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: __Dr. Forrest Joy and Marion Pinkerton Beach House___
   Other names/site number: ______________________________________________________________________
   Name of related multiple property listing: ______________________________________________________________________
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: __922 Mokulua Drive___
   City or town: __Kailua___ State: __Hawaii___ County: __Honolulu___
   Not For Publication: ___ Vicinity: ________________

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets
   the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
   Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
   recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
   level(s) of significance:
   ___national ___statewide ___local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   ___A ___B ___C ___D

   ____________________________ Date
   Signature of certifying official/Title:

   ____________________________
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

   ____________________________ Date
   Signature of commenting official:

   ____________________________
   Title : State or Federal agency/bureau
   or Tribal Government
Pinkerton Beach House Honolulu Hawaii

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
   ___
Pinkerton Beach House                Honolulu                Hawaii
Name of Property                        County and State

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

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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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- buildings
- sites
- structures
- objects

- 1
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Total

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

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6. **Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling

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**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
Pinkerton Beach House Honolulu Hawaii

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

____ Late Nineteenth, Early Twentieth Century American Movements
____ Hawaii Regional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: ___ wood board and batten walls, composition shingle roof, wood post and pier 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 Dr. F. J and Marion Pinkerton beach house is situated on the beach at Lanikai, a residential neighborhood in Kailua. It sits on a flat, 12,410 square foot lot, which runs from the ocean to Mokulua Drive. The house is surrounded by a level lawn with a stand of naupaka (Scaevola sericea) separating the house and its grounds from the beach. The single story, single wall house follows a U-shaped, pavilion plan. It has board and batten walls and a composition shingle, hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The exterior walls employ 3” wide battens and 12” wide boards. It sits on a post and pier foundation, with a horizontal wood slat apron. The house is in excellent condition, has 1,482 square feet under roof, and retains its historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, place, setting, feelings and association.

Narrative Description

A 6’ high, stuccoed, cmu wall, covered in creeping fig (Ficus pumila) separate the Pinkerton beach house property from the street. At the right (southeast) end of the wall is a gate which opens on the property, while near the left (northwest) end is an opening
Pinkerton Beach House Honolulu Hawaii

Name of Property County and State

with a sliding gate for the short concrete driveway and two car garage. The 24’ x 36’ garage has board and batten walls and a composition shingled hipped roof, and was reconstructed in 2004 following the design of the original garage. It includes a former caretaker’s quarters at its rear. To the southeast of the garage are three mature beach heliotrope trees (*Tournefortia argentea*). A walk of irregularly shaped concrete stepping stones curves through the heliotrope to the front yard of the house. On the southeast side of the yard is a rectangular shaped, 12’ x 23’, recreation room, which was constructed in 2003 in a manner consistent with the beach house’s design, with board and batten walls, sliding doors with five horizontal panes, and a composition shingled, hip roof. The recreation room is tied to the main house by a pergola. Both the garage and recreation room are non-contributing features.

The U shaped beach house faces southwest. It measures approximately 36’ x 56’ with a 20’ x 26’, front courtyard formed by the two wings. The wings are 18’ wide with a low pitched, shed roofed lanai traversing the three sides of the house fronting on the court. The lanai has 4” wide tongue and groove floors and its ceiling is the underside of the roof with the joists, rafters and roof deck exposed. The width of the lanai in the two wings is 76”, while the lanai in front of the main body of the house is 82” wide. Four columns run down each side of the lanai and two columns frame the two centered, wood steps leading up to the entry of the main body of the house. A 3’ high, wood balustrade runs between the columns. The balustrade features 2” x 2” balusters flanking a centered, tapa-like, chevron patterned design, with this pattern repeating between each column. Two wood steps at the southwest ends of the wings, as well as the centered set of steps to the main body, access the lanai. In the middle of the court yard a flat roofed pavilion with a concrete floor follows the design of an earlier, deteriorated wood pergola.

The main body of the house contains the living room. The room’s front, southwest, wall has a centered pair of near floor to ceiling, single pane, wood sliding doors and their accompanying sliding screen doors, which are flanked on either side by similarly designed fixed windows. The rear, ocean facing, northwest, wall is comprised of three picture windows, each of which has three sets of wooden jalousie below. The room has fir floors with a 5” high baseboard. Such floors are found throughout the house, except in the kitchen, laundry and bathrooms, which have a modern floor covering. The walls are board and batten and its open beam ceiling features four king post trusses with paired 2” x 6” chords and a 2” x 4” web. A shed dormer in the *makai*, northeast, side of the roof provides ventilation via three, small, modern, awning windows set side by side. The interior walls throughout the house feature 2” wide battens and 12” boards. The indirect lighting running around the room above the door and window lintel line is not historic.

Single pane sliding doors, with an adjoining fixed plate window are in the northwest and southeast walls at the *makai* end of the living room which open on 8’ x 9’ porches. The porches have new ipe floors and the railings follow the design of the front lanai. Three wood steps lead down from each porch to a 9’ x 44’, covered lanai with a ground level,
concrete floor. The lanai’s shallow pitched shed roof is supported on its outside edge by six wood columns. The square columns progressively reduce in width as they increase in height. The 3’ high, paneled base of the column measures 7” x 7” and is surmounted by a 2” high, 9.5” x 9.5” plate. Above the plate, a 5” high 5’ x 5” block rises which, in turn, is surmounted by the 4” x 4” upper shaft of the column. The top of the column is graced by two square collars. These columns replicate the original columns for the lanai, which along with the living room’s rear wall were destroyed by the 1946 tsunami.

The northwest wall of the living room has a doorway with no door which leads to the kitchen. In addition, this wall, to the right of the doorway, has been partially opened to include a pass through, which is not original. The kitchen has been remodeled but retains its original board and batten walls and a pair of single pane sliding windows in its northeast wall. Its ceiling has intersecting king post trusses. A pair of 1 x 1 double hung sash windows is in the room’s northwest wall, and a single 1 x 1 double hung sash window is in its northeast wall. These are both new, vinyl windows and replaced the historic, wood, 1 x 1 double hung sash windows. Because of their deteriorated condition, all the original double hung sash windows in the house have been replaced with new vinyl windows, while retaining the original wood frames.

A modern, single pane door in the kitchen’s southeast wall leads out to the front lanai, while another parallel single pane door in the northwest wall leads to the side yard. The latter opens on a landing with the wood steps leading to the yard. The landing’s floor and the steps’ treads are of ipe, and the hand rail replicates the front lanai’s balustrade.

A single panel pocket door in the kitchen’s southwest wall leads into a laundry room, which has a double hung sash window in its northwest wall and a closet with a single panel door in its southeast wall. The walls are board and batten, and a board and batten door in the laundry room’s southwest wall opens on a bathroom. The bathroom has been remodeled but retains its board and batten wall as well as a screened vent high on its southeast wall. This screened opening has a decorative wood grille which repeats the chevron motif of the front lanai’s balustrade. In front of the grille is a pair of hinged mirrors over the sink. A 42” high rail runs around the walls of the bathroom and a double hung sash window is in its northwest wall. A board and batten door in the bathroom’s southwest wall opens on a front bedroom.

The bedroom has board and batten walls and a paneled ceiling. A pair of double hung sash windows is in its southwest wall and another such window is in its northwest wall. A single panel closet door is in its northeast wall. A wood louvered door in its southeast wall opens on the front lanai. The door does not have its original knob.

Two similar wood louvered doors are also off the more southerly wing’s lanai. These also open on bedrooms. The front bedroom echoes the other wing’s front bedroom with board and batten walls and a paneled ceiling. It has two double hung sash windows in its southeast wall. A single panel pocket door in its southwest wall leads into a
bathroom. This 6’ x 12’ room was added in 2003 and extends out beyond the front lanai. It has a small, vinyl sliding window in its southeast wall, and a pair of small vinyl sliding windows in its northwest wall to provide cross ventilation.

The second, rear bedroom also has board and batten walls, but its ceiling is open beam and has intersecting king post trusses similar to those in the kitchen. Two double hung sash windows are in its southeast wall and in its northeast wall are a pair of double hung sash windows as well as a solo double hung sash window. Three single panel doors in the room’s northwest wall open on closets. A board and batten door in the southwest wall opens on a bathroom, which has been remodeled. It retains its board and batten walls, which like its counterpart in the other wing, has a 42” high railing. Also a screen ventilator in its northwest wall is similar to the one in the other wing’s bathroom. The bathroom’s shower may be accessed from a door in its southeast wall. Also in this wall is a double hung sash window. Originally this bathroom opened on both bedrooms, but the doorway in its southwest wall was enclosed.

The Pinkerton beach house retains its historic integrity, despite several changes it has undergone. The house retains its original open layout, with its large sliding front doors, sliding windows, open beam ceiling, and lanai encircling its courtyard. Also the bathrooms’ screened vents and the bedrooms’ louvered doors bespeak an earlier time, as do the board and batten walls. The makai wall of the living room with its picture windows replaced the original wall as a result of damage incurred in the 1946 tsunami, and has achieved significance in its own right. Although the bathrooms and kitchen have been remodeled, these rooms are secondary spaces and do not diminish the overall historic character of the house. Similarly the windows, albeit vinyl, are double hung sash and their insertion did not disturb the fenestration of the house, and do not open on the front of the house. In addition they are in non-public rooms, the kitchen, bathrooms, and bedrooms. As such they are subservient to the overall historic character of the house. The bathroom addition has been done in a compatible manner and requires a trained eye to recognize.
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.
- 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.

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- C. A birthplace or grave
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Architecture
- Community Planning and Development
Pinkerton Beach House  Honolulu  Hawaii
Name of Property  County and State

Period of Significance

1926-1946

Significant Dates

1926, 1946

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

architect: Rothwell, Kangeter & Lester

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 Pinkerton beach house is significant on the local level under criterion A for its associations with the development of Lanikai and is also significant at the local level under criterion C as a good example of a single wall beach house designed during the 1920s in Hawaii. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction.

The 1926-1946 period of significance was chosen in accordance with the instructions on how to complete a national register nomination form provided in National Register Bulletin 16A: “For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions.” The bulletin further states, “For properties associated with historic trends, such as commercial development, the period of significance is the span of time when the
property actively contributed to the trend.” As is noted in the above section, “significant dates”, 1926 is the year of construction, and 1946 the year the makai (ocean) side was rebuilt in the wake of the 1946 tsunami.

As already noted in the description, a non-contributing structure and building, a garage and a recreation room, are also on the property. These are less than fifty years of age and were constructed in 2004 and 2003, respectively.

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

The Pinkerton beach house is significant at the local level for its associations with the development of Lanikai. At the time the Pinkertons built their beach house, Lanikai was a newly developing residential area. A hui, headed by Richard Trent of the Trent Trust Company, in March 1924 purchased the area known as Kaohao from Maunawili Ranch, subdivided the area and made it available to the public in May 1924. The new ocean front subdivision was named “Lanikai,” which the developers thought meant, “sea of heaven” or “heavenly sea”, but in Hawaiian the word order means, “sea heaven” or “marine heaven.” Even before the new subdivision was platted there was strong interest in the proposed beach resort, and the Honolulu Advertiser's March announcement of the acquisition of the property brought “an immediate rush of applicants.” As a result, within a few hours a number of properties were sold not only sight unseen, but before boundaries and prices had been determined. [Honolulu Advertiser, May 11, 1924, page 14] The closest paved road was three miles distant, and water and electric were promised in the future.

By the end of May 1924, sixty six of the one hundred seventy nine lots had been sold, including all forty nine beach front properties. [Honolulu Advertiser, May 25, 1924, page 10] The Pinkertons were among the initial twenty buyers, purchasing lot 21. [Honolulu Star Bulletin, May 30, 1924, page 24]

By October 1924, Hawaiian Electric Company and Waimanalo Plantation came to agreement with Trent Trust Company on the providing of electricity and water to the subdivision, and the real estate company was discussing with the City and County of Honolulu the extension of Kailua Road to connect to Lanikai. This extension was approved in March 1925 and completed in October 1925, making the new beach, according to advertisements, a forty minute drive from Fort Street over paved roads. In addition, electricity was available by this time, although the water system was still under development. Only fifty six of the original lots in the subdivision remained unsold, and the subdivision was expanded to encompass more land. The developers assured potential buyers there was daily ice, milk and newspaper delivery available. [Honolulu Advertiser, November 8, 1925, page 15] With such improvements came the first dwellings, and in May 1926 work commenced on the Pinkerton's beach house, making it one of the first twenty five in the emerging community. [Honolulu Advertiser, April 30, 1926, page 13]
This “crescent of content” [Honolulu Advertiser, May 3, 1931, p. 14] primarily served as a retreat from Honolulu, and it was not until the 1950s that the area started to become a neighborhood comprised of permanent residents. With Lanikai’s shift from a haven dotted by second homes to a suburban residential district, many of the original beach cottages gave way to more substantial houses. The Pinkerton beach house is one of the few remaining residences in Lanikai that stand as a reminder of the opening years of development in the area. The only other beach houses of the early years in the area to be listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places are the McCorriston and Clarence Cooke beach houses.

On April 1, 1946, a tsunami originating in the Aleutian Islands struck Hawaii. Both north and east coasts of Oahu sustained considerable damage. On the windward side, Punaluu and Lanikai were especially hard hit. The newspapers reported, “Not a single house of the hundreds along the beach area from Lanikai to Laie had remained undamaged if they were not destroyed,” [Honolulu Advertiser, April 3, 1946, page 3] and with regard to Lanikai, “The front side of every beach had been wrecked, and the extent of damage became more apparent as one traveled to the far end of Lanikai.” [Honolulu Advertiser, April 2, 1946, page 5] One resident of Lanikai, Dick Richards, a United Press Radio Operator and his family were in their beach house when the first wave struck. They were able to escape to higher ground, but when they returned to the dwelling an hour later, “The scene in and around our house was a shambles. There were several inches of sand in our living room. The piano had been tossed from one side of the room to the other. The seaward walls of the house had collapsed and the roof and front side of the house had fallen down.” [Pasadena Independent, April 3, 1946, page 11] Another property owner in Lanikai found a boat in their living room. By April 6, 1946, the Board of Health in their survey on sanitary conditions for Oahu officially reported for Lanikai that thirty eight houses needed major repairs and thirty two minor repairs. The Pinkerton beach house appears to have been one of the houses requiring fairly major repairs, as the entire makai side wall appears to have been replaced. The exterior battens on the front and sides of the house are dimensional, full 3” in width; however, those on the ocean side are nominal, 2.5” in width, and remain, along with the living room picture windows, a tangible reminder of the tsunami and the repairs necessitated in its aftermath.

Architecture
The Pinkerton beach house is also significant at the local level as a good example of a beach house built in a Hawaii regional style during the mid-1920s.

Primarily drawing upon the architectural antecedents of the plantation, with its single wall construction, hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails, and post and pier foundation, the house captures Hawaii’s regional tendencies of the 1920s with its unadorned walls, horizontal profile, and use of the front and rear lanai for outdoor
living and/or to access the various rooms. Also its use of a pavilion plan with the main body of the house being only one room deep, readily open on its front and rear sides, was often found in Hawaii’s houses of this period. In addition, the mesh screened ventilators in the bathrooms with a decorative wood screen, the large sliding doors, and louvered bedroom doors, all respond to Hawaii’s climate, inviting the cooling trade winds into the house. Also, the presence of an exterior door leading into the shower was a common feature in houses situated close to the beach. The house is also a good example of the use of board and batten siding, which during the 1920s and 1930s was a popular signifier of rusticity and employed in weekend retreats. In this instance the exterior battens are 3” wide, while the interior ones are 2” wide.

The house was designed by the Honolulu architectural firm Rothwell, Kangeter & Lester. Guy Rothwell (1890-1970) was born in Honolulu and graduated from Oahu College (now named Punahou School) and the University of Washington in 1911 with a degree in architectural engineering. Following his graduation he went to work for the Navy at Pearl Harbor and then the Honolulu Iron Works. In 1917 he married Mary Louise McCarthy, the daughter of Charles McCarthy who was Territorial Governor from 1920 to 1923. In 1923 he opened his own office and in 1925 formed the firm of Rothwell, Kangeter and Lester. Over the course of his career he designed more than 1,000 buildings, including Palama Settlement, the O.R. & L. depot, Roosevelt High School (Hawaii Register), Palama Settlement, the Beretania, Kalihi and Kapahulu Board of Water Supply Pumping Stations. He also was responsible for the design of the Kalama Beach Clubhouse (Hawaii Register).

Dr. Forrest Joy Pinkerton (1892-1974) was born in Lowell, Indiana and graduated from the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery in 1914. During World War I he was a member of the United State Army’s medical corps and was stationed in Hawaii. He was in charge of the eye, ear, nose and throat department. While in Hawaii, he met and, in 1919, married Marion Chapin. At the conclusion of the war he entered private practice, specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat. He was the chief of the eye, ear, nose and throat staff at Queens Hospital, and also was on the staffs of Kuakini Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, Shriner’s Children’s Hospital and Leahi Hospital. He served as a trustee of the Palama Settlement, as a member of the Board of Health, president of the Hawaii Territorial Medical Association (1929-1930), and president of the Hawaii Medical Society (1923). In 1928 he was co-organizer of the Pan-Pacific Surgical Association, and following the attack on Pearl Harbor, he founded the Hawaii Blood Bank, one of the first such facilities in the nation. He was a long time director of that organization.
Pinkerton Beach House  Honolulu Hawaii

Name of Property  County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

City and County Tax Office records.

State Bureau of Conveyances, document numbers 102154 and 337304, and Transfer Certificate of Titles numbered 3095 and 10,672

“Lanikai, Sea of Heaven, is New Subdivision,” Honolulu Advertiser, May 11, 1924, page 14

“Many Lanikai Lots Sold by Trent Trust,” Honolulu Advertiser, May 25, 1924, page 10


“Electricity, Water Soon to be Given on Lanikai Tract,” Honolulu Star Bulletin, October 24, 1924, page 10

“Link Between Lanikai and Town Forged,” Honolulu Advertiser, March 29, 1925, page 12

Advertisement for Lanikai, Honolulu Advertiser, October 25, 1925, page 14

Advertisement for Lanikai, Honolulu Advertiser, November 8, 1925, page 15

“Pioneer in Lanikai District Tells of Rise of Values in Windward Oahu Beach Lots,” Honolulu Advertiser, April 30, 1926, page 13


“Sales Guns are Trained on Lanikai,” Honolulu Advertiser, May 3, 1931, p. 14

“Mission Found Askew, Mule Electrocuted on Oahu Tour,” Honolulu Advertiser, April 2, 1946, page 5

“City-County Loss is Still Listed Slight,” Honolulu Advertiser, April 3, 1946, page 3


“402 Windward Homes Hit in the Tidal Wave,” Honolulu Advertiser, April 6, 1946, page 5


Nellist, George, Men of Hawaii, Honolulu: Star Bulletin Press, 1930
Pinkerton Beach House  Honolulu  Hawaii
Name of Property  County and State

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 Maps ______
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
Latitude:  21.393223  Longitude:  157.716518

Or

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927  or  [ ] NAD 1983

1. Zone:  Easting:  Northing:
Pinkerton Beach House

Honolulu

Hawaii

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 the Johnson Family Trust in 2021 and described by tax map key: (1) 4-3-007: 035

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Don Hibbard
organization: self
street & number: 45-287 Kokokahi Place
city or town: Kaneohe state: Hawaii zip code: 96744
e-mail __________________________
telephone: (808)-542-6230
date: April 2, 2021

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: Johnson Family Trust
  3833 Old Pali Road
  Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Pinkerton Beach House Honolulu Hawaii
Name of Property County and State

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.
Pinkerton Beach House
Honolulu
Hawaii

TMK Map
Pinkerton Beach House  
Honolulu  
Hawaii  

USGS Map
Pinkerton Beach House
Honolulu
Hawaii

Floor Plan:

Dr. Pinkerton Beach House
Not to Scale
Photo Log

Name of Property: Pinkerton Beach House
City or Vicinity: Kailua
County: Honolulu State: Hawaii
Photographer: Kikuyo Akao
Date Photographed: March 22, 2021
View of the front from the southwest

1 of 11
Pinkerton Beach House  
Name of Property: Pinkerton Beach House

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu  
State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: March 22, 2021

View of the lanai from the living room from the east

2 of 11
Photo Log

Name of Property: Pinkerton Beach House

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu          State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: March 22, 2021

View of the lanai railing from the east

3 of 11
Photo Log

Name of Property: Pinkerton Beach House

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: March 22, 2021

View of the bathroom ventilator and louvered door from the north

4 of 11
Photo Log

Name of Property: Pinkerton Beach House

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu   State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: March 22, 2021

View of the rear ocean side of the house from the northeast

5 of 11
Photo Log

Name of Property: Pinkerton Beach House

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: March 22, 2021

View of the ocean side lanai from the southeast

6 of 11
Photo Log

Name of Property: Pinkerton Beach House

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu    State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: March 22, 2021

View of the sliding doors to the living room from rear porch from the southeast

7 of 11
Pinkerton Beach House

Name of Property: Pinkerton Beach House

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: March 22, 2021

View of the living room from the east

8 of 11
Photo Log

Name of Property: Pinkerton Beach House

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu    State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: March 22, 2021

View of the living room from the west

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Pinkerton Beach House

Name of Property: Pinkerton Beach House

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: March 22, 2021

View of the kitchen wing bedroom from the north

10 of 11
Photo Log

Name of Property: Pinkerton Beach House

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu          State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: March 22, 2021

View of the *makai* bedroom from the west

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