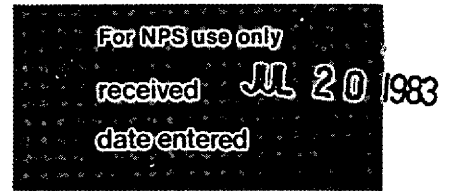


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Haraguchi Rice Mill

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Ohiki Road, not for publication

city, town Hanalei vicinity of ~~Congressional District~~

state Hawaii code 15 county Kauai code 007

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Structure: W. T. Haraguchi Farm, Inc. Site: U. S. Department of the Interior

street & number Ohiki Road P.O. Box 88 300 Ala Moana Boulevard

city, town Hanalei vicinity of state Hawaii

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bureau of Conveyances

street & number 1151 Punchbowl Street

city, town Honolulu state Hawaii

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Engineering Record has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Survey taken in August 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Library of Congress and Kauai Museum

city, town Washington, D.C. and Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

When constructed in 1930, the Rice Mill was a one-story structure, wood framed, walled and roofed in corrugated iron built on a concrete pad. Interior spaces were as follows: engine room, milling area, storage area for both finished and unprocessed rice. In November of 1982, Hurricane Iwa tore off roofing and siding and the framed structure collapsed on itself.

Despite the collapse of the structure, the machinery is intact and repairable. The main engine which replaced the water wheel, is a 25 hsp. one cylinder, Fairbanks Morse diesel engine. "Iwa" left it untouched. After over 20 years of non-operation, the engine was started on November 4, 1982, by engineer Matthew Austin of the Grove Farm Homestead. This main engine operated all the mill machinery by turning a main shaft that connected all the other machines by a pulley system.

Once the engine started, the rice in a pit would be delivered up by cups on a belt located on a "triple chute" system. One chute served the belts going downward, another chute for the belts returning upwards and a third to suck the dust up which traveled to the blower. The milling area contains the following machines: strainer, 2 huskers, polisher, grader, and bagging platform.

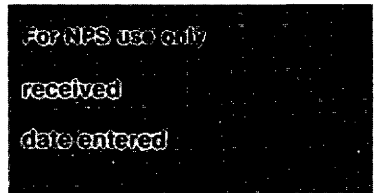
The cups carried the rice over the wall onto another chute and into the strainer. This strainer would shake the rice and separate any rubbish or stones to prevent it from entering the husking machines. From the strainer, the rice would proceed to the first husker that removed part of the husk. About 80% of the husks would be removed by this husker. The husks would travel up the air chute to the blower which blew the husks out the back of the mill into a ditch that carried the husks into the river. The partly husked rice would exit the first husker and was taken up a chute by belted cups and dropped onto another chute into the second husker. The second husker would remove the rest of the husks and the grains would continue up another "triple chute" which would carry it up and over into the polishing machine. The fine dust from the second husker was collected in a basket under the machine and also taken up the chute into the blower.

A wooden box was constructed around the polishing machine to keep the fine rice powder from flying out. Cowhide was used to polish the rich which prevented the grains from cracking which ensured high quality rice. About three to four times a day someone had to open the polisher door and clean inside so that it wouldn't get packed and jam the machine. The rice would exit the polisher and taken up another chute to the grader.

The grading machine constantly shook to move the rice to the three different grades of rice. The whole grain would by pass the grading holes onto the platform where only remaining stones were removed by hand. A trowel was used to push the rice onto a small trough into the rice bag which hung at the end of the funnel. From there the bags were scaled, sewn by hand and then stacked in the warehouse section.

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Every machine that completed the milling process, even the scale and dolly still remain today. With some repair and cleaning the machines can be restored to their original condition. Although some of the chute system was destroyed by the hurricane, it is repairable.

The only alterations have resulted from the hurricane.

The owners intend to restore the mill to its original condition by rehabilitating the machines and reconstructing the building, following the HAER drawings, using original materials, condition permitting.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1930 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Haraguchi Rice Mill is significant as the last and only remaining rice mill in the State of Hawaii. It was typical of the 5 rice mills that operated on Kauai from the time it was acquired by the Haraguchi family in 1924 from a Chinese farmer named Man Sing.

The present mill was constructed after a fire destroyed the original wooden Chinese mill in March of 1930. The new mill consisted of a 3 feet thick concrete foundation with corrugated iron for its roof and siding.

In 1959, Hurricane Dot left the mill intact except for an air vent at the roof peak that was torn off and not replaced. Everything else was in good condition, the authentic machinery, pullies, belts and diesel engine. Hurricane Iwa on November 23, 1982, toppled 85% of the building onto the machinery.

The Haraguchi Rice Mill is significant for the agricultural history of the Hanalei area and the contribution to the economy of Hawaii by the Japanese immigrants. It is also significant that it was the last mill to operate in Hanalei Valley, the major rice production center in Hawaii. When the Japanese immigrants arrived in Hawaii, their tastes preferred a shorter grain rice than the Chinese variety. With the decline of the Chinese population and increase in the Japanese population, more of the Japanese rice was being imported from Japan. As the Japanese left the plantations, they started their own farms and cultivated their own staple rice. At one time, the Haraguchi family cultivated about 75 acres in the Hanalei Valley. In addition to the staple rice, another variety "mochi rice" used for traditional Japanese cake on New Years and other special occasions was grown.

Despite the competition from the California grown rice, the Japanese farmers continued to produce on a smaller scale than the Chinese farmers. By the early 1950s there were about 50 growers cultivating 170 acres of rice on Kauai. Hanalei Valley held 90 acres, 48 acres in Wailua and the rest was split between Hanapepe and Waimea valleys.

The mochi rice from Hanalei Valley was noted for its quality throughout the State. It was largely a luxury crop and most of it was consumed in the islands, but some 200 bags were shipped to the Mainland also. Some mochi rice was imported from the Mainland but local buyers preferred the local crop since it was said to produce a larger yield of mochi per pound. Farmers were getting about \$15 to \$18 per bag. Most of the common Japan-type rice was planted mainly for family consumption. Prices ranged from \$8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Mid-Pacific Magazine, September 1924
Nisei in Hawaii and the Pacific,
Fall Issue, 1954

Interviews: Kahei Haraguchi, May to August 1982
Motonoo Haraguchi, November 1982

The Pacific Farmer, May 1953
Paradise of the Pacific, February 1937

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Hanalei, Hawaii

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

0	1	4	4	5	10	8	16	10	2	14	5	15	9	16	10
Zone			Easting						Northing						

B

Zone			Easting						Northing						

C

Zone			Easting						Northing						

D

Zone			Easting						Northing						

E

Zone			Easting						Northing						

F

Zone			Easting						Northing						

G

Zone			Easting						Northing						

H

Zone			Easting						Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification This nomination includes that portion of property designated by Tax Map Key 5-4-3:07 on which stands the Haraguchi Rice Mill and its immediate surrounding landscaping.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karol M. Haraguchi, Corporate Secretary

organization W. T. Haraguchi Farm, Inc.

date February 8, 1983

street & number Ohiki Road, P.O. Box 88

telephone (808) 826-6202, 826-6459

city or town Hanalei, Kauai

state Hawaii

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title *John E. Larson* NPS Fish Wildlife Service date JUL 15 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Laura McCulland
Keeper of the National Register

date 8/25/83

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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For NPS use only

received

date entered

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to \$9 during the normal year to \$12 or more during shipping strikes. During this time the 5 rice mills operating on Kauai handled over 30,000 (110 lb.) bags per year.

The Haraguchi Rice Mill is also significant for the remaining milling machines and main diesel engine which is still operable.