NPS Form 10-900  OMB No. 1024-0018
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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: __George and Phyllis Hogan Residence__________
   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: ___406 Dune Circle__________________________
   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   Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [ ]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 ___local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   ___A ___B ___C ___D

   ______________________________
   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

1
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: X
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s) X
District
Site
Structure
Object
George and Phyllis Hogan Residence  Honolulu  Hawaii

**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<table>
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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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<table>
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</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register  **None**

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### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling

- Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling

Sections 1-6 page 3
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: shake shingle roof, tongue and groove wood and concrete block walls, concrete slab foundation.

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 George and Phyllis Hogan Residence is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood in Kailua on Dune Circle, a serene loop off Kaleheo Avenue with approximately thirty one houses lining its two sides. The house is one lot away from the ocean, and sits on a flat, 11,741 square foot lot with an iron wood hedge and a 4’-4” wood fence separating the house and its side yard’s lawn from the street. It is a single-story, modern style house with Japanese overtones. It has an intersecting, shake shingle, hip-gablet roof with open, overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. At the roofs’ corners are ringed, rain chains. The gablets are treated in a Japanese manner with vertical slats surmounting horizontal siding, and the ridge beams with decorative, extended ends are also reminiscent of Japanese architecture. The house sits on a poured in place concrete slab foundation and its walls are of 8” tongue and groove, double wall construction. The house has 2,201 square feet under roof, and retains its integrity of location, design, materials, setting, craftsmanship, feeling and association.
Narrative Description

The Hogan residence sits on a curve of Dune Circle with a small south-north running segment of the street jutting off its demi-elliptical shape to run down the front side of the house. This lane provides access to the garage which sits at the end of the house furthest away from the actual circle. A 4'-9" concrete block wall, painted white, separates the house’s side yard from this lane and then flows into the front wall of the house. The house faces makai (east) and has an irregular floor plan. The master bedroom wing extends out from the main body of the house to the south, while a front entry lanai, rendered in a Japanese manner, intersects with this wing and projects out to the east. The east wall of the master bedroom wing is of concrete block painted white. The other walls are of tongue and groove. A mature sea grape tree (Coccoloba uvifera) grows in front of the master bedroom wing, near the front of the front entry lanai.

A stone walkway leads up to the entry lanai and its scored imitation coral stone floor. The approximately 6'-4" x 12'-10" entry lanai faces south and continues the concrete block wall of the master bedroom wing. It has a gable roof that faces to the east, and an inset gateway. Bamboo slats define the gable end, while the lanai is characterized by a pair of 4” x 4” posts with Asian capitals sitting on concrete piers. The gateway has a pair of natural wood, sliding doors with small, square holes. A scored, imitation coral stone walk runs down the north side of the entry lanai and master bedroom wing and leads to the front door. This walkway is protected by a shed roof with three skylights, which is supported by two ohia posts carrying a 4” x 6” beam. To the right of the walk is a Japanese landscaped garden, which includes a stone lantern, natural stones, various plantings, and a meandering, water feature having an ili ili stone lined stream and pool that is now dry. A bamboo slat screen shields from view the bedroom wing’s high bathroom windows in the north tongue and groove wall of the wing.

The entry is a pair of thirty paned shoji with an accompanying sliding screen door. To the right of the shoji entry are three floor-to-ceiling, fixed, plate glass windows, which overlook the Japanese garden. The shoji enters on a 6’-4” x 15’-8” entry hall with a 6’-4” wide wood display case on its wall opposite the shoji. The display case is recessed with a cabinet with a pair of wood doors providing a flat surface for displays above. The lobby’s floor is brown, acid stained concrete, and the ceiling is quarter inch plywood with battens forming 36” squares to give the impression of a wood paneled Japanese style ceiling. A similar floor and ceiling treatment are found in the living and dining rooms. To the left of the entry hall, a hallway leads down to the master bedroom. To the right, the entry hall enters the living room to its west, and the dining room to its north.

A 10’-2” long hall leads down to the master bedroom. It may be closed off from the entry hall by a solid panel pocket door. To the left, going down the hall, is a bathroom which has been remodeled. To the right is a niche in which there is a built-in desk with a slab of Portoro marble as its top. The left end of the desk is supported by a cabinet with a pair of wood drawers. To its right is a floor to ceiling cabinet. At the left end, a pair of corner single-pane, casement windows provide light and ventilation.
George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu Hawaii
Name of Property County and State

The 13’ x 14’ master bedroom has a set of corner shoji at its south west corner. Each set of shoji are a pair with a sliding screen door as well. These provide immediate access to the side yard. The ceiling is similar to the entry hall, but the panels are white. The floor is plain concrete presently covered by wall to wall carpet. Two shoji-like, pocket sliding windows are located high on the east wall.

The approximately 16’-8” x 24’ living room wing flows westwardly from the entry hall, having the same ceiling and floor treatments. The room has a pair of single pane pocket doors in its south wall, and a pair of shoji doors with a sliding screen door at the west corner of its north wall. The former accesses the side yard while the latter opens on a roofed lanai and the back yard. The approximately 12’-8” x 14’-7” lanai is enclosed on its west side and a new wet bar is located there. It has a white terrazzo floor and a ceiling treatment similar to the entry hall and living room. The north side of the lanai is open and looks out into the back yard. Along the boundaries of the back yard is a 6’ high concrete block wall painted white. The backyard has eight coconut palms (*Cocos nucifera*) as well as an iron wood tree (*Casuarine equisetifolia*) trimmed to give the appearance of a cypress. Just outside the lanai is a 21” high concrete block bench with a wooden seat, which sits under a mature false kamani tree (*Terminalia catappa*).

A pair of shoji, with accompanying sliding screen doors, enter the dining room from the east side of the lanai. The dining room has the same floor and ceiling finishes as the entry hall and living room. Originally sliding doors in the dining room’s south wall could close off the dining room from the entry hall, but these have been removed. The north wall of the dining room is dominated by a large picture window with a built-in, koa buffet below it. The buffet has four drawers in the center flanked by two drawers on either side. A single shoji in its east wall opens up on the front Japanese garden and an adjoining single shoji opens on the kitchen. The kitchen is a separate wing which extends out toward the east. It retains its original stainless steel counters and sink. The cabinets are original, but their doors have been replaced with more contemporary ones. The pantry, which is also in the kitchen wing, was originally a laundry room, but it has been completely remodeled with cabinet doors and drawers to match those in the kitchen. The kitchen has a pair of 1 x 1 single hung windows in its east end over the sink and another similar single hung window in its south wall looking out on the Japanese garden. The pantry has a door with a single pane window in its top half which leads out to the front yard, where a clothes line is situated. A bathroom, continuing the white concrete block wall found on this side of the house, projects out into the front yard and features an outdoor shower, as well as a door which leads into the indoor bath and shower. A wood slat fence protects the front yard from the street, running from the entry lanai to the garage.

A 45’-6” long hallway extends off the north side of the dining room with a pantry, a bedroom and a bath off its east side. Another bedroom is at its end. The hall has an acid stained concrete floor and a masonite ceiling. The rooms are situated on the right side of the hall, and along the left wall two pairs of shoji, aligned with the pantry and first bedroom doors, open on the back yard. These shoji exit onto a concrete walk which runs down the side of the bedroom wing. The walk is protected by the main roof’s overhang. The walls on this side of the house are tongue and groove.
The first bedroom is entered through a pair of shoji. It has a pair of 1 x 1 single hung windows which look into the front yard. The bathroom has been remodeled, but retains its blue tiled, sunken bath and shower, and its door to the exterior. The bedroom at the end of the hall is entered through a solid, hinged door. This room has four shoji which open up on the back yard, and a pair of 1 x 1 single hung windows in its east wall. Beyond the rear bedroom is the two car, 22’ x 28’ garage. This is built of concrete block painted white and it has automobile doors on its front (16’-6” wide) and rear (8’ wide). A hinged door in its south wall opens on the front yard. Beyond the garage is a 16’ x 22’ guest bedroom which was sympathetically added in 2002. It follows the design of the historic house with its masonry walls following the lead of the garage, and its shake shingle gable and hip gablet roofs project outward on the east and west ends. The projecting hip gablet roof on the west end shelters a concrete paved, 6’ x 16’ lanai and is supported by two ohia posts. A pair of shoji on this side access the guest room.

The Hogan residence retains a high degree of historic integrity. Its exterior and interior remain intact with the exception of the remodeled kitchen, pantry and bathrooms. These are all secondary spaces and their remodeling does not compromise the historic feel of the house. The only other alteration on the interior was the removal of the shoji between the entry hall and dining room; however the track still remains in the floor, to remind persons of their former presence. Again, as these would have usually been in the open position their absence does not significantly detract from the dwelling’s historic integrity. The recent guest room addition is at the far end of the house. It was designed and constructed in a manner sympathetic to the historic design and from its remote location, separated from the main house by the garage, it does not impinge upon the historic character of the original house.
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


Section 8 page 8
The George and Phyllis Hogan Residence is significant on the local level under criterion C as a good example of a modern style house with Japanese overtones designed during the 1950s in Hawaii. It is also architecturally significant as a work of a master, Honolulu architect George Hogan.
Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Modern architecture has its origins in both changing technology and in the “re-envision-ing” of the social role of architecture in the mid 20th century. The foundations of the modernist movement were in Europe, although many of the technical innovations came in fact from the experimentation of North American designers and builders. Some historians see technological improvements as the driving force behind the new architecture: the development of iron and then steel, followed by increased application of reinforced concrete. Other scholars see the aesthetic revolt against the excessive decoration of the late Victorian period as the key to understanding “modernism.” A few emphasize the simple practicalities of the new architecture — a style of building that put emphasis on simplicity and functionality over sentimentality and historical or cultural reference.

The modern style gained popularity as a residential form in Hawaii during the late 1930s. The growing awareness of the style may be noted by an exhibition on modern architecture held at the Honolulu Academy of Arts in August 1937, and a special section of the February 12, 1938 Honolulu Star-Bulletin which was devoted to the topic. Connie Conrad provided an article for that section, praising the "elusive quality of clean cut lines and large plain surfaces," usually painted white, and the "free flow of line and mass, instilling restfulness and freedom which is essential to a semi tropical condition." In the same issue Ray Morris persuasively argued for why a low pitched hipped roof with overhangs was more appropriate to meet Hawaii’s climatic conditions than the characteristic flat roof of the modern style.

Following World War II the modern style became extremely popular in Hawaii, frequently incorporating Japanese elements in residential designs. The clean, open design of Japanese architecture was especially conducive to adaptation to modern architecture, and was especially alluring in Hawaii, which was regularly extolled during the period as the “Crossroads of the Pacific,” where East met West in harmony. Such architects as Vladimir Ossipoff, Johnson & Perkins, Edwin Bauer, George Whitaker, Richard Dennis, Takashi Anbe, and George Hogan, were all known for their use of Japanese elements in their residential work.

The Hogan residence is typical of the modern movement in Hawaii during the 1950s, with its Japanese accents including its low-pitched, shake shingled, hip-gablet roofs, shoji doors, natural ohia columns, paneled ceilings, interior woodwork, and entry garden. In addition, it reflected the modern movement with its unadorned walls, emphasis on sleek horizontal lines, and open, flowing interior spaces. Such built-in furniture as the desk in the master bedroom wing and the buffet in the dining room also reflect the modern temperament in Hawaii. The extensive use of shoji and sliding doors to open the house to the outdoors and the presence of the rear lanai accessed from both the living and dining rooms further bespeak the adaptation of the modern movement to Hawaii. The stainless steel counter tops and sink in the kitchen and use of acid stained concrete floors are also typical of the modern spirit. Brick-size concrete blocks was
another material used in this residence which is also associated with the modern movement in Hawaii, especially during the decade following the conclusion of World War II. As such the house stands as a well-appointed modern style house of the 1950s in Hawaii. Other modern residences in Hawaii incorporating Asian elements in their design to be listed in the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places include the Ossipoff designed Goodsill residence, the Allen Johnson residence, and the Hal Whitaker designed Sheehan residence.

The house is also architecturally significant as a good example of a residence designed by Honolulu architect George Hogan. Indeed, the house was designed by Hogan for himself and his family, and as such stands out as an excellent example of his residential work. Hogan (1914-2009) was born in Honolulu and grew up in Kaimuki, attending McKinley High School. In 1931 he apprenticed at Honolulu architect Ralph Fishbourne’s office, then went on to attend the University of Hawaii before transferring to the University of Washington, where he studied architecture. He returned to Hawaii in 1935 and worked with Herbert Cayton Cohen. In 1937 he went to work for Cain & Awana, with whom he designed several neighborhood movie theaters and the Lum Yip Kee building on Hotel Street. In 1938 he went to work with Albert Ely Ives. He obtained his architect’s license in 1940, and left Ives to attend a year of graduate school at Harvard during 1940-41. During World War II he worked for Hawaii Dredging and later for the US. Army Corps of Engineers. In June 1947 he went back to work with Ives, as a partner in the firm Ives & Hogan. The partnership lasted until December 1954, when the partners went separate ways. In 1958 Hogan started to share office space with Honolulu born architect, Don Chapman. Each man maintained their own practice, but shared drafting and clerical personnel. In 1966 the two architects decided to enter into a partnership, Hogan & Chapman. One of their first projects was the Pan-Am Building at 1600 Kapiolani Boulevard. By the time the project was completed, Hogan & Chapman had grown to a staff of 25 with 11 architects on payroll. Hogan retired from architecture in 1979. The firm he and Chapman founded continues in operation today as CDS International. Following his retirement from his firm, Hogan operated his own office until late 1986

Over his career Hogan designed many custom homes, as like Vladimir Ossipoff, he preferred residential work. As he noted in a 1979 interview with Lois Taylor, “I like doing houses best. The private residence is the last vestige of regional architecture.” (Star Bulletin, May 3, 1979) His homes are in the same class as those designed by Ossipoff, and his designs are known for their simplicity, balance between the exterior and interior living spaces, signature hip-roof designs, and ceiling details

Only two houses by Hogan are listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places, the Dolan residence in Kaneohe, which he designed before World War II, and the Sam Cooke residence designed in 1964. None of his mid- to late 1950s work, when he worked without a partner, has as yet been placed in the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places. The Hogan residence is a splendid example of his work from the 1950s. The house’s understated elegance, clean lines, attention to detail and distinctive floor plan, make it a comfortable and attractive abode. As is typical of Hogan’s work, it employs a distinctive and dominant roof and incorporates such Asian details as the paneled ceilings, shoji, and roof elements, as well as landscaping. In addition, local materials, including ohia and imitation coral stone integrate the house into its island setting. The
flowing spaces, strong emphasis on cross ventilation and the graceful opening up of the house to the outdoors, not only through its lanai, but through the extensive use of large sliding doors and shoji, all reflect the high quality of design that epitomizes Hogan’s residential design in the 1950s, when architects designed houses to naturally catch the trade winds rather than be air conditioned.

“A good house is more than shelter. It should provide the owners, and particularly their children, with the feeling that theirs is a good home that they can enjoy with pride, comfort, privacy and tranquility. It should be beautiful and fun to live in, and be the place they prefer to all else.”

George Hogan
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Polk’s City Directories for Honolulu, 1950

City and County Tax Office records.

Original Plans dated December 17, 1954

Luna, Douglas, “George V. Hogan, Architect, AIA,” unpublished manuscript, found in nomination preparer’s collection.


___________________________________________________________________________

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:

__X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository: ________________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ____________

______________________________________________________________________________

10. Geographical Data
George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  Hawaii
Name of Property County and State

Acreage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: __________ (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
Latitude: 21.406850  Longitude: 157.740891

Or

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927  or  ☐ NAD 1983

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 Noel and Cameron Brown in 2014 as described by Tax Map Key 4-4-025: 004.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the parcel of land associated with this building since its construction.
George and Phyllis Hogan Residence  Honolulu  Hawaii
Name of Property  County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:  Don Hibbard
organization:  self
street & number:  45-287 Kokokahi Place
city or town:  Kaneohe  state:  Hawaii  zip code:  96744
e-mail:  
television:  (808)-542-6230
date:  November 22, 2014

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: sketch of floor plan

- Owner: Noel and Cameron Brown
  406 Dune Circle
  Kailua, Hawaii  96734

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.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900     OMB No. 1024-0018

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu Hawaii
Name of Property County and State

USGS Map

Hogan Residence
George and Phyllis Hogan Residence                  Honolulu                  Hawaii
Name of Property                     County and State

Tax Map

Sections 9-end page 17
George and Phyllis Hogan Residence  Honolulu  Hawaii
Name of Property  County and State

Floor Plan
Photo Log

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the façade from the southeast

1 of 12
Name of Property:  George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity:  Kailua

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  August 19, 2014

View of the entry lanai from the south
Name of Property:  George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity:  Kailua

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  August 19, 2014

View of the entry from the east

Name of Property:  George Hogan Residence

Sections 9-end page 21
City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the living room from the northeast

4 of 12
George and Phyllis Hogan Residence                    Honolulu                    Hawaii
Name of Property                                        County and State

Name of Property:  George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity:  Kailua

County:  Honolulu                                    State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  August 19, 2014

View of the living room and dining room from the southwest
Name of Property: George Hogan Residence
City or Vicinity: Kailua
County: Honolulu       State: Hawaii
Photographer: Don Hibbard
Date Photographed: August 19, 2014
View of the dining room from the east
<table>
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<td>George Hogan Residence</td>
<td>Honolulu, Hawaii</td>
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City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the lanai from the northwest

7 of 12
Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the master bedroom from the north
Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the bedroom wing hall from the north, looking from hall through dining room and entry hall to master bedroom.

9 of 12
Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu     State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the backyard from the south, from the lanai, bedroom wing, garage and guest room on right

10 of 12
Name of Property:  George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity:  Kailua

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  August 19, 2014

View of the kitchen from the west

11 of 12
Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the master bedroom wing from the south from the side yard.