

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: _____

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listings: _____

2. Location

Street & number: _____

City or Town: _____ State: _____ County: _____

Not For Publication Vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ 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 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 local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:	_____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau of Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___meets ___does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ Signature of commenting official:	_____ Date
_____ Title:	_____ State or Federal agency/bureau of Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

Other (explain:) _____

Signature of 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

Number of resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed sources in this count)

	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	_____	_____
Sites	_____	_____
Structures	_____	_____
Objects	_____	_____
Total	_____	_____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of property: _____

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 locations, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Section 7

Narrative

The type of property is residential, and was developed as part of a 1928 subdivision development on the edge of Wailuku town.

The house is situated on Main Street, an important arterial road that starts at the base of the Iao Stream and runs towards the mauka side of Wailuku, eventually becoming W. Kaahumanu Ave after it crosses Waiale Road to the east. This house was built in 1929, just a few years after the roads within Wailuku were paved in 1925, as this residential community developed. This house is just one property in from the major intersection of Main Street and High Street. The property to the east, at the corner of Main and High is a large business building built of concrete and glass, five-stories high built in 1988. Yet, to its west, are small residential houses similar in size and character to itself. This neighborhood is quiet, located at the base of West Maui Mountains, and along side the Iao Stream. Main Street narrows substantially after the South High Street intersection as it enters this residential area. There are no sidewalks or streetlights fronting Crozier residence. Across the street from the house is the Bailey Museum and park. As such, there is lush greenery and a tranquil feel to the area.

Site and Amenities

A wooden fence sits on an informal rock wall distinguishing the house from the garage. Several trees surround the house. Surrounding the house are unpaved areas used for access to the house along its perimeter. There is also a paved covered area in the front of the house for two cars to park. The residence sits on a level site.

Overall Plan and Characteristics

The house is a one-story wood-frame building having a footprint of 28' by 50'. The narrow side faces the street. In style, the house can be defined as a Craftsman style bungalow. The elements of the house that are in keeping with the Craftsman style bungalow are the following: it has a front porch covered with a gable end roof having a sculpted bargeboard edge; hipped roofs with 3'-0" eave overhangs; transite shingle siding (popular in the 1920s); and sliding and double-hung windows for plenty of light. The roof is a multi-hipped form having a 4:12 pitch. Originally it was a wood shingled roof but was changed to an asphalt shingle in the 1960s and remains so today. The eaves are exposed eave which have been sistered with 2x4s on both sides of each rafter due to sagging of the eaves over the years. This modification has little affect on integrity. The wood T&G boards exposed at the eaves are still intact. The total area of the house measures 1540 square feet.

Interior

From ground level the main entry is up a flight of concrete stairs. One enters through a covered and enclosed entry porch, which spans the width of the living room. The front single entry door is a multi-lite panel door. Directly fronting the entry porch is the living room. The living room/dining room is approximately 14 feet wide by 25 feet long, with 10-foot high ceilings. Beyond the dining room, there is a kitchen and laundry room in the rear section of the house. The laundry room is a 1959 addition.

In the left wing of the house are three bedrooms. A corridor runs along the demising wall between the living room and bedroom spaces, off of which the bedrooms are aligned. The demising wall has high grilled openings, which allow for cross-ventilation for breezes flowing east-west through the house. The decorative grills are of three different varieties; most complex of the three is the multi-flower-shaped pattern of the grill next to the bedroom wing opening. The other is a diamond-shaped patterned grill, and the other is louvered wood slates. There is one master bedroom at the front of the

house, which has a closet and an adjoining bathroom. The master bedroom space is proportionally large, and a demising overhead rail which once held shoji screen doors is still intact. This partitioned area is towards the front of the house and was used as an office space for the contractor. There was a door that lead to the front enclosed porch, conveniently located so that clients could meet with the contractor and enter the office without needing to enter into the main living area of the house. Towards the rear of the house are two smaller bedrooms and a bathroom. The rear bathroom was probably not original to the 1929 construction, as the rear bedroom shape that abuts the rear bathroom does not appear consistent with the rest of the house. Also, it would have been unusual for an average single-family residence of this era to have more than one bathroom.

There are two window designs and window sash designs found in this house. The living room, dining and laundry room have sliding windows, with a sash design of that of a prairie style pattern. The bedrooms have double-hung windows with a simple sash with a single lite. The living room has a corner sliding window- unusual for its time. It is not clear if this is original to the 1929 construction or was retrofitted in the 1950s.

Between the living area and dining area is an upper rail from which shoji doors once stood. This was probably installed in the early 1960s after the Ouye Family purchased the home. The screen is no longer in place while the railing with indirect lighting above is intact. The railing design continues around the corner of the living room above the corner sliding window, and provides indirect lighting to the space.

Integrity

The design, materials and workmanship of the late 1920s period of significance have high integrity. It is significant that so much of the original exterior structure, including the windows, doors, and hardware are intact. Also, both the interior and exterior doors are original. The original interior of the house is also still intact. The molding, doors, kitchen cabinetry, ceilings, and built-ins have not been modified in 1959. Since 1959 all of the public spaces have not been changed and are in good condition.

Alterations or Changes to the Property

The larger parcel originally had a wood-framed workshop on site in the back east side of the house. This was demolished in 2010.

A deck was added to the rear of the house within in the past 20 years but does not significantly detract from the character of the house.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark 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 constructions or represents the work of 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 pre-history or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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.)

Significance Narrative

The Crozier Residence is significant under Criterion A. It is particularly significant for its association with the development of Wailuku Sugar Company and the town, which had a significant contribution to Hawaii's history. The house is part of a residential tract developed in Wailuku town in 1928 called Smart Tract. It is located approximately at the corner of Main and High Street. Across the street from the house is Alexander House and Bailey House which is now the Bailey Museum and park.

The development of this area tells the story of an early urban society relatively free of racial biases. By examining the development of this lot, we see an interchange between five owners of four different nationalities conducting business in a lawful and orderly manner. First, it appears that the descendants of the original landowner, Charles Spreckels, a German-American immigrant, and two Hawaiian families sell/negotiate an area of land to George Tanaka, a Japanese immigrant real estate agent. George Tanaka subdivides the land and creates twelve individual parcels as a development called "Smart Tracts." The development is successful. He sells two adjacent plots of the subdivision, Lots 1 and 2, to Sarah Crozier, an immigrant of Irish descent, soon after it goes on the market in 1928. In 1929, the Crozier family builds their house on the property and lives and conducts business there as a contractor until 1949. The Crozier family then sells it to the Ouye Family who continue to own the property.

The area where the Smart Tract is located, nearby business district and cultural area of Wailuku, spans north south between Main Street and Vineyard Street. The area is approximately 4 acres in total, and was subdivided into twelve parcels. Smart Tract was developed in 1928. Smart Tract developed during the era of growth of the 1920s and 1930s. Roads were paved in 1925; utilities were modernized as well.

In the early 1900s, this area was still undeveloped and any early houses were very small and were laid out in an organic fashion, not in a grid pattern, according to the 1914 Sanborn Map. Yet by 1927, this area had an organized street system and residences built in a fairly uniform pattern. This general vicinity held a large Wailuku Japanese Girls Home, a Japanese Hospital, and a Lodging House.

Upon researching the 1940 Census Enumeration District Map, there seemed to be a boom in individual small developments in the late 1920s and early 1930s. A partial map of the area of Wailuku (Series A3378 roll 00073 frame 00409 Wailuku), up until the end of Vineyard Street, shows 20 tracts:

1. Smart Tract
2. Ooka Tract
3. Valley View Tract
4. Duarte Tract
5. Pomba Tract
6. Daniels Tract
7. Mt. View Tract
8. Kaawa Tract
9. Cromwell-Reist Tract
10. Cockett Tract
11. Kalua Homestead
12. Furtado Tract
13. Wells Paek Tract
14. Dang Tract
15. Amori Tract

16. Fleming Tract
17. Fleming Tract No.2
18. Acabral Tract
19. Kimizka Lots
20. Ting's Tract

George Tanaka Real Estate Developer

The lot in which the Crozier Residence built on was part of a planned development called “Smart Tract,” developed by George Tanaka. George Tanaka was a second generation Japanese-American whose family was originally from Japan.

George S Tanaka, born in 1875 in Japan and immigrated to Hawaii in 1896. In the 1930 Census, he is listed as a Real Estate agent. The census information shows that he speaks English but and can read and write. He is the head of household with his wife. At the time of the census, he was 55 years old. His wife, also from Japan, immigrated to Hawaii in 1906. He had six daughters and one son. Had six daughters and two sons, aged between 6 to 19 years olds in 1930 (born between 1911-1924), all born in Hawaii. Hi wife, Sue Tanaka, born in 1888 in Japan, immigrated in 1909. None of the family members where working in 1930.¹

Crozier Family History

Mr. William (Willie) Henry Crozier Sr. and his wife Sarah purchased the property from George Tanaka in 1928. By 1929, they had built their house on the property. It was probably just William Sr. and Sarah Crozier who lived in the house, as both of their sons were married by then. However, William Crozier and both of his sons were contractors, and they operated their business from this property.²

Mr. William H. Crozier Sr. was a chemist, inventor and entrepreneur and heavily influenced the sugar industry and construction industry, yet did not take the credit nor gain stature in the community for his good works. William Crozier Sr. was born in New Zealand in 1873 to parents who were originally from Ireland, but resided in New Zealand. William immigrated to Hawaii in 1893. William H Crozier Sr.'s wife, Sarah Crozier, was born in Hawaii in 1874 and was one year younger than William Sr. Her parents were born in Massachusetts. The family had two sons, William H Crozier Jr. born in 1903 in Hawaii and Clarence Crozier born in Hawaii in about 1905.³

William Crozier's first invention was a rock crusher. In 1912, a rock crusher was installed in `Īao Valley. He was an entrepreneur who wanted to supply all of the rock needed for construction projects on Maui. This crusher, however, was also destroyed in the 1916 flood. The flood itself, generated within `Īao Valley, demolished taro lo`i, the rock crusher, the Portuguese Camp, and, among other things, portions of the two heiau. Yent suggests that major erosion of both Haleki`i and Pihana Heiau was due to the 1916 flood. The western half of Haleki`i eroded down the steep valley slope and the eastern half was eroded by `Īao Stream. Importantly, archaeological remnants in the valley were dramatically affected by the flood.⁴

¹ Fifteenth Census of the United States:1930, Island of Maui, 1930, raw data, Wailuku.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ *AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED CENTRAL MAUI REGIONAL PARK, WAILUKU AND WAIKAPU AHUPUA`A, WAILUKU DISTRICT*, report (Honolulu: R.M. Towill Corporation, 2014), 12.

William H Crozier Sr. had a great contribution to the world's sugar industry during his career as a chemist or sugar boiler for various sugar plantations on Big Island, Maui, and Oahu. He was working as a chemist and sugar boiler at a plantation on the big island in 1910.⁵ In 1916, after two years of experiments, he invented a system to increase sugar extraction during the refining process, which has brought millions to the island industry. Crozier's invention of a new process for the recovery of sucrose from final molasses resulted in gaining at least three and half percent in the commercial sugar crop of the islands. Although Crozier was the man behind this discovery, J. N. S. Williams of Theo. H. Davies & Co received the credit for this invention and nowhere was the name of William H. Crozier Sr. mentioned.⁶ J. N. S. Williams first announced the discovery at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.⁷

A letter from Williams to Crozier dated Dec 8, 1916 and sent to the letter at Papaaloa explained:

"I enclose herewith a copy of a paper describing the new process for the recovery of sucrose from so-called Final Molasses, which I read at the meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association last Wednesday afternoon. I also enclose a copy of the Advertiser" ... which gives newspaper comment on the announcement...

"No names, excepting that of the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company were mentioned in the paper which I read for the reason that, although the fact has been established that sugar can be extracted in paying quantities from so-called Final Molasses, a great deal of work has yet to be done to prove that the process will be a commercial success, and until this is done I think it is best not to mention any individual names in connection with this matter".⁸

William H Crozier not only had brilliant mind and made significant contributions to the sugar industry, he appears to have had empathy for workers that many other white men in the sugar industry did not. He is reported to have been fired from his first job at Paauhau plantation for knocking an assistant head luna off of his horse for beating Chinese laborers.⁹

According to the census, in 1920 William Crozier Sr. was still in the sugar industry and working as a sugar chemist on Oahu.¹⁰ After he left the sugar industry, he ran a contracting business in Wailuku. In 1930, his sons, William H Crozier Jr and Clarence Crozier also helped with the contracting business.¹¹

William H Crozier Sr.'s wife, Sarah Crozier, also appears to have been an activist who supported Queen Liliuokalani. She marched in the torch parade with Queen Liliuokalani in protest against the white missionary business interest bloc that overthrew her government. She was the only white woman who attended the Wailuku Democratic election rally with a Democratic banner in her hat in 1932, before the democrats took over the national administration.¹²

Their son, Clarence Crozier, became a Maui legislator who fought for reform measure and took Big Five interests head on. Clarence was married to Sarah R. Crozier and had a son, Christopher C. and a

⁵ Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910 Population, Island of Hawaii, 1910, raw data.

⁶ "Unsung Hero of Hawaiian Sugar," Honolulu Record (Honolulu), August 5, 1954.

⁷ *Sugar*, vol. 19 (Chicago: Sugar Publishing Corporation, 1917).

⁸ "Unsung Hero of Hawaiian Sugar," Honolulu Record (Honolulu), August 5, 1954.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920 Population, Island of Oahu, 1920, raw data, Honolulu.

¹¹ Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Island of Maui, 1930, raw data, Wailuku.

¹² "Unsung Hero of Hawaiian Sugar," Honolulu Record (Honolulu), August 5, 1954.

daughter, Theresa C., both born in Hawaii. William Crozier Jr. was listed on the 1940 census as a manager of a dairy farm on Oahu. In 1940 William Crozier Sr. was residing with him in Oahu, and was the formal proprietary.¹³ William Sr. passed away in 1953 and was buried at the Diamond Head Cemetery on the island of Oahu. Sarah Crozier passed away in 1935.¹⁴

In 1878, Spreckels founded Spreckelsville, a company town along the northern shore of Maui. By 1892, Spreckelsville was the largest sugarcane plantation in the world (40,000 acres) and employed thousands of immigrant farm laborers from Japan, Korea, China, and other countries.¹⁵

History of the house and its relation to the Ouye Family

In 1956, second-generation Japanese-Americans Isami and Sadake Ouye purchased the home from Crozier family. They were both born and raised on Maui, and in earlier years, the Ouye family had worked on the sugar plantation. Isami Ouye was a successful contractor when he purchased this house, which was his third property. He lived in this home and ran his business from here which was an ideal location right next to the commercial district, yet in a residential neighborhood. In 1973, Isami Ouye gave the house to his three children, Richard, Walter, and Koyada Ouye. In 1995 Richard bought his siblings' share of the property to own it outright. The neighborhood in the 1960s was a close-knit semi-autonomous area, with its own shops and offices aligning Vineyard Street, just one street over, paralleled to Main Street. In an interview with Ryan Ouye, he said, "Before, on the back of the houses were all stores, churches facing Vineyard St. It was a little community. There are no stores anymore, and they started closing about 25 years ago. In 1959 when we moved here, all kinds of ethnicities were mixed together."¹⁶

The Ouye family history in the islands and the connection to this house depicts the story of how many Japanese-American families started as plantation workers and became successful business owners by the 1960s. The first generation Ouye family members who came from Fukushima (mother) and Hiroshima (father) Japan to work on the plantations of the Wailuku Sugar Company. Their children, the second generation of Ouyes, were born to them. One of whom was Isami Ouye. He married Sadako Ansai in the early 1930s. The Ansai family had a tofu factory. The young Ouye couple originally lived in Waihee and then moved to Wailuku. They had three children; Richard Ouye, and two brothers. Richard was born in Lanai.

In the 1930s, during the depression, the Isami Ouye and Sadako Ouye Family were compelled to move to Lanai and work as a baker due to difficulties finding a job on Maui. After a few years, the family came back to Wailuku and lived in the mill camp and the Isami Ouye started working as a carpenter. During World War II, Isami Ouye was working for the military as a contractor. After the war, he started working for a contractor and started prospering as we was a part of the build-up of Maui after the War. He purchased two properties adjacent to each other and built an extra house on the adjacent property and sold it.

Isami Ouye bought this house in 1956 from the Crozier Family and opened his own contracting business from which he ran from his home. He built a workshop in the back of the property and had a separate driveway to access it. Richard's brother graduated from University of Hawaii in 1964, and moved back to help his father with the business. His brother grew the business to become one of the

¹³ Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940 Population, Island of Oahu, 1940, raw data, Honolulu.

¹⁴ Property Tax Records, raw data, County of Maui, Real Property Tax.

¹⁵ "Spreckelsville, Hawaii," Wikipedia, section goes here, accessed June 21, 2016, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spreckelsville,_Hawaii.

¹⁶ Richard Susumu Ouye, Doris Kinuyo Ouye, and Ryan Ouye, "History of the Crozier Residence," interview by author, April 10, 2016.

largest construction companies in Hawaii, but died suddenly at age 52. The company was spilt into two companies. Isami Ouye worked until 1990 and had several other business such as restaurant, soybeans, and rental equipment.

Richard continued to run the rental company "Hawaiian Rent-All" which rents construction equipment to private contractors. Richard moved back to Wailuku in 1969 and lived in the house with his new wife Doris, and lived there for one year while building their own house in Pukalani. After living in Pukalani, they moved to Kula, and then moved moved to Kauai. After Hurricane Iniki in 1992 that devastated Kauai, they moved back to Wailuku permanently.¹⁷

For the Ouye family, this house became a place for many family members to live for short periods of time. Today, Ryan and Sandra Ouye own the house and are leasing it. They live nearby in upper Wailuku. Ryan Ouye now runs the company "Hawaiian Rent-All" and it continues to be a successful company on Maui and Kauai.

Other Historic properties in the vicinity

None of the properties that were developed as part of this Smart Tract development are listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places. However, all twelve lots that were developed have their original buildings still standing and they all have high integrity. They could be included on a multi-property nomination in the future. Parcels 11 and 12, which face Vineyard Street were developed as commercial lots, while parcels 1 through 10 which face Main Street and the interior roadway are residential.

Wailuku Civic Center designated as a State Historic District in 1988 and National Historic District in 1986. The historic site serves as a governmental activity center and comprises of major governmental buildings fronting South High Street. The buildings within the district were built from 1901 to 1931 that reflect the architectural characteristics of their time with high level of craftsmanship. In 1990s the Main Street program established to support preservation and revitalization of small traditional towns including Wailuku town.

Some notable places from Wailuku that are placed on both the State and National Register are:

- Haleki'i- Pihana Heiau (1985)
- Ka'ahumanu Chuch (1985)
- Maui Jinsha Mission (State in 1981, National in 1978)
- Iao Theatre (State in 1994, National in 1995)
- Waiale Bridge, Main Street (State in 1997, National in 1998)
- Hale Ho'ike'ike/Old Bailey House, Bailey House Museum (State in 1981, National in 1973)

Other places listed under State Register are:

- Wailuku School (1992)
- Lufkin Residence, presently the Old Wailuku Inn at Ulupono (1996)

Developmental History- Wailuku Town History

Wailuku District is frequently mentioned in historical texts and oral tradition as being

¹⁷ Ibid.

politically, ceremonially, and geographically important during traditional times. Wailuku was considered a "chiefly center" with many of the chiefs and much of the area's population residing near or within portions of `Īao Valley and lower Wailuku. The importance of the district is reflected by the relatively large number of heiau (temple/shrine/place of worship) that were reportedly present in pre-Contact times.¹⁸ In 1848, commissioners of the Māhele instigated an extreme modification to traditional land tenure on all islands that resulted in a division of lands and a system of private ownership. The Māhele was based upon the principles of Western law.

Wailuku grew into a town due to the establishment and growth of the Wailuku Sugar Company in 1862. Wailuku Sugar Company was established by James Robinson & Company, Thomas Cummins, J. Fuller, and agent C. Brewer & Company, reaching its peak in the 1920s.¹⁹ In 1905, Wailuku was designated as the County seat and government buildings including the government office building, courthouse, library, and schools were built near the intersection of South High Street and Main Street. This area became the governmental cultural hub of Wailuku. Business also sprung up along Main Street and the surrounding area from the 1920s.

Wailuku has a deep cultural value and history. It served as one of the major royal centers for Maui prior to Western contact with the Island. Wailuku is located near the Iao Stream, which is also a significant location in Hawaiian history. The Iao Stream is said to have got its name from Iao, one of the eight Hawaiian navigators that embarked on the journey that led to the discovery of Hawaii.²⁰ Iao Stream is a large major stream that originates from the West Maui Mountain and reaches the ocean. It also forms Iao Valley, which is one of the four valleys of Maui as a central religious and political place on the Island. One of the most significant battles fought in Hawaiian history took place in the Iao Valley. This was the battle between Kamehameha I and Kalanikupule. Kalanikupule lost the battle, and this eventually led to Kamehameha I unifying the Hawaiian Islands.²¹

In 1832, the first Protestant mission in Wailuku was established under the leadership of Jonathan S. Green.²² Very little development occurred until after the Wailuku Sugar Company commenced its operations in 1862. This led to growth and prosperity. Wailuku population increased as a result of sugar industry growth. By the 1860s, population had risen to 4000, and by 1900 the population doubled to 8,000.

In 1905 Wailuku was designated as the County seat and the era of growth began soon after. Wailuku became a hub of government, business and entertainment throughout the Hawaiian Islands. The town became the center of power for the Island of Maui and it became popular as a host of unique offerings and opportunities for entrepreneurs. The growth continued until the late 1960s when the sugar industry operation began to slow.

¹⁸ *AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED CENTRAL MAUI REGIONAL PARK, WAILUKU AND WAIKAPU AHUPUA`A, WAILUKU DISTRICT*, report (Honolulu: R.M. Towill Corporation, 2014).

¹⁹ Carol Wilcox, *Sugar Water: Hawaii's Plantation Ditches* (Honolulu: Univ. of Hawai'i Press, 1997), 122-137.

²⁰ Demaris L. Fredericksen, "Wailuku Historical Notes," Maui Museum, section goes here, accessed April 20, 2016, <http://www.mauimuseum.org/hist%20of%20Wailuku.htm>.

²¹ "Battle of Kepaniwai - Hawaii History - Short Stories," Hawaii History, section goes here, accessed April 20, 2016, <http://www.hawaiihistory.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=ig.page&PageID=269>.

²² "Hawaiian Missionaries to Wailuku & Wailuku Union Church (Genealogical Query by JRD)," Ancestry.com, section goes here, accessed April 19, 2016, http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~jrd/h_wuc.htm.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listings (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	#	_____
Historic American Engineering Record	#	_____
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): _____

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. | Latitude: _____ | Longitude: _____ |
| 2. | Latitude: _____ | Longitude: _____ |
| 3. | Latitude: _____ | Longitude: _____ |
| 4. | Latitude: _____ | Longitude: _____ |

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 NAD 1983

- | | NAD 1927 | NAD 1983 | |
|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Zone: | _____ | Easting: _____ | Northing: _____ |
| 2. Zone: | _____ | Easting: _____ | Northing: _____ |
| 3. Zone: | _____ | Easting: _____ | Northing: _____ |
| 4. Zone: | _____ | Easting: _____ | Northing: _____ |
| 5. Zone: | _____ | Easting: _____ | Northing: _____ |
| 6. Zone: | _____ | Easting: _____ | Northing: _____ |
| 7. Zone: | _____ | Easting: _____ | Northing: _____ |
| 8. Zone: | _____ | Easting: _____ | Northing: _____ |

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title _____

organization _____

street & number _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

e-mail _____

telephone _____

date _____

name/title _____

organization _____

street & number _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

e-mail _____

telephone _____

date _____

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:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)