disrepair during the 1950s and 1960s. In 1973 Jack and Janet Gilmar were able to obtain a fifty year lease on the property, with the understanding that they would form a non-profit organization to manage and maintain the garden, which would eventually obtain ownership of the garden. In 1974 the Kokokahi Community Trust was dissolved and its assets, including Friendship Garden, were given to the YWCA. In 1978 the Friendship Garden Foundation was established as a 501(c)(3), and in the following year the Foundation obtained a lease for the garden. Finally, in 1998, the organization acquired fee simple title to Friendship Garden. The Foundation is intent upon preserving the garden's historic character and maintaining the garden as an open space. To this end, in 2002 the Foundation successfully petitioned the City and County of Honolulu to down zone the property to preservation, and the placement of the property on the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places is viewed as another level of legal protection for the property.

Friendship Garden
Name of Property

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Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Allen, Gwenfread, *Bridge Builders, The Story of Theodore and Mary Atherton Richards*, Honolulu: Hawaii Conference Foundation, 1970.

Black, Cobey, "Kokokahi, The Possible Dream," Honolulu: Kokokahi Community Trust, 1973.

Hibbard, Don. "Hawaii---The Cross Roads of the Pacific," *CRM*, vol. 21, no. 8, 1998.

Lo, May Day, "Kokokahi, A Decade of Christian Service," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, March 26, 1938, section 3, p. 1.

Nellist, George, *Men of Hawaii*, Honolulu: Star-Bulletin, 1925, p. 733

Nellist, George, *Men of Hawaii*, Honolulu: Star-Bulletin, 1930, p. 411

"Kokokahi Open to Inspection in Two Weeks," *Honolulu Advertiser*, June 19, 1927, p. 12.

"Inter-Racial Tract Opened at Kaneohe," *Honolulu Advertiser*, July 3, 1927, p. 15.

"Kokokahi, Oahu's Christian Inter-Racial Development," *Honolulu Advertiser*, November 6, 1927, p. 10.

"Plan Theater at Kokokahi Community," *Honolulu Advertiser*, June 7, 1931, p. 12.

"Suburban House Lots Over Kokokahi Way," *Honolulu Advertiser*, April 25, 1937, p. 13.

"Theodore Richards Dies on Eve of 81st Birthday," *Honolulu Advertiser*, March 28, 1948, p. 1.

"Friendship Center at Kokokahi," *Honolulu Advertiser*, July 17, 1955, magazine section, p. 4.

"Friendship Garden Grows from Its 72-Year-Old Roots," *Honolulu Advertiser*, April 25, 2002, page A6.

"Spend \$10,000 for Kokokahi," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, January 9, 1929, p. 11.

"Kokokahi Proves Interesting Stop During Sunday Driving," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*,

Friendship Garden _____ Honolulu
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February 22, 1930, section 2, p. 1.

“Funeral Services Tuesday for Dr. Theodore Richards,” *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, March
29, 1948, p. 1.

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): _____

9. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 10.08 acres

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Name of Property

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: 21.40576 | Northing: 157.77744 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: 21.40577 | Northing: 157.777046 |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: 21.405425 | Northing: 157.776641 |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : 21.404808 | Northing: 157.777875 |

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

The property being nominated includes all the property owned by the Friendship Garden Foundation in 2014, as described by Tax Map Key 4-5-31:76.

Friendship Garden _____ Honolulu
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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the land historically associated with Friendship Garden.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Don Hibbard
organization: _____
street & number: 45-287 Kokokahi Place
city or town: Kaneohe state: Hawaii zip code: 96744
e-mail: _____
telephone: (808) 542-6230
date: January 25, 2014

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.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Owners Address:

Friendship Garden Foundation
P. O. Box 2902
Honolulu, Hawaii 96802

Friendship Garden
Name of Property

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Friendship Garden

City or Vicinity: Kaneohe

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: 2008

Description of Photograph: View of pavilion bridge from the northwest:

1 of 6



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Name of Property

Hawaii
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Name of Property: Friendship Garden

City or Vicinity: Kaneohe

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: 2008

Description of Photograph: View of former cabin, used as a tool shed from the northwest:

2 of 6



Friendship Garden

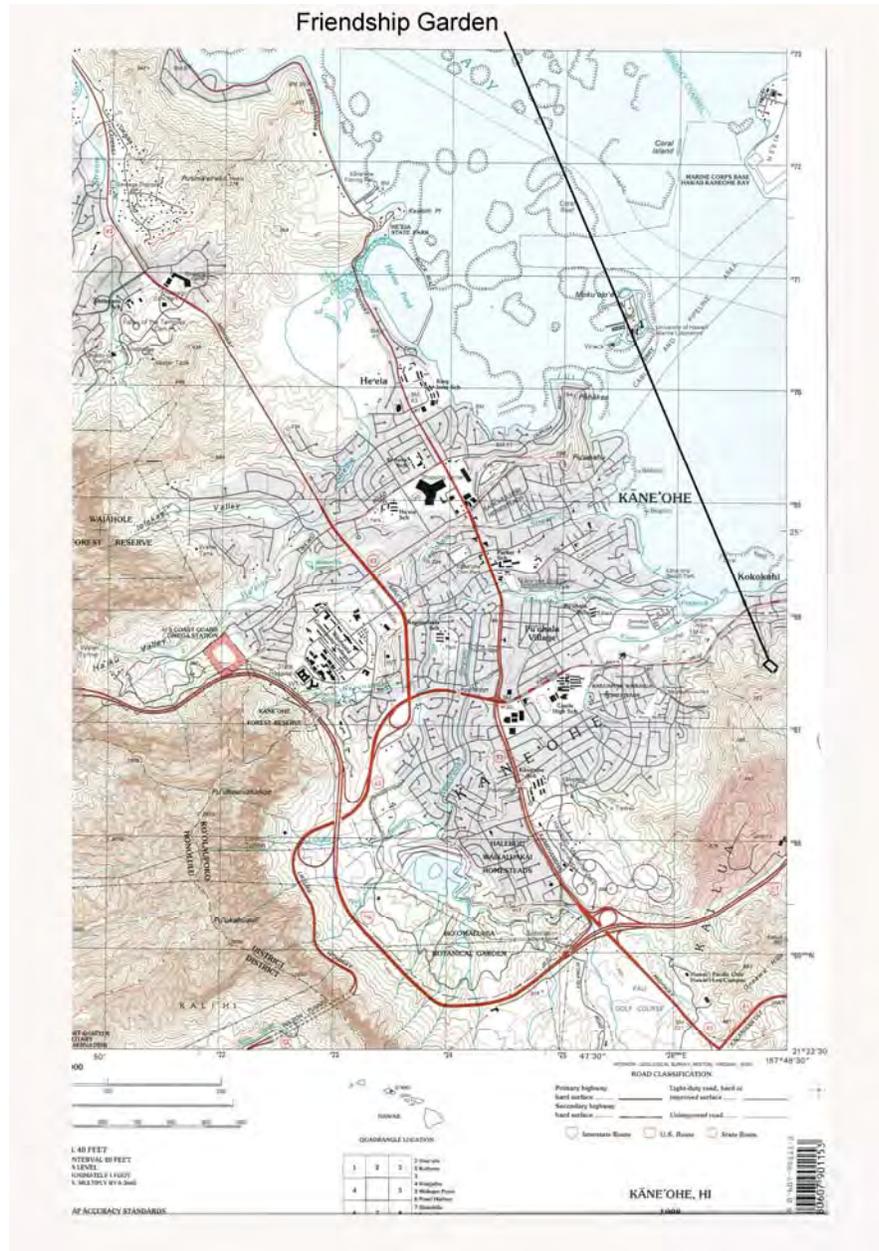
Honolulu

Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State

USGS Map



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.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Friendship Garden

City or Vicinity: Kaneohe

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: 2016

View of the lower path passing through Eucalyptus grove from the southwest

3 of 6



Name of Property: Friendship Garden

City or Vicinity: Kaneohe

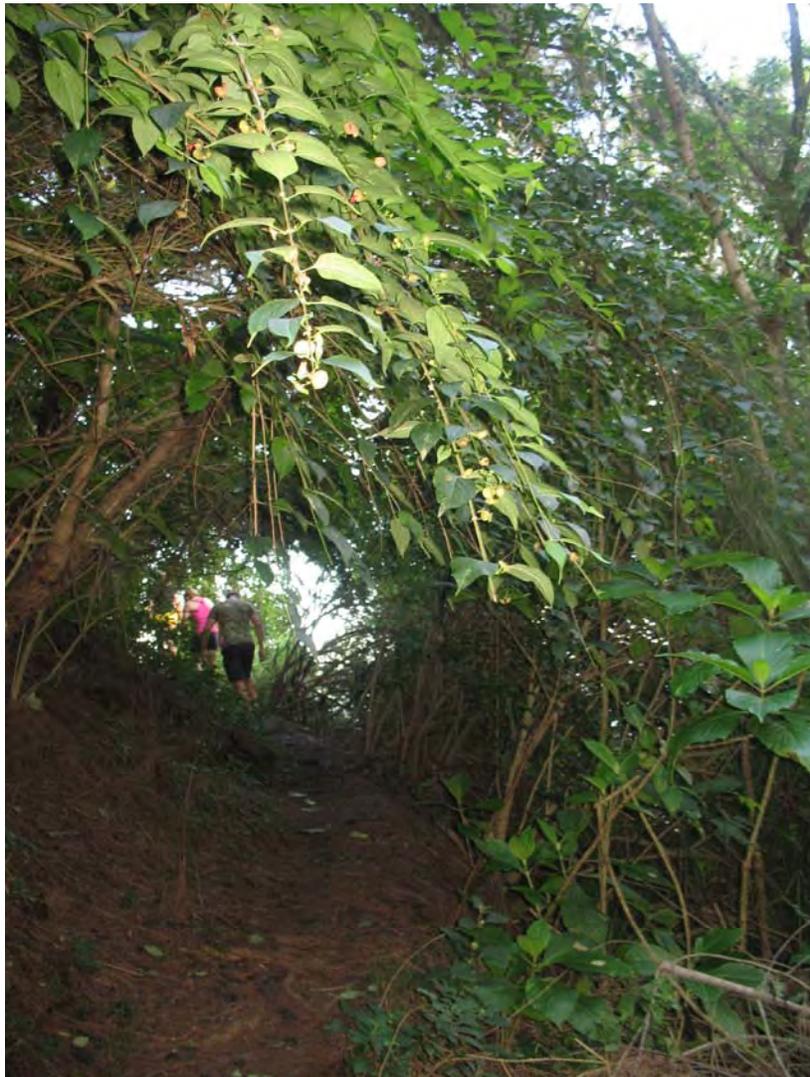
County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: 2016

View of lower path passing under cup and saucer plant from the southeast

4 of 6



Name of Property: Friendship Garden

City or Vicinity: Kaneohe

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: 2016

View of the upper path passing through bamboo from the southeast

5 of 6



Photo Log

Name of Property: Friendship Garden

City or Vicinity: Kaneohe

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: 2016

View of the upper path lined with Norfolk Island Pine from the southwest

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Photo Key

