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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).  

1. Name of Property  
   
   historic name Yee/Tom Court  
   other names/site number TMK: 3-1-010:045  

2. Location  
   
   street & number 3405, 3409A, and 3409B Wela Street, 3554 Trousseau Street  
   city or town Honolulu  
   state Hawaii code 15 county Honolulu code 003 96816  

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  

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

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

Signature of commenting official ___________________________ Date __________  
Title ___________________________ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government  

4. National Park Service Certification  

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
   ___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register  
   ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register  
   ___ other (explain:) ___________________________  

Signature of the Keeper ___________________________ Date of Action  

5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<td>(Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(Check only one box)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</td>
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<td>x building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing Noncontributing</td>
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6. Function or Use

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7. Description

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<tr>
<td>AMERICAN MOVEMENTS</td>
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<td>Bungalow/Craftsman</td>
<td>with exterior wood girt</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof: Hip roofed structure with metal shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>other:</td>
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N/A

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**

Yee/Tom Court consists of four small single-story Bungalow style with “Hawaiian Regional” influence homes in a courtyard setting situated in a modest Kapahulu suburban development at the mauka side of the base of Diamond Head. A carport structure (date of construction not known, but considered a non-contributing element) sits at the northeast corner of the property. This house lot sits within a neighborhood which is being affected by demographic change and demolition of historic structures built during the late 1920s and early 1930s. The Yee/Tom Court is a small 9,377 square foot lot that takes one “back in time”. It is located on the corner of Trousseau and Wela Streets; with three of the four houses having direct access to the road, there are three separate driveways and parking areas on the perimeter of the lot, leaving the center area between houses open for lush vegetation and circuitous walking pathways. The property is in good condition and its setting and feeling of “old Hawaii” are particularly well intact.

The character of the site is further enhanced by the fact that the houses are not identical. Yet, though the house layouts and sizes vary, the construction details are very similar. Each of the five houses features a 5:12 pitch roof with projecting eaves. Their foundations are elevated on wood post and pier, with decorative lattice work around the perimeter. They have double hung and sliding windows multi-lite windows and other architectural details consistent with the bungalow style as it was developed in Hawaii.

**Narrative Description**

The Yee/Tom Court consists of four small single-story Bungalow style with “Hawaiian Regional” influence homes in a courtyard setting. The Yee/Tom Court is located in Kapahulu, an early suburban development located just outside of Waikiki and at the edge of Diamond Head. Although its location might call for a much more sophisticated type of neighborhood, Kapahulu has always been a low-key “local-style” area.

This site is a small 9,377 square foot slightly sloping lot that is located on the corner of Trousseau and Wela Streets; with three of the four houses having direct access to the road, there are three separate driveways and parking areas on the perimeter of the lot, leaving the center area between houses open for lush vegetation and circuitous walking pathways. The property is approximately square, with one leg length measuring 100.29’ long and the other measuring 94.60’ long. The houses are set symmetrically about both axes, with one house in each corner of the lot. The main entry is off Wela Street and a few steps bring one down into the courtyard area. The courtyard is quiet and secluded, as it terraces down slightly below the Wela Street grade height.

The center courtyard area is only 22-25 feet wide, depending on the area taken; however, in this small area is a world of textures and colors, fragrances, and a hierarchy of planes to be experienced. The setting and feel of this “place” is very much like the feel of what many Hawaii homes felt like up until the 1970s before the big building boom, skyrocketing housing prices, and large influx of outsiders from the East and West entered Oahu. In this small land area, there is plenty of room for walkways, differing levels of gardens, steps, and several types of trees including banana, Japanese money tree, plumeria, and a full grown monkey pod. There is also a sitting area, lots of grass, and a variation of sunny areas and shady areas that give a nice blend of colors and brightness. A front garden at the corner of the lot frames the site and its large mango tree gives a cool covering to the corner house.
The historical development of the site happened in two stages. Whether this was planned or not is uncertain. The 3405 Wela Street house, the largest of the four, was built first in 1937, and it had its own driveway and parking off Trouseau Street, where the 3554 Trouseau house now stands. This is evident due to the remnants of the driveway that is concealed under the 3554 Trouseau house. The other three houses were built in 1941 and a 3-car carport off of Wela Street was also constructed. The date of construction of this “non-contributing” three-car carport, located at the northeast corner of the property is not known, but it is not a detracting element and helps give privacy to the site and courtyard area. The 3554 Trouseau now has a one-stall carport on its front elevation, partially covering the façade of the house. When this was added is unclear, but tax records show that it was added in 1960. More recently, another driveway with two stalls for parking has been poured, with access from Trouseau Street. This new driveway does not detract from the site as it has no covering and is on the edge of the property that is not blatantly prominent.

All four homes are similar in layout and construction detailing. The 3405 Wela Street house is the largest of the four, at 856 square feet. Two of the four houses are identical mirror images of each other; these are the 3409A and 3409B Wela Street houses; both are 546 square feet. The 3554 Trouseau is very similar to the 3409 Wela Street houses except for slight modifications and it is 624 square feet.

The beauty of these homes is their simplicity of design and exemplification of functionality. In site layout, construction aspects, and floor plan design, these houses typify the absence of excess.

The construction of these houses utilize single-wall construction with a girt on the exterior encircling 1 x 6 vertical tongue and groove boards at about center of window height. The foundation and structural framing of the houses are all similar- the floor joists are rough sawn 2 1/8” x 6” pieces with floor beams at 6’-0” on center. The houses sit on 4”x4” posts on 8” x 8” tofu blocks with a termite pan which sits on a 2’ x 2’ cut rock that sits just an inch or two below grade. Between the wood post foundations are simple wood latticework. There is no subfloor in this construction. The 1x4 tongue and groove floor is the finish floor as well as the structural floor. Concrete steps lead up to a small entry porch, usually with an extended shed roof. All four homes have hipped roofs without dormers or gable ends and are shingled with red metal roofing (perhaps tin). It is uncertain if this is original; however, metal roofing and siding was popular in the 1930s in Hawaii and can be seen on other houses and churches of the time.

The doors and windows are also fairly standardized. Each house has two exterior doors, a main front door and a rear service door to access the laundry area outside. The front doors are 3’-0” wide x 6’-8” high all wood frame, five-pane glass doors with an exterior 5-panel screen door. The service door is smaller and simpler: the door is 2’-6” x 6’-8” with sliding panel that slides down and exposes a screened area at the top of the door. The interior bedroom doors are 2’-6” wide x 6’-6” high. The bathroom and closet doors are 2’-0” wide by 6’-6” high. The linen closet doors are 1” thick flush wood doors. All of the windows are either double hung or sliding panel, with their window casing protruding beyond the exterior wall approximately 4 inches. The two types of double hung windows used here are a pair of double hung windows (6’-6” wide) and a single double hung (3’-3” wide). Each is found on the walls of the bedrooms. A single double hung is located at the bathroom, and a pair of double-hung windows is located over the kitchen sink. The sliding glass windows off the living rooms are either 5’-10” or 6’-6” wide.

All four homes are nearly identical in their layout. They all have a living room, a kitchen, one bathroom and two bedrooms. One enters the house directly from the front porch into the living room. The interior living areas feature a living room either with sliding panel windows that meet at the corner of the living room or two separate sliding panel windows on the two perpendicular walls of the living room. The interior walls and ceilings are painted 1x6 T&G and they have a wood corner molding piece. The ceiling height throughout the house is 8’-11”. Two of the four houses have their original 1x4 tongue and groove floor boards exposed on the
interior. The 3409B Wela Street house and the 3405 Wela Street house have non-historic tile flooring covering the 1x4 tongue and groove floor structure below.

The kitchens are all located off of the living room, towards the rear of the house. The service door is located here. It swings out and accesses the covered, at-grade exterior laundry area at the back of the house. The bedroom and bathroom section is on the other half of the house, connected by way of a 3’-0” wide hallway. Off the central hallway is a linen closet and bathroom. The front bedroom is always a little larger than the back bedroom, and the bathrooms are uncomfortably small by today’s standards. The three smaller houses do not have a tub area but only a small shower stall in the bathrooms.

Many of the details of the house that give the houses character are still present. The door hardware on all three of the later 1941 constructed houses is original. The entry doors, bedroom doors, and bathrooms doors all have the same type of door knob and plate - an art-deco style plate and a glass door knob. The window hardware, including the pulls, locks, and pulley systems are all intact on all of the houses. The kitchens all feature their original porcelain sinks. Some kitchens have their original cabinetry, including the small crystal knobs. All of the kitchens except the large 1937 house have their original built-in ironing boards in the kitchens and most are still being used. Unfortunately, all of the original light fixtures, switches, and outlets, or all the houses have been removed.

The houses and property maintain a significant amount of integrity as none of the houses have experienced major changes that affect the historic character of the complex. These homes have minimal alterations and only one has the exterior modification of the attached carport. The homes have been well maintained.
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)

Property is:

A owed 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

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1930s – Development of Kapahulu

Significant Dates

1937 and 1941 - YEARS OF CONSTRUCTION

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Yee/Tom Court qualifies for the State Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Under Criteria A, it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Yee/Tom Court was constructed as part of the development of the Kapahulu area in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, when the larger area between Manoa Valley, Waikiki Beach, and Kaimuki was urbanized. The Yee/Tom Court courtyard development is a hidden gem in the Kapahulu area which has been changing drastically over the past recent years as many of the quaint old homes of Hawaii are replaced with large homes of little character or response to Hawaii’s climate. Under Criteria C, it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is significant as an intact courtyard complex of the Bungalow style with “Hawaiian Regional” influences. Its type of construction is characteristic of the simple and straightforward designs and construction techniques of the Bungalow style that were being built on and off Hawaii’s plantations during this time.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Criteria A

Under Criteria A, it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Yee/Tom Court was constructed as part of the development of the Kapahulu area in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, when the larger area between Manoa Valley, Waikiki Beach, and Kaimuki was urbanized.

After the Great Mahele of 1848 established private property titles and subdivided land among the king, chiefs, and government, 3,200 acres was awarded to William Charles Lunalilo extending from Waikiki to Maunalani Heights – wild land then, occupied mostly by what was called “lantana” i.e, shrubbery, dried grass, and trees. The initial development of Kapahulu Avenue began in the latter half of the 19th century when the road was constructed as an access to Kapiolani Park. Such access encouraged real estate development and William Achi, Bruce Waring, and Percy Pond, among others, began to subdivide larger parcels for mostly middle class house lots. Establishment of Fort Ruger after the turn of the century led to the development of both Monsarrat Avenue and Diamond Head Road. Eventually Kapahulu Avenue was extended makai across the old Makee Road alignment to Kalakaua Avenue. Thus a rudimentary hub and spoke system had developed, allowing residents of Waikiki access out of the area and non-area residents in. Unfortunately, most roads and plats were initially developed with minimal infrastructure.

One of the first private residences in what is now Kapahulu was built in 1889 by businessman Charles Snodgrass Martin. Old news archives state that Martin built a windmill, let his cattle roam around Diamond Head, and sometimes sold pigs to Prince Kuhio. Martin was also known as the man who shared his well at Campbell Avenue and Hinano Street with people who lived nearby, meaning that no one had to trek the distance to the Castle Estate (site of the Elks’ club) for water.

The development of Kapahulu and other outlying areas was an upshot of the Chinatown fire of 1900. After the Chinatown fire, studies by the Territorial Board of Health concluded that physical crowding had contributed to the spread of disease. Population dispersal was recommended, and the development of reliable commuter service by the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company allowed many people of Asian descent to move out of Chinatown. It was the first time in Hawaii where new areas were being developed by first and second generation Chinese people and others of Asian descent. These people aspired to modest single family residences as their economic and educational opportunities improved.
Spurred by such development pressures, the Waikiki Reclamation Project began in 1916. The project had called for making the area adjacent to Waikiki Beach an island, as a canal would be built makua of the beach and connected to the ocean on both sides. However, financing for completion of the canal in the Diamond Head direction never materialized. Instead the 1916 Superintendent of Public Works’ Plan No. 3 option for the Waikiki Reclamation Project, utilizing an extensive series of box drains to accommodate drainage, became the defacto method for storm runoff on the Diamond Head side of Waikiki. The purchase of land mauka of Waikiki for the Territorial Fair Grounds (today’s Ala Wai Golf Course) encouraged the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, Ltd. to petition the Territorial Public Utilities Commission and others for a boulevard through Kapiolani Park to connect it to the new Fair Grounds. The company desired a right of way wide enough to accommodate both a street and a double track line. This was accomplished by filling in the Makee lagoons using waste material from the Kaimuki Improvement District. Kapahulu Avenue was extended to Kalakaua over much of the old Makee Road right of way in 1937. [4]

By the 1920s, when land in Kapahulu could still be bought for as low as 25 cents a square foot, owners started subdividing property there and created the beginnings of the distinct residential and commercial areas of small lots that exist today. [5] Over the next decades, the length of Kapahulu Avenue eventually became commercialized, filling with entertainment from night clubs, bars, and movie theaters for the local crowd. As a matter of course, Kapahulu became home to many renowned Hawaiian entertainers: the Veary’s, the Galuteria’s, Kalama’s, Napua Stevens, Marlene Sai, the Kapu’s, Piliwale’s, Pauline Kekahuna, Dorothy Irvine, Lani Guerrero, Emma Bush, Violet Kaku, Myra English, Laina’ala Haili, John Pi’ilani Watkins, Wainani Kaneali’i, Kealoha Kalama, Sonny Kamahele, the Kaleikini’s, Conjugacion’s, Aunty Vicky Rodrigues and her famous offspring Mackie, Boyce, Nina Keali‘iwahamana and Lani Custino. "Mr. Gray's Kapahulu Movie Building was the location of the ever-popular Elmer Lee's night club where Emma Veary got her career start.

The Yee/Tom Court parcel was originally designated Lots 3 & 4, Block G, Kapiolani Park Addition. [6] Jack Tim Yuen purchased the two lots and combined them into one in 1936. At the time the lot size became 9986 square feet. This property was sold shortly thereafter to Kelly Mok Sun Yee and Beatrice Tom (JT) (she later changed her name to Beatrice Tom Yee) on March 20, 1937. This property was originally developed as a single-family residence with a single house on the property. In 1941, perhaps due to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, three more houses were built on the property.

The Japanese attack in December 1941 led to marital law, the redirection of resources, and the suspension of many civilian focused capital improvement projects during 1942. Compelled by a need to rebuild the devastated Pearl Harbor naval fleet, Honolulu’s population increased 21 percent in the first eight months of 1941. Tens of thousands of construction, military, and civilian defense workers were transferred to the islands during the course of the War. The War Department of the United States Government created temporary housing projects to address these housing shortages. Along with the War Department’s efforts to relieve the severe housing shortage in Honolulu, the City Commission also took action at the local level. City Ordinance 994, dated August 30, 1943, authorized non-conforming uses and buildings in residential districts during the war emergency. [7]

Court developments had been relatively common to Honolulu in the 1920s and 1930s. Courts were reminiscent of the plantation camps that Hawaii was accustomed to at the time and were an early example of urban planning development. Court development in Honolulu was allowed in non-zoned or less densely zoned areas and used as a way for developers to maximize land use while minimizing infrastructure. Court houses developed as rental units did not have to conform to the same strict zoning codes of the fee-simple houses.
assumption that a tenant was one who could not afford to purchase a house, much less a car, so that those rental units did not have to provide for the same number of parking areas or the same type of vehicular access to the units as the fee-simple houses.) Thus, one could cluster houses and impose pedestrian access to the individual house units while saving on the cost of building roads and providing for parking.

We do not see much new construction of this style after about 1938, so the laws may have changed. Yet, whether it was allowable under City Ordinance 994, or legal under normal zoning regulations, Yee/Tom Court probably would not have been developed as such if not for the outbreak of World War II.

Criteria C
Under Criteria C, Yee/Tom Court embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is significant as an intact courtyard complex of the Craftsman/Bungalow style. This style was popular in southern California in the late 1800s and early 1900s before making its way to Hawaii.

The Craftsman/Bungalow style was popularly seen as well suited for Hawaii because of its emphasis on natural materials, compatibility with nature, and harmony with the landscape. \[9\] The influential local building supply company Lewers and Cooke facilitated the spread of the style. Lewers and Cooke followed the example of such mainland firms as Sears, Roebuck, and Company, by producing catalogues of Craftsman/Bungalow designs and offered precut lumber and advice to construct such structures. Hawaii residents could choose from these designs or modify them to their individual tastes and budgets.

The Craftsman/Bungalow home located on a small garden lot, with front porch, lava rock lined steps, girt, and double-hung windows, became popular enough in Honolulu’s residential neighborhoods in the 1920s and 1930s to become identified as a “Hawaiian Style” of architecture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The following is the history of ownership of this parcel from 1936 to present day:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• This parcel was originally called Lots 3 &amp; 4, Block G, Kapiolani Park Addition. Jack Tim Yuen purchased the two lots and combined them into one in 1936. At the time the lot size was 9,986 square feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kelly Mok Sun Yee and Beatrice Tom (JT) (she later changed her name to Beatrice Tom Yee) purchased the property from Jack Tim Yuen March 20, 1937 for $10.00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In 1953, Clifford Hing Chang Tom purchased the land from Yee and wife for $12.10 plus the mortgage, which had a balance of $21,623.40. The size of the property was corrected to 9,976 square feet at this time. Clifford Hing Chang Tom was a close relative of Beatrice Tom, perhaps her son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Clifford Chong Tom passed away November 2, 1966 and the property was transferred to Shin Dang Tom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sim Dang Tom died May 2, 1968 and the property was passed on to Hing Yee Tom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• On March 4, 1969, 638 square feet of the parcel was parceled and sold, bringing the total square footage to 9377 square feet. Where this area of land was located on the property is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The property was sold again February 13, 1990.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It was then sold to the present owner DSC Honolulu, LLC on June 3, 1999.</td>
</tr>
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Kapi'olani Park spans over nearly 200 acres and was dedicated in 1877 and named by King Kalakaua [David La'amea Kalakaua] to honor his wife, Queen Kapi'olani. The park was once the site of band concerts, polo games, horse races, and (later) car races. After the Hawaiian Islands were annexed by the United States in 1898, Kapi'olani Park was used as an encampment by the United States Army. In modern times, Kapi'olani Park has served a variety of uses including sporting events and musical concerts. With a great view of Diamond Head (Le'ahi), the Park includes large grassy lawns as well as sports fields and tennis courts. Shady areas are provided by tall banyans, palms and ironwood trees.

Stephenson, p. 221.
 Berger, p. 57.
 Territory of Hawaii. Field Book Land Sheet for TMK 3-1-10-45. City and County of Honolulu, Real Property Assessment Division.
 Stephenson, p. 296.
 Chapman, page 7.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bureau of Conveyance Records


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:
10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 9377 SF, 0.2153 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

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

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries include all the property defined by TMK: 3-1-010:045, owned by DCS Honolulu, LLC., in November 2009.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

These boundaries were selected as they are the legal property boundaries and include all the property associated with the development of Yee/Tom Court.

11. Form Prepared By

**name/title** Lorraine Minatoishi Palumbo, Ph.D., AIA

**organization** Minatoishi Architects, Inc.

**street & number** 1429 Makiki Street #2-211

**telephone** (808) 942-7474

**city or town** Honolulu

**state** Hawaii

**zip code** 96814

**e-mail** lm@mahawaii.com

12. Owner Information (requested by SHPD)

**name** DCS Honolulu, LLC.

**street & number** P.O. Box 241073

**telephone**

**city or town** Honolulu

**state** Hawaii

**zip code** 96824-1073

**e-mail** DougSmith808@aol.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
USGS map 7.5 minute series

Project Site
3409 Wela St.
TAX MAP 1932, Revised 1967. Source, Tax Map branch.
Parcel 45, tinted in grey, is called the Hing Yee Tom parcel on the corner of Wela and Trousseau.
SATELLITE VIEW OF YEE/TOM COURT PROPERTY
Downloaded from Google Maps, November 2009
Each of the four house addresses are labeled here.

3405 Wela St.
3409A Wela
3554 Trousseau
3409B Wela
Site Plan sketch map showing locations of exterior photos numbered 1 through 14 on following pages. Green circles indicate full-grown trees at their approximate umbrella diameter scale.
3405 Wela Street house Floor Plan sketch map showing locations of photos taken on following pages.
3409B Wela Street house Floor Plan sketch map showing locations of photos taken on following pages. Note: 3409A is a mirror image of the 3409B.
3554 Trousseau Street house Floor Plan sketch map showing locations of photos taken on following pages.
Photographs:
Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: June 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
3 of 26. View from Trousseau Street. Looking east.
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009
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Date Photographed: November 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

10 of 26. 3554 Trousseau house. Front west elevation taken from Trousseau Street.
Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:
12 of 26. 3554 Trousseau house. Rear east elevation.
Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

13 of 26. 3409A Wela Street house. View towards front entry, west elevation oblique.
Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi

Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
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Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number:
18 of 26. 3554 Trousseau house, interiors. View from living room looking towards front door.
Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

19 of 26. 3554 Trousseau house, interiors. View from living room looking towards kitchen and hall.
Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

20 of 26. 3409B Wela Street house, interiors. View of kitchen looking towards rear service entry.
Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi

Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

23 of 26. Common elements found in all houses. Art-deco door plate and glass door knob.
Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court
City or Vicinity: Honolulu
Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi
Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

25 of 26. Common elements found in all houses. Front entry door.
Name of Property: Yee/Tom Court

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

Photographer: Lorraine Minatoishi

Date Photographed: November 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

26 of 26. Common elements found in all houses. Foundation. This photo taken of 3554 Trouseau house but all very similar.
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 18 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. fo the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.