“Design excitement that becomes sales excitement makes Ceramic Tile a key to value.”

So says Richard Crowell, whose Richard Crowell Associates has been designer for numerous outstanding properties in Hawaii including the Hawaiian Regent Hotel and its new addition—Canterbury Place, Century Center, Waialae Country Club, Waikiki Shopping Plaza Arcade and many others.

And Richard Crowell also says:

“In addition to all its well known advantages—beauty, color, texture, pattern, easy maintenance, long life almost eternal, its very desirable flexibility in projects where small quantities can perform in great variety—we designers in Hawaii are favored today with ever growing availability here of high quality Ceramic Tile giving us ever wider choices of this highest quality building material to challenge our skills to satisfy the needs and wants of our good clients.”

Yes, Hawaii developers—working together with their architects, designers and contractors—believe in Ceramic Tile. Also Genuine Marble and Terrazzo. Part of this belief has also been earned by the help they get from qualified, reliable contractors who take part in their own industry-wide Promotion Program of the Tile, Marble & Terrazzo Contractors Association of Hawaii... people ready with ideas, accurate estimates, up to the minute industry developments and on time delivery to fit your schedule.

Contact any of these Promotion Program participants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A-1 Tile of Hawaii Corp. 682-4576</th>
<th>Nan-Cor Tile Company 488-5591</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlas Tile Inc. 839-7403</td>
<td>Pacific Terrazzo &amp; Tile Corp. 671-4056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classic Tile Corp. 841-6893</td>
<td>Pacific Tile Co., Inc. 841-8534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa, Hank 533-4989</td>
<td>Pezzani, Bob Ceramic Tile 261-1580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Ceramics 538-3537</td>
<td>Sato, Robert Ceramic Tile 841-8811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Tile and Marble 839-5102</td>
<td>Selectile Hawaii Ltd. 841-5049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Roofing Co. Ltd. 941-4451</td>
<td>Tidy Tile Co. 455-5186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunishige, S. Tile Contractor 734-3340</td>
<td>Wichert Tile Ltd. 955-6631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lani's Tile Co. 235-1144</td>
<td>Logan Tile Co. 262-5754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARCHITECTS, DESIGNERS, Please Note

Every week in advertising in the Honolulu Sunday Star Bulletin & Advertiser Hawaii’s tile contractors call special attention to your professions with this message:

“Building? Remodeling? Redecorating?
Ask your architect, designer or builder about the beauties and values of Ceramic Tile.”
Contents

Architectural Artifacts:
The Evolutionary Media
by Glenn Mason, AIA

Laurels: HS/AIA Historic Awards

Lex Scripta:
Legislation: Is the Tape Always Red?
by Spencer Leineweber, AIA

Article:
Grants-In-Aid
by Jane Silverman

Article:
Historic Hawaii Foundation
by Phyllis Fox

Article:
History and Architecture
by John Wright

Wide-Open:
Vanishing Structures
by Rick Golt

Article:
Guidelines for Involvement
by Glenn Mason, AIA

Photo History:
Honolulu 1853-1977

ASLA:
Quiet Details

Notice:
State Convention

Cover:
Old Fort Street church on present AIA Office headquarters site.

Published by:
Crossroads Press, Inc.
863 Halekauwila Street
P.O. Box 833
Honolulu, Hawaii 96808

Beverly McKeague,
Executive Secretary
Phone (808) 538-7276

Stephen S. Lent, Publisher
William B. Roberts,
Advertising Director

Hawaii Architect (063170)
controlled circulation
postage paid at Honolulu, Hawaii

Opinions expressed are those of the editors and writers and do not necessarily reflect those of either the Hawaii Society or the AIA.
MONEY FOR THE BIG HOME... TO $200,000

American Security Bank now has a limited amount of funds available for large residential mortgage loans. The terms are competitive. The service is fast. Call now if you need mortgage financing up to $200,000 to purchase a new home or refinance your mortgage or agreement of sale.

American Security Bank
MORTGAGE LOAN DIVISION
525-7888

An Equal Housing Lender

We want to be your Bank
Interest in preservation and adaptive reuse isn’t really new, but the accelerating upswing in activity within these fields is a phenomenon scarcely a decade old. This is true nationwide, despite some early work done on the artifact-rich East Coast. Far from being a fad, the thrust for retaining older structures is likely to increase its momentum for many years.

There are two major forces behind this drive. The first is somewhat abstract and the second, a bald reality. The middle to late 1960s saw the birth of a broad search for ecological continuity and stability which has continued to this day. This is an understandable and—in most of its aspects—a positive movement in light of the past century’s rapid physical change and the upheaval of political and cultural institutions.

These changes brought their own positive characteristics, but the price often was paid in terms of historical and cultural dislocation, destruction, instability, rootlessness, and the like. This description remains a truism whether one speaks of the Weathermen or the urban renewal revolutions.

Today, emphasis is shifting to evolutionary rather than revolutionary methods of dealing with life processes. This approach is manifested in such things as “we don’t have all the answers” government, concern for a group’s cultural heritage or the drive to maintain physical landmarks or other touchstones with the past. Most governmental work and some private work in the area of preservation have this motivation.

Hawaii’s meteoric growth of the past 15 years has clearly led to profound changes in life style and density which have been expressed in its built environment. Combined with a relatively young building mass, voracious insect population, and economic pressures, much of what expressed our past has been destroyed or threatened.

Ironically enough, this last element—economics—is the “bald reality” second force. With pressures on all resources, many developers have found that recycling older structures has merit. Much of the building activity in the downtown area attests to this fact.

Since the private sector controls most of the oldest structures in Hawaii there must be sufficient dollars and sense to save much of our cultural property. Present day construction costs and the Tax Reform Act of 1976 have helped in this regard, but more help is needed. The state and city, as an expression of this broad movement, should offer economic incentives at the local level, as some fourteen states elsewhere have done or are considering.

Another method government may consider is the establishment of facade easements for registered properties and for those in Cultural and Historic Districts.

What our life has been is the base upon which we build what it may be. This issue of Hawaii Architect looks at some of the aspects of the preservation movement and offers guidelines readers can follow for exploring questions and interests they may have in this area.

One thing is clear: Architects and builders will be doing a lot more work in adaptive reuse than they’ve done in the past. Who does it, and how well, depends on interest, past experience, and the willingness to do the research necessary to provide a sensitive product.
Four Historic Awards

LAURELS
HS/HA Historic Awards

Honolulu Hale

The Alexander & Baldwin Building

Agee House

Iolani Palace
KNOCK OUT A WALL. KNOCK OUT TWO WALLS.

Now is the time. Before it's too late to change. Your Royal Iolani condominium residence can still be custom-built for you to your taste, your needs, your desires.

Come see us and see what others have done. Of course, we know you have your own ideas. Like combining two units for greater space to enjoy living. How about adding your own jacuzzi? A cozy wet bar? Or the elegance of a Spanish tile floor? Right now we can build in your ideas.

So hurry. Design your own residence while there is still time.

The Royal Iolani
...History repeats itself

Now under construction on the wide open spaces overlooking Kapiolani School, the Ala Wai Golf Course, and Ala Wai Canal. From 5,000 leasehold.

Exclusive Sales Agent Stark Realty, Ltd. Visit our sales pavilion the Wailana, open daily from 9-5 p.m., 1860 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 414, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815. Validated parking in the basement. For more information, call 955-6302. Courtesy to brokers.
Architects frequently bemoan the addition of another layer of bureaucracy to plow through on the way to a building permit. The reuse of an historic building does involve a few swirls of red tape but architects and developers are discovering numerous benefits—some obvious, some unexpected, and some not altogether unwelcome in the federal legislation for historic preservation.

The most significant preservation legislation is the National Historic Preservation Act passed in 1966. Until that time, federal legislation provided limited protection with the Antiquities Act of 1906 and the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Both acts did little to protect privately owned properties from destruction by government agencies who wished to put them to new uses or no use at all.

Then, in 1966, an act provided encouragement to a much wider range of preservation activities than the acquisition or recognition of a few nationally significant buildings. Congress saw significant resources at the local state, and national levels disappearing as a result of federal actions.

The NHPA provides planning and policy guidance and the necessary machinery—advice and money—for intensified efforts in preservation. Specifically, the act expanded the listing of historic places, the National Register, to include districts, sites, buildings, and objects of significance at the state and local as well as national level. The National Register includes nearly 17,000 properties.

How does this legislation help you, the architect? The register is designed to serve as a planning tool—a listing of all historic properties worthy of consideration during the planning of projects and land uses. The objective is to integrate preservation into the process of growth and change so that action can be taken well in advance of the eleventh hour.

The need is for earlier and more effective planning, in order to give the most sensitive consideration available to historic resources while the maximum range of options is still available.

In addition, listing on the National Register of Historic Places can provide the necessary funds for the economic viability of an historic building. An important funding source is the grants-in-aid funding discussed by Jane Silverman elsewhere in this issue of Hawaii Architect.

Also, important federal tax incentives for the preservation of National Register sites is part of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the first major overhaul in the Internal Revenue Code since 1969. The effect of the changes is to encourage rehabilitation, rather than demolition of historic commercial structures.

Previous to the act, the Internal Revenue Code favored demolition of older buildings by allowing accelerated depreciation of new construction. An owner can no longer accelerate depreciation for a new building on the site of a "former" historic building.

On the other side of the coin are distinct financial incentives for rehabilitating the structure in a manner approved by the Department of the Interior. These guidelines do not require restoration of the building but encourage work that rehabilitates in a manner that does not destroy the distinguishing qualities or character of any part of the historic structure or its environment.

Construction costs of a certified rehabilitated structure can be depreciated over 60 months rather than being depreciated over the useful life of the structure.

An additional provision of the Tax Reform Act immediately overlooked by most developers is the section dealing with charitable contributions of partial property interests. Now possible is the donation of an historic facade easement for "charitable" purposes.

An easement is a legal restriction imposed on a parcel for the benefit of someone other than the owner. Historic easements have the immediate effect of reducing the fair market value of the property for tax purposes, as well as providing a significant gift donation.

Congress has passed the legislation to help protect our historic properties. What is needed is citizen participation in carrying out the law long before it is necessary to confront the bulldozers. Changes to the community usually are in the planning stages for years.

Unfortunately, in Hawaii the National Register listing is far from complete, and the architect may find himself with "preservation fanatics" prostrating themselves across an old building when there was no idea the site was significant.

Now is the time to survey our community for historic areas and buildings that may not be listed on the National Register. The federal government's role is to set criteria to guide the process. But the process and the product are ours.
I could be the sunshine of your life.

Gasbird's into Solar Energy, too!

Our Engineering Advisory Team, (Charlie Bazell, Mark Hertel, and Ed Inouye), is into energy conservation all the way. And that includes innovative new solar-assisted gas or electric water heating systems. We know equipment. We know local codes and regulations inside out. And we're willing to work with you on anything from a single-family dwelling to a great big condo. Our energy advice is free to developers through architects and mechanical engineers. Call us. The number is 548-2166.

Only Turkeys Waste Energy.

THE GAS COMPANY
A PACIFIC RESOURCES, INC. COMPANY
Grants-In-Aid
by JANE SILVERMAN

Grants under the National Historic Preservation Act have been a small program useful for support of the state survey and planning efforts and seed money for public and private restoration projects. Until this year the national appropriation has not gone above $24 million. This July, President Carter signed the 1978 apportionment of $45 million.

This increase reflects the legislative change which came in 1976, the tenth anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act, when Congress determined that grant funds for this program would come from mineral and off-shore oil lease revenues.

Funds up to $100 million a year for 1978 and 1979 and $150 million a year for 1980 and 1981 are being deposited in the Treasury for historic preservation; and though not appropriated in this entirety will accumulate for later distribution.

At their meeting in Washington last February, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers—one is appointed by the governor in each state—set priorities for the use of grant funds. These funds are available for historic preservation survey and planning purposes and for brick and mortar projects on national register sites on a 50 per cent matching reimbursable basis.

The priorities for 1978 for use acquisition and development are:

1—Projects in National Register districts.
2—Projects that will stimulate the preservation of additional resources by private investment, but not excluding government participation.
3—Projects that will result in the adaptive use of resources that do not or cannot retain their historic function.
4—Projects executed through incorporated nonprofit revolving funds in a manner that will decrease state dependence upon the federal government for financial assistance.
5—Projects that will result in the conservation of archaeological resources.
6—Projects to acquire less than fee interests in resources.
7—Projects that will contribute directly or indirectly to the protection of national historic landmarks.

The $45 million dollars approved by the President will be apportioned among the various states on the basis of a formula which takes an amount off the top for the administration and operation of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in the National Park Service and for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

There also will be a 5 per cent discretionary fund for the Secretary of Interior to use for emergency projects.

Remaining funds will be divided among the states on the basis of 30 per cent equally to all states and territories; 20 per cent on the basis of population, and 50 per cent on the grants expenditures in the previous three years.

The State Historic Preservation Officer is responsible for the grants program in each state. In Hawaii, Ralston Nagata, AIA, handles the program in the Department of Land and Natural Resources historic preservation office.

THANKS

Hawaii Architect wishes to express its appreciation to Spencer Leineweber for efforts in preparation of this issue.

Historic Hawaii Foundation
by PHYLLOIS FOX

Phyllis Fox is the director of the Historic Hawaii Foundation

Historic Hawaii Foundation is a nonprofit, statewide citizens' organization concerned with the preservation of the historical, visual, and environmental heritage of Hawaii.

The purpose of the organization is to preserve and encourage the preservation of historic buildings, objects and sites related to the history of Hawaii; to promote an awareness of and respect for all that is historically significant and architecturally distinctive about our state; and through these efforts, to keep alive and intact for the enrichment of present and future generations the inherited beauty of the Hawaiian Islands and its unique historic role in the development of the Pacific Basin.

The Historic Hawaii Foundation was initially formed as a direct result of a seminar sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a nonprofit national organization chartered by Congress in 1949 to conserve and protect the significant architectural and historic heritage of our nation.

In April of 1974, the National Trust engaged seven preservation consultants to visit Hawaii for a week and sponsored a daylong seminar open to the public to discuss, encourage the use of, and explain the tools and techniques of historic preservation.

It became evident that a statewide nonprofit citizens' organization with a broad based membership could serve as a catalyst to encourage and accomplish preservation activities in Hawaii.

On June 12, 1974, Historic Hawaii Foundation was chartered. A nucleus of a dozen volunteers formed a board of trustees. The foundation today has a board of Continued on page 23
Milanese architect Ettore Sottsass designs a new furniture collection for use.

Knoll International, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, 10022

Interior Showplace, Ltd. | Ward warehouse 524-5420
Tell Your Clients About
Lifestyle Loans

They're On The House – Their House.
Up to $12,000.

All the applicant needs to apply for a Lifestyle Loan is to be a home or apartment owner.
• Plans and remodeling
• Additions and contracting work
• Expansion and refurbishing
• Equipment or supplies

Your customer can borrow from $5,000 to $12,000, or even more, easily and without a lot of red tape and delay. Repayments can be stretched out.

They can call Tadaki at 548-5000 or call any branch of Liberty Bank... or tear out this ad and give it to them. Just tell them it’s all in a day’s work.

LIBERTY BANK
...going your way.

Clip 20-50% from the cost of flying Hawaiian

Use this application to join our Hawaiian Air Travel Club! Save approximately 20% off the regular adult fare on all daily flights except those departing 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Or enjoy a Bonus Discount of about 50%, half-fare, on all published regularly scheduled flights departing Honolulu mornings before 6:30 and evenings after 6:30. Anyone 12 years or older can join for a one-time-only $5 membership fee. You can apply, pay the fee and become an instant member at Hawaiian Air ticket counters or your travel agent’s. Better yet, send us this application along with $5 for each member. Your validated card(s) will be sent to you immediately. Clip it now then cut out to the Neighbor Islands for 20-50% less!

Hawaiian Air Travel Club
subject to C.A.B. regulations.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name Last First Middle Initial

Address Street

City State Zip

Telephone Number

Friends, Family Members, Employees

Signature

Enclose check(s) or money order(s)

Mail to:
Hawaiian Air Travel Club
P. O. Box 30008 / Honolulu, Hawaii 96820
Architecture cannot really be treated in isolation, for it merges immediately into matters ranging from urban planning and transportation to garden design and furniture, but particularly does it combine at once tradition, technology, economics, sociology, politics, and aesthetics. Architecture above all is a social art.

Most of the changes in the character of American civilization either took place or became apparent between, roughly speaking, 1850 and 1900. Despite the rumbling of reconstruction after the Civil War, two particular economic processes combined, geographic expansion and industrialization. In this period will be found the great cities, the factories and mills, the machines, and the division of labor and capital.

In these decades, called by many cultural historians the bleakest in our history, Americans had developed skills and knowledge through which they created, out of crude materials of the technological environment, patterns of clean, organic and indigenous beauty. Any failure to recognize in these patterns the substance of art was due primarily to inherited notions of beauty and to influences from inadequate education.

The forms and patterns created by ordinary people in everyday attempts to shape the elements introduced into their lives by democracy and technology, attempts schooled or unschooled, may be a kind of folk art, one which we now can only dimly recognize.

Products of the time had an economy of line, lightness combined with strength, and a freedom from unnecessary ornament. Of the larger products, the most beautiful was the clipper ship. The least beautiful, perhaps, but the most typical, was the locomotive. Buildings, have far fewer environmental restrictions, ranged in between.

A. J. Downing, who designed the landscaping for the Capitol, the White House, and the Smithsonian Institution realized as early as 1850 that domestic architecture was being neglected over civil and religious architecture. In terms of the useful, he pointed to the plain rectangular house, built of sawmill lumber, with a roof to cover it, windows to light it, and doors to enter it.

Most of these buildings were built by a simplified method of wood construction, the balloon frame, named in derision of its lightness and ignorance of its strength. It is significant that historians of architecture considered the balloon frame unworthy of notice until not an American but a Swiss historian noted it in 1939.

Sawmilling techniques provided large-scale production of standard lumber sizes. Nail-making machines produced cheap nails in quantity. (A good blacksmith could turn out 200-400 first class nails a day, whereas a good carpenter could drive 7,000-9,000 nails a day.)

The machine nail and the 2 x 4 of the balloon frame, deriving its strength from its entire pattern of studding and sheathing, exploited the materials provided by technology in a new, fresh approach to materials traditionally treated as stone, that is, under compression. The form incorporated economy, speed and ease of construction, mobility, flexibility, and universal availability.

The simple concept of the balloon frame provides a key to unlock a storehouse of historical understanding extending beyond architecture into the core of our still-developing economy and culture.

To understand this building technique is to gain insight into the American way of life, for it is these humble buildings that were rooted in the lives of people, simple and without ceremony, and reflected the migratory, independent spirit of America as well as the economic opportunity which made possible private ownership of such structures.

The basic modern historic architecture in Hawaii is of this type (the native Hawaiian house is a separate study). Examples are fast disappearing through age, termites, fire and redevelopment plus a lack of attaching any significance to them at all.

They are difficult to preserve and they frustrate the historian's efforts to record them. Yet, even now in Hawaii, a surprising number of these anonymous buildings survive, testimony to their utility and adequacy beyond the lives of those who built them.

Sophisticated theories of art and formal standards of judgment too often are accepted as requisites for considering architecture. But it is reasonable that anyone have a habitual, instinctive sense of fitness or unfitness, congruity or incongruity, beauty or ugliness of the buildings he sees or enters daily, buildings that may exert an influence the more powerful for being essentially unconsciously felt.

Two qualities that can never leave architecture are a sense of place and a sensitivity for materials. Further, in the total pi-
Vanishing Structures
photos by RICK GOLT

WIDE-OPEN
photo feature
Rick Golt opened Hawaii's first photographic art gallery more than seven years ago. His ultimate belief is that all photography is art—and the more creative energy applied to any subject, the better it may serve its assigned purpose. Three books coming out this fall are co-illustrated by him. They are SCULPTURE IN THE SUN and two volumes of THE HAWAII GARDEN.
Guidelines for Involvement

by GLENN MASON, AIA

Preservation of valuable cultural assets, whether they be entire structures and complexes or facades, should be the goal of any sensitive architect or developer dealing with significant older buildings. Reality testifies that many times this hasn't been the case for varied reasons. Economics, indifference, or the impracticality of saving old material often get in the way.

Another aspect of the difficulties often faced by the architect presented with preservation work is that frequently it is a new arena of practice. Ripping an older building down to its structural bones has a set of complications not shared by new construction and made even more intense by trying to save existing detail. There are techniques and materials unused by architects in normal practice which are very valuable in the restoration of historic properties.

As a new and exciting field, much research is being done on materials and methods. Much of this research may have widespread uses throughout the profession. Work in photogrammetry, x-rays of existing structures, efforts in wood, masonry, and stone consolidation, and computerized maintenance programs are some of the valuable tools which have great potential in other areas of the architectural profession. Awareness of these materials and techniques can be arrived at through practice which may be valuable in the restoration of historic properties.

As a new field, many individuals and firms are entering the marketplace with much to offer. Many of these are well-qualified but some are not. Some have real expertise in only limited portions of what they hold themselves out as capable of doing. And there are some charlatans. Whether hiring a skilled craftsman or a preservation consulting firm, it pays to do a thorough checkout.

At the same time realize that there is much experimentation going on in the field at this time. Even the best qualified individuals and groups probably have at least one error they would like to forget. But conscientious, experienced entities like the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA) are good sources.

The occasional participant in restoration work won't be able to hire full-time expertise or keep up with the many advances in the field. For these firms the hiring of a preservation consulting firm or at least another local firm with preservation experience would be prudent.

Serious participants in restoration work will want to keep up with advances made through periodicals such as Technology and Conservation or the Association of Preservation Technology publications. Work being done in spectroscopic analysis of paint samples, in stone and mortar analysis, and other will eventually be disseminated through sources like these.

What follows is by no means a...
A list of resources for anyone interested in history and preservation.

**BUILDING CODES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judd Boies</td>
<td>San Francisco, Calif. 94109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mel Green</td>
<td>390 No. Sepulveda Blvd, El Segundo, Calif. 90245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer Leinenweber</td>
<td>AIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CATALOGS & PRODUCT DIRECTORIES**


The Old House Catalog

University Books

381 Park Ave, South
New York, N.Y. 10016

An extensive list of suppliers of materials are a little simplistic for architects, but the catalog itself is quite informative.

The Old House Journal Buyers' Guide

Hewitt and Daly

364 Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94109

Simple, informative, well indexed.


City of Santa Cruz

Charles Hall Page & Associates

364 Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif.

One other source to appear some time in the future: the National Trust for Historic Preservation is now in the process of developing a "Whole Earth Catalog" of preservation.

**CRAFTSPERSONS**

The Preservation Technology Group

2230 Quo Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Might offer guidance, and has many contacts on the West Coast, but according to Kenneth Eisenberg, the president, the firm probably couldn't afford to do any work this far away on any job that was worth less than $100,000 to them.

San Francisco Victoriana

605 Natoma St.
San Francisco, Calif.

The best sources here are probably fellow local architects or other architects on the Mainland with preservation experience.

**CONSULTING SERVICES AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS**

Bishop Museum

1335 Kalani St.

State Historic Preservation Office
Dept. of Land & Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Historic Hawaii Foundation
P.O. Box 1658
Honolulu, Hawaii 96806

Hisashi (Bill) Sugaya
Assistant Director
National Trust for Historic Preservation
West Coast Office
802 Montgomery St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94133

Hugh Miller, AIA
Assistant Chief Historical Architect
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Interagency Historic Architectural Services Program
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

An information service mostly concerned with public historic properties, but may be of some guidance.

American Association of Conservators & Restorers

1250 E. Ridgewood Ave.
Ridgewood, N.J. 07481

Society for Architectural Historians
Room 716
1700 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, Penn. 19103

Building Technology Section
National Technical Information Service
Washington, D.C.

Technical monographs on many aspects of building. Send for a catalog of their available publications.

Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA)

Boston, Mass.

General research and architectural consulting services in preservation.

San Francisco Victoriana

The Preservation Technology Group

Association for Preservation Technology (APT)

Ann Falkner, Executive Secretary
Box 2487
Station D.
Ottawa, Ontario K1P5W6 Canada

Norman Weiss

39 East Main St.
Wocks Village
E. Haverhill, Mass. 01830

Considered one of the best stone, mortar, and brick experts in the field of preservation.

Continued on page 18
Guidelines

Continued from page 17

One of the most experienced experts in the use of x-rays on existing buildings. Morgan Phillips
Architectural Conservator
SPNEA
Boston, Mass.

FINANCING
James Flack
P.O. Box 26385
San Francisco, Calif. 94126
Local developers Richard Gushman and Alan Beall are also good sources for information as well.

MATERIAL TESTING LABORATORIES
George Cattanach
Western Archaeological Center
Box 49008
Tucson, Ariz. 85717

PRESERVATION LAW
Roger Holt
6817 Treasure Trail
Los Angeles, Calif. 90068

PERIODICALS
ART Bulletin
Preservation News
Technology and Conservation
The Technology Organization, Inc.
One Emerson Place
Boston, Mass. 02114
Published quarterly.
Old House Journal

SELECTED READINGS
Can be obtained from the National Trust for Historic Preservation probably the most comprehensive source available. Technically oriented.
Building Materials Technology
L.A. Ragsdale and E. A. Raynham
Edward Arnold, LTD.
25 Hill St.
London, WIX 8LL
Classified as advanced reading by SPNEA
The Care of Old Buildings Today: A Practical Guide
Donald Insall
"The 8 Most Common Mistakes in Restoring Historic Houses ( . . . And How to Avoid Them)
Morgan W. Phillips
Available from SPNEA @ $1 each

Masonry Conservation Technology
Harrity & Hansen
Massachusetts Masonry Institute
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
"Principles for Protecting Wood Buildings from Decay"
Scheffer Verrall
May be obtained from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
Order No. 0101-00362; Cost $1.05.
X-Ray Examination of Historic Structures
David M. Hart
May be obtained from:
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Washington, D.C. 20240

Many of the publications of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property are excellent.
Write for a publications list from 13, Via Di San Michele (00153) Rome.

Many of these publications are in French or Italian so unless you're proficient in those languages be careful in ordering to find out which are in English.

Most of these sources have good bibliographies and will lead to additional sources in specified areas.

The First Name In Flooring

Presents

• SOLARIAN
• PALESTRA
• BRIGANTINE

SOLARIAN - the sunny floor that shines without waxing or buffing far longer than ordinary vinyl floors. The secret lies in its special Mirabond wear surface. And Solarian offers one of the most exciting collections of visual designs imaginable.

PALESTRA & BRIGANTINE - The intriguing random pattern of multisized cubes makes Palestra and Brigantine unlimited in their decorating possibilities and suitable for both residential and commercial flooring requirements.

Install Anywhere - Armstrong's exclusive Hydrocord backing allows installation of these 6'-wide rolls, on, or above grade level.

Distributed by

ALOHA
STATE SALES CO., INC.
2829 Awaawaloa St. Ph. 833-2731

HAWAII ARCHITECT
"I remember when we couldn't even buy a bag of rice."

Those were hard times. But we managed to save $500 through the years so we bought a small potato chip business. I was working cannery then, and at night my mother, father, wife and I would sit down and peel the potatoes by hand. Three bags a day. We would wash them in a bathtub and slice the potatoes with an old hand-crank cutter. We tried all kinds of potatoes and all kinds of thicknesses... and by 1961 business was pretty good.

So I borrowed $5,000 from First Hawaiian Bank, moved to Wailuku and bought a little better equipment. That's when our chips really started to catch on.

We got a good deal from First Hawaiian. It was easy. They even filled out the application for me. And I wasn't treated like a stranger... so my other loans have come from First Hawaiian too.

We have been with First Hawaiian ever since my grandfather was in business... way back when it was Bishop Bank. The bank is good. They have all kinds of services. That's why we've been with First Hawaiian all the way.

Dewey Kobayashi
Kitch n' Cook'd Maui Potato Chip Company
Kahului, Maui

First Hawaiian Bank

The bank that says yes.
Member: FDIC
FACTS ON LIGHTING EFFICIENCY

Keep them clean.

The lights you leave on all day or night for safety and security need your occasional attention. You can lose 30-40% of your available light if you let bulbs and fixtures get dirty. Give them the once-over with a cloth and soapy water, once in awhile.

Make them automatic.

You can avoid wasting energy by making your security lighting system automatic. Photo-electric cells or timers will remember to turn the lights off (or on) even when you forget.

New lamps are more efficient.

Check the alternatives to the traditional incandescent bulb. Fluorescent, mercury, metal-halide and sodium lamps may cost more. But, because they produce more light per watt, and last longer, they give you more for your energy dollar.

Use electricity wisely.

When it's time to replace or remodel your present lighting system, don't use guesswork. Be certain on getting the most efficient system for your needs.

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC
Honolulu 1853-1977

photos from STATE ARCHIVES

Circa 1853—Photo by Stangenwald from Kawaiahao Church tower.

Circa 1892—The Queen's Hospital in left middle of photo. St. Andrew's Cathedral in upper center.

Circa 1900—After the great Chinatown fire. The ruins of Kaumakapili Church stand in the center of the burned out vacant land in upper right of photo.

Circa 1934—The new Aloha Tower graces downtown Honolulu.
ture, no architecture can be efficient which forgets the fundamental character of humanity.

Preservation of architecture in a democratic society is at best difficult, and rests less on legislation than on education. In the end, preservation in America is private, voluntary, deliberate, and specific. Rarely is there regional systematic selection in a preservation program by style, function or materials.

Still unanswered are the nagging questions, to what extent can the built environment be physically preserved, and to what extent should it be preserved?

Buildings worthy of preservation should be regarded as documents in our resources of the past, which is what history is, documents that help to provide insights into the restless process of life, which is what history does.
41 trustees and more than 2,500 members.

The foundation presently publishes a monthly paper, Historic Hawaii News, with articles on historic sites and preservation activities as well as historical background of the Islands. The paper is presently reaching 10,000 homes throughout the state.

Volunteer members assist the State Historic Preservation Office with the registration of sites and structures worthy of designation to the state and/or National Register of Historic Places.

Volunteers prepare and present educational programs for groups to increase community awareness of the importance of historic preservation.

Each year, in May, the foundation observes Preservation Week with the Preservation on Parade exhibit which is located in the Amfac Exhibit Area. Art, artifacts, and photographs recording the history of Hawaii are displayed.

Presently the foundation is sponsoring the Preservation Workshops on each of the Islands as part of an ongoing effort to alert the public to the need for preservation and what resources are available to assist individuals and groups with preservation projects. The workshops are funded in part through a grant from the Hawaii Committee for the Humanities.

At the annual meeting of the foundation, recognition and awards are presented to individuals and organizations for their contributions to preserving that which is significant in our past.

Volunteers have actively supported county and state planning efforts and legislation dealing with historic preservation to insure the greatest protection possible for significant sites, districts and structures.

Membership in Historic Hawaii Foundation is available on several levels—student, individual, family sustaining, supporting, contributing, patron, benefactor, and founder.

Opportunities for preservation-minded individuals to volunteer with the foundation are available and the need for professional volunteer help is welcomed.
When we (EDW) worked with Chin Pai and his Urban 9 group on the Capital District Ordinance Update, we were fascinated by one aspect of the district's landscape that has not drawn the attention it deserves. That aspect is the existence of numerous small gardens and minor landscape elements that provide much enrichment to the overall environment that all people may experience — workers in the area and visitors alike. We have chosen to call these small gardens and elements "mini-landscapes" to differentiate them from the "macro-landscape" that is so recognizably characteristic of the district.

As we all know, the overall character of the district is most impressive. The Warneke office in their Capital District Plan and Oahu Civic Centers Study, described the landscape as a "Great Park." They emphasized that the trees and landscaping would be "the unifying element."

It is, of course, important to preserve and enhance the existing park-like character that results from the large trees and large expanses of grass, but at the same time we should not lose sight of the importance of the mini-landscapes and the need to preserve and enhance them.

The small gardens consist of courtyards and small landscape areas that people can relax in or enjoy as they pass by. Some elements such as the fountains at City Hall and Board of Water Supply are strong enough to impress even those driving by in cars. Totally or semi-enclosed courtyards include those at the new and the old Federal Buildings, State Library, and YWCA.

Small areas of note fronting on major thoroughfares include the gardens around the Mission Houses, Kawaiahao Church, St. Andrews Cathedral, the sculpture garden at the State Library, the street frontage of the Medical Arts Building, and the "Eternal Flame" sculpture and formal garden mauka of the Capitol Building.

This list is by no means complete and covers only areas in the very heart of the district. There are also quiet details of much interest and charm to those accustomed to being aware of little things that always accompany scenes of grandeur. Just a few of these, again in the heart of the district are: the unused gate in the iron fence between the Capitol Building and Iolani Barracks; the wall detailing and planting at the Punchbowl Street entrance to the Capitol parking garage; the funny lit-
The arbor consisting of concrete palm trunks and absolutely magnificent Bougainvillea in back of the Palace.

These gardens and details, all having been done in different periods of history and by different hands, may seem like a conglomeration to some, as they are, but what a demonstration of heritage they are too.

What occurs to us is that all this variety of walls, curbs, railings, gates, pavings, benches, ground covers, flowers, shrubs, trees and vines — those of intimate scale — provide the contrast that makes the "Great Park" a great place to be in. Some of these little things are in various states of disrepair. We hope that in the various owners' plans for preservation the values inherent in these small details will not be overlooked.
State Convention

Wouldn’t you rather be riding a mule on Molokai... instead of sitting on your aspirations in your office?

That chance will come during the third annual HS/AIA State Convention. Following the business meeting and elections on Oahu on November 17, the convention will adjourn to be reconvened on Molokai on November 19 and 20.

Unlike past state conventions, this year our allied professionals are invited to join us at the new Sheraton Molokai Hotel for two days of work and play together.

Saturday sessions will be aimed toward interests of architects, engineers, planners, and designers in all fields.


Other speakers are still being lined up with a chance that the HS/AIA will be able to attract a keynote speaker from among President Carter’s staff. The Sunday family activities will provide golf and tennis tournaments, Molokai historical and scenic tours, a mule trip down to Kalaupapa, plus plenty of great loafing on the beaches and grounds of the hotel.

Spouses and children are more than welcome on this excursion to the Friendly Island. If you have not received your registration packet, contact the AIA office now and get in on preferential rates for early registrants.
RESTAURANT AND COCKTAIL LOUNGE

SELF-SERVICE CATERING

We prepare the food you want—you pick it up in non-returnable containers. An inexpensive way to host T.G.I.F. or pauhana parties, receptions, or use our banquet room and facilities adjacent to the Garden Court Restaurant at Ala Moana. Phone 941-2345 ext. 6006.

LIBERTY HOUSE

PANCAKE HOUSE RESTAURANT

Smitty's

BREAKFAST • LUNCH • DINNER • SNACKS

Monday thru Friday 7:00 a.m.-8:30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday 7:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.

Ala Moana Shopping Center
Shop 1235—Street Level Map
Telephone 946-6442

FAMILY STYLE DINING

Our Menu
Speaks For Itself

Lavosh & Chef's Paté

Choice of:
Pacific Bay Shrimp Cocktail
French Onion Soup
Bouillabaisse

Crisp Tossed Greens

with

Croutons & Choice of Dressings

Guava Sorbet Intermezzo

ROAST CHOICE PRIME RIB OF BEEF

Baked Potato
Golden Yorkshire Popover
$8.95

OR

PACIFIC MAHI MAHI

Rice or Baked Potato
Green Beans Amandine
$7.50

Dessert Selections—Beverage

and

An After-Dinner Cordial

Rib Lanai

HILTON HAWAIIAN VILLAGE

Dinner 6:00-10:00 Nightly

Validated Parking • Reservations 949-4321

COLUMBIA INN

THE BUSINESS LUNCH CAN BE BETTER THAN EVER.

At

THE

PAGODA

OPEN 24 HRS.
(except the wee hours of Monday morning)

Early riser breakfast, Businessman's lunch,
Family style dinner, late evening snacks

TOP OF THE BOULEVARD

645 KAPIOLANI BLVD. HONOLULU

NEW BUSINESSMEN'S LUNCH NOW SERVED AT THE

H.M.S. BOUNTY RESTAURANTS

Served
RAINBOW BAZAAR
11:30 A.M. TO 2:00 P.M.
HILTON HAWAIIAN VILLAGE HOTEL
CALL 955-5588
FREE VALIDATED PARKING Aloha
Concerned About Your Elevator Maintenance Costs?

For a fast free estimate of preventive maintenance costs on your installation at your office or apartment building, call Ameico Elevator today. Most people take an elevator's instant response to their signal for granted. That's how you can take Ameico Elevator preventive and emergency service. CALL 521-6557.