

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 PropertyHistoric name: House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

N/A**2. Location**Street & number: 2017 Lanihuli DriveCity or town: Honolulu State: Hawaii County: Honolulu (003)Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

TMK: 1-2-8-19:12, Parcel 12

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 ___ X 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

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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

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☒

Public – Local ☐

Public – State ☐

Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☐

District ☐

Site ☒

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
House (1)		buildings
Grounds (Landscape) 1		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Residence

Domestic Single Dwelling House

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Residence

Domestic Single Dwelling House

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial Revival/Arts & Crafts Bungalow

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Lava-stone and wood (limited use of concrete)

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.)

Exterior

The house faces north-east, but for this narrative, the front of the house will be referred to the east elevation and thus all the other elevations will be defined accordingly.

The house at 2017 Lanihuli Drive is a one and one half story, lava-stone and wood-frame single family dwelling house in the Punahou/Manoa area of the Island of Oahu, Hawaii. The home was constructed in 1925.¹ The house is elevated off the ground on mass constructed lava-stone piers with wooden lattice infill between the bays. The house's style is a combination of Colonial Revival-Arts & Crafts that is common in this area of the island of Oahu. The home matches the style, materials and method of construction of many of its contemporaries in the area that were built in the early decades of the twentieth century.

The lava-stone piers are ~24" wide and are composed of both the pahoe-hoe and the a'a form of lava (basalt) stone in black. The stones vary in size between 8" to 20" in size. The stones are roughly shaped, but are not precisely cut to exacting shapes. The stones are bound together with a tinted Portland cement mortar. The joints are ~1/2"-3/4" wide.

¹ City and County of Honolulu Property Records

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The mortar is dark grey-black (Munsel 432/419) in tone. The joints are raked in profile and somewhat unrefined. The square lattice between the piers is white and makes a strong statement on the front elevation.

The lava-tone piers, the white lattice foundation skirt, the Colonial-Tuscan columns, and the windows are character defining elements of the front elevation.

The roof of the house is sloped east-to-west (front to back) with a clipped gable profile on both side elevations. The roof is vented by a broad shed dormer that has divided lite (4 sets of 3-over-three) windows. Each window is approximately 18" high x 24" wide. This dormer is character defining as it contributes to the Arts & Crafts character of the house. The roof of the house is a clipped gable (jerkin-head) with 3' overhangs supported by decorative brackets indicative of the Arts & Crafts style in the 1920s. The soffits of the eaves are sheathed in bead-board. Currently the house has grey asphalt shingles on the roof.

The front elevation of the home is composed and framed by Tuscan-Colonial columns in antis that provide the definition of the bays of the house that are lighted and vented by wooden divided lite windows. The windows slide, side-to-side. The columns and the windows are definitive elements of the Colonial Revival style components of this house and contribute to its character. The southern corner of the home has an added small lanai off the front bedroom. The materials (nominal contemporary lumber) of the lanai suggest that it is a recent addition.

The house has a ~30' setback from the road. The set back is a green (grassy) lawn. Lanihuli Drive does not have sidewalks at the border of the lawn and the street. There are curbs. A large (~25' high) red Royal Poinciana tree (*Delonix regia*) is on the front lawn on its north-east corner that appears to be at least 50 years old. This tree, the set back and the grassy lawn are contributing elements of the site. The lot of this house is ~52' wide. The lot is equipped with a driveway on its south-east corner. The driveway leads to an original garage that has since been enclosed and converted to an apartment. The house has a lower level bathroom that was the original mud-room of the home off the garage. The lower area was converted into an apartment in 2019. A carport is covering the closest end of the driveway. It is a late addition (less than 15 years) and is not contributing.

The two sides of the home are not the same (i.e. the fenestration pattern), being slightly different on each side. The house's exterior wood clapboarding (double course on each plank) is extant. The clapboarding has a 4" reveal. The house appears to have most of its original wooden sash, double hung windows. The tympanum of the house is vented by a wooden louvered opening to the attic. The louvered opening is framed with 6" boards with an apron. Four decorative brackets, on each side, support the eave.

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The north elevation of the house has a double set of six-over-one windows with a single six-over-one and another double set of six-over-one, wooden windows (these are shorter than the others for the kitchen windows are above the sink). The main stairs of the house, leading to the front entrance, are made of lava-stone and concrete plinths, forming cheeks for the concrete stairs. The staircase appears to be original to the house. The front door that faces north appears to be a replacement, but is an appropriate raised panel door, mounted on butt hinges.

The north side of the house has a grassy lawn (~20' outward from the house to the edge of the lot, edged with a chain link fence) with a sidewalk leading to a gate at the back yard. The side foundation of the house is like the front with lava-stone piers and a foundation skirt of white lattice between the piers. The slope of the lot creates an angle that makes the foundation elements practically disappear at the rear.

The south elevation has a two, double set of symmetrically placed wooden, double hung windows, its original wooden clapboards, the brackets and the bead-board sheathed eaves like the other side of the house. The edge of the lot here is defined by a mock orange hedge, approximately 10' in height.

The exterior colors on the house in 2019 are:

Benjamin Moore 'Bennington Gray' HC-82 (primary field color)
Benjamin Moore 'Hardwood Putty' CW-5 (trim)

Setting

Lanilahuli Drive maintains its residential character in 2019. The street is stocked with early 20th century era homes of similar style and scale, but with some infill of newer homes. The period extant homes include: #2057, #2056, #2116, #2121, #2126, #2125, #2134, and #2209. Some lots have newer homes that are of different size, style, materials and colors. Examples of the infill homes include: #2137, #2042, and #2039. The neighborhood is composed mainly of one and two story homes of medium density. The neighborhood could be compromised in the future if demolition and reconstruction of new homes on the lots continue. For now, the integrity of the setting of 2017 Lanilahuli Drive is intact. The lot on which the house rests is also intact. The grounds (the set-back, grassy lawn, and the red Poinciana tree) of the house contribute to the character and historic integrity of the property.

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Interior

The lower level of the house was originally a garage and mud room. The lower level is a partially finished basement. This area may have been converted to a maid's quarters later in the home's history. The lower level was converted into an apartment in 2019. The walls of the garage are composed of a lava-stone knee wall and drywall upper portion as well as the ceiling in drywall. The mortar between the lava-stones, unlike the outside, is light tan in color. The walls and ceiling in the mud-room are composed of bead-board. The doors are wooden, five panel. The stand-alone shower is lined with metal sheathing. The sink in the half bath appear to date to the late 1940s. The hall floor is vinyl plank. Most of the materials and finishes of the lower level appear to date to the Period of Significance.

The house is accessed at the front by a side entrance (north). The entrance allows access to an open hall plan into a living room 23' x 18.5' in dimension. The room has a wainscot of Colonial Revival recessed panels, encircling the entire room. The base of the panels provides the baseboard for the walls, 7" in height. The wooden panels vary in length to accommodate the walls. The wainscot terminates at the window sills, ~29" from the floor. The wainscot panels are accentuated by quirked ogee trim, 1" in width. The stiles and stretchers of the panels are 6" wide.

The living room's east facing elevation is composed of three bays of 12 divided lite (10, 1/4" x 10, 1/2" panes) windows in the Colonial Revival style. The 1" muntins are corbelled. The windows slide, side-to-side. The windows (and the bays) are 6'-3" in width. The Tuscan-Colonial columns in antis provide for a framing of the fenestration. The view of out through the windows is an impressive natural feature of Oahu (the Ko'olau Mountains). The columns are 6'-5" in height and ~24" in diameter. The columns are tapered, however, from 24" at the base to 22" at the neck. The windows and the columns, along with the wainscot, are character defining features of this space. The ceiling in the living room at the front-most end has a slope downward of ~15 degrees.

This along with the flat arch in the room may suggest a shallow porch once existed here. The paint build-up and construction details suggest that the current configuration has been in place for some time.

The walls above the wainscot are composed of smooth plaster. The walls terminate at a 3 1/4" crown molding in the ogee profile. The ceiling is smooth plaster and is 9' in height. This ceiling height is consistent throughout the house. The floors in this portion of the house are a replacement of vinyl wood plank floors that are complimentary to the home as a substitute for the original Douglas fir wooden floors. The current owners relay that they purchased the home in this condition and that the floors were replaced by the previous owners.

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The northern wall is lighted and vented by a double set of six-over-six, double hung wooden windows. The windows are symmetrically placed in the center of the wall of the room. A center mullion separates the windows that are 6" in width. The casing trim is 4" wide. The interior trim and window sill are finished out with a 1 3/4" cyma reversa trim. The living room also functions as the dining area along the northern edge of the room, closest to the kitchen as there is an overhead hanging lamp to illuminate the dining table. The southern wall provides a small closet.

The western wall of the living room provides access to the kitchen and the hallway for the bedrooms. The kitchen is equipped with a breakfast nook that is 4'-6" x 5' in dimension. The breakfast nook is lighted and vented by with a single double hung window, milled like the other windows in the house.

The kitchen is 12'-6" x 9' in dimension. The kitchen provides a direct line access to the rear door of the house. The wooden cabinets (35" high) appear to be original. The counter-tops, however, are replacements. The tops may emulate the original sugar maple counter tops. The built in cutting board remains of that wood. The walls of the kitchen are sheathed in board-and-batten walls. The kitchen walls are finished and terminate with a 2 3/4" cyma recta ogee crown molding. The rear most 4' of the kitchen is semi-partitioned off with a bracketed flat arch that forms an entry from the rear of the house.

The bedroom hall has built in cabinets on the northern wall. These appear to be original to the house. The house has 3 bedrooms:

Bedroom 1---a 15 lite French door leads to the bedroom from the center hallway. It appears to be original to the house. The French door here may indicate that this room was used as a den instead of a bedroom. The adjoining doorway to the kitchen also bolsters that theory. The room is 10' x 14' in dimension. The rear wall is lighted and vented by a double set of six-over-one, double hung windows. The southern wall has a single window of the same type. The walls are plaster. The room has 2 3/4" ogee crown molding with 6" baseboards. A flush wooden door leads into the kitchen. The closet door with its glass knob appears to be original to the house.

Bedroom 2---The front bedroom is 12'x 9' in dimension. The floor in this room is Douglas fir and is probably original to the house. The closet door in the room with its glass knob appears to be original. The front wall has a newer door (French door) and window made of aluminum that leads to a small covered lanai on the front elevation of the house. The door, window and lanai appear to be recent additions to the house. The walls and ceiling of this room are sheathed in Canec with beveled edges. The room is lighted and vented on the side elevation by a double set of wooden, divided lite sash windows. The upper sash of one window is a mis-match, but appears to be of considerable age with the house.

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Bedroom 3----the smaller bedroom is accessed by a flush wooden door. The floors are carried over from the living room and hallway. The walls appear to be drywall. The walls are topped off with 5" cyma recta crown molding. The room has 7" baseboards. The room is partially partitioned off with an added ½ bathroom. The closet door (recessed panel) with its glass knob appears to be the original. The room is lighted by 2 sets of the wooden double hung windows.

Main Bathroom---The bathroom is 7'-4" x 6'-7" in dimension. The bathroom has a heavy cast iron enameled bath tub. The hardware on the tub appears to be original. The room retains its original 1" hexagonal white porcelain floor tiles.

Interior of house---The arrangement of the rooms in the house appears to be very close to original layout. The materials, windows, doors, cabinets and other millwork all together display a very high degree of historic integrity on the interior. Only minor substitutions of materials have occurred that are expected of a house that has been lived in for close to 95 years.

Roof Construction

The roof timbers are composed of old growth, true dimension, rough cut redwood. The pieces are circular sawn. A central ridge-board provides for the apex of the roof where the trusses terminate. The trusses span the house with the use of collar beams attached to the primary rafters. The bents are ~24" apart. The purlins are 1" x 3" placed at 4" intervals. The roof sheathing is redwood boards. The roof timbers are nailed together with wire nails. The house's interior walls are composed of horizontal redwood boards until the bottom of the gable. The wall sheathing beneath the gables is vertical Douglas fir boards. There is no evidence of any changes of materials (i.e. no new materials have been introduced) or method of construction in the roof which lends credence to a high degree of historic integrity (i.e. little to no changes in the house's footprint or form have occurred) for the house. The framing of the clipped gable is an impressive work of carpentry. The quality of wood, the carpentry and the use of roof boards is indicative of early 20th century materials and techniques. Wood of this quality is uncommon in 2019. The roof structure is significant to the house's character even if it is not routinely seen.

Summary Paragraph

The house at 2017 Lanihuli Drive, constructed in 1925, qualifies for inclusion on the State of Hawaii register and the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The house represents an intact example of the College Hills and University of Hawaii at Manoa sub-division/suburban development which is a significant in the Territorial Period of Hawaii's history. The home is in the Punahou/Manoa area which is significant in the era of transition (1898-1959) during which great changes occurred after annexation of Hawaii into the United States of America.

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This neighborhood was the area where many of the missionary families/business community lived at the time of the end of the Kingdom of Hawaii and during the early decades of the territorial period. The home is also significant in the development of Punahou School (Oahu College) and the University of Hawaii at Manoa in this area of the island. The house also represents an intact example of a house of the Colonial Revival/Arts & Crafts bungalow style from the 1920s on Oahu. The house displays a high degree of historic integrity of location, materials, form, fenestration, and interior arrangement of space. The site and setting appears intact as well.

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, landscape Architecture

Territorial Period in Hawaii (Social History-Events)

Period of Significance

1925-1959

Significant Dates

1925 (Date of Construction); Hawaii Territorial Period 1898-1959

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Castle & Cooke

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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 house at 2017 Lanihuli Drive, constructed in 1925, qualifies for inclusion on the State of Hawaii register and the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The house represents an intact example of the College Hills and University of Hawaii at Manoa development which is a significant event in the Territorial Period of Hawaii's history. The area is significant in the development patterns brought to Hawaii by Americans to accommodate their sub-division lifestyle which was not common in the lives of Hawaiians prior to the arrival of Americans. The Period of Significance is 1925-1959, which is from its date of construction to the end of the Territorial Period. The home is significant for Oahu's history and the State of Hawaii's history. This type of development along with the development of the rest of Oahu was part of the quest of the territory on its way to earn its place as a state in the union. This type of development, the building of downtown, a financial district, a legal system, a legislature, an airport and institutions of higher education was part of the territory's concerted effort to resemble America and thus be identified with the United States politically as an equal member. The home is in the Punahou/Manoa area which is significant in the era of transition (1898-1959) during which great changes occurred after annexation of Hawaii into the United States of America. This neighborhood was the area where many of the missionary families/business community lived at the time of the end of the Hawaiian Kingdom and during the early decades of the territorial period. Therefore, the house is significant on a local and state level.

The home is also significant in the development of Punahou School (once called 'Oahu College' as it was a college preparatory school) and the University of Hawaii at Manoa (situated there in 1912) in this area of the island. The house also represents an intact example of a house of the Colonial Revival/Arts & Crafts style from the 1920s on Oahu. The house displays a high degree of historic integrity of location, materials, form, fenestration, and interior arrangement of space. The site appears intact as well. The neighborhood (i.e. the setting) is also relatively intact.

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

Architecture and Landscape Architecture; Hawaii Territorial Period

The house at 2017 Lanihuli Drive satisfies criterion A of the National Register in that it represents American style *architecture* in Hawaii during the early transformative years on Oahu during the Territorial Period. Hawaii was profoundly changing after annexation by the United States and the type of *sub-division-suburban development* was new to Hawaii and reflected the neighborhood design and architecture of those from America. The colonial aspect of the architecture also reflected the new residents of the island. This type of development (suburban grids) and architecture was atypical in Hawaii prior to the arrival of Americans. The development of this region of Oahu began in the 1910s.

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Maps of available lots in the College Hills/Manoa area were published in the Honolulu-Star Bulletin so that browsers could select their lots in Honolulu's premier neighborhood. The names of families who had purchased lots were printed alongside. Some of the names included were: H.M. Alexander, C.H. Atherton, C.H. Baldwin, C.M. Cooke, Grace Cooke and Frank Dillingham. This list was letting the potential buyers know who their neighbors would be. The Atherton family also had vested financial interest in the Manoa area and sold its interests for the development of the region. The prices posted in the articles of the period varied from \$6,500 to \$10,000 (for the lot and the house). The neighborhood was a venture of Castle & Cooke Real Estate. The area has a distinct stock of Colonial Revival/Arts & Crafts style homes. Lanihuli Drive was laid out as early as 1910. It appears the area was developed over a course of 20 years.

This area of Oahu, the Punahou/Manoa neighborhood, was the primary area where the missionary families lived just prior to and after *the annexation of Hawaii by the United States*. The Punahou School (then called Oahu College) was the school for mostly missionary families and the business/political community associated with them. The names of some of the streets in the area reflect this as well (e.g. Dole Street, McKinley Street, Thurston Avenue, Wilder Avenue, etc.). The area was also once home to a Bible School and Jackson College, a religious based school.

Therefore, this neighborhood and the house at 2017 Lanuhuli Drive are significant in the events of the early *Territorial Period of Hawaii* and the transformative forces that were shaping the new American territory on Oahu from its date of construction up to statehood (i.e. 1925-1959).

The House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive is an intact example of a home from the 1920s of the Colonial Revival/Arts and Crafts style. The home displays the traits of the two styles, as called out in the building description, and also displays a high degree of historic integrity in its materials, finishes, footprint, as well as its site and setting. The home also retains its integrity of location (i.e. the home has not been moved from its original location). The style of the home is significant as it relates to its origins in the historic context of the American Territorial Period.

Classicism in American Architecture and the House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive, Oahu, Hawaii

Greco-Roman classicism found its way into Anglo-Saxon-British architecture by two primary means: the Grand Tour of notable British subjects and the studio schools in the United Kingdom in the 16th-18th centuries. Grand Tours of Rome, Tuscany, Naples, Athens, Ephesus, and Pompey by British citizens interested in bringing the revival of the ancient classical forms into Anglo-Saxon culture had profound effects on the architectural landscape of Britain. Grand Tours of the ancient sites in the Greco-Roman world coincided with the desire to have England join continental Europe's quest into the Enlightenment. Scientific advancements had prompted a desire to learn more about the Greco-Roman world and how those civilizations were able to create works of architecture through the use of advanced mathematics and engineering.

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The movement was also an attempt to express the advancement through exploring a classical based architecture by not adhering to the Tudor and Gothic forms from England's past dominated by ecclesiastical influences. Notable figures in this movement were Robert Dallington, who published his *Survey of Tuscany* in 1605. Inigo Jones also had profound influence who became the national architect of Britain (Architector Magnae Britanniae). This movement was also greatly influenced by Palladio's *Four Books of Architecture*. British nobles led the way in the Grand Tours to allow their kingdom to advance along with France and Italy in the revival of the ancient forms. Christopher Wren and James Gibbs assured that religious architecture joined the national movement. The architect, John Adam is also one of the progenitors of the movement.

Having gathered volumes of data on the classical forms and their mathematical treatises from their Grand Tours, nobles such as Lord Burlington opened studio schools of architecture to teach new pupils the classical forms so that the movement would be enhanced by having new students design buildings in the Greco-Roman tradition.

These events coincided with the colonization of the American colonies in New England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The British subjects who migrated to North America brought with them the knowledge of the classical forms to the New World. These forms were not immediately constructed as the Puritan refugees were not heavily involved in the movement. Soon the merchant class came to America and they wanted to lead the way in the refinement of the new nation. The colonies wanted to prove that they were legitimate British citizens and that the colonies were developing rapidly into a refined and worthy member of the British kingdom. Therefore, the colonies set out to construct classically inspired public and domestic buildings. The cities along the east coast like Boston, Newport, Baltimore, Annapolis, Charleston and Savannah were well stocked in classically inspired buildings. Some of the more noted ones are Drayton Hall in South Carolina (1738) and Faneuil Hall in Boston (1743). The merchant class played an essential role in the construction of public buildings as well as whole cities of classically inspired homes.

The American colonies commissioned its own pupils to attend the studio schools in England. America's first architects like Peter Harrison and Charles Bullfinch created some of America's great early examples of classically inspired buildings. Some of Harrison's works include the Redwood Library in Newport, Rhode Island (1747), Christ Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1760) and Touro Synagogue (1763). Charles Bullfinch helped design many of the homes in the historic Beacon Hill neighborhood and the more prominent Massachusetts State House in Boston (1795-98). These buildings were so associated with the colonial period that they were termed 'Colonial'. The 'Colonial' term often attempts to cover many other styles such as Greek Revival, Georgian, Neo-Classical, Palladian, and Federal. Each one of these styles has its own vocabulary and finer definitions as well as regional expressions depending on their location, whether they are in New England, the Mid-Atlantic or the Deep South.

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The Greco-Roman ideology was a perfect fit for the new nation, the United States of America. The nation aimed to model itself as a new Athenian democracy. The capital of the nation, Washington DC, was constructed following the Greco-Roman styles as shown in most of its structures like the White House and the capitol building. By the 1840s, the Greek Revival and Roman Revival styles were so prolific in America, these types of buildings were known as the 'American Style' of architecture. As America expanded westward, the style of architecture came with the formation of new cities across the western frontier.

It was expected then that when the American missionaries and the merchant class arrived in Hawaii that the 'American Style' would accompany them. Kawaiaha'o Church (1820), one of the early missionary associated buildings, was constructed in the Wren pattern with its large Doric columns at the front façade of the building. The merchant class and political leaders constructed homes like Washington Place (1847) and Queen Emma's Summer Palace (1848) that were strong expressions of the Greco-Roman tradition and the classical forms they transformed into within the American nation. By the 1890s the style was prolific across the Island of Oahu. Other examples include the Colonial Revival homes at Palm Circle (1907-1924), Fort Shafter (NHL). Most of these examples in Honolulu have long since vanished in areas where re-development has occurred. However, by the late 19th century, the missionary-merchant class of people had begun to build sub-divisions and homes of a more local scale and more common expressions of the colonial forms. The Manoa area is an example of this type of development, which 2017 Lanihuli Drive is a part of. These late 19th-21st century expressions are called 'Colonial Revival' as the same style was pushed well beyond the colonial era of America. Each decade of the 19th and 20th centuries had variations on a theme to fit each time-frame. Colonial Revival buildings are still produced in the 21st century. The House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive is an unpretentious cottage, and yet its Tuscan columns and its Colonial Revival millwork throughout the house, connects it to the revival movement in Hawaii in the 1920s. The house at 2017 Lanihuli Drive is a Hawaiian expression of the movement in its casual scale and moderate expression of such a home. Therefore, the house is a significant work of architecture in Hawaii.

The Arts & Crafts Movement and the House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive, Oahu, Hawaii

The Arts & Crafts movement was partly a reaction to the Industrial Revolution. Many of the traditional crafts of carpentry, plastering, glass making and hand-made furniture as well as ceramics were replaced by mass production. In the late 19th century, there were guilds and artisans who were determined that the old crafts did not vanish. Many schools were established to teach the traditional arts & crafts, and historians promoted architecture that exuded those crafts. Since large cities were growing even larger, and those cities were crammed with factories and company housing in close quarters, the architecture of the Arts & Crafts movement included features that invited the natural environment into the homes. These features included large glass windows to allow views of nature and fresh air inside, window seats, and features that would show wood in natural tones. Hand-made glass and ceramics were often featured.

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Built in cabinetry was also a regular feature as it promoted traditional carpentry and practicality of use. The use of local materials (which applies to 2017 Lanihuli Drive in the use of lava-stone) in the homes connected the houses to the community that created them. The Arts & Crafts architecture also blended in with new suburbia development that provided open green spaces and trees to contrast the company provided industrial communities.

The scale of the homes were mostly moderate that connected the houses to the working class families who valued them and the traditional expressions of their work they demonstrated.

William Morris, a British subject, was one of the most influential figures in the Arts & Crafts movement. Morris was a writer, lecturer, designer and philosopher who became the major proponent of the movement in its early stages. His work began in the 1860s with his own wall-paper and furniture designs as well as designing his 'Red House' which became the iconic influence of the movement in architecture. Morris influenced the construction of Arts & Crafts homes across The United Kingdom, Germany and France. The movement made its way to the United States in the 1880s and influenced the construction of Arts & Craft styled homes in cities like Pittsburgh, Birmingham, and Kansas City. The style also manifested itself in the California Bungalow. The style became so prolific that it became a standard style for middle class American homes from the 1890s-1940s. A premium example of the style is demonstrated in the Gamble House by Green & Green in Pasadena, California. Green & Green applied the style to opulent homes of a grander scale.

When the subdivision of Manoa and Punahoa was constructed Castle & Cooke integrated both the Colonial Revival style and the Arts & Crafts style into the many homes they built in the area. This strongly associated the homes with the Americans who were building them and/or buying them. The house at 2017 Lanuhuli Drive has some characteristics of the style such as the shed dormer in the roof, the lava-stone piers, and the jerkin-head roof with the brackets in the eaves.

Hawaii had its own period of trying to prove it was a worthy and a cosmopolitan new American Territory. The Territory of Hawaii built neighborhoods, a downtown financial district, an international airport, universities, freeways, etc. to earn its place amongst the American protectorates and to prove it was worthy of statehood. This quest was similar to the one promoted in the early American colonies. This historical trend associates the House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive with the significant events of the Territorial Period in Hawaii.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

1. City and County of Honolulu Property Records
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3. MacKenzie, M.K., *Native Hawaiian Law—A Treatise*, Kamehameha Publishing, pp. 5-75
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9. McAlester, V.S., *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Knopf Publishing, New York, 2013
10. Powers, A., *The Elements of Style--An Encyclopedia of Domestic Architectural Detail*, Firefly Publishers, Buffalo NY, 2012
11. Mallgrave, H.F. and Contandriopoulos, C., *Architectural Theory—Volume II—An Anthology from 1871-2005*, Blackwell Publishing, New York, 2008
12. Honolulu Star Bulletin--1902-1920 editions, University of Hawaii Library
13. Blakesley, Rosalind, *The Arts and Crafts Movement*, Phaidon Press, London, 2006
14. Bergdoll, Barry, *European Architecture—1750-1890*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2000
15. Bushman, Richard L., *The Refinement of America—Persons, Houses and Cities*, Knopf-Doubleday Publishers, New York, 1993

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Name of repository: City and County of Honolulu Property Records

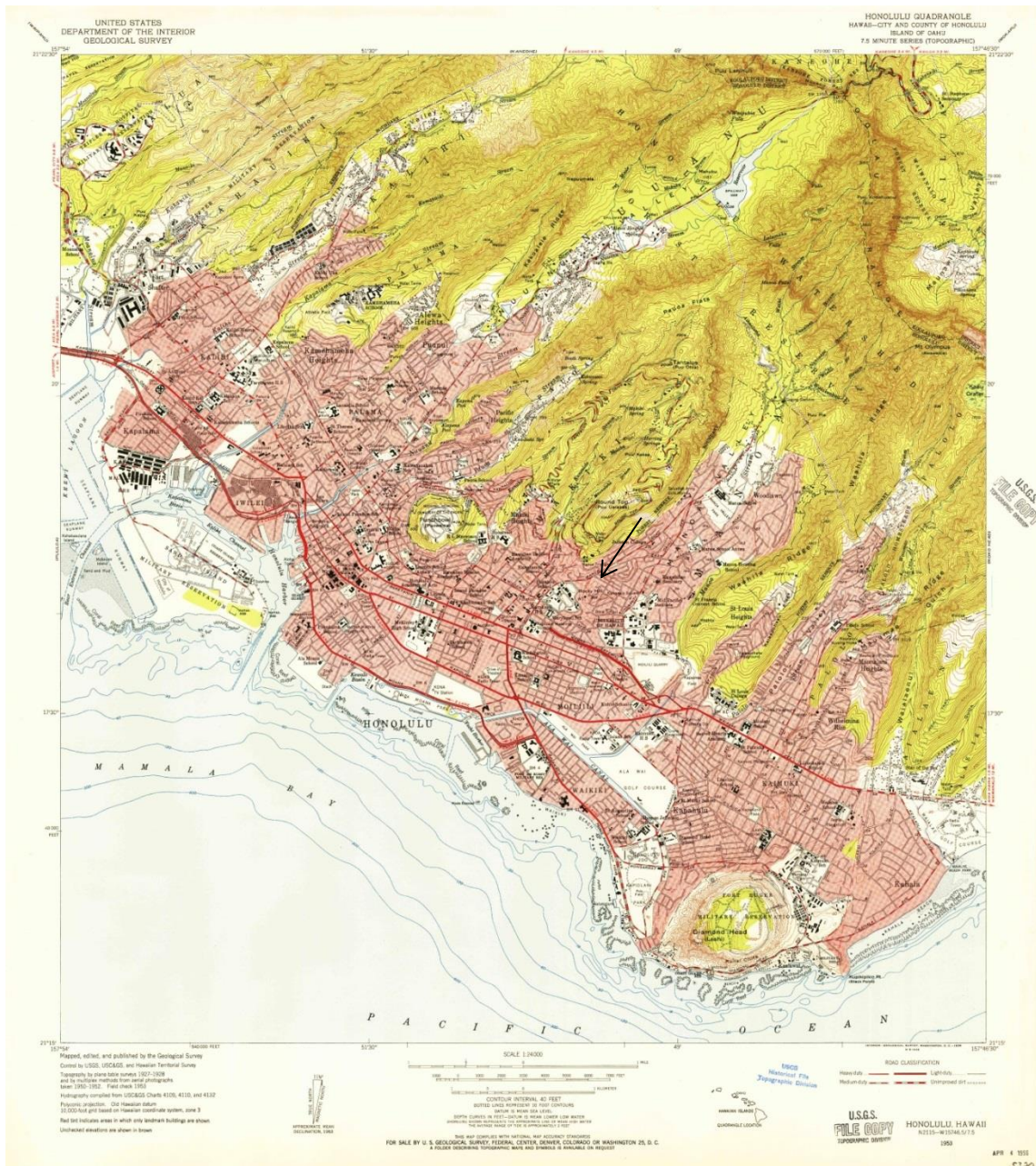
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

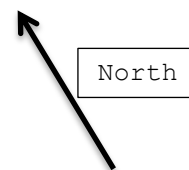
Acreage of Property .1043 (4,543 square feet--lot) 1,168 Square feet--
house

House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive
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1953 USGS Map of SE Honolulu (Oahu)



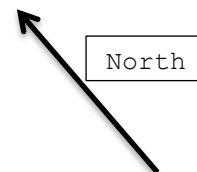
North

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USGS Map from 1953, showing the Neighborhood

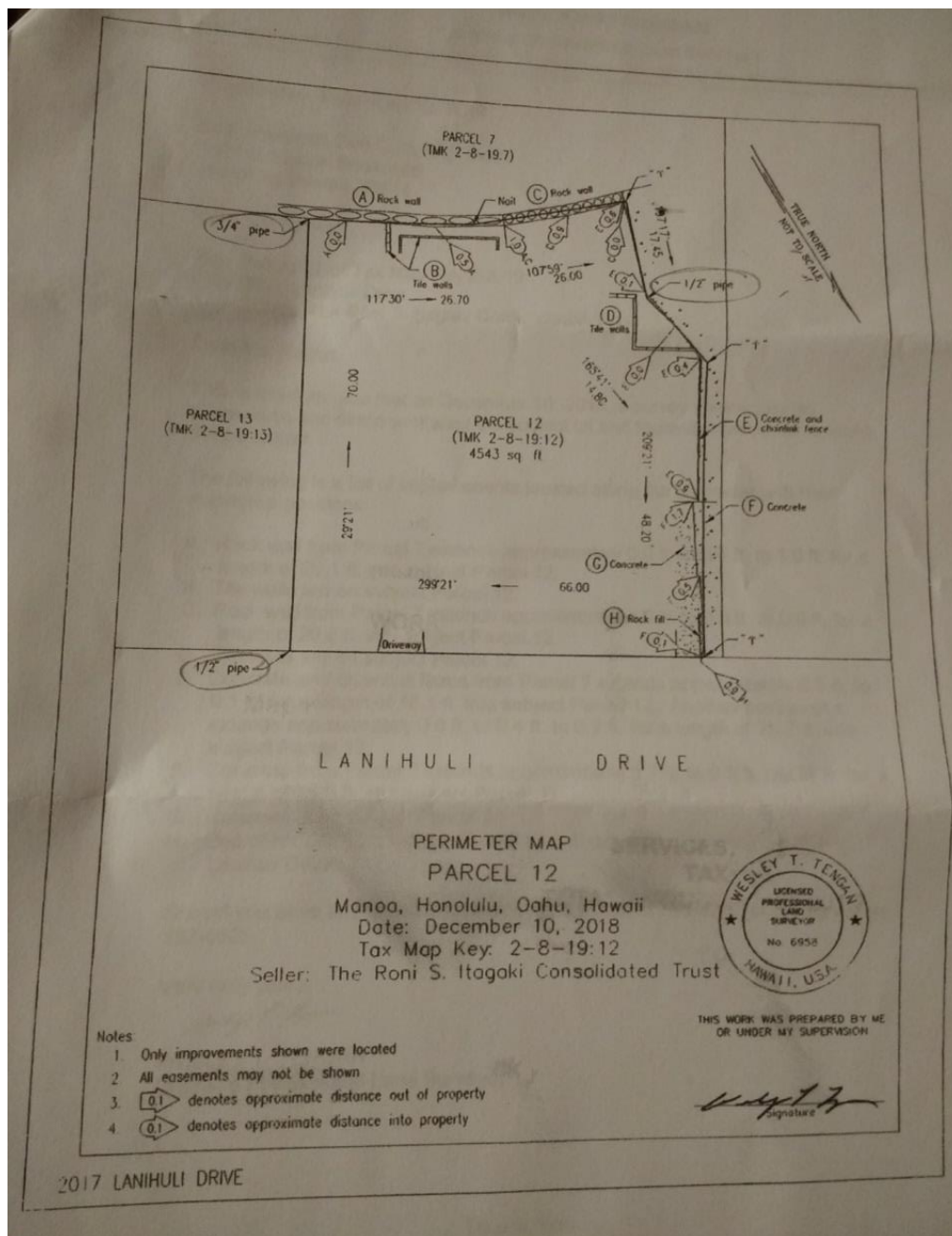


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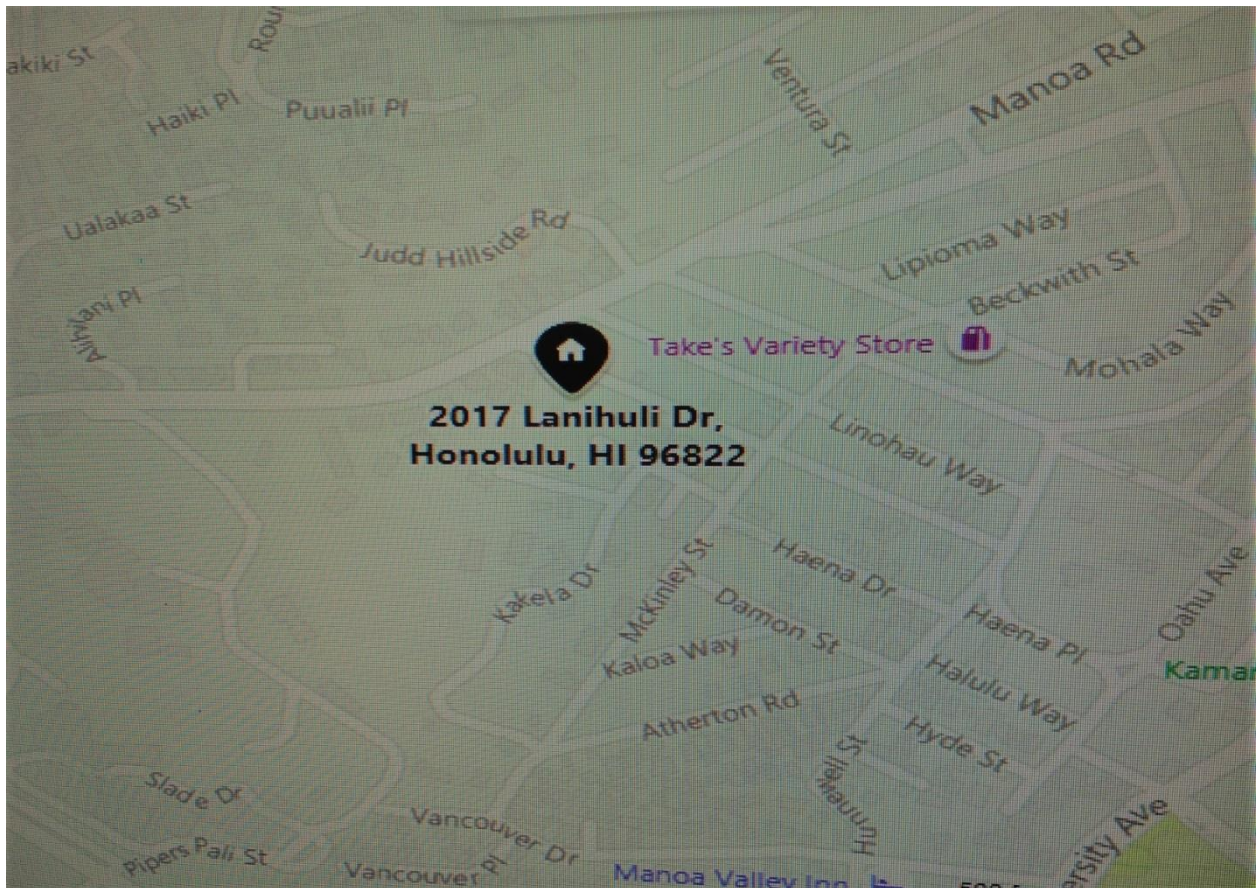
County and State



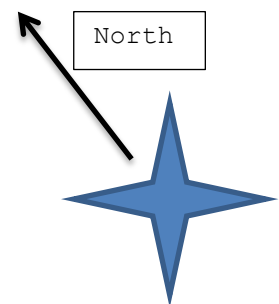
Land Survey Report on 2017 Lanihuli Drive, 2018

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2019 Map of the Area showing the location of the house



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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places) (Building Lot 1-4)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 21.305397 | Longitude: -157.824882 |
| 2. Latitude: 21.305286 | Longitude: -157.824766 |
| 3. Latitude: 21.305450 | Longitude: -157.824665 |
| 4. Latitude: 21.305537 | Longitude: -157.824832 |
| 5. House: Latitude: 21.305441 | Longitude: -157.824777 |

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 house at 2017 Lanihuli Drive is bounded on its NE elevation by Lanihui Drive. The lot is approximately ~52' wide and extends ~68' inwards from the road. The house's front elevation begins at ~34 feet into the NE boundary of the lot. The eligibility of the property includes the house and the grounds. See survey Report from 2018

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The lot of 2017 Lanihuli Drive is the same lot that the house was constructed on in 1925. The property is considered a historic site, which allows for the house and the grounds to contribute to its historic character. The setting of the house is important as it relays the density and type of development in the suburban community in this region of Oahu. The property as a whole is important to interpret the Period of Significance of the property. The coordinates of longitude and latitude are the corners of the lot. The last coordinates are given for the house at its center.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kenneth Hays
organization: _____
street & number: PO Box 894480
city or town: Mililani state: HI zip
code: 96789
e-mail: keystone@ccwebs.com
telephone: 808-341-9303
date: November-December, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive

City or Vicinity: City and County of Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kenneth Hays (all images)

Date Photographed: December, 2019. Photographs were made with a Canon Digital SLR camera, 8 mega-pixels in size.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

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Photographs: Exterior

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House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive, Front Elevation-View to the SW---December, 2019

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The House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive, Side (South) Elevation—December, 2019

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The House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive—Entry Side—North Elevation—December, 2019

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The House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive—Decorative Bracket in the Eave (typical)—December, 2019

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Photo 5 of 40



The House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive—Front Lawn---View to North—December, 2019
Royal Red Poinciana Tree (right)

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Photo 6 of 40



The House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive—Enclose garage Entry, Front Elevation---December, 2019

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Photographs: Interior

Photo 7 of 40



The House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive—Interior—Main Entry—December, 2019

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The House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive—Interior Dining Area---December 2019

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The House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive—Main Living Room—View to the East—December, 2019

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View out of the Living Room window to added lanai—December, 2019

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View from the Living Room Through the kitchen—December, 2019

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Image of Column Capital in the Living Room---December, 2019

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Crown Molding---December, 2019

Photo 14 of 40



Wainscot (dado)—December, 2019

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Photo 15 of 40



Interior Historic Door Hardware—Type 1—DEC, 2019

Photo 16 of 40



Interior Historic Hardware ---Type 2---DEC, 2019

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Bedroom Hall Built in Cabinetry—December, 2019

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French Door Entry Into Bedroom 1 (or Den)—December, 2019

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Bedroom 1 (den) with both original door types (i.e. French and recessed panel)—DEC, 2019

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Bedroom 1 (den) rear wall and entry into kitchen---DEC, 2019

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Bedroom 2—at the SE corner of the house—DEC, 2019

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Bedroom 3 with added half bath—DEC, 2019

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Main Bathroom—with original cast iron tub, original flooring, original built in cabinet and original window—DEC, 2019

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Original Breakfast Nook Built in Benches and Board-and-batten walls—DEC, 2019

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Kitchen—Interior and rear entry door---DEC, 2019

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Original Built-in China Hutch—DEC, 2019

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Kitchen—original cabinet bases, windows and replacement entry door—DEC, 2019

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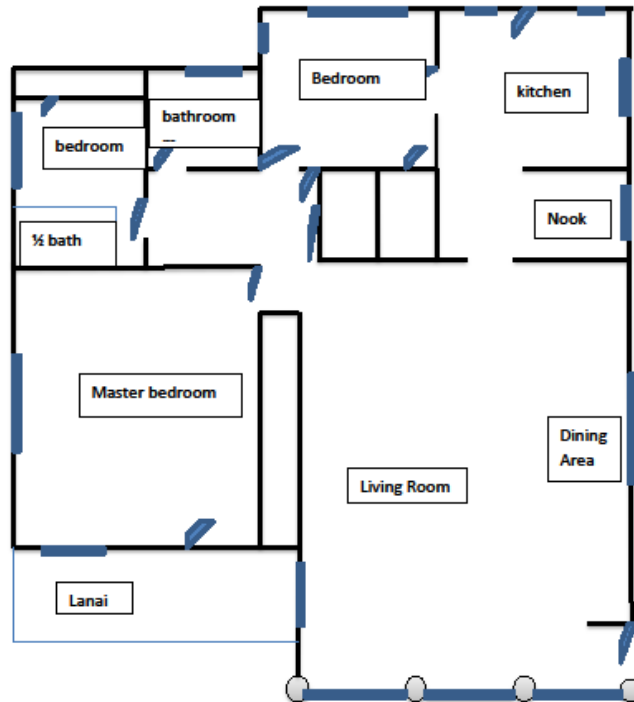


Rear Patio at 2017 Lanihuli Drive

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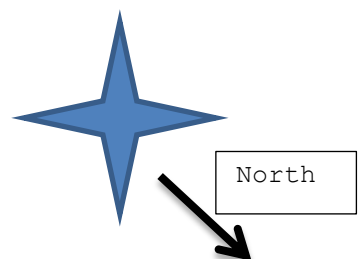
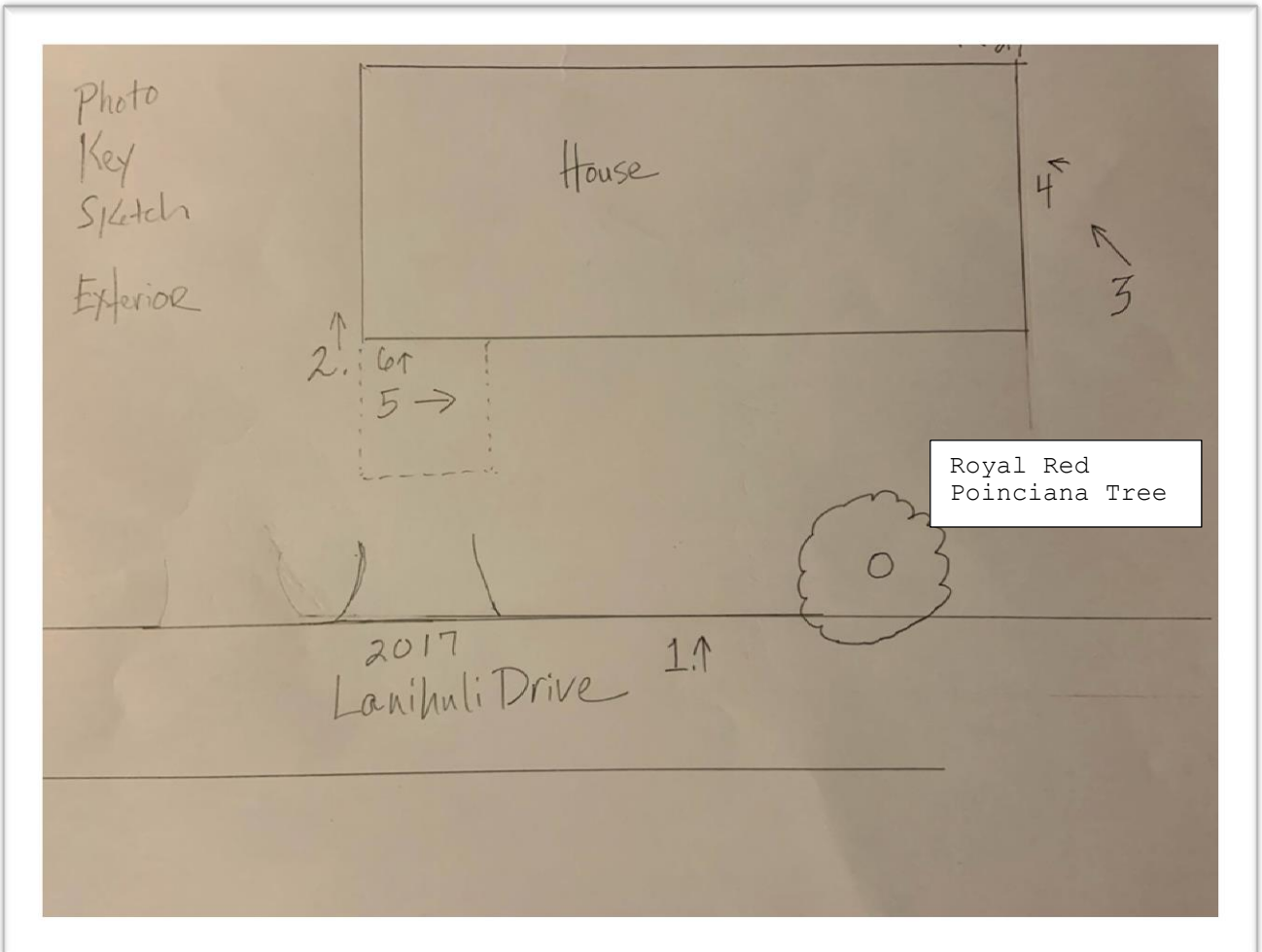
2017 Lanuhui Drive Layout
(not to scale)



House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive
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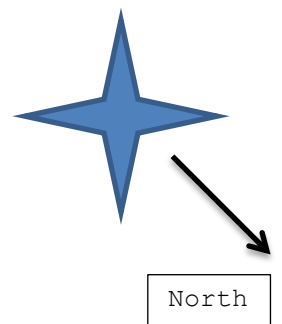
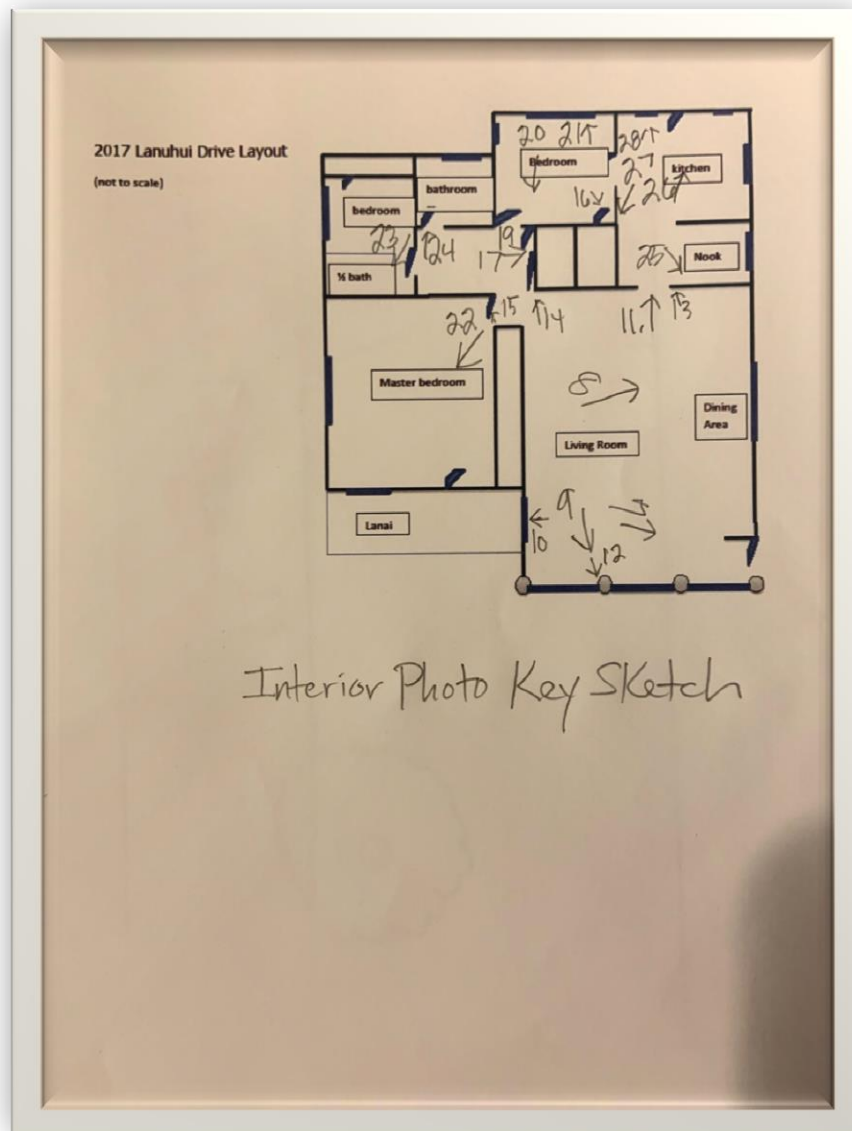
Photo Key Sketch---Exterior



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Photo Key Sketch---Interior



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Royal Red Poinciana—Delonix regia
Botanical Drawing by Tracy Wager

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Royal Red Poinciana—Delonix regia
Botanical Drawing by Tracy Wager

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Lower Level Mud Room, View from Garage Through to the north

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Cast Concrete Steps from the Garage to the Mud Room

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Bead-board Wainscot of lower level, eastern wall

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Sliding windows on the southern wall of the Garage—Installed in 2019

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Metal lined shower, lower level shower

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Lower Level, Recessed Five Panel Door, Entry from Garage to Mud Room

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Recessed Five Panel Door to Half Bath, Lower Level

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Cast Concrete step from Garage to forward storage area, Lower Level

House at 2017 Lanihuli Drive
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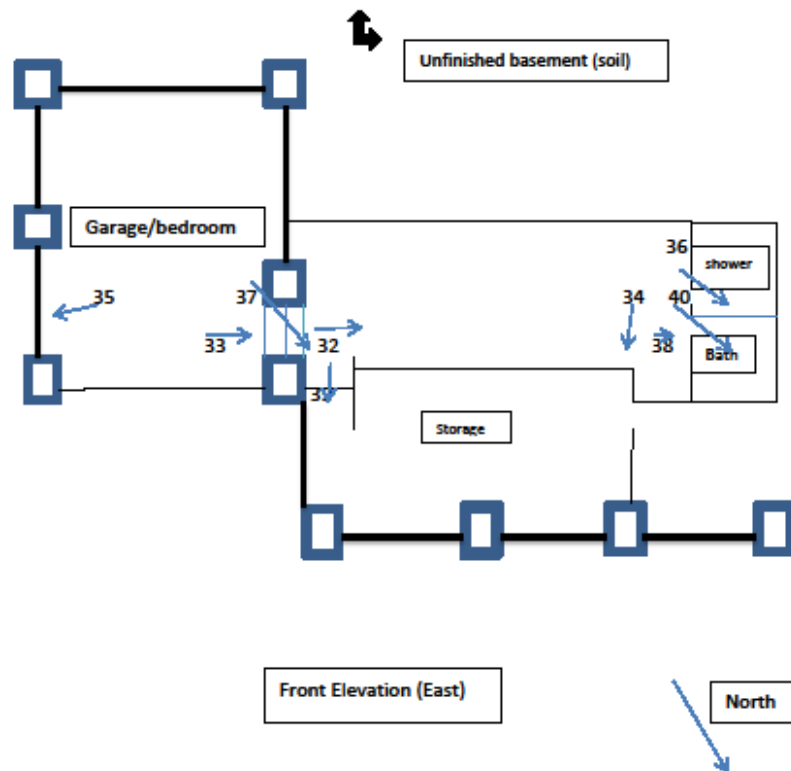


Half Bath Interior, Lower Level

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2017 Lanihuli Drive—Lower Level Layout and Photo Key



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Property Title History

1925-1950----HP Blanks

|

1950-2019----Itagaki Family

|

Dolly and David Langen 2019-present

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.