

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: Cloward Residence (3787 Diamond Head Road)

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: 3787 Diamond Head Road

City or town: Honolulu State: Hawaii County: Honolulu

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide 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>	
<p>In my opinion, the property meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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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

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete and Wood

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 Cloward Residence, named for its longtime owners, is in the Diamond Head neighborhood of Honolulu, approximately two miles southeast of Waikiki on the island of Oahu. The parcel is 36,118 square feet in a roughly rectangular shape with approximately 120 feet of Pacific Ocean frontage.

The 4,000 square foot residence was first built in 1932 and was extensively remodeled in 1949 by prominent Hawai'i architects Wimberly and Cook for Dr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Cloward. Dr. Cloward was the only neurosurgeon in Hawai'i during World War II and was well-known for his work treating victims of brain injuries after the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 and was nationally renowned for his spinal surgery innovations.

The one- and two-story home typifies the Hawaiian residential aesthetic with its multiple hipped roofs, board and batten siding, and interior views that frame the expansive yard and ocean beyond. The 1949 Cloward Residence was known as an elegant beach home that was the scene of many large, elaborate gatherings during the 1950s and 1960s, many of which were hosted on the large grassy lawn that fronts the ocean and is framed by tall palm trees. Three freestanding structures on the property have unknown construction dates and are therefore non-contributing. They are a reception pavilion adjacent to the entry drive, the former garden shed turned workout studio, and the beachside hammock pavilion.

The Cloward Residence, together with the entire property, retains its seven aspects of historic integrity. Although changes have been made, most notably the 2002 renovation that added the south lanai, the overall scale and appearance of the home remains mostly

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intact. Many inappropriate changes made over time have been replaced with more historically accurate elements, such as the replacement of louvered windows and vinyl doors, reroofing with wood shake and the restoration of the copper gutters. Access to the outdoors and establishing a more indoor/outdoor experience was a major focus of the 2002 changes.

Narrative Description

Location

The Cloward Residence is located off Diamond Head Road in the Kaalawai district of the exclusive Honolulu neighborhood of Diamond Head, on the southern side of the island of Oahu. It is at the base of the southern sloping cliffs of Diamond Head Crater, which is a U.S. National Natural Monument.¹ The property is within the ahupuaa of Waialae, and in the moku of Kona.² The lot is 36,118 square feet and measures approximately 305' x 112'. At its northern (*mauka*) edge, the sloping lot begins at the southern end of Palaoa Place. Palaoa Place was once the private driveway for the residence and begins at Diamond Head Road, which is a collector road that follows the coastline and the southern slopes of Diamond Head Crater, providing access to the southeastern Honolulu neighborhoods of Diamond Head and Kahala. The southern (*makai*) property boundary is at the oceanfront.

The home has a Diamond Head Road address because when it was first built in 1932 the property had not yet been subdivided, and therefore occupied the entire area between Diamond Head Road and the Pacific Ocean. 3787-A Diamond Head Road was an early one-bedroom caretakers house built sometime before 1942 that also predated the subdivision; it sat at the northwest corner of the property and was demolished as part of the 2002 renovations. 3787-A Diamond Head Road is currently adjacent parcel Lot 5, located northeast of the Cloward Residence parcel (north of Lot 10) and holds a large new house built in 2002.

Today the home is flanked in three directions by residential lots of similar scale, also subdivided from historically larger parcels. Along the eastern border of the parcel is a pedestrian beach access (Lot 41) that is jointly owned by the Palaoa Place neighborhood, as is the Palaoa Place roadway (Lot 40) .

¹ Designated as a U.S. National Natural Monument in 1968, "Diamond Head is one of the best exposed and preserved examples of a typical volcanic cone of altered basaltic glass. It shows the bedding structure of the cone and the character of the rock.". National Natural Landmarks - National Natural Landmarks (U.S. National Park Service) (nps.gov) [<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nnlandmarks/site.htm?Site=DIHE-HI>]

² Kipuka Database: <https://kipukadatabase.com/kipuka/TMK.html?ObjectID=151814&b=2> Moku and ahupuaa are Hawaiian terms that refer to land divisions. An ahupuaa is a portion of land that is typically somewhat pie-shaped, and runs from the mountains to the ocean, and a moku is a larger district consisting of multiple ahupuaa. Mauka and Makai are directional references meaning, respectively, "to towards the mountains" and "towards the sea". Ewa and Kokohead are place names, Ewa being directional for west in this location and Kokohead is to the east.

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Site

At the southern terminus of Palaoa Road, the entrance to the Cloward Residence property is marked by a rock wall and mechanized sliding gate that echoes the board and batten siding of the home. An undulating, sloping concrete drive, built in 2002, is lined on each side by low coral stone walls and the driveway is inset with grass strips leading from the gate to the garage. A paved parking pad and the small, square, open reception pavilion sit on either side of the drive near the gate.

Manicured lawn and mature trees and landscaping occupy the remainder of the front lawn at the north side of the home and predate the 2002 renovations. A storm drain easement runs underground, diagonally from northeast to southwest along the upper portion of the property.

A walkway, bordered by landscaping against the building and a low coral rock wall on the other side, turns the northeast corner of the garage and leads to the covered front entry porch. The east and west side yards are comparatively narrow with narrow strips of lawn. The west side yard boundary is defined by a basalt rock wall and has a red painted concrete sidewalk along the length of the garage and house. The walk branches to the east at the southern end of the garage where it leads to a breezeway between the house and garage and provides a connection to the east entry sidewalk. Continuing along the eastern portion of the walk is a small stoop with steps on both the north and south ends that provides access into the kitchen and laundry areas. The walk terminates at stairs up to the oceanside south lanai.

The east side of the site has a slightly wider lawn with tropical landscaping edging the property line. An exterior stair with a coral rock railing sits near the northeast corner of the house and leads into the library. Tucked into the landscaping near the northeast property line is a small freestanding building with board and batten siding and a sliding barn door. It is unknown when this building was constructed, but it was initially built as a garden shed and has been renovated for use as a workout studio.

The southern portion of the site is a wide, sloping, grassy yard bounded by mature landscaping and tall palm trees along the property boundary on both the east and west sides. A retaining wall, the top of which is nearly flush with the lawn, runs along the entire southern property boundary and is planted with large shrubs. Near the center of the retaining wall are 5 steps set back into the yard that leads to the sandy beach. A wooden torii-style structure at the base of the steps provides the framework for a paneled wood gate. A small pavilion with a pyramidal roof and open sides is located at the southwest corner of the lawn and holds a hammock. This pavilion predates the 2002 renovations, but it is unknown if it is the same structure extant at the time of the 1949 renovations.

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Residence

The most visually dominant feature of the Cloward Residence is the steeply pitched (6:12) multi-hipped roof, which responds to the home's irregular floorplan and one- and two-story configuration. Overhangs around the residence are very deep, most at 4'-6", and have exposed rafters that terminate, in most locations, with round copper gutters. Decorative wood brackets are paired at various intervals along the eaves and the soffits have battens that match the wall sheathing. Shed attic dormers with fixed wooden louvers are located over the living room, dining room and TV room, but are not expressed within those rooms. The roof and dormers are sheathed in cedar shake, presumed to be the historic roof covering material, replacing the more recent asphalt shingles.

The garage and breezeway foundation are concrete slab-on-grade. The wood-framed house sits on a post and pier foundation that increases in height from north to south with the slope of the site. Along the northern portions the foundation is enclosed by a solid wood water table with drip edge. Around the southern portions of the home the trim is supplemented with square lattice further encloses the foundation perimeter. Roof rafters are 2x4 at 24" on center and are further supported in the attic by added 2 x 4 support posts at every other roof and ceiling rafter.

As the home is approached from the north, the two-car garage topped by the second-floor primary suite is the predominate view. Sidewalks flank the garage on both the east and west sides. Between the garage and house is the travertine lined breezeway. To the east is the front entry sequence that consists of a long L-shaped porch that extends south from the breezeway to the northeastern corner of the house.

The east and west facades are simple and follow the design vocabulary of the overall house, with board and batten siding and wide overhangs with open rafters. The south façade has large windows at all the ocean-facing rooms and doors leading from the living, dining room, and kitchen onto a large travertine and coral rock lanai that was added in 2002.

The lanai spans from the southwest corner of the house (at the kitchen) to the eastern edge of the living room. Of the southern spaces, only the library has no direct lanai access. The 12-deep living room portion of the south lanai leads to a grand stairway, which is centered on the living room and leads down to the yard and beach. The lanai continues to the west along the inset area of the dining room, narrowing to approximately 6' wide before reaching the kitchen lanai pavilion. The kitchen lanai, located outside the kitchen, expands to approximately 20' x 15' and is covered with a hipped roof supported by square columns on a coral rock and travertine battered rail wall. The wall is interrupted at center of the west side and the southeast corner by additional stairs down to the yard. French doors in the living and dining rooms are flanked by three-pane casement windows. Windows at the other three facades are a combination of double-hung windows with wood framed screens that may be original, wood sliding windows, and wood casements. Most are in ribboned groups.

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The single-leaf primary entry door at the northeast corner of the home is marked by flanking columns supporting the porch overhang. The door, replaced in 2002, is made of 'Ōhi'a, replacing a door that was neither period nor materially appropriate to the 1949 period of significance. The exterior door from the kitchen to the kitchen lanai is a single 3/4 glazed single wood door, matching both the eastern and western doors at the side yard stoops. The paired exterior doors at the first-floor hall and the single door into the garage, both within the breezeway, are painted wood four-panel doors.

The interior plan is essentially four offset rectangles and remains mostly as modified by Pete Wimberly in 1949. The eastern portion of the house is the largest and is the location of the main entry. It holds the main public spaces: the living room, library, TV room, and a guest powder room. Adjacent is a nearly square section that is offset to the north. This area holds the dining room, with access to the living room to the east and to the large kitchen to the west. A hall off the northeast corner of the kitchen leads to two bedrooms, the stairway to the second floor, and the breezeway. The east bedroom has a private bath that is tucked into the northwest corner of the eastern public spaces, adjacent to the TV room. The hall terminates at its northern end in an exterior door to the breezeway. The breezeway, garage, and second-floor primary suite make up another of the interior plan areas. To the west of the kitchen is a small outset area that contains the laundry room and a bath that is accessible both from the west stoop and the west bedroom.

The primary entrance is from the north porch. The 'ōhi'a door echoes the 'ōhi'a floors in the entry hall, living room, and dining room. The 1949 Wimberly plans show new oak floors in this area, whereas the 2002 drawings show existing 'ōhi'a, but a 1949 newspaper article notes that the floors in the entry, living room, dining room, and library were 'ōhi'a.³ The Wimberly plans also note combed redwood walls in the living room that are extant. According to the drawings, walls in the library and dining room were Masonite and wallpaper, respectively, but they currently match the walls in the living area and it is unknown whether this was a 1949 change of materials or one made later.

A small powder room is located directly east of the entry hall and the TV room is to the west. The TV room was previously an open lanai, as shown in the 1949 Wimberly plans, and remained a lanai until it was enclosed in 2002. Along the eastern side of the house is a library that is partially open to the living room. According to the plans, a wooden Juliet balcony was added to the center of the east wall in the 1949 renovation, which was changed to windows high in the wall and a door with exterior stairs down to the yard was added in the 2002 renovation.

A short hall of closets provides entry to the dining room from the living room on the east and from the kitchen to the west. The eastern closets are original to the 1949 plans, whereas the western passageway to the kitchen is a reconfiguration of the space that provides symmetry to the room with similar passage storage. Also changed in the 2002

³ "Women's World, The Home of the Week: Diamond Head Is Perfect Setting for Ralph B Cloward Home" *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 31, 1949, p.5.

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dining room was access to the bedroom/game room, which was removed and access to the hall and upstairs is currently only from the kitchen or through the breezeway door.

The kitchen footprint remains essentially the same as the 1949 and 2002 versions, but it has been completely reconfigured and remodeled. The laundry room and exterior access remains in the 1949/2002 location, but the laundry and adjacent bath have also been remodeled. At the northeast corner of the kitchen is the new entrance to the bedroom/stair hall. The bedrooms, baths, stairs, and stair hall have undergone some aesthetic modernization but remain essentially as they were in 1949.

The north terminus of the bedroom/stair hall widens to a nearly square space and acts as a mudroom with an exterior double door to the breezeway. In 1949 jalousie walls flanking a jalousie door were added to both ends of the breezeway; these doors were removed, and the breezeway was opened as part of the 2002 renovations. Across the breezeway is the single door to the garage. The two-car garage has large closets and a workout room accessed from inside the garage along its eastern side.

The second-floor primary suite is accessed via the bedroom/stair hall. The stairway resolves at a landing and door on the south side of the suite. A second short hall with a curved east wall leads to the bedroom. The bedroom features a pyramidal ceiling and original three-part sliding windows at the northeast corner. The bedroom is flanked by two bathrooms and two walk-in closets: to the south and west. A door at the northwest corner of the bedroom leads to a long narrow, window-filled sitting room. These windows are wood triple-sliders that date to either the original 1932 home or to the 1949 renovation. An exterior deck is located through double French doors on the south wall of the sitting room. The deck, redone in 2002, has a solid battened rail base topped by an open railing with square wood pickets.

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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

1949

Significant Dates

1932, 1949

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Wimberly and Cook (1949)

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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 Cloward House is architecturally significant at the local level under Criterion C as a good example of a mid-20th century Hawaii Regional style residence. This style was popular from the 1920s through the 1950s and has been experiencing a revival in the last decades. First built in 1932 with an extensive renovation completed in 1949, the home is one and two stories with a traditional plan. It is characteristic of the Hawaii Regional style with its steep double-pitched roofs and prominent overhangs with simple decorative brackets. The vertical board and batten cladding, open eaves, and grouped double-hung windows contribute to the traditional vernacular style. The period of significance for the residence is 1949, for the remodeling work of Wimberly and Cook and for the beginning of the Clowards' decades-long tenure in the home.

The current house still reflects the renovation work of master architect George Wimberly of Wimberly and Cook, who designed the remodeling of the original 1932 residence in 1949. In 2002 another renovation, by Ramond L. Cote' III, A.I.A., added additional space at the second-floor primary suite and added the lanai along the south, beachside façade. The current owner has reversed and or removed incompatible changes made over the years, primarily the replacements of various windows and doors and the new wood shake roof.

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

The Cloward Residence.

In 1949, the Cloward's purchased the property at 3787 Diamond Head Road, shortly after it had been subdivided. Prior to that it was part of a 2.334-acre (101,716 square foot) parcel, owned and subdivided by Honolulu lawyer A.K. Trask. (See Property Ownership subsection to follow.) The subdivision divided the large parcel into nine lots. The Cloward's purchased Lot 7/Parcel 3, which was 32,898 square feet. The family likely selected this parcel because it was the only oceanfront parcel and contained the main house and a servants' house.

Classified advertisements indicate the servants' house was a one-bedroom that was alternately used as a caretaker/maid's residence or possibly a rental prior to the subdivision of the parcel. It is unknown exactly how the Cloward's used the caretaker's house, but Mrs. Cloward, in a 1949 article in the Honolulu Advertiser said their children lived in separate sleeping quarters connected to the main house by a "teletalk" intercom

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system that was part of the home when they purchased it and the reporter said “the children’s sleeping quarters are entirely separate from the main house.”⁴ More likely, the children may have had their bedrooms in what is now the garage. Unfortunately, the 1949 drawings do not include the garage area, but the 2002 demolition plans show this area as three distinct rooms with a bath and one entrance along the west wall and one into the breezeway. Most telling is that there is no indication of a driveway leading up to the north façade.

Shortly after purchasing the property, the Cloward’s contacted Pete Wimberly of Wimberly and Cook Architects to renovate their new residence. The 1949 Wimberly and Cook drawings for “Alterations to a House for Dr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Cloward, 3787 Diamond Head Road, Honolulu” were signed by George Wimberly and dated March 22, 1949. Also listed on the drawings’ title block was Tom Litaker, Associate.⁵

The available drawing set did not include an existing plan nor a demolition plan, therefore details of the 1932 original house are not known. Newspapers and tax and conveyance information also yielded no descriptive information about the 1932 residence. The 1949 newspaper article about the Cloward house renovations only mention of the home, pre-renovation, was that “the living room was a 54 foot long “bowling alley” and walls were chopped up with windows, and there were six French doors.”⁶ The Wimberly and Cook Plot Plan appears to show the original footprint of the 1932 house as remaining, with work only on the eastern living room, dining room and library (newly created from the previous living room space).

The 1949 first floor plan is essentially the same as it is today, with the eastern side of the house holding the main entry, library, powder room, and walk-in closet. The western block consisted of the dining room, kitchen, a game room, one bedroom, and a laundry room. The stairs to the second floor ran alongside the western wall of the game room. Unfortunately, the 1949 Wimberly and Cook existing drawing set includes only the ground floor.

⁴ “Women’s World, The Home of the Week: Diamond Head Is Perfect Setting for Ralph B Cloward Home” *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 31, 1949, p.5.

⁵ Tom Litaker (1906-1976) was best known as a watercolorist, earning many accolades for his art. He received his education at MIT, was an architect for Pearl Harbor during World War II, and taught art at the University of Hawai’i and the Honolulu Academy of Arts. His architecture firm, Tom Litaker Associates, worked on residential and commercial projects and consulted with many Honolulu firms. He worked with Wimberly and Cook on the Waikīkī Beach Shops and the Cloward Home in 1949. [“Tom Litaker Will Present One-Man Show at Gumps.” *Honolulu Advertiser*, March 16, 1947, p.30. “New Waikīkī Beach Shops” *Honolulu Advertiser*, September 21, 1949, p.1. “Artists In Action, *Honolulu Advertiser*, February 16, 1976, p.10.]

⁶ *Ibid.*

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A housewarming garden party for 400 in November of 1949 precipitated another mention of the home in the newspaper, where it said, "George J. Wimberly, who transformed the old-fashioned home into a modern masterpiece," accompanied Mrs. Cloward with tours of the "subtly colored rooms."⁷

The 1949 *Women's World* article notes 'ōhi'a floors, and redwood walls inlaid with 'ōhi'a, and canec ceilings in the primary spaces. It added that the library had a wall of koa bookshelves that are no longer extant. Innovations mentioned at the house included an intercom system that even had a branch at the beach, in what was described as a "picturesque grass shack" located in the same corner of the property as the current hammock pavilion.

In the article Mrs. Cloward lamented that the home had no closets when they bought it, so the Wimberly remodel included adding ample storage throughout. One of the more innovative storage solutions was the extant closets as passageway between the living room and dining room. Originally one of the closets was a concealed projection room. Of the system, Mrs. Cloward said: "It is placed high enough so that when movies are shown on the screen at the other end of the room, none of the furniture has to be moved about. The screen, when not in use, disappears between the walls of the library and living room."⁸

Much of the article focused on the kitchen, likely because this was a newspaper piece featured in the "*Women's World*" section of the newspaper and noted as being "the pride and joy of any housewife."⁹ Noting that it was "as large as many people's living rooms," the kitchen was said to contain all manner of modern conveniences, of which Mrs. Cloward said that "we've been through all this before, and you naturally try to improve on the last one." The kitchen included an island (referred to in this 1949 article as a "counter-like arrangement"), a breakfast nook, lowered countertops in red Formica so she could roll out her pies in comfort, ventilated cupboards, and revolving shelves in the cabinets. One interesting element was a built-in poison container in the vegetable closet to deter bugs. The color scheme was noted as being blue-grey walls, darker blue cabinets, the previously noted red Formica countertops, and a yellow ceiling. The insides of the cabinets were also called out as matching the yellow ceiling color and the breakfast nook banquet was upholstered in red leather to match the countertops. The finishes and the arrangement of the kitchen itself have changed over the years but the secondary spaces (pantry, closets, and laundry room) have remained as designed in 1949.

⁷ "Mainly About People, Where They Are...What They Are Doing." *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, November 8, 1949, p.11.

⁸ "Women's World, The Home of the Week: Diamond Head Is Perfect Setting for Ralph B Cloward Home" *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 31, 1949, p.5.

⁹ *Ibid.*

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The Women's World article concludes by saying that: "The Cloward home was chosen this week because we felt that it truly expressed the Hawaiian way of living for a family of more than four. They have combined beauty with usefulness, yet they have kept a very homey atmosphere." These aspects of the home have been retained over the decades, due not in small measure, to the attention to detail by the Clowards and by the responsiveness, skill, and timeless design of Wimberly and Cook Architects.

Wimberly and Cook (now WATG/Wimberly Allison Tong & Goo)

The architectural firm of Wimberly and Cook was formed in 1945 by George "Pete" Wimberly (1915-1995) and Howard Cook (1914-1974). Wimberly was born in Washington state and received his architectural degree from the University of Washington in 1937 and moved to Hawai'i in 1940 taking work as a draftsman. Cook was born in Montana and received his degree from the University of Idaho. Wimberly and Cook worked together for Contractors, Pacific Naval Air Bases (CPNAB) on military construction projects during World War II and subsequently opened their own firm in Waikiki after the end of the war.

One of the firm's first commissions was to renovate the Royal Hawaiian Hotel (originally constructed in 1927) in Waikiki. The design of their McInerney Store (1950), was another early Waikiki commission and was noteworthy for its recalling of Maori men's houses.¹⁰

From its inception, Wimberly and Cook's intent was to specialize in hotel and resort design, but they also lent their expertise to residential design, like the Cloward house, which was done early in the firm's history. In 1958 the firm designed the home of artist Jean Charlot to reflect the artist's life in France and Mexico. Pete Wimberly's own 1945 home in Mānoa exhibits the functionality, innovative use of materials, and attention to climate for which the firm became known.¹¹

During the 1950s and 60s, Wimberly and Cook's commissions for commercial properties gained the firm notice for their innovative tropical-influenced designs that employed local Hawaiian influences as well as innovative materials. Wimberly and Cook was one of the first firms in Hawai'i to use materials such as tilt-up concrete, slip forming, and thin shelled systems.¹² Their innovative use of different types of materials allowed them to design uniquely shaped buildings, often with tropical antecedents.

¹⁰ Fung Associates, Inc. *Hawaii Modernism Context Study*, Prepared for Historic Hawaii Foundation November 2011. p. 3-20.

¹¹ "Insights: Residential design that enriches lives through a hospitality ethos." WATG Website: www.watg.com/residential-design-that-enriches-lives-through-a-hospitality-ethos/, August 2, 2023.

¹² Wimberly Whisenand Tong & Goo. "Portfolio for AIA Fellowship Nomination George V. Whisenand FAIA." On website: WhisenandGeorge_FAIA.pdf. Prepared for AIA Hawaii AIA Communities, 1984. communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/T-Z/WhisenandGeorge_FAIA.pdf (accessed February 23, 2013). p. 6.

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Examples of Wimberly and Cook's projects include the Canlis Restaurant (1953) on Kalakaua Avenue, The Waikikian Hotel (1956), with its dramatic roofline, was "an exception to the norm [as a] low-rise modern adaptation of Pacific Island forms that made 'hyperbolic paraboloid' a household word in the fifties in Honolulu."¹³ The hotel, later referred to as "probably Hawaii's most ambitious example of regional style,"¹⁴ illustrated the merger of "Modern" and Pacific-style architecture. The Princess Kaiulani Hotel (1959) was "the first high-rise building in Hawai'i of precast, pre-stressed concrete."¹⁵ In 1963, the newly completed Varsity Building on University Avenue became Honolulu's first large, round, commercial building.¹⁶ George Wimberly also designed the Coco Palms expansion (1956-1965) on Kauai in the "Tiki Style." Of the hotel, Wimberly said in 1965, "It's a matter of verisimilitude – the appearance of reality – rather than authenticity, but it reflects the spirit of things that are distinctive here."¹⁷

The partnership of Wimberly and Cook dissolved in 1962, which is said to have stemmed from a disagreement regarding "Wimberly's desire to expand beyond the borders of Hawai'i."¹⁸ With the departure of Cook and the addition of several partners, Wimberly and Cook became Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison & Tong Architects, Ltd.

In the 1960s and 70s, the firm's projects grew, with contracts throughout the Pacific region, including American Samoa, Fiji, Tahiti, Bora Bora, Singapore, and Malaysia. From the late 1960s through the 1970s and 1980s, the height and scale of hotels and resorts in Hawai'i expanded in response to the growing tourism industry. George Wimberly "was among the first to translate a Hawai'i atmosphere into concrete on the neighbor islands with the Sheraton Maui (1963) and Kona Hilton (1968) hotels."¹⁹

In 1971, the addition of another partner, Donald Goo, changed the firm's name once again, to Wimberly, Whisenand, Allison, Tong & Goo. 1970s and 1980s projects included the 1971, thirty-one story, 1,904-room Sheraton-Waikikī, which "was, at the time, the largest resort hotel in the world and the fifth largest hotel on the planet."²⁰ Resorts designed in the wider Pacific included the Pago Pago Intercontinental Hotel (1965) in American Samoa, the Fijian Hotel (1967) on Yanuca Island and the Hotel Bora Bora in

¹³ Don Hibbard, *Designing Paradise*. (New York, NY: Princeton Architectural Press) 2006. p. 78.

¹⁴Fung Associates, Inc. *Hawaii Modernism Context Study*, Prepared for Historic Hawaii Foundation November, 2011. p. 3-20.

¹⁵ Portfolio for AIA Fellowship Nomination George V. Whisenand, Prepared for AIA Hawaii *AIA Communities*. c. 1984, on website http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/AIA%20scans/T-Z/WhisenandGeorge_FAIA.pdf. p. 6.

¹⁶ "Round and Round", Honolulu Star-Bulletin, September 18, 1963.

¹⁷ Mason Architects, Inc. 1950s Buildings in Waikiki and Honolulu: A Photo Essay. Prepared for 2100 Kalakaua Avenue. 2004. p. vi.

¹⁸Fung Associates, Inc. *Hawaii Modernism Context Study*, Prepared for Historic Hawaii Foundation November 2011. p. 4-131.

¹⁹Ibid. p. 4-43.

²⁰ Ibid. p. 4-79.

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Tahiti, the Shangri-La Hotel Garden Wing (1978) in Singapore, and the Tanjong Jara Beach Hotel (1999) in Terengganu, Malaysia.

In 1983 the firm became known as Wimberly Allison Tong & Goo, or WATG. WATG continued to grow in the 1980s and 90s with the construction of luxury hotels and resorts in South Korea, India, Indonesia, Dubai, Cyprus, Egypt, England and more, and by 2001, had “worked on projects in 119 countries across six continents.”²¹ By 2013, according to its website, “WATG [had] designed more great hotels and resorts than any other firm on the planet”. The firm now has offices in seven cities, including London and Singapore, and has designed hundreds of destination properties on all the populated continents of the world. The firm has won numerous local, national, and international awards for their designs.

Property Ownership

Property ownership records show Aileen Dowsett White as the 3787 Diamond Head Road property owner in 1941.²² A 1928 Land Court notice also asserted her ownership at that earlier time.²³ Upon the passing of her mother, Mrs. White and her brother inherited multiple tracts of real estate, the Diamond Head lot is believed to have been part of the inheritance. The property during Mrs. White’s ownership was 101,677 square feet, consisting of a large rectangular parcel stretching from Diamond Head Road to the ocean. It is unknown who owned or lived in the home on the property, which was built in 1932 according to the City and County of Honolulu Real Property Assessment Division. (Residential Appraisal and Improvement cards from the Tax Office are not available prior to 1959.) A 1949 newspaper article said Mrs. White lived there in the early years of her marriage, but Mrs. White married in 1923 and moved first to her husband’s home in Massachusetts, then to their ranch in Healdsburg CA according to numerous accounts of their visits to Hawai’i during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.

In 1941 the land was sold to Albert Sam Lee and his wife Ida for \$73,000 through Ideal Finance and Mortgage Company, who represented Mrs. White in the transaction.²⁴ The Lee’s held the property for only a year before it was again sold. Realtor and developer

²¹ Wimberly Allison Tong & Goo. *Designing the World’s Best Resorts*. 2001. p. 5.

²² Aileen White (full name: Alice Aileen Keuiapoiwa Liliha Dowsett White, 1898-1983) was the daughter of John M. Dowsett and Wilhelmine Kekalaokalaninui (Widemann) Dowsett. Mr. Dowsett was a businessman, sugar plantation owner, and politician. Mrs. Dowsett was a famous Native Hawaiian suffragist. Upon the passing of her mother, Mrs. White and her brother inherited multiple tracts of real estate, which included the Dowsett Tract, Dowsett Highlands, and large swaths of Nuuanu. (Dowsett Tract: Images of Old Hawai’i (imagesofoldhawaii.com) In 1930 they donated seven acres on Punahou Street to the Shriners Hospital. Also in 1930 Mrs. White purchased a large ranch in Marin County, California where she resided for the remainder of her life. (“Coast Ranch is Purchased by Mrs. White.” *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, May 10, 1930, p.1.)

²³ “Registration of Title Land Court, Territory of Hawai’i No. 860.” *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, June 4, 1928, p. 13.

²⁴ “Waikīkī Property Sold.” *Honolulu Advertiser*, September 25, 1943, p.6.; “Conveyances.” *Honolulu Advertiser*, July 26, 1941, p.12.

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Selwyn P. Jenkins²⁵ and his wife Valerie bought the parcel in late 1944 for \$100,000.²⁶ In 1944 the property was described as “Land situated on the south side of Diamond Head Road. 2.334 acres or 101.677 square feet. Land Court App 860.” No mention is made of any buildings on the property. From various newspaper articles there was at least one other residence on the property (3787-A Diamond Head Road) that appears to have been a rental for many years as evidenced by rental classified ads. The home was razed sometime prior to the construction of the extant 2002 house at that address.

Jenkins immediately subdivided the property into 9 lots and quickly sold Lot 7 (Parcel 2) to Arthur Trask²⁷ and his wife Marion for \$61,500 – and the home was mentioned in the newspaper notice of the sale.²⁸ The new 32,898 square foot lot also included a partial 1/7th ownership in the right-of-way directly to the east of the parcel (Lot 9, Parcel 40, 8,084 square feet total). The Honolulu County Tax Record deed noted the sale was accompanied by a “perpetual easement over and under it for all purposes, including utilities, in common with others.” Trask and his family were frequent hosts to large gatherings at the house. Newspaper descriptions of the soirees did not provide any details of the house but often mentioned the tropical setting of the beachfront yard.

Research is unclear as to the number of houses on the previously large site prior to the subdivision in 1948. County of Honolulu Tax Appraisal cards show only the main residence, but the 2002 renovation drawings show the demolition of a one-bedroom cottage at the northwest corner of the lot. A one-bedroom rental property was also located closer to Diamond Head Road [3787-A Diamond Head Road/Lot 5/TMK: (1) 3-1-039:038] that was demolished sometime prior to 2002.

In December of 1948, Trask sold the property to Dr. Ralph B. Cloward and his wife Florence for “between \$50,000 and \$75,000 according to a newspaper article describing the sale.²⁹ Like the Trask’s before them, the Cloward’s were frequent entertainers.³⁰ A housewarming party in November of 1949 included architect George Wimberly, who gave tours through the home where he had recently completed extensive renovations.³¹

²⁵ Selwyn P. Jenkins (1909-1975) worked for Harry White & Company before opening his own real estate company in the early 1950s. Mr. Jenkins also owned the extant Coral Strand Hotel, located at 2979 Kalākaua Avenue, where he and his wife sometimes made their residence and from where he operated his business.

²⁶ “Real Estate Dealings Reflected by Permits.” *Honolulu Advertiser*, December 2, 1944, p.2.

²⁷ Arthur Kaukaohu Trask (1910-2002) was a Honolulu trial lawyer for over 40 years. He was politically active and was patriarch to a politically active Native Hawaiian family. He was a regular contributor to the editorial section of the Honolulu newspapers and was the last surviving member of the Statehood Commission, on which he served from 1944-1957. (Attorney and Politician Arthur Trask Dies.” *The Garden Island*, June 23, 2002.)

²⁸ “A.K. Trask Buys Jenkins Home.” *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, January 20, 1945, p.4.

²⁹ “Dr. Cloward Will Buy A.K. Trask Home.” *Honolulu Advertiser*, December 18, 1948, p.4.

³⁰ An interesting trivia fact is that child star and future diplomat Shirley Temple met her second husband, Charles Black, at a cocktail party at the Cloward home in February of 1950. They married later that same year. [Bob Sigall. “Shirley Temple Found Fans and Her True Love in Hawai‘i” *Honolulu Advertiser* July 27, 2012.

<https://www.staradvertiser.com/2012/07/27/hawaii-news/rearview-mirror/shirley-temple-found-fans-and-her-true-love-in-hawaii/>

³¹ “Mainly About People. Where They Are..What They are Doing.” *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, Nov 8, 1949, p. 11.

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In 1967 an additional 6,970 square feet of beach directly beyond the retaining wall was deeded to the Clowards (Lot 45). County tax records from 1967-1968 show that the parcel area was increased from 32,898 to 39,868 but a Supreme Court case (4423, September 30, 1968) ruled that the "ancient beach road belonging to the government in fee simple, ran along the shoreline makai of the Kaalawai lots." In 1969, the County tax records reverted the lot size to 32,898 square feet.

Ralph B. Cloward (1908-2000) was a world-renowned neurosurgeon, and the only doctor in Hawai'i with that specialty until 1948. He moved to Hawai'i in 1926 from Utah with his family. His father, Ralph E. Cloward, was a prominent ear, eye, nose, and throat doctor in Honolulu. The junior Cloward attended St. Louis High School (then called St. Louis College), the University of Hawai'i, the University of Utah, and did his medical training at the University of Chicago Medical Center, graduating in 1938.³² After completing medical training, he returned to Honolulu and opened a joint practice with his father in the Alexander Young Building.³³

Dr. Cloward volunteered at Tripler Hospital immediately after the December 7, 1941, attack, treating all incoming injuries of the head and spine, and working virtually non-stop for three weeks. He was cited by the U.S. Secretary of Defense for "exceptional performance of arduous duties in the care of military personnel during the attack."³⁴ During World War II, Dr. Cloward consulted with both the Army and the Navy and was on-call at Tripler due to a shortage of military neurosurgeons.^{35,36} He also worked at the Kāne'ohe Territorial Hospital where he performed prefrontal lobotomies on mental patients there; a new procedure at the time.³⁷

Dr. Cloward pioneered many surgical techniques on the brain and spine and is famous for his technique of using bone grafts to fuse discs. He set up the first bone bank in the United States that provided bone graft material for surgeons and created a company with his son that manufactured surgical instruments he invented and developed.

Dr. Cloward was also a frequent lecturer, prolific author of technical articles, a documentary filmmaker, and an accomplished musician who played first-chair clarinet in the Honolulu Symphony.³⁸ Dr. and Mrs. Cloward still lived in the house at the time of their deaths, in 2000 and 1990, respectively. Based on available records, the 3787 Diamond Head Road home appears to have remained in the Cloward family (under the moniker of

³² "Ralph Cloward Named Professor at Chicago" *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, June 12, 1954, p 57.

³³ "Father, Son Open Medical Offices." *Honolulu Advertiser*, February 19, 1939, p.5.

³⁴ "Ralph Cloward Named Professor at Chicago" *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, June 12, 1954, p 57.

³⁵ "Dr. Cloward to Surgeons Convention." *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, November 8, 1947, p.6.

³⁶ According to Kerry Cloward, Dr. Cloward's son and president of their instrument company, the doctor was assigned by the Army not to leave the Hawaiian Islands for the duration of World War II due to his essential work for the military. (Cloward Instruments website:www.cloward.com/pg_about.html)

³⁷ "Brain Surgery Aids Mental Patients." *Honolulu Advertiser*, June 20, 1943, p.1.

³⁸ "Storied Neurosurgeon Ralph B. Cloward Dies at 92." *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, November 15, 2000, p.1.

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Diamond Head Road Development Company adopted in 1984) until its sale in April of 2022 to Ohana1, LLC, the current owner.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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City and County of Honolulu, Bureau of Conveyances. History for Parcel (1) 3-1-039:003.

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"Artists In Action." February 16, 1976, p.10.

"Brain Surgery Aids Mental Patients." June 20, 1943, p.1.

"Conveyances." July 26, 1941, p.12.

"Dr. Cloward Will Buy A.K. Trask Home." December 18, 1948, p.4.

"Father, Son Open Medical Offices." February 19, 1939, p.5.

"New Waikīkī Beach Shops." September 21, 1949, p.1.

"Tom Litaker Will Present One-Man Show at Gumps." March 16, 1947, p.30.

"Real Estate Dealings Reflected by Permits." December 2, 1944, p.2.

"Waikīkī Property Sold." September 25, 1943, p.6.

"Women's World, The Home of the Week: Diamond Head Is Perfect Setting for Ralph B Cloward Home" October 31, 1949, p.5

Honolulu Star Bulletin

"A.K. Trask Buys Jenkins Home." January 20, 1945, p.4.

"Coast Ranch is Purchased by Mrs. White." May 10, 1930, p.1

"Dr. Cloward to Surgeons Convention." November 8, 1947, p.6.

"Mainly About People, Where They Are...What They Are Doing." November 8, 1949, p.11.

"Ralph Cloward Named Professor at Chicago" June 12, 1954, p 57.

"Registration of Title Land Court, Territory of Hawai'i No. 860." June 4, 1928, p. 13.

"Round and Round." September 18, 1963.p.

"Storied Neurosurgeon Ralph B. Cloward Dies at 92." November 15, 2000, p.1.

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Honolulu Star-Advertiser

"Shirley Temple Found Fans and Her True Love in Hawaii" July 27, 2012.

<https://www.staradvertiser.com/2012/07/27/hawaii-news/rearview-mirror/shirley-temple-found-fans-and-her-true-love-in-hawaii/>

The Garden Island

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Young, Peter. "Dowsett Tract," *Images of Old Hawai'i*. Website: <https://imagesofoldhawaii.com/dowsett-tract/>, 2016.

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:

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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 .83 acres (36,118 sq ft)

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: 21.257438034886697 Longitude: -157.79891675385454

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 4Q Easting: 624618.61 m E Northing: 2351113.05 m N

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The boundaries correspond to the property defined by the City and County of Honolulu as TMK: (1) 3-1-039:003000

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries are the perimeter of the parcel containing the Cloward Residence.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Angie Westfall/Architectural Historian
organization: Mason Architects, Inc.
street & number: 119 Merchant Street Suite 501
city or town: Honolulu state: HI zip code: 96813
e-mail: aw@masonarch.com
telephone: 808-536-0556
date: November, 2023

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.

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- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Maps:

USGS Honolulu Quadrangle Hawaii-Honolulu Co. 7.5-Min. Series 2013 (Location added).



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Google Earth view of Cloward Residence Location, 2023. (Labels added)



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Google Earth view of Cloward Residence, 2023.



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City and County of Honolulu GIS Parcel Map, 2023.



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City and County of Honolulu Plat Map (TMK: (1) 3-1-039:003), 2023. (Box added)

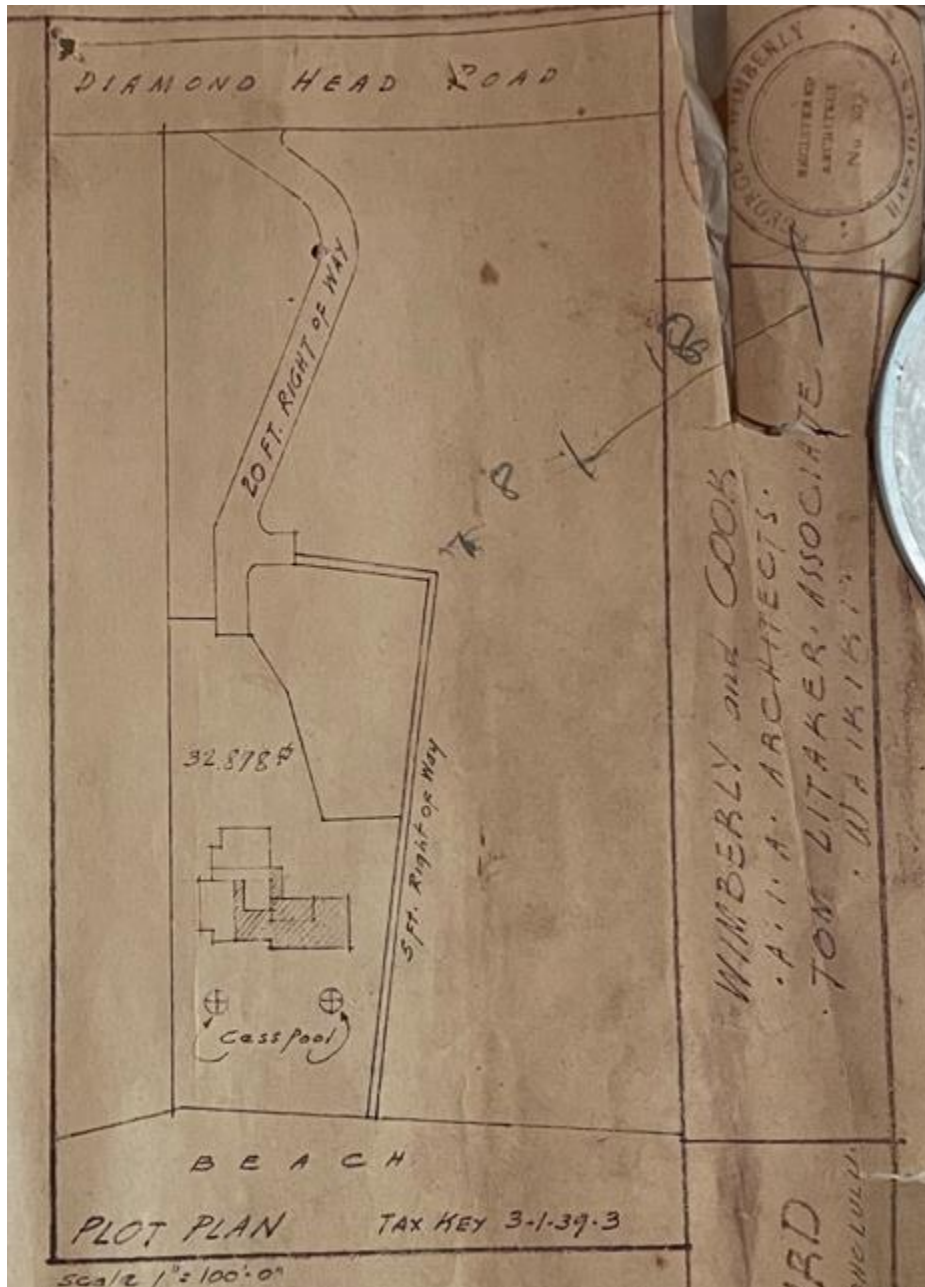


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Additional items: Drawings

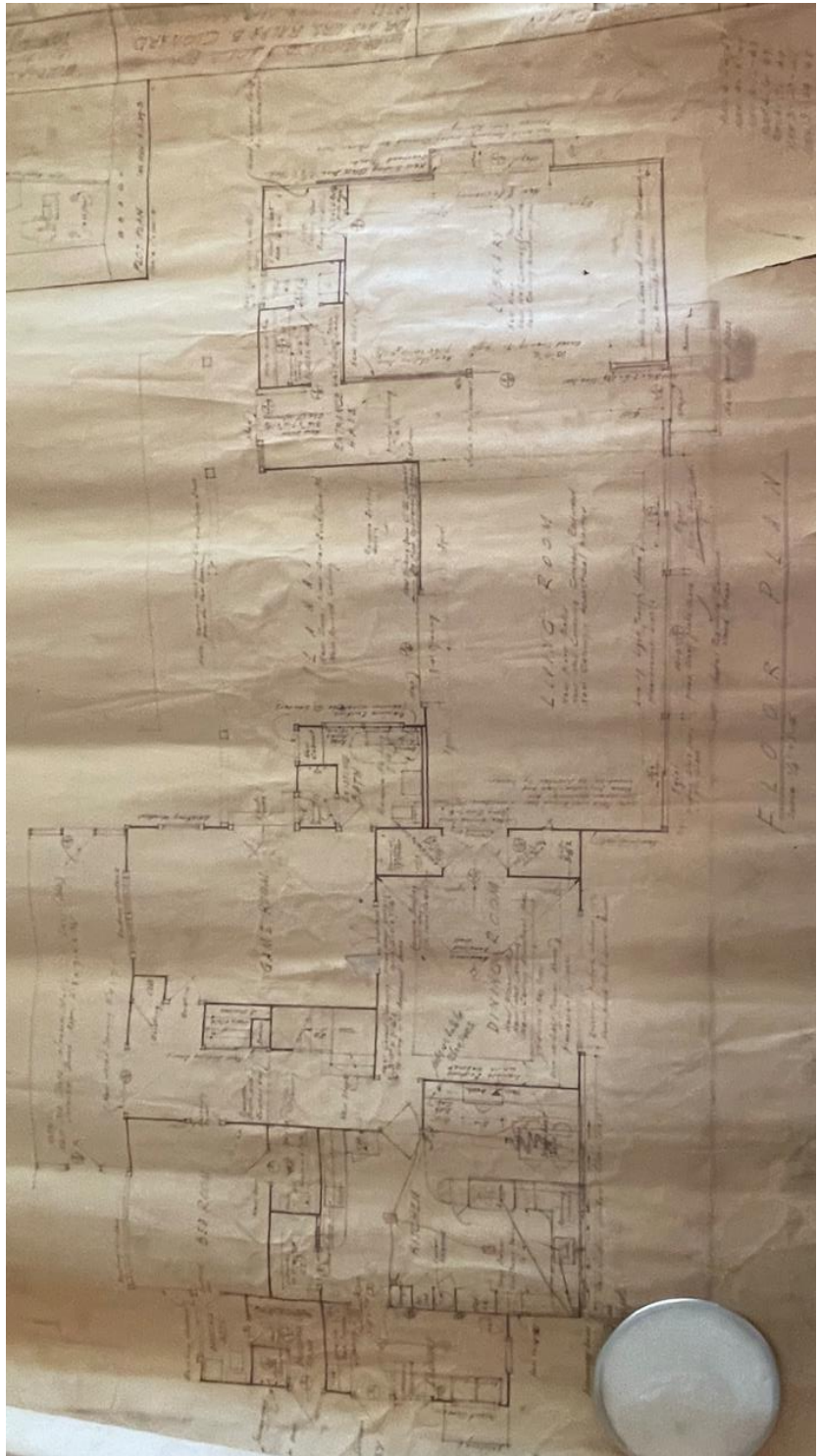
Plot Plan. Portion of original Wimberly and Cook drawing for "Alterations to a House For Dr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Cloward" dated March 22, 1949.



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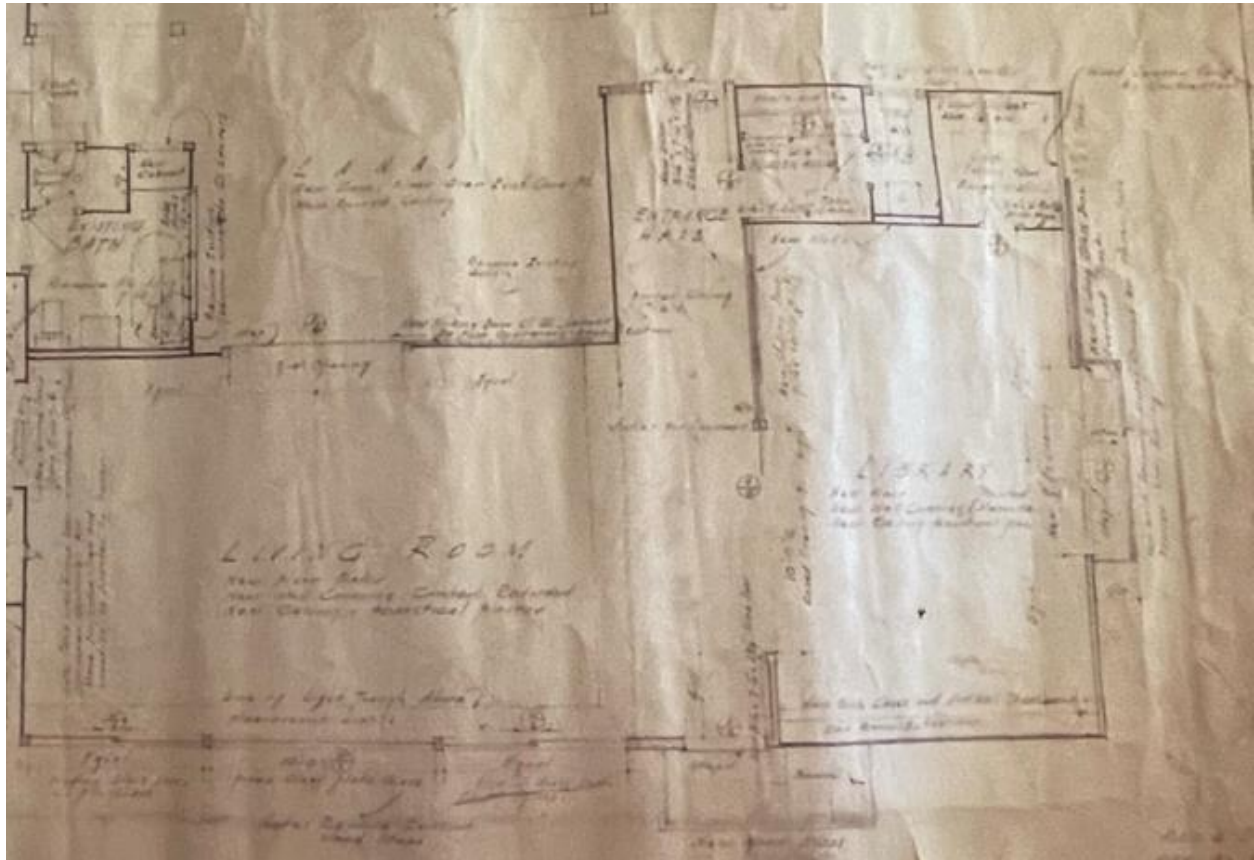
Floor Plan. Original Wimberly and Cook drawing for "Alterations To A House For Dr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Cloward" dated March 22, 1949.



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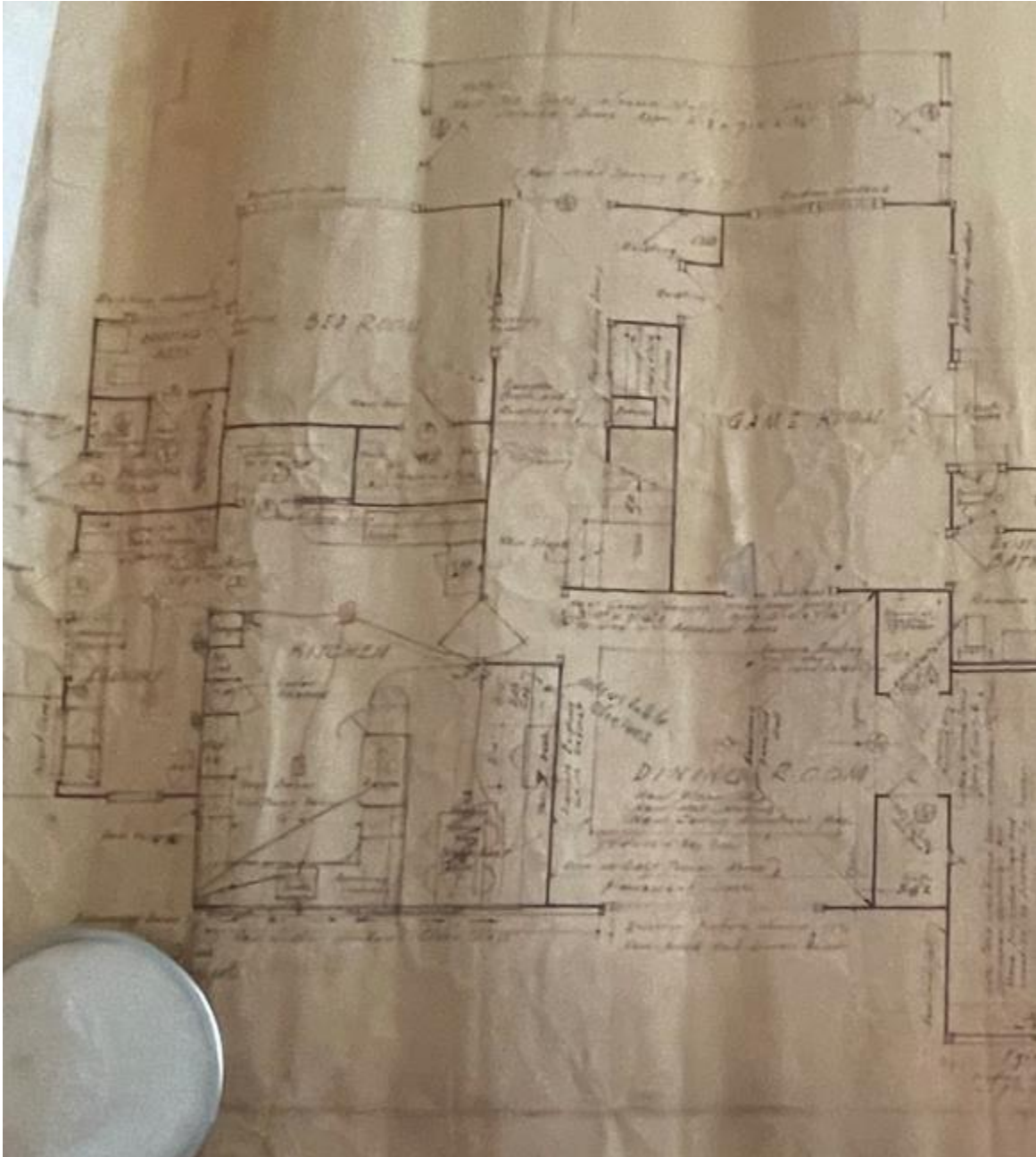
Eastern Portion of Floor Plan. Original Wimberly and Cook drawing for "Alterations To A House For Dr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Cloward" dated March 22, 1949.



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Western Portion of Floor Plan. Original Wimberly and Cook drawing for "Alterations to A House For Dr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Cloward" dated March 22, 1949.



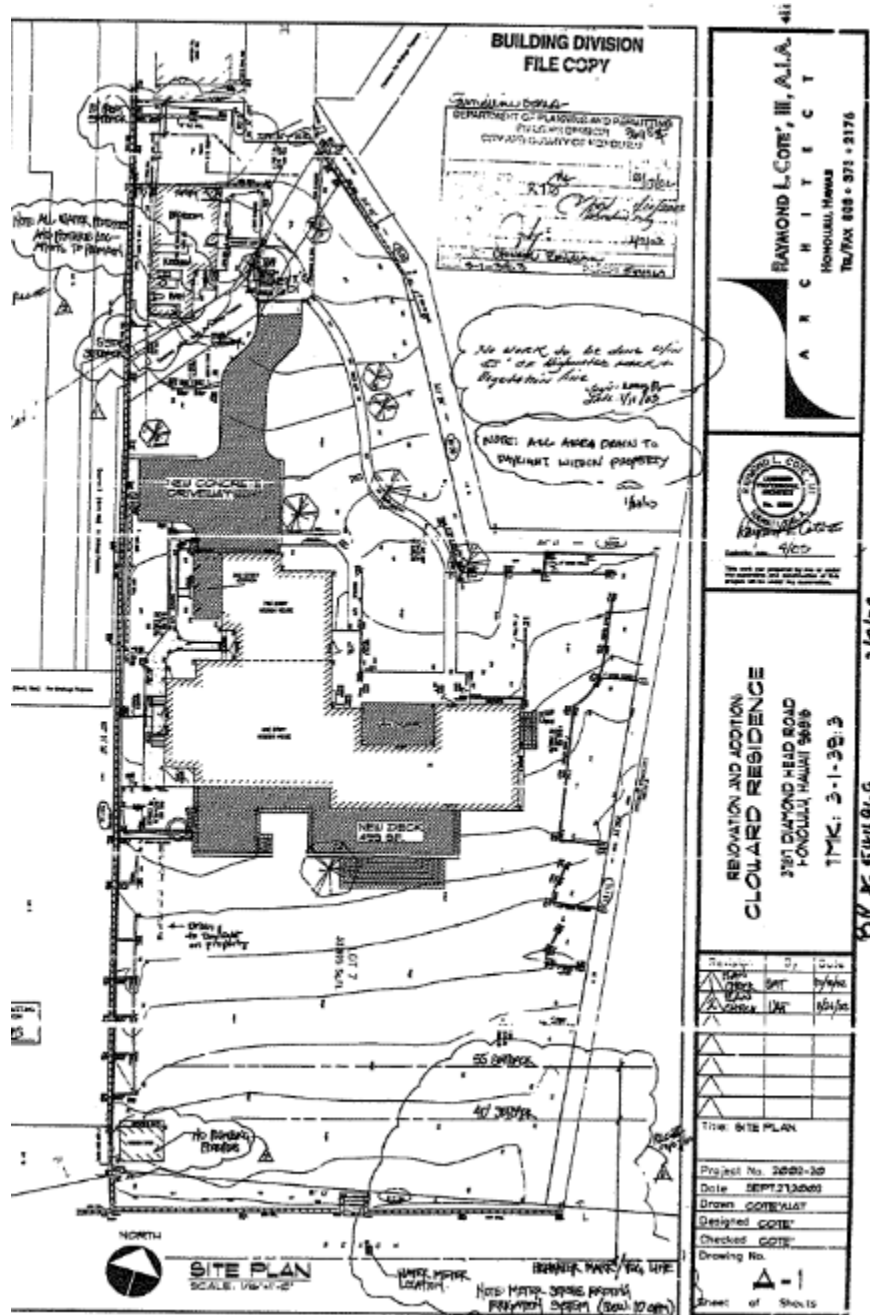
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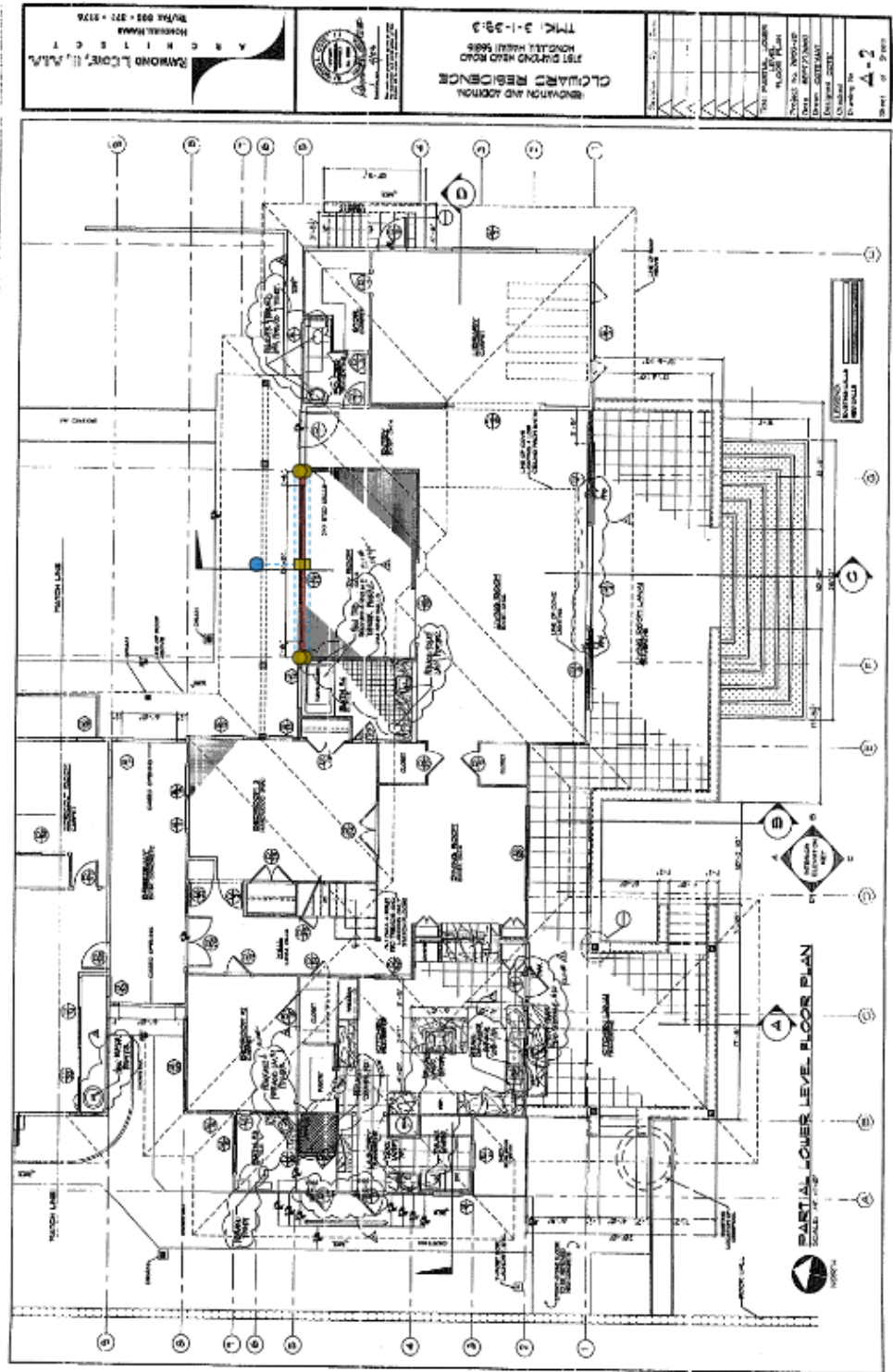
Plot Plan. Raymond Cote drawing for "Renovation and Addition: Cloward Residence" dated October 2002. Note caretaker's house at upper left corner.



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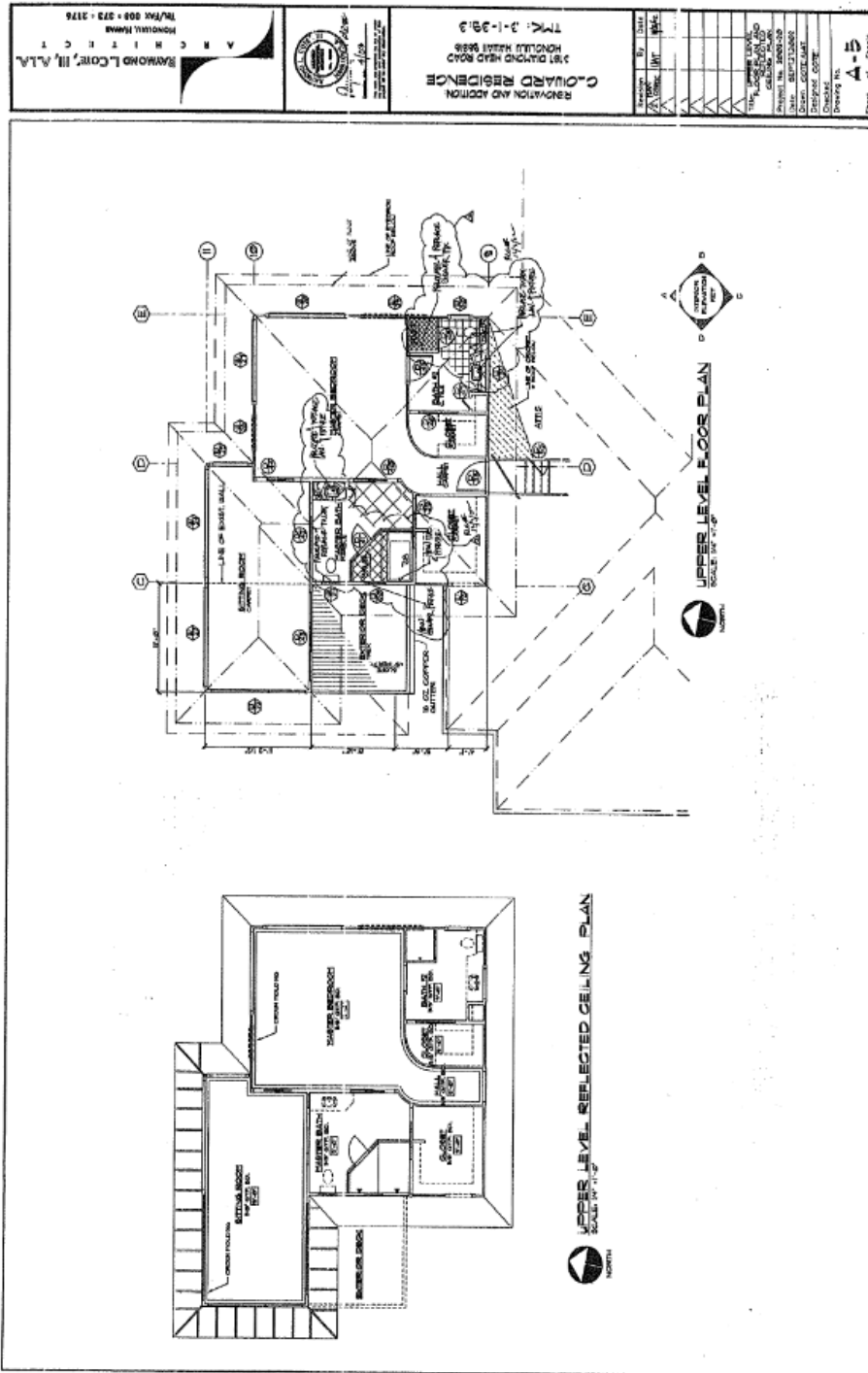
Lower Level Floor Plan (Sheet A-2). Raymond Cote drawing for "Renovation and Addition:
Cloward Residence" dated October 2002.



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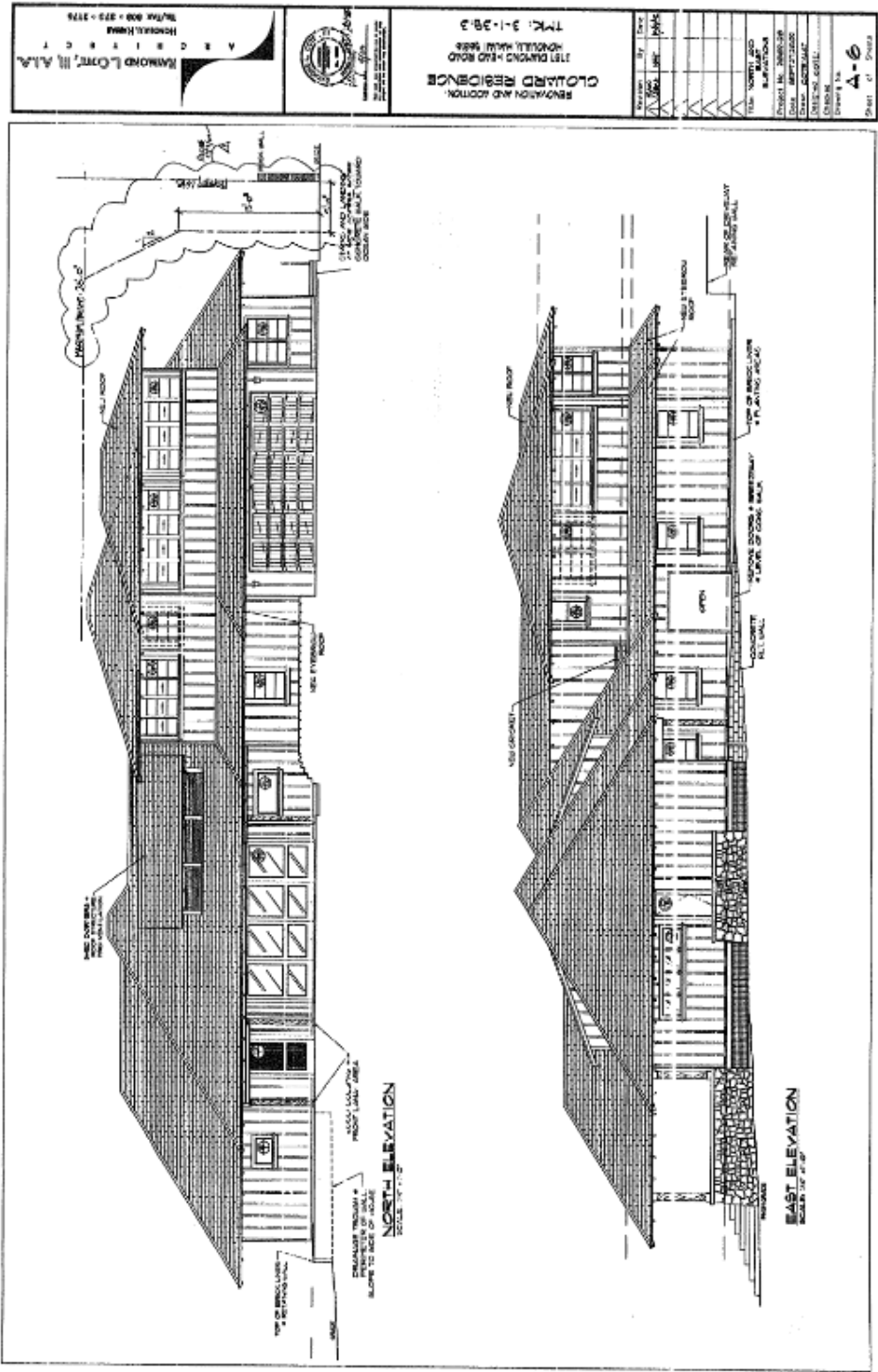
Upper Level Floor Plan (Sheet A-5). Raymond Cote drawing for "Renovation and Addition: Cloward Residence" dated October 2002.



Elevations (Sheet A-6). Raymond Cote drawing for "Renovation and Addition: Cloward Residence" dated October 2002.

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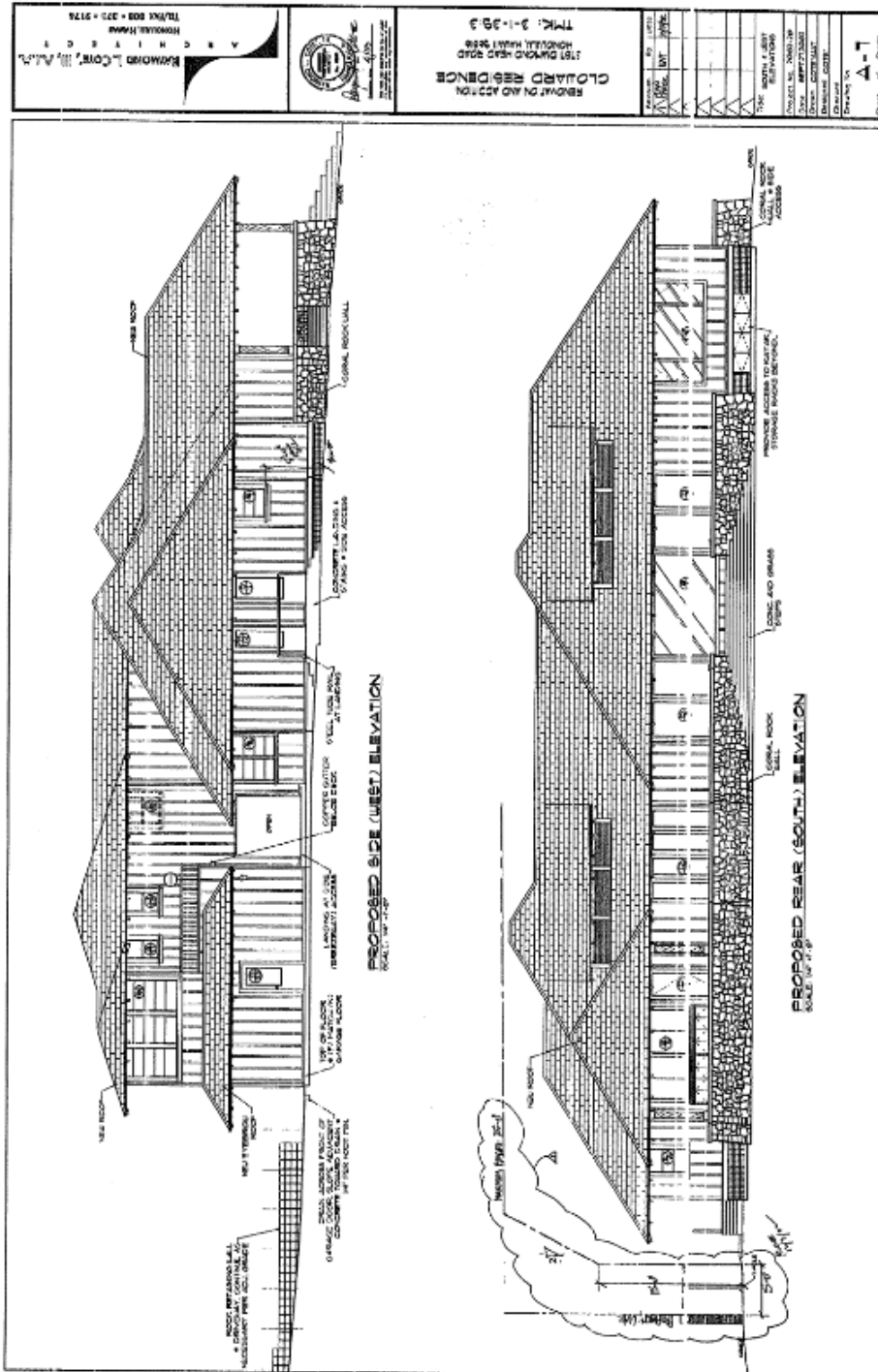
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Elevations (Sheet A-7). Raymond Cote drawing for "Renovation and Addition: Cloward Residence" dated October 2002.

Cloward Residence
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Honolulu
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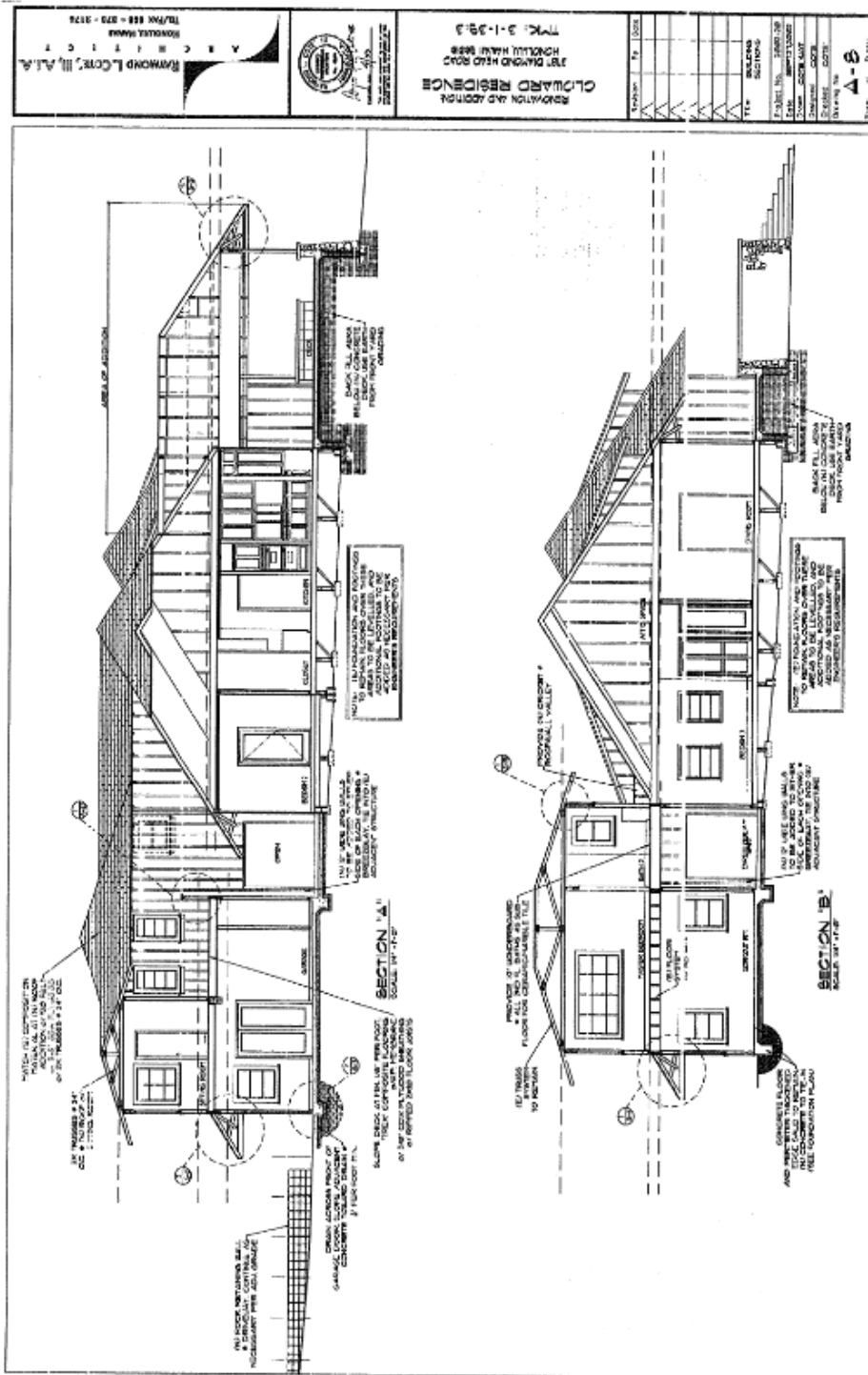


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Building Sections (Sheet A-8). Raymond Cote drawing for "Renovation and Addition: Cloward Residence" dated October 2002.



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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: Cloward Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographers: Barbara Shideler and Yi-Ju Chen

Date Photographed: October 2023 unless otherwise noted.

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

Photo 1 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_001. North (front) Façade.

Photo 2 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_002. View to Main Entry, North (front) Façade. View to South.

Photo 3 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_003. South (rear, beachside) Façade. View to North.

Photo 4 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_004. South (rear, beachside) Façade. View to Northwest.

Photo 5 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_005. West Façade at Breezeway. View to East.

Photo 6 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_006. Partial West Facade. View to North.

Photo 7 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_007. East Facade. View to Southwest.

Photo 8 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_008. South Façade Lanai. View to Northwest.

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Photo 9 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_009. Detail at South Façade Lanai. View to North.

Photo 10 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_010. South Façade Covered Lanai. View to West.

Photo 11 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_011. Overhang Detail. View to East

Photo 12 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_012. Living Room. View to East

Photo 13 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_013. Library. View to East.

Photo 14 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_014. Dining Room. View to North

Photo 15 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_015. TV Room (Former Open Lāna'i). View to North.

Photo 16 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_016. Hallway to Stairs, First Level Bedrooms, and Breezeway. View to North.

Photo 17 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_01. Second Level Primary Bedroom. View to Southeast

Photo 18 of 18: HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_018. Second Level Sitting Room. View to West

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Photo 1 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_001. North (front) Façade.



Cloward Residence
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Photo 2 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_002. View to Main Entry, North (front) Façade. View to South.



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Photo 3 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_003. South (rear, beachside) Façade. View to North.



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu
County and State

Photo 4 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_004. South (rear, beachside) Façade. View to Northwest.



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu
County and State

Photo 5 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_005. West Façade at Breezeway. View to East.



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

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County and State

Photo 6 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_006. Partial West Facade. View to North.



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

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County and State

Photo 7 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_007. East Facade. View to Southwest.



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

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County and State

Photo 8 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_008. South Façade Lanai. View to Northwest.



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

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County and State

Photo 9 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_009. Detail at South Façade Lanai. View to North.



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu
County and State

Photo 10 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_010. South Façade Covered Lanai. View to West.



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

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County and State

Photo 11 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_011. Overhang Detail. View to East



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

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County and State

Photo 12 of 18

HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_012. Living Room. View to East



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu
County and State

Photo 13 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_013. Library. View to East.



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

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County and State

Photo 14 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_014. Dining Room. View to North



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu
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Photo 15 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_015. TV Room (Former Open Lāna'i). View to North.



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu
County and State

Photo 16 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_016. Hallway to Stairs, First Level Bedrooms, and Breezeway. View to North.



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu
County and State

Photo 17 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_01. Second Level Primary Bedroom. View to Southeast



Cloward Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu
County and State

Photo 18 of 18
HI_Honolulu County_Cloward Residence_018. Second Level Sitting Room. View to West



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.