Consider the advantages of Jorgensen's Metal Roofing—Lightweight and Competitively Priced

- AVAILABLE IN A VARIETY OF PROFILES AND COLORS
  Four Profiles — Seven Colors
- EASY TO INSTALL
  No Specialty Trades Required
- LOW MAINTENANCE
  Long Lasting
- IDEAL FOR HAWAII’S CLIMATE
  Termite-Proof
- MANUFACTURED IN HAWAII
  Immediate Delivery

For more complete information and specifications call 841-4281

EARLE M. JORGENSEN CO.

STEEL • CULVERT • FASTENERS • GALVANIZING • ROLL FORMING
2655 Waiwai Loop, Honolulu, Hawaii 96820 • (808)841-4281
Contents:

Photo Feature: Sandcastles 4

Photo Feature: The Two Day Bus Shelter 6

Article: Waterfalls, Tents and Architecture 9
By Glenn Mason, AIA

Historic: Pioneer Architects and Builders of Honolulu 14
By Charles E. Peterson, FAIA

Article: Goals, Tools and Strategy of PR 24
By Wayson Chong, AIA

Cover: Coral blocks at Kawaiahao Church

Hawaii Architect is a monthly journal of the Hawaii Society/American Institute of Architects. Subscriptions are $10 per year. Opinions expressed are those of the editors and writers and do not necessarily reflect those of either the Hawaii Society or the AIA.

All correspondence should be directed to:
Hawaii Society/AIA
1192 Fort Street Mall
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Beverly McKeague
Executive Secretary
Phone (808) 538-7276

HS/AIA Officers:
President:
E. Alan Holl, AIA
Vice President/President Elect
James Reinhardt, AIA
Secretary
Joyce Noe, AIA
Treasurer
Carol Sakata, AIA

Directors
Arthur Kohara, AIA
Fred White, AIA
Lewis Ingleston, AIA
Carl Saake, Associate AIA
Maurie Yamasato, AIA

Hawaii Architect Personnel
Co-Editors
Wayson Chong, AIA
Ron Holecek, AIA
Glenn Mason, AIA
Art Director
T. E. Garduque, AIA
Staff
Rob Hale, AIA
Michael J. Leineweber, AIA

Hawaii Architect (USPS063170) controlled circulation postage paid at Honolulu, Hawaii

Published monthly by:
Crossroads Press, Inc.
863 Halekauwila Street
P.O. Box 833
Honolulu, Hawaii 96808
Phone (808) 521-0021
Stephen S. Lent, Publisher
William B. Roberts, Advertising Director

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Hawaii Architect, 1192 Fort Street Mall, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

11/78
The annual University of Hawaii Sandcastle Contest was quite an affair—a happening, to use the contemporary idiom. It was bigger than last year and better than last year, involving the entire UH School of Architecture, three architectural firms, and hundreds of spectators.

Two hundred yards of Kailua Beach were pushed, scooped, shoveled and patted into various sculptures in a two-hour time period. Then the judging of this unique esquisse began, with the crowd often expressing its own opinion of the grades given with cheers or jeers. Once the grade was given, a few more minutes of appreciative perusal and then the swift and total destruction of hours of work. All that remained was the memory of a good time.
The signs were part of the art.

Architecture 201 acting it out.

Nursing Pigs took first place overall, couldn't resist a political message on October 7.

One by Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo.

Most beautiful in the professional Division. Group 70: the sculptors and creation.
PHOTO FEATURE

The Two-Day Bus Shelter

WORKING HARD:
TOM AGAWA
GEORGE BEREAN
LEE DAVIS
CHUCK EHRHORN
GARY FUJIWARA
ROB HALE
ED HAYMEN
ALAN HOLL
LEW INGLESON
ART KOHARA
PAT LAWRENCE

COMMUNITY SERVICE
HS/AIA Constructs a BUS SHELTER

CLARENCE MIYAMOTO
JOYCE NOE
LEON NOE
NORMA OLSON
LELAND ONEKEA
JIM REINHARDT
BYRON SHIMIZU
MAURICE YAMASATO

Special thanks to Tatsuki Yoshida for the use of his truck and tools.
SEWAGE PROBLEMS?

Cromaglass™
AEROBIC
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

This system lets you build where you couldn’t before. All Cromaglass treatment systems operate on identical principals: turbulent aeration of incoming sewage and batch treatment of bio-mass in separate aeration and quiescent settling tanks. The discharged effluent is a completely odorless liquid, almost clear in color, and with a reduction of suspended solids and B.O.D. up to 95%. In areas where there is poor percolation, or underground disposal of effluent is not permitted, an evapotranspiration system will be used in conjunction with the Cromaglass unit.

- Adequate overload reserve
- Higher operating temperatures
- Noise and odor free
- Completely automatic
- Minimal maintenance
- High shock loading capability
- By-pass not possible
- Corrosion-proof construction
- Reduced drainage field size
- Optional zero discharge available

It's Cromaglass for residential — multi-family — municipal sewage treatment . . .

for further information or brochure, call 524-3442.
How To Save Money Building A Building:

Put Central Gas Water Heating into your next condo and you get all kinds of advantages.

Like saving on first costs — $75 or more a unit. Extra space. More room to each apartment for a closet or such. And when the building's up, owners end up paying less for hot water because master metering means wholesale gas rates; it's cheaper to serve many than one.

What's more, Central Gas Water Heating readily adapts to solar energy systems — something that individual electric units can't do.


THE GAS COMPANY
A PACIFIC RESOURCES, INC. COMPANY

An equal opportunity employer
PROGRAM

8:00 REGISTRATION

8:30 OPENING CEREMONIES
Invocation
Tent Dedication
PANEL: "Evolution of the Architect in Hawaii"

9:30 MOVIE: "Make No Little Plans"

9:50 COFFEE BREAK

10:00 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
Call to Order
Recognitions
Old Business
AIA/Crossroads Press Scholarship Award
New Business
Election of 1979 Officers and Directors
Resolutions
By-Law Changes

12:30 LUNCH
Choice of 3 box lunches
Tour the Park
Swim or Hike
Hawaiian Games

2:00 WORKSHOPS
1. Keeping Abreast With the Acronyms:
The Architect, Regulatory Agencies &
The Future.
Moderator: Jim Reinhardt AIA,
president-elect, HS/AIA
Jack Gilliam, Department of Regulatory
Agencies
Herb Murakawa, Department of Building Safety
Other names unavailable at copy deadline

2. The Architects' Office—Changing Technologies
and New Directions
Moderator: Elmer Botsai FAIA,
national president, AIA
New Technologies
Implication of Technology on Future Staffing
Future directions of Small and Large Offices;
Specialization vs. Diversification
The Collaborative

3. The Architect—Public Images
Moderator: Harry Weese FAIA
The present image of the architect and what
can be done to improve the architect's
interactive processes with the public.

4:30 COCKTAILS & FREE TIME

6:00 DINNER
Buffet style
Recap of Workshops
Keynote Speaker: Harry Weese FAIA

8:00 ADJOURNMENT
While Gordon Tyau AIA, professor at UH School of Architecture makes a point, Michael Goshi, Lori Takeyama and Carol Maeda observe from his right. David "Omar" Ruthstrom looks on from right of photo.

The stage is set and the action about to commence. The theatre is Waimea Falls Park, an 1,800-acre recreational center on the North Shore. The park's focal point is the 45-foot waterfall which gives the attraction its name, but the experiences available to the visitor hardly stop there. Waimea Arboretum displays tropical plant life, flowers and trees grown for aesthetic and educational purposes. Dozens of species of birds and animals reside in the park. The empty chair next to a convention attendee may soon be occupied by a peacock or wild chicken.

Quick and easy tours are available.
“Hilton Lagoon Apartment elevator floors stand up even to careless, heavy traffic…”

“Ceramic Tile elevator floors is why—and they're beautiful, too.”

So says Lowell B. Barnhart ASID, head designer for the Hilton Hawaiian Village, one of the busiest of all hotel and apartment complexes on the beach in Waikiki.

Let Lowell finish the story—

“Hilton Lagoon Apartments provide luxury living for affluent people. It’s a busy place. Elevators receive heavy, concentrated traffic through many, many hours of the day every day. They have given us problems in maintenance but now we have put in floors of Ceramic Tile. Trouble no more. Today, wet bathing gear and sandy feet...spills...even careless accidents—no problem. Things clean right up. No finishes to worry about. No stains. Easy, easy maintenance.

“No cold institutional look either. The two passenger elevators have floors with the look of wood. Freight elevator floor has its own special non-slip tile designed for heavier loads. Such is the nature of Ceramic Tile. It’s easy to select tiles to blend right in with pre-existing finishes and decor of elevator walls. The choice of colors, textures, shapes and finishes of Ceramic Tile is a designer’s dream.”

Thank you, Lowell.

TILE BEAUTY FITS OUR GOOD LIFESTYLE HERE

People who have already chosen Ceramic Tile...or its companion products Genuine Marble and Terrazzo...best tell the advantages of these great materials. More and more, too, Ceramic Tile, Marble and Terrazzo are getting major attention from developers of finer buildings of all kinds here as they work with their architects, interior designers and contractors. Helping, too, are the qualified, reliable contractors who take part in their own industry-wide Promotion Program...people ready with ideas, accurate estimates, up to the minute industry developments and on time delivery to fit your schedules.

Contact any of these Promotion Program participants:

- Atlas Tile Inc. 839-7403
- Leo Cecchetto, Inc. 848-2428
- Custom Ceramics 538-3537
- Hawaii Tile and Marble 839-5102
- Honolulu Roofing Co. Ltd. 941-4451
- Lani's Tile Co. 235-1144
- Logan Tile Co. 262-5754
- Nan-Cor Tile Company 488-5591
- Pacific Terrazzo & Tile Corp. 671-4056
- Pacific Tile Co., Inc. 841-8534
- Sato, Robert Ceramic Tile 841-8811
- Wichert Tile Ltd. 955-6631

ARCHITECTS, DESIGNERS, BUILDERS, Please Note

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

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

Ceramic Tile, Marble & Terrazzo
Belong in Hawaii
Call us before you dig. It could save your life.

Any construction crew involved in excavation work can't afford mistakes around underground electrical cables. That's why you should play it safe before your men start the job. Get the ground rules from Hawaiian Electric's Customer Engineering Department (Ph: 548-7701).

They will familiarize you with all the potential electrical hazards present at a job site — things you and your crew should know about before any excavation work.

In addition, they can provide free technical advice, inspection, and even assistance or entry into certain HECO facilities.

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC
HS/AIA Convention

Continued from Page 10

able via open air trams which wind through parts of the valley. For the slightly more inquisitive and energetic, there are botanical and historical walking tours conducted by qualified guides. These tours touch on the folklore of the valley and the archaeological sites which have been discovered, including burial caves, agricultural terracing and living sites. For the most adventurous, the park maintains more than seven miles of hiking and nature trails.

The modern visitor center has a country store, a fast food service, and the Proud Peacock Restaurant, which will be catering all our meals at the convention.

The theatre is matched by the soaring beauty of the set: University of Hawaii School of Architecture tent. The countless hours that have gone into its design and construction and the exploration that occurred have resulted in an exciting, dynamic canopy for the HS/AIA Convention. Many students and advisors have played an important part in its realization.

The original design concept by Michael Goshi and Lori Takeyama was one of a dozen juried May 10 by a group of professors, architects, and a representative from Waimea Falls Park. Further design development of their concept and one other of the five “favorites” was required before the final selection could be made based on construction feasibility and cost.

Among those aiding in the weeks of design development were Edwin Rahardjo, Gary Tamashiro, Carol Maeda, and Ann Hind. Coordinating this often time-pressured and always eager group was UH Professor Gordon Tyau, AIA, who also worked closely with Omar the Tent Man. Omar supplied technical assistance in the design process and over 50 hours just to sew a one-fourth scale model of the tent. The final production of the structure took him over one month of cutting and sewing. It is almost an honor to be able to hold the convention under a structure of such dedication and energy—one that so eloquently expresses the convention theme.

Architecture into the 80s will begin years before with a Hawaiian ceremonial opening and thorough tracing of the development of architecture in Hawaii from the building of pre-Western contact Hawaiians to the present. The NOW of architecture will be dealt with in a short business meeting which will deal with some important contemporary concerns, including the one of our legislative activity and CILO. After a tour-filled, open lunch period with box lunches provided, the convention gathers in the afternoon for three concurrent workshops to explore the future options which lie before the architectural profession.

The day will end with a buffet dinner and an address by Harry Weese AIA. That long, full, and fun day is just about here.
Pioneer Architects and Builders Of Honolulu

by CHARLES E. PETERSON, F.A.I.A.

In its first half century Honolulu did not have enough architectural problems to support a specialist in residence. Indeed, few cities in the United States could claim a professional "architect" as we now use the term. Buildings of that day were smaller and simpler and for the most part could be designed by the mechanics who handled the tools. The great majority were of one prevailing style, their decoration simple, their mechanical features negligible. Few owners wanted their buildings to be "different," and most were satisfied with a near-copy of something already built in the neighborhood.

It is true that in primitive Hawaiian days there had been the poe kuhikihi pu'uone who designed buildings. The word has been translated as "architect," but the activities of these individuals included much more than providing shelter. They were, according to Kamakau, diviners:

... They were able to find things hidden away from the eyes of men; they could locate water in places where water had not been found. They knew the land boundaries from Hawaii to Kauai, the running of the affairs of government, how to handle people, the location and building of houses, and whether one would live or die; they resembled the kaula (seers), but there were few such persons in the old days and there are none today.

Fortunately for these versatile fellows, the Hawaiian building problems were quite simple. The temple structures—except for their dry masonry platforms—were built much like the common dwelling house which any man could put up for himself. There were specialists in the framing of houses and others expert in finishing the thatching of corners and ridge pole, as William Ellis noted, "yet, in general, every man erects his own house."

Great indoor assemblies of people were not in the Hawaiian tradition, and large buildings were unknown. It was not until the introduction of Christianity by the Congregationalists of New England that the grass-house designer was faced with the problem of building an auditorium. Governor Boki, as director of public works on Oahu, together with the Christian chiefs, Kalanimoku and Kaahumanu, and the young king, Kauikaouaui, supervised the construction of the great grass churches—one of them 196 feet by 73—incorporating into them such foreign features as pulpit windows, wide wooden doors, and astral lamps. Boki also put up in 1829 the royal residence called Hale Uluhe, remarkable for its size and workmanship. It was his greatest achievement as a builder and the climax of the grass-house in Honolulu. Immediately after its completion he disappeared on an ill-fated expedition to the New Hebrides. Whether or not Boki's visit to England in 1824 had any effect on his construction work is not known.

The influence of immigrant Europeans was felt at an early date. The two English sailors, John Young and Isaac Davis, marooned on the Island of Hawaii in 1790 became favorites of Kamehameha and spent the remainder of their lives in his kingdom. They built the first foreign-style masonry buildings and may be considered, in a sense, the first architects of the civilized era. They may have had help from the carpenters of visiting ships. Escaped convicts, also English, built the brick palace at Lahaina in 1798; they complete the list of known eighteen century builders in the Islands. No views of any of these buildings are available today, but it may be assumed that they resembled the small houses of the English countryside as best they could be recalled. Young's best known construction was the stone fort at Pakaka Point covering the entrance to Honolulu Harbor and put up during the Russian scare of 1816.

Francisco de Paula Marin, a native of Andalusia, was probably the first foreign builder to live in Honolulu. He was exceptionally versatile and had somewhere learned the art of laying up masonry, of burning lime and of making roof tile. His two-story, whitewashed Spanish house—already built by 1811 and used as a hotel—was one of the landmarks of the early waterfront. Few substantial buildings were allowed in Honolulu at that period and the only other one put up by Marin was a stone storehouse erected for Kamehameha in the winter of 1809-10. Marin, who died in 1837, was best known for his horticultural work in bringing new and valuable plants to the islands.

Construction by Americans began with the frame houses of the traders on the waterfront and was continued in those of the missionaries. The frames were more or less prefabricated by unnamed carpenters, working in New England port towns. The Honolulu workmen who erected them and trimmed them out undoubtedly had a hand in the finished effect. Edward Jackson, who did most of the work on the Marshall & Wides frame house in 1819, probably handled more of this work than any one else.

William Paty, contractor for the Oahu Charity School in 1832, was also its designer. This civic monument had a stone tower with a small belfry and in pictures looks as if it might have been copied from some small English or American example. Captain Isaac L. Hart, "house builder," native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, is said to have been the designer as well as builder of Captain John Dominis' fine
Charles E. Peterson FAIA has had a sporadic but long association with Hawaii and in the field of architectural history has left many positive contributions to the Islands. Peterson is a native of Minnesota who graduated in 1929 from the University of Minnesota. He now resides in Philadelphia, where he is busy restoring two houses on Society Hill for his own use.

Peterson's many years as an architect and landscape architect with the National Park Service saw him prepare development plans for many national parks and historic sites and act as the architect on many historic building restorations. He is the originator of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and a founding member of the Association for Preservation Technology (APT). He served as president of the latter group and of the Society of Architectural Historians, and has written numerous articles on Early American building design and construction.

His awards and honors are extensive and in 1962 was chosen to be a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Hawaii and Charles Peterson began their relationship during World War II when he was stationed at Makalapa as chief of the Advanced Base Engineering Division. In spite of long wartime hours he still found time to research old manuscripts and newspapers to learn more of Iolani Palace and the architectural history of Honolulu.

After the war he returned to Hawaii several times: to organize the first two HABS programs, and once to help the Junior League set up the Friends of Iolani Palace.

Hawaii Architect is happy to have his permission to run this article. Our space limitations require that it be carried in two parts; otherwise there have been no alterations in the article as originally written.

Amateurs also designed some of the early buildings. Plans for the Kawaiahao stone church, one of the most important monuments of the Monarchy, were drawn by the Reverend Hiram Bingham, who is better known as the spiritual leader of its congregation. Bingham had no education in architecture. His first twenty-one years were spent on his father's farm, after which he prepared himself for the ministry. At an early age, however, it was said of him that “... he has an aptitude of genius for any of the mechanic arts, & would be, if circumstances permitted, an adept in any of them to which he should turn his attention.”

Bingham drew several plans for stone churches including two as early as 1825. The Kawaiahao project was finally got under way in the middle thirties. It was an immense undertaking for those times and no precedent in the Islands was available for guidance. For the design Bingham evidently drew upon his memory or pictures of meeting houses in Vermont or Englander will at once recognize its origin . . .”

Bingham's drawings, which have fortunately been preserved, are crudely drawn in pencil and give no indication that he had consulted a builders' guide such as those generally used in the United States at that time. The only exterior decorations were the great columns at the entrance, and they do not have the academic “correctness” that could have been expected from a diligent student of classical architecture following the published formulas.

Amos Starr Cooke, another missionary, was in the same way the architect of his building, the Chiefs' Children's School. His scheme (1839) for a one-story adobe building around a patio seems to have been a conscious imitation of the haciendas of California, and was well adapted to the climate and native building materials of Honolulu.

For the framing of Kawaiahao's great roof, Bingham's drawings were supplemented with a separate sheet by Dr. Gerrit P. Judd, the mission doctor, who took an active part in the project. The seventy-foot roof span over the heads of three thousand persons was a serious problem in structural design for an amateur. Although some difficulty was met in its erection, the original framing served for many years.

Dr. Judd had a hand in the construction of Punahou College early in 1841 and soon afterwards went into the service of the Hawaiian government. In his capacity as Minister of the Interior and Minister of Finance he had an important influence in the public works of the day, especially in the period 1842-49. The Privy Council Records show that he was connected with the construction of the Market House, the first Custom House and its wharf, new offices at the Palace and the prison at the Fort, and was assisted by a native named Iona Piikoi as field superintendent. Dr. Judd's building transactions, which seem to have become com-
SOLID KOA
PLANK FLOORS

Available from stock, select grade 3/4" x 3½"
-5½"-7½" x random length, kiln dried
tongue & groove, endmatched

SANDERS TRADING COMPANY
HARDWOOD FLOORING DISTRIBUTORS
516 POHUKAINA ST. 533-6794/373-3311

Cardkey
MECHANICAL
DOOR LOCK

The Cardkey Mechanical Door Lock is the only lock of its kind operated by a card. Here is access security without wiring, electricity or batteries. Simple, easy installation. One hand operation. Lock is reversible. Millions of card combinations available. Easily re-programmed. Available in three models. The Cardkey is invisibly coded, credit-card sized, plastic credential. Call now for more information or free brochure.

PHONE 841-0941
for free brochure or more information

JOHN J. HARDING CO., Ltd.
2825 UALENA — HONOLULU
Near the airport. Open 7 am - 4:30 pm, Mon. - Fri.

Pioneer Architects

Continued from Page 15

complicated with other activities in which he engaged, were ended by his leaving in 1849 on a year's diplomatic mission abroad. He was, however, active again in the project for building the Fort Street Church proposed the following year.25

As the Hawaiian government became more specialized a "Bureau of Internal Improvements" was set up in 1846,26 and the position of Superintendent of Public Works was established in 1852.27 The latter place was first held by Theophilus Metcalf, a New Yorker who appeared in Honolulu first as a "daguerrean artist" and then as a land surveyor. His plan for the Nuuanu waterworks perhaps secured the position for him, which he held until 1855.28 The Bureau built the stone courthouse still standing on Queen Street from plans by William Brandon of Boston, who was, at the time, supervising the construction of the new waterworks.29

R.A.S. Wood, a carpenter and cabinet maker, succeeded Metcalf as superintendent.30 He was credited, along with C.H. Lewers, for the design of Fort Street church

Oahu Prison, 1856-7

(1856)31 and Oahu Prison (1856-7) at Iwilei on the west side of the Harbor "modeled after the Charles-town Prison near Boston."32 None of the early designs executed by this bureau was very notable except that of a new type of bridge at Hilo, which collapsed disastrous.
ly soon after completion. The first professional architect in Honolulu was the German Theodore C. Heuck, who arrived on the British brigantine Cheerful January 20, 1850, after a long voyage from Australia. Heuck was only twenty years old, but he had been trained in Hamburg as an architect and engineer. His first advertisement appears in the Polynesian for August 17, 1850:

To Builders. — The undersigned, Architect and Designer, having taken rooms opposite the French Hotel, offers his services to the people of Honolulu and respectfully solicits their patronage. Plans for stores, dwelling houses or public buildings, also artificial designs furnished with despatch and on moderate terms.

Theo Heuck
Honolulu, August 15, 1850

Heuck did not find Honolulu ready for an architect, and within a year he went into partnership with Hermann von Holt, a fellow German, to found a prosperous business as "General Commission Merchants." It was ten years before Heuck's first important building was put up in Honolulu. This was the Queen's Hospital, erected at the foot of Punchbowl in 1860—a two-story stone building with a portico across the front. It was well received. The Friend called it "very imposing and handsome ... highly creditable to the taste of the architect." The hospital seems to have established Heuck's reputation, for in the next few years he designed a number of notable buildings. In 1861 Castle and Cooke built a large fireproof store of coral and brick from his plans combining "elegance with solidity and comfort." A note from the Bishop of Honolulu about 1863 thanks Heuck for preparing two plans for an Episcopal... Continued on Page 18
Continued from Page 17

Royal Mausoleum

pal Cathedral, and the Bishop seemed pleased with them, although they were not used. Another note preserved among Heuck's letters shows that he made a ground plan of a palace for Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma which was never carried out. In 1863 he was one of the chief promoters of new public assembly rooms, financed by a general subscription and called Honolulu Hall. This was a stone building on the west corner of King and Nuuanu Streets. Messrs. J. Robinson & Co. occupied the street floor. Upstairs was the hall itself, large in size with a high ceiling and balcony for an orchestra, "well ventilated and splendidly lighted ... an ornament to the city ... a source of just pride to its owners, a credit to its architect ... ."

While serving in the Hawaiian Legislature in 1864-7, Heuck designed the Royal Mausoleum and supervised its construction in Nuuanu Valley back of the city—a small steep-roofed building in the Gothic Revival style. Repairs and additions to the Prison, the Custom House and the Queen's Hospital were handled by him about the same time, and in 1866 he furnished Governor Dominis a plan and elevation for Iolani Barracks, a romantic betowered building of coral rock in the Victorian military style.

Heuck led a busy and useful life in Honolulu. In addition to his commission business, which sometimes took him to Europe, he was very active in civic affairs. While a legislator he served on committees for the government hotel (built 1871-2), the Sanitary, Commerce, and Agriculture and the Government Lands & Internal Improvements committees. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of Queen's Hospital and Secretary of the Board of Health in 1865. He furthermore served as Consul for the Kingdom of Prussia, for the North German Confederation, and for Denmark and was very active in the affairs of the small German colony in Honolulu. When he left Honolulu for Germany in 1874, he was given a special audience with the King, who conferred on him knighthood of the Order of Kamehameha I. On September 28 he sailed, never to return. Three years later he died in Hamburg.

After 1850, perhaps stimulated by Heuck's professional presence and certainly by the California Gold Rush, the local builders began to advertise the service of preparing plans. Charles W. Vincent, a carpenter, contractor, and dealer in lumber, hardware, paints, and other builder's supplies, who had been active in Honolulu for several years, now advertised architectural services in the Weekly Argus:

... persons can have their PLANS DRAWN and building furnished throughout without trouble to themselves, if desired, and on the most reasonable terms ...
Vincent, a native of New York, was active in amateur theatricals and probably remodelled the Thespian Theater in 1847-8. He is known to have built the Honolulu Market House in 1850, the Sailor's Home in 1855, and the Methodist parsonage in 1857. In his residence of two decades, he doubtless put up many others. Nothing is known of his ability as a designer. Even his end is obscure; we have only a mysterious newspaper item mentioning that he died by violence in Lower California about 1865.

Two builders advertise architectural plans in the Polynesian for 1854—S. Johnson, “House Carpenter” and Christopher H. Lewers “House Carpenter and Joiner.” Little is known about Johnson, but Lewers was the founder of the great modern firm of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd. As a young man he came from Dublin, Ireland, and arrived in Honolulu about 1850 in search of a younger brother who had disappeared at sea. His beginnings in business date from the achievement of a corner on the local market in white pine, which all builders needed to make doors, window sash, and blinds. His firm was awarded contracts for a number of well known buildings, including the Fort Street Church (1856), the extension to the Royal School (1859), Queen’s Hospital (1860) and the Royal Hawaiian Hotel (1871). As an architectural designer, Lewers’ career remains obscure. He died at Honolulu in 1876 after more than twenty-five years’ residence.

Three other architects are known only from the newspapers of the times. One, Benjamin Carman, arrived on October 19, 1854, from San Francisco on the ship Restless and the following March advertised himself in the Polynesian as an “Architect and Builder” ready to draw up plans and specifications and superintend the construction of buildings. Nothing is known of his work. Another obscure personage was Daniel Sullivan, advertising in the Polynesian shortly afterwards. Although Sullivan declared that he would follow “established principles of taste, calculated to secure convenience and beauty,” it is not known that he did any work in Honolulu. The architect of the Sailor’s Home, built in 1855, was a “Mr. Harding”—otherwise unidentified.

Kamehameha IV and his queen admired things English, and it is hardly surprising that architectural plans for their project of an Anglican Church were drawn in England. Before this structure could be started, the King died on St. Andrew’s Day—November 30, 1863—which circumstance provided the name “Memorial Church and Cathedral of St. Andrew.” Plans, in the Anglican Gothic Revival style drawn by Messrs. Slater and Carpenter of London and brought back from there by Queen Emma in 1866, were very ambitious and have never been completely carried out.

The name of J.G. Osborne turns up in the Honolulu local news of 1866. Osborne, a Yorkshireman, began experiments with the making of bricks locally and for a time seemed to be making progress. Later in the year he planned and built the new building for Janion, Green & Co. on Kaahumanu Street with his own brick, proving himself to the Gazette “a thorough me-
PLANT RENTAL SPECIALISTS FOR OVER 30 YEARS

• Quality shade-grown, acclimatized potted plants
• Our specialty — Areca Palms
• We provide contemporary styled, watertight, fiberglass planters
• Weekly check and watering — monthly rotation of all plants
• Service from Hawaii Kai to Pearl Ridge

SAVE YOUR CLIENTS MONEY
Plant leasing and maintenance is the only way to insure healthy, attractive plants. Let us prepare a proposal before you begin ordering expensive planters and greenery.

NURSERY ASSOCIATES, LTD.
46-336 Haiku Road
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
247-2734

STORAGE SPACE NO LONGER NEED BE A PROBLEM!

THE SPACE PLACE WAS DESIGNED AND BUILT TO PROVIDE SECURITY — CONVENIENCE — ECONOMY

• Totally Fireproof — Steel-reinforced concrete
• Individual heavy-gauge all-steel lockers
• Exclusive Tamper-proof magnetic locks
• Space-Age, computerized electronic security for each individual locker
• 7 locker sizes plus bulk storage space
• Only 3 minutes off H-1 Freeway — both directions

Ideal for business firms required to keep countless records. Perfect for the condominium resident needing more storage space. Please visit us or phone for free brochure.

Pioneer Architects

Continued from Page 19

... and to the Daily Hawaiian Herald "a mechanic of judgment and taste." In his advertisements he called himself a "Mason, Builder and Contractor" and advised that he had 200,000 brick for sale. Osborne built the Bonded Warehouse "a costly coral stone structure" for the Government in 1867 and in the following year "a fine building of mixed stone and brick" for the importer Godfrey Rhodes on the east side of Kaahumanu Street from his own plans. Osborne is mentioned again in 1869 in connection with an addition to Castle & Cooke's store. But the most important buildings designed by Osborne were built in the following years—the Post Office (1870-71) and the first Royal Hawaiian Hotel (1871-72). All three of these were constructed of concrete blocks, an unusual material for the times. After completing the Dillingham & Royal Hawaiian Hotel, 1871-2

Co. building in 1872 he disappeared from the local scene. Osborne seems most notable for his pioneering in concrete block construction, brick making, and the use of corrugated iron roofing in Honolulu. Getting contracts for some of the largest projects of that time, he was evidently a capable builder. His known works display individual character and indicate real competence as a designer. To be continued in December HAWAII ARCHITECT. Bibliography is on Pages 21 and 23.

HAWAII ARCHITECT
The first American architect in the modern sense was Benjamin Henry Latrobe, an Englishman who crossed the Atlantic in 1795-6. He practiced in Richmond, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and New Orleans until his death in 1820.

11/78

The Reverend William Ellis, Journal, Honolulu, 1827, p. 239.

Henry B. Restarick, “John Young, an American,” 22nd Annual Report, Hawaiian Historical Society [HHS], Honolulu, 1914, p. 29-30. Roquefeuil wrote after his 1819 visit that the Fort plan was traced by Young, (M. Camille de Roquefeuil, A Voyage Round the World, London, 1823, p. 358.)

Ebenizer Townsend, Jr., HHS Reprints, No. 4, p. 16.

Marin came to Oahu in the 1790’s. A Grove Day, Hawaii and Its People, New York, 1960, contains a sketch of Marin’s life at Honolulu, pp. 47-49.


Jackson’s origin is not known. He was exiled from Honolulu in 1821 but died there on December 10, 1844. (Levi Chamberlain Diary, December 11, 1844, Hawaiian Mission Children’s Library.)

“The Architect Mr. Payte” marched in the dedication procession. (Chamberlain, January 10, 1833.) Payte is referred to as the architect in an article “The Oahu Charity School” by W.D. Alexander in HHS 16th Annual Report, p. 21.


Information just received from Mr. Peter Grinnell of New Bedford reveals that Isaac T. Hart was born April 13, 1805 the son of Joseph and Mary Hart. The New Bedford Mercury for February 15, 1850 reports the death of “Capt. Isaac T. Hart, aged 44, formerly of this city,” in Honolulu. The Captain may have gone out to the islands in one of the New Bedford whalers.

Naturalized August 9, 1844. (Archives of Hawaii [AH], Naturalization Book C, p. 26.)


This has been the residence of the Governor of Hawaii for many years.


Elisha Grimes to Joseph Marshall, August 16, 1825, Marshall MSS I, Houston Library. One plan was 48’ x 98’ and the other 48’ x 120’ to be built of “hewn stone.”

Francis Allyn Olmsted, Incidents of a Whaling Voyage, New York, 1841, p. 256, “and who is himself chief architect.”


Bingham left Honolulu before the completion of the church but the building stands today substantially as first designed. The wooden steeple, which seems to have been added as an afterthought, (it was not in Bingham’s original design), disappeared some years ago and was not incorporated into the restoration of 1927.

Mary A. Richards, ed. and comp., The Chiefs’

Continued on Page 23
Introducing
First Hawaiian Bank's

Checkup

An automatic service that lets your money earn interest until it's needed in your checking account.

Checkup is more than checking. And more than savings. It's an automatic link between the two. The result: your money can earn interest in savings until it's needed in checking.

Let's say your checking account reaches a zero balance. And you write a few checks. With Checkup, First Hawaiian automatically transfers the exact amount of those checks from your savings into checking. So you've got your very own form of overdraft protection.

And here's the big benefit: your money has been hard at work earning interest all this time instead of lying idle in your checking account.

Now Checkup isn't for everybody. But if you're now keeping a fairly substantial combined balance in checking and savings, it may be worth interest for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Combined Average Balance</th>
<th>Charge per Check*</th>
<th>Monthly Service Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0 to $1,000</td>
<td>10¢</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,001 to $1,500</td>
<td>10¢</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,501 to $2,000</td>
<td>10¢</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 +</td>
<td>No Charge</td>
<td>No Charge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Fee charged for each check written.

To keep your savings healthy while enjoying the convenience of automatic transfer, sign up for First Hawaiian's Checkup. Even if you're currently keeping your savings somewhere else, simply ask a Customer Consultant to transfer the funds to First Hawaiian. Your finances will feel a lot better.

Effective November 1, 1978
Dr. Judd was himself the son of a doctor. Regarding his education he wrote to Jeremiah Evarts from Paris, New York, February 15, 1827: "Besides the common advantages of early education I have spent more time at a publick Academy where I studied as much Latin & Greek as was necessary to prepare me to enter upon the study of medicine to advantage—since which time I have attended to a few other studies not so directly connected with the profession but most confess myself to be wanting in those literary treasures which are to be obtained by a liberal education as well as that strength of mind which a regular course of mathematics is calculated to produce—I am of a good physical constitution—Sanguine temperament 24 years of age (next April) have labored some on a farm and am accustomed to toil & as for earthly goods—A full set of surgical instruments, probably constitute the whole amount of what I shall possess when my affairs are arranged." A set of the Barracks plans is preserved in the records as early as 1843, and the building was described in "The lolani Palaces and The Barracks," Heuck, was built by Osborne in 1870. (Charles E. Peterson, "Concrete Blocks, Garages, and Tourists' Guide." P.H. Lowrey for a copy. The Bloomington Tribune, Sept. 9, 1855. The name Benjamin Carman appears in the San Francisco directories in 1856 and afterwards as broker, justice of the peace, clerk, upholsterer and "conductor.")

Bill, March 14, 1855. But the latter returned. PCA, July 31, 1856, Sept. 1, 1859, May 23, 1860. A historical sketch of C.H. Lewers and Cooke, Ltd. may be found in a paper entitled "Remarks by Mr. Robert Lewers at a meeting of the Employees' Club of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd. held Dec. 2nd, 1915." The writer is indebted to Mr. F.H. Lowrey for a copy. HG, Sept. 20, 1876.


N. Staley, Bishop of Honolulu, Five Years' Church Work in the Kingdom of Hawaii, London, Cambridge, 1868, illustration opp. p. 13. HG, Nov. 3, 1866. Work was under way by the following February, HG, Feb. 27, 1867. By 1861 it was decided to reduce the length of the building to 120 feet from 170 feet. HG, Aug. 24, 1861.

Ibid., March 10, 1866. Osborne was "thoroughly experienced in all the processes of brick making in Great Britain." Ibid., Feb. 24, 1866.

HG, Sept. 25, 1866.

Daily Hawaiian Herald, Sept. 12, 1866.

Ibid., Sept. 29, 1866.

PCl, April 10, 1867.

HG, March 11 and Sept. 9, 1868. PCA, April 10, 1868. This building with its suucced front, minus the shutters shown on old photographs, was razed recently to make way for a multideck parking garage. Galvanized iron roofs were pioneered in this structure. HG, Aug. 25, 1868.

Ibid., Nov. 24, 1869.

Ibid., March 2, 1870.

Ibid, March 17, 1871. "... the working plans and elevations which are being drawn by Mr. Osborne, will be completed in a few days ...." Charles E. Peterson, "Concrete Blocks, Garages, and Tourists' Guide." P.H. Lowrey for a copy. The Bloomington Tribune, Sept. 9, 1855. The name Benjamin Carman appears in the San Francisco directories in 1856 and afterwards as broker, justice of the peace, clerk, upholsterer and "conductor.")

HG, July 17, 1872.
"IMUA" is a wide range of CAPABILITIES

Builders of offices, stores, restaurants, bars, reception rooms, and distinctive public areas. Expert craftsmen in fixtureization, remodeling, interiors, and general millwork. Call for our illustrated folder.

833-1811

IMUA BUILDER SERVICES, LTD.
Plant, Warehouse, and Yard at
855 Ahua St., Honolulu 96819

LEX SCRIPTA
Goals, Tools and Strategy of PR
by WAYSON CHONG, AIA

The issues of public awareness are manyfold. And public awareness, or public relations, is perceived differently by many people. I am by no means an expert on the subject, but have formulated certain opinions based on my research and observations of the internal workings of the HS/AIA over the years. Therefore the recommendations I make are of a proposed nature and are to be continuously updated as the Society so perceives that need.

I am also cognizant of the fact that an attempt was made many years ago to implement a public awareness program which was unsuccessful. This abortive attempt was, I believe, due to the diverse personalities within the Society as well as what PR was to achieve for the AIA. I wish to avoid this problem by making the following assumptions:

ASSUMPTIONS
1—All actions for implementation of a public awareness program are the direct result of approval by the Excom as stated in its adopted goals and objectives memorandum received by me on February 6, 1978, from the Excom, dated February 2, 1978.

2—That as elected members, the Excom is in effect abiding by the wishes of the general membership of the HS/AIA.

In order to effectively carry out a public awareness plan, I have attempted to look at the organizational formats of National AIA, local AIA, as well as short- and long-term goals and objectives of both bodies of the profession.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES POSTULATED TO DATE

Local
1—Establish and maintain effective legislative and government agency relations.
2—Establish, develop and maintain professional development programs.
3—Establish, develop and maintain community service programs and activities.

National
1—Shape Public Policy
2—Advertising/Ethics
3—State/Local Government Affairs, Component Services, Communications, Continuing Education, and Component Planning.

Classified Notices
Call 521-0021 to place a classified ad. $2.50 per line, 4 line minimum, approximately 5 words per line. Payment must accompany order.

LOANS
$10,000 - $12,000,000 Business, real estate, venture capital. Data Capital Company 536-7735

PACIFIC BUREAU for LATHING & PLASTERING
905 Umi St. - Rm. 303 Ph. 847-4321

LEX SCRIPTA
goals, Tools and Strategy of PR
by WAYSON CHONG, AIA

The issues of public awareness are manyfold. And public awareness, or public relations, is perceived differently by many people. I am by no means an expert on the subject, but have formulated certain opinions based on my research and observations of the internal workings of the HS/AIA over the years. Therefore the recommendations I make are of a proposed nature and are to be continuously updated as the Society so perceives that need.

I am also cognizant of the fact that an attempt was made many years ago to implement a public awareness program which was unsuccessful. This abortive attempt was, I believe, due to the diverse personalities within the Society as well as what PR was to achieve for the AIA. I wish to avoid this problem by making the following assumptions:

ASSUMPTIONS
1—All actions for implementation of a public awareness program are the direct result of approval by the Excom as stated in its adopted goals and objectives memorandum received by me on February 6, 1978, from the Excom, dated February 2, 1978.

2—That as elected members, the Excom is in effect abiding by the wishes of the general membership of the HS/AIA.

In order to effectively carry out a public awareness plan, I have attempted to look at the organizational formats of National AIA, local AIA, as well as short- and long-term goals and objectives of both bodies of the profession.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES POSTULATED TO DATE

Local
1—Establish and maintain effective legislative and government agency relations.
2—Establish, develop and maintain professional development programs.
3—Establish, develop and maintain community service programs and activities.

National
1—Shape Public Policy
2—Advertising/Ethics
3—State/Local Government Affairs, Component Services, Communications, Continuing Education, and Component Planning.

Classified Notices
Call 521-0021 to place a classified ad. $2.50 per line, 4 line minimum, approximately 5 words per line. Payment must accompany order.

LOANS
$10,000 - $12,000,000 Business, real estate, venture capital. Data Capital Company 536-7735

PACIFIC BUREAU for LATHING & PLASTERING
905 Umi St. - Rm. 303 Ph. 847-4321

LEX SCRIPTA
goals, Tools and Strategy of PR
by WAYSON CHONG, AIA

The issues of public awareness are manyfold. And public awareness, or public relations, is perceived differently by many people. I am by no means an expert on the subject, but have formulated certain opinions based on my research and observations of the internal workings of the HS/AIA over the years. Therefore the recommendations I make are of a proposed nature and are to be continuously updated as the Society so perceives that need.

I am also cognizant of the fact that an attempt was made many years ago to implement a public awareness program which was unsuccessful. This abortive attempt was, I believe, due to the diverse personalities within the Society as well as what PR was to achieve for the AIA. I wish to avoid this problem by making the following assumptions:

ASSUMPTIONS
1—All actions for implementation of a public awareness program are the direct result of approval by the Excom as stated in its adopted goals and objectives memorandum received by me on February 6, 1978, from the Excom, dated February 2, 1978.

2—That as elected members, the Excom is in effect abiding by the wishes of the general membership of the HS/AIA.

In order to effectively carry out a public awareness plan, I have attempted to look at the organizational formats of National AIA, local AIA, as well as short- and long-term goals and objectives of both bodies of the profession.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES POSTULATED TO DATE

Local
1—Establish and maintain effective legislative and government agency relations.
2—Establish, develop and maintain professional development programs.
3—Establish, develop and maintain community service programs and activities.

National
1—Shape Public Policy
2—Advertising/Ethics
3—State/Local Government Affairs, Component Services, Communications, Continuing Education, and Component Planning.

Classified Notices
Call 521-0021 to place a classified ad. $2.50 per line, 4 line minimum, approximately 5 words per line. Payment must accompany order.

LOANS
$10,000 - $12,000,000 Business, real estate, venture capital. Data Capital Company 536-7735

PACIFIC BUREAU for LATHING & PLASTERING
905 Umi St. - Rm. 303 Ph. 847-4321
4—Broadening the public’s awareness of architecture.

There are striking similarities of goals and objectives of both bodies of the profession. The short-term/long-term goals have not really been separated.

The elements of a public relations program are aptly described in the PR Guide for Chairman published by the AIA, and are worthwhile repeating here. They do not vary significantly from any other public relations guide that I have seen, and clearly delineate the necessary elements of a PR strategy. The elements are:

1—Goals
2—The problem or situation
3—Allocation of resources
4—Specific Objectives
5—Message
6—Audience
7—Media and Events
8—Budget
9—Evaluation

Items 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8 seem to be pretty well in order by the local HS/AIA at this time. The elements of a PR strategy provide the basis for appropriate response in terms of budget and resource allocation as well as the “audience” to be addressed.

LIST OF MEDIA

1—Written Communication: Memoranda, correspondence, brochure, fliers, pamphlets bulletin boards, suggestion boxes, telegrams, etc.
2—Spoken Communications: Telephone, taped cassettes, speakers and speakers’ bureaus, personal contracts etc.
3—Mass Media—Print: Newspapers.
4—Special Media—Print: Magazines and newsletters.
5—Mass Media—Broadcast: Network, independent, educational, and cable TV and/or radio stations.
6—Audio Visuals: Movies, slides, filmstrips, videotapes.

Many of the media contacts listed have been made by this committee this year. It will be a part of the 1979 Public Awareness Committee’s task to consolidate and organize the most effective means of allocating members’ efforts in conformance with HS/AIA goals and objectives as previously mentioned. Some of the more obvious events to which membership ef-
forts could be directed now are as follows:

EVENTS
1—Meetings. Held jointly with other organizations as well as self. If meetings are good, membership will do its own PR by word of mouth.
2—Seminars, discussions. Good educational tools for PR.
3—Awards Programs. Good effort now being expended on this.
4—Exhibits, tours, open houses, contests. These events have been done from time to time in the past, but should be continued on a more organized basis.
5—Scholarships. Some effort in past, may be necessary to reevaluate this.
6—Community Service Projects. Recently, HS/AIA members constructed a bus shelter.

CONCLUSIONS

It is obvious that AIA has the wherewithal to mount a serious public awareness program effort for years to come. I am convinced that through the joint efforts of all members and the Excom, a more viable professional group can be established. However, as I indicated before, the major thrust of the PR committee should be to follow the direction of the Excom and the general membership in conformance with its stated goals and objectives. Professional PR guidance and efforts as established last year are, of course, most welcome if the economic efforts are justified and approved by the Excom. (For example, consultant services.) Grassroots contacts within the “silent majority” of members would be a major element of organizing an effective program as I now see it. Key members of the profession would be pinpointed by the committee and direct assistance be requested. The commissioners within the HS/AIA organization would play key roles in reporting out to Excom the total PR effort. HAWAI'I ARCHITECT
Where to go For

BUSINESS DINING

RESTAURANTS & CATERING

Columbia INN
645 KAPIOLANI BLVD.
"TOP OF THE BOULEVARD"
Restaurant-Bar-Coffee Shop
OPEN 24 HRS.
(except the wee hours of Monday morning)

THE BUSINESS LUNCH CAN BE BETTER THAN EVER.
At THE
PAGODA
FLOATING RESTAURANT
1525 Rycroft Street
Phone 941-6611

HALL OF FAME ROOM
Reservations for: 10-30 People
• Breakfast • Lunch
• Dinner • Business Meetings
• Special occasions

THE CIVIC
A SPORTS RESTAURANT
1314 S. King St.
in the American Security Bank Bldg.

GARDEN COURT
RESTAURANT AND COCKTAIL LOUNGE
SELF-SERVICE CATERING
We prepare the food you want— you pick it up in non-refuseable containers. An inexpensive way to host T.G.I.F. or paupana 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

La Mancha
661 Keesamoku St. / Ph. 941-6666
Ample Free Parking

Invest your lunch hour wisely.
La Mancha offers businessmen a convenient meeting place for lunch. Facilities to accommodate large groups are also available. A bountiful salad bar and hearty entrees make La Mancha a capital idea.

CANTON RESTAURANT
Finest Chinese Cuisine • Bar Service
Validated Parking at Kukui St. Entrance
50 S. Beretania St. Kukui Plaza (Corner Fort St.)
Open 7 days a week — 11 am. - 10 pm.
Take Out Orders Call 533-2931

Now, we're open till midnight.
We cordially invite you to come and enjoy our fine family dining during our new extended hours:
Monday - Friday, 6 a.m. to midnight;
Saturday, 8 a.m. to midnight;
Sunday, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

La Mancha offers businessmen a convenient meeting place for lunch. Facilities to accommodate large groups are also available. A bountiful salad bar and hearty entrees make La Mancha a capital idea.

La Mancha
661 Keesamoku St. / Ph. 941-6666
Ample Free Parking

La Mancha
661 Keesamoku St. / Ph. 941-6666
Ample Free Parking

La Mancha
661 Keesamoku St. / Ph. 941-6666
Ample Free Parking

La Mancha
661 Keesamoku St. / Ph. 941-6666
Ample Free Parking

La Mancha
661 Keesamoku St. / Ph. 941-6666
Ample Free Parking
Happiness is pushbutton elevator service that's both reliable and affordable.

Elevators that are activated by hundreds of hands every day, perhaps every hour, need expert professional preventive maintenance service. And, as a user, you want fast emergency service whenever you need it.

Amelco Elevator maintenance service includes all of this, and also helps to balance your condominium budget. Nowadays, that's a very happy thought. Call for a comparison estimate with what you are paying now.

Ready for that Happy Number? It's 845-3291.