

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: David O. McKay BuildingOther names/site number: David O. McKay Foyer

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: 55-220 Kulanui StCity or town: Laie State: Hawaii County: HonoluluNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐☐

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Site

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

College

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

College

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Pacific Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

Foundation: 75,000 yards of crushed coral mined from a pit neighboring the college property. It was laid down as a two foot base for permanent buildings (including the McKay Building) of the initial campus footprint.

Walls: Steel reinforced concrete, steel reinforced columns

Floors: Steel reinforced concrete

Roof: Steel trusses and beams support the roof covered with corrugated asbestos roofing. Metal lathe support the plaster of ceilings and inside walls. Original Asbestos roofing replaced by ceramic tile.

Tile Mosaic Mural: 535 square ft. imported glass from Italy.

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The David O. McKay Foyer & Building is the entrance building to the 4-year accredited college Brigham Young University-Hawaii (previously named the Church College of Hawaii).

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Placement and design of the building was planned from the very beginning by acclaimed architect Harold W. Burton. Having already designed the nearby Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Laie Temple and the layout of the modern Lā‘ie community, the campus was situated specifically so as to have an unobstructed view of the temple. The steel reinforced concrete wall panels frame a focal custom designed tile mosaic that depicts the founding of the campus. Fronting the building entrance sides are sandstone tiled wall panels framing geo pattern masonry screens that continue on in the terrazzo interior flooring and ceiling panels. Upturned corners of the roof were inspired by Asian and Meso-American architecture with chief inspiration from award-winning architect Frank Lloyd Wright.

Narrative Description

The McKay Foyer and Building at the Brigham Young University-Hawaii campus (previously named the Church College of Hawaii) in Lā‘ie, Hawaii on the North Shore of O‘ahu was completed in 1958 by volunteer labor missionaries from the mainland, the South Pacific, Hawaiian islands and by local community members.

It is one of the masterworks of architect Harold W. Burton who worked in Hawaii, along with his son Douglas W. Burton, in designing among others, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Lā‘ie Temple (circa 1919). Both father and son went on to design the world famous Polynesian Cultural Center. Harold’s collaborations included with noted builder/contractor Ralph E. Woolley, who built the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, and Joseph E. Wilson, who was appointed as superintendent, to construct the sprawling college campus, spanned more than fifty years in the Hawaiian islands.

Design elements that were signature Burton included masonry screens and geo patterns in the tile flooring and ceilings. The attention to detail elements helped to create a sense of place inspired by another notable architect Burton emulated and admired, Frank Lloyd Wright. In addition, the

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upturned roof corners were Asian influenced and added a distinctiveness and noted detail to the design.

Community planning was also an important factor in determining the design and placement of the building. It was designed to have an unobstructed view of the nearby temple which in itself was placed on the highest hill in the town of Lā'ie facing the ocean. The Lā'ie Temple was also designed by Harold W. Burton and was completed in 1919. Burton was tasked to connect the temple with the campus and the future built out Laie community in the overall community master plan. (Joseph E Wilson, Oral History, 1979)

In preparation of the new college campus buildings, Burton and his son, Douglas, inspected the general area around Laie and helped select the best building sites. The initial permanent buildings, including the McKay Building, on the college campus were built on two feet of crushed coral that was mined from a nearby pit in the hills behind the college. 75,000 cubic yards were brought over to be used as foundation pads. This was necessary as the area was in a flood zone and susceptible to flooding.

Construction of the McKay building was started in 1955 with the official groundbreaking (See figure 2) occurring on February 12th. It sits in the middle of the 204 acre property and serves as the gateway entrance building of the university campus. It is the first thing you see as you enter the property from the 600 foot long 4 lane divided road. Today, a round circle, adorned with 68 flag poles precedes the foyer and has 50 parking spaces for visitors. The original circle design, known as the "little circle," had a single flag pole in the center.

Tilt-up construction was a new method of constructing walls that was used in the original building process. Reinforced walls were poured on an existing floor covered with ban-breaker wax which prevented newly poured concrete from sticking. The concrete was thoroughly seasoned and lifted into position by cranes with pre-fastened eye bolts connected to the steel. This method eliminated the need for extensive scaffolding. All utility lines were buried underground. (Church College of Hawaii and its Builders, 1968, p.68)

After the wall panels were raised into place, the reinforced concrete columns were formed and poured. The last column for the McKay Building was poured on August 26, 1958. In between several of the columns were placed classic Burton masonry screens. These open spaced panels contrasted the highlighted light colored natural sandstone covered panels and painted concrete panels and columns.

As the walls were going up and the roofing was being assembled by the labor missionaries, halfway across the world, artisans in Italy were assembling artist Edward T. Grigware's mosaic masterpiece. He had taken a year off to study the Church and its unique cultural contributions, even as he was not a member himself. The Church had commissioned him for other previous projects including chapels throughout the United States, the featured mural at the Los Angeles temple and approached him for the Church College artwork murals in Lā'ie. It was decided that the front mural was to be done as a glass mosaic. The two interior murals were to be painted on

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canvas with oils and adhered onto the north and south facing walls above the door height and extending up to the ceiling of the two story open air foyer and actual painting was a combined effort between Grigware and Paul Forster, who previously had done work in the London, New Zealand, and St. George, Utah temples. (Ke Alaka'i, Vol. 4, No. 1, Nov. 1958)

Harold Boe, Arnold Boe, and Norman Burr, who were labor missionaries, led the tile team that assembled the over 535 square foot mosaic mural on the front of the David O McKay Building. This would serve as the focal point of all who would enter the campus. The mural depicted the flag raising at the Laie Elementary School (February 7, 1921) in which McKay envisioned a school to make Laie the Church's spiritual and educational center in the Pacific (See figure 3). Framing the picture is the Pledge of Allegiance and over the doorways includes the Hawaii state motto - "Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono". (Brigham Young University Hawaii website).

The two interior murals (See figure 4), also of the same size as the mosaic mural on the exterior front of the building, "The Dawn of Christianity" depicting the first Christian missionary arrival in Hawaii in 1820 and "Kapiolani's Defiance of Pele" portraying the moment in December 1824 when Kapiolani, daughter of great chief Keawe-Mauhili, was determined to break the spell of the belief in Pele, the Goddess of the Volcano. (University Archives, Joseph F Smith Library, Brigham Young University Hawaii).

Just like the attention to details in the open masonry screens and upturned roof corners, the terrazzo flooring tiles demonstrated distinctive geo patterns. The terrazzo itself continued the mosaic styling of the front mosaic. Architect Burton designs also tied in the geo pattern wall reliefs and ceiling panels to compliment and were also seen on the original exterior clock tower on the roof. (Hawaii Architecture of Harold W Burton, Brian O Brien, 2021)

The mosaic and the murals at the Church College of Hawaii depict highlights in the history of the Church missionary movement in Lā'ie and the Pacific. Along with this missionary effort in the Pacific had been the establishment of Church schools and finally a Church school system. (The Story of the Mosaic and the Murals of the Church College of Hawaii, Kenneth Slack, 1961)

In 1975, Director of Physical Facilities Wes White was put in charge of removing the two columns fronting the mosaic mural. This had actually been planned as early as 1969 but due to various factors, the removal was delayed. The removal allowed for an unobstructed view of the 34 foot wide mosaic. (Ke Alakai, July 31, 1975; 1: 4)

Work on a new look for the foyer clock tower was completed on September 9, 1977. The metal roofing was changed out in favor of ceramic tiles to combat the harsh humidity and heavy rains. This coincided with the transition in name from The Church College of Hawaii to Brigham Young University - Hawaii. (BYU Hawaii Chronology of Events 1921-1981).

Interior remodel #1, January 1990

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The ceiling was dropped on both ends of the building to create conversation areas. New lighting fixtures and ceiling fans were installed. Repainting was also completed. Some of the original wood used to build the foyer was extracted and remodeled in the renovation process, exemplifying the fine craftsmanship of the original labor missionaries. L&K Construction contractor. (Ke Alakai, January 10, 1990)

Interior remodel #2, March 1995

In 1995 a long awaited renovation took place upgrading electrical, repainting, replacing light fixtures and adding new ceiling fans (see blueprints). The walls and ceiling colors were reversed from the original color scheme. The improvements had been needed for some time, however, due to demands by the City and County of Honolulu to upgrade the Lā'ie waste water treatment plant, any permits for BYU Hawaii were placed on hold until the upgrade was complete.

Interior remodel #3, October 2012

The McKay Foyer underwent construction that resulted in the space on either side of the main foyer serving as offices and a classroom/reception room. The core features of the foyer, two murals at either side of the interior and the mosaic on the exterior, remained intact. In fact, the design of the project was intended to focus attention on the interior murals and their prominent message in the history of the university, and the gospel in Hawaii and Lā'ie. (Renovating a Landmark, Roger Brown, University News [BYU Hawaii], 2012)

After 30 years, the ceramic tile roof was again replaced with a new set of tiles by an outside contractor between 2018-2020. This was due to age and the constant downpours of rain on the gabled rooftop. The Lā'ie area averages 55 inches of rain each year and the roof is constantly subjected to sustained wind gusts and high humidity. (Frazier). The UV rating by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approximately 9.3 whereas the US average is 4.3.

Today, the McKay Foyer and surrounding building (see photos 1 and 2) continues to stand as the entrance to the modern day campus. Additions have occurred including most notably, the Joseph F Smith Library (1977) and the 4,500 seat capacity George Q Cannon Activities Center (1981). However, the visual focus has remained the David O. McKay Building and Foyer. Millions of visitors from throughout the world have visited this gateway to the Brigham Young University campus courtesy of the nearby Polynesian Cultural Center Lā'ie Town Tours since its inception.

Maintenance of the building is consistent. Routine painting occurs as needed. Cleaning by power washing equipment keeps dirt and mold from collecting. Plants and trees surrounding the building are kept in pristine condition as a full complement of grounds keepers are responsible for the entire campus and keeping a manicured appearance. The original landscaping has routinely been replaced as needed when plants outgrow their lifespans. Native Hawaii and canoe plants (lauae, hibiscus) and trees (coconut, plumeria, loulou, and lauhala) are featured throughout the area.

Questions have come up recently concerning minor cracking in the front entrance foyer mosaic mural. Construction of the new cafeteria building, which is adjacent to the McKay building, has

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possibly been the cause of such. With an over abundance of caution, the current administration locked the McKay building foyer citing a danger to public safety. No safety report has been made available to the public.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒

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C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

☒

A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

☐

B. Removed from its original location

☐

C. A birthplace or grave

☐

D. A cemetery

☐

E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

☐

F. A commemorative property

☐

G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Education

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Period of Significance

Significant Dates

December 17, 1958 - Dedication of the Church College of Hawaii

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Harold W Burton, Architect

Douglas W Burton, Architect

Joseph E Wilson, Superintendent

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The David O. McKay Building is significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of an administrative building constructed for a university on the island of Oahu during the mid-twentieth century. The building is typical of its period in its design , materials,

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workmanship and methods of construction, and includes a number of distinctive features. The building is also significant on the local level under criterion A for its associations with the history of the development of Brigham Young University Hawaii.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Associations with the development of Brigham Young University Hawaii.

The significance of the David O. McKay Foyer and Building cannot be complete without mentioning the cultural and religious contributions of the community founders of the town of Laie.

On January 26, 1865 the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, facilitated by Francis A. Hammond, purchased the ahupua'a of Laiewai and Laiemalo'o from Thomas T. Dougherty, the United States Vice Consul in Honolulu, for \$14,000, as a gathering place for its members. The plantation covered over 6,000 acres, more than a thousand head of livestock, a large frame house and five Hawaiian hale. (Moffat, et al, Frandsen and Clement). Farming operations began immediately and thus began the great Gathering Place of the Hawaiian islands.

Located on the North Shore of Oahu, Lā'ie was originally considered a City of Refuge. Fugitives and transgressors would flee to it, as warriors were forbidden to harm them or enter the boundaries of the city. Little did the inhabitants know that the town of Lā'ie would continue this tradition for generations as it became a refuge for Latter-day Saints in Polynesia. (Ingram).

“Lā'ie was not to be a gathering place in the normal sense of the term. It is clear that it was to be a refuge from the world. But it was also to be a school in proper behavior, in hard work, in virtue, and in mortality. It was to be not only a place where the Saints could gather to strengthen each other in their determination to live Christian lives, but also a center for learning.” (Britsch).

By 1916, one of the main goals for the Church to provide to its local members had begun construction. The Lā'ie Hawaii Temple was designed by noted architects Harold W. Burton and Hyrum Pope and built by Ralph E. Woolley, a recent college graduate himself and future builder of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel as well as several other iconic buildings in the Hawaiian islands. Under his direction, foremen Hamana Kalili (originator of the Hawaiian “shaka”) and Davidi

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Haili set about the monumental task of building in rural Oahu, away from all the conveniences and resources typical in modern construction. The temple was built using volunteer labor missionaries and utilizing a local workforce. It was completed in 1919 during World War I.

February 7, 1921. On an around-the-world inspection tour of Church missions, Church leaders David O. McKay and Hugh J. Cannon attended a flag-raising in Lāʻie at the elementary school; McKay envisioned a school to make Lāʻie the Church's spiritual and educational center in the Pacific. It would be more than 30 years later when McKay became the president of the Church and began preliminary work to establish the university in Lāʻie that he foresaw in 1921.

As the Church grew in Hawaii and specifically on Oahu, Edward L. Clissold, manager of Zions Securities, oversaw nearly all the Church-owned property in Lāʻie. In a June 1953 meeting with President McKay, Clissold requested permission to have a "master plan" drawn to control the expansion and development of Lāʻie. The request was granted. Clissold recalled: "President McKay said he'd like to stand on the steps of the temple and see the ocean. At that time the road ran down two blocks and then turned off [to Puʻuahi Street] and went down the highway." Harold W. Burton, who had designed the temple, drew up the community master plan, which included President McKay's request of a direct road and view from the temple to the ocean. The plan was approved by the First Presidency in May 1954.

On July 21, 1954, The First Presidency of the Church announced the establishment of a college in Hawaii. The college program was planned first, then came the buildings to house it. By November 1954, specifications of buildings had been determined and Harold W. Burton, who designed the temple, was appointed architect. When Ruben D. Law, President of the Church College of Hawaii, and Burton met with David O. McKay, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, each unit of the proposed building was presented, discussed, and considered thoroughly. As each building was approved individually, President McKay placed the plans in a pile on the table and said, "That's approved." (Faldmo)

In front of more than 1,000 Church members and guests, President David O. McKay broke ground for the University on February 12, 1955 and offered a far-reaching glimpse of the school's impact: "We dedicate our actions in this service unto thee and unto thy glory and to the salvation of the children of men, that this college, and the temple, and the town of Lāʻie may become a missionary factor, influencing not thousands, not tens of thousands, but millions of people who will come seeking to know what this town and its significance are." At the time, the annual visitor count for the entire state of Hawaii was only 110,000, but since the opening of the Polynesian Cultural Center in 1963, over 37 million people have visited Lāʻie since. (Willes)

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By transferring in several war surplus buildings—and using an existing Lā‘ie Chapel, nearby social hall, and the old mission home (Lanihuli) as the girls’ dorm—a temporary campus came to life down the northeast slope of the temple (the very location where David O. McKay had envisioned a school thirty-four years earlier during the flag-raising ceremony at the mission school). True to President McKay’s request, the school opened its doors in these temporary facilities in September 1955 with 153 students and 20 faculty and administrators. These provisional facilities were used until the first phase of the permanent campus could be built in the dedicated location. And in December 1955, labor missionaries did indeed begin work on the permanent campus of the Church College of Hawaii.

As construction progressed on both of Harold W. Burton’s projects of the Church College of Hawaii and the town of Lā‘ie design, Edward L. Clissold reported back to Church headquarters of the progress:

“Lā‘ie today has many scars and will have a few more before the road pattern is complete. When it is finished, we shall have one of the beauty spots of Hawaii, if not of the world. With the Temple at the top of one broad avenue and the college at the end of another, and with all the intervening roads surfaced and landscaped, and with homes properly maintained and yards beautified, we shall have a community which will be a credit to the Temple and the college and a home land of which we can all be proud.”
(Marlowe).

The street leading directly to the new college campus from Hale La‘a (the street fronting the temple), was named Kulanui, a compound word made up of two shorter Hawaiian words, *kula* meaning “school” and *nui* meaning “important or large.” Of the two most prominent streets born of this master plan, John S. Tanner, the school’s tenth president, said:

“This university was intentionally erected in the shadow of a temple—the only Church college to be so located from its inception. Those who built the Church College linked the temple and school spatially by laying out two new intersecting streets: the streets of Hale La‘a (Hawaiian for holy house) and Kulanui (Hawaiian for big school). May these houses of learning and of light also remain linked spiritually. (Marlowe).

Wendell B. Mendenhall was appointed chairman of the Church Building Committee in August 1955. In addition, he was also appointed as the Chairman of the Pacific Board of Education. His previous work in the South Pacific enabled him to step in immediately and to implement the education and building plans for the school in Lā‘ie. He immediately expanded the labor missionary program recruiting several hundred mainland and island volunteers. These volunteers

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labored in the program and saved the Church untold millions. Their sacrifices benefited their skills development and increased their faith and character. (Faldmo).

As the board was being organized, Mendenhall approached Joseph E. Wilson of Sacramento, California and within a short time, Wilson was called to a labor mission responsible for heading up the \$3 million budgeted project of building the Church College of Hawaii campus.

David O. McKay Building Labor Missionaries - Mainland

James Bailey - Window Installer	Earl Behling - Concrete and Reinforced Steel Installer, Welder
Harold Boe - Tile Installer	Arnold Boe - Tile Installer
Norman Burr - Tile Installer	Raymond Dana - Finishing Carpenter
Klin Darton - Plastering	Daniel Dipo - Concrete Installer
Norman Faldmo - Metal Lathing	Isaac Faldmo - Metal Lathing
Gene Frost - Plastering	Quentin Gardner - Mechanic
Alton Halverson - Plumbing	Edwin Hansen - Water Supervisor
Walter Hirschi - Masonry	Frank Jackson - Sheet Metal Work
Cecil Johnson - Plumbing	Alfred Johnson - Tile Installer
Emil Johnson - Painter	Ellis Kingsford - Welder
D C Klienman - Electrician	Joseph Knight - Supervisor
George Lake - General Foreman	John Larsen - Plumbing
Evert Lingwall - Mill Work	John Lovell - Electrician
Eddie Lundquist - Painter Supervisor	Daniel Maurer - Finishing Carpenter
Milton Maynard - Treasurer, Purchasing Agent	Joseph Mortenson - Tile Supervisor
Glen McWorter - Cement Finisher	Iris Morgan - Plumber

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Roy Mulhstein - Footings and Foundations	Clarence Nebeker - Tile Installer
Wilford Newland - Electrician	Arthur Peel - Plastering
Owen Robinson - Labor Mission Home Supervisor	Kurt Schmidt - Cast Stone and Cement
Ralph Shirer - Master Plumber	Heber Simpson - Plastering
Ed Sitton - Plastering	Ernst Skinner - Window Installer, Column Form Builder
A. I. Taylor - Carpenter	Claude Terry - Building Supervisor
Roy Thompson - Mechanic	Charles Trump - Sheet Metal Work
Milo Tullis - Carpenter Foreman	Glenn Waite - Finishing Carpenter
Andy Wilkinson - Plastering	Joseph Wilson - Project Manager
Lawrence Wortley - Form Building	

David O. McKay Building Labor Missionaries - Hawaii

Arthur K. Parker - Personnel Director

Owen and Louise Robinson, Ernest and Minnie Nahoolewa - Dorm Parents

Antone Haiku - Electrician	Steven Hao - Heavy Equipment
Alton Hedge - Roofer	William Jenkins - Sheetmetal Worker
Henry P. Kekoolani - Painter	Andy Leota - Maintenance
Jacob Huihui - Painter	Albert Kapeliela - Painter & Cook
Alfred Kamaka - Roofer & Cement Worker	Joseph Kaleikini - Painter
William Kanahale - Cement & Steel Worker	Pupi T. Alisa - Electrician
Arthur Akina - Plasterer	William Aniu - Roofer & Crane Operator

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John Baloyot - Window Setter & Lather

William Akau - Carpenter & Roofer

Louis Cabrera - Roofer & Cement Worker

Apolonia Buan - Painter & Electrician

Gordin Akina - Cement Worker

Rudolph Bertelmann - Cement Worker & Roofer

Reid Bronson - Painter

Gladiol Namauu - Painter

Hansel Naluai - Lather

Eugene Oshima - Carpenter & Lather

Itasco Ohumukini - Plasterer & Lather

Daynes Pule Jr. - Welder & Steel Worker

Herbert Manini - Crane Operator

Ray Robins - Carpenter

Rodney Rodriguez - Cement Worker

Wayne Schoenleber - Sheetmetal Worker

Velia Su'a Jr. - Cement Worker

Orlando Spencer - Welder & Steel Worker

Lloyd Tanimoto - Lather

Joe Kumukoa - Roofer

Randolph Su'a - Cement Worker

Isaac Sant - Sheetmetal Worker

Thomas Stephenson - Carpenter & Painter

Robert Poepoe - Tilesetter

Don Stanley - General Laborer

Tin Hu Young - Custodian

Kamaka Yamamoto - Roofer

Jacob Nahinu - Cement Worker

Faleiva Fely - Cement Worker

Emerson Stant - Steel Worker

Theodore Calabio - Carpenter

John Wagner Jr. - Painter

Tinei Au'a Jr. - Cement Worker

Herbert Kealoha - Heavy Equipment Worker

Ed Kapu - Heavy Equipment Worker

Ernest Yee Poong - Cement Worker

Henry Simmons - Electrician

Opapo Fely - Electrician

Tom Brown - Painter

Alex Kua - Electrician

Ed Kapu - Heavy Equipment Worker

Joseph Kim - Steel Worker & Chief Cook

Herbert Kealoha - Heavy Equipment Worker

Allen Kapeliela - Welder

Frank Kawauhau - Cement Worker

William Aniu - Cement Worker

David Kekuaokalani - Electrician

Lawrence Kaalekahi - Carpenter & Lather

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Jonathan k Kanae Jr. - Painter	Joseph Luahiwa - Heavy Equipment Worker
William Lindsey - Carpenter & Sheet Metal Worker	Lawrence Lani - Plumber
Rex Livingston - Carpenter	Anetela Leata - Steel Worker
William Moku - Heavy Equipment Worker	Samuel Makanoa - Sheetmetal Worker
Louis Cabrera - Roofer & Cement Worker	Ben Moa - Carpenter
Daniel K. Moa - Cement Worker	Herbert K Manini - Crane Operator
Nonaina Makahi - Roofer	George Naupuu - Painter
Misi Mativa - Plant Nursery	Mabel Mativa - Plant Nursery
Louise Fanene - Plant Nursery	Bertha Hing - Plant Nursery
Harry Hing - Plant Nursery	Louise Lee - Plant Nursery
Malia Solomon - Plant Nursery	Helen Kekauha - Plant Nursery
Anna Fanene - Plant Nursery	Mateo Fuimoana - Plant Nursery
Joseph N. Kamai - Plant Nursery	

Excavation started in December 1955. The area was cleaned off and excavated to a depth of two feet. The entire building, including five feet around the perimeter of the building, was filled with two feet of coral taken from an outcropping just south of the project. Similar to how the nearby temple was constructed, coral was hauled in, compressed, rolled and finally cement laid on top of the coral and foundation. After the foundation was in place, plumbing was installed and back-filled up to the top of the foundation with coral. Floors were poured and then wall panels were poured on top of the floor. This type of construction was known as "tilt-up" construction. After the panels were poured, they were hoisted into a vertical position and welded together. Columns were poured around the joints where the panels were connected. (Olsen)

The entire grounds around the buildings were raised two to three feet with fill dirt in order to overcome the swampiness of the land. Previously, the land was used for sugarcane production and agriculture. A large drain canal was dug from the back of the shop building down to the ocean to divert surface water and to carry it out to the ocean.

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After this engineering was completed, the water level was substantially lower so that the surface water was not an issue with the buildings. Grading of the surrounding areas commenced and landscaping was installed.

Criterion C: Architecture

Architect Harold W. Burton designed the David O. McKay Foyer and Building drawing upon his own experiences with Hawaii architecture. His previous experiences in designing the Lā'ie temple and community, helped in his design. He knew what materials worked best in the environment and what limitations he had to work with including time, labor and materials.

The building was typical of the modern style prevalent in mid century modern concrete construction. The terrazzo floors, open screens, and open lanai's and covered walkways were practical and functional in combating harsh sun, strong tradewinds, and frequent downpours. Many of these elements mirror other notable buildings in Hawaii built during the same period including the University of Hawaii at Manoa administration building - Bachman Hall (1949).

From the beginning, Burton knew the focal point of the building would be the front facing 35 foot wide mural. Consulting with the building committee, an artist named Edward T. Grigware was selected to create a mosaic depicting the event that inspired the creation of the higher education college. Grigware took a year off to study the Church and its unique cultural contributions. The Church had commissioned him for other previous projects and approached him for the Church College artwork murals. It was decided that the front mural was to be done as a glass mosaic. The two interior murals were to be painted directly onto the walls and actual painting was a combined effort between Grigware and Paul Forster, who previously had done work in the London, New Zealand, and St. George, Utah temples. (Lee).

In a 2020 Ke Alaka'i article by writer Madi Berry, Sharon Gray, curator of the Brigham Young University Hawaii art collection and a Church-service missionary, shared, "The magic of the mosaic is its duration over time, it assures longevity, solidity, and everlastingness."

Additionally, community member John Lingwall recently shared the story of his grandfather, Harold Boe, and uncle, Arnold Boe, who were part of the group who placed the David O. McKay mural where it resides today. Lingwall spoke of the process that went into putting it up, and also the challenges and miracles that accompanied the process.

The building

David O. McKay Building

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Lingwall and Gray explained the Church had a picture taken of the community in Laie and the mural depicts a recreation of David O. McKay and the community at a local flag raising ceremony in 1921. Gray shared that artist, Edward T. Grigware, used the photo as inspiration for an oil painting he created. The painting was then sent overseas to Italy, placed under a projector, and cast down on a floor. The artists then came in and hand placed glass tiles on the open floor, which they cut into small tessera tiles and numbered them like puzzle pieces.

Gray shared, "Mosaic is a technique of fragmentation. You break up the stone, tile glass or other material into even smaller bits until it becomes tessera, or, a smaller square piece. Then each tessera is reunited with all of the others to recreate the original design."

Once the mural was finished, all of the pieces were gently stacked and shipped in wooden crates. The crates were then put on boats and it took months for them to arrive in Hawaii. It was during this point in the process that Lingwall shared, "There were so many challenges."

The challenges

Gray said all of the crates that contained the pieces to the mural had arrived in Hawaii, except for one. This final crate included the instructions of how to put everything together. Because of this, those working on assembling the mural had to work by faith alone until the last crate arrived.

Working to put such a large amount of puzzle pieces together created the first challenge. Lingwall commented, "The artist who created the mural predicted it would take at least 30 days for the mural to be put together." However, there was only one week until the center's dedication.

Once the mural was put together, Lingwall shared how his grandfather had measured the width of the mural, and he discovered it would not be able to fit in the available space. This required Lingwall's grandfather to cut seven inches of the mural.

Because the section was filled with current community members, it was necessary to carefully ensure none of the individuals were cut out. Lingwall commented, "To this day,

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there are only about a couple of people now who know exactly where the line is which was cut.”

In reaction to these challenges, Lingwall said, “My grandfather had so much knowledge of this, he knew Heavenly Father was going to help with everything.”

The miracles

Lingwall added how with the combined efforts of the community, the mural was put up in less than 10 days. “They worked day and night, 24/7. The community would come to feed [the workers]. Community members would bring their cars, drive up on the brim and their high beams would be used as their lighting source at night.”

In an interview about the assembling of the mural, Lingwall’s uncle, Arnold Boe, said the process of knowing where exactly to cut the mural was inspiration from on high. He said, “It looks purely natural, but when you look at the photo, you can actually see there are two people who are supposed to be separated.”

Boe commented on all that went into the project. He said it came together because of “community efforts, Heavenly Father’s time, and having faith in the project.”

Just like his contemporary, Frank Lloyd Wright, Burton would also incorporate his designs in interior fixtures and furniture, and exterior themed screens made of concrete. A striking example of this theming was in his design of the Laie Chapel. The pointed spire of the building was repeated in details including the concrete screens that repeated on each side of the chapel. This was both functional as well as decorative as it let in the breeze of the North Shore/Windward side of the island. It was also a common decorative element used in Hawaii art.

On the David O. McKay Building, Burton repeated the rectangular shape in all the concrete screens throughout the entrances of the building. He varied and shifted the position of each row to provide interest. Adding to the attention to detail was the variations of depth in each individual “block.” Support columns were also repeated with depth details. The rectangular shape reflected the overall shape of the front atrium which housed the mosaic.

Just like the attention to details in the masonry screens and upturned roof corners, the terrazzo flooring tiles in the foyer demonstrated distinctive geo patterns. The terrazzo itself continued the

David O. McKay Building

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mosaic styling of the front mosaic. Architect Burton designs also tied in the geo pattern wall reliefs and ceiling panels to compliment and were also seen on the original exterior clock tower on the roof. (O'Brien).

The mosaic and the murals at the Church College of Hawaii depict highlights in the history of the Church missionary movement in Lā'ie and the Pacific. Along with this missionary effort in the Pacific had been the establishment of Church schools and finally a Church school system. (Slack).

In a 1995 address, President Eric B. Shumway (Brigham Young University Hawaii 1994-2007) stated that "All three works of art represent pivotal historical moments in the education, enlightenment and growth of the people of these islands. All three depict a faith and vision that have blessed and will continue to bless millions over time and eternity." (Southwick).

On the day before the dedication was to take place, labor missionaries were still installing tile in the mosaic on the front of the building. By staying up late they were able to complete it, and all was ready for the dedicatory activities of the next day.

Norman Burr, mosaic tile setter, recalled that the mosaic was shipped to Hawaii one section at a time, in three separate boxes. The labor missionaries working on the project were forced to move forward in faith without a vision of the final project because, as Burr said with a smile, "The instructions were in the third box."

The labor missionaries encountered other challenges as well; they discovered that the top of the mosaic was about 18 inches longer than the bottom of the mosaic and it would not fit in the frame. They decided to take a pie-shaped section out of the top - quite a challenge, due to the amount of detail in the mosaic. Burr admits that, "We had a lot of help from Father in Heaven." Help also came in the form of young adults who would stand under the scaffolding and re-glue small pieces of tile as they fell from the mosaic.

Labor missionaries and young adults worked day and night to piece the mosaic together, concerned that they would not finish it in time for President McKay's arrival. As a precaution, they had even bought a large tarp to cover the unfinished product. However, with the faith and hard work of many volunteers, the mosaic was finished within minutes of President McKay's arrival on campus. (Sinkovic).

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David O. McKay, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, came from the mainland to give the dedicatory address and prayer. He was accompanied by his wife and also by Marion G. Romney, a member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Before the services began, there was a procession, led by President and Mrs. McKay and Hawaii's Governor William Francis Quinn and Mrs. Lilliam F. Quinn, which started at the entrance road to the college and continued to the flagpole in front of the administration (David O. McKay) building. As the procession came up the road, the group passed through fifty plumeria "gates" each nine feet long. These "gates" were held by two hundred Lā'ie grade school children who stepped back, opening each "gate" as the president and his party passed down the road toward the college. These open "gates" then formed a solid corridor of plumeria for an entire block and continued on around the flagpole providing a pathway to the foyer of the administration building. (Olsen).

On December 17, 1958 President David O. McKay dedicated the first permanent buildings on the Church College of Hawaii campus, completed at a cost of approximately \$4 million and 280,000 donated hours by the labor missionaries. By this time, about 1,200 students were enrolled.

Today, in modern times there are many other issues that come up as the past is remembered less and less. Thankfully, there are organizations that value, highlight and preserve the sacrifices and merits of past generations, their accomplishments, their vision and their legacy.

As recently as 2020, the Ko'olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan adopted by the City and County of Honolulu outlines that we must strive to preserve the sense of place and strong community support that have been built by those who originally brought to life, the campus and in general, the life of this "city of refuge" and "gathering place" —Lā'ie.

Brigham Young University-Hawai'i should continue to evoke a sense of place that distinguishes it as an important educational and cultural institution and unique asset to the Ko'olau Loa region. The following are policies for development and maintenance of the campus: (City and County of Honolulu 3.9.2.)

- Encourage the University to maintain its strong community orientation and continue to serve the Ko'olau Loa region as a center of education and multi-cultural exchange, as well as support community activities and services and provide adult educational opportunities.
- The design of new facilities should be environmentally sensitive and compatible with the architectural character and culture of the existing campus and adjacent residential areas.

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"This is not an ordinary institution of learning and as the realization of the vision that your leader had, it is a work of love and dedication that will without a doubt play a most vital and important part in the spiritual, cultural, and economic life not only of this Territory but of the entire Pacific world. Frankly, I have never been quite as inspired in my life as this morning for I know what has gone into making this Church College possible."—Mayor City & County of Honolulu Neal S. Blaisdell (Olsen)

"The purpose of the David O. McKay foyer is that it be a place where guests and the university family can come to gain a sense of our roots as a university in a place of learning, a place of remembering, and a place of reflection. It is not quite a museum or a library or a shrine, but it has elements of all these."—Eric B. Shumway, Brigham Young University Hawaii President (1994-2007) (Southwick).

"It is important to remember that the people of Lā‘ie have played a crucial part in fulfilling each and every one of these [President David O. McKay’s] prophetic goals. Among our residents are many whose grandparents, great grandparents, great great grandparents and beyond welcomed the church to these lands and worked to build the community we all enjoy today. As new and exciting as Lā‘ie is to you, it is also a community steeped in history and tradition. Many residents associated with the university come and go, only dimly aware of their role and responsibility in the Lord’s great project here and of the sacrifices of those who have come before to make Lā‘ie what it is."—University Archivist Matt Kester

David O. McKay Building

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 50-80-02-09295

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 21.641185 Longitude: -157.926977

2. Latitude: Longitude:

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property being nominated includes a portion of Tax Map Key 1-5-5-006-005 owned by BYU-Hawaii Campus in 2023 as shown on the attached map labeled, Geographical Area Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the parcel of land associated with the David O. McKay Building since its construction.

11. Form Prepared By

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State

name/title: Scott Nagata

organization: _____

street & number: PO Box 1955

city or town: Kamuela state: Hawaii zip code: 96743

e-mail nagatas002@gmail.com

telephone: 808-258-7990

date: June 7, 2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

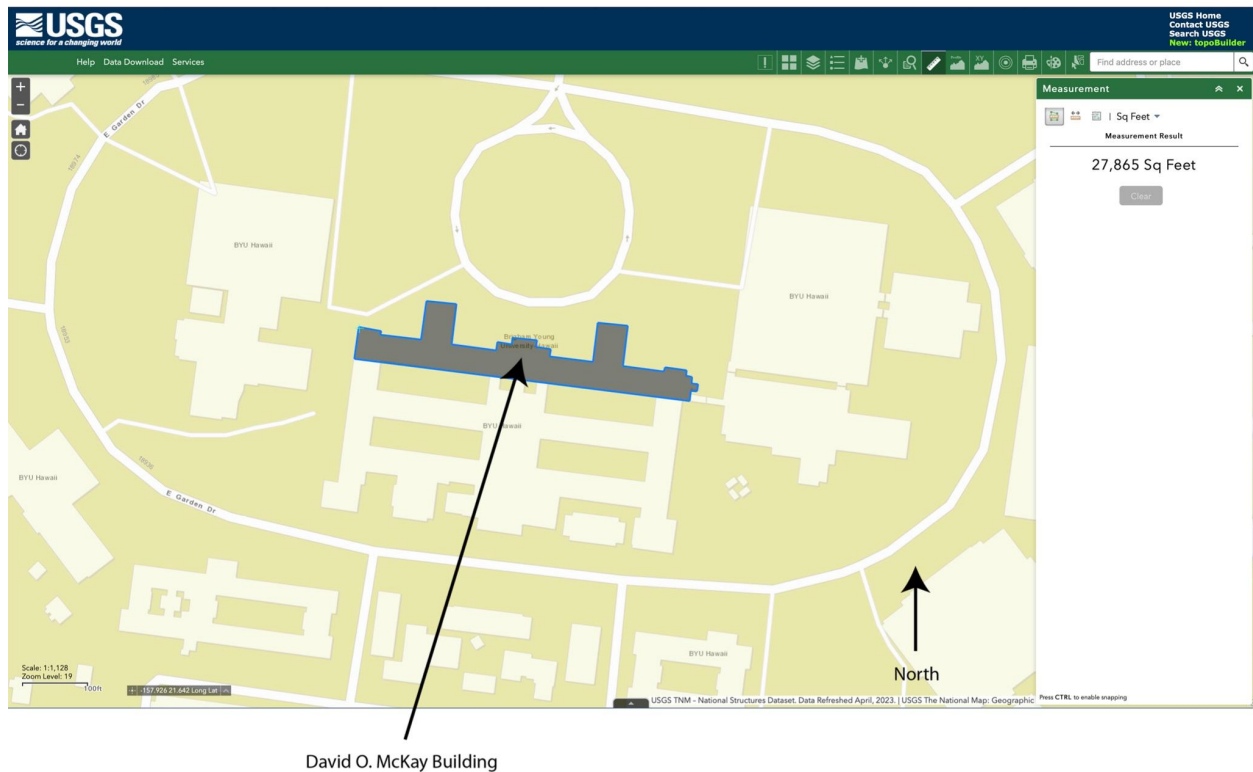
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

David O. McKay Building

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Geographical Area Map

David O. McKay Building

Completed and dedicated in 1958

Courtesy of USGS.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

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County and State



Site Plan and Property Photo Log Key

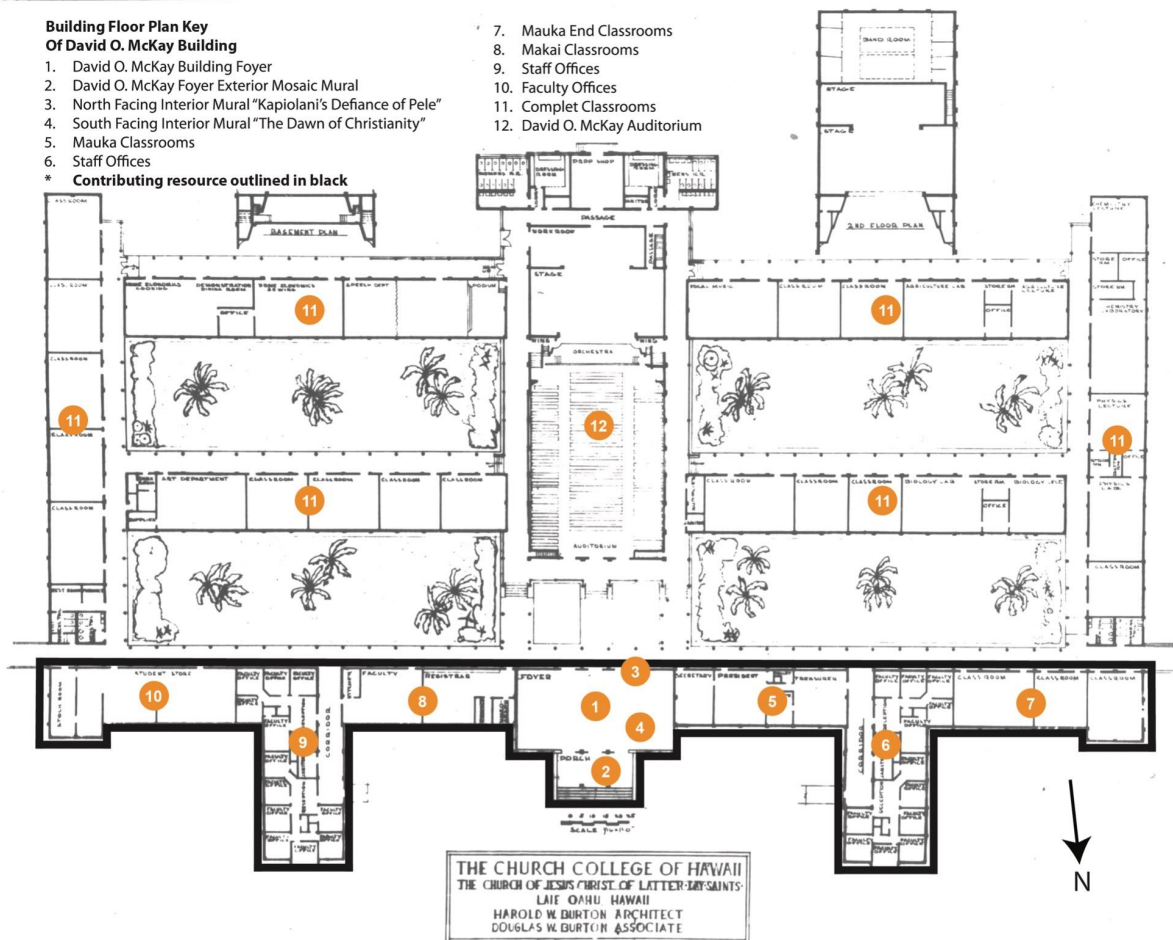
Courtesy of Google.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

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Building Floor Plan Key of David O. McKay Building

Contributing resource outlined in black.

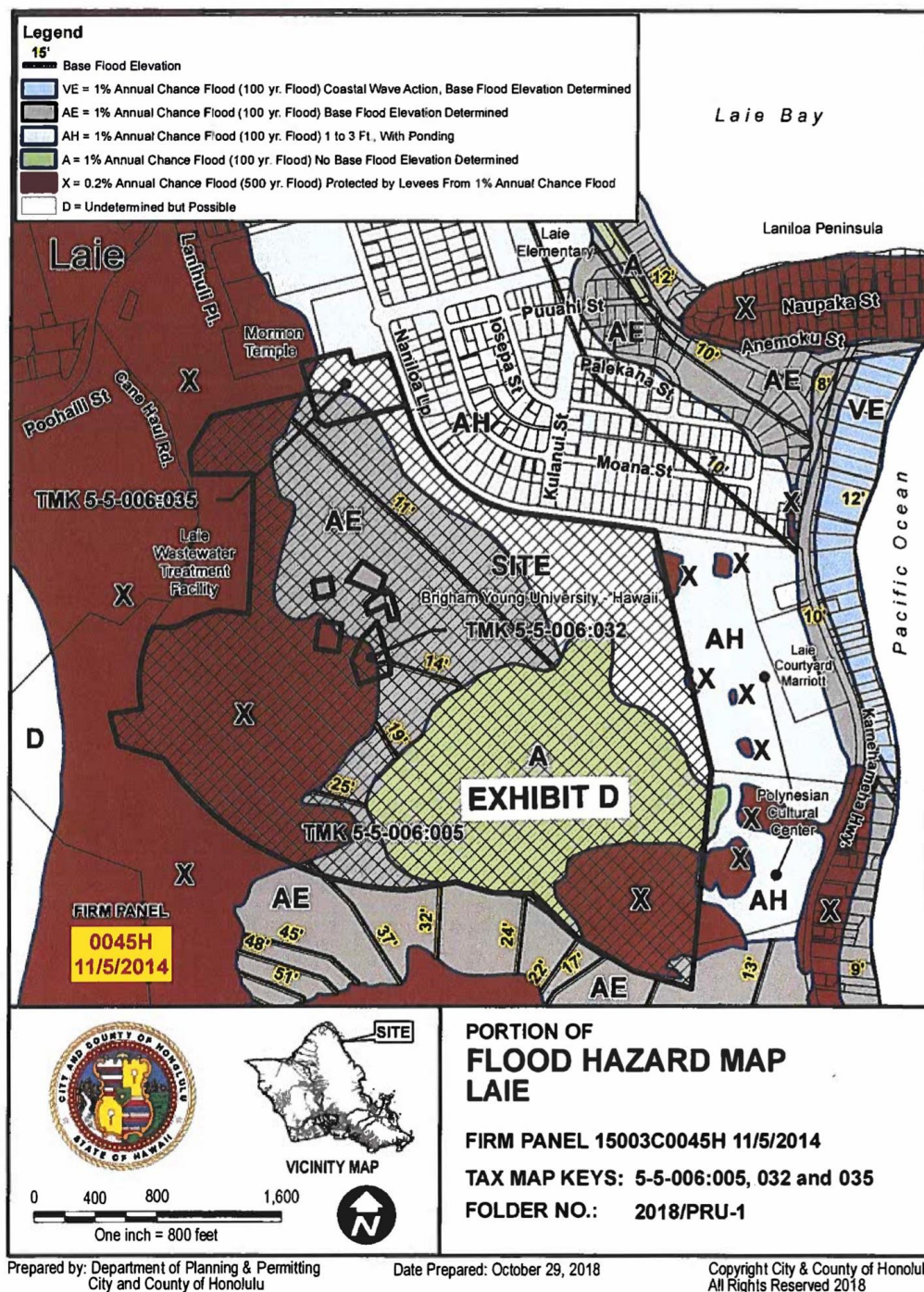
Courtesy of Church History Library.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

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Flood Hazard Map of the BYU Hawaii Campus and Laie Town (2018)

Courtesy of City & County of Honolulu.

David O. McKay Building

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

Figure Log

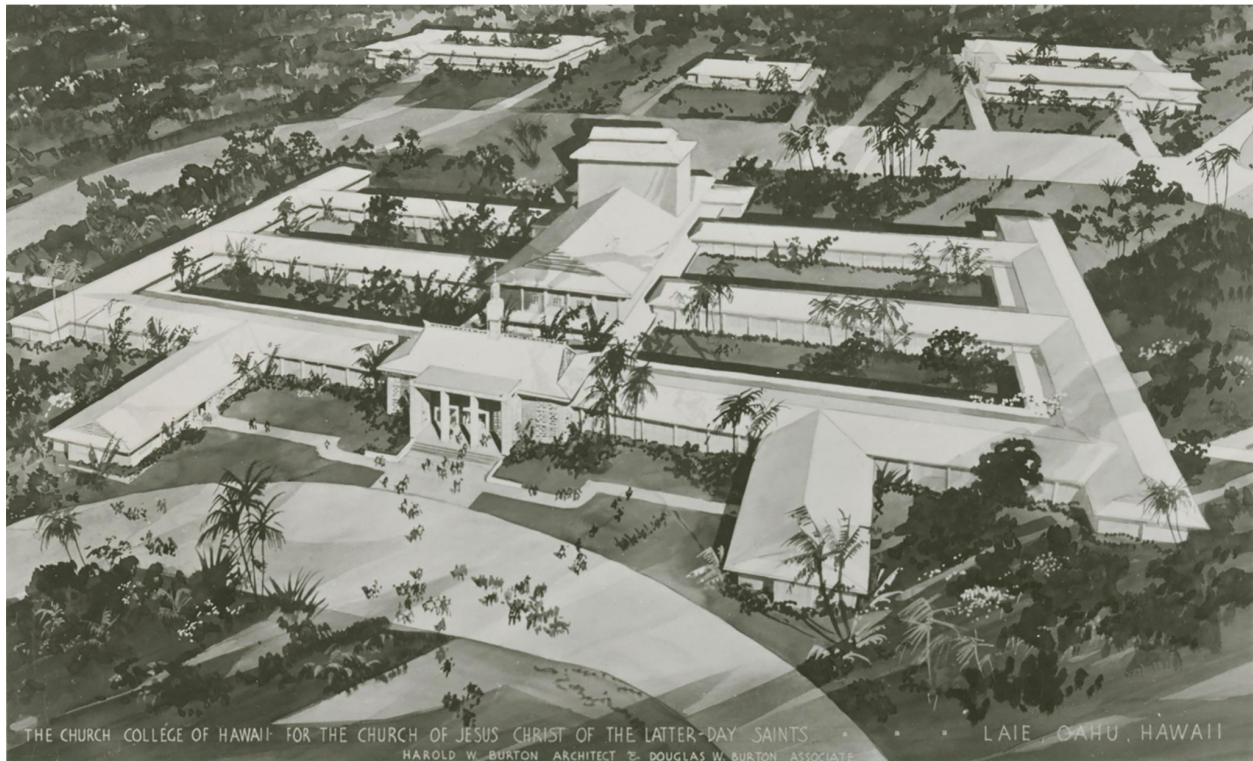
1. Original Rendering of David O. McKay Building (1958) by Harold W. Burton and Douglas W. Burton
2. Groundbreaking of Church College of Hawaii buildings (BYU Hawaii) (1955)
3. Laie Elementary School Flag Raising (1921) inspiration for Mosaic Mural (1958)
4. Interior murals in the David O. McKay Building Foyer (1958)
5. Aerial view of Church College of Hawaii campus (1958)
6. Interior view of David O. McKay Building Foyer (1958)

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Original Rendering of David O. McKay Building. Rendering by architects Harold W. Burton and Douglas W. Burton. (1958)

Courtesy of Church History Library.

Figure 1 of 6

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

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Groundbreaking of the Church College of Hawaii buildings (1955).

From left to right front row: Clifford E. Young, Lawrence Haneberg, D. Arthur Haycock, Edward L. Clissold, David O. McKay (center), Ralph E. Woolley, George Kekauoha, Benjamin M. Bowring. Courtesy of BYU-Hawaii Archives.

Figure 2 of 6

David O. McKay Building

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Laie Elementary School Flag Raising (1921)

Photo of the Laie Elementary School flag raising (top) that inspired artist Edward T. Grigware's David O. McKay mosaic mural (bottom) that sits at the entrance to the building and the school. Top photo courtesy of BYU–Hawaii Archives. Mural photo courtesy Kylee Wunder.

Figure 3 of 6

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

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North Facing Interior Mural “Kapiolani’s Defiance of Pele” (top)

South Facing Interior Mural “The Dawn of Christianity” (bottom)

Murals located inside of the David O. McKay Foyer (Building floor plan 3 & 4) oil on canvas by artist Edward T. Grigware. 35 ft wide.

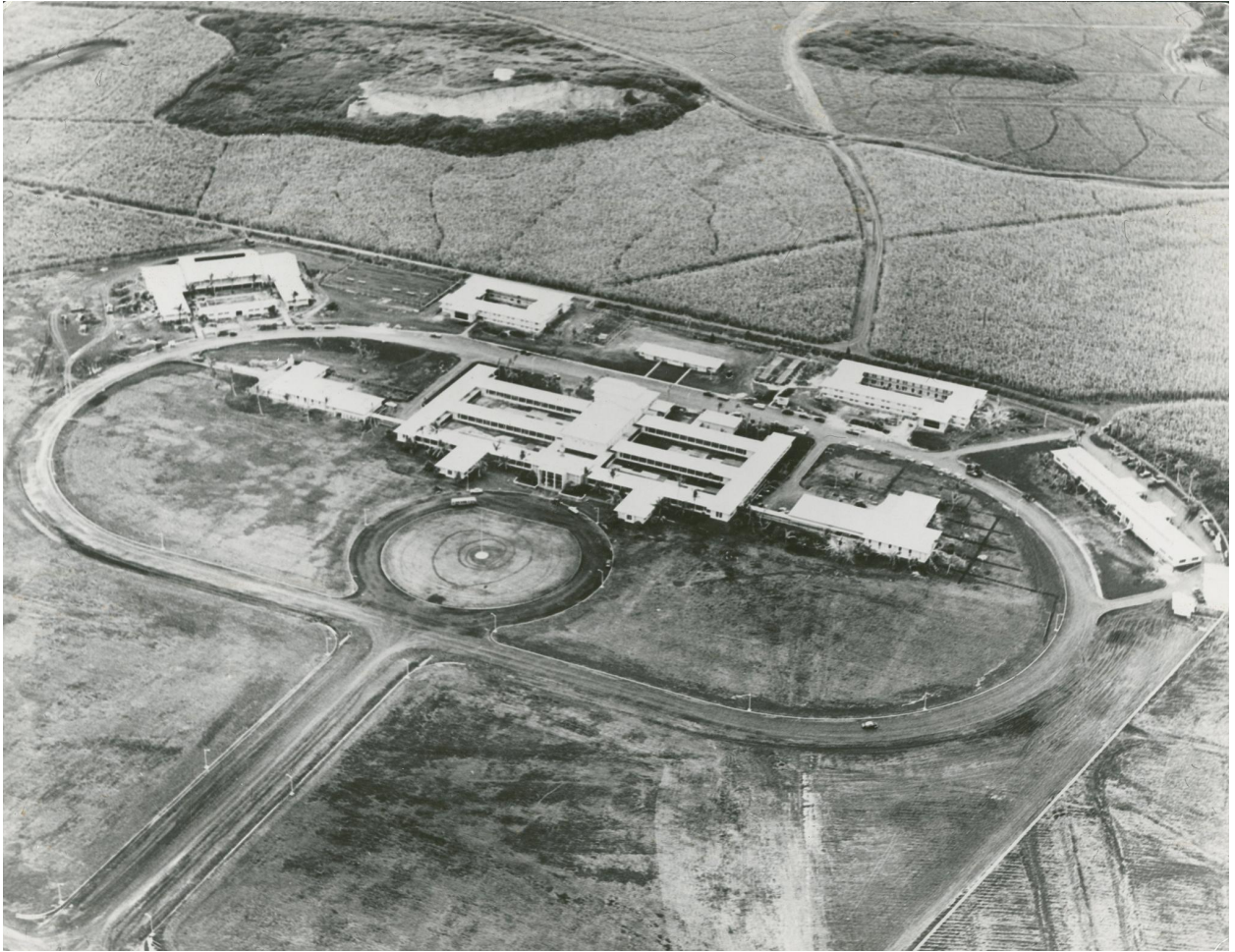
Photos courtesy of BYU–Hawaii Archives.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State



Aerial View of Church College of Hawaii upon construction completion (1958)

Photo courtesy of BYU-Hawaii Archives.

Figure 5 of 6

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

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County and State



Interior view of David O. McKay Building Foyer as designed by architect Harold W. Burton.

Photo courtesy of BYU–Hawaii Archives.

Figure 6 of 6

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

1. David O. McKay Building $\frac{3}{4}$ front view facing South West.
2. Front view of David O. McKay Building
3. Front view of David O. McKay Building close up showing Mosaic Mural
4. Neighboring classroom next to David O. McKay Foyer
5. Courtyard behind the David O. McKay Building
6. Side view of David O. McKay Building
7. Covered walkway behind David O. McKay Building spanning full length of the building
8. Church College of Hawaii building plaque
9. Church College of Hawaii mosaic mural plaque
10. David O. McKay Building $\frac{3}{4}$ front view facing South East

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Brigham Young University Hawaii (Church College of Hawaii)

City or Vicinity: Laie

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: BYU Hawaii

Date Photographed: circa 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Facing South West $\frac{3}{4}$ View. Early morning. David O. McKay Building. Courtesy of BYU-Hawaii Archives.

1 of _10_.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Brigham Young University Hawaii (Church College of Hawaii)

City or Vicinity: Laie

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kylee Wunder

Date Photographed: October 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Facing South, Front view. David O. McKay Building.

2 of _10__.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Brigham Young University Hawaii (Church College of Hawaii)

City or Vicinity: Laie

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kylee Wunder

Date Photographed: October 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Facing South, Front view. David O. McKay Building. View of the mosaic mural fronting the David O. McKay building. This 35 foot wide artwork by Edward T. Grigware is framed by the Hawaii state motto - Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono and the United States Pledge of Allegiance. The full color mosaic made by tiny pieces of colored glass and was assembled in less than a week in order to be ready for the dedication of the Church College of Hawaii in 1958.

3 of 10

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Brigham Young University Hawaii (Church College of Hawaii)

City or Vicinity: Laie

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kylee Wunder

Date Photographed: October 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Typical classroom west of the David O. McKay Foyer. Maintained for multiple classes throughout the day.

4 of _10__.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Brigham Young University Hawaii (Church College of Hawaii)

City or Vicinity: Laie

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kylee Wunder

Date Photographed: October 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Facing East. Behind David O. McKay Building Foyer in courtyard. Clock tower in the distance.

5 of 10__.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Brigham Young University Hawaii (Church College of Hawaii)

City or Vicinity: Laie

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kylee Wunder

Date Photographed: October 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Facing West. East side view of David O. McKay Building as seen from neighboring Joseph F. Smith Library. Manicured grounds. Covered walkways.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Brigham Young University Hawaii (Church College of Hawaii)

City or Vicinity: Laie

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kylee Wunder

Date Photographed: October 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

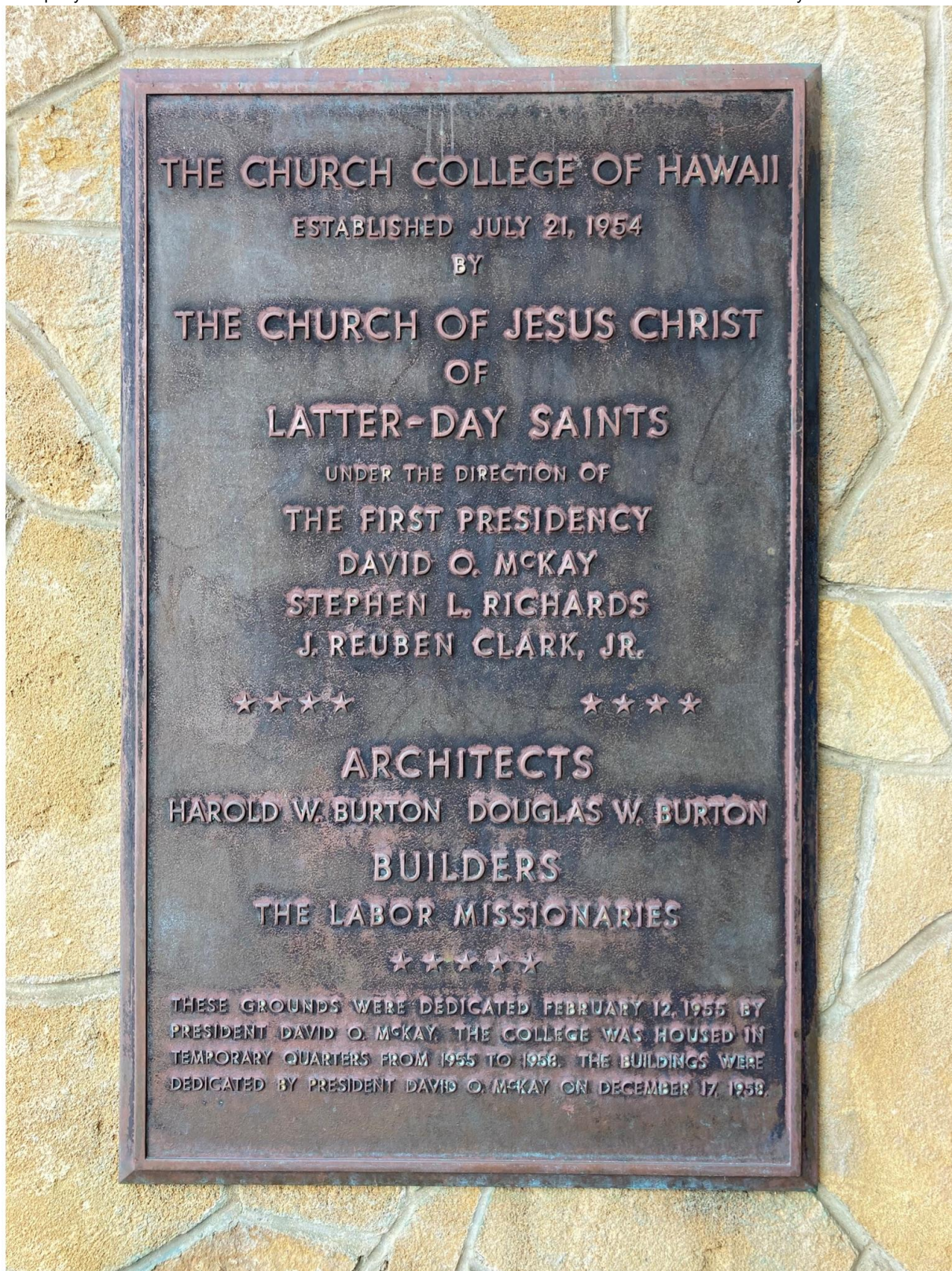
Covered walkway facing West. East side of David O. McKay Building covered walkway behind classrooms. Walkway runs the length of the building.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State



David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: Brigham Young University Hawaii (Church College of Hawaii)

City or Vicinity: Laie

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Scott Nagata

Date Photographed: March 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Plaque at David O. McKay Building Foyer open air covered front lanai facing West. Includes information about the establishment of the school architects and builders.

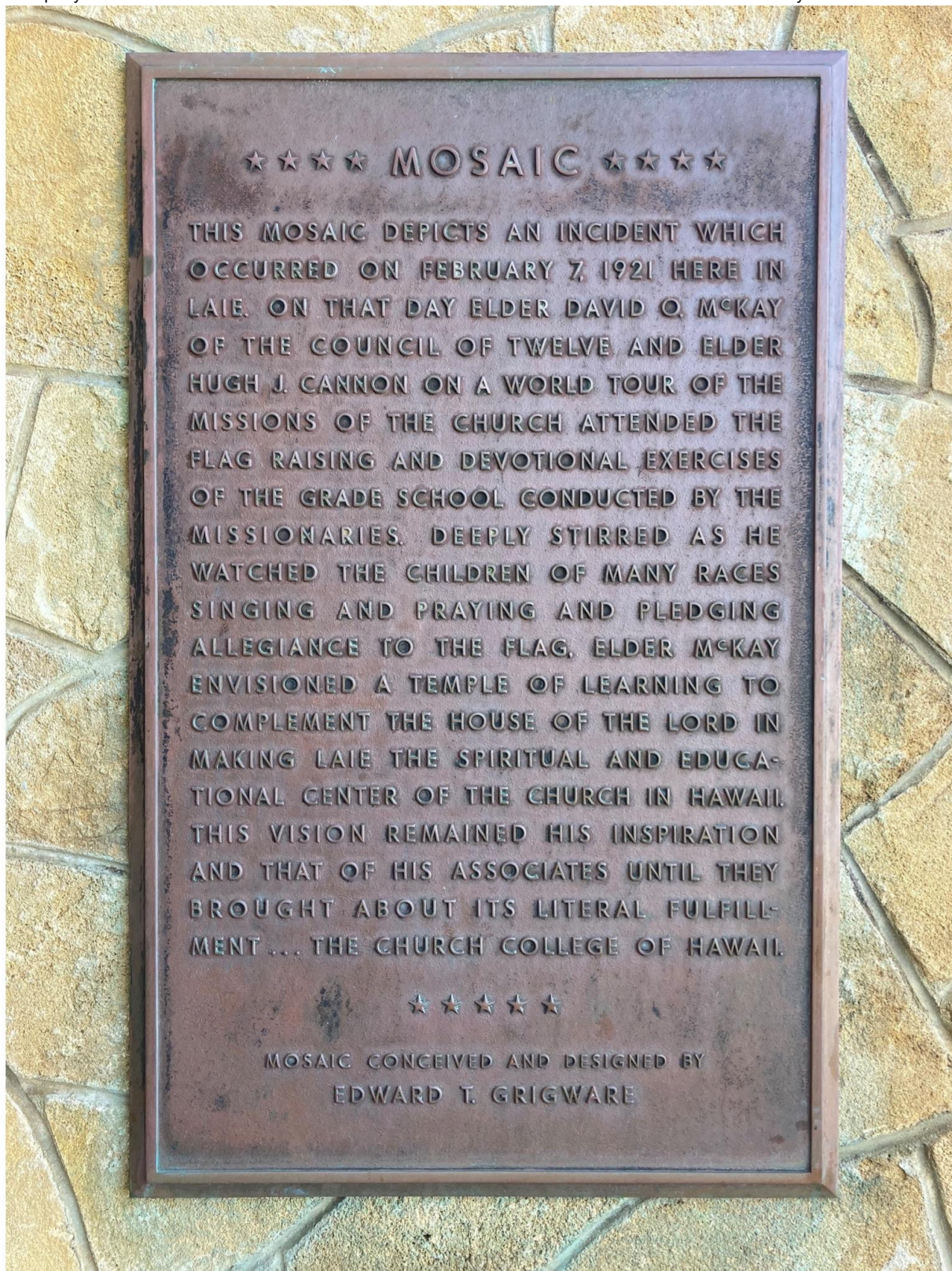
8 of _10__.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

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County and State



David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: Brigham Young University Hawaii (Church College of Hawaii)

City or Vicinity: Laie

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Scott Nagata

Date Photographed: March 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Plaque at David O. McKay Building Foyer open air covered front lanai facing East. Includes information about the mosaic mural and its artist Edward T. Grigware.

9 of _10__.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Brigham Young University Hawaii (Church College of Hawaii)

City or Vicinity: Laie

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kylee Wunder

Date Photographed: October 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

South East facing David O. McKay Building. $\frac{3}{4}$ view. Foyer with partial view of both office wings of the building. Foyer visible with concrete screen accents.

David O. McKay Building

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.