Annette Kellerman

Also Known As:
Annette Kellermann, Annette Marie Sarah Kellerman, Mrs. James Sullivan

Lived:
July 6, 1887 - November 5, 1975

Worked as:
casting director, co-director, co-screenwriter, costume designer, film actress, stunt designer, stunt person, theatre actress

Worked In:
Australia, United States

by Clarice M. Butkus

Annette Kellerman’s entrée into silent film began in the middle of an acrimonious battle to control the terms of her vaudeville career. Australian-born, she had established herself as a powerful draw on the American vaudeville circuit by promoting her “Perfect Woman” physique and presenting spectacular high diving and underwater exhibitions. Caught in a firestorm between theatre magnates B. F. Keith and William Morris after Morris offered Kellerman $1,500 per week, she astutely used her commercial popularity to get an agreement to appear in several silent kinetoscope shorts. She was ordered by court decree to fulfill the rest of her contract with Keith before beginning with Morris (Gibson and Firth 2005, 79–82).

Kellerman’s “bodiliness” and sexuality were key aspects of her vaudeville performances. Thus, by the launch of her motion picture career, she had already developed a compelling trademark that combined an eroticism emphasized by form-fitting costumes with a daredevil prowess to which was added advocacy of women’s access to physical culture. Kellerman was arrested and charged with indecent exposure on Boston’s Revere Beach for wearing a “maillot pantaloon,” a unitard with no legs, and was critical of corsets, which she described as “fiendish things injurious both to body and health” in her 1918 book Physical Beauty: How to Keep It. Between 1909 and 1911, Kellerman appeared in both aquatic and nonaquatic silent roles for the Vitagraph Company, with her athleticism most prominently displayed in Miss Annette Kellerman (1909). She starred as well in The Bride of Lammermoor: A Tragedy of Bonnie Scotland (1909), Jepthah’s Daughter: A Biblical Tragedy (1909), The Gift of Youth (1909), and Entombed Alive (1909). With the exception of Jepthah’s Daughter, these early films are believed to no longer exist, making it difficult to trace Kellerman’s nascent film star persona. However, the highly marketable appeal
she had developed for mass audiences likely increased the control she would have over her image
production (Cullen, Hackman, and McNeilly 2007, 619-20).

Kellerman finally left vaudeville when Edward Albee of what became the Keith-Albee-Orpheum
Corporation threatened to cut her salary in half. Striking out on her own, she convinced Captain
Leslie T. Peacock to script her idea for the underwater fantasy film Neptune’s Daughter (1914). Carl
Laemmle of Universal Film Producing Company took on the project, and Herbert Brenon
directed. Kellerman’s biographers Emily Gibson and Barbara Firth sketch the outlines of her
uncredited “co-directorial” role in this production, describing Kellerman as contributor in the
development of story lines, stunts, locations, and camerawork. In the degree of control she
exercised, they compare her favorably with the most powerful stars of the day—Mary Pickford,
Charlie Chaplin, and Douglas Fairbanks. In support of this view of Kellerman, her biographers
quote her as having said of director Brenon that he constantly turned to her, asking, “What do you
think we should do here?” (118).

Kellerman’s sheer physicality and bravery dominated her films and propelled the scene action.
For example, in one scene from Neptune’s Daughter, she leaps from a cliff in combat with the
villain then overcomes him to rescue the male romantic lead. Her biographers tell us that the
dangerous physical stunts in the film left both Kellerman and Brenon severely injured. Kellerman
was knocked unconscious in a cliff dive, and both actress and director were badly cut when the
underwater tank in which they were performing burst (119–21). In Kellerman’s next film, A
Daughter of the Gods (1916), reportedly the first feature film to cost over a million dollars, she
again became an uncredited cowriter of the script in addition to costume designing, casting, and
training hundreds of performers (135–6). For the film, Kellerman and Brenon scripted a death-
defying waterfall dive. Gibson and Firth tell us that when William Fox studio executives
eliminated the scene because it looked too risky, Kellerman complained to them: “That’s the way.
Somebody’s always trying to take the joy out of life” (136). Kellerman also refused a double for a
scene that required her to jump into a pool of live crocodiles, and she became notorious for
delivering the first nude appearance by a high-profile star in a large-scale production (139). Yet
Kellerman’s film publicity couched her sexual charge in terms of formal artistry, comparing her
physique to that of the goddess Venus, a ruse to keep from offending middle class tastes. But
Kellerman’s fearlessness and sexuality went beyond pure titillation. According to one Boston Post
journalist: “After seeing her, one may feel like defying any ten-foot man in the audience to declare
that the sex of which she is an ideal example hasn’t the courage to fight or the ability to vote or do
anything else they choose to do” (149).

Queen of the Sea (1918), What Women Love (1920), and Venus of the South Seas (1924) were
Kellerman’s last three major motion pictures. The first was a less successful reworking of many of
the themes and stunts found in the earlier mermaid films. The second was a comedy that initially
paired Kellerman with Lois Weber, the director who had launched her own production company,
but who was ultimately replaced on the film. Venus of the South Seas was a comparatively low-
budget production with a New Zealand production company directed by Kellerman’s manager-
husband James Sullivan and thought to be the only complete Kellerman film extant. Though far less grandiose in scale, Venus reprises her signature role.

Beyond the biographical account provided by Gibson and Firth, there have been few attempts to identify Kellerman’s agency in the film projects she built. In all of her films, her characters retain names that are some form of “Annette,” attesting to the carryover of Kellerman’s prefilm star persona. During the making of the fictionalized account of her life in the Esther Williams star vehicle Million Dollar Mermaid (1952), Kellerman technically advised Busby Berkley on the choreography of water scenes. Kellerman was so active in the mode and manner of her representation that we might best see her various theatrical producers and film directors as her collaborators. Further consideration of her creative input is now more possible because partial prints of key titles, among them Neptune’s Daughter and Siren of the Sea, have been recently uncovered through amateur research and are held in archives in Australia, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Russia.

**Bibliography**


**Archival Paper Collections:**

Filmography

A. Archival Filmography: Extant Film Titles:

1. Annette Kellerman as Actress


*Siren of the Sea.* Dir.: Uncredited (Vitagraph Company US 1911) cas.: Maurice Costello, Annette Kellerman, si, b&w. Archive: Danske Filminstitut [DKK].

2. Annette Kellerman as Actress and Possible Stunt Designer

*Neptune's Daughter.* Dir.: Herbert Brenon, sc.: Leslie T. Peacock (Universal Film Manufacturing Company US 1914) cas.: Annette Kellerman, William E. Shay, William Welsh, Leah Baird, Mrs. Allen Walker, Herbert Brenon, Millie Liston, Katherine Lee, si, b&w. Archive: National Film and Sound Archive of Australia [AUC], Gosfilmofond of Russia [RUR].

*Venus of the South Seas.* Dir.: James R. Sullivan. (New Zealand Dominion Productions NZ 1924) cas.: Annette Kellerman, si, b&w. Archive: National Film and Sound Archive of Australia [AUC].

3. Annette Kellerman as Herself

*The Perfectly Formed Woman.* Newsreel Footage. (Warwick Bioscope Chronicles UK 1910) cas.: Annette Kellerman, si, b&w. Archive: National Film and Sound Archive of Australia [AUC].

*Annette Kellerman Performing Water Ballet.* Unedited Actuality Footage (1925) cas.: Annette Kellerman, si, b&w. Archive: National Film and Sound Archive of Australia [AUC].

*Annette Kellerman Returns to Australia.* Uncredited. Newsreel Footage (Fox Movietone Australia 1933) cas.: Annette Kellerman, si, b&w. Archive: National Film and Sound Archive of Australia [AUC].


B. Filmography: Non-Extant Film Titles:

1. Annette Kellerman as Actress

*The Bride of Lammermoor: A Tragedy of Bonnie Scotland,* 1909; *Entombed Alive,* 1909; *The Gift of Youth,* 1909; *Miss Annette Kellerman,* 1909; *The Mermaid,* 1911; *National Red Cross Pageant,*
1917; *What Women Love*, 1920.

2. **Annette Kellerman as Actress and Possible Stunt Designer**

*A Daughter of the Gods*, 1916; *Queen of the Sea*, 1918.

C. **DVD Sources:**

*Neptune's Daughter*. DVD (Grapevine Video US 2004)

*Venus of the South Seas*. DVD (Grapevine Video US 2004)

D. **Streamed Media:**

Excerpt from *Neptune's Daughter* (1914):

Excerpt from *Venus of the South Seas* (1924):

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**Credit Report**

The Annette Kellerman filmography is incomplete as she was not credited on-screen for the work behind the scenes of her films, particularly in terms of stunt design and co-collaboration in scripting and direction. For example, she codirected scenes of *Neptune’s Daughter*. This filmography is based on references to her work by her biographers, the research work of Mary Ann Cade, and cross-referencing of existing filmographies. The existence of *The Art of Diving* (1920) needs to be confirmed.

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**Citation**