

ALA MOANA PARK
(Ala Moana Beach Park)
(Moana Park)
1201 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu
Honolulu County
Hawaii

HALS HI-21
HALS HI-21

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

ALA MOANA PARK ("Ala Moana Beach Park" or "Moana Park")

HALS NO. HI-21

Location: 1201 Ala Moana Boulevard, City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Bounded by the Ala Wai Canal on the Diamond Head (southeast) side, Kewalo Basin on the 'Ewa (northwest) side, and Ala Moana Boulevard on the mauka (mountain) side.

Note: Coordinates are approximate.

21.288559, -157.841000 (northeast corner of site, Google Maps)
21.287337, -157.843457 (southeast corner of site, Google Maps)
21.291466, -157.855494 (southwestern corner of site, Google Maps)
21.293068, -157.854356 (northwestern corner of site, Google Maps)
21.288487, -157.841513 (eastern entrance portals, Google Maps)
21.289305, -157.844205 (center of Bridle Path Bridge, Google Maps)
21.290782, -157.850937 (center of Banyan Court, Google Maps)
21.290897, -157.851295 (center of Sports Pavilion, Google Maps)
21.290602, -157.850592 (McCoy Pavilion, Google Maps)
21.291238, -157.852481 (center of Lawn Bowling Green, Google Maps)
21.289458, -157.848450 (center of boulder concrete walls and central terrace, Google Maps)
21.289388, -157.849374 (center of pergola remnants, Google Maps)
21.292081, -157.853883 (center of western lagoon, Google Maps)
21.288270, -157.842730 (center of eastern lagoon, Google Maps)

Significance: Ala Moana Park is a man-made landscape, the foundation of which was laid by a well-known Hawaii company owned at the time by notable Hawaii figure, Walter Francis Dillingham. Designed in the 1930s and constructed with FERA and CWA support, several original structures featuring architectural details typical of the Art Deco movement remain. The park contains nearly a hundred trees designated by the City as "exceptional", the state's only lawn bowling green, and features over a mile of man-made beach. At the gateway to Waikiki, the park is a 75 acre recreational oasis for both visitors and residents in an increasingly dense city. The park was listed on the Hawaii State Register of Historic Places on June 9, 1988. It is not listed on the National Historic Register, although it was nominated in April 1988.

Description: The park is 75.209 acres according to the tax map key, approximately 600 feet wide with 1.25 miles of shoreline. The park is entirely man-made, built on a coral reef. The original shoreline roughly followed what is now Ala Moana Boulevard. An earlier roadway followed the shoreline, with the ocean on one

side and wetlands over half a mile wide on the other.

The current layout is broadly consistent with the original 1931 plan, which proposed clusters of dense foliage punctuated by expansive open spaces and lagoons flanking either end of the site. The current park layout is similar to what was laid out, not so much in the original 1931 plan, but in Bent and McCoy's updated 1936 plan. However, some differences exist. The 1936 park plan extends past the Ala Wai Bridge, beyond the entrance to the Ala Wai Canal, but the current extent of the park on this (eastern) end is approximately bordered by the Ala Wai Canal. The 1936 plan shows three points of access to the park, although there are only two today. Both are modified in layout today from what was originally shown. The "Oriental Lagoon", shown on the 1936 plan as an irregular-shaped water body mimicking a natural form and complete with what appears to be artificial islands, is currently reduced in both size and aesthetic to a circular shape. The former "Hawaiian Lagoon" is less artificially symmetrical, but the nuanced curves of its original shape are now smoothed out. The overall landscape is relatively spartan in terms of landscaping, particularly in comparison to the 1931 plan, although ninety-four of the trees in the park have been designated "Exceptional Trees" by the City's Exceptional Tree Program. These include: seventy-seven banyans (*Ficus spp.*), eleven baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), five Panama trees (*Sterculia apetala*), and one soapberry tree (*Sapindus saponaria*). (For further information on this program, see <http://www.honolulu.gov/parks/exceptionaltrees.html>.) One of the greatest differences between the 1930s designs and the current layout is the shift in the 1950s from a promenade to a beach along the park's shoreline.

Fisherman's Jetty, West Portal, and Aquarium:

These features were proposed on the 1936 plan but never constructed. The "Fisherman's Jetty" is shown in the Kewalo Basin area, which eventually became a small boat harbor. The portals at the eastern park entrance were intended to be replicated at the park's western entrance, but never materialized. An aquarium was never built in this park, although one was constructed at nearby Kapiolani Park.

Oriental Lagoon:

The lagoon is circular in shape with a small island at its center. An opening centered along the western side of the lagoon runs under a bridge and towards Kewalo Basin. Another opening on the side facing Ala Moana Boulevard tangentially connects the drainage canal to the lagoon.

Bowling Green:

The location of the bowling green was shown closer to the Sports Pavilion on the

1936 plan than it is today.

Sports Pavilion and Banyan Courtyard:

From the exterior, the Sports pavilion appears very similar to what was originally constructed. The Banyan Courtyard also looks to be largely intact, except for the modifications resulting from the addition of McCoy Pavilion.

Tennis courts:

The plan for tennis courts can be traced back to the original 1931 plans. The 1931 plans originally showed perhaps fewer courts, placed throughout the park rather than concentrated in a block. Weyeneth (1987) remarked that the layout of the Sports Pavilion area, including the tennis courts, was revised several times. One design, he said, showed the corners of the Banyan Courtyard each sharing a wall with a tennis court. The 1936 plan shows twelve courts, arranged in blocks of three along the long sides of the Sports Pavilion and Banyan Courtyard, which provided symmetry to the entire complex. Today, there are ten courts, five blocked together along each long side of the Sports Complex in a layout that does not achieve symmetry. The courts are in good condition, and are heavily used by the community.

Pergolas:

All that remains of the pergolas are the square support columns. It is not known if trees associated with the pergolas are original.

Central Recreation Unit:

On the inland end, low-profile boulder concrete walls zig-zag at right angles towards a low-incline stairway on either side constructed of bricks laid in a zig-zag pattern. At the top of the staircase is an elevated platform that provides a clear view of what was originally supposed to be a grand entrance and is now an open turfgrass field dotted with trees along the periphery. On the ocean side, what remains of the original design are matching low-profile walls at right angles three low-incline stairways to the beach. This is the only place where the roadway does not closely follow the shoreline. If it did, the stairway leading to the beach would no longer exist. It instead follows the curve created by the inland walls of perhaps what remains of the Central Recreation Unit.

Hawaiian Lagoon:

The Hawaiian lagoon is similar in shape to the 1936 plan. It consists of a larger pool on the western end joined by a narrow passage to a smaller eastern pool. A single bridge spans the narrow passage, which was not indicated on the 1936

plan. The 1936 plan shows the Hawaiian Village on the ocean side of the lagoon. Thatched-roof huts were constructed, but no longer exist. This area now has a canoe *hale* (“house”, in Hawaiian) that outrigger canoe clubs use, as well as additional uncovered area fronting the *hale* for canoe storage. A small boat ramp is located in front of this area. There is also a small parking lot to the east of the *hale*.

“Boulder concrete”:

This material was easily performed by relief labor and required few tools. Said Bent:

“...the only type of construction possible [in the Depression] under the material limitations was “boulder concrete.”” Boulder concrete consisted of pouring a thin cement mixture “into wooden forms packed solid with boulders of coral and lava rock. Lester McCoy estimated that use of the coral and lava stone as filler saved one-fourth to one-third of the cost of regular concrete construction, because the park board simply collected the rock debris from its properties.” (Weyeneth, 1987, p. 22)

History:

Ala Moana Park, literally “ocean park”, was in fact built out of the ocean on a coral reef in the 1930s with the support of New Deal programs on land that originally belonged to the Kingdom of Hawaii. Beginning with its use as a dump site to its transformation into a major recreational facility for residents of, and visitors to, Honolulu, the story of the park's evolutionary history involves many notable people in Hawaii's history and has withstood unrelenting development pressures to establish itself as “the people's park” (Weyeneth, 1987), a nearly eighty-year-old landscape.

The idea for a park in this area was originally conceived in the 1920s by various stakeholders, but it is Walter Francis Dillingham (1875-1963), owner of the only dredging company in the islands at the time, that may be credited with laying the park's foundation. Since the early 1900s, the City used some of the future park land as a refuse dump, which some referred to as “Honolulu's active downtown volcano” (Weyeneth, 1987) due to the smoky incineration that occurred there. A more desirable neighbor than a dump, the concept of a park began to take shape when the Territory of Hawaii requested the land be transferred from the federal government in May 1927 and sold bonds to finance a “reclamation project”. Part of the Kingdom of Hawaii prior to annexation, the land was transferred from the federal government to the Territory of Hawaii in October 1927, and from the Territory of Hawaii to the City and County of Honolulu in January 1928 on the condition that the land be used as a public park. Dillingham's Hawaiian Dredging Company completed dredging of a channel between the Ala Wai Canal and Kewalo Basin channel and in-filled the future park site by 1930. The plan for a park created a use for the waste material from dredging, and a utilitarian

drainage canal was woven into the landscape design. Louise Gaylord Dillingham (1886-1964), wife of Walter Francis Dillingham and president of the Outdoor Circle from 1929 to 1931, was an early advocate for the creation of the park, and is credited with the inclusion of a waterway in the park design.

The Honolulu Park Board (established 1931) approved the park design proposed by landscape architects Catherine Jones Richards and Robert Oliver Thompson in July 1931. Balancing park and recreation, the design called for:

“...six tennis courts, three baseball fields, volley ball courts, a children's wading pool, a playground, picnic spots with outdoor grills, a bridle path linking Ala Moana and Kapiolani parks, a small boat harbor designed as a public alternative to private yacht clubs, and clubhouses for local rowing clubs. The central architectural feature was to be an oceanfront recreational complex combining a dance pavilion, restaurant, and bath house, bordered on the mauka (mountain) side by a large sunken pool with fountain and allees (parallel rows) of banyan trees. Instead of a beach, Richards and Thompson proposed a shaded shoreline promenade...

The setting for these structures was to be a tropical landscape that expressed the cultural heritage of Hawaii. The two proposed lagoons, one at either end of the park, echoed Louise Dillingham's earlier suggestion of waterways to beautify the site and keep maintenance costs low. The eastern lagoon was to provide a setting for a “Hawaiian village” for municipal pageants; the western lagoon was to offer a “Japanese village” and teahouse. Chinese pagodas “with all the atmosphere needed for such” were planned for an oceanfront pier.” (Weyeneth, 1987, p. 9-10)

By 1932, the site had begun to take shape due to the availability of territorial relief funds. Grading was finished, the two lagoons were dredged, a drainage canal to accommodate stormwater runoff from upland areas was established, and hundreds of trees were planted, among other improvements.

In 1933, architect Harry Sims Bent (1897-1959) was retained by Honolulu Park Board Chairman Charles Lester McCoy as park architect to update the Richards and Thompson plan. Bent arrived in Honolulu around 1927 to supervise construction of the Honolulu Academy of Arts, and subsequently designed the Hanahauoli School. Working for the Honolulu Park Board over a decade, he designed all of the Board's projects in the 1930s.

Bent's first design was what he termed the “Bridle Path Bridge”, a Civil Works Administration (CWA) project to construct an “equestrian bridge” spanning the drainage canal completed in 1934. The title of the original drawing was actually

“Bridle Path Bridges”, implying that more than one structure of this type was initially planned.

Bent also designed the entrance to the park, a Federal Employment Relief Administration (FERA) project dedicated by President Roosevelt the same year. A matching western entrance portal was never constructed due to lack of funds. Other features of the park designed by Bent and built with New Deal labor include the sports pavilion (ca. 1937), banyan courtyard (ca. 1937; inspired by a Balinese garden shown on a postcard McCoy obtained while traveling), locker rooms (ca. 1937), and lawn bowling green (ca. 1939). New Deal labor was also used to construct a small boat harbor, tennis courts, and landscaping.

During the war, the park was taken over by the military. The park was eventually returned to the City and reopened to the public in 1946, albeit in a state of disrepair that the City spent years rectifying. By the end of the decade, new projects were undertaken, including Ulu Mau, a Hawaiian village of traditional thatched-roof huts that was constructed in 1948. The City renamed Moana Park (“ocean park”) to “Ala Moana Park”, literally “path to the ocean”, in 1947, less than a decade before a beach was constructed along its ocean perimeter.

Although a promenade was originally built along the oceanfront, by 1955 the channel along the seawall had been filled in and sand was imported from elsewhere on the island to create a new beach. Shipbuilder and developer Henry J. Kaiser proposed the creation of a new island off of the park again in the mid-1950s, not to be used as a park but as a tourist mecca.

The proposal culminated in a 1961 plan to create new peninsulas on either end of the park, and a new island fronting it. Hotels were planned for the eastern peninsula near Waikiki. The plan proposed relocating the park to the new island, and converting the existing park site to parking lots with only the Banyan Courtyard retained. Construction of the eastern peninsula was completed in 1962 by Henry J. Kaiser, but by 1970 public opposition to the plan resulted in “Magic Island” (Aina Moana State Recreation Area) being devoted to recreation instead of resorts.

The concept of a new island fronting the park hung around throughout the 1970s, and was eventually scaled back and reworked to create new park space instead of new development, an intent similar to an earlier 1949 proposal. Under this plan, the existing park would have been converted to bicycle and walking paths, with parking and other support facilities centralized in three multi-level parking garages.

Weyeneth (1987) reported many other proposals that would have drastically altered the existing land use: four-hundred post-WWII “workers' cabins”, an amusement park at Magic Island including an artificial volcano, a freeway

through the park, an ocean ferry terminal, and the State convention center.

What did get constructed in the 1970s was a memorial of Charles Lester McCoy funded by a donation to the city from his widow, Hazel Corning McCoy, upon her death in 1968. The McCoy Pavilion was completed in 1975, designed by Charles J. W. Chamberlain and located adjacent to the eastern end of the Banyan Courtyard. Several 1930s structures were removed to make way for the Pavilion.

Today, the park retains the broad essence of Richards and Thompson's original 1931 design, which laid out “two lagoons and alternating areas of massed foliage and wide open spaces”. Many of the 1930s structures remain, including the entrance portals, Bridle Path Bridge and drainage canal, Banyan Court, Sports Pavilion, and Lawn Bowling Green, although the Sports Pavilion is in a state of disrepair. The lagoons remain, but the Hawaiian and Asian plantings have faded away. The thatched-roof huts are gone as well, but the McCoy Pavilion still stands. Modern additions to the park include the canoe *hale* and storage area and exercise equipment in various locations. The park is used for tennis, cardiovascular exercise, yoga, and a myriad of water sports, including lap swimming, outrigger canoe paddling, and surfing. Many events are held at the park, including charity walks, the annual Lantern Festival, and holiday fireworks displays. The beach suffers from erosion and requires the importation of sand from elsewhere on the island; most recently, sand was brought into the beach in 2004 and again in 2012.

Sources: Weyeneth, Robert R. *Ala Moana: The People's Park*. Honolulu: Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Honolulu, 1987. Print.

Weyeneth, Robert R. and Ann K. Yoklavich. *1930's Parks & Playground in Honolulu: An Historical & Architectural Assessment*. Honolulu: Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Honolulu, 1987. Print.

Martin, Justin. *Genius of Place: The Life of Fredrick Law Olmsted*. Da Capo Press, 2012. Print.

Department of Planning & Permitting Honolulu Land Information System. Web. 29 Jul 2014.

City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii Real Property Assessment and Tax Billing Information website. Web. 29 Jul 2014.

Google Maps. Web. 30 Jul 2014.

Kubota, Lisa. “City Plans to Replenish Sands at Ala Moana Beach.” *Hawaii News Now*. WorldNow and KHNL, 2012 Apr 16. Web. 30 Jul 2014.

Historian: K. Kido

July 31, 2014

Entry 2014 HALS Challenge: Documenting the Landscapes of the New Deal



Figure 1: Eastern entrance to Ala Moana Park, as it was designed by Harry Sims Bent in the 1930s, viewed from the axis of symmetry (facing the ocean). The portals were originally designed to be entered from either side, but now only the western portal (right) is used. A FERA project, the portals were dedicated by President Roosevelt in 1934. Such portals were intended to be constructed at the western entrance to the park, but never were. The portals were constructed using the “boulder concrete construction” method, and finished with stucco for a more formal aesthetic. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 2: View from the front of the eastern portals along its centerline looking inland towards the mountains and Ala Moana Boulevard. The paving appears to be original, or restored to the original design. A city bus stop is in the distance, with the gateway to Waikiki beyond. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 3: Steps at eastern entrance portals. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 4: View of the back of the eastern entrance, facing inland (mauka, or "towards the mountains"). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 5: Close-up view of the eastern-most portal (on Diamond Head end of the entrance), facing inland towards Waikiki. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 6: Close-up of detail at the center of the entrance portals, from the back side, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 7: View from the eastern entrance portals showing current road access and the corner of Ala Moana Shopping Center and the Ala Moana Building in the background. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 8: Eastern park entrance, facing east towards Waikiki and Diamond Head. Note the curved zig-zag pattern of the wall that leads towards the arched structures of the portals. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 9: New plantings of hau (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) on the western end of the eastern park entrance (note western arch structure on the right). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 10: Possibly a pumping station. Near the eastern park entrance, Ala Moana Shopping Center parking structure in background. Facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 11: Diamond Head (eastern) end of the former Hawaiian Lagoon. Note rock wall at left. Waikiki Yacht Club in background (left). Facing the ocean, near the eastern park entrance. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 12: Close-up of the eastern end of the former Hawaiian Lagoon, facing the Ala Wai Canal. Waikiki Yacht Club in background. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 13: Former Hawaiian Lagoon facing west. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 14: One of the banyan trees (Ficus spp.) on the City's "Exceptional Trees" list, facing west. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 15: Same banyan as above, facing east. Exercise equipment (left). (K. Kido, July 2014)

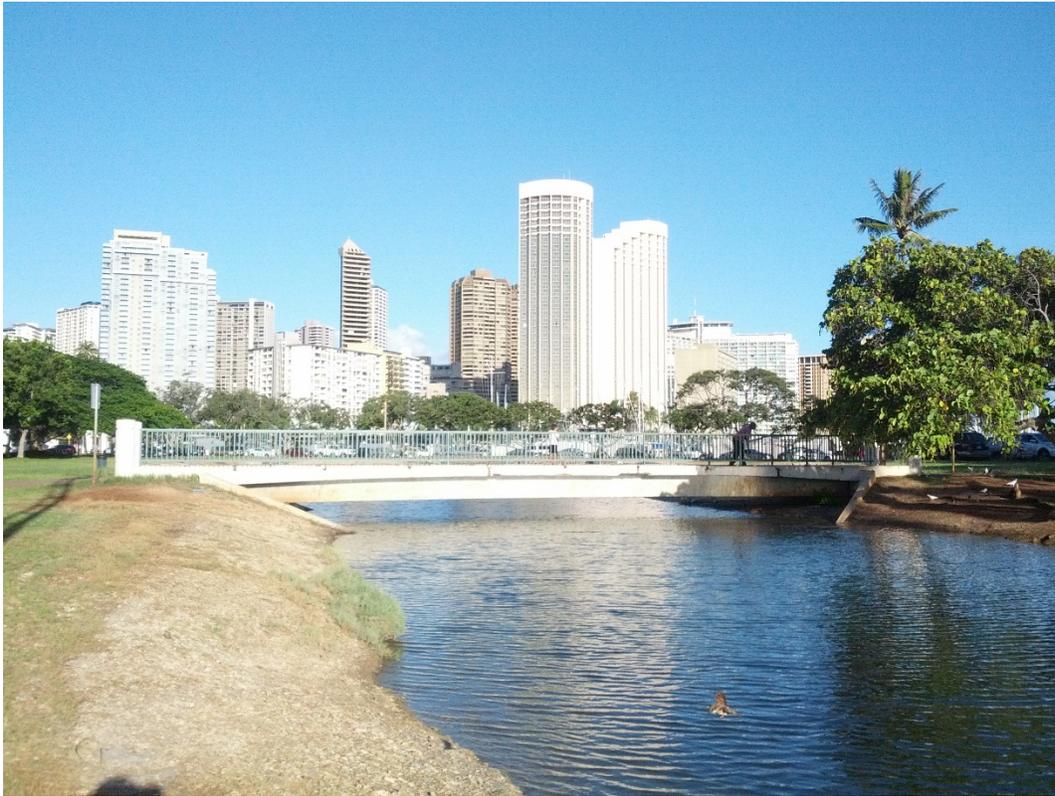


Figure 16: Former Hawaiian Lagoon, facing east (towards Waikiki Yacht Club and Waikiki). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 17: Close-up of ocean end of Hawaiian Lagoon bridge. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 18: One of the baobab trees (*Adansonia digitata*) on the City's "Exceptional Trees" list (right). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 19: Two baobab trees (*Adansonia digitata*) on the City's "Exceptional Trees" list. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 20: Another baobab tree (*Adansonia digitata*) on the City's "Exceptional Trees" list. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 21: Bridle Path Bridge designed by Harry Sims Bent, facing inland toward the mountains, Ala Moana Shopping Center in the background. Note the many construction cranes at work on the shopping center's expansion. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 22: City bus stop along the Ala Moana Boulevard park border, facing inland. Center of Ala Moana Shopping Center across the street in background. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 23: Eastern end of canal, facing west and inland. Bridle Path Bridge (left). City bus stops on the other side of Ala Moana Boulevard (right). Luxury condominium towers in background. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 24: Bridle Path Bridge, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 25: Bridle Path Bridge, facing east towards Waikiki and Diamond Head. Sidewalk in foreground is concrete. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 26: Close-up of Bridle Path Bridge, roughly facing east and towards the ocean. Note damage under right arch. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 27: Looking towards Magic Island from the Bridle Path Bridge. Hawaiian Lagoon and rock walls in foreground. Coconut palms (Cocos nucifera) line the far border of the Lagoon, with parking lot in background. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 28: Close-up of eastern rock wall near Bridle Path Bridge. Waikiki in background. Canoe halau (right). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 29: Hawaiian Lagoon looking east towards the bridge. Waikiki in background. West elevation of canoe halau (right). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 30: Stand of palms near western edge of the Hawaiian Lagoon, looking inland. Center area of Ala Moana Shopping Center and Ala Moana Boulevard in background. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 31: Structure, now a food concession, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 32: Western corner of food concession, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 33: Food concession, facing east. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 34: Front of restrooms on the eastern end of the park, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 35: West elevation of restrooms on eastern end of the park, facing east. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 36: Back view of the food concession (left) and restrooms (right) on eastern end of the park. Shower trees (*Cassia* spp.) in the foreground, possibly the Rainbow shower tree (*Cassia x nealie*), a hybrid developed in Hawaii. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 37: Exercise equipment near eastern restrooms, facing west. Beach (not pictured) and roadway are on the left. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 38: Canal, near the center of the park, facing east. Ala Moana Boulevard (left). (K. Kido, July 2014)



*Figure 39: Bridge near park's middle, facing inland and west. Ala Moana Boulevard and luxury condominiums in background. Monkey pod trees (*Albizia saman* or *Pithecellobium saman*) line the roadway. (K. Kido, July 2014)*



Figure 40: Bridge near middle of park, facing inland. Ala Moana Boulevard and Ala Moana Shopping Center in background. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 41: Bridge near middle of park, facing inland and east. Ala Moana Boulevard in background. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 42: Canal, facing west. Ala Moana Boulevard and luxury condominiums (right). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 43: New saplings. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 44: Open turfgrass field near middle of the park, facing Magic Island. Ocean and lifeguard tower in far background (right). (K. Kido, July 2014)

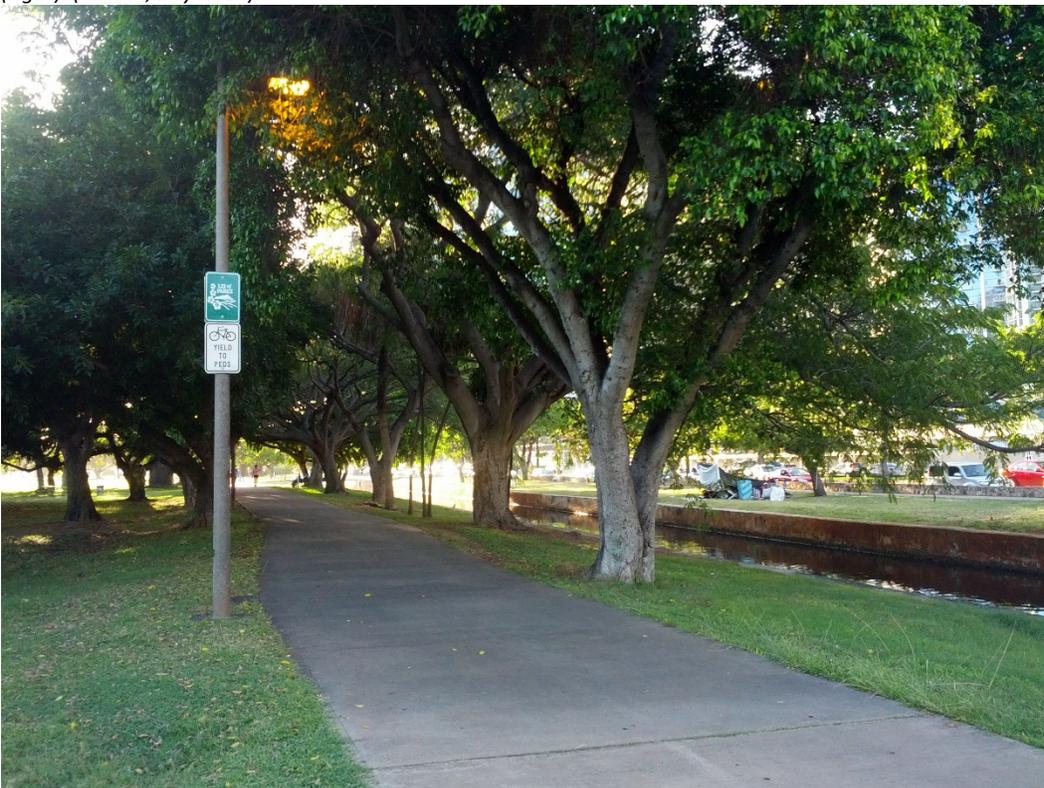


Figure 45: Tree-lined concrete walking path. Canal (right). Ala Moana Boulevard (far right). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 46: Three baobab trees (*Adansonia digitata*) on the City's "Exceptional Trees" list. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 47: *Ficus* spp. on the City's "Exceptional Trees" list, with park bench near trunk (right, background). Walking path (left). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 48: "Exceptional Tree" plaque, typical. (K. Kido, July 2014)

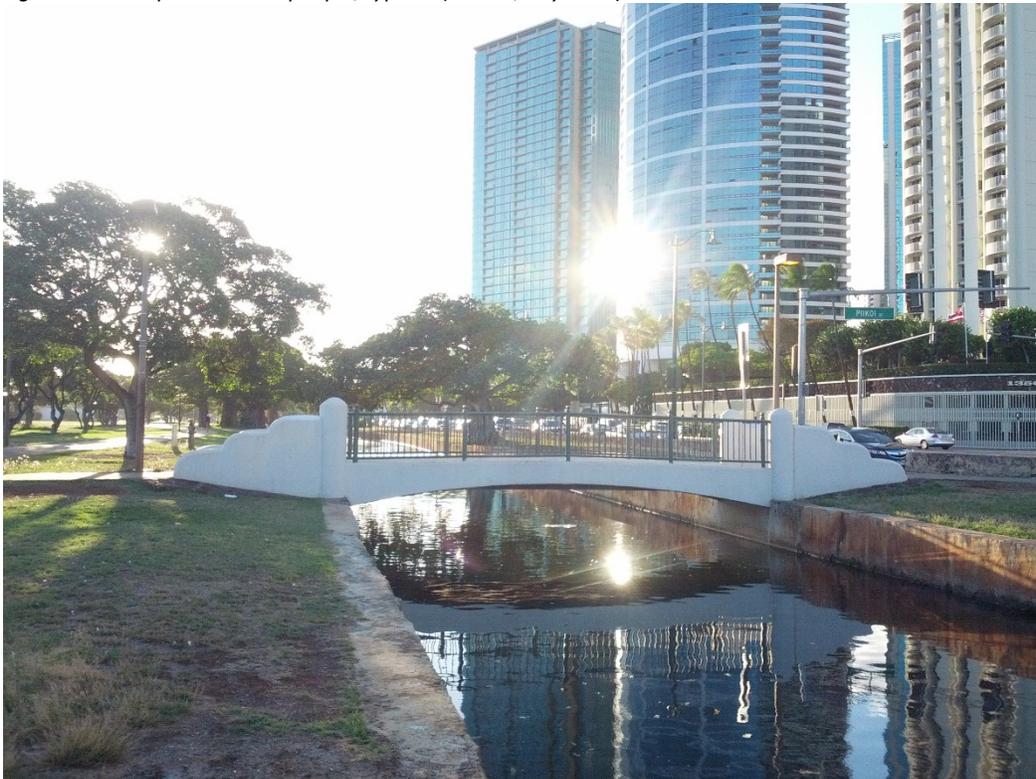


Figure 49: Bridge, facing west. Piikoi Street and Ala Moana Boulevard intersection (right). Luxury condominiums in background. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 50: Art Deco bridge near Piikoi Street and Ala Moana Boulevard intersection, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 51: Art Deco bridge near Piikoi/Ala Moana Boulevard intersection, facing inland and east. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 52: Facing away from the Piikoi/Ala Moana Boulevard bridge towards the ocean. Structure in background is the Central Recreation Unit. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 53: Sausage tree (*Kigelia africana*) in foreground, open turfgrass field in background; facing Magic Island. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 54: Low-incline stairway of the Central Recreation Unit, facing east. Layout in this direction is mirrored in the opposite direction. Note low-profile stucco walls. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 55: Close-up of eastern brick stairway of Central Recreation Unit, facing east. Note zig-zag pattern of brickwork. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 56: Central Recreation Unit, facing inland. Ala Moana Boulevard in background. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 57: Central Recreation Unit, facing inland and west. Hokua condominium (right, background). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 58: Facing away from the Central Recreation Unit towards the ocean. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 59: Central Recreation Unit from across the roadway, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 60: Low-profile stucco wall of the Central Recreation Unit, facing east and inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 61: Man-made beach in foreground, Magic Island in background, Diamond Head (far left). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 62: Brick stairway and stucco walls (left), beach (right), Waikiki and Diamond Head in background, gateway to Magic Island (background). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 63: Beachfront restrooms, east elevation, facing west. Former pergolas (left). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 64: Pergolas (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 65: Pergolas, foreground. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 66: West facing elevation of beachfront restrooms, facing inland and east. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 67: Beachfront concrete sidewalk. Shower facility (right). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 68: Middle of front elevation of Sports Pavilion designed by Harry Sims Bent in the 1930s. It is in a state of disrepair. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 69: Front elevation of right wing of Sports Pavilion. This layout is mirrored on the left. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 70: Closer view of front of Sports Pavilion, facing east. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 71: Close-up view of Sports Pavilion gates. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 72: Looking through one of the gates into the Sports Pavilion from its front towards the Banyan Courtyard, also designed by Bent. Facing east. Note the original tilework. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 73: Looking through another gate at the Sports Pavilion entrance to the Banyan Courtyard, facing east. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 74: Moving clockwise around the Sports Pavilion complex. View of the tennis courts, facing inland. Hokua tower (background, left). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 75: East facing elevation of McCoy Pavilion, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 76: Close-up view of McCoy Pavilion east facing wall, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 77: Partial view of McCoy Pavilion, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 78: Partial view of Banyan Courtyard, facing ocean. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 79: Ocean facing elevation of McCoy Pavilion exterior. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 80: Front elevation of Lester McCoy Pavilion, named after the Honolulu Park Board's first Chairman, Charles Lester McCoy, who greatly influenced the design of Honolulu parks in the 1930s, including this one. Tennis courts (left). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 81: Lawn Bowling Green curved wall corner near entrance gate, facing west. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 82: Lawn Bowling Green entrance gate, facing west. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 83: Lawn Bowling Green interior view. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 84: Lawn Bowling Green interior, facing ocean. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 85: Lawn Bowling Green building. Curved wall in foreground. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 86: Lawn Bowling Green back of structure, facing inland and east. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 87: Structure, front elevation, facing inland. Lawn Bowling Green (background, right). (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 88: Structure, facing east. Lawn Bowling Green (background, left). (K. Kido, July 2014)

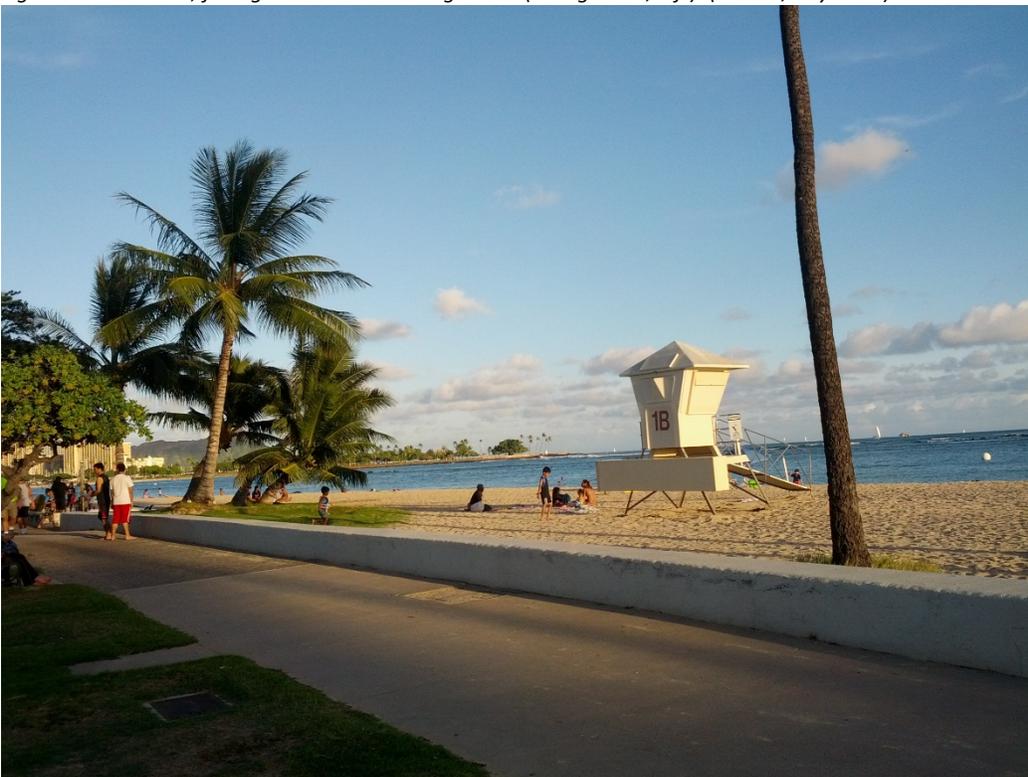


Figure 89: Beachfront walkway near western end of park and western-most lifeguard tower. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 90: Western edge of the former Oriental Lagoon, facing west. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 91: Oriental Lagoon, moving clockwise around it, facing east. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 92: Oriental Lagoon, moving clockwise, facing inland and east. Bridge (left) is adjacent to roadway. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 93: Oriental Lagoon, moving clockwise, facing east. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 94: Hilly landscape at western edge of Oriental Lagoon, moving clockwise, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 95: Oriental Lagoon, facing ocean. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 96: Oriental Lagoon, moving clockwise, facing west. Western park entrance is behind and beyond the island. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 97: Western-most end of canal, facing east. Ala Moana Boulevard (left), western-most bridge in background. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 98: Front of western-most restroom facility, facing inland. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 99: Two structures on western end of park. Side elevation of restroom facility in foreground. Facing east. The building in the background may be used as a food concession. (K. Kido, July 2014)



Figure 100: Back of western restroom facility, facing ocean. Shower trees (Cassia spp.) in foreground. (K. Kido, July 2014)