

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 McKinley High School

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
1039 South King Street

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Honolulu VICINITY OF First
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Hawaii CODE 15 COUNTY Honolulu CODE 03

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 type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
State of Hawaii--Department of Education

STREET & NUMBER
Queen Liliuokalani Building--1390 Miller Street

CITY, TOWN Honolulu VICINITY OF Hawaii STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Bureau of Conveyances

STREET & NUMBER
1151 Punchbowl Street

CITY, TOWN Honolulu STATE Hawaii

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Hawaii Register of Historic Places 80-14-9926

DATE
1975
__FEDERAL STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
Department of Land and Natural Resources

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Sited on South King Street in the midst of a medium density urban area, the McKinley High School campus is distinguished by its central quadrangle with a spacious lawn bordered on two sides by seventeen Chinese banyan trees, which were planted by students in the late nineteen twenties. Surrounding the quadrangle are the four original classroom buildings and the Marion McCarrell Scott Auditorium, all of which are stucco veneered, reinforced concrete structures rendered in the Spanish Colonial revival style. Another significant historic building, The Senior Core Building, is located at the Ewa-makai (west) corner of the quadrangle. Other features on the quadrangle include a flagpole in the center, and a statue of President William McKinley, which stands in the middle of an oval drive at the head of the quadrangle, and is flanked on either side by a monkey pod tree. The eight foot high bronze statue rests on a nine foot pedestal made of Hurricane Island granite by the Bardwill Granite Company of Rockland, Maine. The statue is the work of Curzon Osborne, a Honolulu sculptor, and was cast in one piece by the firm of Bartelli in New York, which employed the then innovative "lost wax" technique.

The Buildings:

1. The Commerical Building is a two-story rectangular structure with a red tile hipped roof. It has a center section of nine bays with outset wings at either end. The end bays of the center section contain round arched entries which are elaborately embellished with terra cotta. Above these entries are a pair of second story round arched, double hung sash windows. The remainder of the windows in the center section are casement, with the first story windows featuring round arched architraval trim. The wings are distinguished by three second story round arched windows with wreathed columns. The wings' windows are casement with six panes, and between the first and second stories is a tile panel with a cartouche. The wings terminate with a false front gable with a blind arcade.
2. The Home Economics Building is a one-story, rectangular structure with a red tile hipped roof which is connected to the Commercial Building by a single story, round arched arcade of six bays. The arcade has a red tile gabled roof and a set of centered steps leading to it. The Home Economics Building is seven bays long with a centered round arched entry with a gabled roof dominating the facade. To either side of the entry are five casement windows which are flanked by small round arched windows. The primary design feature of the structure is an elaborately decorated round arched entry with a gabled roof on the mauka (mountain, King Street) side of the building. On either side of the decorative archway are free-standing columns which support ceramic owls.

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1923-4, 1927, 1939 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Davis & Fishbourne, Ossipoff

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The McKinley High School is significant in the history of education in the State of Hawaii as the oldest high school in the State and the leading public school in Hawaii during the nineteen twenties and thirties.

The history of McKinley as a school can be traced back to the Fort Street School of 1865. This school in 1895 was split into Kaiulani Elementary School and Honolulu High School. The latter was located in Princess Ruth's Palace on Emma Street until 1908 when the present Linekona School was completed. At the time of the dedication of this new building on Victoria Street, the school's name was changed to McKinley, in honor of the martyred president who had annexed Hawaii as a territory of the United States. The school quickly outgrew its new building and in 1922 plans were drawn by Davis & Fishbourne for a new campus on King Street. The Commercial (1) and Mathematics (4) Buildings were completed in 1923 and the Art (3) and Home Economics (2) Buildings were finished in the following year, at which time the entire student body began using the new campus. The Marion McCarrell Scott Auditorium (5), also designed by Davis & Fishbourne, was dedicated to former principal Scott in May 1928. At the time of its dedication, it was the largest theater in Hawaii with a seating capacity of 1,114. As such, it served not only the students but the community at large, with famous singers and lecturers performing there. The next substantial building erected on the campus was the Senior Core Building (6), a WPA financed project. Louis Davis, the designer of the other campus buildings, was in retirement at this time, but was commissioned to design this building with Vladimir Ossipoff, who did the actual work. Since World War II, numerous buildings have been constructed on the campus, but these are of a more modern and functional design and are not included in this nomination.

Through the nineteen twenties more than half of the high school students in Hawaii attended McKinley. Among its 1929 student body of 2,339, 43% were Japanese, 20% were Chinese, 11% Hawaiian, 10% haole (white) and 4% Portuguese. Throughout this decade McKinley offered the general public, which was primarily non-white, a level of education previously obtainable only at haole (white) dominated private schools. The person primarily responsible for the position of McKinley as a harbinger of democratic principles and racial acceptance was Miles E. Carey, the school's principal from 1924 to 1948. A graduate of Columbia University and student of

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Original Blueprints

Lawrence Fuchs, Hawaii Pono, New York. 1961

"A Hundred Years; McKinley High School 1865-1965." Honolulu, 1965

"75 Years." Honolulu, 1940

Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin. 1922-1940

The Daily Pinion, September-December 1939

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 8 acres

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

QUADRANGLE NAME _____

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A	0,4	6,1,9,2,4,0	2,3,5,6,1,8,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This nomination includes the property within the red lines as delineated by the enclosed map entitled McKinley High School.

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

Don Hibbard-Architectural Historian and Nathan Napoka-Historian

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Department of Land and Natural Resources

Nov. 16, 1979

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

1151 Punchbowl Street

548-6408

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

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'Connell

TITLE

DATE

May 28, 1980

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Ray Luce
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

5/11/80

ATTEST: *[Signature]*
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

8-4-80

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3. The Art Building stands across the quadrangle from the Home Economics Building and repeats the same design. The only differences between the two structures are that the Art Building has wood louvered windows rather than casement, and a wing extends from the right rear of the building, thus causing three of the archways of the arcade to be blind.

4. The Mathematics Building, connected to the Art Building by an arcade similar to that between the Commercial and Home Economics Buildings, follows the plan of the Commercial Building, but has different applied ornament. Its round arched entries feature a Griffin in the tympanum and terminate in a manner reminiscent of an accolade. Also the two wings feature a round arched niche supported by a pendentive on the first story, and a set of three blind round arches with wreathed columns on the second. A cartouche with garlands is below the second story blind arches.

5. The Marion McCarrell Scott Auditorium, located at the head of the quadrangle, is a two-story, T-shaped building with a red tile roof. The auditorium is dominated by an outset center section of five bays which serves as the main entry. This section has on the first story three highly embellished, terra cotta, round arched portals which are flanked on either side by a round arched window with a terra cotta ornamented tympanum. The second story features pairs of round arched windows with wreathed columns in the center three sections. Again a single round arched window flanks these major windows. All windows are casement of twelve lights. The three center bays terminate with a false front gable with a blind arcade while the end bays form mock towers with hipped roofs which balance this section. A large octagonal cupola with a red tile roof and a smaller bronze cupola with a finial rise from this center section.

To either side of the center section extends eight bays with ten light casement windows on both stories. The first story windows have round arched architrave trim. The facade terminates at each end with an outset bay with a gabled roof and a large round arched panel. The interior of this structure, as with all the others, remains relatively intact. The building houses the administrative offices of the school, the library, and the auditorium. The central lobby features octagonal columns. On the exterior of the auditorium, on either side of the base of the T, are landscaped areas which are now in a state of disrepair. Numerous coconut palms grow in these areas. In the Diamond Head (south-east) area stands a broken sun dial, the gift of the class of 1922.

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6. The Senior Core Building, built in 1939, is a two-story, U-shaped, reinforced concrete building with a red tile hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. Its center section and wings are each five bays wide, with the center section's three middle bays having a stepped entry. Other access portals are located at the ends of the wings and at the intersection of the wings and the center section. These portals all feature cast stone decorative panels above their openings. These panels depict a man with sharks, and a woman with breadfruit and mo'o (dragons, lizards). The building is distinguished by an inset wrap-around lanai (porch) on the first and second stories which faces makai (ocean) to protect against the rains coming from the mountains. The lanai (porch) railings have terra cotta trim on top and feature terra cotta ornamentation which depict Island produce--breadfruit, taro, and papaya. All windows are double hung sash with bottom transoms of four lights. The wings' front walls have cast stone ornamentation on the first story and a second story balcony.

Although this building is not fifty years old, it is included in the nomination as it perpetuates the spirit of the older buildings, and is one of the more outstanding examples of tropical design applied to a school building in the nineteen thirties. Since the end of World War II, the Department of Education has built in an austere manner, erecting minimal buildings of concrete block in an effort to save tax dollars. Thus, this structure is easily recognizable as belonging to a distinct period whose time has passed.

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Dewey's, Carey was the most significant educator in Hawaii during the nineteen twenties and thirties. His most important contribution to McKinley was the development of the "core curriculum" of English and Social Studies. His objective was to center the teaching of English around real social problems, and to encourage democratic participation by students as they learned. The program was very popular among teachers and students, but ran into opposition within the community. Many people considered Carey too pro-Japanese (he spent part of World War II volunteering his help in a Japanese relocation center on the mainland), and they thought his core program to be too liberal, as he was encouraging his students to take part in the democratic process of government. Many people well understood that participation could lead to control of the system, thus those in power regarded his methods as quite threatening. Carey's influence on the history of Hawaii has been long lasting as can be readily attested by merely perusing the photographs of illustrious alumni which hang on the wall in the halls of the Marion McCarrell Scott Auditorium. These include such political leaders as Governor George Ariyoshi, former U.S. Senator Hiram Fong, and U.S. Senator Dan Inouye.

As part of the core program, the students did most all the landscape work on the campus and helped to maintain the school grounds as well. In 1924, a chapter of the National Honor Society was established at the school, the first such chapter granted a school in an American possession outside the United States.

McKinley High School is also architecturally significant as one of the most elegant examples of Spanish Colonial revival architecture in Hawaii, along with the Hawaiian Electric Building by York and Sawyer, and the Y.W.C.A. by Julia Morgan. Designed in the early nineteen twenties, its style is typical of the era, a period when architects were self-consciously approaching the question of an indigenous architectural design characteristic for Hawaii. From the early twenties through the thirties the Mediterranean and Spanish architectural forms experienced much popularity in the Islands, as might be noted in such buildings as the O.R. & L. Depot, Honolulu Academy of Arts, Federal Building, Honolulu Hale, Royal Hawaiian, C. Brewer Building, and numerous residences.

The extensive use of elaborate terra cotta embellishment employed on the buildings at McKinley is particularly noteworthy, and represent the most lavish use of this material on Spanish Colonial revival style buildings in the State.

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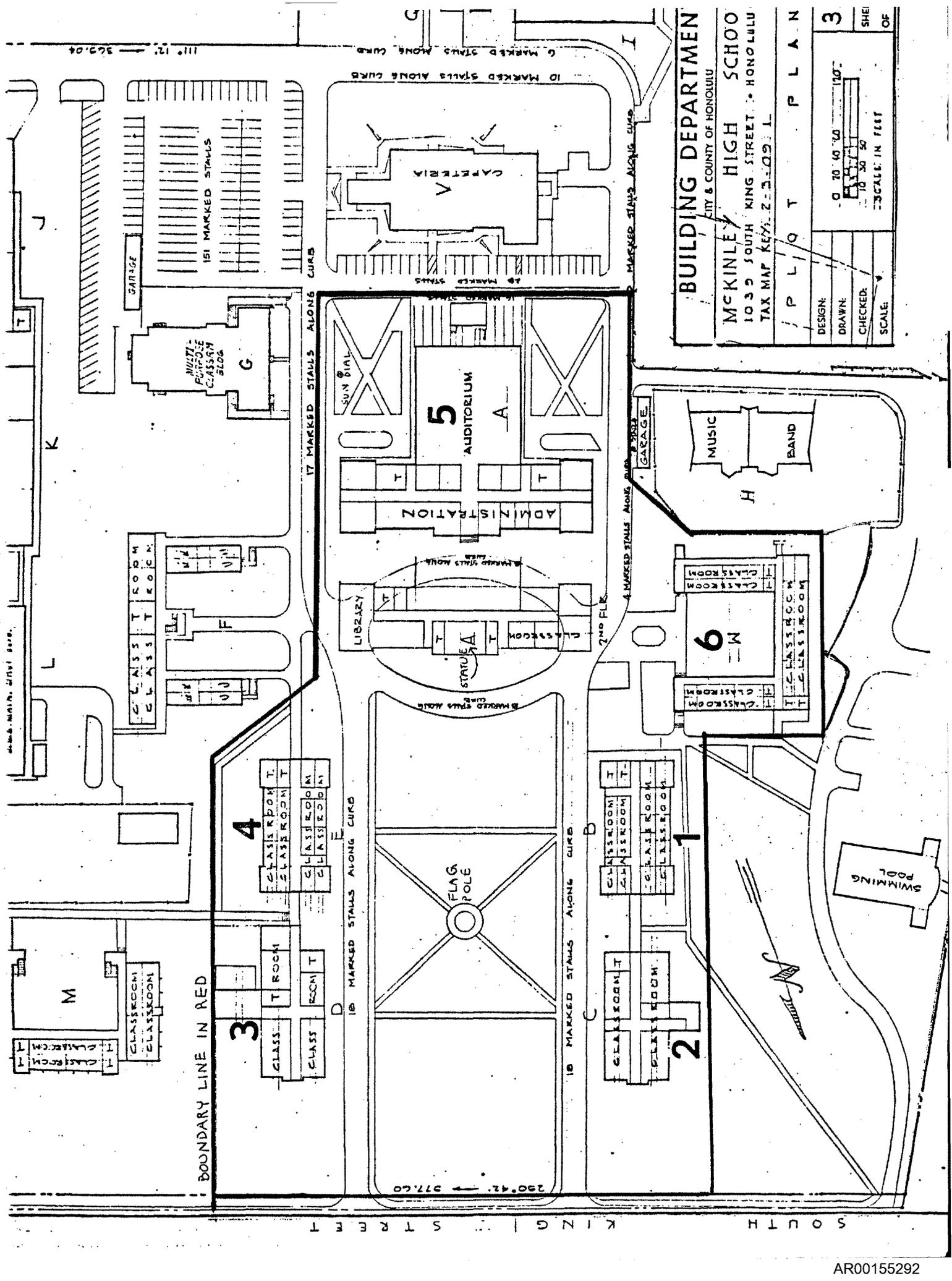
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The Senior Core Building (6), completed in 1940, is not yet fifty years old. This structure is of exceptional significance; its ornamentation and open, airy spaces, make it one of the more outstanding examples of thirties public architecture to consciously embody a Hawaiian architectural style.



BUILDING DEPARTMENT

CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU
MCKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL
 1039 SOUTH KING STREET - HONOLULU
 TAX MAP KEY: 2-3-09-1

P L A N

DESIGN:	0 20 40 60 80 100'	3
DRAWN:		SHE
CHECKED:		OF
SCALE:	1" = 20'	

BOUNDARY LINE IN RED

3

4

5

6

1

2

AUDITORIUM

CAFETERIA

MUSIC

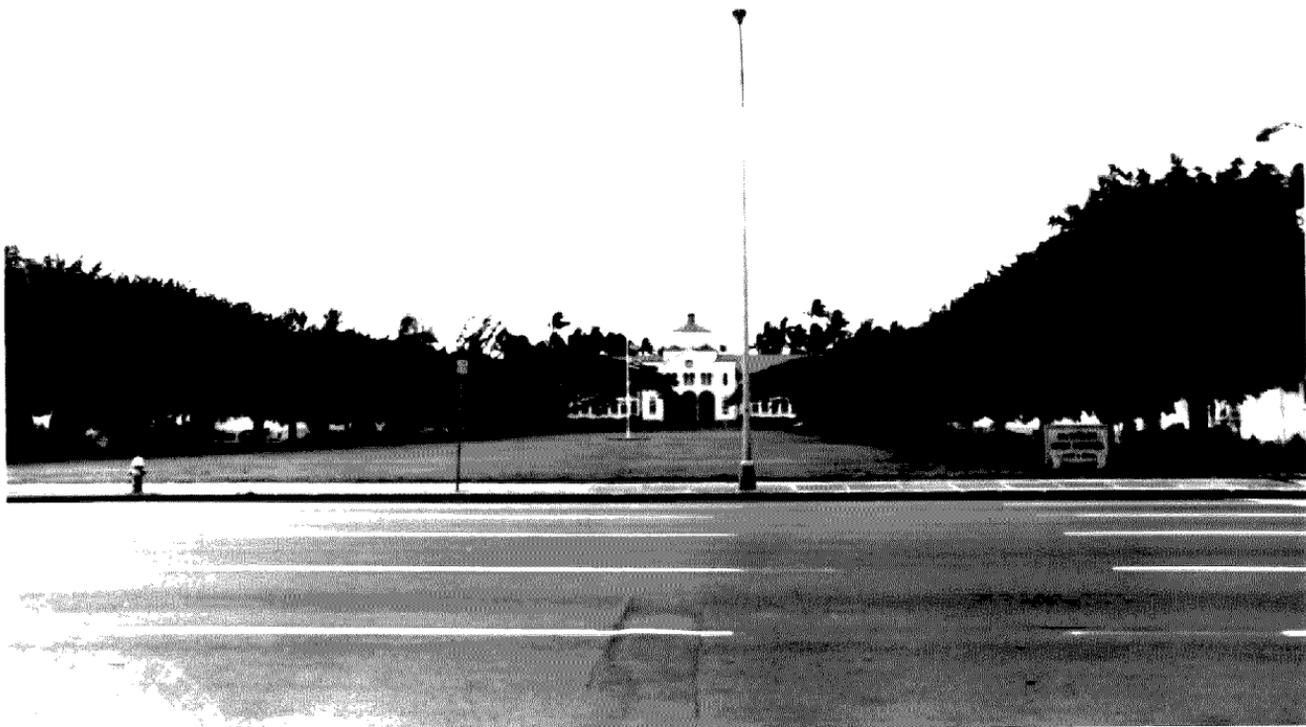
BAND

ADMINISTRATION

LIBRARY

FLAG POLE

CLASSROOM



AR00155293

McKinley High School

Co Honolulu, Hawaii

Photographer: Nathan Napoka, 1980

Neg. in State Hist. Pres. Office

Looking South at Auditorium

JUN 5 1980

Photo #1 *076*

AUG 11 1980



(McKinley High School) Bldg. #1

Honolulu, Hawaii

co.

Photographer: Nathan Napoka, 1980

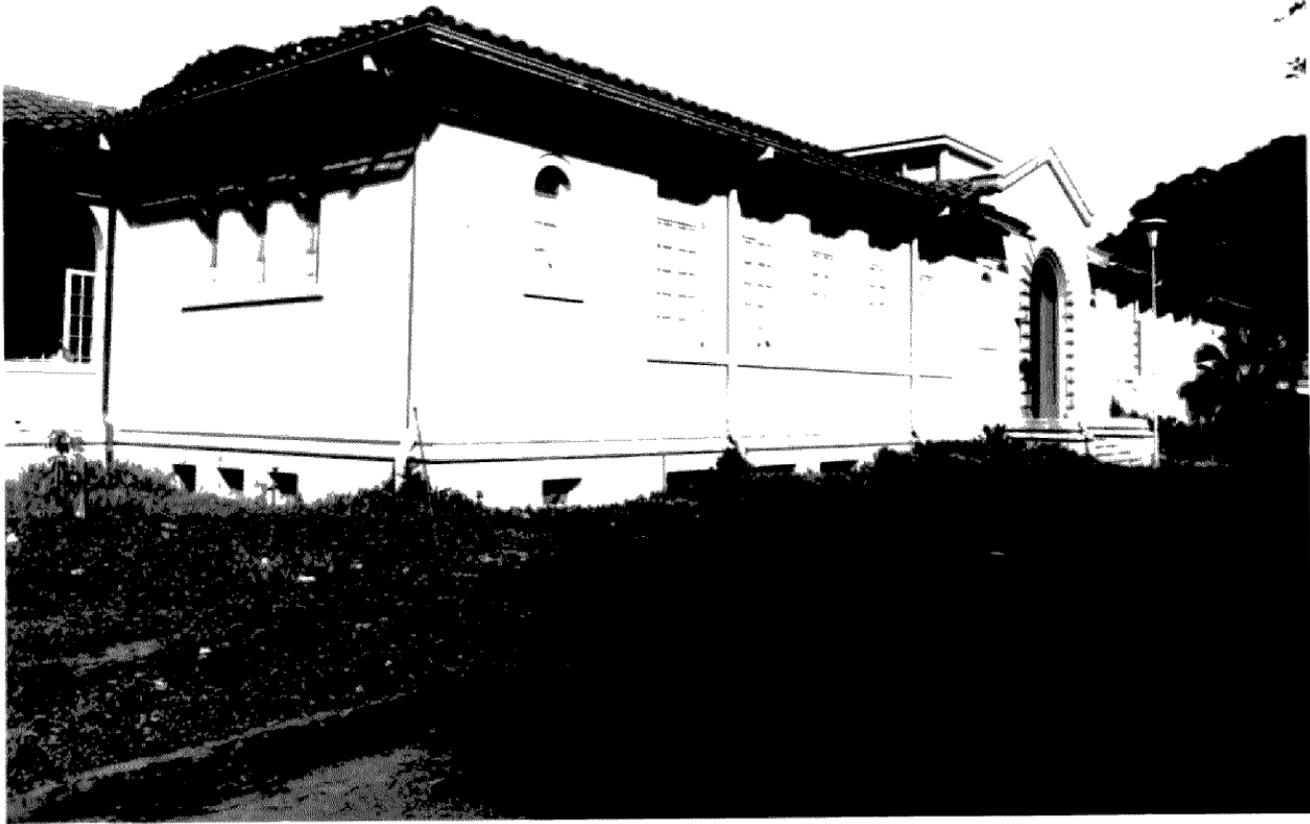
Neg. in State Hist. Pres. Office

Looking Southwest at Front Elevation

JUN 5 1980

Photo #2 *of 6*

AUG 11 1980



(McKinley High School) Bldg. #2

Honolulu, Hawaii
ca.

Photographer: Nathan Napoka, 1980

Neg. in State Hist. Pres. Office

Looking North at Front Elevation

JUN 5 1980

Photo #3066

1110
1110



(McKinley High School) Bldg. #3

Honolulu, Hawaii
ca.

Photographer: Nathan Napoka, 1980

Neg. in State Hist. Pres. Office

Looking South at Front Elevation

JUN 5 1980

Photo #4 *of 6*

AUG 11 1980



AR00155301

(McKinley High School,) Bldg. #5

Honolulu, Hawaii

Co.

Photographer: Nathan Napoka, 1980

Neg. in State Hist. Pres. Office

Looking South at Statue and Front
Elevation

JUN 5 1980 Photo #5 *of 6*

1980



AR00155303

(McKinley High School) Bldg. #6

Honolulu, Hawaii

CP.
Photographer: Nathan Napoka, 1980

Neg. in State Hist. Pres. Office

Looking West at Interior Courtyard

JUN 5 1980

Photo #6 of 6

AUG 11 1980