

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 PropertyHistoric name: Benjamin P. and Nancy S. Carpenter 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. LocationStreet & number: 1310A Mokulua DriveCity or town: Kailua State: Hawaii County: HonoluluNot 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A ___ B X 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

Benjamin and Nancy Carpenter Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu

Hawaii
County and State

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: ☒
Public – Local ☐
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
District ☐
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u></u>	buildings
<u></u>	<u></u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u></u>	structures
<u></u>	<u></u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u></u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th Early 20th Century American Movements

Craftsman

interior: Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood board and batten walls, composition shingle roof, wood, post and pier 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 Carpenter residence is situated on the beach at Lanikai, a residential neighborhood in Kailua. It sits on a flat, 9,850 square foot lot with a dirt driveway leading down to the property at its left side. A modern two story house sits on a lot to the street side of the property, with the driveway traversing this lot thanks to an easement. The house is surrounded by a level lawn with a stone seawall separating the house and its grounds from the ocean. The house is a craftsman style cottage with a composition shingle, hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. It has board and batten walls and sits on a post and pier foundation. In 1953 this beach house was converted to a permanent residence with the interior remodeled in a modern manner, the *makai* wall extended towards the ocean, the front lanai expanded, and the original windows replaced with jalousie windows. The house is in good condition and has 1,782 square feet under roof. It retains its historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, place, setting, feelings and association.

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Narrative Description

The Carpenter residence is the result of two episodes, with the original single story craftsman style beach cottage erected in 1927. In 1953 this cottage was converted into a permanent residence. The house faces southwest and follows a U-shaped plan. Its front wings project 10' from the 30' wide main body of the house. The kitchen wing is to the left and bedroom wing to the right, with a large, open living-dining room constituting the main body of the dwelling. Between the two wings, the front lanai is located.

The dirt driveway leading down to the Carpenter residence terminates with a concrete paved auto court which fronts on a two car carport on the southeast side of the property. These date from the 1953 remodeling of the house, and the carport with its attached tool shed is a contributing structure. The carport has a flat roof which is supported in the front by an `ōhi`a column as well as a 4" x 4" post and a 4" x 6" post. The rear wall is of plywood, and the southwest wall is of diamond shaped lattice. Attached to the northeast side of the carport is a single story tool shed. The tool shed has board and batten walls and a five panel door in its northwest and southeast walls. Next to the two doors is a pair of jalousie windows, which have crank handles. Between the tool shed and the house runs a wood slat potting area which has a 2" x 4" and 4" x 4" frame. To the front of the potting area six concrete steps lead up to the lanai of the house. A shell and stone encrusted, concrete water feature made by Mrs. Carpenter runs along the steps.

The 10' x 30' lanai was developed as part of the 1953 remodeling. It has a flat, corrugated metal roof, which is supported by two `ōhi`a columns. The columns carry a 4" x 12" beam, which in turn supports the 2" x 12" rafters. The roof structure is exposed and serves as the lanai ceiling. The floor is finished with a pebble epoxy paving, which flows out in a curvilinear manner beyond the roof line. The coating of the lanai was not part of the 1953 remodeling, and it is uncertain when it was applied.

A pair of single pane, wood framed, sliding doors in the rear wall of the lanai open the living/dining room to the lanai. Single pane fixed windows are to either side of the sliding doors. The large, 29' x 30' room has an open beam ceiling with four, simple wood trusses. Two lights with large rattan shades hang from the bottom chord of two of the trusses. From the lanai one can see through the house to an unobstructed view of the Pacific Ocean and the Mokulua islands, which are directly out from the house.

In the 1953 remodeling the *makai* wall of the living/dining room was extended approximately 10' towards the ocean. The makai wall is four bays wide with each bay containing a large single, fixed pane window with a pair of jalousie windows below. The jalousies have lever handles and replaced the original crank handled jalousies from 1953, which had deteriorated from the salt air. A flat roof shelters this part of the room.

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The extended part of the room is demarcated from the original room by an interior *`ōhi`a* column and a lower, 7'-6" high ceiling faced with corrugated plywood. An original, inset circular light is still in the ceiling. A door at the north corner of the extension opens on a 3' wide lanai with a concrete floor and an *`ōhi`a* column at its outside corner. This small lanai is under the original house's roof.

A modern style fireplace with a lava rock face and a 15" high red tile hearth is in the east corner of the living/dining room. The fireplace's wall extends to the outside and is visible in the house's rear wall. The rectangular chimney rises from the rear roof and has a rectangular, concrete cap. The fireplace's fire box is made of cream colored fire brick and has no right side.

The southeast wall of the living/dining room is recessed 22". The recess's ceiling echoes that of the room's extension, being also 7'- 6" high, faced with corrugated plywood, and containing a circular recessed light. A set of four cabinets, with sliding doors are at the base of the recess. The top of the cabinet forms a shelf, 15" high, to continue the flow established by the fireplace's hearth. At the south end of the recess is a built-in *pūne`e*, which is also 15" high. A set of cabinets, 30" high, define the back and one side of the *pūne`e*. The cabinets have double doors with their original glass knobs. One set is on the side, and three sets are along the back. This L-shaped set of cabinets with the *pūne`e*, define a cozy sitting area adjacent to the fireplace.

In the west corner of the living/dining room is a built-in, rectangular cabinet with two drawers. The drawers open in both the living/dining room and in the kitchen. The cabinet continues to the outside and forms a counter top for a pass through to the lanai from the kitchen. The top of the counter is finished with decorative tile, the work of Mrs. Carpenter,

An opening in the living/dining room's northwest wall, adjacent to the cabinet leads into the kitchen. The kitchen has a tile floor, a 9' – 2" high, acoustic tile ceiling and plywood walls. It retains its original 1953 cabinetry and counters, as well as two square flush mounted ceiling lights with their glasses' basket weave pattern. Its stainless steel sink and countertop was fabricated by Oahu Plumbing & Sheet Metal. A set of three jalousie windows with lever handles are over the sink in the kitchen's northwest wall. A pass through to the lanai is in its southeast wall, and in its southwest wall is an original jalousie window with a crank handle and also a door with a screened top panel. The door opens on a wood landing with a post and rail railing. The landing opens onto the front lanai on one side, and on the other four wood steps lead down to the yard.

The galley kitchen zig-zags as it approaches the opening to the living/dining room, thus allowing more cabinet space. At the opening the kitchen's tile floor continues to flow into a front-to-rear hallway. The hall has plywood walls and ceiling, with a circular, recessed light in the ceiling. Original doors open on a bathroom and a rear bedroom, as well as a hall closet. The bathroom door is in the hall's northwest wall. The bathroom remains intact with its plywood walls, cabinets, and an acoustic tile ceiling. A 3' x 4'

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shower projects outward from the bathroom's rear wall. The shower has a door in its northeast wall, which opens on three concrete steps to the yard. Jalousie windows with their original cranks and fluted glass slats are in the shower's northwest wall, as well as the bathroom's northwest wall.

At the end of the hall a door opens on a rear bedroom. The room has a pair of two pane sliding windows from 1927 in its northwest wall and two single pane, fixed windows, with four jalousies below, in its northeast wall. The room retains its plywood walls and canec ceiling.

The row of cabinets behind the *pūne`e* leads to an opening in the living/dining room's southeast wall, which accesses the bedroom wing. It opens on a central hall space which contains two built-in dressers. An original door, as are all doors in this wing, with its original knob and handle, in the northeast wall of the hall opens on the master bedroom. The room has plywood walls and a canec ceiling. A flush mounted light with a square glass cover with concentric squares etched in it is in the ceiling. Two single pane, fixed windows, with two jalousie windows below each one, are in the room's northeast wall. In the southeast wall is a pair of jalousie windows with crank handles and wood slats at the clerestory level. In the southwest wall is a door which leads into the master bathroom. The bathroom retains its original salmon colored sink and shower, as well as its acoustic tile ceiling with a recessed circular light. The shower's wall was tiled by Mrs. Carpenter, using a swimming fish motif. A jalousie window with fluted glass is in the shower's southeast wall. A door next to the shower opens on two concrete steps which access the side yard.

A door in the hall's southeast wall opens on a bathroom. This bathroom remains intact with its acoustic tile ceiling and original sink and cabinets. Originally this bath had a shower and a door to the outside, but these were supplanted by a bathtub with a shower. The jalousie window which was in the original shower remains in the southeast wall.

A door in the hall's southwest wall opens on a front bedroom. It retains its plywood walls, and canec ceiling with a flush mounted light similar to the one in the master bedroom. It has a jalousie window in its southwest wall and a pair of jalousie windows in both its southeast and northwest wall at the clerestory level. All the windows have crank handles and fluted glass.

The Carpenter residence retains a high degree of integrity, with even the kitchen and bathrooms remaining almost completely intact. The replacing of the bedroom wing's shower with a bath tub and the applying of the pebble epoxy finish on the front lanai floor are extremely minor in comparison to the overall integrity of the house. The deteriorated jalousie windows were replaced in-kind, but with lever handles rather than crank.

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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
Community Planning

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Period of Significance

1927, 1953

Significant Dates

1927, 1953

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Phil Fisk

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 Carpenter residence is significant on the local level under criterion A for its associations with the development of Lanikai and is also significant at the local level under criterion C as a good example of a 1920s beach cottage in Hawaii which was re-designed during the 1950s into a modern residence. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction.

The 1927, 1953 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

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date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions.” The bulletin 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”, 1927 and 1953 are the year of construction, and the major remodeling of the house.

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

The Carpenter residence is significant at the local level for its associations with the development of Lanikai. Alexis Gignoux, the president and manager of Hollister Drug Company, purchased the lot upon which the subject house stands in April 1927 from Charles Frazier and erected a beach cottage here. At the time Gignoux built the beach cottage, Lanikai was a fairly new subdivision, as Charles Frazier had subdivided the area and made it available to the public in 1924. By October 1925 the Aalapapa and Mokulua drives and their crossroads were completed, and shortly thereafter the first houses appeared. This “crescent of content” [*Honolulu Advertiser*, May 3, 1931, p. 14] primarily served as a retreat from Honolulu.

Originally the property on which the house stands ran from Mokulua Drive to the ocean. However in 1945 Gignaux sold the beach cottage to Cornelius and Beatrice Schwallie. The house continued to serve as a second home for the Schwallies, and in 1948 they subdivided the lot into two parcels. In 1951 they sold the ocean front parcel with the beach house to the Carpenters. The Carpenters continued using the cottage as a beach house, but in mid-1953, after trying a six month experiment of living in the cottage full time and experiencing the pre-Pali Highway commute to Honolulu, they decided to remodel the house as their permanent residence.

At the time of their decision the new four lane road from Kailua town to the Kaneohe Ranch Building at the base of the Pali had been opened since September 1951, and in February 1952 work had commenced on a new road going up the mountain. The Carpenter family’s decision to make Lanikai their permanent residence, was one that others were making as well, and thus during the 1950s Lanikai started to become a neighborhood comprised of permanent residents. With the area’s shift from a haven dotted by second homes to a suburban residential district, many of the original beach cottages gave way to more substantial houses. The Carpenters decision to retain and remodel their beach cottage allows the house today to stand as a reminder not only of the period when Lanikai transitioned from a beach retreat to a primary residential community, but also of the earlier beach cottage years at Lanikai. It is one of the few remaining residences in Lanikai that stand as a reminder of the opening decade of development in the area. The only other beach houses of the period in the area to be listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places are the Boyen, Wrenn and Clarence Cooke beach cottages.

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The Carpenter residence is also architecturally significant at the local level as a good example of a 1920s house remodeled in a modern manner in the early 1950s.

Modern architecture has its origins in both changing technology and in the “re-envisioning” of the social role of architecture in the 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 the lead of the late 1930s, the modern style became the predominant post-war style for domestic design in Hawaii, and the style became closely entwined with the approach of statehood and the forward outlook of that era. Modernism’s trend away from ornamentation to a clean “contemporary” look captured the spirit of its time, and the prevalent skill of the craftsmen of that era with their high degree of precision made it possible to have absolutely minimal detailing.

During the 1950s and 1960s a number of architect designed houses well exhibited a high sensitivity to the Island environment as well as the precepts of the modern movement, with their clean lines, emphasis on indoor-outdoor relationships, and attention to detail. The interior of the Carpenter residence is such a house, with its emphasis on openness, the front lanai, built-in elements, varying ceiling heights, and use of fixed pane windows with jalousies underneath. The living room is masterfully handled, with its lava rock, modern style, corner fireplace, recessed niche, lowered *makai* side ceiling, and built-in cabinets and *pūne`e*. The corrugated plywood used in the lowered ceilings in the living room is typical of the period, and such elements as the galley kitchen, pass through from the kitchen to lanai, and carport, are all modern style

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introductions to mid-century domestic life. The fireplace ensemble with the recessed niche and *pūne`e*, well reflects architect Phil Fisk's modern design sensibilities.

The house also well reflects its consciousness of the Hawaii environment with the sliding doors opening on the front lanai and the cross ventilation made possible with the use of jalousies and an open floor plan. It further establishes a sense of place through its use of lava rock in the fireplace and *`ōhi`a* columns, and also the inclusion of a *pūne`e*, rather than a couch. The use of exterior entrances to the bathrooms is another common feature in Hawaii's beach front houses.

The house is also architecturally of note, as the 1953 remodel followed plans made by Honolulu architect Philip Fisk (1908-1958). Fisk was born in Rochester, New York, and was a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, where he knew Vladimir Ossipoff, Allen Johnson, and Tommy Perkins. He was Ossipoff's closest friend at Berkeley and in 1936 came to the islands at the urging of Ossipoff. He worked with Ossipoff and then from 1941-1943 worked as an engineer for the Pacific Bridge Company at Pearl Harbor. From 1943-1945 he was the chief architect for the Federal Housing Administration in Hawaii, with Johnson and Perkins as his project architects. With the conclusion of World War II, Fisk opened his own office. In the late 1940s, early 1950s he worked with the Associated Architects in the design of Moanalua Shopping Center, Kalihi-Palama Library, and Leilehua High School. He later was also involved with the integration of Hawaii's modern regional design vocabulary with Butler buildings having formed a partnership with Don Chapman. Fisk was "particularly adept at furniture design and detailing, and he later assisted Ossipoff in creating furniture for the remodeling of the original Outrigger Canoe Club." (Sakamoto, 63) He was an avid supporter of incorporating lanai in houses, and the lanai of a house he designed on Puu Panini was one of twelve houses featured in a 1954 exhibition on Hawaiian residential architecture held at the Bishop Museum. Fisk died at the age of fifty while out racing his boat on Kaneohe Bay. With his death the IBM corporate headquarters, which was under design by his office, was shifted to Ossipoff's office. At the present no buildings designed by Phil Fisk are listed in the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places.

Benjamin P. Carpenter and his family moved to Hawaii in 1935 from California. During the war he worked at Pearl Harbor, and after the war started Welding and Industrial Products, Ltd., of which he was president and general manager. The company's main line was tanks of gases used in welding, including oxygen, which was also used for scuba diving and health care.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Polk's City Directories for Honolulu, 1950-1955.

City and County Tax Office records.

State Bureau of Conveyances, documents numbered 6743, 77325, 131576

Building Permit 108910, December 7, 1953

Honolulu Advertiser, September 5, 1937, page 8

Honolulu Star Bulletin, February 12, 1938, special section, "Grow with Honolulu, Invest in a Home"

Sakamoto, Dean with Karla Britton, *Hawaiian Modern*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 2007

"Yachtsman Dies in Kaneohe Race," *Honolulu Advertiser*, September 15, 1958, p. A-1

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): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage 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: 21.386292

Longitude: 157.711576

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 Richard P. and Thomas K. Carpenter in 2016 as described by Tax Map Key 4-3-004: 098.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the parcel of land associated with this building since its construction.

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 23, 2017

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:** sketch of floor plan

• **Owner:** Richard Carpenter
1310A Mokulua Drive
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

And

Thomas Carpenter
1030 Aholoa Place, #103B
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.).

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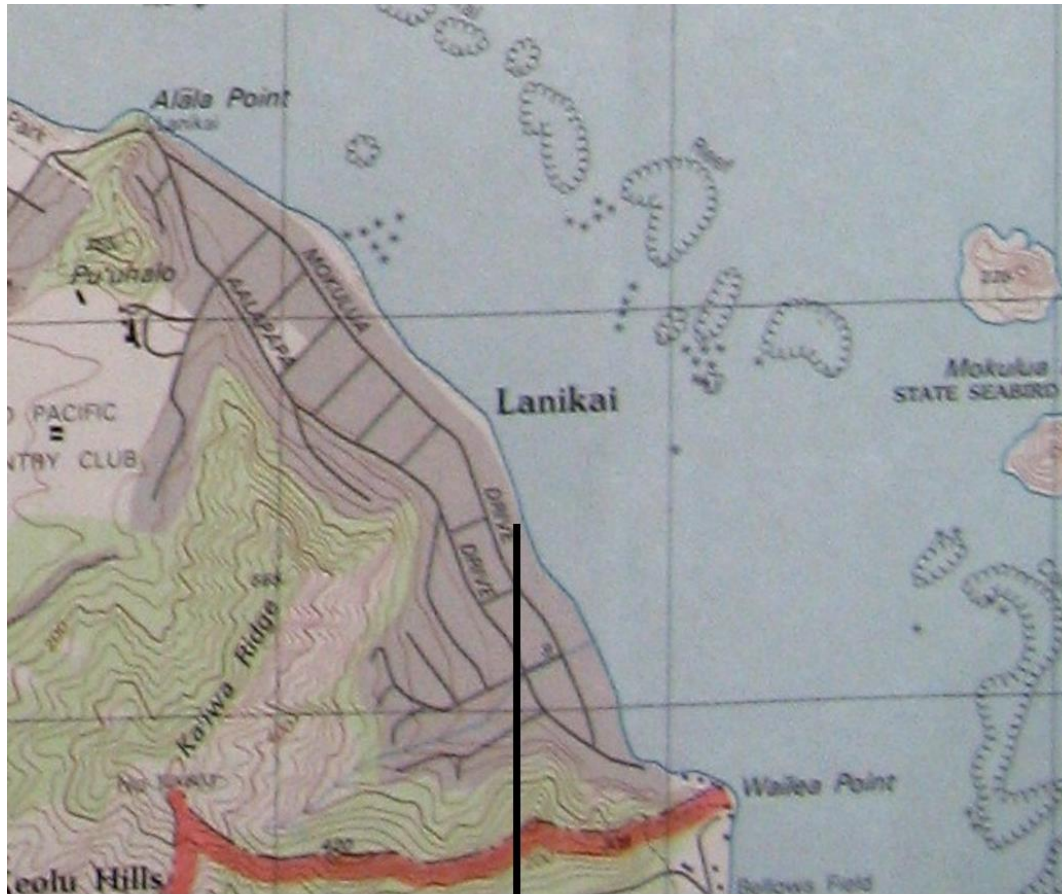
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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding 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

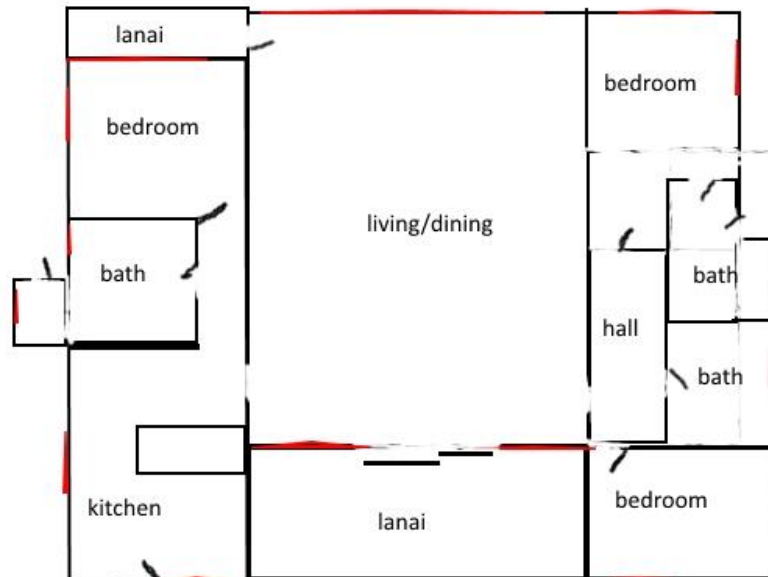


Carpenter Residence

TMK Map



Floor Plan



— = windows

Not to Scale

Carpenter Residence



Photo Log

Name of Property: Carpenter Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: April 15, 2017

View of the house from the southwest

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Name of Property: McVeagh Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: December 17, 2015

View of the lanai from the west

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Name of Property: McVeagh Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: December 17, 2015

View of the rear from the north

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Carpenter Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: April 15, 2017

View through the living room from the front lanai from the southwest

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Carpenter Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: April 15, 2017

View of the living room from the

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Carpenter Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: April 15, 2017

View of the house from the southeast

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Carpenter Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: April 15, 2017

View of the living room lowered ceiling and fireplace from the northwest

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Carpenter Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: April 15, 2017

View of the kitchen-dining drawer from the northeast

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Carpenter Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: April 15, 2017

View of the house from the southeast

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Carpenter Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: April 15, 2017

View of the bdroom wing hall with built-in chests of drawers from the south

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Carpenter Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: April 15, 2017

View of the master bedroom from the southeast

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Carpenter Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: April 15, 2017

View of the master bedroom's bathroom from the north

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Carpenter Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: April 15, 2017

View of the master bedroom's bathroom shower tile work from the north

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