

**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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name: Cameron, Ernest R., House

other names/site number: American Association of University Women Residence

**2. Location**

street & number 1802 Keeaumoku Street not for publication ☐

city or town Honolulu vicinity ☒

state Hawai'i code HI county Honolulu code 003

zip code 96822

**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 ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain):

Signature of 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

Contributing    Noncontributing

1                0 buildings

\_\_\_\_\_ sites

\_\_\_\_\_ structures

\_\_\_\_\_ objects

1                \_\_\_\_\_ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

#### 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC                      Sub: single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: SOCIAL                          Sub: clubhouse

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## 7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)  
LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/ Beaux Arts

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, wood

roof Asphalt shingle

walls Wood, horizontal siding

other Ohia wood floors; stained concrete floors

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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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 a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance 1923 - present

Significant Dates 1931 (second floor added); 1956 (parcel subdivided); 1963 (occupied by American

Association of University Women)

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Herbert Cohen (Main House 1923), Robert Miller (Addition 1931)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☒ Other

Name of repository: State Of Hawaii, Bureau of Conveyances

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 0.42 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

1 04.620910.2356580

3 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

from USGS 7.5 min Honolulu, HI 1998 (NAD 83)

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)



**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Dee Ruzicka and Barbara Shideler, AIA  
organization Mason Architects, Inc. date \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number 119 Merchant Street, Suite 501 telephone (808)536-0556  
city or town Honolulu state HI zip code 96813

**12. Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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## 7. Narrative Description

The Ernest R. Cameron House, built in 1923-24, is located at 1802 Keeaumoku Street in the Makiki residential district of Honolulu. During the early twentieth century Makiki was one of the residential enclaves of more affluent Honolulu residents (Johnson 1991, 308) and an area that experienced a great deal of growth during the early 1920s (Thrum 1922, 100).

### Site

The 18,345 square foot property (0.421 ac.) gradually slopes eastward to the hedge lined property line along Keeaumoku Street with a grade change of about two feet; and southward to Dominis Street where the grade change is abrupt, dropping about five feet to street level. The remnant foundation of the original concrete and lava rock garage is built into the slope on the Dominis Street side of the property. There is a concrete ramp and concrete steps at the front yard along Keeaumoku Street, and at Dominis Street, a set of concrete steps just west of the garage foundation that are flanked by a pair of square wood posts. A red-stained concrete walkway extends from the Dominis Street steps along the west boundary of the property and the rear of the house. Another set of red-stained concrete steps and concrete landing with a metal pipe railing provide access to the mud room entry. A section of concrete walkway leads from here to the basement entry at the south side of the building. To the west of the house, is the remains of a patio of the same stained concrete. On this side of the building a wood fence has been erected at the property line, which presently is about eight to twelve feet from the side of the house. The property is planted with numerous large trees and shrubs and is secluded by the fence and street-side hedges and by plantings along the northeast and northwest boundaries.

### Architectural Style

The house features an irregular "L" shaped plan originally constructed in 1923 as a single-story structure; a partial second floor with five bedrooms was added above the east, or *mauka* (towards the mountains), wing in 1931. The main entry is located in the single-story section of the "L" facing east, or *mauka* (towards the mountains). The single story section contains the entry, kitchen, lanai, and dining/ living rooms. The house has a partial basement. The most notable details at the exterior of the house are the Beaux Art columns and arches of the front lanai. The building's asymmetrical composition, irregular plan, and paucity of embellishments complicate efforts in arriving at a stylistic classification.

### Roof

The building has a single-pitch, hipped roof with gables at the front entry. The hipped roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafters with clipped tails. The gable section above the main entry and a second story intersecting hip have a molded cornice instead of exposed rafters. The roof is covered with asphalt composition shingles.

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Windows and Doors

The majority of the windows are original, nine-over-one light double-hung sash that are typically set singly. There is a pair of double-hung windows in the kitchen, a pair in the rear first floor bedroom, and triple sets in the room at the north corner of the first floor. The living room and dining room have groups of four windows that were replaced with jalousies during a 1967 renovation. All windows have sloping exterior sills with a cove molding and a narrow apron. Most windows on the first floor have a small fixed wood awning that projects about 6" from the wall, the triple set of windows at the rear of the house has an awning which projects about two feet. The main entry has three-panel double doors with a fanlight.

Entry Lanai

Extending along the south wing of the house, the front lanai contains the most striking architectural features of the building's exterior, the pairs of arched openings with central columns. The three pairs of semi-circular arches (two pairs on the north side of the wing and one on the east end of the wing) are separated by narrow sections of shiplap siding. Each arch springs from a molded impost toward the center column. The columns that support the two center ends of each arch of the pair are Tuscan order, unfluted with simple cushion bases and capitals, and a plain astragal near the top. This austere type of column, easily worked with simple tools, became popular with carpenters creating vernacular architecture. In the Cameron House, the columns are each embellished with a small console atop their capitals which supports the molding of the arches. The fanlight above the double entry doors is surrounded with the same style of molding as the arches, but it has a keystone decoration on both the exterior and interior of the building. During the 1967 renovation, large single-light sliding doors were added to the interior of the openings.

Interior

The interior of the Cameron House is rich with historic detailing, mostly confined to the back and second floor areas. The entry, living room and dining room areas have received new finishes in addition to having doors removed and windows replaced during the extensive 1967 renovation. The front lanai, now enclosed by single-light sliding doors, was originally separated from the living room by two pairs of French doors that have been removed to create one large room. Set facing the prevailing trade winds, the open front lanai would have directed the ventilating breeze through the openings to the living and dining areas and out the windows on the south side of those rooms. Likewise, the rear lanai with open doors, transoms above the interior doors, and windows of the kitchen and first floor hall funnel the airflow through the entire of the first floor.

Rear Lanai

The rear lanai is an important feature of the Cameron House. It was designed as an informal, shaded, cool and breezy breakfast room that overlooked the rear of the original, large lot. Much of the original detailing of the rear lanai still exists. The walls are covered in the same shiplap siding used on the exterior and the ceiling is narrow tongue & groove boards. At each side of the opening are square Tuscan columns, flanked by matching pilasters at the sides of the opening. The narrow (approximately 4") space between the column and pilaster was

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infilled with a single light and four, ten-light accordion folding doors were installed during the 1967 renovation. Large windows to the rear bedroom and transoms to the kitchen and hall encourage the airflow through the rooms.

Kitchen, Pantry

The walls and ceiling in the kitchen, pantry, and mud room are tongue & groove boards with crown molding. The majority of the kitchen cabinets were replaced in the 1950s but essentially the original layout remains. The pantry and mud room retain their original built-in cabinetry with painted single-panel wood doors with cupboard latches, and painted flush wood drawers with bin pulls. Upper cabinets in kitchen and pantry extend to the ceiling. In the pantry, upper doors are glass front, both hinged and sliding, with the topmost cabinets having painted single-panel doors with cupboard latches. The kitchen's double sink and drain board are stainless steel on a prefabricated metal cabinet. The pantry sink is white enameled iron with a drain board and an integral dishwasher built into the cabinet below.

Additional details include pull-out cutting boards, cornice molding on the original cabinets, built-in radiused shelves at room corners and at the ends of cabinets, and radiused cabinet brackets. Countertops are covered with laminate sheet, some have metal edging. The mud room has closets and cabinets with single-panel doors and cupboard latches, and also a historic mop closet which is vented to the exterior of the building. This room has large windows and a glazed transom, which were originally screened.

Bedrooms

Typical historic details of the bedroom areas (first and second floors) are 3¼" wide tongue & groove fir flooring (mostly covered with carpeting) and plaster walls and ceilings with crown molding and picture rail. In the first floor hall, the walls have tongue & groove wainscot to about 4'-6" with a molded, wide, projecting wainscot cap and molded baseboards. The second floor hall has tongue & groove walls and ceiling, crown molding and picture rail, molded door casings, and molded baseboards. Typical doors are single-panel with glass doorknobs.

Bathrooms

The bathrooms on both floors retain much of their historic details, finishes, and fixtures. This includes: hexagonal floor tiles, ceramic tile wainscot with ceramic cove base and wainscot cap below plaster walls and ceilings. Also present in the bathrooms are glass bar towel racks with either nickel plated or ceramic mounting brackets, and ceramic bathroom accessories including soap dish, toothbrush holder, and toilet paper holder.

The second floor bathroom has pink ceramic tile wainscot with contrasting black ceramic tile bands which extends into the recessed tub surround. It also has a historic pedestal sink and historic tub. The first floor bathroom which is located between the bedrooms also has a historic pedestal sink. This bathroom has off-white ceramic tile wainscot and a historic wood-framed medicine cabinet with a beveled glass mirror.

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Alterations

In 1931, a second floor containing four bedrooms and a bath, designed by Honolulu architect Robert Miller, was built over the north wing of the building. This significantly altered the original size and silhouette of the structure but matched the exterior finishes, windows, and roof form.

Ca. 1950s the kitchen and part of the pantry were remodeled. These changes are described in the previous section on the kitchen.

In 1967, the Residence was extensively altered by contractor E. E. Black (husband of a prominent AAUW member, name?) in accordance with plans prepared by architect Alan Sanborn, at a cost of more than \$24,000. Among other changes, the open lanais around the home were enclosed. Nine-over-one double hung windows in the Living Room and Dining room were replaced with jalousies. Glass front cabinetry and built-in bookshelves were removed from the Living Room. And with the exception of one downstairs bedroom, the original wall sconces were removed from the building. Wall to wall carpeting was installed over the original *ohia* floors. Although this renovation may have diminished the architectural character and historic integrity of the building (particularly the interior), the majority of the work is reversible allowing the missing features to be restored someday.

In 1985, the Junior League leased the second floor and a separate outside entrance and stair was built. In 1989, an accessible sidewalk was constructed for the disabled. And in 1993, the main living room was re-carpeted and refurnished.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

The Ernest R. Cameron House is significant under Criterion C and is representative of the "work of a master": Honolulu architects Herbert Cayton Cohen (1923) and Robert G. Miller (1931 addition). The Cameron Residence is typical of homes built for upper middle class Honolulu families which emulated mainland styles while including features necessary for comfortable living in a tropical climate. The home is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of the emerging residential area of Makiki during the early 1920s which was spurred by the development of streetcar lines to suburban Honolulu neighborhoods. The home remains one of the last large estates in this once affluent neighborhood. It has served as the home of the American Association of University Women (AAUW) Honolulu Branch since 1965. The AAUW promotes equity for women and girls through advocacy, education and research.

The Cameron House (1924) was designed in the Beaux Arts style that was popular on the United States mainland at the time. It was planned for a large family and with many design concessions to the Hawaiian climate. This use of popular architectural styles imbued with design elements which operate favorably in the Hawaiian climate, such as covered lanai, wide overhanging eaves, and cross ventilation using window and door transoms, can be seen in other examples in other early residential suburbs in the islands. While the owners and builders during this time were anxious to create homes that emulated mainland styles, they were quite conscious of the need to include island-appropriate features necessary for comfortable living in the tropical climate. The middle class accomplished this with small bungalows or plantation-style houses that did not directly reference mainland styles, but the upper class could afford larger buildings and more complicated decorations, such as arches and columns which often pointed directly to their mainland origins.

During the time that the Cameron House was built, the Makiki area, from Thomas Square extending *mauka*, was a residential section for the "wealthy" (Johnson 1991, 308). Along with the other growing residential areas of Punahou, College Hills, and lower Manoa, Makiki was "overwhelmingly *haole* (Caucasian) in ethnic makeup, except where the holdings of Hawaiian families still existed," (Johnson 1991, 308). The land at TMK 2-4-025: 002 was part of Royal Patent Grant No. 3638 which was granted to John Radin by Sanford B. Dole, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands on March 9, 1893. The grant to Mr. Radin assigned lots 564 and 565 corresponding to TMK 2-4-025: 002 and 2-4-025: 001, totaling 104,000 square feet along Keeaumoku Street between Dominis and Nowewehi (now Nehoa) Streets. The Hopper family moved to these lots around 1913, from the family property at the corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, which then became the site of the Hawaii State Library.

Ernest Roy Cameron arrived in Hawaii in 1915. He was born August 28, 1890 in Wakefield, Massachusetts. Cameron started to work at the early age of ten in Boston, and when he was twenty took a job as a civilian employee of the Quartermaster Department of the U.S. Army. In 1912 he was hired by the Internal Revenue Service, spending enough time at their San Francisco office to attend Stanford University before being



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transferred to Hawaii in 1915 as an inspector and income tax agent. Cameron joined in partnership with Ralph S. Johnstone to form Cameron & Johnstone accountants in Honolulu in 1917. Cameron & Johnstone opened with offices at 116 South King Street in the Kauikeolani Building, staying there until 1926 when they moved into the newly opened Damon (Bishop Trust) Building on the next block. In 1918 Ernest Cameron married Alice Hopper of Honolulu.

When Ernest Cameron and Alice Hopper married in 1918, the 39,520 square foot property at 1802 Keeaumoku Street, TMK 2-4-025: 002, along with the 64,480 square foot TMK adjacent to the northeast, (TMK 2-4-025: 001) belonged to Alice's parents, May T. and William Lewers Hopper. These are lots 564 and 565 from Grant 3638. For the first six years of their marriage, Ernest and Alice lived with the Hoppers, who had a house on the Keeaumoku Street lots (Stella 2007). On August 25, 1924 the lot at TMK 2-4-025: 002 was transferred from May T. Hopper to her daughter, Ernest Cameron's wife, Alice. That year the Cameron House was built.

The original home was designed by Honolulu architect Herbert Cayton Cohen. Cohen was born in Pennsylvania and moved to Hawaii in 1914. His early commissions included supervision of construction for the Hilo Federal Building, 1915; Luke Field Army Air Station on Ford Island, 1917; the Experimental Station maintained by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, date?; and residences for George E. Lake and Albert F. Afong (Nellist 1935, 361). Cayton was listed as the lead architect and construction engineer (with Charles W. Dickey as designer) for the Immigration Station in Honolulu (1934). That year he designed the streamlined Art Deco-style King Theater at the corner of King and Keeaumoku Streets (demolished 1987). He was one of the first members of the Hawaii chapter of the American Institute of Architects, established in Honolulu in October 1926. In 1928, Cohen legally changed his name to Herbert Cayton in response to anti-Semitic sentiment. He explains that this was his mother's family name and that all of his siblings had done the same (Adv 7/15/28, p.15, c.2).

In 1931, architect Robert Miller enlarged the home by adding a second floor over the north bedroom wing. Miller is noted as the architect of the Kamuki and Kalihi Fire Stations (both built in 1924 and listed on the National Register in 1980); the J.P. Mendonca Residence (1928) in Manoa (listed on the National Register in 1986); and he is identified as one of the designers for Honolulu Hale (with Dickey and Hart Wood on a team called "Allied Architects of Honolulu" which also included Guy Rothwell, John Kangeter & Marcus Lester), 1928 (Jay, 130).

When the Cameron House was built, Honolulu was in the midst of a surge in new building construction. World War I imposed "conditions handicapping all building enterprise" which were "seriously felt" in Honolulu (Thrum 1918, 151). These were a shortage and the high cost of building materials and difficulty in obtaining them, in addition to a local business climate that was drained of the financial resources necessary to support new construction. By 1920 conditions had improved and the city "enter[ed] upon a period of unusual building activity" in both the central Honolulu and in suburban areas (Thrum 1920). Demand for housing made up a large part of the upward trend, and even though the building pace quickened the demand for homes remained

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high for several years.

The routing of streetcar lines through Makiki accounted for much of the popularity of the area for residential construction. The streetcar lines are credited with giving birth to many residential neighborhoods in Honolulu. "Electric streetcars...opened up the crowded cities and created early outlying suburbia. The streetcar lines pointed the way, radiating out of the city, closely followed by developers and builders. Kalihi, Makiki, Moiliili, Kaimuki, and Manoa, all grew up in some part because they were served by HRT&L's streetcars" (Simpson and Brizdel 2000, 39). In 1920, the Honolulu Rapid Transit streetcar ran along Wilder Street, less than a quarter-mile from the site of the Cameron House. The cars ran to Pensacola, Lunalilo, and Hotel Streets before reaching downtown Honolulu, just a few minutes walk from Mr. Cameron's office on King Street. At the time, land near any streetcar line was sold at a premium, at prices beyond the means of person earning laborer's wages (Johnson 1991, 307). Streetcar ridership reached a high point in 1923 at over 20 million (Simpson and Brizdel 2000, 57) at a time when the population of Oahu was under 149,000 and there were only 12,000 automobiles. Although the streetcar lines might have given birth to the new residential areas, their residents often quickly abandoned mass transportation as they grew affluent enough to afford an automobile. The streetcar line to Manoa "became unprofitable very early – perhaps in the 20's – as soon as streets were improved enough to allow cars and trucks (Simpson and Brizdel 2000, 122).

Ernest and Alice had five children: Edith (1919), Ruth (1920), Nancy (1921), Alice (1925) and James (1927). About three months after James was born, Alice Hopper Cameron died. Ernest re-married in September, 1928 and his second wife, Edith Perkins Cameron, died in 1952. In 1952, after Edith's death, the Cameron House property was put into trust with Ernest and the five children on the title. The estate was passed to the five children in 1953 after Ernest died while playing tennis at the house. At this point, the property was still a 39,520 square foot lot that extended northwest from the current property along Dominis Street. Tax records indicate that the property contained two structures detached from the main house, a servants quarters and a lanai. Also extant was a garage along Dominis Street, the foundation of which still exists.

In 1956, the Cameron family offered to sell the property to the American Association of University Women (AAUW) for \$80,000 for nearly 40,000 square feet; it was turned down. Realizing its potential, one of the AAUW members, Catherine Benson, and her husband bought the property. The Benson family moved into the Cameron House and subdivided remainder of the large parcel into four lots. July 1963 records show that the property at 1802 Keeaumoku Street was again for sale, this time by the Bensons. This time the AAUW purchased the property for \$120,000 cash. Having been subdivided, the real estate was half that offered for \$80,000 seven years earlier. The AAUW received the deed for the property in early 1965.

The Honolulu Branch of the American Association of University Women was founded in 1905. The AAUW was established prior to the founding of a degree granting institution of higher learning in the islands (the University of Hawaii was established as a land grant college in 1907), the granting of women's right to vote (1920), or the offering



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of educational opportunities that women enjoy in the latter years of the twentieth century. It was one of the first women's organizations in the United States whose members shared the common bond of a baccalaureate degree. The early leaders - Eleanor Simpson Atherton, Catherine Crane Farrington, Kate Watson Forbes, Mary Dillingham Frear, Charlotte Van Cleve Hall, Margaret Lewers Hopper, Mildred M. Yoder and M. Ada Ziegler - defined the purposes of the organization, which were "to promote the ideals of higher education among women and strengthen the ties of college comradeship by promoting social intercourse among members." In keeping with the goals of the association, activities revolved around cultural, educational, social welfare and altruistic interests aimed at the betterment of the community.

The early meetings were held at members' homes or at clubs, churches and schools. However, with the ever-expanding membership, the need for a permanent meeting place became acute. In 1956, the present Keeaumoku property was offered for sale at \$80,000 for nearly 40,000 square feet; it was turned down. Realizing its potential, one of the committee members, Catherine Benson, and her husband bought the property. July 1963 records show that the property at 1802 Keeaumoku Street was again for sale, this time by the Bensons. An offer was made and accepted, and the Keeaumoku property was purchased for \$120,000 cash. Having been subdivided, the real estate was half that offered for \$80,000 seven years earlier. The deed for the property was received in early 1965.

The Residence, officially named the AAUW Honolulu Branch Residence, provided a gracious setting in which to conduct business and pleasure. The Residence practically and symbolically serves the many needs of its collegiate occupants. It provides unity through common ownership of a prized possession and provides support to its members as they strive to meet the politico-socio-economic challenges of women in the twenty-first century.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

American Association of University Women Archives. Architectural drawings. Various dates.

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**10. Geographical Data:**

**UTM coordinates (continued from registration form):**

**Boundary Justification:**

The boundary includes the 18,345 square foot parcel at TMK 2-4-025:002. The metes and bounds are identified in the deed held by the AAUW Honolulu Branch.

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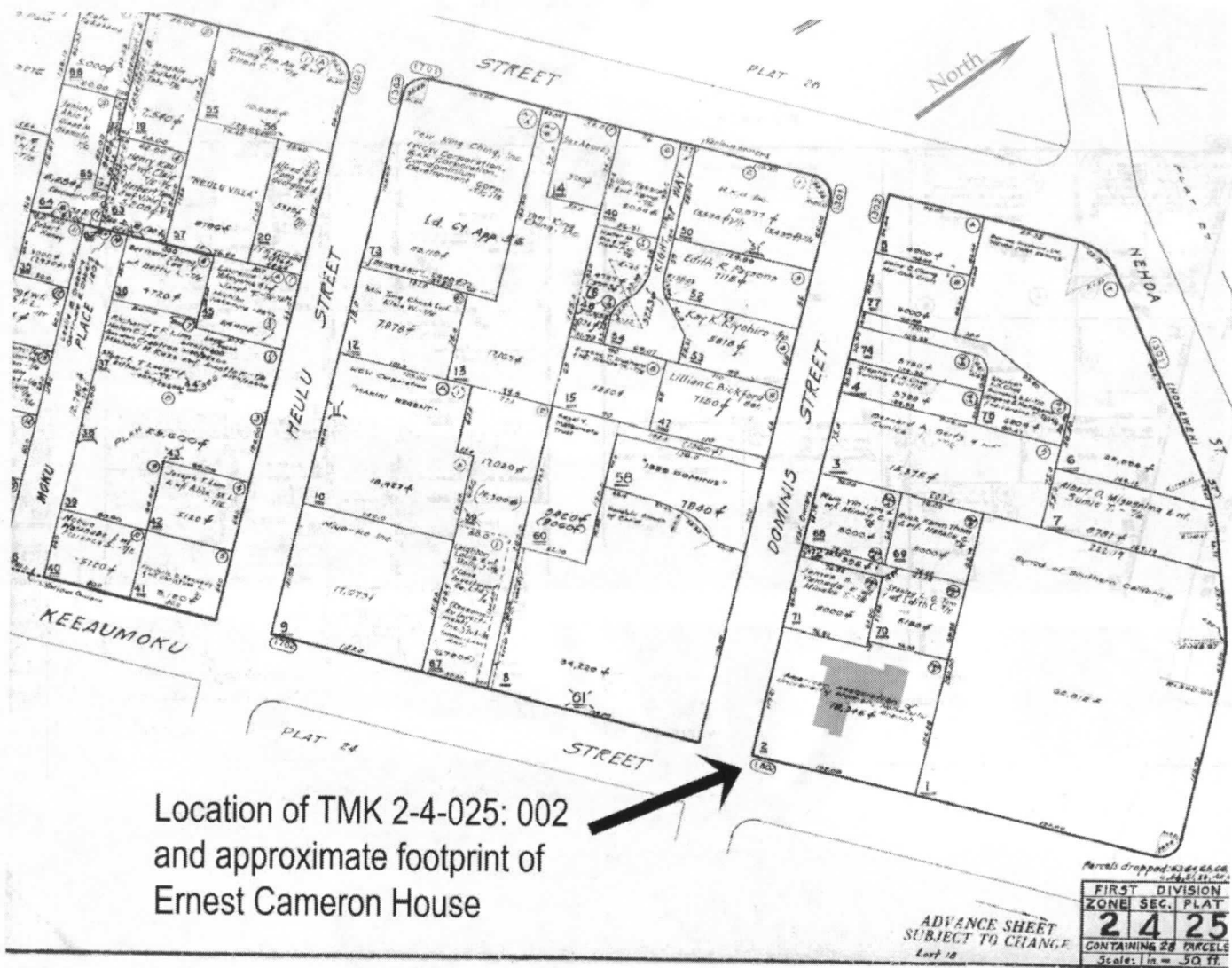
**Ernest Cameron House**  
1802 Keeaumoku St.  
TMK 2-4-025: 002  
UTM 04.620910.2356580

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