

**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: Chang Family Home

Other names/site number: TMK# 240300250000

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: 1117 Clio Street

City or town: Honolulu State: Hawaii County: City & County of 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Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

   national    statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A X B X C    D

<p>_____</p> <p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____</p> <p><b>Date</b></p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <u>  </u> meets <u>  </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p>_____</p> <p><b>Date</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, 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

Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>          </u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>          </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Family Dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic Single Family Dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> & Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Movements

Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: Modern Plantation

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: \_\_\_\_\_

T&G wood walls, girted timber frame, rubble rock and concrete block foundation, composition shingle roofs

### 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 Chang Family Home is in a quiet, 85-year old, residential neighborhood called Makiki in the City and County of Honolulu. The house is at 1117 Clio Street and the property includes the front house, a rear cottage, a patio, a carport and a garage. Clio Street is located one block below Roosevelt High School and is bordered by Nehoa Street, Lewalani Drive, and Mott Smith Drive. This formed a triangle of roughly 34 homes which evolved as a micro-community of mostly ethnic Chinese families, one of few such communities outside of Chinatown, Honolulu.

The Chang Family Home was built in 1930 and is a bungalow style house typical of those built in Hawaii in the 1930s. It has a composition shingled, gabled roof, with overhanging exposed rafter eaves. The side walls of the single wall house are T&G wood, with girted timber frames. The gable roofed porch is outset and the house sits on rubble rock foundation.

Chang Family Home

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

The Chang Family House has 4 bedrooms, one bath, and is approximately 1,500 square feet and sits on a 7,800 foot lot. The house is in good condition, and retains its historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, craftsmanship, feelings and association.

Behind the main house is a smaller, single wall, 3 bedrooms with 728 square foot cottage built in 1939. It has nearly the same construction design and materials as the front house. The roof is composition shingles, hip with overhanging exposed rafter eaves. The sides of the cottage are T&G wood, with girted timber frames. The original wood slat foundation vents and sliding windows remain as well as the wooden screen frames. The rear cottage retains most of its original features except for tile flooring throughout. The carport, garage, and patio all retain their original historic character.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Chang Family House is set back about 45 feet from the street. As you approach the house on the left is a 65 year-old lychee tree, planted in 1950 after the birth of Dai Chin Chang and Betty Chang's youngest son, Melvin Chang.

On the left of the house is a concrete driveway leading to a covered garage on the left side of the house. The original garage was torn down and replaced by an open sided structure with corrugated aluminum roofing around 1964. Behind the garage is an open sided patio with corrugated aluminum roofing built in the mid-1950s. Dai Chin Chang built the patio in order to hold the annual community Christmas Parties which began in 1946 and weekly Mah Jong games among the ethnic Chinese neighbors. With a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering, Dai Chin Chang did nearly all the design and construction with the help of his oldest son, Norman.

The house is characterized by a front facing, rounded gable roof with a porch projecting from the left side of the façade. The porch has a similar roof as the house, and both roofs feature a segmental arched, wood slat louver.

A scored concrete sidewalk leads from the street to the porch. Three concrete steps with lava rock shoulders ascend to the porch. The porch has a wood floor and a beaded tongue and groove ceiling. Square paneled columns with figure four brackets support the porch roof and a solid, paneled railing, with entry posts similar to the columns, encircles the porch. The original French door entry was changed in the 1950s to a single hinged door with tall jalousie windows to either side. At the time the front entry was changed all the original double hung sash windows were also replaced with jalousie windows, which were popular at the time.

The front door opens on the living room. The walls had wood paneling applied to them in the early 1960s. There are three jalousie windows in the east wall. The 10' high tongue and groove ceiling remains in place, which is true throughout the house. A picture rail runs around the room approximately a foot below the ceiling line. To the right of the living room is a study, entered through a sliding door. It has its original walls and ceiling and picture rail. It has a pair

Chang Family Home

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

of jalousie in its front wall and one in its sidewall. Its closet has its original door with a beveled mirror and a glass knob. A door in its rear wall is also original and also has a glass knob. It leads into a bathroom.

A hallway at the rear of the living room leads down to the kitchen. It has beaded tongue and groove walls and ceiling. A sliding door at the start of the hallway opens on a set of wood steps that leads down into a basement, which was dug out by Dai Chin Chang and his sons in the 1950s. In making the basement, hollow tile concrete blocks replaced the original foundation's wood slats around the base of the house.

On either side of the hall is a bedroom. Both have their original, single panel doors, a pair of jalousie windows, tongue and groove walls and a beaded tongue and groove ceiling. A picture rail runs around the walls. The right side bedroom has a sliding door in its rear wall, which opens on another bedroom, which is appointed in a manner similar to the other bedrooms.

At the end of the hall, an original single panel door with its original metal knob opens on the kitchen. It retains its tongue and groove walls and ceiling. A 6" wide, interior girt reinforces the kitchen walls. It has a pair of jalousie windows in its rear wall and one in its side wall. Also in the rear wall a door with a new knob opens on a screened back porch. Seven concrete steps lead down from the porch to the garage.

Behind the main house is a smaller, single wall, 3 bedrooms with 728 square foot cottage built in 1939. It has nearly the same construction design and materials as the front house. The roof is composition shingles, hip with overhanging exposed rafter eaves. The sides of the cottage are T&G wood, with girted timber frames. The original wood slat foundation vents and sliding windows remain as well as the wooden screen frames.

Three concrete steps with a decorative wrought iron railing lead up to the front door. The front door is original and has its original knob and a small window in the top middle. It opens on the living room with its 9' high canec ceiling. Similar ceilings are found throughout the house. It has a set of three sliding windows in its front and side walls. These each have three horizontal panes. To the right of the living room is the front bedroom. It has its original single panel door and a pair of sliding windows, similar to those in the living room, in its front and side walls. A hall to the rear of the living room accesses the other two bedrooms, the bathroom and kitchen. These all have their original single panel doors and either double hung sash windows or jalousie windows. The bathroom has its original tub.

On the right side of the rear house is a flat roofed attached garage which maintains its original integrity of look, design, and materials. It is supported by a pair of metal pipe columns on its far corners. Plywood walls enclose the structure. To the left side of the rear cottage is a carport with a covered patio to the carport's rear. The flat roofed carport is attached to the corner of the main house. Its roof is corrugated metal and it is supported by two metal pipe columns on its far side. The roof's framing is of 2" by 6" boards. At the rear of the carport is a 3 foot high hollow tile wall. Beyond the wall is the covered patio. Its east wall is made of decorative breezy

Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

blocks, Three metal pipe columns support the corrugated metal sheet roof on the western side. 2x2 inch boards frame the roof.

The Chang residence retains its integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location setting, feelings and associations. The interior of the front house has changed over the years, with improvements made to the bathroom and kitchen, wood paneling in the living room, and tile flooring throughout the house. Other features of the interior are original. All improvements were made over 50 years ago and have achieved significance in their own right.

The rear cottage retains most of its original features except for tile flooring throughout. The carport, garage, and patio all retain their original historic character.

Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

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## 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



Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage / Asian-Chinese American  
Social History  
Community Development  
Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1930 to 1966

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1930, circa 1955

1941

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Dai Chin Chang

Betty Pui Chew Chang

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

Asian American

Chinese American

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Ching, Ah Lai

City Mill

\_\_\_\_\_

Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

**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 Chang family home is significant at the local level under multiple criteria. The year 1930 was chosen as the starting date for the period of significance as this is the year the house was constructed. Over the next several years the house was part of the development of Clio Street. From 1935 to 1966 the Chang family resided in the house and the property was used for community gatherings

The house is also significant at the local level under criterion B for its associations with the lives of Dai Chin and Betty Chang. Furthermore, the house is significant at the local level under criterion C as a good example of a Bungalow Craftsman style house which utilizes single wall construction built in Hawaii during the 1930s and modified in the 1950s and early 1960s.

The period of significance runs from 1930 to 1966. This is the period over 50 years old in which the Chang family resided in the house and the property was used for communal gatherings.

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Chang residence is significant at the local level under criterion A for its associations with the development of Clio Street.

Clio Street is a very special and unique community in an area called Makiki in the city of Honolulu. It is a very short street, consisting of ten lots and is bordered by Nehoa Street, Lewalani Drive, and Mott-Smith Drive.

Some of these lots have more than a single dwelling. Twelve of the 15 houses on this street were built between 1929 and 1942 and retain their original styles with only modest changes over the years. While the individual houses have changed, taken collectively you can see much of the original architectural styles of middle class houses built in 1930 to 1940 Hawaii. Four houses are still occupied by the original owners or their descendants. Seven houses are rented but owned by the original owners, their family trusts or their descendants. Four houses were purchased by new owners.

Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

Clio Street sits on or near the site of the original Lunalilo Home which was established in 1879 by the Estate of King William Charles Lunalilo. Lunalilo was elected monarch of the Kingdom of Hawaii and ruled for a little over a year from January 8, 1873 until his death in February 3, 1874. Lunalilo was one of the most progressive rulers of Hawaii and was the first Hawaiian ruler to will his estate for the benefit of the people. Lunalilo's will directed that his estate be used to provide care for poor, destitute, and infirmed people of Hawaiian blood, with preference to older people.

Lunalilo Home was completed in 1883 on 21 acres below the present Roosevelt High School (the first English Standard school built in 1929). In 1888, an additional 39 acres of adjoining land was conveyed to the Home for pasture and dairy.

In 1932, Lunalilo Home reopened on a new 20-acre site in Maunalua on the slopes of Koko Head where it remains to this day. In 1927 with Court approval, Lunalilo Home was torn down and the land was subdivided and sold to fund the relocation and operation of the new home. In 1928 Bishop Trust Company placed the new subdivision on the market for sale, and in October 1929 City Mill purchased a number of lots including all those along Clio Street.

Clio Street was at the center of the new subdivision and was named after Clio Newton Chamberlain who was married to William Warren Chamberlain. Mrs. Chamberlain was a trustee of the Lunalilo Estate from 1925 to 1928, along with A. E. Mott-Smith and A. Waterhouse. According to "Place Names of Hawaii" Mrs. Chamberlain was given the name Clio by Queen Emma, the consort of King Kamehameha IV from 1856 until his death in 1863.

City Mill, which was founded in 1899 by Chung Kun Ai, purchased the land from the Lunalilo Estate and Chang Ah Lai built the first two houses on Clio Street in 1929 and 1930, located now as 1123 Clio and 1117 Clio. Apparently, City Mill marketed and sold most of the houses to Chinese-Americans which is why most of the original homeowners are ethnic Chinese.

The houses were of similar design--using plantation building methods with T&G wood, girted timber framed, outset porch, rubble masonry foundation, louvered gable vents, wood slat foundation vents, open eaves, and front and double gable roofs. George and Annie Ching bought the first house on Clio Street at 1123 Clio Street in 1931 and Henry Kam Tong Sun, a clerk at Chun Hoon, purchased the second house at 1117 Clio Street. Dai Chin Chang and his brother bought the house at 1117 Clio Street in 1935. They then built the smaller cottage in the back in 1941.

Clio Street also has unique cultural and historical significance. The people who first lived there were almost all of Chinese ancestry. They evolved as a closely knit Chinese-American community between 1930 through 1965 and maintain many of these special qualities to this day.

The Clio Street community held annual Christmas parties from 1947 to 1982--a total of 35 years which was the longest running for any community. It made the news and was featured in the newspapers several times. The parties grew larger each year and brought everyone in the

Chang Family Home

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

community together, including the neighbors on Lewalani Drive, Mott-Smith Drive, and Nehoa Street. These families were ethnic Chinese, Japanese, Caucasians, Hawaiians, and more.

Three families were at the center of the Clio Street Community—Kenneth and Muriel Char at 1111 Clio, Dai Chin and Betty Chang at 1117 Clio, and George and Annie Ching at 1123 Clio. They organized the community, working together as a collective group, sharing the responsibility and rotating the leadership role in organizing the gatherings. However, every year the neighborhood Christmas celebrations took place in the patio at 1117 Clio Street.

Thus the house at 1117 Clio Street is significant for its association with the development of Clio Street and stands as a reminder of City Mill's initial development of the neighborhood. It is one of approximately ten houses which retain sufficient integrity to recall the early development of Clio Street.

Clio Street was one of three extant middle class areas in Honolulu which were known as being primarily Chinese in character. Other areas include the Bingham Tract and the neighborhood around Luna Place on lower Mott-Smith Drive.

**B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.**

The house is significant at the local level under criterion B for its associations with the lives of Dai Chin and Betty Chang.

Dai Chin Chang was born on November 24, 1911, the first of three sons in the village of Ping Lam, Chung Shan District, Canton, China to Chang Tung and Wong Ngit Ngo. His early childhood was spent in the village, including six month in Hang Kow and Shanghai. On October 29, 1919, he came to Honolulu with his mother and his brother, Sai Chow. His father had preceded them and was working in the family's crack seed business, Wong Shung Yee Enterprise. The Chang family lived in what was then rural Kaimuki and many happy years followed as Dai Chin accompanied his father with his brother and cousins delivering crack seed to stores in Chinatown; attended school, first to Royal Elementary School, then to McKinley High School, where he graduated in 1931. He also attended and graduated from Chung Shan Chinese School in 1927.

In 1931, Dai Chin left Hawaii to attend Finlay Engineering College in Kansas City, Missouri where he graduated in 1933 with a Bachelor in Electrical Engineering. He then attended Tri-State College in Angola, Indiana receiving his B.S. in both Mechanical and Electrical Engineering a year later. While at Tri-State he worked as manager in a clothing store to help pay his way through college. He was also an active member of the Chinese Students Club. At a time when it was unusual to even go to college, D.C. earned three degrees, one in Mechanical Engineering and two in Electrical Engineering after only 3 years receiving recognition in mainland newspapers for this outstanding achievement.

After graduating from Tri-State College in 1934, Dai Chin returned to Honolulu and worked for a private radio shop. Shortly after, he joined the Territory of Hawaii Radio Board as a Radio

Chang Family Home

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

Inspector. These were the carefree years that saw the creation of the “Buffalo Gang”, a group of compatible happy-go-lucky young men who, once a week, would all pile into a Model-T for a night out on the town. Although girls were not allowed in the Buffalo Gang, that didn't mean that Dai Chin had no interest in girls. Through acquaintances established in the early crack seed delivery days Dai Chin met and began to court Betty, daughter of Chew Lup Chee and Leong Sau Ying. On May 22, 1937, Dai Chin and Betty Pui Chew were married. In the happy years that followed came five children: Eunice (1938), Norman (1939), Bernice (1945), Lucille (1946), and Melvin (1950).

Although these were busy years, D.C. did not neglect his professional career. During his 13 years with the Territory of Hawaii Radio Board (1936 to 1949) he advanced to Chief Radio Inspector, and then to Electrical Engineer. After hours, he found time to open the LC Radio Service with an associate, Paul Lum. The shop was located on Beretania Street, near the Piikoi Street intersection.

During World War II, one of Dai Chin's missions with the Radio Board was to monitor the air waves for any enemy radio transmissions. He was accompanied by military personnel and would drive out to cane fields with radio monitoring equipment. His wife Betty Chang recalls that due to war time rationing, people could only get six gallons of gasoline a month. Dai Chin was exempt from this rationing as his job required extensive driving around the Island of Oahu.

Betty Chang recalls that the front passenger seat of their car was removed to make room for the radio equipment. Betty Chang clearly remembers the events of the morning of December 7, 1941, when Pearl Harbor was bombed by Japanese aircraft.

Dai Chin's brother, Albert, was celebrating the one-month date after the birth of their daughter, Gloria. It was Chinese custom to deliver roast pork and red dyed boiled eggs to friends and relatives on this day. Albert called Dai Chin on the morning of December 7, 1941, and said he was called to work by his supervisor and if Dai Chin could deliver the roast pork for him. Albert worked at Pearl Harbor.

Betty recalls they heard explosions and smoke coming from the Pearl Harbor area. Dai Chin climbed onto the porch of the rear house at 1117 Clio Street which provides a view of Honolulu harbor. Dai Chin said it must be training exercises.

Dai Chin then removed the radio equipment and put back the front passenger seat in his car. Betty and Dai Chin then drove to Albert's house on Hala Street below Kamehameha Heights, picked up the roast port, and began to make their deliveries. Betty recalls on their way to Kaimuki the road was blocked because some houses were on fire. There was no radio in the car, and so they had no idea Pearl Harbor was under attack. They completed their deliveries and returned home.

In 1949, Dai Chin went to work as an Electrical Engineer for the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) and remained there until his retirement in 1972. During his years at FAA, he travelled extensively throughout the Pacific Basin building and installing Navigational Aid Systems for

Chang Family Home

Honolulu, Hawaii

Name of Property

County and State

more than 30 military and civilian airports. He was acknowledged as the leading expert in his field of navigational aids. Whenever any problem came up in the areas of Air Traffic and Flight Standards, Dai Chin was called upon to troubleshoot since the government knew it would be solved quickly and properly in his usual excellent manner. He had a reputation for being able to solve problems and come up with the answers when everyone else was stumped. He received many special awards and letters of commendations during his career.

Some of his accomplishments include development of a method for calibrating navigational aid equipment which was adopted by the FAA as a national standard; appearing as the expert witness for the FAA in the Washington D.C. investigation of the Pago Pago, Samoan air crash disaster in 1974; FAA Man of the Year Award in 1970. He received FAA Special Achievement Certificates in 1969, 1970, and 1971.

During all these years, D.C. was also active in the community. In 1954, he joined the United Church of Christ on Judd Street and was active in the choir. The membership of the United Church of Christ was mostly Chinese and the pastor delivered sermons in English and Chinese. Later he took on other responsibilities, serving on Lay and Standing Committees. Several times he was on the Board of Directors and for many years helped organize the annual Church Luau as Co-chairman. He was an active member of the Chang Wing Young Tong Society and an avid Ham Radio Operator.

Dai Chin retired from the Federal Aviation Agency in January 1972. Even after 36 years of service to the State and Federal Government, D.C. did not totally abandon his professional life. Dai Chin was in demand as a consultant and spent 6 months in Taipei for a study on the possible installation of an instrument landing system for Tew Yin Airport.

Dai Chin Chang was a in the Christian religious community, building and expanding the United Church of Christ on Judd Street. This church is also unique in Hawaii's history as one of two churches with English and Chinese sermons and a membership of predominantly ethnic Chinese.

Dai Chin Chang was also a leader in the Chinese community, serving with surname, village, and district societies such as the Chang Wing Yong Tong, etc.

Dai Chin Chang was one of the first person from the local Chinese community to travel to China with the China Peoples Friendship Society as China and the US began to open relations between the two countries.

As 1117 Clio was the residence of Dai Chin Chang from 1932 until his death in 1982, the house has strong associations with his life. It is the primary building associated with his life. His life is significant at the local level as it reflects the twentieth century Chinese immigrant experience with his family coming to Hawaii to find improvement as a merchant. Dai Chin Chang's life reflects the second generation acculturation of the family with his government employment and leadership role in the community.

Chang Family Home

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

Dai Chin passed away on June 12, 1982.

**C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction...**

The house is significant at the local level under criterion C as a good example of a Bungalow Craftsman style house which utilizes single wall construction built in Hawaii during the 1930s and modified in the 1950s and early 1960s.

The craftsman/bungalow style is an American architectural style and philosophy that began in the last years of the 19th century. As a comprehensive design and art movement it remained popular into the 1930s. The American craftsman style has its origins from the British arts and crafts movement which began as a philosophy and artistic style founded by William Morris in the 1860s. The British movement was a reaction to the industrial revolution with its perceived devaluation of the individual worker and the dignity of human labor. Seeking to ennoble the craftsman once again, the movement emphasized the hand-made over the mass-produced and urged social reform. The American arts and crafts movement shared the philosophy of the British reform movement and encouraged originality, simplicity of form, local natural materials, and the presence of hand craftsmanship. It was concerned with ennobling the modest homes of the rapidly expanding American middle class, a concern embodied by the craftsman bungalow style. The movement's name came from the magazine, *The Craftsman*, founded in 1901 by designer, furniture maker, and editor Gustav Stickley, and was popularized through such national periodicals as *House Beautiful* and *Ladies' Home Journal*.

The style is usually associated with a low horizontal profile, gabled roofs with wide, unenclosed eaves, often with figure four brackets, battered columns, partially paned entry doors, multi-pane windows, and the use of natural materials.

Single wall construction comes out of Hawaii's plantation architecture tradition. In the 1920s and 1930s this traditional was applied to urban dwellings. Elements of the form included unadorned, clean horizontal lines, a low profile hip roof with overhanging eaves as well as the use of sliding windows and doors. The houses usually sat on a post and pier foundation and featured exterior girts. Standard materials included tongue and groove walls and wrought iron railings for the porch.

Characteristic features of the house at 1117 Clio Street which relate to its single wall construction and the bungalow style of architecture include: Tongue and groove wood walls and girted timber frame; front facing rounded gable roofs with louvered gable vents, open overhanging eaves and figure four brackets; and rubble rock foundation, with wood slat foundation vents. On the interior each of the beaded tongue and groove walls remain as well.

Aspects of the house typical of the 1950s and early 1960s: jalousie windows, wood panel veneer applied to living room walls.

Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

In addition to its 1930 design the house is also significant for displaying alterations which were typical of the 1950s period. This includes the installation of jalousie windows and the wood panel veneer applied to the living room walls. Both these post-World War II developments were considered to be modern providing increased ventilation.



Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, 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.)

1. Char, Muriel (resident of 1111 Clio Street since 1946), interviewed by Melvin Chang, Honolulu, January 22, 2015.
2. Chang, Betty Pui Chew (spouse of Dai Chin Chang and resident of 1117 Clio Street from 1930, interviewed by Melvin Chang, Honolulu, January 23, 2015.
3. City and County of Honolulu Tax Records
4. Polk's City Directories for Honolulu, 1930-1939
5. Bureau of Conveyances: TCT 8801 and 9480; Land Court Documents 31859, 33562, and 50472.
6. Advertisement, "Reduced Prices for Lunalilo Home Tract," Honolulu Advertiser, January 6, 1929, page 15
7. Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert, and Esther Mookini, Place Names of Hawaii, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1974, page 22.

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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

Chang Family Home \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Property

\_\_\_\_ University

\_\_\_\_ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Honolulu, Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_

County and State

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

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

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Latitude:            | Longitude:               |
| <b>21.3092417020704</b> | <b>-157.838380606356</b> |
| 2. Latitude:            | Longitude:               |
| 3. Latitude:            | Longitude:               |
| 4. Latitude:            | Longitude:               |

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Chang Family Home

Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii

County and State

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

This is the property owned by Dai Chin Chang Trust in 2016 as described by TMK# 240300250000

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

**This was the lands associated with this house since its construction.**

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Melvin Chang

organization:

street & number: 1117 Clio Street

city or town: Honolulu state: Hawaii zip code: 96822

e-mail melchang@hawaiiantel.net

telephone: 808-439-7591

date: August 12, 2015

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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) indicating the property's location.

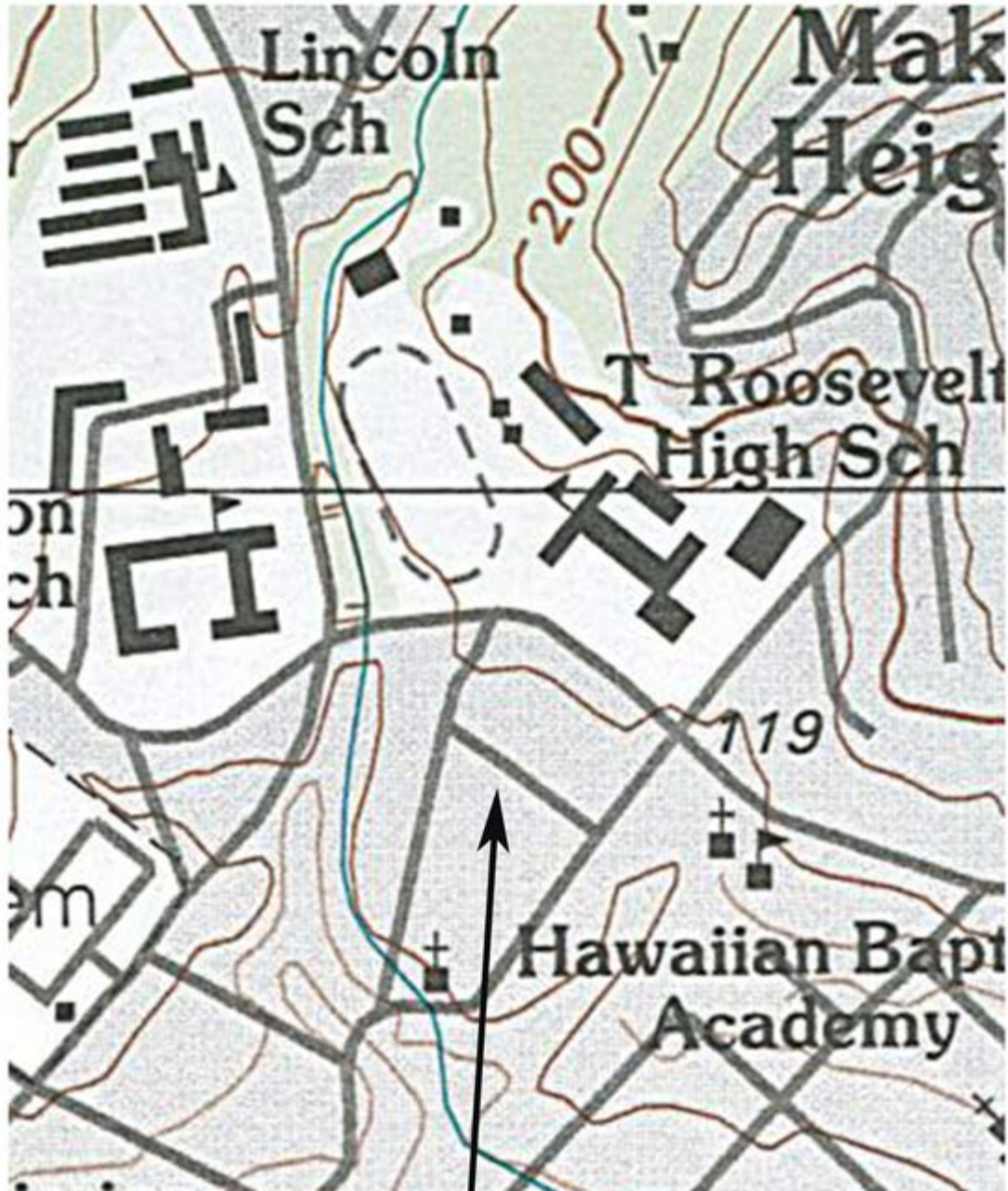
Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State



**Chang Residence**

**TMK Map**

Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

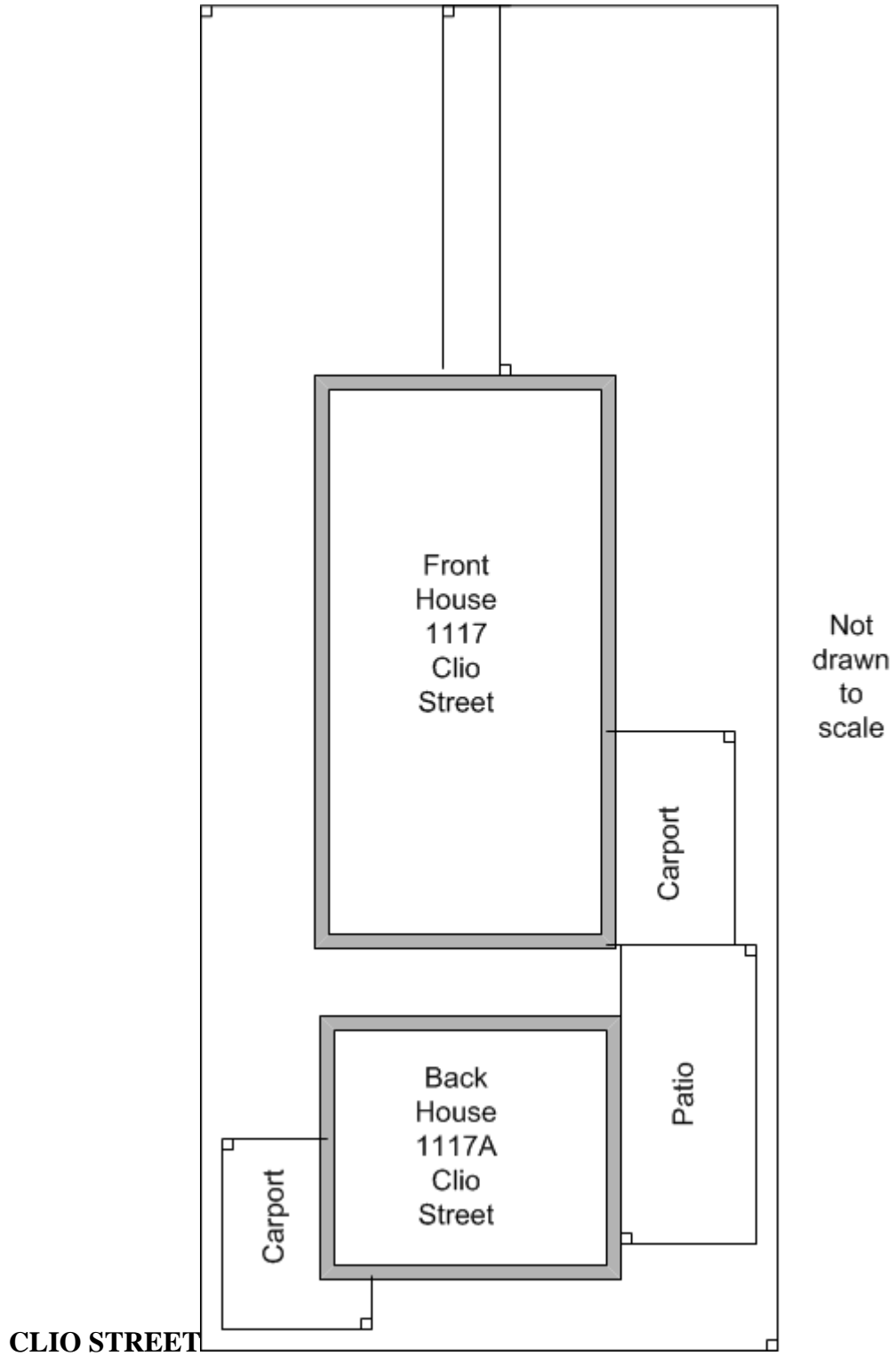
Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State



Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

**Plot Plan of 1117 Clio Street**

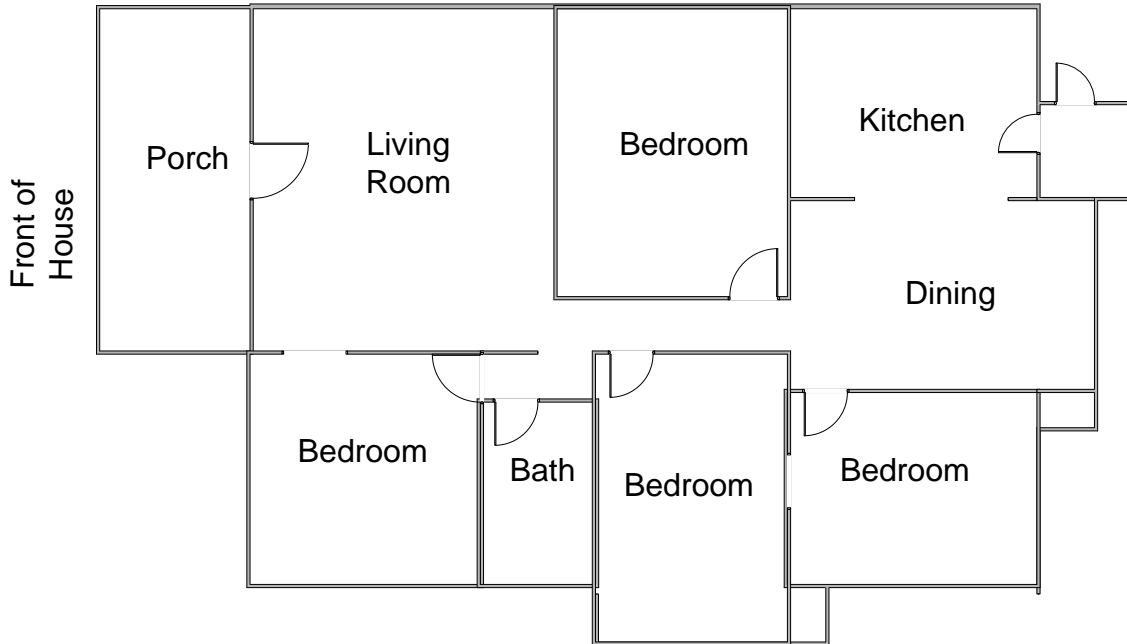


Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

**Floor Plan of Front House at 1117 Clio Street**

1117 Clio Street – not to scale

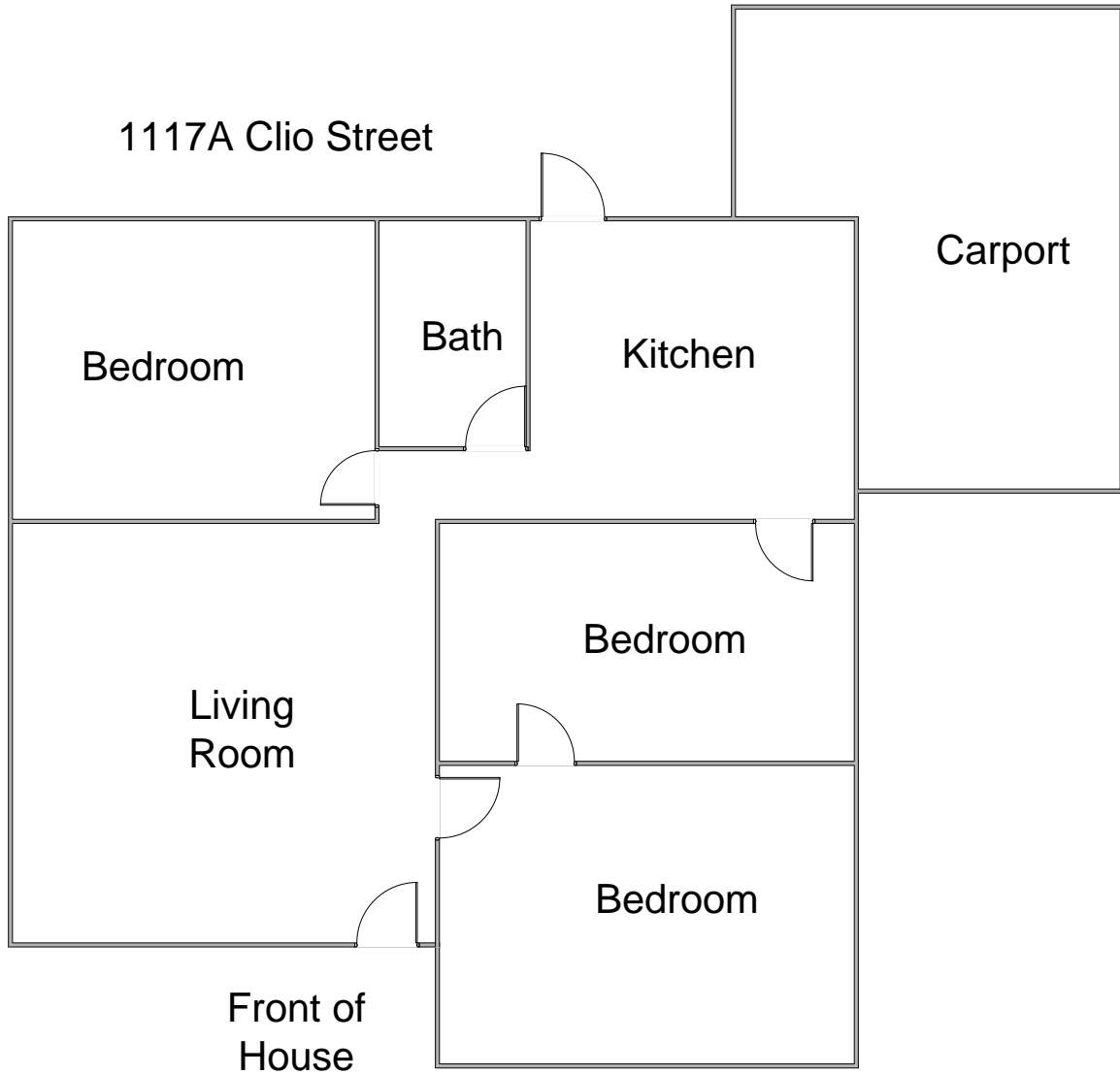




Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

**Floor Plan of Rear Cottage at 1117A Clio Street**



Chang Family Home  
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii  
County and State

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Chang Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Melvin Chang

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

**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.