United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use	only		
received	t Sala	į	6

received to use to U date entered 8-21-86

See instructions in How to Co	omplete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete a	pplicable sections

1. Name

historic FRANCIS H. II BROWN RESIDENCE

and/or common

2. Location

street & number KEAWAIKI BAY

_ not for publication

code

÷ -

HAWAIÌ

____ vicinity of NORTH KONA DISTRICT

state HAWAII

city, town

code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	_X occupied	agriculture	museum
_X_building(s)	X_private	unoccupied	commercial	park
structure	both	work in progress	educational	private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	in process	X yes: restricted	government	scientific
-	being considered	yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
	N/A	no	military	other:

county

4. Owner of Property

name	SEE	ATTACHED	LIST	FOR	NAMES	OF	FOUR	OWNERS	•	`
anne										

street & number

city, town		vicinity of	state	
5. Locat	tion of Legal D	Description		
courthouse, registr	y of deeds, etc. BUREAU	OF CONVEYANCES		
street & number	1151 PU	NCHBOWL STREET		
city, town	HONOLUL	U	state	HAWAII
6. Repre	esentation in l	Existing Sur	veys	
	STORIC SITES INVENT	ORY has this property t	een determined eli	igible? yes _X no
date 1985			federal X stat	e county local
depository for surv	ey records DEPARTMENT	OF LAND & NATU	RAL RESOURCE	S
city, town HOM	NOLULU		state	HAWAII

7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Francis Hyde Ii Brown Beach Residence is a 15 acre beachfront parcel at Keawaiki Bay in the North Kona district of the island of Hawaii. An oasis of greenery surrounded by fields of barren lava, the property is mostly rocky pahoehoe lava with beach sand fill in some spots, and is characterized by a large grove of an estimated 700 coconut palms. Also on the property are a large fishpond and a smaller natural pool, fed by brackish springs. The compound consists of 4 main structures, 10 smaller buildings spread over the area in various groupings, and ruins of other historic and prehistoric structures.

All the extant structures are built in a similar, straight-forward manner, with walls approximately one foot thick made of lava rock, quarried on the site. Inset windows consist of l)exterior screens, and 2)double-hung sash windows. Doors are similarly constructed with l)an exterior wooden door with screened window, and 2)a solid wooden panel interior door. The low-pitched hip roofs are of corrugated metal, painted red, and all buildings sit on cement slabs.

The four major houses are used as living quarters. (1)The main house contains two bedrooms with bathrooms, covered lanai, living room, kitchen/dining room, and pantry. (2)The back guest house (formerly servants' quarters) has three bedrooms and bathrooms with a small front lanai. (3)The caretaker's house consists of a kitchen and two other rooms with a covered front lanai. All of these buildings face the ocean. (4)The front guest house has two bedrooms and bathrooms with dressing rooms. A boathouse is attached to this structure.

A number of smaller buildings is also present. These are all rectangular in shape and are used for storage and machinery, although two are outhouses that are no longer in use, and two others contain shower facilities that utilize brackish water pumped from the larger pond. An additional structure is a pergola built of four lava-rock pillars supporting a flat corrugated metal roof, set on a cement base, situated near the beach between the front guest house and the other three houses.

8. Significance

1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899			e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation X other (specify) SPORTS
Specific dates	1926-1931	Builder/Architect N/A	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Francis H. Ii Brown beach residence is significant as an excellent example of a Kona coast beach cottage complex of the 1920s. It is also significant for its potential to yield information about Hawaii's past, and its associations with Francis H.Ii Brown, a prominent sportsman and politician.

The Francis H. Ii Brown beach residence is a compound of a size and type probably not found anywhere else in Hawaii. Present on the site are archaeological remains of ancient Hawaiians, specimens of rare native flora, natural ponds supporting a variety of fish, and buildings constructed of local lava rock, quarried at the site.

The presence of water, in the form of springs and fishponds, at Keawaiki Bay made it an area where pre-contact Hawaiians could live along an otherwise arid Kona coast. Still visible today are various remnants of these ancient people, including part of a heiau that Dr. Kenneth Emory of the Bishop Museum conjectures to be Lono-kai, most of which was destroyed by the lava flow of 1859. Study of these sites is likely to yield more information human inhabitation of this area during pre-contact times.

Keawaiki's modern development is due to Francis H. Ii Brown [1892-1976]. Francis Brown was one-half Hawaiian and one-half Caucasian, and a well known personality for many decades in Hawaii. The grandson of the Kingdom of Hawaii's Supreme Court Judge John II, Brown was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and over a million dollars in his pocket. During World War I he served as an ambulance driver in France, and won the Croix de Guere. He was an avid sportsman, he was "a legend in the annals of Hawaii's sports history." Proficient in swimming, tennis, baseball and polo, he excelled at golf. Nine times he won the Hawaiian Amateur championship (the Manoa Cup). He also won the Japan Amateur championship in 1929 and the California Amateur championship in 1930. In 1924 he shot a 67 at Scotland's St. Andrews, setting a course record. He also established a course record at Pebble Beach, shooting a 64 in 1927.

Besides his athletic accomplishments, Brown, a lifelong Republican, also had a long distinguished career in Hawaii's legislature. In 1924 he was elected to the Territorial House of Representatives, and in 1927 he was elected to the Territorial Senate. He continuously held his Oahu seat in the Senate until the conclusion of the 1947 session, with the exception of the 1935-36 session, when an automobile accident hampered his activity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

INTERVIEW WITH FAMILY MEMBERS, 1985 STAR BULLETIN AND HONOLULU ADVERTISER, AUG

1985 AUGUST 7 and 26, 1976

10. Geograp	ohical Data		
Acreage of nominated prope Quadrangle name <u>ANAI</u> UTM References		· · · · ·	Quadrangle scale $1:24000$
A 0 5 1 9 5 5 2 0 Zone Easting	2 2 0 2 1 8 5 Northing	B 0 5 1 1 S Zone Eas	9 5 6 5 0 2 2 0 2 0 6 0 ting Northing
c 0 5 1 9 5 5 0 0 e		р <u>р 15</u>] <u>р</u> г Г н Г	
	INCLUDES ALL TH	HE PROPERTY DESI N 1985.	GNATED BY
List all states and count	ies for properties over	lapping state or county	/ boundaries
state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
11. Form Pr	epareu by		مان می از این از این از این از این
name/title DAVID T	. BROWN		
organization		date	JUNE 10, 1985
street & number 3533	ALOHEA AVENUE	telepho	one 734-3595
city or town HONO	LULU	state	HAWAII 96816
12. State Hi	storic Pres	ervation Of	ficer Certification
The evaluated significance of	of this property within the	state is:	
national	state	X local	
	property for inclusion in t	he National Register and o	reservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- certify that it has been evaluated
State Historic Preservation (Officer signature	NAL	Terresonand
title ESTATE HISTORI	C PRESERVATION C	OFFICER	date JUNE 30, 1986
For NPS use only			1
I hereby certify that th	is property is included in t	he National Register	0/
Keeper of the National F	B. Bushn		date 8/2//86
Keeper of the National F	B. Busha Register		date 8/2//8C

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NPS Form 10-900-a (7-81)

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OMP NO. 1024-0018

EXP. 10/31/84

Continuation sheet OWNER OF PROPERTY Item number 4

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OWNERS:

ZADOC W. BROWN, JR. 379 HOOPALUA DRIVE PUKALANI, MAUI 96788

ALAN L. BROWN P. O. BOX 2047 KAMUELA, HAWAII 96743

CYNTHIA BROWN QUISENBERRY 895 W. KUIAHA ROAD HAIKU, MAUI 96708

DAVID T. BROWN 3533 ALOHEA AVENUE HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816 NPS Form 10-900-a (7-81)

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Continuation sheet

DESCRIPTION

7 Item number

Francis H. li Brown originally kept a number of animals on the property (hogs, ducks, chickens, nene, peacocks, and so on) and these were housed in large pens in various locations. Four of these were located near the beach and were destroyed by the tidal wave of April 1, 1946; however, some remains of these pens can still be seen.

Two cement paths lead from the main house and the front quest house to the natural swimming pool, and another goes from near the front guest house to the beach. The older portions of these were constructed by Duke Kahanamoku, a frequent guest during the 1930's, who honeymooned in the front guest house.

Also situated on the property is a fishpond and possible heiau, which have been partially covered by historic lava flows.

There have been no significant alterations or additions to the original structures on the property.

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Continuation sheet

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SIGNIFICANCE

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Brown primarily lived on Oahu, but spent much of his time at this beach retreat at Keawaiki. He built a number of homes on Oahu, of which one 1920 Spanish Mission style house on Pacific Heights still remains. Brown purchased the five parcels of land that make up Keawaiki from the Territory of Hawaii, between 1926 and 1931. The buildings were constructed in the late 1920s. Their masonry exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship, and is the product of local stone masons, most likely of Japanese ancestry. The remoteness of the site, which could only be reached by boat until 1974, made the transportation of building materials difficult, and probably contributed to the decision to use lava rock which was quarried on the property.

Item number

The Brown beach residence, once completed, functioned as a vacation home for Francis and his guests. During the 1920s and 1930s it was the scene of many festive parties, with numerous members of Hawaii's high society in attendance. A large staff lived on the property to attend to the Browns' needs and to care for the many animals that were kept in large pens on the property. The compound functioned in this manner until 1941, when World War II forced its abandonment. Brown then turned his attention to other properties, and after World War II relocated to the Mainland.

Both the naturally occuring features of the locationm and the size and construction of the compound, as well as its associations with a famous personality of the 1920s and 1930s, make this property a significant site.

