

**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: Harold B. and Julia (Damon) Giffard Residence

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 62 Puiwa Road

City or town: Honolulu State: Hawaii County: Honolulu

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national          statewide        X   local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

    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

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#### 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian  
Queen Anne Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: shingle walls, composition shingle roof,  
lava rock 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.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

The Harold B. and Julia Giffard residence is located on a flat, 14,134 square foot lot on the *mauka* side of Puiwa Road in Nuuanu valley in a quiet residential neighborhood. Across the road from the house is Nuuanu Valley Park, which backs on Queen Emma's Summer Palace. While the Giffard residence remains in domestic use, a number of the neighboring two story houses along Puiwa are now occupied by religious or non-profit organizations.

The two story, shingle walled, late Queen Anne style house has an asymmetric massing and features a front facing gable roof, with a lower, similarly roofed, projecting front wing. The composition shingled roofs have open overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. Decorative, projecting, roof joists adorn the gable ends. The house sits on a post and pier foundation with massive lava rock columns. A 1990, single story addition is off the left side of the house and contains a two car garage as well as living space behind the garage. The garage addition is compatible in design and materials to the main house and is connected to it by a breezeway. The 4,688 square foot house remains in excellent condition and very much retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feelings and associations.

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## Narrative Description

The Harold B. and Julia Giffard residence is three bays wide, with a shed roofed, central entry porch. To the left of the porch is a shallow, projecting wing with a cantilevered second story, and to the right of the entry is an enclosed side lanai. The side lanai is a single story in height, capped originally by an open deck with a 30" high, shingled parapet and a flat roof with overhanging, closed eaves. In 1995 the rear portion of the deck was enclosed to form an office with its hip-gable roof intersecting with the gable roof of the main body of the house. The second story of the main body of the house features pairs of double hung sash windows on its front and side. In the center bay a frieze runs above the window line and the gable projects out from the line of the wall. This gable contains three stacks of two, single pane awning windows, which ventilate the attic. The wing's gable is adorned by a decorative, wood grille "ventilator".

An approximately 14" high, lava rock retaining wall traverses the front of the property with a mock orange hedge immediately behind it. The wall is broken in two locations for a driveway and a walkway to the house. The driveway is to the left side of the property and the walk is approximately at its mid-point. A walkway with modern slate pavers leads from the street to a set of three steps surmounted by a modern metal gate. The gate is supported by a pair of 5' high, 17" square concrete block posts which terminate with a four sided three step pyramid cap of 2" thick concrete blocks. Beyond the gate the slate paved sidewalk continues to the front of the house where seven wide steps covered with blue, three quarter inch square, glazed tiles lead up to the front porch, whose floor is similarly finished. The blue tiles pre-date 1974. To either side of the steps are rectangular, lava rock planter boxes, from which spring lava rock columns, approximately 46' square which support the porch's shed roof. The 5' x 19' front porch is protected by a composition shingled shed roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The porch ceiling is of 5" beaded tongue and groove. The front entry to the house is in the left wall of the porch, and a set of three, three-paned windows dominate the porch's rear wall. The set of windows includes a middle fixed window with pocket windows to either side.

One tile covered step leads up to the fairly new six panel front door. The entry's fluted door frame cants inward and a recessed ceiling light with a frosted glass cover provides evening illumination. The door opens on the living room. The living room runs the length of the main body of the house, with the Ewa-*mauka* corner separated from the room by a wall and containing the dog leg stair to the second floor. The living room floor is laminated, covering the original termite eaten floor. The room reflects a 1936 remodeling and has a 10' high, masonite ceiling and masonite walls with floor to ceiling v-joints. There is a very modest molding at the juncture of the walls and the ceiling, and a diminutive, 3" high base board.

The Ewa wall of the living room contains a simple fireplace with a modest art deco frame and no mantle set in a nook. The fireplace has a clay tile hearth, and mirrored walls enframe its sides and top. The side walls of the nook are canted and contain built-in display cases, each with one glass shelf. The rear and side walls of the open cases are semi-circular, and a similarly shaped, recessed light with a frosted glass cover illuminates each of the cases from the top. The fireplace

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has a brick chimney which runs up the side wall of the house on the exterior. As a result of the wall separating the stairwell from the living room, this portion of the living room, occupying the slightly projecting, front wing forms a cozy sitting area. The front wall of this wing features a set of three sliding windows with each window containing three horizontal panes. The Diamond Head wall of this section of the living room contains the front door.

From the wing, the living room flows across the center section of the house, with a pair of solid pocket doors in its rear, *mauka* wall accessing the dining room. The *makai* wall contains the set of three windows looking out on the front porch. This set of windows is flanked by built-in book cases, each of which contain seven shelves. In all likelihood the original front door was supplanted by the bookcases and set of three windows as part of the 1936 remodeling of the house. At the Diamond Head end of the living room is a pair of pocket doors and their accompanying bifold screen doors, each of which has four, horizontal panes, which open on the enclosed lanai.

The 17' x 36' side lanai is two steps down from the floor of the main body of the house. The lanai has its original fir floor, as well as wood steps, and a beaded tongue and groove ceiling. The room is defined by corner lava rock columns which continue to the exterior of the house. There is also a centered lava rock column in the lanai's Diamond Head wall. Between the columns are sliding windows, which make for a light and airy space. The *mauka* wall has a set of three, sixteen-pane sliding windows. While the Diamond Head side has a similar set of windows at its *mauka* end, and at its *makai* end has a set of four, twelve-pane sliding windows. The latter were added at some point in the house's history, as outside these windows is a set of four concrete steps which run down to the side yard, indicating a former opening in the lanai's wall. The *makai* wall contains a pair of 12 pane sliding windows and also a double door, with each door having four horizontal panes. A set of four concrete steps covered in blue tile leads down from this doorway to the front lawn. This side of the lanai was enclosed in the 1990s for security purposes, but is compatible with the existing windows.

In addition to the pocket doors accessing the lanai from the living room, a similar set of doors connects the lanai and the dining room. The dining room has a teak parquet floor, most likely dating from the 1960s, and its walls and 10' high ceiling are finished in a manner similar to the living room. A set of double doors, each with four horizontal panes, leads to a rear, *mauka* side deck, which has been rebuilt in recent years. A set of three, stacked, single pane awning windows flank the doorway on either side. These have copper hardware and may date to the 1936 remodeling. A solid, swinging door in the Ewa wall of the dining room leads into the kitchen.

The kitchen has been remodeled and expanded outward on the rear, *mauka* side in 1980. However, it still retains its 1936, glass doored cabinets, and its original set of three 1 x 1 double hung sash windows over the sink. The kitchen's original beaded tongue and groove walls are evident as the rear walls of the cabinets. The rear addition to the kitchen replicates the 1936 cabinetry in design, and features pairs of twelve pane sliding windows. In addition, a pair of sliding doors, each of four horizontal panes, access the rear deck. A Dutch door in the Ewa wall leads to the breezeway and garage addition. The 1990 garage addition replaced a 1948 garage.

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A solid hinged door on the *makai* wall of the kitchen leads into the living room, next to the stairway to the second floor. The dogleg stairway has a turned balustrade and an 8" square newel post capped by a ball finial. Underneath the stairway and three wood steps down is a half bath. It has a corner sink and its door has its 1936 knob. It has two single pane awning windows, which open inward. On the exterior these windows are set in a niche formed by a pair of lava rock columns supporting a lava rock flat arch.

Eleven steps lead up to a landing and then another ten steps ascend to the second floor. The landing is illuminated by a pair of 1 x 1 double hung sash windows. The stairwell walls are appointed in a manner similar to the living and dining rooms. The second floor hall retains its original fir floors and its 1936 masonite walls and ceilings. Doors to two bedrooms and a linen closet line the hallway on its *makai*, front side. The bedroom doors are louvered with a panel below. The linen closet door is solid. All three of these doors retain their 1936 knobs and hardware. The two bedrooms retain their fir floors and 1930s masonite walls and ceilings. They both have a pair of 1 x 1 double hung sash windows, 4' wide, in their front walls. Each bedroom has its own bathroom. The bedroom in the front wing has a pair of 1 x 1 double hung sash windows in its Diamond Head wall which are set in a niche with a built-in seat in front of it. Eight drawers, stacked two high, provide storage under the seat. Built-in bookcases occupy the niche's side walls. Its bathroom has two two-pane casement windows in its Ewa wall and retains its original tub and tile work. The bedroom above the living room has a set of double doors and their screen doors, all three paned, in its Diamond Head wall which accesses the second story deck. Along the front of the house the L shaped deck is 59" wide. A five panel door with an original 1936 knob and hardware opens on this bedroom's bath. This bathroom has canec walls and its original tub has a tile back splash to protect the walls.

The master bedroom is across the hall from the two front bedrooms, at the back of the house. It too retains its 1936 louvered door and hardware. The fir floor in this room has been covered with laminate flooring. A 4' wide 1 x 1 double hung sash window penetrates its rear wall. On the Ewa side of the room is a bathroom, which has been completely remodeled. It is ventilated by an original 1 x 1 double hung sash window in its Ewa wall, as well as a Jalousie window in this wall. Another jalousie is in the rear, *mauka* wall. On the Diamond Head side of the master bedroom, a set of modern double doors leads into the office which was added in 1995. This addition has shingle walls and 1 x 1 double hung sash windows, as well as a set of single pane, bi-fold doors which access the deck on the Diamond Head side. The addition is compatible with the historic character of the house in its design, use of materials and massing.

At the Diamond Head end of the second floor hallway is a modern style stairway made of wood and metal. Three steps lead to a landing where the stair makes a quarter turn to the right with ten steep steps leading to the attic. The steps have no risers. The stairway predates 1974, and appears to be a product of the 1950s. The attic has been finished into a front bedroom, a rear storage area and a bathroom. Six awning windows provide light and air from the front wall and the rear wall has two pair of stacked awning windows. The canec ceiling follows the slope of the roof line and the walls are tongue and groove. A single panel pocket door closes off the two

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rooms from each other. The bathroom retains its tiled shower stall with its glass door. The shower head is in the ceiling.

The Giffard residence retains its historic integrity. The 1936 alterations to the house, including the reorienting of the front entry and the remodeling of the interior in an art deco manner, have attained historic significance in their own right, as has the finishing of the attic in the 1950s. More recent alterations to the house have been confined to the rear of the dwelling, which are not visible from the street. These include the expanded kitchen, the replacement of the rear deck with more modern decking material, and the addition of the second floor office. The new garage on the side of the house, replaced an earlier structure, and is in keeping with the design and scale of such a structure. It is set back and to the side of the main house and does not visually intrude upon the façade. The alterations to the house have all transpired in secondary spaces. They were undertaken in a sympathetic manner and do not detract from the historic character of the house.



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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  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Period of Significance**

1913/1936

**Significant Dates**

1913, 1936

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

John H. Craig

Harry Sims Bent

**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 Giffard Residence is significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of a late Queen Anne style house built in Honolulu over a century ago, which was remodeled in a modest art deco style in the 1930s. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its periods in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction.

The 1913 and 1936 periods of significance were 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"

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

The Queen Anne revival style of architecture originated in England, with Leyswood in Sussex (1868), designed by Richard Norman Shaw, usually credited as the seminal work. These dwellings had little to do with the architecture of Queen Anne's reign, and were more closely related to late-medieval and/or Tudor forms. The style was introduced to the United States at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, where the British government built two houses for its Commissioner and his staff in that style. The style appealed to the romantic, picturesque sensibilities and became enormously popular in America, reaching its zenith during the 1880s and 1890s, but it continued to be utilized into the opening decades of the twentieth century, although usually in a less ebullient manner.

Distinctive features of the American Queen Anne revival style usually include an asymmetric facade; an irregularity of plan; frequently complex, steeply pitched roofs with overhanging eaves and dominant, front-facing gables, often cantilevered out beyond the plane of the wall below; occasional round, square, or polygonal tower(s); a porch running across part or all of the facade, including the primary entrance area; second-story porches or balconies; differing wall textures; elaborate ornamentation, often including pediments, dentils, classical columns; spindle work; oriel and bay windows; leaded glass windows; and monumental chimneys. Elaborate embellishments covered almost any flat surface.

The earliest known example of the Queen Anne revival style in Hawaii was the William Richards Castle residence (1880, no longer extant) which stood at the northeast corner of Victoria and Kinau streets. For its time the asymmetric, somewhat ornate house with its two and a half story tower was very up-to-date. However, it was not until the 1890s that the Queen Anne revival style appeared in Honolulu in all its glory. Such splendid examples of the style as the W. C. Peacock residence in Waikiki, Alexander Young residence at King and Victoria, William O. Smith residence at Nuuanu and Bates, and Thomas Wall residence at Richards and King, were all demolished in the years following World War II. Indeed, very few examples of the form can be found throughout the Hawaiian Islands, with the Hocking residence (1904) in Honolulu and the Shipman residence (1899) in Hilo, both of which are listed in the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places, being the only noteworthy examples to readily come to mind. The Berg residence (1911) in Manoa Valley, is the only example of the later manifestation of the style to be presently included in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places. Thus the Giffard residence stands as a restrained, but rare example of the late Queen Anne style in Hawaii.

The Giffard residence is significant as a good example of a late, restrained Queen Anne revival style house built in Hawaii during the early 1900s. Its irregular, asymmetric plan and massing with advancing and receding elements, shingle walls, and front facing

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gable roofs all reflect the spirit of the Queen Anne revival style. In addition the cantilevering of such elements as the main gable and the wing's second story are typical of the style, as is the inclusion of a second story porch. The absence of elaborate applied ornamentation reflects the lateness of the form and the movement away from such embellishment.

As a late example of the Queen Anne revival style, the house also begins to incorporate certain craftsman/bungalow elements into its design, most notably the use of lava rock columns and the decorative joists adorning the house's front gables. Both of these utilize a larger than usual, more dramatic, scale, placing these craftsman elements into line with the Queen Anne spirit of the house.

The house is also architecturally significant for its architectural adaptations to Hawaii's sub-tropical climate. Such features as the enclosed side lanai is a common design element in early twentieth century houses in Hawaii, and when coupled with the large, 4' wide, double hung windows, as well as sliding windows, allowed heightened interaction with the outside. The open, flowing space of the living room, while common for the period in Hawaii, was less often found in mainland houses of the time. Also the proliferation of pocket doors, double doors, and louvered bedroom doors further allowed the trade winds to flow through the open interior plan.

In addition, the house is architecturally significant for its well-appointed, modern/art deco interior, the result of a 1936 remodeling which followed the design of Honolulu architect Harry Sims Bent. This remodeling included the relocation of the entry door, recessed lighting, the installation of sliding, and perhaps awning, windows, the re-sheathing of the interior walls, the replacement of doors and their knobs and hardware, the remodeling of the kitchen cabinets, and the development of a fireplace nook.

The art deco style originated in post-World War I France and quickly flourished internationally during the 1920s and 1930s, and even into the 1950s. The style embraced technology and was characterized by rich colors, geometric forms and often lavish ornamentation. It emphasized symmetry and the rectilinear over the curvilinear. During the peak of its popularity it represented luxury, glamour, and faith in social and technological progress.

The 1936 remodel of the Giffard residence well reflects the art deco style in an obvious, albeit restrained, manner. The canted front door frame, and similarly the canted side walls of the fire place nook, the recessed lights with frosted glass covers above the front entry and in the rounded display shelves by the fire place, the v-joints in the masonite walls with their linear rhythm, the mirror wall surrounding the fire place, and the door knobs, all display the influence of the art deco spirit. The interior walls are finished with Masonite, which was developed by the Mason Fiber Company (later named the Masonite Corporation) of Chicago, Illinois in 1926. During the 1930s masonite came to be widely used as an interior finishing material. Its inclusion in the Giffard residence's

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interior remodeling further contributed to the house's very contemporary and modern feeling.

The house was initially designed by architect John H. Craig (1864-1923). Craig was born and educated in Toronto, Canada, migrating to Los Angeles in 1886. In 1889 he and his family came to Hawaii. He worked as a building contractor, and from 1916 until his death advertised himself as an architect and builder. At the time of his death, the *Honolulu Advertiser* noted, "Mr Craig was one of Honolulu's best known architects, contractors and builders and had constructed many of the city's large blocks as well as many handsome homes in the residence sections. He was known as a builder who put the best that was in him and the best materials into his structures, and carefully supervised all the work." [*Honolulu Advertiser*, May 3, 1923, page 3] In addition to the Giffard residence, he designed a number of residences in the city, including the majestic, albeit no longer extant, George Beckley residence in Waikiki (1913). The best known extant building that he designed is Gartley Hall at the University of Hawaii (1922), which is listed in the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places.

The architect responsible for the 1936 remodel of the house, Harry Sims Bent (d. 1959), was also a prominent Honolulu architect, who practiced in Hawaii from 1928 until the start of World War II. He came to Honolulu to supervise the construction of the C. Brewer Building on Fort Street. Upon the completion of that project, he decided to stay. A strong proponent for an appropriate regional architecture, he designed the Pineapple Research Institute at the University of Hawaii (1931), Hanahauoli School (1929) at 1222 Makiki Street, several art deco parks and playgrounds, including Ala Moana Park, and a number of immaculately detailed houses, prior to departing Hawaii with the coming of World War II. The art deco parks and playgrounds, as well as the Pineapple Research Institute are listed in either the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places. The Purvis residence, for which Bent designed an addition, is also listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places.

The original owner of the house, Harold Brickwood Giffard (1884-1944) was born in Honolulu and was educated at Punahou School as well as Tamalpais Academy in California. He first worked for the Waterhouse Trust Company, and at the time the Puiwa residence was built had gone into partnership with W. P. Roth as a stock broker. Upon the retirement of Mr. Roth the firm became Giffard & Macfarlane.

In 1908 Giffard married Julia Damon (1886-1957), the daughter of Edward Chenery and Cornelia Beckwith Damon. The couple resided in the Puiwa residence until their divorce in 1928. At that time Mr. Giffard moved to Kula Maui with his new wife, Mary, and Mrs. Julia Giffard's sister, Ethel M. Damon, purchased the Puiwa house. The two sisters continued to live here until 1935, when Polly Baldwin Damon, the widow of Bernard H. Damon, purchased the property. She commissioned Harry Sims Bent to remodel the house in 1936, and in 1938 sold the house to Bertha Brown. Following the Brown's ownership, the house had four owners between 1944 and 1974, at which time the current owners purchased the property.

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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, 1912-1939.

City and County Tax Office records.

State Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 488, page 455; Liber 945, page 5, and Liber 1296, page 477. Document 33766 and TCT 7039.

Building Permit Number 4377 dated December 11, 1935

*Honolulu Advertiser*, "Building Active All Over the City," December 15, 1935, page 19

*Honolulu Advertiser*, "John Henry Craig Dies at Home here After Brief illness," May 3, 1923, page 3

*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, "Building Permits," July 1, 1913, page 2

*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, "Giffard Rites at 4:30 Today," April 29, 1944, page 8.

*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, "Funeral Rites Pending for Mrs. Julie Giffard," June 20, 1957, page 1B

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#### 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: 21.335740                      Longitude: 157.837222

1.

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 being nominated includes all the property owned by the Lynn M. Watanabe Trust in 2015 as described by Tax Map Key 2-2-044: 027.



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**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

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**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: August 8, 2015

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

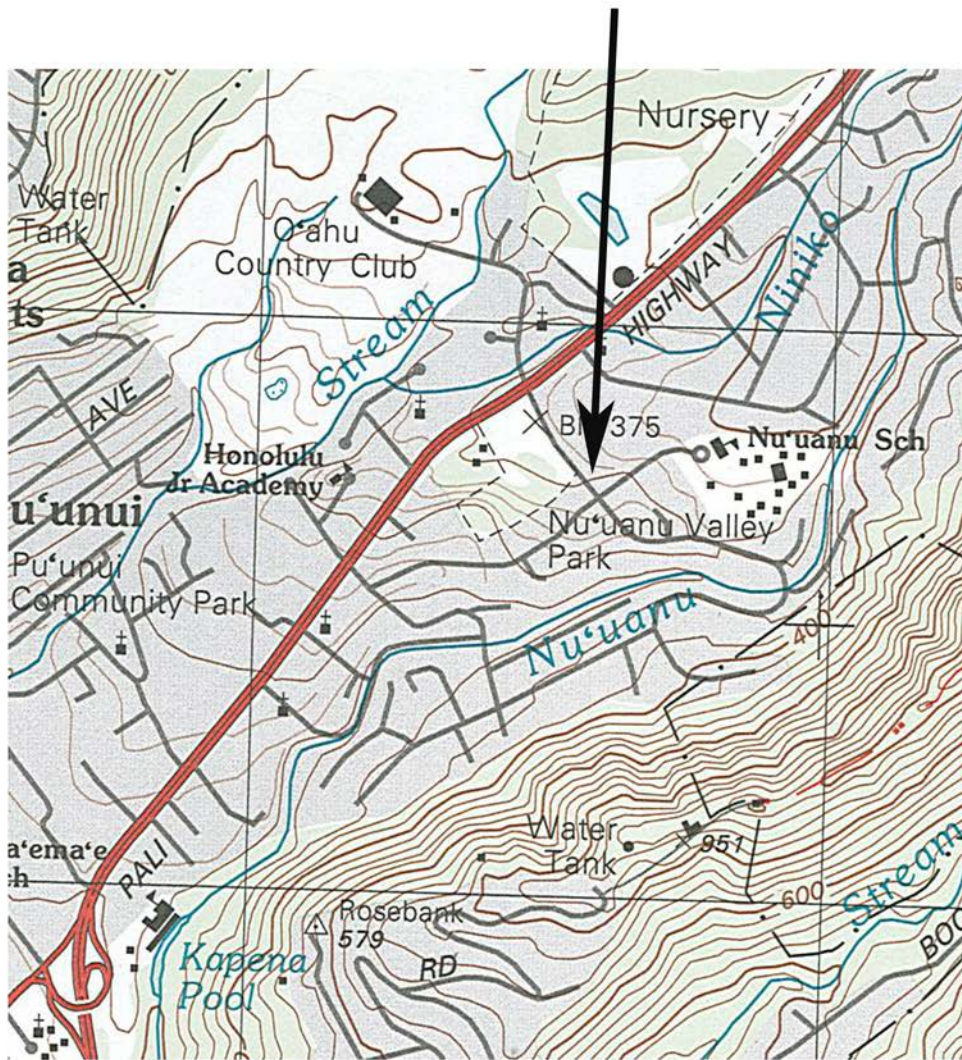
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** floor plan, parcel map
- **Owner:** Lynn M. Watanabe Trust  
62 Puiwa Road  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

**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

## Giffard Residence



**TMK Map**



# Floor Plan

