



HAWAII STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM – Intensive Level

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Common / Present Name: **Stadium Bowl-O-Drome**

Historic Name: **Stadium Bowl-O-Drome**

Property Owner: **Department of Hawaiian Homelands**

Address: **820 Isenberg Street**

City/ Town/ Location: **Honolulu**

County: **Honolulu**

TMK [(X)-X-X-XXX:XXX]: **(1)-2-7-008: 018**

Subdivision/Neighborhood: **Moiliili**

Latitude: **21.2915**

Longitude: **157.82677**

Parcel Number: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Historic District: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Original Use: **Recreation, Bowling**

Current Use: **Vacant**

Architect/ Builder (if known): **Rothwell & Lester**

Date of Construction (if known): **1955**

II. Photograph of Resource



Prepared By: Don Hibbard, Alison Chiu Consulting Firm: Fung Associates, Inc.
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 Telephone Number: (808) 941-3000 Email: Alison@funghawaii.com Date: September 2017



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III. CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Category (select all that apply):

- Building(s)**
 - Residential
 - Commercial**
 - Educational
 - Public/Civic
 - Religious
- Structure(s)
- Object(s)
- Site(s)/Landscape(s)
- Archaeology or potential for archaeology (Please provide a description of the potential for archaeology within VI. Description of Resource Features below.)

Condition:

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair**

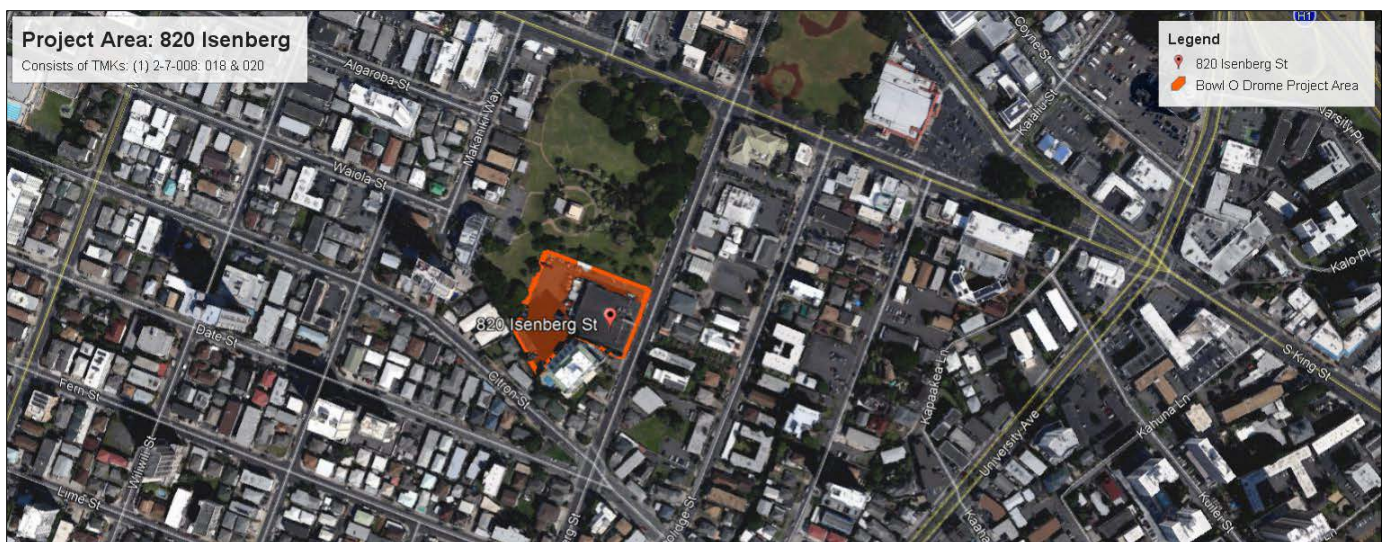
Eligibility (select all that apply):

- National Register of Historic Places**
- State Register of Historic Places**
 - Not Eligible
 - Eligible**
 - Listed
 - Contributing to Historic District:
 - Name of District: [Click here to enter text.](#)
 - Unknown

Criteria of Significance (select all that apply)

- A: Associated with Events**
- B: Associated with Significant Person(s)
- C: Distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; work of a master; possess high artistic values (Architecture, Engineering, Design)**
- D: Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important to history or prehistory.

IV. MAP





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TMK # [Click here to enter text.](#)

V. DESCRIPTION

Materials (please check those materials that are visible):

Height

- Stories: 2 N/A
- Below Ground Other:

Exterior Walls (siding):

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum Siding | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal | <input type="checkbox"/> Plywood |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos | <input type="checkbox"/> Shingles-Asphalt | <input type="checkbox"/> OSB |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brick | <input type="checkbox"/> Shingles-Wood | <input type="checkbox"/> Fiberboard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramic | <input type="checkbox"/> Stone | <input type="checkbox"/> Fiber Cement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete | <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco | <input type="checkbox"/> Vinyl Siding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal Wood Siding | <input type="checkbox"/> Vertical Wood Siding | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Log | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineered Siding | |

Roof:

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt, shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Slate | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Shingle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt, roll | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Built Up | <input type="checkbox"/> None |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metal | <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramic Tile | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | | |

Foundation:

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Slab | <input type="checkbox"/> Stone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Block | <input type="checkbox"/> Poured Concrete | <input type="checkbox"/> Raised/Pile |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | | |

Structural Support:

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baled Hay | <input type="checkbox"/> Frame-wood | <input type="checkbox"/> Puddled Clay |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Block | <input type="checkbox"/> Frame-metal/steel | <input type="checkbox"/> Rammed Earth |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Framed | <input type="checkbox"/> Brick-load bearing | <input type="checkbox"/> Sod |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Poured | <input type="checkbox"/> Stone-load bearing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | | |

Windows:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Double Hung Sash | <input type="checkbox"/> Jalousie | <input type="checkbox"/> Stained Glass |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single Hung Sash | <input type="checkbox"/> Glass Block | <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Casement | <input type="checkbox"/> None/Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fixed | <input type="checkbox"/> Ribbon | <input type="checkbox"/> Vinyl |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Awning | | |

Lanai(s)

- | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arcade | <input type="checkbox"/> Recessed | <input type="checkbox"/> Wrap-around |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Balcony | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stoop | <input type="checkbox"/> Verandah |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Porte-Cochere | <input type="checkbox"/> Portico | <input type="checkbox"/> None |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | | |

Chimney

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brick | <input type="checkbox"/> Stuccoed Masonry | <input type="checkbox"/> Stove Pipe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete | <input type="checkbox"/> Stone | <input type="checkbox"/> Siding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | |



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Site # [Click here to enter text.](#)

TMK # [Click here to enter text.](#)

VI. Narrative Description

(Include within the description of resource features any changes to the resource that have been made over time.)

A. Describe exterior features:

The Stadium Bowl-O-Drome is a rectangular-shaped, two-story building that measures 145'-0" x 167'-0". It sits on a poured-in-place concrete slab foundation facing southeast and has reinforced concrete walls. Its built-up, flat roof has overhanging eaves. The single-story Isenberg Street front of the building extends approximately 38'-0" from the main body of the building. The asymmetrical building is characterized on its Isenberg façade by a right (north)-of-center, corrugated metal pylon which projects approximately 7'-0" from the façade and rises above the second story. This rectangular pylon carries a small extended neon sign with the word "Bowling" on its front (southeast) edge. On either side of the pylon is an additional neon sign comprised of a stylized figure bowling and the words, "Bowl-O-Drome." The original neon sign was the product of the Whittle Sign Company in Honolulu.

The façade has a centered entry with a set of nine concrete steps, approximately 38'-0" wide, leading up to two sets of aluminum double doors. The doors are flanked on either side by wide single-pane sidelights, and four transoms surmount each composition. The doors and sidelights are now boarded over. The sign pylon is immediately to the right (north) of the steps and entry. Concrete block planter boxes are located north and south to either side of the steps and extend to the sidewalk.

A concrete block wall runs the length of the building at the sidewalk line to either side of the front steps. It follows the grade of the street and ranges in height from 13" to 20". Directly in front of the building another concrete block planter box also extends across the length of the façade to either side of the front steps, creating a stepped effect with horizontal emphasis. The two boxes are approximately 5' high and have a 44" depth. They are planted with ixora (*Ixora casei*).

To the south (*maka*) of the entry is a bay which features two large fixed plate windows with a glass, aluminum-framed door to their right (north). Transoms are above the windows and the door. The windows are boarded over, as is the far south transom. Beyond this bay is a bank of seven sets of triple-stacked, single-pane awning windows. Window air conditioners have supplanted the first and fifth windows from the left (south). To the south of the windows is a hinged wooden door. While the doorway is original, the door is not. Ten concrete steps, flanked by concrete block planter boxes, lead up to this door.

To the north (*mauka*) of the entry and sign is a set of four large, single-pane, aluminum-framed, fixed windows. To the north of these windows is a bank of five sets of triple-stacked, single-pane awning windows. An air conditioner is now in the north-most window space. To the north of these windows is a set of three canted windows, each with two panes. These floor-to-ceiling, aluminum-framed windows have been boarded over. This "wall" of canted windows wraps around the corner, with four more such windows continuing down the *mauka* side of the building.

The northern *mauka* side of the building fronts on a paved parking lot. It is asymmetrical, with the single-story portion of the building containing the four canted windows as well as an aluminum-framed glass door with a tall transom and a single-pane, floor-to-ceiling sidelight. Like the canted windows, the front (southeast-facing) planter box also wraps north around the building and is situated under and in front of the canted windows. The door provides access to the bowling alley's cocktail lounge. Its transom window has been supplanted by a window air conditioner. A side entry adjacent to the cocktail lounge entry at the north elevation leads to the bowling alley. It is an aluminum-framed double doorway with single pane sidelights to either side and a three pane transom above the door and sidelights. Only the transoms have not been boarded over. Seven concrete steps lead up to a landing which serves both the cocktail lounge door and the building's side entry at the north of the property. The roof of the single-story portion of the building continues down the north *mauka* façade of the building to shelter the landing. A concrete masonry unit (CMU) wall with 8" square blocks projects out from the building to separate the



HAWAII STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM –Intensive Level

FOR SHPD USE ONLY:

Site # [Click here to enter text.](#)

TMK # [Click here to enter text.](#)

canted windows from the cocktail lounge entry and define the Diamond Head (east) terminus of the landing. A pair of concrete block planter boxes frames the steps on either side (west and east).

The two story portion of the bowling alley is seven bays long. With the exception of the bay containing the north side entry, the remaining bays are a blank wall. The bays are defined by eight CMU pilasters, which are approximately 18'-0" on center.

The rear (northwest) elevation of the bowling alley also fronts on a paved parking lot, and is also a blank wall. Two single-story, flat-roofed additions project from each end (north and side) of this side. The *mauka* (north) addition measures approximately 11'-0" x 49'-0" and has two sets of three, single-pane, quadruple-stacked awning windows in its west wall. In the northern-most set of windows a hinged door has been inserted into the middle stack of windows, resulting in the loss of one awning window. The original, and still primary, entry to this addition is on its south side. This hinged door fronts on a concrete landing. The second addition, at the south end of the rear wall, measures approximately 6'-9" x 17'-0". This CMU structure is also entered via a single, hinged door on its south side, and has a concrete landing outside the doorway. Both additions are used for storage. The smaller is comprised of one room, while the larger has been divided into two rooms.

The south side of the bowling alley runs close to the neighboring property line. It too is essentially a blank wall with the exception of its side entry, whose steps and landing project out from the building's wall. As on the north side, the roof of the single-story section of the building extends down to shelter the side entry steps and landing. The single-story section of this south elevation features four sets of triple-stacked, single-paned awning windows. The entry on this side is comprised of an aluminum double doorway flanked by single-pane side lights. There are no transoms. This entry has been boarded over. The concrete steps to the side entry's landing run parallel to the south side wall and nine steps ascend from both the front (southeast) and rear (northwest) facing ends of the landing. A planter box projects out from the landing's south side. The steps have full-height, concrete block shoulders on their south side.

The exterior of Stadium Bowl-O-Drome remains very much intact and retains its historic integrity. The only major alteration has been the addition of the two storage spaces on the rear (northeast) elevation. The only other change is the boarding up of a number of the doors and windows since the closing of the bowling alley in 2006, and the placement of chain link fencing around the property.

B. Describe distinguishing interior features:

The Stadium Bowl-O-Drome's main entry fronts Isenberg Street. Its two sets of double doors open on an approximately 23'-10" x 43'-6" entry hall. In addition to the doorways, four single-pane, aluminum-framed, fixed glass windows provided natural illumination to this space. At the top of the entry hall, lateral-running hallways extend for the length of the building, accessing the two side entries at the north and south elevations. At the intersection of the hallways, the bowling alley service counter is situated, where bowlers would purchase time to play and rent shoes. Beyond the service counter are the lanes. The lanes run north-south along the axis of the building. Stadium Bowl-O-Drome features 24 lanes with maple lanes, automatic pin setting machines and ball returns. Between the lanes and the service counter are three rows of stadium seating, which is separated by a pipe railing from the lane level bowlers' benches. There are twelve bowlers' bench areas with each area utilizing two lanes. The benches have a curved L-shape, wood seats and backs and sit on a stainless steel clad base. Every seating area has two such benches and a scorer's table is in front of and between them. There is one ball return for each set of two alleys, two bowlers' benches and scorer table. The scorer's table features an overhead projector to project the scores on screens over the head of each lane.

The entry and side halls have 9" square asbestos tile floors, while the stadium seating has concrete floors. The ceilings are dropped and are plaster on metal lathe. The north wall adjacent to the seating and bowlers' benches is adorned with a Hawaiian-themed mural made by Honolulu artist Jackie Anderson. Half of this mural is now



HAWAII STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM –Intensive Level

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Site # [Click here to enter text.](#)

TMK # [Click here to enter text.](#)

badly decomposed and has peeled off the wall. The other half is in fair condition. In addition to this mural, another one rendered by Ms. Anderson whimsically depicted the history of bowling, but unfortunately it is no longer extant.

On either side of the entry hall is the bowling alley's service areas. Along the entry hall's right (north) side is the snack bar and fountain. It features a concession counter and is not original, having been updated at some point. A door in the wall behind the snack bar leads into a back area used for storage, food preparation and dish cleaning. Beyond this utilitarian area is the bowling alley's cocktail lounge. It can be accessed from the food preparation area, as well as from the outside. The cocktail lounge's horseshoe shaped bar is not original; however, the wrought iron railing in front of the canted windows is. This ornate railing depicts bowling balls and pins.

On the left (south) side of the entry hall is a meeting/conference room, with the manager's office beyond that. An accordion door could divide the meeting room into two smaller rooms. Three sets of triple-stacked awning windows helped illuminate and ventilate this space. The office has four sets of triple-stacked awning windows. Its walls have been adorned by with a painted floral motif. Originally this room functioned as a nursery offering childcare for the bowlers. Adjacent to the meeting/conference room is a niche which contained lockers. Its walls are also adorned by tropical flora paintings, and it has a pass-through window which looks out on the entry hall.

From the south side of the lateral running hallway, the men's and ladies' rooms are accessed. Rather than have doors on the hallway, the rooms are accessed by a narrow hallway for each room. The rest rooms retain their original tile floors and wainscots. At the south-most end of the hallway is another office space which features four sets of quadruple stacked awning windows in its south wall. An exterior doorway accesses this room from the street.

The interior of the Bowl-O-Drome is in poor condition, as a result of its long disuse. In addition, as a result of hazardous materials testing various parts of the interior have been further compromised by probing beneath the surface materials.

C. Describe the landscape and setting (include adjacent sites/resources):

Stadium Bowl-O-Drome is located in urban Honolulu on the west side of Isenberg Street. It sits in a mixed-use neighborhood, with residences and commercial establishments across Isenberg Street and a high rise apartment adjacent to it on its south side. Originally, Honolulu Stadium stood on the north side of the Stadium Bowl-O-Drome, but the Stadium was demolished in 1977, making way for the present-day park – named Honolulu Stadium State Park. Low-rise CMU apartments stand to the west side of the Bowl-O-Drome property. The bowling alley itself stands on a flat, approximately 40,000 square foot parcel of land and has paved parking lots on its north and west sides.



HAWAII STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM –Intensive Level

FOR SHPD USE ONLY:

Site # [Click here to enter text.](#)

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VII. Statement of Significance

The Stadium Bowl-O-Drome appears to be significant at the local level under Criteria A and C. The building has strong associations with the history of bowling on Oahu. Architecturally, it is also a good example of a bowling alley constructed in Honolulu during the 1950s. With the demolition of Waiālae Bowl (Kahala) in 2017, Stadium Bowl-O-Drome is one of only four remaining bowling alleys from the post-war period in Hawaii. The other three – all of which are still in operation, privately-owned, and located on Oahu – are Pali Lanes (Kailua), Aiea Bowl (Aiea), and Leeward Bowl (Pearl City).

Stadium Bowl-O-Drome is strongly associated with the history of bowling in Hawaii during the post-World War II era. On April 14, 1955, contractor Harry I. Kobayashi broke ground to construct a bowling center on a parcel of land along Isenberg Street to the south side of Honolulu Stadium. The following day, the owner of the property – the Honolulu Stadium Corporation – signed a lease with Adelaide (Mom) and Arthur (Pop) Stagbar, owners of Pla-Mor Recreation, to have them operate a bowling alley in the new building.

The Stagbars were no strangers to the bowling scene in Honolulu. Arthur Stagbar, who migrated to Hawaii in 1915, recalled that at the time of his arrival there were only two bowling alleys in the city – 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 nineteenth century when bowling alleys were 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’s 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 bottled beer, roll the barrel into the bowling alley and there roll ten pins.”¹ 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.

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 an appeal 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 progress 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.

¹ Don, Hibbard, *Designing Paradise* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2006), 10.



HAWAII STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM –Intensive Level

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Site # [Click here to enter text.](#)

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Nationwide it was estimated twelve million people bowled in 1940. By the early 1950s, the number doubled, and by 1964, it had reached 39 million people.

On January 18, 1937, the Stagbars 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, Hawaii – like the mainland – saw a steady increase in bowling alleys and by 1950, six private bowling centers were on Oahu: 1.) Pla-Mor, 2.) Kapiolani Bowl, 2.) Waikiki Bowl, 4.) Wahiawa Bowl, 5.) Kailua Bowling Center, and 6.) Honolulu Bowling Center. These lanes catered to both sexes and families, with leagues providing the bulk of the clientele.

With its opening on December 3, 1955, the Stadium Bowl-O-Drome became the twelfth bowling alley to open in Honolulu. By the end of 1956, there were fifteen such establishments, and in 1961, the number of bowling alleys in Honolulu reached a peak of twenty-two. However, by 1966, alleys began noticing a decline in patrons, and the *Star-Bulletin*, as well as many proprietors, declared, "The Bowling Boom Over on Island of Oahu."²

Many alleys which once were open twenty-four-hours a day, began to close at midnight or 2 a.m., and gradually the number of bowling centers operating on the island declined. The Stagbars played an active role in promoting bowling and organizing leagues and competitions on Oahu. More importantly, they also had a social and progressive impact on the national bowling scene, as they successfully campaigned to have the American Bowling Congress and the Women's International Bowling Congress remove clauses in these organizations' by-laws which banned non-whites from participating, subsequently allowing Hawaii's multi-ethnic teams to compete in mainland championships.

Following Adelaide Stagbar's death in 1990, her son, Ed Kinzie, took over the ownership of the Stadium Bowl-O-Drome and operated the bowling alley until December 31, 1999, when his lease expired. Confronted with declining clientele, an aging facility, and the expense of court-ordered building modifications to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, he did not renew the lease. At the time of its closing, only seven privately-owned bowling centers remained on Oahu.

The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), which took over ownership of the Stadium Bowl-O-Drome property in 1995 as part of a land use settlement with the State of Hawaii, found a new lessee, KN Hawai'i, Inc., in May 2000. As a result, the bowling operation, now named University Bowl-O-Drome, reopened and continued on a month-to-month basis until May 2004, when bowling ultimately came to a close at the site. Oahu Auto Service, an auto towing-and-repair-company, leased the parking area behind the building on a month-to-month basis beginning in March 2003, running through 2017.

Thus, the Stadium Bowl-O-Drome well reflects the history of bowling in Hawaii, with its owners being two of the leading figures in the development of the sport in Hawaii.

Architecturally, Stadium Bowl-O-Drome is significant as an example of a typical bowling alley of the 1950s-1960s mid-century modern period – a vision of prosperity and social activity materialized as architectural space and signage. The structure is the work of the Honolulu architectural firm Rothwell & Lester, and the building's modern

² "Bowling Boom Over on Island of Oahu," (*Star Bulletin*, May 12, 1966), D-7.



HAWAII STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM –Intensive Level

FOR SHPD USE ONLY:

Site # [Click here to enter text.](#)

TMK # [Click here to enter text.](#)

style typifies the design of the period as does its interior layout with its lateral-running orientation with 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 stadium seating and the bowlers' benches encircling the scoring table.

The streamline designed Brunswick scorer's tables – although not the originals – are over fifty years old and historic. The Stadium Bowl-O-Drome's automatic pin setters, an invention of Gottfried Schmidt and first developed by American Machine & Foundry (AMF), were among the first Brunswick machines in Hawaii; Brunswick only began producing such pin setters in 1955. Although AMF's pin setters were first publically used in 1946 in a tournament in Buffalo, New York, they were not sanctioned until 1952 when twelve machines were installed at another Bowl-O-Drome in Mt. Clemens, Michigan. The central air conditioning 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. In 1961, "Pop" Stagbar noted that customers "want more than just the pleasure of rolling a ball down an alley."³ Because of Hawaii law, the cocktail lounge needed to be a separate room with access from the outside – at that time, alcoholic beverages were not allowed in the bowling alley proper. The Stadium Bowl-O-Drome's soda fountain/snack bar was named the Eleventh Frame, and the quality of its food led people from the neighborhood to order take-out. Meeting rooms were also a typical feature bowling alley feature of the period. Open to community organizations and church groups, it promoted the idea of the bowling alley as a community center. The Bowl-O-Drome also provided a nursery to care for its bowlers' children, but this was discontinued after only a couple years, as the Stagbars found the children preferred playing out by the alleys near their parents.

The prominent pylon in the front of the building with its stylized bowler and neon signs are representative of the 1950s with its 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 that declared "Have fun here!" Although more restrained than some of their California counterparts, Hawaii's bowling alleys – including the Stadium Bowl-O-Drome – very much embraced the modern movement and some of the more exuberant aspects of mid-century modernism. The Stadium Bowl-O-Drome's prominent flat roofs with their overhanging eaves, street front and entry planter boxes, and the use of canted windows in the cocktail lounge further accentuate the modern design proclivities of the immediate post-war era, as do the self-celebrating, decorative wrought iron railings with their bowling motif. The presence of the Hawaiian-themed mural is also consistent with its times, as a strong sense of regionalism still held sway in Hawaii, although such decorative embellishment was not usually found in bowling alleys. In addition, the very name of the Stadium Bowl-O-Drome reflected the new image of bowling in Hawaii and across the nation. The word "alley" was later dropped and instead, new establishments were generally referred to as lanes, bowling centers, or bowl-o-dromes.

³ "Bowlers Want Extra Too," (*Star Bulletin*, November 12, 1961), 11.



HAWAII STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
 HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM –Intensive Level

FOR SHPD USE ONLY:

Site # [Click here to enter text.](#)

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Bowling Alleys on Oahu Built Between 1937- 1966		Original Address (if known)	Neighborhood or Area	Date of Operation
1.	PlaMor	1090 Richards Street	Honolulu, Downtown	1937 -
2.	Waikiki Bowl	2401 Kalakaua Avenue	Waikiki	1940 -
3.	Kailua Bowling Center	619 Kailua Road	Kailua	Pre-1950 - 1961
4.	Kapiolani Bowl	Kapiolani Boulevard & Ward Avenue	Kakaako	Late 1940s -
5.	Wahiawa Bowling Center	426 Kilani Avenue	Wahiawa	1951 -
6.	Honolulu Bowling Center	1323 Kalakaua Avenue	Honolulu	
7.	Varsity Bowling Center	1119 University Avenue	Moiliili	
8.	Aloha Bowling Center	44 Chaplain Lane	Honolulu, Downtown	1954 -
9.	Kaimuki Bowl	1136 12 th Avenue	Kaimuki	1954 -
10.	Boulevard Bowl	629 Laumaka Street	Kalihi	1955 - 1962
11.	Kelly's	Puuloa Road & Nimitz Highway	Mapunapuna	1955 -
12.	Pearl City Bowl	802 Lehua Avenue	Pearl City	1955 -
13.	Bowling City	710 S. King Street	Honolulu	1956 -
14.	Kalihi Bowling Center	Kalihi Shopping Center	Kalihi	1956 -
15.	Stadium Bowl-O-Drome	820 Isenberg Street	Moiliili	1955 - 1999
16.	Allied Amusements	864 Kapiolani Boulevard	Kakaako	1957 - 1960
17.	Classic Bowling Center	1190 Dillingham Boulevard	Kalihi-Palama	1959 -
18.	Hawaiian Lanes	2660 Waiwai Loop	Mapunapuna	1959 -
19.	Roy's Bowling Service	1320 Young Street	Honolulu	1959 - 1962
20.	Waialae Bowl	4618 Kilauea Avenue	Waialae-Kahala	1959 -
21.	Pali Lanes	120 Hekili Street	Kailua	1961 -
22.	Stardust Lanes	641 Keeaumoku Street	Honolulu	1961 -
23.	JJ's Kamehameha Bowl	1520 N. School Street	Kalihi	1962 -
24.	Pacific Jet	Puuloa Road	Mapunapuna	1962 -
25.	Windward Bowl	Windward Shopping Center	Kaneohe	1964 -
26.	Tropicana	45-655 Kamehameha Highway	Kaneohe	1965 -
27.	Aiea	99-115 Aiea Heights Drive	Aiea	1966 -

Table 1: List of Bowling Alleys on Oahu Built Between 1937 – 1966.



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VIII. Survey Analysis

Please provide your observations about the survey; including constraints and opportunities for future research and/or survey in connection to this site

This intensive architectural survey was undertaken as a result of Section 106 communications between the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and representatives of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL). It involved an examination of the property at 820 Isenberg Street, for which modifications are being proposed. The objective of the survey is to ascertain whether any building on the property appears to be historically significant. The property is located at TMK (1)-2-7-008: 018. No historic contexts were prepared as a part of this survey.

The survey followed a methodology which included performing background research, undertaking a site visit to photograph and gather information on the property, and writing up the results of the survey so any significant buildings may be placed in the SHPD's Statewide Inventory of Historic Places (SIHP). The survey was limited to an examination of the building and immediate property on which it stands – approximately 40,000 square feet. Prior to the start of any fieldwork, background research was undertaken. The preliminary background research involved an examination of pertinent materials provided by the client. SHPD records disclosed none of the buildings in the survey area are either listed in the Hawaii or National Register of Historic Places, or presently included in the Statewide Inventory of Historic Places.

Tonia Moy, Alison Chiu, Anna Broverman, and Don Hibbard, all of whom meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards as an architectural historian or architect, conducted field surveys on March 10, 2016 and on August 23-24, 2017. Approximately ten hours were spent in the field photographing and taking notes on the physical character of the building. One hundred percent of the survey area was investigated. Following the site survey, additional research was undertaken at the Hawaii State Library and Hawaii State Archives. This included a reading of several books on the history of Moiliili and bowling, an examination of pertinent maps and historic photographs, and the researching of articles in the *Honolulu Advertiser* and the *Honolulu Star Bulletin*.

The subject building is in fair condition and retains its historic integrity. It appears to meet the criteria for listing in the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places. If future plans for the property involve substantial modification or demolition of the Stadium Bowl-O-Drome, it is recommended that a Historic American Building Survey report be prepared for the building.



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X. Continuation Sheet

Please use this sheet those that follow to attach additional information about the site; including, but not limited to additional floor plans, drawings, photographs, maps, etc.