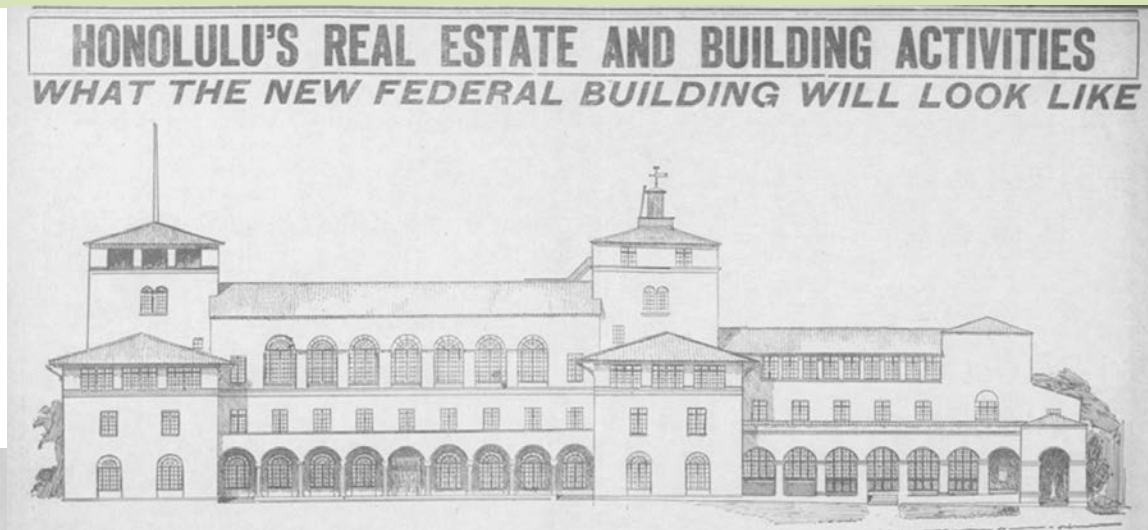




THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

1898–1930



THE NEW FEDERAL
BUILDING 1922



THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

1898-1930

MISSION
HOUSES
1821

FEDERAL
BUILDING
1922

ALI'IOLANI
HALE
1871

MISSION
MEMORIAL
1916

KAWAIAHA'O
CHURCH
1842

'IOLANI
PALACE
1879

LIBRARY
1913

Section No. 4—Progress and Opportunity Edition

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Civic — Public Welfare Educational — Mercantile

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1924

'CIVIC CENTER' FEATURES 86 YEARS AGO AND TODAY

1—The Mission Houses, built by the first missionaries, are now a part of the University of Hawaii. The site is now a public park.

2—The Kawaiaha'o Church, built by the first missionaries, is now a part of the University of Hawaii. The site is now a public park.

3—The 'Iolani Palace, built by King Kalanikouhau, is now a part of the University of Hawaii. The site is now a public park.

4—The Mission Memorial, built by the first missionaries, is now a part of the University of Hawaii. The site is now a public park.

5—The Federal Building, built by the first missionaries, is now a part of the University of Hawaii. The site is now a public park.

6—The Statue of King Kamehameha I, built by the first missionaries, is now a part of the University of Hawaii. The site is now a public park.

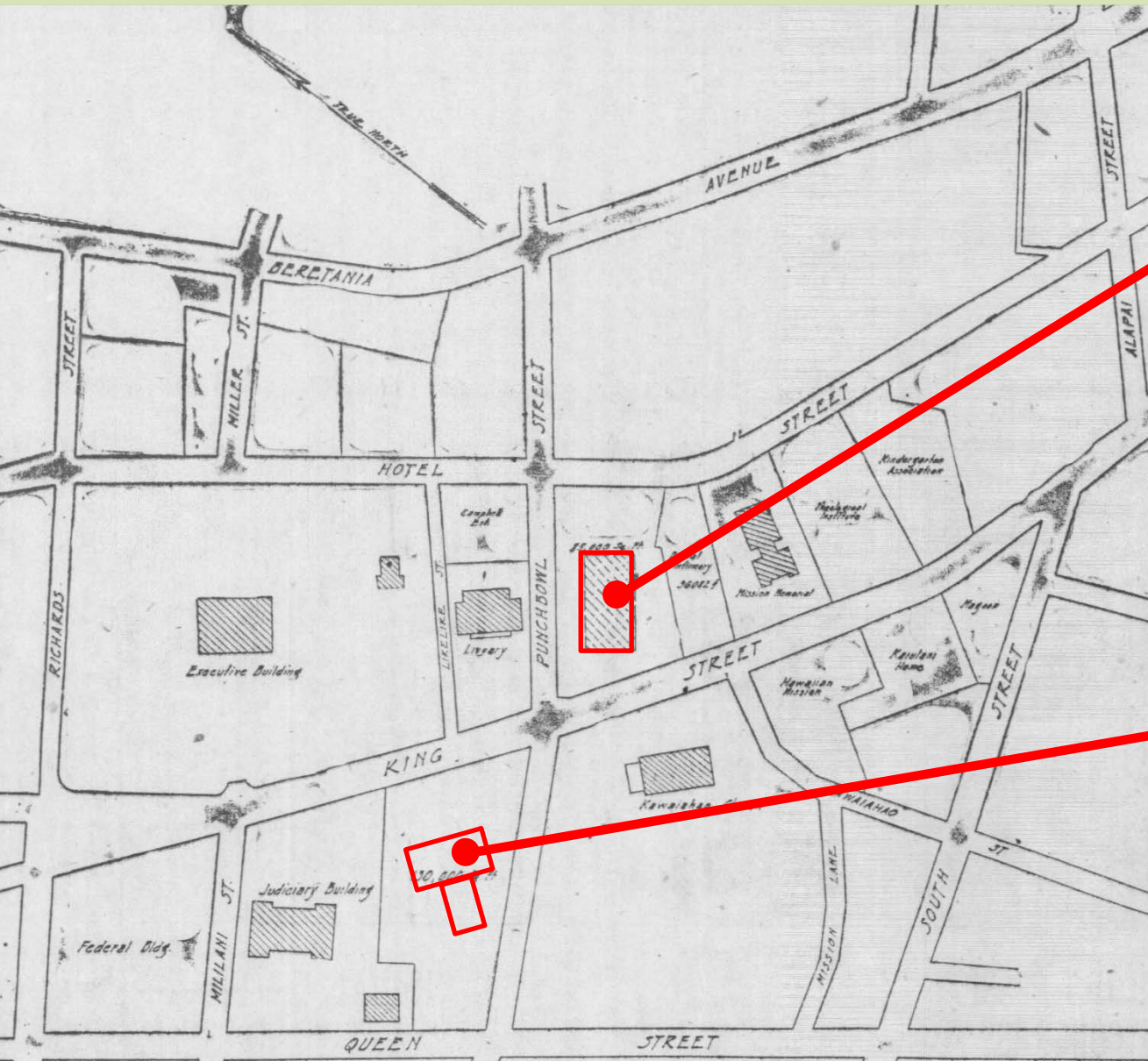
7—The Library, built by the first missionaries, is now a part of the University of Hawaii. The site is now a public park.

8—The Civic Center, built by the first missionaries, is now a part of the University of Hawaii. The site is now a public park.

Around Honolulu's historic public and religious edifices has been developed a unique and impressive "civic center." The germ of it was seen more than three-quarters of a century ago. No. 1—Kawaiaha'o, noted figure in Hawaiian history early in the nineteenth century, as successor in the reign of Kamehameha, favorite wife of Kamehameha the Great. This drawing, which is something of a composite of the original, is reported to have been made by a French artist in 1818, and purports to show Kawaiaha'o as her way to the "Foreign Church." However, another identification gives the tertiary building in the background an old Kawaiaha'o church in about the location of the present Kawaiaha'o church, and places the time about 1818. In either case, this is perhaps the first "picture" of Honolulu's "civic center." No. 2—Kawaiaha'o church, as a whole, surrounded by many historic monuments in the foreground of the native Hawaiian religious faith. No. 3—'Iolani Palace, the building, now, built within, and containing the throne room of royalty, now is used for the governor's office and other territorial offices, and for the sessions of the Hawaiian legislature. This photo was taken on August 12, 1909, when the American flag was hoisted on Hawaii formally annexed. Note for the higher growth of the Hawaii royal palms and other trees on each side of the driveway, the building and grounds are unchanged of the main royal palms and other trees on each side today. It is always a center of interest for visitors.

THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

1910-1930



HONOLULU HALE
1928



TERRITORIAL
BUILDING
1926

THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

1930-1960

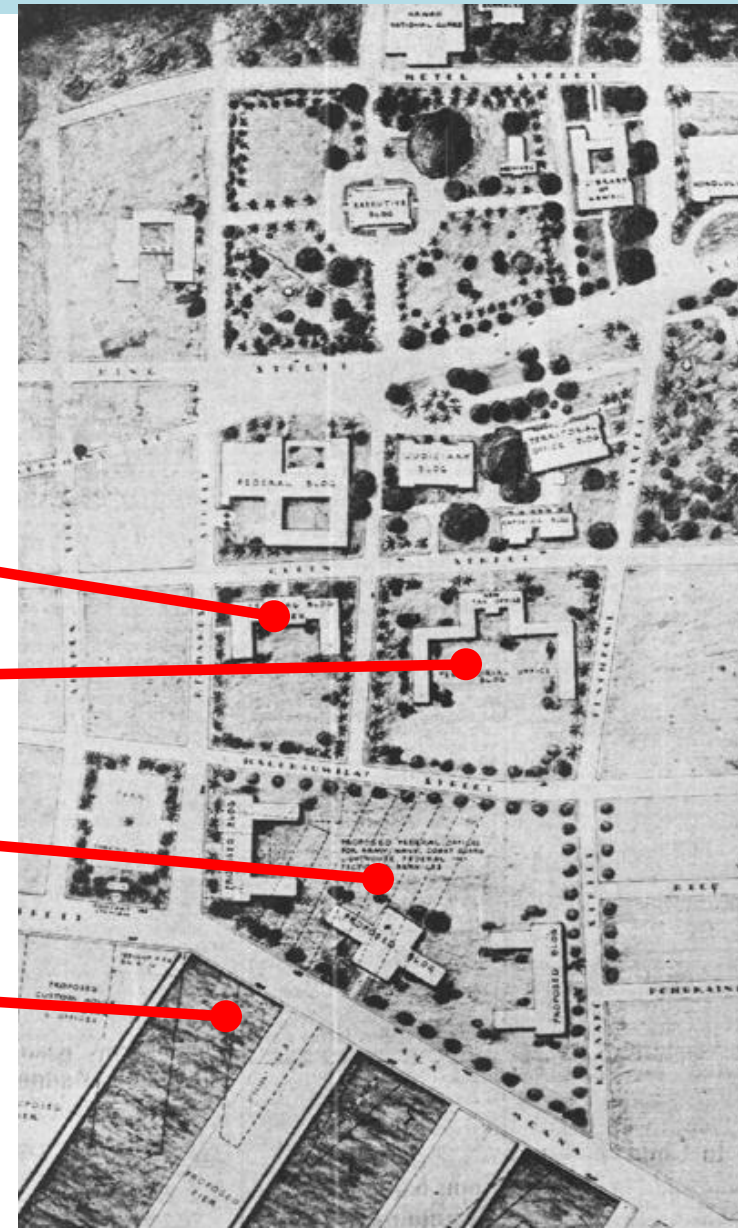
CIVIC CENTER PLAN BY TERRITORIAL PUBLIC WORKS SUPERINTENDENT 1937

New Federal Building annex

New Territorial Building annex

New Armed services
buildings

Re-align Piers 2 through 7



THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

1930-1960

CIVIC CENTER PLAN DESIGN CONTEST 1938



Contest winner William D. Merrill



Contest Jury



THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

1930-1960

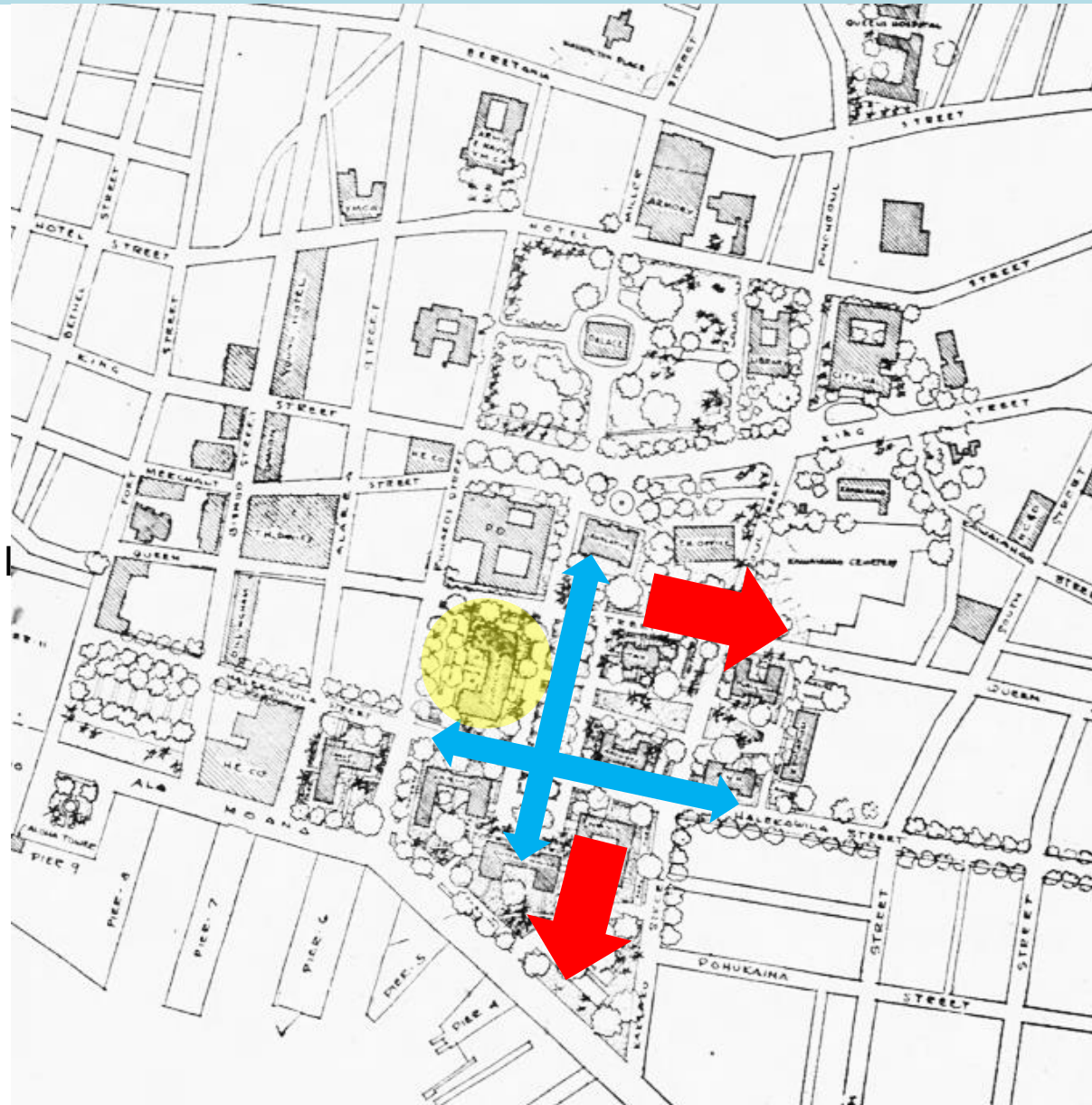
CIVIC CENTER PLAN DESIGN CONTEST 1938



Contest winner William D. Merrill



Contest Jury



1940 – New Civic Center plan by Director of Territorial Planning Board

- Addition to Judiciary building rather than construct new building
- Iolani Palace becomes museum
- Buildings grouped according to government functions

Other Civic Center proposals

- Locating on slopes of Punchbowl Crater
- Extending to Waikiki with airport constructed off Ala Moana Park

1940s

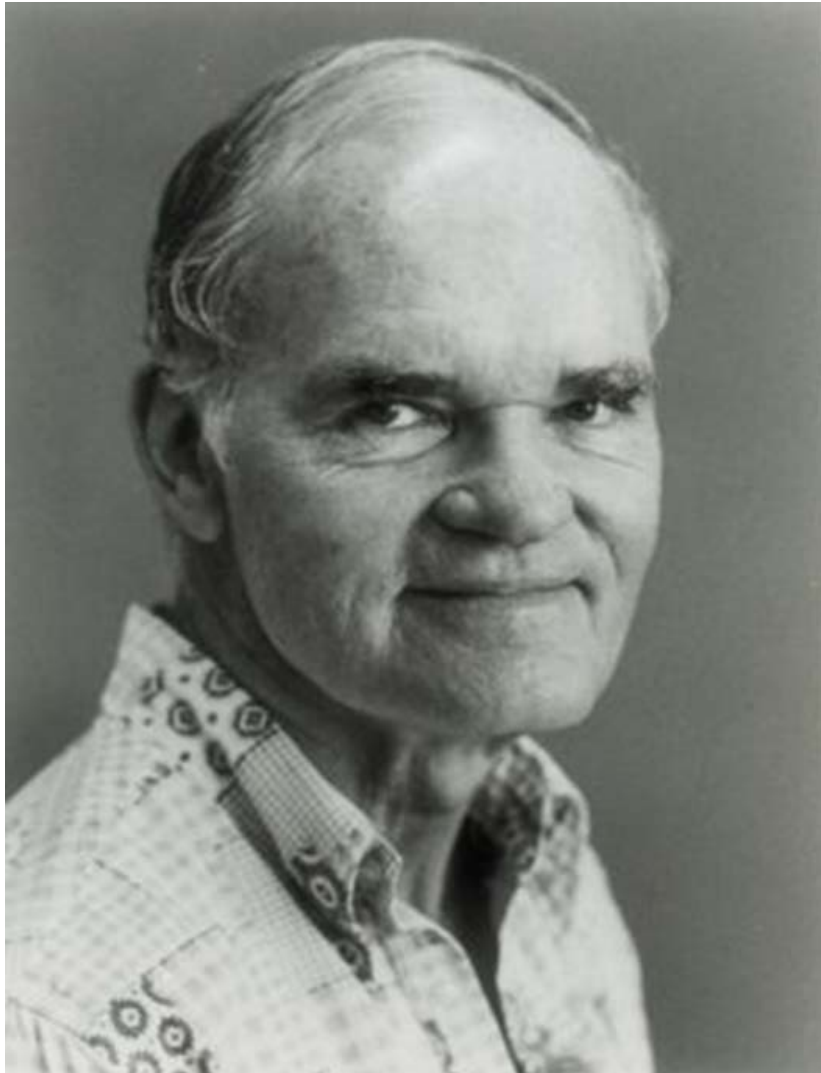
City supported compact civic center around present business center

Territory maintained idea of spread-out civic center

Suggestions were made that

- 'Iolani Palace be moved to another section of the city to become a museum
- Throne room be removed and enshrined in a new building, and 'Iolani Palace be demolished





Robert Richards Midkiff

Co-Chair, Architects Advisory Committee
for the State Capitol (1960)

Downtown Improvement Association
(1962)

HVB (1964)

1964

John Carl Warnecke & Associates hired to complete Civic Center Master Plan

Civic Center Policy Committee formed

- City-County Planning Director
- State Planning Coordinator
- Federal General Services Administration representative
- State Comptroller is Chairman

Citizen's Advisory Committee formed

- Traffic, transportation, and parking
- Historic and cultural aspects
- Architectural guides and site controls
- Ways and means

THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

1960–1968

1965 - Honolulu Civic Center Master Plan
Special Report completed

- Goals & objectives
- Mauka-Makai Orientation concept
- Great Park concept
- Stages of Growth
- Major Proposals
 - Traffic Plan
 - Buildings & Open Space
 - Utilities Plan
 - Preservation of Buildings & Sites
 - Needed Legislative Action



THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

1960-1968

Goals & objectives

- Encompass major government structures
- Be located next to central business district
- Include historic buildings as core
- Preserve integrity of 'Iolani Palace
- Relate to surrounding environment
- Major freeways shall not pass through
- New & attractive modes of transportation
- Cultural & recreational facilities
- Establish historic center as monument
- 'Iolani palace and barracks as museum
- Establish museum for Hawaiian culture



HONOLULU CIVIC CENTER MASTER PLAN

JOHN CARL WARNECKE & ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTS & PLANNING CONSULTANTS

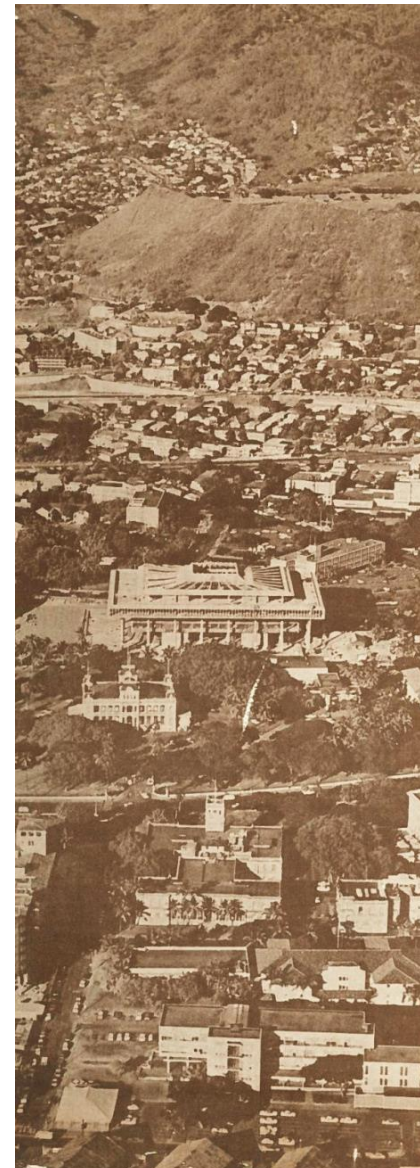
A SPECIAL REPORT

1965

1968 - CIVIC CENTER MASTER PLAN

The report

- defined a definitive development plan
- boundaries of civic center
- height limits
- open spaces
- architectural standards



HAWAII
STATE
CAPITOL
CIVIC CENTER
MASTER
PLAN

JOHN CARL WARNECKE & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS & PLANNING CONSULTANTS

1968

THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

1960-1968

1968 - CIVIC CENTER MASTER PLAN

Design objectives

- Great Park
- Preservation
- Access



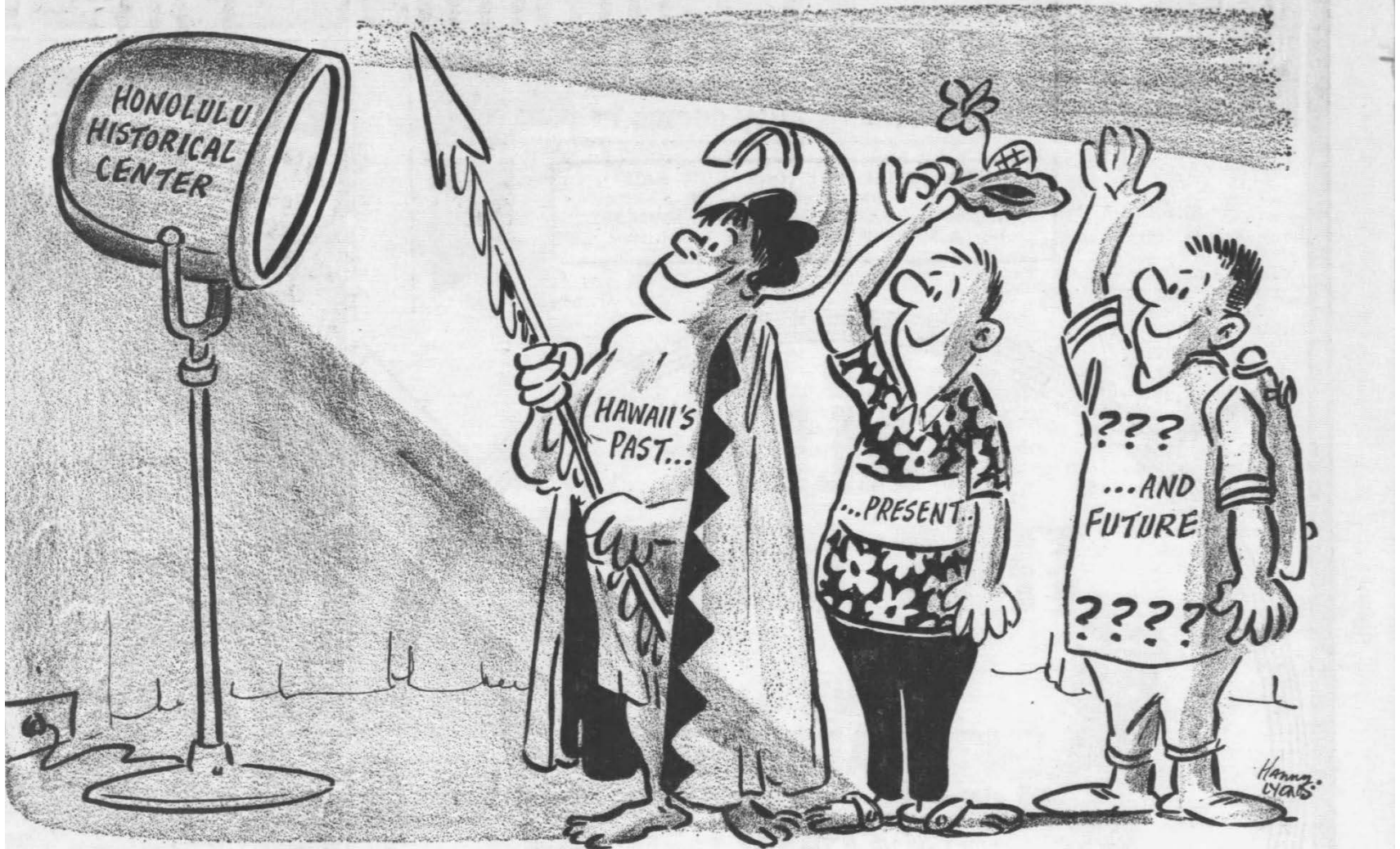
Honolulu Civic Center Master Plan & Traffic Pattern



THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

The Honolulu Historical
Center Plan, 1960s

Spotlight



THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

Walking Tours
(1960s–1970s)

Palm Beach Daily News
THE SHINY SHEET®

Chicago Tribune

EDMONTON
JOURNAL

THE  SUN
San Bernardino County's Newspaper

WWW.SBSUN.COM

THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

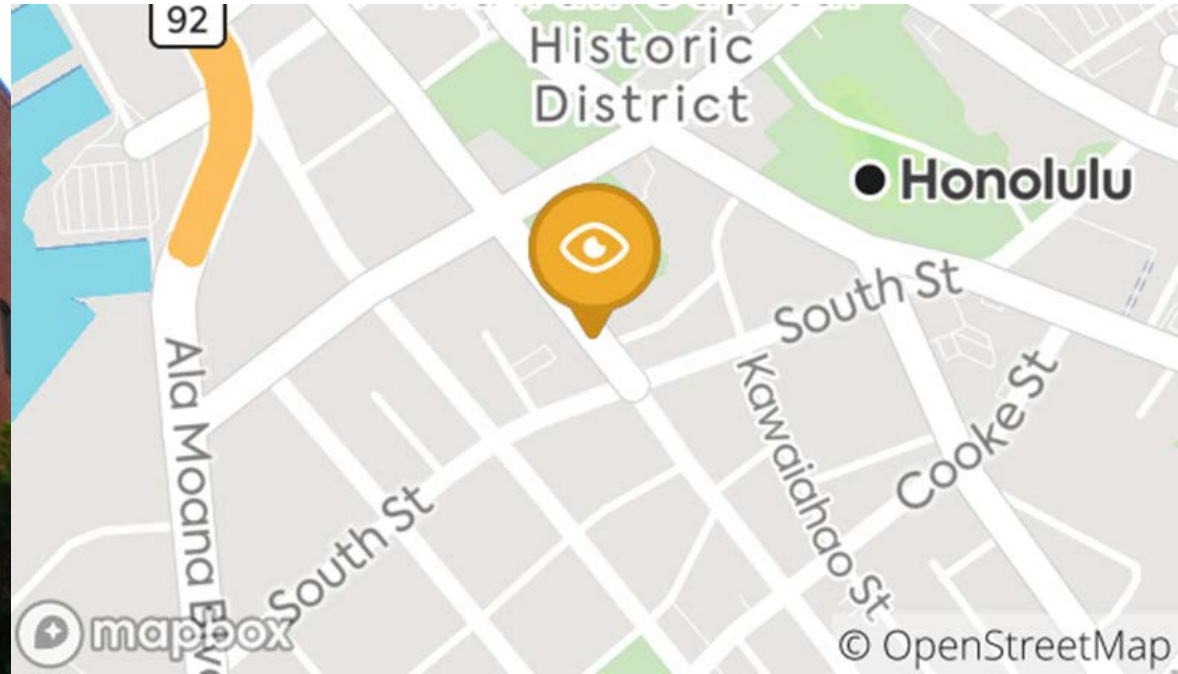
Democracy in Action
1971



Ed Greevy,
Huli! Kōkua Hawai'i/Save Our Surf Protest at State Capitol,
31 March 1971

THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

Heritage House Proposal
1973



Hermann Steinmann, Honolulu Malting and Brewing Company, 1899

THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

Preservation
1990s



THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

Cultural Tourism,
2000s

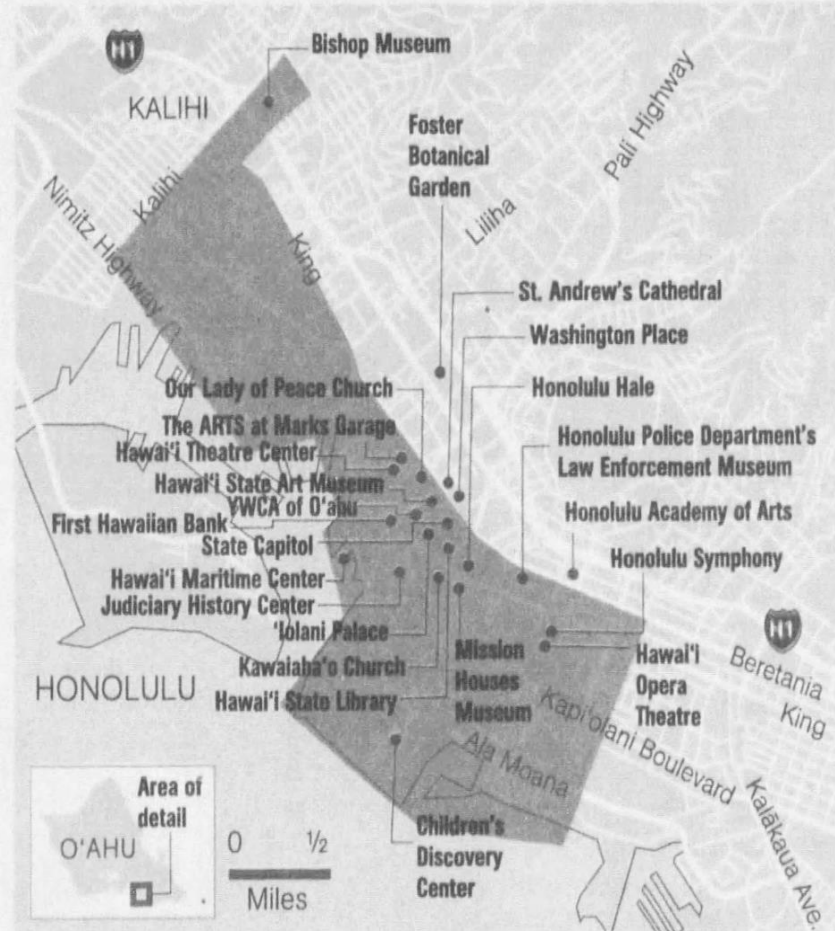


THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER

Heritage Tourism
2000s

HERITAGE AREA

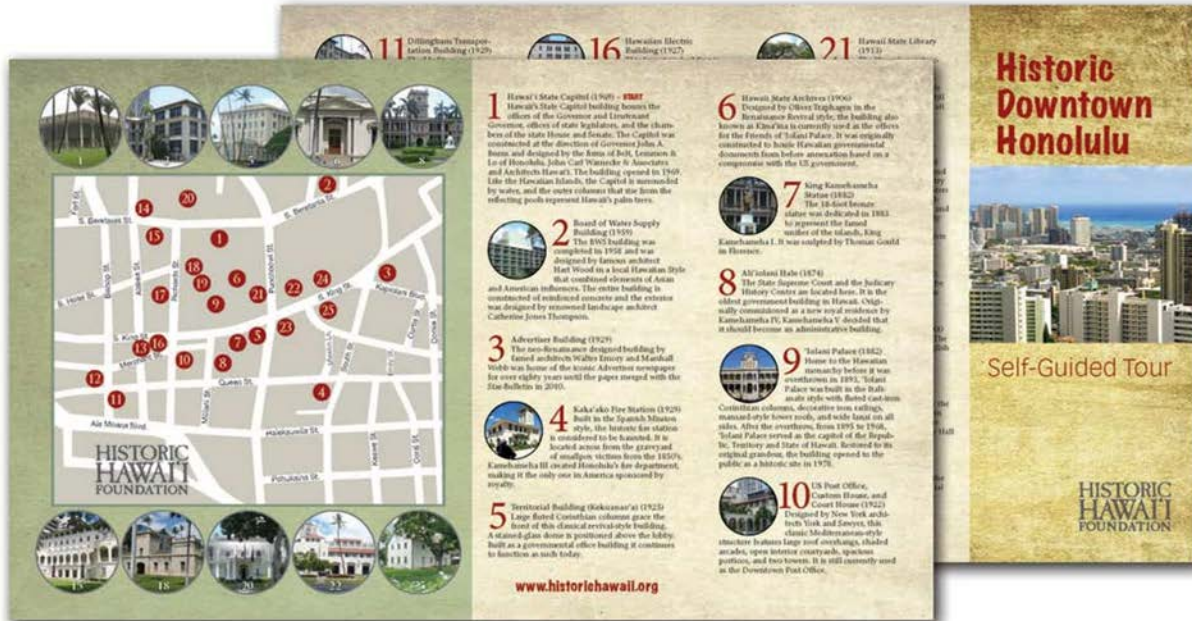
Officials are seeking federal designation as a national heritage area for a swath of land from Kalihi to Kaka'ako. Businesses and organizations within the district would be eligible for millions of dollars in federal and private grants.



The Honolulu Advertiser




THE HAWAII CIVIC CENTER Technology + Access



Historic Downtown Honolulu
Self-Guided Tour
HISTORIC HAWAII FOUNDATION

- Hawaii's State Capitol (1909)**
Hawaii's State Capitol building houses the offices of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, offices of state legislators, and the chambers of the state House and Senate. The Capitol was constructed at the direction of Governor John A. King, and designed by the firm of Bolt, Lescaze & Lo of Honolulu. John Carl Steiner & Associates and Architects Hawaii. The building opened in 1909. Like the Hawaiian Islands, the Capitol is surrounded by water, and the water columns that rise from the reflecting pools represent Hawaii's palm trees.
- Board of Water Supply Building (1939)**
The BWS building was completed in 1939 and was designed by famous architect Paul Wood in a local Hawaiian style that combined elements of Asian and American influences. The entire building is constructed of reinforced concrete and the exterior was designed by renowned landscape architect Catherine Jones Thompson.
- Advertiser Building (1929)**
The neo-Renaissance designed building by famed architect Walter Emory and Marshall Keith was home of the iconic Advertiser newspaper for over eighty years until the paper merged with the Star-Bulletin in 2010.
- Kaka'ako Fire Station (1929)**
Built in the Spanish Mission style, the historic fire station is considered to be historic. It is located across from the graveyard of a major victim from the 1850's. Kamehameha III created Honolulu's fire department, making it the only one in America sponsored by royalty.
- Terrestrial Building (Kekoaanui) (1929)**
Large fluted Corinthian columns grace the front of this classical revival style building. A stained glass dome is positioned above the lobby, built as a governmental office building it continues to function as such today.
- Hawaii State Archives (1960)**
Designed by Oliver Traugott in the Renaissance Revival style, the building also known as the Old Hawaii Courthouse, was originally constructed by King Kamehameha V. It was originally constructed to house Hawaiian governmental documents from before annexation based on a compromise with the US government.
- King Kamehameha Statue (1882)**
The 18-foot bronze statue was dedicated in 1881 to represent the famed ruler of the island, King Kamehameha I. It was sculpted by Thomas Gould in Florence.
- All'Inland Hall (1874)**
The State Supreme Court and the Judiciary History Center are located here. It is the oldest government building in Hawaii. Originally commissioned as a new royal residence by Kamehameha IV, Kamehameha V decided that it should become an administrative building.
- Tulani Palace (1882)**
Home to the Hawaiian Monarchy before it was overthrown in 1895, Tulani Palace was built in the Italian style with Baroque and neo-classical columns, decorative iron railings, masonry-arched entry ways, and wide fountains on all sides. After the overthrow, from 1895 to 1906, Tulani Palace served as the capital of the Republic, Territory and State of Hawaii. Reverted to its original grandeur, the building opened to the public as a historic site in 1978.
- US Post Office, Customs House, and Court House (1922)**
Designed by New York architect Louis York and Emory, this classic Mediterranean-style structure features large roof overhangs, shaded arcades, open interior courtyards, spacious porches, and two towers. It is still commonly used as the Downtown Post Office.

www.historichawaii.org



Hawai'i Capital Historic District Map Tour
A Mid-Pacific Institute, Cultural Surveys Hawai'i, & Historic Hawai'i Foundation Collaboration
1929 Map of the Civic Center, Honolulu
Hawai'i Territory Survey (1929) Plan 2000
DMA97 Land Survey Division

City and County of Honolulu, Esri, I



Hawai'i Capital Historic District The Eternal Flame Washington Place Saint Andrew's Cathedral The Great West Window Lanopapa A Kamehameha No. 1 Capitol District Building Bear and Cube