# 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: | ___ Roland Bowler 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: | ___ 90 Niuiki Circle |
| City or town: | Honolulu |
| State: | Hawaii |
| County: | Honolulu |

## 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:


______________________________________________
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
**Bowler Residence** Honolulu Hawaii

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildings</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>Objects</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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
- Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: 12” redwood tongue and groove walls, metal shingle roof, 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 Bowler Residence is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood on Niu peninsula. It sits on a flat 10,400 square foot lot that fronts on the ocean. It is a single story, single wall, modern style house with a concrete slab foundation and stained, 12” wide redwood tongue and groove walls. The walls are braced by a pair of beveled girts, with the lower one being 43” above the foundation. Its low pitched, aluminum steel alloy shingled, intersecting hipped roofs are overhanging with open eaves and exposed rafter tails. The metal shingles were designed to resemble shake shingles. The house is essentially U shaped with a projecting, 20’ x 22’, flat roofed, two car carport on the right and a projecting 14’ x 39’ bedroom wing on the left. The house, which is in excellent condition, has 2,213 square feet under roof, and retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, craftsmanship, feelings and association.
**Narrative Description**

The Bowler residence is readily visible from the road and a new concrete driveway on the right side of the property runs from the street to the carport. The carport projects out from the main body of the house. It has a concrete floor and a built-up, flat roof supported by 4” x 8’ rafters. Its two side walls are constructed of cmu block and the upper half of the walls are open, screened by vertical wood slats set on an angle. A door in its rear wall enters into the laundry room.

The house is approached by a sidewalk which curves across the front lawn from the driveway and runs along the bedroom wing to the front door. The entry has a screen door with four horizontal spaces and a solid wood front door. The door opens on a large, approximately 14’ x 26’, front room. The room has a 8’ high canec ceiling, which is found throughout the house except for the enclosed rear lanai. The room has a picture window in its front wall which is flanked on either side by wood slat jalousie windows set high in the wall. A broad flat arched opening in the room’s rear wall opens on the enclosed lanai, which is one step down from the front room.

The approximately 18’ x 36’ lanai runs across the rear of the main body of the house. It has a built-up, flat roof, which slopes towards the main body of the house at a sharp angle, providing the rear elevation with a dramatic, upward swooping appearance. This is further accentuated by the lanai’s rear wall being comprised of floor to ceiling windows. Facing the ocean, to the left is a five sided, wood framed canted bay window covered by a soaring continuation of the lanai roof. To its immediate right is a wood framed, three sided canted bay window with single paneled windows. The five sided bay window projects out approximately 8’. The window’s five sides are all screen rather than glass, with the exception of the town side most side which is glass. Its far left, Koko Head, segment contains a hinged door. The original pocket doors, which enclosed the bay window from the remainder of the lanai during inclement weather, were replaced in-kind in recent years. A 4’ high ledge runs across the lanai’s town facing side wall. Above the ledge at the *makai* end of this wall is a pair of jalousie windows, with a third similar window in the lanai’s *makai* wall forming a corner window. To the right of the jalousies are four openings covered with obscure plastic. On the exterior, diamond shaped lattice screens the plastic openings as well as the pair of jalousie windows. The lanai has a concrete floor and the exposed rafters and purlins of the roof structure define its ceiling.

A set of louvered double doors in the front room’s town side wall open on the kitchen. The kitchen remains intact with its original cabinets with their knobs and pulls, built-in oven, stainless steel sink, and formica counter top with the stove built into the counter. The two original ceiling lights also remain. Two jalousie windows in the kitchen’s *mauka* wall look out on the carport, and a 52” x 70” pass through services the enclosed lanai. An opening in the town facing wall, which has no door, leads into the laundry room with its two jalousie windows. The laundry room has a flat roof and a door in its *mauka* wall leads to the carport.
The Koko Head side of the front room has a flat arched opening that flows into a front-to-back-running hall which extends down the side of the bedroom wing. To the left of the opening is a built-in bookcase with three shelves, which is surmounted by vertical 1’ x 6” wood slats set at an angle. The makai end of the hall terminates almost immediately at the rear bedroom’s single panel door which has its original knob and hardware. The makai wall of the bedroom has a pair of fixed glass windows, which have a pair of jalousies underneath them. The jalousies each contain three wood slats. A broad niche characterizes the Koko Head side of the room. It has a pair of wood slat jalousies in its back wall, and each of its side walls have near-floor-to-ceiling wood slat jalousies. The opposite wall is dominated by a closet with four, louvered, sliding doors. A door on the mauka side of the room opens on a bathroom which retains its original shower, cabinets and shelves. A jalousie window provides ventilation.

The bedroom’s single stacked hall runs down the town side of the wing. Its exterior wall has a single jalousie window part way down, and another pair of jalousie windows near its terminus. Four, original, single panel doors are on the right side of the hall and another at the end. These service three bedrooms and a bath and a linen closet. Small single wood slat transoms are above the bedroom doors. The bath and linen closet are situated between the two bedrooms. The first bedroom has a pair of jalousie windows in its Koko Head wall. The linen closet door retains its original knob. The bathroom has one jalousie window and retains its original built-in shelving and shower. The second bedroom also has two jalousie windows in its exterior wall and its door retains its original knob. The 14’ x 14’ bedroom at the end of the hall was added in 1968. It blends seamlessly with the remainder of the wing, utilizing the same materials and construction methods as the original house. This bedroom has a set of three jalousie windows in its mauka wall, and a single jalousie window in its Koko Head Wall. In the latter wall there is also a door which opens on the side yard. A new door between the bathroom and the two end bedrooms now interrupts the flow of the hall.

The rear lawn extends from the house to the ocean. A lava rock seawall, approximately 7’ high buffers the ocean from the land. A naupaka hedge is along a portion of the top of the seawall. Five concrete steps extend down from the seawall to a small concrete dock. Six mature palms grace the back yard.

The Bowler residence retains its historic integrity. Other than the reroofing of the house in non-original materials, the only other alteration to the house is the 1968 addition of a front bedroom, which was done in a manner consistent with the historic design of the house, and in two years will be historic in its own right. The kitchen and much of the bathrooms remains intact, as do the original windows and doors and canec ceiling. The door placed in the hallway is reversible and is in a secondary space.
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.

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

Community Development

Section 8 page 7
Bowler Residence
Honolulu
Hawaii

Period of Significance
1954

Significant Dates
1954

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Wimberly & Cook

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 Bowler Residence is significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of a house built in Honolulu during the early 1950s in a modern style. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction. The house is also significant at the local level under criterion A for its associations with the development of Niu peninsula as a residential neighborhood. It is one of only three houses fronting the ocean that remain from the neighborhood's original development.

The 1954 period of significance was chosen in accordance with the instructions on how to complete a national register nomination form provided in National Register Bulletin 16A: "For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions.” The bulletin
Bowler Residence Honolulu Hawaii
Name of Property County and State

further states, “For properties associated with historic trends, such as commercial development, the period of significance is the span of time when the property actively contributed to the trend.” As is noted in the above section, “significant dates”, 1954 is the year of construction.

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-envisioning” 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.

The Bowler residence is typical of 1950s modern style residential architecture in Hawaii. Its unadorned, clean horizontal lines, picture window, and low profile hip roof with overhanging eaves well bespeak the style. The open, flowing, interior spaces are also typical, as are the use of built-in shelving and the use of jalousie windows. The redwood tongue and groove walls, were a typical material of the period. The strong emphasis on cross ventilation and the use of louvered doors and wood slat screen walls express a response to Hawaii’s climate, as does the house’s use of single wall construction and use of a carport rather than a garage. The single wall construction comes out of Hawaii’s plantation architecture tradition and was a typical construction method in the 1950s and 1960s, while the carport is another post-World War II innovation associated with the modern movement. The placement of the carport in front of the house is also typical for the period.
While a number of high end, architect designed modern houses have been listed in either the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places, to date the Tanabe residence in Manoa is the only more modest, single wall, 1950s, house to have been placed in either register. This residential form was the prevalent type of single family housing constructed in Hawaii during the years following World War II, and can be readily found in the numerous residential subdivisions which were developed in this period, including various housing tracts from Waipahu to Niu, as well as in Kaneohe and Kailua. In addition, in Honolulu itself, this type of dwelling may be found in the backs of Palolo, Manoa and Kalihi valleys, as well as the upper reaches of Alewa and St. Louis, Heights.

The house is also architecturally significant as a good example of a modestly budgeted residential project of Wimberly & Cook in the 1950s. The swooping lanai and projecting floor to ceiling bay windows well reflect the firm’s proclivity for dramatic, regionally appropriate, architectural statements, as might be witnessed in such other projects of theirs such as the Waikikian Hotel, Tiki Top Restaurant, Coco’s Coffee Shop, Foodland Shopping Center in Kaneohe, the Pali Bowl, the Kailua Baptist Church, and the chapel and administration building at Windward Memorial Cemetery. George, “Pete” Wimberly (1915-1996) and Howard Cook (1914-1974), met while working at Pearl Harbor during World War II. Wimberly, a native of the state of Washington and a graduate from the University of Washington’s architecture program, came to Hawaii in 1940 to work for Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases. Cook, who was born in Montana and grew up in Idaho and western Washington, graduated from the University of Idaho, and also arrived in Hawaii in 1940 to work for the same firm. After the war they formed an architectural partnership which lasted until 1962. During the course of their years together they designed many memorable buildings, blending a dramatic modern flair with a tropical, Hawaiian sensibility. In addition to the residences they designed on Niu Peninsula, they also designed many of the original homes in Bishop Estate’s Waialae-Kahala subdivision.

The house is also significant for its associations with the development of Niu peninsula. Originally the peninsula was Kupapa fishpond, which at the time of the Great Mahele was awarded to Alexander Adams, along with all of Niu valley. Adams was a Scottish seaman who arrived in Hawaii in 1810 or 1811 and served as a captain in Kamehameha I’s fleet. Sometime prior to 1930, the fishpond was partially filled in for agricultural purposes, and then in 1953 Adams’ descendants completely filled it in and subdivided the property for residential lots. Wimberly & Cook were hired to design the houses in the new subdivision. A building permit was issued for the construction of this house in December 1953. Roland Bowler, a member of the US Navy, was the first to occupy the dwelling in 1954 and he purchased it from Paul Cassiday, one of Adams’ heirs, in 1955. In that year he transferred out of Hawaii and sold the property, which then went through four hands until John and Carol Krieger acquired the property in 1967. The house remains in the Krieger family’s hands. In addition to this house, Wimberly & Cook designed at least twenty eight other houses built on Niu peninsula. Of the original houses to line the shores of the peninsula, only two others, in addition to this residence, still stand.
Bowler Residence                      Honolulu                      Hawaii
Name of Property                     County and State
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Polks City Directories for Honolulu, 1953-1968

City and County Tax Office records.

“Grow with Honolulu, Invest in a Home,” *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, February 12, 1938, Special Section

The State Bureau of Conveyances, Book 2759, page 409, Book 2955 page 270, and Book 5782, page 382

“Ancient Fishpond at Niu is Homesite Development,” *Honolulu Advertiser*, March 22, 1953


10. Geographical Data

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: 21.279793  Longitude: 157.734406

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 Linda Hamilton Krieger in 2016 as described by Tax Map Key 3-7-002: 046

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the parcel of land associated with this building since its construction.
Bowler Residence
Honolulu
Hawaii

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 ____________________________
telephone: (808)-542-6230
date: April 25, 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:** floor plan

- **Owner:** Linda Hamilton Krieger
  90 Niuiki Circle
  Honolulu, Hawaii 96821

_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.
USGS Map
TMK Map
Floor Plan

Bowler Residence
NOT TO SCALE
Photo Log

Name of Property:  Roland Bowler Residence

City or Vicinity:  Honolulu

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  August 11, 2015

View of front of house from the north

1 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property:  Roland Bowler Residence

City or Vicinity:  Honolulu

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  August 11, 2015

View of rear of house from the southeast

2 of 12
**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Roland Bowler Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 11, 2015

View of front room from the southeast

3 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property: Roland Bowler Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu    State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 11, 2015

View of front room from the southwest

4 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property: Roland Bowler Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 11, 2015

View of enclosed lanai from the east

5 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property: Roland Bowler Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 11, 2015

View of lanai and bay window from the northwest

6 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property: Roland Bowler Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 11, 2015

View of kitchen from pass through from the south

7 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property:  Roland Bowler Residence

City or Vicinity:  Honolulu

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  August 11, 2015

View of rear bedroom from the northwest

8 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property:  Roland Bowler Residence

City or Vicinity:  Honolulu

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  August 11, 2015

View of second bedroom from the west

9 of 12
**Photo Log**

Name of Property:  Roland Bowler Residence

City or Vicinity:  Honolulu

County:  Honolulu State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  August 11, 2015

View of hallway with linen closet and door with vent transom from the north

10 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property:  Roland Bowler Residence

City or Vicinity:  Honolulu

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  August 11, 2015

View of carport wall from the southwest

11 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property: Roland Bowler Residence
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
County: Honolulu        State: Hawaii
Photographer: Don Hibbard
Date Photographed: August 11, 2015
View of dock from the east

12 of 12