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HAWAII ARCHITECT

Volume 7, Number 11

November, 1978

Hawaii Architect is a monthly journal of the Hawaii Society/American Institute of Architects. Subscriptions are \$10 per year. Opinions expressed are those of the editors and writers and do not necessarily reflect those of either the Hawaii Society or the AIA.

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Hawaii Architect (USPS063170)
controlled circulation
postage paid at Honolulu, Hawaii

Published monthly by:

Crossroads Press, Inc.

863 Halekauwila Street
P.O. Box 833
Honolulu, Hawaii 96808
Phone (808) 521-0021

Stephen S. Lent, Publisher
William B. Roberts,
Advertising Director

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to
the Hawaii Architect, 1192 Fort Street Mall,
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

11/78

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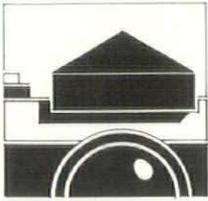
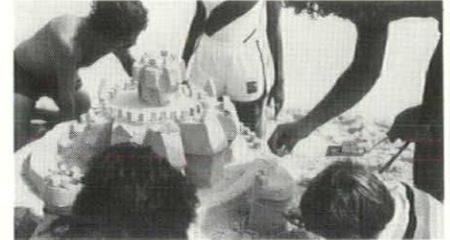


PHOTO FEATURE

Sandcastles, 1978

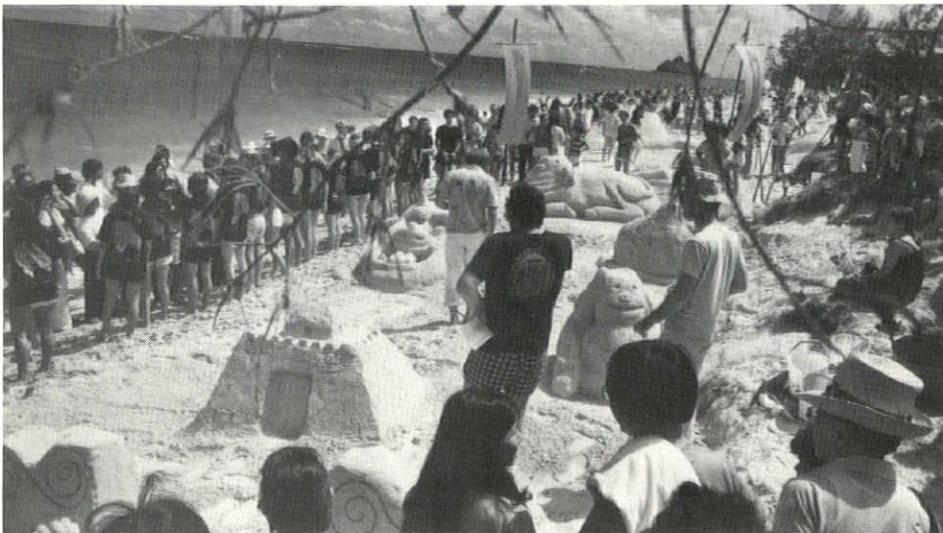


DURING: Kailua Beach, participants and observers.

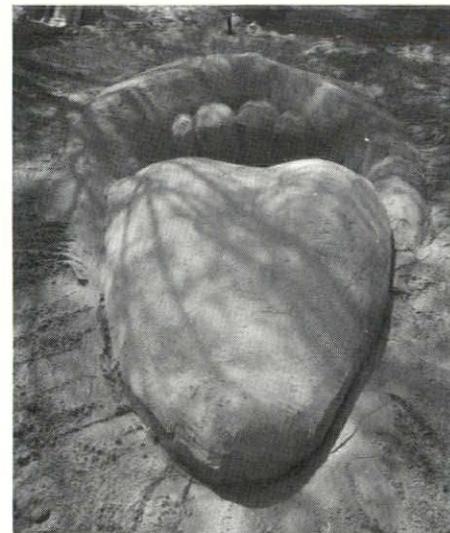


The annual University of Hawaii Sandcastle Contest was quite an affair—a happening, to use the contemporary idiom. It was bigger than last year and better than last year, involving the entire UH School of Architecture, three architectural firms, and hundreds of spectators.

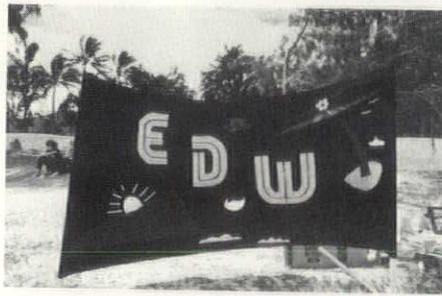
Two hundred yards of Kailua Beach were pushed, scooped, shoveled and patted into various sculptures in a two-hour time period. Then the judging of this unique *esquisse* began, with the crowd often expressing its own opinion of the grades given with cheers or jeers. Once the grade was given, a few more minutes of appreciative perusal and then the swift and total destruction of hours of work. All that remained was the memory of a good time.



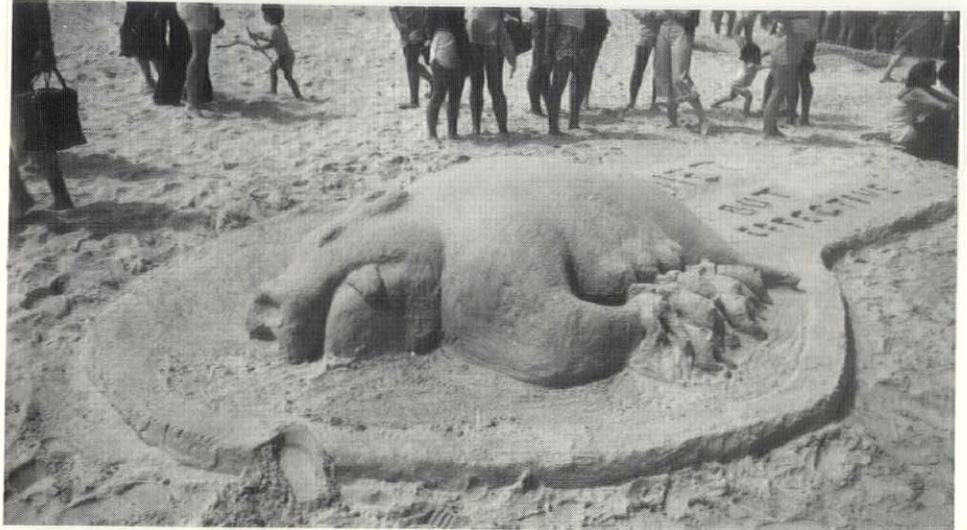
AFTER: The judging. This large area ringed by spectators was all one sculpture by "Liu's Lions."



Say ahhh.

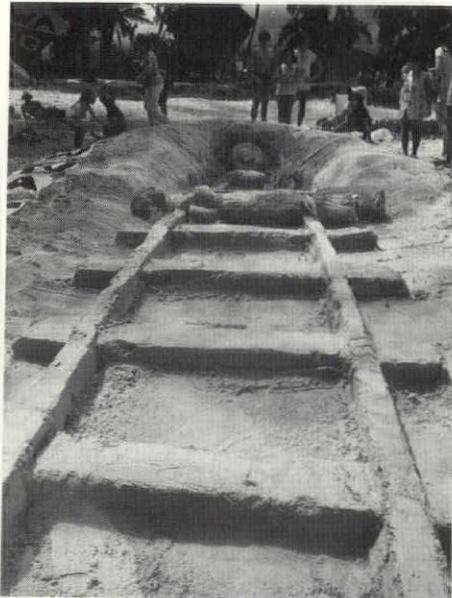


The signs were part of the art.



Architecture 201 acting it out.

Nursing Pigs took first place overall, couldn't resist a political message on October 7.



One by Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo.



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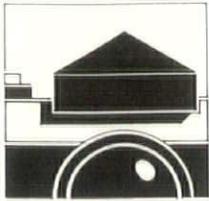


PHOTO FEATURE

The Two-Day Bus Shelter

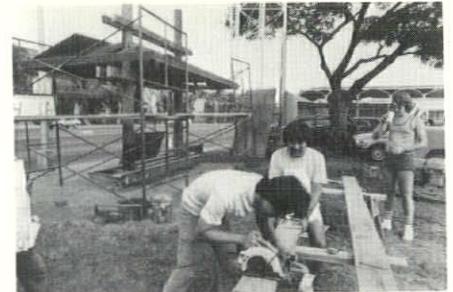


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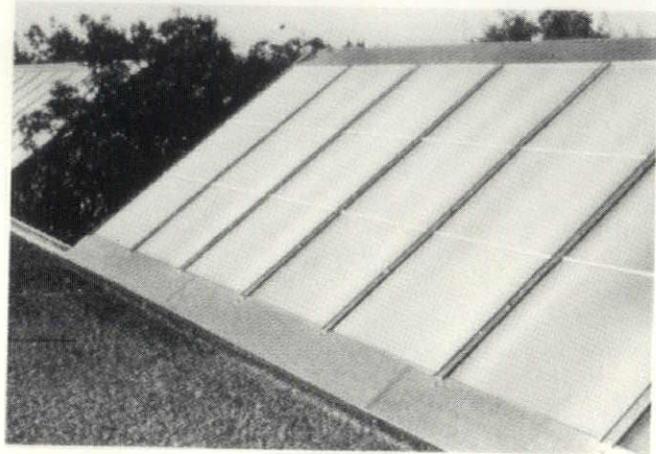


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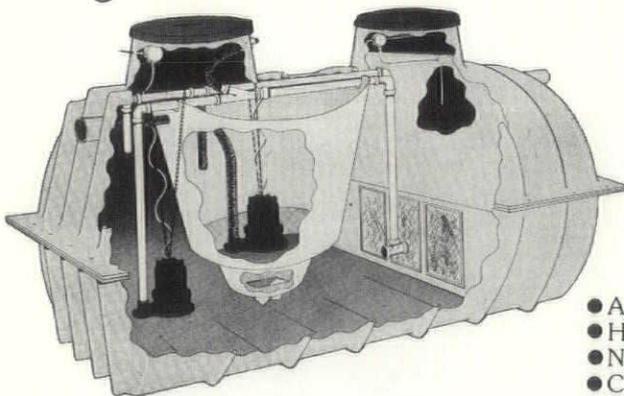
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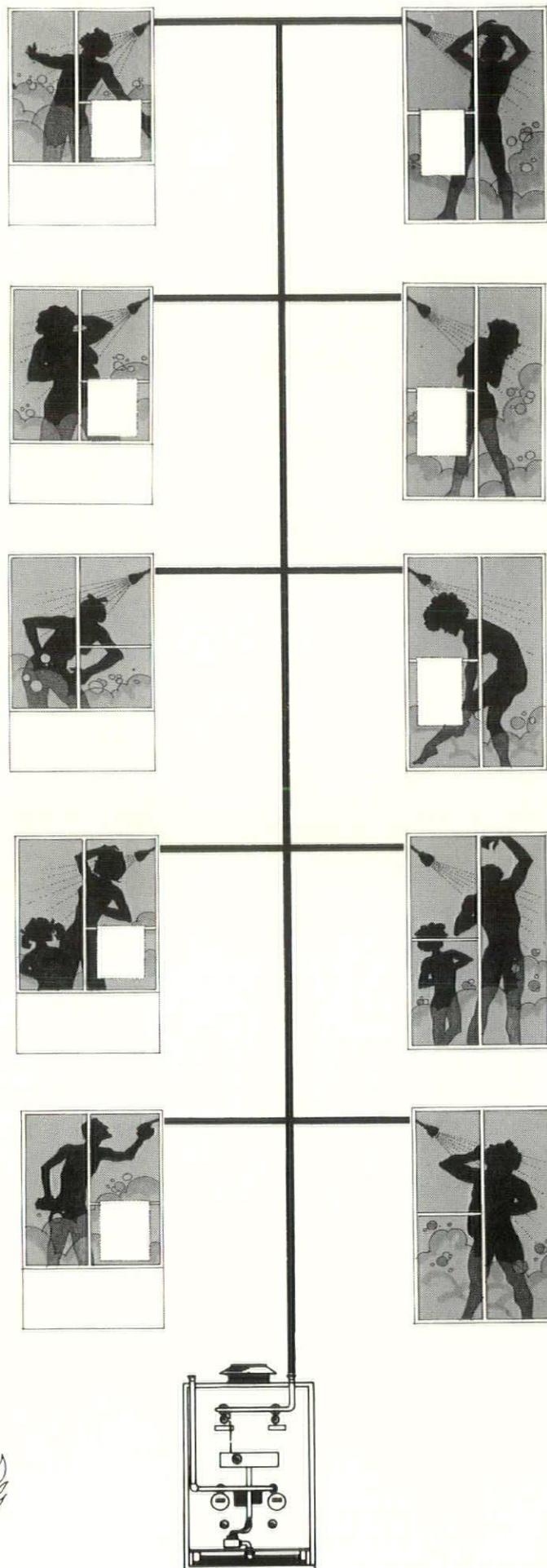
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architecture into the 00's

Waterfalls, Tent and Architecture

by GLENN MASON, AIA

Hawaii Society AIA Convention
Saturday, November 18, 1978
Waimea Falls Park, Oahu

PROGRAM

8:00 REGISTRATION

8:30 OPENING CEREMONIES

Invocation
Tent Dedication

PANEL: "Evolution of the Architect in Hawaii"

9:30 MOVIE:

 "Make No Little Plans"

9:50 COFFEE BREAK

10:00 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Call to Order
Recognitions
Old Business
AIA/Crossroads Press Scholarship Award
New Business
Election of 1979 Officers and Directors
Resolutions
By-Law Changes

12:30 LUNCH

Choice of 3 box lunches
Tour the Park
Swim or Hike
Hawaiian Games

2:00 WORKSHOPS

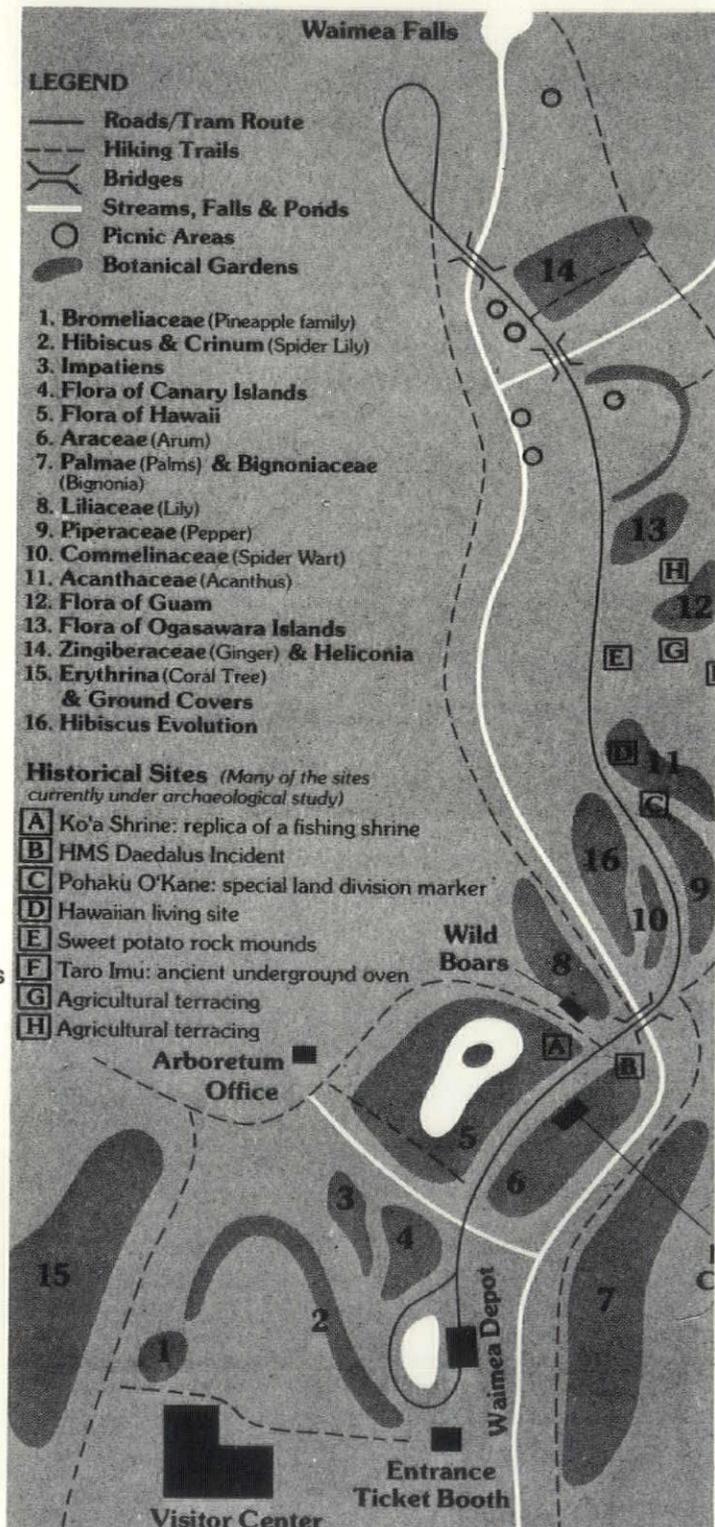
- Keeping Abreast With the Acronyms:
The Architect, Regulatory Agencies &
The Future.
Moderator: Jim Reinhardt AIA,
president-elect, HS/AIA
Jack Gilliam, Department of Regulatory
Agencies
Herb Muraoka, Department of Building Safety
Other names unavailable at copy deadline
- The Architects' Office—Changing Technologies
and New Directions
Moderator: Elmer Botsai FAIA,
national president, AIA
New Technologies
Implication of Technology on Future Staffing
Future directions of Small and Large Offices;
Specialization vs. Diversification
The Collaborative
- The Architect—Public Images
Moderator: Harry Weese FAIA
The present image of the architect and what
can be done to improve the architect's
interactive processes with the public.

4:30 COCKTAILS & FREE TIME

6:00 DINNER

Buffet style
Recap of Workshops
Keynote Speaker: Harry Weese FAIA

8:00 ADJOURNMENT

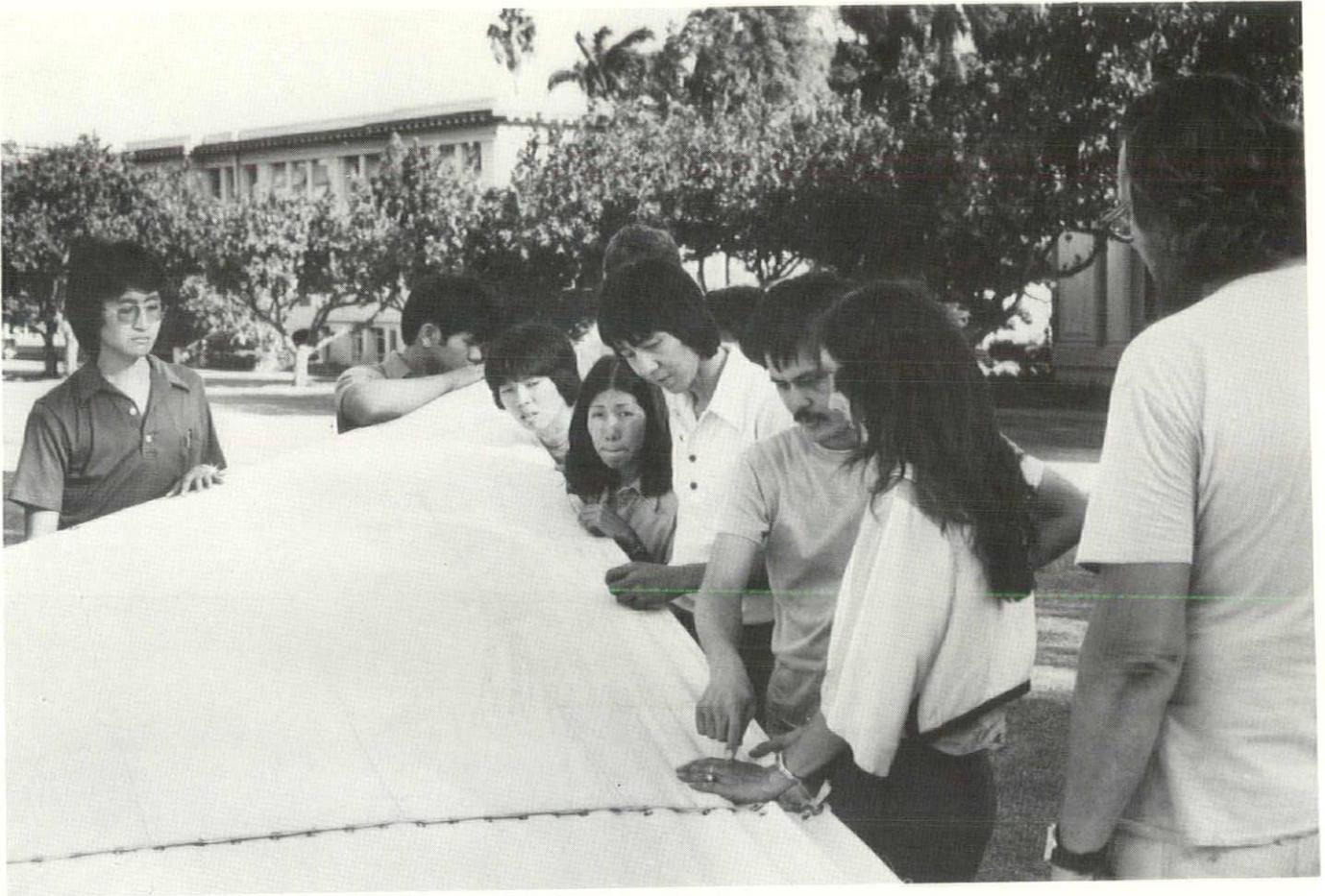


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architecture into the 00's

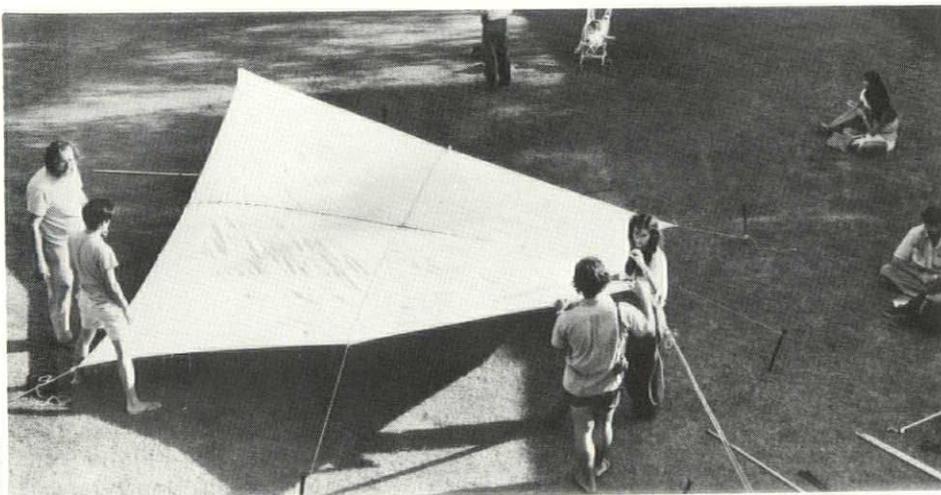
Hawaii Society AIA Convention
Saturday, November 18, 1978
Waimea Falls Park, Oahu

Continued from Page 9



MASON

While Gordon Tyau AIA, professor at UH School of Architecture makes a point, Michael Goshi, Lori Takeyama and Carol Maeda observe from his right. David "Omar" Ruthstrom looks on from right of photo.



MASON

An "aerial view" of the 1/4 scale model, erected to test design measurements.

The stage is set and the action about to commence. The theatre is Waimea Falls Park, an 1,800-acre recreational center on the North Shore. The park's focal point is the 45-foot waterfall which gives the attraction its name, but the experiences available to the visitor hardly stop there. Waimea Arboretum displays tropical plant life, flowers and trees grown for aesthetic and educational purposes. Dozens of species of birds and animals reside in the park. The empty chair next to a convention attendee may soon be occupied by a peacock or wild chicken.

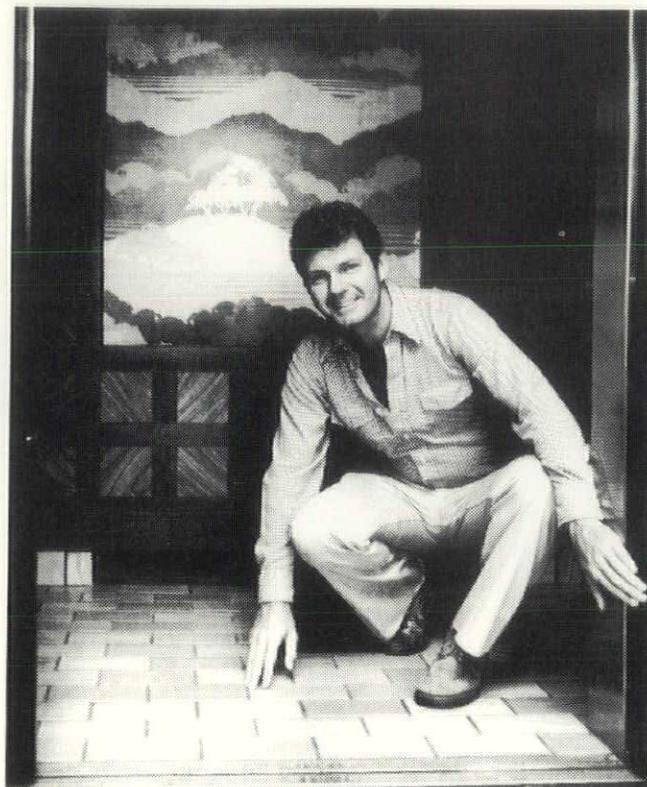
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Continued on Page 13

HAWAII ARCHITECT

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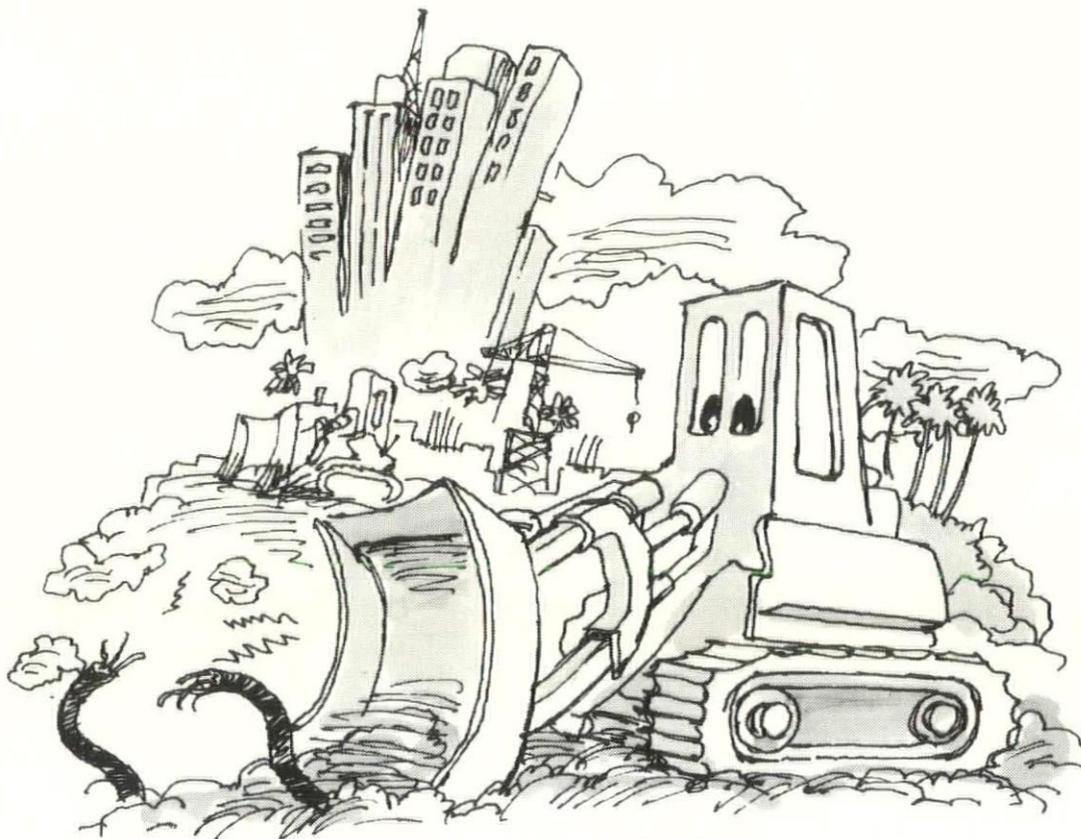
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HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC

HS/AIA Convention

Continued from Page 10

able via open air trams which wind through parts of the valley. For the slightly more inquisitive and energetic, there are botanical and historical walking tours conducted by qualified guides. These tours touch on the folklore of the valley and the archaeological sites which have been discovered, including burial caves, agricultural terracing and living sites. For the most adventurous, the park maintains more than seven miles of hiking and nature trails.

The modern visitor center has a country store, a fast food service, and the Proud Peacock Restaurant, which will be catering all our meals at the convention.

The theatre is matched by the soaring beauty of the set: University of Hawaii School of Architecture tent. The countless hours that have gone into its design and construction and the exploration that occurred have resulted in an exciting, dynamic canopy for the HS/AIA Convention. Many students and advisors have played an important part in its realization.

The original design concept by Michael Goshi and Lori Takeyama was one of a dozen juried May 10 by a group of professors, architects, and a representative from Waimea Falls Park. Further design development of their concept and one other of the five "favorites" was required before the final selection could be made based on construction feasibility and cost.

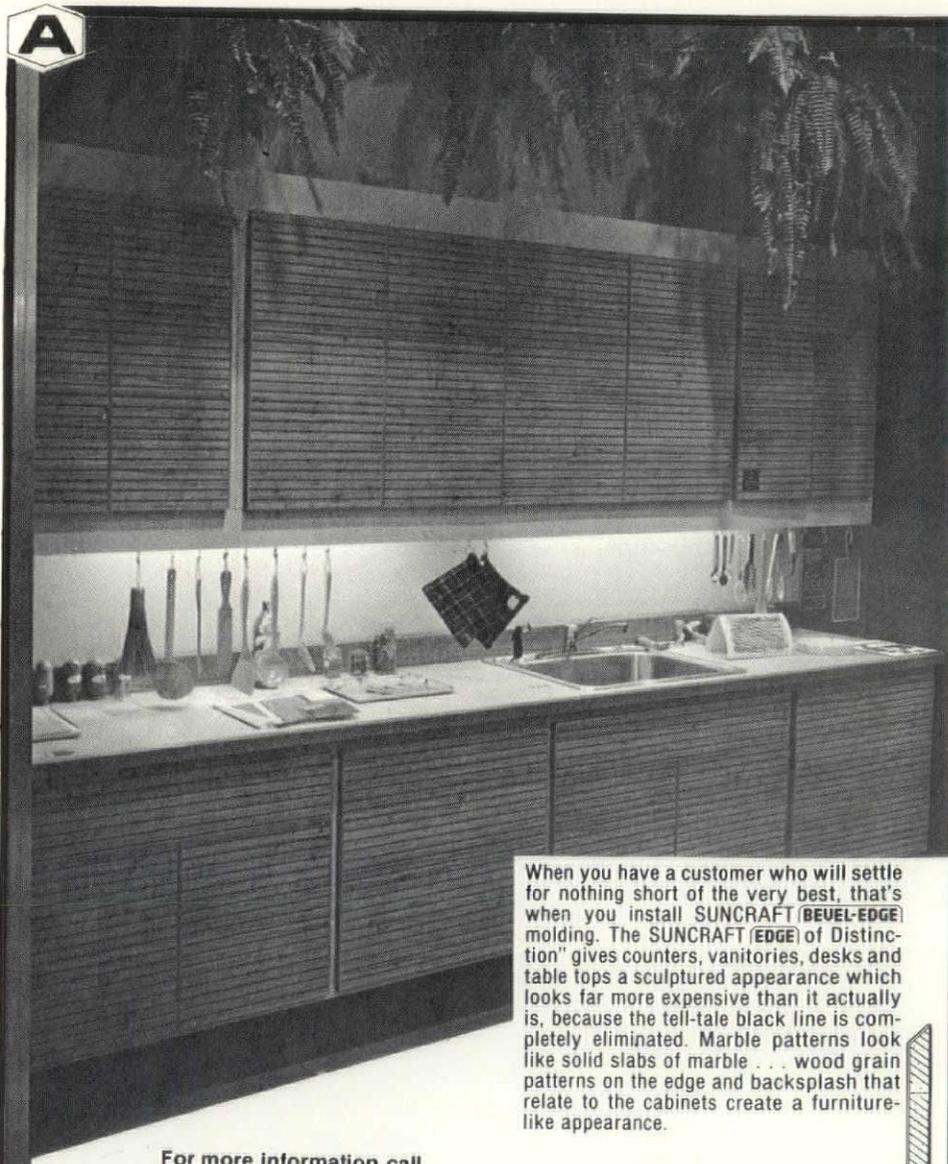
Among those aiding in the weeks of design development were Edwin Rahardjo, Gary Tamashiro, Carol Maeda, and Ann Hind. Coordinating this often time-pressured and always eager group was UH Professor Gordon Tyau, AIA, who also worked closely with Omar the Tent Man. Omar supplied technical assistance in the design process and over 50 hours just to sew a one-fourth scale model of the tent. The final production of the structure took him over one month of

cutting and sewing. It is almost an honor to be able to hold the convention under a structure of such dedication and energy—one that so eloquently expresses the convention theme.

Architecture into the 80s will begin years before with a Hawaiian ceremonial opening and thorough tracing of the development of architecture in Hawaii from the building of pre-Western contact Hawaiians to the present. The NOW of architecture will be dealt with in a

short business meeting which will deal with some important contemporary concerns, including the one of our legislative activity and CILO. After a tour-filled, open lunch period with box lunches provided, the convention gathers in the afternoon for three concurrent workshops to explore the future options which lie before the architectural profession.

The day will end with a buffet dinner and an address by Harry Weese AIA. That long, full, and fun day is just about here. HA



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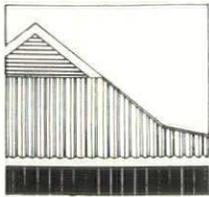
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HISTORICAL

Pioneer Architects and Builders Of Honolulu

by CHARLES E. PETERSON, F.A.I.A.

In its first half century Honolulu did not have enough architectural problems to support a specialist in residence. Indeed, few cities in the United States could claim a professional "architect" as we now use the term.¹ Buildings of that day were smaller and simpler and for the most part could be designed by the mechanics who handled the tools. The great majority were of one prevailing style, their decoration simple, their mechanical features negligible. Few owners wanted their buildings to be "different," and most were satisfied with a near-copy of something already built in the neighborhood.

It is true that in primitive Hawaiian days there had been the *poe kuhikuhi pu'uone* who designed buildings.² The word has been translated as "architect," but the activities of these individuals included much more than providing shelter. They were, according to Kamakau, diviners:

... They were able to find things hidden away from the eyes of men; they could locate water in places where water had not been found. They knew the land boundaries from Hawaii to Kauai, the running of the affairs of government, how to handle people, the location and building of houses, and whether one would live or die; they resembled the kaula (seers), but there were few such persons in the old days and there are none today.³

Fortunately for these versatile fellows, the Hawaiian building problems were quite simple. The temple structures—except for their dry masonry platforms⁴—were built much like the common dwelling house which any man could put up for himself. There were specialists in the framing of houses and others expert in finishing the thatching of corners and ridge pole, as William

Ellis noted, "yet, in general, every man erects his own house."⁵

Great indoor assemblies of people were not in the Hawaiian tradition, and large buildings were unknown. It was not until the introduction of Christianity by the Congregationalists of New England that the grass-house designer was faced with the problem of building an auditorium. Governor Boki, as director of public works on Oahu, together with the Christian chiefs, Kalanimoku and Kaahumanu, and the young king, Kamehameha III, supervised the construction of the great grass churches—one of them 196 feet by 73—incorporating into them such foreign features as pulpit windows, wide wooden doors, and astral lamps. Boki also put up in 1829 the royal residence called Hale Uluhe, remarkable for its size and workmanship. It was his greatest achievement as a builder and the climax of the grass-house in Honolulu. Immediately after its completion he disappeared on an ill-fated expedition to the New Hebrides. Whether or not Boki's visit to England in 1824 had any effect on his construction work is not known.

The influence of immigrant Europeans was felt at an early date. The two English sailors, John Young and Isaac Davis, marooned on the Island of Hawaii in 1790 became favorites of Kamehameha and spent the remainder of their lives in his kingdom. They built the first foreign-style masonry buildings and may be considered, in a sense, the first architects of the civilized era.⁶ They may have had help from the carpenters of visiting ships. Escaped convicts, also English, built the brick palace at Lahaina in 1798;⁷ they complete the list of known eighteenth century builders in the Islands. No views of any of these buildings are available today, but it may be assumed that they resembled the small houses of the English countryside as best they

could be recalled. Young's best known construction was the stone fort at Pakaka Point covering the entrance to Honolulu Harbor and put up during the Russian scare of 1816.

Francisco de Paula Marin, a native of Andalusia, was probably the first foreign builder to live in Honolulu. He was exceptionally versatile and had somewhere learned the art of laying up masonry, of burning lime and of making roof tile. His two-story, whitewashed Spanish house—already built by 1811 and used as a hotel—was one of the landmarks of the early waterfront. Few substantial buildings were allowed in Honolulu at that period and the only other one put up by Marin was a stone storehouse erected for Kamehameha in the winter of 1809-10. Marin, who died in 1837, was best known for his horticultural work in bringing new and valuable plants to the islands.⁸

Construction by Americans began with the frame houses of the traders on the waterfront and was continued in those of the missionaries. The frames were more or less prefabricated by unnamed carpenters, working in New England port towns.⁹ The Honolulu workmen who erected them and trimmed them out undoubtedly had a hand in the finished effect. Edward Jackson, who did most of the work on the Marshall & Wildes frame house in 1819, probably handled more of this work than any one else.¹⁰

William Paty, contractor for the Oahu Charity School in 1832, was also its designer.¹¹ This civic monument had a stone tower with a small belfry and in pictures looks as if it might have been copied from some small English or American example. Captain Isaac L. Hart, "house builder,"¹² native of New Bedford, Massachusetts,¹³ is said to have been the designer as well as builder of Captain John Dominis' fine

Charles E. Peterson FAIA has had a sporadic but long association with Hawaii and in the field of architectural history has left many positive contributions to the Islands. Peterson is a native of Minnesota who graduated in 1929 from the University of Minnesota. He now resides in Philadelphia, where he is busy restoring two houses on Society Hill for his own use.

Peterson's many years as an architect and landscape architect with the National Park Service saw him prepare development plans for many national parks and historic sites and act as the architect on many historic building restorations. He is the originator of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and a founding member of the Association for Preservation Technology (APT). He served as president of the latter group and of the Society of Architectural Historians, and has written numerous articles on Early American building design

and construction.

His awards and honors are extensive and in 1962 was chosen to be a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Hawaii and Charles Peterson began their relationship during World War II when he was stationed at Makalapa as chief of the Advanced Base Engineering Division. In spite of long wartime hours he still found time to research old manuscripts and newspapers to learn more of Iolani Palace and the architectural history of Honolulu.

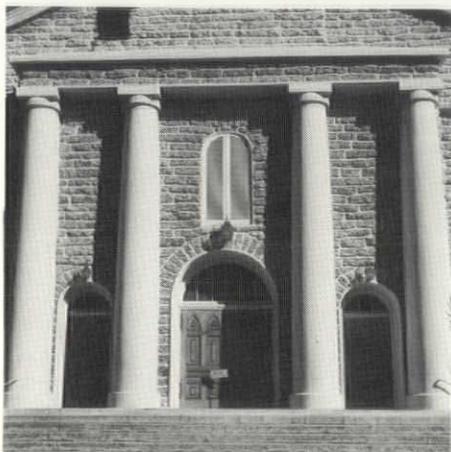
After the war he returned to Hawaii several times: to organize the first two HABS programs, and once to help the Junior League set up the Friends of Iolani Palace.

Hawaii Architect is happy to have his permission to run this article. Our space limitations require that it be carried in two parts; otherwise there have been no alterations in the article as originally written.

Greek Revival house called "Washington Place," put up in 1847-48.¹⁴

Amateurs also designed some of the early buildings. Plans for the Kawaiahao stone church, one of the most important monuments of the Monarchy, were drawn by the Reverend Hiram Bingham, who is better known as the spiritual leader of its congregation. Bingham had had no education in architecture. His first twenty-one years were spent on his father's farm, after which he prepared himself for the ministry. At an early age, however, it was said of him that "... he has an aptitude of genius for any of the mechanic arts, & would be, if circumstances permitted, an adept in any of them to which he should turn his attention."¹⁵

Bingham drew several plans for stone churches including two as early as 1825.¹⁶ The Kawaiahao project was finally got under way in the middle thirties. It was an immense undertaking for those times and no precedent in the Islands was available for guidance. For the design Bingham evidently drew upon his memory or pictures of meeting houses in Vermont or



MASON

The columns of Kawaiahao

Connecticut.¹⁷ Perhaps he was thinking of Center Church in New Haven which was new when Bingham left for the Pacific. A critical visitor at Kawaiahao long ago wrote: "... I should have altered some particulars in the model, but it is interesting as it now is, as showing its paternity. The New Englander will at once recognize its origin ..."¹⁸

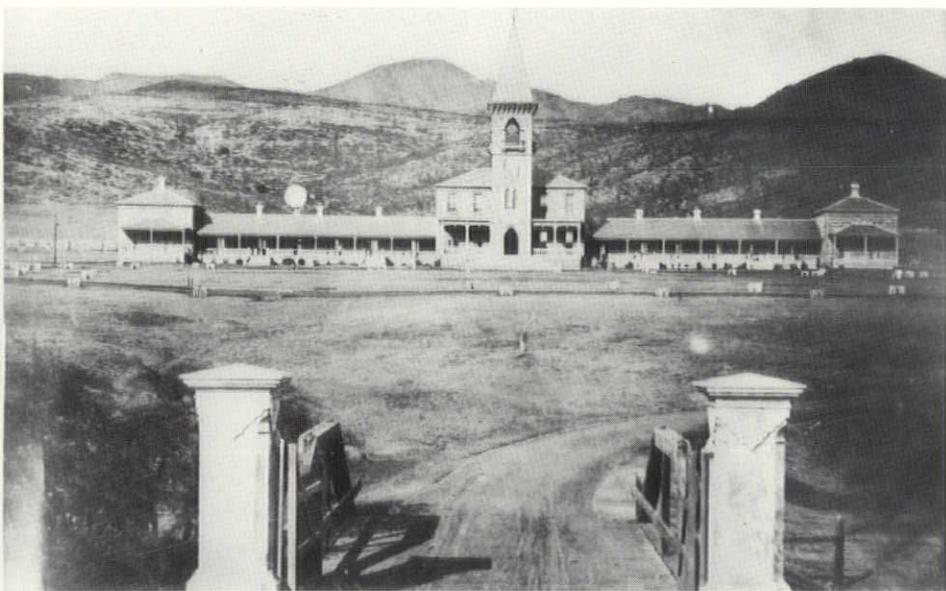
Bingham's drawings, which have fortunately been preserved, are crudely drawn in pencil and give no

indication that he had consulted a builders' guide such as those generally used in the United States at that time.¹⁹ The only exterior decorations were the great columns at the entrance, and they do not have the academic "correctness" that could have been expected from a diligent student of classical architecture following the published formulas.²⁰

Amos Starr Cooke, another missionary, was in the same way the architect of his building, the Chiefs' Children's School. His scheme (1839) for a one-story adobe building around a patio seems to have been a conscious imitation of the *haciendas* of California, and was well adapted to the climate and native building materials of Honolulu.²¹

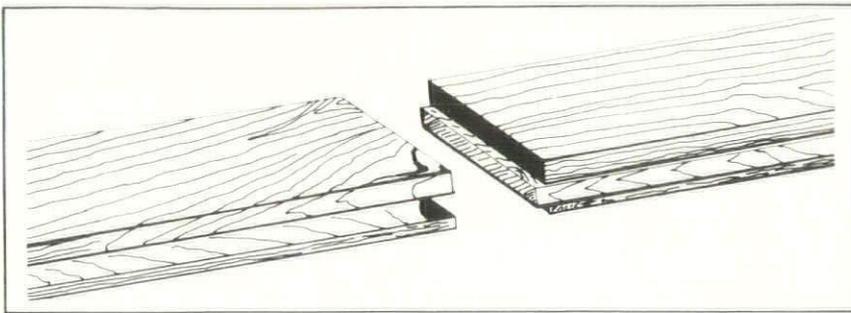
For the framing of Kawaiahao's great roof, Bingham's drawings were supplemented with a separate sheet by Dr. Gerrit P. Judd, the mission doctor, who took an active part in the project. The seventy-foot roof span over the heads of three thousand persons was a serious problem in structural design for an amateur.²² Although some difficulty was met in its erection, the original framing served for many years.

Dr. Judd had a hand in the construction of Punahou College early in 1841²³ and soon afterwards went into the service of the Hawaiian government. In his capacity as Minister of the Interior and Minister of Finance he had an important influence in the public works of the day, especially in the period 1842-49. The *Privy Council Records* show that he was connected with the construction of the Market House, the first Custom House and its wharf, new offices at the Palace and the prison at the Fort,²⁴ and was assisted by a native named Iona Piikoi as field superintendent. Dr. Judd's building transactions, which seem to have become com-



Oahu Charity School, 1832.

Continued on Page 16



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Pioneer Architects

Continued from Page 15

plicated with other activities in which he engaged, were ended by his leaving in 1849 on a year's diplomatic mission abroad. He was, however, active again in the project for building the Fort Street Church proposed the following year.²⁵

As the Hawaiian government became more specialized a "Bureau of Internal Improvements" was set up in 1846,²⁶ and the position of Superintendent of Public Works was established in 1852.²⁷ The latter place was first held by Theophilus Metcalf, a New Yorker who appeared in Honolulu first as a "daguerrean artist" and then as a land surveyor. His plan for the Nuuanu waterworks perhaps secured the position for him, which he held until 1855.²⁸ The Bureau built the stone courthouse still standing on Queen Street from plans by William Brandon of Boston, who was, at the time, supervising the construction of the new waterworks.²⁹

R.A.S. Wood, a carpenter and cabinet maker, succeeded Metcalf as superintendent.³⁰ He was credited, along with C.H. Lewers, for the design of Fort Street church

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STATE ARCHIVES

Oahu Prison, 1856-7

(1856)³¹ and Oahu Prison (1856-7) at Iwilei on the west side of the Harbor "modeled after the Charlestown Prison near Boston."³² None of the early designs executed by this bureau was very notable except that of a new type of bridge at Hilo, which collapsed disastrous-

HAWAII ARCHITECT

ly soon after completion.³³

The first professional architect in Honolulu was the German Theodore C. Heuck, who arrived on the British brigantine *Cheerful* January 20, 1850, after a long voyage from Australia.³⁴ Heuck was only twenty years old, but he had been trained in Hamburg as an architect and engineer.³⁵ His first advertisement appears in the *Polynesian* for August 17, 1850:

To Builders. — The undersigned, Architect and Designer, having taken rooms opposite the French Hotel, offers his services to the people of Honolulu and respectfully solicits their patronage. Plans for stores, dwelling houses or public buildings, also artificial designs furnished with despatch and on moderate terms.

Theo Heuck

Honolulu, August 15, 1850

Heuck did not find Honolulu ready for an architect, and within a year he went into partnership with Hermann von Holt, a fellow German, to found a prosperous business as "General Commission Merchants."³⁶

It was ten years before Heuck's first important building was put up in Honolulu. This was the Queen's Hospital, erected at the foot of Punchbowl in 1860—a two-story stone building with a portico across the front. It was well received. *The Friend* called it "very imposing and handsome . . . highly creditable to the taste of the architect."³⁷

The hospital seems to have established Heuck's reputation, for in the next few years he designed a number of notable buildings. "In 1861 Castle and Cooke built a large fireproof store of coral and brick from his plans combining "elegance with solidity and comfort."³⁸

A note from the Bishop of Honolulu about 1863 thanks Heuck for preparing two plans for an Episco-

Continued on Page 18



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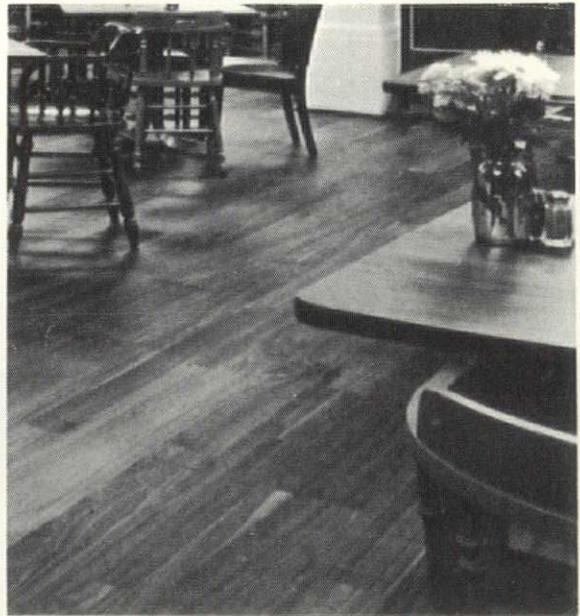
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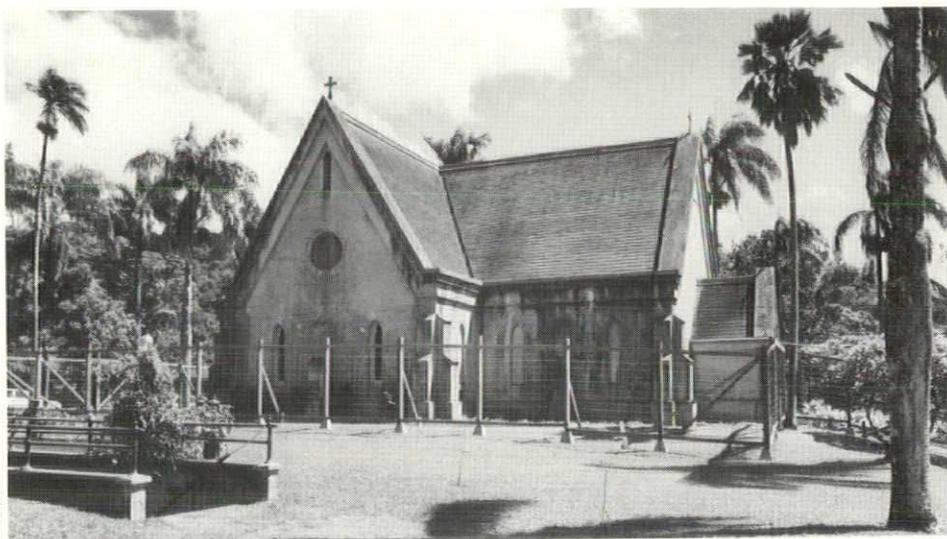
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Pioneer Architects and Builders Of Honolulu

Continued from Page 17



MASON

Royal Mausoleum

pal Cathedral, and the Bishop seemed pleased with them, although they were not used. Another note preserved among Heuck's letters shows that he made a ground plan of a palace for Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma which was never carried out.³⁹ In 1863 he was one of the chief promoters of new public assembly rooms, financed by a general subscription and called Honolulu Hall. This was a stone building on the west corner of King and Nuuanu Streets. Messrs. J. Robinson & Co. occupied the

street floor. Upstairs was the hall itself, large in size with a high ceiling and balcony for an orchestra, "well ventilated and splendidly lighted . . . an ornament to the city . . . a source of just pride to its owners, a credit to its architect . . ."⁴⁰

While serving in the Hawaiian Legislature in 1864-7, Heuck designed the Royal Mausoleum and supervised its construction in Nuuanu Valley back of the city—a small steep-roofed building in the Gothic Revival style.⁴¹ Repairs and

additions to the Prison, the Custom House and the Queen's Hospital were handled by him about the same time,⁴² and in 1866 he furnished Governor Dominis a plan and elevation for Iolani Barracks, a romantic betowered building of coral rock in the Victorian military style.⁴³

Heuck led a busy and useful life in Honolulu. In addition to his commission business, which sometimes took him to Europe, he was very active in civic affairs. While a legislator he served on committees for the government hotel (built 1871-2),⁴⁴ the Sanitary, Commerce, and Agriculture and the Government Lands & Internal Improvements committees. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of Queen's Hospital and Secretary of the Board of Health in 1865. He furthermore served as Consul for the Kingdom of Prussia, for the North German Confederation, and for Denmark and was very active in the affairs of the small German colony in Honolulu. When he left Honolulu for Germany in 1874, he was given a special audience with the King, who conferred on him knighthood of the Order of Kamehameha I.⁴⁵ On September 28 he sailed, never to return.⁴⁶ Three years later he died in Hamburg.⁴⁷

After 1850, perhaps stimulated by Heuck's professional presence and certainly by the California Gold Rush, the local builders began to advertise the service of preparing plans. Charles W. Vincent, a carpenter, contractor, and dealer in lumber, hardware, paints, and other builder's supplies, who had been active in Honolulu for several years, now advertised architectural services in the *Weekly Argus*:

*... persons can have their PLANS DRAWN and building furnished throughout without trouble to themselves, if desired, and on the most reasonable terms . . .*⁴⁸



STATE ARCHIVES

Iolani Barracks, 1871

Vincent, a native of New York, was active in amateur theatricals and probably remodelled the Thespian Theater in 1847-8.⁴⁹ He is known to have built the Honolulu Market House in 1850,⁵⁰ the Sailors Home in 1855,⁵¹ and the Methodist parsonage in 1857.⁵² In his residence of two decades, he doubtless put up many others. Nothing is known of his ability as a designer.⁵³ Even his end is obscure; we have only a mysterious newspaper item mentioning that he died by violence in Lower California about 1865.⁵⁴

Two builders advertise architectural plans in the *Polynesian* for 1854—S. Johnson, "House Carpenter" and Christopher H. Lewers "House Carpenter and Joiner."⁵⁵ Little is known about Johnson,⁵⁶ but Lewers was the founder of the great modern firm of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd. As a young man he came from Dublin, Ireland, and arrived in Honolulu about 1850 in search of a younger brother who had disappeared at sea. His beginnings in business date from the achievement of a corner on the local market in white pine, which all builders needed to make doors, window sash, and blinds. His firm was awarded contracts for a number of well known buildings, including the Fort Street Church (1856), the extension to the Royal School (1859), Queen's Hospital (1860) and the Royal Hawaiian Hotel (1871). As an architectural designer, Lewers' career remains obscure.⁵⁷ He died at Honolulu in 1876 after more than twenty-five years' residence.⁵⁸

Three other architects are known only from the newspapers of the times. One, Benjamin Carman, arrived on October 19, 1854, from San Francisco on the ship *Restless*⁵⁹ and the following March advertised himself in the *Polynesian* as an "Architect and Builder" ready to draw up plans and specifications and superintend the construction of buildings.⁶⁰ Nothing is known of his work.⁶¹ Another obscure personage was Daniel Sullivan, advertising in the *Polynesian* shortly afterwards. Although Sullivan declared that he would follow "established principles of taste, calculated to secure convenience and beauty," it is not known that he did any work in Honolulu.⁶² The architect of the Sailor's Home, built in 1855, was a "Mr. Harding"—otherwise unidentified.⁶³

Kamehameha IV and his queen admired things English, and it is hardly surprising that architectural plans for their project of an Anglican Church were drawn in England. Before this structure could be started, the King died on St. Andrew's Day—November 30, 1863—which circumstance provided the name "Memorial Church and Cathedral of St. Andrew." Plans, in the Anglican Gothic Revival style drawn by Messrs. Slater and Carpenter of London⁶⁴ and brought back from there by Queen Emma in 1866,⁶⁵

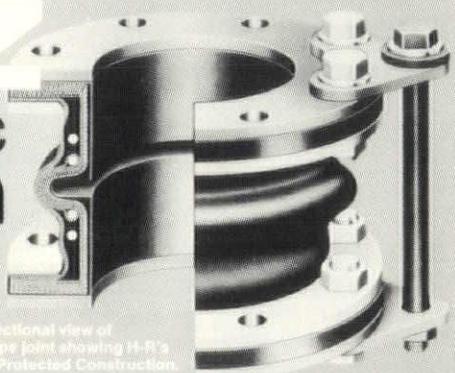
were very ambitious and have never been completely carried out.

The name of J.G. Osborne turns up in the Honolulu local news of 1866. Osborne, a Yorkshireman,⁶⁶ began experiments with the making of bricks locally⁶⁷ and for a time seemed to be making progress. Later in the year he planned and built the new building for Janion, Green & Co. on Kaahumanu Street with his own brick, proving himself to the *Gazette* "a thorough me-

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HOLZ

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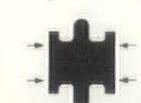


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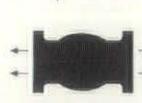
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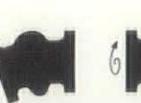
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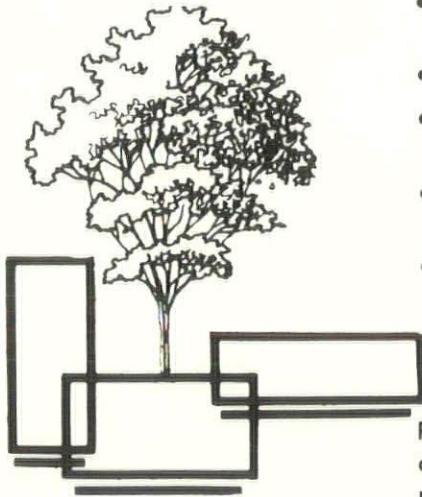
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Pioneer Architects

Continued from Page 19

chanic and architect,"⁶⁸ and to the *Daily Hawaiian Herald* "a mechanic of judgment and taste."⁶⁹ In his advertisements he called himself a "Mason, Builder and Contractor" and advised that he had 200,000 brick for sale.⁷⁰

Osborne built the Bonded Warehouse "a costly coral stone structure" for the Government in 1867⁷¹ and in the following year "a fine building of mixed stone and brick" for the importer Godfrey Rhodes on the east side of Kaahumanu Street from his own plans.⁷² Osborne is mentioned again in 1869 in connection with an addition to Castle & Cooke's store.⁷³ But the most important buildings designed by Osborne were built in the following years—the Post Office (1870-71)⁷⁴ and the first Royal Hawaiian Hotel (1871-72).⁷⁵ All three of these were constructed of concrete blocks, an unusual material for the times.⁷⁶ After completing the Dillingham &



Royal Hawaiian Hotel, 1871-2

Co. building in 1872⁷⁷ he disappeared from the local scene.

Osborne seems most notable for his pioneering in concrete block construction, brick making, and the use of corrugated iron roofing in Honolulu. Getting contracts for some of the largest projects of that time, he was evidently a capable builder. His known works display individual character and indicate real competence as a designer. **HA**

To be continued in December HAWAII ARCHITECT. Bibliography is on Pages 21 and 23.

HAWAII ARCHITECT

Bibliography

¹ The first American architect in the modern sense was Benjamin Henry Latrobe, an Englishman who crossed the Atlantic in 1795-6. He practiced in Richmond, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and New Orleans until his death in 1820.

² Thomas G. Thrum, "Heiaus: Their Kinds, Construction, Ceremonies, etc.," *Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1910*, p. 57.

³ S.M. Kamakau, *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*, Honolulu, 1961, p. 242.

⁴ None of the several heiaus at old Honolulu on the harbor are known to have the stone retaining walls so generally used elsewhere in the Islands.

⁵ The Reverend William Ellis, *Journal*, Honolulu, 1927, p. 239.

⁶ Henry B. Restarick, "John Young, an American," *22nd Annual Report, Hawaiian Historical Society [HHS]*, Honolulu, 1914, pp. 29-30. Roquefeuil wrote after his 1819 visit that the Fort plan was *traceé par Young*, (M. Camille de Roquefeuil, *A Voyage Round the World*, London, 1823, p. 358.)

⁷ Ebenezer Townsend, Jr., *HHS Reprints, No. 4*, p. 16.

⁸ Marin came to Oahu in the 1790's. A. Grove Day, *Hawaii and Its People*, New York, 1960, contains a sketch of Marin's life at Honolulu, pp. 47-49.

⁹ For a general survey of American prefabrication see Charles E. Peterson, "Early American Prefabrication," *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, January, 1948, pp. 37-46.

¹⁰ Jackson's origin is not known. He was exiled from Honolulu in 1821 but died there on December 10, 1844. (Levi Chamberlain Diary, December 11, 1844, Hawaiian Mission Children's Library.)

¹¹ "The Architect Mr. Payte" marched in the dedicatory procession. (Chamberlain, January 10, 1833.) Paty is referred to as "the architect" in an article "The Oahu Charity School" by W.D. Alexander in *HHS 16th Annual Report*, p. 21.

¹² "Died in Honolulu, Oct. 13, Capt. I. Hart, carpenter, long a resident in the islands." (*The Friend*, [Honolulu] Oct. 15, 1849.) Hart's advertisement appears in *The Polynesian [Poly.]*, May 22, 1847.

Information just received from Mr. Peter Grinnell of New Bedford reveals that Isaac T. Hart was born April 13, 1805 the son of Joseph and Mary Hart. The *New Bedford Mercury* for February 15, 1850 reports the death of "Capt. Isaac T. Hart, aged 44, formerly of this city," in Honolulu. The Captain may have gone out to the islands in one of the New Bedford whalers.

¹³ Naturalized August 9, 1844. (Archives of Hawaii [AH], *Naturalization Book C*, p. 26.)

¹⁴ Warren Goodale, "Letter to the HHS, February 22, 1897," *HHS Papers No. 10*, Honolulu, p. 29.

This has been the residence of the Governor of Hawaii for many years.

¹⁵ Elisha Yale to Reverend Dr. Worcester, Kingsborough, New York, July 19, 1819. *Letters and Testimonials of Candidates, September 1824-September 1827, Vol. V, Part 1, items 121, 122b, 124. ABCFM Papers*, Houghton Library, Harvard. It is worth attention that he examined students in navigation and astronomy in 1819.

¹⁶ Eliab Grimes to Josiah Marshall, August 16, 1825. *Marshall MSS I*, Houston Library. One plan was 48' x 98' and the other 48' x 120' to be built of "hewn stone."

¹⁷ Francis Allyn Olmsted, *Incidents of a Whaling Voyage*, New York, 1841, p. 256, "and who is himself chief architect."

¹⁸ W.S.W. Ruschenberger, *A Voyage Round the World*, Philadelphia, 1838, p. 224.

¹⁹ The drawings are preserved in the collections of the Hawaiian Historical Society.

²⁰ Bingham left Honolulu before the completion of the church but the building stands today substantially as first designed. The wooden steeple, which seems to have been added as an afterthought, (it was not in Bingham's original design), disappeared some years ago and was not incorporated into the restoration of 1927.

²¹ Mary A. Richards, ed. and comp., *The Chiefs'*

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Peterson, pinned by Admiral Nimitz at Makalapa, 1945.

Children's School, Honolulu, 1937, p. 27. A plan by Mrs. Cooke is published opposite p. 30.

Mary H. Krout, *The Memoirs of Hon. Bernice Pauahi Bishop*, New York, 1908, p. 53.

²² Ethel M. Damon, *The Stone Church at Kawaiahae, 1820-1944*, Honolulu, 1945, pp. 54, 57, 58.

Dr. Judd was himself the son of a doctor. Regarding his education he wrote to Jeremiah Everts from Paris, New York, February 15, 1827:

"Besides the common advantages of early education I have spent more time at a public Academy where I studied as much Latin & Greek as was necessary to prepare me to enter upon the study of medicine to advantage—since which time I have attended to a few other studies not so directly connected with the profession but most confess myself to be wanting in those literary treasures which are to be obtained by a liberal education as well as that strength of mind which a regular course of mathematics is calculated to produce—I am of a good physical constitution—Sanguine temperament 24 years of age (next April) have labored some on a farm and am accustomed to fatigue & as for earthly goods—A full set of surgical instruments, probably constitute the whole amount of what I shall possess when my affairs are arranged." (ABCFM, *Letters and Testimonials of Candidates*, Vol. V, Part I.)

²³ A.F. Judd, "Historical Essay" in *Oahu College Catalogue*, 1866, p. 32.

²⁴ AH, *Privy Council Records*, IIIA, p. 275, V p. 62, 110, 111, 112, 146, 211, 334.

²⁵ Mary Atherton Richards, *Amos Starr Cooke and Juliette Montague Cooke*, Honolulu, 1941, p. 395. Project approved Dec. 13, 1855. (*Ibid.*, p. 438.) Dr. Judd retired from the government during a political upheaval in 1853. (Ralph S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Honolulu, 1938, p. 415.)

²⁶ *Statute Laws of His Majesty Kamehameha III*, Honolulu, 1846, p. 46.

²⁷ *Polynesian*, May 17, 1851.

²⁸ Metcalf was naturalized in Hawaii in 1846. (AH, *Naturalization Book F*, p. 5.) He advertises daguerreotypes in *Poly.*, June 21, 1845 and in the next few years he made numerous land surveys. He resigned in 1855 the direction of public works for political reasons four days after the accession of Kamehameha IV. (Metcalf to Minister of the Interior, Jan. 18, 1855, AH, *Interior Department, General File*, No. 133.) He died in Oakland, California, Aug. 18, 1866. (*Daily Hawaiian Herald*, Sept. 4, 1866.)

²⁹ *Poly.*, May 31, 1851, May 18, 1850. Brandon was said to have had two years' experience in Boston in waterworks construction. He was paid \$362.00 for the Courthouse plans. (*Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, Honolulu, [PCA] Aug. 18, 1851.) A committee to get a plan had been appointed the year before. (*Ibid.*, III B, p. 659, May 27, 1850.) The plans, which consisted of four sheets of rough, small-scale plans, ink on paper, are preserved in AH, *Privy Council Reports*. They call for a two-story courthouse with a jail in the basement. Three were floor plans, one a plot plan showing the jail yard intended. There are now no elevations in this file. The drawings were transmitted by "Brandon & Wood" to the chairman of the Building Committee on September 23, 1850. These were not the plans from which the building was built in 1851-2. See Richard A. Greer, "The Old Court House on Queen Street," *Hawaii His-*

torical Review, Vol. I, No. 5 (October, 1963) p. 77 ff.

³⁰ In *Poly.*, Sept. 7, 1850, Wood advertises himself as a cabinet maker and upholsterer. In 1851 he is in the carpenter and joiner business, *Ibid.*, Feb. 28, 1852.

³¹ PCA, Dec. 27, 1856 and Jan. 1, 1857.

³² *The Hawaiian Kingdom, Statistical Directory and Tourists' Guide*, 1880-81, p. 445. "As a public work it reflects credit on its architect and superintendent R.A.S. Wood, Esq." (PCA, Aug. 13, 1857.) A design for a block of waterfront buildings never put up is also attributed to Wood. (*Ibid.*, Oct. 15, 1857.)

³³ *Ibid.*, Sept. 17 and Nov. 3, 1859.

Robert Stirling was appointed Superintendent of Public Works in 1866. (*Hawaiian Gazette* [HG], Oct. 20, 1866.) He likewise was credited with the design of various public buildings. Probably none of these gentlemen made any of the architectural drawings for the more pretentious buildings of their period in Honolulu. Metcalf was a surveyor, Wood a carpenter and cabinet maker and Stirling a civil engineer. It is likely that the Bureau employed such architectural draftsmen as were needed and available, but these, characteristically, have remained anonymous.

³⁴ *Passenger List File*, MS, AH.

³⁵ Heuck, a native of Hamburg, was naturalized in 1852. (AH, *Naturalization Book K*, p. 103.)

³⁶ *Poly.*, July 12, 1851 and "Honolulu German Colony of the Fifties" in *Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1913*, p. 71. He did not lose hope of practicing architecture, however, for on February 6, 1852 he wrote to a friend that he had submitted a plan for a public school ("Volksschule") and had hope of becoming the official architect for the Government. (Heuck to Steiber, AH, *Heuck Collection*.) This was possibly the second Royal School completed in 1851.

³⁷ *Friend*, Dec. 1, 1860. PCA, Dec. 6, 1860. The original structure seems to have been lost in large modern additions.

³⁸ *Poly.*, Nov. 2, 1861. This building has disappeared.

³⁹ Undated letters in the Heuck Collection, AH.

⁴⁰ *Poly.*, Sept. 24, 1863. HG, April 23, 1864. The hall itself was 41' x 54' x 16'. The building still stood in 1946, though its appearance had been denatured by fire and alterations.

⁴¹ A description of this building, probably by its architect, appears in HG for Oct. 14, 1865. Now framed with trees and enclosed with a fine English iron fence, it is located on the east side of Nuuanu Avenue and in sight of it.

⁴² HG, March, 18, 1865.

⁴³ A set of the Barracks plans is preserved in the Heuck scrapbook. Another set, with the original letter of transmittal, dated March 14, 1866, is also at AH. They are published in the *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, [hereafter JSAH] May, 1963, Vol. XXII, No. 2, pp. 94-5.

⁴⁴ HG, Jan. 28, 1865. See JSAH, May, 1963.

⁴⁵ HG, August 26, 1874.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, October 3, 1874.

⁴⁷ PCA, October 6, 1877. In addition Heuck showed himself to be something of an engineer along structural and mechanical lines. He incorporated "self-sustaining trusses" in the roofs of the Queen's Hospital and the Castle & Cooke building. (PCA, Oct. 31, 1861.) His *Scrapbook* contains a layout for a sugar mill on Kauai dated 1862. This was the "Princeville Plantation" of Robert C. Wyllie. See Ethel M. Damon, *Koamalu*, Honolulu, 1931, pp. 349-50.

⁴⁸ *Weekly Argus*, March 31, 1852. Vincent appears in the records as early as 1843.

⁴⁹ *Sandwich Island News*, Feb. 24, May 11, July 6, 1848. The building stood on the west corner of Maunakea and King Streets.

⁵⁰ *Honolulu Times*, Nov. 7, 1849.

⁵¹ *Friend*, September, 1855.

⁵² PCA, Dec. 24, 1857.

⁵³ Vincent moved his location frequently. One of his many business establishments is illustrated in Emmert's lithograph "No. 3 View of Honolulu" (1854).

⁵⁴ HG, Sept. 9, 1865.

⁵⁵ *Poly.*, May 13, 1854.

⁵⁶ Johnson bought out Lewers in 1855. (*Poly.*, Apr. 14, 1855), but the latter returned.

⁵⁷ PCA, July 31, 1856, Sept. 1, 1859, May 23, 1860. A historical sketch of C.H. Lewers and Lewers & Cooke, Ltd. may be found in a paper entitled "Remarks by Mr. Robert Lewers at a meeting of the Employees' Club of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd. held Dec. 2nd, 1915." The writer is indebted to Mr. F.H. Lowrey for a copy.

⁵⁸ HG, Sept. 20, 1876.

⁵⁹ *Friend*, Nov., 1854.

⁶⁰ *Poly.*, March 24, 1855.

⁶¹ The name Benjamin Carman appears in the San Francisco directories in 1856 and afterwards as broker, justice of the peace, clerk, upholsterer and "conductor."

⁶² *Poly.*, Nov. 3, 1855. He is probably the same Daniel Sullivan, architect, who appears in the San Francisco directories 1860-1866.

⁶³ *Friend*, Sept., 1855.

⁶⁴ T.N. Staley, Bishop of Honolulu, *Five Years' Church Work in the Kingdom of Hawaii*, London, Oxford and Cambridge, 1868, illustration opp. p. 13.

⁶⁵ HG, Nov. 3, 1866. Work was under way by the following February. HG, Feb. 27, 1867. By 1881 it was decided to reduce the length of the building to 120 feet from 170 feet. HG, Aug. 24, 1881.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, March 10, 1866. Osborne was "thoroughly experienced in all the processes of brick making in Great Britain."

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, Feb. 24, 1866.

⁶⁸ HG, Sept. 29, 1866.

⁶⁹ *Daily Hawaiian Herald*, Sept. 12, 1866.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, Sept. 29, 1866.

⁷¹ PCA, Aug. 10, 1867.

⁷² HG, March 11 and Sept. 9, 1868. PCA, April 18, 1868. This building with its stuccoed front, minus the shutters shown on old photographs, was razed recently to make way for a multideck parking garage. Galvanized iron roofs were pioneered in this structure. HG, Aug. 25, 1868.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, Nov. 24, 1869.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, March 2, 1870.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, March 17, 1871. "... the working plans and elevations which are being drawn by Mr. Osborne, will be completed in a few days..."

⁷⁶ Charles E. Peterson, "Concrete Blocks, Honolulu, 1870's," JSAH Vol. XI, No. 3 (Oct., 1952), pp. 27-29. The Iolani Barracks, designed by Heuck, was built by Osborne in 1870. (Charles E. Peterson "The Iolani Palaces and The Barracks," *Ibid.*, Vol. XXII, No. 2 [May, 1963], p. 94.)

⁷⁷ HG, July 17, 1872.

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Goals, Tools and Strategy of PR

by WAYSON CHONG, AIA

The issues of public awareness are manifold. And public awareness, or public relations, is perceived differently by many people.

I am by no means an expert on the subject, but have formulated certain opinions based on my research and observations of the internal workings of the HS/AIA over the years. Therefore the recommendations I make are of a proposed nature and are to be continuously updated as the Society so perceives that need.

I am also cognizant of the fact that an attempt was made many years ago to implement a public awareness program which was unsuccessful. This abortive attempt was, I believe, due to the diverse personalities within the Society as well as what PR was to achieve for the AIA. I wish to avoid this problem by making the following assumptions:

ASSUMPTIONS

1—All actions for implementation of a public awareness program are the direct result of approval by the Excom as stated in its adopted goals and objectives memorandum received by me on February 6, 1978, from the Excom, dated February 2, 1978.

2—That as elected members, the Excom is in effect abiding by the wishes of the general membership of the HS/AIA.

In order to effectively carry out a public awareness plan, I have attempted to look at the organizational formats of National AIA, local AIA, as well as short- and long-term goals and objectives of both bodies

of the profession.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES POSTULATED TO DATE

Local

1—Establish and maintain effective legislative and government agency relations.

2—Establish, develop and maintain professional development programs.

3—Establish, develop and maintain community service programs and activities.

National

1—Shape Public Policy

2—Advertising/Ethics

3—State/Local Government Affairs, Component Services, Communications, Continuing Education, and Component Planning.



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4—Broadening the public's awareness of architecture.

There are striking similarities of goals and objectives of both bodies of the profession. The short-term/long-term goals have not really been separated.

The elements of a public relations program are aptly described in the PR Guide for Chairmen published by the AIA, and are worthwhile repeating here. They do not vary significantly from any other public relations guide that I have seen, and clearly delineate the necessary elements of a PR strategy. The elements are:

- 1—Goals
- 2—The problem or situation
- 3—Allocation of resources
- 4—Specific Objectives
- 5—Message
- 6—Audience
- 7—Media and Events
- 8—Budget
- 9—Evaluation

Items 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8 seem to be pretty well in order by the local HS/AIA at this time. The elements of a PR strategy provide the basis for appropriate response in terms of budget and resource allocation as well as the "audience" to be addressed.

LIST OF MEDIA

1—*Written Communication:* Memoranda, correspondence, brochure, fliers, pamphlets bulletin boards, suggestion boxes, telegrams, etc.

2—*Spoken Communications:* Telephone, taped cassettes, speakers and speakers' bureaus, personal contracts etc.

3—*Mass Media—Print:* Newspapers.

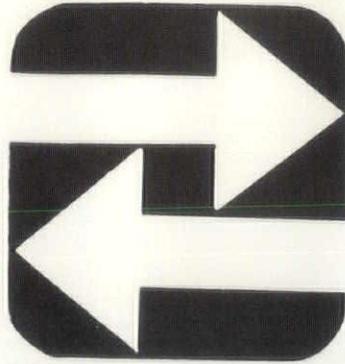
4—*Special Media—Print:* Magazines and newsletters.

5—*Mass Media—Broadcast:* Network, independent, educational, and cable TV and/or radio stations.

6—*Audio Visuals:* Movies, slides, filmstrips, videotapes.

Many of the media contacts listed have been made by this committee this year. It will be a part of the 1979 Public Awareness Committee's task to consolidate and organize the most effective means of allocating members' efforts in conformance with HS/AIA goals and objectives as previously mentioned. Some of the more obvious events to which membership ef-

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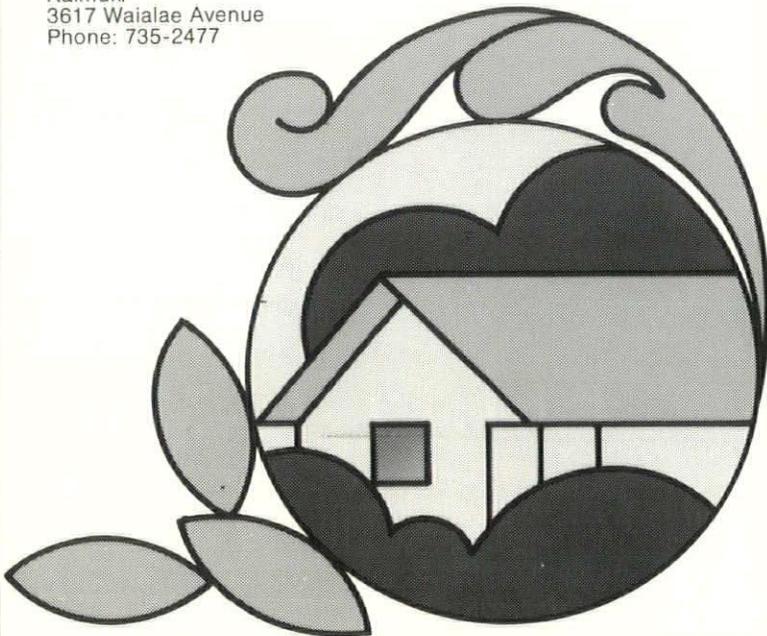
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Goals, Tools & Strategy

Continued from Page 25

forts could be directed now are as follows:

EVENTS

1—*Meetings.* Held jointly with other organizations as well as self. If meetings are good, membership will do its own PR by word of mouth.

2—*Seminars, discussions.* Good educational tools for PR.

3—*Awards Programs.* Good effort now being expended on this.

4—*Exhibits, tours, open houses, contests.* These events have been done from time to time in the past, but should be continued on a more organized basis.

5—*Scholarships.* Some effort in past, may be necessary to reevaluate this.

6—*Community Service Projects.* Recently, HS/AIA members constructed a bus shelter.

CONCLUSIONS

It is obvious that AIA has the wherewithal to mount a serious public awareness program effort for years to come. I am convinced that through the joint efforts of all members and the Excom, a more viable professional group can be established. However, as I indicated before, the major thrust of the PR committee should be to follow the direction of the Excom and the general membership in conformance with its stated goals and objectives.

Professional PR guidance and efforts as established last year are, of course, most welcome if the economic efforts are justified and approved by the Excom. (For example, consultant services.) Grass-roots contacts within the "silent majority" of members would be a major element of organizing an effective program as I now see it. Key members of the profession would be pinpointed by the committee and direct assistance be requested. The commissioners within the HS/AIA organization would play key roles in reporting out to Excom the total PR effort. **IA**



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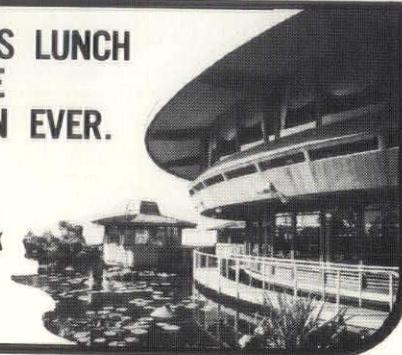
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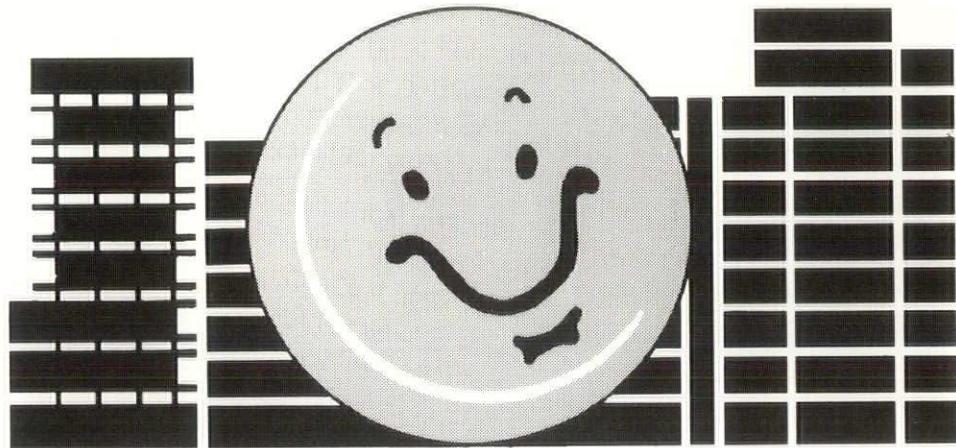
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