The United States Immigration Station is really unique building in Hawaii. The building has been loved by many kinds of people such as immigrants. All of immigrants would visit this building when they arrive at Hawaii, so it is really important for immigrants because it can be first building that they saw in Hawaii. United States Immigration Station includes variety of many cultures and histories.

There is general information of US Immigration Station. The address is 595 Ala-moana Blvd, Honolulu, HI. Owner is federal. The architects of this building are Charles William Dickey and Clayton Herbert C. This building cannot stand without immigrants, so they are really important for this building and also Hawaiian history. In
1852, first immigrants who were Chinese came to Hawaii as laborers. Then long history of immigration in Hawaii started at that time. In 1852-1898, 50,000 Chinese arrived at Hawaii, and most Chinese immigrants are single and young men because they were tough and they could concentrate working. In 1868, first Japanese workers came to Hawaii. In 1877, Portuguese came to Hawaii from Azores, where the islands of west Portugal. In 1880, Castle and Cook ordered to Norwegian to come to Hawaii. In 1881, German also came to Hawaii as same as Norwegian. In 1885 to 1924, many Japanese came to Hawaii with their hope that they could live in tropical paradise place. In 1900, 5,000 people came to Hawaii from Puerto Rico. In 1900 to 1908, more than 8,000 people came to Hawaii as laborers from Okinawa, where in Japan. In 1902 to 1905, first Korean came to Hawaii, and after that, Filipinos workers arrived at Hawaii. In 1907, Spanish came to Hawaii for the plantation from Malaga. Thus many people from a lot of countries arrived in Hawaii as laborers with their hopes, but the reality of immigration was really hard for them. They had to work hard with cheap incomes. Some Europeans could escape from their works because they could imitate as British, but all Asian could not escape, and they had to spend their lives in Hawaii forever. Immigration was not better choice for them at that time. Many immigrants' histories are connecting and supporting this building today.
The architect is really emphasizing point in my research. Main architect of this building is Charles William Dickey. He contributed Hawaiian architectures, and his criteria are variety, quantity, and quality. He was born in Alameda, California on July 6th, 1871. When he was 2 years old, parents brought him to island of Maui in Hawaii, and then he met and touched the beauty of Hawaii at the first time. His education background was that he went to Oakland High School, and where he got the Bachelor of Art in architecture was Massachusetts Institute Technology in 1984. After he graduated the university, he worked in Honolulu, but in 1904, he went back to California to start his own business office of architecture. Before he went to California, he realized that Hawaiian architecture should be connected with environment such as broad lanais, interior courtyards and fountains, and he described that Hawaiian architecture should be California Mission Style. "Hawaiian houses needed large
openings and comparatively small wall spaces to allow trade-winds to enter and freely circulate. Dickey also advocated porches and wide, projecting eaves to shut out frequent showers without the necessity of closing open windows. (C.W. Dickey)" US Immigration Station is describing by these his words. His famous works are Farrington High School, buildings at the Kamehameha Schools, Waikiki Theatre, Varsity Theater, Hālekūlani Hotel, Naniloa Hotel in Hilo, the old Kona Inn and a number of commercial buildings. He designed more; so many Hawaiian buildings are drawn by Charles William Dickey.

The building was made by three parts such as Ewa wing, Diamond-head wing, and a center part. Both wings have one story, but there are many windows in this building because it is easy to ventilate the winds. According to my interview to my
friend who had been inside of this building, there is no air conditioning in US Immigration Station. Thus, this building does not need air-conditioning because it is cool. Also, the architect wanted to express the importance of environments in this building, so he did not want to put the air-conditioning. Center of this building has two stories and really big entrance to be cool inside. United States of this building is the combination of Hawaiian style and oriental style such as Chinese and Japanese. Dickey architectural style is variety, so he described many countries’ styles in one building.

The U.S. Immigration Station has Japanese style at roof. The roof was made by tiles, and this is same as the roof of Japanese traditional house style. However the roof of this building is higher than Japanese style, it is realized that the building used Japanese style. Dickey made his own style that is high roof. This kind of roof is called Dickey style and Hawaiian style, so the roof is exactly the combination of
Hawaiian and Japanese styles. Also this building has Chinese style. The most obvious point is the door that was described as Chinese style. When people go to China, they can see this kind of door commonly. Inside of a central part has very unique detailing. That was terra cotta grilles and the decoration was Art Deco motifs. This design looks like Latino, Vietnamese, and Thailand styles. Dickey described many cultures in his building.

In conclusion, US Immigration Station's architect who is Charles William Dickey was influenced by Hawaiian environment while he was growing up in Hawaii, and his life was described as his architectures and arts. He respected beautiful Hawaiian nature, so he could establish his own Hawaiian architectural style. The architecture of US Immigration Station is describing the melting-pot in Hawaii. As there are many cultures in Hawaii, there are many styles in this building. Many cultures and styles are mixed, and it produced beautiful and special mood. Only Dickey could produce it, and this building would be able to stand in only Hawaii.
<Works Sited>


