

**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: George and Phyllis Hogan 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: 406 Dune Circle

City or town: Kailua 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Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

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

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

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

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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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

**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

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: shake shingle roof, tongue and groove wood and concrete block walls, 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The George and Phyllis Hogan Residence is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood in Kailua on Dune Circle, a serene loop off Kaleheo Avenue with approximately thirty one houses lining its two sides. The house is one lot away from the ocean, and sits on a flat, 11, 741 square foot lot with an iron wood hedge and a 4'-4" wood fence separating the house and its side yard's lawn from the street. It is a single-story, modern style house with Japanese overtones. It has an intersecting, shake shingle, hip-gablet roof with open, overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. At the roofs' corners are ringed, rain chains. The gablets are treated in a Japanese manner with vertical slats surmounting horizontal siding, and the ridge beams with decorative, extended ends are also reminiscent of Japanese architecture. The house sits on a poured in place concrete slab foundation and its walls are of 8" tongue and groove, double wall construction. The house has 2,201 square feet under roof, and retains its integrity of location, design, materials, setting, craftsmanship, feeling and association.

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

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## Narrative Description

The Hogan residence sits on a curve of Dune Circle with a small south-north running segment of the street jutting off its demi-elliptical shape to run down the front side of the house. This lane provides access to the garage which sits at the end of the house furthest away from the actual circle. A 4'-9" concrete block wall, painted white, separates the house's side yard from this lane and then flows into the front wall of the house. The house faces *makai* (east) and has an irregular floor plan. The master bedroom wing extends out from the main body of the house to the south, while a front entry lanai, rendered in a Japanese manner, intersects with this wing and projects out to the east. The east wall of the master bedroom wing is of concrete block painted white. The other walls are of tongue and groove. A mature sea grape tree (*Coccoloba uvifera*) grows in front of the master bedroom wing, near the front of the front entry lanai.

A stone walkway leads up to the entry lanai and its scored imitation coral stone floor. The approximately 6'-4" x 12'-10" entry lanai faces south and continues the concrete block wall of the master bedroom wing. It has a gable roof that faces to the east, and an inset gateway. Bamboo slats define the gable end, while the lanai is characterized by a pair of 4" x 4" posts with Asian capitals sitting on concrete piers. The gateway has a pair of natural wood, sliding doors with small, square holes. A scored, imitation coral stone walk runs down the north side of the entry lanai and master bedroom wing and leads to the front door. This walkway is protected by a shed roof with three sky lights, which is supported by two ohia posts carrying a 4" x 6" beam. To the right of the walk is a Japanese landscaped garden, which includes a stone lantern, natural stones, various plantings, and a meandering, water feature having an *ili ili* stone lined stream and pool that is now dry. A bamboo slat screen shields from view the bedroom wing's high bathroom windows in the north tongue and groove wall of the wing.

The entry is a pair of thirty paned shoji with an accompanying sliding screen door. To the right of the shoji entry are three floor-to-ceiling, fixed, plate glass windows, which overlook the Japanese garden. The shoji enters on a 6'-4" x 15'-8" entry hall with a 6'-4" wide wood display case on its wall opposite the shoji. The display case is recessed with a cabinet with a pair of wood doors providing a flat surface for displays above. The lobby's floor is brown, acid stained concrete, and the ceiling is quarter inch plywood with battens forming 36" squares to give the impression of a wood paneled Japanese style ceiling. A similar floor and ceiling treatment are found in the living and dining rooms. To the left of the entry hall, a hallway leads down to the master bedroom. To the right, the entry hall enters the living room to its west, and the dining room to its north.

A 10'-2" long hall leads down to the master bedroom. It may be closed off from the entry hall by a solid panel pocket door. To the left, going down the hall, is a bathroom which has been remodeled. To the right is a niche in which there is a built-in desk with a slab of Portoro marble as its top. The left end of the desk is supported by a cabinet with a pair of wood drawers. To its right is a floor to ceiling cabinet. At the left end, a pair of corner single-pane, casement windows provide light and ventilation.

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

The 13' x 14' master bed room has a set of corner shoji at its south west corner. Each set of shoji are a pair with a sliding screen door as well. These provide immediate access to the side yard. The ceiling is similar to the entry hall, but the panels are white. The floor is plain concrete presently covered by wall to wall carpet. Two shoji-like, pocket sliding windows are located high on the east wall.

The approximately 16'-8" x 24' living room wing flows westwardly from the entry hall, having the same ceiling and floor treatments. The room has a pair of single pane pocket doors in its south wall, and a pair of shoji doors with a sliding screen door at the west corner of its north wall. The former accesses the side yard while the latter opens on a roofed lanai and the back yard. The approximately 12'-8" x 14'-7" lanai is enclosed on its west side and a new wet bar is located there. It has a white terrazzo floor and a ceiling treatment similar to the entry hall and living room. The north side of the lanai is open and looks out into the back yard. Along the boundaries of the back yard is a 6' high concrete block wall painted white. The backyard has eight coconut palms (*Cocos nucifera*) as well as an iron wood tree (*Casuarine equisetifolia*) trimmed to give the appearance of a cyprus. Just outside the lanai is a 21" high concrete block bench with a wooden seat, which sits under a mature false kamani tree (*Terminalia catappa*).

A pair of shoji, with accompanying sliding screen doors, enter the dining room from the east side of the lanai. The dining room has the same floor and ceiling finishes as the entry hall and living room. Originally sliding doors in the dining room's south wall could close off the dining room from the entry hall, but these have been removed. The north wall of the dining room is dominated by a large picture window with a built-in, koa buffet below it. The buffet has four drawers in the center flanked by two drawers on either side. A single shoji in its east wall opens up on the front Japanese garden and an adjoining single shoji opens on the kitchen. The kitchen is a separate wing which extends out toward the east. It retains its original stainless steel counters and sink. The cabinets are original, but their doors have been replaced with more contemporary ones. The pantry, which is also in the kitchen wing, was originally a laundry room, but it has been completely remodeled with cabinet doors and drawers to match those in the kitchen. The kitchen has a pair of 1 x 1 single hung windows in its east end over the sink and another similar single hung window in its south wall looking out on the Japanese garden. The pantry has a door with a single pane window in its top half which leads out to the front yard, where a clothes line is situated. A bathroom, continuing the white concrete block wall found on this side of the house, projects out into the front yard and features an outdoor shower, as well as a door which leads into the indoor bath and shower. A wood slat fence protects the front yard from the street, running from the entry lanai to the garage.

A 45'-6" long hallway extends off the north side of the dining room with a pantry, a bedroom and a bath off its east side. Another bedroom is at its end. The hall has an acid stained concrete floor and a masonite ceiling. The rooms are situated on the right side of the hall, and along the left wall two pairs of shoji, aligned with the pantry and first bedroom doors, open on the back yard. These shoji exit onto a concrete walk which runs down the side of the bedroom wing. The walk is protected by the main roof's overhang. The walls on this side of the house are tongue and groove.

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu

Hawaii  
County and State

The first bedroom is entered through a pair of shoji. It has a pair of 1 x 1 single hung windows which look into the front yard. The bathroom has been remodeled, but retains its blue tiled, sunken bath and shower, and its door to the exterior. The bedroom at the end of the hall is entered through a solid, hinged door. This room has four shoji which open up on the back yard, and a pair of 1 x 1 single hung windows in its east wall. Beyond the rear bedroom is the two car, 22' x 28' garage. This is built of concrete block painted white and it has automobile doors on its front (16'-6" wide) and rear (8' wide). A hinged door in its south wall opens on the front yard. Beyond the garage is a 16' x 22' guest bedroom which was sympathetically added in 2002. It follows the design of the historic house with its masonry walls following the lead of the garage, and its shake shingle gable and hip gable roofs project outward on the east and west ends. The projecting hip gable roof on the west end shelters a concrete paved, 6' x 16' lanai and is supported by two ohia posts. A pair of shoji on this side access the guest room.

The Hogan residence retains a high degree of historic integrity. Its exterior and interior remain intact with the exception of the remodeled kitchen, pantry and bathrooms. These are all secondary spaces and their remodeling does not compromise the historic feel of the house. The only other alteration on the interior was the removal of the shoji between the entry hall and dining room; however the track still remains in the floor, to remind persons of their former presence. Again, as these would have usually been in the open position their absence does not significantly detract from the dwelling's historic integrity. The recent guest room addition is at the far end of the house. It was designed and constructed in a manner sympathetic to the historic design and from its remote location, separated from the main house by the garage, it does not impinge upon the historic character of the original house.

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

## 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  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

**Period of Significance**

1955 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1955 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

George Hogan \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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 George and Phyllis Hogan Residence is significant on the local level under criterion C as a good example of a modern style house with Japanese overtones designed during the 1950s in Hawaii. It is also architecturally significant as a work of a master, Honolulu architect George Hogan.

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

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

Modern architecture has its origins in both changing technology and in the “re-envision-ing” of the social role of architecture in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The foundations of the modernist movement were in Europe, although many of the technical innovations came in fact from the experimentation of North American designers and builders. Some historians see technological improvements as the driving force behind the new architecture: the development of iron and then steel, followed by increased application of reinforced concrete. Other scholars see the aesthetic revolt against the excessive decoration of the late Victorian period as the key to understanding “modernism.” A few emphasize the simple practicalities of the new architecture — a style of building that put emphasis on simplicity and functionality over sentimentality and historical or cultural reference.

The modern style gained popularity as a residential form in Hawaii during the late 1930s. The growing awareness of the style may be noted by an exhibition on modern architecture held at the Honolulu Academy of Arts in August 1937, and a special section of the February 12, 1938 *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* which was devoted to the topic. Connie Conrad provided an article for that section, praising the "elusive quality of clean cut lines and large plain surfaces," usually painted white, and the "free flow of line and mass, instilling restfulness and freedom which is essential to a semi tropical condition." In the same issue Ray Morris persuasively argued for why a low pitched hipped roof with overhangs was more appropriate to meet Hawaii's climatic conditions than the characteristic flat roof of the modern style.

Following World War II the modern style became extremely popular in Hawaii, frequently incorporating Japanese elements in residential designs. The clean, open design of Japanese architecture was especially conducive to adaptation to modern architecture, and was especially alluring in Hawaii, which was regularly extolled during the period as the “Crossroads of the Pacific,” where East met West in harmony. Such architects as Vladimir Ossipoff, Johnson & Perkins, Edwin Bauer, George Whitaker, Richard Dennis, Takashi Anbe, and George Hogan, were all known for their use of Japanese elements in their residential work.

The Hogan residence is typical of the modern movement in Hawaii during the 1950s, with its Japanese accents including its low-pitched, shake shingled, hip-gablet roofs, shoji doors, natural ohia columns, paneled ceilings, interior woodwork, and entry garden. In addition, it reflected the modern movement with its unadorned walls, emphasis on sleek horizontal lines, and open, flowing interior spaces. Such built-in furniture as the desk in the master bedroom wing and the buffet in the dining room also reflect the modern temperament in Hawaii. The extensive use of shoji and sliding doors to open the house to the outdoors and the presence of the rear lanai accessed from both the living and dining rooms further bespeak the adaptation of the modern movement to Hawaii. The stainless steel counter tops and sink in the kitchen and use of acid stained concrete floors are also typical of the modern spirit. Brick-size concrete blocks was

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu

Hawaii  
County and State

another material used in this residence which is also associated with the modern movement in Hawaii, especially during the decade following the conclusion of World War II. As such the house stands as a well-appointed modern style house of the 1950s in Hawaii. Other modern residences in Hawaii incorporating Asian elements in their design to be listed in the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places include the Ossipoff designed Goodsill residence, the Allen Johnson residence, and the Hal Whitaker designed Sheehan residence.

The house is also architecturally significant as a good example of a residence designed by Honolulu architect George Hogan. Indeed, the house was designed by Hogan for himself and his family, and as such stands out as an excellent example of his residential work. Hogan (1914-2009) was born in Honolulu and grew up in Kaimuki, attending McKinley High School. In 1931 he apprenticed at Honolulu architect Ralph Fishbourne's office, then went on to attend the University of Hawaii before transferring to the University of Washington, where he studied architecture. He returned to Hawaii in 1935 and worked with Herbert Cayton Cohen. In 1937 he went to work for Cain & Awana, with whom he designed several neighborhood movie theaters and the Lum Yip Kee building on Hotel Street. In 1938 he went to work with Albert Ely Ives. He obtained his architect's license in 1940, and left Ives to attend a year of graduate school at Harvard during 1940-41. During World War II he worked for Hawaii Dredging and later for the US Army Corps of Engineers. In June 1947 he went back to work with Ives, as a partner in the firm Ives & Hogan. The partnership lasted until December 1954, when the partners went separate ways. In 1958 Hogan started to share office space with Honolulu born architect, Don Chapman. Each man maintained their own practice, but shared drafting and clerical personnel. In 1966 the two architects decided to enter into a partnership, Hogan & Chapman. One of their first projects was the Pan-Am Building at 1600 Kapiolani Boulevard. By the time the project was completed, Hogan & Chapman had grown to a staff of 25 with 11 architects on payroll. Hogan retired from architecture in 1979. The firm he and Chapman founded continues in operation today as CDS International. Following his retirement from his firm, Hogan operated his own office until late 1986

Over his career Hogan designed many custom homes, as like Vladimir Ossipoff, he preferred residential work. As he noted in a 1979 interview with Lois Taylor, "I like doing houses best. The private residence is the last vestige of regional architecture." (*Star Bulletin*, May 3, 1979) His homes are in the same class as those designed by Ossipoff, and his designs are known for their simplicity, balance between the exterior and interior living spaces, signature hip-roof designs, and ceiling details

Only two houses by Hogan are listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places, the Dolan residence in Kaneohe, which he designed before World War II, and the Sam Cooke residence designed in 1964. None of his mid- to late 1950s work, when he worked without a partner, has as yet been placed in the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places. The Hogan residence is a splendid example of his work from the 1950s. The house's understated elegance, clean lines, attention to detail and distinctive floor plan, make it a comfortable and attractive abode. As is typical of Hogan's work, it employs a distinctive and dominant roof and incorporates such Asian details as the paneled ceilings, shoji, and roof elements, as well as landscaping. In addition, local materials, including ohia and imitation coral stone integrate the house into its island setting. The

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu

Hawaii  
County and State

flowing spaces, strong emphasis on cross ventilation and the graceful opening up of the house to the outdoors, not only through its lanai, but through the extensive use of large sliding doors and shoji, all reflect the high quality of design that epitomizes Hogan's residential design in the 1950s, when architects designed houses to naturally catch the trade winds rather than be air conditioned.

“A good house is more than shelter. It should provide the owners, and particularly their children, with the feeling that theirs is a good home that they can enjoy with pride, comfort, privacy and tranquility. It should be beautiful and fun to live in, and be the place they prefer to all else.”

George Hogan

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Polk's City Directories for Honolulu, 1950

City and County Tax Office records.

Original Plans dated December 17, 1954

Luna, Douglas, "George V. Hogan, Architect, AIA," unpublished manuscript, found in nomination preparer's collection.

"House to Homes," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, May 3, 1979.

"Isle Architect George Hogan, 95," *Honolulu Advertiser*, May 30, 2009.

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### 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):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

**Acreeage of Property** less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 21.406850

Longitude: 157.740891

**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 Noel and Cameron Brown in 2014 as described by Tax Map Key 4-4-025: 004.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

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### 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: November 22, 2014

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series), as well as a tax map 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:** sketch of floor plan
- **Owner:** Noel and Cameron Brown  
406 Dune Circle  
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

**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.).

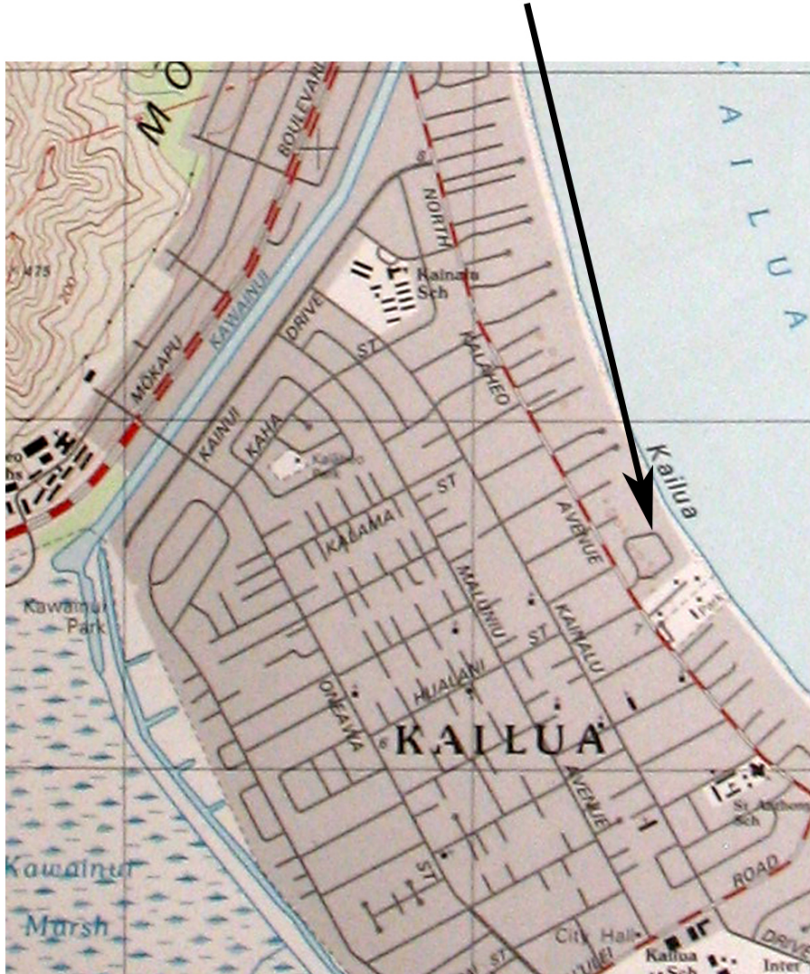
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

## USGS Map

**Hogan Residence**





George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

## Tax Map

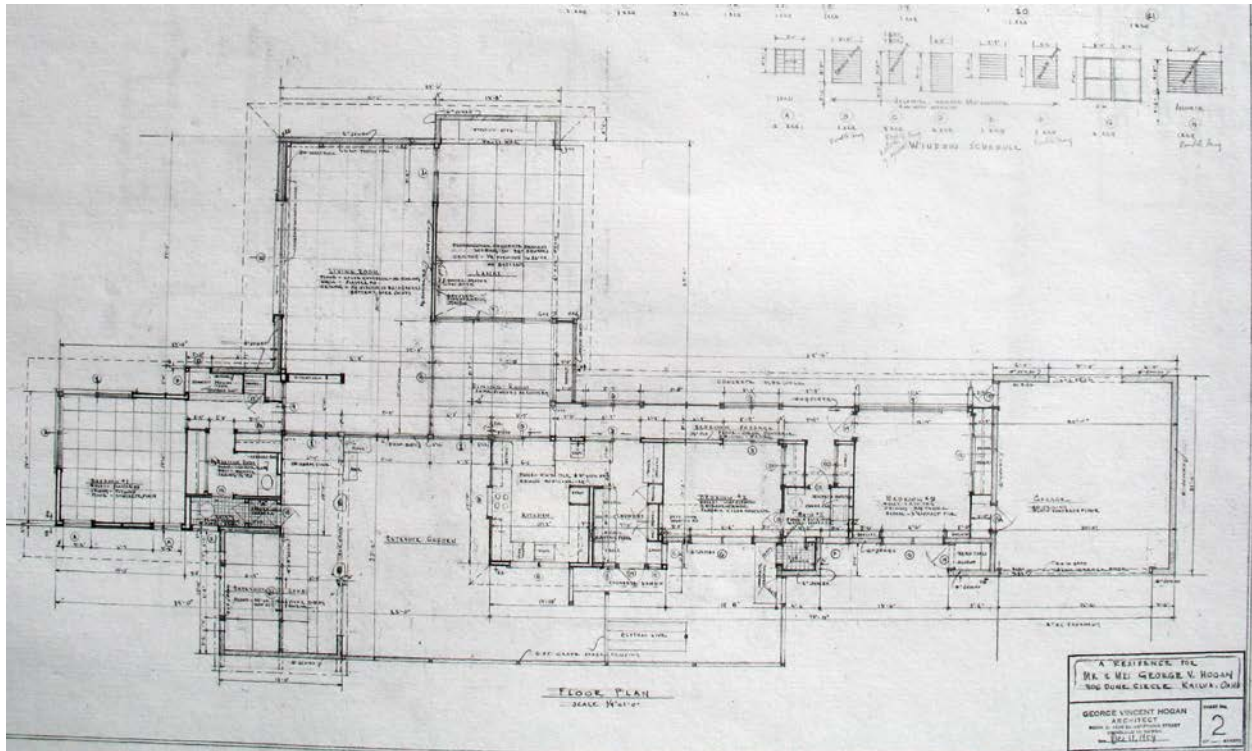


George and Phyllis Hogan Residence  
Name of Property

Honolulu

Hawaii  
County and State

# Floor Plan



George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

## Photo Log

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the façade from the southeast

1 of 12



George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the entry lanai from the south

2 of 12



George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the entry from the east

3 of 12



Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the living room from the northeast

4 of 12



George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the living room and dining room from the southwest

5 of 12



George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the dining room from the east

6 of 12





George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the lanai from the northwest

7 of 12



George and Phyllis Hogan Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the master bedroom from the north

8 of 12



George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the bedroom wing hall from the north, looking from hall through dining room and entry hall to master bedroom.

9 of 12



George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the backyard from the south, from the lanai, bedroom wing, garage and guest room on right

10 of 12



George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the kitchen from the west

11 of 12



George and Phyllis Hogan Residence Honolulu  
Name of Property

Hawaii  
County and State

Name of Property: George Hogan Residence

City or Vicinity: Kailua

County: Honolulu State: Hawaii

Photographer: Don Hibbard

Date Photographed: August 19, 2014

View of the master bedroom wing from the south from the side yard.

12 of 12

