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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name SMYTH, MABEL, MEMORIAL BUILDING

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 510 Punchbowl Street (corner of Punchbowl & South Beretania Streets) not for publication

city or town Honolulu vicinity

state Hawaii code _____ county Honolulu code 003 zip code 96813

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kirk W. Stone 12/14/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] 2/3/94
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
one	—	buildings
—	—	sites
—	—	structures
—	—	objects
one	—	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/SOCIAL/EDUCATION/RECREATION

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/RECREATION

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/ART DECO/'HAWAIIAN STYLE'

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation reinforced concrete

walls reinforced concrete with stucco surface

roof ceramic tile

other bronze decorative rain spouts

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Health/Medicine _____

Social History _____

Period of Significance

1941 _____

Significant Dates

January 4, 1941 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Dickey, Charles William (with associates, William D. Merrill, James C. Sims and Kenneth Roehrig, architects)

Pacific Construction, Co., and City Construction Co., Builders/Contractors

Thompson, Robert, Landscape architect

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency State Archives, State Library
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University Asian & Pacific Library, Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii
 - Other Honolulu Advertiser, newspaper archives
- Name of repository: _____
Queens Medical Center Archives _____

SMYTH, MABEL, MEMORIAL BUILDING
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 28,213 square feet

UTM References Clarke 1886 Spheroid
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

4

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 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sanna Saks Deutsch (student, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii)
organization Pacific Preservation Consortium, Department of American Studies date May 5, 1993
street & number home: Pualei Circle, 3030' telephone (808) 922 8554
city or town Honolulu state Hawaii zip code 96815

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Hawaii [Department of Accounting and General Services]
street & number 1151 Punchbowl Street telephone Public Works:(808) 586 0526
city or town Honolulu state Hawaii zip code 96813

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SMYTH, MABEL, MEMORIAL BUILDING

Honolulu, Hawaii

Narrative Description

The Mabel Smyth Memorial Building was funded through popular subscription and was built and maintained as an expression of the Territorial and then the State of Hawaii's respect for the nurses and doctors of the developing medical profession. Dickey's 1937 design for the Memorial Building is a two-storied, L-shaped concrete structure, capped by a tiled hip roof with overhanging eaves. The building measures approximately 42 x 69 feet, and is positioned on the parcel so that it could take advantage of the widest span, almost abutting the property line in back. The main entrance to the building is from the parking lot via two sets of stairs which lead to a central landing before the door. Forming a railing is a design of `ape leaves set between low posts. The `ape motif is repeated above the door in a large panel. Among the leaves is a snake from the medical profession's symbol, the caduceus. While the building is not symmetrical, it presents a balanced facade. To the left of the entrance are the offices and larger rooms. Moving from the entrance are four bays of offices each with a single large metal casement window pair per floor. The windows are organized within a vertical panel with ape leaf reliefs below the second story windows. At the far left end of the building are the larger Alice Yates Memorial Room on the ground floor and the former Charles Adams Medical Library above. These rooms have larger banks of windows, three sets of casements per floor. Once again, the ape motif is repeated below the second story windows. To the right of the entrance is the auditorium space. It is revealed on the exterior by inset vertical panels corresponding in dimension to the window bays on the left hand side.

When complete, it contained an air-conditioned auditorium that seated 346 people; various meeting halls that were designated to honor other outstanding nurses (i.e. the Alice Yates Lounge and Lanai, the Stella Matthew Room); provisions for the Dr. Charles R. Adams Medical Library; classrooms and staff offices; kitchen, dressing room and toilet facilities; and for its time, a quite innovative parking space that was commodious and accessible from the two major streets it bordered. The layout of the interior has not changed significantly. However, in 1964 the Charles R. Adams Medical Library was moved to a new, larger structure adjacent to the Smyth Memorial Building, and this affected how the latter functioned from then on.

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The walls of the entry and lobby still are covered with the original block paneling of mahogany and primavera wood veneers, slightly water damaged and peeling through recent neglect, but easily restored. The auditorium has suffered from asbestos removal procedures, normal wear and tear, and the introduction of hi-tech multiple screen video equipment, yet it remains in continuous use. It retains many of its better features, such as the sequenced subtly shaded concrete wall panels, the hanging light fixtures, etc. The Alice Yates Lounge on the ground floor no longer has wainscoting carved with the 'ape motif, described in early articles about the building (only two panels on the double door leading to the lanai are preserved); but the door serving the former medical library, on the second floor, is ornately carved with torch ginger, and remains a beautiful example of 'Hawaiian Style' detailing. Overall, the high ceilings, ample proportions and airy lightness in the main reception room and now vacant offices, attest to the hospitable spirit and gracious life style that Dickey expressed in his architectural concepts.

The original blueprints for the Smyth Memorial Building, along with most of Dickey's professional archives, were, according to Dickey's biographer, Robert Jay, discarded or dispersed by the successors' firm when it moved offices a few years after his death. Only one modification of kitchen facilities and the regendering of toilets, submitted by Dickey on December 5, 1939, before the completion of the building, was deposited in the hospital archives and thus is extant. The measured drawings of the existing building were produced by Architects Hawaii, Ltd., Honolulu, in May 1978. An overall ground plan of Queen's Hospital, done by Dickey Associates in November 28, 1944 (also found in the hospital archives, indicates that the silhouette of the building and its property boundaries had not changed between 1944 and 1978. In 1981, a storage space for an annual Christmas fund raising projects run by hospital volunteers, was added to the rear of the building by S & M Sakamoto, Inc. In 1991, ownership of the building and property passed from the Queen's Medical Center to the State of Hawaii, in an exchange for nearby undeveloped land that was needed for expansion of medical facilities. The building now houses the State Capitol Tour and Information Program, a division of the Governor's Office of Information; it is designated in long term plans for multiple uses.

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Narrative Statement of Significance:

The Mabel Smyth Memorial Building is significant as an example of the work of architect C.W. Dickey and for its associations with the medical profession in Hawaii. In 1937, in reaction to the sudden and early death of Mabel Leilani Smyth, who had for eight years been Superintendent of the Public Nursing Service, there was a Territorial-wide drive to commemorate her accomplishments. A unique center was envisioned, one that would be headquarters for the entire medical profession, in which nurses' and doctors' associations could convene their meetings; a research library could be housed; and where people could gather for educational programs and social interactions. Eventually, about \$100,000. in money and services was raised from the community at large. Queen's Hospital provided a small triangular plot of land (28,213 square feet) at the makai/Ewa (western) end of its property, where Punchbowl and South Beretania Streets intersect. Plans were submitted by the locally noted architect, C.W. Dickey, who had also designed the hospital's Harkness Nurses' Residence built in 1932.

The Directory that was posted when the Mabel Smyth Memorial Building was opened on January 4, 1941, is a clear indication of how the building was meant to function:

First Floor:

Offices of the

Nurses Association, Territory of Hawaii Nurses Association, City and
County of Honolulu Board of Nursing Registration Nursing Service
Bureau

Physicians' Exchange

Nurses Board Room

Alice Yates Room - Nurses' lounge and lanai

Auditorium - available to the community for lectures, conferences and
performances.

Second Floor:

Charles R. Adams Medical Library - Gift of Mrs. Chas. R. Adams.
Furnishings - Gift of Mrs. Walter Dillingham.

Physicians Board Room.

Offices of the

Hawaii Territorial Medical Association.
Honolulu County Medical Society.

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The building has fine qualities as a modest, sincere architectural monument. It is sensitively positioned in relation to the buildings and landscaping around it and provides a good human scale. Its decorative facade is uniquely Hawaiian and although representative of the Art Deco period, it has a timeless attractiveness. It thereby is a significant historic physical entity in the Capitol District of Honolulu.

The people associated with the building, the person whose name it honors, and its architect are also are significant in their own right. The life of Mabel Leilani Smyth (1892-1936) was marked by her dedication to the well-being of others, by her innate authority and the affection that her personal qualities drew forth, and by the improvement in public health nursing that she achieved throughout the Hawaiian Islands. She, more than anyone, pioneered in the development and organization of public health nursing in the pre-World War II era.

Born in Kona of a half-Hawaiian mother and an Irish English Captain of the Inter-Island Fleet, Mabel Smyth did not come to Honolulu for schooling until she was fifteen. At age twenty two she met her goal of attending Springfield Hospital Training School for nurses in Manchester, Massachusetts. When she returned home, she became a district nurse at Palama Settlement, and eventually she headed their nursing program. At thirty, she was again on the mainland for training, receiving her degree in Public Health Nursing at Simmons College in Boston. At thirty five, she became Director of Public Health Nursing in the Territorial Board of Health, a position she held for eight years. Always seeking knowledge of developments in her field, Smyth attended many conferences in Washington and throughout the United States, and as a representative of Hawaii was recognized for her unusual capability. Among the innovations for which she is still known was the organizing of the first well-baby clinic in Hawaii and the campaigns she led to raise midwifery standards. Among the honors conferred on her during her lifetime were election to the Presidency of the City and County Nurses Association, and the Directorship of the Bureau of Maternity and Infancy. At age forty two, she died of complications from an operation. Increasingly, her status as a Hawaiian woman who embodied so many outstanding qualities and achievements, has relevance for the history of the Hawaiian people in the post-contact period, and for the history of women in Hawaii.

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Charles William Dickey (1871-1942) was born in California. His mother was a member of an extended Kamaaina family, prominent in business and civic affairs in Hawaii, that descended from the earliest American missionaries. When he was two, his parents moved to Haiku, Maui, where he lived until he was sent back to Oakland, to attend high school. After graduation with a degree in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894, Dickey came to Hawaii to work. He set up practice with several partners and was successful. In 1904, he decided to move back to the Bay Area; and in 1924, he returned to Honolulu, where he remained professionally active until his death. In Hawaii and in California, Dickey designed schools, banks, theaters, churches, municipal buildings, hotels, extravagant imposing residences, and, due to his own priorities, many small reasonably priced single family bungalows.

C.W. Dickey holds the central position in Hawaii's architectural history, a fact that is becoming increasingly recognized. This is not only because of the sheer number, diversity and quality of the buildings that he designed, particularly during the last phase of his career in Hawaii. It also is because of his direct influence on the many architects that he trained in his offices, who came into prominence during the building boom following World War II, and the continuing influence of his existing works on contemporary younger architects. Primarily, however, it is because Dickey very consciously set out to create an indigenous architectural style. As he assimilated and transcended the succession of popular styles of his period, and the older styles that he encountered during his travels abroad, he was creating his own style that met the unique environmental conditions and the special demographics of Hawaii.

His aesthetic criteria--which readily affirmed and incorporated the traditional scale, forms and motifs and standards of workmanship that are associated with the many different cultural heritages of peoples of the Pacific and Western countries who coexist on the Islands--express the humanitarian ideals shared by the people of Hawaii. Perhaps the most significant and uniquely Hawaiian characteristic of the Mabel Smyth Memorial Building is the use of low relief panels featuring the `ape leaf motif. In native Hawaiian lore, this taro-like plant was planted by gates or placed under the mats of the sick to ward off evil spirits. Thus, Dickey's exterior design incorporates a familiar local image, and one that evokes a traditional Hawaiian use of floral metaphor, to convey the essential purpose of this commemorative edifice.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jay, Robert. The Architecture of Charles W. Dickey. Hawaii:, 1992.

Neil, J. Meredith. "The Architecture of C.W. Dickey in Hawaii," The Hawaiian Journal of History. 19 (1975): 101-113.

"Mabel Smyth Building: Unique Structure Erected Through Cooperation of Nurses and Doctors for Use in Their Professions," Paradise of the Pacific (October 1948):12-14.

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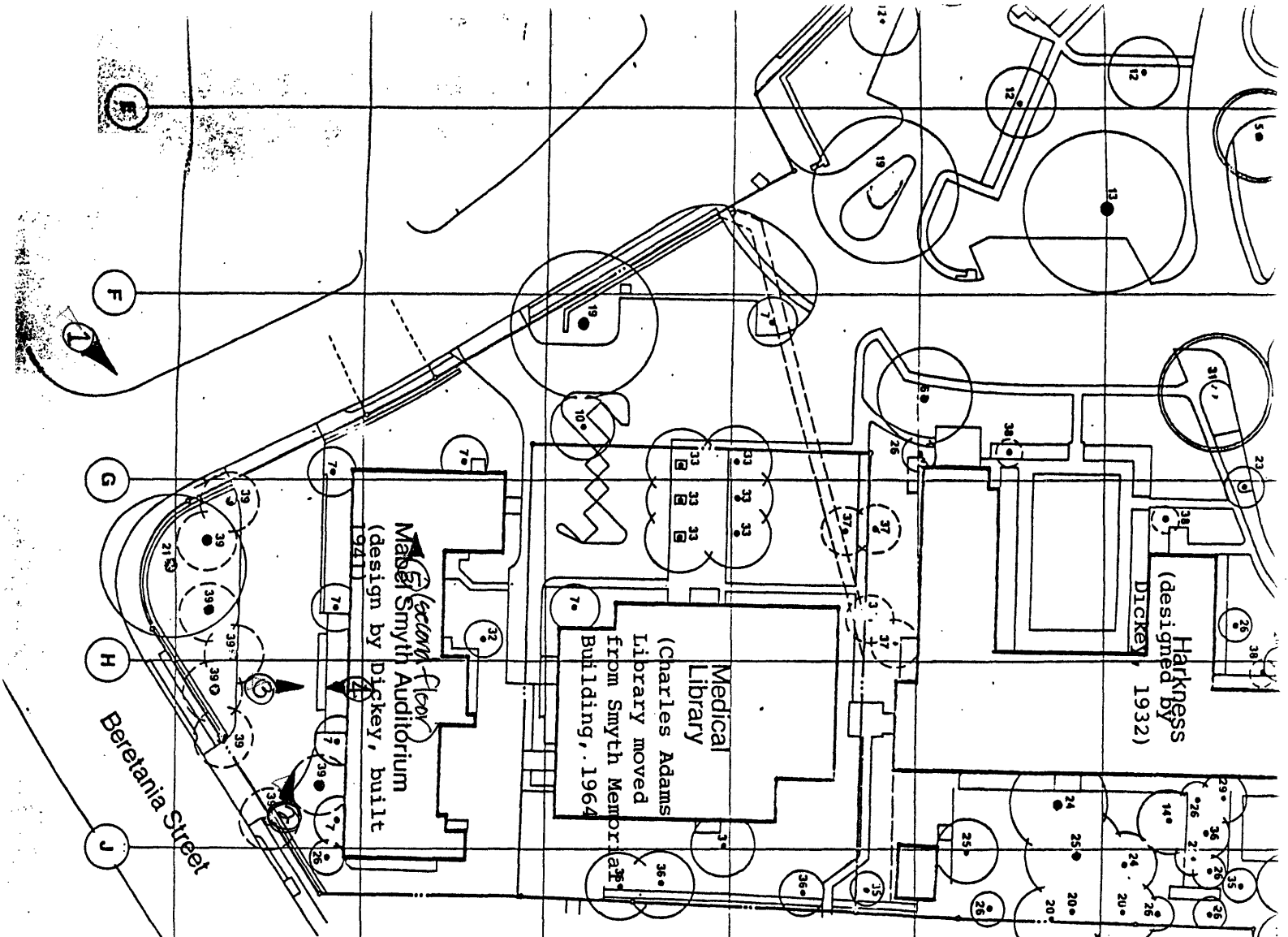
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Verbal Boundary Description

This nomination includes all the property surrounding the building that is owned by the State of Hawaii in 1993 as identified by TMK:2-1-35:01

Boundary Justification

This is the property that is historically associated with the Mabel Smyth Memorial Building.



Existing Tree Survey: The Queen's Medical Cent
 Prepared by Woolsey, Miyabara & Associates
 Landscape Architects, June 1984

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

- Tree Survey - Mabel Smyth Memorial Building (1984)
- 7= Octopus Tree (*Brassaia actinophylla*)
- 21= Chinese Banyan (*Ficus retusa*)
- 26= Plumeria (*Plumeria* spp and hybrids)
- 32= Java Olive (*Sterculia foetida*)
- 39= Royal Palm (*Roystonea regia*)
- = exception trees per City&County of Honolulu Ordinance No. 73-91

Survey deposited in Queen's Medical Center archives

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93001558 Date Listed: 02/03/94

Smyth, Mabel, Memorial Building Honolulu HI
Property Name County State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

2/3/94
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

3. Level of Significance:

The appropriate level of significance is Statewide.

6. Function or Use: Current Function

The appropriate current and historic sub-functions are: meeting hall, library, auditorium and other.

10. Geographical Data:

The appropriate acreage is .65 acres.

This information has been discussed with Tonia Moy, HISHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)