1. **Name of Property**
   Historic name: Dr. Hans and Clara Zimmerman Residence
   Other names/site number: 
   Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. **Location**
   Street & number: 2035 Round Top Drive
   City or town: Honolulu
   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   Not For Publication: 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 local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   A B C D

   Signature of certifying official/Title: 

   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: 

   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:)

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
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Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **None**

---

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

___ Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century Revival and
___ Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century American Movements
___ Mediterranean revival/tropical modern blend

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: __ stuccoed concrete walls, redwood walls, composition shingle roof, concrete 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 Zimmerman Residence is situated near the start of Round Top Drive, just beyond the Makiki Stream Bridge in a quiet residential area. It faces north and sits on a sloping, 24,118 square foot lot above the road. The approximately 46’ x 53’, two-story residence has an irregular footprint and features Mediterranean revival style overtones. Its composition shingle, intersecting hipped roofs have overhanging, open eaves with exposed rafter tails. The house sits on a raised concrete foundation. Its walls are stucco on concrete on the first story and 12” wide, vertical, redwood, tongue and groove on the second. The house was originally a single story Mediterranean style, masonry dwelling to which a frame second story was added in 1939. It features projecting porches on the north and south sides with round arched openings, and has insensitive, metal shed roofs covering a patio area on the north and east sides. The house, which is in very good condition, has 4,277 square feet under roof, and retains its integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling and association.
The Dr. Zimmerman residence sits near the top of a large lot which slopes uphill from Round Top Drive. A chain link fence atop lava rock retaining wall separates the property from the street, and a centered, concrete driveway curves up the hillside to a noncontributing carport of more recent construction, with a standing seam metal, gable roof. The driveway has a concrete curb and widens to a turnaround area in front of the carport.

To the left of the carport a concrete sidewalk and a straight run of four and nine concrete steps, interrupted by a landing, leads up to a former servant’s quarters, while to the right a curving set of nineteen concrete steps with scalloped shoulders leads up to the main house. Both sets of steps are augmented on one side by a pipe hand railing.

The house faces north and is asymmetrical. A 12’ x 16’ entry porch projects from the façade’s northwest corner. The entry porch is approached by three (3), quarter-circle concrete steps and features a pair of round arched openings on its three sides. A single, simple, square, twisted wrought iron hand rail spans each archway except the one which serves as the porch entry. The entry porch has a scored concrete floor and a plaster ceiling. A pendant light hangs from the center of the ceiling. A set of double pocket doors in the rear (south) wall of the porch provides entry to the house. Each door has five horizontal panes, and retains its original hardware, as do the hinged screen doors.

The front doorway enters on the living room. The large, 31’x 37’ living room is L-shaped. It has ohia floors and canec walls and ceiling. The ceiling is 8’- 9” high and has a horizontally fluted, art deco crown molding. There is a beveled 6” high baseboard. In addition to the front doors in its north wall, the living room has two sets of exterior doors in its south wall. The west wall of the living room, runs 21’ from the room’s north wall before making a 5’ jog to the east and then continuing another 14’ to the south wall. In the west wall are two sets of three sliding windows, one before and one after the jog. Each window has three horizontal panes, and retains its original hardware, including the made in Japan pin locks. One of the south wall’s doors is in the 5’ jog. It is a single hinged door with five horizontal panes. It retains its original hardware, but has a new knob. It opens onto a side porch. The porch has round arched openings with projecting frames with keystones on its west and south sides. The latter opens on three steps that lead down to a sidewalk that runs along the west side of the house and descends another four steps to access the backyard. The porch floor, steps and sidewalk have been paved with slate at some point in the past thirty years. A small, single pane, fixed, round arched window looks out on the side porch from the living room. On the interior this window is recessed and has three glass shelves as well as a door with a porcelain knob to form a display case.
The other doorway in the south wall is a set of double doors, which are hinged. These doors each have five horizontal panes and retain their original hardware, although there is a new knob. The south wall has a 6’ jog, and this doorway is in the 12’ section east of the jog, while a set of three sliding windows, similar to those in the west wall, are in the western 14’ long section. The doors open on a rear porch which has a round arch in its three sides. The arches have projecting frames with keystones. The west archway frames a set of five concrete steps which accesses the back yard, and the east archway frames three concrete steps which go down to a swimming pool of recent vintage. The steps and the floor of the porch have been paved with slate. The porch’s south archway frames a planter box, which once included a water feature with a molded lion’s head fountain on the exterior wall. Two legs of a four legged, flat roofed wood canopy rest on the wall of the planter box. The canopy extends beyond the box to the east to protect the pool equipment.

A doorway, without a door, in the east wall of the living room opens on the kitchen. It retains its canec ceiling, but has a new tile floor. It has its original cabinetry and formica counters and backsplash, as well as its stainless steel sinks, counter and backsplash. The original cabinet and drawer knobs and pulls have been replaced. The original dumbwaiter, which services the second floor, remains in functioning condition. The original windows have been replaced by a pair of single pane casement windows and a canted bay window over the sink. A door with a jalousie window top is in the north wall and accesses the front and side patio via three concrete steps.

To the left of the doorway leading into the kitchen is a built-in, art deco hutch. The hutch, below the shelf has two drawers and two cabinets with solid wood doors. Above the hutch has four shelves behind single pane glass doors, with a storage area above, also with two single pane glass doors. All the doors and drawers have their original circular knobs. The outside corner of the hutch is rounded and fluted.

To the left of the hutch is a doorway without a door in the north wall of the living room, which leads into an ensemble of a dressing nook, a bathroom and a bedroom. The dressing nook, with a built-in vanity in its west wall, serves as entry space. A round arched telephone niche is in its north wall, conveniently adjoining the doorway. A single panel door in its north wall accesses a bathroom and a similar door in its east wall leads into the bedroom. The bathroom door features, on its dressing nook side, a mirror in its single panel. The bathroom has a new floor, but retains its original tub and tile dado. The window in its north wall has been replaced with a jalousie.

The bedroom door retains its glass knob. The room is cross ventilated by a pair of sliding windows with three horizontal panes each in its north and east walls. The closet has new louvered doors. Both the bedroom and dressing nook have their original ohia floors, and their baseboards follow that of the living room as well.
Dr. Zimmerman Residence Honolulu Hawaii

The north wall of the living room is dominated by a curving stair which goes up to the second floor. The stair has fifteen treads and features a sinuous pipe railing adorned by stylized sheet metal dragons in the spans between the railing's posts. The rear wall of the stair is graced by a vent with a wood screen in a chevron motif, backed by fabric.

At the landing at the top of the stair, two steps ascend to the left and to the right. The steps on the north, left, side lead up to a landing with a pair of pocket doors each with five horizontal panes and five paned, hinged screen doors. The doors open on an inset balcony with a railing featuring an Asian motif. The balcony has a new floor covering.

The steps on the right, south, side ascend to a very large, L-shaped room. The room has oak floors and a canec ceiling and redwood tongue and groove walls. The open, airy room has four sets of three sliding windows, each with three panes. One set in the west wall, two sets in the south wall and one set in the east wall, with a corner window in the southwest corner. In addition, the south wall takes a 5' jog, which contains a pair of sliding windows, each with three horizontal panes, in its west face. Built-in quarter circle shelves adorn the corners before and after the jog. Also, in the west wall is a hinged door with five panes, and its matching screen which opens on a balcony above the side porch, which has a railing similar to the balcony on the north side of the house. The balcony has a quarter circle shelf in its southwest corner, and has a new floor covering.

A bank of drawers and cabinets runs along the east wall below the sill line of the sliding windows. The cabinets terminate with a set of two (2) quarter circle shelves in the southeast corner of the room and with a top of cabinet to ceiling set of four shelves. To the north of the tall cabinet is the dumbwaiter and a stainless steel sink with a cabinet below. The cabinet doors have a raised geometric design in them, and more open shelving is above the sink. The ceiling is lower in the area of the dumbwaiter and has rounded corners and an original rectangular ceiling light. To the north of the sink and dumbwaiter a single panel door, with its original knob and hardware, penetrates the room’s north wall, opening on a bedroom.

The bedroom has a canec ceiling and an oak floor. Its corner window, originally composed of a set of two and a set of three sliding windows, now holds five new single pane, casement windows. In the south wall of the bedroom two openings adjoin each other. The eastern-most has a single panel door and accesses a bathroom. The bathroom has been remodeled and has a new single pane casement window in its east wall. The opening to the west leads down a hallway to a second bedroom. Closets, with louvered bi-fold doors line the west wall of the hall. The back bedroom has original 1 x 1 double hung sash windows in its east and south walls. It too has an oak floor and canec ceiling.

On the north side of the second floor’s main room is a low, 3’ high, book shelf with rounded corners at each end, which serves as a partition wall for the stairwell. To the west of the book shelf is the head of a north-south hallway. The hallway leads down to
a bedroom which is situated above the front entry porch. A single panel door opens on the bedroom, which like the hallway and other second floor rooms has an oak floor and a 6" high beveled baseboard. The room is graced by a corner window which is comprised of two sets of three sliding windows, each with three horizontal panes. A doorway without a door in the south wall of the bedroom leads into a dressing room with a built-in vanity on its west side. A pair of single pane casement windows is above the vanity. Opposite the vanity is a closet with louvered bi-fold doors. In the south wall of the dressing room is a single panel door with a beveled mirror, which opens on a bathroom. The bathroom has a pair of two pane casement windows in its west wall. It retains its original tub and a tiled wainscot.

On the exterior, the grounds contain a number of features. A below grade, concrete patio runs along the north side of the house, extending from the entry porch to the east corner of the house, wrapping around the east corner and widening on the east side. The patio is covered with a metal shed roof, which is not historic. On the north side a bank of six jalousie windows enclose the north side of the patio. On the east side the patio is defined by a brick barbecue area.

North of the patio and above and to the east of the carport is a historic, circular koi pond, with an Asian-inspired bridge at its east end. A large, mature mango tree is to the northeast of the koi pond. To the north of the koi pond is the guest house/former servant’s quarters.

The guest house/servant’s quarters is a non-contributing building on the property. The original 1939, two story building has been heavily remodeled on the interior and a gable roofed addition has been added to the rear of the second story. The original cottage has a composition shingled hipped roof with overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The ground floor was utilized as a workspace, while the second floor served as a residence. The single wall building has vertical, 8" wide, v-joint tongue and groove walls. It retains its second story corner window composed of two sets of three sliding windows each with three horizontal panes. The addition is of 6" wide tongue and groove and also has been heavily remodeled on the interior.

Three tall lava rock walls terrace the rear, east side of the property. At the south side, at the foot of the terrace walls is the 3’ high, lava rock base of a former fernery; however none of its wood super structure remains.

On the west side, three mature and very large sago palms stand in a row parallel to the house. Other mature trees include a second mango, a monkeypod and a lychee.

The Zimmerman residence retains its historic integrity. The covered patios, although distracting, are insufficient impediments to the appreciation of the overall historic character of the house. The sheer size of the house, the distinctness of its design and the overwhelming intactness of its character defining elements, easily dispel the
presence of the metal shed roofs, which are not visible from the street. The kitchen and first floor bathroom retain much of their original character, and the few windows which have been replaced are more than balanced by the numerous intact sliding and corner windows, as well as other character defining features such as the hardwood floors found throughout the house, the remaining canec ceilings, and the art deco details.
Dr. Zimmerman Residence                   Honolulu                   Hawaii
Name of Property                          County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

☐ B. Removed from its original location

☐ C. A birthplace or grave

☐ D. A cemetery

☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

☐ F. A commemorative property

☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture


Section 8 page 10
Dr. Zimmerman Residence
Honolulu

Name of Property                   County and State

Period of Significance

1939

Significant Dates

1939

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

architect: Ray Morris

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 Dr. Zimmerman residence is significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of a house built in Honolulu in the 1930s in a Mediterranean revival style, which was modified by the addition of an early tropical modern style second story addition. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, craftsmanship and methods of construction.

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

The Mediterranean revival was introduced in the United States in the late nineteenth century. It often incorporates references from Spanish Mission, Spanish Colonial
revival, Beaux-Arts, Italian Renaissance revival, and/or Venetian Gothic revival styles. Peaking in popularity in the 1920s and 1930s, the movement drew heavily on the style of palaces and seaside villas, and applied them to a variety of building types, including hotels, apartment buildings, commercial structures and dwellings.

Structures are typically based on a rectangular floor plan, and feature massive, frequently symmetrical façades. Stucco walls, red tile roofs, windows in the shape of arches or circles, one or two stories, wood or wrought iron balconies with window grilles, and articulated door surrounds are characteristic. Dripstones and keystones were occasionally employed. Ornamentation may be simple or dramatic.

The earliest Mediterranean influenced residences known to have been built in Hawaii date from the late 1890s when C.W. Dickey adapted the form for houses designed for Henry Cooper and William Irwin (no longer extant). The former was constructed of blue stone and featured an interior courtyard, while the latter was described by the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of October 4, 1899 as, “of the California Mission order, which is simply a modification of the architectural designs of all civilized southern countries. The influence of Byzantine, Italian renaissance, Moorish and Spanish renaissance, may all be traced to what is known today as ‘California Mission architecture.’ For eight centuries this general style has held sway as the beau ideal of southern climates, and it is certainly most appropriate for Honolulu.”

The annexation of Hawaii as a territory of the United States led to a surge of colonial revival style houses, and it was not until after the Panama California Exposition in San Diego in 1915-1916 that the Mediterranean styles gained popularity in Hawaii. The style, which Bertram Goodhue in 1917 strongly advocated as highly appropriate for Hawaii, was the style of choice for public buildings during the 1920s. The popularity of the style is well-reflected in such registered buildings as the Honolulu Post Office, Hawaiian Electric Building, Richards Street YWCA, Armed Forces YMCA, Honolulu Hale, McKinley High School, Waialua Elementary School, the Police Station and District Courthouse on Bethel Street, and various fire stations throughout the city.

In addition to its associations deriving from Mediterranean traditions, the Zimmerman residence also is related to the modern movement in architecture. Modern architecture has its origins in both changing technology and in the “re-envision-ing” 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 late 1930s. The growing awareness of the style may be noted by an exhibition on modern architecture held at the Honolulu Academy of Arts in August 1937, and a special section of the February 12, 1938 *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* which was devoted to the topic. With regards to the exhibition, the *Honolulu Star Bulletin* observed,

> 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.

Modern houses must be functional as well as beautiful. 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]

Connie Conrad provided an article for the special section on modern architecture, and praised 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 Dr. Zimmerman residence presents a distinct statement of the emerging tropical modern form, as a result of its blending the modern style with the pre-existing Mediterranean style house. The general hallmarks of the Mediterranean revival style such as the first story's stucco walls, the round arched openings of the porches, and the rear and side porch’s framed round arches with keystones, remain, but are subservient to the more tropical modern aspects of the house. . Dr. Zimmerman’s addition of the second story and remodeling of the interior of the house, shifted the spirit of the house into a tropical modern framework. This is especially apparent in the large flowing first and second floor public spaces and the extensive use of sliding windows and corner windows. In addition, the use of single wall construction with vertical redwood tongue and groove boards, the horizontal paneled windows, and low pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves was typical of the period and the 1930s tropical modern style. Such
interior features as the curving stair with its ornate railing, the art deco influenced built-in
hutch, and the treatment of the area involving the second floor sink and dumbwaiter
well reflect the new owners’ desire for a contemporary look. Similarly, the inclusion of
balconies with Asian style railings, and the garden with its Asian and tropical
sensibilities place the eclectic design within a Hawaii context.

Thanks to the general acceptance of Hawaii’s distinct modernism by the general public,
during the late 1930s the tropical modern style was employed in a number of
residences, being skillfully rendered by such architects as Dahl & Conrad, Claude
Stiehl, Vladimir Ossipoff, and Albert Ely Ives. However, very few tropical modern
houses from the pre-World War II period have been placed on the Hawaii or National
Registers of Historic Places, with only five coming readily to mind: the Abbott and Black
residences in Kahala, the latter the work of Vladimir Ossipoff, Claude Stiehl’s Harold
Kay residence on Alewa Heights, and in Makiki the two houses designed by Dahl &
Conrad for Mervin and Marion Williams.

The addition to the house was designed by Honolulu architect Ray Morris. He arrived in
Hawaii in 1926, after having worked in a planing mill in San Francisco, where he had
met Frederick E. Lowrey, the president of Lewers & Cooke. He was initially employed
in Honolulu by C.W. Dickey, but was able to convince Lowrey to establish an
architectural department in Lewers & Cooke. During the period 1926-1936 Morris
headed Lewers & Cooke’s architectural department. In this position he played a major
role in designing moderately priced cottages. The Zimmerman residence was built
following the opening of his own office. It was one of his larger commissions and an
good example of his design capabilities with a larger budget. The only comparable
large house designed by Morris which comes to mind is the Ralph Fitken residence on
Noela Drive, which is not on any register.

Dr. Hans Zimmerman (1905-1979), was born in Germany and migrated to the United
States in 1927. A naturopathic physician, he became a naturalized citizen, and moved
to Hawaii in the early 1930s. On December 8, 1941, the day after the bombing of Pearl
Harbor, Dr. Zimmerman was arrested as an enemy alien and placed in a, detention
camp on Sand Island and was then sent to Camp McCoy in Wisconsin. After several
petitions for a writ of habeas corpus were denied, the military finally released him in
March 1943, when the American Civil Liberties Union threatened to take his case to the
United States Supreme Court. However, he was barred from Hawaii for the duration of
the war. With the conclusion of the war, Dr. Zimmerman returned to Hawaii and in 1950
unsuccessfully brought a case in federal court against General Emmons and other
Hawaii officials for his unlawful detention.

Dr. Zimmerman lived in this house and another he owned in Lanikai until his death.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Polk’s City Directories for Honolulu, 1928-1939.

City and County Tax Office records.


“Beautiful Homes Grace View Sites in Honolulu Residential Areas,” Honolulu Advertiser, April 2, 1939, p. 16

Oral Histories of 1930’s Architects, Honolulu: Hawaii Chapter of the AIA, 1982


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
- ___ 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: ___ BING MAP __________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
Latitude:  21.309776  Longitude:  157.829916

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 Eric and Arden Salassa in 2020 as described by Tax Map Key 2-5-007: 013.
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the parcel of land associated with this residence 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: November 1, 2020

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: Eric and Arden Salassa
  2035 Round Top Drive
  Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

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

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

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

View of the front of the house from the northeast

1 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
County: Honolulu        State: Hawaii
Photographer: Don Hibbard
Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

View of the entry lanai from the east

2 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed:  May 26, 2020

View of the rear of the house from the south

3 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu                      State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

View of the side porch from the southwest

4 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

View of the living room from the southwest

5 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii
Photographer: Kikuyo Akao
Date Photographed: May 26, 2020
View of the built-in hutch with kitchen through doorway from the southwest

6 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu       State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

View of the kitchen from the northeast

7 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

View of the stair from the west

8 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

View of the door leading to front balcony from the south

9 of 15
**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  

State: Hawaii  

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

View of the second floor main room from the northwest

10 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

View of the second floor main room from the northeast

11 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii
Photographer: Kikuyo Akao
Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

View of the southeast corner of the second floor’s main room from the northwest

12 of 15
**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

View of the second floor dumb waiter station from the west

13 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii
Photographer: Kikuyo Akao
Date Photographed: May 26, 2020
View of the bookcase at top of stair from the south

14 of 15
Photo Log

Name of Property: Zimmerman Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: May 26, 2020

Detail of the ceiling molding and built-in hutch fluting from the southwest

15 of 15
TMK Map
Floor Plan:

Zimmerman Residence first floor plan
not to scale