

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

OCT 11 1988

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).

1. Name of Property

historic name Wananalua Congregational Church other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Hana Highway and Hauoli Street not for publication city, town Hana vicinity state Hawaii code HI county Maui code 009 zip code 96713

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s) (checked), district, site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing 2 buildings, 2 Total.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: State Historic Preservation Office Date: 9/28/88

In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register (checked) 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 the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religious Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religious Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th century revivals

Renaissance

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

roof Shake

other NA

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Wananalua Church is a large stone building, the walls of which have been plastered over. It is dominated by an outset, bell tower which serves as the entry. The church has a front facing, shake shingled, gable roof, and sits conspicuously on a large lot surrounded by a nicely manicured lawn with informal plantings. A rubble lava rock stone wall separates the church lot from the street.

The square bell tower, the result of an 1897 remodeling, is of wood construction with a stucco finish. Buttresses are at the corners of the bell tower and an octagonal steeple, with a variety of Victorian shingles, rises above a crenelated parapet. Round arched doors, on the front and right sides, lead into the vestibule. On the second story narrow, round arched, lancet-like windows of ten panes are found, and the third story is penetrated by similar shaped, louvers.

The main body of the church follows a basilica plan and measures 50 x 100. Its plastered lava rock walls are approximately two and half feet thick and rise approximately fourteen feet. Five round arched windows are on either side. The sashes in these windows have been replaced by contemporary wooden louvers. The gabled roof has closed eaves and is supported by wood and steel trusses that span the full width of the nave. There is evidence that interior columns apparently helped support the roof prior to the addition of the steel trusses.

The interior has plastered walls with a four and a half foot tongue and groove wainscott. The nave and chancel is four bays long. The chancel is in the rear bay and features a three stepped dais. Behind the dais is a higher platform with a balustrade with turned balusters, for the choir. On either side of the choir platform is a stair of five risers with a balustrade and newel post. On either side of the stairs are round arched doors which lead to the vestry and a thrift shop. Like the entry doors, these doors are four

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Exploration/settlement

Period of Significance

1840-1930

Significant Dates

1849

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Daniel Conde

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Wananalua Church is significant for its associations with the settlement of Hana by western people and architecturally as a typical stone church building of the mid-nineteenth century constructed in Hawaii.

The church is one of approximately a dozen remaining stone churches which were built on Maui in the mid-nineteenth century. Many of these churches have fallen into ruin or disrepair, including those at Kalepolepo, Kahana, Waikapu, Wailua and Olowalu. Several still remain in operation including: Kaulanapueo at Huelo, Waihee Protestant Church, Keawalai at Kaeo, and Pookela near Makawao. Wananalua, which has been in continuous use since its construction in the 1840s, is one of the best remaining examples of these stone churches on Maui, and is noteworthy for its size.

It is typical of the churches of this period in that it was constructed of local materials by Hawaiians under the supervision of a missionary, and was built to serve the Hawaiian community. Services were held in the Hawaiian language at Wananalua until the 1930s. The name Wananalua means "second prophecy". This name is the ancient land name for the site on which the church sits. According to Samuel Kamakau in Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii (p.80), Wananalua was the site of the battle between Kamehameha and the forces of Maui during Kamehameha's conquest of the islands. The area of Wananalua sits immediately behind the ancient hilled fortress of Kauiki.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Thrum's Hawaiian Annual, 1919 pp. 64-69

1851 Station Report

Report of Daniel Conde, written 1888, describing the construction of the church in the 1840s.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 3.7

UTM References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

This nomination includes all the property owned by the Wananalua Congregational Church in 1988 as described by Tax Map Key: 1-4-4:19

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This is the historic boundary of the church.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title <u>Reverend Edith H. Wolfe, Pastor</u>	<u>Chic Diehl, Treasurer</u>
organization <u>Wananalua Congregational Church</u>	date <u>June 6, 1988</u>
street & number <u>P.O. Box 188</u>	telephone <u>808-248-8040</u>
city or town <u>Hana</u>	state <u>Hawaii</u> zip code <u>96713</u>

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WANANALUA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

panel, with the upper two panels being quarter circles. Altar furniture includes several koa tables, the gift of the Kawanakoa family. The ceiling of the church is boxed in with tongue and groove. The center aisle section is about six feet higher than the sides, which are approximately eighteen feet high. Exposed rafters with chamfered posts run the width of the nave at this height. Chamfered cross braces are evident outside the tongue and groove ceiling in both the center aisles and sides. A brass chandelier hangs from each of the center aisle cross-braces. The floor is wood plank.

The coconut, royal palms, and date palm that landscape the church yard date from the 1930s. A cemetery is located to the left of the church and has mulberry bushes and plumeria. A modern parsonage is at the far left side of the property and a modern parish hall is behind the church.

There have been no major alterations or additions to the church since the 1897 remodeling which replaced the original hipped roof with the current gable roof and added the bell tower.

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WANANALUA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The church was organized by Daniel Conde in 1838, and a thatched structure was constructed to house it. Work commenced on the present structure in about 1842. Stone for the church was gathered from the ruins of a heiau, and the original roof was thatch. The framing timbers came from the mountains and coral was gathered from the ocean. The coral was burned for lime and used to make mortar. The roof was reframed in 1856, which allowed for a shingle roof to be installed in 1862. In 1897, the building was reroofed, refloored and replastered. It is assumed the bell tower was also constructed at this time. The church has remained in continuous operation to the present and is one of the better maintained nineteenth century stone churches on Maui.

The church is also significant for its associations with western settlement in the Hana area. Daniel Conde and his family were the first missionaries to permanently settle in Hana, which remains a somewhat remote part of Maui even today. At that time there were approximately 6,000 Hawaiians living in the area. The Conde's remained here until 1849, when they moved to Wailuku. After the death of Mrs. Conde in 1855, Daniel and his children returned to New York.

The Wananalua Church and the Hana Courthouse are the only two extant structures from the nineteenth century left in Hana.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88002533 Date Listed: 11/23/88

<u>Wananalua Congregational Church</u>	<u>Maui</u>	<u>Hawaii</u>
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.

Cecil D. Hull

Signature of the Keeper

11-23-88

Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

The official documentation should be amended to include criterion consideration A and also 1897 as a significant date based on the fact that the church's current appearance is largely related to alterations made at that time. These changes were discussed with Don Hibbard, Hawaii Deputy SHPO, on 11/23/88.

DISTRIBUTION:

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