

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 5 1980

DATE ENTERED AUG 11 1980

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC WAIALUA SCHOOL

AND/OR COMMON
HALEIWA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
66-505 Haleiwa Road

CITY, TOWN
Haleiwa

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First

STATE
Hawaii

CODE
15

COUNTY
Honolulu

CODE
03

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
State of Hawaii

STREET & NUMBER
1151 Punchbowl Street

CITY, TOWN
Honolulu

VICINITY OF

STATE
Hawaii

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Bureau of Conveyances

STREET & NUMBER
Tax Office Annex

CITY, TOWN
Honolulu

STATE
Hawaii

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Hawaii Register of Historic Places Inventory 80-04-1348

DATE
1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS Department of Land and Natural Resources

CITY, TOWN
Honolulu

STATE
Hawaii

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT

GOOD

FAIR

DETERIORATED

RUINS

UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED

ALTERED

CHECK ONE

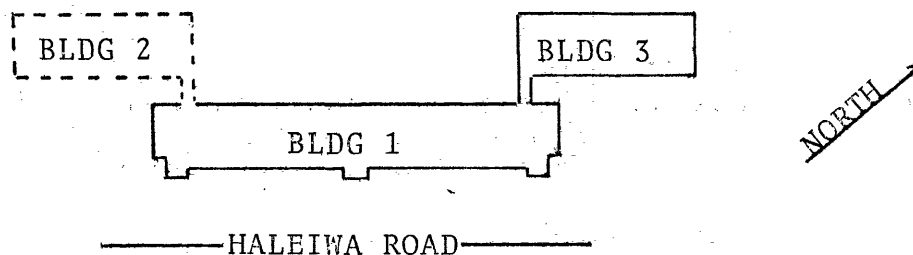
ORIGINAL SITE

MOVED

DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Waialua School is a one-story rectangular stuccoed concrete structure with a wood frame gable roof, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, and is rendered in a Spanish mission style. The total building complex completed in 1927, consisted of three structures symmetrically arranged about a central axis. Building 1 was the first to be built in 1921. Building 2, constructed to the rear (west) and left (south) of the Unit 1 building was completed in 1922. Unit 3, constructed symmetrically to the rear (west) and right (north) was completed in 1927. Unit 2 was demolished in the 1960's.



The facade of building 1 is composed with three outset framed round arches. The central one, marking the main entry to the school, leads to a longitudinal arcade along the front of the building and to a central lateral corridor providing access to, originally, the principal's office, the dispensary and the library. The main longitudinal corridor provides access to, originally, four classrooms, two on either side of the lateral corridor, to the secondary lateral corridors at the two ends of the building, and just beyond those, to the restrooms (girls on the left, boys on the right), and to two store rooms, comprising end elements, accentuated by the reiteration of the framed arch theme. It is interesting to note that the longitudinal corridor is a colonated, covered arcade, an element identified with the Californian mission style and one which was to gain considerable popularity in Hawaii because of its appropriateness to the Hawaiian climate. The original casement windows, both onto the arcade and above, and the glass panel doors, are still in place and repairable.

The central building, though badly termite damaged, retains the original integrity. A renovation took place in 1933 whereby the original library (just to the right of the lateral corridor) was divided symmetrically, similarly to the two offices across the laboratory, the first classroom to the right of the corridor became an expanded library. In addition (date unknown), the original casement windows on the back (west) side were replaced with wooden jalousies, with fixed panels above. Portions of the original casement windows, both lower and upper, exist in the first bays either side of the lateral corridor.

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 type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1921, 1927

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Associated Engineers

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Waialua School lies in its architecture that has made it one of the area's landmarks and in its historical and cultural heritage as one of the main institutions of the community.

Haleiwa Elementary School, designed by William D'Esmond of Associated Engineers contains mission elements showing a Californian influence. Since most of the local buildings of the period were of single wood wall construction, the mission style with concrete and plaster construction is indicative of the importance given by the people to the building. The style and construction techniques are also seen in the old Bishop Bank Building in Haleiwa and in the Waialua Fire Station; also "major public buildings" of the rural area.

The school was established in 1871 as a result of an investigation launched in 1870 by newly appointed Inspector General Hitchcock, which brought out many deficiencies in the rural education system. That study, combined with a highly destructive storm in 1871 provided the impetus for a building program which resulted in the construction of the first Waialua School facility. Prior to 1871, public education was carried out by several small "official schools", Japanese language schools, evangelical schools, etc. Waialua School was first located by Opaepula Bridge in Haleiwa.

In 1898, the people of the Territory of Hawaii realized that public schools were inadequate, even with the endorsement of the Annexation Commission. At that time, the one high school in existence on Oahu was in Honolulu and people in rural communities who wanted education for their children had to send them into Honolulu or to the mainland. The present site was acquired by the Territory of Hawaii for the Department of Public Instruction through a land exchange with the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate for the former land at Opaepula Bridge. Negotiations for the exchange began in 1900, and the Executive Deed was finalized in 1905.

1919-1920: Territorial Commission to investigate public schools in Hawaii was conducted under the direction of the Commissioner of Education at the request of the Territorial Governor and the Department of Public Instruction. The rural schools were found to be significantly behind the demand. The new legislature appropriated funds to correct the problem and the present buildings were born.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Benjamin Wist, A Century of Public Education in Hawaii, Honolulu, 1940.
Star Bulletin--July 27, 1921, p.11; May 18, 1921, p.3; August 18, 1920,
 p.10, August 2, 1921, p.5; January 19, 1921, p.10,
 October 20, 1920, p.16.

Advertiser May 11, 1921, p.S-3; July 27, 1921, S-2

Original blue prints

Interviews with Andy Anderson (10/21/79; 12/28/79) and Amy Kumura (10/21/79).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY one acre

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

QUADRANGLE NAME _____

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A | 0,4 | 5,9,1 | 1,6,0 | 2,3,8,7 | 4,8,5 |

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

D | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

E | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

F | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

G | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

H | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This nomination includes a portion of the land included within the tax map parcel 6-6-13:12 as delineated on the enclosed map by the dark line labeled "boundary".

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Laura Bolles and James Reinhardt, A.I.A.

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Northshore Neighborhood Board; Anderson/Reinhardt Architects 2/25/80

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

68-090 Au Street; 923 Nuuanu Ave., Suite 201 637-9157; 531-0141

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Haleiwa; Honolulu

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

Seamus O'neill

TITLE

DATE

May 28, 1980

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. Ray Price

DATE

8/11/80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST *[Signature]*

DATE

8-4-80

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The rear (west) elevation is comprised of a gable running the entire length of the building, broken at midpoint with a third variation of the framed arch motif, this time with a shortened gable roof intersecting the main one. The gable roof theme is reiterated on the two ends, on the north and south elevations. The fenestration on the rear elevation appears to be intended primarily for ventilation and light. The rear elevation windows on the south side of the administration offices were modified (date unknown), lowering the sill and substituting wood louvers for the original casements. Restoration of the windows to their original size and configuration could be easily accomplished.

Each of the three framed arches on the front side, the framed arch on the rear, and the two gable ends contain gable vents to ventilate the attic space. Natural ventilation of the classrooms was achieved via the high hopper windows on the rear side and the casement windows on the arcade side.

Building 3 is a simple gable roof structure with exposed rafter tails and a covered arcade running the full length of the south side. It is similar in construction to Building 1 except that it contains 3 classrooms, is linked to Building 1 by an open breezeway and has no framed arch elements.

The landscaping of the grounds is of the original time period with a large milo tree at the center of the rear elevation and large banyan trees at the north and south ends of the front side. The milo tree was planted in 1928 by Minnie H. Churchill, the first principal of Waialua School. Ms. Churchill was a powerful and respected woman in the community, credited with establishing and building up the school during a difficult time for rural education.

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Writing of the early 1920's, Benjamin O. Wist noted, "There is scarcely a rural community of any size in which everyone from the plantation manager down to the unskilled laborer is into insisting on educational offerings through the 12th grade. Some communities, notably Waialua, have gone even further and set up provisions for recreational and education activities to supplement the public school."¹

The ethnic makeup of the school in the 20's and the 30's was mainly Japanese, the children of the immigrated sugar plantation workers. In 1928, six Caucasian children were in attendance. A conflict existed between businessmen wary of over-educated laborer's children and concerned parents. The very establishment of the school is a testament to the organizational efforts of the rural community especially during the time of prejudice against educating laborer's children. It represents a significant marking of the rise of the plantation workers to equality with the rest of the population and the growth of the middle class in Hawaii.

Waialua School and Waialua Sugar Company served as the community and cultural center of the plantation town of Waialua and rural Haleiwa. The cooperation between the school and the mill that made them the institutions of their day still exist today between the mill and the greater community. The school was a focal point of activities such as Sports Days and May Days. The tradition of May Day at Haleiwa School is known island wide even today for its grand productions. During election years, political rallies were held outside the old cafeteria. The name was changed to Haleiwa Elementary School when pupil enrollment so increased that another school was built in 1966, and named Waialua Elementary School. The building was used as an elementary school until 1978, when enrollment declined and the building was left abandoned in favor of new facilities next door.

Barring a successful preservation effort, the buildings are scheduled to be demolished in the summer of 1980. Demolition contract bids have been received and are being held pending funding and the outcome of the preservation efforts.

¹Benjamin Wist, A Century of Public Education in Hawaii, p. 183.

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The Waialua/Haleiwa community has, over the past several years, developed a deep and strong interest in preservation of the communities architectural resources. The Northshore Neighborhood Board, an elected grass-roots advisory arm of the Honolulu City Council which represents the area, has in addition to spearheading the drive to preserve Haleiwa Elementary School, been aggressively involved in the formulation of an Historic and Scenic Design District for the area.

Because of the concerned efforts of the community, Haleiwa and Waialua have retained much of the integrity of the area. The Haleiwa community continues to actively participate and has volunteered to provide much of the labor necessary to undertake the restoration of the Haleiwa Elementary School buildings.

CLASSROOMS

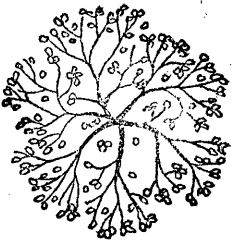
HALEIWA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



AD MIN - LIBRARY



MILO

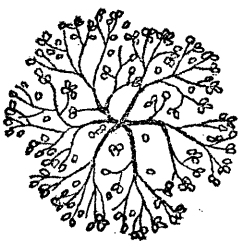


BLDG 1

BOUNDARY

BLDG 3

BANYAN



SCALE 1" = 40'

HALEIWA ROAD