

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: Wrenn Guest House

Other names/site number: NA

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2848 Oahu Avenue

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Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

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

1

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC

Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC

Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
Hawaiian Regional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The residence at 2848 Oahu Avenue is located in the Manoa suburb of Honolulu. Completed in 1939, it is a single-story Territorial style home with a dominant double-pitched roof and wide, open rafter overhangs. Six-over-one double-hung windows, in singles, pairs, and groupings of three, punctuate the wide horizontal lap siding. The front façade faces the northeast and is sited perpendicular to Oahu Avenue. The 2,880 square-foot house is an approximate 75' x 40' rectangle and sits approximately thirty feet from Oahu Avenue, near the center rear of the 20,159 square foot parcel. An enclosed, non-contributing 20' x 26' garage built in 1987 is located adjacent to the north corner of the house. The house, which is believed to have originally been built as a guest house for the Wrenn property previously at 2850 Oahu Avenue, is in excellent condition and retains a high level of historic integrity on the exterior, as does the site. The interior has undergone multiple renovations, but much of the original floor plan has been retained. The residence had a living room addition in 1961. In 1998 the rear family room was extended, a formerly open laundry lanai near the master bedroom was enclosed to become an enlarged kitchen, the master bath and closet were slightly enlarged, and the master bedroom wall was extended six feet towards Oahu Avenue. Original interior finishes and details were removed in previous renovations, while the latest renovation (1998) returned the interior to a more period-appropriate overall appearance.

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Narrative Description

The Wrenn Guesthouse at 2848 Oahu Avenue is a one-story, single family residence, located in the valley neighborhood of Manoa north of Honolulu on the Island of Oahu. The house is within the *ahupua'a* of Waikiki, in the *moku* of Waikiki.¹ The lot is an approximate 80' x 135' x 120' x 158' trapezoid (.46 acres) with an approximate 40' x 46' flag portion at the southwest corner. The lot is surrounded on three sides by neighboring properties, fronting Oahu Avenue, and downhill from the Manoa Heritage Center and Kūali'i, the Charles Montague Cooke house built in 1911. The vehicular drive begins along the southwestern edge of the property and continues along the front of the house and turns to the north where it terminates along the northeast property line. The drive is concrete paved and portions of it pre-date the guest house construction as it was once part of the drive for the main Wrenn home (no longer extant) to the northeast. A low lava rock wall runs along the street side and most of the southeast side of the property. A two-leaf wooden vehicular gate is flanked by concrete-capped lava rock piers at the driveway. Carriage lights sit atop the piers. A five-foot tall lava rock wall runs along the northwest boundary. The other property boundaries are enclosed by four-foot chain-link fencing.

The asymmetrical massing of the house is essentially a long rectangle with projections on all sides. The steep, double-pitched, wood shingle, hipped roof has a primary hip that spans the main living area from which multiple cross hips extend. The open rafter overhangs extend around the entire perimeter of the home and are 3'-7" deep. The exposed 2 x 6 rafters support tongue-and-groove roof sheathing and are spaced at 2'-0" on-center. The rafter tails have simple chamfered ends.

The foundation is pier and post with a sixteen-inch high crawlspace whose height varies slightly with the minimal grade of the property. Original wood grills are cut into the lap siding at ventilation and access points. The floor is wood framed with 4 x 6 beams and 2 x 6 joists at 16" on center. The building walls are of double wall construction with 2 x 4 wood studs and the roof is framed with a combination of wood trusses and beam and rafters.

Throughout the home, windows are set flush with the exterior walls and trimmed in simple flat board box frames. Wood framed screens are inset within the window frames and attached with exposed clips. Window assemblies include single, double, and triple assemblies. The windows are double-hung wood with a six-over-one light pattern and are a combination of original and replacement, with the majority being original. Some of the original windows have lites with original wavy glass.

The entry to the Wrenn Guesthouse is located near the northeast corner of the house and is approached from the concrete driveway. The porch features an ashlar stone pattern on the steps and entry porch with paired round columns on each side of the step sidewalls. At the rear

¹ *Moku* and *ahupua'a* are Hawaiian terms that refer to land divisions. An *ahupua'a* is a portion of land that is typically somewhat pie-shaped, and runs from the mountains to the ocean, and a *moku* is a larger district consisting of multiple *ahupua'a*. OHA - KIPUKA Database. (n.d.). Retrieved September 24, 2019, from <http://kipukadatabase.com/kipuka/TMK.html?ObjectID=75001&b=2#view1>

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of the house, outside the living room is a Japanese engawa² that wraps the north corner and dies into a raised wood deck accessed from the family room. Beneath the engawa is a traditional gravel rain catchment strip. An elevated deck with built-in benches sits outside the door from the family room and is also accessible from the living room.

Interior

The entrance to the house is through a single paneled door with sidelights that opens into a formal vestibule. The living room is located to the north of the vestibule, the kitchen, family/dining room, and small bedroom with bath are located forward to the west, and a corridor to the bedrooms is on the south side of the entry area.

The interior walls are believed to have been originally sheathed in both vertical tongue and groove boards and canec panels, and the ceilings were canec. Original tongue and groove is now only evident in closet areas. Original canec walls and ceilings remain in some rooms. The floors throughout the house are a combination of original wood floors with areas of newer, matching wood plank flooring.

The living room has wood floors that likely date to 1961 when the room was enlarged. The ceilings are canec. The northwest wall of the living room holds wood sliding glass doors on wood tracks paired with wood sliding screen doors. The engawa at the exterior coincides with the location of the doors. Built-in bookshelves line the west wall of the room. Two windows on the east wall of the living room are period appropriate replacement windows that took the place of jalousie windows, likely from a previous renovation.

The kitchen, located directly west of the entry vestibule, was expanded during the 1998 renovation and a family/dining room was added. The enlarged kitchen enclosed what was formally a back lanai. The lanai and its steps down to the yard were left in place beneath the kitchen addition. The family/dining room enclosed a portion of the back raised deck and the windows and pair of French doors formerly at the back lanai were relocated to this area. The French doors provide access to the now smaller raised deck. To the west of the family/dining room is an original small bedroom and bath that were likely servants' quarters when the house was built in 1939. The bath has been renovated but retains its original layout and the bedroom has original windows, canec ceiling, and wood floor.

A long corridor runs south from the vestibule. Two bedrooms, separated by a Jack-and-Jill bath, and a new powder room occupy the east side of the hall. The first bedroom, which had been used as an office in earlier renovations has been returned to use as a bedroom. The second bedroom to the south retains its original canec walls and ceiling, and its original windows.

The master suite is located at the south end of the house, at the termination of the central hallway and nearest Oahu Avenue. The suite includes a master bath and closet, both in their

original locations but enlarged by an additional 30" to the rear (west) of the house; a clothes closet and linen closet were carved from the northeast corner of the master; and the entire master bedroom was enlarged by moving the south wall six feet towards Oahu Avenue.

² Engawa are edging strips, usually wood or bamboo, that run around the outside of the building like a veranda. Typical in traditional Japanese architecture.

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Windows at the master bedroom are relocated original pairs of wood, double-hungs on both the east and west sides and a triple grouping of original double-hungs on the south side. To distinguish the new wood floor in the master bedroom, it runs perpendicular to the original floor in the hallway.

The house has undergone several changes over the years but retains its integrity. The home retains integrity of location in that it has not been moved. Design integrity is retained because alterations made to the house have been respectful to its original design and proportions and have been primarily at the rear elevations. The setting remains much the same, with the lot retaining its original dimensions and the surrounding parcels remaining in their residential usage. Integrity of materials and workmanship have also been maintained, which contributes to the historic feeling of the entire property. Feeling and association are maintained in the relationship of the house to the overall property; adding to this is the view of the Cooke Estate (Kūali'i) from which this parcel was subdivided and given to the Cooke's daughter and her husband, the original owners.

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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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1939

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The residence at 2848 Oahu Avenue is of local significance under Criterion C as an excellent example of a 1930s Territorial style residence that combines the traditional American residential styles prevalent in Manoa during the early part of the 20th century with the Hawaiian adaptations being popularized by Hawaii's prominent architects of the day. The period of significance is 1939 through 1960, coinciding with the completion of construction through the homes use as a guest house.

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

2848 Oahu Avenue is architecturally significant at the local level as a good example of the early to mid-20th century Hawaiian Regional style residence popular from the 1920s through the 1950s. It is characteristic of the style with its steep double-pitched Hawaiian or “Dickey roof” and prominent overhangs. It blends traditional historic residential forms, as preferred in Manoa among the wealthy class at the time of its construction, with the dominant roof form. The horizontal lapped cladding and single and grouped double-hung windows contribute to the traditional style. Local construction elements address both available materials and tropical climate. Its modest proportions reflect its construction as a guest house. The architect of the home is unknown, but the house exhibits the vocabulary of the popular architects of the 1930s.

The Hawaiian or “Dickey roof” was a very popular local architectural form in the 1930s. Its namesake, Charles Dickey, was a vocal and well-published proponent of the style, causing the prominent roof form and the addition of lanais to come into vogue; both of which were incorporated into this home. Architect Hart Wood believed that Hawaiian architecture should reflect the intangible qualities of “friendliness, hospitality, simplicity, and comfort.” These qualities too are present in this home.

Property History and Ownership

Charles Montague “Monte” Cooke, Jr. and his wife Lila Lefferts Cooke were presented a 30-acre parcel as a wedding present in 1901 by his parents, Charles M. Cooke, Sr. and Anna Rice Cooke.³ The newlyweds commissioned a Tudor-style residence designed by Honolulu architects Emory and Webb and built with stone quarried on site. They moved into the stately home in January 1912 and christened it Kūali’i. The home has remained in the family and served as a Mānoa Valley landmark for over a century. Kūali’i was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000 (#85003402).

Charles Montague Cooke, Jr. (1874-1948) was born in Honolulu and attended Punahou and Yale. He was known worldwide for his work at Bishop Museum as an expert in the study of Hawaiian shells (malacology). He was also well-known for his many expeditions around the Pacific collecting specimens, both on his own and for the Bishop Museum and Yale University. As a result of his work the Bishop museum had, for a while, the largest collection of shells in the world. He was also on a number of Honolulu commissions, was a University of Hawai’i regent and on the Board of the Bishop Museum and the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

³ Charles M. Cooke Sr (1849-1909) was the son of Hawaii missionaries. His father founded Castle & Cooke, one of the “Big 5” agriculture companies in territorial Hawaii, where Charles started his career. Charles later founded Lewers & Cooke, which imported lumber and building materials and he was also a founding partner of Bank of Hawaii. He was also president of C. Brewer & Company, another of the “Big 5” companies. He was an advisor to the Provisional Government of Hawaii after the 1894 overthrow of the monarchy, a trustee of Bishop Estates (Kamehameha Schools), and founded the Waikiki Aquarium. His wife Anna Rice Cooke (1853-1934) was also a child of the Hawaii missionaries. She was the founder of the Honolulu Museum of Art, hiring architect Bertram Goodhue to design the museum on the site of their home, which was torn down for the museum.

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Lila (Lefferts) Cooke (1881-1970) was born in New York and relocated to Hawai'i upon her marriage. In World War I she was the chairman of Herbert Hoover's Women's Food Committee. During World War II she was the chairman of the USO's Women's Hospitality and Entertainment Committee. She also served on the Boards of the O'ahu YWCA, Honolulu Symphony, and the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

The 2848 Oahu Avenue property sits downhill to the south of Kūali'i on land that was used by the Kaimi Dairy Farm, which was owned and operated by Charles Montague Cooke, Jr. as a hobby. According to Sam Cooke (grandson of Cooke Jr) in an oral history, "the cows were everywhere, all around us;" and the dairy farm extended from "Cooper Road to the Waioli Tea Room." Also located close to the Wrenn Guesthouse property is a Hawaiian heiau called Kūka'ō'ō Heiau that has been restored and was part of the 30-acre original Cooke parcel and is now part of the Manoa Heritage Center.

Tax records and title history show the 2848 Oahu Avenue property was originally subdivided in 1939 from the land that was part of the Cooke estate. A building permit was granted in January 1939, actually prior to the subdivision. The deed to the subdivided parcel was issued in December of 1939 for a lot of 12,193 square feet and was described as a "new parcel out of Parcel B."⁴ The property was transferred for \$1 and "Love" from Charles Montague Cooke, Jr. and his wife Lila to Heaton Wrenn and his wife Carolene, daughter of Charles and Lila. This was the second parcel given to Carolene and Heaton, the first also being a portion of "Parcel B" next door (to the northwest) at 2850 Oahu Avenue. In 1924, while Carolene and Heaton were planning their nuptials, a home was being built for them at 2850 Oahu Avenue (also given "for love and affection") and later named "Halemanu."

Carolene Cooke Wrenn (1905-1987) was born in Honolulu and attended Punahou and the Shipley School (finishing school for girls) in Pennsylvania. She was both a socialite and active supporter of many organizations, including being the head of the Home Services Department of the Red Cross during World War II and the president of the Kapiolani Hospital Auxiliary. Heaton L. Wrenn (1900-1978), a prominent Honolulu attorney, was born in San Francisco and was a gold medal winning member of the 1920 Olympic Rugby team while attending Stanford University. He began his legal practice in the early 1920s in Hilo, moving shortly thereafter to Honolulu where he became the first Deputy City Attorney before going into private practice. He was a director of Bank of Hawaii, C. Brewer, the Cooke Trust, Hawaiian Electric Company, and several plantations and along with other businesses.

The 1927 Sanborn Map shows the Wrenn home and garage at 2850 O'ahu Avenue and the Sanborn Map (1950 revised) map shows the addition of the Wrenn guesthouse, the 2850 main Wrenn house (now demolished), separated by a freestanding garage with attached "room" for servant's quarters (also no longer extant).⁵ This arrangement supports the owner-provided information that the driveway of the guesthouse also served the main house.

⁴ Parcel B was the 5.6 acre area of land on which Kūali'i was built that is located in a triangle of land between Mānoa Road, Cooper Road, and O'ahu Avenue.

⁵ A building permit notice in the Honolulu Advertiser lists a building permit for C. Montague Cooke at 2850 Oahu Avenue for a dwelling valued at \$7,515 and a garage and servant's quarters for \$850. Note: the property tax information and the newspaper's public notice had slightly different construction amounts for the house.

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Honolulu City and County tax, permit, and conveyances records provide little early information on the home itself. The tax records show it was constructed in 1939. No original construction drawings were located, but a building permit (#16288) was issued January 28, 1939 for \$7,193.00 construction costs.

The next recorded building permit (#177078) was in February 1961 for an addition valued at \$9,500.00. This addition created an enlarged living room at the rear of the house and was approximately 500 additional square feet (19' x 26'). A free-standing garage was added in 1987 adjacent to the living room addition (building permit #236403 for \$10,000).

Newspaper articles from the early 1940s show that Emily Wrenn, the mother of Heaton Wrenn, lived at 2848 Oahu Avenue. Mrs. Wrenn (the mother) was a widow and frequent visitor to Hawaii from her home in California before relocating permanently to Hawaii. She lived in the house for a time, but after the December 7, 1941 attack, she went back to California to wait out the war years. She returned to Hawaii and was back living in the guesthouse by 1948. During her absence the house was occupied (presumably rented but may have been long-term guests) first by Ernest Carroll Moore, Jr and his new wife Frances in 1944. Moore went on to become a prominent Honolulu labor lawyer. In 1947-48 the house was occupied by Dorothy Ingling who was responsible for a well-received Honolulu Town Hall series of lectures that brought notable national and international speakers to Honolulu that included politicians, entertainers and authors.

From property tax records it appears that the land on which both Wrenn homes were built were still in Charles Montague Cooke's name – and the building permits, both in 1924 and 1939, support this - also being in Cooke's name. So, in December 1960, multiple property transactions were undertaken to amend the ownership. The Cooke's first deeded the land to the Carolene and Heaton Wrenn for "\$1 and Love," then the senior Wrenns gave the guesthouse property to their son, Heaton Jr. and his wife Micheline for "Love and Affection."

In 1997, Heaton Wrenn Jr and his wife sold the 2848 O'ahu Avenue property to William and Kara Obana, the current owners.

Additional Information

The size of the parcel at 2848 Oahu Avenue changed two times since its subdivision. When first subdivided in 1939 it was a nearly rectangular lot of 12,193 square feet. When the property was gifted to Heaton Wrenn Jr. and his wife Micheline in 1960 an additional 4,271 square feet was added to the rear (north and northwest) of the property, which also created the small flag portion. In 1982 an additional 3,695 square feet was added along the rear boundary from land held in the Heaton and Carolene Wrenn Trusts, bringing the parcel to its present-day 20,159 square feet.

Although no records were found to definitively name the architect, Mark Potter is believed to have designed the residence according to Heaton Wrenn Jr. Potter is noted in the Honolulu newspapers as undertaking "significant work at the Cooke residence in Manoa" in both 1937 (which is documented work to Kualii) and in December of 1938, which coincides with the house at 2848 Oahu but not with any known remodeling work at Kualii. The 1961 living room addition was designed by Johnson and Perkins architects, also according to Mr Wrenn. The engawa outside the living room aligns perfectly with the Johnson and Perkins aesthetic.

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Mark Potter was born in 1895 in London, England and spent his childhood in New Zealand. He came to Hawai'i with his family in 1914 when he was nineteen years old. Mark Potter's father, William Potter worked as both a carpenter and a draftsman for Emory Webb. In 1922, at twenty-seven years old, Mark Potter formed an architectural firm with William C. Furer and six years later opened his own architecture firm.

Potter, along with the C.W. Dickey, Hart Wood, and others, incorporated Hawaiian adaptations for climate and lifestyle into their architectural designs. Potter is known for his residential design but also was responsible for many well-known buildings such as the Mission Memorial Annex (1930), the Waialua Sugar Company Office (1935), the Kokokahi YWCA buildings in Kaneohe (1935), the Gaylord Parke Wilcox House, "Kilohana" (1937), the Atherton Chapel at Central Union Church (1949), and Hawaii State Archives Building (1953).

Tommy Perkins (1906-1996) and Allen Johnson (1906-2000) began their Hawai'i architectural career in Claude Stiehl's office before starting their own firm in 1939. Both were graduates of the University of California, Berkeley and became proponents of Hawai'i regionalism. Their partnership lasted nearly sixty years and their work encompassed residential, commercial, and institutional architecture. They developed hotel and apartment projects in Waikīkī and were well-known for their award-winning residential projects, which were described as simple structures that melded indoors and out and incorporated "Oriental concepts and details." They also undertook numerous larger projects as part of architectural consortium that included Vladimir Ossipoff and Phillip Fisk (who were Johnson and Perkins' Berkeley classmates), and Alfred Preis.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Calloway, S. G., & Editor, S. C. (1991). *The Elements of style*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Center for Oral History Social Science Institute University of Hawaii Manoa (2009), *Oral Histories of Samuel Alexander Cooke and Mary Moragne Cooke*. Retrieved from <http://malamaomanoa.org/wp-content/uploads/UH-Oral-History-Cooke-2009.pdf>

City and County of Honolulu, Real Property Assessment Division. Residential Property Appraisal Card, History for Parcels (1) 2-9-019:007 and (1) 2-9-019:036

City and County of Honolulu, Bureau of Conveyances. History for Parcel (1) 2-9-019:007.

Hawai'i Herald Tribune

"New Hilo Grid Team is Working Out." October 22, 1924, p.3 c1.

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Honolulu Advertiser

"Building Activity in Manoa Valley." January 16, 1938, p.11 c 5.
Building Permits, July 4, 1925, p.9 c.2.
Building Permits, February 5, 1939, p.14 c.6.
"Daughter Arrive." January 17, 1928, p. 2 c 7.
"First Open." Real Estate Section, October 19, 1997, p. H-6 c 2.
"Legal Notices: Notice of Completion." June 3, 1939, p.13 c.1.
"Mrs. C.M. Cooke dies; rites Friday" June 10, 1970, p. B-2 c 3.

Honolulu Star Bulletin

"Dr. C.M. Cooke Jr., Famed Hawai'i Scientist, Dies at 78. October 30, 1948. P.1, c 8
"Mrs. Emily Wrenn." Obituaries, November 18, 1964, p.32 c 2.
"Mrs. Lila L. Cooke Dies at 89 in Queens Center." June 10, 1970, p.A-4 c 3.
"People and Parties." August 9, 1958, p.22 c.4.

McAlester, V., McAlester, L., (1992). A field guide to American houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Pacific Commercial Advertiser

"Honored Citizen Answers Last Earthly Summons." August 28, 1909, p1,6.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Honolulu

Oahu County, Hawaii, Volume 2, 1927. Retrieved from the Library of Congress,
https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn01537_003/.

Oahu County, Hawaii, Volume 2, 1927-1950. Retrieved from the Library of Congress,
https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn01537_006/.

"Sixteenth Census of the United States (1940), Bureau of the Census. National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 29. Micropublication T627.

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 # _____

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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 .46

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 21.311635 Longitude: -157.814014

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ AD 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 boundaries correspond to TMK (1) 2-9-019:017, an irregular-shaped lot on the north side of Oahu Avenue, Manoa, Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, State of Hawai'i. Lot 5, Block 5 of the Kahala Subdivision as shown on Bishop Estate Maps 1063 and 4530. The parcel has an 80' street frontage and is approximately 150' feet deep with a small flag portion along the northwestern corner. Driveway access curves along the eastern quadrant of the property.

Boundary Justification

This boundary was selected because it represents the legal boundary of the property and encompasses the historic house, along with the yard and associated outbuildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Angie Westfall, Architectural Historian
organization: Mason Architects, Inc.
street & number: 119 Merchant Street
city or town: Honolulu state: Hawai'i zip code: 96813
e-mail aw@masonarch.com
telephone: 808.536.0556
date: November, 2019

2848 Oahu Avenue

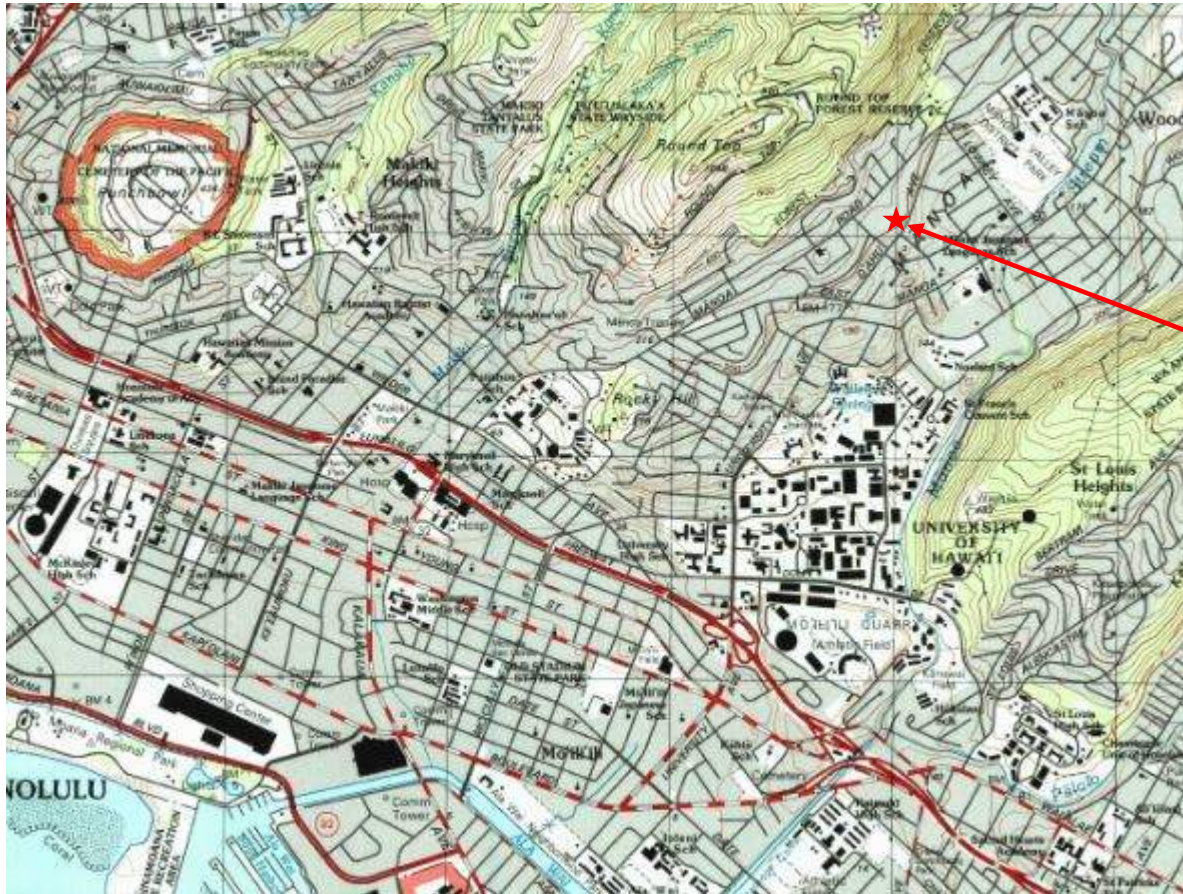
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Additional Documentation

Maps:



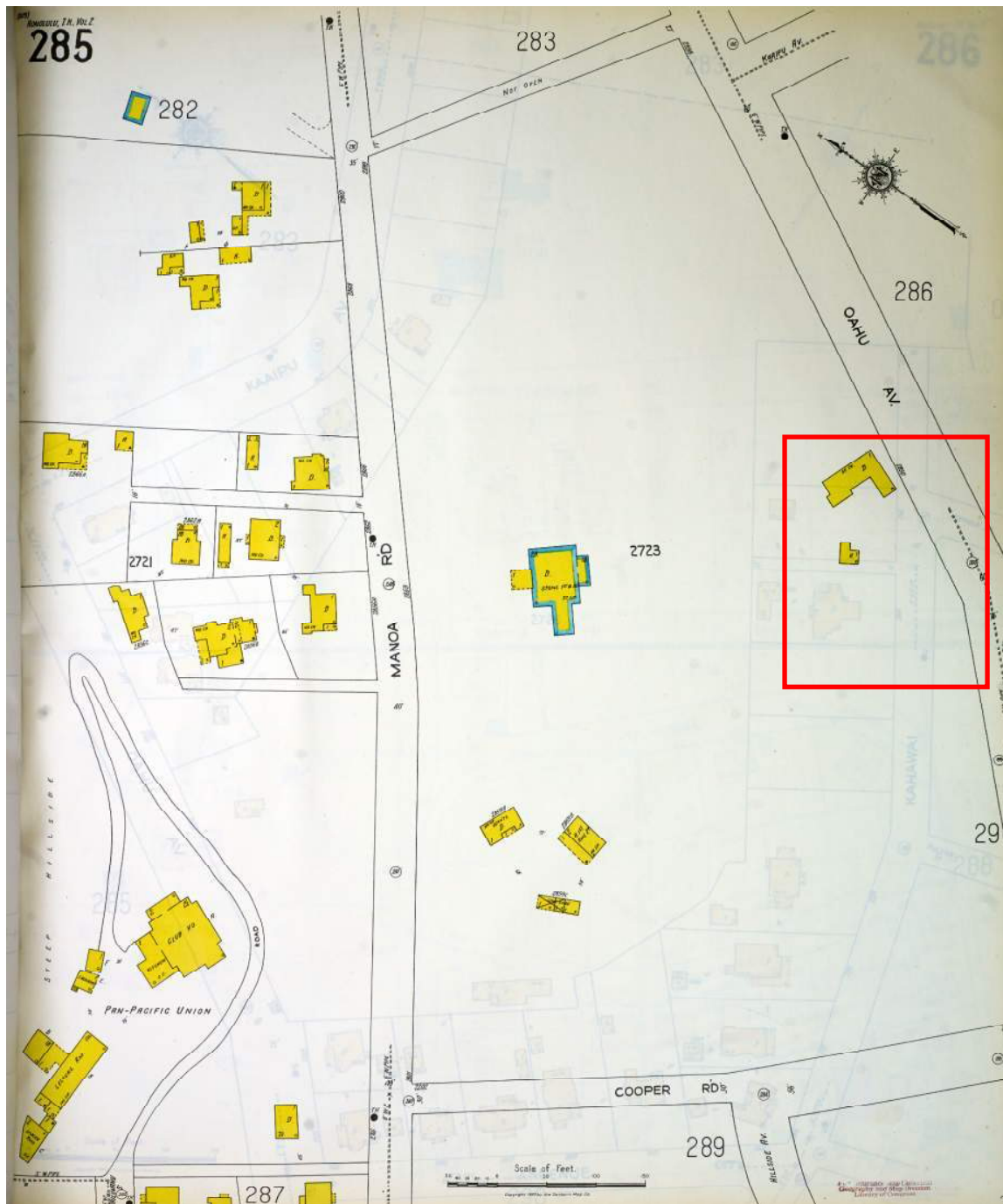
USGS Honolulu Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, 1998. (Location added)



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2848 Oahu Avenue
Name of Property

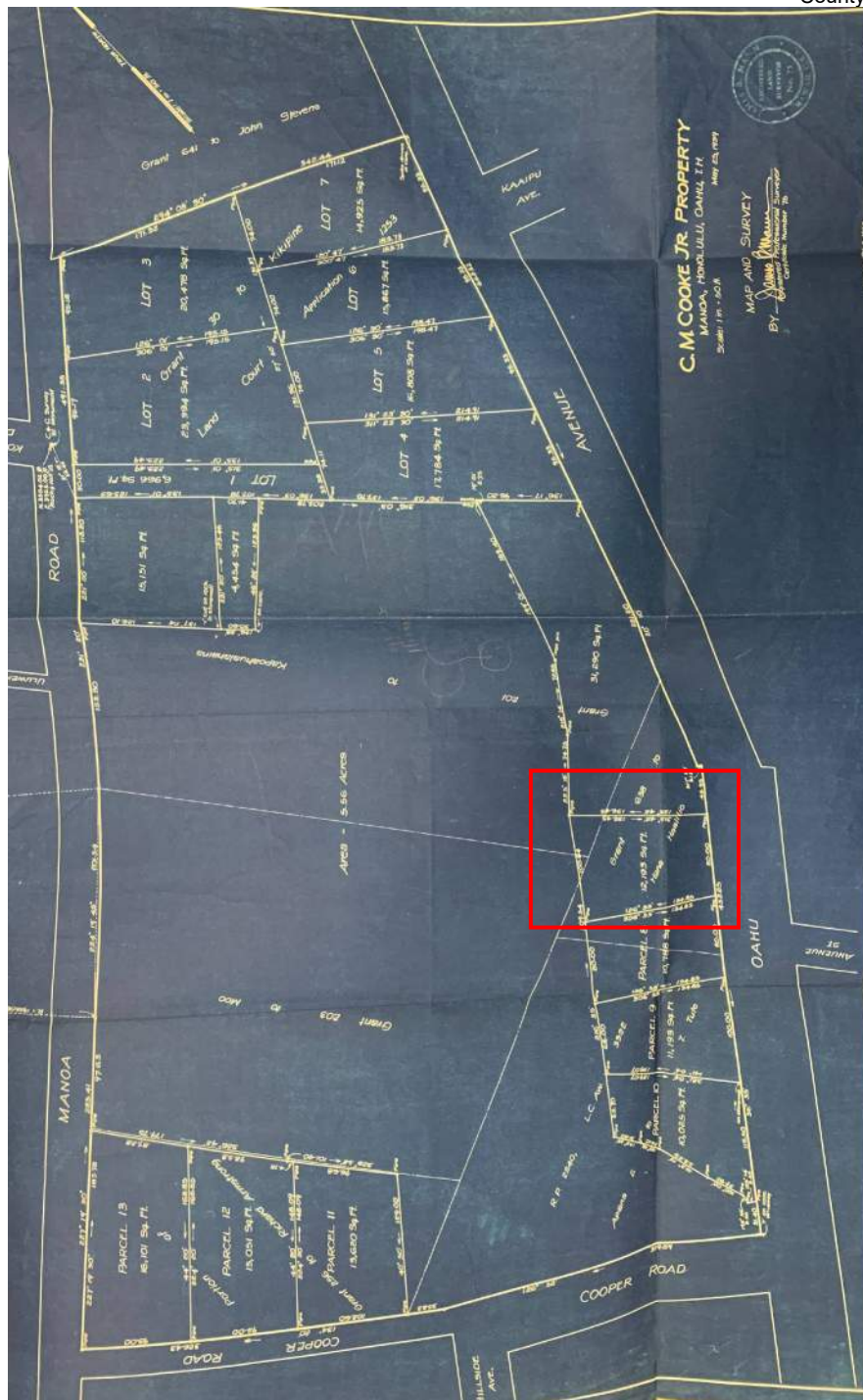
Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1927.
(Location box added indicating the Wrenn's 2850 O'ahu Avenue home.)

2848 Oahu Avenue
Name of Property

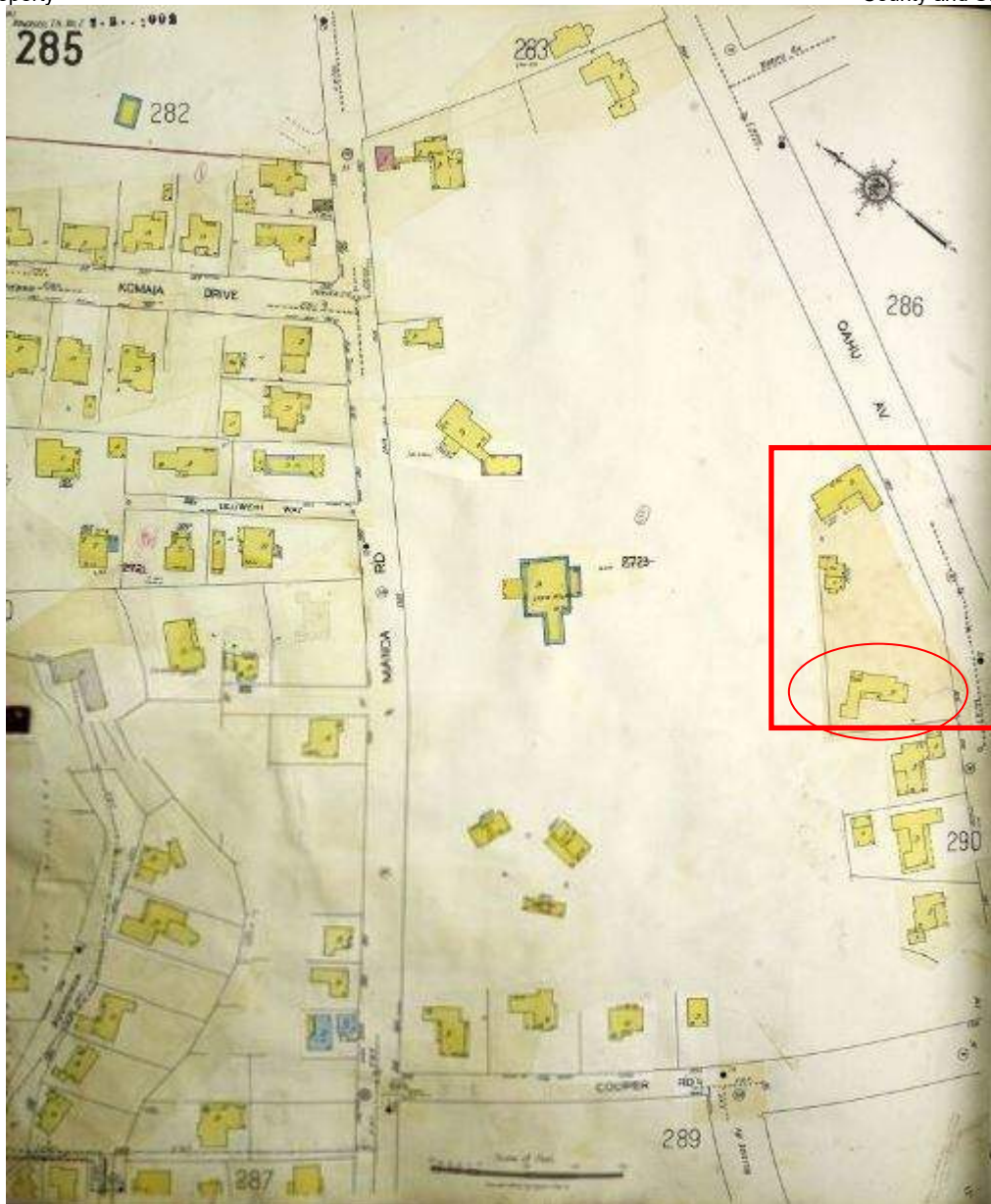
Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State



Property and Survey Map 1939.
(Location added. Note original smaller lot size.)

2848 Oahu Avenue
Name of Property

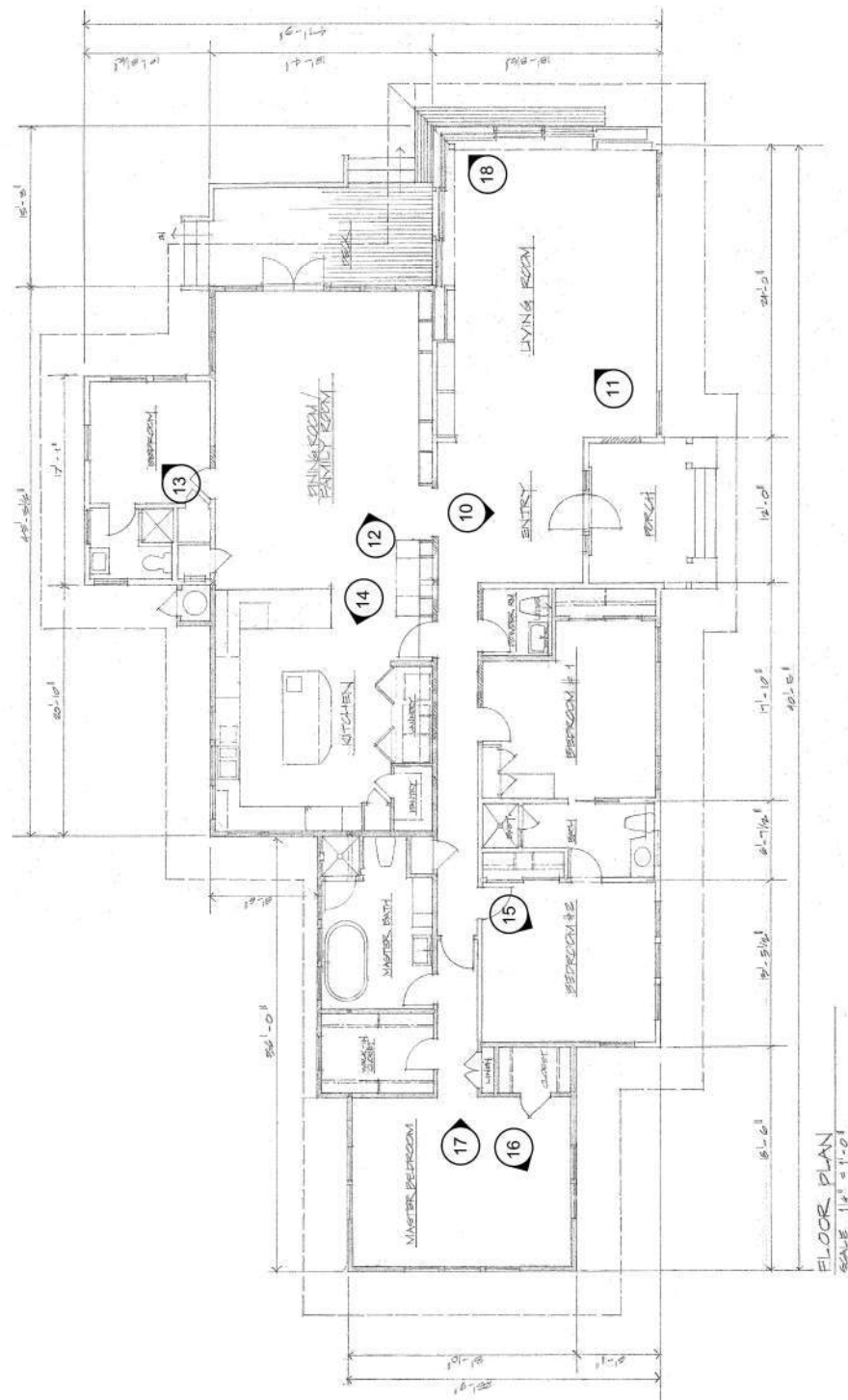
Honolulu, Hawaii
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Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1927-1950 Revised.
(Location added. Box indicates the Wrenn's 2848 and 2850 O'ahu Avenue houses. The oval indicates the Wrenn Guesthouse.)

2848 Oahu Avenue
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Floor Plan and Photo Key

2848 Oahu Avenue

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HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0001. Front (northeast) facade. Camera facing west.

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2848 Oahu Avenue

Name of Property

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HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0002. Street-side (southeast) facade. Camera facing northwest.

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2848 Oahu Avenue

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County and State

HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0003. Back (northwest) facade. Camera facing east.

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2848 Oahu Avenue

Name of Property

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County and State

HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0004. Rear (southwest) facade. Camera facing southeast.

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2848 Oahu Avenue
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
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HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0005. Engawa at back facade. Camera facing south.

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2848 Oahu Avenue

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0006. Garage. Note stucco chimney. Camera facing north. Note original curving drive and glimpse of Kualii behind garage.

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2848 Oahu Avenue

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

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HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0007. Detail of overhangs and rafter tails at east corner.
Note flush windows with wood-framed screens. Camera facing west.

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2848 Oahu Avenue

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HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0008. Front Façade Oblique View. Camera facing northwest.

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2848 Oahu Avenue
Name of Property

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HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0009. Front door. Camera facing southeast.

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HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0010. Entry. Camera facing northeast.

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2848 Oahu Avenue
Name of Property

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HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0011. Living room. Note sliding doors opening onto engawa and deck. Camera facing west.

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2848 Oahu Avenue
Name of Property

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HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0012. Family room. Note relocated original doors and windows. Camera facing northwest.

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2848 Oahu Avenue
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0013. Former servants' quarters bedroom. Camera facing west.

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2848 Oahu Avenue
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0014. Kitchen Addition. Camera facing south.

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2848 Oahu Avenue

Name of Property

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HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0015. Bedroom. Note original canec walls and ceiling, original wood floors, and windows. Camera facing east.

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2848 Oahu Avenue

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

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HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0016. Hall bath. Master Bedroom. Original windows, both in original location and relocated to extended south wall. Camera facing southeast.

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2848 Oahu Avenue
Name of Property

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County and State

HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0017. Hall floor at Master Bedroom. Camera facing northwest.

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2848 Oahu Avenue
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

HI_Honolulu_2848_Oahu_Avenue_0018. Detail at Living Room. Camera facing west.

18 of 18.



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.