

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

2018.00288

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 Property

Historic name: Pali Lanes

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 120 Hekili Street

City or town: Kailua State: Hawaii County: Honolulu

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

2018 FEB - 5 P 11:43
NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACES SERVICE

_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:		_____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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

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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
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture
Bowling Center

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture
Bowling Center

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: concrete, lava rock, cmu

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 Pali Lanes is situated in the downtown Kailua business district. The bowling center sits on a flat, 1.66 acre lot with a paved parking lot shaded by twelve mature monkey pod trees (*Albizia saman*) providing 120 stalls on the west side of the property. The single-story, modern style building sits perpendicular to Hekili Street with its front facing the parking lot. The building is comprised of three distinct masses, with the east side having a lateral running semi-cylindrical form which houses the bowling alleys; the west side's flat roofed rectangular shape used for the bowling center's food and beverage services; and a rectangular tower at the front of a flat roof covered entry walkway. The semi-circular shaped main body houses the bowling lanes, and on the exterior a third of its south wall is clad in a Puna lava stone veneer. A 6' high cmu garden wall with decorative grilles runs along Hekili Street between the tower and the semi-cylindrical shaped portion of the building, enclosing a planted courtyard. The 125' x 218'-8" Pali Lanes sits on a poured in place concrete slab foundation and has cmu walls. The building, which is in good condition, has 24,971 square feet under roof, and retains its integrity of location, design, materials, setting, craftsmanship, feeling and association.

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Narrative Description

The approximately 40' tall, rectangular tower at the southwest corner of the Pali Lanes proudly proclaims the recreational emporium's presence to the street. Large signs on the tower's south and west faces, respectively, inform the public of, "Bowling" and "Pali Lanes". The 23' x 32' tower is adorned with a pair of 8'-3" wide decorative concrete grilles, which extend the tower's full height on the west and east sides. The decorative grillwork echoes the semi-cylindrical shape of the main body of the building and is also employed in the Hekili Street garden wall. In the north wall of the tower is an aluminum framed glass doorway with a single pane door with comparably sized sidelights. Above the door and two windows are three equally large fixed transoms. The doors access a retail space which originally housed a barber shop, and then for many years was occupied by a bowling pro shop. It is currently vacant. The remainder of the tower originally housed the bowling center's air conditioning unit.

Approximately 5' in front of the tower's west side, a concrete walkway runs perpendicular to Hekili Street's public sidewalk and accesses the Pali Lanes property. The walkway runs the length of the bowling center's façade and serves as a transition between the asphalt paved parking lot and the building. A lawn area, between the tower and walkway, wraps around the south side of the tower to run the length of the Pali Lanes' street frontage. This green space also characterizes the area between the property's parking lot and the sidewalk.

A covered walkway runs from the front walkway to the entrance of the bowling center, running along the south side of the food service wing of the building. The walkway ties the tower to the front of the building, as the walkway's built-up flat roof and wide fascia connect the two elements. The scored concrete entry walk is 20' wide. The walkway has a distinctive banded scoring pattern, and a rectangular patch in the center of the walk by the tower indicates where a planted area originally existed. Five 8" x 14" cmu columns help support the suspended roof on the entry walk's south side. The entry walk continues past the tower for approximately 15' and then ascends via five concrete steps before continuing to the front entry. Along the 15' interval before the steps, the south wall of the bowling center is adorned with a decorative grille similar to that on the tower. The south side of the walkway opens on a planted courtyard covered with gravel.

At the upper level of the walkway, to the north is an entry serving both the Pali Lanes' restaurant and cocktail lounge. The entry has a single pane aluminum framed door. To either side of the door the wall is covered by a 44" high Puna lava stone veneer. Above the veneer, flanking the door on each side is a fixed, single pane window. Above these windows and the door are large fixed transoms, two of which are currently covered.

Beyond the entry door, the entry hall has openings on all sides. Opposite the entry door is a flat arched opening that leads to the men's and women's restroom. The women's room has a powder room and a separate room with the toilet stalls and sinks. The

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double doorways to the west side open on a restaurant space. This interior has been remodeled on a number of occasions to address shifting food and beverage service needs. Originally it was occupied by the Skillet Restaurant and later, for many years, it housed Tiare's, which was a nightclub. At some point its 14'-6" wide, front lanai was enclosed. Three doors in the restaurant's north wall access the kitchen. A pair of doors, one for ingress and the other for egress, are near the east end of the wall, while the third door is at the west end of the wall. The latter opens on a foyer whose east door opens on the kitchen and whose north door opens on a lanai. This 5' wide lanai fronts on the front walkway and the parking lot. Three fixed single pane windows are in its rear, east, wall at the clerestory level. It has a scored concrete floor and four concrete steps lead down to the walkway. Four cmu columns define the lanai's three bays, with the south-most bay accommodating the steps. A round arched, corrugated metal roof shelters the steps, projecting out from a corrugated metal shed roof which covers the lanai. The restaurant's projecting, enclosed lanai also has a corrugated metal shed roof.

The last opening in the restaurant-lounge entry foyer is a door in the east wall which opens on a straight-run stairway with seven steps which ascend up to the 17'-6" x 26'-10" cocktail lounge, which was originally named the Trophy Room. The stairway retains its wood hand railings on its two side walls. At the head of the stairs to the left, a bar runs almost the length of the room, curving at the far end to accommodate more stools and allow the use of an aluminum, framed, single pane door in the east wall. The bar still retains its foot rail and also four stools which employ enlarged bowling pins as their base. Adjoining the door in the east wall are two large aluminum framed single pane windows, which provides "a sweeping view of the 24 bowling lanes." [*Honolulu Advertiser*, May 19, 1961, page 5]

On the exterior, opposite the restaurant-cocktail lounge entry is a cantilevered reinforced concrete terrace, which is perpendicular to the entry walkway and projects out into the courtyard. This served as an outdoor waiting area for patrons of the restaurant. The 12' x 16'-6" terrace hovers approximately 2' above the courtyard and is enclosed by a wrought iron railing with a six ring motif running diagonally between certain balusters. This railing continues along the outside of the entrance walk at this higher level. Originally the cantilevered terrace overlooked a koi pond, which ran partially underneath it. The pond has been filled in and there are no visible surface indications of its existence.

From the juncture of the terrace and walkway, the walkway makes a straight run to the front entrance to the bowling alley. The side walls of the walkway immediately next to the entry are adorned from floor to ceiling by the Puna lava stone veneer. The front entry extends the width of the entry walkway. It includes two, centered pairs of single pane doors with aluminum frames, which are flanked at each end by a narrow sidelight. Four transoms are above the doors and windows, one above each set of double doors, and one above each sidelight.

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The entry doors open on a lobby area which leads to the bowling center's lateral running concourse. The walls of the foyer are also clad with the Puna lava stone veneer, which wraps around the two corners and briefly extends down the concourse. The foyer, concourse and alleys are all within semi-cylindrical main body of the bowling center. Eight reinforced concrete ribs support a pre-cast concrete roof. The ends of these ribs are visible in several places on the exterior, providing a curved, modern buttress effect. The ceiling is in two sections, a barrel vaulted, high ceiling over the lanes that follows the contour of the roof, and a lower, flat, dropped acoustic tile ceiling over the concourse and seating areas. The building's cmu end walls have decorative murals of the beach and ocean, painted on them. These date from 1994 and are the work of Ron Artis. The paintings at the end of each lane and the east wall were also executed by him.

Immediately in front of the lobby, on the east side of the concourse is the control desk, where people are assigned alleys, pay for their games and rent bowling shoes. The concourse runs almost the length of the twenty four bowling alleys, extending approximately 27' to the south of the lobby and approximately 67' to the north. The concourse's floor has large, white square vinyl tiles, regularly interspersed with blue vinyl tiles. The west side of the concourse is dedicated to various indirect-bowling functions and services, while the east side concentrates on the actual activity of bowling.

Three openings are in the west wall to the south of the lobby. The first nook originally served as a pin ball arcade, while the second space initially held the bowling center office. The wall which separated it from the concourse has been removed, making it a niche. Both these areas appear to be used primarily for storage. The third, which is entered through a door, has been a storage space since its inception. Heading down the concourse in a northerly direction, a straight run of seven metal steps projects out into the concourse and provides an interior access to the cocktail lounge. This stair and the door it ascends to were added following the repeal of the law requiring only exterior entries to bowling alley cocktail lounges.

Adjoining the cocktail lounge along the concourse, is a niche which houses lockers for individual bowlers' use, with the doors to the rest rooms located at the rear of the niche. These lavatories retain their original tile work with blue in the men's room and yellow in the ladies' room. As with the restrooms by the restaurant entry, the ladies' room is comprised of two rooms, a larger front powder room and a room with the toilets and sinks in the rear.

A snack bar is located in the next opening in the concourse's west wall. Now occupied by Kailua Plate Lunch, its service counter faces out onto the concourse. Originally, the snack bar was completely open to the concourse to allow bowlers to enter the area. The newspapers claimed it was, "Kailua's first cafeteria - snack bar." [*Honolulu Advertiser*, May 19, 1961, page 5]

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The cmu west wall at the north end of the concourse is laid with a Flemish bond, providing additional texture to the interior. It is painted in blue and white to echo the floor. At the end of the concourse, five concrete steps descend to a door which opens on the bowling center's present office. This originally was a nursery where children could play while their parents bowled. The playroom included a rear (west end) lanai where the children could play, but with the conversion to an office, the rear door to the lanai was sealed up and the lanai area, as well as the kitchen's original loading dock, were incorporated into the kitchen.

Pali Lanes features 24 lanes. These were originally made of maple; however, the first 15' of each lane has been replaced with a synthetic material in order to give the bowling ball better movement. Between the lanes and the concourse is one row of plastic seating for spectators. The seating area is separated from the concourse by a 3' high concrete wall with a stainless steel cap. A 42" high concrete wall separates the spectator seating area from the lanes and bowlers' seating area. Inset in 42" high wall on the alley side are wood racks to store bowling balls. Six sets of two concrete steps, regularly spaced, go from the concourse down to the seating area. Another two concrete steps access the bowling area. There are six sets of spectator seats, with six seats per set at each end of the concourse, while the other four sets each have fourteen seats.

Between the spectator seating and the lanes are the bowlers' seating areas. There are twelve bowlers' seating areas with each area serving two lanes. Each seating area has four modern plastic seats which surround a scorers' table. The seats are placed in pairs, with two pairs to each side of the scorers' table. The scorer's table features an overhead projector to project the scores on screens over the head of each lane, and has two, low, modern stools for the scorers to sit on. There is one ball return for each set of two lanes. The ball returns, seats, scorers' tables, and automatic pin setting machines were all replaced around 1996 when Larry Lexon owned the Pali Lanes. Lexon was the Pacific dealer for Brunswick so all the equipment was the top of the line for the period.

The Pali Lanes retains its historic integrity. Fronting on its parking lot shaded by mature monkey pod trees, the building is readily recognized from the exterior with its tall tower and distinctive semi-cylindrical main body. A number of changes have been made to the interior finishes and equipment in order to meet perceived commercial needs; however, the interior layout remains intact and readily recognizable as a bowling center with its lanes and associated food and beverage services. On the exterior the original design and materials are readily evident, with the only changes being the incorporation of the original children's play area and loading docks into the kitchen, and the enclosure of the restaurant's front lanai. The former is not visible from the street or parking lot being on a secondary, utilitarian face of the building. The latter is readily recognizable as an alteration, and is reversible. The strong historic character of the overall design, materials, craftsmanship, use, feelings and associations, as well as its

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location, overrides the more cosmetic changes which have transpired over time to the interior and the restaurant lanai.

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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.
- 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

Entertainment/Recreation

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Period of Significance

1961

Significant Dates

1961

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wimberly & Cook

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 Pali Lanes is significant on the local level under criterion A for its associations with the development of bowling in Hawaii during the 1950s and 1960s. It is also significant on the local level under criterion C as a good example of mid-century modern design applied to a bowling center. With the demolition of the Waiialae Bowl in 2017, and the closure and impending demolition of Bowl-O-Drome, Pali Lanes is one of only three privately owned bowling centers from the post-war period in Hawaii to remain in operation. The other two extant bowling centers are: Leeward Bowl in Pearl City and Aiea Bowl.

The 1961 period of significance was chosen as this is the year of the opening of the Pali Lanes.

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

Pali Lanes is strongly associated with the history of bowling in Hawaii during the post-World War II era. It opened on May 20, 1961, when bowling was at its peak in popularity in Hawaii.

Bowling arrived in Hawaii during the early nineteenth century, and was associated with the city's taverns and hotels frequented by sailors. References to bowling alleys in Honolulu can be found as early as the 1830s with Anthony Allen having a residential compound on King Street, between downtown Honolulu and Waikiki, which included a blacksmith shop, a bar room, bowling alley, and a boarding house for sailors. The Canton Hotel, on Hotel Street in the mid-1840s advertised having both bowling alleys and billiard tables. Similarly the Commercial Hotel's "billiard rooms and buffet [saloon] were always filled with patrons and the people were willing to get up games at all hours. It was a custom of a quartet of whaling captains to purchase a barrel of bottles of beer, roll the barrel into the bowling alley and there roll ten pins." [quoted in Hibbard, page 10] Indeed, the Brunswick Balke Collender Company, which would eventually come to dominate the manufacture of bowling alleys and equipment, developed this trade as a sideline to its major business of selling billiard tables to tavern owners in the 1880s. However, bowling declined in popularity in Hawaii during the late nineteenth century and in 1915 there were only two bowling alleys in Honolulu, one at the YMCA and another in the basement of the Hotel Street Armory. Later, a third set of lanes were operated in a café on Bethel Street. During this period bowling still maintained a rather seamy, working class reputation, which it had inherited from the previous century.

With the advent of prohibition, the link between bowling and the tavern was severed. Some enterprising owners, with the moral support of Brunswick, established enterprises dedicated solely to bowling and made efforts to broaden their clientele, including appealing to women. During the 1920s and 1930s industrial leagues gained in popularity with factories sponsoring their workers' teams. With the advent of World War II and the disappearance of men off to war, women not only took their place on the assembly line, but also in the bowling leagues. Following the war, the bowling industry built on the openings it had made during the war to a broader clientele. The sport was promoted as a reasonably priced, family activity suited for children as well as adults. Its health and employee morale benefits were extolled to business owners, and its presence on television further certified the new image of bowling. The introduction of automated pin setters, removed the presence of lower class pin setters from the alley and made the game more efficient. As a result the number of participants and alleys increased. Nationwide it was estimated twelve million people bowled in 1940, by the early 1950s this number doubled. By 1964 it had reached 39 million.

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On January 18, 1937, Arthur (Pop) and Adelaide (Mom) Stagbar opened the first commercial establishment in Honolulu dedicated strictly to bowling. Named the Pla-Mor, it was a smoky little second floor room at the corner of Richards and Hotel. In 1940, it was joined by the Waikiki Bowl, an early commercial commission of Vladimir Ossipoff's, which was situated adjacent to the beach at Waikiki. At the end of World War II, a third bowling alley had joined them. Unlike the mainland, Hawaii's alleys depended primarily upon the members of the military passing through the islands for their support. However, following the war, like the mainland, Hawaii saw a steady increase in bowling alleys and by 1950 six private bowling centers were on Oahu: the Pla-Mor, Kapiolani Bowl, Waikiki Bowl, Wahiawa Bowl, Kailua Bowling Center and Honolulu Bowling Center. Also like the mainland, these lanes catered to both sexes and families, with leagues providing the bulk of the clientele. By the end of 1956, there were fifteen such establishments, and in 1961, when the Pali Lanes opened, the number of bowling alleys on Oahu reached a peak of twenty two.

Commissioned by the Skinner Corporation and designed by the architectural firm of Wimberly & Cook, the Pali Lanes opened to the public on May 20, 1961, under the management of Chuck Stomka, an experienced bowling alley proprietor, who was well-known in Hawaii bowling circles. This new twenty four lane bowling center supplanted the out-dated, twelve lane Kailua Bowling Center which closed its doors in 1961, and competed in size with other large twenty four lane bowling centers such as Bowling City and the Stadium Bowl-O-Drome.

Furthermore, the Pali Lanes attested to the growing mid-century suburbanization of Kailua. Similar to mainland trends of rapid suburbanization that followed World War II, there was an accompanying desire to construct and inhabit buildings dedicated to entertaining the populace. In addition to amusements provided by theaters and boating in Hawaii, the rise of bowling as a sport, accompanied by increased prosperity and leisure time, initiated a demand for bowling centers in Hawaii during the 1950-1960s period.

With its tower considered to be the tallest structure in Kailua, the Pali Lanes, conspicuously played an integral part in the social and entertainment/recreational life of the larger Kailua community. With its modern amenities, including a barber shop, restaurant, cocktail lounge, and snack bar with take-out food, it provided more than simply bowling. The Skillet Restaurant was a favorite family oriented place to eat for a number of years, and later when Tiare's replaced it, the nightclub further enhanced the Pali Lanes as a popular evening gathering spot in Kailua. The presence of well known Hawaii professional wrestler, Ripper Collins, as manager of the bowling alley, further attracted people to this center of activity. As such, the Pali Lanes had a significant role in the cultural and social life of Kailua..

Following the completion of the Pali Lanes, several other bowling centers were opened on Oahu, including the Windward Bowl (1964) and Tropicana, both in Kaneohe.(1965). But the appearance of these new establishments were offset by the closing of other

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bowling alleys, and by 1966, bowling centers began noticing a decline in patrons. The *Star Bulletin*, as well as many proprietors, declared, "The Bowling Boom Over on Island of Oahu." [May 12, 1966] Many alleys which once were open twenty four hours a day, began to close at midnight or 2 a.m., and the number of bowling centers operating on the island continued to gradually decline. By 1999, only eight privately owned bowling centers remained open in Hawaii. With the new century, that number has continued to dwindle and as one of only three surviving bowling centers, the Pali Lanes, indeed stands as a rare reminder of this extremely popular mid-century form of recreation, and the entire spirit of the time which accompanied and contributed to that popularity.

Architecturally the Pali Lanes is significant as an example of a typical bowling alley of the 1950s-1960s period, a vision of prosperity materialized as architectural space and signage. The work of the Honolulu architectural firm, Wimberly & Cook, the building's modern style typifies the design of the period as does its interior layout with its lateral running orientation with the lanes traversing the length of the building. It further reflects standard bowling alley layout of the period with its wide concourse with its concessions, and other service related areas as well as the placement of its alleys on a lower level, separated from the concourse by the audience's seating and the bowlers' seating encircling the scorer's table. The central air conditioning, housed in the cooling tower, was also a standard bowling alley feature of the time, allowing for a more enclosed and sound proof space.

The presence of a soda fountain and a cocktail lounge are also standard features found in bowling alleys of the time in Hawaii. "Pop" Stagbar noted in 1961, customers, "want more than just the pleasure of rolling a ball down an alley." [*Star Bulletin* November 12, 1961.] Because of Hawaii law, the cocktail lounge had to be a separate room and accessed from the outside, as at that time no alcoholic beverages were allowed in the bowling alley proper. The snack bar's food was of sufficient quality to lead people from the neighborhood to order take out. The Pali Lanes also provided a nursery to care for its bowlers' children, which was also typical for the larger bowling centers of the period. However, this service was short-lived as after only a couple years, proprietors found the children preferred being out by the alleys with their parents.

The prominent tower at the front of the building with the names of the center and the word "Bowling" in large letters, and the unusual pre-cast concrete barrel vaulted roof with its dramatic ribs/butresses are representative of the 1950-60s desire for flamboyant architectural elements readily perceivable from the automobile. Thanks to the work of the California architectural firm of Powers, Daly & DeRosa, bowling alleys became associated with an architecture of glitz, which declared "have fun here!" Although more restrained than some of their California counterparts, Hawaii's bowling alleys, including the Pali Lanes, very much embraced the modern movement and some of the more exuberant aspects of mid-century modern. The Hawaii themed murals, although not of the period, are consistent with the 1950-60 period, when a strong sense of regionalism still held sway in Hawaii, and supplanted the earlier decorative embellishment which has a Hawaiian/Polynesian theme. In addition, such elements as

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the cantilevered terrace overlooking the no longer extant koi pond, the walkway's suspended flat roof, and the decorative wrought iron railings all speak the mid-century modern vocabulary. Indeed, the very name of the Pali Lanes reflected the new image of bowling in Hawaii and across the nation. The word alley was dropped and instead the new establishments were lanes or bowling centers or bowl-o-dromes.

While the Pali Lanes is a reflection of American mid-century modernism, it also speaks to a modernism particular to Hawaii. At the Pali Lanes, emphasis was placed on outdoor space with the incorporation of a garden, originally designed by George Walters, that abuts the covered entry walkway and terrace. The Puna lava stone veneer on either side of the entrances, the foyer and on the alley's end wall demonstrates an interest in not only highly textured surfaces, but the incorporation of local materials. The roughly textured Puna lava stone veneer is a product of the 1955 Kapoho flow on the island of Hawaii. The stone was used as a cladding only for a few years from the late 1950s into the early 1960s, and then ran out. The Pali Lanes is one of approximately forty buildings identified on Oahu to use this distinctly mid-century Hawaii material. Additionally, modernism's preoccupation with concrete is evidenced not only by the building with its eye-catching rounded form and wall, but also by the cmu garden wall along Hekili Street with its specially made, scalloped-shaped concrete screens that form a decorative lattice grille of tracery-like curvilinear forms, employed in several places on the exterior of the building.

In addition, Pali Lanes is architecturally significant as the work of a master, the firm of Wimberly & Cook. The firm was known for its many distinctive mid-century modern buildings, many of which had dramatic roofs. Buildings by the firm include the Canlis restaurant (no longer extant), the Waikikian Hotel (no longer extant), the Waikiki Bank of Hawaii Building, Windward City Shopping Mall in Kaneohe, the administration building for the Valley of the Temples Memorial Park, Kailua Baptist Church (no longer extant), the chapel and administrative office for Hawaiian Memorial Park in Kaneohe, and the Maui Sheraton Hotel. In addition, the firm designed a number of bowling centers on Oahu, including Kailua Bowling Center (1945), Kapiolani Bowl (1948), and Kelly's Bowling Center (1954), none of which remain standing. Hotels in Hawaii designed by the firm include the Kona Hilton, Coco Palms Hotel (no longer extant), Hyatt Regency Waikiki, the Kaanapali Hyatt Regency Hotel, and the Sheraton Waikiki.

George Wimberly (1915-1996) was born in Ellensburg, Washington and came to Hawaii in 1940, after graduating from the University of Washington's architecture program in 1937, and working for several years in Los Angeles. During World War II he worked at Pearl Harbor, where he met Howard L. Cook, with whom he went into partnership following the war. At the start of the Maui Sheraton project, during 1962, their company dissolved as the two partners disagreed on Wimberly's desire to expand beyond the borders of Hawaii. The firm eventually became Wimberly, Allison, Tong, & Goo (WATG), and have garnered an international reputation in the area of hotel, leisure, and entertainment design, having received commissions for hospitality and leisure projects in California, Washington, Oregon, Florida, the Virgin Islands, the Bahamas,

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Mexico, French Polynesia, Fiji, American Samoa, Guam, New Zealand, Australia, Korea, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, India, South Africa, Jordan, Egypt, the United Arab Emerites, Spain, England, and France. Not only can WATG's hotels be found on all the populated continents, but many of these hotels have also been recognized as among the best on earth. Drawing upon the lists of the world's finest hotels as compiled by *Travel & Leisure*, and *Conde Nast Traveler*, WATG has designed more hotels on these lists than any other architect, giving credence to the assertion that the company is, the world's number one hotel, leisure, and entertainment design firm." In 1957 George Wimberly was elected to the American Institute of Architects' College of Fellows.

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Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

City and County Tax Office records.

City Directories for Honolulu 1940-1968

Gideon Bosker and Bianca Lenček-Bosker, *Bowled Over: A Roll Down Memory Lane*
(San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 2002), 39-50.

Dan Cisco, *Hawai'i Sports: History, Facts, and Statistics* (Honolulu: University of
Hawai'i Press, 1999), 98-106.

Fung Associates, Inc., "Hawaii Modernism Context Study," prepared for the Historic
Hawaii Foundation (November 2011).

Hibbard, Don, *Designing Paradise*, New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2006

Andrew Hurley, *Diners, Bowling Alleys and Trailer Parks: Chasing the American
Dream in Postwar Consumer Culture* (New York: Basic Books, 2001), 107-194.

Steel, H. Thomas, *Bowl-O-Rama, the Visual Arts of Bowling*, New York: Abbeville
Press, 1986

Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

"Bowling Becomes Big Business," February 7, 1960, Sports Section, page 7

"The Million Dollar Pali Lanes," May 9, 1961, page 30

"Bowlers Want Extra Too," November 12, 1961, page 11

"Bowling Boom Over on Island of Oahu," May 12, 1966, page D-7

Honolulu Advertiser, May 19, 1961, eight page special section on Pali Lanes

Pali Lanes _____ Honolulu
Name of Property

Hawaii _____
County and State

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): _____

1. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.66 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 21.39242

Longitude: -157.74216

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

<u>Pali Lanes</u>	Honolulu	<u>Hawaii</u>
Name of Property		County and State
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 all the property owned by ABP Windward, LLC in 2018 as described by Tax Map Key 4-2-038: 020.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the parcel of land associated with this building since its construction.

Pali Lanes
Name of Property

Honolulu

Hawaii
County and State

2. Form Prepared By

name/title: Tekla Weber
organization: Our Kailua
street & number: 1408 Mokolea Drive
city or town: Kailua state: Hawaii zip code: 96734
e-mail _____
telephone: (808)-261-7576
date: January 28, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series), as well as a tax map 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:** floor plan
- **Leasee:**
Arthur Machado Jr.
Kailua Bowling Inc.
120 Hekili Street
Kailua, Hawaii 96734
- **Owner:**
Lance Parker, President
A & B Properties Inc.
822 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Pali Lanes _____ Honolulu
Name of Property

Hawaii _____
County and State

USGS Map

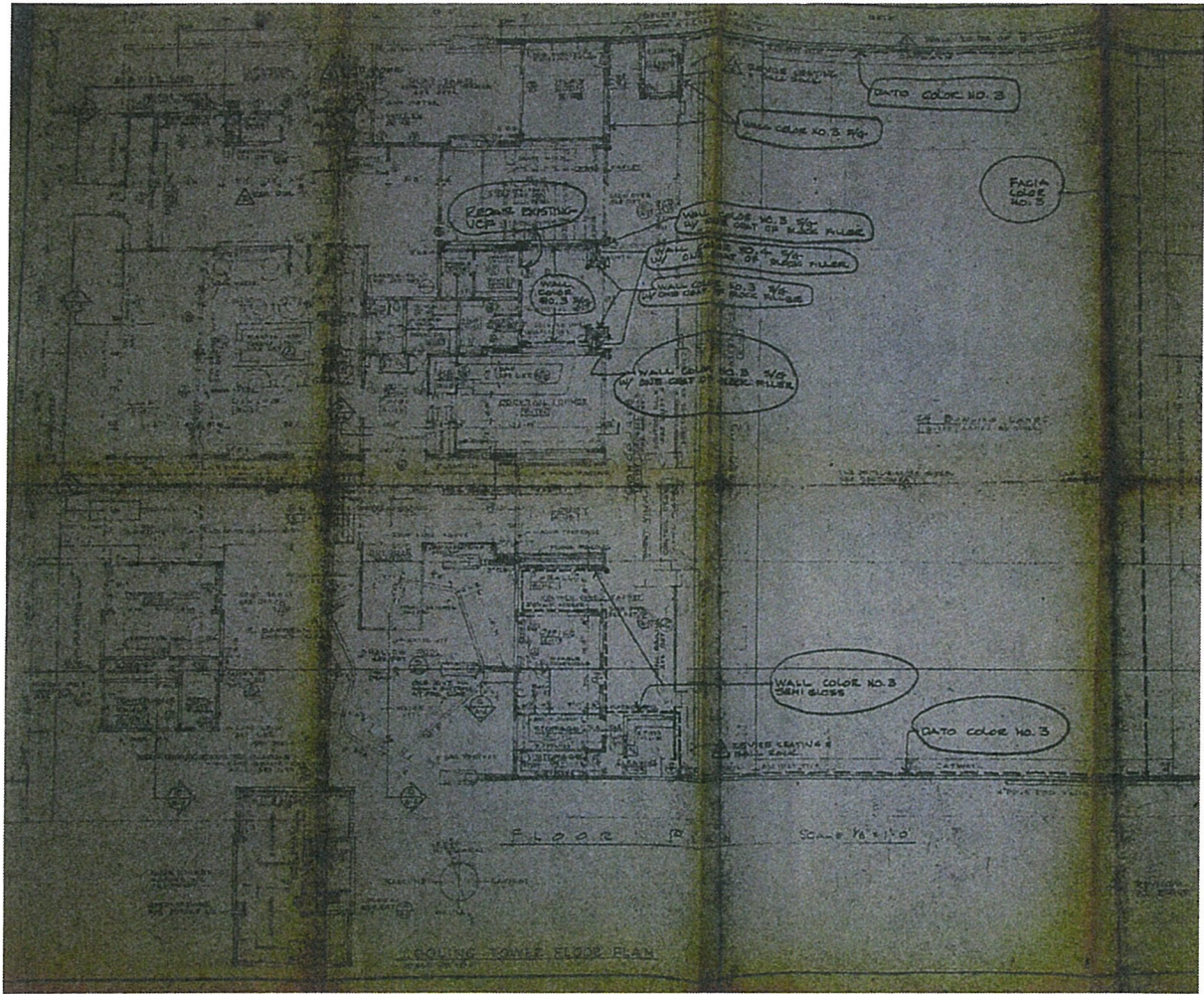


Pali Lanes

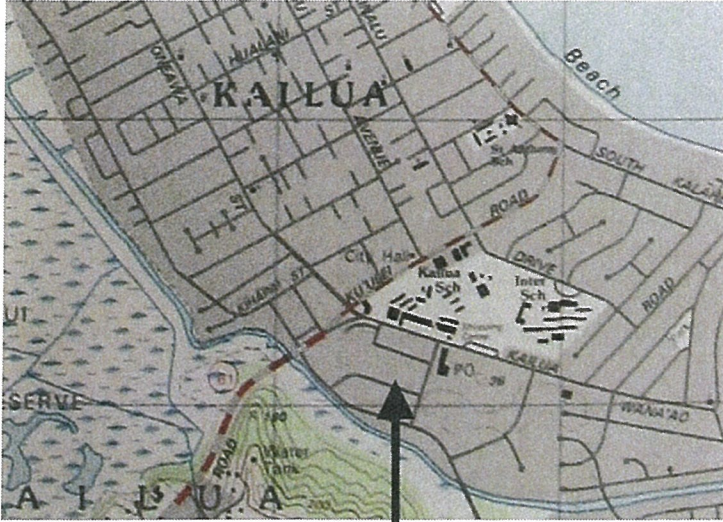
TMK Map



Floor Plan: First Floor



USGS Map



Pali Lanes

TMK Map



Floor Plan: First Floor

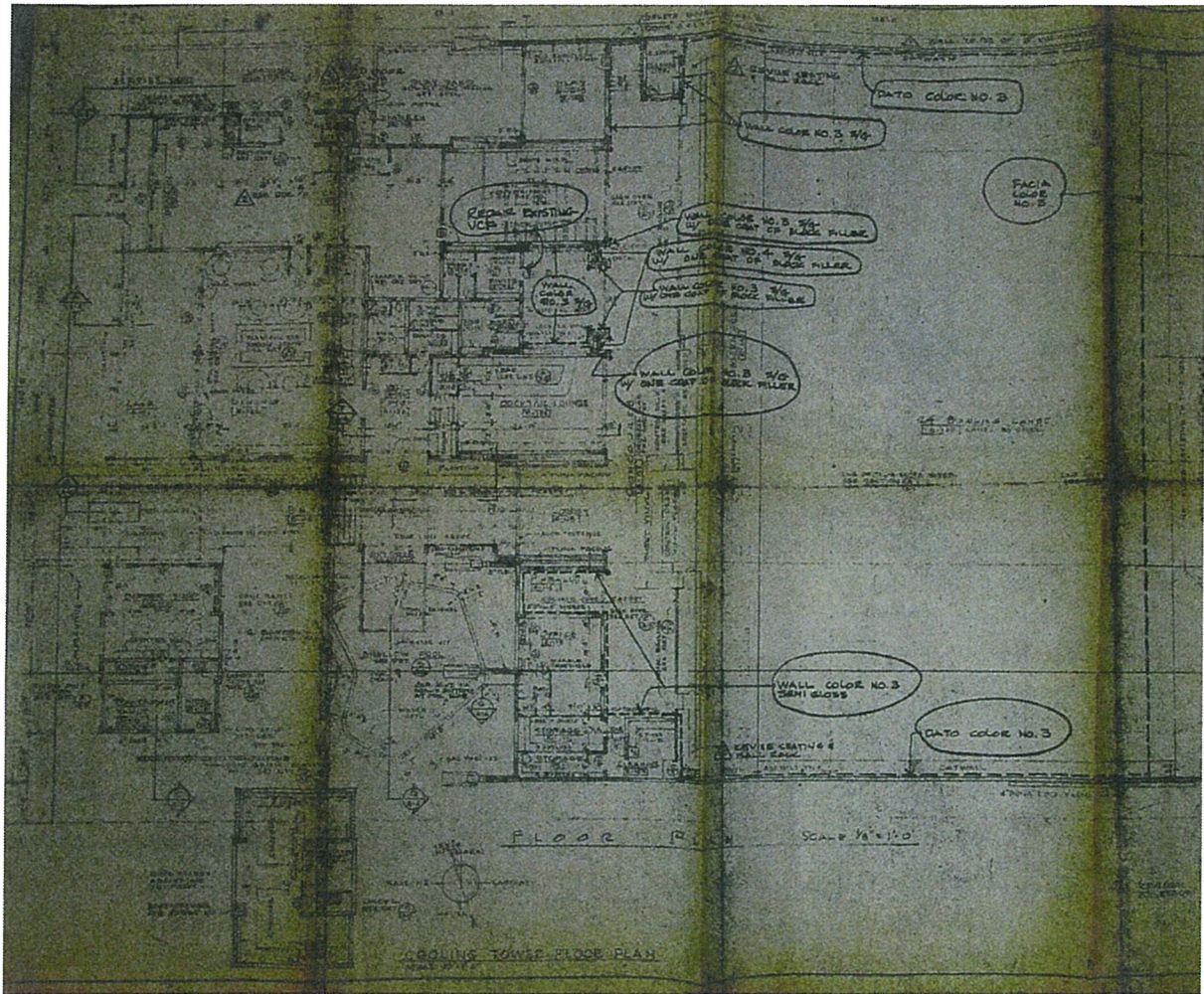


Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

Three quarter view from the southwest

1 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the Hekili Street end wall and rib-buttress from the southeast

2 of 12



Photo Log

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 20, 2018

View of the tower from the west

3 of 12

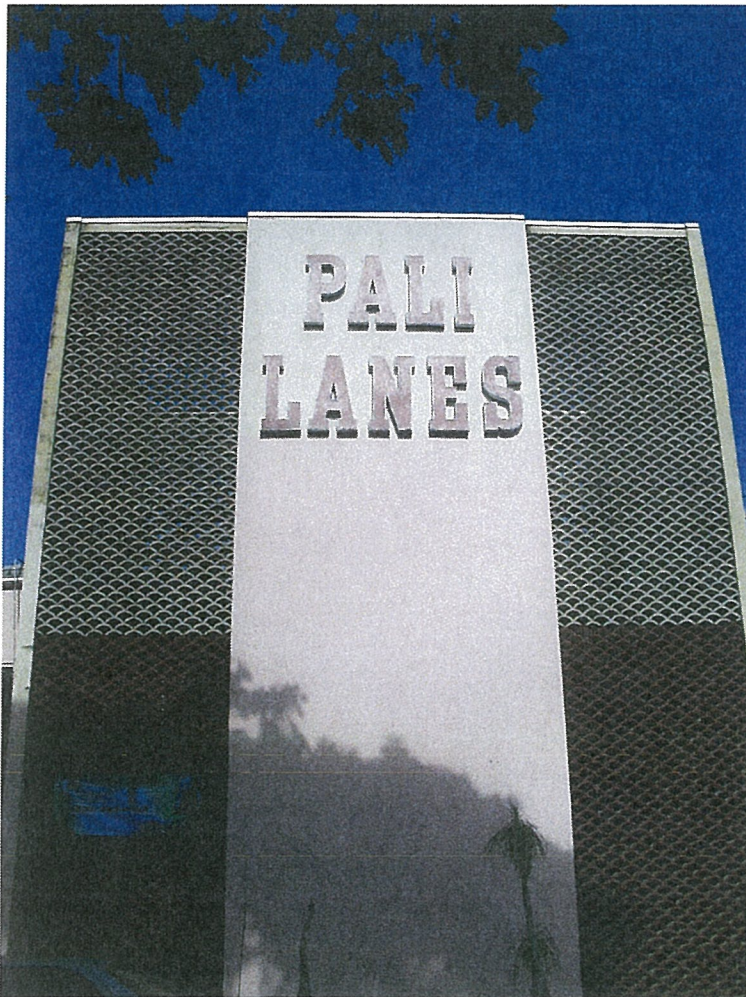


Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the entry walkway from the west

4 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the two entries from the southwest

5 of 12



Photo Log

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the entry lobby from the west

6 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the entry walkway from the west

4 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the two entries from the southwest

5 of 12



Photo Log

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the entry lobby from the west

6 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the concourse with steps leading up to cocktail lounge from the southeast

7 of 12

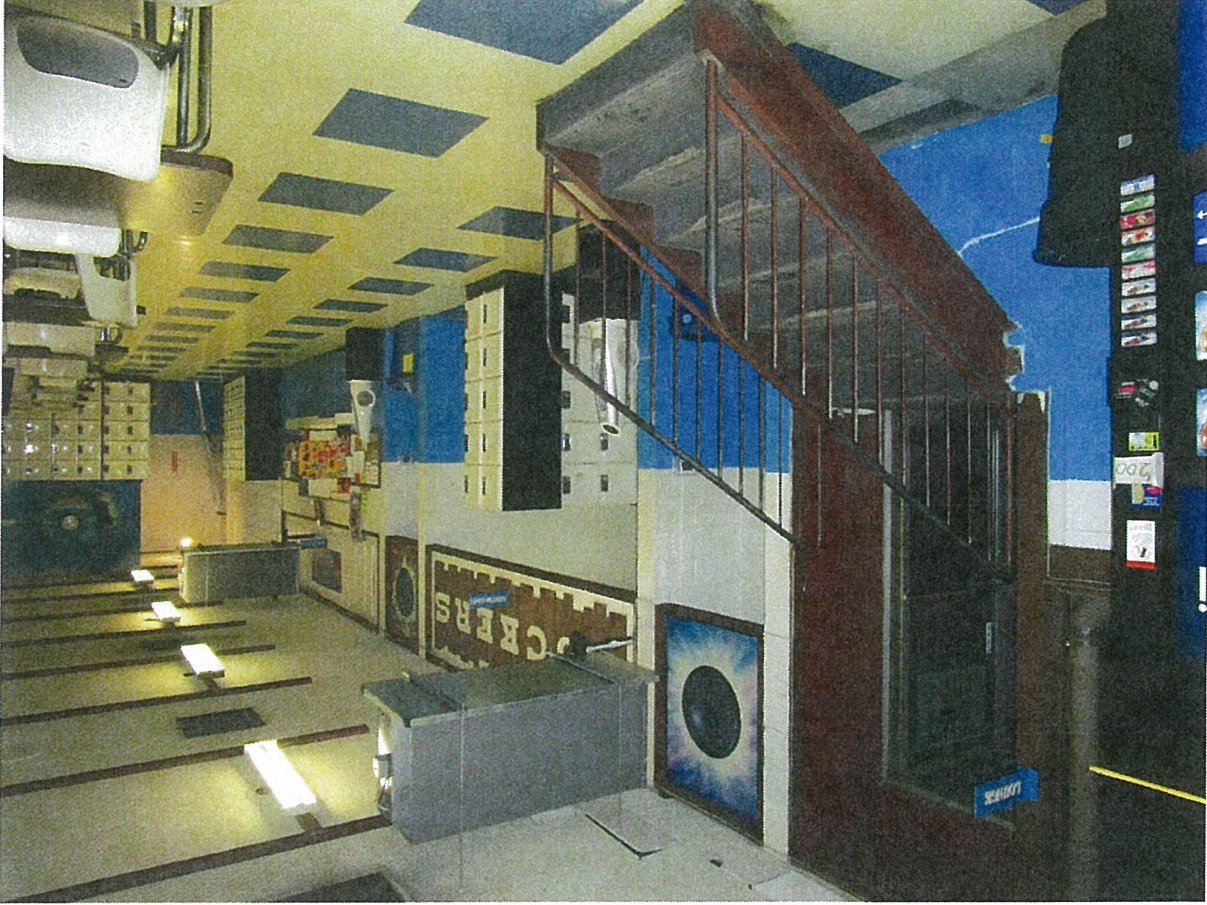


Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the lanes from the north

8 of 12



Photo Log

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the lanes and north end wall from the southwest

9 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the cocktail lounge from the southeast

10 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

View of the building and parking lot from the northwest

11 of 12



Photo Log

Name of Property: Pali Lanes

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Trekla Weber

Date Photographed: January 26, 2018

Detail of the walkway railing from the south

12 of 12

