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: Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
   Other names/site number: S. Hasegawa Store/Hasegawa Store/Hasegawa Building/TMK: (3)
   4-5-7: 013
   Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location
   Street & number: 45-3587 Māmāne Street
   City or town: Honoka‘a State: Hawai‘i County: Hawai‘i
   Not For Publication: ____________ Vicinity: ____________________________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 ___X statewide ___ local

   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   ___X A ___ B ___C ___ D

   ____________________________
   Signature of certifying official/Title: ____________________________

   ____________________________
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

   Date
**Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building**

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of commenting official:</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title:</th>
<th>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 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:) _______________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of the Keeper</th>
<th>Date of Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

Building(s) [X]

District
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building                    Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property                                    County and State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of Resources within Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buildings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ____N/A____

6. **Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/department store

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
Section 7 page 4

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER/Plantation

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: concrete; Walls: wood; Roof: metal

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 S. Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building is a two story commercial structure which sits on a 4,109 square foot, sloping lot on the mauka side of Māmane Street in Honoka‘a. The building is located on a street lined with commercial buildings and contributes to the retail-office character of the town’s downtown core. The façade is characterized by a 6 foot wide corrugated metal, pent roofed awning over the sidewalk mounted between the first and second stories, and the building is capped by a cornice with modillion-like brackets. The 1,325 square foot historic front portion of the building follows a rectangular, approximately 30 feet x 45 feet, plan and is protected by a corrugated metal, shed roof, which slopes to the rear of the building. A large, more recent addition is to the rear of the building. The store building sits on a poured in place concrete slab foundation and features single wall construction with an exterior horizontal clapboard siding applied to vertical tongue and groove walls. The building retains its integrity of location, design, materials, setting, craftsmanship, feeling and association.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Name of Property

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

County and State

Narrative Description

The Hasegawa Building’s façade runs parallel to Māmane Street and is separated from the street by a concrete sidewalk and its curb. Asphalt paved driveways, which are not part of the property, run up either side of the building to access parcels behind the structure.

The ground floor façade of the building has two bays occupied by commercial activities. The asymmetric façade features an inset double doorway on the left (Hilo) end of the building, and a single doorway, flush with the line of the building, in the end bay on the right (Waipiʻo) side. The building façade features plate glass display windows; horizontal recessed wooden panels lie between the windows and sidewalk. Transoms run above the windows and doorways. The doorway on the Waipiʻo end is adjacent to a plate glass window on its Waipiʻo side.

The fenestration of the building’s residential second story façade is also asymmetric. Apertures on the Hilo side consist of two pairs of 2 x 2 double hung sash windows; those on the Waipiʻo side are two individual 2 x 2 double hung windows. Above the top of the window line runs a coping, which wraps around both sides of the building. Above the coping is an approximately 4-foot high false front which terminates with a cornice supported by alternating large and small, modillion-like brackets. The false front and cornice wrap around the sides of the building.

The Hilo-side of the building features irregular fenestration. On the first story there is one 2 x 2 double hung sash window towards the rear, while on the second story there are a pair of 2 x 2 double hung sash windows, which are flanked on each side by a similarly designed single window. The flanking windows are not equidistantly spaced from the central pair. However, the rear-most window does align with the one on the first story.

The Waipiʻo side of the building is broken by irregular fenestration. On the first story are two 2 x 2 double hung sash windows similar to those on the façade’s second story, and, toward the rear, a set of two, two–pane sliding windows, which appear to be modern. On the second story there are two sets of two, four-pane sliding windows and towards the rear a 2 x 2 double hung sash window. The second story windows do not precisely align with the first.

The rear additions appear to have been constructed at various times and are visually extremely additive in character. Immediately to the rear of the building are gable roof and shed roof appendages, both of which have clapboard siding. The former is two stories in height and the latter just one. A covered second story walkway, made of tongue and groove boards, runs over the shed roofed addition to a much more recent vinyl clad, warehouse addition situated at the very rear of the property. An inclined concrete walkway runs along the Waipiʻo side of the Hasegawa Building to access a straight run of fifteen concrete steps which lead up to a doorway in the warehouse addition.
On the interior, the first floor commercial space has been almost completely remodeled, with the only evidence of the original tongue and groove interior wall found along the Waipiʻo sidewall. An internal dogleg stair at the rear of the building accesses the second floor. This is dedicated to residential use, and retains its five panel doors with glass knobs and tongue and groove exterior and partition walls. New laminate flooring has been laid and the ceilings have been redone. In addition, the kitchen and bath have been remodeled. A built-in seat/storage is located under the pair of double hung windows in the Hilo sidewall.

The Hasegawa Building remains very intact on its exterior. The primary changes to the structure have been the additions to the rear. As these are on the rear of the building they do not detract from the building’s presence on Māmane Street, allowing the building to be an integral part of the historic fabric of Honokaʻa’s downtown commercial core. The interior of the building has been substantially altered on the interior on the first floor; however, the tongue and groove construction of the exterior wall is still evident on the Waipiʻo side of the building. Plus, the entire front of building with its doors and display windows remains. The second floor of the building, although having undergone remodeling to the bathroom and kitchen, very much retains its historic spaces and fabric. The laminate flooring was installed due to the extent of termite damage that affected the original floor, which still remains beneath the new flooring. Although having undergone a number of alterations over the years, the Hasegawa Building retains sufficient integrity to be considered an important element contributing to the historic character of Honokaʻa. It retains its massing, scale, and such character defining elements as the front elevation’s windows, doors, shed roofed awning, and cornice.

The expansion of the building after 1937 reflects both the need for additional commercial and storage space for the enterprise and residential space for the Hasegawa family. As Hasegawa, Ltd., expanded its retail offerings from candy into other goods such as clothing and food, additional display space was necessary. The larger number of goods for sale in turn required more storage space in the back of the store—made all the more challenging due to transportation difficulties throughout the Hāmākua District. The family also utilized space both behind the first floor commercial area and on the second floor. After the Hasegawa Store closed, the lower floor was subdivided into two commercial/storage spaces and the top floor into two rental apartments.
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
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property                   County and State

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from instructions.)  
__ARCHITECTURE________  
__COMMERCE________  
__ETHNIC HERITAGE/Asian

Period of Significance  
1937 - 2002__ (Operation as Hasegawa Store)

Significant Dates  
1937-Construction of initial building  
1939-Construction of Waipi‘o and first back additions  
1949-Construction of back storage addition  
2002-Closure of store

Significant Person  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation  
__N/A_______________

Architect/Builder  
__Unknown________  
(Kubota, Contractor)
The Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places on the State level under Criteria A (Events) and C (Architecture).

The S. Hasegawa Ltd. retail firm and building together are significant under Criterion A as they represent economic advancement for generations of Big Island residents. Initial area industries such as homesteading, ranching, and macadamia nuts, and Hawai‘i’s sugar industry were complimented in Honoka‘a town where more diversified employment opportunities and goods were available. Entrepreneurs such as Seishiro Hasegawa, who started his business as an itinerant salesman, began renting retail space in town and then acquired a building of his own. Hasegawa’s business thrived and subsequently expanded three times. After he married, his wife and children all were employed in what became a multi-generational family business that both supported them and provided the means to further the educations of subsequent generations.

The Hasegawa Building is significant at the local level under Criterion C as a good example of vernacular commercial “plantation” style architecture—a wood commercial building constructed in Hawai‘i during the opening decades of the twentieth century. It is typical of its period in its use of materials, method of construction, craftsmanship, and design. It is constructed on a concrete foundation, with wood frame and single vertical wood walls. The exterior of the building has horizontal bevel siding on all sides. Single and double double-hung windows extend along the façade of the second story, and around the first and second stories on the sides. The roof extends out around all sides of the building as a cornice with wooden decorative support elements evenly spaced. Commercial activities today occupy the first floor and two residential apartments the second.

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

Criterion A (Events/History):

Honoka‘a is a town where the opportunities for the present and future are incubated in its historic past. While homesteading, ranching and macadamia nuts were important to the area economy, the town’s history is most directly associated with the establishment of Hawai‘i’s sugar industry. The impetus for the development of Honoka‘a Town rested with the influx of early immigrant workers (1860-1900) brought in as laborers on the sugar plantations. When their plantation contracts expired, successive waves of immigrants from China, Portugal (Madeira and the Azores), Japan, Korea, and other countries began to set up businesses and restaurants in town. As buildings did not have formal addresses, locations were and still are commonly known by each historic building’s owner’s name or historic business owner’s names.
Historical Events

Small family businesses do not tend to be the sites of dramatic events; instead, the most successful ones are those that provide steady service and become a focal point of the community.

1907 ship manifest list recording Seishiro Hasegawa’s arrival in Hawai‘i.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building                  Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property                                      County and State

Seishiro Hasegawa arrived in Honolulu from Japan in 1907. He then caught a ship to the Hawai‘i Island port of Kawaihae before walking across the northern portion of the island to reach the plantation camps. Prior to leaving Japan he had worked for a relative making candies, so that when he came to Honoka‘a he found work in a small candy store, eventually buying that business. As the founder of S. Hasegawa Ltd. Store he began to make his living by selling Japanese confections in the North Hawai‘i plantation camps. (Subica, Volume III Hawaii—“Big Islands” Moms & Pops, 2010).

Seishiro, with approval from his father, went back to Japan to better learn the candy business. When he returned to Hawai‘i Island, he bought a horse to peddle the candies,” Ken (Hasegawa) said. “He named it Candy Girl. The horse was cheap, slightly lame, but it turned to be a thoroughbred and he won some races.” (Bishop, “Page of Honokaa history turns,” 2002).
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building                      Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property                                          County and State

One of the family’s favorite stories was how the horse instinctively knew how to pull the candy wagon, and assertive in what it did or did not want to do. In his travels with Candy Girl, Seishiro sold the confections, cookies, and candies, from his wagon from Kukuihaele to Laupahoehoe. One time coming back very late from Laupāhoehoe, Candy Girl suddenly stopped and would not budge—it had reached its sleep time. So Seishiro had to sleep in the wagon and return home to Honoka‘a the next day.


Seishiro Hasegawa’s business had grown by 1926 so that he could operate a store on Māmane Street. (Bishop, 2002).
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

“Big Store” Exterior
Signs on the Big Store say cookie factory, candy store, catering, manju, and monaka. Some of the eight Hasegawa children were born here.
The L. Ahfoo Restaurant next to the S. Hasegawa Ltd. Store
For the approximately 10 years that the Hasegawas lived and worked in the leased space in the Holmes/Rice building, their neighbors reflected the wide diversity of the town. Immediately upstairs was photographer Kamenojo Maekawa who took and developed photos in his upstairs Honokaa Art Studio. The small shuttered window in the center right of this photograph was his darkroom. (His Post Office Box 162 is listed in the 1930-31 Japanese Directory.) The Souza Building next door, on the Hilo-side, over time housed the L. Ahfoo Chinese Restaurant and Castillo Music Store. Further Hilo-side was the Jesus Building housing Andrade’s Honokaa Drug Store, ca 1930-1931.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i  

Name of Property  
County and State

Seishiro Hasegawa standing in the doorway of the S. Hasegawa Ltd storefront.  
Note the men actively lounging on the protective bars across the windows, ca. 1930.
Photo of the *mauka* side of Māmane Street ca 1930. All these buildings are recorded on the 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Note, partially hidden by the water[?].] truck, the Sakata Commercial Building curved roof and parapet mirroring the curvilinear street below.

A hand-drawn map (#11) of businesses along the main road by Toshio Haranaga (born in Honoka’a in 1925 and left in 1941) also shows the S. Hasegawa Ltd building (Haranaga, Toshio, 2011).

Another hand-drawn map (#12) of Honokaa businesses over time produced by Eric Paiva in 2012 also detailed the Hasegawa Store (Paiva, Eric, Map from recollections of Honoka’a, 2012).
The S. Hasegawa Ltd. Store truck
Mr. Hasegawa was finally able to buy a truck to better sell his candies. The fresh candy sign on the truck door has a 2-digit phone–phone 79. Note various confections in clear glass (or plastic) containers so the patrons could look in and see the items. This photo was taken at the old Japanese School grounds, now the site of the Honoka’a High and Elementary School. Left to right: Irene, Fusae, Miyoko, Helene, Misao, Obaachan (grandma), Ojichan (grandpa). Driving the truck is the eldest son, Kiyomi, and the passenger is brother Tatsumi.
The “Big Store” Interior
The “Big Store” was leased in the Holmes/Rice Building. The store carried an extensive variety of goods. Note the hatboxes, suitcases, hams, dry goods, jewelry, a variety of balls, and the store specialties—candy, mochi, and cookies. Seishiro Hasegawa said, “If they did not have it they would get it for the customer.” The tables were for patrons enjoying hand-cranked ice cream such as the dish in front of Mr. Okubo. In 1937 Hasegawa built the new Hasegawa Store Hilo-side of the original store and across Māmane Street from the Honokaa People’s Theatre. Inside the “Big Store” are: left to right: Misao Hasegawa, Mr. Okubo of Okubo Taxi, Tatsumi Hasegawa, Kiyomi, Irene, Ojichan, Obaachan, and Fusae Hasegawa, ca. 1929.

The decision to open a store was likely predicated by then-ongoing improvements in Government Road (later renamed Māmane Street). In 1927 a three-and-a-half mile long stretch from Honoka’a to Kukuihaele was upgraded and paved at a cost of approximately $100,000. This roadway allowed customers from dozens of plantation camps and many more homesteads to come to Seishiro—a much more efficient retail model than having Seishiro travel across the Hāmākua District looking for business. (Hilo Tribune-Herald, 1927). Physically operating a store also allowed Seishiro the opportunity to stock a wider range of goods (including hand-
cranked ice cream) than he could carry on foot, horseback, or buggy. Helping him operate the store when she could, was his Japan-born wife Takeno and a growing number of children (Hawaii Tribune-Herald, March 13, 1978).

And salesmen also came using the improved road, among them the dry goods salesman who brought yardage.

Historical Events at the Hasegawa Building Site

1896 Deed from George Hardy to Geraldo Ferreira
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

1897 Deed from George Hardy to Geraldo Ferreira

The title of the property of the present site of the 1937 Hasegawa Store was conveyed from Kamehameha IV, to George Hardy, to the Geraldo Ferreira family, and to Seishiro Hasegawa. Prior to the new 1937 Hasegawa Store Building the land was cleared, and the already-successful Honokaʻa Town Hasegawa business gave rise to the construction of the new two-story building. The building was expanded in 1939 with additions on the Waipiʻo and mauka sides.

Perhaps at this time, the store’s prosperity brought about Seishiro’s purchase of a safe from Japan. This safe came from Marui (the large character translated as “Circle I”), a Tokyo retail company that was incorporated, interestingly enough, in 1937.
The Hasegawa Store’s continued commercial success seemed certain. The safe furthered the ethnic Japan legacy. At that time the Hasegawa Store was attracting largely Japanese American patronage and the images on the safe would further this business. The *Kintai Bridge* (錦帯橋, Kintai-kyō) also known as the Iwakuni Bridge is in Yamaguchi Prefecture, quite a distance away from Seishiro’s home prefecture of Mie, but the importance of this image, like the *ukiyo-e* prints of the notable 19th century artists Hokusai and Hiroshige and their *Views of Famous Bridges in Various Provinces*, was to link business acumen with esteemed artistry.
The New Hasegawa Store, 1937

In 1926, Seishiro Hasegawa purchased a portion of the John Ferreira’s property on the mauka side of Māmāne Street once occupied by the Geraldo B. Ferreira Blacksmith Shop. By 1937, Seishiro Hasegawa had erected the new, two story, S. Hasegawa Ltd. candy store shown above. The building had shiplap siding on the front. Pipes were installed horizontally to protect the windows from the weight of curious onlookers leaning against the glass. Left to right: Miyoko, Fusae, Irene, Helene, Obaachan, Misao, Tatsumi, Ojichan, Kiyomi, Kobayashi.

In 1933, Seishiro Hasegawa acquired additional property of indeterminate size on the Waipiʻo side from Hyokichi Ando (shown on the right side in the above photograph by the single story structure labeled “Contractor and Builder”). Hasegawa demolished Ando’s building and expanded the S. Hasegawa Ltd. Store on both the Waipiʻo and mauka sides.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION COLLECTION

Inset above: see larger image of S. Hasegawa Ltd. sign on page 26.

The kitchen was on the Hilo-side lower floor and the furo was right by [behind] the kitchen. The family lived upstairs, facing Māmāne Street. There were six bedrooms, and everyone had their own bedroom except two of the boys shared.
One night a week the Hasegawa store had evening hours, and Mrs. Fujiwara of the Long Soup Corner (located in the Ferreira Building) would bring noodles for dinner. Miyoko Hasegawa Matsuo remembers those nights, “She made the best saimin. I cannot forget the noodles.”

Once a year the store was closed for three days while the whole family took inventory.

Seishiro made all the cookies, candy, and mochi. He was good friends with another skilled proprietor, the owner of Nisshodo Candy Store in Iwilei in Honolulu (still attracting customers today).

Especially big orders were candies and cookies made for birthdays and for kagi mochi (throwing of mochi candy usually from a rooftop) for special business openings.

S. Hasegawa Store Fan, nd.
This fan was special gift for the steadfast customers who showed continued loyalty to the Hasegawa Store. This would also indicate the credit system operating in most of the Honokaa stores. As Sue Kuwaye Toyama related in 2014, her mother regularly walked up and down the street paying off all the family’s debts. This indicated personal relationships and a trust between store proprietors and customers. This fan, judging from the image is likely from the 1920s, and it indicated that Japanese products were sold largely to a Japanese American clientele.
Seishiro had different tasks for the children after school, one of which was to stir the black beans for the candies on the stove. He said, “if you talk too much you’ll burn the black beans.”

Her father did not need to measure the ingredients for candy, he just dumped the bag in—no measurements, just dumped the bag.

Miyoko especially liked the process of hand-cranking ice cream. A man from the plantation delivered block ice putting it in the icebox. “Father picked me more than others to do favorite things.”

M. Okubo the taxi man, who lived nearby, used to drive people everywhere. He was so close to Miyoko that when he went to Japan he hugged Miyoko so much. An interesting note: he used to iron his money. Mr. Okubo used to take young Ken Hasegawa on his travels to pass out flyers for the weekly Japanese movies. They traveled from Paʻauilo to Kukuihaeale.

Another warehouse addition, indicating a large inventory stockpiled to serve the customers’ needs, was constructed further mauka in 1949. (County of Hawaiʻi Tax Assessors Field Book, TMK [3] 4-5-007:013).

Stocked shelves in the third level of the building, n.d.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
Name of Property  County and State

YAMATO COLLECTION, NORTH HAWAIʻI EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER

The S. Hasegawa, Ltd. Store with a horseback rider ambling down Māmane Street, mid 60s or 70s n.d.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property  County and State

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION COLLECTION

S. Hasegawa, Ltd. sign hanging in front of the store, n.d.

OFFICE OF BARBARA FRANKLIN ESQ.

Interior light that once lit the Hasegawa kitchen, 2015.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property

County and State

MIYOKO HASEGAWA MATSUO COLLECTION

S. Hasegawa Ltd. Store Guardian

On one of his trips to Japan, Seishiro brought back this carved statue which stood prominently on a store shelf. It is significant because Seishiro, having many children, selected Shōki, a Chinese god to expel demons and to help achieve scholastic goals.
After movies moviegoers would often stop at Hasegawa Store for ice cream or other treats.

In the mid-twentieth century the Hasegawa Store Ltd. became the Hasegawa Dry Goods and Gift Center. The Hasegawa family was active in community affairs. In 1950, S. Hasegawa Store Ltd. The store had transformed itself from a largely Japanese confectionary and ice cream store, and into a general store, and finally into an eclectic “more than just a country store” serving all ethnic groups. The store was among businesses that donated prizes for the Hamakua Women’s Club Hobby Show (Olival and Botelho, 1950). Similarly, congratulatory messages to graduates were included in the Honokaa High School yearbook during 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1977. (Honoka’a High School, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1977).

![1958 Honoka’a High School yearbook advertisement](image.png)

During the 1970s, advertisements for S. Hasegawa Store included dry goods, gifts, fashion fabrics and Polynesian patterns, Shiseido cosmetics and Simplicity patterns (Honoka’a High School, 1971, 1977).

October 31, 2002, after 76 years, the S. Hasegawa Store, also known as the S. Hasegawa Ltd. Dry Goods and Gift Center, closed. At that time Miyoko (Hasegawa) Matsuo had been operating the store alone for two years after her sister Myra (Hasegawa) Ito suffered injuries in an accident.
No younger generation family members were interested in continuing the retail operation. All goods, fixtures, and movable property were sold; some of the inventory was given to the Salvation Army and local religious institutions (Bishop, 2002).
People

In 1907, Seishiro Hasegawa, a single 19-year-old male, emigrated from Kanzaki Mie-ken Prefecture in Japan (Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Honolulu, Hawaii, Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company Manifest, 1907). He does not appear in the territorial census until 1920. His wife Takeno Suzuki immigrated in 1912 at the age of eighteen.

1898 F.M. Husted's Classified Business Directory of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands showing the earlier blacksmith proprietor on this property.
By 1920, Seishiro and Takeno were living in Honoka’a. Both could read and write Japanese, but could not speak English. He was recorded as a “merchant in a grocery store,” and Takeno as a “cook, manufacturing food packets.” At that time, they had 4 children: six-year-old son Kiyomi, five-year-old daughter Yukie, three-year-old daughter Fusae, and one-and-a-half-year-old son Tatsumi.

By 1930, Seishiro was listed as a “merchant in dry goods.” Neither Seishiro nor Takeno had learned to speak English, and neither were citizens of the Territory. As children Kiyomi and Yuki were 17 and 16-years-old respectively, it was likely that they worked in the store after school and on weekends. These children would have been invaluable to the senior Hasegawas because of their additional English language skills and as labor around the store. The 1930 census also documented that the family had added three more daughters: eight-year-old Miyoko, seven-year-old Tsuyuko, and five-year-old Misao. Takeno was not recorded as working, understandable with five of the children under the age of twelve (Bureau of the Census, 1920).

By 1940, the Hasegawa family had grown with the addition of eight-year-old son Iwao. The family consisted of the parents, three sons, and five daughters. Seishiro and Takeno were not naturalized. At the store, Seishiro was still the “merchant proprietor,” while Takeno was a “saleslady,” and Fusae classified as a “salesgirl.” Kiyome was the bookkeeper, and along with his mother and father, worked long hours (56 hours in a six-day week) while Fusae worked thirty hours a week. All three were unpaid, but interestingly, it was recorded that both Hasegawa parents, Kiyome, and Tatsumi, as well as daughter Miyoko all earned $50 or more from other sources than employment in the store. Son Tatsumi was earning a wage working 40+ hours a week as an attendant at a gas station and also earning money apart from his employment. The two oldest children, Kiyomi and Yukie, left school after the 10th grade to assist in the store. In contrast the next two oldest, Fusae and Tatsumi, both attended college: Fusae for two years and Tatsumi for a single year. The two teenagers, Miyoko and Tsuyoko, were juniors in high school. Misao and Iwao were in 9th grade and 2nd grade respectively, and the youngest three had attended kindergarten (Bureau of the Census, 1940).

Throughout the 1930s Seishiro and Takeno traveled back and forth to Japan. In 1931, Seishiro made two such trips. The departure manifest from Yokohama and Honolulu listed him as a “merchant/confectioner.” In 1938, he departed from Yokohama with his daughter Fusae who was listed as a “student” and he as “store proprietor.” A post-war trip in 1950 listed both Seishiro and Takeno as having stayed for three months. In 1956, the senior Hasegawa’s sailed to Honolulu in first class on the USS President Wilson (Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Honolulu, Hawaii, 1900–1953). Finally, in 1959, Seishiro flew to Japan (Passenger and Crew Manifests of Airplanes Departing from Honolulu, Hawaii, compiled 12/1957 - 09/1969).
Seishiro was a steadfast Kyoden President of the Honokaa Hongwanji Mission—a respected leader of the Honokaʻa Japanese American community, especially in the trying war years.

(See ADDENDUM A for Hasagawa history written by the family.)

**Criterion C: Architecture**

Outside of areas with fire safety ordinances, wood was the most common material used to construct commercial buildings in Hawaiʻi in the first four decades of the twentieth century. Honolulu had fire district ordinances commencing in 1888, and Hilo in 1913. As a result, the preponderance of wood commercial buildings is found in Hawaii’s small towns and pre-date World War II. The wood buildings were usually one to two stories in height and, depending upon topography, often sat on concrete foundations. A number featured false fronts, and often Italianate-inspired cornices with modillion shaped brackets cap the buildings. The buildings were constructed primarily with vertical tongue and groove walls, although some of the earlier examples have shiplap siding. Frequently, pent roofed awnings sheltered the sidewalks in front of the buildings. The facades contained doors to each store in the building and display windows. These openings were often arranged in a symmetric manner. Most of the display windows were single pane from 1910 onward. Two story buildings usually contained offices or residential units on the second story, which were illuminated and ventilated by double hung sash windows.

The Hasegawa Building, with its façade’s display windows, recessed entry, and kick panels, as well as its second story 2 x 2 double hung windows, bracketed cornice, and façade length pent roofed awning is typical of the wood commercial buildings of its period. It is a good two-story example of the form, with its false-front-like cornice providing a slightly more imposing view to the street. Its use of clapboard-clad vertical tongue and groove walls, while not as common as
other materials, is a material and construction method typical of the period. As such the Hasegawa Building is immediately recognizable as a part of the early twentieth century genre of wood commercial buildings which almost-exclusively graced the streets of Hawai‘i’s rural and plantation communities.

The Hasegawa Building represents a form once common in the Islands, which with the passage of time is becoming more and more difficult to find. Honoka‘a presents the best conglomerate of such buildings on the island of Hawai‘i, making the Hasegawa Building even more important for its contribution to this cohesive streetscape. Other examples of such wood commercial buildings do exist on the island of Hawai‘i, although outside of Honoka‘a, less than approximately forty examples of this building type can be found on the island and only two are listed in the Hawai‘i Register of Historic Places and none on the National Register. In Hilo the Burns Block of 1913 and the Spreckels Block of 1900 still stand, as do several building in Pahoa. Along the forty-mile stretch from Hilo to Honoka‘a, only three or four such buildings still remain in Honomū, and one or two in Waiale, Pāpa‘ikou, and Pa‘auilo. On the Kona coast about a dozen small stores are scattered along the Māmalahoa Highway, including the Tomikawa Store in Hōlualoa which is listed in the Hawai‘i Register of Historic Places. In North Kohala, several buildings still stand in Hāwī and Kapa‘au, including the Nanbu Hotel, which is listed in the Hawai‘i Register of Historic Places.
Conclusion

The S. Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building is eligible for the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places at the State Level under Criteria A and C due to its continued significance as a small town commercial structure and its period architecture.

Criterion A (History/Events)
The Hasegawa Store was historically important as a means for former and present plantation employees to economically unchain themselves from plantation hegemony by shopping at independent businesses that often offered both lower prices and a wider variety of goods.

Equally important, such “Mom and Pop” stores were a vehicle for recent immigrants and their families to better themselves financially, develop a stake in society, integrate themselves into the larger society, and educate their children for further advancement. The fact that there was one major store-and-residence building with three later additions attests to the success of the S. Hasegawa Ltd. enterprise.

Criterion C (Architecture)
The S. Hasegawa Ltd. Store is a fine example of single wall, two story, wooden commercial designs that became the vernacular 20th century architecture throughout the islands. The major components of such buildings, including standardized materials, double hung windows and totan roofs, were first used on the plantations. Residential and communal buildings designs were then adapted by former plantation carpenters for commercial uses in towns. These “plantation era” structures remain important physical symbols of Territorial Hawai’i.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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


Bryan, William S. Photograph of three unidentified Japanese families, 1899.

*Bureau of Conveyances* (Kingdom of Hawai‘i) Grant Book 6, p. 113. December 24, 1852.


*Bureau of Conveyances* (Territory of Hawai‘i) Mortgage Liber 789, pp. 261-262, August 18, 1925.


*Bureau of Conveyances* (Territory of Hawai‘i) Partial Release of Mortgage, Liber 824, pp. 110-111, August 9, 1926.

*Bureau of Conveyances* (Territory of Hawai‘i) Deed Liber 830, p. 434, August 9, 1926.

*Bureau of Conveyances* (Territory of Hawai‘i) Partial Release of Mortgage Liber 844, p. 109, August 9, 1926.

*Bureau of Conveyances* (Territory of Hawai‘i) Mortgage Liber 858, pp. 188-189, December 4, 1926.


*Bureau of Conveyances* (Territory of Hawaii) Deed Liber 1219, p. 116, October 20, 1933.


*Bureau of Conveyances* (State of Hawai‘i) Deed Liber 6443, p. 93, April 17, 2003.


*Directory of the City of Honolulu and Island of Oahu.* Directory Publishing Company. 518 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

*Directory and Handbook of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands.* F.M. Husted, Publisher. 530 California Street, San Francisco, California.


F.M. Husted’s *Classified Business Directory of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu and Oahu first and other Islands following.* Honolulu: F. M. Polk Co. Publisher.


Hilo Tribune. December 12, 1911: 1: 2;
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  

Name of Property: Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  
County and State: Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

**Hilo Tribune-Herald.** December 5, 1902: 4: 1.


**Hilo Tribune-Herald.** “Dr. Moncado Coming Monday,” June 12, 1937: 1: 3.


**Hilo Tribune-Herald.** “Dr. Moncado Delivers a Message of Peace in Hilo” June 17, 1937: 1: 4-6, 11: 1-5.


**Hilo Tribune-Herald.** JAPANESE SURRENDER!” August 11, 1945: 1: 1.


**Hilo Tribune-Herald.** “Plans Studied for Māmane Street District,” August 8-14, 1976: 3-4.


https://www.google.com/search?q=Camp+Tarawa&hl=en&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=cRulUs3FOtXooATB0ILICw&ved=0CDEQsAQ&biw=1600&bih=796. (Camp Tarawa Images.)


Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Honolulu, Hawaii, compiled 02/13/1900 - 12/30/1953; National Archives Microfilm Publication: A3422; Roll: 258; Record Group Title: Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787 - 2004; Record Group Number: RG 85.
Passenger and Crew Manifests of Airplanes Departing from Honolulu, Hawaii, compiled 12/1957 - 09/1969; National Archives Microfilm Publication: A3577; Roll: 46; Record Group Title: Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787 - 2004; Record Group Number: RG 85.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Name of Property
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
County and State


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:

_ X_ State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other State agency
_____ Federal agency
_ X_ Local government (County)
_ X_ University (of Hawai‘i)
_____ Other
   Name of repository: ___________________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ____________


10. Geographical Data
Acreage of Property  0.096 acre

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  or  ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 5Q   Easting: 241873.64   Northing: 2222133.60
2. Zone:   Easting:   Northing:
3. Zone:   Easting:   Northing:
4. Zone:   Easting:   Northing:

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

The property is a rectangle with the smaller sides to the north. Measuring from the north-west corner of the lot, 50 feet x 77 feet x 50 feet x 77 feet to the point of origin.
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property consists of what originally were two adjoining of lots. These are occupied by the 1937 initial building on the Hilo side, a two story 1939 addition on the Waipi‘o side, a 1939 addition on the mauka side and a 1949 addition on the mauka side. Tax Map Key number (3) 4-5-007:037 is the official designation for this complete parcel used since that time by both the County of Hawai‘i and State of Hawai‘i. The unified building occupies nearly the whole space.

Tax Map Key number (3) 4-5-007:037

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ross W. Stephenson, PhD
organization: Historic Honoka‘a project
street & number: 38 South Judd Street, Unit 24B
city or town: Honolulu state: Hawai‘i zip code: 96817
e-mail: rwaylands808@aol.com
telephone (808) 679-9060-cell
date: December 10, 2015
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.)
MAPS

Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Map Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ca.1906</td>
<td>Island of Hawai‘i map: Honokā‘a area of significance demarked by the red rectangle—Walter E. Wall, Surveyor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>USGS Honokaa Quad Honokaa Quad showing Honokā‘a Town on the Hāmākua Coast of the Island of Hawai‘i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>USGS Honokaa Quad showing the Hasegawa Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Honokā‘a street map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Historic Honokā‘a area map (Reg0572W) showing the location of Ferreira Blacksmith Shop demarked by a red rectangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Historic Honokā‘a area map (Reg2267WIDE)—Charles Dove C.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Historic Honokā‘a Town Sanborn Fire Insurance map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1914/1955</td>
<td>Historic Honokā‘a Town Sanborn Fire Insurance map with 1955 updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>(3) 4-5 Tax Map showing the whole Historic Honokā‘a Town with the Hasegawa property in color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>4-5-016 Historic County tax map (Plat 4-5-07) showing the Hasegawa property in color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1925 to 1941</td>
<td>Historic Honokā‘a Town (map sheet 2) created by Toshio Harunaga demarking the Hasegawa Store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Composite Historic Honokā‘a Town map (sheet 2) created by Eric Paiva demarking the original S. Hasegawa Candy Store (on the Waipi‘o side of the map) and the S. Hasegawa Ltd. property (on the Hilo side of the map) in contrasting color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Historic Honokā‘a Town building map showing the Hasegawa Building in contrasting color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Honokā‘a, HI 96727—Hasegawa Building on Google Map</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Island of Hawai‘i map: Honokaʻa area of significance demarked by the red rectangle
2. 1995 USGS Honokaa Quad showing Honoka’a Town on the Hāmākua Coast of the Island of Hawai‘i
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Name of Property:

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
County and State:

3. 1995 USGS Honokaa Quad showing the Hasegawa Building
4. 2014 Honokaʻa street map
5. 1881 Historic Honokaʻa area map (Reg0572W) showing the location of the future Ferreira Blacksmith Shop demarked by the red rectangle
6. 1904 Historic Honoka'a area map (Reg2267WIDE)–Charles Dove C.E.–red rectangle showing the location of G.B. Ferreira Blacksmith Shop and later S. Hasegawa Ltd. demarked by a red rectangle
7. 1914 Historic Honokaa Town Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing the location of the original S. Hasegawa Ltd. Store in the Rice Building (green arrow) established in 1926, and the Ferreira Blacksmith Shop and storage building (red arrow) established in 1896. In 1937 this location became the new S. Hasegawa Ltd. Building.
8. 1914 Historic Honoka‘a Town Sanborn Fire Insurance map with 1955 updates with the red arrow showing the footprint of the 1937 S. Hasegawa Ltd. Building and later additions
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property  County and State

9. 1932 (3) 4-5 Tax Map showing the whole Historic Honokaa Town with the S. Hasegawa Ltd. property in color
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

10. 1939 4-5-016 Historic County tax map showing the S. Hasegawa Ltd. property in color
11. 1925 to 1941 Historic Honoka’a Town map (sheet 2) created by Toshio Harunaga demarking the Hasegawa Store.
12. 2012 Composite Historic Honoka‘a Town map (sheet 2) created by Eric Paiva demarking the original S. Hasegawa Candy Store to the Waipi‘o side and the S. Hasegawa Ltd. property to the Hilo side by red rectangles.
13. 2015 Historic Honoka’a Town building map with the Hasegawa property in contrasting color.
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.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Photo Sketches
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

County and State

2ND LEVEL

HILO ← MĀMANE STREET → WAIPIO
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
County and State

HASEGAWA BUILDING

MEZZANINE (3RD) LEVEL

HILO — MĀMANE STREET — WAIPO
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property                   County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd.
City or Vicinity: Honoka‘a
County: Hawai‘i  State: HI

Photographers: Laura Ruby (and except where noted, Ross W. Stephenson)

Dates Photographed: 2013 and 2014

Location of Original Digital Files: Ross W. Stephenson
38 Judd Street, 24B,
Honolulu HI  96817
Job# Historic and Architectural Resources of Honoka‘a

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

Photo #1 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0001)
Māmane Street façade, (makai side) camera facing south-southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

1 of 27.

Photo #2 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0002)
Māmane Street façade, (makai and Waipi‘o sides) camera facing south-southeast
Photographer: Laura Ruby

2 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building Hawai’i, Hawai’i

Name of Property County and State

Photo #3 (HI_Hawai’iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0003)
Māmane Street façade, (makai and Hilo sides) camera facing southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

3 of 27.

Photo #4 (HI_Hawai’iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0004)
Rear façade of original building and partial view of additions, camera facing north
Photographer: Laura Ruby

4 of 27.

Photo #5 (HI_Hawai’iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0005)
Rear façade of later additions, camera facing north-northwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

5 of 27.

Photo #6 (HI_Hawai’iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0006)
Exterior detail: east corner (Hilo side), camera facing west
Photographer: Laura Ruby

6 of 27.

Photo #7 (HI_Hawai’iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0007)
Exterior detail: Hilo side bay, camera facing south-southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

7 of 27.

Photo #8 (HI_Hawai’iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0008)
Exterior detail: Waipio side bay, camera facing south-southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

8 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

County and State

Photo #9 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0009)
Interior: Hilo side commercial space, camera facing south-southwest
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

9 of 27.

Photo #10 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0010)
Interior: Hilo side commercial space kitchen, camera facing south-southeast
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

10 of 27.

Photo #11 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0011)
Interior: Waipi‘o side commercial space, camera facing south-southwest
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

11 of 27.

Photo #12 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0012)
Interior detail: doorway and stairs leading to second level, camera facing south
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

12 of 27.

Photo #13 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0013)
Interior: Hilo side second level commercial space bathroom, camera facing east
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

13 of 27.

Photo #14 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0014)
Interior: Hilo side second level commercial space interior room and kitchen beyond, camera facing east-southeast
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

14 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i  

Name of Property  
County and State  

Photo #15 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0015)  
Interior: passageway between Hilo and Waipi‘o second level commercial spaces, camera facing northwest  
Photographer: Laura Ruby  
15 of 27.

Photo #16 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0016)  
Interior: Waipi‘o side second level commercial space room, camera facing west-northwest  
Photographer: Laura Ruby  
16 of 27.

Photo #17 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0017)  
Interior: second level basement extending laterally (parallel to steep hillside contours), camera facing west  
Photographer: Laura Ruby  
17 of 27.

Photo #18 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0018)  
Interior: Hilo side mezzanine (third level), camera facing northwest  
Photographer: Laura Ruby  
18 of 27.

Photo #19 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0019)  
Interior: Hilo side mezzanine (third level) stairs and doorway to residence (fourth level), camera facing north north-east  
Photographer: Laura Ruby  
19 of 27.

Photo #20 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0020)  
Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) bedroom, camera facing east  
Photographer: Laura Ruby  
20 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property County and State

Photo #21 (HI_Hawai‘i County_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0021) Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) bedroom, camera facing north-northeast
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

   21 of 27.

Photo #22 (HI_Hawai‘i County_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0022) Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) living room and passageway between Hilo and Waipi‘o residence beyond, camera facing north
   Photographer: Ross W. Stephenson

   22 of 27.

Photo #23 (HI_Hawai‘i County_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0023) Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) living room showing built-in window seat and cabinets, camera facing east-southeast
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

   23 of 27.

Photo #24 (HI_Hawai‘i County_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0024) Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) kitchen, camera facing west-southwest
   Photographer: Ross W. Stephenson

   24 of 27.

Photo #25 (HI_Hawai‘i County_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0025) Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) bathroom, camera facing east
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

   25 of 27.

Photo #26 (HI_Hawai‘i County_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0026) Interior: Waipi‘o side residence (fourth level) living area and kitchen, camera facing north-northwest
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

   26 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property County and State

Photo #27 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd_.0027) Interior: Waipi‘o side residence (fourth level) bedroom, camera facing south

Photographer: Laura Ruby

27 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  

Name of Property: Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd.  

City or Vicinity: Honokaʻa  

County: Hawaiʻi  

State: HI  

Photographers: Laura Ruby (and except where noted, Ross W. Stephenson)  

Dates Photographed: 2013 and 2014  

Location of Original Digital Files: Ross W. Stephenson  
38 Judd Street, 24B,  
Honolulu HI 96817  
Job# Historic and Architectural Resources of Honokaʻa  

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i  
County and State

Name of Property

Photo #1 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0001)  
Māmane Street façade, (makai side) camera facing south-southwest  
Photographer: Laura Ruby

1 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i  

Name of Property: Māmane Street façade, (makai and Waipiʻo sides) camera facing south-southeast  
Photographer: Laura Ruby

2 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Hawai’i, Hawai’i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #3 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0003)
Māmane Street façade, (*makai* and Hilo sides) camera facing southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

3 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
County and State

Name of Property

Photo #4 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0004)
Rear façade of original building and partial view of additions, camera facing north
Photographer: Laura Ruby

4 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property

Counting and State

Photo #5 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0005)
Rear façade of later additions, camera facing north-northwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

5 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #6 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0006)
Exterior detail: east corner (Hilo side), camera facing west
Photographer: Laura Ruby

6 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Name of Property

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
County and State

Photo #7 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd_.0007)
Exterior detail: Hilo side bay, camera facing south-southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby
7 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Hawai’i, Hawai’i

Name of Property

Photo #8 (HI_Hawai’iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0008)
Exterior detail: Waipio side bay, camera facing south-southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

8 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Name of Property

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
County and State

Photo #9 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0009)
Interior: Hilo side commercial space, camera facing south-southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

9 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #10 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0010)
Interior: Hilo side commercial space kitchen, camera facing south-southeast
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

10 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #11 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0011)
Interior: Waipi‘o side commercial space, camera facing south-southwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

11 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property                  County and State

Photo #12 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0012)
Interior detail: doorway and stairs leading to second level, camera facing south
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

12 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property: Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd.

County and State: Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Photo #13 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0013)

Interior: Hilo side second level commercial space bathroom, camera facing east

Photographer: Laura Ruby

13 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Photo #14 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0014)
Interior: Hilo side second level commercial space interior room and kitchen beyond, camera facing east-southeast
Photographer: Laura Ruby

14 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
County and State

Name of Property

Photo #15 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0015)
Interior: passageway between Hilo and Waipi‘o second level commercial spaces, camera facing northwest

Photographer: Laura Ruby

15 of 27.
Photo #16 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0016)
Interior: Waipi‘o side second level commercial space room, camera facing west-northwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

16 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

County and State

Name of Property

Photo #17 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0017)

Interior: second level basement extending laterally (parallel to steep hillside contours), camera facing west

Photographer: Laura Ruby

17 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

County and State

Name of Property

Photo #18 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0018)
Interior: Hilo side mezzanine (third level), camera facing northwest
Photographer: Laura Ruby

18 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

County and State

Photo #19 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0019)
Interior: Hilo side mezzanine (third level) stairs and doorway to residence (fourth level), camera facing north north-east

Photographer: Laura Ruby

19 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #20 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0020)
Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) bedroom, camera facing east
Photographer: Laura Ruby

20 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Name of Property: Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. –page 89

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
County and State

Photo #21 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0021)
Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) bedroom, camera facing north-northeast
Photographer: Laura Ruby

21 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #22 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0022)
Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) living room and passageway between Hilo and Waipi‘o residence beyond, camera facing north

Photographer: Ross W. Stephenson

22 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building                      Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property                                            County and State

Photo #23 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0023)
Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) living room showing built in window seat and
cabinets, camera facing east-southeast

Photographer: Laura Ruby

23 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi

Name of Property Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
County and State

Photo #24 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0024)
Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) kitchen, camera facing west-southwest
   Photographer: Ross W. Stephenson

24 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building
Name of Property

Hawaiʻi, Hawaiʻi
County and State

Photo #25 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0025)
Interior: Hilo side residence (fourth level) bathroom, camera facing east
Photographer: Laura Ruby

25 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building  Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Photo #26 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0026)
Interior: Waipi‘o side residence (fourth level) living area and kitchen, camera facing north-northwest
   Photographer: Laura Ruby

26 of 27.
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building

Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i

Photo #27 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd._0027)
Interior: Waipi‘o side residence (fourth level) bedroom, camera facing south
Photographer: Laura Ruby

27 of 27.
ADDENDUM A—This is the family-typewritten history of the store:

HISTORY OF S. HASEGAWA STORE

Hasegawa Store was founded by Seishiro and Takeno Hasegawa in 1927. They are immigrants from Japan arriving in 1907 as plantation laborers. Within 6 months, he gave up plantation work and was hired as a candy maker by the owner of Candy Store in Honokaa since he was trained in his parents’ candy making business in Japan. Takeno made the candies and he peddled them on a horse drawn buggy to the plantation companies.

They gradually added other items like fabrics and clothing to the store and anything else the customers asked for.

He raised eight children and they all helped in the store after school and on weekends. By then the store was a very successful general merchandise store. The store was later incorporated in 1955.

After many years passed his eldest son, Kiyomi took over the store and was helped by sisters, Myra Ito, Miyoko Matsuo, and Kiyomi’s wife, Sadae. Seishiro was active in the store until a few years before his death in July 1969, and later his wife Takeno passed away in July 1981. Kiyomi worked hard to live up to his father’s expectations until April 1993 when he passed away.

Today [early 1990s], Myra Ito is manager, and together with Miyoko Matsuo and Sadae Hasegawa they run the store. Their major items in the store today are still its colorful Polynesian and domestic Fabric, notions, Shiseido Cosmetics, and oriental giftware.

Hasegawa Store is located in the center of Honoka‘a Town on Māmāne Street. Its hours are 8:30 to 5:30 Monday to Saturday.
ADDENDUM B
S. HASEGAWA LTD. TIMELINE

1852 – George Hardy received a grant from Kamehameha IV to R.P. 1073 located in Haina Ahupua’a.

1885 – King Kalakaua and the government of Japan arranged for waves of Japanese immigrants to work in Hawai‘i’s sugar plantations.


1897 – Geraldo Ferriera bought an additional 1250 square feet adjacent to the previously purchased property from George Hardy.

1907 – Seishiro Hasegawa (born 1889) immigrated to Hawaii a single 19-year-old male from Kanzaki Mie-ken Prefecture Japan. He began selling Japanese confections in North Hawai‘i Island and soon thereafter delivered goods by horse and wagon from Laupahoehoe to Kukuihaile.

1912 – Takeno Hasegawa (born 1890), Seishiro’s wife, immigrated.

1913 – Kiyomi, first son born–an American citizen by birthright. Eventually there were eight children in the family, three sons (Ken the youngest child born in 1931) and five daughters.

1914 – Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map (and the 1955 updating) shows buildings on as-yet-undefined property (going from Hilo side to Waipi‘o side) a blacksmith building, fenced-in lot (probably for horses and mules and for wagons under repair), a storage building, and a mauka water tank.

1926 – Seishiro Hasegawa bought property from John Ferreira and mortgaged it to Bank of Hawaii for $1500.

1926 – Seishiro founded the original store S. Hasegawa Store, nicknamed the “Big Store” by the family. The store sign read Candy Store–S. Hasegawa. The establishment was a tenant in the Rice Building (Waipi‘o of the purchased Hasegawa property. The other exterior signs in Japanese said cookie factory, candy store, catering, manju, and monika. The store sold dry good, gift items, Shisheido cosmetics and, of course candies and ice cream. (See green arrow on the 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicating the location of the original store.)
Seishiro Hasegawa Ltd. Store Building Hawai‘i, Hawai‘i
Name of Property County and State

1928 – Hyokichi Ando purchased the Waipi‘o property from John Ferreira.

1933 – Seishiro Hasegawa purchased the Waipi‘o property from Hyokichi Ando.

1933 – Seishiro retired his mortgage from the Hilo-side property (TMK: (3) 4-5-7: 013).

1937 – S. Hasegawa Ltd. opened new store building and second floor residence in the current location—the store expanded its line to almost anything people needed—a general store. (See red arrows on the 1914 Sanborn maps locating the new store.)

1939 – Waipi‘o addition completed.

1945 – Seishiro sold both Hilo and Waipi‘o parcels to son Kiyomi.

1949 – Construction of the back storage addition.

1951 – S. Hasegawa Ltd. transformed the store with repairs and alterations, and rearrangement of the counters and display showcases.

1969 – Seishiro died.

1969 – Kiyomi transferred the property into the corporate assets of S. Hasegawa Ltd.

1978 – S. Hasegawa Ltd. repaired and repainted the building.

2002 – S. Hasegawa Ltd. Store closed because no other family members wanted to run the store.

2002 – Eliahu Passah bought the S. Hasegawa Ltd. building.

2009 – Charles Anderson bought the property in foreclosure.

2014-15 – Building repaired and repainted, operating now as two commercial establishments on the ground floor and two residences on the second floor.
ADDENDUM C
PROPERTY TRANSFERS TABLE

TMK: (3) 4-5-7: 013  S. HASEGAWA LTD.  45-3587 Māmane Street

January 11, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>LIBER</th>
<th>TRANSACTION</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/24/1852</td>
<td>Grant Book 6, p.113</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$4207</td>
<td>207.3 acres</td>
<td>From Kamehameha IV to George Hardy: R.P. 1073 in Haina Ahupua’a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/21/1896</td>
<td>158/90</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>3,000 sq.ft.</td>
<td>From George Hardy to Geraldo Ferriera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/17/1926</td>
<td>824/428</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$650</td>
<td>4,250 sq. ft.</td>
<td>From Manuel Ferriera to John Ferriera: The G.B. Ferreira Blacksmith Shop “being the 1/3 interest conveyed to him by his brothers.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^2/28/1928</td>
<td>925/400-401</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$1500</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>From John Ferriera to Hyokichi Ando: A portion of a parcel adjoining the Hasegawa parcel along the TMK: 4-5-7: 37.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/20/1933</td>
<td>1219/116</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>From Hyokichi Ando to Seishiro Hasegawa: The parcel that lies along TMK: 4-5-7: 37.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/28/1969</td>
<td>6443/93</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kiyomi Hasegawa to S.Hasegawa, Ltd.: Land transferred into the corporate assets of the company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/17/2003</td>
<td>03-070610</td>
<td>Deed</td>
<td>$269,000</td>
<td>6,193 sq. ft.</td>
<td>From S. Hasegawa Ltd.to Eliahu Passah et al.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^This is the second portion of the present Hasegawa parcel.

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.