

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: Marion and Mary Perry Beach Houses

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: 104 and 112 Maunalua Avenue

City or town: Honolulu State: HI 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Not For Publication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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B X C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :
agency/bureau

State or Federal
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:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

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District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u> </u>	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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Ninetenth and Early Twentieth Century American Movement

other: plantation

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: composition shingle roof, tongue and groove walls, post and pier foundations

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 Marion and Mary Perry beach house property includes two houses and one carport. The houses are situated in a quiet residential neighborhood in Kuli'ou'ou on the ocean side of Kalaniana'ole Highway. The property fronts on Kuli'ou'ou Beach Park and is one of perhaps two properties along the beach park to retain its historic character, with most of the surrounding neighborhood characterized by larger, more recent, residences or townhouses. Both houses are rendered in a plantation style and are single story, single wall buildings with composition shingled hipped roofs with over hanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The house at 104 Maunalua Avenue is fronted by the park, and is a 660 square foot house, which was constructed in 1940. Its inset front lanai has been enclosed, while the more *mauka* (mountain side), 790 square foot house at 112 Maunalua Avenue dates from 1934 and its corner, front lanai remains open. Both houses face south towards the ocean, while a 12' x 42' carport is to the north of the two houses. All three buildings contribute to the historic character of the property. Both houses have two bedrooms and one bath, and are in good condition,

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and all three buildings retain their historic integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, location, setting, feelings and associations.

Narrative Description

The Perry beach house property has a 27" high lava rock wall which runs the length of its Maunalua Avenue frontage and wraps around the north and south sides of the property. At the corner of the road and the park a 47" tall, 2' square, lava rock corner post rises from the wall. The wall is broken to accommodate two driveways which service each house's carport, and also for a metal gate which enters the property to access the 1935 house. The gate has 4' high, 2' square gate posts. These two posts, as well as the corner post, have a round lava rock, "mini-dome" rising from the centers of their tops. In recent years a chain link fence has been placed on top of the wall on the street side, and runs in front of the wall on its south side.

The *mauka*, 1935, house at 112 Maunalua Avenue has an almost 28' x 30' rectangular foot print with the rear bedroom extending 2' beyond the wall line on the west, and the kitchen extending 1' beyond the wall line to the east. The single wall house has vertical tongue and groove walls with a single 6" girt. It stands on a lava rock, post and pier foundation and has a square lattice apron. A set of six concrete steps with lava rock cheek walls ascends to a 6' x 14', inset porch in the house's southeast corner. The porch has a tongue and groove floor and 8'-5" high tongue and groove ceiling. A square Doric column is at its outer corner and similar pilasters are at the corners where the balustrade meets the wall. The 30" high, paneled balustrade has a 2" x 6" top rail. To either side of the steps the balustrade terminates in a square, 3' high post with a simple, 11" square Doric capital. In the back, north, wall of the porch a ten pane door with a new handle and five pane side lights enters the living room.

The living room has a laminated floor, which is found throughout the house, unless otherwise noted. The room has 6" vertical tongue and groove walls, which are found throughout the house. Similarly throughout the house are the 8'-5" high tongue and groove ceilings with a crown molding and 5" high baseboards. The room has a pair of 2 x 2 double hung sash windows with vertical panes in its east wall, while a doorway without a door in its west wall accesses the bedroom hallway, and a segmental arched 6' x 6'-5" archway in its north wall accesses the dining room.

The dining room has a pair of 2 x 2 double hung sash windows with vertical panes in its north wall. A five panel door in its west wall opens on a closet. All the hinged, interior doors in the house are five panel, and unfortunately none retain their original knobs, although their original hinges are intact. A doorway with no door in the dining room's east wall enters the kitchen.

The kitchen has been remodeled with a new tile floor and countertops, as well as the cabinets below the counters. The upper, wall cabinets are original and retain their

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single pane doors and hinges. One lower, cabinet with a single panel door, which is located at the west end of the south wall's counter appears to be original. There is a pair of 1 x 1 double hung sash windows above the sink in the east wall of the kitchen, and in the north wall there is a 2 x 2 double hung sash window with vertical panes, as well as a more recent back door. The door leads out to five concrete steps, which run parallel to the house and exit in the rear yard. The top landing sits on a lava rock base. Two T-shaped 3" pipe poles with arms stand in the back yard and support the clothes lines.

The front-to-rear hall off the living room has five panel doors at each end and two in its west wall. The door at the south end opens into the front bedroom. This room has a pair of 2 x 2 double hung sash windows with vertical panes in its south wall, and a similar single window in its west wall. The closet in its east wall has a new louvered, bi-fold door.

The southern-most door in the hall's west wall opens on the bathroom. This room has been remodeled, but retains its original built-in medicine cabinet with its mirrored door, which has its original metal latch and three wood shelves. The room also retains its original 1 x 1 double hung sash window in its west wall, which has frosted glass panes with a sprig pattern.

The other door in the west wall of the hall leads into the rear bedroom, while the door at the end of the hall enters the dining room. The rear bedroom has a pair of 2 x 2 double hung sash windows with vertical panes in its west wall, and a similar single window in its north wall. The closet door in its east wall has been replaced with a louvered bi-fold door.

The second house on the property at 104 Maunalua Avenue, dates from 1940. It is a single wall house with vertical tongue and groove walls with two 3" wide girts and no corner posts. The girts are 65" and 89" above the sill plate of the house. The house sits on a post and pier foundation with a horizontal slat apron. It has a 20' x 33' rectangular foot print and has a 16' x 20' shed roofed carport attached to its rear, north side, which was added in 1957. The carport's rolled composition roof has a tongue and groove deck supported by eleven 2" x 8" rafters, which are carried by 4" x 6" dimensional posts. There is a blacktop floor and the sides are open.

A set of three concrete steps in the carport run parallel to the house and ascend towards the west to a landing from which the back door is accessed. The landing has a lava rock base. The back door is a modern solid core door, and opens into the kitchen. The kitchen has an 8'-10" canec ceiling, which is found throughout the house, and a laminate floor. It retains its tongue and groove walls as well as stainless steel sink, back splash and drain boards. It also has its original cabinets and Formica countertop with a cracked ice pattern. A pair of obscure jalousie windows are in the east wall above the sink and a similar single jalousie window is in the north wall to the east of the door. The jalousies date from the 1950s with their lever handles having a knob shape.

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A five panel door with a new knob, but original hinges, is in the kitchen's west wall and leads into the back bedroom. The room has its canec ceiling and tongue and groove walls with a modest crown molding. Its floor is laminate. It has a 1 x 1 double hung sash window in its west and north walls and in the south wall a five panel door with its original metal knob and hardware opens into a Jack and Jill bathroom.

An opening in the west side of the kitchen's south wall flows into a living room. It has a canec ceiling with a modest crown molding. It retains its tongue and groove walls, and the floor has a new laminate covering. The interior, west wall includes 4", 7", 8", and 9" wide tongue and groove boards placed with no rhythm or pattern. The room has two jalousie windows in its east wall, and a five panel door, which retains its original metal knob and hardware, is in its west wall, which leads into the front bedroom.

This bedroom has its canec ceiling with a modest crown molding, a laminate floor, and tongue and groove walls. A 1 x 1 double hung sash window is in its west wall. Two five panel doors which retain their original metal knobs and hardware, in its north wall access a closet and the Jack and Jill bathroom.

The bathroom has its original canec ceiling with a modest crown molding, and a modern tile floor. It has been remodeled with a new shower, sink and counter top, but retains its corner shelving in the northeast corner. Also the cabinet under the sink with its two doors appears to be original, as does the flush mounted ceiling light with its milk glass globe. The brass toilet roll holder also is historic.

A 43" wide opening in the living room's south wall leads out to the enclosed lanai. The lanai is set under the roof of the house and has an 8'-10" canec ceiling and a new floor covering. It is enclosed on its east and south sides by walls with windows rising from a brick base, the result of a 1957 remodeling of the house. On the east side the enclosed lanai has a set of three jalousie windows, while on its south side there is picture window, which is flanked by a pair of jalousie windows on each side. The jalousie windows have the same handles as those in the kitchen. The west wall of the lanai has a pair of wood framed sliding doors, each with five horizontal panes. The door has three pane side lights and two rounded concrete steps descend to the side yard. On the exterior the side lights have wood, fretwork grilles.

The rounded steps from the enclosed lanai open onto a concrete paved area. To the north of the steps the concrete paving flows into a shed roofed, 9' x 16' laundry and storage area. The rolled composition roof has a tongue and groove deck and is supported at its eave by three 4" x 4" posts with diagonal braces. The *mauka* (north) side is enclosed by a plywood and tongue and groove wall, with an opening with no door at its east end. The south end is open, and the west side is partially enclosed on its north end by a tongue and groove wall which is open at the clerestory level. A built-in cabinet with a pair of doors on its south side projects from the west wall and separated the shed roofed addition into two spaces.

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The carport at the north end of the property dates from two building episodes in 1951 and 1954, with the section closest to the road being built last. It has a shallow front facing, built-up gable roof with 2" x 8" rafters. Four 4" x 4" posts stand on each side and have diagonal braces. A picket fence runs down the south side of the carport, while on the north side there is a vertical tongue and groove wall which rises from a 2" x 4" sill plate 14" above the ground. The rear wall of the carport has a vertical tongue and groove wall, and a five panel door with its original metal knob and hardware is located at its south end. The door opens on a storage room which has a concrete floor and a new 7' high, plywood ceiling. Its walls are tongue and groove and at the clerestory level the south wall features square lattice. A five panel door with its original metal knob and hardware in the room's west wall opens into another storage space. This one also has a concrete floor. Its walls and 7' high ceiling are both tongue and groove. It has two pairs of single pane sliding windows in its west wall, and in its south wall a five panel door with its original metal knob and hardware opens of the backyard of the 1934 house. The two storage rooms have a composition singled gable roof with overhanging eaves, which is taller than the roof of the carport. The walls of these two rooms rise from a 3" concrete curb.

The Perry beach houses retain their historic integrity. Changes such as the enclosure of the 1940 house's lanai and replacement of some windows with jalousies, are consistent with alterations which occurred in the 1950s and have attained significance in their own right. Other alterations such as the covering of the original floors and remodeling of the kitchens and bathrooms do not seriously compromise the historic character of the houses which retain their interior spatial configurations, canec and tongue and groove ceilings, tongue and groove walls, and original doors and windows.

As such the property retains:

1. its historic location, as the buildings remain precisely where they were constructed.
2. its historic setting as it still opens to the beach park and ocean, although its surrounding neighborhood has increased dramatically in building scale with the construction of townhouse complexes and larger, two-story dwellings.
3. its historic design as minimal alterations have transpired to the design.
- 4 its historic materials as minimal alterations have transpired to the original materials other than the floors.
- 5 its historic workmanship as minimal alterations have transpired.
- 6 its historic feeling as minimal alterations have transpired.
- 7 its historic association as minimal alterations have transpired.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

architecture

Period of Significance

1934-1957

Significant Dates

1934, 1940, 1957

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

builder: 1940 house, A. Faritas

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Marion and Mary Perry beach houses are significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of plantation style houses built in Honolulu during the period 1930-1957. The houses include a number of distinctive features and are typical of their period in their design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction.

The 1934-1957 period of significance was chosen in accordance with National Register Bulletin 16A as 1934 and 1957 marks the years of initial construction and later modification.

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

The single wall method of construction in the United States dates back to colonial times, and was usually referred to as box construction. [for information on mainland single wall see O'Brien] The term "single wall" emerged in the nineteenth century and appears to have originated in California. [correspondence with Philip Dole] It is uncertain when single wall construction was introduced to Hawaii, but it had definitely appeared in the Islands by the late nineteenth century, where it was employed by sugar plantations as an economical solution to address the need for worker housing. These early single wall buildings used board and batten construction, and it was not until the early twentieth century that vertical 6" tongue and groove boards were introduced as they were easier to assemble and had greater lateral strength. [see Minatoishi, page 56] This method construction quickly became the norm, and by the second decade of the twentieth century had spread beyond the plantation and was being used in the construction of private housing.

The use of single wall construction is the primary signifier for plantation style buildings. These buildings would have a top plate and a sill beam and corner posts, with the tongue and groove walls providing the main structural support. Girts would encircle the buildings to prevent the walls from bowing. The houses were constructed on post and pier foundations and in the twentieth century the roofs were primarily hipped with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. Following Hawaii Cane Products construction of its industrial plant in Hilo in 1932 to manufacture canec, this product became the common material used in the ceilings of plantation style houses. [see *Advertiser*, May 3, 1932 and *Hilo Tribune-Herald*, April 27, 1932]

The Perry beach houses with their single wall construction, modest size, hipped roofs, and post and pier foundations well reflect the plantation style as used in a single family dwelling in Honolulu. The 1934 house includes an inset, corner porch, a common form

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found on the plantations as well as 2 x 2 double hung sash windows with vertical panes, a window form more commonly associated with the second half of the nineteenth century when improvements in glass technology made larger panes of glass more reasonably priced. The use of the form lingered on during the first decade of the twentieth century, but in Hawaii became less commonly utilized as the twentieth century advanced. In addition to the windows, the use of five panel interior doors was also retarded, with single panel doors coming into vogue during the 1920s.

While the 1934 house used the more traditional method of single wall construction, with its corner posts and exterior girt, the 1940 house displays a more advanced single wall construction method, which appears to have been developed, possibly in Hawaii, during the late 1930s, in which the corner posts have been eliminated. Also, in response to modern aesthetics, the single girt has been replaced by two narrower girts providing a sleeker, more horizontal appearance. The elimination of the four corner posts, although providing a cost savings, is less encountered in single wall houses as compared to those houses with corner posts. In addition, the 1940 house also utilizes canec ceilings, a product which began to be manufactured in Hawaii in 1932. The house is also of interest as its interior tongue and groove walls use boards of different widths in a random pattern, a construction method associated with Japanese carpenters working in Hawaii. It is surprising to find such a construction method in such a modest building, as it is usually associated with more expensive residences, such as the Lilijestrund house. Again, the use of five panel doors in the house is very late, although the kitchen with its Formica counters was very up to date. The Formica counters are another feature which is getting more and more difficult to find as people remodel their kitchens.

Marion and Mary Perry purchased the land on which the two single wall houses stand in 1933, and in January 1934 obtained a building permit to construct the more mauka of the two houses. [*Star Bulletin*, January 17, 1934, page 11] The house closer to the beach park was constructed for them by A. Faritas in 1940, with plans provided by Zane Lumber Yard.

Mr. Perry (1886-1956) was born in Hilo and operated the Quality Dairy in Kuliouou valley, while he and his family resided on Kuliouou Road. His daughter Lillian Pires and her husband Manuel and their family resided in the 1940 house at least by 1951, while also by that time, another daughter, Florence Wong and her husband Charles and their family occupied the 1934 house. In 1956 the Wongs gained possession of the entire parcel, and in the following year remodeled the front house, by replacing certain windows with jalousies and enclosing the front porch with jalousie windows. Jalousie windows were introduced to Hawaii in 1948, and became increasingly popular during the 1950s, as they allowed more ventilation than sliding or double hung sash windows. The jalousies in 104 Maunalua Avenue appear to be from the 1950s as they have distinctive lever handles.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

County Tax Records

Polk's City Directories for Hawaii, 1933-1955

State Bureau of Conveyances, book 1208, p 311; book 1720, p 232; book 1920, p 26; book 2876, page 105

"Building Permits," *Star Bulletin*, January 17, 1934, page 11

"Marion Perry Dies; Rosary Due Tonight," *Honolulu Advertiser*, February 7, 1956, page 7

Advertiser, May 3, 1932, special section on canec

Hilo Tribune-Herald, April 27, 1932, special issue devoted to canec

Building Permit 23171, April 15, 1940 new dwelling

Building permit 137900, August 8, 1957 garage and remodel

Building permit 94599, August 10, 1951 garage addition

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

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- Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property .1602

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 21.284996 Longitude: -157.719694

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:

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property being nominated includes all the property owned by the Brian C. R. Rodrigues Trust in 2026 as described by Tax Map Key (1) 3-8-003: 001.

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: HI zip code: 96701
e-mail _____
telephone: (808)-542-6230
date: February 19, 2026

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

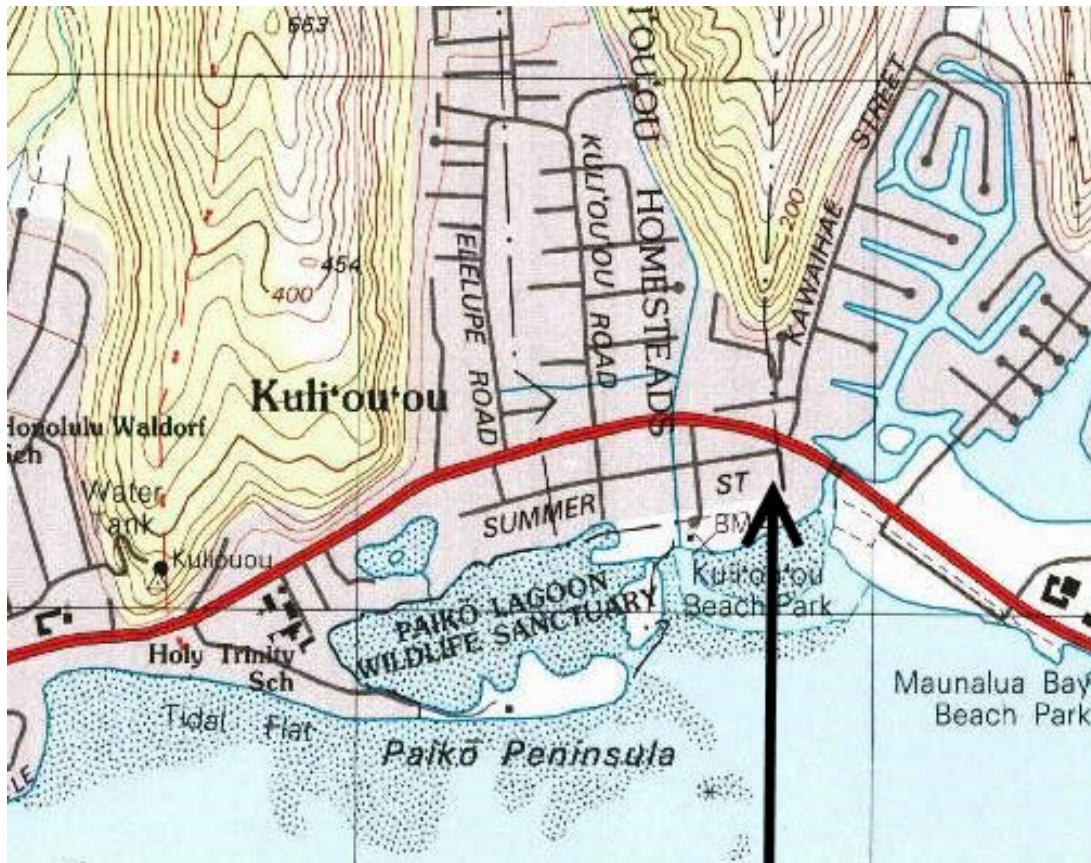
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Tax Map**
- **Photo Key**
- **Owner Information:**

Brian C. L. Rodrigues Trust
c/o Joni Starr
104 Maunalua Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96821

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USGS



Marion and Mary Perry Beach Houses

USGS 7.5 Series, Koko Head Quadrangle, 1998 (portion)

USGS map with arrow pointing to the location of the houses

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Tax Map

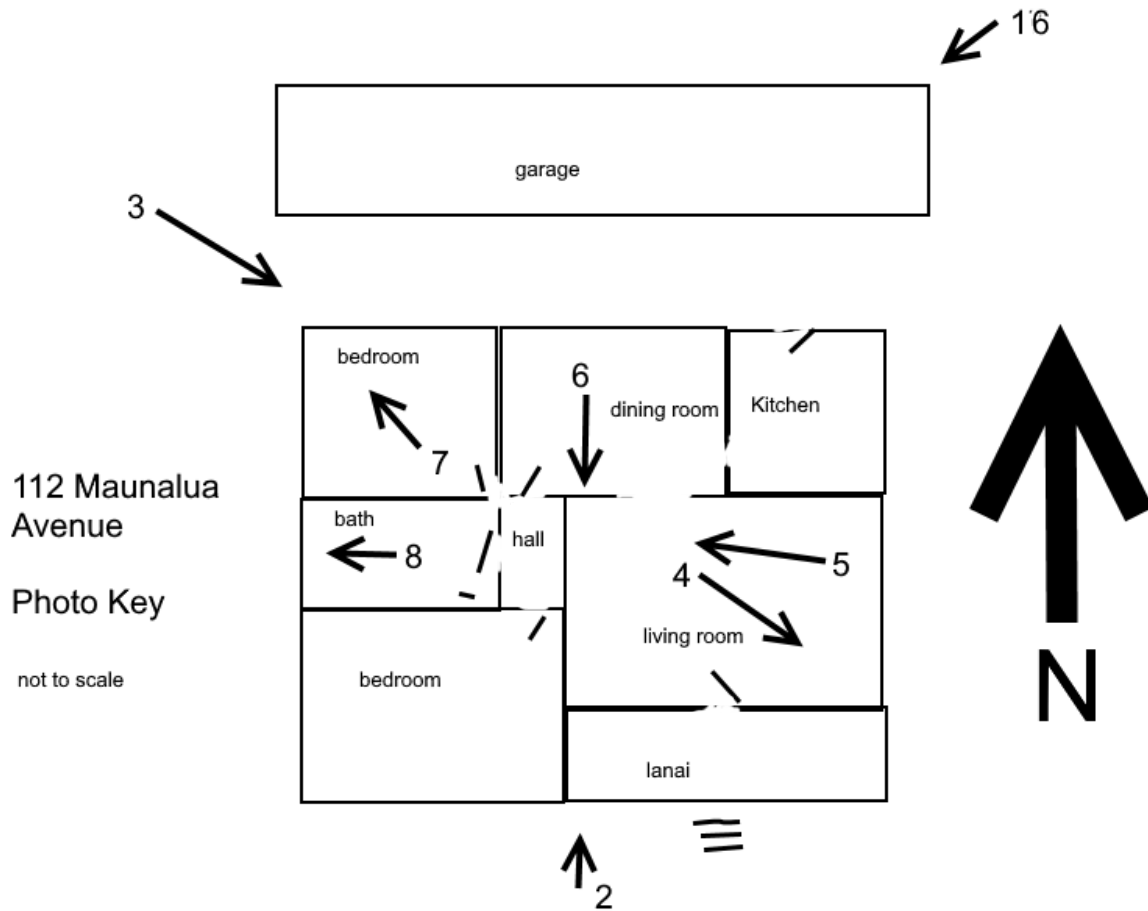


Tax Map with the nominated property outlined in blue and delineated by hash marks

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Photo Key

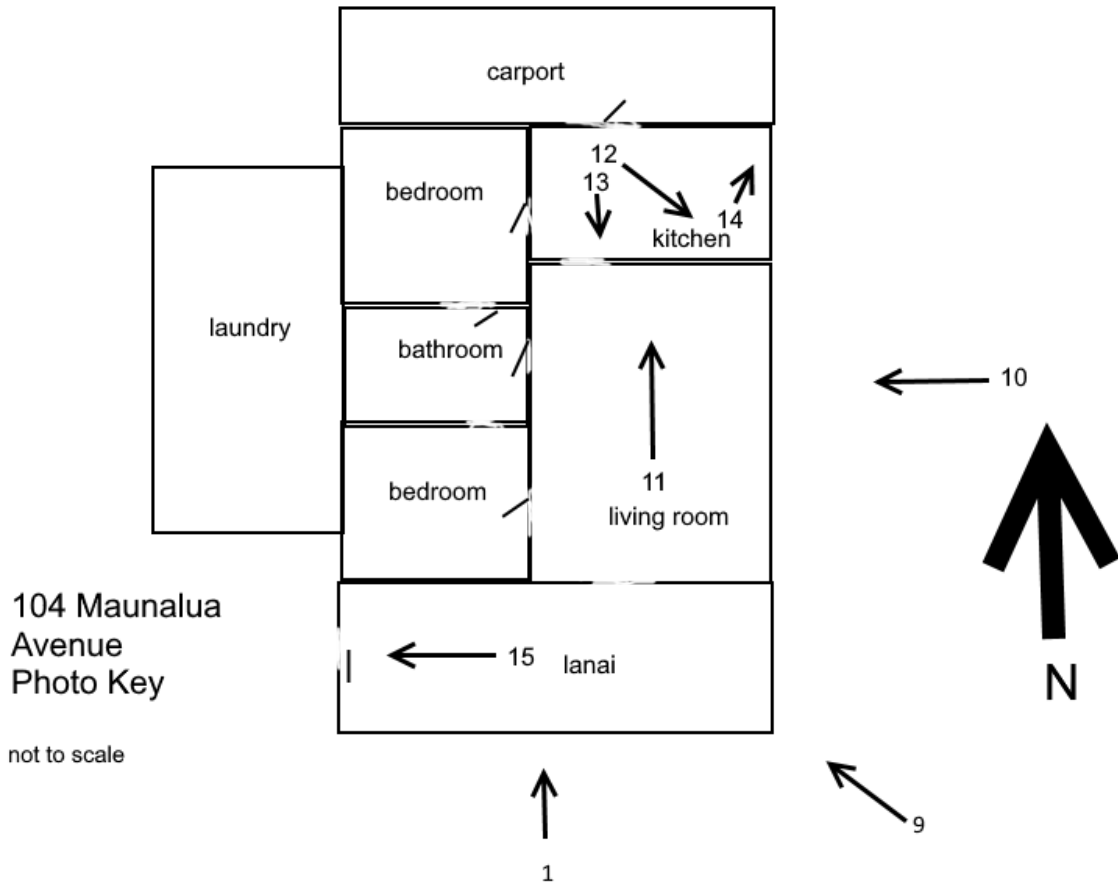


Floor Plan of 112 Maunalua Avenue which includes numbered directional arrows depicting from where photographs were taken

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Photo Key



Floor Plan of 104 Maunalua Avenue which includes numbered directional arrows depicting from where photographs were taken

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Marion and Mary Perry Beach Houses

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: HI

Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: March 7, 2026

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

1. Drone view of the property from the south
2. View of 112 Maunalua Avenue from the south
3. View of the rear of 112 Maunalua Avenue from the northwest
4. View of 112 Maunalua Avenue's living room from the northwest
5. View of 112 Maunalua Avenue's living room from the east
6. View from the dining room towards living room and hallway from the north
7. View of rear bedroom of 112 Maunalua Avenue from the southeast
8. View of the bathroom window's obscure glass from the east
9. View of 104 Maunalua Avenue from the southeast
10. View of 104 Maunalua Avenue from the east
11. View of the living room from the south
12. View of the kitchen from the northwest
13. View of the kitchen counter from the north
14. View of jalousie lever from the southwest
15. View of enclosed lanai door from the east
16. View of the garage from the northeast

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Drone view of the property from the south

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View of 112 Maunalua Avenue from the south

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View of the rear of 112 Maunalua Avenue from the northwest

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View of 112 Maunalua Avenue's living room from the northwest

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View of 112 Maunalua Avenue's living room from the east

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View from the dining room towards living room and hallway from the north

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View of rear bedroom of 112 Maunalua Avenue from the southeast

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View of the bathroom window's obscure glass from the east

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View of 104 Maunalua Avenue from the southeast

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View of 104 Maunalua Avenue from the east

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View of the living room from the south

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View of the kitchen from the northwest

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View of the kitchen counter from the north

Marion and Mary Perry beach houses
Name of Property

Honolulu HI
County and State

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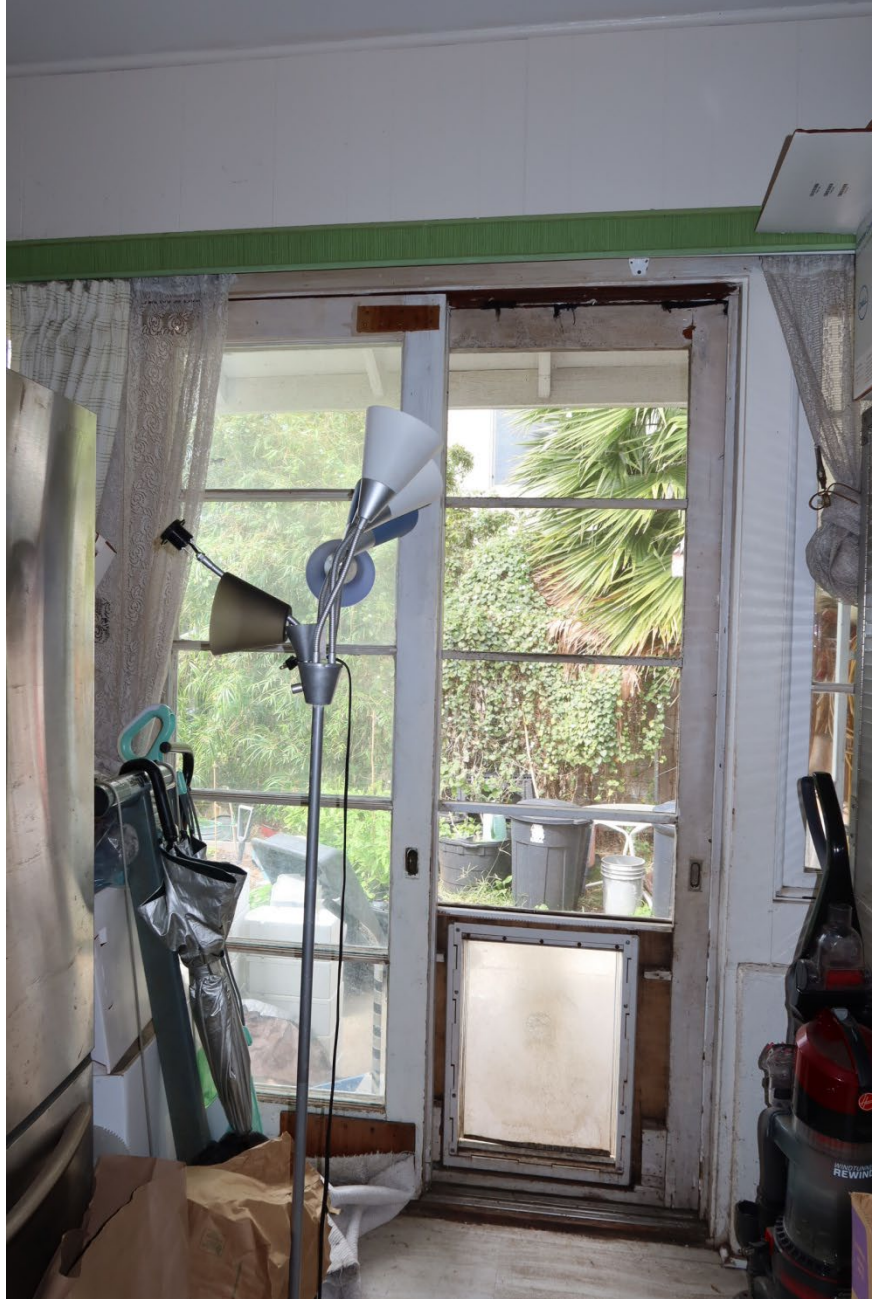


View of jalousie lever from the southwest

Marion and Mary Perry beach houses
Name of Property

Honolulu HI
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View of enclosed lanai's door from the east

Marion and Mary Perry beach houses
Name of Property

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View of the garage from the northeast

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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

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

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