The Architecture of C. W. Dickey in Hawaii

J. Meredith Neil

Hawaii is blessed with a growing number of historical scholars who are shedding much light on the Islands’ past. Very few, however, have yet concerned themselves with the remarkably rich and interesting architectural heritage so important to any full understanding of the history of Hawaii.

No one man has a more central place in Hawaii’s architectural history than Charles William Dickey (1871–1942). Born of a kamaaina family (his maternal grandfather was the Reverend William P. Alexander, missionary), he grew up on Maui, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895, and practiced architecture in Honolulu from 1895 to 1904 and from 1920 until his death twenty-two years later. Even while he resided in Oakland, California between 1904 and 1924, Dickey designed a number of buildings in Hawaii, most importantly the stately, volcanic stone, Baldwin Memorial Church (1916) in Makawao, Maui with its beautiful oak sanctuary.

Dickey’s architectural influence in Hawaii rests both on the buildings he designed and on the many young architects he brought from the mainland to work in his office, who later became prominent architects in their own right. As the list of Dickey buildings published here will attest, he was noteworthy not only for the prolific variety of his work, but also for having designed many of the buildings which, today, are seen as Hawaii’s best architecture. That list would have to include, for Honolulu alone, the Alexander & Baldwin Building (1926–1929), the Halekulani Hotel (1926–1931), the campus of Kamehameha Schools (1925 ff), and Kawaiahao Church (the restoration and preservation of which Dickey directed in 1927). As for his influence on other architects who began their careers in Hawaii by working in Dickey’s office, the best testimony is the large plaque still hanging in the Honolulu office of his successor’s firm (Onodera, Kinder & Zane) which lists all of the past and present employees of the firm. A sampling from that list would include the

J. Meredith Neil, Executive Director, Idaho Bicentennial Commission, was formerly an Associate Professor of American Studies, University of Hawaii.

Dickey's work for the earlier period, 1895–1904, is much less well-known than that done in the 1920's and 1930's. That is partially because so much of it, particularly the many large, Victorian residences, has been cleared to make way for high-rise apartments and office buildings. But it is also true that Dickey's early work in Hawaii was not nearly so influential nor so distinctive as his later designs. A young architect at the turn of the century when eclecticism was the order of the day, Dickey did not immediately develop his own style. Many of his commercial buildings were Romanesque Revival (to be also seen in Pauahi Hall at Punahou, 1894–1896), but he seemed equally willing to design picturesque variants on the Queen Anne mode, such as Wainee Church (1896) in Lahaina and the German Lutheran Church (1900–1901) in Honolulu.

Nevertheless, Dickey evinced very early an interest in Mission and Spanish traditions which would be so central to his architecture after 1920. The H. E. Cooper house (1897) may have been one of the first examples of the Mission style built in Hawaii. According to newspaper reports, the design came "... from suggestions by the owner, who obtained his ideas in Southern California, where there are many Mexican mansions, and the new residence of the Minister will follow in general detail the same style, the principal difference being the roof. . . ." The Makiki Fire Station (1899) probably inspired the several Honolulu fire stations built in the Mission style during the next thirty years. The most expensive and impressive of Dickey's early use of the Mission style was the William G. Irwin house (1899), torn down in 1920 to make room for the Waikiki Natatorium. Use of the "California Mission order," however, did not yet involve, as it would in the 1920's, a search for a distinctively Hawaiian architecture. It "is simply a modification of the architectural designs of all civilized southern countries. The influence of Byzantine, Italian renaissance, Moorish and Spanish renaissance, may all be traced in what is known today as the 'California Mission' architecture. For eight centuries this general style has held sway as the beau ideal of southern climates, and it is certainly most appropriate for Honolulu."

Architectural patrons in Hawaii were apparently not yet ready to accept this argument. Dickey's initial design for the Royal School (1900–1904), a beautiful use of "the Spanish renaissance style" that may be a prototype of the Alexander & Baldwin Building, was mangled beyond all recognition by the time the building was finally completed.

Whatever the reason, Dickey chose to move to Oakland in 1904, where he practiced architecture for the next twenty years (commuting between Hawaii and Oakland after 1920). His California work has no evident connection with his designs for buildings in Hawaii, and, therefore, it must be discussed elsewhere.

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Top: Alexander & Baldwin Building, Merchant St., Honolulu, 1926.
Lower: U.S. Immigration Station, Ala Moana, Honolulu, 1931.
(Photos by Rick Regan, with permission of Geoffrey Fairfax, FAIA.)
Dickey wished to move back to Hawaii after the end of World War I. He gained an increasing number of commissions in Hawaii after 1917; the firm of Dickey & Wood was formed in Honolulu by April, 1919.4 Hart Wood served as the partner in charge of the Honolulu office, while Dickey continued to reside in Oakland, journeying to Hawaii with increasing frequency. Two very large commissions—for the new campus of Kamehameha Schools in 1925 and for the Alexander & Baldwin Building in 1926—and an angry dispute with the Oakland school authorities led to Dickey’s moving his permanent residence to Honolulu by 1926. Within another two years, Dickey and Wood split up over design questions relating to the Alexander & Baldwin Building. Thereafter, until his death in 1942, Dickey practiced architecture in Honolulu as the sole principal in his office.

The many fine designs produced during Dickey’s later period in Hawaii clearly established his reputation as its leading architect. Contemporary commentators have said that he created the Hawaiian style of architecture. Much of the time, however, Dickey himself preferred to avoid detailed stylistic discussions. He might, for example, refer to “... many balconies, loggias and other recessed spaces to give a truly Hawaiian atmosphere. ...” But more commonly he denied stylistic pretentions. The Territorial Normal School (1929), now Wist Hall at the University of Hawaii, involved a “... general plan of the buildings ... somewhat different from the university buildings, but [they] will be of no distinct style, according to Dickey, being of Hawaiian style in that they are simple in design and adapted to conditions and climate here.” His reluctance to discuss styles had nothing to do with his ability to give accurate descriptions of his work. Dickey summed up the U. S. Immigration Station (1931–1934), for example, with admirable clarity: “In general the buildings consist of low lying masses of cream colored stucco walls surmounted by graceful sloping roofs of variegated green and russet tiles.” The entrance has “a touch of Chinese architecture in its detail,” accented and enriched with polychrome terra cotta. “This portico is the most important architectural feature of the group. ...” But more commonly he denied stylistic pretentions. The Territorial Normal School (1929), now Wist Hall at the University of Hawaii, involved a “... general plan of the buildings ... somewhat different from the university buildings, but [they] will be of no distinct style, according to Dickey, being of Hawaiian style in that they are simple in design and adapted to conditions and climate here.” His reluctance to discuss styles had nothing to do with his ability to give accurate descriptions of his work. Dickey summed up the U. S. Immigration Station (1931–1934), for example, with admirable clarity: “In general the buildings consist of low lying masses of cream colored stucco walls surmounted by graceful sloping roofs of variegated green and russet tiles.” The entrance has “a touch of Chinese architecture in its detail,” accented and enriched with polychrome terra cotta. “This portico is the most important architectural feature of the group. ...”

The one striking exception to Dickey’s reticence to claim stylistic leadership involved the high hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves so commonly found in Hawaii and long since known as the Dickey Roof. Dickey used this type of roof for his own residence (1926), still standing at 3030 Kalakaua Avenue and, more importantly, for the group of cottages he designed for the Halekulani Hotel beginning in 1926. Referring to the Hawaiian grass house as his inspiration, Dickey stated in 1926: “I believe that I have achieved a distinctive Hawaiian type of architecture.” Another architect in Honolulu denied that it was either new or distinctively Hawaiian. “Twenty-seven years ago, I built a house with that type of roof for a barrister in Hertfordshire, England,” Fred Williams claimed. In addition, he cited examples of its use in Hawaii during the previous twenty-five years. Williams also asserted that

Toyo Theater, College Walk, Honolulu, 1937.
(Photo by Rick Regan, with permission of Geoffrey Fairfax, FAIA.)
the alleged connection with the Hawaiian grass house ignored the fact that
the latter’s roof slope was gentler and convex rather than concave.9

All of Williams’ points may be conceded without substantial damage to
Dickey’s claim that he had formulated a distinctive Hawaiian roof style. It
certainly was not unique to Hawaii, and, in fact, illustrations of earlier use
may be found in the Honolulu newspapers and magazines. Furthermore,
Williams was right in noting the differences between the Dickey roof and that
of the traditional Hawaiian grass house. It, nevertheless, remained true that
the frequent use of the Dickey roof after 1926 derived from the Halekulani
model and that the Dickey roof became so characteristic of residences in
Hawaii that visitors commonly saw it as distinctively Hawaiian. Within ten
years of Williams’ protest, in short, Dickey’s stylistic leadership was taken
for granted.10

Dickey’s architecture in Hawaii deserves a book-length analysis. The
records necessary for such a study, unfortunately, are rapidly disappearing.
When Onodera, Kinder and Zane moved its office a few years ago, most of its
records pertaining to Dickey’s work were dispersed or destroyed. In order
to gain a reasonably accurate list of his designs I had to go through the Honolulu
newspapers for all of the years between 1895 and 1942. As a source for future
research on the architectural history of Hawaii, I have filed a summary of
my findings with several libraries in Hawaii, including the Hawaii State
Archives and the Hawaiian Collection in Sinclair Library, University of
Hawaii. An abbreviated version of that summary, but including all buildings
known to have been designed and built by Dickey, is printed here.

NOTES

2 PCA, August 28, 1897: 1, with an illustration. See also PCA, November 8, 1898:
   1 and January 14, 1899: 8.
3 PCA, October 4, 1899: 1, with two perspective sketches and one floorplan.
4 HA, April 10, 1919: 2.
5 C. W. Dickey, “The Harkness Nurses’ Home at the Queen’s Hospital,” HSB,
   March 7, 1931: 15, 17 with one illustration.
6 HSB, August 31, 1929: 11.
7 C. W. Dickey, “Local Spirit Expressed In New Station,” HSB, July 27, 1934:
   14-16, with five illustrations.
8 HA, March 14, 1926: 16, with one illustration.
9 Interview with Fred Williams, HSB, May 25, 1929, Section II, p. 10.
10 See, for example, Louisa Lewis Clark, “Old World Charm for Hawaii Tomorrow,”
    HA, October 30, 1938, Magazine Section, pp. 1–2, with six illustrations. See also,
    “A Typical Hawaiian Home,” HA, January 23, 1938: 12, with one illustration.

Top: Makawao Union Church (Baldwin Memorial Church), Paia, Maui, 1916. This
church is still being used.

(Archives of Hawaii photographs)
CATALOG OF DICKEY’S COMPLETED WORK

1896—RIPLEY & DICKEY

Wainee Church
Lahaina, Maui

Foreign Church (ca. $13,000)
Hilo, Hawaii

Central Fire Station ($27,000)
Fort and Beretania St., Honolulu

Arthur Wood Residence ($7,500)
634 Nuuanu (near School St.), Honolulu

Dr. R. W. Anderson Residence ($8,500)
Kinau near Victoria, Honolulu
(or Beretania, corner of Keeaumoku?)

William H. Hoogs Residence ($5,000)
155 Makiki (near Wilder), Honolulu

John Cassidy Residence ($2,500)
Nuuanu Valley (or Waikiki?), Honolulu

Fisher Building ($4,600)
Fort St., Honolulu

Waverly Block ($60,000)
Hotel, corner of Bethel, Honolulu

Castle & Cooke Building ($20,000)
Bethel St. near King, Honolulu

Bishop Estate Building ($15,000)
202 Merchant St., Honolulu

Hilo Hotel ($20,000)
Hilo, Hawaii

William A. Bowen Residence ($12,000)
Kewalo and Heulu Street, Honolulu

Paul Isenberg Residence ($10,000)
Punahou area, Honolulu

Mrs. Foster Residence ($5,000)
534 Nuuanu, Honolulu

W. C. Wilder Cottage ($2,000)
Pensacola near Wilder, Honolulu

William G. Irwin Stable ($15,000)
Waikiki area, Honolulu

Palama Chapel ($2,500)
King near Liliha St., Honolulu

Love Building ($20,000)
Fort St., Honolulu

Irwin Block ($20,000)
Nuuanu St., Honolulu

Opera House ($30,000)
King St., near Judiciary Building, Honolulu

Pauahi Hall ($10,000)
Punahou School Campus, Honolulu

Bishop Memorial Hall ($50,000)
Honolulu

1897—RIPLEY & DICKEY

Kapiolani Inn
Waikiki area, Honolulu

Progress Block
1182 Fort St., Honolulu

Henry E. Cooper Residence
Manoa Valley, Honolulu

1898—RIPLEY & DICKEY

H. P. Baldwin Residence
1302 Nehoa St., Honolulu

F. J. Lowrey Residence
Victoria and Lunalillo St., Honolulu

C. Brewer & Co. Building
Fort St., Honolulu

Halekulani Hotel, Waikiki. Main building, 1930.
(Photo by Rick Regan, with permission of Geoffrey Fairfax, FAIA.)

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### 1899—Ripley & Dickey

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<th>Wainuenue Street School</th>
<th>Samuel G. Wilder Residence</th>
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<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
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<td>Palama School</td>
<td>E. Kopke Residence</td>
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<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>Kewalo St., Honolulu</td>
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<td>Stangenwald Building</td>
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<td>119 Merchant St., Honolulu</td>
<td>Manoa Valley, Honolulu</td>
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<td>Makiki Fire Station ($4,000)</td>
<td>E. D. Tenney Residence</td>
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<td>Wilder at Kewalo, Honolulu</td>
<td>Pensacola and Lunalilo St., Honolulu</td>
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<td>Kamehameha Alumni Association Clubhouse (ca. $2,000)</td>
<td>F. B. Auerbach Residence</td>
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<td>Fort near Kukui St., Honolulu</td>
<td>Keaumoku St. (one house east of Kinai St.), Honolulu</td>
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<td>Alana Block</td>
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<td>Fort at Beretania St., Honolulu</td>
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<td>William G. Irwin Residence</td>
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<td>Waikiki beach, Honolulu</td>
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<td>Hilo Post Office</td>
<td>L. A. Thurston Residence</td>
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<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>Bates St. near Nuuanu, Honolulu</td>
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<td>W. G. Ashley Residence</td>
<td>H. Mott-Smith Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thurston Ave. near Magazine St., Honolulu</td>
<td>(two houses, one for Judge Stanley)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul Isenberg, Jr., Residence</td>
<td>Awailimu Tract, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu</td>
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<td>Pensacola near Hassinger St., Honolulu</td>
<td>F. R. Day Residence</td>
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<td>Kinau and Victoria, Honolulu</td>
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### 1900—Dickey

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<tr>
<th>Royal School ($75,000)</th>
<th>J. A. Kennedy Residence (ca. $20,000)</th>
<th>German Lutheran Church ($10,000)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>Victoria and Lunalilo St., Honolulu</td>
<td>Beretania between Miller and Punchbowl St., Honolulu</td>
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### 1900—Ripley & Dickey

Temperance Boarding House (ca. $80,000)
Honolulu

### 1901—Dickey & Newcomb

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<tr>
<th>Bishop Hall ($58,500)</th>
<th>Sacred Heart Convent School</th>
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<tr>
<td>Punahou School Campus, Honolulu</td>
<td>Fort St., Honolulu</td>
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Arthur C. Alexander Residence
Bishop St. and Aolani Road,
College Hill, Honolulu

Hale Paahaua (ca. $175,000)
King St. at Punchbowl and Likelike St.,
Honolulu

P. M. Pond Residence
Kamehameha Ave. near McKinley St.,
Honolulu

H. Waterhouse Residence
1641 Nuuanu, Honolulu

Judge Humphries Residence
Nuuanu near Judd St., Honolulu

1904—Dickey & Newcomb

Territorial Normal School
Honolulu

Mrs. Fanny Lane Residence
Kewalo and Heulu St., Honolulu

Alfred Hocking Residence
Kewalo and Wowehi St., Honolulu

C. Du Roi Residence
Liliha St. near Wyllie, Honolulu

1905—Dickey & Newcomb

School ($23,000)
Wailuku, Maui

Prior to 1907
(listed in The Architect and Engineer of California, 1907 Supplement)

J. P. Cooke Residence
Honolulu

Clarence H. Cooke Residence
Honolulu

Philip H. Dodge Residence
Honolulu

A. F. Judd Residence
Honolulu

Fred Brock Bungalow

C. W. Dickey Residence
Honolulu

Frank Halstead Residence
Honolulu

F. M. Swanzy Residence
Honolulu

1916—Dickey

Baldwin Memorial Church
Makawao, Maui

1919—Dickey

Castle & Cooke Building ($700,000)
Merchant and Bishop St., Honolulu
1919—Dickey & Wood

Pineapple Cannery (ca. $75,000) Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. Plant (Iwilei district, Honolulu) Arthur Rice Residence (Dowsett Tract, 2268 Nuuanu?), Honolulu

Pauwela, Maui

1920—Dickey & Wood

Harry M. Gesner Garage
Wailuku, Maui

1925—Dickey

(joint venture with Bertram Goodhue & Associates of New York)

Kamehamea Schools
Honolulu

1926—Dickey

C. W. Dickey Residence
3030 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu
Girls' Industrial School (over $150,000)
Kailua, Oahu

Jessie Eyman and Wilma Judson Residence ($8,000)
Dillingham and Alani Dr., Honolulu
Alexander & Baldwin Building ($1,000,000)
822 Bishop St., Honolulu

1926—Dickey & Wood

Charles F. Weeber Residence ($9,500)
3030 Hibiscus Dr., Honolulu
Atherton Residence ($32,000)
2314 Armstrong St., Honolulu

Waialae Golf Clubhouse ($16,000)
Honolulu
Halekulani Hotel Cottages (ca. $14,000)
2199 Kalia Road, Honolulu

1926—Allied Architects of Honolulu

Honolulu Hale (ca. $850,000)
Pacific Club (ca. $150,000)
Punchbowl at King St., Honolulu
Alakea St., Honolulu

1927—Dickey & Wood

Roy Vitousek Residence ($2,100)
2476 East Manoa Rd?, Honolulu

Hawaiian Pineapple Co. Plant ($500,000)
650 Iwilei Rd., Honolulu

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1928—Dickey & Wood

- Kona Inn ($150,000)  
  Kailua-Kona, Hawaii  
- Paul H. Winslow Residence  
  Pacific Heights, Honolulu  
- Mrs. E. A. Castle Residence  
  1250—11th Ave., Honolulu

1928—Dickey

- Pearl Harbor Yacht Club (2 houses and 1 locker room) ($7,000)  
  Honolulu  
- Library of Hawaii, Maui Branch ($65,000)  
  Wailuku, Maui  
- Mrs. E. A. Castle Residence  
  1250—11th Ave., Honolulu  
- Pearl Harbor Yacht Club (2 houses and 1 locker room) ($7,000)  
  Honolulu  
- Library of Hawaii, Maui Branch ($65,000)  
  Wailuku, Maui  
- Mrs. E. A. Castle Residence  
  1250—11th Ave., Honolulu

1929—Dickey

- Mrs. Kenyon Cox Residence ($7,600)  
  50 Dowsett Ave., Honolulu  
- C. Brewer Estate Building (ca. $100,000)  
  King St., Honolulu  
- F. J. Harlocker Residence (ca. $8,000)  
  Honohononui area, Hilo, Hawaii  
- First National Bank (ca. $100,000)  
  Hilo, Hawaii  
- Wilhemina Tenney Cottage ($2,600)  
  Heeia, Oahu  
- Seaside Hotel Cottages (ca. $35,000)  
  Waikiki area, Honolulu  
- Mrs. Kenyon Cox Residence ($7,600)  
  50 Dowsett Ave., Honolulu  
- C. Brewer Estate Building (ca. $100,000)  
  King St., Honolulu  
- F. J. Harlocker Residence (ca. $8,000)  
  Honohononui area, Hilo, Hawaii  
- First National Bank (ca. $100,000)  
  Hilo, Hawaii  
- Wilhemina Tenney Cottage ($2,600)  
  Heeia, Oahu  
- Seaside Hotel Cottages (ca. $35,000)  
  Waikiki area, Honolulu

1930—Dickey

- Mrs. Helene Irwin Fagan Residence ($55,000)  
  3241 Diamond Head Rd., Honolulu  
- Haelewani Hotel (main building) ($180,000)  
  2199 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu  
- Halekulae Hotel (main building) ($180,000)  
  2199 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu  
- Halekulae Hotel Honeymoon Cottage ($2,800)  
  2199 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu  
- Robert Purvis Residence (ca. $15,000)  
  3346 Kaohinani Dr., Honolulu  
- Mrs. Helene Irwin Fagan Residence ($55,000)  
  3241 Diamond Head Rd., Honolulu  
- Haelewani Hotel (main building) ($180,000)  
  2199 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu  
- Halekulae Hotel (main building) ($180,000)  
  2199 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu  
- Halekulae Hotel Honeymoon Cottage ($2,800)  
  2199 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu
J. F. Morgan Residence ($50,000)
2421 Armstrong St., Honolulu

Baldwin Bank Building ($100,000)
Kahului, Maui

Mrs. Ida E. von Holt Garden Theater
422 North Judd St., Honolulu

Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co. Building
(ca. $100,000)
Kahului, Maui

Bishop First National Bank, Branch Office
(ca. $90,000)
Kahului, Maui

Vernon Tenney Residence (ca. $25,000)
Kuliouou area, Oahu

E. Bogardus Residence ($15,000)
3923 Noela, Honolulu

1931—Dickey

R. G. Bell Residence (now Olu Pua Gardens) ($16,500)
Kalaheo, Kauai

Harkness Nurses Dormitory, Queens’ Hospital ($265,000)
Honolulu

Elmore Undertaker’s Building ($9,000)
Hilo, Hawaii

H C & D Building ($150,000)
South and Kawaiahao St., Honolulu

Central Market ($10,000)
Beretania at Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu

Mrs. Estelle Kelley Apartments
2235 Kuhio Ave., Honolulu

Jay Gould Residence
3071 Diamond Head Rd., Honolulu

1931—Cayton & Dickey

U. S. Immigration Office (ca. $375,000)
595 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu

1932—Dickey

Hind-Clarke Dairy Drive-In ($9,000)
Wailupe area, Honolulu

C. W. Dickey Residence ($18,000)
2911 Makalei Pl., Honolulu

Queens’ Hospital Pergola ($1,400)
Honolulu

The Straub Clinic ($75,000)
Ward Ave. at Young St., Honolulu

Douglas Blyth Residence
4522 Aukai Ave., Honolulu

1933—Dickey

Alexander Hall ($40,000)
Punahou School Campus, Honolulu

Caleb E. S. Burns Residence
Kauai

Horace M. Robinson Residence ($3,000)
4066 Black Point Rd., Honolulu

Asa Baldwin Residence
Paia, Maui

Theodore A. Cooke Beach House ($6,600)
Pearl City, Oahu

Juliette Alexander Residence
Kailua, Oahu

G. P. Cooke Residence
Molokai
1934—DICKEY

| Cooke Trust Co. Building (ca. $50,000) | Waikiki Theater (ca. $135,000) |
| Fort St., Honolulu | 2284 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu |
| Mrs. Irvine Paris Residence (ca. $11,000) | Hilo Ironworks Building ($28,000) |
| 2475 Makiki Heights Dr., Honolulu | Hilo, Hawaii |
| Central Fire Station (ca. $76,000) | Col. Robert C. Musser Residence |
| Fort and Beretania St., Honolulu | Tantalus Rd., Honolulu |

1935—DICKEY

| Waialua Plantation Hospital ($38,000) | Kamehameha Schools Auditorium | Kula Sanitarium ($477,500) |
| Waialua, Oahu | Honolulu | Kula, Maui |

1936—DICKEY

| Von-Hamm Young Co. Salesroom ($23,600) | Laupahoehoe Plantation Hospital (ca. $35,000) |
| Lihue, Kauai | Laupahoehoe, Hawaii |
| Cottage Apartments | Wilcox Hall ($40,000) |
| Kalia Rd., Honolulu | Punahou School Campus, Honolulu |
| Montague Hall ($61,300) | Star-Bulletin Lithography Plant ($36,000) |
| Punahou School Campus, Honolulu | Punchbowl and Hotel St., Honolulu |
| C. F. Honeywell Residence ($30,000) | Wailuku Plantation Manager's Residence |
| Wailupe area, Honolulu | Maui |
| Col. R. C. Musser Residence | Kamehameha Boys' School |
| 4446 Kahala Ave., Honolulu | Honolulu |

1937—DICKEY

| Mabel Smyth Memorial Building | Wilcox Memorial Hospital ($195,000) |
| Beretania and Punchbowl St., Honolulu | Lihue, Kauai |
| St. Clement's Church, Parish House, and School ($75,000) | Salvation Army Building ($8,000) |
| 1515 Wilder Ave., Honolulu | 1642 Liliha St., Honolulu |
| Andrew Patterson Apartment Building ($9,000) | M. B. Alexander Residence ($23,400) |
| Kuhio Ave., Honolulu | 3101 Diamond Head Rd., Honolulu |
| Toyo Theater ($70,000) | T. W. Hobron Residence ($5,500) |
| 1224 College Walk, Honolulu | Beckwith St., Honolulu |
| Nuuanu YMCA (ca. $120,000) | Hawaii Meat Co. Building ($3,400) |
| Nuuanu at Vineyard, Honolulu | Middle St., Honolulu |
| | Maui Plantation Manager's Residence |
| | Maui |
1938—Dickey

Pauoa Valley Catholic Church ($14,900)
Honolulu

Canario Building ($33,500)
Kamehameha at Haili St., Hilo, Hawaii

1938—Dickey
(joint venture with Rothwell & Stiehl)

Kamehameha Housing Project
School and Lanakila Ave., Honolulu

1939—Dickey

Kodak Hawaii Building (ca. $124,200)
1065 Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu

Outrigger Canoe Club (ca. $107,000)
Waikiki Beach, Honolulu

Varsity Theater (ca. $100,000)
1106 University Ave., Honolulu

Bachelor Officers' Quarters
Ford Island, Pearl Harbor

Margaret Frear Apartment Building
($14,400)
2349 Ala Wai Blvd., Honolulu

Hilo Hotel (ca. $75,000)
Hilo, Hawaii

Mutual Telephone Company Building
($23,200)
Wailuku, Maui

Thacker Company Building ($9,500)
2358 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu

Salvation Army Building (ca. $40,000)
King and South St., Honolulu

Farrington High School (ca. $580,600)
1564 North King St., Honolulu

1940—Dickey

Nuuanu Gardens Cemetery and
Columbarium ($100,000)
2211 Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu

Volcano House
(Kawaiahao Parish House
(ca. $75,000)
($25,200)
Volcano, Hawaii
Honolulu

1940—Dickey
(joint venture with Stiehl, Rothwell, and Wood)

Mayor Wright Housing Project
($1,841,000)
King and Liliha St., Honolulu

1941—Dickey

Military Housing
Pearl Harbor area
DICKEY IN PRINT

“Hawaiian Opera House Redivivus”
“Picturesque Homes of Hawaii”
Interview on American Art
Interview on Mainland Architectural Trends
Interview on Hawaiian Style
Interview on Mainland Architectural Trends
“New Pictorial Tile Panel for A & B Building”
“Architect Gives Description of New Halekulani”
“Many Features in Baldwin Bank”
“Honolulu a City of Homes”
“Local Spirit Expressed in New [Immigration] Station”
“The Old Mission House is Restored”
Waikiki Theater
“Mokuaekaua Church”

HAA, 1897: 101-108
HAA, 1899: 135-137
HA, 4/12/25: 16
HA, 11/14/26: 12
HA, 2/27/27: 12
HA, 2/1/29, II: 7
HSB, 10/4/30: 12
HSB, 12/19/31: 16
HSB, 12/26/31: 9
PP, XLVI (January, 1933) 5-8
HSB, 7/27/34: 16
F, CV (May, 1935): 501
HA, 8/20/36: 12
F, CVII (June, 1937): 108
(Reprinted in HA, 6/22/37: 16)