

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received OCT 3 1984
date entered NOV 1 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Charles Gay Residence ^{House}
and/or common Roland Gay Residence

2. Location

street & number Gay Road 2 not for publication
city, town Waimea vicinity of ~~congressional district~~
state Hawaii code 15 county Kauai code 07

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Ron Gay
street & number Box 19
city, town Waimea vicinity of state Hawaii

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bureau of Conveyances
street & number 1151 Punchbowl Street
city, town Honolulu state Hawaii

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Hawaii Historic Sites Inventory #30-09-9313 has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1977 federal state county local
depository for survey records Department of Land & Natural Resources
city, town Honolulu state Hawaii

7. Description

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Charles Gay Residence is a single-story, frame dwelling whose main house has a prominent, high pitched, hipped roof with overhanging, closed eaves. It sits at the end of an unpaved road on a large lot with an extensive front lawn and a number of mature trees, including a siris tree (Albezia lebbeck) whose circumference exceeds twenty feet. The dwelling is a complex of three individual structures, which have been connected by a roofed lanai. These include the main house, which contains a central living room with bedrooms off either side; a kitchen-dining room-pantry building to the rear of the main house; and a servant's quarters/bedroom adjacent to the kitchen-dining room. All three buildings are of double wall construction with vertical siding and sit on stone foundations. They have paneled doors and double hung sash windows with frames slightly embellished at the bottom.

The main house has an inset verandah which wraps around both sides. The verandah has chamfered columns and a simple balustrade with 2 x 2 post balusters. A central set of steps lead to the verandah. The facade is seven bays wide with doors in the second, fourth and sixth bays. Double hung sash windows are in the other bays. The central doorway leads into the principle living space, which still retains its original brass light fixtures, kerosene lamps converted to electricity. Doors lead off the living room to the adjacent bedrooms, and out the rear to the covered lanai. All the bedrooms have doors leading out to the verandah. The right rear bedroom has been extended to enclose a portion of the verandah on that side.

The back lanai, was originally covered, but this roof disappeared in between 1902 and 1931. The present corrugated plastic roof is of a more recent origin. The servants quarters/bedroom is a simple rectangular structure with a gable roof. The kitchen-dining room-pantry is a long L-shaped building with the rooms laid out in a serial fashion, with a storage room forming the wing. It, too, has a gable roof, and four doors open onto a shed roofed walkway which connects with the covered lanai. Two of the doors lead to the dining room, and the other two provide access to the kitchen and pantry. The dining room still retains its original light fixtures. As with the rest of the complex the doors are all original and have porcelin knobs.

Other than the replacement of the lanai's roof and the extension of one bedroom there have been no substantial alterations or additions to the house.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | |

Specific dates Circa 1895 **Builder/Architect** Charles Gay

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Charles Gay residence is architecturally significant as a good example of a turn-of-the-century kamaaina residence on Kauai. The multi-building plan of the residence is very similar to traditional Hawaiian architecture, and eighteenth and nineteenth century western architectural designs employed in warmer climates. Such a design allows for separation of living/sleeping and food preparation/dining, and is very amenable to semi-outdoor living. The house is distinguished by its high integrity of design and materials, and it stands as one of the last houses of its period and style to remain in Hawaii.

The residence is also significant for its associations with the Gay family. The house was built by a Hawaiian carpenter in 1895, following the plans of Charles Gay. The lumber for the house was milled in Honolulu and floated into Waimea harbor from ships. The Gays lived in the house until 1902 when they moved to the island of Lanai. The house was left with a caretaker until 1931 when Roland Gay, one of Charles Gay's eleven children, moved into the house. Ron Gay, Roland Gay's son, now lives in the house.

Charles Gay, was born in January 8, 1862 at Pigeon Bay, New Zealand. He was the youngest son of Captain Thomas Gay and Jane Sinclair Gay. The family came to Hawaii in 1863 and purchased land for ranching ventures. Charles Gay's grandmother, Elizabeth Sinclair, purchased the island of Niihau for \$10,000 and this island is presently owned by heirs of the family.

Charles Gay married Louisa Kala, granddaughter of High Chief Kainoahou, son of King Kaumualii, the last King of Kauai. They had eleven children. Jane Sinclair Gay bought the island of Lanai for her son Charles at an auction in 1902. In 1926 he sold Lanai to Dole Pineapple Company, the present owner.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Interview with Roland Gay 2/10/77

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property 2.466

Quadrangle name Hanapepe

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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Verbal boundary description and justification

This nomination includes all the property described by Tax Map Key 1-6-01:29 in 1984.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ron Gay

organization N/A date July 15, 1984

street & number Box 19 telephone 333-1248

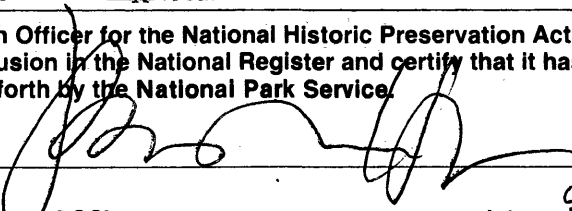
city or town Waimea state Hawaii

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

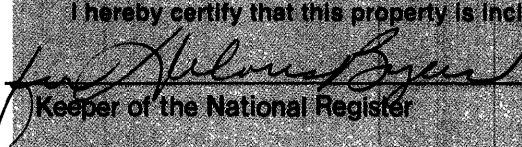
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title for State Historic Preservation Officers date 9/28/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register entered in the National Register

 Keeper of the National Register date 11-1-84

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION Item number 7 Page 2

[Redacted] Wendell Bennett

surveyed the sites in 1931 as part of an archaeological survey of Kauai. Bennett followed the heiau names and descriptions of Emory but also provided site numbers.

The archaeological complex consists of several feature types:

1. Heiau - Kauluapaoa and Lohiau's Hula Platform;
2. Wet Caves - Waikanaloo and Waikapalae;
3. Rockshelter;
4. House Platforms - Lohiau's house site and four other platforms associated with the agricultural complex;
5. Subsurface Cultural Deposits - Associated with the sand dune and includes both prehistoric and historic cultural deposits;
6. Agricultural Complex - Includes loi (taro plots), auwai (ditches), and loko kalo (swampy planting areas);
7. Cemetery;
8. Enclosures - Associated with the agricultural complex and probably represent animal pens; and a
9. Source Area for Volcanic Glass.

These feature types indicate a sequence of cultural occupation from the prehistoric to the recent historic period. Several archaeological projects within the complex area since 1972, have defined the cultural sequence and the cultural adaptation to the Haena area. In 1972, Timothy Earle surveyed and mapped the agricultural systems in the Halelea District and included a

[Redacted]

Archaeological Complex. Subsurface excavations were conducted in 1977, 1978, and 1979 as part of the mitigation of cultural resources prior to the construction of park facilities. At present, park development has been limited but the extensiveness of the archaeological deposits and the surface features have been inventoried. The archaeological excavations indicate a sequence of cultural deposits in the coastal dune from the earliest dated occupation at A.D. 989±42 (ARCH, 1978) and continuing to the deposits associated with Taylor Camp that cover the period A.D. 1969-1977 (University of Hawaii, 1979). The prehistoric midden deposits indicate a dependence on marine resources, especially shellfish, while the utilization of the fish resources is indicated by the high percentage of fishing implements in the artifact inventory. Based on the archeological work to-date, the following cultural sequence has been developed for Haena (Hammatt, 1978):