

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL 16 1986

date entered 8-20-86

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic WAILUKU CIVIC CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common

2. Location

street & number N/A not for publication

city, town WAILUKU vicinity of N/A

state HAWAII code 015 county MAUI code 09

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name STATE OF HAWAII/ MAUI COUNTY

street & number 1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET/ 200 SOUTH HIGH STREET

city, town HONOLULU/WAILUKU vicinity of state HAWAII

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES

street & number 1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET

city, town HONOLULU state HAWAII

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title HAWAII HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY has this property been determined eligible? yes no

#50-04-1616

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records DEPARTMENT OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

city, town HONOLULU state HAWAII

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Wailuku Civic Center Historic District is comprised of five buildings, one of which is a modern nine-story intrusion. These buildings all front on South High Street and constitute the core of governmental structures in Wailuku, the Maui County Seat, a town of approximately 10,000 people. Surrounded by modern governmental buildings, Kaahumanu Church and its open grounds (already on NR), and residential areas, the district is one of several distinct elements contributing to Wailuku's urban fabric.

The buildings within the district house State and County government offices, courts, and the public library, and serve as a hub of governmental activity for the island of Maui. Built within a twenty-four year period, the historic structures represent the architectural aspirations of the their time, employing the popular Beaux Arts revival, Mediterranean revival and Hawaiian styles. These buildings are all of masonry construction and of one or two stories in height, which is in keeping with the scale of most of the city.

The oldest of the buildings is the [1] County Courthouse, erected in 1907. Designed by Honolulu architect H. L. Kerr, it is a Beaux Arts inspired building constructed of cast hollow concrete block which mimetically perpetuates dressed stone. This single story building sits on a raised, reinforced concrete foundation that houses an additional, below grade floor. A red, Spanish tile, hipped roof with a gablet caps the building. Steps lead down to the below grade first floor, and up to the the balustraded entry porch with its two Ionic columns. The 68' x 52' building is three bays wide. The two side bays each have a pair of 2 x 2 double hung sash windows, and the center, entry bay features a double doorway with a window on either side. The windows are flat arched, embellished by cast concrete pediments supported by consoles. The original interior woodwork remains intact.

Next to, and set back from, the Courthouse is the [2] County Office Building, a nine-story building constructed in 1972. This is a modern structure which does not contribute to the historic character of the district. Standing on the other side of the County Office Building is [3] The Police Station. Built in 1925, this reinforced concrete building was designed in a simple Mediterranean style by Maui architect William D'Esmond. Like the Courthouse, it, too, is a single-story building with an additional, below grade floor. The building has a U-shaped floor plan with arcaded lanais running across the main body of the building. Steps with curvilinear concrete railings lead to the two floors. The building is capped by a low pitched hip roof of red Spanish tile. Originally this building was constructed as the County Office Building.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

Specific dates 1907–1931 **Builder/Architect** SEE INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Wailuku Civic Center Historic District, as the center of government activity on the island of Maui, is of local political and governmental significance. Located along High Street, overlooking the business district of Wailuku, the district stands as a distinct element within the cityscape and embodies the history of the development of County and Territorial government on Maui and all the events associated with them.

Following annexation, the Territorial government passed the County Act in 1905, establishing county governments on the four largest islands in the Hawaii chain. The act named Wailuku the County seat of Maui, although a number of people were advocating that Lahaina, the former capital of the Hawaiian Kingdom, be accorded this right. The citizens of east and central Maui, who comprised three quarters of the island's population, reasonably argued that since the ascendancy of sugar production on the island, Wailuku had replaced Lahaina as Maui's center of wealth, business and population.

Wailuku originally was a Hawaiian settlement. In 1832, a mission was established here under the leadership of Jonathan S. Green. Very little development occurred, however, until after the Wailuku Sugar Company commenced its operations in 1862. This led to the growth and eventual prosperity of the town. In response to the increase in the population of the east and central sections of Maui, the district Court, which originally was located in Lahaina, began in 1872 to hold at least one judicial term in Wailuku. Following the naming of Wailuku as Maui's County seat, the first substantial government building erected in the town was the district courthouse. The county government remained housed in leased commercial space, a small wooden office building, and the community hall, until 1925 when the current Police Station was built to accommodate the demand for adequate office space. The construction of this building was hailed by the local press as, "another step in the establishment of an attractive civic center," and the writer looked forward to the day when, "all the civic needs will be appropriately housed in one center." The construction of the public library in 1928 was another step in reaching this desired goal, and the Territory's decision to purchase a corner of the property owned by Kaahumanu Church for the construction of the Territorial Office Building in 1930, assured the civic center.

9. Major Bibliographical References

MAUI NEWS: 4/21/01, 11/16/07, 5/30/08, 4/22/25, 12/4/26, 4/25/28,
5/24/30, and 9/9/31

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property APPROXIMATELY 4 ACRES

Quadrangle name WAILUKU

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

0	4	7	5	9	4	2	0	2	3	1	1	9	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

0	4	7	5	9	3	9	5	2	3	1	1	7	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

0	4	7	5	9	2	4	5	2	3	1	1	8	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

0	4	7	5	9	2	1	0	2	3	1	1	9	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

THE PROPERTY INCLUDED IN THIS NOMINATION IS DELINEATED BY THE RED LINE ON THE ENCLOSED MAP, ENTITLED THE WAILUKU CIVIC CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT. IT INCLUDES THE PROPERTIES DESCRIBED BY TMK'S: 3-4-08:42, 3-4-07:8, AND 3-4-14:1

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

IN 1985.

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title DON HIBBARD

organization DEPARTMENT OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

date MAY 8, 1985

street & number 1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET

telephone (808) 548-6408

city or town HONOLULU

state HAWAII

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

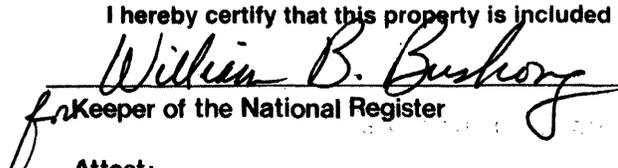


title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date JUNE 30, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register


for Keeper of the National Register

date 8/20/86

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION Item number 7 Page 2

These three County buildings are set back from South High Street, and have a macadem parking lot in front of them. This parking lot is landscaped with mature trees. On the High Street side stand a Monkey Pod (at the corner of Wells) and a Chinese Banyan (in front of the Police Station). The Banyan Tree was planted in honor of Hilario Moncado. A number of Poinciana trees were planted at the lower edge of the parking lot in 1972.

Across South High Street on either corner of the intersection with Aupuni Street stand the [4] Wailuku Library and the former [5] Territorial Building . Both these Mediterranean revival/Hawaiian style buildings were designed by C.W. Dickey. The former was completed in 1928, and the latter in 1931. The library is a single story, asymmetrically massed building. Its most prominent feature, a large double-pitched hip roof with overhanging eaves, shelters the main body of the building. Two wings, with lower, but equally dramatic, double-pitched hip roofs, extend from the right rear and the left of the entry. The entry porch features a tile drinking fountain with a silver sword motif. Long, thin casement windows modulate the plastered walls of the facade. An addition on the left side of the building is in keeping with the library's original design. A large Monkey Pod tree, which predates the library, stands at the Lahaina end of the property.

The Territorial Office building now houses the State's judiciary. This two-story, stucco-covered, stone building sits on a large lawn and features a double-pitched hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. Its central entry bay has a shed roofed lanai with decorative tile screens and a Spanish tile bench. Three sets of casement windows, each of 16 lites, are above the entry lanai. To either side of the entry lanai are second story French doors, with wrought-iron mock balconies.

The only intrusion within the district is the nine-story County office building.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

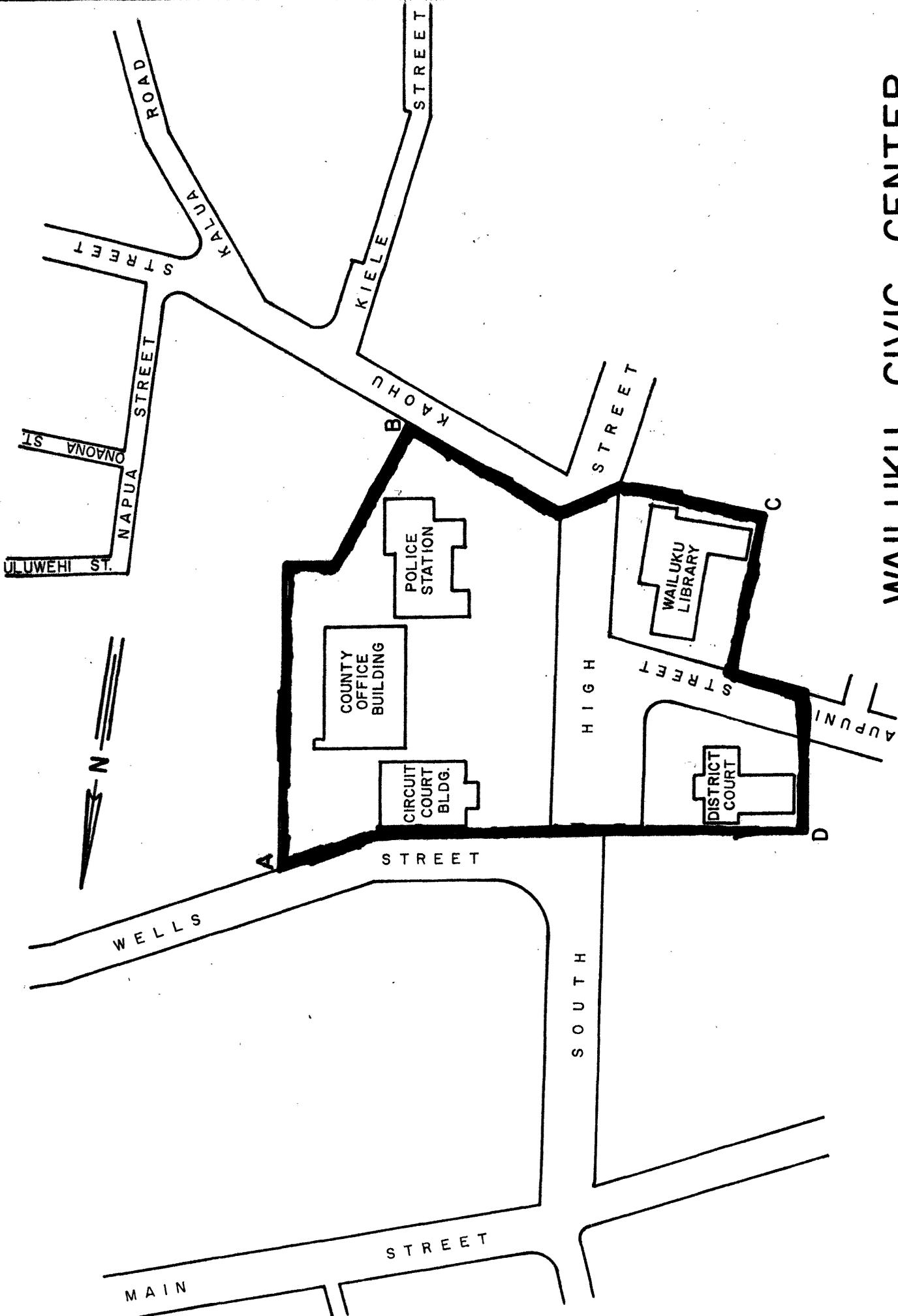
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Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 2

The buildings within the district are of architectural significance as examples of styles typical of their period. Both the library and Territorial Building were designed by C.W. Dickey. This Honolulu architect was raised on Maui. He is recognized as one of Hawaii's most distinguished architects, who contributed greatly to the movement to develop a regional style of architecture appropriate to Hawaii. These buildings, with their high level of craftsmanship and attention to detail, characterize his work of the late 1920s-early 1930s, and stand as two of his more important government commissions.

The County Courthouse is also significant as one of the better handled buildings designed by the prolific Honolulu architect H. L. Kerr. The hollow concrete blocks, made to immitate rusticated stone, were all hand-cast on site. Kerr also used this material at Linekona School in Honolulu (1908) (already on NR).



WAILUKU CIVIC CENTER

(NOT TO SCALE)