1. Name of Property
   Historic name: __Henry Restarick and Eleanor Withington 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: __3060 Holei Street__________
   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   Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [ ]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
   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
   recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
   level(s) of significance:
   ___national ___statewide X local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   ___A ___B X C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title: ________________________________ Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: ________________________________ Date

Title: ________________________________ State or Federal agency/bureau
        or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____________________

______________________________________________________________

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:  X

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal
H. R. and Eleanor Withington Residence       Honolulu       Hawaii
Name of Property              County and State

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Building(s)  X
District
Site
Structure
Object

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

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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 American Movements

Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: __concrete hollow tile walls, 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 H. Restarick and Eleanor Withington Residence is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood on the slopes of Diamond Head, above Kapiolani Park. It sits on a large, sloping 11,395 square foot lot. The single story, modern style house faces south and has a built-up flat roof with a parapet. The masonry house has reinforced concrete and hollow tile walls, which are plastered over, and sits on a poured in place, reinforced concrete and timber post and pier foundation with concrete ventilation wells. On the down slope side of the house there is a finished basement. Also on the property is a rectangular shaped garage, which also contributes to the historic character of the property. The house is in excellent condition and has 2,330 square feet under roof. The house very much retains its integrity of design, materials, location, setting, workmanship, feelings and associations.

Narrative Description

A two-car, flat roofed, masonry garage fronts the street and obscures a direct view of the house; however, the house is visible from the street from its down slope side. To the left (west) of the garage a masonry wall, surmounted by a new wrought iron fence, steps down the hillside,
separating the property from the street. To the right (east) of the garage the wrought iron fence continues and includes a corbelled, pointed arched masonry gateway with a pair of new wrought iron gates. The 17’ x 21’ garage has a new sectional door with a vertical slat, 2” x 2” wood transom above. It is approached by a short concrete drive

Two concrete steps, with x” high masonry walls to either side, run from the driveway to the gateway. The steps have long treads, and the L-shaped upper step makes a quarter turn to the north. To the south of the steps is a mature Weeping Fig tree (Ficus benjamina). The gateway opens on a historic coral stone paved walkway which runs to the house. Along the walkway, to the east, a mature bottle palm (Hyophorbe lagenicaulis) and a paper bark tree (Melaleuca quinquenervia) grow. A 2” high masonry wall, fronted by a 2” high concrete planter, runs most of the length of the property’s east boundary line

The house faces south and has a 43’ long façade and extends 80’ in depth. It follows an irregularly shaped footprint with an inset, 6’ x 27’ front lanai running along the east side of the façade to the corner. The roof sheltering the lanai has two, original, inset, rectangular lights and is supported at its edge by five 3.5” pipe columns. Immediately to the south of the lanai is a coral stone paved patio which runs to the rear of the garage. The patio is graced by a masonry pergola supported by six 3.5” pipe columns. The pergola carries the tendrils of a mature bougainvillea (Bougainvillea spectabilis), whose trunk engulfs one of the pipe columns. To the west of the patio is a second coral stone paved patio which adjoins the façade beyond the front lanai. The area between the two lanai appears to have been originally planted in grass, but now has been paved with concrete blocks. The concrete block pavers run down to a set of double doors in the west wall of the garage. Also in that wall, beyond the double doors, is a pair of masonry screens of concrete block.

The rear wall of the front lanai is three bays in length. The center bay, which centers on the pergola, contains the front entry, a pair of oak double doors, each with four horizontal panes. These are not original and pre-date 2019, when the current owners purchased the property. To the west of the entry is a pair of historic sliding windows, each with three horizontal panes, and to the east is an original corner “window”, formed by two pair of floor-to-ceiling sliding doors and their sliding screen doors, each of which has five horizontal panes. At the west end of the front lanai a non-historic, oak door with three horizontal panes, provides entry into a vestibule which accesses the kitchen and a side door.

The front entry opens on the 18’ x 27’ living room. The room retains its original oak, parquet floor and 4” high baseboards. In the center of its east wall is a fireplace. The simple fireplace has a coral stone hearth and a non-historic wood mantle. The fireplace projects slightly into the room and has rounded corners. The concrete chimney, on the exterior runs up the east wall and is fluted in the center. To either side of the fireplace is a pair of floor-to-ceiling sliding doors and the sliding screen doors, each with five horizontal panes. These couple with a pair of sliding doors in each side wall to form corner “windows”. On the exterior, 2.5” pipe columns define the corners. The doors retain their original brass Sargent locks and hardware, as do the other sliding doors in the house.
The pair of sliding doors in the living room’s north wall at the east corner open on a side lanai. This 7’ x 30’ lanai has a coral stone floor and is open to the sky, although a concrete beam, carried by two 3.5” pipe columns frames the space at its east edge. In addition to the living room sliding doors, two other pairs of floor-to-ceiling sliding doors and their screen doors, each with five panes, open on the lanai from the east wall of the house. One of these doorways accesses a study and the other a bedroom.

In addition to the pair of sliding doors, the north wall of the living also contains a pocket door and a thirty pane shoji. The pocket door retains its original hardware and opens on the study. This room has an original oak floor with 4” high base boards and an 8.5’ high ceiling. The tray ceiling is original and has two shallow recesses defined by moldings. The walls are made of 10” redwood tongue and groove boards with molded joints, and have a 32.5” wainscot with a band of deco rolled molding near the top. The face of the pocket door on the interior of the study echoes the molded tongue and groove walls, while the living room face is unadorned. A pair of floor-to-ceiling sliding doors and their screen doors, each with five panes, dominate the room’s east wall.

The shoji open on the dining room and a “hallway” to the bedrooms. This flowing L shaped space also has oak floors, and is characterized by the floor-to-ceiling fixed windows and sliding doors which constitute the dining room’s west and north walls and the west wall of the “hallway”. On the exterior a flat roofed, concrete canopy with rounded corners protects these windows and doors from the elements. The dining room walls each feature a pair of floor-to-ceiling, five pane sliding doors flanked by fixed windows of similar design. At the corners and at the midline are 3.5” pipe columns. The sliding doors open on a modern deck, which replaced a similar, deteriorated historic deck. The deck fronts on the hallway’s three sets of ten paned fixed windows, as well as the dining room’s windows and doors. The deck is approximately 5’-10” above the ground and may be accessed from the back yard by a straight run of ten wood steps. A post and rail, wood railing with seven rails runs around the outer edge of the deck.

The hallway runs in a northerly direction from the dining room. Three doorways are in its east wall. The more southerly single hinged door opens on a bedroom, while a set of double doors access a linen closet. The linen closet includes two shelves on one side and seven shelves on the other. Of the seven shelves the bottom three are covered by hinged doors that fold down for access.

The north-most doorway has no door and opens on a short east-west running hall. This hall connects to another north-south running hall which provides access to the three bedrooms and a bathroom. The doors for all these rooms are original and retain their original brass knobs and hardware. At the northern terminus to the bedroom hall, a door opens on the master bedroom. This room features a set of three, sliding windows, each with three horizontal panes, in its west wall, and a pair of sliding windows, each with three horizontal panes, in its north wall. A built-in vanity in the east wall is new and the bathroom adjoining the vanity has been remodeled, including a new pocket door and a glass block window in its east wall. The master bedroom’s floor is teak, most likely a 1960s alteration to the room, while the two children’s bedrooms and hallways have their original fir floors and 4” high base boards.
A door in the east wall of the bedroom hall opens on a children’s bedroom. It features a corner window in its southeast corner. The corner window is comprised of two pairs of sliding windows and their screens, each with three horizontal panes. The sliding windows’ frames are beveled on the edges where they meet to form the corner, allowing for a tight fit. To the south of this bedroom is a bathroom, which is entered from the bedroom hall. This room has been completely remodeled. Opposite the bathroom door, the west wall of the hallway is comprised of two pairs of sliding closet doors. At the south end of the bedroom hall is the third bedroom. It has sliding doors in its east wall similar to those in the study which open on the side lanai.

To the south of the dining room is the kitchen, which has been completely remodeled; however, the three historic pairs of awning windows set high over the sink remain intact. A peninsula counter separates the kitchen from the dining room. At its south end the kitchen flows into the vestibule which is accessed from the front lanai. The vestibule has two jalousie windows surmounted by fixed, three pane transoms, in its south wall. A pocket door in the vestibule’s west wall opens on a laundry room. A set of two stacked, non-historic, awning windows are in the laundry room’s west wall, and an opening in its northwest corner leads to a door, one step down, which opens on the top landing for a set of concrete exterior steps. The non-historic door has a diamond shaped window and a jalousie transom.

From the long landing six concrete steps descend in a northerly direction to a landing where the steps take a quarter turn to the west, with eight steps descending to a wood and concrete paved area. The steps retain their original wrought iron hand rail which follows a post and rail pattern with 1.75” pipe posts and four flat rails. The top rail terminates with a curve at the newel post at the bottom of the steps. A concrete landing adjoins a door in the west wall of the house which opens into an improved below grade basement. The basement retains its scored concrete floor, but has been remodeled into a play room, featuring a 7’-4” high ceiling. A new, single story, flat roofed addition projects from the west wall of the basement and holds a sitting room and bathroom. It has jalousie windows. In the north wall of the finished basement four concrete steps lead up to a less finished section which runs further to the east under the house and is used for storage.

In addition to the trees mentioned near the entry to the property, several other mature trees grace the premises. Adjoining the deck on the west side of the house are several large variegated pandanus (*Pandanus baptistii*) and also in the north corner of the west side yard is a large mango tree (*Magnifera sp*). An approximately 5’-4” high lava rock retaining wall runs along the boundary of the west side of the property. On the east side of the house, outside the bathroom and bedrooms stand two silver trumpet trees (*Tabebuia argentea*). The yard on the north side of the house has been terraced with two, 2’-2” high, concrete block retaining walls running the width of the yard on that side. The retaining walls employ cap blocks with curved edges. At the south end of the retaining walls, a set of eight concrete block steps provide easy access from the east to the west side yards.
The Withington residence retains its historic integrity. Although several changes have occurred, the gracious design of this early modern style residence and its grounds retains its vibrant historic sensibility. The exterior of the house remains intact with the major alteration being a wood deck placed on the west side of the house, which is not visible from the front of the house. On the interior the major changes have transpired in the kitchen, bathrooms and master bedroom, none of which are public spaces. Thus, despite a number of changes, the house’s historic character is not compromised as the dwelling is sufficiently large and still possesses much of its essential original materials and character defining features, which in many instances are of high and distinctive design quality.
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.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

__ Architecture
__
__
__
__
H. R. and Eleanor Withington Residence
Honolulu
Hawaii

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Albert Ely Ives

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 H. Restarick and Eleanor Withington Residence is significant on the local level under criterion C, as an excellent early example of a modern style house built in Honolulu in the late 1930s. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, craftsmanship and methods of construction. The house is the work of a master, having been designed by Albert Ely Ives, who was a prominent architect in Hawaii during the 1930s through the 1950s.

The 1938 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.” As is noted in the above section, “significant dates”, 1938 is the year of construction.
The Withington residence is an excellent example of a modern style house built in the late 1930s in Hawaii. Modern architecture has its origins in both changing technology and in the “re-envision-ing” of the social role of architecture in the 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, in which Albert Ely Ives was represented with images of the William L. Mitchell residence in Kaneohe. Other buildings on display included the Boettcher residence in Kalama by Vladimir Ossipoff, the Walter F. Dillingham house on Owena Street by Ray Morris, Church of the Crossroads by Claude Stiehl, the Board of Water Supply Pumping Stations by Hart Wood, and the Waikiki Theater by C. W. Dickey. With regards to the 1937 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
H. R. and Eleanor Withington Residence Honolulu Hawaii

The Withington Residence adheres to the precepts of International Style modernism much more closely than any of the buildings on display in the 1937 exhibit. Designed eight months after the exhibition, it featured modern design features praised by Ray Morris and Connie Conrad in February 1938 articles on modern architecture, including the "elusive quality of clean cut lines and large plain surfaces," [Star Bulletin, February 12, 1938, special section, p 5] and the "free flow of line and mass, instilling restfulness and freedom which is essential to a semi tropical condition." [Star Bulletin, February 12, 1938, special section, p 7] Conrad also noted,

Contemporary architectural and decorative advances are strongly making themselves evident in the work of our architects and designers. Amid the highly localized architectural character already established, due to prevailing semi-tropical weather conditions and the friendly association of interiors to gardens and views, many new impulses have become evident. A great freedom in window arrangement has been indulged in, cornerwise and grouped. Wall spaces and their relationships to windows, doors and furnishings have affected interior and exterior designs materially inasmuch as some walls have become completely a unit of glass, uniting the interior to the garden and to the view beyond, while others remain unbroken, creating a most effective background for modern furniture. [Ibid]

The Withington residence embraced all of these modern characteristics plus more, with its flat roof, pipe columns, prominent pergola, sleek step railings and the use of sliding and double doors with their horizontal panes, to access the front and side lanai and rear deck. Other modern style features include the fluting on the chimney and the rounded, flat concrete hood over the hallway windows. As such the house stands as one of the premier examples of pre-World War II residential architecture rendered in an international style adapted to Hawaii’s climate

The house is also architecturally significant as a good example of a residence designed in Hawaii by architect Albert Ely Ives. Born in Newburgh, New York in 1898, Ives studied in Paris and graduated from the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts in 1924. After working for Theodate Pape Riddle, one of the first women architects to practice in the United States, Delano & Aldrich, and York & Sawyer, all in New York, and Trainor & Fateo and Addison Mizner, both in Florida, Ives in 1927 opened his own office in Wilmington, Delaware. Here he worked until 1934, when he took off to travel. During his years in Wilmington Ives established a reputation for designing well-appointed, high end houses in period styles, especially those following the lines of French manor houses. His work included the Henry Francis du Pont residence in Winterthur, Delaware (1929-1931) (now the Winterthur Museum).
On August 15, 1936 Ives married Kinau Wilder, of Honolulu, and in February 1937 the couple moved to Hawaii, where Ives opened an office with Honolulu born George Hogan as his partner. The firm did a number of modern style commercial buildings in Waikiki and several residences, including Ives’ own home, the Alice Spalding Bowen residence, and one for Mrs. Erdman. During this period he also designed the administrative office building for Kaneohe Ranch (Hawaii Register), using a Hawaiian style. During the summer of 1940 Ives traveled to both Japan and China, and on the eve of World War II, H.F. DuPont wrote to the architect, “I fear from now on you will have to adapt yourself to changing conditions, as I doubt anyone ever builds a big house again, or a swell one; but with your touch and great taste, I don’t see why you cannot do something just as good but along simpler lines.” (Lidz, p. 10) During World War II Ives worked for Navy Public Works, and following the war he resumed his practice with the partnership of Ives & Hogan re-establishing in 1947. Works in this post-war period included Hotel Hana Maui, the Knudsen residence on Tantalus, the Lowell Dillingham house, the Stanley Kennedy residence, the Daphne Damon residence, the Harold Castle residence on Kailua Beach (Hawaii Register), and Gerritt Judd III’s residence, as well as additions to the Spaulding residence (now the Contemporary Museum of Art) (Hawaii Register) and to Washington Place. Ives also did the Asian style residence of Samuel F. B. Morse in Pebble Beach, California, the community Morse developed.

Ives & Hogan lasted until December 1954, when the partners went separate ways. During the succeeding years Ives did the Mrs. Katherine Johnson residence (Hawaii Register) as well as interior designer Robert Ansteth’s residence, and the education wing at the Honolulu Academy of Arts (Hawaii Register). In March 1966 Ives died and Edwin Murayama took over the office. Vladimir Ossipoff described Ives as a man, “who limited his practice to the furthering of an elegance, and with his going, so does a particular era come to an end.” (Advertiser, March 12, 1966)

The Withington residence stands as a superb example of Ives late 1930s residential work. This prominent architect was known for his meticulous designs with exquisitely crafted and flowing spaces, resulting in beautiful living environments. The house is typical of his work and stands as an exceptional example of a late-1930s international style residence with its well appointed interiors, flat roof, commodious front and side lanai, and expansive pocket and sliding doors and windows opening on the outdoors. In addition such local touches as the use of coral pavers and a shoji door further celebrate the house’s location in Hawaii. Similarly the modern styled fireplace, the use of 12” redwood tongue and groove with molded joints in the study’s walls, and the oak floors with their parquetry add further grace and dignity to the house.

Henry Restarick Withington was the son of Dr. Paul and Constance Withington. His mother was the daughter of Bishop Henry Bond Restarick, who was the Episcopal Church Bishop of Hawaii. He graduated from Punahou and attended Harvard in the class of 1935. He married Eleanor Jones of Massachusetts in 1935 and in 1946
married Jacqueline Hunt Isaacs of New Jersey. He worked for the Honolulu Gas Company for many years, and in the late 1950s the couple relocated to Phoenix, Arizona.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Polk's City Directories for Honolulu, 1935-1950.

City and County Tax Office records.


“Grow with Honolulu, Invest in a Home,” *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, February 12, 1938, Special Section, page


“Owner’s Notice of Completion of Contract,” *Honolulu Advertiser*, November 1, 1938, page 9

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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
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)

2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

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 Nicole Hynson and Anthony Amend in 2021 as described by Tax Map Key (1) 1-9-004: 008.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This parcel of land has been historically associated with this residence.

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: February 19, 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: Nicole Hynson and Anthony Amend
  3060 Holei Street
  Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

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.).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>County and State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. R. and Eleanor Withington Residence</td>
<td>Honolulu Hawaii</td>
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**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.
H. R. and Eleanor Withington Residence  Honolulu  Hawaii
Name of Property  County and State

TMK Map
USGS Map
H. R. and Eleanor Withington Residence Honolulu Hawaii

Floor Plan:
Rendering from *Honolulu Advertiser*, May 22, 1938
**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Withington Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: January 18, 2021

View of the front and side from the southeast

1 of 10
Photo Log

Name of Property: Hite Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: January 18, 2021

View of the rear from the north

2 of 10
Name of Property: Hite Residence
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
County: Honolulu State: Hawaii
Photographer: Kikuyo Akao
Date Photographed: January 18, 2021
View of the side lanai from the east
3 of 10
**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Withington Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  
State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: January 18, 2021

View of the front pergola from the northwest

4 of 10
Photo Log

Name of Property: Withington Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu    State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: January 18, 2021

View of the living room from the west

5 of 10
H. R. and Eleanor Withington Residence Honolulu

Name of Property: Withington Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu    State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: January 18, 2021

View of the living room sliding doors from the south, looking out on the side lanai

6 of 10
H. R. and Eleanor Withington Residence
Name of Property
Honolulu
County and State
Hawaii

Photo Log

Name of Property: Withington Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: January 18, 2021

View of the living room shoji from the south, looking into the dining room

7 of 10
Photo Log

Name of Property: Withington Residence
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii
Photographer: Kikuyo Akao
Date Photographed: January 18, 2021
View of the office from the southwest
8 of 10
**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Withington Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu  State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: January 18, 2021

View of the office pocket door from the northeast

9 of 10
H. R. and Eleanor Withington Residence Honolulu Hawaii

Name of Property: Withington Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: January 18, 2021

View of the dining room from the southeast

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