Form 10-300 (July 1969)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE: Hawaii	
COUNTY:	
Honolulu	

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER DATE (Type all entries - complete applicable sections) 1. NAME COMMON: C. Brewer Building AND/OR HISTORIC: 2. LOCATION NATIONAL STREET AND NUMBER 827 Fort Street CITY OR TOWN: Honolulu STATE CODE CODE Hawaii 15 Honolulu 03 3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY **ACCESSIBLE** OWNERSHIP STATUS TO THE PUBLIC (Check One) Public Acquisition: Public XX Occupied District XX Building XX Private Restricted In Process Site Structure Unoccupied XX Unrestricted Being Considered Both Preservation work Object ☐ No in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) Agricultural Government Park Transportation Comments Commercial [Industrial Private Residence Other (Specify) Military Educational Religious Museum Entertainment Scientific OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: C. Brewer Hawaii STREET AND NUMBER: 827 Fort Street CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE Honolulu Hawaii 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Honolulu Bureau of Conveyances STREET AND NUMBER: Tax Office Annex CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE Honolulu Hawaii 15 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY: ENTRY Old Honolulu DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State XX County Local DATE OF SURVEY: 1969
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: NUMBER NPS Archives of Hawaii STREET AND NUMBER: Iolani Palace Grounds ONLY CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE Honolulu Hawaii 15 O A

7.	DESCRIPTION									
						(Chec	k One)			
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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The C. Brewer Building constructed in 1930 is the last and smallest of the "Big Five" home office buildings to be built in downtown Honolulu. The appearance has been described more as a residence of mansion proportion rather than a corporate office building. Spanish and mediterranean revival architecture was a national trend during this period and this is reflected more in the C. Brewer building than any of the other "Big Five" buildings.

Hardie Phillips of the New York firm of Mayer, Murray and Phillips was the chief architect. Phillips had worked with Bertram Goodhue on the Honolulu Academy of Arts building, completing it in 1927 after Goodhue's death. Harry S. Bent was the supervising architect. It is easy to recognize Goodhue's influence in this irregular, two story structure which combines mediterranean style with Hawaiian motif.

A dominant element is the high double pitched tile hip roof with wide overhang commonly referred to as the "Dickey" or modern "Hawaiian roof". The structure is a combination of concrete and carefully cut native blue stone with a rough stucco finish and natural grey color. The projecting second floor lanai (porch) of wrought iron and concrete with stylized Hawaiian motif is articulated by large windows deeply recessed in the stone walls. This provides an overall cool appearance very suitable for the Hawaiian climate.

The main entrance on Fort Street is recessed in a corbeled concrete frame with large koa wood doors and a recessed lanai above, framed with a perforated concrete hand rail. The decorative elements, while modest, are tastefully symbolic of the business in which the C. Brewer Company is engaged. Wrought iron railings and grillework represent sugar cane, and clean modern light fixtures were designed to recall the form of sugar cubes.

The center of the interior is a two story rotunda with offices opening on an open second floor corridor. Interior finishes include walls and floor of Island sandstone, ohia wood decoration in the first floor director's room and a teakwood ceiling in the public lobby.

Executive offices are on the ground floor with general offices on the second floor. All offices including the employee lounge open onto balconies overlooking gardens, or, on the ground floor, opening onto the gardens themselves.

The generous amount of garden space is visual from the interior as well as the exterior of the building. Originally forty-eight varieties of trees, shrubs and vines were planted in the courtyards by landscape architect Catherine Jones Rivers and Robert Oliver Thompson. The courtyards are enclosed by a plastered wall with wrought iron grilles at spaced openings.

At the rear of the property is a twelve car garage in the same character as the office structure.

Currently the complex is receiving outstanding maintenance and is in excellent condition.

NATIONAL REGISTER

SIGNIFICANCE								
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)								
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	XX 20th Century					
15th Century	☐ 17th Century	19th Century						
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applica	ble and Known) 1930							
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (C	heck Orie or More as Appropr	iate)						
Abor iginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	Urban Planning					
☐ Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)					
Historic Historic		losophy						
Agriculture	Invention	Science						
Architecture	☐ Landscape	Sculpture						
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-						
XX Commerce	Literature	itarian						
Communications	Military	Theater						
Conservation	Music	Transportation						
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANC	E							

The C. Brewer Building is one of the finest buildings in Hawaii. It exemplifies what has become known as modern Hawaiian architecture... combining influences from many eras, but always tastefully adapted to the Hawaiian climate and atmosphere.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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The C. Brewer Building is architecturally significant as one of downtown Honolulu's ten most outstanding examples of the local adaptation of the Spanish mission revival style. Other examples of the style, which are currently on the National Register, include the Academy of Arts, Honolulu Hale, the Federal Building, the Hawaiian Electric Company, the YWCA, and former Police Station. The C. Brewer Building stands apart from these other structures primarily in its scale, rising but two stories. Its modest proportions led the Honolulu Star-Bulletin to declare it to be, "Designed and constructed as a 'home' rather than merely a business establishment". Such a scale makes it a unique corporate headquarters, as most of its contemporaries were erecting four-story edifices which contained rentable office spaces.

Distinguished by its scale, second-story lanais, and a lushly landscaped walled courtyard, the building is one of the finest local adaptations of the Spanish mission revival style in the islands. Although the interior was completely renovated two years ago with the windfall profits from high sugar prices, the structure exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship and includes such handsome details as wrought iron railings and grill work, representing waving sugar cane, sugar cube-shaped light fixtures, and a public lobby with a teakwood ceiling. With its light brown stucco veneer and red tile low profile, hipped roof, the building presents an intimate and concise architectural statement in the midst of the downtown commercial district with its increasingly numerous high-rise structures.

The building is also significant for its associations with C. Brewer and Company, which claims to be the oldest American business firm west of the Rockies. Founded in 1826 by Captain James Hunnewell, the company operated as a small trade and shipping company with sandalwood, cattle hides and goat skins from Hawaii, merchandise from New England, and tea and spices from China as their mainstays of trade. When Captain Charles Brewer became a partner in 1836, the company's business revolved around supplying the booming north Pacific whaling industry. Foreseeing the decline of whaling, the company began to turn its attention to sugar in the 1850's. First it supplied barrels for the shipment of sugar and molasses, and in 1856 purchased a small plantation on Maui. In 1863, the company became agent for three Maui plantations and by 1883, represented 14% of Hawaii's sugar trade. By 1925, through consolidation with other companies, C. Brewer handled 25% of the islands' sugar and was one of Hawaii's largest corporate landholders. In 1959, seeing the need for further diversification, the company entered the macadamia nut industry, and today produces the majority of the world's macadamia nuts. They still

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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handle approximately 20% of Hawaii's sugar trade as well. C. Brewer, along with Alexander & Baldwin, Castle & Cooke, Davies Corporation and Amfac, is a member of the "Big Five". These companies all made their money in the sugar industry and up until World War II completely dictated Hawaii's economic policy, and in turn its politics, culture and society. After the war the economy became more diversified and their influence became less apparent.

Prior to receiving the commission for the C. Brewer Building, architect Hardie Phillips, of the New York firm of Mayer, Murray and Phillips, had worked in Honolulu. He completed in 1927 the Honolulu Academy of Arts and the no longer extant Spanish mission revival style Bank of Hawaii, both of which had been projects of the late Bertram Goodhue. Harry S. Bent was sent by Mayer, Murray and Phillips to supervise the construction of the C. Brewer Building. Upon its completion, he remained in Honolulu and became a well known residential designer as well as the official Honolulu City and County Parks Architect.