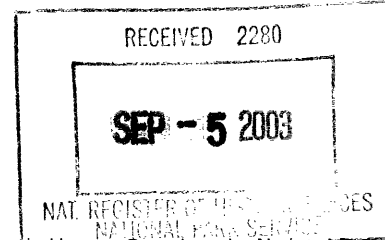


1049

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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 any 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 Central Intermediate School

other names/site number Central Grammar School, Central Junior High School

2. Location

street & number 1302 Queen Emma St. not for publication

city or town Honolulu vicinity

state Hawaii code HI county Hawaii code 0001 zip code 96813

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official

7/30/2003

Date

State or 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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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 of Keeper

Beth Boland

Date of Action

2/11/04

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

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
--------------	-----------------

<u> 3 </u>	<u> 1 </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 1 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION

Sub: school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION

Sub: school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

 LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY

 REVIVALS:

 Neoclassical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

roof concrete built up

 red tile on arcade

walls reinforced concrete

other

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 a 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)

- A. EDUCATION**
- SOCIAL HISTORY**
- C. ARCHITECTURE - Neoclassical Revival**

Period of Significance

1907-1944

Significant Dates

1922, 1924, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1932

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Architects: Emory and Webb /
Harry K. Stewart
Contractor: Daniel Cummins

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>04 618300 2357420</u>	3 _____
2 _____	4 _____

____ 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 Rep. David M. Hagino and Rep. Cynthia Thielen
organization _____ date September 10, 1994
street & number 735 Bishop St., Suite 320 telephone (808)538-6180
city or town Honolulu state Hawaii zip code 96813

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Hawaii/Department of Education/Office of Business Services
street & number 1390 Miller St. telephone (808)586-3444
city or town Honolulu state HI 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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1 Central Intermediate School Honolulu County, Hawaii
name of property county and State

The main buildings of Central Intermediate School is a group of three reinforced concrete two-story buildings rendered in the Neoclassical revival style connected by red-tile roofed Spanish colonial arcades recessed from the front facades. A prominent center building has a cross shaped plan features non-fluted colossal ionic columns that form the entry portico. Two smaller classroom wings, basically rectangular in plan, are set forward slightly and symmetrically placed on each side. These buildings, as well as several newer, non-contributing buildings are situated on a flat city block on the outskirts of the Capitol District. The three wings face a large, flat front lawn landscaped with royal poinciana trees across from St. Andrew's Cathedral (National Register) and St. Peter's Church (Hawaii Register).

The six Ionic columns of the entry portico frame five bays. Each bay contains a pair of second story windows with three-paned transoms over 12-pane fixed windows. The first floor echoes the paired windows with six pane transoms over jalousie windows. The center bay has transoms over the double door entrance. A denticulated entablature with acorn pendant corners and a balustrade circumnavigates the entry portico of the central building. Above that decorative band is another band of square windows, a rather simple cornice and a very low-pitched hipped concrete roof. The frieze over the entrance features the words 'CENTRAL INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL' flanked by rosettes. The bay on either side of the portico steps back slightly and the denticulated entablature and top cornice continue, but the balustrade does not. The balustrade and denticulated entablature continues around the arms of the cross shaped plan, but the band of square windows do not. A simple cornice above the square windows continues around the top of the center wing.

Upon its official opening in 1927, the Advertiser news article described the layout which has remained relatively intact:

Entering the main portal of the new plant, the visitor finds the principal's office at the left and teachers' room at the right. At the rear of the principal's office and across the hallway is the library. Opposite this room are large, light apartments for the dispensary and the dental hygienists. Four large classrooms flank the main corridor and behind them are the kitchen and the dining pavilions. . . There are 11 classrooms in the old wing and in the new wing there are six classrooms on the main floor and seven on the second story. . . Toilet facilities have been provided in every building. . . The 31 classroom building had room for 1500 pupils¹

¹Advertiser, February 6, 1927, p.13.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Central Intermediate School
name of property

Honolulu County, Hawaii
county and State

The center wing continues to house the library and administrative offices on the first floor and a large auditorium on the second. Attached to the back of the center wing, is a more recent one story space used as the cafeteria which is presumably the dining pavilion. It is divided into small bays groups of windows separated by engaged pilasters. A metal corrugated awning with decorative wrought iron brackets projecting from each pilaster provides a shaded walkway completely around the cafeteria.

The auditorium on the second floor is a large open space with six lite triple hung windows that go nearly from floor to the 18' high ceiling. Most of the windows have been replaced by wood jalousies. The beams create rectangles as wide as the stage front flanked by squares along the ceiling. Circular vents mark every other bay in a checkerboard pattern. The stage has a simple molding around the proscenium and a wainscot encircles the walls at the height of the stage. Doors at each side of the stage lead backstage and are articulated by a simple entablature top.

The Advertiser article when Central Grammar School opened described the auditorium:

Two classrooms on this floor have been so arranged that they can be opened into the main auditorium giving a seating capacity of more than 600 persons. A stage, equipped with footlights, border lights, dimmers and similar accessories, and have two adjoining dressing rooms with toilet facilities, has been provided and there is a terraced gallery in the rear. A fireproof projecting room for motion picture machines is equipped with safety devices and adjoining it are two large rooms, in which is utilized what would otherwise have been waste space, that can be used for conference halls or store rooms, according to the needs of the school.²

Today, the doors at the back of the auditorium are kept closed to allow privacy for the adult education classes held in what is now four rooms.

The center wing is now set back slightly from the two side wings, which appear to have had another bay added to each of the wings towards the front. The picture of the school campus when the three wings first opened in 1926 show the fronts of the two side wings flush with the arcade, unlike the way it is set forward today.

² *Advertiser*, February 6, 1927, page 12.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Central Intermediate School
name of property

Honolulu County, Hawaii
county and State

The *makai* side wing is basically rectangular with four Doric engaged columns that divide the facade into three equal bays with a portion on each end slightly set back. The entrance to the front lawn is marked by a decorated opening with decorative scroll brackets supporting the flat entablature of the door and four engaged colossal Doric columns. Metal staircases were added to the front and back to meet the stricter fire code laws in the early 1960s. The back facade features the three bays articulated by engaged pilasters with an entrance in the center bay indicated by three bundle engaged pilasters.

The *makai* wing was the first one built (1925) and is the smallest of the three wings. "KEELIKOLANI SCHOOL" is engraved over the first story windows on the *makai* side in the second bay from the back which protrudes slightly out of the rectangular box. Since this is the oldest wing, the words may have signified the original entrance to the school.

The *mauka* wing is the longest wing, and is identical to the *makai* wing at the front facade (including the fire escape addition). However, it is one bay longer and although the bundled pilaster configuration is the same at the back facade, it is topped with a pediment over the middle bay. The interior of the two side wings are basically a central corridor leading to two sides of classrooms.

The site has several newer buildings surrounding the three wings that are considered non-contributing structures and are not included in this nomination. Major renovations such as the additional bay to the front of the side wings have been done prior to 1944 and therefore meet the age criteria significance. Most of the six over six double hung windows have been replaced by jalousie in 1965 and other renovations since 1944 have been mostly maintenance in nature and have not compromised the historic integrity of the school buildings.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 1 Central Intermediate School Honolulu County, Hawaii
name of property county and State

Central Intermediate School is significant under criterion A for its association with the development of public education in Hawaii, particularly as one of the first secondary education plants in Hawaii and as the first school in Hawaii to establish an English standard. Central Intermediate is also significant under criterion C as one of the few substantial examples of the Neoclassical revival style in the state and as an example of the work of master architects Emory and Webb whose work was greatly modified by Harry K. Stewart, the Territorial building inspector at the time. The years of significance stop at 1944 due to the 50 year closing date as set forth by National Register Bulletin 16A.

Historical Background

The history of the Central Intermediate School site goes back to the days of the monarchy when Princess Ruth Luka Keelikolani built a palace in 1878 named Keoua Hale at this location. After Princess Ruth passed away, her first cousin Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop lived in Keoua Hale. The land was later sold to the government with the understanding that it was to be used for education. Central Grammar School first started at this site in 1907 in the former palace of Princess Ruth after Honolulu High School (the Islands' first public high school) moved out to form McKinley High School (Hawaii and National Register) at what is now Linekona (Hawaii and National Register).

In 1920, the Department of Public Instruction established Central Grammar School as an English speaking or "select" school.³ On May 26, 1922, oral examinations in English were required for admittance into Central Grammar School⁴ thus pioneering the concept of the "English Standard" plan.

The educational needs of Honolulu exceeded the space of Princess Ruth's palace for several reasons. In 1920, a report was published on the survey of schools conducted by the Bureau of Education of the Federal Department of the Interior. The report noted that typical middle class families in America were sending their children to public secondary schools, but in Hawaii, public schools were so few and geographically isolated, that many had to go to private schools or were forced to drop out. Therefore, the commission recommended the establishment of secondary or junior high schools which should offer more academic and vocational choices to feed various high schools. And Hawaii, at this time, tried very hard to be American.

³Department of Public Instruction Board Minutes. Sept. 7, 1920.

⁴Department of Public Instruction Board Minutes. May 26, 1922.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Central Intermediate School
name of property

Honolulu County, Hawaii
county and State

Also, it was a prosperous time for many in Hawaii, reflected in less economic pressure to have children assist with domestic finances, and legislation raising minimum age levels for employment. Another reason for the rapid growth of secondary schools in the 1920s was the two superintendents of this decade, Givens and Crawford, "who not only believed thoroughly in the importance of education at this level, but gave to it much of their time and interest."⁵

The decade following the 1920 report shows a rapid increase in the establishment of Junior high schools. By 1922, there were six in the rural parts of the state. In 1928, Central Grammar School became Central Junior High School with an enrollment of approximately 1200 students and 47 teachers. It was one of 5 junior high schools in Honolulu (Lincoln, Washington, Kalakaua and Lilioukalani) at the time, of which only two of the buildings are extant, the other is Lincoln. Therefore, Central Intermediate is the only remaining secondary school in Honolulu in its original building. In 1932, the board of education changed all formerly named Junior High Schools to Intermediate Schools and hence Central Intermediate School established its current name.

The school has serviced the downtown community for nearly ninety years and has produced such notable people in Hawaii's history as former Governor George Ariyoshi (the first Japanese-American governor in the United States history), Samuel P. King (State Supreme Court Judge), and even one of the architects of Central: Harry K Stewart.

Architectural History

The original plans (see Figure 1) for Central Grammar School was drawn in 1922 by the firm of Emory and Webb whose long list of accomplishments include the Hawaii Theater (Hawaii and National Register), Honpa Hongwanji, the Hawaii Newspaper Agency Building, St. Louis College and the C.M. Cooke residence (Hawaii and National Register). The September 5, 1922 newspaper article which unveiled the original plans, stated that the "building will be modern and model in every respect." The drawings show a school with the same basic three wing scheme as seen today, but with a much greater Mediterranean influence and a two story arcade.

The 1924 modified plans by Emory and Webb show the influences of the Neoclassic style with fluted ionic columns and Corinthian columns flanking the stage elevations. Between 1924 when the plans were drawn by Emory and Webb and 1927 when the three wings were completed, Harry K. Stewart created an even stronger Neoclassical statement to the buildings. Harry K. Stewart, who modified the plans is also significant to the architectural development of Hawaii as the

⁵Benjamin O. Wist, *A Century of Public Education in Hawaii*, Hawaii Educational Review, 1940.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3 Central Intermediate School Honolulu County, Hawaii
name of property county and State

architect credited with numerous public buildings such as the Tax Office in Honolulu (Hawaii and National Register), Baldwin High School (Hawaii Register) and Molokai Public Library (Hawaii Register). His later work as the Territorial architect incorporated much more of the so-called "Hawaiian style" of the 1920s and 1930s. Built in 1927, Central Grammar School was the first example of public architecture by Harry K. Stewart

The 13 classroom *makai* wing was put up in 1925, before the other two, at the cost of \$63,000.⁶ Contemporary reports said that the current plans called for a remodeled palace to merge with the school plans, but today there is no evidence of the original palace, except for Princess Ruth's name 'KEELIKOLANI SCHOOL' engraved on the side of the *makai* building. In 1927, when the buildings were officially opened the headline read: "Central Grammar School Where Old Palace Stood is Temple to Democracy," and the buildings do reflect the notion of a Greek temple with the colossal Ionic columns lining the center portico, the highly articulated frieze and balustrade, and the formal symmetry typical of the Neoclassical revival style.

Even before it was completed, the Advertiser called Central Grammar School "one of the most impressive looking school buildings" saying it is "of a dignified type of architecture."⁷ The Honolulu Advertiser article upon its official opening praised the school building as "fine an educational plant as is to be found in Hawaii and a distinctive addition to the community's public architecture. . . Not only the educational needs of the youngsters have been planned for, but their physical welfare and recreational requirements have been planned for [which included a large kitchen, ample provisions for the staff, and Honolulu's only public auditorium]."⁸

The news article also praises Harry K. Stewart for his contribution to creating Central Intermediate School into the impressive plant it is:

Members of the schools and public building committee expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the design of the new structure. 'Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Stewart for his work on these plans,' said Supervisor Sylva. . .

⁶Advertiser, November 22, 1925, p.13.

⁷Advertiser, October 17, 1926, p.8.

⁸Advertiser, Feb. 6, 1927, p.12.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 4

Central Intermediate School
name of property

Honolulu County, Hawaii
county and State

Stewart designed the new school plant in the short period of seven weeks when he was assistant building inspector under Lewis T. Abshire. Plans had been drawn for the plant [Emory and Webb] but proved to fall short of the requirements of the department. Stewart . . . was assigned to redesign the school. . .

Stewart set no time; likewise he lost no time. Working nights and days and Sundays he put himself to the task, and completed it in less than two months. It was a fast job, but not a hurried one, as has been shown by the results.⁹

The Neoclassical Revival or sometimes referred to as the Academic Reaction in American architecture, although a physical reflection of the classical architecture of Greece and Rome, is often thought of as a uniquely American phenomenon, mainly because Europe was not building in this style at this time. It was highly influenced by expositions, especially the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 which promoted the idea of the 'city beautiful' with public buildings as gleaming white monuments to the classical orders in architecture. Many architectural critics view this as a time when American architects were expressing their sophistication and education.

In Hawaii, this style was frequently seen in large public buildings, mainly banks, such as the First Hawaiian Banks in Hilo and Waimea, Kauai (Hawaii and National Register). Government buildings such as the Kauai County Building (Hawaii and National Register) and the Wailuku Court House (Hawaii and National Register) building were also built around this time. By building a school in the Neoclassical revival style, a statement that public schools in Hawaii were becoming more American was made.

⁹*Advertiser*, Feb. 6, 1927, p.12.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 1

Central Intermediate School
name of property

Honolulu County, Hawaii
county and State

9. Bibliography

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Gowans, Alan, Styles and Types of North American Architecture, New York: HarperCollins, 1992

Honolulu Advertiser, Sept. 5, 1922, November 22, 1925, March 2, 1924, March 7, 1926, October 17, 1926, February 6, 1927.

Pickens, Alexander L., ed., To Teach the Children, (A publication accompanying the exhibition commemorating the 50th anniversary of the College of Education and the 75th anniversary of the University of Hawaii), Honolulu: Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1981.

Whiffen, Marcus, American Architecture Since 1780, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1969.

Wist, Benjamin O., A Century of Public Education in Hawaii, Honolulu: Hawaii Educational Review, 1940.

Central Intermediate School Faculty Handbook, 1992.

DAGS design records

Department of Public Education Board Minutes, Sept. 7, 1920, May 26, 1922.

Original blueprints

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 1 Central Intermediate School Honolulu County, Hawaii
name of property county and State

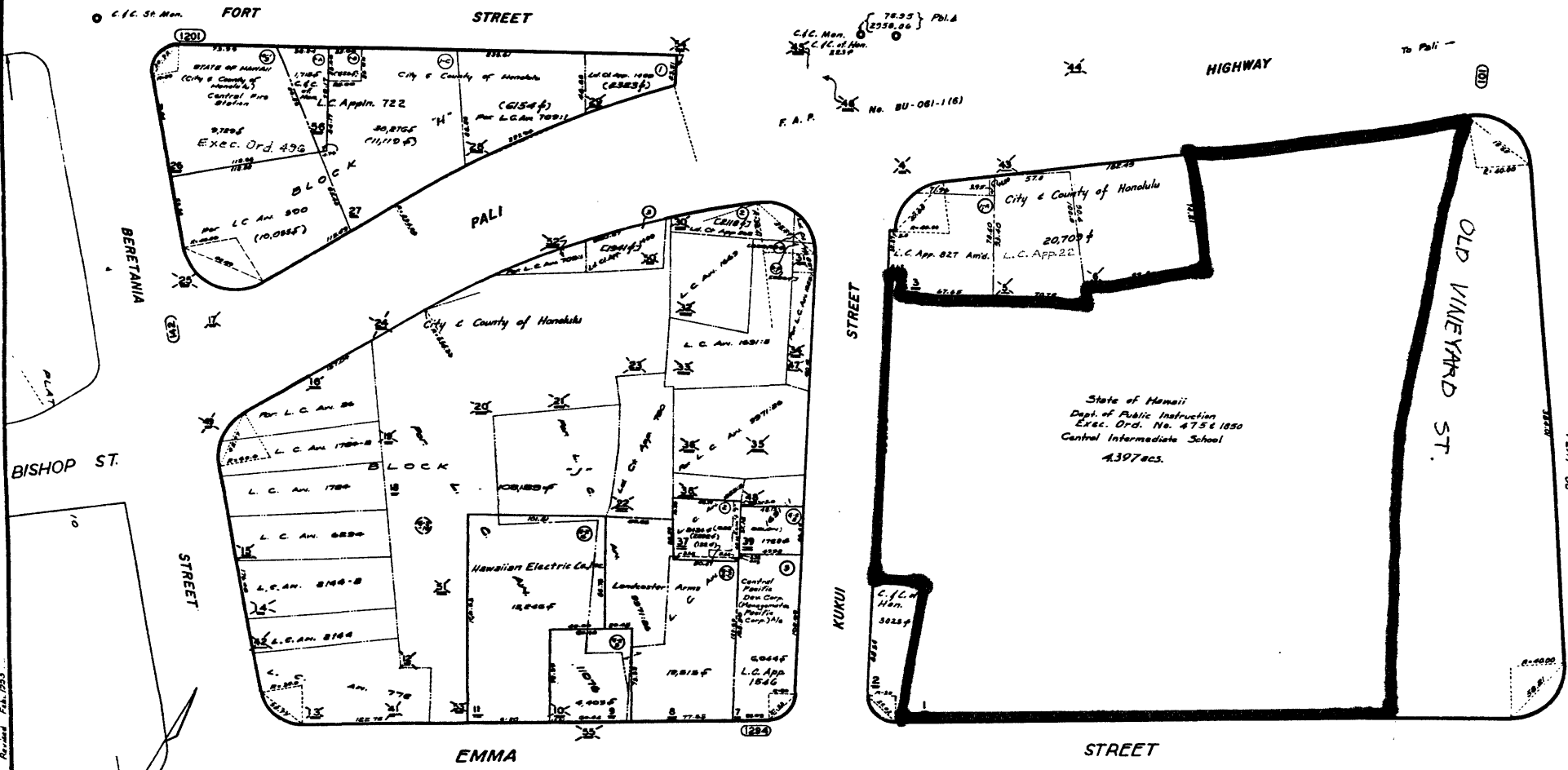
10. Verbal Boundary Description

This nomination includes the property surrounding the three buildings and the front lawn of Central Intermediate School in 1994 located at a portion of TMK: 2-1-009:001 (see plot plan) on the island of Oahu

Boundary Justification

This is the boundary historically associated with the school buildings.

QUEEN EMMA



BISHOP ST.

ALAKEA ST.

SOURCE: The Ngipi Bureau - C.I.C. BY: H.C.-D.S.C.-D.H. Revised Feb. 1953

HONOLULU, OAHU

- 17 Mei Sim Char (State Center Properties) 4 1/2 Borneo R.Y. Char Trust 1/2
- 18 The Midland Corp.

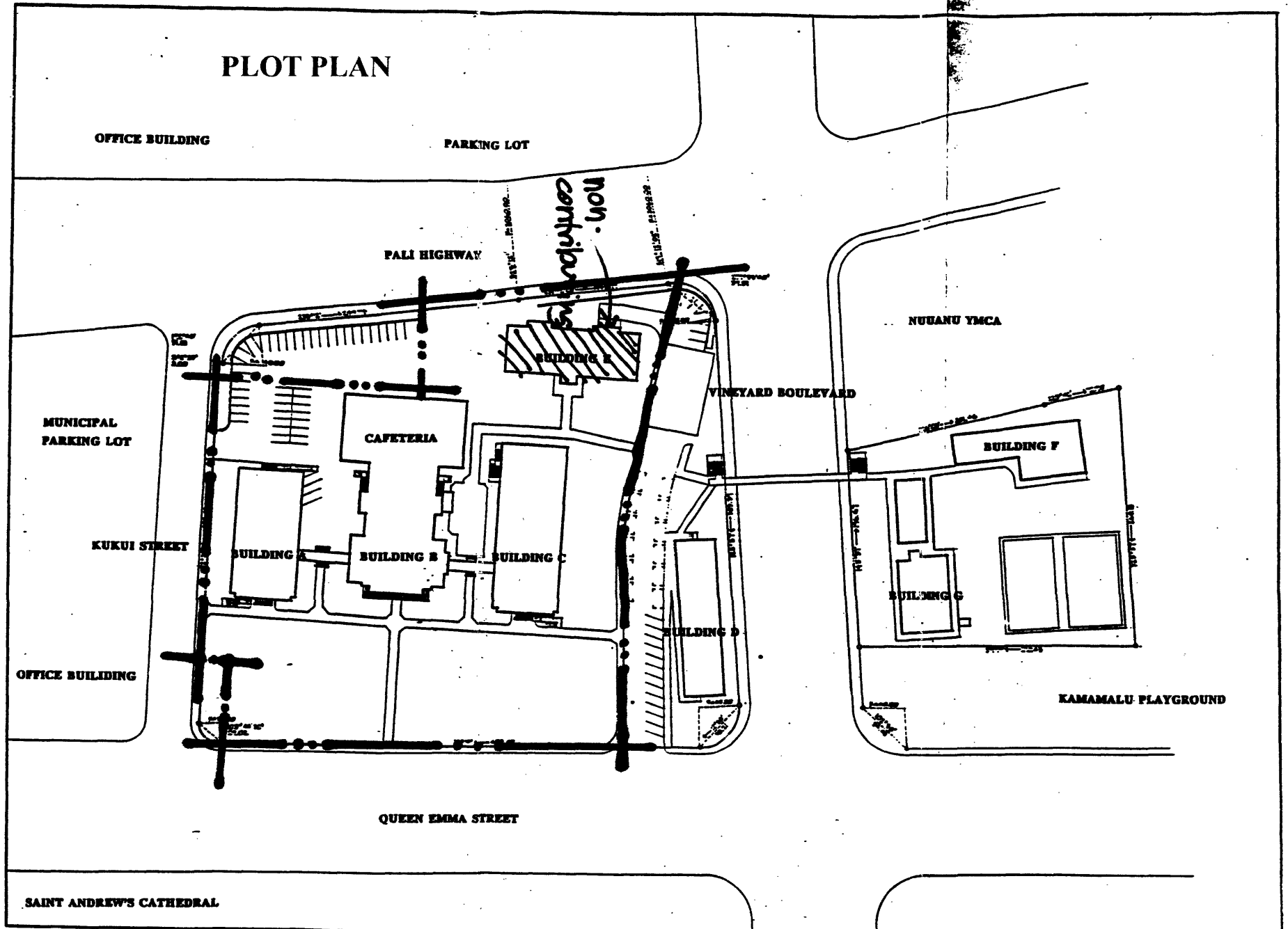
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SUBJECT TO CHANGE

1 33

DEPARTMENT OF THE TAX COMMISSIONER			
TAXATION MAPS BUREAU			
TERRITORY OF HAWAII			
TAX MAP			
FIRST		DIVISION	
ZONE	SEC.	PLAT	
2	1	09	
CONTAINING		PARCELS	
SCALE: 1 IN. = 40 FT.			

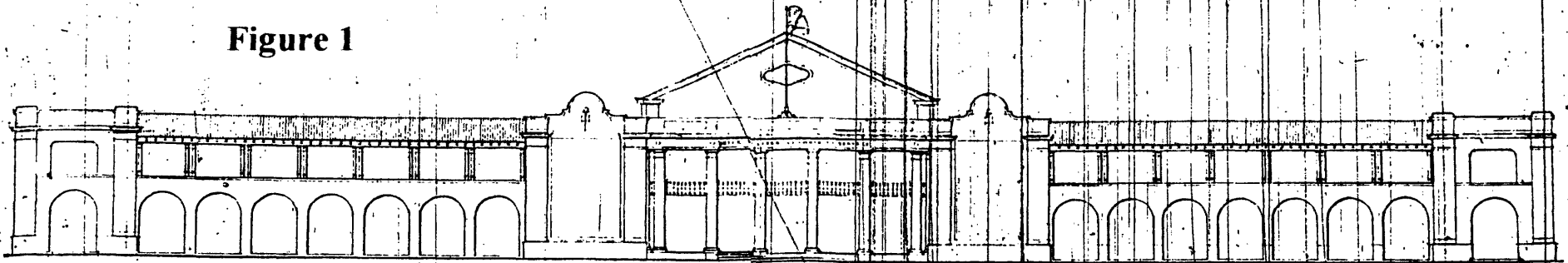
PLOT PLAN



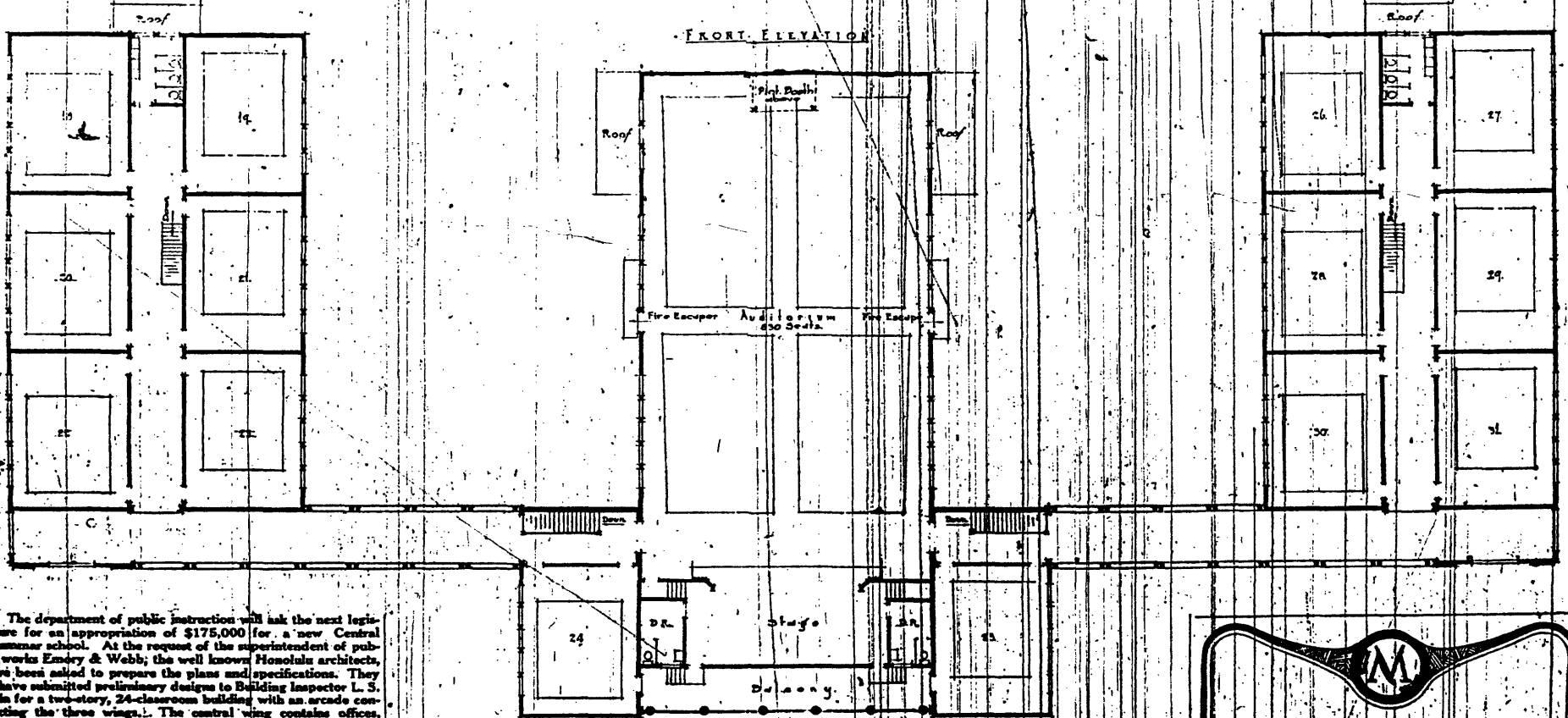
**CENTRAL INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
EXISTING SITE PLAN**

Tentative Plans For The Proposed New Central Grammar School

Figure 1



FRONT ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

The department of public instruction will ask the next legislature for an appropriation of \$175,000 for a new Central Grammar school. At the request of the superintendent of public works Emery & Webb; the well known Honolulu architects, have been asked to prepare the plans and specifications. They have submitted preliminary designs to Building Inspector L. S. Cain for a two-story, 24-classroom building with an arcade connecting the three wings. The central wing contains offices, laboratories, work-shops and kitchens on the ground floor and an auditorium and library on the second floor. All class rooms have equal light exposure. The building will be modern and well in every respect.

The school population of Honolulu is growing very rapidly so that the school house facilities are much behind actual needs. A new home for Central Grammar is one of the most urgent necessities.

Scholarship For
Russian Students;
Committee To Aid

Dr. Professor G. Liebert, Dr. C. F. Bennett, Theodore (Nichols), M. J. Rogers, Dr. D. Rich and M. Tovee.
Scholarships for Russian students have been obtained in many instances by the above mentioned gentlemen.

The Effect of Clothes Quality
Fine textures blended with appealing patterns

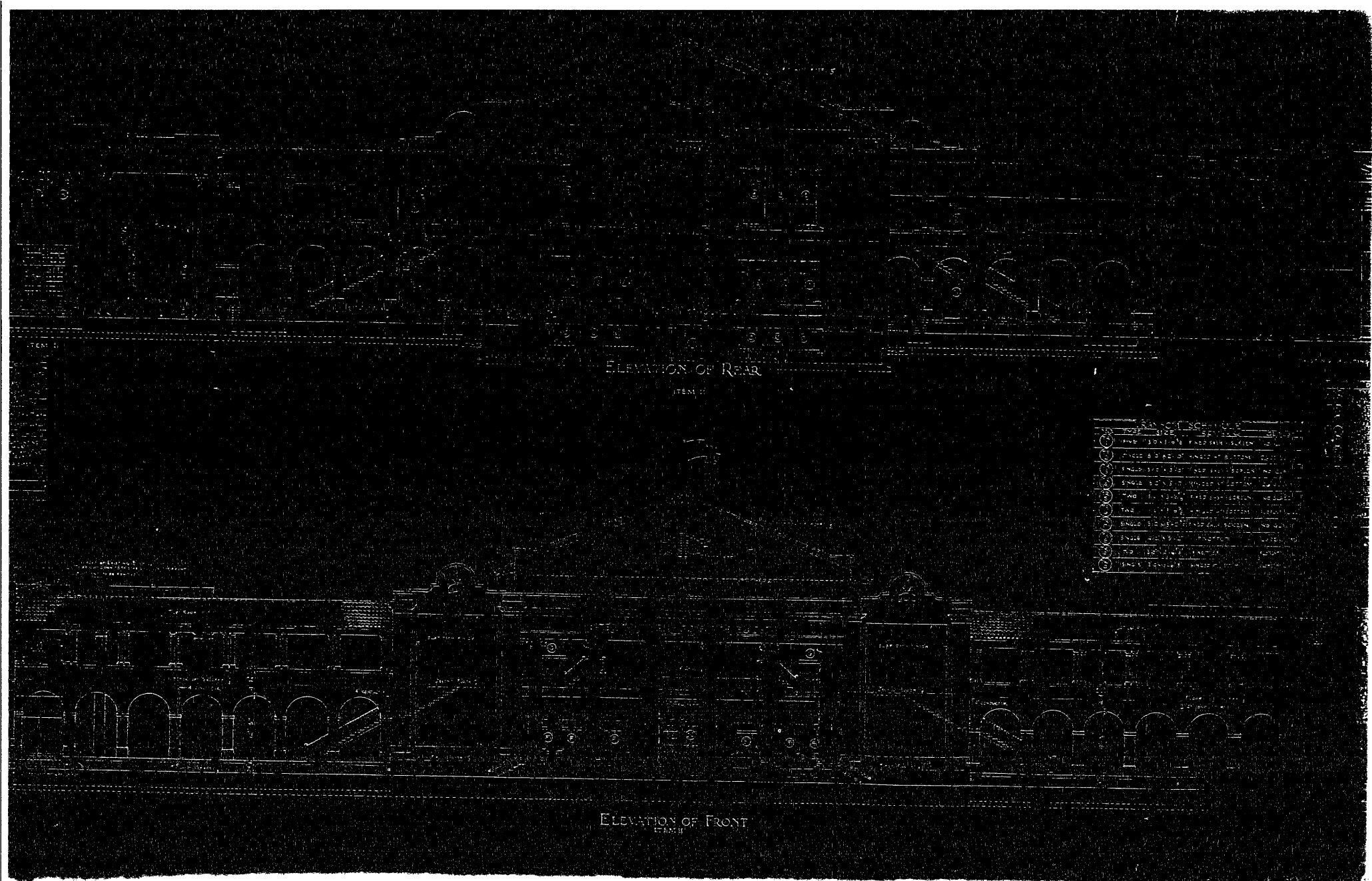


Figure 2