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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 how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Mā'alaea General Store

other names/site number Mā'alaea Store

#### 2. Location

street & number 132 Mā'alaea Road not for publication \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Wailuku vicinity Mā'alaea

state HI code 09 county Maui code 09 zip code 96793

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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  nationally  statewide  locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 8/8/13  
Signature of certifying official Date  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the  
National Register  
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the  
National Register
- removed from the National  
Register
- other (explain):

[Signature] 9/30/2013

[Signature] Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

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**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

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**   0  

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**6. Function or Use**

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**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)Cat: Commerce: Department Store;  
Specialty Store; Restaurant

Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)Cat: Commerce: Specialty Store; Restaurant

Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular with Craftsman Details  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation   conc. slab, conc. stem wall    
roof   cor. mtl. over wd. frame    
walls   modified wood (box frame)    
        
other   single wall (modified box frame) exterior    
  wall and partitions    
      

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets 7-1 through 7-5

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**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.)

Property is:

**A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

**B** removed from its original location.

**C** a birthplace or a grave.

**D** a cemetery.

**E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

**F** a commemorative property.

**G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce and Architecture; Ethnic Heritage-Asian

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See Continuation Sheets 8-1 through 8-54)

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

Original Architectural Drawings: No original architectural drawings of the Mā'alaea General Store were located during the research investigations.

Early Views: No early photographs of the Mā'alaea General Store were located during the research investigations. However, low altitude aerials taken by the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers were found which showed the landing, harbor, and store in 1946 and 1975 which have been included (See Continuation Sheets 8-32 - 8-33, and 8-35 - 8-36).

**Period of Significance**

1910-1960

**Significant Dates**

1910, Date of Construction; 1918, Tsuboi Acquisition; 1922, Tsuboi, Mgr.; 1946 Uno Acquisition

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation****Architect/Builder**

Maui Drygoods & Grocery Company, Ltd./Y. Tsuboi

**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
- # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.38 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 4 759028 2301153	3 _____
2 _____	4 _____
____ See continuation sheet.	

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)  
(See Continuation Sheet 10-1)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)  
(See Continuation Sheet 10-1)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Stanley Solamillo, Cultural Resource Planner

organization Maui County Planning Department date June 29, 2011

street & number 250 S. High Street telephone 808-270-7506; (cell) 808-250-3273

city or town Wailuku state HI zip code 96793

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Dominick Marino, D&P Marino, LLC.

street & number 291 Lower Kula Road telephone 808-878-8807

city or town Pukalani state HI zip code 96768

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**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. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1 Mā'alaea General Store  
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Building Description

The parcel containing the Mā'alaea General Store includes the main one-story, one-part commercial, plantation vernacular building with multiple additions and two outbuildings. The buildings are located on a site at Mā'alaea Harbor (See Continuation Sheet 8-22). The current nomination includes the main store building with additions (MAA-001). Presently, there are two outbuildings on the parcel in addition to the main store, which are noncontributing resources. These include a one-story vernacular plantation building which was moved onto the site to serve as a warehouse (MAA-002) as well as a small detached shed to the rear of the main store (MAA-003). At one time, the parcel also included a one-story vernacular plantation dwelling that was attached to the warehouse building and housed at various times, store salesmen, managers, their families and company records. Although the dwelling was recently demolished, the attached warehouse building is still standing.

General Store (MAA-001)

The general store is five bays in width and five bays in depth, measures 38'-6" in width and 30'-8" in depth, is oriented north-south (mountain-sea or *mauka-maukai*), and features an asymmetrical plan. It has been built of modified box frame construction and includes the original store building, three additions as well as a warehouse building and a small detached shed (See Continuation Sheets 8-41 – 8-46). The building and additions have been under closure since 2005 and all windows have been boarded up with marine plywood of various dimensions.

The main store building appears to have been erected in 1910 and was originally three bays in width and three bays in depth. It was a one-story, plantation vernacular building, whose front façade was surmounted by a parapet or "false front" that provided additional height as well as a large signage band. In the absence of an established typology for historic commercial buildings in Hawai'i and because they were in large part based upon building types which were developed on the U.S. mainland, we may define the Mā'alaea General Store using terminology that was produced by Richard Longstreth for *Buildings of Main Street: Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Longstreth identified this building type as a "one-part commercial block" and defined it as follows:

The one-part commercial block has only a single-story, which is treated in much the same way as the lower zone of the two-part commercial block...[T]he one-part commercial block is a simple box with a decorated façade and thoroughly urban in its overtones.

The type appears to have developed during the mid-nineteenth century and soon became a common feature in towns and cities. It proliferated because of the rapid growth of Victorian communities, large and small, and the hopes speculators held for continued expansion. By catering to the...demand for services, these buildings could generate income, yet they represented a comparatively small investment (Longstreth 2010: 409).

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Like its counterparts on the U.S. mainland, the Mā'alaea General Store was a "simple box with a decorated façade" but its embellishment was minimal at best, restricted to glazed wood storefronts with transoms and a wood parapet, which was finished typically for the period in which it was built, and covered with vertical board siding, capped with crown molding, and surmounted by a wood drip cap. Its only embellishment may have been the painted name of its owner or more probably the identity of the landing, "MAALAEA," which could be read from afar. When recorded in a photograph that was taken during the 1970s, whatever painted sign that may have existed had faded and replaced by a round metal "Coca Cola" sign (See Continuation Sheet 8-40). Unfortunately, the parapet appears to have been removed in 1984, following a storm and never rebuilt. With the exception of that single character defining element, however, the appearance of the store's primary facades, expanded and adapted during the period of significance, has been retained.

The storefront features a recessed entry bay which was originally centered in the 1910 storefront (See Continuation Sheet 8-53 – 8-54). It is angled on both sides, utilizing a commercial design that was typical for the first decade of the twentieth century, and remains intact beneath a full-length shed roof that provides shade for a raised concrete lanai of similar dimension. The front façade is composed of paired single-light glazed storefronts, surmounted by paired two-light transoms while the entry features single-light storefronts with three-light transoms. All of the transoms and storefronts are fixed. The building is finished in 3/4" x 5 1/4" tongue and groove vertical board siding and covered with a gable roof of corrugated metal. Rectangular wood vents have been added at indeterminate dates to provide increased airflow and ventilation to the store interior. All openings are simply cased with 1" x 4 3/4" wood trim.

Between 1920 and 1940 an addition appears to have been made to the north (rear, mountain or *mauka*) façade of the store building which expanded its floor area by 286 square feet. An additional bay of some 312 square feet also appears to have been added to the west (side) facade of the store, and a 650 square foot restaurant, kitchen, and scullery were also added to the west (side) façade of the new bay. The latter increased both the square footage as well as the income-producing capacity of the enterprise. The west exterior wall of the store was removed and two columns were added to support the roof system. The demarcation between the former exterior wall and the new addition is indicated by a change in the concrete floor finish from a 24" scored square grid pattern to smooth.

Entry into the store is made through a pair of single-panel, single-light glazed entry doors into the main store sales area (100). The doors measure 2'-6" x 6'-6", are 1 3/4" in thickness, and are simply cased with 1" x 4 3/4" wood trim. The sales area is 30'-0" x 38'-6" and is open with the exception of a pair of 8" x 8" modern wood columns which replaced a single column of indeterminate dimension that separated the original store from the addition. The floor is of finished concrete that has been tinted red and scored with a 24" x 24" grid pattern that is oriented north-south or mauka-makai. The exterior walls are framed with exposed 1 5/8" x 3 5/8" wood studs, covered with an exterior finish of 3/4" x 5 3/4" tongue and groove vertical wall board, that have been constructed on a board-formed

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concrete knee wall that is 2'-5" – 2'-5 1/4" in height, and painted white. The ceiling finish consists of 3/4" x 3 3/4" beaded wall board which has been laid north-south and has been painted white. Original fenestration on the east (side) wall consists of three, three-light wood sash. Additional wood studs of nominal dimension have been recently added to this wall to provide structural support.

On the north or *mauka* side of the sales area are two concrete knee walls which demarcate the location of the north exterior wall of the 1910 store. The east knee wall is cased with 3/4" x 3 1/2" wood trim, and surmounted by a 1" x 11 1/2" wood cap that is supported by 1 3/4" cove molding and painted grey. In contrast with the east knee wall, the west wall is unembellished with the exception of a header course of masonry. Fenestration on the east end of the addition originally consisted of one double-hung wood sash of indeterminate configuration. It has been changed to a modern one-over-one metal window and has been covered with marine plywood. Three original six-light sliding wood sash have been retained along the east wall of the addition and painted green. All windows have been simply cased with 1" x 4 3/4" wood trim which has been painted white.

The west wall of the sales area is a box-frame partition wall which has been erected on a concrete stem wall and finished with 3/4" x 3 3/4" beaded wall board that has been painted white. It is fenestrated with two doorways—a cased opening which provides access to the former restaurant and bar (101), and a second, with a 2'-6" x 6'-6" wood five-panel door which is 1 3/4" in thickness, that serves as an entry to the former kitchen (102) and scullery (103). Paint lines indicating the former locations of six merchandise shelves are visible on the sales side of the partition wall.

The former restaurant and bar (101) measures 11'-6" in width and 14'-0" in depth. Its interior and exterior walls are constructed on concrete stem walls and finished with 3/4" x 5 3/4" tongue and groove vertical wall board. The interior surfaces of the north and east partition walls separating the former restaurant from the sales area and kitchen as well as a portion of the east exterior wall have been left unpainted, while the interior of the south and west exterior walls have been painted white. The floor is smooth finish concrete and the ceiling finish has been removed to expose wood ceiling trusses. A five-panel wood door, measuring 2'-6" x 6'-6" and 1 3/4" in thickness and surmounted by a metal vent, is located at the interior southeast corner of the room and provides access to the lanai. A second glazed, two-panel wood door of similar dimension and thickness is located at the entry's exterior. Both doors are adjacent to a rough opening, whose wood storefront has been removed, and has been infilled with 1" x 5" vertical wood siding.

The south (exterior) wall of the restaurant and bar is fenestrated with another rough opening whose wood storefront has also been removed and covered with marine plywood. Similarly, a rough opening in the west (exterior) wall which had been the location of a pair of six-light sliding wood sash has been covered with 1" x 5" vertical wood siding. The north partition wall of the restaurant features a cased opening to the former kitchen as well as an entry into the kitchen (102) which is made through a five-panel wood door that measures 2'-6" x 6'-6", is 1 3/4" in thickness, is cased with 1" x 4 3/4" wood trim, and is painted white.

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The former kitchen (102) measures 14'-0" x 11'-6". Its west (exterior) wall and north partition walls have been constructed on concrete stem walls, finished with 3/4" x 5 3/4" tongue and groove vertical wall board, and painted white. The west wall is fenestrated with a pair of six-light wood sliders which have been cased with 1" x 4 3/4" wood trim, and is painted green. The north wall provides entry into the scullery (103) through a five-panel wood door which measures 2'-6" x 6'-6", is 1 3/4" in thickness, is cased with 1" x 4 3/4" wood trim and painted white. In addition, it features a cased opening that has been finished similarly.

The former scullery (103) measures 10'-6" x 11'-6" and like the kitchen, is finished with 3/4" x 5 3/4" tongue and groove vertical wall board, but unpainted. The north (exterior) wall has been constructed on a concrete stem wall, finished with 3/4" x 5 3/4" tongue and groove vertical wall board, and left unpainted. In contrast, the west (exterior) wall has been constructed on a concrete stem wall but clad in corrugated metal. It was originally fenestrated with three two-light wood sash surmounted by louvered windows but the sash have been removed, placed on the floor for storage, and the opening covered with marine plywood. The east (interior) partition wall and north exterior wall are fenestrated with five-panel wood doors which measure 2'-6" x 6'-6", are 1 3/4" in thickness, are cased with 1" x 4 3/4" wood trim, and painted green.

Warehouse (MAA-002)

Between 1920 and 1930, a one-story vernacular plantation-styled dwelling appears to have been moved to the east side of the store to serve as a warehouse. It is 24'-8" in width and 14'-0" in depth, is finished with 1" x 5" vertical board siding, and cased with 7/8" x 4 3/4" wood trim and wood corner boards. The fenestration of the south or front (sea or *makai* side) of the building consists of a central door flanked by two windows while a single door is located on the south (front) facade. A concrete masonry addition with a shed roof and light well, measuring 13'-4" in width and 16'-0" in depth, has been constructed on the east (side) of the warehouse and appears to date from the late 1960s, after the period of significance. Two original wood doors with transoms on the west (side) and south (front or *makai*) façades have been replaced by a modern solid core door surmounted by a metal vent and infilled with T-111 wood siding and a metal vent, respectively. Original wood sash have been replaced by louvered windows and then boarded up with marine plywood of varied dimension. An overhead metal track projects beyond the face of the south (front or *makai*) facade and appears to have served to carry bulk material in and out of the warehouse. The warehouse is considered a noncontributing building because it is a reconstruction. The original was insufficiently braced and collapsed during a windstorm while the rehabilitation was in progress. Consequently, the building which stands today does not date to the Period of Significance.



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Significance

The Mā'alaea General Store is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce and Ethnic Heritage-Asian. Erected circa 1910 by the Maui Drygoods and Grocery Company to serve local sugar company employees, the modest, vernacular commercial building is the oldest surviving wood-frame building associated with the small Japanese fishing community that developed at Mā'alaea Village during the early twentieth century. Despite a series of minor alterations and general deterioration, the building still conveys its historic character from the period in which it served as a focal point of local commerce within the Japanese fishing community along Mā'alaea Bay.

The Mā'alaea General Store is an enterprise that was operated by three Japanese families for ninety years at Mā'alaea Bay on Maui's south coast. The store appears to have been initially built by Maui Drygoods and Grocery Company, Ltd. in 1910 on land leased from Wailuku Sugar Company (WSCo) and managed by Sukijo Nagatani to serve a small population of workers who resided at a nearby WSCo camp. Yosaburo Tsuboi purchased the store and its contents from Maui Drygoods between 1918 and 1922, expanded it, and opened a fish market to serve the camp and a small Japanese fishing fleet that anchored at Mā'alaea Bay. The building was increased in size with the construction of three additions which included a restaurant and kitchen, as well as a dwelling, and a warehouse. Tsuboi also appears to have purchased the land on which the store had been built from WSCo in advance of his death before the end of World War II. In 1946, Masu, Tsuboi's widow, decided to sell the store and invited one of his nephews, James Shigesato Uno, to visit her. Uno was a California Nisei who had been interned at Tule Lake during World War II. He decided in 1946 to not resettle in his former home near Sacramento, California but instead, go to Maui. After visiting Masu and helping out at the store, he agreed to purchase the enterprise, and later met and married Grace Miyamoto. Grace was born and raised at Mā'alaea. James and Grace lived on the premises, raised three children, and the Uno family store remained in business from 1946-2005.

The history of the Mā'alaea General Store is unique because it involves two nationally significant themes which are seldom written about in Hawai'i: Japanese internment and resettlement in the post-war period. Other related themes include: History of Hawaiian Fisheries, Development of the Japanese Fishing Industry, Japanese Storekeepers and Commerce, Japanese Temples and Shrines, and Post-war Development in Hawai'i.

Mā'alaea

Mā'alaea is located on the southwest coast of Maui and although in 2011 refers to a harbor as well as a commercial development that is located there, was from 1900-1940 used primarily as the moniker for a landing and a small village occupied by Japanese and Hawaiian fishermen and their families. The bay where the village was located was interchangeably identified as Kamalalaea or Mā'alaea Bay prior to 1900.

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The Hawaiian history of Mā'alaea is somewhat obscure and little appears to have been written about it. Mary Kawena Pukui translated the place name as “ocherous earth beginning” and indicated that it may have been a contraction of “Maka-alaea” (Pukui et al 1974: 137). E.S. Handy surmised in *Hawaiian Planter* that in ancient times “on the south side of western Maui[,] the flat coastal plain all the way from Kihei and Maalaea to Honokahua... must have supported many fishing settlements and isolated fishermen's houses, where sweet potatoes were grown in the sandy soil or red lepo near the shore...” (Handy et al 1972: 159-160). Emerson recalled oral traditions that named the trade winds that blew down through the valleys between Lāhaina and Mā'alaea as Unulau, and the wind squalls that blew in from the water as mumuku (Emerson 1909: 355).

Oral tradition indicates that there was an ancient Hawaiian village as well as a ceremonial site with petroglyphs and a heiau that were located on a promontory overlooking Mā'alaea Bay which were later destroyed and the rocks used in the construction of Mā'alaea harbor in 1959 (Anderson, personal communication 2001; Lee-Grieg, personal communication, 2001).

Prior to and during the Whaling Period (1857-1876) there also appear to have been a number of individuals who practiced “bay whaling” from Mā'alaea as well as from Lāhaina, twelve miles north. This occurred annually when humpback and sperm whales entered the area during calving season. The practice was described in retrospect later in 1901 when a government official wrote: “When a whale was sighted close to the shore parties would go out in small boats and attempt to capture it. If successful, the whale would be towed ashore, killed, cut up, and the blubber tried out (rendered) in rude try works” (U.S. Commission on Fisheries 1901: 485). The author continued: “Maalaea Bay, on the [south] side of Maui, was frequently visited by sperm whales. According to several old inhabitants of Wailuku[,] the natives used to kill whales in the bay quite often in the ‘forties’” and a sperm whale could produce thirty barrels of oil, equivalent to \$800 at 1901 prices (Ibid.). The date when bay whaling was finally discontinued in deference to commercial fishing is unknown, although it probably coincided with the arrival of large numbers of Chinese and Japanese immigrants, whose traditional diets consisted largely of fish and shellfish.

The area was acquired by Waikapu Sugar Company Ltd. as early as 1864, then by Wailuku Sugar Company, Ltd. thirty years later, but was not extensively cleared to cultivate sugarcane until 1907. Waikapu Sugar Company had been formed by Louzada & Conwell in 1864, with G.W. MacFarland & Company as agents, then acquired by the latter and W.G. Irwin & Company. Waikapu operated a grinding mill in the village of that same name and had 171 employees in 1892 (*Report of the President of the Board of Immigration to the Legislature of 1892*: 29). Wailuku

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Sugar Company (WSCo) began operations in 1862, operated a Wailuku mill and was incorporated in 1875 by a consortium led by C. Brewer & Company. The company's lands were divided into three divisions—Wailuku, Waihee, and Waikapu—and Mā'alaea was identified as being part of the company's Waikapu Division. The divisions constituted the land and mill holdings of WSCo as well as the Waihee and Waikapu Sugar Companies which WSCo purchased in 1894 (Dorrance and Morgan 2000: 65-66).

C.B. Wells, the WSCo manager in 1907, noted in an annual report for that year that "We are now clearing the balance of our new lands at Waikapu, and during the coming planting season will plant all the land down to Maalaea Bay, planting a sufficient area on the three divisions, that should give an output of 16,000 tons of sugar" (*Wailuku Sugar Company, Ltd., Annual Reports of the Manager and Treasurer for the Year Ending December 31, 1907*: 3).

Wells also mentioned in that year that the company had built a narrow gauge "[r]ailroad to Maalaea" and that "one more laborer's quarters at Maalaea" had been erected, suggesting that a number of laborers' quarters existed there prior to 1907 (Ibid.: 4). He also concluded at the end of his report for that year that "since Japanese [were] not permitted to land in San Francisco [that] they appear[ed] to be more contented on the plantation, and there [was] a marked improvement in their day's [sic] work" (Ibid.: 5). WSCo began harvesting the 1910 crop from Maalaea Bay in December 1909 (Ibid., 1909: 3).

In 1910 there was an outmigration from WSCo of 150 Japanese laborers who were replaced by Russian and Filipino workers. The exodus increased to 200 in 1911 and it may be conjectured that a small number of these workers later comprised some of the inhabitants of the Mā'alaea settlement. Terukichi Matsui, a Mā'alaea fisherman, substantiated this fact when he recalled in 1984 that his father had "c[o]me to Hawaii from Ushijima, Yamaguchi Prefecture before the turn of the century. Although he came as a sugar plantation contract laborer he eventually returned to fishing for a living just as he had back in Ushijima, an island where fishing was the main occupation" (*Hawaii Herald*, January 20, 1984: 6: 1).

Although Mā'alaea was part of a working sugar plantation, a nascent tourist trade had already developed which included the bay and landing as potential destinations in the late nineteenth century. As early as 1875 a travel writer noted that, "The steamer Kilauea lands mails and passengers at Maalaea Bay, connecting by express wagons with Wailuku, five miles distant" (Whitney 1875: 38). A registered Hawaiian Government Survey map produced in 1888 (No. 1328) depicted Mā'alaea with two native houses, a landing and sugar storage building, as well as a café, hotel, and boat house (See Continuation Sheet 8-23). In 1894 the area was also described in a U.S. government report:

Near the head of Kamalalaea Bay, in the northeast corner, is the small village of Maalaea. Here there are some houses for storing sugar. Besides sugar there is a great quantity of wheat, maize, and potatoes grown in this district and supplies of fresh provisions are obtained in plenty from Wailuku, which is about 6 miles distant...The anchorage of this place is not good, as the trade wind blows across the low isthmus in heavy gusts, and communication with the shore by boats is sometimes interrupted...There is a small pier here for

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loading schooners and boats can always go alongside, the channel leading to the landing place being about 20 yards wide, between two coral reefs (Senate Report No. 227, "Hawaiian Islands," February 26, 1894: 430).

In 1900 the British government published a description of Mā'alaea in *Sailing Directions for...[the] Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands*. Kamalalaea Bay was noted as being "the large bay on the south-western side of Maui between the two peninsulas, the western side of which is formed by rocky cliffs and precipices...Near the head of this bay, in the northeastern corner, is the small village [of] Maalaea where there are some sugar stores" (1900: 214). The author noted that: "[s]ugar, wheat, maize, and potatoes are grown in this district; and abundant supplies of fresh provisions are obtained from Wailuku, about 6 miles distant across the isthmus" (Ibid.). In addition, since there were challenges when using the landing at Mā'alaea, the following instructions were also provided:

A spar buoy is located at 6 fathoms, near the anchorage, for the local mail steam vessel, but it should not be trusted, as the chain is small, has been down a long time, and so far as known, is not periodically examined. Care must be taken when entering to keep the buoy well on the starboard bow; the water shoals gradually if not too near the western shore (Ibid.).

Another registered map (No. 2462) was produced for the territorial government in 1901 which showed Mā'alaea Bay in its entirety (See Continuation Sheet 8-24). Nearly a decade later, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey described Mā'alaea as: "a large bight in the middle of the southwestern coast of Maui; its shores are low and sandy and lined with algaroba trees" (U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey 1919: 23). The agency also mentioned that:

The isthmus and the slopes on either side are covered with sugar cane and other vegetation. On account of the fresh winds that sweep across the isthmus during the trade winds and the fresh southerly winds during the konas the bay is a poor anchorage. A reef fringes the shore for a distance of about 3 1/2 miles southward [toward] Kihei" (Ibid.).

Despite the challenging conditions of docking at Mā'alaea, small ships appear to have continued to drop anchor at the landing. Steamers and coasters such as Wilder Steamship Company's 773-ton Kinau and Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's 380-ton W.G. Hall stopped at Mā'alaea often enough to receive mention in tourist guide books which were published after 1890 (Thrum 1902: 37).

Godfrey's *Handbook of Hawaii* mentioned Mā'alaea earlier in 1899, stating that:

It is about fourteen miles from Lahaina to the next stopping place, the much mentioned Maalaea bay [from] which passengers may make connection with transit for the towns of Waikapu, Wailuku, and Kahului. A good wharf is here and a well made road leading to Waikapu, which may be seen nestling at the slope of the inland hills, is noticeable as well as other evidence of advance[d] civilization, the busy hacks and, the busier telephone connections" (Godfrey 1899: 22-23).

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Despite a “good wharf” which was visible during the day, in 1905 the landing at night was marked by a light station that only consisted of “an ordinary red lantern hung from a post” (*Annual Report of the Light-House Board to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor*, June 30, 1904: 165). It had previously been white and its intensity was also changed so that it was brighter (*Report of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior*, 1905: 75).

Mā'alaea Village

Among the many descriptions of the village and bay, however, there was little or no mention of a population of Hawaiians and Japanese who resided at Mā'alaea or of the fishermen who regularly made use of the landing. There was one description of the population of sugar workers who lived at a camp nearby in the 1894 U.S. government report, but little, if any reference in the privately published materials that followed from that year onward. A government survey map of the area, produced in 1900, showed Mā'alaea with only two buildings as well as an official datum, located halfway down the coast between Mā'alaea and Kihei which was identified as a “village,” but there was no village there. The census of 1900 for Wailuku included Mā'alaea but the “bay,” “landing,” or “village” were not specifically identified in the census schedules and not located.

The first person at Mā'alaea who was published in the telephone directory was Anglo-American William A. Conway, a lighthouse keeper, who in 1904 resided at Kahului (Husted 1904-1905: 499). Mā'alaea landing was proposed for abandonment in favor of McGregor Point earlier in 1903 and by 1910, J.L. Cornwell was identified as the lighthouse keeper and wharfinger at the new landing (See Continuation Sheet 8-25; *Ibid.*, 1910: 806, 828). Unfortunately, McGregor Point proved to be more hazardous than the landing that it replaced and it too, was ultimately abandoned with sea traffic returning to Mā'alaea.

The first substantive description of the Japanese community that lived at Mā'alaea Village was produced by Thomas B. Lyons for the census of 1910. He enumerated thirty-two individuals who resided there and recorded twenty-five Japanese with the following surnames: Matsui, Kunichi, Hineshige, Inosuke, Tataokichi, Morihei, Nakatani, Shimizu, Kosai, Tanegoro, Matsunaga, Gensaburo, Yaosuke, and Idachi (“Maalaea Bay Landing,” 1910 Census, Sheets 1A-1B [9825-26], Lines 1-33). Lyons also recorded seven Hawaiians who resided at Mā'alaea as well and their surnames included: Kanehiwa, Kahuila, Naleiaukai, Hooula, and Kainulawa (*Ibid.*).

All told, the community of Mā'alaea in 1910 numbered nine households with many “lodgers” and was noted as consisting of nineteen men, five women, and eight children. At least twelve men were identified as fishermen, while the remaining working age males included one “laborer,” two “peddler[s],” two “salesman,” the manager of the general store and one who did not claim employment (*Ibid.*). Presumably, most of the Japanese had been former plantation workers who had completed their contracts and elected to return to more familiar methods of earning a living. Years of arrival for Mā'alaea Japanese which were recorded by Lyons included: 1888, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1903, and 1906 (*Ibid.*).

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Some families appear to have come from Wakayama-ken in southern Honshu, a traditional berth for Japan's fishing fleet, as well as farming and fishing communities in the provinces of Hiroshima-ken and Yamaguchi-ken. Most appear to have immigrated to Hawai'i by way of the port of Yokohama on such *Nippon Yusen Kaisha*-owned steamers as the 6,000-ton *Nippon Maru* or the 2,000-ton *Bankoku Maru* and endured a seven-day voyage to Honolulu in steerage.

After passing health inspections at the Sand Island immigration station in Honolulu, derisively referred to by many Japanese immigrants as "Sennin Koya" or the "Shack for One Thousand People," they were distributed to various plantations across the islands. Those who finally ended up on Maui were required to complete 3-5 year contracts at one of the island's eleven sugar plantations, after which they were given an opportunity to either renew their contracts or leave. More often than not, however, with wages ranging from \$0.33-\$0.50 per day, most workers were in debt to the plantation at contracts' end and had to stay. In addition, after 1905, workers could not hire onto other plantations without discharge papers from their former employers.

In 1920 census data for Ma'alaea was included as part of Wailuku but not identified separately. Consequently, population information was not located for that decade. By 1930, however, the community of Mā'alaea was identified separately as including six households with "lodgers," totaling thirty-five individuals. They consisted of sixteen men, six women, and fourteen children. At least six men were identified as fishermen, five as "sailor[s]" with "gas boat[s]," along with one "laborer," one "taxi chauffer," one "electrician," and two "salesm[e]n" for the "general store" ("Maalaea Camp," U.S. Census 1930, Sheet 1A [9101], Lines 1-50).

#### Fishing and Fisheries

Although it remains unclear how and when the Japanese fishing community at Mā'alaea first began, as early as 1900, there were Japanese at Mā'alaea who were commercially engaged in acquiring catches from the near-shore waters of southwest Maui as well as from the nearby island of Kaho'olawe. J.N. Cobb noted in 1903 in *Commercial Fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands* that fish caught off Kaho'olawe by two Hawaiians and two Japanese who were employed on the island's sheep ranch were often retained alive in a net pen (because of the sharks) in a little bay on the island "until it was convenient to send them to Maalaea Bay, on Maui, on a gasoline launch" (Cobb 1905: 488).

This practice predated the Japanese entry into the skipjack tuna or aku as well as the yellowfin or ahi markets, which is generally thought to have been initiated by boat builder and fisherman, Gorokichi Nakasugi, who brought a thirty-two-foot sampan or *Gomai*, strapped to the bow of a steamer, from Wakayama-ken to Honolulu in 1899 (Van Tilburg 2007: 41). Nagasaki's sampan became the prototype for what later became the ubiquitous aku boat and, along with Japanese fishing methods which included live bait as well as poles and lines, are attributed to have provided the means by which the Japanese came to garner eighty percent of the market in Hawai'i within four decades, and become the third largest industry, behind sugar and pineapple, in the archipelago.

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Japanese fishermen did not stay confined to the waters surrounding Hawai'i but also made significant gains in the West Coast fisheries of the U.S. mainland from 1913 onward, despite passage of an alien land law in California in that year, which prompted an Anglo-American backlash by 1920, and even stricter anti-Asian legislation. Anglo-American trade journals of the period such as *Pacific Fisherman* routinely carried articles with such inflammatory titles as "Jap Invasion Alarms Californians," "Japs Take Most Tuna," and "More Japs for Hawaii" (*Pacific Fisherman*, Vol. 19, No. 2, February 1921: 57: 1; Vol. 19, No. 5, May 1921: 46: 1; Ibid.: 46: 3). The mainland was ripe for the formation of such outwardly racist organizations as the Japanese Exclusion League which pushed the passage of California's second alien land law in 1920 and ultimately paved the way for the relocation and internment of Issei, Nisei, and Nikkei from the west coast of the United States after the Imperial Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

In Hawai'i, owing to the rapid increase in the Japanese population by 1900, the demand for fishery products grew at a tremendous rate. Consequently, the reefs and nearby deep sea banks were exploited by Japanese fishermen who were noted by Cobb in 1905 as "coming from an island country where ocean fishing had been practiced from time immemorial, [and who] naturally embarked in the same industry here (Cobb 1903: 479). Moloka'i, whose reefs of the west and south coasts were found to contain some of the best fishing grounds in Hawai'i, were as early as 1903, being regularly visited by a fleet of 40-50 Japanese sampans from Honolulu (Ibid.).

Anglo- and Euro-American fisherman in Honolulu attempted to compete with the Japanese with heavily capitalized fishing vessels and refrigeration facilities owned by such companies as the Inter-Island Live Fish & Cold Storage Company, but were ultimately unsuccessful. On Maui, Cobb reported that:

The Japanese have established a virtual monopoly o[n] the handling of fish...nearly every stall in the various markets is operated by Japanese, who have formed an association or trust [hui], by means of which they are enabled to force the fishermen to dispose of their catch to the association at whatever price the latter may see fit to offer. Many of the dealers are also financially interested in the boats and fishing gear of their fellow countrymen... (Ibid.: 463).

He continued:

As the Japanese are the largest part of the fish-eating population[,] none of them will patronize [any] other than his fellow countrymen. The association regulates the prices at which fish are retailed in the markets, and even in times of a glut the low price does not benefit the consumer, although the fishermen receive less (Ibid.: 464).

Although it remains unknown which fisheries or fishing grounds were specifically exploited by Mā'alaea fisherman, outside of Kaho'olawe, the species which were typically acquired appear to have been skipjack (aku), yellowfin and

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bigeye (ahi), and bait fish such as bigeye scad (akule). As late as 1951, a government official noted that although the islands of Hawai'i provided "fairly extensive baiting grounds...the main baiting center [was] Maalaea Bay" (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Vol. 30-39, 1951: n.p.).

Prior to 1910 when a retail establishment was finally opened at the village, Ma'alaea fishermen could only sell their catches to merchants in Lāhaina or to independent fish peddlers, two of whom resided in the village in that year. Cobb reported in 1903 that for a period after 1902: "the only means of securing fish has been from the peddlers who go from house to house on certain days of the week or when there is a large supply of fish landed from Molokai, or...[at] Kahului" (Ibid.). If Mā'alaea fishermen chose to sell at Lāhaina, they competed with members of a Lāhaina association or hui as well as other independent fishermen from Lāna'i and Moloka'i. Later in the decade after a fish market was opened at Wailuku, Mā'alaea fishermen faced an even larger hui of competitors who berthed at Kahului Harbor.

During the 1910s Mā'alaea fishermen appear to have increased their incomes by hiring out their boats to sport fishing parties from the U.S. mainland. *Outing*, a mainland outdoor and recreation magazine, carried a story in 1916 beneath a photograph of an angler on an unidentified launch with Molokini in the background standing beside three tuna sibi which had been caught near the island (See Continuation Sheet 8-26). In the following year an unidentified photographer recorded Mā'alaea landing from the northwest shore of the bay and his image showed three tuna sampans, one Hawaiian outrigger canoe, and three launches (See Continuation Sheet 8-27). The tuna sampans were the first generation of diesel powered, wood-hulled, commercial fishing boats that later became ubiquitous to the islands while the outrigger and launches provided evidence for the maintenance of more traditional fishing craft and methods (See Continuation Sheet 8-28).

#### Ebisoku Jinsha Shrine

The settlement of a community of Japanese fisherman and their families at Mā'alaea produced a small traditional society of fishing, boatbuilding, and religion. Consequently, by the mid-1910s, the Japanese community there became centered about Ebisoku Jinsha or Ebisu Kotohira Jinsha, a Shinto shrine that had been built by 1916 on a hill overlooking the water by Momoye Matsunaga, also a fisherman and boat builder (See Continuation Sheet 8-37 – 8-38). Fishermen at Mā'alaea Village are purported in the oral tradition to have paid for its construction along with Ma'alaea General Store manager Sukijo Nagatani and Keizo Ban, a Japanese manager of nearby Kihei General Store. The shrine was initially served by Reverend Masaho Matsumura who was also the attending priest at Maui Jinsha Shrine in Kahului from 1916-1936, then later by Reverend Hatsuhiko Koakutsu, from 1936-1941, and finally by Reverend Masao Arine and his wife, Reverend Torako Yamaguchi Arine in 1941.

Ebisoku Jinsha was dedicated to Ebisu-sama, also known as Jizo, a Shinto fishing god who was ascribed the role of providing for the safety and return of fishermen and sailors to land (Clark 2007: 49). Described as a "good luck shrine" in an architectural survey that was conducted in 1974, it consisted of two primary buildings: a one-story rectangular wood building with a gabled roof which functioned as a nave or *haiden* and an elevated one-half story

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shrine or *honden* which was reached by way of a wide enclosed stairway. Four other structures were located on the site including: a *torii* gate, a covered cleansing basin, and two sheds with indeterminate functions (Wright 1974: 1).

The *haiden* was uncharacteristically built in the Plantation Vernacular style instead of traditional Japanese style, clad in wood shingles and fenestrated with four-over-four light wood windows which replaced earlier two-over-two light wood sash. Its primary indication that it was a Japanese ceremonial building was through the application of *katsuogi* and *chigi* to the ridge of the roof. The *honden* was more traditionally built with curved wood rafters, *katsuogi* and *chigi* along the ridge, as well as decorative frieze boards and gable details carved in wood. An image of the god was located in the *honden* and offerings were left by Japanese fishermen on the wood stairway between the *haiden* and *honden* that was fenestrated by six-light wood sliders, before they left Mā'alaea harbor each day.

After 1950, the shrine also became frequented by non-Japanese fishermen and they were noted in the oral tradition as also leaving offerings before going fishing (*Hawaii Herald*, January 20, 1984: 6). Ebisu Jinsha was, and continues to be the site of an annual festival called Ebisu Matsuri which occurs on January 10.

There is some recollection in the oral tradition that Ebisoku Jinsha was moved once at an indeterminate date after the site on which it had been built was selected by Maui County for the construction of a single-lane concrete bridge over a gulch for the Pali, a twenty-mile road which connected Wailuku with Lāhaina, but this remains unsubstantiated.

In 2011 a burial was located near the original site of Ebisoku Jinsha during the construction of a utility line and the human remains were identified as Japanese. Illustrative of the traditional mores which were maintained by the Japanese community that settled at Ma'alaea, the body had been interned in a wood boat (Hinano Rodrigues 2011: personal communication).

#### Mā'alaea General Store

The first general store at Mā'alaea appears to have been built by the Maui Drygoods & Grocery Company, Ltd. on land leased from Wailuku Sugar Company, Ltd., and operated from at least 1910 to either 1918 or 1922. Maui Drygoods was incorporated in 1909 and its officers were listed in the telephone directory of the following year as including D.H. Case as president and J. Garcia as secretary/treasurer. The company operated stores at Wailuku and Kahului in addition to the one at Mā'alaea, with F. Medeiros and J. Ambrose as the respective managers (Husted 1910: 830).

Presumably because of the relatively low volume of trade at the Mā'alaea Store, however, by 1914 Wailuku Drygoods appears to have sub-let the store to a Japanese merchant named Shukijo Nagatani and he was listed in the local telephone directory in the following year as "Nagatani[,] S. General Store[,] Maalaea" (Husted 1915: 1066). Nagatani had not been identified in earlier directories and it remains unknown where he had worked before starting the enterprise and for what length of time. His address of "PO Wailuku" suggests that he resided in Wailuku.

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Between 1918 and 1922 Yosaburo Tsuboi and his wife Masu purchased the Mā'alaea Store from Maui Drygoods, and gave it the moniker of "Tsuboi Shoten" (Watanabe 1935: n.p.; Hori 2011: personal communication). The discrepancy in the two years results from two Japanese language sources—*Nippu Jiji Hawaii Nenkan* (1935) and *Hawaii Rekishi* (1935)—which provide 1918 as the year when Tsuboi Shoten first opened, while the Husted telephone directory's first listing for Tsuboi and Ma'alaea Store is 1922. The latter year is recalled in the oral tradition as also having been the year that Tsuboi established the store but this could not be substantiated further. A release from a mortgage which was later paid off by the Tsuboi family on December 29, 1931 (Book 1146: 189, January 2, 1932) and would have provided a firm date of purchase was not located. In the absence of the latter record, it may be suggested that at minimum, Nagatani may have been retained as the store manager by Tsuboi and continued to be listed in the local telephone directory through 1921 (Husted 1920-1921: 1259). After that year, Tsuboi was identified as the proprietor of Mā'alaea Store in the telephone directories.

Tsuboi was born in 1873 in Murozumi-machi, Kumage-gun, Yamaguchi-ken. He emigrated to Hawai'i in 1893 and arrived in Honolulu on the Miike Maru. He was first employed by Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd. in Lāhaina and assumed the duty of postmaster for the Japanese community in the township, which in 1900, numbered some 1,186 individuals (Thrum 1900: 41). He was purported to have been instrumental in the construction of Ebisoku Jinsha shrine and was later active in the parental committee of the Wailuku Nihongo Gakko. Along with his wife, Masu, Tsuboi adopted a Hawaiian-born Japanese (Nisei) daughter named Yoshi (Watanabe 1935: n.p.).

Like Nagatani, however, Tsuboi had not been listed in the telephone directories before his acquisition of the store. After 1922, he was identified as "Tsuboi, Y. [G]en[eral S]tore [and] Fish" (Husted 1925: 685). Tsuboi also continued the practice of receiving mail at a post office box in Wailuku and was not identified in the U.S. Census of 1930 as residing at Mā'alaea, which suggests that he and his family resided in Wailuku as well.

Tsuboi appears to have been the first merchant to recognize that there was a need for a retail establishment for the catches of Mā'alaea fisherman and he provided it, in addition to continuing to function as a community general store. Anticipating increased revenues from fisherman as well as tourists during the ensuing decades, Tsuboi also expanded the enterprise by increasing the store's size and adding a restaurant, kitchen, warehouse, and a vernacular plantation dwelling behind and adjacent to the building's east wall sometime in the late 1920s or early 1930s. The improvements were recorded on a registered map (No. 2976) that was prepared in 1934 (See Continuation Sheet 8-29). A washhouse, shed, and a gas station were also added but the dates of construction remain unknown along with who among the store's employees resided in the six-room, single-story dwelling next to the store.

Unknown as well are exactly what goods Nagatani and Tsuboi sold from the Mā'alaea Store during the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s although it may be assumed that their inventories were similar to those of other small family retailers on Maui during the same period. Violet Hew Zane, daughter of a shop keeper in Pā'ia recalled in 1984 that her family sold "everything you would think of..."

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She continued:

We sold work clothes, especially khaki pants, khaki shirts, and 'ahina or denim, pants. And working shoes. And then we sold yards of cloth so women could make dresses. For your hair, there'd be combs and brushes. There would be towels and washcloths. For your teeth, there would be toothpaste and toothbrushes... We had canned [goods]. We also sold rice...and fish...(Nishimoto 1984: 140-141).

Since there were a number of Hawaiian families who resided at Mā'alaea, it may be conjectured that the store also sold poi. Zane remembered that for poi, "[p]eople brought their own bag or container when they came...to buy poi. We'd weigh the container, put in the poi, then weigh the whole thing (Ibid.: 141). Similarly, since Mā'alaea was a fishing community, it may also be assumed that fisherman's supplies were also stocked.

Whether the store extended credit to Mā'alaea Village residents can only be conjectured, however. Zane recalled that at her father's store in Pā'ia, purchases could be made on credit during the 1910s and early 1920s, but the practice was discontinued after 1925. "After that," she said, "we didn't have anybody charging [and e]verything became strictly cash (Ibid.: 140). She noted that collecting payment on debt was often difficult.

The nearest store to Mā'alaea Landing was located at Kihei Landing, 3.5 miles to the southeast, and that establishment was owned by Chinese merchant L.K. Chong and operated by a Japanese manager named Keizo Ban (Ibid.). The store and landing were also recorded on a registered map (No. 3028) which was produced for the territorial government in 1938 and the landing with two beached tuna sampans was photographed by an unidentified government official sometime between 1922 and 1933 (See Continuation Sheets 8-30 – 8-31). Ban appears to have started as a bookkeeper but because the clientele was largely Japanese, was made manager by the mid-1920s.

In 1930 a tsunami inundated the island of Maui, destroying Mā'alaea landing and sinking an indeterminate number of boats. The *News* reported the disaster three days later beneath the headline, "Tidal Wave Hits Maalaea; Washes Old Wharf Away" and sub-head, "Several Small Crafts [sic] Carried Off..." (*Maui News*, August 13, 1930: 1: 2). A reporter for the *News* wrote that:

A tidal wave hit the shores of Maalaea last Sunday afternoon at one o'clock. A few small skiffs were lost in the high seas and a lot of rocks strewn on the beach. What remained of the old wharf was washed out to sea...for years it has served as a landing place for the Japanese fishermen who have made Maalaea their base of operations. Around the old wharf the fishermen have built up a small colony and the tidal wash of Sunday threw a scare into the residents of the district (Ibid.).

Despite the destruction of the landing and a number of small craft, the Mā'alaea fishing community appears to have recovered from its losses enough to still retain its position as a place of interest for tourists, and to hire their vessels out to sport anglers. A *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* guidebook from 1932 noted that: "Maui's fishing grounds are off the

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southern coast around the isles of Molokini and Kahoolawe [and f]ishing sampans can be chartered at Lahaina, Kahului, and Maalaea" (*Nippon Yusen Kaisha*: 1932-1933: n.p.).

Unfortunately, the landing was not rebuilt for nearly thirty years and the area remained treacherous for docking, especially for large vessels. In 1933, the 5,645-ton freighter Golden State ran aground at Mā'alaea and had to be re-floated at high tide (*The Friend*, October 17, 1933: n.p.). The incident appears to have caused enough concern that by the end of the decade, Kalepolepo, 3.5 miles to the southeast, was proposed as a better berth. In the following year, a registered map (No. 2976) was prepared for Mā'alaea which recorded its conditions in that year. It also showed Tsuboi Store with its additions, a warehouse, and at least four dwellings (See Continuation Sheet 8-29). Beyond the information conveyed by that document, however, little is known about day-to-day life in the enclave or about the store's retail activities.

#### World War II

On December 7, 1941, at 7:55 a.m., the Imperial Japanese Navy attacked the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor with carrier-based aircraft. Following the attack, the Maui News printed issues of its newspaper on December 7 as well as one dated incorrectly as December 6 with the heading, "War Extra," and the following headlines: "JAPAN PLANES ATTACK PEARL HARBOR – HICKAM BOMBED," "PEARL HARBOR HICKAM BOMBED," and "HAWAII UNDER MARTIAL RULE" (*Maui News*, "First War Extra," December 6, 1941: 1; "Second War Extra," December 7, 1941: 1; and "Third War Extra," December 7, 1941: 1).

Following the declaration of martial law by then Governor J.B. Poindexter and suspension of the territorial government, as well as the freezing of all Japanese assets in Hawaiian banks on December 7, occurred the widespread arrests of Japanese residents who had been identified by military intelligence and the FBI. This included: Buddhist and Shinto priests and nuns, Japanese language teachers, businessmen, members of the Japanese language press, a number of physicians, and "others" (Soga 2008: 225).

Plans had been made for such a scenario by the U.S. government in the early 1930s and appear to have been prompted by annual visits to Hawai'i by Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) vessels. IJN training vessels and cruisers had routinely visited the Hawaiian islands since the late 1890s and between 1897 and 1939, forty-one ships had docked at Hawaiian ports of call including Honolulu, Hilo, Kahului, and Lihue. The visits were more often than not, causes for celebration by IJN captains and crews as well as local residents—both Japanese and non-Japanese alike.

In 1937 the *Shintoku Maru* docked at Kahului and its arrival was announced by the local press beneath the headline: "SHINTOKU MARU ARRIVES" (*Maui News*, July 7, 1937: 6: 2). The article stated:

About once a year Maui is privileged to be host to and entertain officers and cadets of Japanese training ships...members of the local Japanese community...are making plans for the entertainment of the

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visitors...The Shintoku Maru and her crew are welcome to Maui....A better understanding between [the] citizens of the two great countries of the Pacific is perhaps the most important result of such visits (Ibid.).

The entertainment of the ship's officers and crew were later reported to have been planned for by twenty-seven members of the Maui Japanese community who formed a committee of 120. The officers included: "S. Yasui, president (editor of the *Maui Shinbun*); Dr. S. Ohata and Kobayashi, vice presidents; S. Toda and Clarence Yoshikane, treasurer[s]; T. Maehara and Yoshiu Yamane, secretaries; K. Nagatane, Dr. T. Miyamoto, I. Kawachi, and I. Kaneishi, auditors." Every Japanese family on the island was asked to "contribute 25 cents for [an] entertainment fund" to finance the festivities (Ibid., July 14, 1937: 1: 4).

Four years earlier, however, another visit by an unidentified Japanese ship in Honolulu prompted a different response when then President Roosevelt wrote a communication to his Chief of Naval Operations:

[E]very Japanese citizen or non-citizen on the island of O'ahu who meets...Japanese ships or has any connection with their officers and men should be secretly but definitely identified and his or her name placed on a special list of those who would be the first to be placed in a concentration camp in the event of trouble (Soga 2008: 2; Okihiro 1991: 173).

Presaging events that occurred from December 7, 1941 onward, from 1935 through 1937, military intelligence and the Department of Justice prepared lists of Japanese who should be arrested in the event of war along with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which began preparing its own lists as early as 1933. All tolled, there were 984 local Japanese who were identified on the lists but the number was increased to well over 1,500 by 1943. Following the December 7 attack, teams of police and FBI agents were disbursed to arrest local Japanese. On Maui, of those who received mention in the 1937 *Maui News* article as being involved in planning the festivities for a visit by the *Shintoku Maru*, six of the eleven committee members were arrested. They included: S. Yasui, Dr. S. Ohata, M. Kobayashi, S. Toda, Clarence (Teruo) Yoshikane, and T. Maehara (Soga 2008: 244, 237, 250, 2533, 239).

The first Japanese to be arrested with Mā'alaea Bay associations appears to have been Keizo Ban, the manager of nearby Kihei General Store. He had by 1941, left the store to become the assistant editor for the *Maui Record*, a semi-weekly English-Japanese language newspaper that was published in Wailuku (Polk-Husted 1940-1941: 214). The *Record* had had been started in 1916 and had a pro-American stance by 1940 as well as a front-page English language section. From 1940-1941, the paper ran stories in English with such titles as "Draft Registration Comes Tomorrow," "Defense Bonds and Stamps Now on Sale," "Patriotic Rally Program is Set," "Japanese Set Up USO Drive Plan," and "Maui Merchants to Aid in Sale of Defense Stamps," (*Maui Record*, October 25, 1940: 1: 7; May 9, 1941: 1: 2; August 19, 1941: 1: 7; August 24, 1941: 1: 7; September 12, 1941: 1: 4).

The *Record's* list of Maui Japanese merchants who were selling U.S. Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds from September 1941 onward included: M. Ichiki Stores, Makino Shoe Store, Shibano Store, Watanabe Barber Shop, and

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Ogawa Jewelry in Wailuku; Nagasako Shoten, Tabata, Ichiki, and Shishido Stores in Lahaina; Tanizaki, Matsui, and Komoda Stores in Makawao; Sakamoto and Furukawa Stores in Waikapu; Onishi Store, Takahashi Vegetable Market, Ooka Market, Toda Drug Company, and Kobayashi Store in Kahului; Yamato Store, Oda Tailor Shop, Machida Drug Store, Paia Japanese Mercantile Company, Nashiwa Bakery, Nagata, Ikeda, and Zane Stores at Pa'ia; Puunene Store, Meat Market, and Dairy at Pu'unene (Ibid., September 12, 1941: 3).

The last issue of the *Record* was printed on December 9, 1942 and carried military announcements and war bulletins beneath the title, "TERRITORY NOW UNDER MARTIAL LAW" such as: "All Inter-Island sailings and plane flights have been cancelled," and "All residents [are] warned to be alert for strange ocean craft of any description, including surface ships or submarines" (*Maui Record*, December 9, 1941: 1: 2).

Despite the function that the *Record* provided for military authorities following the attack, however, Ban appears to have been taken into custody in Wailuku after the last issue went to press. He was held on Maui at an undisclosed location until ship traffic resumed, then sent to Sand Island. He remained there through August 7, 1942, when he was sent aboard another ship to the U.S. mainland for internment (Soga 2008: 226, 230).

Earlier in February 1942, the *News* carried the following story beneath the title, "Internees Will Go To Mainland":

Army officials announced this morning that several hundred enemy aliens who have been interned in Hawaii are to be sent to American mainland in the near future...Aliens being transferred will be permitted to take warm clothing and other necessities. Property owned by them in Hawaii will be placed in the care of duly appointed alien property custodians. Since Dec[ember] 7 enemy aliens have been detained on several islands in the Hawaiian group. All of them will be assembled on Oahu prior to their departure to the mainland (*Maui News*, February 2, 1942: 1: 4).

The *News* also stated that: "Enemy aliens under detention...are not prisoners of war[,] nor criminals[,] but are interned for the protection of the countries involved and for the protection of the aliens themselves. Their status is fixed by international agreement which provides for their protective custody" (Ibid.).

Despite the statements made by the local press, the arrests were a cause of considerable community shame and consternation for many local families. The son of Reverend Tadao Kouchi, pastor of the Lāna'i Nishi Hongwanji, recalled during an interview that was conducted in 2010, that following his father's detention in the Lāna'i City jail, transfer to Sand Island, and eventual shipment to the U.S. mainland, he was sent home from the University of Hawaii at Mānoa and upon arrival, given twenty-four hours to assist his mother and siblings in gathering up all of their belongings and leaving the island. Arriving in Wailuku two days later, he found that no one would rent a room to them, until an unidentified Chinese merchant family finally acquiesced to assist them (Nishimoto 2010: n.p.).

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There appear to have been other instances of discrimination as well although they remain for the most part undocumented. To the credit of the local Anglo-American press, the *News* went to some length on at least two occasions to remind the reading public that internees and their families had done nothing wrong. In April 1942, the *News* ran a story with the title, "Ostracism Condemned By Military," which admonished the public to "assume a more sympathetic attitude toward the families of internees," in view of "repeated instances of discrimination against these innocent individuals who in many instances have been made the victims of circumstances" (*Maui News*, April 4, 1942: 1: 5).

The reporter continued:

[W]ives and children have in many instances suffered a severe loss through the internment of the head of the family...Families have in some instances been ostracized and the children are teased at school, resulting in an increasingly tragic situation for relatives of those taken into custody (Ibid.).

In an editorial that was printed one week later beneath the title, "MORE ON DISCRIMINATION [-] HELP SQUELCH THIS," the *News* stated:

Despite the pleadings of public and military authority some individuals still adhere to their vicious attitude of hatred and scorn for those who are bereft because of conditions they could not control and cannot remedy...They...form opinions based upon heresay...They act on...faulty conclusions. They boycott, harass, shun, and launch a campaign of opprobrium against...[the] wives, children, friends and neighbors...[of] the internees...Now is the time to concentrate, not on hatred of little people, who cannot defend themselves, but on one goal, crushing the aggressor and his armies for all time (*Maui News*, April 8, 1942: 3: 1).

The second Japanese to be arrested with associations with Mā'alaea Bay appears to have been Reverend Masao Arine. He was detained at a Marine facility called Hā'iku Camp through the end of the war. It was later suggested that he was not sent to the mainland because he was a local Nisei. For some reason as well, his wife, Torako, also a member of the clergy who served alongside her husband at the Maui Jinsha and Ebisoku Jinsha shrines, was neither arrested nor interned, but both shrines were closed by military authorities.

Beyond the closure of the Ebisoku Jinsha shrine which understandably caused some alarm for the Japanese community at Mā'alaea, was the impact of an immediate suspension of all ship and boat traffic which was declared throughout the archipelago on December 7. No boat fishing was allowed and all boats were temporarily impounded. When the restrictions were finally lifted two-and-one-half months later, new rules governing the operations of all water craft and fishing were in effect. The *News* announced the changes with the headline: "Relax Rules on Fishing Activities" and the sub-head, "Sampan Allowed to Operate Between Three Islands" (*Maui News*, February 14, 1942: 1: 4; 6: 1). The reporter wrote that "Three civil regulations designed to return fish back to the Maui diet were issued

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by Maui military headquarters this week, relaxing restrictions on the movements of boats and methods of fishing (Ibid.). The regulations included a defined area for the operation of fishing vessels (bounded by Nakalele Point, Maui; Cape Halawa, Moloka'i; Kaunakakai, Moloka'i; Keanapapa, Lana'i; Cape Kaea, Lana'i; Kealaikahiki Point, Kaho'olawe; Halona Point, Kaho'olawe; and Cape Hanamanioa, Maui), the requirement of vessel ownership by U.S. citizens or nationals not at war with the U.S., and limits on the number of boats allowed to operate from Maui county harbors (Ibid.).

Mā'alaea was specifically mentioned in the article with the notice that "[o]ther rules laid down include[e] limiting the number of boats which may operate out of Maalaea Bay to four..." in contrast with only one fishing vessel each allotted from Kaumalaupau, Lāna'i and Kaunakakai, Moloka'i (Ibid.).

In 1942 thousands of U.S. Marines arrived on Maui. They were bivouacked at the Fourth Marine Division camp which had been built in the vicinity of Hā'iku, Maui, overlooking Kahului Harbor. Dubbed "Hā'iku Camp," the facility was a 30,000-man center that had been built in four and a half months by the 48th Seabees. The Seabees erected hundreds of 16-foot square tents which served as quarters as well as Quonset huts for galleys, messhalls, ordinance buildings, and shops. Construction was hampered by the shipment of materials to the site which was located at an elevation of 1800 feet above sea level and unseasonably heavy rains, which in that year reached 200 inches (U.S. Department of the Navy 1947: 152).

Mā'alaea Bay was selected as a training site for Fourth Marine Division amphibious tractor crews and a 5,000-man amphibious tractor camp was established between Mā'alaea Village and Kihei. Mā'alaea Bay and its vicinity had been an important site for civil and military authorities since the late 1920s. In 1929, Mā'alaea Bay was selected as the location for an airport and the facility was operated for a decade before it was ultimately closed in 1937 because of safety concerns. It acquired some notoriety in 1937, when Anglo-American aviatrix, Amelia Earhart, visited the airfield with her co-pilot, prior to continuing their ill-fated flight around the world.

The Mā'alaea training center for the Fourth Marine Division was completed by the 48th Seabees in one and one half months, using tents to house 800 men and Quonset huts for shops and storage. A rifle range was also built for the Marines with 50 positions and firing lines up to 500 yards as well as a storage depot consisting of forty Quonset huts, a 2,000-foot retaining wall, loading platform, and a 3,500 foot railroad siding. The latter project was started by the 48th Seabees and completed by the 127th. A large open-storage area was also included for the storage of rolling stock (U.S. Department of the Navy 1947: 152).

The training center included as well, a demolition camp for advanced training and staging of underwater demolition teams before sea duty and facilities for beach parties and small-boat crews. Both shared the use of a large frame galley and mess hall which had been built located between them. A few wooden sheds for food storage were also erected by Seabee detachments from the neighboring Puunene air station (Ibid.: 154).

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Live fire training was announced to the public in April 1942, with the *News* publishing a story beneath the headline, "Heavy Firing Set at Maalaea Bay," that live fire practices would occur from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and that "the danger area [would] be 6,000 yards at sea" (*Maui News*, April 4, 1942: 1: 5: 8). This followed pre-war exercises which had been conducted at Mā'alaea Bay by the Hawaii National Guard earlier in 1940 and reported by the *Maui Record* beneath the title, "Firing Notice" (*Maui Record*, September 13, 1940: 1: 3). In 1941 as well the U.S. Army and Navy commenced bombing exercises on nearby Kaho'olawe which was also announced in the local press.

Although the Mā'alaea Japanese community was allowed to operate four sampans, the new military regulations of 1942 reduced fishing traffic considerably. To offset the loss of fishing-related business which commenced in the aftermath of December 7, 1941 as well as capitalize on U.S. troops bivouacked nearby, Tsuboi appears to have opened a bar. Tsuboi already had a small restaurant which had been opened sometime earlier in the 1930s but it remains conjectural to what degree the new enterprise increased his income. Along with the Depression years at Mā'alaea, little is known about the day-to-day life of the enclave or about the retail business of the store during this period.

World War II finally ended with the capitulation of Imperial Japanese military forces on August 15, 1945 and the *News* announced the end of the war with the headline, "JAPANESE SURRENDER!" (*Maui News*, August 11, 1945: 1: 1). The official signing of the articles of surrender did not occur, however, until September 2, 1945.

Two months later, the *News* also announced the return of forty-seven internees from Maui and Lāna'i beneath the title, "Maui County Internees Come Home," (*Maui News*, November 17, 1945: 3: 6). Keizo Ban, former Kihei Store manager and assistant editor of the *Maui Record* was among the passengers of the Army transport, Yarmouth, which arrived in Honolulu from the Port of Seattle. The other internees included: Daikichi Akimori, Kosuke Hiroso, Kiyoji Hotta, Yoshiyuki Kawakami, Toyoki Kimura, Tansuji Morimoto, Shigero Murakami, Kokichi Nakamura, and Shijiro Yokoyama of Wailuku; Seichi Fukunaga, Mitsutaka Horiuchi, Uichi Kinashita, Kasaburo Seki, and Takayuke Watanabe of Lāhaina; Itsuo Hamada, Yoshio Kobayashi, Manjino Konno, Katsuichi Miho, Kan Ooka, Takoshige Sado, and Tadahuru Torii of Kahului; Yukihei Saito of Kaupakalua; Taichiro Hanzawa, Tetsuji Hanzawa, Tadami Kono, Tamio Nakamura, and Shijrio Yoshimasu of Hā'iku; Ikuzo Kuniguki of Kalihiwai; Eiji Manju, Yutetsu Matsui, Ichiro Wada of Hana; Kakuzuke Matsui, and Tadao Watanabe of Makawao; Katsutoshi Hirai, Hikoji Kojima, Yojo Taira, Tokuichiro Uehara and Jiro Yoshizawa of Pā'ia; Tatsuo Ito of Pu'unēnē; Tetsunosuke Sone of Spreckelsville; and Yakichi Watanabe of Waikapu. Returning Lāna'i internees were from Lāna'i City and included: James Shunze Masegawa, Tokuichi Okamoto, Kenichi Takeshita, and Yaichi Yamamoto (Ibid.). Presumably, other Maui internees as well as those from Moloka'i arrived on other vessels at indeterminate dates.

At Mā'alaea, Tsuboi appears to have died before the end of the war and his widow, Grace, operated the business in his absence. Grace appears to have invited a nephew, James Uno, to come to Maui. Whether she had heard from her relatives on the mainland during the war or knew that he had been an internee remains open to conjecture. Upon

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arrival and a decision to work and ultimately purchase the store, however, Uno became the third person with Mā'alaea associations to have been interned. Born and raised in Sacramento, California, Uno had been relocated to the Walerga Assembly Center in May 1942 and within a month, was sent to Tule Lake for internment at the age of twenty-three along with four members of his family (NARA Database 2011: 10).

Tule Lake opened on May 26, 1942 in Newel, California as a camp for Japanese removed from western Washington, Oregon, and Northern California. At its peak in 1944, the camp housed some 18,700 Japanese internees. It was the most controversial of ten War Relocation Authority (WRA) sites which were established during the war. Tule Lake was placed under martial law following multiple strikes and a riot in the Spring of 1943 that resulted in at least one death, when young Nisei refused to answer loyalty questionnaires which were designed to ascertain the allegiance of internees. Dubbed the "No-No Boys" by military authorities, they were either placed in a stockade or transferred to U.S. Department of Justice camps, and subjected to deportation to Japan, which continued well into 1946 after Tule Lake's closure on March 26 of that year.

Uno, like many other Japanese from the western states appears to have been reluctant to return to his former home in Sacramento. This was due to the virulent anti-Japanese prejudice that remained entrenched in the Anglo-American community after the war and the public opposition which arose to resist post-war resettlement. Sacramento's Japanese pre-war population in 1940 had numbered 4,739 persons and the community, dubbed "Japan Town," was confined to a six-block area bounded by 2nd Street, 5th Street, L and O Streets. Formed in 1891 with the establishment of a lodging house and two hotels, by 1940 there were 470 Japanese-owned and operated businesses located there. Despite residual Anglo-American xenophobia, Sacramento's post-war Japanese population swelled to 4,000 by 1950, but was disbursed once more during the 1950s, when a Sacramento Redevelopment Agency project forced the remaining population out of the downtown enclave (California State University, Sacramento 2011: n.p.).

It remains unknown how long the Uno family was interned or what James' experience was at Tule Lake. Another member of Sacramento's Japanese community, Percy Masaki, who was also sent to Walerga and Tule Lake, recalled in 1984 that:

We were put on a train with the curtains pulled, we can't [sic] look outside and we were shipped to Tule Lake. And, when we got there, that was a kind of monstrous place to see, there was [sic] so much barracks lined up together. So, we were assigned block 27, the Sacramento people, and some other block (Masaki 1984: 22).

Another Sacramento resident, Allan Hida, remembered in 2010 that Tule Lake camp was filled with "10,000 people in 100-foot barracks who shared a single coal stove and cluttered living space. There was no insulation...and the temperature dropped to ten degrees Fahrenheit [at night]." Hida added that there were "sixteen or seventeen people [who] were shot by the guards...for something like chasing a ball too close to the fence" (*Sacramento Press*, June 29, 2011: n.p.).



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The mall significantly impacted the business of the store, although it remained in operation through 2005. The restaurant and bar appears to have been closed sometime during the previous two decades. The parapet appears to have been removed by 1984 but the store's earlier appearance was recorded by an unidentified photographer prior to its removal and an artist's illustration of the front façade was printed on business cards (See Continuation Sheets 8-39 – 8-40). Marking an end to ninety years of operation, one of the Uno children also destroyed the store's records in their entirety, including the family's photographs. Six years after the store had closed, Chef Ron Sambrano, a member of Maui's culinary and business community described the loss of store. He wrote in 2011 that:

The ghostly remains of the old Mā'alaea General Store still stands...a once bustling store that sold beer and food is [now] just an old building ready to rot and fall to the ground. Sitting right across the Mā'alaea harbor across of the Coast Guard Station [...] we used to buy chips, fish, beers, sodas, and [the] famous Maui Red Hot Dogs with ketchup and mustard [there]. Those days of course are long gone. Imagine looking at a photo with cars lining up for food[.] Those were the good old days... (Sambrano 2011: n.p.).

In the same year that Sambrano penned his eulogy for the store, Dominick Marino, another member of Maui's business community quietly purchased the property with the intent to restore the building's exterior and memorialize its unique Japanese American history.

**Summary**

The Mā'alaea General Store is a commercial enterprise that appears to have been built in 1910 to provide merchandise for plantation workers who resided at a Wailuku Sugar Company camp nearby and a fishing community that came to be known as Mā'alaea Village.

It is the oldest and only surviving historic wood building associated with the historic Japanese fishing community known as Mā'alaea Village.

The Mā'alaea General Store was established by Maui Drygoods and Grocery Company, Ltd., then operated by a succession of Issei and Nisei entrepreneurs including: Sukijo Nagatani (1910-1917), Yosaburo and Masu Tsuboi (1918-1946), as well as James and Grace Uno and their children (1946-2005).

It is a rare example of an early 20th century Japanese store which was built during a period on Maui when the dominant method of construction was plank and box framing, and features Craftsman and Plantation Vernacular details.

The Mā'alaea General Store had, prior to its closure in 2005, served the fishing community, local residents, and tourists of Mā'alaea for ninety-five years.



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Figure 1. Enlargement of USGS Map, "Maalaea" quadrangle, showing location of Mā'alaea General Store.

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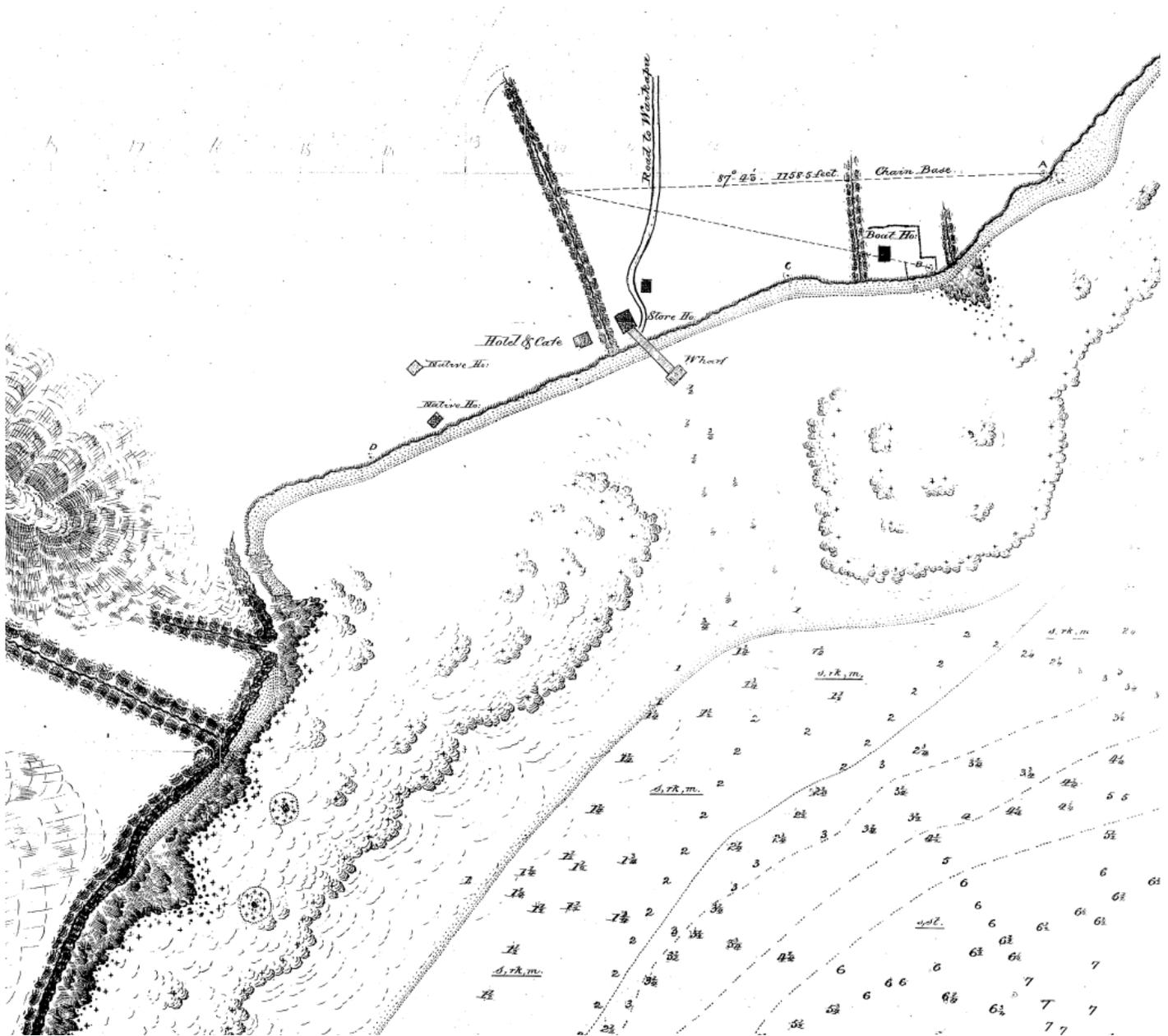


Figure 2. Enlargement of Registered Map No. 1328, "Maalaea Bay," showing native houses, sugar storehouse(s) and wharf, hotel and café, and boat house (1888). Courtesy Hawai'i Land Survey Office, Department of Accounting and General Services.

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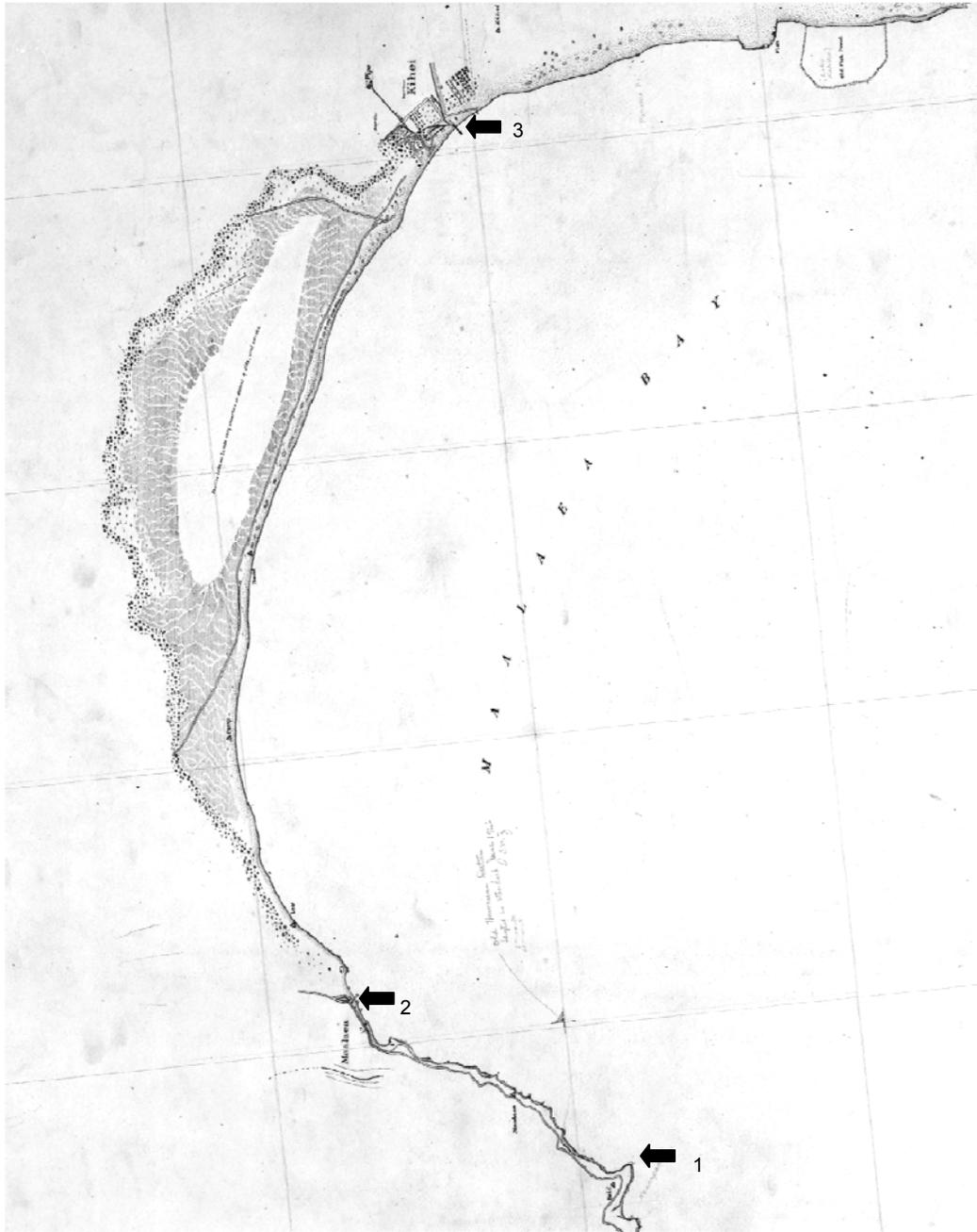


Figure 3. Enlargement of Registered Map No. 2462, "Maalaea Bay, Maui," showing (1) McGregor's Landing, (2) Mā'alaea Landing, and (3) Kihei Landing (1901). *Courtesy Coastal Geology Group, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa.*

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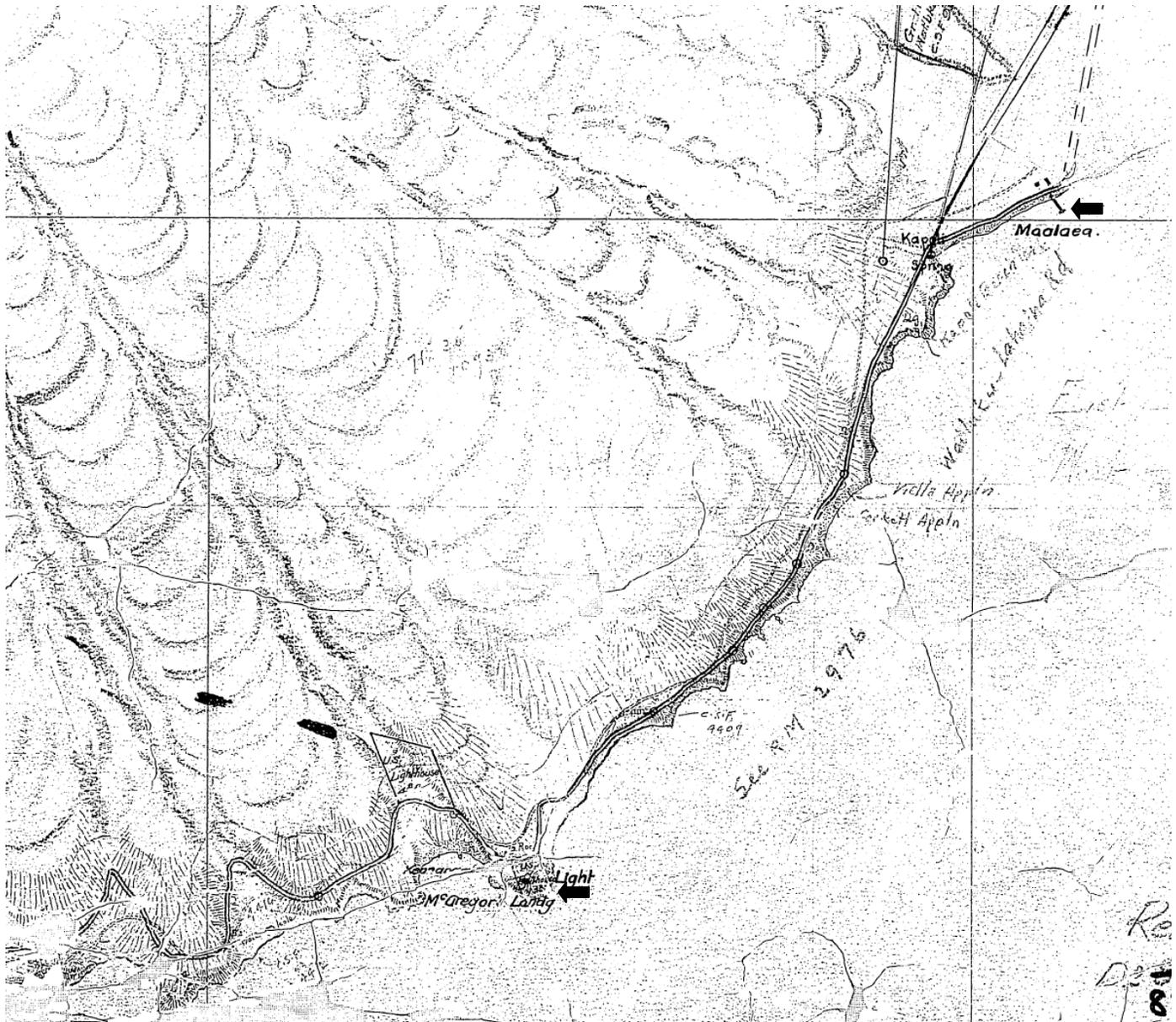


Figure 4. Enlargement of Registered Map No. 1194, "Ukumehame, Maui," showing McGregor's Landing, lighthouse, and Mā'alaea Landing (1908). Courtesy Hawai'i Land Survey Office, Department of Accounting and General Services.

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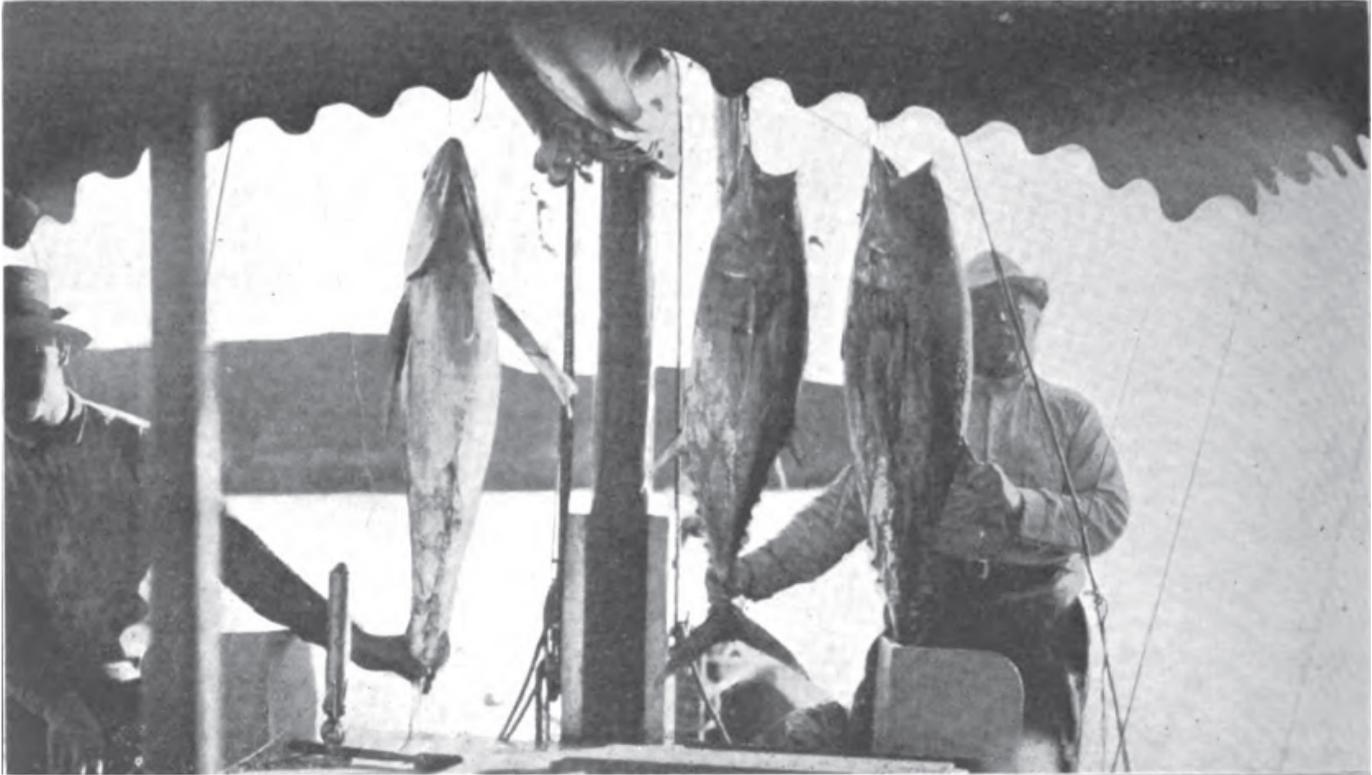


Figure 5. Sport fishing from Mā'alaea occurred as early as the 1910s and was publicized by magazines on the U.S. mainland. The caption for the above photo read: "Three tuna sibi, a rare game fish, and great fighter, caught with rod and reel off Molokin[i], Hawaii. This giant mackerel closely resembles the Japanese shibi (germo sibi)." In *Outing Magazine*, 1917: 356.

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Figure 6. Photograph of Mā'alaea Landing with three Japanese-built and operated tuna sampans, one Hawaiian outrigger, and two Anglo-American skiffs (1917). *Courtesy South Maui Heritage Corridor Action Committee and Tri-Isle RC&DC.*

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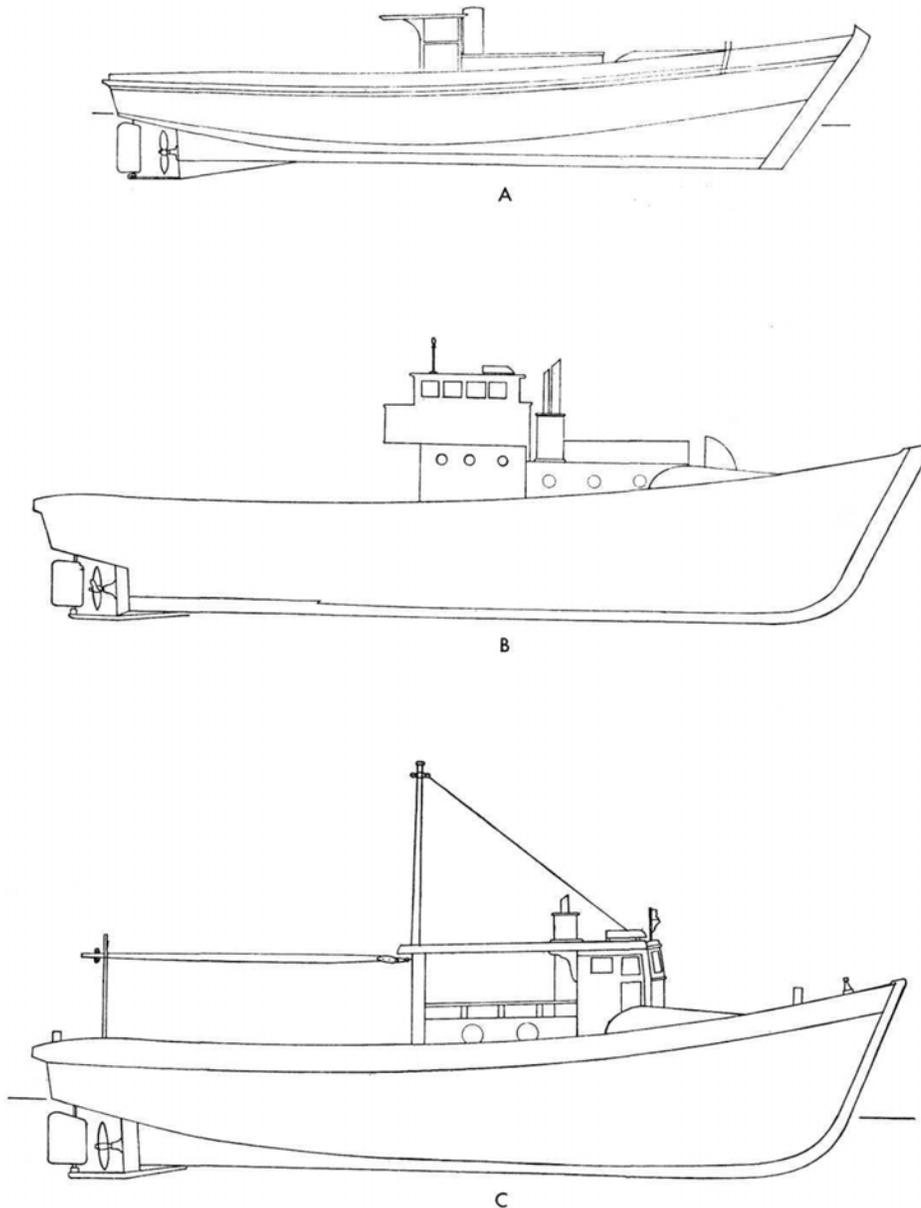


Figure 7. Outboard profiles of wood-hulled, commercial fishing boats in Hawai‘i published by Hisao Goto, Kazuko Sinoto, and Alexander Spoehr for their article “Craft History and the Merging of Tool Traditions: Carpenters of Japanese Ancestry in Hawai‘i” (1983). (a) Tuna sampan, built in 1935 by Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd. Length 70 feet, powered by 120 hp diesel. Earlier motorized sampans lacked the deckhouse. (b) Tuna sampan with flying bridge, built in 1950 by Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd. Length 85 feet, powered by 330 hp diesel. (c) Akule boat, built in 1946 by Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd. Length 55 feet. Design of boat shows U.S. West Coast influence. *Courtesy Hawaiian Historical Society.*

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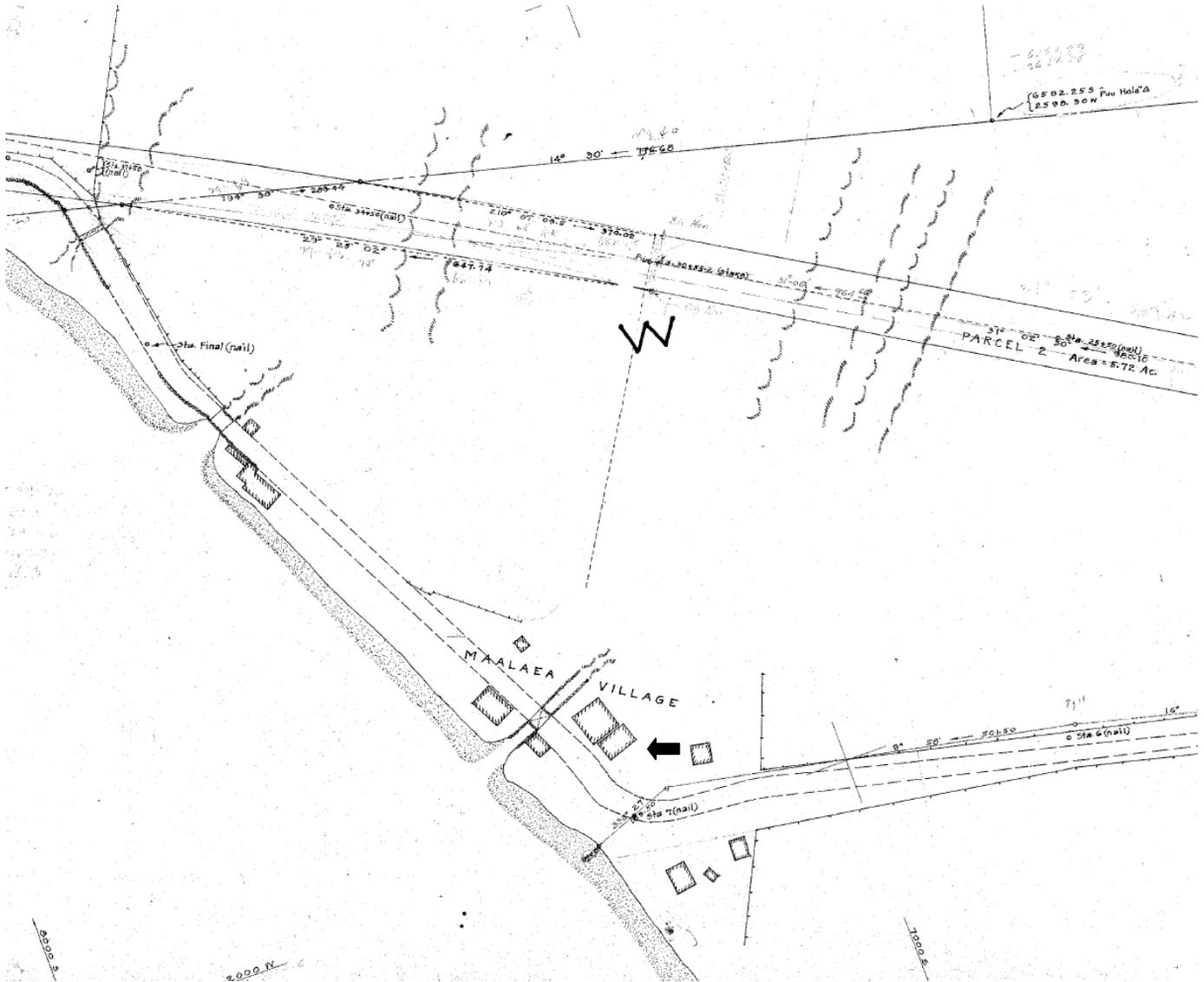


Figure 8. Enlargement of Registered Map No. 2976, "Wailuku-Lahaina Road," showing Mā'alaea General Store (Y. Tsuboi) and Mā'alaea Village (1934). Courtesy Hawai'i Land Survey Office, Department of Accounting and General Services.

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Boundary Certificate — 47

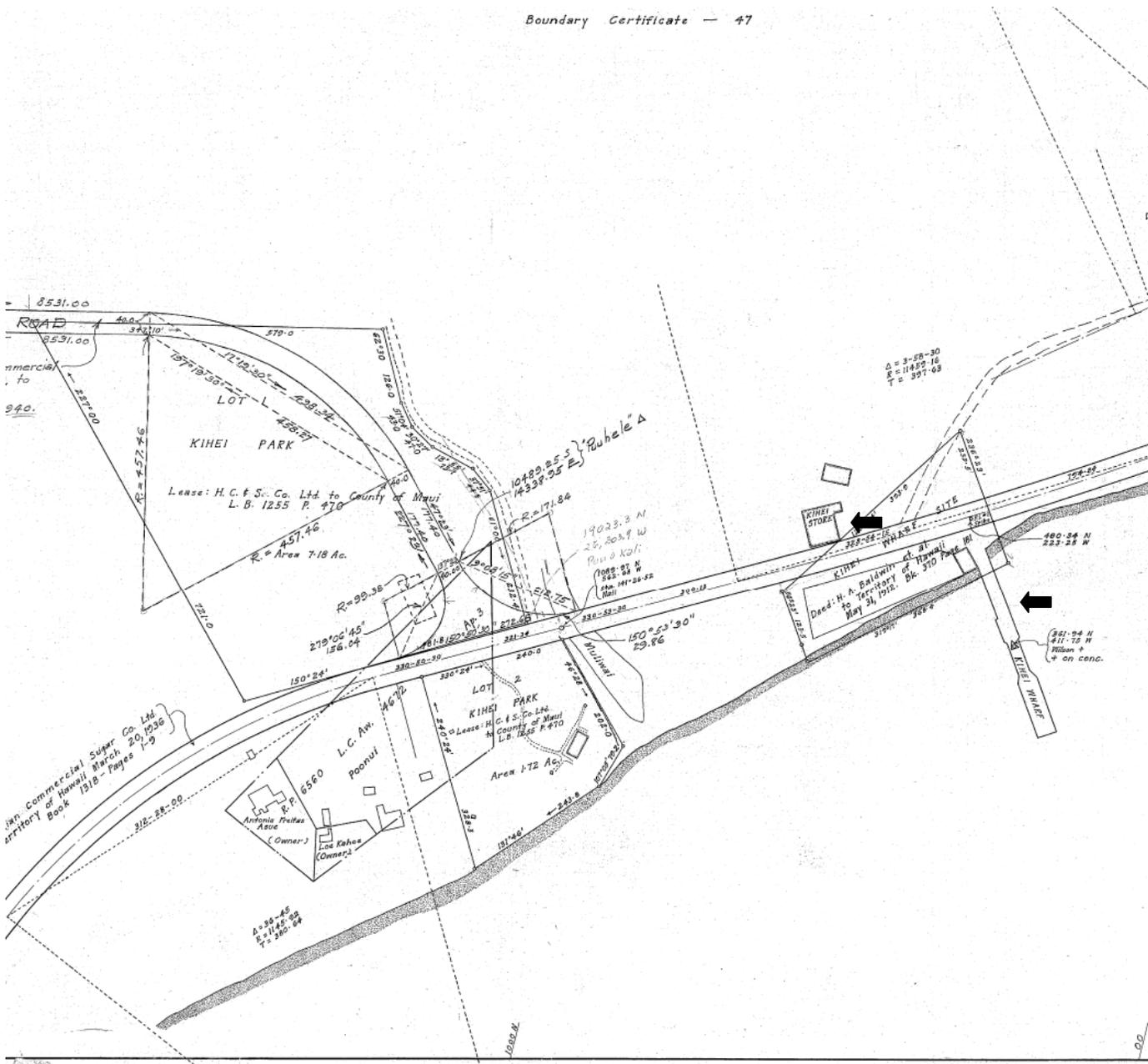


Figure 9. Enlargement of Registered Map No. 3028, "Kihei[-]Makena Road," showing Kihei General Store (K. Ban) and Kihei Landing (1938).  
Courtesy Hawai'i Land Survey Office, Department of Accounting and General Services.

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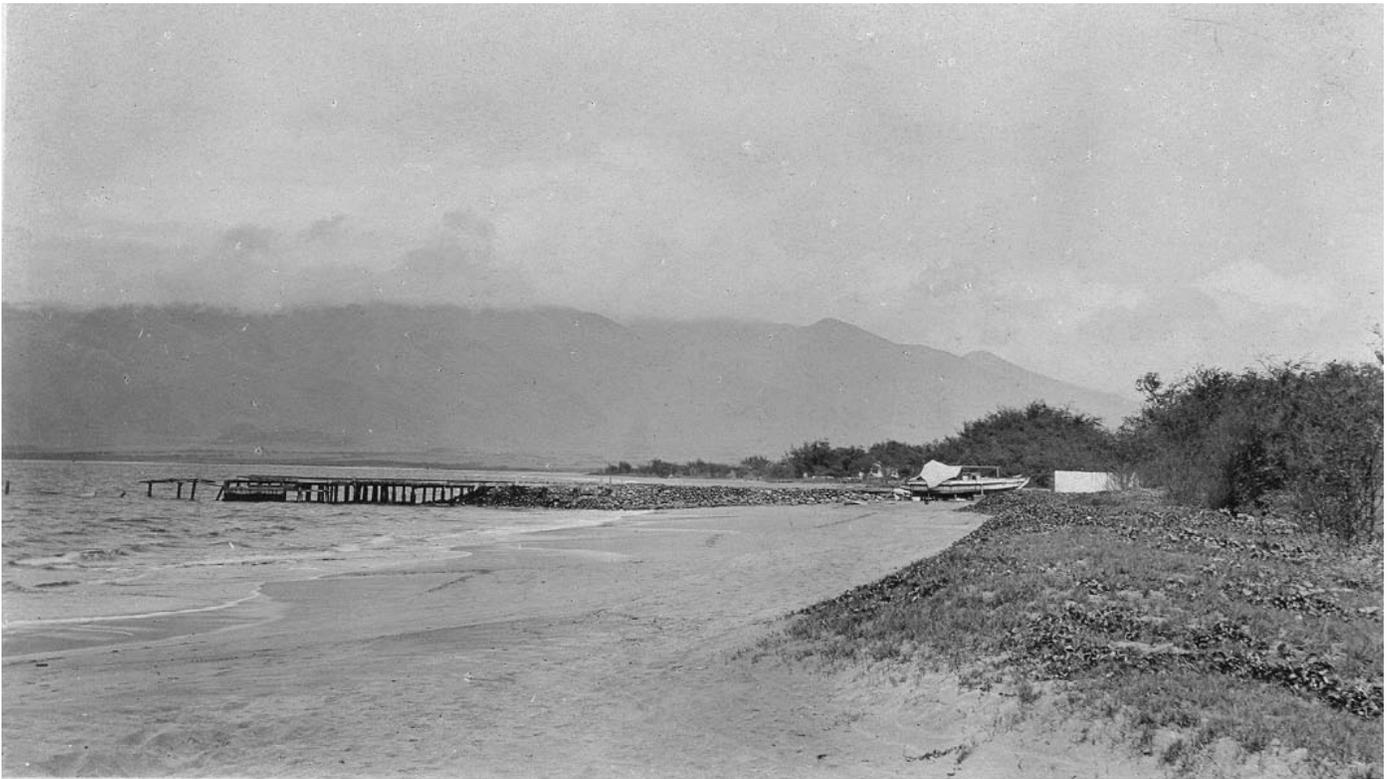


Figure 10. Photograph of Kihei Beach and Landing with beached tuna sampans (1922-1933). *Courtesy U.S. Geological Survey, Honolulu.*

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Figure 11. Aerial photograph showing Mā'alaea General Store (Y. Tsuboi) and Mā'alaea Landing (1946). *Courtesy Coastal Geology Group, University of Hawaii at Mānoa.*

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Figure 12. Enlargement of aerial photograph showing Ebisoku Jinsha Shrine, Mā'alaea General Store (Y. Tsuboi) and Mā'alaea Landing with an aku boat and tuna sampans anchored offshore (1946). *Courtesy Coastal Geology Group, University of Hawaii at Mānoa.*

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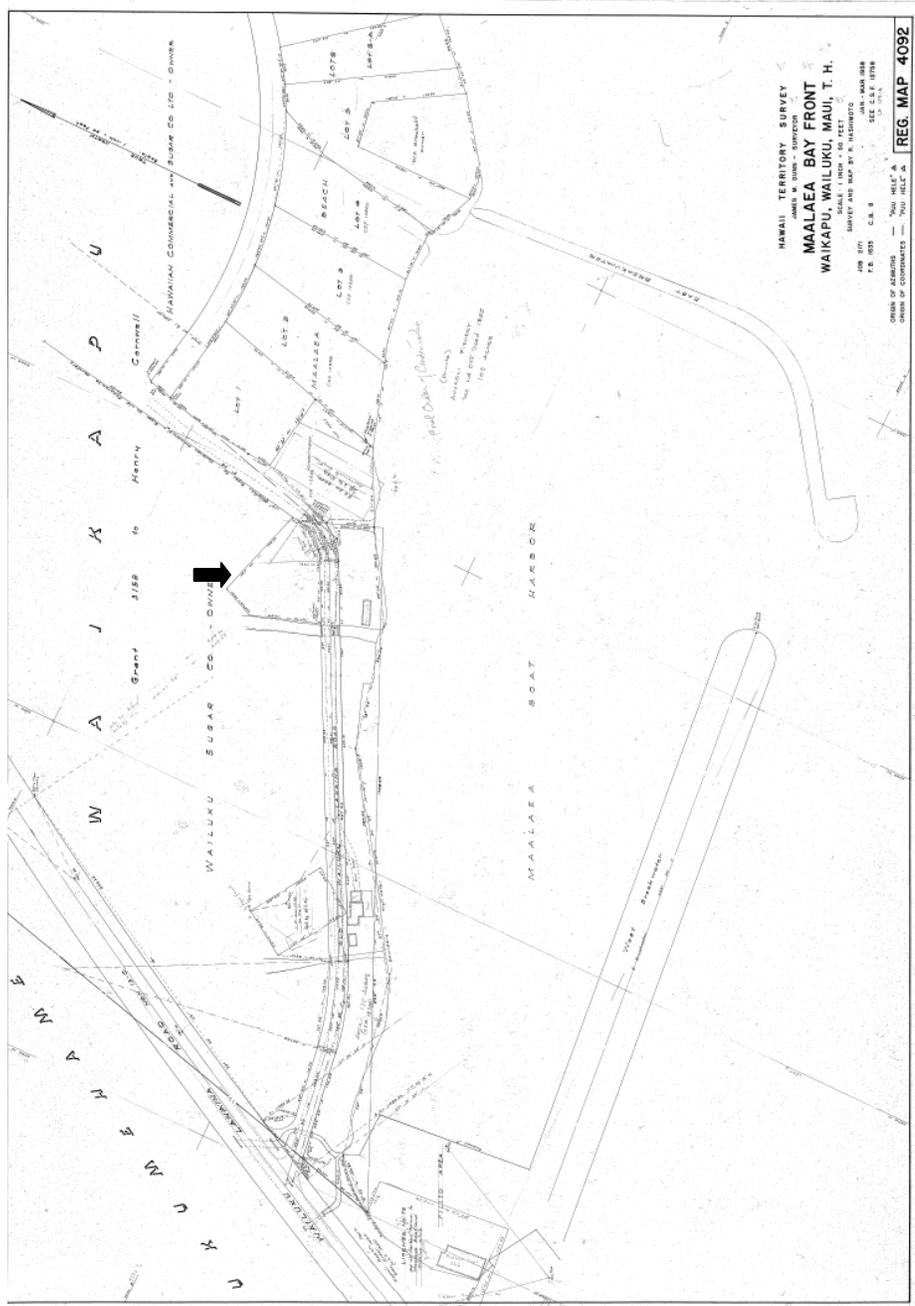


Figure 13. Registered Map No. 4092, “Maalaea Bay Front, Waikapu, Wailuku, Maui” showing corner parcel of Mā’alaea General Store (J. Uno) without buildings and Mā’alaea Small Boat Harbor Improvements (1958). *Courtesy Hawai’i Land Survey Office, Department of Accounting and General Services.*





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Figure 16. Photograph of Ebisoku Jinsha Shrine on its original site at Mā'alaea Harbor before it was dismantled and rebuilt next to the Mā'alaea General Store (1994). *Courtesy Lorraine Minatoishi-Palumbo, AIA.*

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今日、は 渡れた。  
 ハナの 神社は、お父さんに、とても大変でして。受信機で分けた。  
 その さまりの なか、い 神社を して くれ ありがとう と言った。  
 お父さんと お母さん、は して して 本 加 ま 上 丈 た。 和 分 た 本 当 に  
 かん ば して います。 和 は し あり せ であ ね。

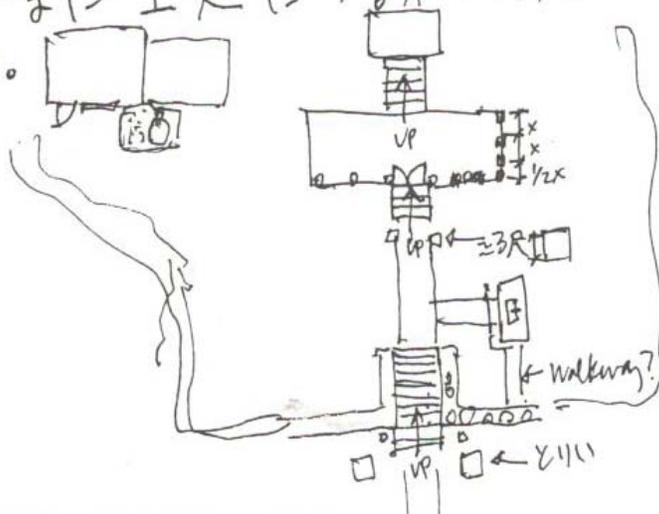


Figure 17. Field drawing of Ebisoku Jinsha Shrine on its original site at Mā'alaea Harbor before it was dismantled and rebuilt next to the Mā'alaea General Store (1994). Courtesy Lorraine Minatoishi-Palumbo, AIA.

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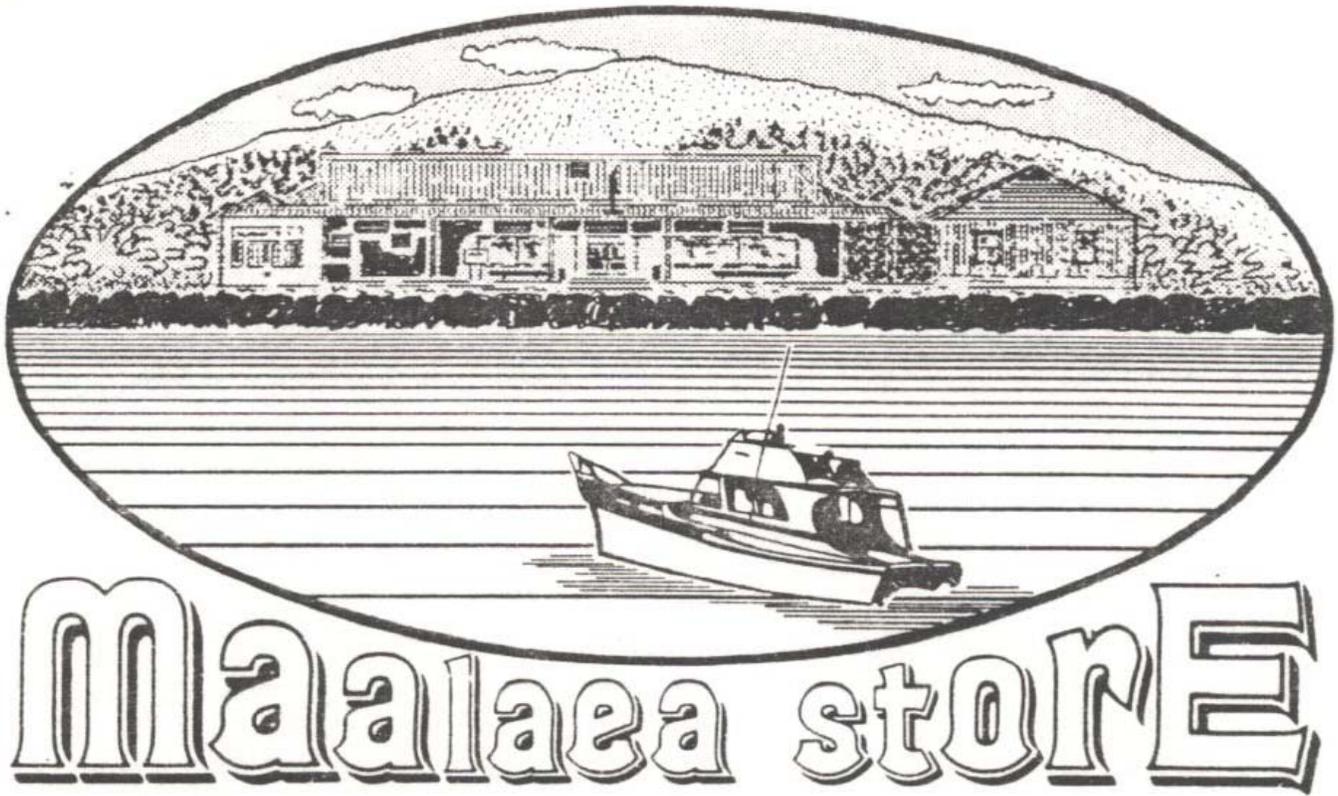


Figure 18. Enlargement of an illustration from a business card (1989) provided evidence that the front façade of the Ma'alaea General Store featured a parapet instead of an exposed gable end. The parapet appears to have been removed during the 1980s. *Courtesy Lorraine Minaoishi-Palumbo, AIA.*

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Figure 19. Enlargement of a photograph which showed the front façade of the Mā'alaea General Store with a parapet that was taken in the 1970s. *Courtesy Cultural Surveys Hawai'i.*

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Site # MAA-002  
TMK (2) 3-6-001:025

**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**IDENTIFICATION**

- 1. Common Name: Mā'alaea General Store
- 2. Historic Name, if known: Mā'alaea Store
- 3. Street or rural address: 200 Block Mā'alaea Boat Harbor Road  
City: Mā'alaea Zip: 96753 County: Maui
- 4. Present Owner, if known: D&P, LLC  
Address if different from above: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Ownership is: \_\_\_\_\_ Public  Private
- 6. Present Use: Vacant Original Use: Commercial  
Other Past Uses: Commercial

**DESCRIPTION**

- 7. Physical Appearance:
  - Style Plantation Vernacular
  - Primary Exterior Building Material: \_\_\_\_\_ Stone \_\_\_\_\_ Stucco \_\_\_\_\_ Adobe \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
  - Wood: \_\_\_\_\_ Clapboard \_\_\_\_\_ Shiplap  Vertical Board \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Board and Batten \_\_\_\_\_ Shingle \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
  - Additional Materials: T-111 Siding
  - Roof: \_\_\_\_\_ Gable \_\_\_\_\_ Hipped \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Special Feature \_\_\_\_\_
  - Roofing Material: corrugated mtl
  - Roof Trim: \_\_\_\_\_ Closed Eaves  Overhanging Eaves  Brackets \_\_\_\_\_
  - Dormers: N/A Gabled \_\_\_\_\_ Hipped \_\_\_\_\_ Shed \_\_\_\_\_ Eyelid \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
  - Porch: \_\_\_\_\_ Inset  Outset  Open \_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_  Façade Length \_\_\_\_\_ Wraparound \_\_\_\_\_ Centered \_\_\_\_\_ Offset \_\_\_\_\_
  - Door: \_\_\_\_\_ Centered  Offset \_\_\_\_\_ Inset \_\_\_\_\_ Transom \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Side Panels \_\_\_\_\_ Sidelights \_\_\_\_\_ Window \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
  - Windows:  Double-Hung \_\_\_\_\_ Sliding \_\_\_\_\_ Casement \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Awning \_\_\_\_\_ Jalousies \_\_\_\_\_ Plate Glass \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
  - Number of Panes: All wdws and doors boarded up
  - Other Features: Attached warehouses
- 8. Approximate Property Size: Frontage \_\_\_\_\_ Depth \_\_\_\_\_  
Or approximate acreage \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Is the feature  Altered \_\_\_\_\_ Unaltered
- 10. Surroundings: \_\_\_\_\_ Open Land \_\_\_\_\_ Scattered Buildings  Densely Built-up \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Residential  Commercial \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. Is the structure:  on its original site \_\_\_\_\_ moved \_\_\_\_\_ unknown
- 12. Year of initial construction: 1910 this date is  factual \_\_\_\_\_ estimated.
- 13. Architect (if known): Unknown
- 14. Builder (if known): Maui Drygoods & Grocery Company, Ltd.

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15. Related features:  Barn  Carriage House  Outhouse  Shed(s)  
 Formal Garden (s)  Windmill  Water tower /Tank house  
 Garage  Servants' or Guest House  Other

16. Date of attached photograph: 2008

(See photographs MAA-002-001 - 004 ; corresponds with field photographs 061508-015, 061508-16, 061508-19)

**SIGNIFICANCE**

17. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site when known):

The Ma'alaea General Store was erected in 1910 by Maui Drygoods Co., Ltd. and operated by S. Nagatani from 1910-1922. In 1922, S. Tsuboi purchased the store and operated it from 1922-1946. J. Uno purchased the Store in 1946 and his family operated it through 2005. The store was continuously operated for ninety years and served a Japanese fishing community called Ma'alaea Village. The population was small, numbering no more than thirty individuals, and centered about a Shinto shrine called Ebisoku Jinsha which was built by a Japanese boat builder named S. Matsunaga in 1904. Two priests who were a married couple, Masao and Taroka Arine, held services at the shrine and visited Ma'alaea from the Maui Jinsha Shrine in Kahului. Both shrines were closed on December 7, 1941 and M. Arine was interned at Haiku Camp through 1945. J. Uno was a Tsuboi relative who was born in California and interned during the war at Tule Lake.  
NRHP Eligibility: Despite slight alterations, the building is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, for associations with persons or events significant to our history, and C, Architecture, as part of a thematic group of buildings associated with a Japanese Fishing Community at Ma'alaea

18. Sources: List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews, and their dates:  
Hawaii Herald. "Ebisu Masturi: A Shinto Tradition on Maui," January 20, 1984: 6: 1-3; Polk-Husted Directory Co., "Directory of Honolulu and the Territory of Hawaii," Honolulu: Polk-Husted Directory Co., 1900-1959.

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

Uno, James, Jr. Telephone interview with Dominick Marino. Written notes, Wailuku, Maui, 2 April 2011.

**CREDITS**

Date form prepared 02-23-11 By (name): S. Solamillo  
Address: 250 S. High Street City: Wailuku Zip: 96793  
Phone: 808-270-7501 Organization: Maui County Planning Department

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Photo Key. Camera locations and directions are approximate because of scale limitations of low resolution aerial.



MAA-001-002. 100 Block Ma'alaea Road, General Store, Looking North.



MAA-001-001. 100 Block Ma'alaea Road, General Store, Looking Northwest.

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MAA-001-003. 100 Block Mā'alaea Road, General Store, Looking Northeast.



MAA-001-004. 100 Block Mā'alaea Road, General Store, Looking North.

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Photo Key. Camera locations and directions are approximate because of scale limitations of low resolution aerial.



MAA-002-002. 100 Block Ma'alaea Road, Warehouse, Looking North.



MAA-002-001. 100 Block Ma'alaea Road, Warehouse, Looking Northwest.

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Photo Key. Camera locations and directions are approximate because of scale limitations of low resolution aerial.



MAA-003-002. 100 Block Ma'alaea Road, Storage Shed, Looking West.



MAA-003-001. 100 Block Ma'alaea Road, Storage Shed, Looking West.

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**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Mā'alaea General Store

City or Vicinity: Wailuku

County: Maui

State: HI

Photographer: Stanley Solamillo

Date Photographed: June 2008

Number of Photographs: 4

Photo #001:

South elevation, camera facing northwest.

Photo #002:

South elevation, camera facing north.

Photo #003:

South elevation and west elevation, camera facing northeast.

Photo #004

North elevation, camera facing southwest.



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Figure 27. Photo #001, Mā'alaea General Store Main Store Building, Maui, Hawaii.

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Figure 28. Photo #002, Mā'alaea General Store Main Store Building, Maui, Hawaii.

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Figure 29. Photo #003, Mā'alaea General Store Main Store Building, Maui, Hawaii.

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Figure 30. Photo #004, Mā'alaea General Store Main Store Building, Maui, Hawaii.

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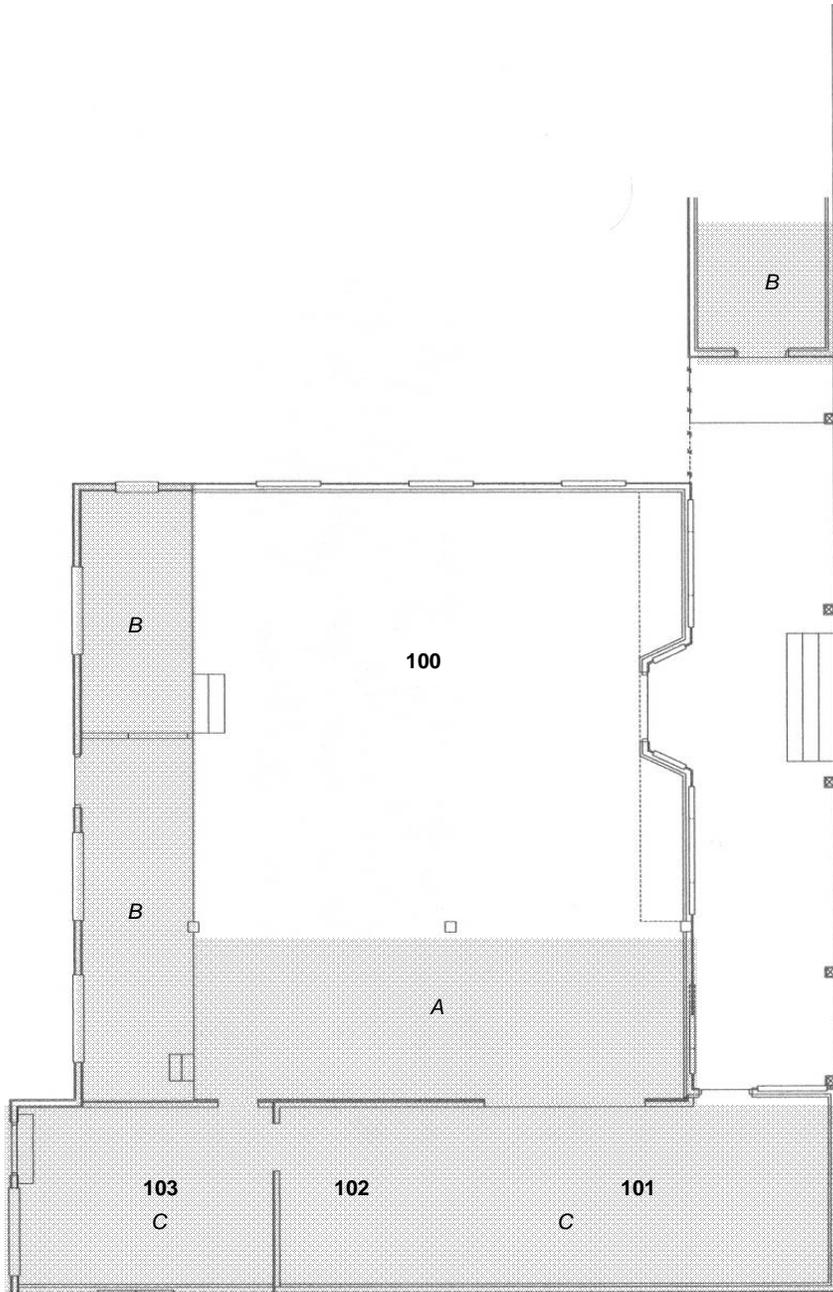


Figure 31. Developmental diagram of the Mā'alaea General Store from Maui DryGoods and Grocery Inc., Ltd. through the J. Uno Family showing sequence of additions A-C (1910-1950).

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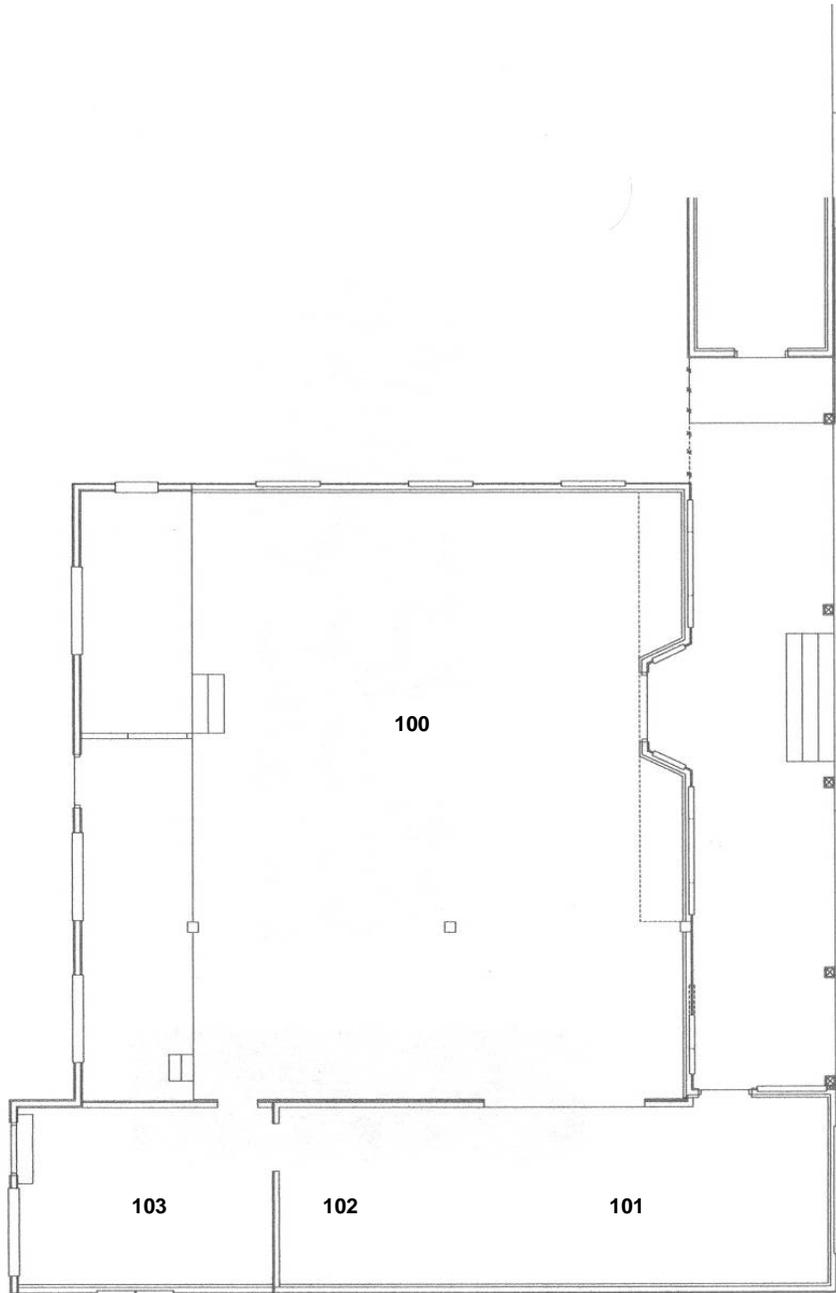


Figure 32. Floor Plan of the Mā'alaea General Store with additions (2011).

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Oral History Interviews

Anderson, Michele. Interview with Stanley Solamillo. Written notes. Wailuku, Maui, 05 May 2011.

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The boundaries of the Mā'alaea General Store are the same as the legal boundaries of the property and are described below:

Beginning at a metal spike located in the pavement of Mā'alaea Harbor Road that is the southwest corner of the property and serves as a datum, referred to as Government triangulation station "Luke," the coordinates of which are 32,041.89 south and 5,259.29 west, and running thence by true azimuth:

- |    |      |     |  |
|----|------|-----|--|
| 1. | 161° | 34' | 115.84 feet along concrete retaining wall to a 3/4" pipe inside of wall; thence                                      |
| 2. | 203° | 09' | 50.99 feet along concrete retaining wall to a 3/4" pipe inside of wall; thence                                       |
| 3. | 287° | 25' | 136.91 feet along concrete retaining wall to a metal nail; thence  |
| 4. | 009° | 58' | 40.66 feet along wire fence along Government road to a 1/2" pipe; thence   |
| 5. | 043° | 24' | 31.20 feet along Government road to "→" on top of CMU wall; thence   |
| 6. | 069° | 97' | 118.82 feet along Government road to point of beginning, and containing an area of approximately 16,896 square feet. |

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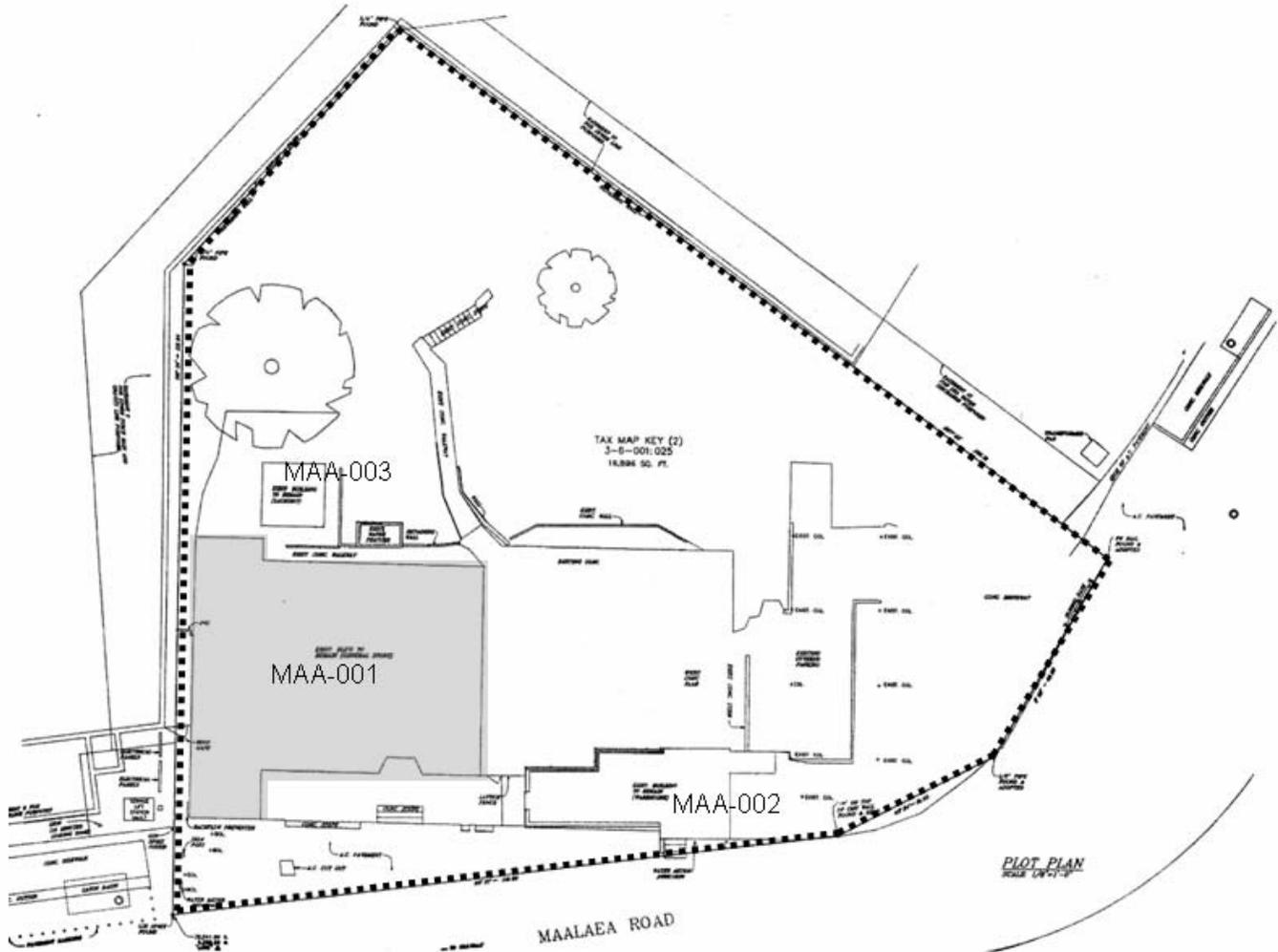


Figure 33. Sketch Map Showing Boundaries of the Mā'alaea General Store Parcel and Main Store Building (2011).



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NO STOPPING  
NO LOADING  
NO UNLOADING

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NO  
PARKING  
EXCEPT WITH  
A PERMIT  
NO  
LOITERING

NO  
PARKING  
EXCEPT WITH  
A PERMIT  
NO  
LOITERING

15  
MINUTES  
LOADING  
ZONE  
←

WALALA STORE  
PARKING ONLY  
NO MOTOR VEHICLES  
OR TRAILERS ALLOWED  
IN THIS AREA  
EXCEPT BY PERMIT  
ISSUED BY THE  
CITY ENGINEER





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION-Shortened comment period

PROPERTY NAME: Ma'alaea General Store

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: HAWAII, Maui

DATE RECEIVED: 08/16/2013 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 09/10/2013  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 09/30/2013

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000795

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: shortened comment period

\_\_\_ACCEPT\_\_\_ RETURN \_\_\_REJECT\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Ma'alaea General Store is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce and Ethnic Heritage-Asian (Japanese). Erected circa 1910 by the Maui Drygoods and Grocery Company to serve local sugar company employees, the modest, vernacular commercial building is the oldest surviving wood-frame building associated with the small Japanese fishing community that developed at Ma'alaea Village during the early twentieth century. Despite a series of minor alterations and general deterioration, the building still conveys its historic character from the period in which it served as a focal point of local commerce within the Japanese fishing community along Ma'alaea Bay. The building's history provides a unique insight into the lifeways of the Japanese/Hawaiian community on Maui during a tumultuous era of change and community development (early sugar plantations, fishing, commerce, internment, tourism).

RECOM. / CRITERIA Accept CRITERIA A/C

REVIEWER PAUL R. LUSIGNAN DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 9/30/2013

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.  
CHAIRPERSON  
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ESTHER KIA'AINA  
FIRST DEPUTY

WILLIAM M. TAM  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES  
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION  
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS  
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT  
ENGINEERING  
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION  
LAND  
STATE PARKS

**STATE OF HAWAII**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION  
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING  
601 KAMOKILA BLVD STE 555  
KAPOLEI HI 96707

**DATE:** August 8, 2013

**DOC:** 1308MG03

**TO:** Paul Lusignan  
Historian  
National Park Service  
1201 "Eye" Street, NW (2280)  
Washington, DC 20005

**SUBJECT:** National Register nomination for Mā'alaea General Store

Aloha,

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Mā'alaea General Store to the National Register of Historic Places. The State Historic Preservation Division of Hawaii respectfully requests that you **expedite review of this nomination.**

Do not hesitate to call or email me if you have any questions or concerns.

Mahalo plenty,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Gushard".

Mike Gushard  
Architectural historian  
State Historic Preservation Division  
(808) 692-8026 | michael.j.gushard@hawaii.gov