

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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1. Name of Property

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historic name: Kelly, John and Kate, Residence

other name/site number: _____

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2. Location

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street & number: 4117 Blackpoint Road

not for publication:

city/town: Honolulu

vicinity:

state: HI county: Honolulu code: 003 zip code: 96816

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3. Classification

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Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification
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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Kirk W. Alme July 10, 1991

Signature of certifying official Date

Deputy SHPO, Department of Land and Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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5. National Park Service Certification
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I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Autonetta Albee 8/27/91
_____ See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the _____
National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
 removed from the National Register _____
_____ other (explain): _____

for Signature of Keeper Date
of Action

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6. Function or Use

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Historic: Domestic Sub: single dwelling

Current : Domestic Sub: single dwelling

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

Bungalow/Craftsman

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation lava rock roof composition
walls shingle other NA

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

The John and Kate Kelly Residence is a rambling two story frame house built in the Craftsman style. It is distinguished by its dark brown cut shingle siding, composition shingle hip roofs, and second story lanai.

The house sits on a lava rock foundation on a promontory at Black Point. The location affords views of the Pacific, Koko Head and Diamond Head. The house is nestled among mature trees on a small and densely landscaped lot.

The original house was of one story. The second story was added circa 1935. The profile of the house is a series of two hip roofs, one covering the main, two-story body of the house, the other covering an equally large, off-set, single story front wing with a garage below. The hip roofs have overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. A brick wall along the side of the wing leads to a covered entry lanai which is paved with Chinese granite blocks. The back wall of the lanai has a large frosted plate glass window, which provided illumination for John Kelly's studio. The left wall of the lanai contains a large entry door.

The entry leads into a living room which has an open beam ceiling with hand chamfered beams. The walls are of brown canec and the floor of acid stained concrete. On the rear far side of the living room is a dining nook with a bay window and a built-in settee. The bay window retains its main central window; however, the casements were blown out by artillery fire during World War II and have not been replaced. They remain boarded up. A set of ornamental Japanese brackets decorate the opeing between the living room and dining area.

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The kitchen is off the dining room and behind the living room. It contains its original sink, tile counters, and cabinets. Beyond the kitchen is a hall/utility room area which provides access to the living room and the outdoors. The hall has tongue and groove walls and allows circulation to the bathroom and the large studio space behind the entry lanai. The studio has canec walls and ceiling, and is a very light and airy space with the large frosted plate glass window on the north and a pair of sliding windows on the south wall. The west wall has a sliding door which opens to the yard. The press from which John Kelly made his numerous Hawaiian prints remains in this room. All the rooms have acid stained concrete floors.

The front wing has two bedrooms, one and a half baths, and a shop, which forms an ell off the wing. One must step down into the east bedroom. All the rooms and the hall have tongue and groove walls, and both sliding and one over one double hung windows. The floors are of wood. Plywood now covers the tongue and groove walls in the west bedroom. The east bedroom has a door to the outside, as does the bathroom. The bathroom exits onto a balcony which runs the length of the wing and has steps leading to the ground. A wood balustrade has bamboo trim. A garage and basement are below. The entry to the basement is from the garage.

A stair leads from the hall up to the second floor lanai. A large studio with a bath is also on the level. Sliding doors separate it from the lanai. The lanai has a wood balustrade with bamboo trim similar to the balcony. The covered lanai affords views of Diamond Head and the Pacific. A large plate glass window gives the studio a view of Kokohead and the Pacific.

There have been no additions or alterations to this house since 1935.

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8. Statement of Significance
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: statewide.

Applicable National Register Criteria: B,C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : NA

Areas of Significance: architecture
art

Period(s) of Significance: 1931-1941 _____

Significant Dates : 1931 1935 _____

Significant Person(s): John and Kate Kelly

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Louis E. Davis

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

The John and Kate Kelly residence is architecturally significant as a Hawaii adaptation of the craftsman style of construction. It is also significant for its association with John and Kate Kelly, two prominent artists in Hawaii from 1923 through the 1960s. It is also significant as a reflection of the history of the development of Black Point as a residential area.

The house has various materials and textures, ranging from the Chinese granite floor of the lanai, to the cane walls, acid stained concrete floors, bamboo trimmed railings, shingled exterior walls, and hand hewn beams. These elements reflect the craftsman spirit in the subtle attention to detail and the high quality of craftsmanship. This spirit is further exemplified in the open flowing living-dining space, the second story lanai and studio, and the variety of floor levels. The house is closely tied with the outdoors with its lanai, balconies, and windows which take advantage of the views the location affords.

The architect of record for the house was Louis Davis. Davis was a friend of the family and a local architect who designed a number of buildings in the Spanish style, including McKinley High School (Hawaii and National Register), the Honolulu Police Station (National Register), and Lihue Theater, as well as numerous residences, including those for Dr. Wall and Dr. Huey. However, the primary

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designer of the house was Kate Kelly, which probably accounts not only for the openness and character of the house, but also for the spatial sequencing of the first floor. As an artist, Kate Kelly felt that the craftsman style was appropriate for an artist's residence.

The house is also significant for its associations with John M. and Katherine Kelly. John M. Kelly was born in Oakland, California in 1878, but was raised on a cattle ranch in Arizona. He studied art at San Francisco's Partington Art School, where he met aspiring sculptress Katherine Harland. The couple were married in 1908. He worked for the art department of the San Francisco Examiner for fourteen years before turning to commercial work for advertising firms. In 1923 the Kellys left San Francisco for Hawaii on behalf of Charles Frazier. The purpose of the trip was to prepare commercial artwork to promote Frazier's various enterprises, including the development of Lanikai. Subsequently, John Kelly headed the art department of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin for seven years, before quitting in 1932 to become a free lance artist at his home studio on Black Point.

John Kelly achieved a world wide reputation for his etchings, drypoints, and aquatints of Hawaiian life and scenes, and especially for his studies of its people. The New York Times considered his art to be "outstanding and novel work," and his prints were purchased by such people as President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of Defense Henry Morgenthau, Lessing Rosenwald, Paul Sacs, Spencer Tracy, Barbara Hutton, Doris Duke Cromwell, Fordon Mendelssohn, and Lawrence Tibbett. His work is included in the collections of the National Gallery of Art, The Fogg Museum at Harvard, the New York Public Library, and the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

Kate Kelly was a well known sculptress in Hawaii. She sculpted numerous busts and bas-reliefs of Hawaiian subjects. Her cast figurines of such Hawaiian subjects as hula dancers and lei sellers were popular in the 1930s. Her larger public commissions include a bronze plaque honoring Queen Liliuokalani on the grounds of Washington Place (1929), the large bas-relief of King Kalakaua at the former police station on Bethel Street, and the bronze Amelia Earhart memorial plaque on Diamond Head. She had to forsake her sculpting career in the mid 1930s when a thyroid condition made it impossible for her to use her eyes for sustained concentrated work.

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The Kelly residence is also significant for its associations with the development of Black Point as a residential area. In 1926 the Kellys rented from Florence and Harry Hayward one of the three or four houses which stood on Black Point. Eight additional Black Point lots came on the market at that time and the Kellys purchased one. In 1931 they erected a house on the lot. John Kelly, at this time, was heading the art department of the Star Bulletin. In the first years when he became a free lance artist the family was largely supported by the sale of Kate's figurines, which were sold at Gump's and other locations to residents and to the affluent visitors who came to Hawaii. With her work increasing, the second floor lanai and studio were added to house for her use. During this period Black Point gained a reputation as an artists' colony, as Bess Mather, Huc Luquiens, and Robert Manukien also lived there. Other artists and patrons of the arts were frequent visitors to these Black Point home studios, further developing the image of Black Point as an artist colony. The Kellys resided in the house until their deaths in 1961 and 1963. Their only son, John Junior, still lives in the house.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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see continuation sheet

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 -- Specify Repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreeage of Property: less than 1

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>04</u>	<u>625000</u>	<u>2351370</u>	B	_____	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ____ See continuation sheet.

This nomination includes all the property owned by the John/Marion Kelly Trust in 1989 as designated by Tax Map Key 3-1-41: 10.

Boundary Justification: ____ See continuation sheet.

This is the historical boundary for the property.

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11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: John / Marion Kelly

Organization: Hilo Main Street Date: August 5, 1989

Street & Number: 4117 Blackpoint Road Telephone: 808-734-8238

City or Town: Honolulu State: HI ZIP: 96816

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Bibliography:

Barbara Peterson, Notable Women of Hawaii (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, c 1984).

John M. Kelly, Jr., "Hawaii: John Kelly," Paradise of the Pacific,
October 1962, pp.23-28.

Edgar C. Schenck, "Honolulu Artists," California Arts and Architecture,
July 1935.

Obituary, Star Bulletin, 10 September 1962, p. 1.

"Honolulu Artist John Kelly Dies," Advertiser, 10 September 1962, 1:2.