

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 23 1980
DATE ENTERED MAY 28 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

Linekona School

AND/OR COMMON

Lincoln School

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Corner of Victoria and Beretania *Sts.*

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Honolulu

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

1

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

State Historic Preservation Survey #80-14-1339

DATE

1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN

Honolulu

STATE

Hawaii

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Linekona School is a two-story concrete block building rendered in a Georgian revival style with Romanesque revival elements. The faces of the concrete blocks are shaped and tinted to imitate blue island lava rock. The T-shaped building is distinguished by its symmetrical facade and imposing semi-circular portico at the head of the T.

The centered entry is inset and the single-story semi-circular portico, reached by a similarly shaped flight of steps, extends from the building. Four Tuscan columns support the portico's balustraded flat roof. A balustrade connects the portico's end columns to the Tuscan pilasters at the inset entry's corners.

Single-story wings at the top of the T's two ends contain inset, flat-arched, side entries with modillion-like corner ornaments. The base of the T is also one story and houses the auditorium. All windows are double-hung sash, with flat arches on the first story and Romanesque-revival round arches on the second. The building sits on a raised foundation and ascends to a bracketed, metal cornice with a balustrade. Galvanized iron-hipped roofs enclose the building.

The interior with its central stairway remains intact. The stairway, with its tall, thin turned balusters, has symmetrical divided flights with an open well. The hallway and classroom walls have tongue and groove wainscoting throughout, and the doors are five-panel with large square transoms to provide adequate ventilation. The original hardware is still on the doors and the original green "blackboards" are in the classrooms.

No additions have been built on the structure and its only visible alteration is a modern fire escape, placed at the rear on the makai (seaward) side.

Two single-story, frame classroom buildings are on the makai (seaward) side of the school. These were built prior to 1926. The larger contains five classrooms and features an overhanging hipped roof with exposed rafters, and an inset mauka (mountain) side lanai (porch) with square posts and balusters. Decorative, flowing, figure-four brackets are attached to the lanai's (porch's) posts. Each classroom has a pair of high, six-light casement windows on the mauka (mountain) side and five-mullioned, 6X6, double-hung sash windows on the makai (seaward) side. Vertical 1" X 6" board construction is employed.

The smaller outbuilding contains three classrooms. It is of board and batten construction and has a gable roof. Each classroom is entered via a set of double doors and is ventilated with four-light casement windows. The two classroom buildings are not included in this nomination, as the Review Board does not consider them significant.

The landscaping of the grounds is also of note, with several banyan trees at the corner of the school.

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 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-present	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1908

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

H. L. Kerr

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Linekona School is significant as a well-preserved school complex. Architecturally, it is important as a (splendid) example of turn-of-the-century eclecticism applied to a public building in Hawaii. The building is rendered in a Georgian revival style as conveyed by its symmetrical massing, proportions, imposing portico, and balustraded roof. However, these Georgian elements are combined with a distinctly Romanesque revival facade of imitation cut blue stone with second-story round arched windows. As such, the building is a (provocative) comment on the architectural tastes of the period.

By 1908, the colonial revival had become the preferred style across the mainland, and was equally popular in Hawaii, especially in residential design. However, the more imposing commercial and public buildings of the turn-of-the-century primarily employed Renaissance or Romanesque revival forms. This rather late perpetuation of the Romanesque revival style as an icon of substantiality may in part explain the deliberate use of such a facade on an otherwise colonial revival structure.

The mimetic perpetuation of the blue stone motif in the well rendered concrete blocks used on the building is the best known example of this type of craftsmanship in Hawaii, and is well worth preserving.

The school is also significant in the history of education in Hawaii. At the time of its dedication, its history was traced back to the Oahu Charity School, which was established in 1831. Instituted as a school to teach the English language to half-whites, it was for a number of years the only English-speaking school in Hawaii, and one of six such schools west of the Rockies. Parents sent their children to this school from as far as Alaska and California. The school experienced financial difficulties with the rise of various competing private schools, and in 1851 was provided with public assistance. Its name changed to the Town Free School, but its board maintained control over the school until 1859 when it passed into the superintendant of school's domain. In 1865, the board of education adopted a policy of separating school children by sex, and the Town Free School became the Mililani Girls School. Most all the boys were sent to the Royal School; however, some of the students instead went to the Fort Str. School, a newly formed private school. It is from this school that Linekona evolved. In 1873, the Fort Street School went public, and in 1895

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Thrum's Annual, 1909, pp. 159-162
original blueprints in Department of Public Works
Advertiser, September 11, 1908, p.5 c.2; September 12, 1908, p.1 c.1-2+

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2 1/2 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME _____

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A | 0 | 4 | | 6 | 19 | 22 | 0 | | 23 | 56 | 48 | 5 |

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

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

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

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

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

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

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

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

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This nomination includes the land and buildings in Tax Map Key:
2-4-02:20.

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 Nathan E. Napoka - Historian
Don Hibbard - Architectural/Historian

ORGANIZATION DATE

Historic Preservation Office

STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE

1151 Punchbowl Street 548-7460

CITY OR TOWN STATE

Honolulu Hawaii

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____ STATE X 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 1/14/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 5/28/80

ATTEST: CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 5/21/80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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was split to create Kaiulani Elementary and the islands' first public high school. The high school met at the former palace of Princess Ruth on Emma Street until 1908 when Linekona School was built. Dedicated as McKinley, the building served that function until the larger, present McKinley High was erected in 1923. At this time, the school was renamed Linekona Elementary. The building housed this school until 1956 when a new elementary school was built on Auwaiolimu Drive. In 1957, the former Ala Moana School, which taught children with learning difficulties, occupied the building. Since the early 1970's, the building has been used to teach English as a second language.

After annexation, Hawaii received an influx of haoles (Caucasians). As these people came to represent a larger portion of the population, they exerted increasing pressure on the school board to require an oral English language examination prior to admitting pupils to public schools. This was a measure taken to eliminate the pidgin influence in certain public schools. In the 1920's, the school board finally succumbed to these demands, and Linekona (pioneered) the English standard plan in the islands.

Built on the old Maertens property and facing Thomas Square (NR), the Linekona School is also significant in its contribution to the ambiance of this park area. The sense of open space engendered by the park is perpetuated by the Honolulu Academy of Arts, the Honolulu Concert Hall and the Linekona School, with their low-rise proportions and spacious grounds. These structures dominate three of the park's four sides. Several three to seven-story modern buildings stand on the town side of the park.

Architect H. L. Kerr was one of the more active architects in Honolulu in the early twentieth century. In 1906, he designed the McCandless Block, one of the last commercial structures in Hawaii to exhibit the Romanesque style. In 1909, Kerr designed the highly eclectic Yokohama Specie Bank (NR) and in 1915 provided the plans for the Colonial revival style Mission Memorial (NR).