### **United States Department of the Interior National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received date entered 8-21-86

Type all entries—complete appli	cable sections		
1. Name			
nistoric FRANCIS H. Li l	BROWN RESIDENCE		
and/or common			
2. Location		· · ·	
street & number KEAWAIKI	ВАУ		not for publication
city, town	vicinity of	NORTH KONA DISTRI	СТ
state HAWAII	code county	HAWAIÌ	code
3. Classificatio			
Category  district publicX building(s)X private structure both site	X yes: restricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park x private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owner of Pro	perty		
name SEE ATTACHED L	IST FOR NAMES OF FOU	R OWNERS	
street & number		·	¢
city, town	vicinity of	state	
	egal Descripti	on	
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	BUREAU OF CONVEYAN		
street & number	1151 PUNCHBOWL STR		
city, town	HONOLULU		HAWAII
	ion in Existing		111111111111111111111111111111111111111
itle STATE HISTORIC SIT			ible2 ves V n
#10-19-7498 late 1985	ED TRVENTOUT has this pro	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	county loca
depository for survey records $^{ m D}$	EPARTMENT OF LAND & :	NATURAL RESOURCES	3
city, town HONOLULU		state	HAWAII

### 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
$_{ m X}_{ m -}$ excellent	deteriorated	X unaltered	_X_ original s	site
good	ruins	altered	moved	date
fair	unexposed			

#### 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

Period	Areas of Significance—C	heck and justify below		
1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899	· ·	conservation economics education engineering	music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation X other (specify) SPORTS
Specific dates	1926-1931	Builder/Architect N/A	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, AUGUST 7 and 26, 1976

10. Geographic	al Data			
Acreage of nominated property  Quadrangle name ANAEHOOM  UT M References			Quadrangl	e scale 1:24000
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c 0 5 1 9 5 5 0 0 2 E	2 0 1 8 8 0	D <u>() [5]</u> F Н	1 9 15 3 2 0	212919610
Verbal boundary description a THE NOMINATION INC TMK: 7-1-03: 3, 1	LUDES ALL THE		ESIGNATED BY	
List all states and counties fo	properties overlapp	ing state or co	unty boundaries	
state	code	county		code
state	code	county		code
11. Form Prepa	red By	.,		
name/title DAVID T. BR	OWN			
organization		da	te JUNE 10,	1985
street & number 3533 ALO	HEA AVENUE	tel	ephone 734-35	95
city or town HONOLULU		sta	HAWAII	96816
12. State Histo	ric Preser	vation (	Officer C	ertification
The evaluated significance of this	•	is: local		
As the designated State Historic Po 665), I hereby nominate this proper according to the criteria and proce	ty for inclusion in the N	ational Register a	and certify that it ha	
State Historic Preservation Officer	signature	16 L	Marie Cardo State	
title CSTATE HISTORIC PR	ESERVATION OFF	ICER	date J	UNE 30, 1986
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this prop	erty is included in the N	ational Register	date {	1/21/86
Keeper of the National Registe				/ /
Attest:			date	<del></del>
Chief of Registration				

OMB NO. 1024-0018 EXP. 10/31/84

## **United States Department of the Interior National Park Service**

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date entered

Continuation sheet

OWNER OF PROPERTY

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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

EXE . 10/31/84

**United States Department of the Interior National Park Service** 

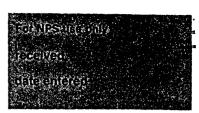
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Continuation sheet

DESCRIPTION

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francis H. Ii 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 guest 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

SIGNIFICANCE

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ijakengo: Garoni Garoni

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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.

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 occurring 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.

