

**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: E. J. and May Lord Residence

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

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

**2. Location**Street & number: 121 Ragsdale PlaceCity or town: Honolulu 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

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Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

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State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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Signature of commenting official:

Date

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Title :

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State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

E. J. and May Lord Residence  
Name of Property

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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></u>	<u></u>	structures
<u></u>	<u></u>	objects
<u>1</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 Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century American Movements

Craftsman

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: composition shingle roof, lava rock foundation and walls, and stucco on concrete walls

### 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 E. J. Lord Residence is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood on Ragsdale Place, a short dead end street at the upper edge of Dowsett Highlands in Nu`uanu valley. It sits on a large, sloping, 17,557 square foot lot, with its side lawn extending out to the street. The house is sited with its façade facing west, providing views across Nu`uanu valley and also the ocean. The craftsman style house follows its sloping terrain and is set into the hillside. It features a lava rock lower story at its front and a stucco on concrete main story. It sits on a lava rock and concrete foundation. The house has a composition shingled, hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. A lava rock chimney with a tripartite concrete cap, rises from the roof. A single story, flat roofed porte cochere extends off the west (Ewa) side of the house. The 6,224 square foot house is in excellent condition and retains its integrity of design, materials, location, setting, craftsmanship, feelings and associations.

### Narrative Description

A concrete driveway enters the Lord residence's property on its *mauka* side and runs from Ragsdale Place across the facade, and terminates just beyond the porte cochere. Originally a

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three car garage was under the house, but the three segmental arched portals have been in-filled with doors and windows and the garage space converted into living quarters, most likely in 1982. A new, detached, 19' x 25' garage was built upslope, behind the house in 2008, and has its own driveway from Ragsdale Place. A gate between the garage and the main house incorporates a keep-window-like wrought iron grille with incorporates E.J. Lord's initials. This grille originally was in the door which led from the porte cochere to the basement and garage. It was saved when that door required replacement due to its deteriorated condition.

The house is six bays wide. The three bays to the left (*mauka*) side are a total of 38' long, and contain the garage door openings on the first story. On the second story a centered, modillion supported wrought iron balcony with French doors, each with twelve lites, is flanked on either side by a Wyatt window with a center window with one pane below and eight above, with 6 x 6 double hung sash windows to either side. The double hung windows throughout the house have slugs. The three bays to the right project out from the façade and incorporate the entry steps on the first story and three segmental arched openings on the second. The porte cochere projects out from these three bays.

The 16' x 24' porte cochere is supported at its two outer corners by square lava rock columns. Its built-up, flat roof has a wrought iron railing running around its perimeter. The roof has overhanging eaves with exposed, carved joist tails similar to the rafter tails of the house. A pair of beams carry the roof of the porte cochere on its three perimeter sides. These beams have carved ends reminiscent of modillions and give the two columns an appeared of being capped by bracketed capitals. The porte cochere has a beaded tongue and groove ceiling.

The house's lava rock wall at the rear of the porte cochere features a recessed, flat arched doorway to the left, which accesses the former garage, and a recessed 4 x 4 double hung sash, basement window to the right. Three similar basement windows are around the corner on the *makai* side of the house, as well. A set of concrete steps is in the center of the lava rock wall. Six steps lead up to a landing where with a quarter turn to the left another twelve steps ascend to the entry lanai. The steps have a wrought iron hand rail on both sides.

The 12' x 20' entry lanai originally extended across the three segmental arched bays. However, the *makai* bay has been enclosed to make a sitting room. The lanai has a beaded tongue and groove ceiling with exposed ceiling joists and a floor of small, red, rectangular clay tiles with wide mortar joints laid in an L pattern, with square decorative tiles interspersed among the pattern..

A set of original double doors, each with fifteen lites, open on the living room. The living room has ohia floors, which are used throughout the house except the kitchen and bathrooms. There are 9" high baseboards and the ceiling features a crown molding. A fireplace projects out from the rear wall of the living room. It has a wood mantle supported by brackets, and a tile hearth and face. To either side of the fireplace is a scone with a double candle motif. Beyond the scones, to either side of the fireplace, are doorways which open on a lateral running hallway. In addition to these opening there is a 8' x 10' segmental arch in the south (*makai*) and also the

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west walls of the living room. The latter leads into a sitting room, which has a Wyatt window in its west wall. The former leads into the dining room.

The dining room has a Wyatt window in its south wall, and centered openings in its east and west walls. These two openings are flanked by sconces similar to those in the living room. The west opening originally had a set of double doors and accessed the entry lanai. This part of the entry lanai was enclosed at some point in the last half of the twentieth century. The lanai's tile floor remains intact, as do its three segmental arched openings (one to the west and two to the south), although the openings have been enclosed with fixed and casement windows. The east doorway enters the butler's pantry.

The butler's pantry retains its original built-in buffets on its east and west walls. The buffet's have three cabinets surmounted by drawers below its wood counter and a set of two double door cabinets above. The upper cabinets have glass doors. All cabinet doors and drawers retain their glass knobs and pulls. A doorway in the butler's pantry's north wall opens on the central hallway. On the south the pantry flows through a 7' x 8' segmental arch into a breakfast nook, which has a pair of 6 x 6 double hung sash windows in its south wall, and one similar window in both its east and west walls. At the intersection of the breakfast nook and butler's pantry a doorway opens on the kitchen. The kitchen has been remodeled. However, it retains its original pair of 6 x 6 double hung sash windows and single 4 x 4 double hung window, all of which are in its east wall. A new doorway in its south wall goes out to a set of concrete steps which access the side yard. The butler's pantry, breakfast nook and kitchen all have non-original porcelain tile floors.

The lateral running central hall is Z shaped, making a bend to the west at its north end and a bend to the east at its south end. The hall accesses the house's three bedrooms. All the bedroom, bathroom and closet doors are original and retain their original knobs and hardware. Two Spanish style pendant lights with amber glass illuminate the hall. Mid-way down the hall on the right a single panel door opens on a bedroom. It has a Wyatt window in its east wall and a 9 x 9 double hung sash window in its south wall. In its north wall a fifteen pane door with a fixed transom opens on the back yard. Also in the room's north wall an original single panel door opens on a bathroom which has been remodeled. The bathroom has two 6 x 6 double hung sash windows, with their lower panes composed of obscure glass.

Further down the hall, a second door on the right opens on a half bath, and a third single panel door on a laundry room. These two rooms are new, previously serving as a closet and a part of the first bedroom's bath. Along the north wall of the hall two doors lead into the other two bedrooms. The door at the north/west intersection of the hall leads into the back bedroom, which is now used as a study. It has a pair of 9 x 9 double hung sash windows in its north wall and a similar pair in its east wall. A closet on its south side includes a 4 x 4 double hung sash window with its bottom sash using obscure glass. The room has two original ceiling lights with frosted, etched globes with a grape pattern.

The front bedroom has a Dutch door. It has two pair of 9 x 9 double hung sash windows in its north wall and a Wyatt window in its front, west wall. In its closet a set of double doors lead out

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to the front balcony. Four sconces, two on its east wall and another two on its south, have frosted etched lamps with a grape pattern.

Between the two bedrooms is a bathroom, which can only be accessed via the bedrooms. The bathroom has been remodeled, but retains its original ceiling light and a pair of 6 x 6 double hung sash windows. The ceiling light's globe is the same as those in the back bedroom.

Running parallel to the hallway's north leg, a stair with wood treads, leads down to the former garage.

The Lord residence retains a high degree of integrity, retaining its original doors and windows, hardwood floors and original exterior. The only alterations have happened with the enclosing of one corner of the front lanai, the conversion of the basement garage into a living unit and the remodeling of the kitchen and bath rooms. The latter are secondary spaces, as is the basement garage. The handling of the in-filling of the basement/garage doors was done in a manner sympathetic to the original design and is easily recognizable as originally a three car garage by the trained eye. The enclosure of the corner of the lanai, which is furthest from the street, was also handled in a sympathetic manner and is easily reversible. The original historic character of the lanai is readily discerned and not compromised in a significant manner. The new garage is behind the house, at a modest scale, and does not intrude upon the character of the historic 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  
Community Planning

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**Period of Significance**

1927

**Significant Dates**

1927

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Emory & Webb

**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 Lord Residence is significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of a large, craftsman style house built in Honolulu during the 1920s. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction. It is also architecturally significant as a good example of a dwelling designed by Emory & Webb, who were one of the foremost architectural firms working in Honolulu during the period 1910-1930.

The residence is also significant under criterion A for its associations with the development of the Dowsett Highlands tract. It was one of the first two houses constructed following the platting and sale of lots in the subdivision.

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The 1927 period of significance was chosen in accordance with the instructions on how to complete a national register nomination form provided in National Register Bulletin 16A: "For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions." As is noted in the above section, "significant dates", 1927 is the year of construction.

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

The craftsman style is usually associated with a low horizontal profile, gabled or hipped roofs with wide, unenclosed eaves, often with decorative supports, battered columns, partially paned entry doors, multi-pane windows, and the use of natural materials. On the interior there is an emphasis on openness, built-in furniture and finely crafted, unpainted woodwork. The style emphasizes originality, simplicity of form, local natural materials, and large front porches.

The Lord residence is architecturally significant as one of the finest homes of its period constructed in Honolulu. Estimated to cost between \$35,000-\$45,000, at a time when a very good house in Honolulu would cost one tenth that price, it was of exceptional quality both in its design, appointments and workmanship.

In Hawaii the craftsman style is most frequently associated with modest-scale, bungalow style houses. The Lord residence, however, is on a larger scale than most craftsman houses in Hawaii, and incorporates certain low-key Spanish mission elements. Dug into a hillside and featuring a low pitched hipped roof, the house maintains the low profile of the craftsman sensibility, as do the Hawaii-appropriate overhanging eaves with their exposed and carved rafter tails. The lava rock lower level, as well as the porch's lava rock columns are also typical of the style as are the Wyatt windows and 6 x 6 double hung sash windows. The stucco walls derive from the Spanish mission revival, but also are employed in craftsman style houses, such as the Montgomery residence (Hawaii Register) in Waikiki's Diamond Head Terrace subdivision. The large entry lanai, recessed under the main roof of the house is also a typical craftsman feature, although the red tile floor derives from the Spanish mission revival, as does the front balcony and the interior pendant lights in the hallway. The fireplace, often a craftsman feature, has Spanish undertones in its projecting, canted presence, and its tile trim. Although the tile work is very subdued when compared to its Spanish antecedents, and with its black and cream colored tiles more in keeping with the craftsman sensibility, as is its bracketed wood mantle. As such the Lord residence stands as a very good example of a larger scale craftsman style house in Hawaii, with Spanish undertones, and is well representative of E. J. Lord's status as one of the most prominent building contractors in Honolulu. No comparable craftsman houses in Hawaii have been placed in the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places.

The house is also architecturally significant as a good example of a residence designed by the Honolulu firm of Emory & Webb. The partnership of Emory & Webb was formed in 1909. Walter L. Emory (1868-1929), was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and came to Hawaii in 1898 to grow coffee in Olaa. He

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assisted Oliver G. Traphagan in the supervision of the Alexander Young Hotel (1903; demolished), and went on to study architecture, making this his profession. He served as the first president of the Hawaii Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which he helped organize. Marshall H. Webb (1879-1931), a native of Philadelphia, attended Drexel Institute where he studied marine engineering. Upon arrival in Hawaii in 1903 he worked for the Board of Public Works as a draftsman, and in 1907 joined the U.S. Engineer's Office to work on the design of Fort Ruger. Major buildings by the partnership include St. Louis High School, the Hawaii Theater (Hawaii and national registers), the Charles Montague Cooke Jr. residence in Manoa (Hawaii and national registers), the Henry Bailey residence in Manoa (Hawaii Register of Historic Places), the Honpa Hongwanji Temple in Nuuanu, and the Advertiser Building. Upon Emory's death in 1929, Webb became the firm's senior partner. [Hibbard, *Buildings*, pp.27, 34, 37, 61, 86, 90-91, 98, 122, 127-128, 151, 169-170, 182, 193, 195, 197, 259, and 263.] The Lord residence stands as a good example of their later residential work.

The Lord residence is also significant under Criteria A for its associations with the development of the Dowsett Highlands tract. The lands in the Dowsett Highlands tract were purchased by the Dowsett Company Ltd. in 1911. Initially the company platted and put on the market a portion of these lands as the Dowsett tract, which was on flat lands on the `Ewa side of Nu`uanu stream. In March 1917, the fifty five lots were formally placed on the market for sale, with Bishop Trust Company handling the sales for the developer, Dowsett Company Ltd.. By August 1918 several houses were already completed, and the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* found the area was, "rapidly becoming the center of what might well be called a colony of kamaainas." [*Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, August 15, 1918 section 2, page 2] With the successful reception of the Dowsett Tract, Dowsett Company proceeded to develop their lands on the Diamond Head side of Nu`uanu stream, as the Dowsett Highlands, with the first increment opening in 1926. Over the next four years further increments were added to the market. The Lord Residence was started in October 1926 for Edmund Joseph Lord and his wife, May (McNally), with the lava rock foundation alone costing over \$4,343, which in itself was considerably more expensive than the average house price in Honolulu at the time. It was one of the first two houses erected in Dowsett Highlands, along with its neighbor, the E. W. Quinn residence. Ragsdale Place's name derives from the maiden name of James Isaac Dowsett's wife. A number of the street names in the Dowsett Tract and Dowsett Highlands are associated with the Dowsett family. Dowsett Avenue recalls Captain Samuel James Dowsett, who first came to Hawaii in 1822 and settled in the Islands in 1828. In 1834 he set forth on the ship "Victoria" on a pearl fishing expedition to the Piscadoes Islands and was never heard from again. In 1835 the Hawaiian government sent the small brig "Waverly" on a search for the missing ship, and it too never returned, as its captain and crew were murdered and the ship burned on Strong's Island. Captain Dowsett left a widow and four small children.

Captain Dowsett's eldest son, James Isaac Dowsett is remembered in Pelekane Drive, as Pelekane was the name by which he was known by the Hawaiians of his time. Pelekane means British. Other streets are named after Captain Dowsett's grand children, including Alika Avenue for Alexander Dowsett, Kamuela Place for Samuel Aikanaka Dowsett, and Kimo Drive for James Dowsett, and Niolopua Drive for Rowena Niolopua (Dowsett) Turner.

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E. J. Lord was born in 1868 in Canada. After working on public works projects in Duluth, Michigan for ten years, as well as a year in San Francisco, he came to Hawaii in 1900 with the firm Vincent & Belser to supervise the city's sewer construction. He decided to remain in Hawaii and in 1901 started the firm Lord & Belser, which specialized in highway, dredging, and sewer construction. Later the firm became Lord & Young, and in 1918 Lord established his own company, E. J. Lord, Ltd. In the thirty years he worked in Hawaii, it is estimated, Lord was responsible for undertaking over half of Honolulu's public works projects. His projects include most of the street paving in the city, the construction of the Oahu Belt Road and Waimanalo Scenic Highway, the Pearl Harbor navy yard wharf, the ammunition houses at Fort Shafter, Mala wharf on Maui, Hilo wharf, and piers 2, 8, 9, and 10 at Honolulu harbor. In addition he did such buildings as the Hawaii State Library, the original Hawaiian Trust Building, and the renovation of Ali'i o Lani Hale. In October 1926, just before the start of this house, he commenced work on Honolulu's outfall sewer and interceptor, which when completed in 1930 included a 6.5 mile tunnel. Lord retired from business on January 1, 1930 and died in 1938.

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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, 1925-1930.

City and County Tax Office records.

State Bureau of Conveyances, transfer of certificate of title 24109 and 43717; documents 54240 and 100812

*Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, August 15, 1918 section 2, page 2

*Honolulu Advertiser*, "Foundation for Lord Home Costing \$4343" October 24, 1926 p. 9

*Honolulu Advertiser*, "E. J. Lord Builds Home in Dowsett Highlands," November 13, 1926, Section 3, p. 4

*Honolulu Advertiser*, "Mrs. Fleming Buys Dowsett Highland Lot," December 26, 1926, p. 10

*Honolulu Advertiser*, "Stately New Homes," September 22, 1929, p. 19

Siddall, John William, *Men of Hawaii*, Honolulu: Star Bulletin, 1921, page 261.

Nellist, George, *Men of Hawaii*, Honolulu: Star Bulletin, 1930, page 315.

Hibbard, Don *Buildings of Hawaii*, Charlottesville, Virginia: University of Virginia Press, 2011.

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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

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Name of Property

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 21.34262

Longitude: 157.82598

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:

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property being nominated includes all the property owned by the Deborah A. Lau Trust and Lansdale D. C. Lau Trust in 2017 as described by Tax Map Key 2-2-051: 007.

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

This is the parcel of land historically associated with this residence.

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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: April 12, 2017

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

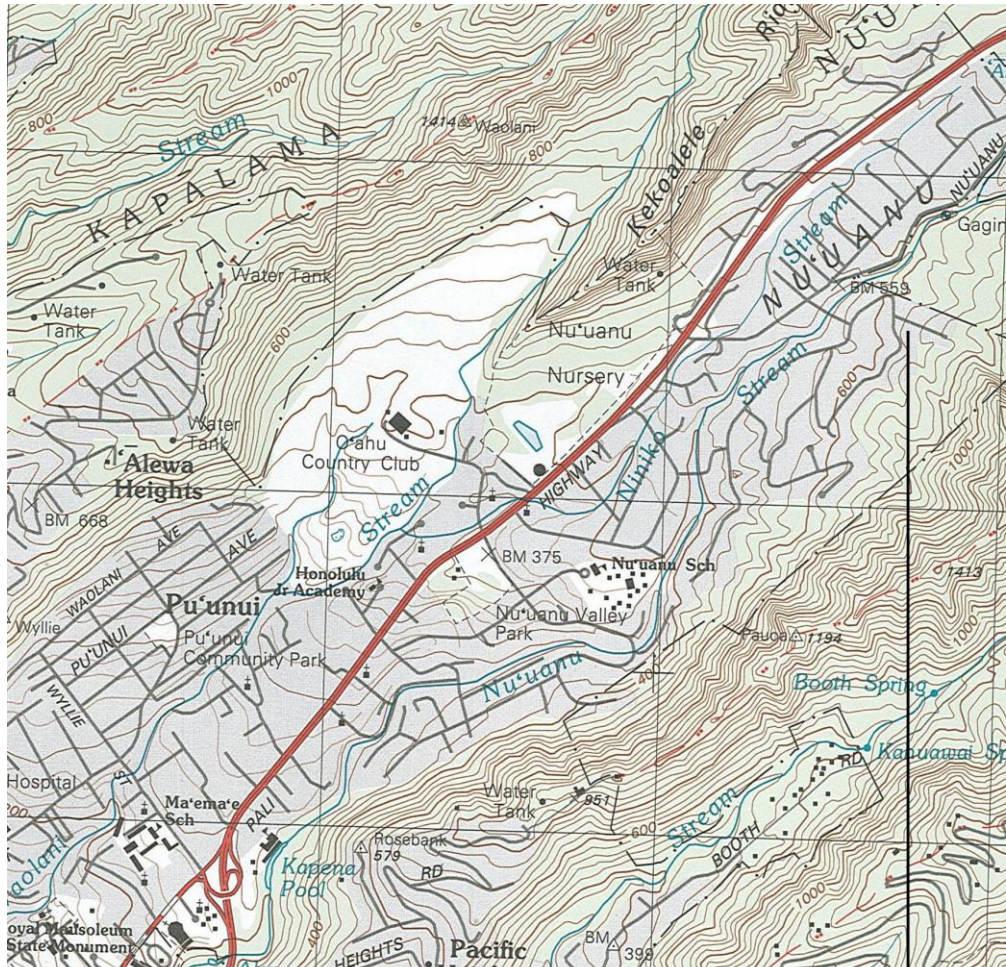
- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Tax Map portion**
- **Additional items:** sketch of floor plan
- **Owner:**

Lansdale D. C. Lau Trust  
Deborah A. Lau Trust  
121 Ragsdale Place  
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

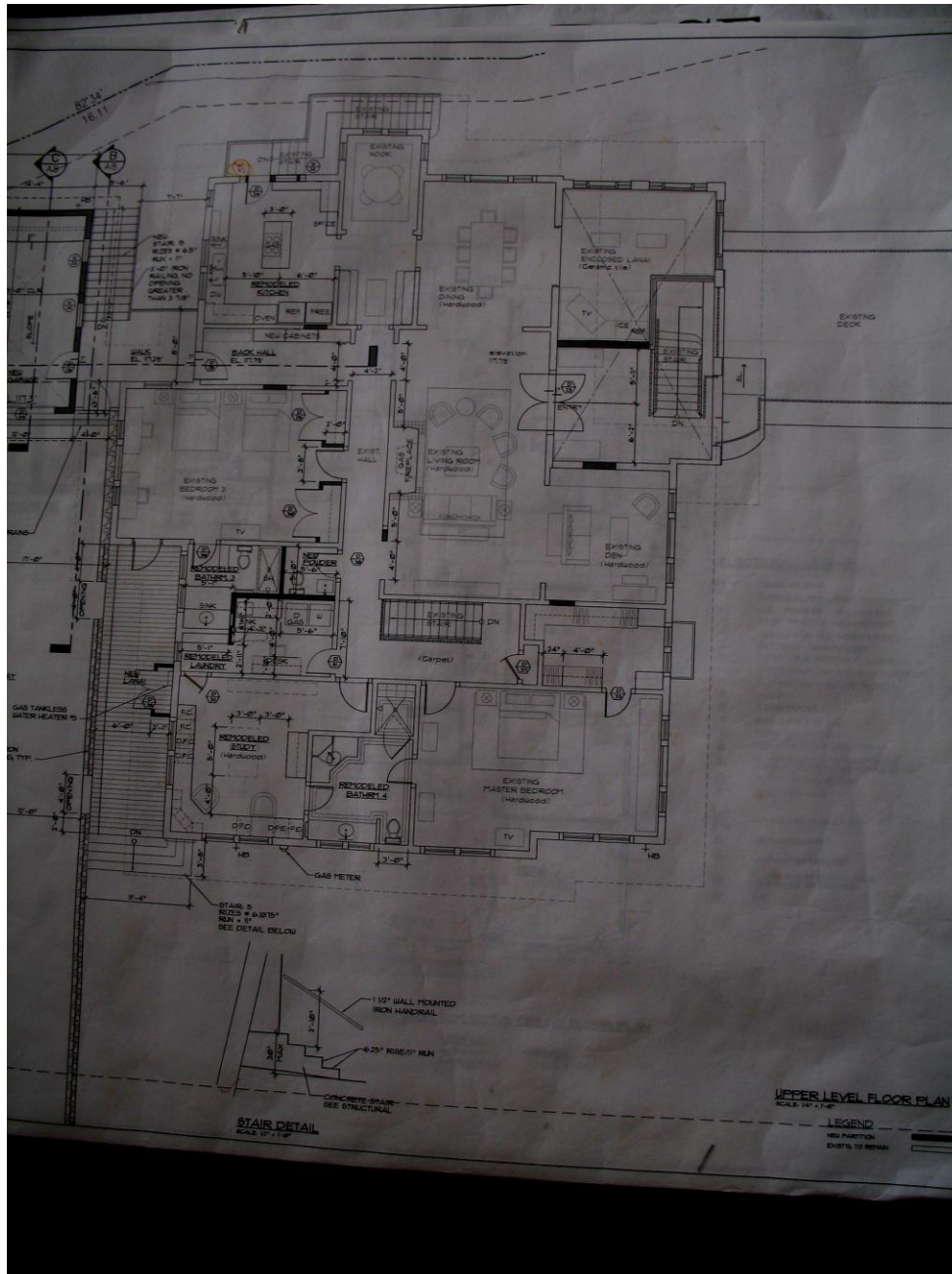


Lord Residence

## TMK Map

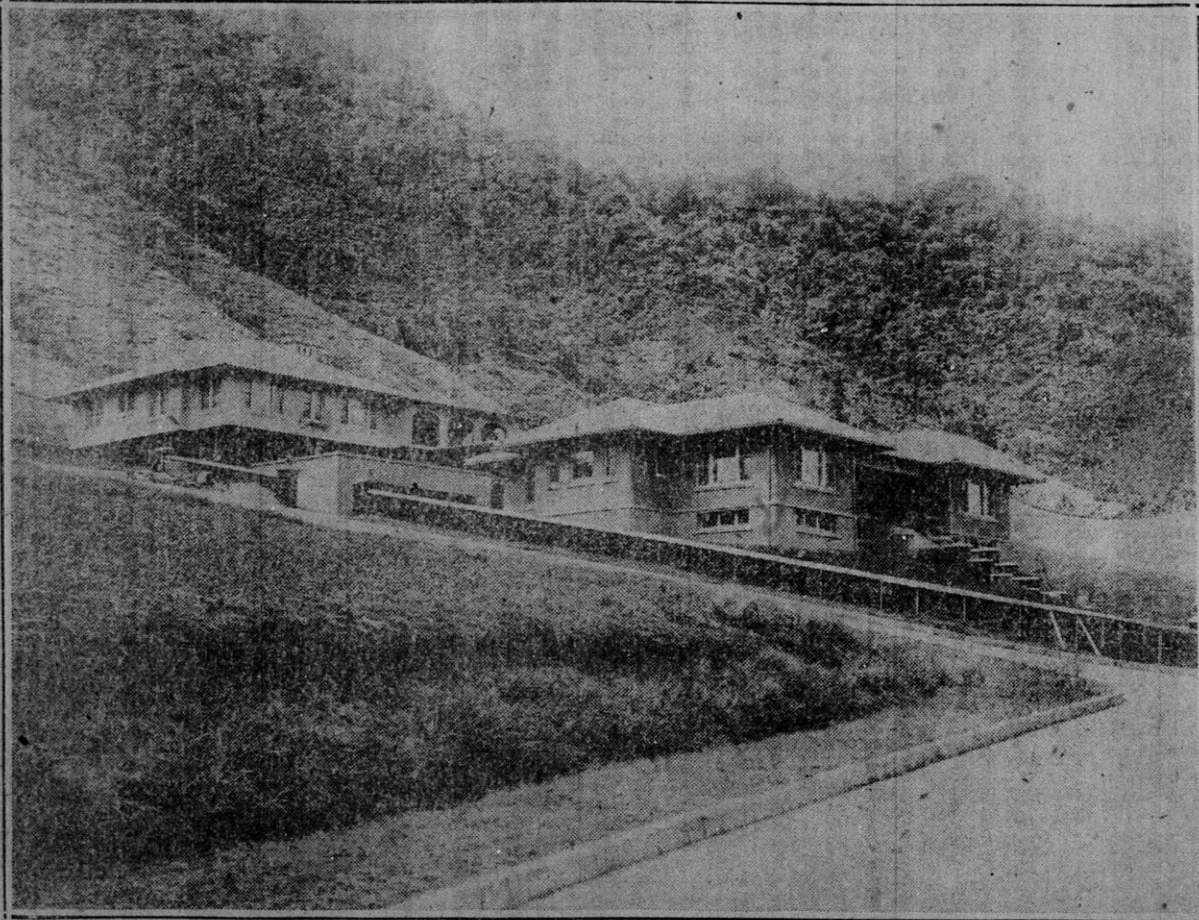


# Floor Plan



**Photograph from Honolulu *Star Bulletin*, September 22, 1929**

STATELY NEW HOMES OF E. J. LORD AND E. W. QUINN, overlooking Nuuanu valley and the ocean from their high vantage point on Dowsett Highlands tract. These are the first homes to be erected in the highlands, although several others are now in the process of construction. Emory & Webb, architects, designed both structures.



## Photo Log

Name of Property: E. J. Lord Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 23, 2017

View of house from the north

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## Photo Log

Name of Property: E. J. Lord Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 23, 2017

View of facade from the north

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## Photo Log

Name of Property: E. J. Lord Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 23, 2017

View of front steps from the southwest

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## Photo Log

Name of Property: E. J. Lord Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 23, 2017

View of living room from the south from the dining room

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## Photo Log

Name of Property: E. J. Lord Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 23, 2017

View of fireplace from the southwest

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## Photo Log

Name of Property: E. J. Lord Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 23, 2017

View of living and dining rooms from the north

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## Photo Log

Name of Property: E. J. Lord Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 23, 2017

View of butler's pantry from the south from the breakfast nook, looking down the hall

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## Photo Log

Name of Property: E. J. Lord Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 23, 2017

View of breakfast nook from the north from the butler's pantry

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## Photo Log

Name of Property: E. J. Lord Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: January 23, 2017

View of bed room from the southwest

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