National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property
   Historic name: Wood, Hart Residence
   Other names/site number: Lam, Fredrick M.K. TMK (1) 2-9-009-042
   Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: 2512 Manoa Road
   City or town: Honolulu  State: Hawai‘i  County: Honolulu
   Not For Publication: ☒  Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the
   documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places
   and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
   recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
   level(s) of significance:
   ___ national  ___ statewide  ___ local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   ___A  ___B  ___C  ___D

   Signature of certifying official/Title: __________________________ Date __________________
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

   In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

   Signature of commenting official: __________________________Date __________________
   Title: __________________________ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register
determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other (explain:)

<table>
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<th>Signature of the Keeper</th>
<th>Date of Action</th>
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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
## Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ______

### 6. Function or Use

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

**Domestic : Single dwelling**

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

**Domestic: Single Family**

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Late Victorian Shingle with variations

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
- foundation: Post and pier on stone pier blocks,
- portion on concrete wall (basement)
- walls: Cedar shingles
- roof: Asphalt shake

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph
The residence fronts Manoa Road, in lower Manoa Valley. The property is a 10,000 square foot lot that was subdivided from a 20,000 square foot parcel which ran from Manoa Road to Ferdinand Avenue. It was subdivided in 1953. It is a reverse “L” shaped lot. The home frontage is on the original 100’ Manoa Road frontage. The contributing resource is the historic structure, which began construction in 1919 and was built by master architect Hart Wood. The front entry façade faces Manoa Road. The house exterior is cedar shingles, the roof is currently asphalt shingles, and the windows are six pane double hung, or six pane sliding. The two story house is asymmetrical in design. The building has three modified gable ends and valley with numerous semi flat roofs. There are no roof overhangs on any roofs. The Wood residence in Honolulu has the signature features of an early Wood house; a brick fireplace, built in bookcase, rusticated
beams and other details. The house is of significance because it was designed by master architect Hart Wood. The exterior of the home has minor changes from the time Wood owned the home. The major site change is that Dr. Lam, second owner of the home was a Ham radio operator and installed a 50', "Black Beauty" rotating electric pole, with antennas attached to the top of the pole. The pole was a Manoa landmark for many years and remains on the property. It is now screened by a massive Mango tree and Lychee tree. The sloping yard was leveled with 2 walls in the early 1960s. The other major site change was the installation in 2005 of a concrete handicap ramp. The home had had only two owners; the Wood family and the Lam family. This section of Manoa Road is now an eclectic mix of styles of homes. The home is in excellent physical original condition as very few changes or repairs were made to the home. It retains its integrity of design, materials, location, workmanship, setting, feelings and associations.

**Narrative Description**

The home was built on a Parcel known as Lot 7 being a portion of the Schnack and Dorch Tract and also being a portion of Grant 3648 to John Ena.\(^1\) The home began construction in 1919, however changes were made by Wood over several years, Hart and Jessie Wood did own the property TMK (1) 2-9-008 as shown on early plat maps of Manoa, unfortunately the map is not dated.\(^2\) The notation of “Lot 7” must have been from an old numbering of lots prior to mapping with Tax Map Key numbering system. The original lot (and subdivided) is located two properties from ‘Ale’o Place, along Manoa Road. The original name of ‘Ale’o Place was Adolph Street. The name change occurred in 1943.\(^3\) The landform of Lot 7 had a severe sloping grade of approximately 30 feet in elevation change from Manoa Road to Ferdinand Avenue.

A carport and driveway off Manoa Road was added by Wood. There are no records to show when the relocation of the driveway and addition of the carport occurred.

When the home began construction in 1919 the property was 20,000 square foot. It was subdivided in 1953. There are no known construction blueprint plans; there is however, a sketch of the facade, drawn by Wood. Dr. Lam made no changes to the home except for changing out interior wall coverings from "carpet" to 1/8" mahogany paneling, and adding canec ceilings and walls upstairs to cover the open roof framing in the attic to make it a usable space. Upstairs, seven deteriorated windows were changing out with jalousies which are not visible.

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

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

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

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

The fireplace sitting area to the southeast has 8’ rough plastered ceilings. There is a built-in bookcase along the left wall. Centered on the southeast wall is a brick fireplace. The fireplace has a very simple wood trim. The fireplace has detailed 5/8” wide, varying length fire bricks set straight and at decorative angles with1/2” mortared joints. The surround is white plaster. The original horizontal tongue and groove wall has been left to show how the house was originally constructed of various tongue and groove pieces of wood of varying colors, paint and bare wood. The home was possibly built from scrap wood from other houses Wood worked on. On one piece of wood there is a pencil sketch of the beam and curved corner support detail, assumed to be drawn by Wood. There were originally two sets of French doors on either side of the fireplace which opened on to small balconies. These balconies were to view the 50’ side yard of lawn which existed at that time. During the 1970's, these features rotted from severe sun and rain damage and were closed in. In the 2014 renovations, these were re-opened replacing the original French doors with two six pane 22” wide by 48” tall French opening windows, with window seats below. The balconies were not reconstructed because the original floor joists had been framed into the building which was the cause of water intrusion into the floor. The northeast wall of the room has two 8 pane French doors which open onto the current patio area. Upon disassembling the original deteriorated French doors, it was found that the original doors were
The master bedroom, with a 10' ceiling had 2 small built in closets with a built in set of drawers between. This closet wall was changed to accommodate a larger bathroom. The corner of the bedroom has a three segmented modified bay windows. Each window is 32” x 64” tall 6 pane double hung. Windows are original.

The master bedroom, with a 10' ceiling had 2 small built in closets with a built in set of drawers between. This closet wall was changed to accommodate a larger bathroom. The corner of the bedroom has a three segmented modified bay windows. Each window is 32” x 64” tall 6 pane double hung. Windows are original.

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

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HOUSE EXTERIOR

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

The entry staircase is on the southwest corner of the house. The stairs start on the south side and take a 90° turn to a landing just before entering the front porch. There currently are concrete stairs from the driveway to the wood staircase. This stair area was once large rounded stones going up the grade to the wood stairs. The original wood stairs were replaced with "Trex" treads in 2005 due to dangerous rotted condition of the stairs. The stringers were copied from the original stringers.

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

The house is asymmetrical in plan with a complicated roof design which reflects the interior design of the home. There are no overhangs on any of the roofs. Instead there are wood eyebrows above each window. The home has a red brick chimney which extends from ground level to above the second story roofline.
Hart Wood Residence Honolulu, Hawai‘i

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

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

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

About two thirds along the northeast wall is a five sided wall with roof above about 12' off ground level that form the walls and roof for the staircase. The walls tie directly into the steep northeast roof.

Directly above the intersection of the modified gable roofs, is a 6' x 6' box, attached to the roof. It was designed to be a solar water heater with warm water piped down into the house.

Wood added a 10' by 30' long addition to the home. Over this area is a 2-12 low pitch roof. Outside the door to the utility room is an exterior staircase to the upstairs. This staircase has been replaced three times due to rotten conditions. The replacement the staircase was reconstructed per 1953 photographs.

The house has undergone a few changes over the years and retains the seven aspects of integrity. The property, although subdivided retains its integrity of location, because it has not been moved, and remains on Manoa Road. The exterior design of the house has design integrity, as it has had only minor changes of jalousie windows replacing old window openings. Design integrity is retained and intact because the majority of the home remains in its original condition of design and workmanship, and has not undergone major reconstruction. Although the site has undergone changes over the years by the addition of fruit trees. These trees are now a significant feature of the site.
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.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Hart Wood Residence                                      Honolulu, Hawaii'i
Name of Property                                           County and State

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1919-1923

Significant Dates
1919

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

Cultural Affiliation

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

The Hart Wood house is of State significance under Criterion C as an example of a Master architect, being designed and built by preeminent master architect Hart Wood. Distinctive design features, materials and workmanship of the home are an excellent example of an early Wood design. The features were used in many of Wood’s future designs, from 1920 to 1926. Wood was instrumental in developing the Hawaiian Regional style of architecture. The house was designed and built by Wood for himself and his family. Significantly the construction of the home began in 1919, the year Wood and his wife arrived in Hawaii (January 21, 1919) from California. This house was Wood’s beginning journey in discovering the Hawaii, climate, culture and lifestyle.

The period of significance is 1919 –1923 coinciding with its design and construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions by Wood. The date of significance of 1919 is the year the house construction started.

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

Hart Wood - Architect, (1880-1957)

Hart Wood was a leader in the development of the Hawaiian regional style, which took in the unique weather, and cultural influences of Hawai‘i. During his years of practice in Hawai‘i, from 1919 to 1951, he was able to change his designs with his varying interests and growing knowledge of Hawaiian climate conditions and cultures. Each home or building design was unique. His independent nature caused him to experiment with forms that were unique to the islands.

A small group of architects in Honolulu were trying to develop an architectural style particularly suited to the Hawaiian lifestyle and climate. The Architect of this residence [George Canavarro residence] was the leader of that group, Hart Wood.1

Wood was born in Philadelphia on December 26, 1880. His family moved west when he was two years old. Both his father Thomas and his uncle Louis M. H. Wood were very influential in his life. The Woods were all artisans in the building trades of the nineteenth and early twentieth

1Spencer Leineweber, Application for National Register of Historic Homes
centuries. Wood came of age in Denver during the 1890s. Hart was educated and participated in the Denver Architectural Sketch Club, as well as the art school and the Artist Club. He was an outstanding artist and architectural renderer. By 1898, Wood formally entered into the architectural profession as a draftsman with a firm in Denver. Much of the design works done by the firm were in the Beaux Arts style. Most commissions were large business and civic projects. By the year 1902, Wood moved to San Francisco and went to work with English architect Charles E. Hodges at Stanford University. In 1906 Wood married Jessie Spangler. In February 1911 Wood received his certificate to practice architecture in California. In 1912 Wood designed his own home in the Piedmont Hills, California. The design of that home was a striking illustration of Wood's personal design concepts. The house was modest in size, but incorporated numerous crafted details which he would later use in his home in Hawai‘i. The home was rustic, shingled and irregular in plan and elevation. The slope of the modified gabled roof was dramatically steep. Dark rusticated beams were accented against plaster backgrounds. The focal point of the living room was a brick fireplace, and a small built in bookcase on one side of the fireplace. These exact features were designed into the Wood house, built as his personal residence in Manoa Valley, Honolulu.

HONOLULU YEARS

In 1898 Hawai‘i was annexed a Territory of the United States. In 1919 Wood accompanied Charles. W. Dickey, whom Wood had met in San Francisco, to review upcoming projects for Dickey's firm. A ship manifest documents Wood and his wife arrived in Honolulu, Hawai‘i in January 21, 1919. The basic designs of at least three major projects were completed before Wood made Honolulu a permanent base. In April 1919 Dickey and Wood announced the partnership of Dickey and Wood, with Wood as a junior partner. Wood handled the Honolulu office while Dickey remained in his San Francisco - Oakland office.

Charles Dickey came from a local Hawai‘i family that had extensive connections. As a result of his influence in Hawaii’s business community, his business was comprised of almost exclusively...
of important Caucasian families. Dickey’s connections were most beneficial to Wood’s acquisition of clients.\(^7\)

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

The design of his Manoa Valley home was the starting point of that search. In a quote by Hart Wood that appeared in the January 26, 1921 Star-Bulletin he said:

Several attempts have been made to create a Hawaiian Style but styles in architecture aren’t created - they grow - and the way one style runs into another is by adapting an existing style to meet the needs and peculiarities of a certain climate or location.\(^8\)

The Hart Wood residence has the hallmarks of the Late Victorian Shingle style, however modified by Wood. The Late Victorian Shingle Style was highly interpretive and imaginative, exhibiting a range of motifs from old English to Georgian. But certain hallmarks apply: wood shingles wrap the house, undulating over oriel s, dormers and eyebrow awnings above windows. You don’t find corner boards and a lot of fussy trim. Asymmetry is evident, with cross gables and roof sections of different pitch, wings, turrets, bays and oriel s. The cottage air house type was created for summer homes along the northeast coast and San Francisco Bay. Regardless of how large or detailed, they have an informality and connection to the outdoors.\(^9\) Perhaps Wood’s time in San Francisco, influenced him to choose this style as the design for this early home in Hawai‘i.

The Manoa Wood house is a two story home asymmetrical in design. The house has a three sided cross gable roof. The house includes a sun room, with its nine six pane sliding windows. The living rooms had ten foot ceilings and eight foot ceilings separated by dark 12” x 12” rusticated beams. It has a fireplace, red brick chimney, flanked by French opening windows. There is a built-in bookcase featured on the south wall. The ceilings in the main living areas were rough textured plaster. Remaining rooms in the house have canec ceilings. There are twenty original six pane double hung windows. All of these features are defining features which exemplify a Hart Wood design. He experimented with ideas such as the solar hot water box located on the

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\(^9\) Patricia Poorse, *Shingle Style Victorian Architecture and History of Shingle Style Homes*, oldhouseonline.com
roof, a unique window alignment in the master bedroom and the staircase to the upstairs with the five sided walls with a center double hung window, an excellent example of the master workmanship in the construction of the home. The 12-12 pitch gable roofs had a slight upturn at the lowest point of the roof. Other roof areas had 2-12 pitches, and some were flat. Eyebrows over windows attempted to protect the house from Manoa driving winds and rain. One feature of the house which Wood did not repeat in his buildings designed after the Wood house, was no overhangs on any roofs. His subsequent designs had deep roof overhangs to better protect the building from the elements.

Although his other designs did not follow this architectural style, many design features of the home were used in other Wood designs. The majority of his homes and buildings had steep gabled roofs, some combined with hip roofs. Heavy rusticated beams were another prominent feature Wood often used. One of the best examples is the First Christian Science Church on Punahou Street built in 1923, where rusticated beams were used throughout the church but were much more complicated in design. The entry sunroom, with sliding six pane windows, later became large open lanais. Cross ventilation was created using many double hung windows. French doors and windows, and pocket doors were used in this and subsequent Wood designs. Many other homes had high ceilings, of rough plaster or canec with trim patterns for added detail.

Woods other notable works were: George Ward residence, 2438 Ferdinand Avenue. Honolulu, (Hawaii / National Register) built in 1923, Dr. Robert Faus residence, 2311 Ferdinand Avenue. Honolulu, (Hawaii / National Register), built in 1924, Wilcox Memorial Library, now the Kauai Museum, 4428 Rice Street, Lihue, Kauai (Hawaii / National Register) built in 1924, George Canavarro residence, now the Korean Cultural Center, 2756 Rooke Street, Honolulu, (Hawaii / National Register) built 1924-1927, Alexander & Baldwin building, 822 Bishop Street, Honolulu, (Hawaii and National Register) completed construction in 1929. He was the joint designer of the grand Alexander & Baldwin building, Dickey designed the structure of the building, but it was Wood who designed the exterior decoration of the façade, for which the building is well known. At least six varying design sketches were produced of the project during the design of the building. The Wood rendering dated 1927 of the building showed the final design for the building. In the spring of 1928 Wood officially dissolved his partnership, and original agreement with Dickey, over differences about the administration of the A & B project.

Other buildings designed by Wood, residential and civic, are: Francis l’i Brown house, built in 1921, Pacific Heights, the House Electric, Manoa, built in 1921, Von Holt house, Alewa Heights, built in 1921, the First Christian Science Church, 1508 Punahou Street, built in 1923, Mrs. C. M. Cooke residence, Makiki Heights Drive, G. Gumps store building, built in 1929, Waikiki (non extant), First Chinese Church of Christ, 1054 King Street, built in 1929. Wood participated with
Hart Wood Residence  Honolulu, Hawai'i

Between 1924 and 1927 Wood received commissions to design homes that represent a more defined development of Hawaiian regionalism even while making each home unique: Dr. Robert Faus, Dr. Gideon Van Poole, Dr. James Morgan, Dr. Carl Reppun and Ingram Stainback, who later became Territorial Governor of Hawaii.

Wood, who lived in Manoa, designed seventeen homes in Manoa Valley.  

During the depression years, in 1933 Wood moved his design office to the attic of his Manoa home where it remained until 1952. During those years Wood designed various houses and buildings around the state, but his major client was the Board of Water Supply. He designed pumping station buildings, the Board of Water Supply Engineering Building and his last great project was the Board of Water Supply Administration building designed in 1947. The construction was completed after Wood retired. During these later years Wood’s designs changed to a new modern style of tropical architecture which was being developed in Honolulu in the late 1930s to 1950s.  

Hart Wood was a Master architect who was instrumental in the development of a significant regional vernacular.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

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

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


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


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

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

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


Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai‘i
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #____________
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # __________
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # ___________

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
   Name of repository: _____________________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ____________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.2295

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: __________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 21.308784    Longitude:-157.820561

2. Latitude:    Longitude:

3. Latitude:    Longitude:

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

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

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

USGS Map

![USGS Map](image-url)
Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property
Honolulu, Hawai’i
County and State

Floor Plan

AS-BUILT
FIRST FLOOR HOUSE PLAN

Sections 9-end page21
Hart Wood Residence

Sketch of Wood House

Plot Map 2-9-09 (Date unknown)
Google map of 2512 Manoa Rd
Site plan for photos
Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hart Wood Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu       State: Hawai‘i

Photographers:
   Brenda Lam
      Photos: 3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,16,17,19
      Date Photographed: April 29, 2016

   Debrasue Stutts
      Photos: 1,2,4,12,13,14,15,18,20
      Date Photographed: January 24, 2016
Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai‘i
County and State

1 of 20

Front of house façade showing porch, sliding windows and front gable end roof with double hung windows, camera facing northeast.
Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai‘i
County and State

Hawai‘i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Residence_0002

2 of 20

Master bedroom bay windows exterior east corner of house, camera facing west.
Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai'i
County and State

Hawai'i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Resdience_0003

3 of 20

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

Honolulu, Hawai‘i
County and State

Hawai‘i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Resdience_0006

6 of 20

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

Honolulu, Hawai‘i

Hot water box on top of roof peak, camera facing southwest.
Hart Wood Residence  
Honolulu, Hawai'i

Porch and front door, camera facing southwest.
Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawai‘i
County and State

Hawai‘i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Resdience_0010

10 of 20

Detail of rusticated beam and vertical tongue and groove with butterfly joints at 10’ ceiling, camera facing south.
Hawai‘i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Resdience_0011

11 of 20

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

Overall view of 10’ high plaster ceiling and dining/living room, rusticated beams into renovated kitchen, camera facing southeast.
Hart Wood Residence
Name of Property

Hawai‘i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Resdience_0017

17 of 20

Master bedroom original double hung baywindows (note wall configuration), camera facing east.
Hawaii’i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Residence_0018

18 of 20

Second bedroom original double hung windows and small closet door with closet under stairs, camera facing east.
Hawai‘i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Residene_0019

19 of 20

Partial view of staircase to second floor, showing five radius stairs, camera facing southwest.
Hawai’i_Honolulu_Hart Wood Resdience_0020

20 of 20

Pencil sketch of construction detail, assumed drawn by Hart Wood, camera facing northeast.
Additional Important Document

Original deed from Hart Wood Trust to Frederick Lam and wife 1953
Page 1 of 4
Original deed from Hart Wood Trust to Frederick Lam and wife 1953
Page 2 of 4
Original deed from Hart Wood Trust to Frederick Lam and wife 1953
Page 3 of 4
Hart Wood Residence

Honolulu, Hawai‘i

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

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

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

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.