United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 15000756 Date Listed: 10/29/2015

Property Name: Ferreira Building

County: Hawaii State: HI

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper

10-29-2015
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 1: Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: The associated MPS cover was not accepted, so the nomination is NOT submitted as part of an MPS. Delete reference to the related Multiple Property Submission.

Section 3: After consultation with the Hawaii SHPO, it is confirmed that this is submitted as a "nomination" and that the property "meets" the National Register criteria.

Section 8: Areas of Significance: Community Development and Planning, Ethnic History, and Social History are hereby deleted. None of these areas are addressed in the nomination.

The Hawaii State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)
SHPO

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Ferreira Building

Other names/site number: TMK: (3) 4-5-007:007

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic and Architectural Resources of Honoka'a Town, Hāmākua, Hawai'i Island, Hawai'i

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

2. Location

Street & number: 45-3625 Māmane Street

City or town: Honoka'a State: HI County: Hawai'i

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___national x statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___B x C ___D

9.4.15

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

Ferreira Building
Name of Property

Hawaii, HI
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

10-29-2015
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
7	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE/Department store (general store)
COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty store (bakery)
DOMESTIC/Multiple dwelling (upper story apartments)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional (realty office)
COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store (bakery)
*DOMESTIC/*Multiple dwelling (upper story apartments)
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Other: Plantation

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

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Ferriera Building complex, erected in 1927, is an excellent example of vernacular Hawai‘i architecture and construction. Known locally as “Plantation Style,” designs for such buildings were predicated on the difficulty and expense of obtaining wood and other standardized building materials from the U.S. Mainland and the skills learned by plantation carpenters in constructing camp housing. Plantation buildings feature single vertical plank wood walls held rigid by a horizontal board (either on the interior or exterior) known as a girt. Windows are usually double hung and the roof is of *totan* (corrugated iron). The main Ferreira building faces northeast on Honoka‘a town’s main thoroughfare known as Māmane Street. The main building a typical period commercial structure of two stories, erected on a concrete foundation, with stores on the first floor and apartments on the second. Along the street, a pedestrian canopy shelters the sidewalk area. Large plate glass windows allow potential customers to view into the ground level shops; double hung windows on the second floor allow light into the units but ensure privacy. In the back of the property are six separate, small, single story support buildings containing kitchens, toilet and bathing facilities for each of the second floor apartments of the main building. The separation of cooking and plumbing activities from the main building

reflects the construction period when cooking facilities were major fire risk and indoor plumbing was just being introduced. Unlike many other period buildings, while the building was wired for electricity, plumbing for the residential units these utilities have never been integrated into the main building.

Narrative Description

(See Section 7 Continuation Sheets)

Narrative Description

A. Type or form, such as dwelling, church, or commercial block.

The Ferreira Building is a combination commercial/residential building with shops and restaurants on the first floor and living units on the second floor.

B. Setting, including the placement or arrangement of buildings and other resources, such as in a commercial center or a residential neighborhood or detached or in a row.

The Ferreira Building is located in a commercial district of Honoka‘a, commonly referred to as Honoka‘a Town. The building is one of the most prominent buildings in the town as it is one of the largest buildings of the town and sits at the town entrance at the corner of Lehua and Māmane Streets (Building 38 on the Thematic Nomination Map Key). The buildings are arranged linearly fronting the main street, called Māmane Street. On-street parallel parking fronts the six-foot wide sidewalk in front of the Ferreira Building along Māmane Street. The commercial section of Māmane Street runs approximately one mile, with predominantly “plantation-western” style false front buildings facing both sides of the street. The town is relatively isolated such that new commercial enterprises and development have not intruded here. Most of the buildings built in the 1920s are still intact and the town retains a high degree of integrity.

The site is 13,092 square feet zoned CV-10 with a two-story 6,440 square foot wood-framed commercial building and five one-story kitchens/bathrooms “cottages” totaling approximately 1,698 square feet. The tax map key is (3) 4-5-7:07. The site is square with lot dimensions of 108’ at the front facing Māmane Street, 120’ at the back, 116’ along Lehua Street and 114’ on the east side. The slopes of Honoka‘a are steeply sloping, and the road runs parallel to the slope, with the building sites compensating for the slope in terrain. The areas behind the buildings on the *mauka* side of the road are excavated and have retaining walls. The building sites *makai* of the street slope down such that the rear of the building is elevated on tall post and piers or have a basement on the back half of the building to make use of the void caused by the steep slope.

The Ferreira Building sits *mauka* of the road. The property is terraced into four parts- with two retaining walls spaced six feet apart set approximately centered on the property, dividing the property in half. The 3’-0” high stone retaining wall most *mauka* retains a large flat graveled parking area. Six feet *makai* of the retaining wall is another 5’-0” high rock retaining wall which sits up against the back walls of the five single story bathrooms/kitchen single story structures. The six-foot gap between retaining walls was where the cesspool structures were stored. A year ago a sewer system was installed, negating the need for cesspools on site. At the lower retaining wall, four narrow sets of concrete steps located between the main building and first three cooking/bathroom structures leads from the mid-level to the ground level of the structures. The final grade change is between the level where the cottages sit and the level of the main building. This level change is approximately three feet, with access from the cottage level to the main building via several concrete stair entry points at the back of the main building.

There are six separate structures on the site. The main structure is a 2-story, wood-frame building with a one-story kitchen leg along Lehua Street to form the shape of an L. It measures 106’-5” at its front along Māmane Street and 35’-0” deep. The one story leg along Lehua Street extends the building another 24’ deep and is 15’-9” in width. At the rear of the building are five rectangular single-story detached kitchen and bathroom structures aligned at the back of the main building – they will be called “cottages” in this document for consistency. The separation of cooking and plumbing activities from the main building reflects the construction period when cooking facilities were major fire risk and indoor plumbing was just being introduced. These single story structures are aligned in a row and are very tightly spaced. A narrow pathway between main building and the

single story structures has a width of 3’-7”, and accommodate interjecting concrete stairs leading into the main building. The distance between each of the cottages is approximate seven feet. This space between cottages serves as a circulation space accommodating a concrete stair centered in the space, and elevated sidewalks at the sides of each cottage. The depressed area between sidewalks allow for drainage of the consistent rainfall in the area of Honoka‘a. These areas also serve as a place for people to sit and chat, typical of the “old plantation days” culture in rural Hawai‘i.

C. General characteristics:

1. Overall shape of plan and arrangement of interior spaces.

The main structure of the Ferreira Building is a two-story, wood-frame building with a one-story kitchen leg along Lehua Street to form the shape of an L. The first floor of the main building is comprised of six rental spaces that are either shops or restaurants, divided into six bays that face Māmane Street. The bays are not equally spaced. Starting from the bay located at the corner of Lehua and Māmane Streets, the bay widths are as follows: Unit 1 has a width of 22’-3”, Unit 2 has a width of 16’-1”, Unit 3 has a width of 20’-0”, Unit 4 has a width of 14’-11”, Unit 5 has a width of 16’-0”, and Unit 6 has a width of 18’-2”. All bays extend the depth of the building. The building has a false-front, western-style façade with a parapet wall extending above the simple shed roof form that runs its length. The walls are sided with shiplap siding. A deep overhang at the second level floor height extending over the sidewalks provide a covering over the inset door fronts of the building façade. A shorter 2’-0” wide eave projection is also just above the second story windows, provide protection from the rains. At the ground level, large windows allow for viewing into the ground level shops, and double hung windows line the second floor. Each bay has an inset storefront which is angled and glazed on both sides of the inset. The building is at grade to the sidewalk so there is a slight level change at the entry off the sidewalk; there is a shallow 1/12 slope at the entry alcove. At the back elevation, each bay is accessed by its own set of concrete steps (five risers) with a separate entry alcove. At each of the entry alcoves, another set of stair leads to the second floor units above.

The second floor bay width aligns with the first floor bay widths. The interior layouts of the units above vary. Unit 1 and Unit 2 are accessed via a covered exterior stair that starts between the first two cottages. The stair landing arrives at a covered lanai that spans both units, which have separate entries. Unit 1 has the largest footprint with a living room and two bedrooms. Units 2 also has a living room and two bedrooms. Units 3, 4, and 5 are identical, each with a narrow living room where one enters via the interior stair, and two bedrooms off of the living room facing Māmane Street. These units each have interior stairs that have a lockable doors that start at the rear alcove. Unit 6 is accessed via an exterior switchback stair at the far eastern corner of the building, and has its own landing/lanai area. It has a living area and two bedrooms that are stacked from back to front.

The cottages measure 12’-4” by 20’-7”, with its narrow side facing the main building. The cottage interior space is divided in two, with the front space closest the main building larger and used as the kitchen area. The back space is approximately 7 feet wide and is used as the bathroom. Each space is accessed via an exterior door that faces the doorways of the adjacent cottage. Thus, Cottages 1 and 2 face each other, and Cottages 3 and 4 face each other. Cottage 5 does not face another cottage entry.

2. Number of stories.

The main building is two stories. The first floor has a ceiling height of 10’-2 ½ ”. The second story has a ceiling height of 7’-9 ¼”. The foundation is concrete slab. The second floor framing employs 4 x 10 joists @ 24” on center with 1 x 6 T &G floors. A large floor beam supporting the floor joists runs horizontally across the length of the building 15’-0” from the façade, as it supports the second floor exterior wall line.

3. Construction materials, such as brick, wood, or stone, and wall finish

The main construction materials used is wood. The framing and construction of the building is typical plantation style, employing 1 x 6 T & G placed vertically for the exterior siding on both floors. The second floor includes an interior wood girt located 46" off the floor. The girt measures 2 7/8" x 1 ¾". Also on the second floor, 2 x 4 studs support the window framed openings.

More emphasis was placed on the main building façade and Lehua Street elevations, where the exterior wall boards on the front façade are faced with 1 x 8 horizontal shiplap siding, with a 7" exposure. The detailed parapet top edge employs curved brackets supporting a horizontal eave projection. The height of exterior wall at front façade is 10'- 9", the height to the underside of the first floor eave is 11'- 2", and the height of kickplate (wainscoting) to top of sill is 2'-1".

The roofing of the extended eaves over the first floor and the second floor, as well as the main gabled roof are all totan corrugated metal roofing, typical of the period.

Window glazing is single glazed, putty-installed fixed glass panels for the storefronts. Most of the glazing is not original hand-blown glass but has been replaced by the modern float-glass panels. However, the window frames, muntins, and mullions are all original.

4. Roof shape

The roof form is gable with a slope of 3:12. The main roof structure is a simple truss form built with 2" x 5" angled members and a bottom of trusses chord of 2" x 4" with single 1 x 12 kingpin in the center. The trusses are spaced 6' on center. The metal *totan* roofing is supported by purlins that are approximately 2 x 3. There are three equal bays of purlins and one smaller bay towards the eaves, centered between trusses are 2 x 4 horizontal framing members used to support the ceiling. The ceiling is comprised of 1 x 6 tongue and groove boards, 7/8" thick.

The extended eave structure measures 6'-4" deep with a slope of 3:12. The eave supports are 2 x 3 wood rafters that are spaced 6' on center with 2 x 3 center support. An exposed light bulb fixture is attached to the underside of each rafter member to provide lighting along the sidewalk.

The cottages also have gable roof forms with a roof slope of 3:12. The roof structure employees simple trusses with extended 2" x 4" top cords to support the eaves. The trusses are spaced 6'-5" on center, 3 bays.

D. Specific features, by type, location, number, material, and condition:

Each bay has an inset storefront which is angled and glazed on both sides of the inset. Some of the door entries are single doors while others are double doors, depending on the size of the unit. A typical width is 5'-7" at the façade and 3'-9 ½" at the door entry. All of the entry bays are 2'-8" deep.

1. Windows.

The original 2-over-2 double hung windows were replaced in the 2011 renovation of the building. The window wood framed opening and sill details are original but the sash have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl on the second floor. The double-hung second floor window dimensions are 2'-10 ¾" wide x 5'-0" high, and it sits 1.8 above the floor, framed with 1 ¾" x 2 7/8" members and cased with 1 x 6. Typical smaller 1/1 vinyl windows are 2'-2 ¾" x 2'-9 ¾".

Other window types in the building are: 6-light wood windows with 3 light transoms, 2/2 wood double hung windows, single light aluminum sliding windows in the one story kitchen arm of the main building, and jalousie windows in the cottages.

2. Doors.

Main building: The typical entry door measures 2’-0” x 7’-5 ¾” . The door is original with glazing at the top and panels at the bottom. The glazing is 4-light. There is a 2 light operable transom above the door. Beside the door is 2-light wood framed sidelight.

The exterior doors on the second floor are 5 panel wood with a screen door. The interior doors on the second floor are 5 panel wood measuring 2’-6” x 6’-5 ½”.

E. Important decorative elements

The decorative brackets supporting the extending eave at the parapet gives this building its character and charm. The brackets are spaced approximately 2’-6” apart, and are patterned such that there are two types of brackets- one smaller and less ornate and the other larger with more detail. They are spaced one after the other at equal intervals.

F. Other manmade elements, including roadways, contemporary structures, and landscape features.

There is a rounded stone sitting at the corner of the property at the intersection of Māmane and Lehua Streets. It measures 2.6 in diameter and 2.0 in height. The purpose of this stone was supposedly to give people a platform to stand on and “say their piece” during the plantation era.

I. Alterations or changes to the property, with dates, if known.

In 2011, the building was rehabilitated because its condition had deteriorated significantly since the late 1980s and was very poor. The owner acted as builder in this renovation and, with help from his grown nephews, repaired the structure and improved the grounds. He took great pains to replicate elements that needed to be replaced, but some of the exterior T & G siding was covered over with plywood in the rear of the building. Also, the double hung windows were replaced with vinyl. However, overall the building has excellent integrity and is in very good condition today.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture
Commerce
Community planning and development
Ethnic Heritage – Asian, European, Pacific Islander
Social History

Period of Significance
1927-1964

Significant Dates
1927-Constructed by K. Irie
1935-Purchase by Ferreira family completed
1943-45-Camp Tarawa soldier influx

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
K. Irie

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Ferreira Building is significant on the state level under Criterion A (Events/History) and Criterion C (Architecture).

Criterion A (Events/History)
The owners and occupants were mostly immigrants who either had previous mercantile experience in the home country or had completed their labor contracts and moved to town to find more diverse and lucrative employment opportunities than those available on the plantations. Building names in Honokaʻa reflect both the immigration cycle and ethnicity of their owners – during the boom years of the 1920s Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese entrepreneurs had become economically successful enough to erect their own structures. In this case, Japanese contractor K. Irie erected the building in 1927, but faced foreclosure at the beginning of the Great Depression; Irie sold the property to Portuguese Antone Luce Ferreira. The Ferreira family had arrived from the Madeira in 1883; family head Lucio Ferreira first worked at the Paʻāuhau Sugar Plantation, then homesteaded in Kālōpa, produced wine and operated a liquor store in Weha (before Prohibition). Son Antone Luce Ferreira also homesteaded before purchasing the Ferreira Building. Over the years, the Ferreira Building has acted as an incubator of numerous small local family-owned businesses, including Paradise Café (nicknamed "Long Soup Corner" because World War II servicemen could not pronounce "saimin"), general store (Kaneshiro Market), tailor (Ruth Hirata, known as an early producer of colorful "aloha" shirts), a soda fountain and a bakery. Today, the wooden, plantation style Ferreira Building stands prominently at the Waipiʻo entrance to Honokaʻa, still performing its retail and residential functions eighty-seven years after its construction.

Criterion C (Architecture)
The building illustrates Hawaiʻi's unique early 20th century vernacular "Plantation Style" single wall commercial construction and work of the small entrepreneurs who both erected and occupied such structures. Settlements such as Honokaʻa developed around transportation networks; their physical layout along Government Roads influenced by the steep topography of the island; their building structures dictated by standardized materials, Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Association residential camp building designs, and limited private capital. In the 1920s, only commercial construction utilized concrete foundations; these buildings had limited (if any) plumbing, followed plantation norms of vertical single wooden plank walls supported by horizontal girts, utilized a pedestrian canopy over the sidewalk and a series of display windows to entice customers into ground level shops, employed double hung windows on the residential upper level and featured steep pitched shed or hipped *totan* (corrugated iron) roofs and eaves to divert heavy rainfall away from the building.

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

(See Section 8 Continuation Sheet)

Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion A (Events/History)

Honokaʻa is a town where the opportunities for the present and future are incubated in its historic past. While homesteading, ranching and macadamia nuts were important to the area economy, the town's history is most directly associated with the establishment of Hawaiʻi's sugar industry. The impetus for the development of Honokaʻa Town rested with the influx of early immigrant workers (1860-1900) brought in as laborers on the sugar plantations. When their plantation contracts expired, successive waves of immigrants from China, Portugal (Madeira and the Azores), Japan, Korea and other countries began to set up small stores, businesses and restaurants in town. As buildings did not have formal addresses, locations were and still are commonly known by each historic building's owner's name or historic business owner's names. Thus surnames such as Yamatsuka, Kaneshiro, Sakata, Tanimoto, Tanaka and Hasegawa reflect on the Japanese cultural component as well as individual buildings. (The True Value franchise, for example, is a 90-year old hardware store business being managed by the second and third generations of the Ikeuchi family (Daisy, Allan and Susan). Portuguese names such as Ferreira, Andrade, Garcia and Botelho reflect similar histories. Chris Ignacio, the proprietor of a new restaurant in the Ferreira Building entitled "Gramma's Kitchen," honors the family grandmothers and has addressed the establishment with the Portuguese name "Bem-Vindo a Cozinha Da Cozinha Da Vovo" ("The best meals or cooking from Gramma's kitchen"). His restaurant has a healthy American menu of home style local favorites (steak and onions, fresh green salads, "loco moco" [white rice, hamburger patty, fried egg and brown gravy], etc., supplemented by Portuguese bean soup and a few other Portuguese dishes.

The Ferreira Family

PHOTOGRAPHER: UNKNOWN, GERALD AND CLAUDETTE DE MELLO-FERREIRA FAMILY COLLECTION

Ferreira Family--Bride Virginia Bento Gouveia (19 years old) with her father Bento and mother Emelia Gouveia standing behind; and groom Antone Lucio Ferreria (19 years old) with his father Lucio Ferreria and August standing behind: Hāmākua, ca.1883.

This wedding photograph links a passage of time to a marriage of families and settlement in Hāmākua. It is the marriage photo of Gramma Virginia Bento Gouveia being wed to Grampa Antone Luce Ferreira. It is believed to be taken in 1910 at the Old Catholic Church in Kālōpa Makai (Kaumōʻali) or locally referred to as, "down by J.J. Nobriga's Place." The respective families being wed together are part of the early wave of Portuguese immigrants who came primarily from the Madeira and Azorean Islands to settle in Hawaiʻi and work as labor in Hawaiʻi's Sugar Industry.

The restaurant name, Gramma's Kitchen, selected by the Ignacio family is a fitting name as it symbolizes and celebrates the spirit of families grounded by grandmas irrespective of ethnicity who contributed their guidance and toil linking Hawaiʻi's historical past to the opportunities of the present. Notably, Gramma's Kitchen, located in the Ferreira Building ca. 1927 has an 86-year history in Honokaʻa Town. The building was named by Grampa Antone Ferreira, who is identifiably the groom in this photo.

The Ferriera Building complex, erected in 1927, is an excellent example of vernacular Hawaiʻi architecture and construction. Known locally as "Plantation Style," designs for such buildings were predicated on the difficulty and expense of obtaining wood and other standardized building materials from the U.S. Mainland and the skills learned by plantation carpenters in constructing camp housing. Plantation buildings feature single vertical wood plank walls held rigid by a horizontal board (either on the interior or exterior) known as a girt. Windows are usually double hung and the roof is of "totan" (corrugated iron). The main Ferreira building faces Honokaʻa town's main thoroughfare known as Māmane Street. The main building a typical period commercial structure of two stories, erected on a concrete foundation, with stores on the first floor and apartments on the second. Along the street, a pedestrian canopy shelters the sidewalk area. Large plate glass windows allow potential customers to view into the ground level shops; double hung windows on the second floor allow light into the units but ensure privacy. In the back of the property are six separate, small, single story support buildings containing kitchens, toilet and bathing facilities for each of the second floor apartments of the main building. The separation of cooking and plumbing activities from the main building reflects the construction period when cooking facilities were a major fire risk and indoor plumbing was just being introduced. Unlike many other period buildings, while the complex was wired for electricity, plumbing for the residential units, these utilities have never been integrated into the main building.

Purportedly a contractor named K. Irie built what is now the "Ferreira Building." As with contractors today, such construction is a bet that the general prosperity of the United States would continue, and that there would be demand by local small shopkeepers for the created commercial space. Unfortunately, the prosperity of the 1920s ended with the stock market crash of 1929 and the coming of the Great Depression. K. Irie was clearly challenged by the economic uncertainly of the times. Rather than deal with the banks, anecdotal family recollections notes that he sought out Antone Luce Ferreira (1891-1973) to purchase the building as an alternative to foreclosure. Family lore tells the story that Antone heavily weighted his decision to buy the building. Antone Ferreira's confidence and decision was encouraged and supported by his family and the counsel of his friend, the Chinese Portuguese Alfred Awong, who owned a merchandising store (Awong Store, circa 1910) on the *makai* (seaward) of Māmane Street. Awong Store was in the location of the current North Hawaiʻi Credit Union.

With his decision to purchase the building, Antone recognized that there was as much risk as there was opportunity. Antone Luce Ferreira wanted to emulate his father, Lucio Ferreira (1853-1937), who worked hard to establish his own business. Lucio had arrived as an immigrant in Hawaiʻi from Madeira in 1883 to work in sugar. When Lucio's contract expired he petitioned to become what was known as a homesteader and farmer, who settled on government supplied land, and agreed to work it in order to gain title. Lucio Ferreira owned pastureland on both sides of Kālōpa Gulch and ran his cattle over the

bluff there when stream waters had slowed or were not flowing. Lucio also developed a vineyard of grapes in the Kālōpa Mauka-Kaʻapahu Homestead, producing wine for a small saloon-liquor store that he operated in Weha, Hāmākua. Lucio became prominent locally enough that a ledge on Kālōpa Gulch became known to old-timers as "Luce (Anglicized Lucio) Cliff" (P. Quinton Tomich, *Perspectives on Hāmākua History*, 2008, p. 47).

Like his father before him, Antone Ferreira petitioned the government for homestead land. As a requirement in order to gain title, beginning in 1919 he had to demonstrate self-sufficiency and sustainability over a three-year period. After gaining title, Antone Ferreira expanded his ranching activities, experimented with pineapple and coffee and became an independent sugar farmer. Eventually growing sugar cane became an enterprising family endeavor with his sons and other family members working the fields. It was hard work and a risky crop, but when successful it was very lucrative. While the diversity of agricultural investments protected his standard of living, it meant that agriculture dominated most of his time.

Antone Ferreira had purchased his father's saloon-liquor store at Weha on February 19, 1917 (Territory of Hawaiʻi, Bureau of Conveyances, Liber 466, pages 196-197). This business ran well until it was closed as a result of National Prohibition in 1920. Antone Ferreira then opened up a small general store at the family homestead in Kālōpa serving the homestead community enclave of house lots on Kālōpa Road and up Kalaniʻai Road (*mauka* or upland) to where other homesteaders (farmers, full time plantation workers, independent sugar growers, full or part time ranchers, etc.) lived. His wife, Virginia Ferreira (1890-1970), managed the store that sold the kinds of general merchandise that the community needed. This store closed in the early 1930s. The closure of the store in Kālōpa and the purchase of the present Ferreira complex in Honokaʻa were purportedly done to follow in the entrepreneurial footsteps of Lucio Ferreira and provide increased business opportunities in Honokaʻa. Antone Ferreira agreed to the purchase of the "Building" from K. Irie in 1933 and completed the sale in 1935. As he grew older, Antone Ferreira began to realize the economic benefits of the rentals in his building. His building, properly maintained, was a steady source of income as other small entrepreneurs operated there.

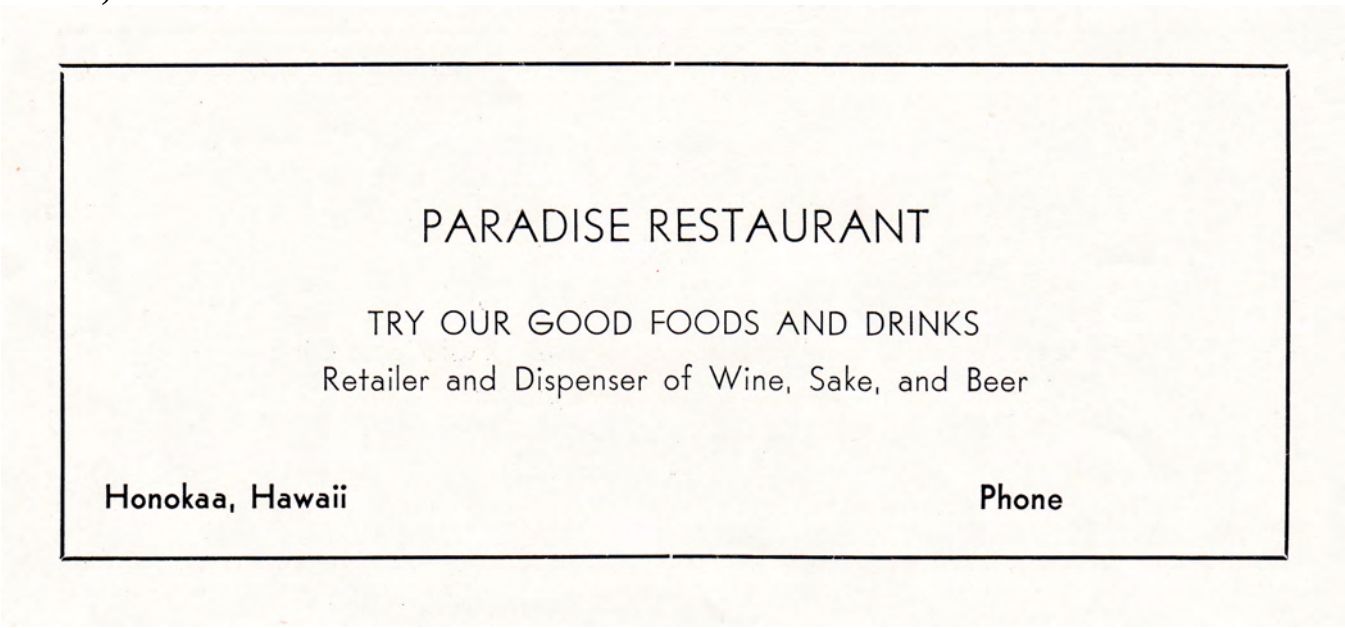
At about the same time Antone began working in county government and became involved in politics. He became a long time supporter of County Board of Supervisors Chairman (equivalent of "Mayor") Mahuka Spencer and Board Member (equivalent of "County Councilmember") A. M. Cabringa. (Spencer served on the Board from 1916-1944. His record of public service is among the longest in Hawaiʻi county government history. Cabringa served from 1916-1934.)

Shops

Records of the shops located in the building are limited as most documents have been lost, sole proprietorships rarely could afford to advertise, there was no town newspaper to research and no formal street addresses existed to fix retail locations. However, a rough approximation of retail activities was ascertained through interviews, Honokaʻa High School annuals, the *Hawaiʻi Tribune-Herald*, and the *Hāmākua Times*. Businesses have included three restaurants, a deli/sandwich shop, ice cream fountain, grocery store, tailor shop, watch repairer, two bakeries, barbershop, office space for an accounting/

bookkeeping firm, wood working shop, and a macadamia nut candy manufacturer (Gerald DeMello, personal communication, 4/14/2014).

Paradise Restaurant (1936-1948) (placed advertisements in the Honokaʻa High School Yearbook from 1938/45)



1939 Honokaʻa High School Yearbook advertisement.

KANESHIRO FAMILY COLLECTION

Paradise Restaurant, 1940.

The history of Paradise Restaurant began with the arrival from Okinawa in 1908 of twenty-one year old Furu Kaneshiro. Furu Kaneshiro was the only one of four sons to immigrate to Hawaiʻi; two others immigrated to Brazil, and one died on Okinawa. Furu worked at Honokaʻa Sugar until 1940, bringing his wife Kama over from Japan. One of Furu Kaneshiro's sons, Tomisei, had been born in Honokaʻa but had been returned as a small child to Okinawa. At age 15 he returned to Hawaiʻi speaking only Japanese. Through a Japanese correspondence course he learned English, and worked in the Shokai Store in Honokaʻa for ten years. He established Paradise Restaurant, on the corner of the Ferreira Building, in 1938, living upstairs with his own growing family and working downstairs. Locally, Paradise Restaurant became a famous restaurant (*West Hawaiʻi Today*, January 15, 1989, p2 c1) patronized by plantation workers, *paniolo* (local cowboys), and during World War II G.I.s from Camp Tarawa near Waimea. The restaurant got the nickname "Long Soup Corner" because the G.I.s could not pronounce the word "saimin," instead calling it "Long Soup." The restaurant closed in 1948 (*Hāmākua Times*, March 25, 2014, p 1, c2).

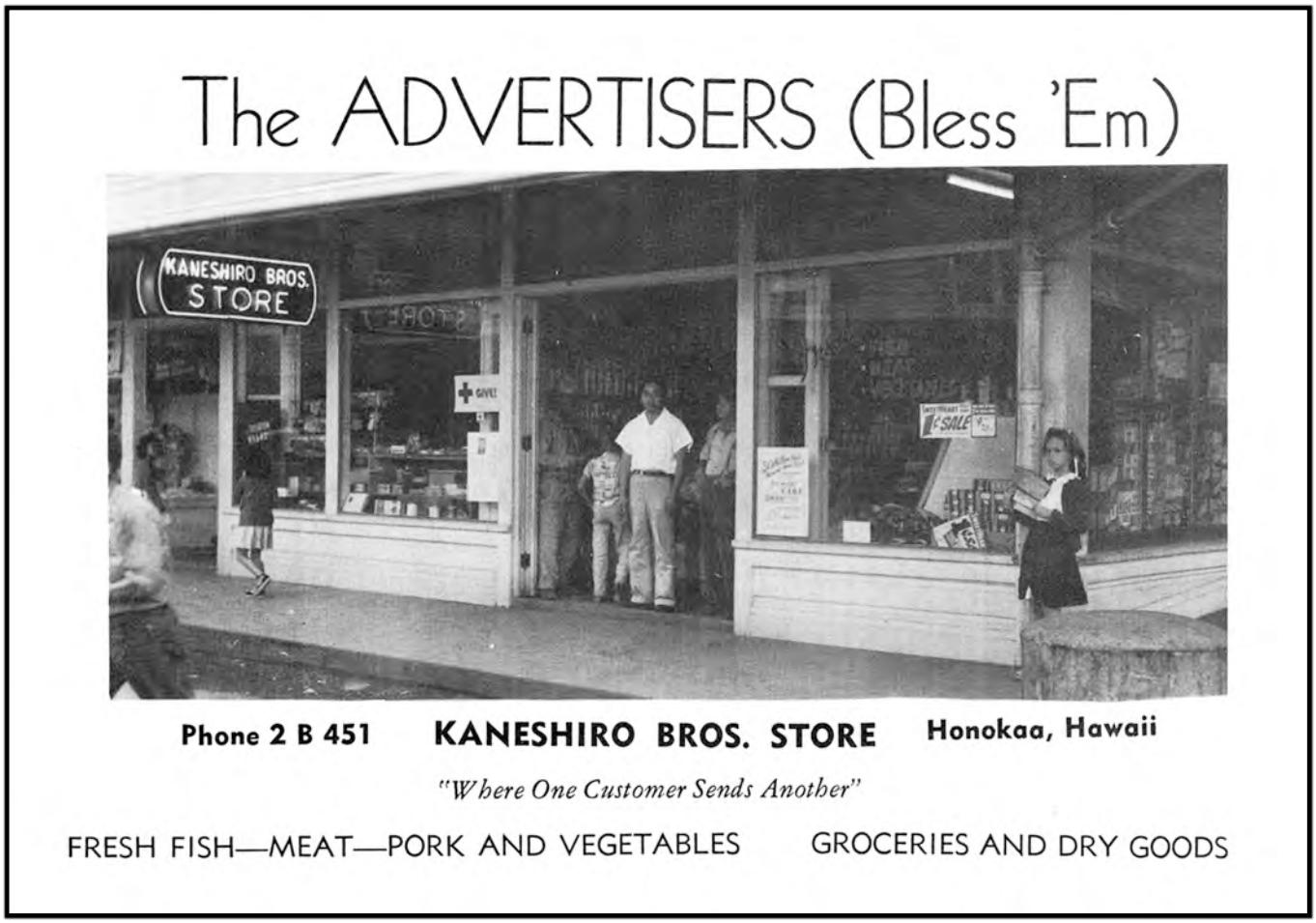
T. Kaneshiro Brothers Store (1940-1976)

KANESHIRO FAMILY COLLECTION

The T. Kaneshiro Brothers Store, ca. 1948.

KANESHIRO FAMILY COLLECTION

Edith Kaneshiro in front of the earliest T. Kaneshiro Store neon sign, ca. 1950.



1950 Honoka'a High School Yearbook advertisement.

Tomisei Kaneshiro's elder brother Tomimasa began T. Kaneshiro Store, a general merchandise firm, in 1940 adjacent to his brother's restaurant in the Ferreira Building. The 1948 closure of the restaurant allowed the two men to tear down the dividing wall between establishments and rework the space for grocery, fish and meat to the general merchandise already offered. Other items offered included hardware, shoes, oriental goods, dry goods and fabrics. Tomisei became the butcher, learning the art through another correspondence course. Tomisei's son Roland, remembers:

> In the old days, when I was a teen-ager working for my Dad, we delivered groceries, carried them into the house, put the perishables away in the refrigerator, and set everything else on the table. It was an honor system.

The volume of business varied.

> After Mauna Kea Beach Hotel opened up, business picked up because the wives stared working. When the De Domenicos bought Hawaiian Holidays, employment was great. At one time they had around 300 employees. The advent of the Sheraton (now the Royal Waikoloan [Hotel]) and Mauna Lani Bay Hotel increased business even more because people moved into the area and even more were working." *West Hawai'i Today*, January 15, 1989, p2, c1).

Among its many conveniences and innovations, Kaneshiro Market was known for its walk-in refrigerator system which was innovative because back then most people in the Hāmākua area only had "ice boxes" to cool and store their food. General staff included the two brothers, their wives and two outside employees. In 1976 the family moved the business to recently acquired property opposite the Ferreira Building on the *mauka*-Waipi'o side of the corner of Māmane and Lehua Streets. The new store was placed under long-term lease to Foodland Supermarkets subsidiary Mālama Markets in September 2010 (*Hāmākua Times*, March 25, 2014, p. 1, c2).

Ruth Hirata Aloha Shirt Maker (1930s-1978)

PHOTOGRAPHER: UNKNOWN, STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION FILES

Ruth Hirata was known for her well tailored aloha shirts, ca. 1970s.

Ruth (Hirata) Kai lived upstairs in the Ferreira Building at the Paʻauilo (southeast) side. Her shop was known as Ruth Hirata Shirt Maker. Ruth was a woman with good business acumen, an entrepreneur and early contributor to making the Aloha Shirt. Her trademark "Specially Ruth Made, Honokaʻa, Hawaiʻi" label was featured on her Aloha Shirts (Dale Hope and Gregory Tozian, *The Aloha Shirt: Spirit of the Islands*, Beyond Words Publishers, 200, p. 13). She was known for her detail and every shirt was fitted for the wearer. In addition, she was known for her talent to sew shirts where the pockets were barely visible.

PHOTOGRAPHER, UNKNOWN, NORTH HAWAIʻI EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER HERITAGE CENTER COLLECTION
Band wearing Ruth Hirata's Aloha Shirts, ca. 1970s.

Given the rural setting of Honokaʻa, the sugar plantation had long organized sports and recreational activities for people of the community. Ruth was especially well known for her long sleeve Aloha Shirts that were popular among music groups. In Hāmākua, musicians from the various ethnic groups formed bands and played together. Oral histories and a perusal of photographs from the 1930s through 1950s illustrates the rich involvement of Hawaiians, Filipinos, Japanese, Portuguese and Puerto Rican ethnic influences. Bands in Hāmākua were emulating Dance Bands of the time from the mainland. The University of Hawaiʻi North Hawaiʻi Education Heritage Center presented an exhibition highlighting this era entitled "Honokaʻa Loves Music," with a brochure that introduces this music history. Dance Bands in Honokaʻa formed with the musicians learning their style of music rooted in their respective cultural traditions, and from these traditions the "local" Dance Bands were blended and formed. Notwithstanding their beginnings and different histories, the Honokaʻa Bands mirrored the sounds and popular songs of the Dance Band Era on the continental United States.

As mentioned earlier, Ruth was a part of this music history because she sewed the long sleeve Aloha Shirts that were part of the image of the popular local Dance Bands. She remembers "making colorful flowered Aloha Shirts for Tony and Charles Labrador, who were with the Alfred's Dance Band in Honokaʻa during the early 1930s (Dale Hope and Gregory Tozian, *The Aloha Shirt: Spirit of the Islands*, Beyond Words Publishers, 200, p. 13). Ruth moved across the street in 1978 (Cindi Olival, "Hāmākua Happenings" *Hawaiʻi Tribune-Herald* October 2, 1978).

Hāmākua Fountain Service, Ice Cream and Light Lunches (Tanaka Family)

HAMAKUA FOUNTAIN SERVICE

P. O. Box 177
Phone 754-315
Honokaa, Hawaii

Congratulations to the
Seniors of Honokaa High School
Specialties
Ice Cream, Sodas, Light Lunches, Candy,
Cigarettes, Photo Supplies
Complete Magazine Rack for Reading
"The Hamakua Fountain Ice Cream is a Honokaa Tradition"

Honokaʻa High School yearbook advertisement, 1960 (1938/45/60/69/70/71/77/78 HS annuals also) Hāmākua Fountain Service catered to high school students and the local community.

The Tanaka family ran a soda fountain on the first floor. The family lived upstairs. According to Gerald De Mello, the present building owner (personal communication, May 16, 2014), the name of the business was "Hāmākua Fountain Service, Ice Cream and Light Lunches." Popularly, the name was simply "Hāmākua Fountain."
Hāmākua Fountain was in operation as early as 1938. Nationally, the corner fountain business was by this time well established across the mainland. The "Americanization" programs encouraged by the Territorial Government, including Fourth of July parades, use of English in schools, and promotion of citizenship organizations such as scouting facilitated the emulation of mainland social activities. The

Hāmākua Fountain was a gathering place for locals before or after a movie at the nearby People's or Honokaʻa ("Doc Hill") Theatres. The shop had the typical fountain counter service, menu offerings, and decor right down to the spinning red stools. Colas, root beers, milkshakes and malts were served; the owners made their own ice cream, and added sandwiches and light lunches to attract more customers. These menu additions were noted in the shop signage.

Today the business occupying the former Hāmākua Fountain space, a restaurant called Simply Natural, has retained the large fountain mirror and subtle wall ornamentation from the original establishment.

Hawaiian Holiday Macadamia Nut Company (Paul and Anita DeDominico)

PHOTOGRAPHER: UNKNOWN, STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION FILES

Hawaiian Holiday retail store sold macadamia nut products in the Ferreira Building, ca. 1980s.

In 1974, Paul and Anita DeDominico bought Hawaiian Holiday Macadamia Nut Co. from T. H. Davies for just under $1 million ("Honokaʻa Turned Around…Looking Good," *Hawaiʻi Tribune Herald*, November 8, 1981). The DeDominico family had been in business in California with such popular products as Rice-a-Roni and Ghirardelli chocolate. In 1978 their firm, Royal Hawaiian Macadamia Nut Company, took over the lease on the entire Ferreira Building ("New leaseholder 1978," Cindi Olival,

"Hāmākua Happenings," *Hawai'i Tribune-Herald* July 3, 1978); ("Old Tenants Moving Out," Cindi Olival, "Hāmākua Happenings," *Hawai'i Tribune-Herald*, April 10, 1978). Commercial displays occupied the lower floor and offices the upper. Unfortunately, the company overextended its acreage and ran into financial difficulties, declaring bankruptcy on June 29, 1990 (Esme Infante, "Holiday Products Inc. in Bankruptcy," *Honolulu Advertiser*, July 10, 1990, pA8).

Other Features: The Police Traffic Facilitation Stand/Speakers' Stand

KANESHIRO FAMILY COLLECTION.

Edith Kaneshiro sitting on the police traffic facilitation stand in front of the T. Kaneshiro Store. Also nearby was the portable Speakers' Stand that moved around to different locales in the town, ca. 1945.

Located in 2014 at Long Soup Corner, this concrete cylinder was once located within the roadway at the center of the Lehua and Māmane Streets intersection. Local politicians would stand upon it to be seen and heard above the crowd when delivering their "stump speech" as part of their election-eve campaigning across the island. As live district speeches became less frequent with the advent of island-wide television advertisements and automobiles became more common, the stand became less utilized and more of a traffic hazard. The county eventually moved it to the sidewalk to prevent automobile accidents while allowing the stand to remain close to its historic location as a reminder of the importance and popularity of past political rallies (Elsie DeMello, personal conversation with Gerald DeMello. ca 2014). See Figure 0012.

Criterion C (Architecture)

The Ferreira Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places statewide under Criterion C (Architecture), illustrating the vernacular "Plantation Style" of single-wall wood construction that predominated throughout Hawai'i in the early 20th century. Plantation style architecture reflected a unique combination of factors: the difficulty of transporting building materials in rural environments where roads and ports were poor or non-existent, standardization of metal and lumber components imported from the Pacific Northwest, Hawai'i Sugar Planters' Association building plans for improved "sanitary" residential and company buildings, and carpentry training brought from the plantations to the towns.

The building stands at the corner of Lehua and Māmane Streets; it is a prominent, two-story feature heralding beginning of the main commercial district. The building runs parallel to Māmane Street, with the main structure immediately south of the sidewalk. The main structure rests on a concrete foundation, has a false front, western-style façade with a parapet wall extending above the simple shed room form that runs its length. The walls have shiplap siding. A deep overhang at the second level floor height extends over the sidewalks to provide covering for pedestrian traffic and the entrances to the building. The first floor of the main structure contains six bays along Māmane Street, each bay containing commercial retail spaces for either shops or restaurants. Large windows on the first floor allow pedestrians to view the shop interiors; shop entrances are inset and at an angle from the street. Double hung windows on the second floor provide flexibility for ventilation or protection from the elements; these second story windows are themselves protected by a short, overhead two-foot eave extension. The second floor of the main structure contains six apartment rental units. *Mauka* from the main building are six freestanding one-story kitchen/bathroom facilities in the back, one facility assigned per apartment rental unit. The separate nature of these kitchen/bathroom units reflects the date of construction of the Ferreira Building–cooking facilities had been a frequent source of conflagration and indoor plumbing was in its infancy in the Hāmākua District. The complex was designed and functioned as the locus for a number of small entrepreneurial, often family owned businesses, including grocery, barber, shirt maker, accounting, and other occupations. The building is well maintained, and retains its integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. As a prominent contributing element to the largest collection of such early 20th century single wall commercial structures left, the Ferreira Building should be included on both Registers.

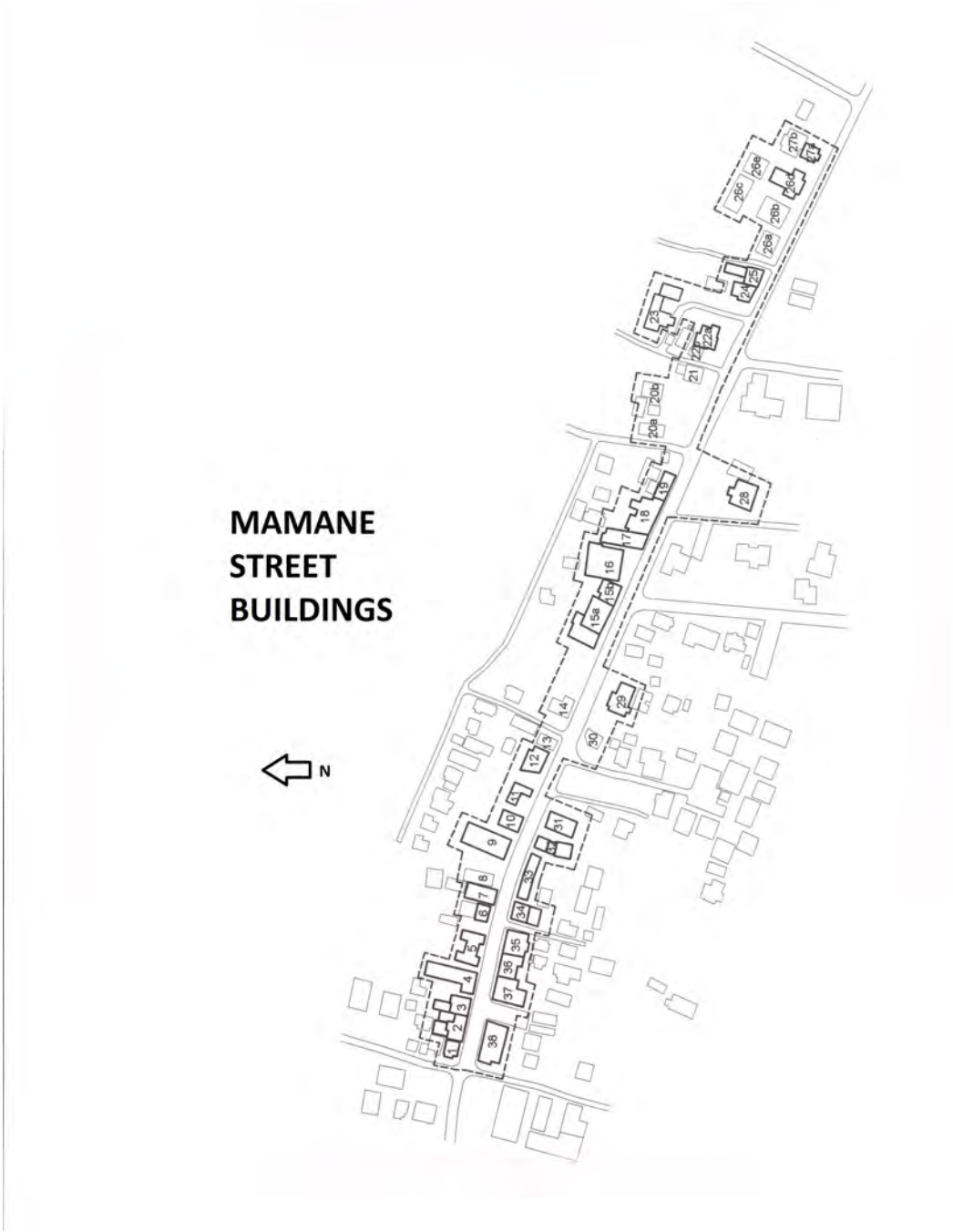
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Honoka‘a Town on the Hāmākua Coast of the Island of Hawai‘i, USGS map.

Honokaʻa Townʻs main street, Māmane Street. Called Government Road in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.



HONOKA'A TOWN BUILDING MAP KEY

	A	B	C
1	**Number**	**Name**	**Construction Date**
2	1	Ikeuchi Building	1936
3	2	Andrade Building	1932
4	3a	Kotake Building	
5	3b	Hirata Building	1955
6	4	Old Doc Hill Theater	1939, 1958, 1968
7	5	Lawson/Awong/Holmes Store	1880s, 1929?
8	6	Yamatsuka Building	1930
9	7	Kiramitsu Garage	1928
10	8	Onomura Bar	1960
11	9	Honokaa People's Theatre	1930
12	10	Bank of Hawaii	1927
13	11	Ted's Garage	1958
14	12	Shen's Emporium	1959
15	13	First Hawaiian Bank	Non-Contributing
16	14	Blane's Drive Inn	Non-Contributing
17	15a	Botelho Building	1927
18	15b	Botelho Annex	1911
19	16	Hotel Honokaa Club	1931, 1948
20	17	Harris Laundry Building	1948
21	18	Yamato Building	1919
22	19	Ujiki Building	1943
23	20a	Franklin Law Office	Non-Contributing
24	20b	Franklin/Thiel Residence	Non-Contributing
25	20c	Honokaa Shingon Temple	2013
26	21a	Hawaiian Telephone Building	ca. 1950
27	21b	Exchange; Hawaiian Telephone	
28	22a	Akioka Dentist Office	1937
29	22b	Akioka Dentist Residence	1937
30	23	Okada Japanese Hospital	1939
31	24	Nakashima Building	1939
32	25	Fujino Building	1925
33	26a		Non-Contributing
34	26b		Non-Contributing
35	26c		Non-Contributing
36	26d	Honokaa Library Building	1938
37	26e		Non-Contributing
38	27a	Board of Health Building	ca 1930s
39	27b		Non-Contributing
40	28	Rickard Residence	1883
41	29	Methodist Church	1927
42	30	76 Station	1959
43	31	Harunaga-Tanimoto-Tashiro Building	ca 1920s
44	32	Takata Building	1914
45	33	Sakata Building	1948
46	34	Hasegawa Building	1937
47	35	De Jesus Building	1919
48	36	Souza	ca 1920s
49	37	Rice Building	1940
50	38	Ferreira Building	1927
51		Multple Property Nomination	Various

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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West Hawai‘i Today. January 15, 1989. p2, c1.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
_X___previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
_X__ Other State agency (State Archives)
____ Federal agency
_X__ Local government (County)
_X__ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ____0.30_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [X] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 5	Easting:	241902.29	Northing:	2222272.43
2. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:	
3. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:	
4. Zone:	Easting :		Northing:	

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

Tax Map Key parcel (3) 4-5-007:007, at corner of Māmane and Lehua Streets in Honokaʻa. Rectangular parcel is 108 feet along Māmane, 114 feet on the Hilo (south-east) side, 120.1 feet on the *mauka* (south) side, and 116 feet along Lehua Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Historic definition of this parcel.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ross W. Stephenson, PhD
organization: _____
street & number: 38 South Judd Street, Unit 24B
city or town: Honolulu state: HI zip code: 96817
e-mail rwaylands808@aol.com
telephone: (808) 679-9060
date: May17, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

See continuation Sheet.

-
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
-

See continuation Sheet.

-

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

Photographs

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

Photo Sketch

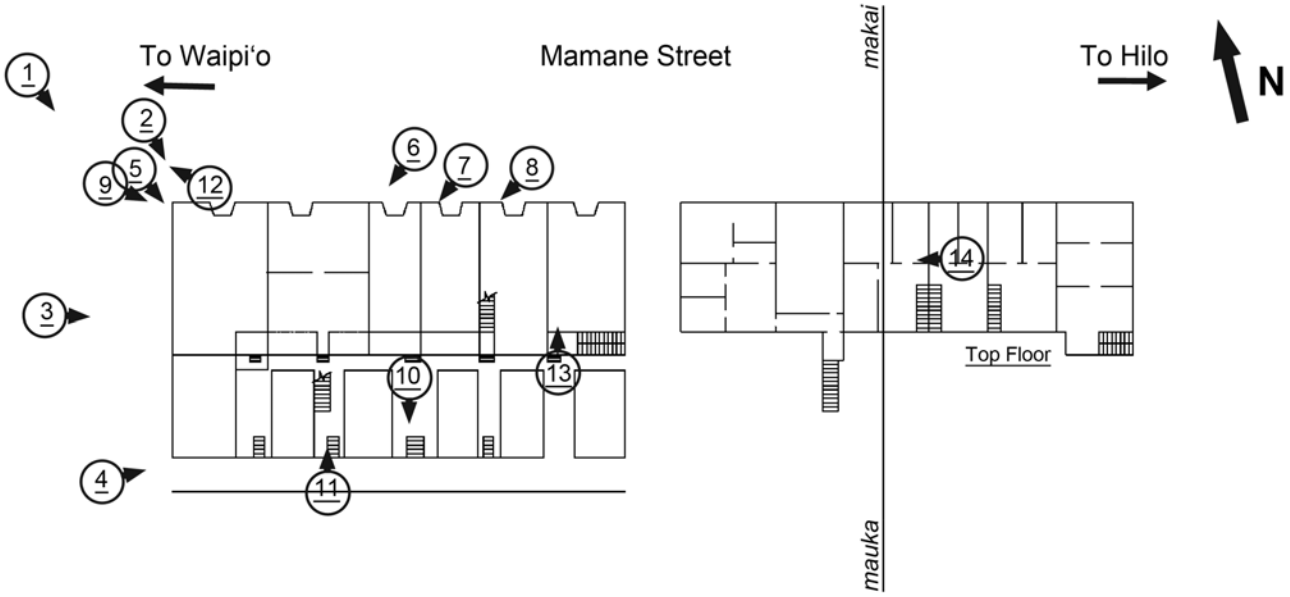

PHOTO LOG

Name of Property: Ferreira Building
City or Vicinity: Honokaʻa
County: Hawaiʻi State: HI
Photographers: Annalise Kehler and Laura Ruby
Date Photographed: 2013 and 2014
Location of Original Digital Files: Minatoishi Architects, Inc. 1429 Makiki Street, Suite 2-211 Honolulu, HI 96814 Job # Honokaʻa

Photo #1 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Ferreira Building_0001)
Māmane Street view, camera facing southeast.

Photographer: Laura Ruby

Photo #2 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Ferreira Building_0002)
Māmane Street façade (makai side) partial, camera facing southeast.

Photographer: Annalise Kehler

Photo #3 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Ferreira Building_0003)
Lehua Street (Waipiʻo side) façade, camera facing east-southeast.

Photographer: Laura Ruby

Photo #4 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Ferreira Building_0004)
Out buildings (mauka side) partial, camera facing east-southeast.

Photographer: Annalise Kehler

Photo #5 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Ferreira Building_0005)
External detail: bays, camera facing southeast.

Photographer: Laura Ruby

Photo #6 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Ferreira Building_0006)
External detail: bays, camera facing southwest.

Photographer: Laura Ruby

Photo #7 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Ferreira Building_0007)
External detail: bays, camera facing southwest.

Photographer: Annalise Kehler

Photo #8 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Ferreira Building_0008)
External detail: molding and siding, camera facing southwest.

Photographer: Annalise Kehler

Photo #9 (HI_HawaiʻiCounty_Ferreira Building_0009)
External detail: corner eaves and eaves brackets, camera facing southeast.

Photographer: Annalise Kehler

Photo #10 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Ferreira Building_0010)
External covered out building passageway, camera facing south-southwest.

Photographer: Annalise Kehler

Photo #11 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Ferreira Building_0011)
External covered passageway between ground and top floor, camera facing north-northeast.

Photographer: Annalise Kehler

Photo #12 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Ferreira Building_0012)
Speakers‘ stand, previously located in the middle of the intersection, camera facing northwest.

Photographer: Laura Ruby

Photo #13 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Ferreira Building_0013)
Understory, camera facing north-northeast.

Photographer: Annalise Kehler

Photo #14 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Ferreira Building_0014)
Attic crawlspace, camera facing west- northwest.

Photographer: Annalise Kehler

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Photographer: Laura Ruby

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Understory, camera facing north-northeast.

Photographer: Annalise Kehler

Photo #14 (HI_Hawai‘iCounty_Ferreira Building_0014)
Attic crawlspace, camera facing west- northwest.

Photographer: Annalise Kehler

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

STOP
LEHUA ST

MAMANE ST
LONG SOUP CORNER

LEHUA ST
LONG SOUP CORNER
453625

Gramma's Kitchen
A Country Do Food
VERY HOMESTYLE COOKING
PARADISE RESTAURANT
OPEN
LONG SOUP CORNER
4536625

MUSEUM
PLANTATION DAYS
TSUNAMI April 1, 1946 (April Fool's Day)
LAUPAHOEHOE POINT
&
A LITTLE BIT OF COUNTRY
4536625
D
VIERRA'S
BAKERY CAFE
775-8111

NATURAL
ICE CREAM & SMOOTHIES
LUNCH
C

LOVE'S BAKERY

5
CAUTION
SLIPPERY
WHEN WET

SCHOOL BUS
NO U TURN

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