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: Heaton L. and Caroline Cooke Wrenn Beach House
   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: 1038 Mokulua Drive
   City or town: Kailua
   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Not For Publication: [ ]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:

   _X_ A      ___B      _X_ C      ___D

   Signature of certifying official/Title: ______________________________
   Date ______________________________

   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

   Signature of commenting official: ______________________________
   Date ______________________________

   Title: ______________________________

   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
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
Wrenn Beach Cottage  Honolulu  Hawaii
Name of Property  County and State

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sites</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>objects</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: wood tongue and groove walls, composition shingle roof, wood, concrete slab foundation

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

Summary Paragraph

The Heaton L. and Caroline Cooke Wrenn beach house is situated on the beach at Lanikai, a residential neighborhood in Kailua. It sits on a flat, 20,923 square foot flag with a dirt driveway leading down to the property at its right side. The house is surrounded by a level lawn with a naupaka (Scaevola sericea) hedge separating the house and its grounds from the beach. There are two houses on the property, a non-contributing two story house constructed in 1999 is on the right side of the property, and the two story historic beach cottage is on the left, when looking towards the ocean. The house is plantation modern in style with a composition shingle, hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. It sits on a poured in place concrete foundation, and is of single wall construction with tongue and groove walls, with the second story projecting beyond the first. The cantilevered second story features stylized modillion-like brackets. The house has 3,446 square feet under roof, and retains its historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, place, setting, feelings and association.

Narrative Description
The Wrenn beach cottage was constructed in two episodes, with the original single story cottage erected in 1935, and the second story added in 1939. It has asymmetric massing following an irregular floor plan. The house faces *mauka*, with the left part being one story in height and containing the public rooms and a servants’ wing, while the two story bedroom wing is to the right. A single story, hipped roofed porch projects from the far end of this wing and services a private entry to a bedroom.

The house is entered near the left end of the façade, near the intersection of the main house and the servants’ wing, which projects from the left corner of the house. The house is entered through a set of double doors, each of which has a sic pane window in its upper half and a lower panel with an X pattern. The accompanying screen doors have fifteen panes each. A pair of sliding windows, each with three horizontal panes are to either side of the front entry.

The front doors open on a large living room with a high, open beam ceiling. The house has new tile floors throughout. Two chandeliers, employing a gas lamp motif with glass chimneys and metal shades, hang from the ceiling. These are historic and date at least prior to 1959 and appear much older. On the left wall of the living room is a simple brick fireplace with a brick mantle, all of which is painted white. On the right side of the room, the ceiling is lower, approximately 9’ in height, the result of the junction of this part of the house with the second story. Two 6” x 6” posts, with rounded corners and elongated, tapered braces on either side, support the lower ceiling at its outer edge. The rear, beach front wall of the living is dominated by windows. It jogs outward approximately 7’ for the last half of the left end of the wall and continues into the dining room. Before the jog there is a pair of 1 x 1 double hung sash windows, and after the jog there is a fixed single pane window flanked by a pair of 1 x 1 double hung sash windows on either side. In the side wall of the jog is a ten pane door which leads out to back yard and the beach.

The dining room flows off the left side of the living room at its rear. Along its *makai* wall there are three single pane fixed windows and in its end wall is a large pair of single pane sliding windows, which are flanked by single pane fixed windows. Built in shelving is to either side of the windows. A chandelier, similar in style to those in the living room hangs from the dining room’s ceiling, and a recessed rectangular light is in the bottom of the beam which supports the living room wall above the opening into the dining room. A doorway, without a door, near the front of the dining room’s left wall, leads into the kitchen.

The kitchen retains its butler’s pantry and has a beaded tongue and groove ceiling and walls. Both the butler’s pantry and kitchen retain their original cabinets with their glass doors and glass knobs. In the Waimanalo wall of the butler’s pantry are built-in drawers which house Mr. Weaver’s extensive shell collection. The porcelain sink in the butler’s pantry has a tiled counter to either side comprised of small, white hexagonal tiles. It also has its original backsplash made of white rectangular tiles. The kitchen sink, which
is more recent stainless steel, also retains its original backsplash of the same tile. The butler’s pantry has one 6 x 1 double hung sash window with a single pane casement transom above. The kitchen is illuminated and ventilated by a set of three 6 x 1 double hung windows, each with a single pane, casement transom above.

The new door in the mauka wall of the kitchen opens on a laundry room, which functioned in the past as a store room. The Kaneohe facing wall of this room has a 6 x 1 double hung sash window, as well as a door with three vertical panels below and a single pane glass window above. It also has a single pane casement transom, and retains its original deco inspired knob and hardware. The laundry room also retains two original five panel doors, one which opens on the closet and the other connects to the servants’ wing.

The 14’ x 21’ servants’ wing at one time served as the laundry room. It has been remodeled on the interior; however, it retains its beaded tongue and groove walls and ceiling. It has four, single pane clerestory windows on its three exterior walls, as well as a 6 x 1 double hung sash window in its Kaneohe facing wall. The front door is new and opens on the front yard.

The bedroom wing is off the living room to the right. A four panel door with its original knob and hardware opens on a lateral running central hallway on the first floor. The hall has beaded tongue and groove walls and ceiling. The walls sit on 3” wide and 6” high concrete curb, which is also present around the perimeter of the concrete slab foundation and also the interior bedroom and bathroom walls on the first floor. A five panel door with its original knob and hardware on the left side of the corridor opens on a bedroom and a similar door on the right accesses a bathroom. The bedroom door has a transom above. The bedroom has beaded tongue and groove walls and a paneled ceiling. An original pendant light with a glass shade hangs from the ceiling. A pair of 1 x1 double hung sash windows is in its makai wall, and this wall is stabilized by an interior, 4.5” wide girt, placed 4'-2” above the floor. The bathroom has a beaded tongue and groove ceiling and also walls. It has a 6 x 1 double hung sash window with slugs.

At the end of the hall a five panel door opens on a second bedroom. It too has a paneled ceiling and beaded tongue and groove walls with a girt similar to that in the other bedroom, as well as a picture rail. It has a 1 x 1 double hung sash window in its makai wall, and a pair of 6 x 1 double hung sash windows in its end wall. On the exterior these windows are protected by a hipped roofed hood with closed eaves supported by three decorative brackets. A five panel, glass door in the bedroom’s Kaneohe side wall leads into a bathroom. The bathroom has beaded tongue and groove walls and ceiling, and a 6 x 1 double hung sash window. A five panel door with a purpled glass knob provides access to the bathroom from the exterior. On the bedroom’s mauka wall a three panel door, whose upper panel is glass, opens onto a porch. The 7’ x 12’ porch has a composition shingled, hipped roof supported at its outer corners by posts with simple corbelled capitals. It has a poured in place concrete floor and its closed balustrade features tongue and groove boards similar to the walls of the
house. An opening on its Kaneohe side provides access. A 1 x 1 double hung sash window is to either side of the bedroom door.

The second floor is accessed via a stair in the back corner of the living room. The stair has 2” x 2” chamfered balusters and chamfered, 4” x 4” newel posts with a pyramid top. Nine steps lead up to a landing where the stair makes a quarter turn to the left and proceeds another ten steps to a second landing, where another quarter turn to the left is made with two steps ascending to the second floor. The stairwell is illuminated by a pair of 6 x 1 double hung sash windows in its mauka and Kaneohe facing walls, as well as by a single pendant light similar in design to the chandeliers in the living and dining rooms.

At the top of the stairs, two steps go down to a small alcove which serves as a balcony overlooking the living room. A lateral running hallway services the second floor bedrooms. Its walls, as well as those of all rooms on the second floor are of 5” tongue and groove. On the left side of the hall are two single panel doors with transoms which open on bedrooms. They have their original metal knobs and hardware. On the right side another single panel door, but with a new knob, accesses a bathroom. The bathroom has a 6 x 1 double hung sash window, and has been remodeled. The first bedroom has a four pane casement window in its Kaneohe facing wall, and a pair of 6 x 1 double hung sash windows in its makai wall. Its closet has a small three pane window. The second bedroom has a pair of 6 x 1 double hung sash windows in its makai wall.

At the end of the hall a single panel door with its original metal knob opens on a third bedroom. This room has a pair of 6 x 1 double hung sash windows in each of its three exterior walls. It has its own bathroom, which has been remodeled, and also features a pair of windows similar to those in the bedroom.

The back yard of the beach cottage features a mature kamani tree (Calophyllum inophyllum) and also a mature hau (Hibiscus tiliaceus) which once covered a 16’ x 20’ lanai with a pergola. The pergola no longer stands; however, the concrete floor of the lanai remains. Six coconut trees (Cocos nucifera) grow in the yard immediately around the house. A concrete sidewalk leads to the beach, with concrete steps, now buried in the sand, originally descending to the beach.

The Wrenn beach cottage retains a high degree of integrity. Only the bathrooms and servants’ quarters/laundry room have been remodeled, and the floor on the first floor has been changed. The remodeled rooms are secondary spaces, and considering the overwhelming integrity of the house, the new floor does not impinge upon the historic character of the house.
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.

[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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Wrenn Beach Cottage

Honolulu

Hawaii

Wrenn Beach Cottage

Honolulu

Hawaii

Period of Significance

1935-1939

Significant Dates

1935, 1939

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/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 Heaton L. and Caroline Cooke Wrenn beach cottage is significant on the local level under criterion A for its associations with the development of Lanikai and is also significant at the local level under criterion C as a good example of a plantation modern style house designed during the 1930s in Hawaii. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction.

The 1935-1939 period of significance was chosen in accordance with the instructions on how to complete a national register nomination form provided in National Register Bulletin 16A: “For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions.” The bulletin further states, “For properties associated with historic trends, such as
The Wrenn beach cottage is significant at the local level for its associations with the development of Lanikai. At the time the Wrenns built their beach cottage, Lanikai was a fairly new residential area. Charles Frazier had subdivided the area and made it available to the public in 1924. By October 1925 the Aalapapa and Mokulua drives and their crossroads were completed, and shortly thereafter the first houses appeared. This “crescent of content” [Honolulu Advertiser, May 3, 1931, p. 14] primarily served as a retreat from Honolulu, and it was not until the 1950s that the area started to become a neighborhood comprised of permanent residents. With Lanikai’s shift from a haven dotted by second homes to a suburban residential district, many of the original beach cottages gave way to more substantial houses. The Wrenn beach cottage is one of the few remaining residences in Lanikai that stand as a reminder of the opening decade of development in the area. The only other beach houses of the period in the area to be listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places are the Boyen and Clarence Cooke beach cottages.

The Wrenn beach cottage is also significant at the local level as a good example of a house built in a modern manner in Hawaii during the 1930s, while using single wall construction methods primarily associated with plantation buildings.

Modern architecture has its origins in both changing technology and in the “re-envisioning” of the social role of architecture in the mid 20th century. The foundations of the modernist movement were in Europe, although many of the technical innovations came in fact from the experimentation of North American designers and builders. Some historians see technological improvements as the driving force behind the new architecture: the development of iron and then steel, followed by increased application of reinforced concrete. Other scholars see the aesthetic revolt against the excessive decoration of the late Victorian period as the key to understanding “modernism.” A few emphasize the simple practicalities of the new architecture — a style of building that put emphasis on simplicity and functionality over sentimentality and historical or cultural reference.

The modern style gained popularity as a residential form in Hawaii during the 1930s. The growing awareness of the style resulted in an exhibition on modern architecture held at the Honolulu Academy of Arts in August 1937, with the reporter covering the show for the Honolulu Star Bulletin noting,

In architecture Honolulu, with the rest of the world, is swinging eagerly into the modern trend. . . . Perhaps the reason why Honolulu (unlike many other places) has not
become an “architectural battle ground” during the introduction of modern ideas for housing is due to the thoughtful and clever application by local men of contemporary building techniques which are particularly adapted to Hawaii.

Building problems in the islands differ vastly from those in England or in New York. . . . These problems have been met and ably solved by our local specialists and certainly everyone will agree that the results are extraordinarily satisfying. The low sloping roofline of early Hawaiian homes has been used advantageously; simplicity has been the keynote. The easy charm of semi-outdoor living (from house to garden) has been worked out by means of delightful patios and open lanais. [Star Bulletin, August 21, 1937]

In addition, a special section of the February 12, 1938 Honolulu Star-Bulletin which was devoted to the topic. Connie Conrad provided an article for that section, praising the "elusive quality of clean cut lines and large plain surfaces," usually painted white, and the "free flow of line and mass, instilling restfulness and freedom which is essential to a semi tropical condition." In the same issue Ray Morris persuasively argued for why a low pitched hipped roof with overhangs was more appropriate to meet Hawaii’s climatic conditions than the characteristic flat roof of the modern style.

The Wrenn beach cottage reflects the manner in which the modern movement was interpreted in Hawaii during the late 1930s. Primarily drawing upon the architectural antecedents of the plantation, with its single wall construction, the house captures the modern tendencies with its large unadorned walls and understated entry. The cantilevering of the second story on its makai and mauka sides further bespeak the modernist tendencies of the house, as do the stylized brackets under the overhang. The latter are modillions stylized in a deco manner. Similarly on the interior of the house the living room posts supporting the second floor also offer a deco flair, as does the stairway’s balustrade and newel posts. The recessed light in the beam between the living and dining rooms and the simplicity of the handling of the fireplace further express the modernist tendencies. These modernist elements intertwine with more traditionally handled features such as the window hood over the first story windows on the Waimanalo side, the handling of the porch off the bedroom, and the chandeliers with their rustic retreat associations. As such the house stands as an eclectic example of the modern movement combining with more traditional ideas. In addition the house is distinctive in its construction methods such as the curbing present on the first floor not only around the perimeter of the house but also below all the first floor walls, presumably a precaution in the event of high ocean waters. Also, it is a rare example of single wall construction being applied to a two-story dwelling. The casement transom windows in the kitchen and butler’s pantry are also of note, as an uncommon window form for a transom.
Heaton Luse Wrenn (1900-1978) was born in San Francisco. He graduated from Stanford’s law school in 1923, and in March 1924 came to Hawaii to practice law. After nine months on the island of Hawaii, he joined the practice of former Territorial Supreme Court chief justice James Coke, and then worked as the First Deputy city and County Attorney. In 1927 Wrenn married Carolene Cooke (1905-1987), the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Montague Cooke Jr, and also joined the firm of Prosser, Anderson & Marx, which became known as Anderson, Wrenn & Jenks, when he became a partner. This firm traces its roots back to 1878, when the partnership of Castle & Hatch was formed, and during the first half of the twentieth century it represented the major business interests in Hawaii. It continues today as Goodsill, Anderson Quinn & Stifel. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Wrenn sat on the boards of C. Brewer, Consolidated Amusement, Cooke Trust Company, Hawaiian Dredging, Hawaiian Electric, numerous plantations, and Hawaiian Agricultural Company. He was also secretary and director of Dillingham Brothers and trustee and secretary of the Strong Foundation. He served as president of the Bar Association of Hawaii and also president of the Honolulu Symphony Society. He was known for his sterling defense of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to which he belonged, against Senator Joseph McCarthy’s allegations that it was a “communist front” organization.

The Wrenns purchased lots 35 and 36 of the Lanikai subdivision from Helen Crocker Irwin in December 1931, which was adjacent to a lot owned by Mrs. Wrenn’s parents. In April 1935, they constructed a beach cottage on the property for $6,000, and in 1939 added the second story. The Wrenns sold their beach cottage to Cecil V. Augustine in 1958, and in the following year he sold it to Clifton and Daisy Weaver. Mr. Weaver was the Cliff in the well known restaurant chain Spencecliff, which he and his brother Spencer founded. It included such establishments as Queen’s Surf, Hawaiian Hut, Tahitian Lanai, Trader Vic’s, Cocos, Kelly’s, M’s Ranch House, and Senor Popo’s. The Weavers made this house their primary residence, and it remains in the family’s hands to the present.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Polk’s City Directories for Honolulu, 1931-1959.

City and County Tax Office records.

State Bureau of Conveyances, document numbers 246730, 5749, 10825, and TCT 13628, 32126, 10826, and 70794.

U. S. Census records, 1930, 1940.


*Honolulu Advertiser*, May 3, 1931, p. 14


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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:**

___X State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
Wrenn Beach Cottage Honolulu Hawaii

Name of Property County and State

Section 9-end page 14

____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
  Name of repository: ____________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ____________

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: 21.390767  Longitude: 157.714547

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 Heather Weaver Botello in 2016 as described by Tax Map Key 4-3-006: 097.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:  Don Hibbard
organization:  self
street & number:  45-287 Kokokahi Place
city or town:  Kaneohe state:  Hawaii zip code:  96744
e-mail
telephone:  (808)-542-6230
date:  April 15, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

- Additional items: sketch of floor plan

- Owner:  Ms. Heather Weaver Botello
  1038 Mokulua Drive
  Kailua, Hawaii  96734

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response
Wrenn Beach Cottage Honolulu Hawaii

Name of Property County and State

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

Wrenn Beach Cottage
Floor Plan
Photos Log

Name of Property: Wrenn Beach Cottage

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: February 9, 2016

View of the façade from the south

1 of 12
Name of Property: Wrenn Beach Cottage

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: February 9, 2016

View of the rear from the east

2 of 12
Name of Property:  Wrenn Beach Cottage

City or Vicinity:  Kailua

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  February 9, 2016

View of window hood with bracketing from the east

3 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property:  Wrenn Beach Cottage

City or Vicinity:  Kailua

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  February 9, 2016

View of the living room from the south

4 of 12
Name of Property: Wrenn Beach Cottage

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu    State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: February 9, 2016

View of the living room from the north

5 of 12
Name of Property: Wrenn Beach Cottage

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu           State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: February 9, 2016

View of the fireplace from the southeast

6 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property: Wrenn Beach Cottage

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: February 9, 2016

View of the dining room from the southeast

7 of 12
Name of Property:  Wrenn Beach Cottage

City or Vicinity:  Kailua

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  February 9, 2016

View of the butler’s pantry from the southeast

8 of 12
Name of Property:  Wrenn Beach Cottage

City or Vicinity:  Kailua

County:  Honolulu  State:  Hawaii

Photographer:  Don Hibbard

Date Photographed:  February 9, 2016

View of the kitchen from the east

9 of 12
Photo Log

Name of Property: Wrenn Beach Cottage
City or Vicinity: Kailua
County: Honolulu       State: Hawaii
Photographer: Don Hibbard
Date Photographed: February 9, 2016

View of the first floor hall with concrete curb from the northwest

10 of 12
Name of Property: Wrenn Beach Cottage
City or Vicinity: Kailua
County: Honolulu State: Hawaii
Photographer: Don Hibbard
Date Photographed: February 9, 2016
View of the stairwell balustrade from the east

11 of 12
Name of Property: Wrenn Beach Cottage

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: February 9, 2016

View from second story bedroom from the southwest

12 of 12