

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: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

Other names/site number: H. Stuart Johnson Residence

Name of related multiple property listing:
College Hills

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2206 University Avenue

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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 X 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>3</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>2</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 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.)

Other: Japanese-American

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: clapboard and concrete walls, lava rock foundation, composition shingle 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 Kazuo and Mary Yamane residence is situated in a quiet residential neighborhood in Manoa valley, and sits above University Avenue on a relatively flat, 15,000 square foot lot that gently slopes down to University Avenue. The two story house was originally constructed in 1911, but was heavily redesigned in 1960 to provide a Japanese appearance. The house faces southeast, and sits on a lava rock and post and pier foundation. The wall of the façade is of raked concrete, horizontal lap siding and vertical tongue and groove, while the rear and side walls are of clapboard. The building and its irregular foot print are capped by composition shingled hip-gablet roofs. The 4,087 square foot, six bedroom, three bath house is in good condition and retains its integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, location, setting, feelings and associations.

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Narrative Description

The Yamane Residence may be accessed from University Avenue on the front and Walu Way on the rear. In addition to the main house at the front of the property, at the rear of the parcel there is a former servant's quarters, a 1960 carport with a second story dwelling unit above, a single story carport and a storage structure. All the buildings and structures contribute to the historic character of the property.

The main house sits above University Avenue and its front lawn slopes down to the street. At the left of the property, bordering the south end of the front lawn, is a concrete driveway which is sufficiently wide to accommodate two motor vehicles. The entire front of the house, including the second story dates from 1960. The second story rises from a lateral running hip-gablet roof and is characterized by a front facing hip-gablet roof. The gablets on both roofs are rendered in a Japanese manner with vertical slat ornamentation. The roofs are both overhanging, with open eaves and exposed rafter tails.

The first story of the front of the house features two sets of windows, both of which are screened by vertical wood slats. Below the slats, the walls are of horizontal lap siding, while the walls between the windows and around the corner on the southwest side of the house are of raked concrete. The second story has vertical, tongue and groove, redwood walls and at its south end features a *demado* (exterior window stool) with a *rangan* (railing). A set of three shoji in the facade, each with nine horizontal panes, open on the *demado*, while a similar pair of shoji open on the *demado* on the southwest side of the house. To the northeast of the *demado* is a set of three jalousie windows.

The main entry to the house is on its southwest side near the south corner and is approached by a straight, stone paved walkway, which commences at the head of the front driveway. The front entry is set under the lateral running hip-gablet roof, which extends beyond the wall of the house on the southwest side. Square columns support the extended roof. The entry lanai has a terrazzo floor and a tongue and groove ceiling. The northwest side of the lanai is defined by a 6' high lava rock wall, which extends beyond the lanai to enclose the side yard from the street. A wood slat gate, beyond the corner of the entry lanai penetrates the wall. A concrete sidewalk runs through the gate and parallel to the house, eventually terminating at a rear wood gate that accesses a carport.

A pair of three panel doors, which have a new handle, opens on a foyer. The foyer has a terrazzo floor and a paneled ceiling and in its southeast wall is a set of three jalousie windows which are screened on the outside by vertical wood slats. The foyer's walls are 12' wide, tongue and groove redwood boards. An opening without a door, in the foyer's northwest wall leads into an enclosed lanai, which runs down the southwest side of the house. Two terrazzo steps ascend to the enclosed lanai. This lanai also has a terrazzo floor and a paneled ceiling. Two non-historic light fixtures hang from the ceiling. The room features mahogany tongue and groove walls, and at its northwest end an aluminum sliding door opens on a covered side lanai. This lanai has a

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stained concrete floor and a tongue and groove ceiling. Its walls are 12", vertical, redwood tongue and groove. Built-in cabinets and drawers run along a portion of the lanai's northeast wall and an L-shaped built-in bench with a slanted back, partitions the covered side lanai into two areas.

Three, square, lava rock columns define the southwest wall of the enclosed lanai. One column is in the middle of the wall and the other two are at either end. To either side of the middle column is a recessed pair of single pane, aluminum, sliding doors, with a fixed single pane window to either side of the sliding doors. These lead out to a terrazzo walkway which runs down the southwest side of the house for the length of the enclosed lanai and is protected by the extended roof. On the northeast side of the enclosed lanai two sets of four shoji open onto a living room and dining room. Each shoji has thirty rectangular panes.

The dining room is to the southeast of the living room, although initially the function of these two rooms may have been reversed. Both rooms feature an oak floor and 10' high ceiling with a wide crown molding. The rooms flow from one to the other through a 7' x 11"-3" wood framed flat arched opening. The dining room has a small room, now used for storage, in its southeast wall which is entered through a pair of thirty pane shoji. Two jalousie windows are in the storage room's southeast wall. A vertical wood slat screen is over the window on the exterior and extends across the façade to also cover a double hung sash window in the adjoining room to the northeast of the dining room.

The room to the northeast of the dining room may have served as a family room in the 1960s. It is entered from the dining room through a 6'-11" x 12'-4" flat arched opening which is surmounted by four open transoms made of wood. The room has a new floor, but the ceiling has a crown molding similar to that in the living and dining rooms. A 12 x 1 double hung sash window is in the room's southeast wall. The window is covered on the outside by the extended vertical wood slat screen, and a window air conditioner has replaced its lower sash. A closet with a pair of non-historic mirrored sliding doors is in the room's northwest wall, and a canted bay window graces the northeast wall. The bay window features a single pane, fix middle window and its two side windows are each 6 x 1 double hung sash windows with the lower sash more than double the height of the upper sash.

The living room has a large Asian inspired painting mounted into its northeast wall, with modern, wood flooring covering the wall to either side of the painting. There are two doors in the room's northwest wall, with the one at the southwest end entering the kitchen and the other to the northeast accessing the bedroom wing's hallway. The kitchen door is a single panel swinging door with a centered slit window. The kitchen has a non-historic tile floor and scored tongue and groove walls and ceiling. Most of the cabinets and countertops have been replaced; however, in the east corner a linoleum countertop and drawers and cabinets remain and appear to date from the 1960 remodel of the house. In the southwest wall of the kitchen there is a single jalousie window and also a pair of jalousie windows over the sink. The windows look out on the covered side lanai.

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A pocket door in the kitchen's northeast wall opens on the bedroom wing hall. The L-shaped hall has new laminate flooring. It has a canec ceiling and its walls are clad with Weldtex panels, which are also called combed plywood. In addition to the hinged door from the living room and pocket door from the kitchen, five other doors are accessed by the hall. The two doors in its northwest walls both secure closets. Neither of these doors nor their hardware are historic. A single panel door with a non-historic knob is situated in the hall's southeast wall and opens on a bedroom. The two doors in the hall's northeast wall open on a bathroom and a bedroom. The former is a single panel door, while the latter is a non-historic four panel door.

The bedroom at the southeast end of the hall has vertical tongue and groove walls and a new floor and ceiling. A closet with a pair of mirrored sliding doors is in the southeast wall of the room. The closet has scored tongue and groove walls and a tongue and groove ceiling. A small jalousie window in the northeast wall of the large closet provides the space with ventilation and light. A pair of jalousie windows in the room's northeast wall serve a similar function for the room. This pair of *mauka*-facing windows have a hood on their exterior to protect against the Manoa rains.

The bathroom is to the southeast of the second bedroom. It has a new floor but retains its 5' high tile wainscot, which features light yellow tiles with a black trim and a decorative band with a wavy blue line. The room also retains its yellow tub and separate, tiled shower. A cabinet, with a pair of sliding doors, is in the outside of the shower's northeast wall. A pair of 8 x 1 double hung sash windows is in the bathroom's northeast wall.

The second bedroom's door is at the northwest end of the hall in the corridor's northeast wall. It has a new floor and a gyp board ceiling. A closet in its northwest wall features a pair of louvered, bi-fold doors, and a pair of jalousie windows are in its northeast wall. Also in its northwest wall there is a large pocket door which opens on another bedroom.

This rear bedroom has laminate flooring, and a pair of jalousie windows in both its northwest and northeast walls. Also in the latter wall, near the intersection of the two walls there is a rear door to the outdoors. This modern door opens on a landing and accesses the ground via a wood ramp which runs down the northwest side of the house.

In the bedroom's southeast wall there is a closet with a pair of louvered, bi-fold doors. Also, in the room's southwest wall a modern door opens on a bathroom rendered with tile walls and floor and it is dominated by a barrier free, walk-in shower. There is a jalousie window in the room's northwest wall. Adjacent to the bedroom, on its southwest side is a sitting room, which was formerly a *tatami* room. It is entered through a modern door in the bedroom's southwest wall.

The former *tatami* room has a new laminate floor, but retains its paneled ceiling, which is similar to that in the foyer and enclosed lanai. Its walls are of Weldtex panels, and in its northwest wall is a pair of pocket shoji, each of which has nine rectangular panes. The shoji secure a rectangular window opening which has a mesh screen. A door in the *tatami* room's southwest wall leads out to wood steps which descend to the covered side lanai.

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The second story of the house contains a separate three bedroom dwelling unit. It is entered through a door in the northeast wall of the covered side lanai. The non-historic door is one step up from the lanai and has jalousie sidelights and a jalousie transom. It opens on a ground floor foyer, which has a non-historic tile floor and a scored tongue and groove ceiling. The walls are of vertical tongue and groove and scored tongue and groove. The foyer also serves as a laundry, and features 1950s/1960s style cabinets on its northwest wall. A wood stair with a slender turned newel post and a balustrade with turned balusters leads to the second floor. From the foyer, eight steps ascend to a landing where it takes a quarter turn to the right and six steps attain a second landing. From this landing three steps go up to the second floor. Between the first and second landing the southwest wall of the stair features Weldtext panels, and at the second landing three sliding closet doors, also on the southwest wall, utilize the same material. To the northeast side of the second landing a non-historic door opens on a full bath, which has been remodeled, although it retains its canec ceiling and vertical tongue and groove walls. The second floor landing has a door to either side which opens into unfinished attic spaces.

An opening without a door and a skewed lintel opens on the living room/kitchen space of the second floor unit. This room has an irregular plan, with a large alcove in its east corner. The floor is covered with modern tile, similar to that in the foyer below, with a 3" high baseboard. The canec ceiling is 7'- 9" high and the walls are clad with Weldtext panels. The kitchen dominates the west corner of the room and has all modern cabinets and granite countertops. There are two jalousie windows high in the northwest wall. There are also a set of three jalousie windows in the alcove's northeast wall and another pair of jalousies in its southeast wall. Indirect lighting runs above the windows across both of these alcove walls.

A single panel door in the southwest wall of the living room-kitchen, adjacent to the kitchen, opens on a long narrow bathroom. The bathroom has a canec ceiling with two original ceiling light fixtures and Weldtex panel walls. A set of three jalousie windows is in the room's southwest wall.

In the south corner of the living room-kitchen three hollow core doors open on three bedrooms, which are situated in the house's east and south corners and along the house's southwest side. The bedroom in the east corner of the house has a canec ceiling and a new laminate floor. Its walls feature Weldtex paneling. An original ceiling light is in the center of the ceiling. The room has a pair of jalousie windows in its northeast wall and a set of three similar windows in its southeast wall. Indirect lighting similar to that in the living room alcove, is above the pair of jalousies, and runs the length of the southeast wall. In the east corner of the room there is a built-in desk with shelving above. The bottom shelf of the storage area is of natural wood and is canted. A closet is located in the room's northwest wall and has three wood sliding doors. Each door has a distinctive, square brass pull.

The bedroom in the south corner of the house is rendered in a Japanese manner. It has an oak floor and an 8' high, paneled canec ceiling, similar to the paneled ceilings on the first floor. A large Asian appearing, square light with sixteen square panes dominates the center of the ceiling. The south corner of the room focuses on a pair of shoji in the southwest wall and an adjoining two pairs of shoji in the southeast wall. The shoji each have nine horizontal panes and open on

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the *demado*. In the east corner of the room is a built-in desk with shelving above. The shelving in this room wraps around both the northeast and southeast walls. The bottom shelf's outer surface is canted. A closet with four wood doors, painted white and with circular, brass pulls, is in the northwest wall. The walls are of Weldtex panels.

The third bedroom has a new floor and canec ceiling. It has vertical tongue and groove walls and a set of three jalousie windows in its southwest wall. Again, indirect lighting runs above the three windows, and an original ceiling light is in the middle of the ceiling. A built-in desk with shelving above, similar in design to the desk in the east bedroom, is in the room's south corner. The shelving above the desk, in addition to the canted lower shelf also has rounded corner shelves. A closet with a pair of wood sliding doors, with pulls similar to those in the east bedroom, is in the northwest wall of the room.

In addition to the main house, there are two dwelling units at the rear of the property, both of which contribute to the historic character of the property. They sit adjacent to each other, with the northeastern-most, single story one using the address 2323A Walu Way, and the other, two-story unit to the southwest using 2323 Walu Way. The single story cottage appears to have originally served as a garden shed or servant's dwelling. It originally had a rectangular footprint and was sheltered by a hip roof. However, at some unknown point a flat roofed addition was added to its southeast side, perhaps in 1960 when the main house was remodeled. This addition is recessed approximately 8' from the southwest wall of the original structure. Both the original building and the addition sit on a poured in place concrete slab foundation and have horizontal lap siding, as well as roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The hip roof is clad with composition shingles, while the flat roof is built-up.

At the intersection of the original cottage and the addition is a covered entry lanai, which features a square, 7" x 7" column at the lanai's outer corner. The column features a center groove in each of its sides, and the lanai is sheltered by an extension of the addition's flat roof. It has a concrete floor which is level with the ground, and a tongue and groove ceiling. The lanai's northwest wall is of T-111 and holds two jalousie windows which look into the kitchen. A non-historic door in the entry lanai's northeast wall opens on the house's living room. To the southeast of the door is a jalousie window.

The living room runs across the entire front of the cottage, with the original cottage and addition demarcated by a 7'-1" high flat arch which spans the width of the room and is supported at either end by a square post. The living room has a vinyl asbestos tile floor with a 4" baseboard with a beveled top, which is found throughout the house. Its 7'-10" high, canec ceiling has a modest crown molding, and the walls are of Weldtex panels. In addition to the jalousie window next to the door, there are a pair of jalousie windows in the southeast wall and one jalousie in the northwest wall.

The kitchen is to the southwest of the living room, and one step down. It is accessed through an opening with no door in the southwest wall of the living room. It retains its 1950s cabinetry, and a single porcelain sink with drain boards to either side and drawers and cabinets below. It has a canec ceiling with a modest crown molding.

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Adjoining the kitchen to the northwest is the bathroom, which is entered from the living room through a hollow core door. This room has a tongue and groove ceiling with a modest crown molding, and its walls are masonite. It has a jalousie window in its northwest wall and a square shower-tub in its west corner. A mirrored medicine cabinet is above the sink.

Two openings without doors in the living room's northeast wall each lead into a bedroom. The room to the northwest has vertical tongue and groove walls with an 85" high, 1" x 3" picture rail. A pair of six pane sliding windows is in its northeast wall and a jalousie window is in the northwest wall of the closet located on the room's southwest side. The second bedroom has a gypsum board ceiling with a modest crown molding and Weldtext panel walls. A single jalousie window is in both its northeast and southeast walls. A single panel sliding door is in the room's northeast wall, but it is currently nailed shut. A concrete landing, one step down from the door is outside the cottage.

The second dwelling unit was constructed in 1960 and designed by Ernest Hara. It sits on a poured in place concrete slab foundation and has a composition shingle hip gablet roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The lower level of this building is a two car carport with CMU walls. Its front, southwest side is open and faces out to the property's rear, paved driveway. The carport has a concrete floor, which is raised one step at its rear, northeast side. The ceiling is open and displays the floor structure of the second story. The carport has two large square openings in its southeast wall which are screened by vertical, wood slats. At the rear of the building, two store rooms may be accessed through modern doors with jalousie transoms. Each storeroom has a jalousie window.

A straight run of sixteen concrete steps run up the northwest side of the 20' x 26' building to provide access to the second story, two bedroom dwelling unit. The steps have a wrought iron railing with a 2" x 4" attached to the outside. The second story has vertical tongue and groove walls and an exterior girt runs immediately below the line of the window sills.

At the top of the steps a solid core door in the northwest wall of the building opens on a living room. The entire house has new laminate floors with a 3" baseboard, 7'- 10" canec ceilings, and vertical tongue and groove walls. All interior doors are hollow core and have period knobs. The living room runs across approximately two thirds of the northwest side of the dwelling and has an alcove in its east corner. The alcove contains the kitchen. The kitchen cabinets and counter top are not historic. There is a jalousie window in both the kitchen's southeast and northeast walls. The living room has a pair of jalousie windows in both its northeast and northwest walls, and two original square, semi-flush, ceiling light fixtures with etched glass grace its ceiling.

A door in the southeast wall of the living room opens on a bathroom, which has a jalousie window in its southeast wall. The bathroom retains its square tub-shower with its tile walls, and the metal medicine cabinet over the sink hs a mirrored door. The wall light above the medicine cabinet is also original. Two doors in the living room's southwest wall open on a pair of bedrooms. The south bedroom has a jalousie window in both its southeast and southwest walls. A closet with a pair of wood sliding doors is in the room's northwest wall, and a square, semi-

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flush light fixture is in the center of the ceiling. The west bedroom has windows in its southwest and northwest walls, and also has a square semi-flush ceiling light fixture. A closet with a pair of wood sliding doors is in its southeast wall.

At the rear of the property a rubble, lava rock wall, with creeping fig growing on it, runs along Walu Way. A row of panax grows on the southeast side of the wall. The wall has a lava rock post at either end. At the northeast end of the wall is a wood gate which provides access to the yard surrounding the single story cottage. Beyond the southwest post is a wide, paved driveway. At the southeast end of the drive way is a two car carport with a corrugated metal, shallow pitched, gable roof. The roof is supported by 4" x 4" posts at its corners and at the ends of the ridge beam. Diagonal braces further help to carry the load of the roof. The roof has nine sets of 2" x 6" rafters. The floor continues the asphalt paving of the driveway.

On the southwest side of the driveway is a covered storage structure. It sits on a concrete slab foundation which is one step above the driveway and has a composition shingled shed roof, which slopes towards the driveway. The open structure has a 43" high shadow block base from which 4" x 4" posts rise. The posts support the roof's 4" x 6" beams, and the spaces between the posts are filled a screen wall composed of alternating 1" x 12" and 1" x 3" boards. The side of the structure facing the driveway is completely open. Both the carport and the storage structure contribute to the historic character of the property.

The Yamane residence retains its historic integrity. The major elements resulting from the 1960s remodeling to provide a Japanese character to the main house remain intact, while at the same time, the original house's clapboard siding is evident on the rear and northeast elevation. Also on the northeast side the 1911 bay window remains. Changes have transpired in such secondary spaces as kitchens and bathrooms, but even in these spaces historic elements are visible. The oak and terrazzo flooring in the major rooms remain intact, and in comparison to the overall integrity of materials throughout the house the presence of non-historic flooring and doors in a number of less public spaces does not compromise the historic character of the house. All the jalousie windows appear to be over fifty years of age and most likely were installed during the 1960 remodeling or earlier. The addition to the single story cottage appears to have transpired prior to 1960.

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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 development
military

Period of Significance

1911-1960

Significant Dates

1911, 1960

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Kazuo Yamane

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

1960 architect: Ernest Hara

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 Yamane Residence is significant on the local level under criterion A for its associations with the development of the College Hills subdivision. It is also significant under criterion B for its associations with Kazuo Yamane, and furthermore significant under criterion C, as a good

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example of a house built in Honolulu during the opening decades of the twentieth century which was remodeled in 1960 in a modern manner to provide a Japanese appearance. The house includes a number of distinctive features and is typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship and methods of construction.

The 1911-1960 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 1911 reflects the year the house was constructed, and 1960 encompasses when the major remodeling of the house to present Japanese associations took place.

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

The Yamane residence was built in 1910 for H. Stewart Johnson, who at that time was an engineer who worked for the City and County of Honolulu, and for many years thereafter was superintendent of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company. In 1930 Johnson had a new home built for himself and family on Terrace Drive and sold this residence to Ervin and Emily McDonald. At the end of World War II, in June 1946 the McDonalds sold the dwelling to Thayne and Floye Lovesay, who in 1956 sold it to Kazuo and Mary Yamane. The Yamanes purchased the house on an agreement of sale, and in 1958 acquired the deed to the property. The Yamanes hired Honolulu architect Ernest Hara in 1960 to enlarge the single story dwelling and provide it with Japanese overtones.

Associations with Kazuo Yamane and World War II

Kazuo Yamane was born in Kalihi on December 8, 1916, one of eleven children, and the eldest of four boys of Uichi and Mika Yamane. Uichi Yamane came to Hawaii from Yamaguchi prefecture in 1896 and worked as a cook for the Kimball family. In 1901 he established a coffee shop in Kalihi, which he expanded to become a combination grocery store-bakery-coffee shop, and then added a hardware store to form a small "shopping center." Next a feed store was added, and in 1911 he developed a residential subdivision in Kalihi, renting the dwellings. Over the years he expanded his realty business. ["Uichi Yamane, Builder of Kalihi Fortune Dies," *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 23, 1957, page 5]

Uichi and Mika Yamane's eldest son, Kazuo, graduated from McKinley High School where he participated in the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC), and following his graduation worked in his father's business, U. Yamane Ltd., for a year before travelling to Japan in 1935 to study the Japanese language. In 1936-37 he attended Kinjo Middle School in Tokyo to prepare for a college entrance examination, which he successfully passed. From September 1937 until June 1940 he attended Waseda University in Tokyo, where he was required to serve in the Japanese equivalent of ROTC, as he held dual citizenship in both the United States and Japan. Following his graduation he remained in Japan for an additional two months before returning to

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Hawaii. Here he enrolled at the University of Hawaii part time and worked in his father's business. By the late spring of 1941, however, he was forced to quit school to work full time for his father as the company's three male employees had been drafted. In late 1941 he also was drafted, which essentially shut down the company's poultry and hog feed department, paint department and retail liquor department. On November 14, 1941, Yamane reported to Schofield Barracks to begin his military training. Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor he was assigned to Company E, 298th Infantry, Hawaii National Guard and from December 1941 through May 1942 served as part of a three man machine gun crew guarding the beach at Kahaluu. Among his other duties was stringing barbed wire along the windward beaches.

In early June 1942 Yamane and around 1,500 other nisei soldiers were ordered to Schofield Barracks and sent immediately to Pearl Harbor to board the *USAT Maui*, a former interisland steamer converted into a troop ship, with destination unknown. They sailed five days to California and then went by train to Camp McCoy in Wisconsin, where they were organized as the 100th Infantry Battalion. While Yamane was still in combat training, in December 1942, Lt. Colonel Joseph Dickey came to Camp McCoy to recruit soldiers for the Military Intelligence Service (MIS) language school. Yamane, because of his education in Japan, thought he would be a good candidate and volunteered. Of the hundreds who volunteered only ninety two passed the initial screening and only sixty were chosen to undergo MIS training at Camp Savage in Minnesota.

In June 1943, after six months of training, Technical Sergeant Yamane and three others received orders for a duty assignment with destination unknown. While on the train team leader Technical Sergeant James Matsumura of Los Angeles, opened their sealed orders and they learned they were traveling to Washington D.C., where they would become the first known nisei soldiers to not only enter, but to work in, the Pentagon since the outbreak of World War II. They worked in the Pacific Order of Battle Section, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, under Captain Lardner W. Moore, a former missionary who had worked in Japan prior to World War II. Here the team spent a year cross-referencing and indexing a roster of approximately 40,000 reserve and regular officers in the Japanese army.

In September 1944 Yamane was sent to Camp Ritchie (now known as Camp David) to help establish the Pacific Military Intelligence Research Section (PACMIRS) under Major Sidney F. Gronich. Here he was assigned the task of going through fifteen crates of materials captured by Navy Intelligence on Saipan, which were labeled "of no military value," and had been sent stateside for use in training. Major Gronich asked Yamane to go through the documents, just in case something of use might be in them. While skimming through the materials Yamane was astonished to find a thick book which contained the Imperial Japanese Army Ordnance Inventory, a highly classified document that contained detailed information on all armaments in the Japanese inventory and the locations of arms, ammunition deposits and manufacturing plants. All members of the PACMIRS team were immediately assigned to translate the book, and their translations were delivered on a daily basis to the Pentagon. The book provided incredible targeting information for American B-29 bomber raids, and its discovery was attributed with saving countless American soldiers' lives. Also the information gathered from this document was used by post-war occupation forces to peacefully gain control of arms caches in Japan.

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In October 1944 Yamane was granted a furlough to marry Mary Shiyomura in Baltimore. Returning from a one week honeymoon in Philadelphia, Yamane and two others were sent on a special mission to Europe to work at the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF), General Eisenhower's headquarters, in Versailles. The group was assigned to a British commando unit which upon the fall of Berlin was to assault the Japanese embassy in order to seize important documents, but with the Russians taking the city, the mission was aborted.

Remaining in Europe, Yamane travelled to various countries to examine documents generated by the Japanese, making no profound discoveries. Prior to the conclusion of the war, his father, Uichi, suffered a stroke and Yamane was discharged so he could return to Hawaii to take over the family business. [All biographical information from Oguro, Harrington, and Seelinger].

Following the war, as president of U. Yamane, Ltd. as well as the Kalihi Development Company, Kazuo Yamane was instrumental in the development of the Kalihi Shopping Center (1956) on family owned lands, which at the time of its completion was the largest shopping center in Hawaii in terms of area. Yamane went on to develop the Pearl City Shopping center (1962) as well as Kalihi Bowl, Leeward Bowl and Windward Bowl. Also under his direction, the company owned and operated the Knights Inn restaurant chain.

Two of Kazuo Yamane's brothers, Kosei Yamane and Sidney Seiji Sunouchi, also served in the MIS during World War II, while a fourth brother, Akiharu Yamane, served in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. In 1997 Kazuo Yamane was awarded the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of duties which profoundly influenced the successful outcome of the war against Japan." [Seelinger, page 1] In 2017 the award winning documentary film, "Proof of Loyalty, Kazuo Yamane and the Nisei Soldiers of Hawaii," was produced, which told the story of Yamane's career in the military. He died April 28, 2010

Architecture

The Yamane residence stands as a rare example of a turn of the century, western style house which was expanded and rendered in a modern style with Japanese overtones. Evidence of the original dwelling may be observed in the clapboard siding found on the northwest and northeast sides of the house, the remaining bay window and several double hung sash windows. Also, the oak floors in the living and dining rooms most likely date from the original house.

Such elements as the *shoji*, *demado* and *rankan*, the use of vertical wood slat screens, the raked concrete walls, paneled ceilings, and hip gabled roofs, all bestow a Japanese feeling on the house. The house is one of approximately a dozen houses in Honolulu which were built in the 1950s-1960s period using Japanese elements in a significant way resulting in it being perceived as Japanese in character. To date none of these houses have been placed on the Hawaii or National Registers of Historic Places.

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The use of such materials as terrazzo and Weldtex panels clearly place the dwelling in the 1950s-1960s time period, and the open, flowing public spaces on the interior further reinforce a post-World War II style of life. The handling of the enclosed and covered lanai on the southwest side of the house, with their aluminum framed sliding doors, further reflects the mid-century period

The use of Weldtex panels, while widely used in the United States in homes built during the 1940s-1960s period, has been infrequently encountered in Hawaii. Weldtex was conceived by designer Donald Deskey (who also designed the logos for Crest toothpaste and Tide laundry detergent) and manufactured by U. S. Plywood. [*Vintage Plywood*, page 1] In addition to the Yamane residence, the only other discoveries of the material by the author, have been in the Deissaroth residence in Kailua and the Alfred Preis designed Bushnell residence in Manoa, both of which are listed in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places. Unfortunately the owner of the latter senselessly removed the panels in the process of their “rehabilitation” of the house.

The Yamane Residence was designed by Honolulu architect Ernest Hara (1909-2006). In addition to designing this house for Kazuo Yamane, Hara also worked with him by designing both the Kalihi and Pearl City Shopping Centers.

Hara was born in Honolulu and was a graduate of Punahou High School. He studied engineering for three years at the University of Hawaii before attending the University of Southern California’s school of architecture, where he graduated in 1935. Returning to Hawaii, he worked in the architectural offices of Claude Stiehl and then C.W. Dickey, prior to the outbreak of World War II. In 1945, he was one of the earliest Asian architects to open his own architectural office, and over the next three decades he became one of Honolulu’s most successful architects. He designed a number of hotels, including the Queen Kapiolani (1968), Waikiki Grand (1962), Aloha Surf (1966), Hilo Lagoon (1971), and Hilo Hawaiian (1976), as well as such commercial projects as the Atlas Insurance Building (1966), Waikiki Shopping Plaza (1975), and Piikoi Trade Center (1978). In 1969 he was the first person of Asian descent appointed to Punahou School’s Board of Trustees, having designed several buildings for the school. In addition, he designed over fifty three public schools beginning with Stevenson Intermediate in 1950. His work also included many apartments and single family residences. In 1984 Hara was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun, Fourth Class as a result of his work to promote cross-cultural understanding between Japan and Hawaii’s architectural communities, which ultimately led to the signing of the JIA-AIA Accord on Professionalism in 1989. He was the Hawaii Chapter of the AIA’s Honor Award recipient in 2002. [Mason, Glenn, pages 36-39]

Associations with College Hills Tract

The Yamane Residence is also significant under criterion A for its associations with the development of the College Hills Tracts. See the multiple property nomination form for a discussion of the significance and history of this early subdivision. The H. Stewart Johnson residence was one of the first approximately 120 western style houses built in Manoa valley by 1912.

Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Polk's City Directories for Honolulu, 1910-1962

City and County Tax Records

Building permits: 170863 (July 29, 1960) and 170909 (August 1, 1960)

Hawaii State Bureau of Conveyances book 946, page 94, book 3466, page 266, and book 3116, page 224

Harrington, Joseph, *Yankee Samurai, the Role of Nisei in America's Pacific Victory*, Detroit: Pettigrew Enterprises, 1979.

Mason, Glenn, *AIA Hawaii State Council, 2021 Medal of Honor, Christopher J. Smith, FAIA, CJS Group Architects Ltd.*, Honolulu: Hawaii Architectural Foundation, 2022

Oguro, Richard, *Senpai Gami*, Honolulu: R.S. Oguro, 1983, pages 106-113

"Uichi Yamane, Builder of Kalihi Fortune Dies," *Honolulu Advertiser*, October 23, 1957, page 5

Army Historical Foundation, Seelinger, Matthew, "Kazuo Yamane," 2021

<https://armyhistory.org/kazuo-yamane/>

viewed on January 16, 2023

MIS Veterans Club, "MIS: America's Secret Weapon, the Kazuo Yamane Story," 2015

<http://www.misveteranshawaii.com/page-3-kazuo-yamane/>

viewed on January 16, 2023

100th Infantry Battalion Veterans Education Center, Tamashiro, Ben, "Kazuo Yamane's Key Discovery," 2011-2023, copied from the *Hawaii Herald*, July 2, 1993

<https://www.100thbattalion.org/archives/newspaper-articles/ben-tamashiro/kazuo-yamanes-key-discovery/>

viewed on January 16, 2023

Vintage Plywood, "Weldtex Pine Plywood," 2023

<https://vintageplywood.com/products/weldtex-plywood>

viewed on January 28, 2023

Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
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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
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 50-8014-09164

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/trail/Oahu,-Hawaii-Hawaii?id=cae5608608c34251b8135d0ea66ea1ba>

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 21.302724 Longitude: 157.81981
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 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 the Martin M.C. Lee Trust and York Y. Lee Trust in 2023 as described by Tax Map Key (1) 2-9-002: 005.

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 21, 2023

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.

Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
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- **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:** Martin and York Lee
2206 University Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

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County and State

USGS Map



Yamane Residence

Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

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County and State

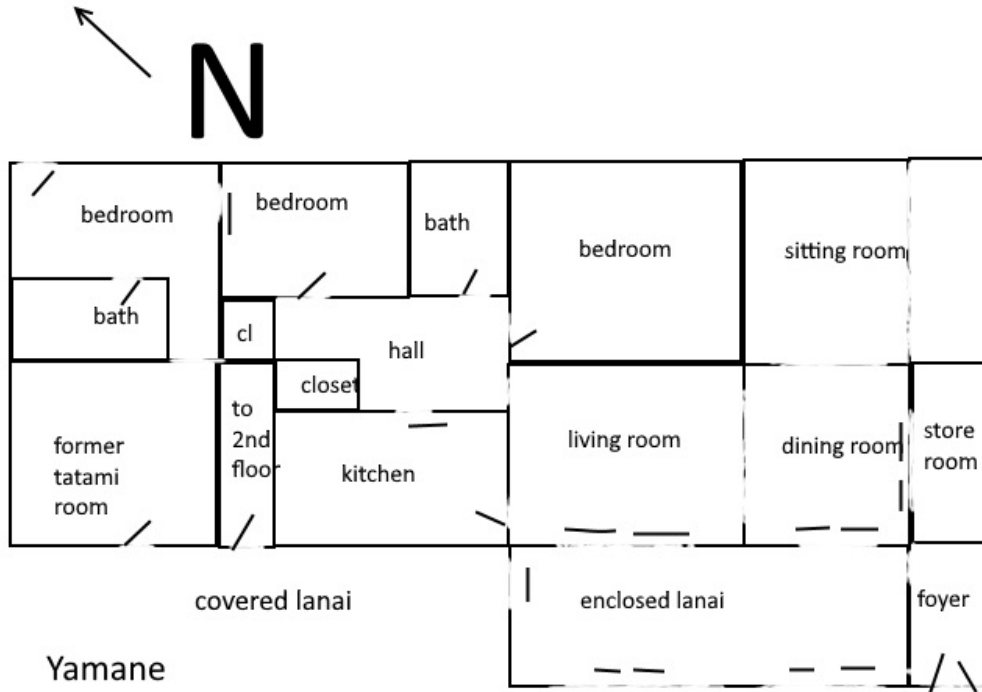
Tax Map



Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Floor Plan



▪ Yamane Residence
not to scale

Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the front the southeast

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the front entry from the southwest

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the bay window from the northeast

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the enclosed lanai from the northwest, looking towards the foyer

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the dining room from the northwest from the living room. On the right is the enclosed lanai and on the left of the dining room a family or sitting room.

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the dining room from the northeast looking toward the enclosed lanai, living room on the right

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the living room from the southeast, with doors to kitchen and bedroom hallway,

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the bathroom from the southwest

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the second floor bedroom in south corner of the house from the north

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the built-in desk and shelves in the second floor, southeast side bedroom from the northwest

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the front of the single story cottage from the southwest

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

Single story cottage Weldtex panel wall from the northeast

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the two story rental and carport from the northwest

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
Name of Property

Honolulu, Hawaii
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence

City or Vicinity: Honolulu

County: Honolulu

State: Hawaii

Photographer: Kikuyo Akao

Date Photographed: December 15, 2022

View of the two story carport-rental unit's second floor living room with doors to the bathroom and two bedrooms in the background, view from the north.

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Kazuo and Mary Yamane Residence
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- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

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