

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: NA

Other names/site number: Residence at 3043 Kiele

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 3043 Kiele Avenue

City or town: Honolulu State: Hawai'i County: Honolulu

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing Noncontributing

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1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

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.)

COLONIAL

FRENCH COLONIAL

SPANISH COLONIAL

Other: Monterey

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: CONCRETE, CONCRETE MASONRY,
PLASTER, WOOD

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The residence at 3043 Kiele Avenue, is located in an early subdivision known as Diamond Head Terrace situated at the western foot of Diamond Head, and is an unassuming two-story Monterey-style home. Designed by Hart Wood and completed in 1938, the stucco-covered concrete residence has a partially-cantilevered second story covered porch; a side-gabled roof; and a lattice-covered projecting entry vestibule. The 2,630 square-foot house is an approximate 30' x 40' rectangle with two projecting elements along the south (rear) side and a rear addition at the second floor. The front (north) façade is notable for the second story porch that extends along the entire second story, widening over the projecting vestibule and the adjacent carport to the west. Two doors, leading out from bedrooms, provide access to the porch area, characteristic of the Monterey Style. Regularly sized and spaced double-hung windows are located on both the ground and upper floors, along with casement and sliding windows at the rear. The house sits close to Kiele Avenue and takes up much of its 3,930 square foot parcel. A partially inset carport occupies approximately one-third of the northwest corner of the residence. The house is in excellent condition and retains a high level of historic integrity on the exterior. The interior has undergone renovations but much of the original plan, fabric and detailing remains.

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Narrative Description

The house at 3043 Kiele Avenue is a two-story, single-family residence, located at the foot of Leahi (Diamond Head) crater in the historic neighborhood of Diamond Head Terrance on the eastern side of the Island of Oahu. The house is within the *ahupua'a* of Waikiki, in the *moku* of Kona.¹

The lot is nearly square at 60' x 65.5' (.0902 acres) and is surrounded on three sides by neighboring properties. Originally the lot (Lot 51) occupied the entire length between Kiele and Kalakaua Avenue to the south, but was divided in half in 1940 when it was deeded over and a house was built on the Kalakaua side.² The lot located next door, at the corner of Kiele and Coconut Avenues to the east, is a former house that has been redeveloped and now holds a nine-story apartment complex with a parking lot at the corner.

A grassed road verge and concrete sidewalk separate the small front lawn of the residence from the street. Three concrete pavers lead across the lawn from the sidewalk to a small bi-level concrete stoop at the front entry. A concrete vehicular drive is located along the western side of the property, and leads to the carport. A six foot high wood fence covered in climbing vines runs along the western and southern boundaries of the parcel. Along the rear (south) fence is a low CMU planter box with a flat concrete cap that turns the southeast corner in a chamfer and continues a short distance to meet the wall that separates the back and front yards at the east side of the house. The eastern boundary of the property is defined by a five foot CMU wall that separates the house from the apartment complex next door. A slightly raised planting bed edged with brick sits against the wall.

No original plans are available but original specifications were provided by the owner, providing information on construction methods, materials and original elements. Based on the specifications, the house was likely originally a two-story "L" with a single story lanai nestled in the crook of the "L," and a gable-roofed kitchen projecting near the southwest corner.

The house is slab on grade with 3-1/2" thick concrete floors and masonry perimeter footings. The carport has a 4" slab, pitched two inches to the front. The specifications also state the "living room, lanai and dining room to be laid in alternate squares with through joints...Top finish of 1-2 cement and sand to be put on as squares are poured; sprinkle on neat cement while troweling....Concrete floors shall be stained by the Lammens' process. Finish for interior work to be polished."^{3,4} Most of the concrete floors at the first floor have been covered with wood flooring. The bath, kitchen, and kitchen porch have been tiled.

¹ Moku and ahupua'a are Hawaiian terms that refer to land divisions. An ahupua'a 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 *ahupua'a*. OHA - KIPUKA Database. (n.d.). Retrieved August 3, 2018, from <http://kipukadatabase.com/kipuka/TMK.html?ObjectID=75001&b=2#view1>

² The Honolulu Real Property Database still shows the legal description of the adjacent parcel as "Por of Lot 51."

³ Specifications for Samuel Steinhauser Residence, Kiele Street, Waikiki. 1938. p.2,14.

⁴ The Lammens' Process is a patented method of acid staining the concrete. Source: <https://patents.google.com/patent/US1666423A/en?q=1666423>

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The ground floor exterior walls, with the exception of the side shed, kitchen porch, and first floor bath extension, are of reinforced concrete masonry units. The exterior of the walls are covered in "cement plaster with sand finish and heavy brush coat of waterproof white Medusa colored as directed."⁵ The interior of the masonry walls were to be "plastered with two coats of Arden Nephi or equal hardwall plaster smooth troweled finished..."⁶ The original portions of the second floor (all but the southeast bedroom addition) are constructed of two-by-four studs with plaster on metal lath, both inside and out, finished to match the masonry walls.

The roof along the front of the house is a side-facing, moderately-sloped gable. The original specifications called for a shingle roof, which was crossed out and "tile roof" was handwritten in its place. Currently the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. There is no overhang at the rake ends and there is a unique triangular gable-end vent on both sides that appears to be cast concrete and has perforations in a decorative arrangement of small squares and triangles.⁷ The four-foot overhang at the front of the house covers the second story porch. The overhang has exposed 2x6 rafters at two feet on-center, with rounded ends and the overhang terminates with original round copper gutters. The original specifications called for sheet metal gutters but that too was crossed out and copper handwritten above it. The overhang at the rear of the house has been enveloped by the shed roof of a bedroom addition over the lanai.

The specifications call out a stuccoed false chimney with removable top that was to house a hot water storage tank. The chimney is no longer extant and its former location is unknown. The hot water tank has been moved to the ground level storage shed located outside the west wall of the carport.

A second upper gabled roof extends in an "L" to the rear along the southwest side, covering a wood-framed bedroom and bath within. Like the front gabled roof, this roof has no overhang at the rake end. The single gable-end vent is simple horizontal louvers. Also like the front roof, this portion of roof has open rafters with rounded rafter tails on its three-foot side overhang. The overhang is extant only at the west side; the east side has been enveloped by the shed roof of a bedroom addition over the lanai.

The front of the house is dominated by the second story porch that stretches across the entire façade. Along most of the façade the porch is just over three feet wide but widens to six feet to cover the projections at the entry vestibule and carport below. The porch sits on 2x4 joists with curved ends onto which sits a wood floor of 1-1/4" x 3" boards with 1/4" open joints. 4x4 posts and a 4x8 beam support the roof overhang above. A simple balustrade of square 2x2 wood with a two piece cap encloses the porch. Two doors are located along the second story façade, along with a double-hung windows located near the each corner of the residence. The doors are full-glass with three wide upper panels and a fourth, lower panel, divided into four panes. Each also has a half-panel screen door with the upper panel divided into three sections to match the upper portion of the door.

⁵ Specifications for Samuel Steinhauser Residence, Kiele Street, Waikiki. 1938. p.3.

⁶ Ibid. Note: Arden and Nephi were two gypsum plaster companies, located in Nevada and Utah, respectively. No source could be located that showed they were ever a single company. Arden was purchased by US Gypsum in 1919 and Nephi in 1938.

⁷ Concrete grillwork is also present in Wood's earlier work at the Pacific Heights Pumping Station from 1933 and the ridge vent is even more closely related to the concrete grillwork in the Makiki Pumping Station from 1935 (same year as the Kiele residence).

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The projecting entry vestibule is located near the center of the ground floor and extends approximately six feet forward of the front wall of the main structure. It is punctured by a small rectangular window centered in its south wall and the door to the vestibule on the east side. Both of these walls are covered in a wide-spread lattice grid, a decorative element Hart Wood used in many of his residences to call attention to the entry. The specifications call out bamboo for the lattice but the current lattice appears to be a grid of square 1x1 wood. It is not known if the lattice is original or a later change. The single small window is outset from the wall and is picture-framed and the lattice terminates into the window trim at the sides. The specifications called for leaded glass per a drawing detail (not available) but the current window is clear glass. The entry door is a replacement; the original was specified to be stiles and rails only, with a panel to be added later by others.⁸

A single-car carport is located directly adjacent to the entry vestibule. It has two solid stucco walls with the third, west wall, constructed with breeze block style voids in the CMU along part of its length. There is an opening near the front portion of the west wall with a post at the front corner. There are no doors or storage within the garage but the ceiling is furred out at the rear. A small plywood-sheathed shed, located on the west side of the carport, has a shed roof and doors on all three sides.

The one-story kitchen and adjacent kitchen porch (consisting of the breakfast nook, laundry, and storeroom according to the specifications) extend from the main building mass at the southwest corner. Like the upper gabled roof, the roof here has no overhang at the rake end. The single gable-end vent is simple horizontal louvers. Also like the front roof, this roof has open rafters with rounded rafter tails on its two-foot side overhangs. The walls at the kitchen spaces are 2x4 studs sheathed in twelve-inch, rough-sawn, tongue and groove v-joint boards.

The west exterior wall of the kitchen porch is slightly outset from the adjacent masonry two-story portion of the house. Between the small shed and the kitchen porch are the dining room's four original casement windows. These are topped with a two-foot overhang with open round-tailed rafters. The overhang aligns with the roof of the shed and the kitchen porch overhang, creating a continuous shingled surface, although all project from the house to different lengths. This overhang over the dining room windows may be an example of the "permanent awnings" noted in the specifications since its exposed "rafters" have no corresponding structural purpose and terminate at the exterior wall.

A door into the breakfast and laundry area on the west facade is flanked by a three-part replacement sliding window and a replacement double hung. The south wall of the kitchen porch has a single screen window high in the wall with a decorative insert and a simple wood, shed-roof permanent awning. Shallow storage closets cover most of the kitchen wing's south façade. On eastern façade of the kitchen wing are two large windows; a three-part replacement casement at the kitchen and a two-part replacement slider in the storage area.

⁸ Hart Wood is said to have insisted that a fish motif, a Christian symbol, was important to every house and was often found on the front door. Both the front door and vestibule window glazing are not original - so if there was the inclusion of the fish motif, it could have been on either of these replaced vestibule elements.

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At the southeast corner of the first floor is a small wood-frame projecting element that wraps the corner of the lanai and contains a small bathroom. It has a low-slope roof with a narrow overhang that also wraps the corner. Although this bath appears to be an addition, it is included in the original specifications.

The doors to the lanai are located on the south façade, between the kitchen and first floor bath. Four wood sliding doors with four matching sliding screen doors fills the entire wall length, along with a double casement window sitting directly to the west of the doors. The specifications state that the lanai had only screen doors and windows. All eight doors are five-light (or panel), matching the original screen doors and similar to the original porch doors at the second floor.

The second-floor bedroom addition, is located over the lanai at the southeast (rear) of the house. It has a low-slope fluid-applied roof that also covers the rear portions of the original second-story gable roof. It has 2x6 roof rafters at sixteen inches on-center that are exposed and terminate in a fascia board. The addition walls have vertical tongue and groove sheathing on the exterior and gypsum board on the interior walls and ceiling. The bedroom addition has outset jalousie windows in groupings of four on both the south and east facades.

The east façade also has two double-hung windows at the original two-story portion of the house, stacked and centered in the stucco wall. The lanai wall at the ground floor is also stucco and has triple sliding windows taking up most of the wall along the east side.

Interior

The first floor of the residence includes an entry vestibule, living room, dining room, enclosed lanai, kitchen, and laundry and storage room area. The second floor has four bedrooms and a bath.

Interior walls throughout the house are 2x4 wood stud walls. The ceilings vary, with the lanai and carport originally clad in canec, which is extant only at the carport. The other first floor ceilings and stairway are extant v-groove plywood, with the exception of the kitchen and bath that, like the lanai, have been covered in gypsum board. The interior wall finishes also vary, with the kitchen and second floor (not including the halls) finished with plasterboard. The kitchen wing was sheathed in v-joint tongue and groove. The stair walls and ceiling and upper halls were sheathed in plywood with a v-joint. The plywood was used in these areas because of the curved surfaces.

The primary entry is at the north façade through the entry vestibule. The vestibule has a slightly lowered ceiling and opens directly into the living room. The entire length of the western wall of both spaces is taken up with original built-ins; a cabinet with doors at the vestibule transitions to open shelving at the living room, terminating at the stairway to the second level. The book shelves have hau edge facing according to the specifications. Both the cabinet and the shelves are currently painted white.

The living room is a large open space with a 4' opening into the dining room and an 8' opening into the lanai. The specifications called for a screen door separating the living room from the lanai, however that is no longer extant. The adjacent dining room features an original built-in sideboard beneath the window on the west wall. The specifications call out white lauan for the face of the cabinet with drawer and door pulls faced with select hau. They also called for glass shelves placed in front of the window (extant) and a sanded glass top for the sideboard, which is

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no longer present.⁹ The lighted soffit above is also an original feature. The dining room has a number of openings, including: the cased opening to the living room; an eight foot wide opening to the lanai on the east wall that, like the living room, originally contained a screen door that is no longer extant; and an entry to the kitchen on the south wall. Also of note in the dining room is a short door on the north wall that opens to under-stair storage, and a small (approximately 8"x12") pass-through to the kitchen with a hinged door at cabinet height.

The kitchen and kitchen porch (containing a breakfast nook, laundry, and storeroom) at the rear of the house, are located in an original wood-framed, one-story, portion of the home. The kitchen has been completely remodeled but likely retains its original layout. The combination breakfast nook and laundry has also been remodeled. Of note is the ceiling in the space that follows the gabled roof line, sloping down along a line approximately two feet from the west exterior wall. The storeroom (labelled as a dark room in the specifications) is located directly to the south of the kitchen and is accessed through a door in the east wall of the kitchen porch. Both the walls and ceiling in the storeroom are v-groove tongue and groove and there is a single window on the east wall. The kitchen porch originally contained an "ant-proof closet" with "Bassett Revolving Ant Proof Shelves, 16" in diameter."^{10,11} The specifications also called for a sink in the former darkroom that is no longer extant.

The lanai is located at the southeast corner of the first floor. As mentioned, it was separated from the living and dining room by screen doors, making its original openness to the outside unclear, as the specifications refer to plans and door and window schedules on the drawings which are not available. The lanai does have low CMU exterior walls along its east and south sides, as well as the original bath at the southeast corner, so it is believed it was originally semi-enclosed, most likely with screened openings only. The corner bath, referred to in the specifications as the "Servant's Bath," appears to retain its original configuration but has been completely updated, including the original fixed glass louver windows that have been replaced by double-hung windows.

The U-shaped stair to the second floor is located between the dining room and the rear wall of the carport outside, and is accessed via the living room, at its west wall. According to the specifications, the treads, risers and rail trim are 3/8" ohia. The ceiling above the lower steps curves up as it transitions from the living room to the two story volume of the stairway. There is a split landing along the west exterior wall with one step between the two landing halves. Each landing is radiused along the outside, corresponding to the curved plywood walls that round the corners. There are two rounded arched niches that sit in the space formed by the curve of the plywood at the corners. The monkey pod turned bases in the niches are original. The knee wall between the two stair runs, and the low wall at the top of the stairs on the second floor, are capped with ohia. Directly beneath the ohia cap are double bands of hardwood strips and sawn ornament in an Asian-inspired motif.

⁹ Specifications for Samuel Steinhauser Residence, Kiele Street, Waikiki. 1938. p.8-9.

¹⁰ Specifications for Samuel Steinhauser Residence, Kiele Street, Waikiki. 1938. p.9.

¹¹ The ant proof shelves (patented in 1928) consisted of a lazy-susan type shelves with small cups at the upper and lower supports into which insecticide (either powder or liquid) would be placed to "shut off all approach" by insects. Source: US1692609A - Antproof cupboard. Bernard S. Bassett of San Jose, CA, (November 20, 1928). Retrieved September 21, 2018, from <https://patents.google.com/patent/US1692609>

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The stairs terminate in a second floor L-shaped hallway that is notable for its curved walls integrated into the multiple storage closets. The original wood floors remain in the three original bedrooms. The upstairs bath originally had tile floors but these have been replaced by sheet vinyl. The bedroom addition has wood flooring that closely matches that of the other upstairs rooms.

Two bedrooms occupy the front (north) side of the second floor and each have a doorway to the porch. Closets for each room are integrated into the wall between the bedrooms. The bedroom at the northeast corner of the house is the largest of the bedrooms and its ceiling has been vaulted to follow the roof line and features two large exposed trusses; this raised ceiling is a later change.

The third original bedroom is located at the southwest corner of the second floor that forms the original "L" of the roof form. This bedroom has a closet in the north wall (sharing the wall with lower stair run). A door in the east wall of the room leads to the second floor bath (Bath #1 in the specifications). A second door to the bath is located on its north wall and is accessed via the main hall that provides access the northeast corner bedroom and the bedroom addition, which is reached through double doors on the south wall of the northeast corner bedroom.

Bath #1 appears to retain its original configuration, which included both a tub and shower, (the door of the original shower was specified to be plywood) but has been remodeled. The bath features a relatively large transition space from the rear bedroom that is separated from the main part of the bath by partition and knee walls and contains open shelving. It is believed that this area may have originally been a small deck because there were doors separating this space from both the bedroom and bath, and there is a step down from this area to the actual bath. The specifications also mention "Door Bedroom #1 to Deck."¹² There is no information which bedroom was designated as Bedroom #1, but the front balcony was called a "balcony" throughout the specifications and at one point "balcony on street side," which supports the case that there may have been a second balcony or deck at the rear. The current owner believes the area of the bedroom addition may have originally been a large open deck, a supposition that is supported by both the area adjacent to the bath and the large double doors from the northeast bedroom, both of which could have likely provided access from the bedrooms to a deck.

¹² Specifications for Samuel Steinhauser Residence, Kiele Street, Waikiki. 1938. p.7.

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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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

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Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

HART WOOD

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The residence at 3043 Kiele Avenue is of local significance under Criterion C as an excellent example of a 1930s residence, representative of the evolution of regionalism in Hawaii as pursued by one of Hawaii's most influential architects, Hart Wood. Wood is considered a master, not only for his impressive body of work in Hawaii, but also for his contributions to the pursuit of an appropriate style of architecture for Hawaii, one that he believed should embody the best aspects of western, Asian, and Hawaiian building traditions. The period of significance is 1938, coinciding with the home's construction date.

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

CRITERION C

3043 Kiele Avenue is architecturally significant as a good example of a 20th Century Monterey style residence, a style popular in Hawaii and the mainland United States from 1925 through the 1950s. Monterey style has its roots in the southwest and west and derives from Spanish and American Colonial influences. Sometimes called Territorial style – referring to the territories of New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona where its earliest incarnations have their origins in pueblo architecture. The name Monterey style comes from Monterey California, where there are many historic homes in this style. The residence at 3043 is characteristic of the style with a steeply pitched, side gabled roof, stucco façade, and its cantilevered second story porch, which is the style's primary defining characteristic. Long narrow porches that also

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function as passageways are common, and the porch at the Kiele house functions as a hallway between the two front bedrooms it connects. Other Monterey style characteristics in this home are the porch roof structure, which is an extension of the main roof supported by simple wood posts, and the front-facing garage that signals the increasing importance of the automobile during this period.

Like the exterior, the original detailing that remains throughout the interior of the home is simple, elegant, and reflective of its time. Original cabinetry and built-ins remain in the vestibule, living room, dining room, and second floor hallways. The original stairway with its curving walls and ceiling, arched niches, and Asian-inspired rail detailing, is an outstanding interior feature. The upstairs hall features rounded wall elements that are reminiscent of art deco detailing while echoing the curves in the stair. Additionally, many original doors remain, with their original hardware.

The house was designed by Hart Wood, one of Hawaii's most important and influential architects. Wood is known for his significant contribution to the pursuit of an appropriate Hawaiian-style of architecture. The residence at 3043 Kiele was designed during a period in his career when he was designing moderately-priced and sized homes in an amalgamation of eastern and western elements from various periods. Wood designed at least two additional houses in the Monterey style after 3043 Kiele.¹³ However, he was particularly interested in early Hawaii architecture and drew much inspiration from both pre-contact architectural forms and materials, and the early architecture of the missionaries who combined the building forms they knew with features of those Hawaiian structures. Although the period of popularity of the Monterey Style coincides with the construction of the Kiele house, the mission houses in Honolulu and the even more closely similar Baldwin House¹⁴ in Lahaina, Maui may have been a more "local" inspiration for his employment of the Monterey Style.

Hart Wood

Hart Wood (1880-1957) is one of Hawaii's foremost architects. He artfully melded classic western architectural styles with Asian and Hawaiian traditions to hone a unique Hawaiian regionalist design aesthetic that has had an enduring influence on architecture in Hawaii that includes both commercial buildings and private residences. Among his most prominent works are the First Church of Christ Scientist (1923), the Gump Building (1929), the First Chinese Church of Christ (1929), the Alexander and Baldwin Building (1929), the Beretania Board of Water Supply Building (1949) and various iconic pumping stations (1933-1957).

Wood was born in Philadelphia but his family soon relocated to Kansas and then on to Denver, which was in the midst of a silver boom, sometime before his tenth birthday. In both locales, Wood's father served as a pastor and was a decorative painter, while his uncle, trained at Cornell, was employed as an architect. The young Wood likely apprenticed for both men. By 1898 Wood began interning in architectural offices in Denver, and by 1902 had relocated to San Francisco where he was employed by a succession of architecture firms that provided him with the opportunity to work on a number of prominent commissions. Wood, who lived in the East Bay of San Francisco, was a founding member of the Oakland Architectural Club (1910) and received

¹³ 2424 Haleloa Place in 1938 and 3040 Hibiscus Drive (also in Diamond Head Terrace) in 1939.

¹⁴ Originally built in 1834, however the extant 1849 version is what Wood would have known.

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his certificate to practice architecture in 1911. In 1916, Wood's work was featured prominently in an exhibition of Oakland and Berkeley architects, whose selection committee was chaired by C. W. Dickey

(Wood's future partner in Hawaii). After a number of years on his own, including some very lean times for architects in the Bay Area during World War I, Hart Wood partnered with Dickey and set off for Hawaii in 1919. He ran Dickey's office in Honolulu while Dickey continued to run the San Francisco-Oakland office.

Dickey and Wood shared not only a similar architectural aesthetic but also a deeply-held belief in regional architecture. Hawaii, by then called the "Crossroads of the Pacific," was ripe for an architecture that celebrated its climate and multi-ethnic heritage.¹⁵ Wood's early works in Hawaii still adhered to a classical vocabulary, but he was quick to incorporate the Hawaiian lanai into his designs, often used latticework in lieu of solid walls, and expanded and explored his long-held interest in landscape design. After Wood had been in Hawaii a little over a year, the Dickey-Wood partnership dissolved, with Dickey remaining in California (where he had a number of large projects on the boards), and Wood capitalizing on his Hawaii relationships fostered by Dickey. The newspaper announcing the split said Wood should "manage well in his own canoe."¹⁶

In a 1921 newspaper article Wood said "Several attempts have been made to create a Hawaiian Style but styles in architecture aren't created - they grow – and the way one style runs into another is by adapting an existing style to meet the needs and peculiarities of a certain climate or location." A project on Kauai that same year to restore the Waioli Mission Hall appears to have had an effect on his design aesthetic. The Waioli Mission Hall (1839-1841), with its steep double-pitched roof and encircling lanai, is considered to be an early example of the combination of Hawaiian and Western building methods.¹⁷ Around this same time Wood began using natural lava rock in artful applications not seen before for a material that had previously only been used in vernacular housing or as rusticated quarried blocks.

In addition to his more high profile buildings and residences, Wood was also interested in the pursuit of architect-designed moderately priced housing.¹⁸ He designed four such houses in Diamond Head Terrace alone in 1924, all of which varied in architectural style.

While others were articulating the components of what Hawaiian-style architecture was – the double-hipped "Dickey" roof, the lanai, local materials, rooms welcoming of breezes, and the mixture of eastern and western motifs – Wood, in a presentation at the Academy of Art in 1932 and later in various newspaper articles, said that it was the more intangible qualities of "friendliness, hospitality, simplicity, and comfort" that were the distinguishing features of Hawaiian architecture that architects should strive to attain in their work.

Wood had a few hard years during the Great Depression and had to relocate his downtown office to his Manoa attic. During this period he designed a number of more modest homes, experimenting with traditional forms, eastern and western motifs, and more modern designs - but

¹⁵ Don Hibbard, Glenn Mason, & Karen Weitze, (2010). *Hart Wood: Architectural regionalism in Hawaii*, Honolulu, HI: Univ. of Hawaii Press, p. 63.

¹⁶ Probabilities are Honolulu Will Lose Architect C.W. Dickey, *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, September 22, 1920, p12.

¹⁷ Hibbard, Mason & Weitze, "Hart Wood," p.80.

¹⁸ Ibid. p. 207.

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all were variations of these styles and all incorporated the Hawaii-inspired tenets he had been honing over time. It was towards the end of this period that he designed the residence at 3043 Kiele.

Wood began the rebound from nearly five years of scarce design work with plantation commissions and four commissions from the Board of Water Supply, which was flush with Public Works money after the Depression. In partnership with landscape architect Robert O. Thompson, the meticulously detailed Board of Water Supply buildings and grounds lifted what was generally a utilitarian building form to thoughtfully designed buildings and landscapes that enhance the neighborhoods in which they were built.

Like most other architects in Hawaii, Wood's offices closed after the attack on Pearl Harbor and didn't open again until early 1943. Upon reopening, his office grew and commissions were steady. The Territory of Hawaii was booming post-war and so was Wood's business - designing civic, religious, medical, and education buildings. One of his more recognizable buildings, the Board of Water Supply offices on Beretania was built during this period.

In 1925 Wood had helped found an architectural society that became the Honolulu Chapter of the AIA, and in 1948 he was made a Fellow, the AIA's highest architectural honor. In the presentation it was said he garnered this award for buildings that were "noteworthy for their quality and imaginative blending of the styles which has influenced and broadened the architectural opportunities of his fellow practitioners who hold him in respect and esteem."¹⁹

Upon his death in October 1957, Hart Wood was referred to in multiple obituaries and editorial columns as "the dean of Hawaii architects." "He pioneered a design language that was unique to Hawaii and did so by looking not only at its benign weather but by using local materials in innovative ways and incorporating the cultures of the various people of Hawaii."²⁰

Additional Information

Diamond Head Terrace

Kiele Avenue is part of the Diamond Head Terrace Tract, developed in 1921, by the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd. Situated between the lower slopes of Diamond Head and the shore of the Pacific Ocean, and adjacent to Kapiolani Park, this exclusive neighborhood is roughly sixteen acres in size, and is bisected by the busy Diamond Head Road corridor. Kalakaua Avenue was extended and connected to Diamond Head Road as part of the development. The portion of the neighborhood inland of Diamond Head Road has a sloping topography, whereas its seaward portion is predominantly flat.

The initial subdivision proposal included plans to demolish "the former George Beckley home at Diamond Head which is said to have cost nearly \$100,000," and run through the 'old Campbell' property.²¹ The subdivision included plans for concrete roads, and lots arranged in a grid pattern

¹⁹ DSM, JTS, *Hart Wood, His Residential Architecture: A Reference Document*, 1983 (University of Hawaii research project document). Pages unnumbered.

²⁰ Hibbard, Mason & Weitze, "Hart Wood," p.246.

²¹ "\$100,000 Home Will Be Razed to Make New Building Tract," *Honolulu Advertiser*, April 6, 1921. p. 1.

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and bounded by Kalakaua Avenue to the west, Poni Moi Road (originally called Carnation Avenue) to the north, Hibiscus Drive to the east, and Coconut Avenue to the south.

Consisting of 73 lots, the neighborhood developed relatively slowly, with lots available into the 1930s. Prices in the neighborhood reflect the upscale nature of the tract, with some lots selling for nearly \$10,000 in 1926. In a 1921 advertisement for the home sites, Diamond Head Terrace was touted as a “splendid investment” with wide streets, near the beach and car line, and a desirable “remoteness from the congested districts.”²²

The neighborhood's lots were typically developed independently by individual owners and their architects. This resulted in various architectural styles, and a 1926 Honolulu Advertiser article noted, “builders seem to have gone out of their way to design homes with personality” within Diamond Head Terrace.²³ Early on, four speculative cottages designed by Hart Wood and commissioned by and listed for sale by Waterhouse Trust Company set this precedent. According to a 1922 article, Wood preferred to call the subdivision “Honeymoon Village” and designed four unique bungalows that would be “lovely and inexpensive.”²⁴ Advertisements began running in early 1923 for the bungalows. Each ad was different and extolled various features of a particular bungalow and the subdivision.

By April of 1924, the Pacific Trust Co., had taken over the sale of lots in the neighborhood.²⁵ Individual house sites were then advertised for as low as \$3,200.²⁶ The newspaper article asserted, “The tract will be exclusive, that is no apartment houses of any kind will be erected on it.” It was also lauded for being “the only beach tract in Honolulu in which lots are being sold to homebuilders that is a street car ride from town.” The newspaper advertisement also explained the lots provided, “exceptional land values on the slope of Diamond Head sure to increase in value and offers a good investment as well as one of the finest home locations that can be had in the city.” By August 1924, 48 lots remained unsold and seven homes had been built, and Pacific Trust was offering rebates to those finishing new homes by December of that year, as well as aid in financing the purchase, which they called “The Home-Builder’s Plan.”^{27, 28}

Kiele Avenue was originally named Croton Avenue. It is located between Diamond Head Road and Kalakaua Avenue in Section A of the development. The 3043 Kiele Avenue lot is number 51 on the original map, and measured 60 by 131 feet, the width of the block between (then) Croton and Kalakaua Avenues, a total of 7860 square feet. Most lots in the tract were of similar or smaller dimensions, and were often advertised for sale with the note that it was possible to divide the lot. Croton Avenue was renamed Kiele Avenue in May 1926.²⁹ The 3043 Kiele Street Lot 51 was subdivided in 1940, when a deed for the Kalakaua-facing portion of the lot was signed over to a new owner. City and County property records show the home currently on that portion of the lot was built the same year.

²² Dr. Alexander Diamond Head Home Finished. *Honolulu Advertiser*, August 3, 1924, p.14.

²³ Diamond Head Terrace Has New Houses. *Honolulu Advertiser*, March 21, 1926. p. 12.

²⁴ Two Houses from “Honeymoon Village.” *Honolulu Advertiser*, November 22, 1922. p. 12.

²⁵ “Diamond Head Terrace, an exclusive tract...” *Honolulu Advertiser*, April 13, 1924. p. 14.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ You Can Have Your Beach Home Now. *Honolulu Advertiser*, May 8, 1921, p.6.

²⁸ Advertisement: For the Attention of Those Who intend to Build. *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, April 19, 1924, p.5.

²⁹ Mayor Grants Application for New District. *Honolulu Advertiser*, May 21, 1926, p.4.

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Houses that had been constructed were often advertised as rentals, with relatively high rents for the time. The neighborhood currently remains comprised single family homes, with the notable exception of the apartment complex next door to 3043 Kiele. The beachfront lots on which the most easterly high-rise apartment buildings along Kalakaua Avenue are located, now part the "The Gold Coast," were originally part of the Diamond Head Terrace development. One beach lot (between Lots 69 and 70 and measuring 5,959 square feet) was originally reserved for the use of the neighborhood and a beach access lane (extant) ran down the middle of subdivision to meet it. This lot appears to have been developed in 1949, first as a single-family residence and later as low-rise apartments; no records were found regarding the change from a neighborhood amenity, however there remains an eight-foot wide ocean access easement along the western portion of this beach lot.

Houses in Diamond Head Terrace have been designed in a variety of architectural styles. In addition to the Monterey style of 3043 Kiele, historic styles represented include Spanish Colonial/Spanish Mission Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Tudor/French Norman Cottages, Colonial Revival, Hawaiian Style (with double-pitched dominant roof), Cotswald Cottage, and Craftsman Style Bungalow.³⁰ At least twenty-two houses in these various styles in the neighborhood are on the Hawaii Register of Historic Places.^{31, 32}

3043 Kiele Avenue Ownership

The Steinhauser's commissioned Hart Wood to design the home at 3043 Kiele. The property appears to have belonged to Marion Steinhauser through Bishop Trust, but no other information was uncovered. In 1940 (after the home was built) the lot changed ownership from just Marion to Marion and Samuel Steinhauser for the consideration of one dollar. Mrs. Steinhauser was involved as a volunteer in local politics and later was a Diamond Head Terrace board member. Mr. Steinhauser had a car dealership prior to World War I, which he left to join the navy. Upon his return he worked for Alexander and Baldwin in their merchandise department. The couple bought and sold multiple properties around Honolulu, but resided at 3043 Kiele until Mr. Steinhauser's death in 1971. The home was then purchased by Thomas and Donna Gaarder. Mr. Gaarder was a professor of Engineering at the University of Hawaii. In 1985 the home was sold to the Twigg-Smith family's Akala Trust and was turned over to the current owner, Sophie Twigg-Smith, when the trust was dissolved.

³⁰ Historic Hawaii Foundation. Historic Homes in Waikiki, Walking Tour Map, no date.

³¹ Don Hibbard. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Daniel and Gertrude Balch Residence (3031 Diamond Head Road). February 14, 2014.

³² The other residences on the Hawaii Register include: Two houses on Coconut Avenue and six on Kalakaua Avenue, which are part of the English Tudor/French Norman Cottages thematic nomination, three houses on Hibiscus Place, the Balch residence, the Botley residence, the Dickey residence, two Egholm houses, the Harrison rental, the Haynes residence, the Ketchum residence, the Montgomery residence, the Morgan duplex, the Plum residence, and the Watumull House.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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City and County of Honolulu, Bureau of Conveyances. History for Parcel (1) 3-1-033:016.

Google Patents

"US1666423A: Process of staining and hardening concrete and the like" Robert B. Lammens.
<https://patents.google.com/patent/US1666423A/en?q=1666423>.

"US1692609A: Antproof Cupboard" Bernard S. Bassett of San Jose, CA.
<https://patents.google.com/patent/US1692609>

Hart Wood, His Residential Architecture: A Reference Document. University of Hawaii.
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Hibbard, D., Mason, G. E., and Weitze, K. J. (2010). Hart Wood: Architectural regionalism in Hawaii. Honolulu, HI: Univ. of Hawaii Press.

Historic Hawaii Foundation. Historic Homes in Waikiki, Walking Tour Map. No date

Honolulu Advertiser

"\$100,000 Home Will Be Razed To Make New Building Tract." April 6, 1921. p. 1.

"Diamond Head Terrace, an exclusive tract..." April 13, 1924. p. 14.

"Diamond Head Terrace Has New Houses." March 21, 1926. p. 12.

"Dr. Alexander Diamond Head Home Finished." August 3, 1924, p.14

"Mayor Grants Application for New District." May 21, 1926, p.4.1

"Two Houses from "Honeymoon Village." November 22, 1922. p. 12.

"You Can Have Your Beach Home Now." May 8, 1921, p.6

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Honolulu Star Bulletin

"For the Attention of Those Who Intend to Build" (Advertisement). April 19, 1924, p.5

"Probabilities are Honolulu Will Lose Architect C.W. Dickey. September 22, 1920, p12.

McAlester, V., McAlester, L., (1992). A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs - KIPUKA Database. (n.d.).

[Http://kipukadatabase.com/kipuka/TMK.html?ObjectID=75001&b=2#view1](http://kipukadatabase.com/kipuka/TMK.html?ObjectID=75001&b=2#view1)

U.S. Geological Survey. Honolulu Quadrangle, 1:27,000, 1998.

Wood, Hart. Specifications for Samuel Steinhauser Residence, Kiele Street, Waikiki. 1938.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property .0902

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

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Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 21.2587 | Longitude: -157.8184 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

AD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundaries correspond to TMK (1) 3-1-033:016, a rectangular lot on the southeasterly side Kiele Avenue, Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, State of Hawai'i. Lot 16, (originally Lot 51) of the Diamond Head Terrace subdivision. The parcel measures 65' along its east and west sides and 60' to the north and south. Driveway access is along the northwestern edge of the property.

Boundary Justification

This boundary was selected because it represents the legal boundary of the property and encompasses the historic house and yard.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Angie Westfall, Architectural Historian

organization: Mason Architects, Inc.

street & number: 119 Merchant Street

city or town: Honolulu state: Hawai'i zip code: 96813

e-mail aw@masonarch.com

telephone: 808.536.0556

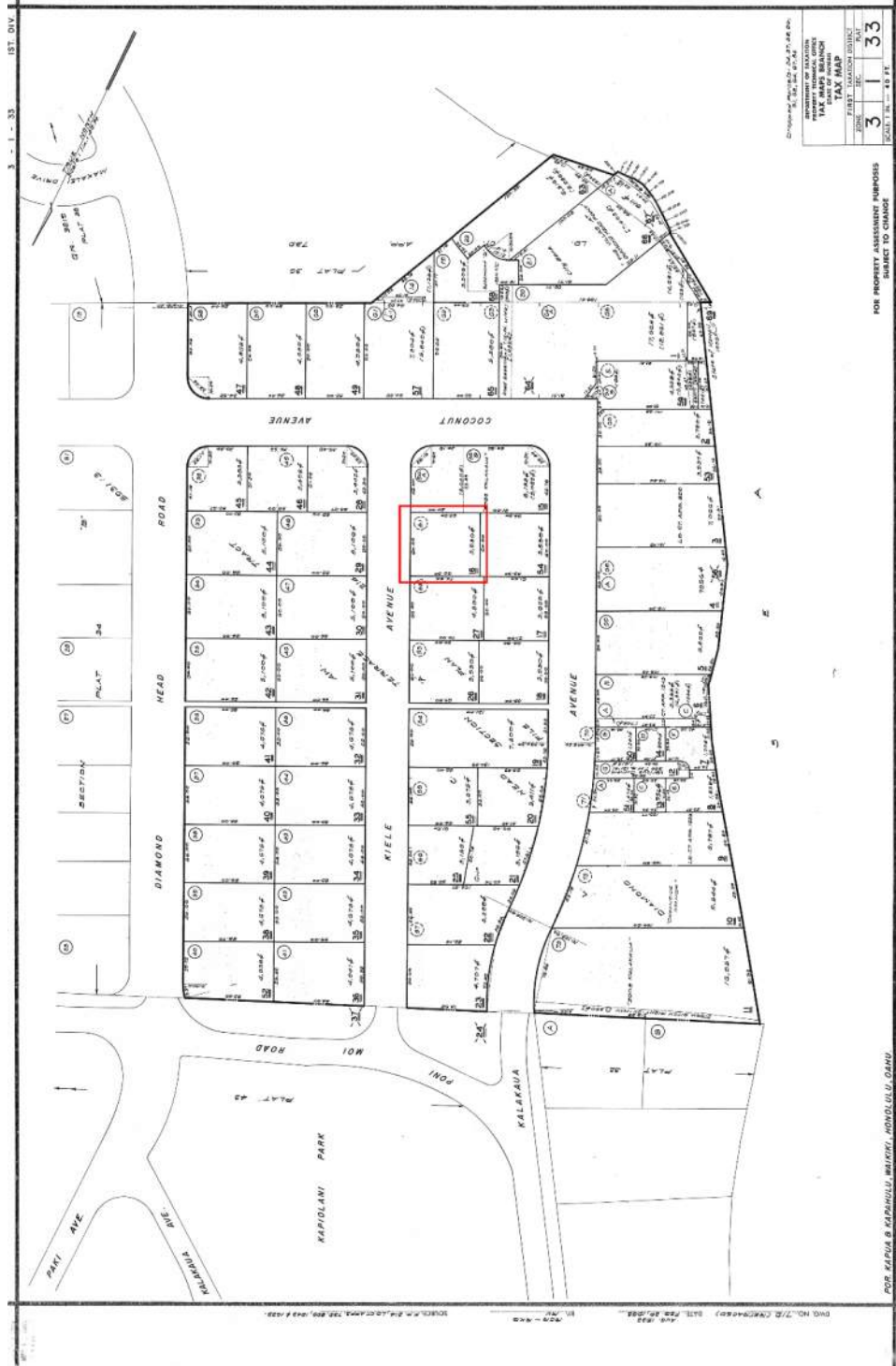
date: October, 2018

Additional Documentation

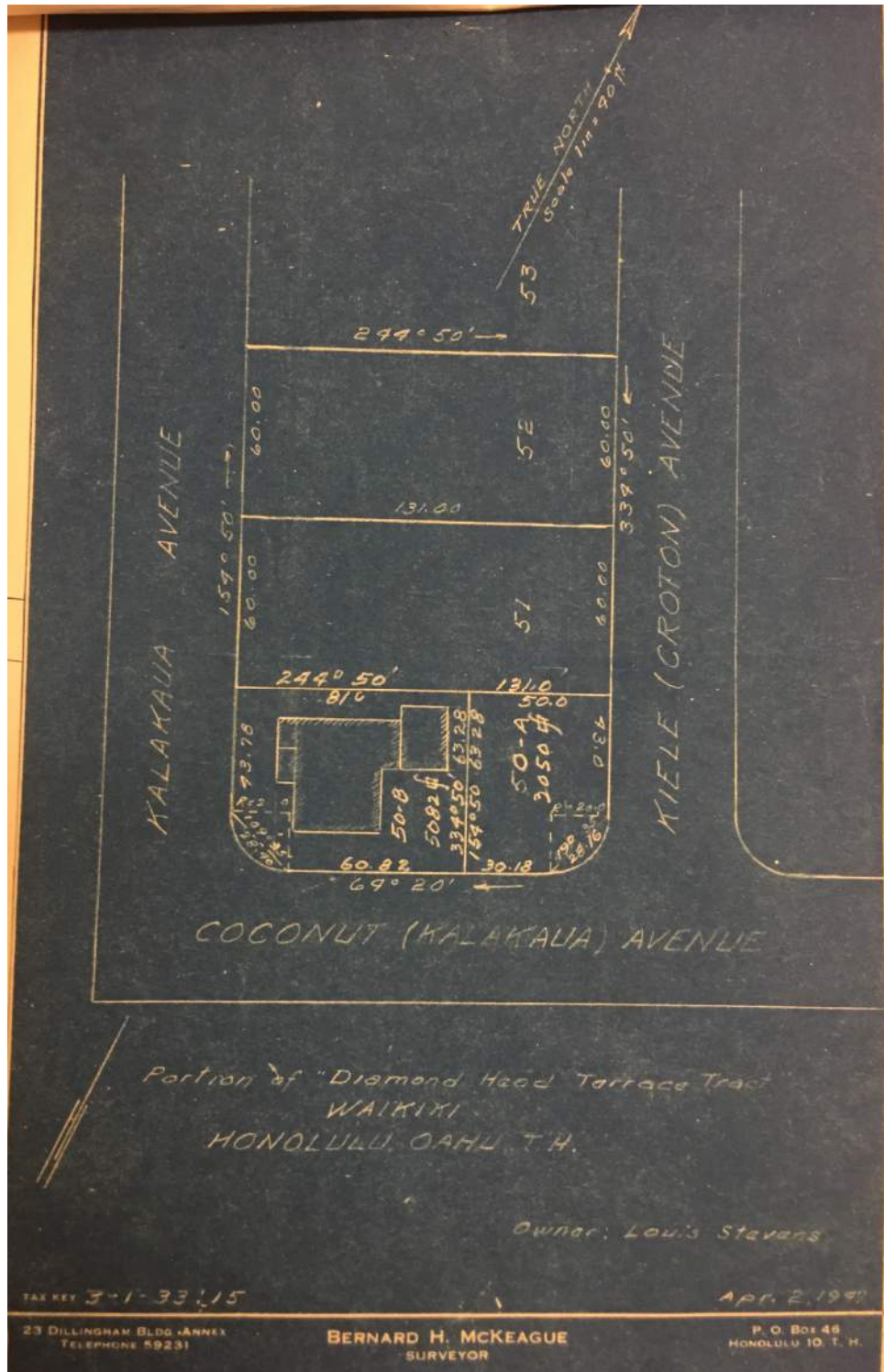
Maps:



USGS Honolulu Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series, 1998. (Location added)



Plat Map for TMK (1) 3-5-004:013. (Location box added)



1947 Survey Map (for neighboring parcel).
3043 Kiele Lot 51 shown un-subdivided.

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: House at 3043 Kiele Avenue

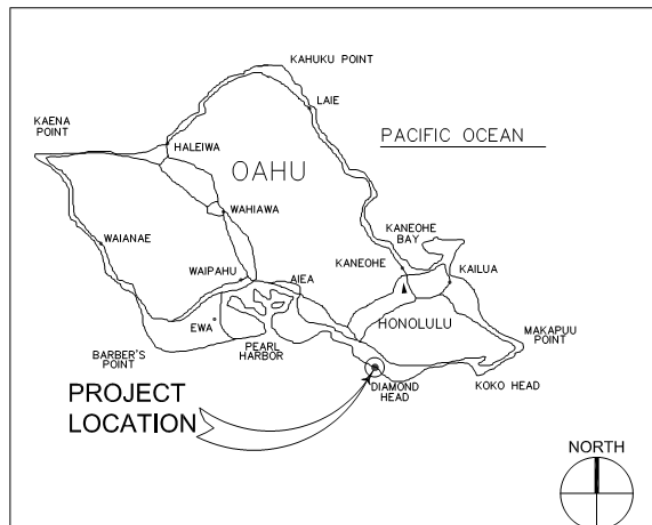
City or Vicinity: Honolulu Hawai'i

County: Honolulu

State: Hawai'i

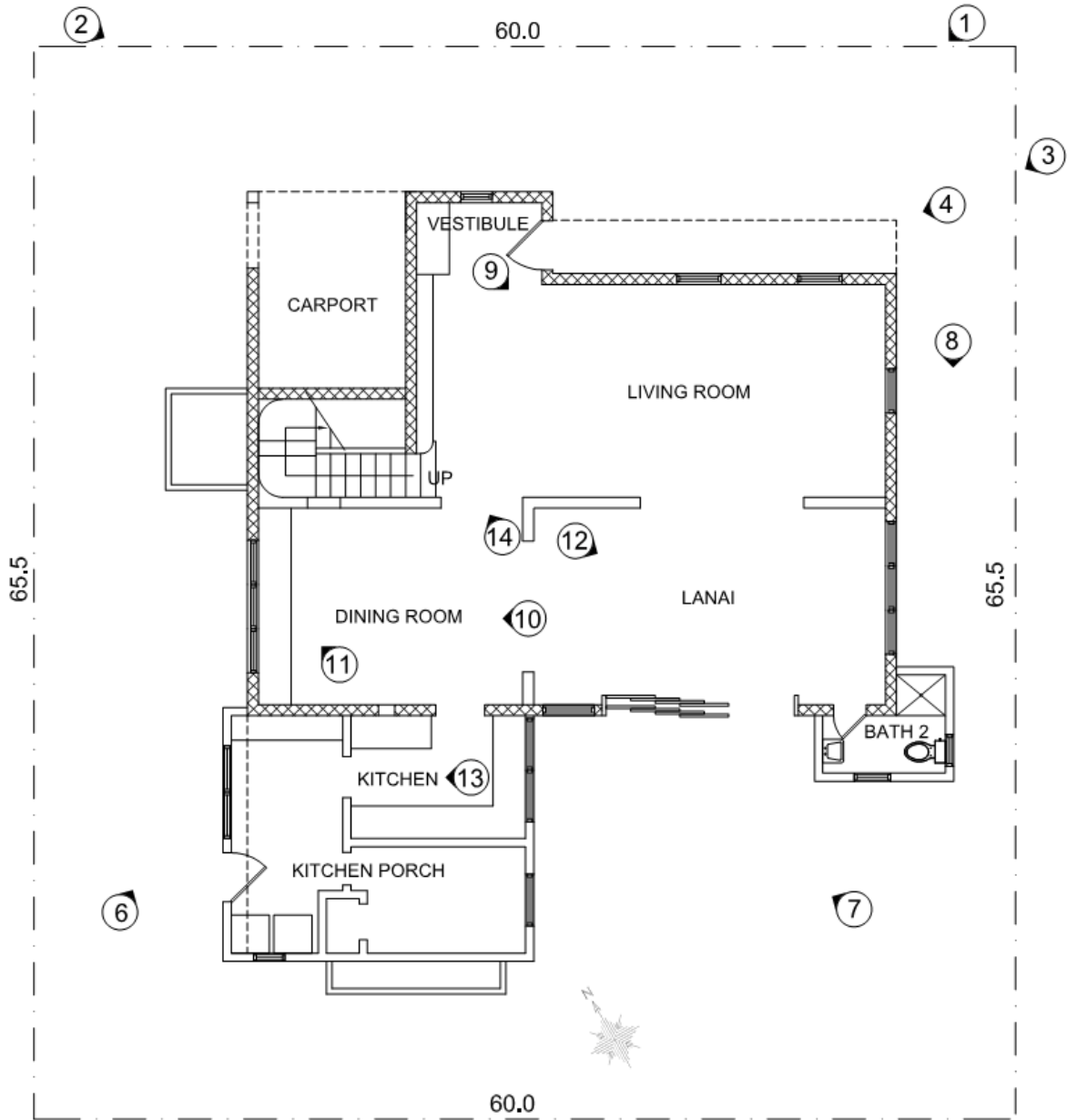
Photographer: Lesleigh Jones, Mason Architects

Date Photographed: April 2018

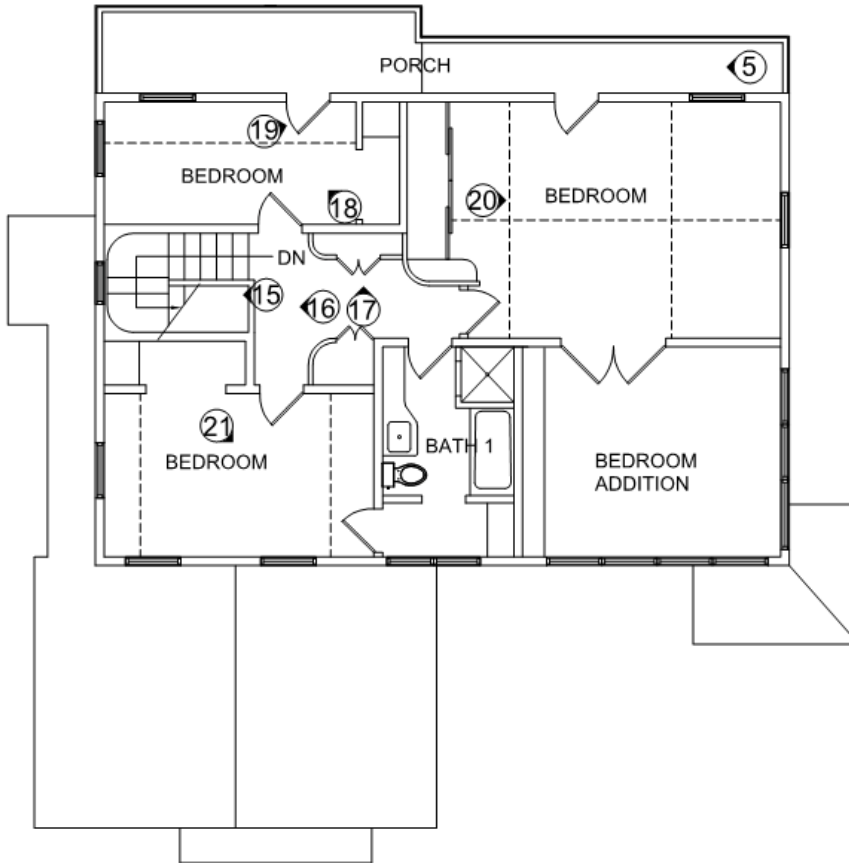


First Floor Plan and Photo Key

KIELE AVENUE



Second Floor Plan and Photo Key



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0001. Front (north) facade. Camera facing southwest.

1 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0002. Front (north) facade. Note carport details. Camera facing south.

2 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0003. Partial front facade. Camera facing west.

3 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0004. View of Porch. Camera facing northwest.
Note rounded rafters and copper gutters.

4 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0005. Porch at second floor. Camera facing northwest.

5 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_4578_Kahala_Avenue_0006. West façade at kitchen porch. Note stucco second floor bedroom. Camera facing east.

6 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_4578_Kahala_Avenue_0007. South façade. Note second floor bedroom addition. Camera facing northwest.

7 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0008. East Facade. Camera facing southwest.
Note enlargement of gable end vent at bottom of page.
8 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0009. Living Room with view into lanai, dining and kitchen. Camera facing south.

9 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0010. Dining Room. Camera facing northwest.

10 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0011. Detail of dining room built-in. Note original glass shelves inset into windows. Camera facing northwest.

11 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0012. Lanai. Note bathroom at left of photo. Camera facing south.

12 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0013. Kitchen with view to Kitchen Porch.
Camera facing northwest.

13 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0014. Base of stairs and original built-in bookshelves. Note portion of curved ceiling at top left of photo and v-groove plywood stair walls. Camera facing north.

14 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0015. Stairs. Note curved walls and original niches
Camera facing northwest.

15 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_4573043_Kiele_Avenue_0016. Stairs. Camera facing northwest.

16 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0017. Second floor hall closets. Camera facing northeast.

17 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0018. Front west bedroom. Note ceiling that follows line of roof. Camera facing north.

18 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0019. Door to porch at west bedroom.
Camera facing east.

19 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0020. Front east bedroom.
Camera facing southeast.

20 of 21.



HI_Honolulu_3043_Kiele_Avenue_0021. Rear west bedroom. Note door to bath (area shown may have originally been a small exterior deck). Camera facing south.

21 of 21.



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

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