

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Iolani Palace

and/or common Territorial Capitol; Territorial Executive Building

2. Location

364 South King St.

street & number Bounded by King, Richards, Hotel and Likelike St. not for publication

city, town Honolulu vicinity of N/A

state Hawaii code county Honolulu code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name 1) State of Hawaii 2) City of Honolulu

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

street & number

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title HABS/Historic American Bldg. Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1958 federal state county local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington state DC

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" 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
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The design and construction of the Iolani Palace occupied the years 1879 through 1882 and the attention of three court architects in rapid succession—Thomas J. Baker, Charles J. Wall, and Isaac Moore. The Baker design generally held in the final work and, in 1881, it was described in a long article appearing in "The Pacific Coast Advertiser" for September 24. The late Victorian work was described as follows:

The main body of the New Palace forms a substantial rectangular mansion....

The design of the exterior cannot be described in a few words or referred to any recognized order of architecture. If a name is to be coined for it we should favor "American Florentine" as the nearest approach to the correct one. The facade of the front is in two stories, 140 feet long, and 54 high, with a tower, as already described, in the center and one at each end. Each tower is capped by a square campanile having the concave outline so common in the Italian architecture of the late Middle Ages; and the central tower having a third story rises to the height of 80 feet....The balustrade of the verandah is of a suitable design in cement work, and for the balcony an elaborate iron railing is to be imported....

Entering the building we find ourselves in a large hall, whose dimensions are 28 feet x 70 feet. A staircase 6 feet wide breaks the hall at about 34 feet from the entrance....On the right hand of the hall is the throne room. This handsome apartment is 40 feet x 70 feet in dimensions. The ornamental woodwork of this room has yet to be begun. The throne and the screen behind it present opportunities which will not be neglected. On the left hand side of the hall is the dining room, an apartment 32 feet x 45 feet. Another room can be thrown into this by sliding back the large doors between them....

The staircase when completed will present a handsome appearance, the massiveness of the balustrade, and other details of its finish, making up for its narrowness....The apartments of the King and Queen occupy the rear or mauka side of the Palace on this floor. The King's room which is on the Ewa side, is 25 feet x 30 feet, with dressing room and bath-room, etc., opening from it....Mr. Moore took charge of the work in October last, very soon came to the conclusion that if the basement was to be of any practical use, it would not do to let it be buried from five to six feet in the soil. An area 6 feet in width has therefore been dug out all around the Palace, providing light and keeping the rooms dry.¹

Charles Peterson, in evaluating the design of the Palace, stated that

⁷⁻¹Quoted in Charles E. Peterson, "American Notes," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, May 1963, pp. 102-103. Article contains a history of the Palace and related first Palace, Barracks, and so-called Bungalow.

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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1871, 1882–3, 1893 **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Iolani Palace was the royal residence of the last two rulers of the Kingdom of Hawaii, King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani. As such it is perhaps the most important surviving symbol of the days of Hawaiian independence. It has been termed "the only true and royal palace under the American flag." Exotic in architecture, it demonstrates the tastes, cultural aspirations, and the cosmopolitanism of the Hawaiian ruling classes under the monarchy. Since the days of the Provisional Government, it has been the seat of governmental authority—under the Provisional Government, the Republic of Hawaii, and the Territory of Hawaii. As the scene of the formal ceremony of transfer of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, it is intimately associated with one of the principal events which marked the rise of the United States as a world power.

The site of the palace was once a section of the important heiau (temple), Kaahaimauli, which was destroyed in the early 1880s. A coral block and wood house, the first Iolani Palace, was built on the site by Kekuanaoa, and this structure was later selected by King Kamehameha III as his palace when he officially and finally moved the royal residence from Lahaina, on Maui, to Honolulu in 1845. The capital of the islands has ever since remained in the latter city. Five Hawaiian kings reigned in this coral block structure. It was used mainly as offices, since smaller buildings on the grounds served as residences for the rulers and their court. The old palace came into disrepair, and it was torn down in 1874–1875. It was decided to build a "proper palace" on the same site.

The cornerstone of the new royal residence, the present Iolani Palace, was laid on December 31, 1879, and the structure was completed during November 1882. The cost was \$343,595, which included many of the furnishings. Early in the next year, on February 12, 1883, King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani were formally crowned at a ceremony held directly in front of the King Street entrance to the palace. This event took place nine years after Kalakaua's election to the throne. The ceremony was the only formal coronation, in the European sense, in Hawaiian history.

In the Blue Room of the palace, in 1893, Queen Liliuokalani demanded that her ministers sign a new constitution more to her liking than the one then in force. Their refusal led to the overthrow of the monarchy on January 17, 1893. The Provisional Government established its offices in the Aliiolani Hale, across King Street from the palace, but after a few months, the governmental offices were transferred to the former royal residence, where they remained until 1969. The name of the structure was officially changed to "Executive Building" in 1893, but the name "Iolani Palace" was restored by the Legislature in 1935. After the unsuccessful conspiracy to restore the Queen to the throne in 1895, the trial of the former monarch and her fellow conspirators took place in the throne room. The Queen was imprisoned in the room in the southeast corner of the upper floor of the Palace for nine months after the insurrection.

The King Street steps of the Palace were the scene of the formal transference of the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. Over the building on August 12, 1898, the Hawaiian flag, as the emblem of an independent nation, flew for the last

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 10.6

Quadrangle name Honolulu

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UTM References

A	0 4	6 1 8 10 0	2 3 5 7 0 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	0 4	6 1 8 15 0	2 3 5 6 7 0 0
E			
G			

B	0 4	6 1 8 2 5 0	2 3 5 6 8 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	0 4	6 1 7 9 0 0	2 3 5 6 9 0 0
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ben Levy, Historian/National Register of Historic Places

organization National Park Service/Dept of Interior date Aug. 1978/Dec. 1985

street & number P.O. Box 37127 telephone 202-343-9539

city or town Washington state DC

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

title _____ date _____

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

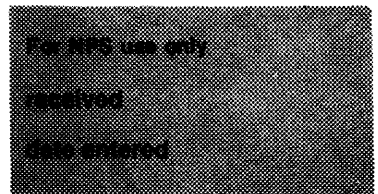
date 6/12/88

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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the construction of the Palace was an outstanding achievement for its time and place and that Baker's design was a worthy one. The rich and heady choice of building materials available to late Victorian designers was approached with discretion and the whole design was well tied together with its original dazzling coat of light colored sanded paint.²

In 1958, survey historian John Hussey described the building as built of brick faced with cement. Continuing, Hussey related the following:

The trim is concrete block. The building measures 140' by 100', with the long dimension facing King Street. It is two stories high, above a partially raised basement. It is ornamented by six towers, the central towers rising to a height of 76 feet. In 1930 the interior was extensively remodeled; steel and reinforced concrete framing replaced the old wood framing; and a roof of concrete slabs was installed; but the interior and exterior design was scrupulously preserved. An unusual exterior feature is formed by the double lanais or porticos on the four sides of the Palace.

The interior finish is extremely ornate, marked by elaborate ornamental plaster cornices and ceilings. From a large central hall on the main floor, a fine staircase of koa wood leads to the upper story. Throughout the building, doors and panelling are of rare woods—koa, kamani, kou, and ohia, as well as the more usual walnut and white cedar. Many outstanding portraits hang on the walls, including likenesses of Kamehameha II and his wife, painted in London in 1824. The southeast corner of the main floor is occupied by the former throne room.

A feature of the grounds is the delightfully elegant little bandstand which is in the southwest (ewa-makai) portion of the Palace Grounds. It was first built directly in front of the King Street entrance to the palace as the shelter for the coronation of King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani in 1883, and it was later moved to its present location. Another feature of the grounds is the site of the royal tomb, where most of Hawaii's monarchs were buried until 1865, when all the royal coffins were removed to the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu Valley.³

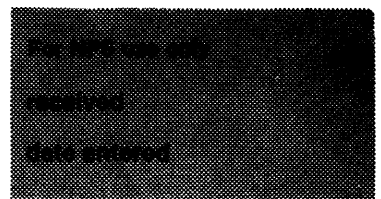
The former throne room had been used for sessions of the Territorial House of Representatives. The state dining room was used as the chamber of the Territorial Senate. The private apartment of Kalakaua and later Liliuokalani was used as the Governor's office. These formerly territorial functions were moved to the new State

²Peterson, p. 103.

³John A. Hussey, "Iolani Palace," National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings inventory form, December 31, 1958. Historic Sites Survey files.

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Capitol and presently the palace is administered as a house museum.

In 1978, the State of Hawaii and the Friends of the Iolani Palace jointly sponsored publication of an information brochure which contains a history and description of the Palace. The following data are abstracted from that publication:

A wide Hall runs the entire width of the Palace, dominated by the staircase leading to the family apartments above. On the right as you enter is the Throne Room, on the left, the Blue Room and the Dining Room. The portraits of ten Hawaiian kings and queens line the walls above the niches where valuable vases and statuary were displayed.

The Throne Room, decorated in crimson and gold, was the scene of royal audiences, balls, and receptions during the monarchy. In 1895, the trial of Queen Lili'uokalani for treasonable acts was held in this room.

Across the hall is the Blue Room where informal audiences and small receptions took place. A huge portrait of King Louis Philippe of France, presented to King Kamehameha III by the French government in 1848, hung in this room, a symbol of the French interest in the Hawaiian Islands. A piano of Hawaiian koa wood, given to Queen Lili'uokalani by a group of Honolulu merchants, was often played here for the Queen was a musician of talent and enjoyed entertaining at musicales.

Divided from the Blue Room only by beautifully carved sliding wood doors is the Dining Room. Portraits of German, French, Russian, and British rulers and leaders hung on these walls. Beneath these were three massive side-boards which, like much of the furniture in the Palace, was especially made in Boston, Massachusetts, by A.H. Davenport Company.

While the Palace was the Capitol, the Throne Room was used by the House of Representatives and the Dining Room by the Senate.

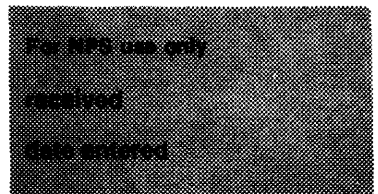
The stairway, gracefully curved as it approached the level of the second floor, is of hand carved Hawaiian woods. The Hall, normally the royal breakfast room and informal parlor, provided ample space to display feather cloaks and kahili, rare calabashes, and other Hawaiian artifacts on special occasions.

On the Ewa side of the building was the King's suite. Immediately to the right, as one ascends the stairs was Kalakaua's bedroom. The gothic-style furniture was trimmed with ebony and gold moldings and the curtains and upholstery were light blue.

A large table and high-back Elizabethan-style chairs filled the adjoining library. One of Honolulu's earliest telephones was mounted on the wall of this room. At the front of the building was the Gold or Music room, a comfortably furnished gathering place for the royal family.

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The rooms on the Waikiki side belonged to the ladies. Queen Kapi'olani's bedroom, dressing, and bath rooms duplicated the King's opposite, except that she chose red and pink for the curtains and upholstery and mahogany furniture.

The other two room were for guests. They were frequently occupied by Queen Kapi'olani's sisters. In 1895, Queen Lili'uokalani was imprisoned in the front room for nine months, following the abortive counter-revolution.

The wide upper lanais, guarded by sturdy iron railings, provided a pleasantly cool place for royalty to stroll and from which they and their visitors might observe the many colorful ceremonies that took place in the Palace grounds.⁴

In 1966, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) inventoried the Iolani Palace. While HABS records do not contain formal historical data sheets, they do provide an extensive photo essay prepared by Jack E. Boucher. The photo collection contains not only contemporary prints, but also contemporary copies of historic photos dating from c. 1880-1891. The data usefully emendate the understanding of the comparative appearance of the Palace today and originally.

A restoration project sponsored by the Friends of Iolani Palace and financed by HUD was completed. The restoration proposal contains a general accounting of the condition of the Palace as of 1970. Temporary wooden appendages had been added to provide more space for government offices. Fortunately these were added in a way that did little damage to the cement plaster walls and balustrades. These appendages were removed. The 1930 structural system was judged in good condition yet with some cracking around the stairs of the mauka and makai entrances due to settling of the cast iron columns. Roofs were in poor condition with framing and sheathing badly termite-eaten and the shingles badly weathered. Leakage at joints of intersecting planes had damaged the ceilings of second floor lanais. Extensive termite damage affected the studs and lath of the plaster walls and the door and window architraves in the basement.

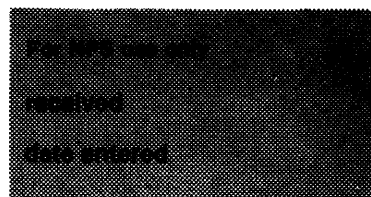
The 1969-70 investigations indicated numerous changes in wall and door openings; a great deal of replastering was done in the 1930 renovations. The original wall niches for the display of vases and statuary were also uncovered in the 1969-1970 investigations.⁵

7-4Hussey.

7-5 Friends of Iolani Palace, To Welcome the Future, To Remember the Past—A Report: Iolani Palace Restoration Project, Honolulu, 1970, pp. 47-50.

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The restoration project of the Friends of Iolani Palace is an extensive, multi-million dollar undertaking. The project has been staged in eight phases, the eighth phase being the refurbishing project. The progress reports issued by the Friends contain an account of the evolution of the project and are appended in this inventory. Particular attention is called to the floor plans developed by the late Geoffrey W. Fairfax, AIA, for the Palace, c. 1887. These should be compared with the floor plans of the restoration which have also been included here.

Among the objectives of the undertaking is the authentic restoration of the Palace to its appearance during the Hawaiian Monarchy, 1882-1893. An interview with the Director of the Iolani Palace, Joseph Spielman, revealed that most of the flooring has been replaced. Inspections reveal that selection of woodwork for replacement was painstaking and carefully piecemeal. Electrical outlets have been carefully masked. The objective is to refurbish to 1882 and actual furnishings are being sought. He believes that the Friends now have 20-30% of the original furnishings in hand.⁶

Iolani Barracks: Built in 1871, the Barracks antedates the Palace by a decade. Originally it was located on a site now occupied by the new State Capitol behind the Iolani Palace across Hotel Street, formerly Palace Walk. It was moved from there in 1965, relocated to the present grounds of the Palace, and refinished as a museum. It is a romantic castellated structure designed by Theodore C. Heuck, a German craftsman who became Honolulu's first architect. The Household troops of Kamehameha V and his successors were quartered here. They guarded the king and the treasury and provided character to state occasions.⁷

Theodore C. Heuck's original plan for the building showed it as a one-story structure, 70 by 80 feet built around a 30 by 40 foot open courtyard. The finished building was somewhat larger and had two main tower entrances as well as the original four corner towers.

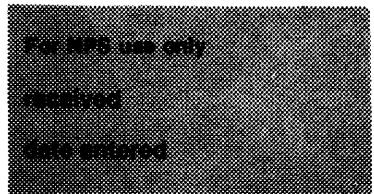
In 1893, the Provisional government disbanded the guards and used the Barracks for munitions storage. The Territorial government took it over in 1899 and used it for office and storage space. After renovations in 1920, it became a service club for about a decade. In 1929 following another "sprucing-up," including a coat of white paint or plaster, various government offices occupied it until 1943 when plans were announced for a military museum. The museum proposal bore no fruit; the building was repaired and renovated again in 1948 for office use. With the development of the State Capitol complex in the 1960s, the Barracks was condemned and, in 1962, abandoned.

⁷⁻⁶ Interview July 25, 1978, of Joseph Spielman by Ben Levy.

⁷⁻⁷ F. Jackson, "Halekou—The Iolani Barracks," HABS file, HA-3, "Iolani Barracks," Aug. 5, 1966; "The Hawaiian Scene," Hawaiian Cement Corp., vol. 2, Summer, 1965.

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In 1964-65, the coral shell of the old building was removed to a corner of the Iolani Palace grounds for eventual reconstruction. This was accomplished by breaking out large sections of the walls. Then stone masons chipped out the original coral blocks and re-set them. Many were so badly deteriorated that they were unstable. However, the stone in the Ewa wing was salvagable. Since that wing was a later addition, the planners decided to leave it out of the reconstruction and to utilize the blocks from that wing.

Today the Barracks is an unfinished reconstruction from original materials moved to a new location. It has been altered, changed, reroofed, torn down, moved, and rebuilt. There were alterations made even during the original construction. Today's reconstruction bears only a general resemblance to the original structure; the building does not contribute to the Landmark due to this severe loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

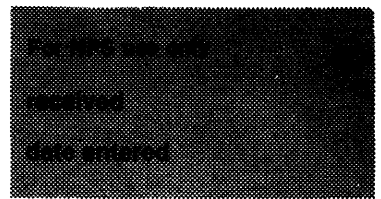
Part of the reason for the vast changes to the structure and shape of the Iolani Barracks relates to the varied and complicated ways in which the building was used. For considerable time, Halekoa was used for military purposes, although for three different governments. Halekoa also served Hawaii as a military service club, as offices for school administration, and finally as offices for other government agencies, including the treasury department. At one time there were plans to turn Halekoa into a military museum, but the need for office space dominated all other plans.

The severely eroded condition of the rock, the thick and rustic nature of the mortar joints, and the failure to retain the precise arch lines of the original leaves the building with an appearance that differs from the original relatively smooth and tight-jointed masonry work. Although the general overall configuration and facade lines have been retained in the reconstruction. The Barracks does not detract from the historic appearance of the Palace grounds but the building no longer reflects the historic character of the Landmark.

Bandstand: Although altered and repaired, the Bandstand contributes to the historic significance of the Landmark. Known as Keliiponi Hale, the structure was built in 1883 as a coronation stand for King Kalakaua. This octagonal coronation pavilion was constructed within an amphitheater for inaugural guests, stood some fifty feet from the stairway to the Palace and was connected to it by a platform. The pavilion was about 25 feet in diameter and each of the eight sides bore the name of one of the respective Kings of Hawaii, from Kamehameha I to Kalakaua. The ceiling was decorated with fresco work; the Hawaiian coat-of-arms was painted in the center of the white network. On the outside of the pavilion, each of the eight upright columns supporting the domed sheet metal roof was ornamented with shields representing Russia, Netherlands, United States, Hawaii, Germany, Austria, and Italy. (There is no information currently available on why these particular countries were so honored--some are doubly honored by being again represented by plaques on the ampitheater.) The entablature, dormers, roof construction, and lantern were constructed of wood. The design of the pavilion and the

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amphitheater were entrusted to Messrs. Buchman and Rupprecht, two artists who had recently arrived in the Islands.

It was just four days after the coronation that it was reported that the pavilion would be used as a bandstand and soon thereafter was moved to the west side of the grounds, presumably where it now rests. By 1886 the Royal Hawaiian band was performing there and probably continued to do so for many years.

In 1906 unspecified renovation of the Bandstand was undertaken. One report described the Bandstand as practically rebuilt at that time. By 1919 termites and borers had badly damaged the structure; it was reconstructed in reinforced concrete from the footings to the plate. The eight Tuscan columns and balustrade were cast in concrete. At that time a basement was added to provide storage and bathroom facilities for the yardmen. The only thing remaining from the original coronation pavilion was the domed roof, carefully repaired and replaced on the new set of supporting pillars, platform, and superstructure. Part of the work of 1919 was to repaint the repaired cupola and to varnish the coats-of-arms of the foreign nations. When these were replaced is not clear; those now gracing the structure are not the same size, shape, number, or placement as those shown in the coronation photos.

New electric lights were installed throughout and the bandstand as reconstructed was reported very pleasing in appearance and practically a permanent structure that should require few, if any, repairs for many years to come. In 1922, however, the termites had eaten the basement doors and partitions. These were replaced; the ceiling and flag shields were again repainted.

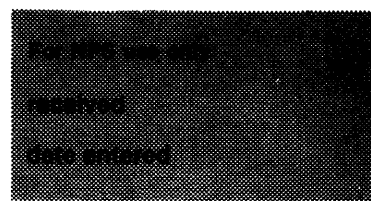
There are no records of major repairs since 1920 and it is assumed that minor repairs, as in 1922, have been required. The structure is currently used as a bandstand.

Old and New Archives Buildings: The Old Archives Building, known as the Kanaina building, is a one-story, T-shaped edifice constructed of brick with a cement finish built in 1906. Its appearance is generally simple neo-classical in both form and decoration. Stairs rise to an indented portico flanked by two columns. The entry opens onto a lobby surmounted by a skylight and flanked by two columns on either side of the lobby allowing passage to wings on either side. Passage to the central corridor is greeted by a mezzanine level surmounted by two skylights. The central corridor is divided into two essential spaces, front and back. Temporary frame buildings flanking the east quarter of the building are scheduled for removal. The interior spaces will be better appreciated when the restoration plan realizes the removal of contemporary partitions which hide their original character.

The building basically and originally consisted of two sections—vault and offices. The vault measured 30 by 40 feet and contained steel cases and record shelves. It had only a steel door for an entrance. The office was 28 by 54 feet and was divided into three rooms. The middle room served as a lobby and business office. A marble counter ran

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along the rear of this room; the archivist's desk was located behind it. The vault door entered from the archivist's office. To the right of the lobby was a meeting room; to the left was a search room.

The intrusive New Archives Building was constructed in the early 1950s to accommodate the expanded State documents collections. It sits behind the Old Archives within the National Historic Landmark boundary at the west corner of the Palace grounds. It is a simple white concrete and glass rectangular 2-story structure measuring approximately 125' by 75'.

Royal Tomb Site: The mound in the south quadrant of the Palace grounds enclosed by an iron picket fence is the site of the former royal crypt, once surmounted by a coral rock tomb. It was built upon the death of Kamehameha II. The royal dead, except for Kamehameha I were placed there until 1865 when all were moved to the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu. In the now razed tomb, it is reputed, that, in 1843, Dr. Gerrit P. Judd, a member of the Treasury Board, hid the archives of the government and conducted the King's affairs away from the eyes of the British occupation forces.

Palace Fence: Built in 1892, the present wall surmounted by iron pickets replaced an earlier wall eight feet high. In 1889, a small group of rebels attempted to seize the Palace. Guards within the walls had to throw grenades over the high walls to disperse the assaulting band. Reputedly, to prevent this difficulty from reoccurring, the high wall was cut down and the fence installed.

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time. After appropriate salutes, it descended "like a wound bird," and the flag of the United States was raised in its place.

Since 1898, the Palace has housed the office of the Territorial Governor, both houses of the Territorial Legislature, and several other important Territorial departmental offices. The state government also occupied the building for a time and vacated it in the period 1968-1969 when plans were initiated to restore the Palace.

Iolani Barracks (1871): The Barracks for the Royal Household Guard. Designed by Theodore Heuck, a German craftsman, it originally stood on what are now the grounds of the State Capitol. In 1965, it was moved to the Palace grounds to be refinished as a museum.

The most explosive event of the Barracks' history was a mutiny of Lunalilo's Household troops in 1873. The soldiers were protesting against the strictness of their European training officer. The mutineers barricaded themselves in and refused to give up their arms until disbanded by the King. Only the Royal Hawaiian Band was allowed to remain in the Barracks. The Household troops were reinstated under Kakakaua and served until their surrender to Citizen Guard forces of the Provisional Government in 1893.

The Hawaiian Air National Guard has formed a small contingent of Royal Guard who march on ceremonial occasions in replicas of the uniform of Kalakaua's time.

Due to the severe loss of historic integrity caused by the move and by reconstruction, the Barracks no longer adds to the historic significance of the Landmark. However, the reconstructed building is not an intrusion and today commemorates the past historical importance of the Royal Household Guard.

Bandstand (Coronation Stand) (1883): In this small pavilion, Kalakaua placed a crown on his own head and one on Queen Kapiolani's head in coronation ceremonies that took place in 1883. The Coronation Stand was in front of the Palace with grandstands around it for invited guests. After the coronation, the pavilion was moved to its present location where it was used as a bandstand. The dome remains intact, but the earlier wooden stand has been replaced by concrete.

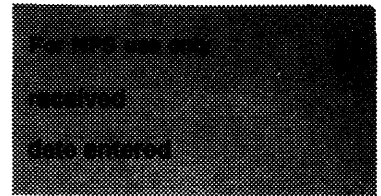
Its association with the monarchical history of the Palace continues to make the bandstand a significant element of the Landmark.

Old Archives Building (c. 1906): This building is believed to be the first building in the United States erected solely for the custody and preservation of public archives.¹ The

¹8-1 Chester Raymond Young, The Origin and Development of the Public Archives of Hawaii: A Study of Administrative History, thesis, University of Hawaii, 1964.

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term archives was not incidental but was an intentional move on the part of those in Hawaii who appreciated the need for records preservation and were at the same time fearful that territorial status for Hawaii would result in the transportation of Hawaii records to the Mainland.

An earlier appropriation was due to expire on June 30, 1905, and the archives advocates were justifiably concerned that funds would revert to the Treasury.² With the Governor's approval to spend a portion on the appropriation, a concerted effort was now made to let a contract for the building before June 30. C.S. Holloway, public works superintendent, advertised for bids on June 15. Eight days later the bids were opened in his office at noon before an interested audience. The lowest of six bidders was the American-Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Company whose tender was \$35,217. The contract was signed June 27—just three days before the funds would have reverted to the Treasury.

The building was constructed on the capitol grounds, east of Iolani Palace, on the roadway leading to the Likelike Street gate. Groundbreaking was held on July 10; work moved along slowly over a period of more than thirteen months. The contract had called for its completion in 185 working days.

Advocates of archives fought vigorously to prevent the building from being called a "hall of records" which suggested to them that it would slip inevitably into a repository for the continuing use of different agencies rather than a unified agency for the preservation of public documents first and foremost.

It was difficult to eliminate entirely the "hall of records" idea. The Archives board discovered in September that the plans called for an inscription to be placed over the new building. The wording was "Hall of Records." A request was made of Superintendent Holloway to change the inscription to "Archives."

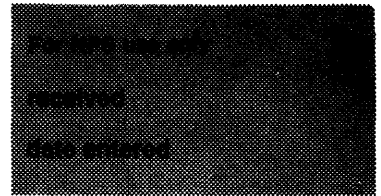
The Territory accepted the new structure on August 23, 1906, and the following day, it was inspected by the public. There were indications of general approbation. The Hawaiian Star commented editorially that "the Archives building...is highly creditable to the public sentiment of the Territory. It is evidence of a recognition of the value of the treasures that are to be stored in it."

On the morning of Monday, August 27, 1906, Lydecker began directing the moving of the diplomatic and legislative records from the attic of Iolani Palace to their new home next door. In the main the archives were still in the old camphor trunks and koa chests. These containers with their cargo of paper were piled up in the valut of the new building. Saturday of that week, the board held its first meeting in the new Archives building.

⁸⁻²Young, p. 50. The remaining history of the old Archives building is taken from pp. 50-53.

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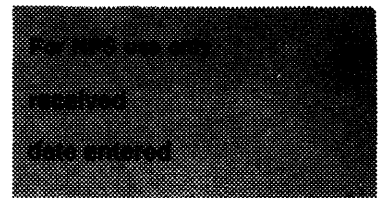
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Atkinson, Alexander, and Lydecker were present; Judd was in Manila on a mission for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to bring the first Ilocano laborers to Hawaii. It was voted to notify the Librarian of Congress that the Board of Commissioners of Public Archives was now in possession of a fireproof building and to send him a description of the structure. Alexander was appointed to write the letter of notification. Two days later he recorded in his diary, "Wrote to ...Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, and sent him a copy of Hist. Soc. pamphlet." The letter stated: "I have the honor to send you herewith the latest number of the Hawaiian Historical Society papers, believing that you will be interested in the account of the present status of the Archives of the Hawaiian government. After long delays, they are at last securely housed in a suitable, fire-proof building, under the care of a competent librarian, and our island community is beginning to appreciate their value." The tone of his letter is that of one concerned person to another.

By 1906, the Archives of Hawaii was fully established as an agency of the Territory. It had an archivist, a new home, a board of commissioners, and an archival law. No other jurisdiction in the country possessed an archival building; archival establishments existed in only fourteen states. The archives of the Hawaiian monarchy were now safe from fire and from the presumed possibility of federal seizure.

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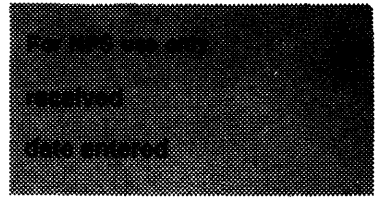
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The above three sources were cited in John A. Hussey, inventory form, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, December 31, 1958.

See also: Hawaii Capitol Historic District, Inventory Nomination form (listed December 1, 1979).

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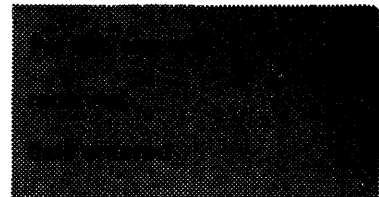
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Landmark is formed by the historic sidewalks and an arbitrary perimeter abutting the Palace grounds, approximately 10 feet from the property line of the Palace grounds along King and Richards Streets and approximately 5 feet on Likelike Street and 6 feet on Hotel Street. It thus encloses the Palace grounds and the associated structures and features cited in Section 7. The boundary is shown by the bold black line on the accompanying copy of the tax map for the Island of Hawaii, Zone 2, Sec. 1, Plat 25-Drawing No. 2202, Tax Map Bureau and Survey Department, copy of Feb. 1964.

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