

Sample

Sample

THE ARCHITECTURE OF H.L. KERR

STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
PROTECTING OUR PAST

2013



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PHOTOGRAPHY

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Hōkūlani Imaginarium at Windward Community College

TIDE PREDICTIONS

EKNA Services Inc. · Larry E. Brower, P.E.

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TIDE CORRECTIONS

The tidal predictions are based on the high and low tides at Honolulu Harbor, O'ahu. To find the correct times and heights for other locations, use the chart below to adjust the times and heights.

Tidal corrections are listed in hours and minutes. A plus (+) sign means that the tide will occur later than in Honolulu, therefore, add this number to Honolulu time. A minus (-) sign indicates that a tide will occur earlier than in Honolulu, therefore, subtract this number from Honolulu time. For tide times at the following places, add or subtract from Honolulu time.

| PORTS | HIGH WATER HR/MIN | LOW WATER HR/MIN |
|-------|----------------------|---------------------|
|-------|----------------------|---------------------|

KAUA'I

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| WAIMEA BAY | -0 20 | -0 07 |
| PORT ALLEN, HANAPĒPĒ BAY | -0 36 | -0 22 |
| NĀWILIWILI BAY | -0 27 | -0 25 |
| HANAUMĀ'ULU BAY | -0 17 | -0 21 |
| HĀNALEI BAY | -1 28 | -1 47 |

O'AHU

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| HALE'IWA, WAIALUA BAY | -1 02 | -2 05 |
| WAI'ANAE | +0 20 | +0 18 |
| HANAUMA BAY | -0 59 | -0 45 |
| WAIMĀNALO | -1 15 | -1 09 |
| MOKU O LO'E | -1 24 | -1 14 |
| WAIKĀNE, KĀNE'OHE BAY | -1 46 | -1 18 |
| LĀ'IE BAY | -1 45 | -1 46 |

MOLOKA'I

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| KOLO | +0 05 | +0 01 |
| KAUNAKAKAI | -0 05 | -0 08 |
| KAMALŌ HARBOR | -0 37 | -0 16 |
| PŪKO'O HARBOR | -1 03 | -0 48 |

LĀNA'I

| | | |
|------------|-------|-------|
| KAUMALAPAU | +0 02 | +0 03 |
|------------|-------|-------|

MAUI

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| KAHULUI | -1 53 | -1 41 |
| HĀNA | -1 13 | -1 23 |
| MĀKENA | -0 32 | -0 32 |
| KĪHEI, MĀ'ALAEA BAY | -0 01 | -0 22 |
| LAHAINA | -0 35 | -0 40 |

KAHO'O'I, AWE

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| KŪHEIA BAY | -0 09 | -0 09 |
| SMUGGLER COVE | -0 15 | +0 03 |

HAWAII

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| MĀHUKONA | -0 26 | -0 17 |
| KAWAIHAE | -0 04 | -0 03 |
| KAILUA KONA | -0 26 | -0 22 |
| NĀPO'OPO'O | | |
| KEALAKEKUA BAY | -0 16 | -0 12 |
| HŌNŪ'ĀPO | -0 26 | -0 16 |
| HILO | -1 04 | -0 59 |



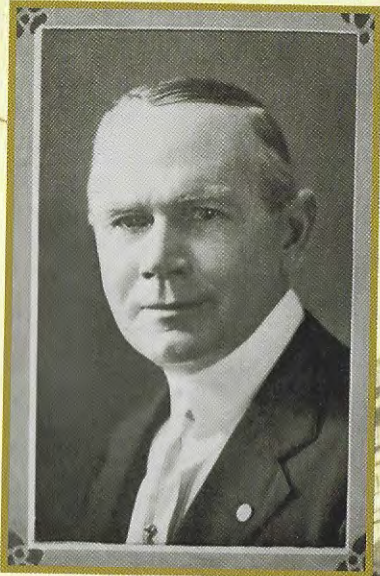
'A'ala Park Comfort Station, Honolulu, 'A'ala Park, 1916. Its entries embellished by an entablature carried by Ionic columns, this little delight was the first public restroom in Honolulu. During the 1990s the city converted it into a pergola covered niche with seating.

SPONSORS

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| | | |
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THE ARCHITECTURE OF H.L. KERR



The formality of the three story, renaissance revival Century Block, built for N.S. Sachs at the mauka-'Ewa corner of Fort and Beretania streets, was relieved by its rounded corner accentuated by a triumphal arched entry. Seemingly ahead of its times, this mixed use building had seven stores on the ground floor, offices on the second, and housing on the third. The main hall to the upstairs had ample room for the parking of the lodgers' bicycles, which would earn the building extra LEED points in today's world.



On December 7, 1897, with Hawai'i on the verge of being officially annexed as a territory

of the United States of America, Harry Livingston Kerr landed at Honolulu Harbor. At the time of his arrival, the only architectural competition confronting Kerr was the firmly established partnership of Ripley & Dickey, and Minnesota architect Oliver G. Traphagan, who had opened his office in Honolulu less than a month before Kerr's appearance on the scene. Before the nineteenth century concluded several other architects were also attracted to the prospects of work that annexation and its anticipated political and economic stability might provide. These men included George A. Howard and his partner Robert F. Train, William Matlock Campbell, and the partnership of Frederick W. Beardslee & George W. Page. The most talented of the group, Traphagan, garnered the choicest turn-of-the century commissions, and as a result a number of the aspiring architectural offices abandoned the field within several years. Between 1900 and 1904, Kerr augmented his design work by forming the Honolulu Clay Company in partnership with M.L. Smith, C. G. Ellison and F. R. Litherland. Established in the wake of the Chinatown fire, the enterprise used a high quality clay deposit discovered in Nu'uaniu valley to make local bricks to compete with imported brick, "which is so costly here at times and at times not obtainable for any consideration."

Cover: Yokohama Specie Bank: Honolulu, corner of Merchant and Bethel, 1910. The yellow brick building, with its sand filled copper windows and doors was considered to be completely fire proof at the time of its opening. Its decorative terra cotta is of high quality.



The Kerr family at their house on Pacific Heights c. 1912.

By 1907, Hawai'i's slumping sugar industry and an accompanying decline in construction led Ripley, Dickey, and Traphagan to seek more lucrative places to apply their expertise, leaving only Kerr in business. For the next decade he was the preeminent architect in Hawai'i. He continued to practice throughout the 1920s, when he also became involved with Waikiki's apartment business, owning the Kerr Apartments at Kalākaua and Lili'uokalani, and another apartment building on Ala Wai Boulevard. At the time of his death in 1937, he had designed over 1,000 buildings in Hawai'i, and was the only architect to continuously reside and operate his own office in the Islands throughout the first three decades of the twentieth century.

Kerr was born on September 11, 1863 at Port Ewen, Ulster County, New York, to Mary (Tronson) Kerr and William Henry Kerr, who was a marine architect. He attended Kingston Academy and a private architecture school, and then worked two years in a New York architect's office (1883-1885) before following the time honored advice, "Go west, young man, go west and grow up with the country." He practiced architecture in San Diego, California from 1887-1890, then two years in the state of Washington, before moving to Portland, Oregon, where he maintained an office from 1892-1897. He married his wife, Jennie R. Paris, in San Francisco on September 15, 1891, and with her had three children.



M. L. KERR
ARCHITECT

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Kerr's work in Hawai'i well reflected the design propensities of the period, drawing heavily upon classical elements in their ornamentation. However, he employed these elements in a less rigid manner than most of his contemporaries, seemingly drawing upon the ebullient and picturesque spirit of the period when he first established himself as an architect.

Much of the decorative work which Kerr incorporated in his work was made from terra cotta fabricated on the west coast, a material which became popular in England in the 1860s and a decade later found its way to the United States. In addition, Kerr employed decorative elements made from cast concrete and cast plaster. The concrete blocks emulating natural stone, which were used in both Linekona School and the Maui County Courthouse were cast on site by the contractor using molds provided by Kerr.

Considering the relative scarcity of buildings remaining in Hawai'i from the opening decades of the twentieth century, that so many examples of Kerr's work remain is a testament to the esteem in which they are held.

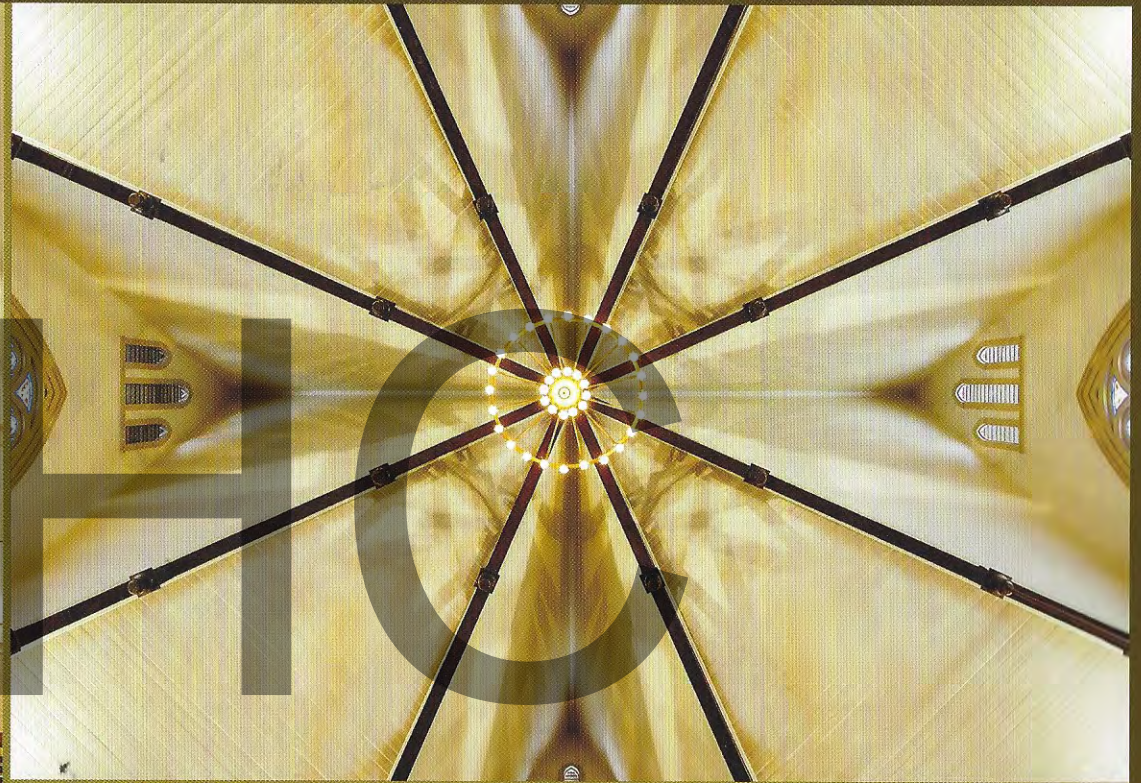
JANUARY



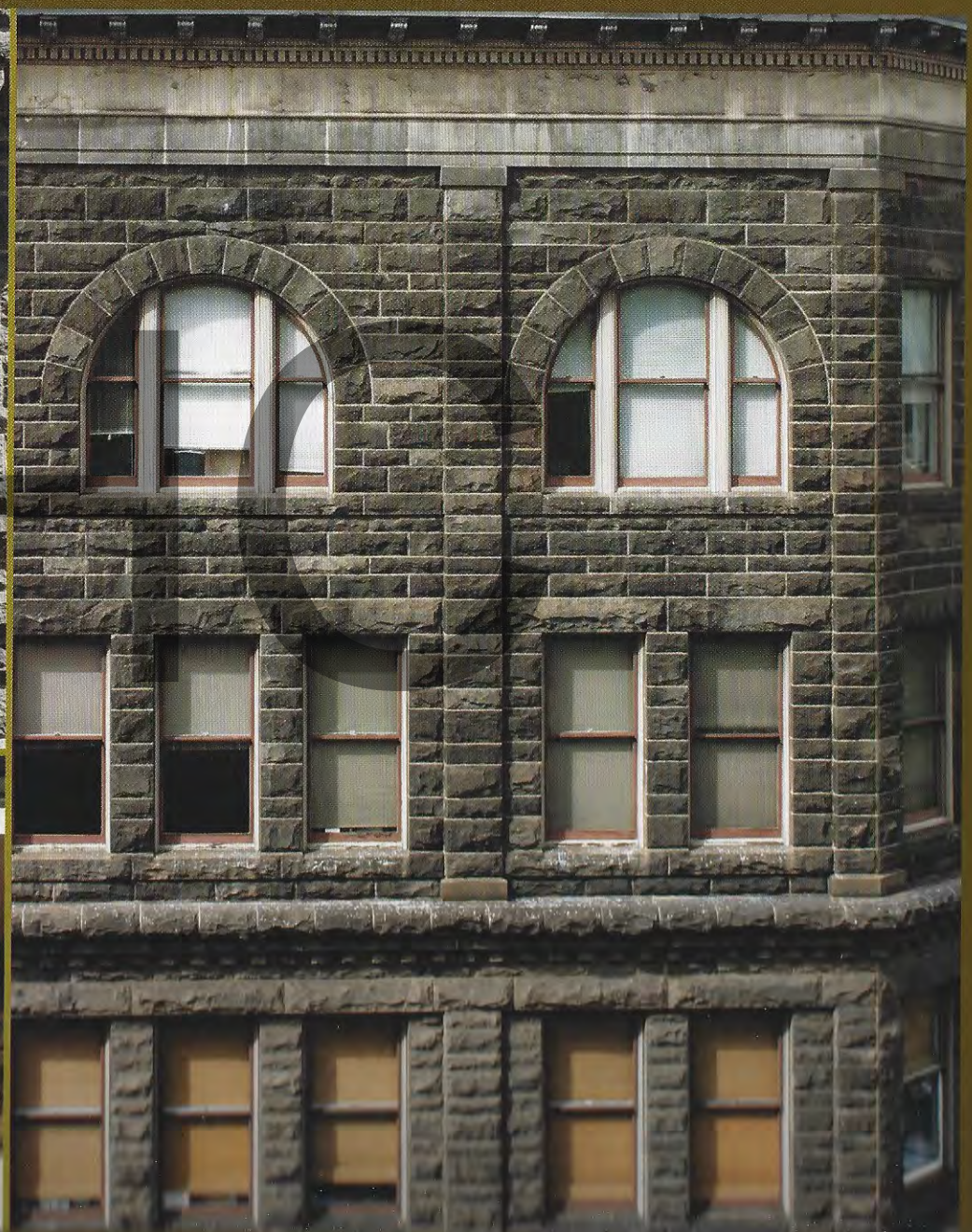
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APRIL



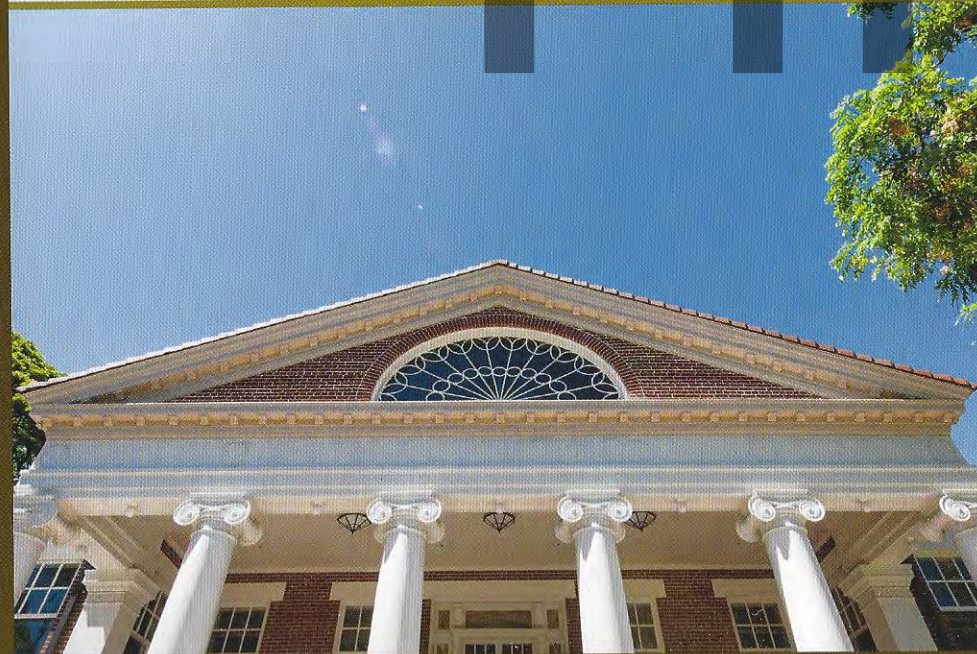
MAY



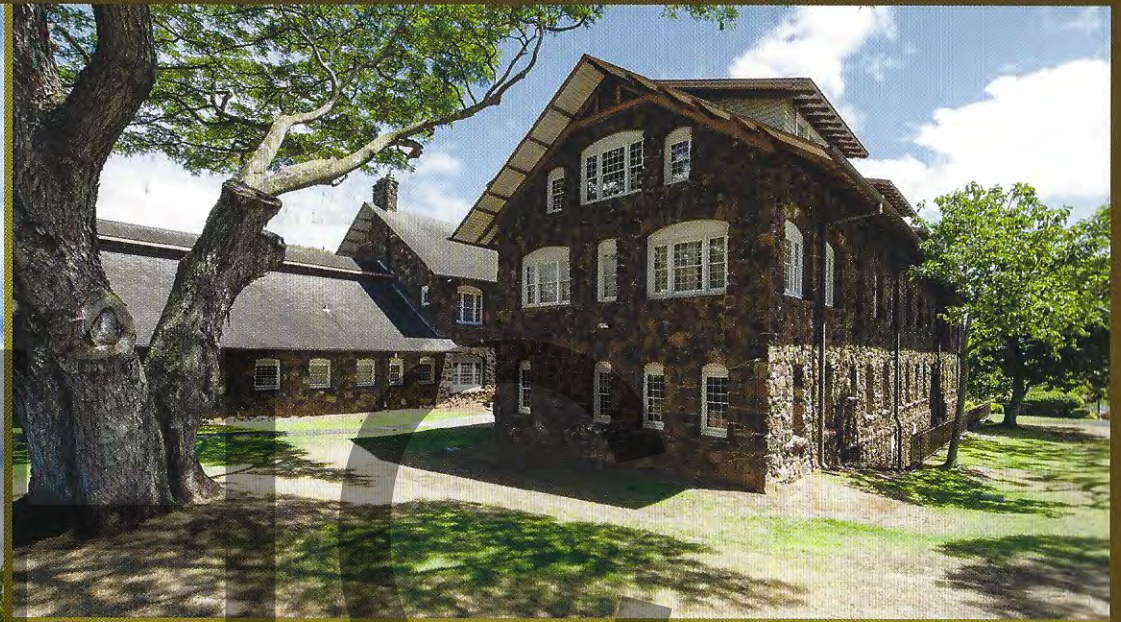
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AUGUST



SEPTEMBER



OCTOBER



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