

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: John K. Clarke Jr. Residence

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:
NA

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 5436 Kirkwood Place

City or town: Honolulu State: Hawaii County: 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 ___ 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 ___ B ___X___ C ___ D

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

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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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: red wood walls, concrete foundation, built-up roof

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The John K. Clarke Jr. residence is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood in Aina Haina. It sits on a gently sloping, 17,303 square foot lot and overlooks Kirkwood Place. The single-story, single wall, modern style house faces south and sits on a concrete slab foundation. It has vertical, 12" wide, redwood, tongue and groove walls, and a built-up flat roof with overhanging eaves, and is characterized by an irregular, rectangular, floor plan with a front projecting carport with a deck on top. The 2,174 square foot, four bedroom, three bath house is in very good condition and retains its integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, location, setting, feelings and associations.

Narrative Description

The Clarke residence sits on the north side of Kirkwood Place with its gently sloped front lawn running down to the street. A mature Royal Poinciana tree (*Delonix regia*) is near the road near the mid-point of the property's street frontage. A concrete driveway curves up to the house from the east side of the parcel and a mature Singapore plumeria tree (*Plumeria obtusa*) grows to the east of the driveway near the house. Along the front of the house a planter box. with an

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approximately 40" high Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU) front retaining wall, features red ginger (*Alpinia purpurata*) and a uhiuhi bush (*Caesapinia kauaiensis*).

The driveway terminates at a carport which projects from the west side of the front of the house. The two-car carport is attached to the house and open on the other three sides. It has a deck for a roof. The deck is supported by a pair of 6" x 6" posts on its front, and three 4" x 4" posts on its south side. Two 6" x 6" posts run down the center line of the carport to provide additional support. A 28" high concrete brick wall runs around the south and west sides of the carport.

The north side of the carport is the house. A sliding door in the vertical tongue and groove north wall opens on a semi-improved, basement room which serves as a laundry room and storage. It has a concrete floor and the exposed floor joists and subfloor are its ceiling. The room's rear and side walls are of concrete brick. A large, lattice screened, rectangular opening in the front wall provides additional ventilation.

The house is accessed from its west side. A concrete block sidewalk runs from the driveway around the south and west sides of the carport, ascending eight steps after passing the carport. A sidewalk runs off to the east, perpendicular to the main sidewalk and leads to six concrete block steps which ascend to an 8' long passage, which is under the main roof of the house. The passage has a vertical tongue and groove north wall and a concrete brick south wall, which is surmounted by vertical wood shutters. The passage has a wood floor and a 7'-10" high canec ceiling.

At the east end of the passage, an original door, which no longer retains its original knob, opens on an entry space, an interior continuation of the entry passageway. Its north wall is of vertical, 12" redwood, tongue and groove and a 5'-8" high, concrete brick partition wall, painted white, defines its south side. It has a fir floor and canec ceiling, and opens up at the ends of its walls, flowing into a north dining area and a south study/sitting room.

The 7'-9" high canec ceiling of the entry passage also flows into the study/sitting room. The latter is very bright and airy with an aluminum framed corner window at its southeast corner. The corner window is comprised of a pair of single pane, sliding windows in the room's east and south walls. Below the window is a built-in desk with cabinets at each end under the top of the desk. The cabinets have rattan sides and doors.

The north wall of the room is the concrete brick wall of the exterior and interior entry passage. Two pairs of aluminum sliding doors in the south wall of the room, and a pair of aluminum sliding doors in the west wall open on the deck over the carport. The roof of the house shelters a portion of the deck and its south eave is supported by two 4" x 4" posts. The floor of the deck has been replaced with plastic lumber, and its railing, which was originally posts with two rope "rails" was replaced by the current wood post and wire railing for child safety reasons.

To the north the entry passage flows into the dining area, which has a lower, 7'-2" high, canec ceiling which is painted olive green. The dining area has vertical, 12" redwood, tongue and groove walls. At its north side is a 40" high built-in, koa buffet with four cabinets with push-

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latch doors below the counter. Above the counter is open, looking into an indoor garden courtyard. A doorway with no door in the dining area's west wall opens on the kitchen, and a pair of pocket doors in the east wall opens on the living room.

The kitchen also has a fir floor, and its ceiling features the exposed roof joists. The lower cabinets and countertops have been replaced; however, the upper cabinets with their unframed, glass sliding remain. Also, the indirect lighting above the upper cabinets remain intact. In the south wall of the kitchen is a pair of unframed glass sliding windows. To the north of the kitchen, at the rear of the house, is a former maid's room. It has been converted into an Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) and remodeled. It has a living space, bathroom and bedroom. A pair of aluminum sliding doors in its west wall provides access to the unit from the outside. The doorway between the unit and the kitchen has been sealed off.

The living room runs out from the dining area. It also has fir floors and a canec ceiling. It also features 1" x 12" vertical tongue and groove walls. Three original doors with their historic metal knobs and hardware, are in the living room's south wall. Two enter into bedrooms, while the third, middle one opens on a half bath. These doors are flat on one side and scored on the other.

The west bedroom has a fir floor and its ceiling is open to the roof joists and deck. A pair of single pane, vinyl sliding windows, which replaced the original deteriorated wood windows, is in the room's south wall. Built-in shelving is to either side of the window. Two pair of original hinged doors, which retain their original knobs and hardware, are in the room's west wall and open on closets. The closets each have a built-in chest of drawers, which retain their plastic pulls.

In the east wall of the bedroom, an original door, with its original knob and hardware, leads into a bathroom, which is shared with the second bedroom. This door, and its corresponding door entering the east bedroom, is scored on one side and flat on the other. The bathroom has an open ceiling like the bedroom, and a new tile floor. It has a separate tub and shower along its south wall, both of which are illuminated by a historic 55 block glass block window in the bathroom's south wall. An original door in the bathroom's north wall opens on a half bath, which can also be accessed from the living room. The half bath has tongue and groove walls, a canec ceiling, and a new tile floor.

The west bedroom is similar to the west bedroom in its walls, floor, ceiling and south wall window and shelving. It has a jalousie window in its east wall. In its north wall is a closet with a pair of single panel sliding doors. Above the doors is an open transom with a horizontal 2"x 4" bisecting it. The rear wall of the closet is open at the top and aids in ventilating an adjoining storage closet.

The living room at its east end features a 6' high free-standing, built-in set of cabinets with four shelves above. Adjoining this set of cabinets, to the north are three built-in shelves with a rounded outer corner. Behind the set of cabinets (to the east) an original door, similar to those to the bedrooms is in the living room's east wall and opens on the storage closet ventilated by the east bedroom's closet. This closet is lined on three sides by built-in shelving and has a fir floor

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and canec ceiling. Also behind the set of cabinets an original single panel door, which retains its original metal knob and hardware, in the living room's north wall accesses the master bedroom.

The original living room was expanded on its north side in 1963, to more than double its size. The 21' x 24' addition is one step down from the original living room and has a non-original vinyl tile floor. Its ceiling is rough plaster over canec. Two 4" x 4" posts help support the house's original top plate. The north wall of the addition is of glass, with three near floor to ceiling, anodized aluminum sliding doors and one single pane fixed window. The west side of the living room opens on a 12' x 13' garden court. The indoor garden space is covered by a wood trellis with mesh screen enclosing its openings. The north side of the courtyard is of diamond pattern lattice, also screened. The lattice wall also forms the north 8' of the west wall of the addition between the garden court and the sliding glass doors.

The east wall of the living room addition is of 10" wide, vertical tongue and groove. A 59" x 83" opening in the wall contains two pairs of pocket doors. The set nearest the living room is horizontal wood louvered, while the other is glass with three horizontal panes. These open on the master bedroom, which appears to have been added by Mr. Clarke in 1952. The master bedroom has a canec ceiling and concrete floor. Its walls are 10" vertical tongue and groove. Two sets of two stacked vinyl awning windows are in the east wall, and the south wall is dominated by a closet with three sliding doors, each of which has two cloth covered panels. Also in the south wall is the single panel door which opens into the living room, behind the shelving. A doorway without a door in the north wall leads into a dressing room. The dressing room has closets with a pair of sliding doors similar to those for the bedroom closet, in its north and west walls. A built-in chest of drawers is in the north closet. In the east wall a single panel door, with its original metal knob and hardware, opens on a bathroom. The bathroom has been remodeled, but retains its 36 block glass block window in its east wall. The bathroom also has 10" vertical tongue and groove walls and a canec ceiling, but its floor is more recent vinyl tile. The northeast corner of the room has three quarter round shelves above the counter for the sink. The wall behind the sink has a mirror and above the mirror is a screened vent.

The Clarke residence retains its historic integrity. The two additions, of the master bedroom in 1952 and the living room expansion in 1963 were both handled in a sensitive manner, in keeping with the original character of the house, and have acquired significance in their own right. The only major recent alterations have been the replacement of four windows with new vinyl windows, the partial remodeling of the bathrooms, and the bringing of the front deck up to code.. The house sits sufficiently far from the street that the window replacements are not readily discernible, and are in the same size and style as the original windows. The conversion of the maid's quarters into an ADU, involves a secondary space and is at the rear of the house and not observable from the street. Compared to the overall design of the house, with its well appointed, flowing interior spaces, easy relationship with the outdoors, and attention to detail, the changes are insufficient to compromise the overall integrity of the house. As such the Clarke residence retains its integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, location, setting, feelings and associations.

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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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

architecture
community planning

Period of Significance

1946-1963

Significant Dates

1946, 1952, 1963

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Architect: George Hogan

Builder: James Clarke

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 John K. Clarke Jr. Residence is significant on the local level under criterion C, as a good example of a house built in Honolulu during the 1940s in a modern style. It is also significant on the local level under Criterion A for its associations with the early years of the development of

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Aina Haina. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction.

The 1946-1963 period of significance was chosen in accordance with the instructions on how to complete a national register nomination form provided in National Register Bulletin 16A: "For architecturally significant properties, the period of significance is the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions." The date of 1946 reflects the year the house was constructed, and 1963 encompasses the expansion of the living room.

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

Architecture

The Clarke residence is a good example of a modern style house built in the mid-1940s in Hawaii.

Modern architecture has its origins in both changing technology and in the "re-envision-ing" of the social role of architecture in the 20th century. The foundations of the modernist movement were in Europe, although many of the technical innovations came in fact from the experimentation of North American designers and builders. Some historians see technological improvements as the driving force behind the new architecture: the development of iron and then steel, followed by increased application of reinforced concrete. Other scholars see the aesthetic revolt against the excessive decoration of the late Victorian period as the key to understanding "modernism." A few emphasize the simple practicalities of the new architecture — a style of building that put emphasis on simplicity and functionality over sentimentality and historical or cultural reference.

The modern style gained popularity as a residential form in Hawaii during the late 1930s. The growing awareness of the style may be noted by an exhibition on modern architecture held at the Honolulu Academy of Arts in August 1937, in which Albert Ely Ives was represented with images of the William L. Mitchell residence in Kaneohe. Other buildings on display included the Boettcher residence in Kalama by Vladimir Ossipoff, the Walter F. Dillingham house on Owena Street by Ray Morris, Church of the Crossroads by Claude Stiehl, the Board of Water Supply Pumping Stations by Hart Wood, and the Waikiki Theater by C. W. Dickey. With regards to the 1937 exhibition, the *Honolulu Star Bulletin* observed,

In architecture Honolulu, with the rest of the world, is swinging eagerly into the modern trend. . . . Perhaps the reason why Honolulu (unlike many other places) has not become an "architectural battle ground" during the introduction of modern ideas for housing is due to the thoughtful and clever application by local men of contemporary building techniques which are particularly adapted to Hawaii.

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Modern houses must be functional as well as beautiful. Building problems in the islands differ vastly from those in England or in New York. . . . These problems have been met and ably solved by our local specialists and certainly everyone will agree that the results are extraordinarily satisfying. The low sloping roofline of early Hawaiian homes has been used advantageously; simplicity has been the keynote. The easy charm of semi-outdoor living (from house to garden) has been worked out by means of delightful patios and open lanais. [*Star Bulletin*, August 21, 1937, page 42]

The Clarke Residence features modern design features praised by Connie Conrad in a February 1938 article on modern architecture,

Contemporary architectural and decorative advances are strongly making themselves evident in the work of our architects and designers. Amid the highly localized architectural character already established, due to prevailing semi-tropical weather conditions and the friendly association of interiors to gardens and views, many new impulses have become evident. A great freedom in window arrangement has been indulged in, cornerwise and grouped. Wall spaces and their relationships to windows, doors and furnishings have affected interior and exterior designs materially inasmuch as some walls have become completely a unit of glass, uniting the interior to the garden and to the view beyond, while others remain unbroken, creating a most effective background for modern furniture. [*Star Bulletin*, February 12, 1938, special section, p 7]

With its use of sliding doors and windows, and also glass block and corner windows, the Clarke residence exemplifies the observations of Conrad. This relationship to the outside is further magnified by the front deck over the carport, and the addition of an interior courtyard. The house's flat roof with overhanging eaves, use of 12" redwood tongue and groove for the walls, indirect lighting in the kitchen, frameless sliding glass cabinet doors, pocket and sliding doors, canec ceilings, built-in koa buffet, vertical жалousies, built-in chests of drawers, and a flowing interior plan, clearly mark this as a mid-century modern house with a high attention to detail. As such the house stands as a very good example of post-World War II residential design rendered in a modern style and adapted to Hawaii's climate.

The house was designed by Honolulu architect George Hogan (1914-2009), who was born in Honolulu and grew up in Kaimuki, attending McKinley High School. In 1931 he apprenticed at Honolulu architect Ralph Fishbourne's office, then went on to attend the University of Hawaii before transferring to the University of Washington, where he studied architecture. He returned to Hawaii in 1935 and worked with Herbert Cayton Cohen. In 1937 he went to work for Cain & Awana, with whom he designed several neighborhood movie theaters and the Lum Yip Kee building on Hotel Street. In 1938 he went to work with Albert Ely Ives. He obtained his architect's license in 1940, and left Ives to attend a year of graduate school at Harvard during 1940-41. During World War II he worked for Hawaii Dredging and later for the US. Army

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Corps of Engineers. In June 1947 he went back to work with Ives, as a partner in the firm Ives & Hogan. The partnership lasted until December 1954, when the partners went separate ways. In 1958 Hogan started to share office space with Honolulu born architect, Don Chapman. Each man maintained their own practice, but shared drafting and clerical personnel. In 1966 the two architects decided to enter into a partnership, Hogan & Chapman. One of their first projects was the Pan-Am Building at 1600 Kapiolani Boulevard. Hogan retired from architecture in 1979. The firm he and Chapman founded continues in operation today as CDS International. Following his retirement from the firm, Hogan operated his own office until late 1986. Over his career Hogan designed many custom homes and also the University of Hawaii's Hamilton Library. He is a highly respected designer known for his well conceived plans, clean lines, and high attention to detail. The only Hogan designed residences presently listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places are the Sam and Mary Cooke residence in Manoa and the George Hogan residence in Kailua.

Aina Haina

The house is also significant for its associations with the early development of Aina Haina. Aina Haina was developed in the post-World War II period as a residential suburb of Honolulu on lands formerly used by Hind-Clarke Dairy for their pastures and operations.

Hind-Clarke Dairy was formed in 1925 by Robert Hind and John K. Clarke Sr. and was developed on the former Perry Ranch at Wailupe, which Robert Hind had acquired in 1923. Starting with an initial herd of 150 Holstein and 100 Guernsey cows, the dairy operation was one of the largest in the Territory and the only one to be certified. Prior to starting this model dairy Hind operated a dairy in Kaimuki, as well as Puuwaawaa Ranch on the island of Hawaii, while his close friend and long time business associate, John K. Clarke Sr. , also served as the treasurer of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company Ltd. In addition, Clarke was a trustee for the Campbell Estate and in 1929 was appointed as a trustee for the Bishop Estate, a position he held until 1951. [for information on the beginning of Hind Clarke Dairy see *Star Bulletin*, June 10, 1925, *Honolulu Advertiser*, June 28, 1925, *Honolulu Advertiser*, September 1, 1925]

The new dairy proved to be a success, and by the end of World War II its herd numbered over 7,000 cows. However, after twenty one years in business, in December 1946, Robert Hind Ltd, the parent company of Hind-Clarke Dairy decided, "the fine milk-producing herd and milk-process plant developed by the late Senator Hind, in its present location stands in the way of residential progress. Wailupe Valley, the present location of Hind-Clarke Dairy, is ideally suited for residential development. In consideration of this fact, and the increasing number of problems confronting local milk producing and distributing interests, Hind-Clarke has decided to withdraw completely from the dairy business in order to devote full time and attention to the opening of Wailupe Valley lands as residential property." [*Star Bulletin*, December 13, 1946]

The dairy, with the exception of the land, was sold to Dairymen's Association, and Austin & Towill laid out the new subdivision of Aina Haina. Robert Hind Ltd. established its own home building organization with American Lumber Company given the job of building the initial 79 houses, which were designed by Wimberly & Cook and Alfred Preis. Twenty six different plans

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were available by August 1947, and more were being prepared, with all the houses being three bedrooms with approximately 1,900 square feet under roof and placed on at least 10,000 square foot leasehold lots. By August 1947 the first ten houses were completed and four were already occupied, and it was anticipated a house a day would be completed. All utilities were to be placed underground. [*Honolulu Advertiser*, August 12, 1947] By July 1948 107 new houses had been built, when Robert Hind Ltd. decided to halt construction of their new neighborhood, as the American Lumber Company's estimates for construction costs were too low, and the houses were being sold for less than their construction costs. The remaining undeveloped 27 lots of the first unit were offered for sale in fee simple. [*Honolulu Advertiser*, July 1, 1948, *Star Bulletin*, June 23, 1948]

John Kirkwood Clarke Jr. was the son of his namesake, one of the partners in the Hind-Clarke Dairy,. He obtained a building permit to construct this house on February 21, 1946, and was able to obtain a 51 year lease from Robert Hind Ltd. on July 1, 1947, after the property was subdivided. As such the house was one of the first completed in Aina Haina, and the road which bears the original owner's and his father's middle name was among the first opened. The street is the only one in Aina Haina to have its telephone and electric lines above ground, the poles having been erected before the decision was made to underground all the utilities in the subdivision.

Clarke lived in this house until 1961, when he and his wife, Margaret, sold this house and constructed a new house on Diamond Head, which was designed by Vladimir Ossipoff. Their Diamond Head house is already listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places. Mr. Clarke (1914- 1987) was born in Hawaii and graduated from McKinley High School and then Stanford University in 1936. Following his graduation, he went to work as a field auditor for Waialua Plantation, where he remained until the outbreak of World War II, when he enlisted in the United States Army. During the war he served in the Pacific and Philippine Islands, rising to the rank of Captain. Following the war he was employed at the Hawaiian Tuna Packers boat yard and ice house, doing analytic work in the research department. In 1955 he joined Home Savings & Loan Association as their general manager, becoming president of the organization ten years later. In 1966, the association merged into Hawaiian Federal Savings & Loan, with Mr. Clarke becoming president of the merged companies. In 1974, Mr. Clarke rose to the position of chairman of the board. [*Star Bulletin*, Mach 23, 1946, and *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 21, 1987]

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Polk's City Directories for Honolulu, 1948-1965

City and County Tax Records

Building permits: 34492 (February 21, 1946) and 99722 (June 6, 1952)

Hawaii State Bureau of Conveyances, documents numbered 94955, 322719, 733847

"Big Herd for Dairy Bought by Robt. Hind," *Star Bulletin*, June 10, 1925, page 1

"Wonderful New Hind-Clarke Dairy at Wailupe Marks Big Advance in Island Growth,"
Honolulu Advertiser, June 28, 1925, page 1

"Every Detail of New Dairy Ultra-Modern," *Honolulu Advertiser*, September 1, 1925,
Special Section, page 1

"John K. Clarke Jr. Joins Hawaiian Tuna Packers," *Star Bulletin*, March 23, 1946, page 21

"John K. Clarke Jr., Led Hawaiian S&L," *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 21, 1987, page D-8
Advertisement, *Star Bulletin*, December 13, 1946, page 14

"Wailupe Valley Construction to Begin Soon," *Star Bulletin*, March 12, 1947, page 10

"First Wailupe Homes Unit Ready Shortly," *Honolulu Advertiser*, August 12, 1947, page 1

"Creditors Seek Completion of Aina Haina Development," *Star Bulletin*, June 23, 1948, page
2

"27 Fee Simple Lots on Sale at Aina Haina," *Honolulu Advertiser*, July 1, 1948, page 1

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

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___ 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
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: BING

Maps <https://www.bing.com/maps/?cp=21.280379%7E-157.74674&lvl=16.8>

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 21.280385 | Longitude: 157.746737 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The property being nominated includes all the property owned by Benjamin and Maria Bystrom in 2024 as described by Tax Map Key (1) 3-6-007: 014.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the parcel of land associated with this residence since its construction.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Don Hibbard
organization: self
street & number: 45-287 Kokokahi Place
city or town: Kaneohe state: Hawaii zip code: 96744
e-mail _____
telephone: (808)-542-6230
date: January 1, 2024, 2024

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.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** sketch of floor plan

- Owner: Benjamin and Maria Bystrom
5426 Kirkwood Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 968

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USGS Map



John K. Clarke Jr. Residence

John K. Clarke Jr. Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

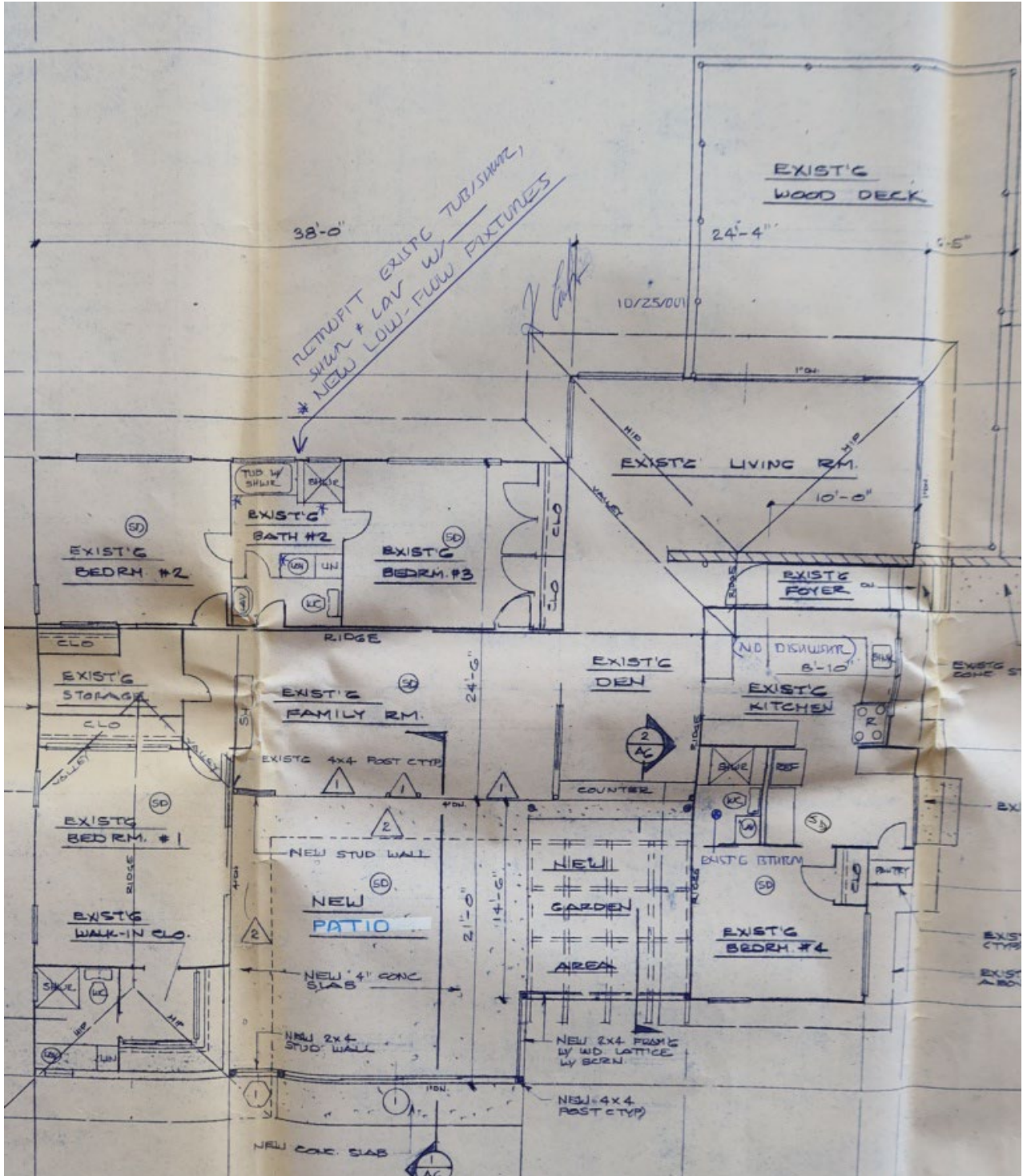
Tax Map



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Floor Plan with 1961 Addition



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Photographer: Kikuyo Hibbard

Date Photographed: December 21, 2023

View of the front from the south

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View of the entry from the west

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View of the study/sitting room from the northeast

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View of the southeast corner of study/sitting room from the northwest

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View of the deck from the northwest

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View of the kitchen from the foyer from the southeast:

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View of the kitchen cabinets and indirect lighting from the southwest

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View of the living room from the west

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View of the living room addition from the south

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Date Photographed: December 21, 2023

View of the garden court from the west

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View of the shower and tub with glass block wall in the shared bathroom from the northwest

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View of the built-in chest of drawers from the east

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View of the pocket doors to master bedroom room from the west

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View of the master bedroom from the north

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.