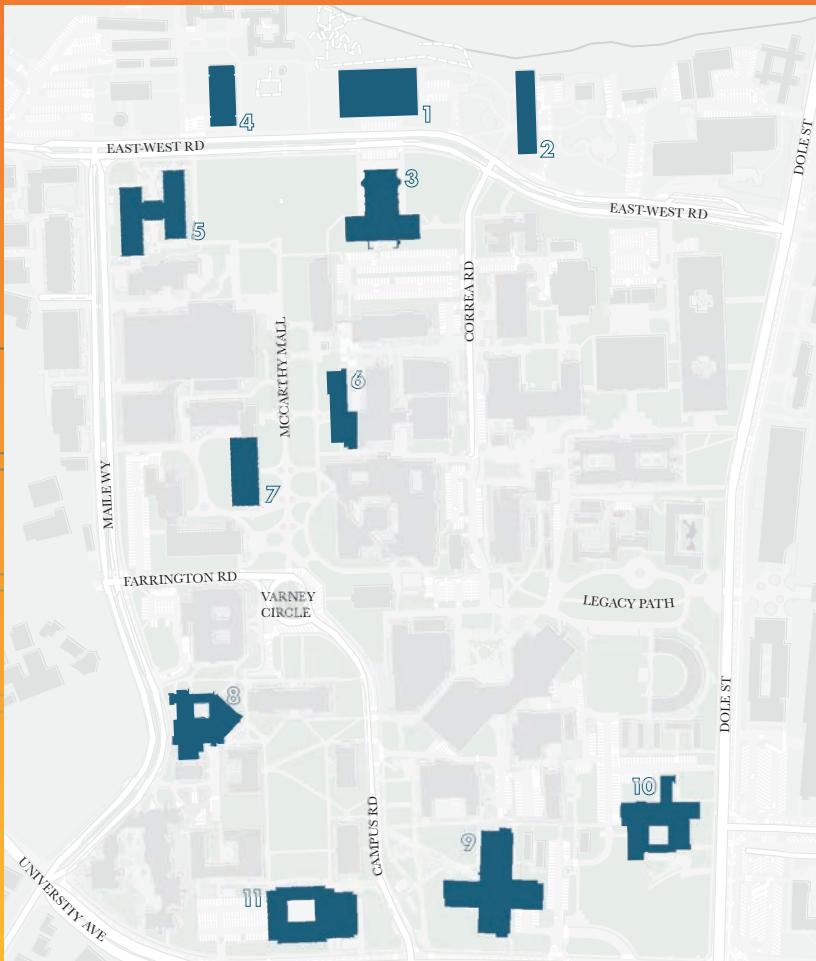


1 Jefferson Hall
2 Hale Manoa
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MXD_MOD

MODERN ARCHITECTURE
IN A MULTICULTURAL CONTEXT



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DOCOMOMO US NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM 2019 HAWAII

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii at Manoa campus walking tour provides a rare treat for Symposium attendees to explore the mid-century modern buildings on the main educational facility in Hawaii. As Hawaii's economy prospered and grew through the 1950s and 1960s, so did its premier educational facility.



JEFFERSON HALL (1963)

Architects: I.M. Pei with Young & Henderson

Jefferson Hall was the last major building completed of the original East West Campus and serves as the principal focus of the center's multi-building complex. It was one of Pei's earliest large projects.



HALE MANOA (1962)

Architects: I.M. Pei with McAuliffe, Young & Associates

Hale Manoa is a 13-story, elegantly-finished but still "Brutalist" structure that was inspired by Le Corbusier's Unite d'habitation housing. The impressive dormitory features double floors of rooms interspersed by four open floor areas.



KENNEDY THEATRE (1963)

Architects: I.M. Pei with McAuliffe, Young & Associates

President Kennedy's assassination took place a few days before the theatre's opening, and within five days the theatre's name was changed to honor the late president - the first public building in the US to be so designated.



LINCOLN HALL (1962)

Architects: I.M. Pei with McAuliffe, Young & Associates

Lincoln Hall was designed as a residence for visiting scholars, professionals, and trainees on short programs, and encompasses a four-story high atrium space, filled with exotic plants. The rooms are naturally ventilated by louvers set into the window sills.



MOORE HALL (1969)

Architect: Hideo Murakami

Mr. Murakami was born in Hilo, Hawaii, a graduate of Iowa State University and Kansas State, and was an apprentice at the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation. The H-plan building is notable for semi-enclosed courtyard spaces and for its distinct, folded-plane canopy roofs.



BILGER HALL (1951)

Architect: Mark Potter

The English-born and New Zealand-raised local architect was known especially for his romantic, Arts and Crafts style houses. Strongly suggestive of Modernism's Bauhaus roots, the three-story building displays a striking range of industrial awning-style windows.



SNYDER HALL (1962)

Architect: Takashi Anbe and George K.C. Lee

This is an excellent example of Tropical Modern architecture on campus. Its operable metal louvers span the exterior, interrupted by vertical concrete columns and simple metal rails. The entrance features an elegant cascading staircase protected by a canopy.



SAUNDERS HALL (1974)

Architect: Ossipoff, Snyder, Roland and Goetz

Saunders Hall is representative of the resurgent interest in diagonal planning in the 1970s known at the time as "Field Theory". Set at a 45-degree angle to the neoclassical University "Quad", the concrete building made a bold statement on the campus.



SINCLAIR LIBRARY (1956)

Architects: Lemmon, Freeth & Haines

Sinclair Library was one of the first Modernist building added to the growing campus. The work of a young firm that evolved to become AHL, the library embraced the climate of Hawaii, eschewing air conditioning, and was designed with open spaces for future change.



BACHMAN HALL (1948)

Architect: Associated Architects, with Vladimir Ossipoff serving as principal designer

The collaboration consisted of Philip Fisk, Allen Johnson, Thomas Perkins, and Alfred Preis. The new administration building shifted the focus of the campus away from the old "Quad" to University Avenue and Dole Street, presenting a new direction for the university.