

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: Charles J. and Louisa Henderson Residence

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 3944 Noela Place

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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title : 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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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: _____

Hawaii regional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: shiplap walls, shake shingle roof, concrete slab foundation,

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Henderson Residence is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood near the end of a dead end street. It sits on a 55,092 square foot lot on the side of Diamond Head that slopes down towards the street. It is a two story, Hawaii regional style house with a concrete slab foundation and shiplap walls. Its shake shingled, hipped roof has overhanging, open eaves and exposed carved rafter tails. The house follows a pavilion plan with the main body facing the street and the two wings extending to the rear. The symmetric façade is three bays wide with a centered entry and a canted bay window in either bay to the side of the entry. A projecting second story lanai-walkway runs across the front of the façade and wraps around the two sides of the house. The lanai-walkway is under the roofline of the house. The house, which is in excellent condition, has 6,709 square feet under roof, and faces northwest. It retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, craftsmanship, feelings and association.

Narrative Description

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A macadam paved driveway enters the property from its left side and immediately transitions into a rounded automobile court. Flanking the driveway are a pair of lava rock gateposts which are encrusted with creeping fig (*Ficus pumila*). More recent lights surmount both posts, and the left post retains the original bronze mail box. The macadam paved automobile court has a red brick border and the sidewalk to the entry of the house is one step above the court. The automobile court is sited on an angle to the left of the entry to the house. To the left rear of the automobile court is a recessed, two-story, attached garage wing, which was constructed after 1968 by Mrs. Anthony. This is to the side and rear of the main house and partially obscured by plantings and the dining room patio. It does not impinge on the historic character of the house. A plumbago (*Plumbago capensis*) hedge runs up the left side of the property and has a lawn and the auto court fronting on it. A mature monkey pod tree (*Samanea saman*) defines this front corner of the property at the entry, shading the lawn and automobile court. A wrought iron gate to the left of the left gatepost allows pedestrian entry to the property, and a modern, retractable wrought iron gate secures the driveway. To the right of the driveway is a mock orange hedge (*Murraya paniculata*), with plumbago growing in front of it. The mock orange extends into the property and encircles the automobile court on its right side and screens that side of the property from the automobile court.

A brick sidewalk, set in a herringbone pattern, leads from the automobile court to the front entry. The sidewalk is at an angle and to the left side of the steps which lead up to the front entry. As a result the walkway is on a straight line axis with one of the flights of the curved double set of steps, while the steps are centered on the entry. The seven steps have brick treads and risers and plastered masonry shoulders. The cap of the curved common shoulder is scalloped and lantana grows in the circular bed in its interstice. The outer shoulders of the steps serve as retaining walls for the lawned terrace on which the house sits. The left shoulder-wall is covered in creeping fig, while the right one displays its smooth white surface. A low mock orange hedge serves as a border running along the top of these retaining walls, and a Surinam cherry (*Eugenia uniflora*) stands above the left shoulder-wall.

The steps lead up to a brick walkway, laid in a herringbone pattern, which serves the front entry. A large brass urn sits at the head of the steps. A semi-circular set of two brick steps ascends to the front door. To either side of the steps is another mock orange hedge which runs in front of the facade on both sides of the entry. The planting beds in which the mock orange grows are defined by brick borders, and the lawned terrace to the right of the entry has at the top of its retaining wall a wrought iron fence with fluer-de-lis picket tops.

The front entry is a double doorway, which each door having two panels and retaining their original knobs and hardware. The doors have a fluted frame and entry lights flank the doorway. The doors open on a centered entry hallway. The hall has a plaster ceiling and its floors are a honed, white marble. This flooring appears throughout the house on the ground floor and is not original. A 3" high base board runs around the living and dining rooms and entry hall. It is rendered in a deco manner with two incised

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bands and flows around the corners of the walls. The hallway has been modified as the walls, on either side of the centered flat arched entries to the dining and living rooms, were opened to form round archways that open on the side rooms. At the rear of the entry hall a set of double doors similar to the front doors opens on a lateral running, rear lanai-corridor.

The living room is to the right of the entry hall. It has an original koa ceiling laid in a concentric rectilinear pattern and features a denticulated crown molding. The classical fireplace at the far, southwest, end of the room was added after 1968. A canted bay window with three 9x9 double hung sash windows is in the front wall, and a pair of original pocket doors, each with five horizontal panes, lead out to the rear lanai-corridor. Bookcases are built-in the northeast wall of the living room.

The dining room is to the left of the entry hall. It has a plaster ceiling adorned by incised art deco designs at its four corners and in the center. It too has a denticulated crown molding, as well as a bay window and pocket doors similar to those in the living room. In its northeast wall a pair of original pocket doors, each with five horizontal panes opens on a patio. The patio has travertine pavers and is enclosed on its northeast and northwest sides by an approximately 7' high masonry walls covered in creeping fig. Two paper bark trees (*Melaleuca leucadendra*) help shade this intimate space and dieffenbachia is planted around the edges of the patio and around the trees. A heavy, round arched, wood door in this garden space's northeast wall leads out to the drive in front of the garage, and a round arched opening in the southeast wall accesses a niche that transitions to a kitchen side door.

The lateral running lanai-corridor is the circulation spine of the house, accessed from the entry hall, living room and dining room. Three sets of non-original, metal double doors, set in round arches, run down much of the lanai corridor and look out on a brick paved patio. A fanlight is above each set of doors, and the doors each have six horizontal panes. At the northeast end of the lanai-corridor two, two-panel doors open on the kitchen wing, and a third serves a new elevator. This wing has been completely remodeled on the ground floor. At the other end of the lanai-corridor is a curving stairway to the second floor. On the northwest wall opposite the stair is a round arched niche. Beyond the stair, a set of three historic, pocket doors, each having an incised art deco herring bone pattern, access the house's other rear wing, which consists of a large sitting room. The lintel above the door features a projecting, zigzag pattern on the sitting room side.

The sitting room has a wood ceiling laid in a pattern of two concentric squares set on a diagonal from each other. A pair of recessed double doors in its northeast wall open on the rear patio. A transom is above each of the two pane doors and the recess has rounded corners. On the exterior the doors sit in a fluted frame and has shuttered to either side. A set of four, single pane, sliding doors in the room's southwest wall open on a covered lanai, and a doorway without a door in its northwest wall leads into a library. This doorway is also recessed with rounded corners and has a scalloped frame.

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The library, with its non-historic bookshelves has been remodeled in recent times. A round arched, single pane, fixed window in its northwest wall is not original, but the pair of single pane, pocket doors in its southwest wall are. These doors look out on a segmental arched arbor.

Four cylindrical columns in antis frame the sitting room's sliding doors leading to the lanai. The modern style, original columns have no capitals and support a lintel with a motif similar to the lintel above the doorway leading into the sitting room from the lanai-corridor. The lanai has the same honed marble floor as found throughout the first floor, and on its outer periphery is defined by three, original wrought iron columns with a tracery pattern featuring quatrefoils.

The second floor of the house is dedicated to bedrooms and the servants' quarters. The winding stair at the end of the lanai-corridor, with its seventeen steps, accesses this level. The stairway has a wrought iron handrail with the thin, cylindrical balusters having single brass knuckles. The treads are covered in carpet, and a chandelier with a clear glass lamp hangs from the stairwell ceiling. The railing at the top of the stairs enclosing the stairwell, is solid and of masonry construction with rounded corners.

A lateral running lanai-corridor services the rooms on this floor. It runs across the rear of the main body of the house with four segmental arched opening overlooking the rear patio. A 3' high balustrade with a post and rail balustrade with turned posts and round columns without capitals, runs under the four arches. A set of six single pane sliding doors can close the opening. The lanai-corridor has a 12" tongue and groove ceiling and honed, white marble floors. The front wall lining the lanai-corridor is of 9", horizontal, beaded tongue and groove.

At the northeast end of the hall, two two-panel doors serve the elevator and access the servants' quarters. The servants' quarters are now used for storage. There is one room having a pair of 6 x 6 double hung sash windows in its southwest wall and a pair of two pane sliding windows in its northeast wall.

There are three, front-to-rear running bedrooms off the lanai corridor. Each bedroom is entered off the lanai-corridor through a set of original double doors, each with four horizontal panes above and a single panel below. Outside the doors are a pair of original pocket screen doors with a screened upper panel and a solid lower one. The bedrooms each also open on the front lanai-walkway through doors similar to those in their back walls, except a set of fixed windows, which echo the screen doors flank the doors. On the exterior shutters flank these openings. Two bathrooms, both of which have been remodeled, but retain their pair of two pane sliding windows in their front walls, are between the three bedrooms. The sliding windows each have one adjoining shutter on the exterior. The northeast most bathroom is entered through a door from the northeast-most bedroom. This bedroom also has a built-in corner shelf with its four shelves set in a round archway, and a cabinet below with a pair of doors handled in an

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art deco fashion with concentric rectangles in their faces. A 6 x 6 double hung sash window is in its northeast wall.

The middle bedroom is now used as an office and connects with the third, southwest-most bedroom via the remodeled bathroom. The third bedroom is the master bedroom and it flows into the southeast wing of the house. In addition to its front and rear doors, it has a hinged door in its southwest wall that leads out to a deck, which has been added in recent years. The deck connects to the façade-length lanai-walkway. Like the lanai-walkway it has a ceramic tile floor and has balustrade with the 1" x 1" balusters placed on a diagonal. The lanai-walkway's historic 38" high balustrade has a 2" x 4" hand railing. The lanai-walkway's ten 4" x 4" columns are rendered in a deco manner with rounded corners, each of which is framed by an incised vertical band. The lanai-walkway wraps around both corners of the façade and three similar columns support the overhanging eave of the house's roof on the northeast side. On the southwest side the lanai-walkway features a wrought-iron railing in the area beyond the deck. This railing has cylindrical balusters with a single knuckle. Affixed to this railing on the outside are three, circular, potted plant holders. There are no columns on this side as the railing is parallel with the edge of the roof's eave. A pair of single pane pocket doors access this side lanai-walkway from the master bedroom. In addition the master bedroom has two 6 x 6 double hung sash windows in its southwest wall. A door in the southeast wall of the master bedroom opens on a bathroom, which has been remodeled. A 6 x 6 double hung sash window is in the bathroom's southwest side wall and a fixed, single pane window in its rear wall.

In addition to the house, Harry Sims Bent also designed the property's extensive grounds, much of which remains intact. The central, rear patio is paved in brick laid in a herringbone pattern. It occupies the space between the two wings of the house and extends out beyond them with the kitchen wing, lanai-corridor and sitting room opening out on to it. A white, masonry retaining wall with a circular niche defines the rear of the patio. The niche serves as a focal point and contains a marble statue set in a circular pool of water. White thunbergia (*Thunbergia laurifolia*) cascades down the niche's rear wall. To either side of the pool, concave, curvilinear raised planter beds with brick caps hold an ixoria hedge (*Ixoria casei*) and galphimia (*Galphimia glauca*), to the right and left, respectively. Rangoon creeper (*Quisqualis indica*) grows along the top of the retaining wall behind the Ixoria hedge. A quarter circle, convex raised planter bed with a brick cap in the west corner of the patio continues the curvilinear flow of the patio, and contains a California pepper tree (*Schinus molle*). Other trees to grace the patio include two mature plumeria trees (*Plumeria acuminata*), and a rust red colored bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea spectabilis* var. *lateritia*), which grows on a trellis across the length of the second story lanai-corridor and the southeast wing, with its body situated at the corner of the southeast wing.

At the corner of the southeast wing a set of twelve masonry steps ascend to a second terrace. The steps run parallel to the rear wall of the southeast wing and terminate with a wrought iron gate with fleur-de-lis picket tops. The steps' shoulder is stepped with

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three tiers. All tiers are capped with red clay tiles, and the lowest tier is rounded. A brick paved walk at the top of the steps goes off in a southwest direction. This herringbone pattern walkway runs past a row of pua be still trees (*Thevetia peruviana*) and leads to a small pergola/gateway which opens on fifteen slate steps that lead down to the northwest to the patio off the sitting room lanai.

Running off the walk at the top of the patio steps in a southeasterly direction, a coral chip path leads under a wood trellis which is adorned by honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*). A golden Eldorado hedge (*Pseuderanthemum reticulatum*) separates the trellis from the terrace's flowing lawn. Three mango trees (*Mangifera indica*, Haden and Pirie) preside over the terrace's lawn. A panax hedge (*Polyscias guilfoylei*) serves as a boundary for the northeast edge of the terrace's lawn, and a set of steps on this side of the terrace runs down to the rear, center patio. A wrought iron gate, similar to that at the head of the other patio steps, is at the head of these steps as well. Eight brick steps descend toward the house and a brick landing, where they make a quarter turn to the left and descend another three steps to the patio. Cup of gold (*Solandra hartwegii*), bougainvillea, and galphimia vines adorn these steps.

A mock orange hedge conceals a rock outcrop which runs along the upper edge of the main terrace, and defines the beginning of a third, terrace. This terrace is approached by an undulating brick walkway set in a herringbone pattern that runs uphill in a southeasterly direction. The walk leads to thirteen brick steps which ascend to the top terrace, which is relatively undeveloped with a lawn, five plumeria trees and two pua be still trees.

The sitting room lanai opens on a large side yard patio. This patio has been repaved in slate. A bronze fountain stands at its southwest end in front of an approximately 4' high, concave, curved, brick wall. To either side of the wall slate paved walkways lead to the tennis court, which dates from 1979. At the left edge of the patio is a recently added outdoor bar, and to the southwest of the bar stands a marble statue in the midst of a planted bed of laua`e fern (*Microsorium scolopendria*). A paper bark tree shades the fern and statue. At the right edge of the patio is the arbor which runs out from the library. This segmental arched arbor is supported by four 3" pipe columns on each side, which rise from an 18" high brick base. Cats-claw (*Pithecoctenium cynanchoides*) and allamanda (*Allamanda cathartica*) vines grow on top of the arbor. At the far end of the arbor is an imposing, free standing, brick fireplace. A golden shower tree (*Cassia fistula*) stands adjacent to the arbor to shade the patio.

A curving brick walkway in a herringbone pattern runs downhill from the patio in a northwesterly direction to a swimming pool, which dates from 1959. The blue tile pool has a new clay tile deck. A privet hedge (*Lingustrum ovalifolium*) fences off the pool from the surrounding lawn, and pua be still trees and a mock orange hedge rise above the privet hedge on the northwest side of the pool. A California pepper tree stands in a corner by the pool and a rainbow shower tree (*Cassia javanica* x *Cassia fistula*) stands along the walk to the pool. Four mature plumeria grace the lawn around the pool area.

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A brick walkway branches off the walk to the pool and winds down hill to a wrought iron gate with flour-de-lis picket tops. This gate opens on the automobile court. Golden Eldorado line the walkway on one side, and near the upper end of the walk stand mature Chinese rice flower (*Aglaia odorata*) and golden dewdrop (*Duranta repens*).

. . .

The Henderson residence and grounds retain their historic integrity. Some alterations have transpired in the past fifty years, but the overall strength of the uncompromised design of the house and its integration into the spacious, landscaped grounds allows the original character to be readily recognizable. The layout of the house and the grounds remains intact, and the house retains almost all its original doors and windows, as well as its wood ceilings and its art deco accents. The addition of the garage wing replaced and expanded upon a previous garage wing and was handled in a sympathetic manner, so as not to intrude on the historic character of the house. Similarly the deck placed off the master bedroom is not visible from the street. The remodeling of the kitchen and bathrooms occurred in secondary spaces, and the remodeled library may also be considered a secondary room in the house, which still retains its original function. Although the entry hallway was opened up, it still reads as an entry hall and the living and dining rooms still read as separate rooms. The placement of a classical fireplace in the living room is recognizable as an obvious addition as are the marble floors, but neither distract from the overall historic character of the house. The high quality of design of the remainder of the house and its inside-outside relationships mitigates various alterations and readily conveys the historic character of the dwelling. The landscape retains a number of mature trees and shrubs. Although some plantings are new, as is the side lanai's paving, the overall design layout with the patios, steps and walkways remains very much intact and recognizable.

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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
landscape architecture

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Period of Significance

1935

Significant Dates

1935

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Harry Sims Bent

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 Henderson Residence is significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of a house built in Honolulu during the 1930s in a modern Hawaiian style with art deco overtones. In addition, the house is significant for the design of its grounds. The house and its grounds include a number of distinctive features and are typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction. The property is also the work of a master having been designed by Harry Sims Bent, and possesses high artistic values.

The 1935 period of significance was chosen in accordance with the instructions on how to complete a national register nomination form provided in National Register Bulletin 16A: "For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of

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construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions.” As is noted in the above section, “significant dates”, 1935 is the year of construction.

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

The quest for an architecture appropriate for Hawaii was a recurring theme in Hawaii’s architectural community throughout the 1920s and 1930s. Honolulu architect C.W. Dickey introduced what became known as the Hawaiian style of architecture in 1926 in the Halekulani cottages (no longer extant). These buildings had enclosed lanai, lava rock post and pier foundations, lava rock columns, casement windows, and gracefully sloping, double pitched hipped roofs which became known as the “Hawaiian” or “Dickey” roof. Concerning the Halekulani cottages, the March 14, 1926 *Honolulu Advertiser* quoted Dickey as saying, “I believe I have achieved a distinctive Hawaiian type of architecture.” The new Hawaiian style, as promulgated by C. W. Dickey, is characterized by its double pitched hipped roof, use of casement or sliding windows, the presence of lanai, the use of local materials, and an emphasis on cross ventilation and indoor-outdoor relationships. The character of these houses derives from their simple massing and dominant roof, rather than applied ornamentation. During the early 1930s, Dickey’s former partner, Hart Wood, further expanded on the concept of appropriate architecture for Hawaii speaking in terms of an architecture that expresses friendliness, simplicity, hospitality, spaciousness, charm and comfort

The art deco style originated in post-World War I France and quickly flourished internationally during the 1920s and 1930s, and even into the 1950s. The style embraced technology and was characterized by rich colors, geometric forms and often lavish ornamentation. It emphasized symmetry and the rectilinear over the curvilinear. During the peak of its popularity it represented luxury, glamour, and faith in social and technological progress.

The Henderson residence brings these two design ideas of the 1930s under one roof. The broad, shake shingled, hipped roof and horizontal profile of the house, with its simple, unadorned façade is typical of the Hawaiian style of architecture during the 1930s. The extensive use of lanai, lanai-corridors, and pocket or sliding doors to facilitate ventilation further reflect the concepts of the style, as does the opening up of the house with the use of lanai corridors with large openings and the sitting room which completely opens on a lanai resulting in a large open air entertainment room. The patios located off the dining room and sitting room, plus at the rear of the house, also made the house very conducive to outdoor living and entertaining. The art deco influence with its emphasis on ornamentation makes its presence known, but does so in a manner which does not overwhelm the overall simplicity of the house’s design. Deco ornament recurringly appears in a modest manner as in the frames and lintels of certain doors, the face of cabinet doors, the masterful koa living room ceiling as well as the ceiling in the sitting room. Such details are further present in the herringbone pattern pocket doors at

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the end of the lanai corridor, and in the lanai-walkway posts, as well as the incised designs in the dining room ceiling and the living and dining room's baseboards. All were subtle, yet obvious, reminders of the modern, contemporariness of the house, which were placed in a comfortable, commodious and hospitable building, open to the environment.

The use of ornamental wrought iron, as seen in the gates, fences, lanai-walkway railing, and the sitting room lanai's columns, has also appeared in Bent's work, and is especially well handled in the 1930 Newcomb residence in Nuuanu Dowsett.

As such, the Henderson residence is significant as a superb and rare example of Honolulu architect Harry Sims Bent's residential work of the mid-1930s period. Rendered in a modern Hawaiian style the house is typical of Bent's work with its fine attention to detail and immaculate indoor-outdoor relationships.

Harry Sims Bent (d. 1959), was a prominent Honolulu architect, who practiced in Hawaii from 1928 until the start of World War II. He came to Honolulu to supervise the construction of the C. Brewer Building on Fort Street. Upon the completion of that project, he decided to stay. A strong proponent for an appropriate regional architecture, he designed the Pineapple Research Institute at the University of Hawaii (1931), and Hanahauoli School (1929) at 1922 Makiki Street, and a number of finely detailed houses, prior to departing Hawaii with the coming of World War II. When Louise Dillingham was the head of the Parks Board he was retained by the board to design several art deco parks and playgrounds, including Ala Moana Park. The art deco parks and playgrounds, as well as the Pineapple Research Institute are listed in either the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places. The Purvis residence, for which Bent designed an addition, is also listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places, as is the Gifford residence, for which Bent handled a 1936 remodeling in an art deco manner.

The grounds of the Henderson residence very much reflect the design proclivities of the period, and very reminiscent of Bent's work at Ala Moana Park. The front entry with its curved double entry steps with their scalloped shoulder well reflect the streamline modern and art deco influence on the architect, as does the three tiered shoulder in the central patio steps. The juxtaposition of the formality of the paved patios with the flowing curvilinear lines of their planter beds recall Mughal courtyard in the McCoy Pavilion at Ala Moana Park, as does the interplay of concave and convex elements in the center patio. The use of arbors and pergolas can also be seen in Bent's work at Haleiwa Beach Park, as well as Ala Moana Beach Park and the War Memorial Natatorium. The concave, rounded niches in the rear walls of the two main patios, also appears in the small stage area at Mother Waldron Park.

Many of the plantings on the property are also typical of the pre-World War II period. A number of these, such as the golden dewdrop, Chinese rice flower, cup of gold, Rangoon creeper, cat's claw, honeysuckle, and galphimia are infrequently found in contemporary landscape palettes, and from their size may date from the original

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landscape plan. Other plants such as the allamanda, golden Eldorado, bougainvillea, mock orange, plumeria, mango, creeping fig, ixoria, thunbergia, Surinam cherry and plumbago were commonly used during the 1930s and continue to be popular today.

Charles J. Henderson was the son of U.S. Senator Charles B. Henderson of Nevada. Born in Elko, Nevada in 1903, he joined the American Trust Company in San Francisco in 1927 and came to Honolulu in 1930 to become the vice president of Theo Davies. He married the former Louise Erdman, who was the daughter of Mrs. John Erdman and niece of Walter F. and Louise Dillingham. They raised two children in the house. In 1936 Mr. Henderson joined Hawaiian Pineapple Company as an assistant to the president. In 1939 he became treasurer of that company and a year later was promoted to treasurer and vice president. From 1945 until his retirement in 1958, he served as executive vice president of Castle & Cooke. Following his retirement, he and his wife Louise sold their house to Garfield and Mary Rice King in August 1959, and built a new house at 3965 Noela Place, which is listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places. Mr. Henderson retired because of his health and died in 1960. The Kings lived in the house until 1968, and Garner and Barbara Cox Anthony purchased the house on January 13, 1969. Following the inheritance of a portion of her brother's estate in 1974, Mrs. Anthony was considered one of the wealthiest women in the world and the wealthiest woman residing in Hawaii. In 2005 *Forbes* magazine named her the twelfth richest person in the United States. Under her ownership such alterations to the house as the garage addition, the living room fireplace, the marble floors, the reworking of the entry hall, and the construction of the tennis courts transpired.

Henderson Residence Honolulu
Name of Property

Hawaii
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

The State Bureau of Conveyances, Book 3665, page 185 and Book 6373, page 68

“Activity Noted in Building” *Honolulu Advertiser*, July 7, 1935, page 14

“Former Isle Executive Charles Henderson Dies,” *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, September 27, 1960, page 1

Hibbard, Don Glenn Mason and Karen Weitze,, *Hart Wood, Architectural Regionalism in Hawaii*, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2010.

Hibbard, Don, *Buildings of Hawaii*, Charlottesville, Virginia: University of Virginia Press, 2011.

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): _____

Henderson Residence _____ Honolulu
Name of Property

Hawaii _____
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.2648

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: Bing Maps

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 21.262336

Longitude: - 157.81514

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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

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

The property being nominated includes all the property owned by Herbert and Nancy Conley in 2018 as described by Tax Map Key 3-1-029: 037

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

Henderson Residence _____ Honolulu
Name of Property

Hawaii _____
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Don Hibbard
organization: self
street & number: 45-287 Kokokahi Place
city or town: Kaneohe state: Hawaii zip code: 96744
e-mail _____
telephone: (808)-542-6230
date: April 22, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** floor plan
- **Owner:** Herbert and Nancy Conley
3944 Noela Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

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

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.