



BISHOP MUSEUM

FACT SHEET



Founded: Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum was founded in 1889 by Charles Reed Bishop in memory of his wife, Bernice Pauahi Bishop, the last direct descendant of King Kamehameha I.

Mission: As “The Museum of Hawai‘i,” Bishop Museum’s mission is to be a gathering place and educational center that actively engages people in the presentation, exploration and preservation of Hawai‘i’s cultural heritage and natural history, as well as its ancestral cultures throughout the Pacific.

Background: Bishop Museum’s cultural collections feature pre-contact to present day materials; personal and state memorabilia of Hawaiian royalty and Pacific chiefdoms; 19th and 20th century household items, manuscripts, maps and documents; works of art, photographs; and sound recordings of music and oral history.

Status: 501(c) (3) not-for-profit organization

State Designation:

- State Museum of Natural and Cultural History (1889)
- Hawai‘i Biological Survey program at Bishop Museum (1992)

Collections:

To date, the museum holds over:

- 2.4 million Pacific & Hawaiian cultural objects
- 14 million insect specimens (3rd largest in the US)
- 6 million shell specimens (9th largest mollusk collection in the US)
- 600,000 plant specimens (including the world’s largest & most comprehensive collection of Hawaiian plants)
- 230,000 zoological specimens (fish, birds, mammals, invertebrates)
- 1 million historical photographs, artworks and archival materials
- 115,000 cataloged volumes of biological sciences, Hawaiian & Pacific rare books, materials, & serials
- 9 specialty areas (Cultural Collections, Library & Archives, Entomology, Vertebrate Zoology, Invertebrate Zoology, Ichthyology, Botany, Malacology, Molecular Biology)



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Recognitions:

- 2014 Historic Hawai'i Foundation Preservation Award - Pacific Hall Restoration
- 2012 Reaccreditation, American Association of Museums
- 2011 Hawai'i Chapter Non-Profit Renovation Award, the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties (NAIOP)
- 2010 Legacy Award, Hawai'i Tourism Authority
- 2009 Preservation Award, Historic Hawai'i Foundation

Café: An open-air setting where visitors can enjoy a Hawaiian lunch or a snack.

Location: 1525 Bernice St. in Honolulu, HI 96817; onsite parking is \$5 all day.

Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Thanksgiving and Christmas Day

Admission: Adults - \$22.95; Seniors (65+) - \$19.95; and Youth (4-12) - \$14.95; Hawaii residents and Military with ID – Adults \$14.95; Seniors (65+) \$12.95; and Youth (4-12) - \$10.95; Bishop Museum members and children age three and younger are always free.

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ABOUT BISHOP MUSEUM



Bishop Museum was founded in 1889 by Charles Reed Bishop in honor of his late wife, Bernice Pauahi, who was the great granddaughter of King Kamehameha I. Its original collections were based largely on the royal family heirlooms of the Kamehameha and Kalākaua dynasties. Today, the Museum houses over 26 million items which give voice to the stories of Hawai'i and the broader Pacific.

Bishop Museum's anthropological and historical collections are rich and comprehensive and feature ethnographic materials collected from pre-contact times to the present, and include personal and state memorabilia of Hawaiian royalty, 19th century household items, manuscripts, documents, works of art, photographic images and sound recordings of music and oral history. In recent years, the Museum has made a concerted effort to make its cultural artifacts, archival drawings, historical photographs, and audio and video archives available online.

Designated as the State of Hawaii's official Museum on Natural and Cultural History in 1988, Bishop Museum tells the full story of Hawai'i in relationship to its place in the Pacific and the world. It is a visitor destination where people from around the world learn about Hawai'i's multicultural and diverse communities. It is also a place where families learn about their island heritage and discover the wonders of science through fun hands-on exhibits and programs.

BACKGROUND

Princess Bernice Pauahi, daughter of High Chief Abner Pākī and High Chiefess Laura Konia, and great-granddaughter of Kamehameha the Great, was married to Charles Reed Bishop of Glen Falls, New York. At her death, her personal property was bequeathed to her husband. The following year, Queen Emma gave Mr. Bishop all of her "Hawaiian Curiosities" on condition that, along with Bernice's possessions, they would be placed in an institute to be called the Kamehameha Museum. In 1890, the Hawaiian government was persuaded to incorporate this collection into the newly formed Bishop Museum.





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Its cultural collection has grown through gifts from other Hawaiian royalty and members of the community, as well as through purchase, exchange and collection expeditions. Today, the museum's cultural treasures include over two million items from hand fans to large royal objects, carvings, surfboards, canoes, hats, masks, books papers, paintings, movies on various media, and thousands of things associated with daily living in Hawai'i and other Pacific Islands. Equally valuable and respected are the Museum's scientific collections of birds, mammals, reptiles, shells, invertebrates, plants, fish, and insects.

In recognition of the scientific importance of these collections, the Bishop Museum was designated the Territory of Hawai'i's official repository for collections in the late 1920s. And in 1992, the State Legislature, designated the Museum as the Hawai'i Biological Survey, charged with supporting natural resource management and agricultural pest control by maintaining reference collections of Hawai'i's plants and animals, and with compiling a comprehensive inventory of these organisms. The

numbers of biological specimens in its collections rank Bishop Museum fourth in the United States. The Museum has the world's largest biological collection for Hawaiian specimens and for specimens of the Pacific.

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It was Mr. Bishop's desire that these collections be used to educate and requested permission for them to be housed and displayed on the site of the first Kamehameha School for Boys. With lava rock dug from these grounds, the Museum rose up to stand proudly in Kapālama. Today, the Museum uses these same collections to educate over 350,000 annual visitors, including 40,000 school children.

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HAWAIIAN HALL

Hawaiian Hall is the world's premier showcase of Hawaiian history and culture, and serves as the heart of Bishop Museum. For more than 100 years it has housed the museum's most priceless relics and artifacts, those closest to Hawai'i's royal family or ali'i. Today, Hawaiian Hall is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is one of Hawai'i's most significant and iconic buildings.



Bishop Museum's founding

collections contain the personal legacies and bequests of the royal Kamehameha and Kalākaua families, including those of the museum's namesake, Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, Princess Ruth Ke'elikōlani, and Queen Emma. For more than 120 years, the museum has served as the trusted keeper of these Hawaiian cultural treasures, much of them displayed in Hawaiian Hall.

Hawaiian Hall was constructed in 1889. Built in the Romanesque Revival style, this Victorian masterpiece was the first official Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum building consisting of three main gallery spaces. Today those three original spaces are: the Abigail Kinoiki Kekaulike Kāhili Room, which houses the kāhili—feathered symbols of the chiefs and their royalty; the Joseph M. Long Gallery, which is a revolving exhibit gallery of art, culture, and natural science. On the upstairs is the Picture Gallery displaying the world's finest collection of 19th century Hawaiian art, historic oil paintings, watercolors, rare books, and collectibles.

The grand three story Hawaiian Hall gallery space was added on to the original building in 1903. At the dedication ceremony on Nov. 24, 1903, Charles Reed Bishop said the museum provides "a means of collecting, preserving and studying the history of life in the Pacific. A museum like this is never completed, indeed, is never fully arranged. If it ceases to grow, it dies, and its remains should be scattered to the four winds, that is, to enrich other living museums."

Since its inception, the museum has continued to grow and expand in extraordinary ways. In 2006, Hawaiian Hall underwent its first major renovation in well over a century. Under the guidance of well-known local historic experts, Mason Architects, and the international award winning exhibition design firm, Ralph Appelbaum Associates, it re-opened in August of 2009 to rave reviews.



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Told from a native point of view, it features three floors themed by realms: the first floor is Kai Ākea which features the ocean realm, creation stories, gods, legends, beliefs, and the world of pre-contact Hawai'i. The second floor, Wao Kanaka, represents the realm of daily life and their connection to nature, and the third floor, Wao Lani, is the realm inhabited by the gods, where visitors will meet the ali'i and learn about key moments

in Hawaiian history.

For the restoration of Hawaiian Hall, in 2009, Bishop Museum received a Preservation Award by the Historic Hawai'i Foundation. In 2010, The Hawai'i Tourism Authority (HTA) awarded the Museum its Legacy Award for its ongoing contributions to perpetuating the Native Hawaiian culture. And most recently, the Museum won The National Association of Industrial and Office Properties (NAIOP) Hawai'i Chapter 2011 Non-Profit Renovation Award.

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Pacific Hall



First opened in 1894, Pacific Hall (formerly named Polynesian Hall) was the first addition to the original museum building. Museum founder, Charles Reed Bishop, built Pacific Hall after he built the original museum building, which includes the entry tower, the Kāhili Room, Long Gallery, and the Picture Gallery. He built Pacific Hall to house the museum's growing collection of Pacific cultural artifacts natural history specimens. Architect William F. Smith designed the original museum building and Pacific Hall in a style called Richardsonian Romanesque.

Pacific Hall was renovated and reopened September 21, 2013. The two-floor gallery explores the origins, culture, and values of Pacific people and the migrations and settlement of the Pacific Islands. The exhibit features archaeological findings, many of them never exhibited before, along with objects of beauty and power that tell the rich stories of Pacific Island peoples. Visitors are able to see one of the world's best collections of model canoes, including one made by Micronesian non-instrument navigator Mau Piailug; the powerful Tahitian mourning costume collected during Captain Cook's voyages; a trio of imposing wooden slit drums from Vanuatu; and an actual fishing canoe with outrigger and sail from Fiji.

The exhibit displays key artifacts and objects uncovered during the archeological expeditions mounted by Bishop Museum researchers over the last century in Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, China and Taiwan. Pacific Hall presents a new perspective on the story of Pacific migration along with ground-breaking new data that revises the timeline of Pacific settlement, a result of the advancements made in the scientific techniques of archaeology, linguistics, and DNA testing.

Complementing the artifacts on display is vibrant, contemporary artwork made by Pacific island artists. Several media presentations bring the voices of the Pacific into the Hall. Two resource centers, one on each floor, provide interactive learning experiences for all.

The Pacific Hall Restoration and Renovation Project was led by a team of design and





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cultural experts from the Bishop Museum working with world renowned exhibit designer Ralph Appelbaum Associates and well known Hawai'i architect Glenn Mason. The 5-year long project is part of the museum's overall plan to provide a world-class experience that reflects its unique and incredible collection.

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Jhamandas Watumull Planetarium



First opened on December 12, 1961, the Jhamandas Watumull Planetarium (formerly known as Kilolani Planetarium) was the first planetarium anywhere in the Pacific. The Planetarium has played an important historical role in the advancement of ocean navigation. Hawaiian Navigator Nainoa Thompson learned how to navigate using only the stars by training at the planetarium under the guidance of Mau Piailug, a Micronesian non-instrument navigator, and Planetarium Lecturer Will Kyselka.

Located on the grounds of Bishop Museum, the Planetarium offers daily live tours of the Hawaiian night sky, including Japanese language programs, and special shows such as the popular “Wayfinders: Waves, Winds, and Stars.”

Given the strong navigation tradition of Hawai‘i using the stars, the Planetarium strives to provide the most accurate replica of the Hawaiian night sky so that visitors can explore the skies of Hawai‘i and Polynesia like the ancient travelers once did.

Planetarium shows and descriptions

- **Wayfinders: Waves, Winds, and Stars** (45 minutes)
- This brand new full dome program puts you on the deck of the voyaging canoe Hōkūle‘a as you explore traditional Polynesian navigation and find your own way to Tahiti from Hawai‘i. Produced by Bishop Museum in collaboration with Polynesian Voyaging Society and 1001 Stories.
- **Sky Tonight** (25 minutes) - In this live program guests explore the current evening sky in Hawai‘i under the guidance of one of our planetarium presenters, enhanced with our new full dome Digistar 4 system. Each guest gets a star map (yours to take home!) to help find tonight’s constellations and planets.
- **In My Backyard** (25 minutes) - A delightful tour of the night sky with cartoons and songs for younger audiences.





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The lobby area of the Planetarium includes a large digital globe, 6 feet in diameter, floating five feet off the ground. Here, viewers can watch 500 years of changing climate or travel back to the time when the Earth's continents were one large land mass. From viewing the sun erupting in spectacular solar storms to following tsunamis, hurricanes and the migration of whales, the possibilities are endless.

In 2012, the Planetarium underwent its most major renovation since it opened, moving to a 'hybrid' system with a state-of-the-art star machine and all-dome video system. One of only six in the United States, the upgrade paved the way for a full astronomy educational experience, making audiences feel like they are flying through the rings of Saturn, into the depths of the ocean, or to the summit of Mauna Kea.

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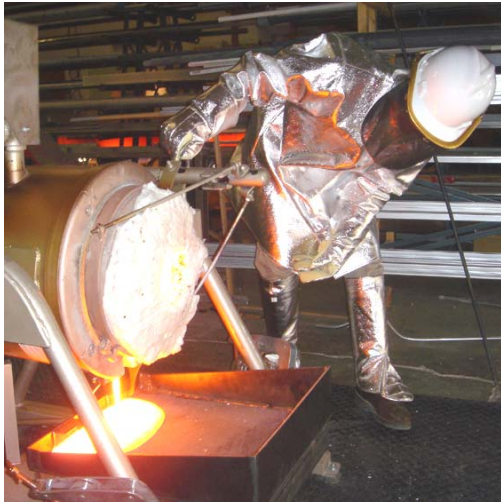
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The Richard T. Mamiya Science Adventure Center



The Richard T. Mamiya Science Adventure Center, which opened in 2005, is the only-themed science center in the United States. The Science Adventure Center is a 16,400-square-foot space of interactive exhibits and high-tech displays focusing on science as it relates to Hawai'i and Pacific environments, including volcanology, geology, seismology, entomology, oceanography and biodiversity.

The Science Adventure Center has been designed to address science geared toward kindergarten through 8th grade curriculum, in the disciplines of physical science, biological science, and earth-space science.

At the center of the building is a giant volcano standing 26-feet-tall, modeled to look like Kīlauea's active Pu'u 'Ō'ō crater on the Island of Hawai'i. Visitors can see and learn about lava and the formation of the Hawaiian Islands, with the help of a glow-in-the-dark lava tube, an interactive erupting volcano, and a lava melting show which is moderated by a Bishop Museum scientist.

Visitors can generate ocean waves, stimulate earthquake-driven tsunamis and landslide-generated monster tsunamis in the 19,000-gallon wave tank. There is a section in the Science Adventure Center called the Hawaiian Origins Tunnel, with the overall theme of native animals, plants and cultural symbols linked to Hawaiian creation myths. Walking through the tunnel, visitors will hear a creation chant and the sounds of birds, water, and wind.

There is also a deep reef exploration simulation game, microscopic stations for plants, animals and geology specimens, and a tree house where visitors of all ages can transform into a





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rainforest bug. The highlight of the Science Adventure Center experience is “Meet me at the Hot Spot,” a live show where visitors learn about Hawaii’s volcanoes and get up close to real lava during the show’s lava-melting demonstration.

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Museum Highlights

- The Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa has extended a long term loan of the treasured 'ahu 'ula and mahiole of Kalani'ōpu'u back to Hawai'i with the partnership of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and the support of Hawaiian Airlines, and the Ellen M. Koenig Memorial Fund. The two feathered items were given as gifts to Captain James Cook at Kealakekua Bay in 1779. The treasures have resided in New Zealand since 1912.
- A collaboration with de Young Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, exhibited Royal Hawaiian Featherwork: Nā Hulu Ali'i from August 29 thru April 10, 2016. As caretaker of over 12 cloaks, 24 capes, and numerous kāhili and lei, Bishop Museum conserves the largest collection of Native Hawaiian featherwork in the world. The exhibition includes items from other museums from Germany, the UK, Austria, New Zealand and the continental United States.
- Highway Inn operates the Bishop Museum Café from 10 am to 3 pm daily. Our culinary partnership with Highway Inn is working toward developing unique educational programs, date nights, and cultural activities that focus on growing, preparing, and sharing Hawaiian food, as well as the stories of Hawai'i's past as they relate to food.
- The Museum is now open daily, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. to welcome guests and school groups.
- A partnership with the Maui Arts & Cultural Center (MACC) on the original exhibit Nani I Ka Hala: Lau Hala Weaving in Hawai'i displayed in the Schaefer International Gallery from October 18 through December 20, 2015.
- Over 200 Hawaiian and Pacific book cover scans are available for the public to order from Bishop Museum Library and Archives. The cost for each scan, for personal use only, is \$25.00. They are available to view with a research appointment made online www.bishopmuseum.org/research/library/index.html. Publication or commercial use fees may vary.
- Museum scientists have discovered more than 80 new species of native insects in Hawai'i the last four years including 5 found only on O`ahu.
- Bishop Museum's J. L. Gressitt Center for Research in Entomology houses some 14 million prepared specimens of insects and related arthropods, including over 16,500 primary types, making it the third largest entomology collection in the United States and the eighth largest in the world.



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- Bishop Museum's Herbarium Pacificum assists State and Federal Agencies, non-profit organization, and the general public with the identification of unknown plant specimens and the Oahu Early Detection of invasive weed species program.
- Bishop Museum and the Smithsonian Institution are the only two institutions with collections of ancient bird bones from Hawai'i.
- The Malacology collection at Bishop Museum contains approximately 6,000,000 specimens and is the 9th largest mollusk collection in the United States.
- The Pacific Center for Molecular Biodiversity makes discoveries through DNA and is available as a resource for researchers and students across the globe. The PCMB uncovers relationships between species, helps us understand biodiversity and the systematics of native species.
- Bishop Museum's Ichthyology collection is arguably the best systematic research resource in the world for Indo-Pacific reef and shore fishes thanks to the work of renowned Ichthyologist Jack Randall and his selective prolific writings on fish systematics over a 40-year career.
- Bishop Museum scientists discovered the world's smallest frog in Papua New Guinea.
- The J. Watumull Planetarium was the first planetarium in Polynesia, and has played an integral role in the resurgence of traditional Polynesian voyaging practices. The Planetarium also educates visitors and school children about space science, notable astronomic events, and climate change. The Planetarium was renovated in 2012 with a brand-new Digistar full video system, new Goto Chronos II star projector, a seamless new interior dome, and new seats, carpet, lights and sound.