Date: November 2, 2016

To: Review Board for Hawaii Register of Historic Places

Dear Board Members,

I am resubmitting application LOG No. 201600829, DOC No. 1607MB08: Hart Wood Residence.

I am both the owner and preparer of the application for the Hart Wood Residence. I am resubmitting my application to be reviewed at the December 9, 2016 meeting.

My original application was reviewed on the agenda of the Historic Places Review Board meeting on August 26, 2016. My application was deferred due to the following:

1. Board requested adding Criterion B- Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
2. Board requested a floor plan of the second story of the residence.
3. Board inquired why photographs of the upstairs were not included in the application.
4. Board requested further inspection of the second story, beyond viewing the interior staircase and window (which were viewed) which I felt were significant to my application as superior craftsmanship.
5. Board requested adding four elevations of the exterior of the home. These could be sketches, or formal architectural drawings.

I am therefore resubmitting the application for reconsideration to be placed on the Hawaii Register of Historic Places. In my revised application I have found new information which is critical to my application and that will be included.

I am adding Criterion B, and making the appropriate re-write of the application.

I am including a second story floor plan.
I am adding five photographs of the upstairs which show the condition of the second floor space prior to roommate moving in. The photos were taken in 2015. I had not submitted them previously because a description was included in the written text; describing it detail.

During the home site visit, I showed the board members the staircase to the upstairs which I felt demonstrated master craftsmanship.

As owner of the home it is my decision not to allow a full inspection of the upstairs. I have a roommate who lives there and it is a very personal space, which I respect. She has a house dog, so the top of the stairs are blocked off, and I did not feel it safe for the board members to have to climb over the obstructions.

I have included 4 elevations of the house, which represents 50 addition hours of work. They are at the end of my application as an addendum.

Sincerely,

Brenda Lam
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: Wood, Hart Residence
   Other names/site number: Lam, Fredrick M.K. TMK (1) 2-9-009-042
   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: 2512 Manoa Road
   City or town: Honolulu State: Hawai‘i County: Honolulu
   Not For Publication: x 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
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  

Sections 1-6 page2
Hart Wood Residence Honolulu, Hawai‘i
Name of Property County and State

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
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<td>objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _______

### 6. Function or Use

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

**Domestic: Single dwelling**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

#### Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Domestic: Single Family**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Sections 1-6 page3
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian
Shingle with motifs from
Old English Tudor and
architect variations

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:

foundation: Post and pier on stone pier blocks,
portion on concrete wall (basement)
walls: Cedar shingles
roof: Asphalt shake

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 contributing resource is the historic structure, built by master architect, Hart Wood. The Wood residence fronts Manoa Road, in lower Manoa Valley. The property originally was a 20,000 square foot parcel which ran from Manoa Road to Ferdinand Avenue. The home frontage remains on Manoa Road. The front façade faces Manoa Road. The property was subdivided in 1953, into two 10,000 square foot lots. The lot on which the Wood residence is located is a reverse “L” shaped lot. The house exterior is cedar shingles. The roof is currently asphalt shingles. The home has original windows which are eight pane double hung, or six pane sliding. The two story house is asymmetrical in design. The building has three modified steep gable roofs and valley with numerous 2-12 pitch hip semi flat roofs. There is a flat roof over the dormer on the south east side of the upper roof. There are no roof overhangs on any roofs. The Wood residence in Honolulu retains the signature features of an early Wood house: a brick fireplace, built in bookcase, rusticated beams and other details. The house is of significance.
because it was designed by master architect Hart Wood. The exterior of the home has minor changes from the time Wood owned the home. The major site change is that Dr. Lam, second owner of the home was a Ham radio operator and installed a 50', “Black Beauty” rotating electric pole, with antennas attached to the top of the pole. The pole was a Manoa landmark for many years and remains on the property. It is now screened by a massive Mango tree and Lychee tree. The sloping yard was leveled with 2 walls in the early 1960s. The other major site change was the installation in 2005 of a concrete handicap ramp. The home had had only two owners; the Wood family and the Lam family. This section of Manoa Road is now an eclectic mix of styles of homes. The home is in excellent physical original condition. Very few changes have been made to the exterior of the home. It retains its integrity of design, materials, location, workmanship, setting, feelings and associations.

Narrative Description

The home was built on a Parcel known as Lot 7A being a portion of the Schnack and Dorch Tract and also being a portion of Grant 3648 to John Ena. Hart and Jessie Wood owned the property TMK (1) 2-9-008 as shown on early plat maps of Manoa, unfortunately the map is not dated. The notation of “Lot 7A” as noted on the deed to Dr. Lam was from an old numbering of lots prior to mapping with current Tax Map Key numbering system. The current TMK is (1)2-9-009-042. The lot is located two properties from ‘Ale’o Place, along Manoa Road. The original name of ‘Ale’o Place was Adolph Street. The name change occurred in 1943.

The home began construction in 1919; however changes were made by Wood over several years. The original property had a 1,600 square foot two bedroom, one bath main house with an attic, a garage on Ferdinand Avenue and a guest house with a kitchen, bathroom and bedroom. All of the structures were on the east side of the property, located very near the property line. A 10’ by 33’ addition to the home was built by Wood sometime after 1927. It consisted of an eating/dining screened in room, hallway, full bath, and 10’ x 10’ bedroom. Windows in that bedroom were changed to jalousies in 1958.

The west side was landscaped. The landform of Lot 7A had a sloping grade of approximately 30 feet in elevation change from Manoa Road to Ferdinand Avenue.

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1 Deed, Bureau of Conveyances, From Hart wood Trust to Dr. Frederick M. K. Lam and Marie Link Lam, Honolulu, Dated, 1953, pages 1-4
2 County of Honolulu Assessor Office, Archive computers, under TMK (1)2-9-007. Microfilm accessed November 13, 2015
3 Hawai’i State Library, reference librarian, Nov. 13, 2015
Hart Wood Residence  Honolulu, Hawai‘i

When Hart Wood first occupied home the staircase to the front entry porch was in the direction of Ale’o place to the southwest.\(^4\) The current staircase that wraps the porch from southwest to southeast was built between 1943 and 1950 by Wood; as shown in a various Sandborn maps.\(^5\) One map still names Ale’o Place and Adolph Street which dates it to around 1943. The map dated 1927 to 1950 shows the relocated staircase. Currently the main entry staircase remains in that location.

A non contributing structure built by Wood; a carport is adjacent to Manoa Road. The addition of a driveway off Manoa Road and the carport occurred at some point prior to 1950.

HOUSE INTERIOR

The home is entered from an exterior staircase that wraps the front porch. The front porch has three hand hewn posts and beams with curved corner braces. Shingled solid railings are 2'- 3" in height with 14" wide wood caps. Porch walls are shingled. The house is entered through a 3'- 6" wide by 6'- 6" solid 1 1/4" thick wood door with a small window at eye level.

Through the front door is an L shaped room comprising a large vestibule, living room and fireplace sitting area. Upon first entering the house there is a 10' x 18' space, the vestibule, has 8' high rough textured plastered ceiling. The Manoa Road facing wall of the vestibule has, 16' of windows comprised of six, 6 pane sliding windows, and the valley side has three sliding 6 pane windows. All sliding wood windows are original.

The living/dining room continues into a 12' x 24' open room with a 10' high rough plastered ceiling. The room is open to both the vestibule and fireplace room. It is detailed by 12" x 12" rusticated columns at each corner with curved supports and a horizontal 12" x 12" rusticated beam 8' off of floor level. Above the beams is vertical tongue and groove 12" x 24" high panels detailed with butterfly joinery.

The fireplace sitting room to the southeast has 8' rough plastered ceilings. There is a built-in bookcase along the left wall. Centered on the southeast wall is a brick fireplace. The fireplace is plaster with very simple wood trim. The fire box has detailed 5/8” wide, varying length fire bricks set straight and at decorative angles with 1/2” mortared joints for. The surround is white plaster. The original horizontal tongue and groove wall has been left to show how the house was


\(^5\) Environmental Data Resources Inc. Digital Sandborn Maps, map 287, dated 1914 to 1926 and dated 1927 to 1950.
originally constructed of various tongue and groove pieces of wood of varying colors, paint and bare wood. On one piece of wood there is a pencil sketch of the beam and curved corner support detail, assumed to be drawn by Wood. There were originally two sets of French doors on either side of the fire place which opened on to small balconies. These balconies were to view the 50’ side yard of lawn which existed at Wood’s time. During the 1970’s, these features rotted from severe sun and rain damage and were closed in. In the 2014 renovations, these were re-opened replacing the original French doors with two six pane 22” wide by 48” tall French opening windows, with window seats below. The balconies were not reconstructed because the original floor joists had been framed into the building which was the cause of water intrusion into the floor. The northeast wall of the room has two 8 pane French doors which open onto the current patio area. The doors were replaced back to the original design with exact replicas of the original doors.

The master bedroom, with a 10’ ceiling, had 2 small built in closets with a built in set of drawers between. This closet wall was changed to accommodate a larger bathroom. The corner of the bedroom has a three segmented modified bay windows. Each window is a double hung window 32” x 64” tall and are 8 pane. Windows are original.

The originally the bathroom was 54 square foot, with cast iron fixtures. The sink, tub and shower pan were all violet. It had a small built in linen closet and hamper. The bathroom and bedroom were modified so that the bedroom is now smaller and the bathroom larger, with a walk in closet. The toilet remains under the staircase space. To accomplish the change, the two small original closets and drawers in the bedroom were removed to provide for a larger bathroom as mentioned in the previous paragraph. During reconstruction all original doors and hardware were retained and relocated.

The hall off of the living room has an 8' high ceiling, with a 2' crawl space above. The walls are vertical 6” wide tongue and groove. There are three doors in the hallway. One door leads to a staircase to the upstairs. It has 9 straight risers, and then has 6 radius steps modified with a straight portion 4' above which is an original double hung window. The second door enters the second bedroom which is 12’ x12’. It has a 10’ high canec ceiling. There is a tiny closet with a 2’ x 4’ door extending back under the stair case for 5’. There are two original 8 pane double hung windows on either side of the exterior wall. High on the west wall are three hinged windows which open to the kitchen beyond. The third door is a pocket door.

The kitchen is located off the living room. A wall dividing the living room and kitchen had a swinging door into the pantry, and kitchen. This wall was removed to open the kitchen to the living room. The kitchen had simple built in painted wood cabinets typical of the early 1920s. The cabinets were changed to Peruvian walnut cabinets with detailed trim. The exterior kitchen windows were replaced in the 1960's with jalousies. Old photographs of the house showed that
there were once three left swing 6 pane windows. The 6 pane windows were replaced during renovations in 2014, again, replicating the window design from the 1953 photographs. The kitchen facade has been returned to its original appearance. The kitchen has a unique feature of three hinged opening windows at ceiling height.

Each window is 24" x 32". These windows open in to the bedroom which backs the kitchen and when open, they create air flow through the kitchen windows to the bedroom windows making the bedroom cool. These original windows remain. They have brass hinges, clasps and chains. In 2012, the kitchen (untouched since it was built) was in a deteriorated state from destruction by wood rot and termites of the supporting posts. The kitchen was 4" out of level sloping towards the outside walls. The entire floor of the kitchen was leveled with new materials and a new wood floor installed in 2013. The kitchen was renovated into a more modern space opening to the living room, yet retaining the unique character of the character of the house. Centered on the southeast side of the kitchen is a 1947 yellow Chambers Range. The ceilings of the kitchen are 10' high. Sheet rock replaced the canec ceilings. There is an existing pocket door exiting the kitchen into the back room.

The upstairs of the house was used by Wood as his office and studio starting in 1933, to 1952. It is approximately 1,150 square feet. Per Dr. Lam, the Wood office and design studio had no ceiling coverings and the work space was exposed to the roof beams and rafters. There is a dormer which is 6’ x 22’ located on the northeast. Canec ceilings and walls were added to the upstairs sometime around 1956. Storage cabinets were built under the steep roof rafters. The sloped walls, flat ceilings, nooks and crannies, reflect the roof structures above. The upstairs included a bathroom and wood floors. It has 10 windows and a back door facing Ferdinand Avenue. Each wall with a modified gable roof above, have original double hung windows. Smaller windows, all facing up valley, on the north east wall, have been changed to jalousies. The six jalousie windows are all located in the dormer. They do not have a significant visual impact to the house since they are on the side of the house, and are 18’ above the ground.

HOUSE EXTERIOR

The front facade of the house is parallel to Manoa Road, and set back approximately 60' from the front property line.

The entry staircase is on the southwest corner of the house. The stairs start on the south side and take a 90° turn to a landing just before entering the front porch. Concrete stairs were added from the driveway to the wood staircase sometime in 1954. This stair area was once large rounded stones going up the grade to the wood stairs.
Hart Wood Residence Honolulu, Hawai‘i

The first floor facade is 14' tall, with wood singles original to the home. This wall has a poured concrete wall foundation about 6” above grade on the outside and 24” tall in the inside; which is a basement. The basement has smooth concrete floors with a hose bib and a drain in the floor. The basement is entered through a 3' by 5' lattice door which is original. The remainder of the house is on post and pier stone blocks, original to the home.

The house is asymmetrical in plan with a complicated roof design which reflects the interior design of the home. There are no overhangs on any of the roofs. Instead, there are wood eyebrows above each window.

The home has a red brick chimney which extends from ground level to above the second story roofline.

The roof has basic north south facing steep modified gable end roofs, with a modified gable end roof facing southwest. These roofs are located approximately over the 10' ceiling heights of the first floor. There is a "L" shaped 2-12 pitch roof over the 8' ceilings of the vestibule and the fireplace room. Over the corner of the master bedroom windows is a small 12\12 pitch roof, which ties directly into the 12\12 pitch modified gable roof.

As the wall transitions to the northeast there are the three bay windows of the master bedroom. The windows, trim and sills are original to the home.

In the middle section of the home, as the wall continues, are three windows. One small window was in the closet of the master bedroom and has been converted to a solid glass window. The next window in its original shape is currently an opaque screen window and the third small window currently has jalousies. All trim and sills are original to the house. Under these windows is a small door, which in the past serviced the plumbing of the bathroom. The door is currently inoperable. This section of the house is the current bathroom.

Next to the bathroom and staircase is the second bedroom. It has two original 8 pane double hung windows, with eyebrows above.

About two thirds along the northeast wall is castellated turret, a five sided wall with a roof above. It is about 12’ off ground level and forms the walls and roof for the staircase. The walls tie directly into the steep northeast roof.

Located on roof peak the roof is 6’ x 6’ box. It was solar water heater lined with copper, which piped warm water down into the house.
Over the 10' by 33' long addition at the rear of the house, constructed by Wood, is a 2-12 low pitch roof. Outside the door to the back room is an exterior staircase to the upstairs. The staircase was the entrance to the attic, where Wood’s design office was once located. It is now the second floor space.

The house has undergone a few changes over the years and retains the seven aspects of integrity. The property, although subdivided retains its integrity of location. The home has not been moved and remains on Manoa Road. The exterior design of the house has design integrity, as it has had only minor changes of jalousie windows replacing old window openings. Design integrity is retained and intact because the majority of the home remains in its original condition of design and workmanship, and has not undergone major reconstruction.
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.
- [x] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] 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
Hart Wood Residence  
Honolulu, Hawai‘i  

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from instructions.)  
Architecture
_________________________
_________________________
_________________________
_________________________

Period of Significance  
1919-1952
_________________________

Significant Dates  
1919
_________________________

Significant Person  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)  
Hart Wood, architect
_________________________

Cultural Affiliation
_________________________
_________________________

Architect/Builder  
Hart Wood, architect and builder
_________________________
Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Hart Wood house is of State significance under Criterion B as the home of architect, Hart Wood. Wood was instrumental in developing the Hawaiian Regional style of architecture between 1919 and 1952, while working as an architect in Hawai‘i. He built and lived in the house. His design office was moved into the attic of the home in 1933. It remained there until 1952. The Hart Wood house is of State significance under Criterion C as an example of a Master architect, being designed and built by preeminent master architect, Hart Wood. Distinctive design features, materials and workmanship of the home are an excellent example of a Wood design. These features were used in many of Wood’s designs, from 1920 to 1926, and beyond. The house was designed and built by Wood for himself and his family. Significantly the construction of the home began in 1919, the year Wood and his wife arrived in Hawaii (January 21, 1919) from California. He and his family did not move permanently into the home until 1923.¹ When the house was built between 1919 and 1923, the house went through many changes. During the years of construction, Wood was learning about the sense of place that was Hawaii: its climate, culture and lifestyle.

The period of significance is 1919 –1952, the years in which Hart Wood constructed the residence, owned, occupied and worked as an architect in Hawaii.

The date of significance of 1919 is the year construction began on the house.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

State significance under Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Hart Wood - Architect, (1880-1957)

Wood was born in Philadelphia on December 26, 1880. His family moved west when he was two years old. Both his father Thomas and his uncle Louis M. H. Wood were very influential in his life. The Woods were all artisans in the building trades of the nineteenth and early twentieth century’s. Wood worked in Denver and San Francisco prior to moving to Honolulu in 1919.

¹ Directory of the Territory of Honolulu.
Hart Wood Residence

In February 1911 Wood received his certificate to practice architecture in California. In 1912 Wood designed his own home in the Piedmont Hills, California. The design of the Piedmont home was a striking illustration of Wood's personal design concepts. The house was modest in size, but incorporated numerous crafted details which he would later use in his home in Hawai’i. The home was rustic, shingled and irregular in plan and elevation. The slope of the modified gabled roof was dramatically steep. Dark rusticated beams were accented against plaster backgrounds. The focal point of the living room was a brick fireplace, and a small built in bookcase on one side of the fireplace. These exact features exist in the Wood’s Manoa house. He built this house as his personal residence in Manoa Valley, Honolulu.

Wood was a very successful architect in California. He was involved in both commercial and residential design.

HONOLULU YEARS

In 1898 Hawai’i was annexed a Territory of the United States. In 1919 Wood accompanied Charles W. Dickey, whom Wood had met in San Francisco, to review upcoming projects for Dickey's firm. A ship manifest documents Wood and his wife arrived in Honolulu, Hawai’i with their 3 sons, ages 12, 10, and 8 years old, in January 21, 1919. Wood’s youngest child Thomas was born in Honolulu in 1922. The basic designs of at least three major projects were completed in 1919. In April 1919 Dickey and Wood announced the partnership of Dickey and Wood, with Wood as a junior partner. Wood handled the Honolulu office while Dickey remained in his San Francisco - Oakland office. In 1919, the Dickey and Wood’s firm designed the Castle and Cooke building. When Wood started his own design firm in 1920, his office was located in the Castle and Cooke building.

Charles Dickey came from a local Hawai’i family that had extensive connections. As a result of his influence in Hawai'i's business community, his business was comprised of almost exclusively important Caucasian families. Dickey's connections were most beneficial to Wood's acquisition of clients. Dickey remained in California from 1919 to 1925.

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5 Joan Wood Fleming, *Family Tree*, provided to B.Lam, September 16, 2016.
6 Honolulu, Hawai’i passenger and crew List 1900-1959, The National Archives, Archives.com
7 Joan Wood Fleming, *Family Tree*, provided to B.Lam, September 16, 2016.
A year after Wood arrived in Hawai‘i; he began the design of the “House Electrical” (at 2502 Manoa Road). The “House Electrical” was extensively written about in the Honolulu Advertiser newspaper, in 1920 and 1921, which helped Wood advertise his services. The home was a joint venture of many Honolulu business firms with Hart Wood listed as architect. Construction of the house was completed in 1921. Approximately 1,500 people visited the home. The design of the house was a tremendous success. The home had some colonial revival detailing; however the home was very simple in design and modest. The home had simple steep gable end roofs with no roof overhangs and eyebrows over the windows. It was markedly similar to Wood’s Manoa home which was adjacent to the “House Electrical”. (See reference figure on page 27.)

By 1921, after three years in Hawai‘i, Wood began his search for an architectural style suited for the Islands. The next years would see him exploring different materials and forms in his search. In a short time "Hawaiian style architecture" would be talked about in Hawaii's building and design industries.

Other buildings designed by Wood, residential and civic, are: Francis l‘i Brown house, built in 1921, Pacific Heights, the House Electrical, Manoa, built in 1921, Von Holt house, Alewa Heights, built in 1921, the First Christian Science Church, 1508 Punahou Street, built in 1923, Mrs. C. M. Cooke residence, Makiki Heights Drive, designed in 1924.

In a quote by Hart Wood that appeared in the January 26, 1921 Star-Bulletin he said:

> Several attempts have been made to create a Hawaiian Style but styles in architecture aren't created - they grow - and the way one style runs into another is by adapting an existing style to meet the needs and peculiarities of a certain climate or location.  

Wood was a leader in the development of the Hawaiian regional style, which took in the unique weather, and cultural influences of Hawai‘i. During his years of practice in Hawai‘i, from 1919 to 1952, he was able to change his designs with his varying interests and growing knowledge of Hawaiian climate conditions, lifestyles and cultures. Each home or building design was unique. His independent nature caused him to experiment with forms that were unique to the islands.

When Dickey returned to Honolulu in 1925, they reestablished the partnership of Dickey and Wood. He was the joint designer of the grand Alexander & Baldwin building. Dickey designed

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9Honolulu Advertiser Newspaper, ..........  
11Spencer Leineweber, Application for National Register of Historic Homes
the structure of the building, while Wood who designed the exterior decoration of the façade, for which the building is well known. At least six varying design sketches were produced of the project during the design of the building. The Wood rendering dated 1927 of the building showed the final design for the building. In the spring of 1928 Wood officially dissolved his partnership, and original agreement with Dickey, primarily because of differences about the administration of the A & B project. It was the accumulation of a difficult relationship.

Between 1924 and 1927 Wood received commissions to design homes that represent a more defined development of Hawaiian regionalism even while making each home unique: Dr. Robert Faus, Dr. Gideon Van Poole, Dr. James Morgan, Dr. Carl Reppun and Ingram Stainback, who later became Territorial Governor of Hawaii. G. Gumps store building, built in 1929, Waikiki (non extant), First Chinese Church of Christ, 1054 King Street, built in 1929. Wood participated with a group of architects in a joint commission on Honolulu Hale, Honolulu’s City Hall, construction completed in 1927. He designed seventeen homes in Manoa Valley during this period.12

During the depression years, in 1933 Wood moved his design office to the attic of his Manoa home where it remained until 1952. Prior to moving his office to the attic, his three older sons slept in the attic. They were all in their 20’s and had moved out of the home before 1933. During those years Wood designed various houses and buildings around the state, but his major clients were the Board of Water Supply from 1934 to 1952, and the Territory of Hawaii from 1944, (after World War II) to 1950. He designed pumping station buildings, the Board of Water Supply Engineering Building and his last great project was the Board of Water Supply Administration building designed in 1947. The construction was completed after Wood retired. During these later years Wood’s designs changed to a new modern style of tropical architecture which was being developed in Honolulu in the late 1930s to 1950s.13

Woods notable works were: Ernest Shelton Van Tassel House, built in 1922, (Hawaii / National Register), George Ward residence, 2438 Ferdinand Avenue Honolulu, built in 1923,(Hawaii / National Register), Dr. Robert Faus residence, 2311 Ferdinand Avenue. Honolulu, (Hawaii / National Register), built in 1924, Wilcox Memorial Library, now the Kauai Museum, 4428 Rice Street, Lihue, Kauai (Hawaii / National Register) built in 1924, George Canavarro residence, now the Korean Cultural Center, 2756 Rooke Street, Honolulu, (Hawaii and National Register) completed construction in 1929. Wood was a Master architect who was instrumental in the development of a significant regional vernacular.

Hart Wood was a complicated designer who drew from Colonial Revival, Tudor, Mediterranean, Oriental, and modern motifs to create his unique designs. While every design incorporated the climate and lifestyle of Hawai‘i, his contributions and influence to Regionalism in Hawaii were invaluable.

**Criterion C- Work of a Master architect or craftsman**

The Hart Wood residence has the hallmarks of a Late Victorian Shingle style, popular on the East Coast and San Francisco, however modified by Wood.

“The Late Victorian Shingle Style was highly interpretive and imaginative, exhibiting a range of motifs from old English to Georgian. But certain hallmarks apply: wood shingles wrap the house, undulating over oriel, dormers and eyebrow awnings above windows. You don’t find corner boards and a lot of fussy trim. Asymmetry is evident, with cross gables and roof sections of different pitch, wings, turrets, bays and oriel. The cottage air house type was created for summer homes along the northeast coast and San Francisco Bay. Regardless of how large or detailed, they have informality and a connection to the outdoors.”

Wood’s time in San Francisco might have influenced him to choose this style as the design for his residence in Hawai‘i. He was also very familiar with Tudor style homes, which have many of the same design features.

The Manoa Wood house is a two story home asymmetrical in design. The house has a three sided cross gable roof. The house includes a large vestibule, with its nine six pane sliding windows. The living areas have a ten foot ceiling and eight foot ceilings separated by dark 12” x 12” rusticated beams. It has a fireplace, red brick chimney, flanked by French opening windows. There is a built-in bookcase featured on the south wall. The ceilings in the main living areas were rough textured plaster. Remaining rooms in the house have canec ceilings. There are twenty original six pane double hung windows. All of these features are defining features which exemplify a Hart Wood design. He experimented with ideas such as the solar hot water box located on the roof, a unique window alignment in the master bedroom and the staircase to the upstairs with the five sided walls with a center double hung window, an excellent example of the master workmanship in the construction of the home. The 12-12 pitch gable roofs had a slight upturn at the lowest point of the roof. Other roof areas had 2-12 pitches, and some were flat. Eyebrows over windows attempted to protect the house from Manoa driving winds and rain.

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14 Patricia Poorse, *Shingle Style Victorian Architecture and History of Shingle Style Homes*, oldhouseonline.com
The majority of his homes and buildings had steep gabled roofs, some combined with hip roofs. Rusticated beams were another prominent feature Wood often used.

One of the best examples is the First Christian Science Church on Punahou Street built in 1923, where rusticated beams were used throughout the church but were much more complicated in design.

The large vestibule, with sliding six pane windows, later became large open lanais. Cross ventilation was created using many double hung windows. French doors and windows, and pocket doors were used in this and subsequent Wood designs. Many other homes had high ceilings, of rough plaster or canec with trim patterns for added detail, also evident in the Wood Residence.

The Hart Wood residence qualifies under Criterion C- Work of a Master architect or craftsman, as it exhibits the design, detailing and construction of a Wood residence.

Additional Information:

**HOUSE PROVENANCE**

The 2512 Manoa Road house was designed and built by Hart Wood for his primary residence.

The home was purchased in 1953 by Dr. Frederick M.K. Lam. The original deed to the property, with Wood's original signature is still in the possession of the Lam Family. The Lam family, are the only other owners of the home other than Hart Wood himself who lived in the home his entire career in Hawai‘i.

The Lam family children of four grew up in the home and have many fond recollections of the home, such as when the front steps going up to the entry staircase were large round stones, playing in side yard lawns, walking up stone stairs built into a rock wall to visit the family that purchased the upper parcel guest house and walking through their yard to go up to Ferdinand Avenue and running and playing across the three connecting front lawns fronting Manoa Road. All of the children attended Punahou School.

Dr. Lam was of Chinese descent. True to the Chinese belief in the value of education, Dr. Lam, attended Punahou School from first grade and graduated in 1941. He graduated from Hamilton College and St. Louis Medical School and practiced medicine until his death in 2013.

Although a medical Doctor his true love was electronics. He earned his Ham Radio license at age twelve. In the early 1960's he designed and built the first car radio systems for doctors in Honolulu connecting doctors with the Physicians Exchange. He built and maintained a repeater station in a refrigerator located on the ridge of Diamond Head to accomplish this feat. He was active in Civil Defense prior to satellites and cell phones, being called in to man Ham Radios to communicate during emergencies, at a time when Hawai‘i was isolated from the outside world.
The Antenna pole he built at his home at 2512 Manoa Road allowed him to communicate with persons from around the world. The 50' electric "Black Beauty" pole remains in the front yard of the home, to honor Dr. Lam's achievements. It was also the landmark for directions along Manoa Road for many years.

Dr. Lam's brother William Lam, who also graduated from Punahou School in 1941, was educated at M.I.T. William Lam went on to be one of the foremost authorities of Lighting in Architecture, and designed lighting for civic projects around the world. One of his most notable projects was the Washington Metro subway system.

Dr. Lam's family was also very important in the history of Hawai’i. Dr. Lam's parents, the Lam family and the Loo families, both immigrated to Hawai’i in the early 1880's from China. Both families were from very prominent well to do, highly educated families in China. They immigrating to Hawai’i, while still a Monarchy, and became naturalized citizens of the Hawaiian Kingdom. As such, they were absorbed into the civic life of Honolulu, with little discrimination. The Loo daughter's, Dr. Lam’s mother and aunts, all attended Punahou School (Punahou Academy). His mother Ah Chin Loo Lam graduated from Punahou School in 1917. His aunt Sau Ung Loo attended Punahou School from the seventh grade and graduated in 1922. She was best friends with well known Manoa resident Beatrice Krauss who graduated with her from Punahou.

Sau Ung Loo went on to attend Yale Law School and became the first female attorney-in-law to practice in law in Hawai’i in 1928.

Dr. Fredrick K. Lam Sr. was a prominent physician in Honolulu, and one of the first Chinese Doctors to practice in Hawai’i. After being educated at St. Louis University medical school, Dr. Frederick Lam Sr. practiced medicine in downtown Honolulu. He was well known and honored in Hawai’i and California for being instrumental in proving that Liver Fluke found in Chinese immigrants was not a contagious disease. He testified in Washington D.C. and successfully changed the law that had prevented so many Chinese from entering Hawai’i and Mainland U.S.

Dr. Lam and his family were very well integrated into the political and social life in early 1930 to 50's Hawai’i. They were close friends with many influential Caucasian families. The Lam family hosted author, James A. Michener in their home many times and were close personal friends.

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15 Mari j. Matsuda, *Called From Within, Early Women Lawyers of Hawai’i*, University of Hawai'i Press, Honolulu Hawai’i, 1992

16 Mari j. Matsuda, *Called From Within, Early Women Lawyers of Hawai’i*, University of Hawai'i Press, Honolulu Hawai'i, 1992
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bureau of Conveyances of the Territory of Hawai‘i, *Hart Wood Trust to Dr. Frederick M.K. Lam and Marie Link Lam*, Honolulu, Hawai‘i, dated August 5, 1953

County of Honolulu Assessor office archives, under TMK (1) 2-9-007 Microfilms from archive department computers

Deed, Bureau of Conveyances, *From Hart wood Trust to Dr. Frederick M. K. Lam and Marie Link Lam*, Honolulu, Dated, 1953


Hawai‘i State Library, reference librarian, Nov. 13, 2015

Judith Leonie Millar, *Sau Ung Loo Chan ’28*, Yale University YLR, summer 1998


Mari j. Matsuda, *Called From Within, Early Women Lawyers of Hawai‘i*, University of Hawai‘i Press, Honolulu Hawai‘i,1992

Patricia Poorse, *Shingle Style Victorian Architecture and History of Shingle Style Homes*, oldhouseonline.com


Punahou School, *Punahou School Year Book 1941*, Honolulu, Hawai‘i, 1941

Environmental Data Resources Inc., Sandborn *maps, map page 287, 1914-1926 and 1927 to 1950.*
Hart Wood Residence


The Honolulu Advertiser, *Article “The Home Electrical”, section 2: 2-3*, May 18, 1921


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:

____ 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

Acreage of Property 0.2295

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: ____________________________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property
Honolulu, Hawai'i
County and State

1. Latitude: 21.308784 Longitude:-157.820561
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

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 is 10,000 square foot lot. It is a reverse “L” shaped lot. The lot is 100 '
fronting Manoa road 128.7' on the northeast boundary, 64' on the northwest boundary, 80' on
southwest side and returns 90 degrees 36 foot and 49 foot back towards Manoa Road. TMK
(1) 2–9–009-042

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
Boundary taken from the 1953 deed and tax map records.

11. Form Prepared By
Hart Wood Residence

name/title: Brenda G. Lam / Current owner
organization: Pacific Kona Landscaping Inc, Landscape Architect
street & number: 2512 Manoa Rd

city or town: Honolulu state: Hawai‘i zip code: 96822
e-mail: 2512manoa@gmail.com
telephone: 808-937-5908
date: June 13, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) 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:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

USGS Map
Hart Wood Residence
Honolulu, Hawai‘i

First Floor Plan

As-Built
FIRST FLOOR HOUSE PLAN

DRAWN BY: THOMAS TANASE
Second Floor Plan (scaled to fit with first floor plan on previous page 24)
Hart Wood Residence

Honolulu, Hawai‘i

Name of Property                   County and State

Sketch of Wood House

Plot Map 2-9-09 (Date unknown)
Hart Wood Residence                                               Honolulu, Hawai‘i
Name of Property                                                County and State

Photograph of “Home Electrical” from 1921 Honolulu Advertiser Article. The address is 2502 Manoa Road. Location is adjacent to the Wood residence and is located on the corner of Manoa Road and Ferdinand Avenue.
Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
County and State

Google map of 2512 Manoa Rd

Sections 9-end page29
Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai’i
County and State

Site plan for photos

NOTE: 6, 7, 8 PHOTOS TAKEN FROM ROOF

SITE PLAN & PHOTO KEY

MANOA ROAD

CAR PORT

0' 10' 20' 30' 40'

GRAPHIC SCALE
Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log
Name of Property: Hart Wood Residence
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
County: Honolulu   State: Hawai’i
Photographers:
  Brenda Lam
  Photos: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19
  Date Photographed: April 29, 2016
  Photos: 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
  Date Photographed: September 21, 2015

  Debrasue Stutts
  Photos: 1, 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20
  Date Photographed: January 24, 2016
Front of house façade showing porch, sliding windows and front gable end roof with double hung windows, camera facing northeast.
Hawai‘i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Residence_0002

2 of 20

Master bedroom bay windows exterior east corner of house, camera facing west.
Hawaii’i Honolulu Hart Wood Residence 0003

3 of 20

View of northeast long side of the house, camera facing southeast.
Two gable end upstairs walls to French doors (which open into living room) shows the original shingled home. The exterior wall with the flat roof and vertical tongue and groove walls depicts the utility room addition, camera facing east.
Southwest exterior showing red brick chimney and windows, camera facing east.
Hawai’i Honolulu Hart Wood Resdience_0006

6 of 20

Upstairs exterior view of gable roof with door and window northwest upper façade, camera facing northwest.
Roof on northeast side of house, camera facing southeast.
Hot water box on top of roof peak, camera facing southwest.
Hart Wood Residence

Honolulu, Hawai'i

Porch and front door, camera facing southwest.
Hawaii’i Honolulu Hart Wood Resdience 0010

10 of 20

Detail of rusticated beam and vertical tongue and groove with butterfly joints at 10’ ceiling, camera facing south.
Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai‘i
County and State

Hawai‘i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Resdience_0011

11 of 20

Rough plaster 8’ ceiling of sunroom, and front door, camera facing southwest.
Overall vestibule (note original six pane sliding windows), camera facing northwest.
Overall view of fireplace room with 8’ ceiling showing fireplace flanked by windows and book shelf on left wall (note wall above fire place left without drywall to show tongue and groove woodwork), camera facing northeast.
Detail of corner showing original built in bookcase (note wall above fireplace left without drywall to show tongue and groove woodwork), camera facing south.
Northeast corner of kitchen showing original upper windows which open into second bedroom, Lam family 1947 Chambers range, and kitchen cabinets which are part of 2014 renovation, camera facing northeast.
Overall view of 10’ high plaster ceiling and dining/living room, rusticated beams into renovated kitchen, camera facing southeast.
Hart Wood Residence

Honolulu, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Hawai`i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Resdience_0017

17 of 20

Master bedroom original double hung baywindows (note wall configuration), camera facing east.
Second bedroom original double hung windows and small closet door with closet under stairs, camera facing east.
Partial view of staircase to second floor, showing five radius stairs, camera facing southwest.
Pencil sketch of construction detail, assumed drawn by Hart Wood, camera facing northeast.
Hart Wood Residence

Name of Property: Hawai‘i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Resdience_0021

Honolulu, Hawai‘i

County and State

1 of 21

View original two double hung windows facing Manoa Road and canec added to attic upstairs space in 1956.camera facing northeast.(Photo taken 2015)
Hart Wood Residence

Honolulu, Hawai‘i

1 of 22

Closet in upstairs added at an unknown date. Camera facing northeast. (Photo taken 2015)
Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai‘i
County and State

Photo of two original double hung windows and canec walls and ceiling. Camera facing northeast. (Photo taken 2015)
Hart Wood Residence  
Name of Property: Hawai‘i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Resdience_0024  
Honolulu, Hawai‘i  
County and State:

1 of 24

Photo upstairs storage cabinets built into space under roof camera facing northeast. (Photo taken 2015)
Hart Wood Residence

Honolulu, Hawai‘i

1 of 25

Photo of original single double hung window and back door. camera facing northeast.(Photo taken 2015)
Additional Important Documents

Original deed from Hart Wood Trust to Frederick Lam and wife 1953
Page 1 of 4
Original deed from Hart Wood Trust to Frederick Lam and wife 1953
Page 2 of 4
Original deed from Hart Wood Trust to Frederick Lam and wife 1953
Page 3 of 4
Original deed from Hart Wood Trust to Frederick Lam and wife 1953
Page 4 of 4
Hart Wood Residence  
Honolulu, Hawai‘i  

Name of Property: Hart Wood Residence  
County and State: Honolulu, Hawai‘i  

Property Owner:  
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)  

Brenda G. Lam Trust  
2512 Manoa Rd.  
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96822  

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.
This photo of the east elevation illustrates the difficulty of preparing the requested elevations.
Canec walls and ceilings installed by Dr. Lam upstairs in 1956.
Jalousies installed by Mrs. Lam, date unknown.
FRONT ELEVATION - SOUTHWEST
NOT TO SCALE     DRAWN BY: BRENDA LAM  11-01-2016