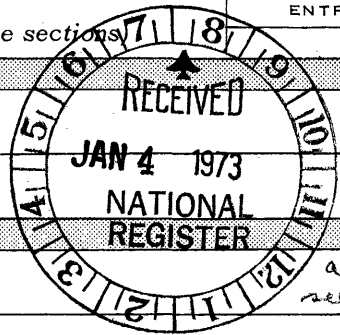


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE: Hawaii	
COUNTY: Honolulu	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	AUG 14 1973

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)



1. NAME

COMMON:
U. S. Immigration Office

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
505 Ala Moana Boulevard

CITY OR TOWN:
Honolulu

STATE: Hawaii CODE: 15 COUNTY: Honolulu CODE: 03

address corrected see letter 10-10-73

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <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 (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
U. S. Government, GSA. Land ceded to the U.S. by the Republic of Hawaii under Jt. Res. of Annexation must be returned to the State when declared surplus.

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: *owned by Immigration & Naturalization not GSA 2/6/78 KC*

STATE: Hawaii CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Bureau of Conveyances, Department of Land and Natural Resources

STREET AND NUMBER:
465 South King Street

CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu STATE: Hawaii CODE: 15

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic Buildings Task Force

DATE OF SURVEY: 1968-69 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Archives of Hawaii

STREET AND NUMBER:
Iolani Palace Grounds

CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu STATE: Hawaii CODE: 15

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Hawaii
COUNTY: Honolulu
ENTRY NUMBER: AUG 14 1973
DATE: AUG 14 1973
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The U. S. Immigration complex consists of five buildings: administration building (most visible and important), detention building (to the right and rear of the administration building, used to detain those immigrants waiting for proper clearance to enter Hawaii), lounging shed (an open pavilion directly to the rear of administration building), garage and waiting shed (to the right of the administration building) and the gardener's cottage (no longer standing).

The four remaining buildings represent a complex of buildings each reflecting its own particular function but totally related to the other buildings by scale, texture and form. The dominating feature of all of the structures is the high double-pitched tile hip roofs on all of the buildings, commonly referred to as the "Dickey" roof.

Although Herbert C. Clayton was the architect who contracted to design the building, it is quite evident that the architect associated with him for this project had the major design role, the sensitive talent of C. W. Dickey is everywhere in evidence. An interview with Mr. Dickey, July 27, 1934 in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin best describes the intent and execution of the complex in the designer's own words:

"In designing the new immigration station buildings the main objective was a group of buildings expressing the spirit and environment of Hawaii and at the same time maintaining well balanced and well proportioned masses, graceful lines and a pleasing color effect."

"This meant a wide departure from the more or less stereotyped stations of the mainland and it required no small amount of persuasion and diplomacy to get such a design accepted...."

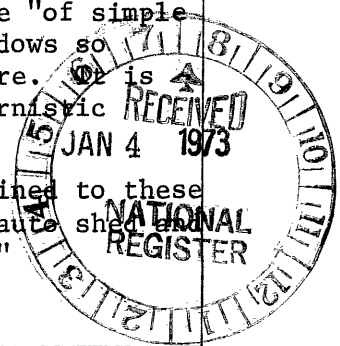
"In general the buildings consist of low lying masses of cream colored stucco walls surmounted by graceful sloping roofs of variegated green and russet tiles."

"The administration building facing the Ala Moana has a long shallow court on its main front, with a lofty entrance portico treated with a touch of Chinese architecture in its detail, which is accented and enriched with polychrome terra cotta. This portico is the most important architectural feature of the group and is entirely of terra cotta with a polychrome ceiling in accoustical terra cotta, a floor of varied shades of dark red and brown and Roman Travertine and a striking aluminum grill across the inner wall. In the center of the floor is a large bronze many pointed star showing the directions to all the principal ports of the Pacific."

The receiving building, facing the harbor, is a 2 story structure "of simple design with porches and overhanging eaves producing the deep shadows so necessary to produce coolness and comfort in Hawaiian architecture. It is seen through an ornamented aluminum fence of very effective modernistic design."

"The careful study of line, proportion and color was not confined to these two important buildings, but was extended to the lounging shed, auto shed and gardener's cottage, all of which are well worth one's attention."

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(s) (If Applicable and Known) **1934**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Pacific Bridge</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

While the U. S. Immigration service has a long history in Hawaii, the buildings that they currently occupy are more significant for their architectural contribution than anything else. They were designed to fit the climate and atmosphere of Hawaii and to be an inviting place for immigrants to come through. Mr. A. E. Burnett, for many years the District Director of Immigration, hoped that the buildings would serve as a model for other stations across the nation.

This was the first use of terra cotta in Hawaii.

The Immigration Station is a fine example of the talent of C. W. Dickey, one of Hawaii's most prolific, but also sensitive, architects.



The entrance portico designed by Dickey as the most important architectural feature of the building reflects Hawaii and the Immigration Station function as a bridge between East and West. The portico is accented by Chinese architectural details and the large bronze compass plaque set in the floor of the entrance lobby shows Hawaii as the crossroads of the Pacific by indicating distances to principle cities on the Pacific rim.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Kuykendall, Ralph S., The Hawaiian Kingdom, (Honolulu, 1957-1967), I, II and III.

Lind, Andrew W., Hawaii's People, (Honolulu, 1967).

Platt, Sanford, L., "Immigration and Emigration in the Hawaiian Sugar Industry" (paper presented to Hawaiian Sugar Technologists, Honolulu, Nov. 15, 1950)

United Japanese Society of Hawaii, A History of the Japanese in Hawaii (Honolulu, 1971).

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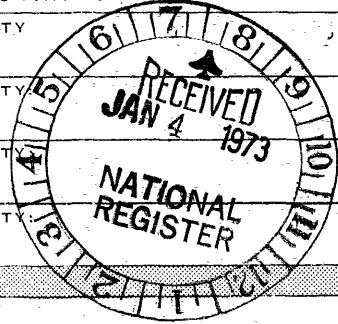
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		21 ° 18 ' 9 "	157 ° 51 ' 58 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3.142 ac.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: (Architect) (Historian)
Robert M. Fox and Dorothy Riconda

ORGANIZATION: Hawaii Register of Historic Places
Division of State Parks

DATE: September 14, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: P. O. Box 621

CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu

STATE: Hawaii

CODE: 15

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Sunao Kido
Sunao Kido

Title: Chairman & Member
Board of Land & Natural Resources

Date: DEC 12 1972

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

Robert W. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 8/14/73

ATTEST: W. M. [Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 8 1 73

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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(Number all entries)

6. Title of Survey:

An Ordinance to Establish "Historic, Cultural and Scenic District No. 1, The Hawaii Capital District", Honolulu City Ordinance No. 3947

Date of Survey: May 10, 1972

Depository for Survey Records:

City Hall

County

Street and Number:

530 South King Street

City or Town:

Honolulu

Hawaii



Title of Survey:

State Register of Historic Places (80-14-9964)

Date of Survey: September 11, 1972 State

Depository for Survey Records:

Department of Land and Natural Resources

Street and Number:

465 South King Street

City or Town:

Honolulu

Hawaii

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Hawaii	
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7.

"Taken all in all, these buildings have an inviting air of comfort and hospitality and at the same time fulfill all the necessary functions of an immigration station in Hawaii."

Removed from Ala Moana Boulevard by a broad sweeping lawn and spreading shade trees, the serene repose of the complex is emphasized. The inner courts between buildings are landscaped with the same delicate care and create a feeling of cool, quiet private gardens.

Currently, the buildings are receiving very good maintenance and are in excellent repair.



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Hawaii	
COUNTY Honolulu	
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	AUG 1 1973

(Number all entries)

8(a)

Hawaii's polyracial society with its strong oriental strains is a result of the Hawaiian government and the sugar industry joining together to encourage and support immigration to these islands. In the hundred years from 1850 to 1950, over 350,000 labor immigrants were brought in to supply workers for the plantations and to augment a declining population with people of kindred races.

By the middle of the 19th century the Hawaiian population had declined drastically through high mortality, low fertility and the dispersal of the young men of the Kingdom ^{going} on whaling cruises and seeking their fortunes in the California gold fields. In 1850 the Hawaiian population was down to 46,500, one-third of the number at the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the islands. At the same time the American occupation of California and Oregon gave the islands a large, relatively close market for agricultural crops.

In 1852 the first group of 200 Chinese labor contract immigrants were brought in to work in the sugar plantations. The earliest sugar growing and milling operations in the islands had been Chinese so it was natural that new laborers were sought in that country. The Chinese, predominately single males, came in two periods, between 1876 and 1885 and 1890 and 1897. The next major ethnic group to be brought in as laborers were Portuguese families from the Azores and Madeira Islands. Japanese began to come in large groups after the signing of a convention between the two governments in 1886 and continued through the first decade of the 20th century. During these years several other ethnic groups came in smaller numbers. The last major ethnic group, the Filipinos, came from 1907 to 1931 and again at the end of World War II, in 1946.

The approximate number and nationality of the labor immigrants was:

Koreans	6,925
Chinese (including Manchurians)	45,064
Japanese	140,457
South Sea Islanders	2,450
Norwegians	615
Germans	1,279
Italians	84
Austrians (Galicians)	372
Portuguese	14,670
Spanish	2,299
Puerto Ricans	5,200
Negro Americans	200
White Americans	100
Russians (Molokans)	110
Filipinos	<u>125,000</u>

Total..... 344,835



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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STATE	Hawaii	
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ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		AUG 14 1973

(Number all entries)

8.(b)

For nearly one hundred years immigrants arriving in Hawaii have had their initial processing in the area of the present immigration building at the entrance to Honolulu Harbor. In the 19th century they came over the channel wharf to be processed at the pavilion and quarters of the Kingdom's Quarantine and Immigration Depot built in 1879 on what was popularly called Fisherman's Point. King Kalakaua who personally initiated Japanese immigration in a visit to the Emperor visited the station to greet the initial group of Japanese laborers arriving in 1886. After a hospitable welcome which included entertainment of hula dancers, he invited some of the group to the Palace to display their skill at fencing.

The United States government took over immigration matters after annexation and built a large new structure out over the mud flats which opened July 4, 1905. Designed by O. G. Traphagen, the building was light and airy being open to the roof and enclosed by walls of glass. A special area was designed into the building to provide a "matrimonial" room where Japanese girls who had been married by proxy in Japan to men living in Hawaii, met their husbands for the first time and were formally married. These picture brides numbered 14,276 between the years 1907 and 1923.

The present U. S. Immigration Buildings were built on the site of the 1905 building and the site of the earlier immigrant arrivals over the channel wharf. These buildings symbolize the coming to the Islands of the numerous ethnic groups which make up Hawaii's present population. It is a great source of local pride that on the foundation of an open Hawaiian culture, a fusion of races and cultures is evolving in which the many immigrant groups are losing their separate identities and by intermarriage creating "one people."

The U. S. Immigration Building is under consideration by the Hawaii State Bicentennial Commission as the Hawaii Heritage Center which is to be developed for the celebration of the American Revolutionary Bicentennial. The General Services Administration has suggested publically that it may be surplused (Honolulu Advertiser, June 10, 1972). This land was ceded to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the Joint Resolution of Annexation, July 7, 1898 and under provisions of that Resolution and subsequent acts must be returned to the State when it is declared surplus.

