

**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: Haleiwa Jodo Mission

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 66-279 A Haleiwa Road

City or town: Haleiwa State: HI County: 96712

Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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 \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A      \_\_\_ B      \_\_\_ C      \_\_\_ D

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

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____ <b>Title :</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></span></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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY
- EDUCATION/ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY
- EDUCATION/PRE-SCHOOL
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER

Japanese Design Style

MODERN MOVEMENT

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

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

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

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### Summary Paragraph

The Haleiwa Jodo Mission is a two-story wood frame Plantation style temple building of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century American Movement. The shallow pitch, with rectangular floor plan is embellished with a curved roof above the entry porch on the second floor. The interior of the temple reflects the traditional open plan layout and style with an elevated altar in the center of the space. The temple property is located in Waialua, Haleiwa Oahu just past the Haleiwa Ali'i Beach Park. Also on the property is a 1959 school building and a 1975 new temple structure also owned and operated by the Haleiwa Jodo Mission. The Original temple and the 1959 School building have integrity of design, materials and workmanship of the mid-1930s and 1950s and the traditional Japanese/plantation style and Modern style. The property is in good condition overall.

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## Narrative Description

The Haleiwa Jodo Mission, located at 66-279 A Haleiwa Road, is a 27,284SF parcel that contains two historic structures and one non-contributing temple building. The two historic contributing structures are the original temple building and the old elementary school. The noncontributing building is the current temple building completed in 1975. The site abuts the white sand shoreline, and is demarcated with a 2'-6" CMU edge wall running the length of the site along the sandy shore. The site is level and sits approximately one foot above sea level.

The property is a private religious site and is part of the Waialua area, Haleiwa Town, in Oahu. The historic temple site is across the street from residential houses and to its northeast is a driveway separating the temple property from Haleiwa Ali'i Beach Park. The property consists of original temple building, the old elementary school, and the current temple building. The original temple building has a shingle roof with curved front and the wood exterior, when exposed, is painted a soft blue.

### Exterior of the Original Temple:

The temple building is two-stories with bathrooms and a storage room on the first level, and the temple space on the second floor. The first floor is concrete with bathrooms accessible through the ground level entry on the south elevation. The storage room, accessed through a raised platform also on the south façade, is reminiscent of the main entry with wooden access stairs and a covered entryway.

### First Floor Original Temple Building:

The first floor of the building is shingle siding with the western façade (beach side) made of concrete to protect the structure from weather and waves that have damaged it in the past. There are six wood frame windows on the north elevation, some in-filled with jalousie, and three casement windows on the western façade facing the beach. Two windows are located under the entry porch on the east façade and five windows and two access doors on the south elevation. The first floor of the temple structure has been altered over the years due to weather damage and reconstruction efforts.

### Second Floor Temple Building:

A wooden staircase on the east façade, ascending from the southeast corner, accesses the second floor of the temple. The front porch faces southeast and is accessed via a single run stair from the south side of the building. The entry doors are double wooden doors centered on the façade. The access porch holds the remaining examples of the original pews and is roofed by a traditional curved roof front. The exterior of the second floor is shingle siding as well as wood plank siding painted blue. The windows are equally spaced along the side (northeast and southeast) walls and are 5'-6 1/2" high by 3'-7 1/2" wide double-hung, wood frame, with the weights intact. The sill height is 30" off the floor.

The main entry is into the main congregation area, beyond it is the raised altar area, and then beyond this are either side of the altar, accessed by a single wooden door, and connect through a

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small crawlspace underneath the rear of the altar.

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### **Main Room:**

The total size of the main room is 27'-6" in length by 28'-10" in width, with a ceiling height of 10'-8½". The flooring is hardwood. Either side of the main room is lined with standard sized, double hung, wood framed windows sitting 30" from the floor. Three windows line the southwest wall of the room (towards the parking lot), and four line the northeast side of the room (towards the beach park). The highlight of the room is the wooden altar centered on the rear wall of the main space. There is a single door on either sidewall of the altar granting access to the storage rooms behind it. A bathroom is accessed on the left hand side of the main room.

### **Altar:**

The altar is 13.9' wide and 9' deep made entirely out of wood. The altar is 12 ½" thick and is raised 4 ½" from the main room floor. Four pillars, 9 3/8" in diameter, support the coffered ceiling which is made up of 54 wooden grid squares. The squares run 9 long by 6 deep across the ceiling. Three wooden boxes at the rear of the altar sit 3' 8½" on the outer two, and 3' 4" on the center box. The boxes are hollow and double as a storage/crawl space between the side rooms on either side of the altar.

### **Side rooms:**

Two rooms mirror each other on either side of the altar serving as additional utility and storage spaces to the second floor temple. Both rooms have standard sized, double hung windows with views to the beach and are connect via the central crawl space behind the altar.

The side room on the southwest side of the building (towards the parking lot) has an enclosed stairwell with intact railing. This stairwell was the outdoor access to this space before the additional room was added for a bathroom and staging area. The bathroom is small with one stall and one exposed storage closet. The staging room, through the shoji screen door leading from the bathroom, has a closet space and two windows. One window faces south towards the parking lot, the other faces west towards the beach.

The side room on the northeast side of the altar (towards the beach park) is accessible by a door through the main room. This room has two windows, one looking towards the beach and one looking to the beach park on the east of the property. 1930s built-in shelves are lined with antique baseball memorabilia and painted white.

### **Elementary School:**

The elementary school, completed in 1959, is located on the Southwest corner of the property lot. The modern building is almost exclusively metal doors and windows on the exterior. the elementary school is partially connected to the new temple adjacent to it. Volunteers of the congregation executed the simple building design in 1959. The

### **Integrity:**

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The integrity of the upper floor of the original temple is largely intact. The windows, location of the entry door, and original altar area and backroom areas are all intact. There have been some additions to the building over the years that are incompatible.

The second contributing structure on the site, the school building rebuilt in the late 1950s, is intact as a 1950s modern movement building. The changes to this building have been made to adapt to its use as a residence for the Reverend of the Mission rather than as a highly populated elementary school as it was originally rebuilt for in 1959 following the tsunamis.

The 1975 building, the current temple, located on the left hand side of the property is not eligible for the historic register as it is not yet 50 years old.

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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.

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- 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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION  
ETHNIC HERITAGE/Asian  
SOCIAL HISTORY  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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**Period of Significance**

1913 - 1959  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1913  
1959  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

Japanese  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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 Haleiwa Jodo Mission property meets the Historic Register Criteria A for local significance. The Haleiwa Jodo Mission has contributed to the broad patterns of development in the history of Hawaii and has been present and active in Waialua as the first Japanese Jodo Mission on Oahu since it was established in 1913. The two contributing buildings on this site are significant on the local level for the period of 1913, when the Haleiwa Jodo Mission rehabilitated the existing

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building into a temple building, until 1959 when the elementary school building was reconstructed by volunteers in the wake of the 1953 tidal wave which decimated the original structure.

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

**Criterion A:**

The Haleiwa Jodo Mission was the first Japanese Jodo Mission established on Oahu. The mission, established by Reverend Muroyama in 1913, grew to be a successful Jodo Mission due to the high volume of surrounding Japanese plantation workers currently living and working on the nearby sugar and rice plantations in North Oahu. The Haleiwa Jodo Mission survived Marshall Law and WWII, as well as multiple tsunamis while standing on its current location at 66-279 A Haleiwa Road (TMK: 6-6-06:10).

**History of the Haleiwa Jodo Mission:**

The Haleiwa Jodo Mission, initially called the Japanese Jodo Mission, was established in Waialua, Oahu in 1912 by Reverend Muroyama. Muroyama first arrived to Hawaii in 1909 when he established the Koloa Jodo Mission on Kauai. In January of 1912 Muroyama left Kauai and traveled to Oahu to establish the first Jodo temple on Oahu. Upon arrival to the island, Muroyama traveled straight to Waialua where there was a high concentration of Japanese immigrants working on the sugar and rice plantations.

Muroyama visited the households of the plantations workers to become acquainted with the area and the community. During his visits to plantation workers houses, he was most likely welcomed in by families and given donations in order to establish a site for a temple. In 1912 Muroyama rented a two-story residence from a Chinese owner and used it as the first Jodo temple.

Following the opening of the temple in the rented residence, on May 11, 1912, Muroyama and three other priests traveled from Lua Camp, next to Halemano camp, and around to the other plantation camps in Waialua for two days. They stopped in each of the plantation camps in the Waialua area to hold abbreviated blessing ceremonies to celebrate the opening of the temple. This two day traveling ceremony introduced the temple to the area to let the community know they were there. The following evening, at 7:30, the temple hosted a formal opening celebration at the newly rented site.

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During the second year of Taisho, 1913, they decided to build their own temple. Fundraising and collection of contributions began to raise the money needed to build a temple. On September 30, 1913, the trustees of the mission had a meeting where they decided to rent a 1-acre parcel of land near the Haleiwa train stop, leased by Bishop Estates. Shortly after beginning the lease, at the end of 1913, the temple purchased the hotel, which was standing on the leased land, from the Caucasian hotel owners for \$12,000 that they converted into a temple.

### **History of the Current Temple Location**

The Hotel, known as the Waialua Hotel or as the Ocean House at Waialua, was once located on the site where the temple currently resides. This hotel was 36' wide by 64' deep and two stories. A building of this size was considered large compared to others along the Waialua Bay at that time. The hotel was described in the Hawaiian Gazette in 1903 as "a fine, well built two-story building, containing ample room for a small hotel. [...]. The location is unsurpassed. The finest of sea bathing is close at hand. A wonderful view of the ocean and mountain and fields refreshes the eye, in every direction."<sup>1</sup> Once the hotel was converted into a temple and reverends living quarters, the Jodo Mission decided to open up the membership.

The Japanese Jodo Mission, as they were called at the time, changed their name to the Haleiwa Jodo Mission in late 1913 prior to opening the Haleiwa Taisho Elementary School, which was formed in 1914.

In 1915, after establishing the new temple site, opening membership for the congregation, and opening an elementary school for the surrounding Japanese Jodo community, Reverend Murayama returned to Japan. The reason for his return is unknown but could be related to sickness or old age.

Directly after Murayama's departure, in July of 1915, Reverend Miyamoto arrived to Oahu with his wife to serve as the second priest at the temple. Miyamoto traveled directly to Haleiwa town from Japan to take on his role at the new Haleiwa Jodo Mission. To suit the volume of students and parishioners, the Mission built two one story building on either sides of the main temple building.

Reverend Miyamoto continues to grow and serve as minister to the Haleiwa Jodo campus. The Jodo Mission temple housed and fed more than 80 people during the Main Sugar Strike of 1920. Beginning on February 2, 1920, the Japanese laborers working at the Waialua sugar mill came to the temple and stayed at the temple since they were on strike and not staying at the Sugar Plantation.

The temple and the congregation suffered during the days of the Strike. While caring for the plantation workers during this time, Miyamoto's wife suddenly fell ill, and passed away due to the sickness in March 1920 at the age of 33. After her death, Miyamoto was preoccupied by her sudden passing and unable to tend to the religious and emotional needs of the plantation workers.

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<sup>1</sup> The Hawaiian Gazette, February 20, 1903, pg. 8

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The temple went through a brief hiatus after the sudden passing of Miyamoto's wife and after the girls' school teacher left in May to return to Japan. Three months after the Teacher's departure Miyamoto left Hawaii to go to Japan to get married.

Reverend Miyamoto returned in January 1932 with his new wife Fumi. Upon Miyamoto's return, he re-establishes the enlarges/grows the Japanese School, He also formed the Young Buddhist Association called Shomei Bussei and the Temple starts a Sunday school.

In 1930s, the single-story building on the right hand side of the temple is removed and replaced it with a two-story structure. The main building, the Waiialua Hotel originally, is converted to a Japanese school on first and second floor. The added space allowed for the Taisho elementary school to grow immensely. By 1934, the Taisho Elementary School had 5 teachers, 3 ministers, and 3 wives of ministers teaching a total of 416 students. The names of the ministers were Iku, Shomoku, and Kitagawa. During those days, the Ministers and the Ministers' wives acted as teachers.

During WWII, the temple went through another hiatus as Reverend Miyamoto was taken to the Japanese Internment Camp in Crystal City Texas. While in the internment camp, Reverend Miyamoto's son was to take over the Temple in his absence. His son traveled to Japan to go to Taisho Daigaku, to study to become a minister. But instead of finishing his schooling, he was drafted into the Japanese Army and died during the war.

1946 December, Miyamoto comes out of the internment camps on the mainland

Miyamoto's oldest son goes to Taisho Daigaku in japan to study but is drafted into the Japan Army and dies during the war. It was his intention to take over the temple after his father Miyamoto. While in the internment camp, Reverend Miyamoto signed over the parcel of land where the temple currently sits to Seiichi Miyasaki, Mutsuyuki Sakai, Kanji Miyamoto and Keichi Kamiama.

After the war is completed, Miyamoto comes back to the temple to reopen the temple. 1946 May 28<sup>th</sup>, all of the Jodo Temples that were confiscated during the war are given back. During the war, due to the ban on Japanese religious practices, the temple fell into disrepair and many items were taken from the temple as well as instances of vandalism.

Right before the temple was returned, the first large tsunami hit in April 1946 leaving the temple, uprooted and the neighboring building completely turned around.<sup>2</sup> The neighboring building sited in the newspaper report was the elementary school. The students spent 1 year fixing it up, there were no classes for a year but with the help of the students and volunteers one of the buildings was rebuilt and fixed.

They decided to build it out of reinforced concrete so as to be strong against the waves. Also, they bought a part of an independent school property and they moved the temple to the new piece of property. The elementary school to the south of the Jodo Mission sold one of their

<sup>2</sup> The Honolulu Advertiser, April 2, 1946, pg. 1

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buildings to the Haleiwa Jodo Mission, and they moved the structure to their temple grounds to operate as the new elementary school in 1948.

1949 Miyamoto left and moved to the Jodo Headquarters after 34 years of being at Haleiwa Jodo Mission and became bishop of the Jodo Mission of Hawaii. After Miyamoto left, there was a young minister at the headquarters named Shiratori. When Miyamoto arrived to Japan he instructed Shiratori to become the priest in Haleiwa

Shiratori became the third minister of the Haleiwa Jodo Mission when he arrived in the fall of 1949. When he arrived, he restarted the Fuginkai and in 1950 the Taisho elementary school that was closed due to the damage of the tsunami of the 40s reopened and then the school started to grow again

Nearly 7 years after the elementary school reopened, another Tsunami hit the site and destroys the elementary school once again. It took three years, 4,333 hours, and 336 volunteers to rebuild the new school. It was made out of concrete and completed in 1959. There were over 200 children enrolled in the school at the time. In order to commemorate and thank the volunteers who dedicated so much time over two years to rebuild the school, the Haleiwa Jodo Mission held a dedication and bonsai ceremonies including the traditional "Mochimaki", and supper and entertainment.

Although the elementary school was rebuilt, the original temple was deemed unsafe for the congregation so a new building was constructed to serve as a temple in the 1970s. this building, currently on the left hand side of the parcel, continues to serve as the temple today. The new temple is concrete and was completed in 1975. The ground level served as the gathering hall and the top level serves as the traditional temple. The new temple cost \$200,000 to build and after it was completed, in 1975, the Haleiwa Jodo Mission held a large opening ceremony to commemorate its opening. The original temple is still present on the site but is in poor condition and in need of repair prior to occupying the space.

The congregation and the number of students enrolled in the elementary school became smaller after the 1970s. The generations of the plantation workers began to migrate towards downtown and other areas of the island, as the children of the plantation workers do not work on the plantation. Without younger generations there is no need for the school so part of the school building is turned into the priests residence

1977 the Haleiwa Jodo Mission decided to stabilize and refurbish the original temple building. They fixed up the building for \$24,000 and the improvements included the Fujinkai room, toilet, kitchen, pre-school and space for the pre-school.

Today, the Haleiwa Jodo Mission stands on the same parcel (TMK: 6-6-06:10) in Waialua, Oahu. The congregation worships in the 1970s temple located on the left hand side of the temple, and the pre-school operates out of the old elementary school that was reconstructed by volunteers in the 1950s. The original temple building exists on site but is scarcely used due to its condition.

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The temple and the story of the Haleiwa Jodo Mission qualify this property to be placed on the Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for local significance.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Hawaii Ichiran, *Japanese Census Map* 1914  
*The Honolulu Advertiser*, April 25, 1901, pg. 12  
*The Honolulu Advertiser*, April 2, 1946, pg. 1  
*The Honolulu Republican*, October 5, 1900, pg. 1  
*The Hawaiian Gazette*, February 20, 1903, pg. 8  
*The Hawaiian Gazette*, April 16, 1912, pg. 8  
*The Hawaiian Star*, September 25, 1899, pg. 1  
*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, October 7, 1919, pg. 4  
*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, August 28, 1926, pg. 11  
*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, June 18, 1937, pg. 9  
*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, July 3, 1937, pg. 14  
*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, June 21, 1941, pg. 34  
*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, March 31, 1947, pg. 23  
*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, September 16, 1950, pg. 2  
*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, November 5, 1952, pg. 13  
*Honolulu Star Bulletin*, September 10, 1959, pg. 5  
State Bureau of Conveyances: Deed microfilm Book: 2403, p.1  
State Bureau of Conveyances: Deed microfilm Book: Liber 620, p.407-409  
State Bureau of Conveyances: Deed microfilm Book: Liber 248, p.477-478  
*The Independent*, August 29, 1899, pg. 2

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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 # \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_ 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):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** .6264

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: 21.59007 | Longitude: -158.11083 |
| 2. Latitude:          | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:          | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:          | Longitude:            |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):



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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 described by Tax Map Key 6-6-006-010-0000

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

This parcel of land has been associated with this building since its construction.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Lorraine Minatoishi, AIA Ph.D  
organization: Minatoishi Architects  
street & number: 1132 Bishop Street, Suite #1511  
city or town: Honolulu state: Hawaii zip code: 96813  
e-mail LM@mahawaii.com  
telephone: (808)942-7474  
date: April 17, 2019

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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- **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.)

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### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

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

1 of \_\_\_\_.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.